CANADIAN Index OF WELLBEING

Measuring what matters
Making measures matter

Data and Trends in Wellbeing in **SASKATCHEWAN** and **CANADA** 1994 to 2014

A Technical Report and Data Supplement to the report

How are Residents of Saskatchewan *Really* Doing?

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Contents

What is Wellbeing?

There are many definitions of wellbeing. *The Canadian Index of Wellbeing* has adopted the following as its working definition:

The presence of the highest possible quality of life in its full breadth of expression focused on but not necessarily exclusive to: good living standards, robust health, a sustainable environment, vital communities, an educated populace, balanced time use, high levels of democratic participation, and access to and participation in leisure and culture.

Why Canada Needs the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW)

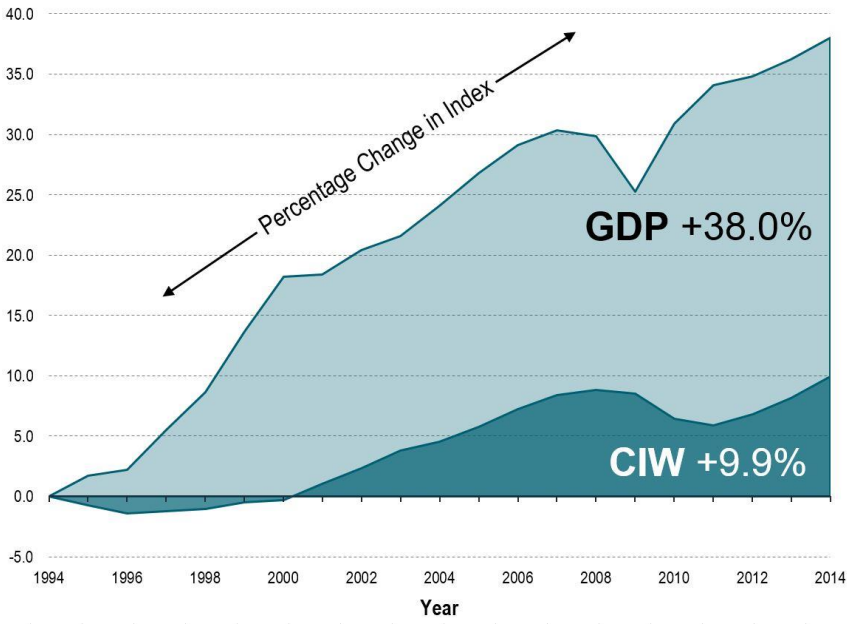
The United Nations and the OECD agree – the true measure of a country's progress must include the wellbeing of its citizens. The Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) shifts the focus from solely on the economy to include other critical domains of people's lives.

Increasingly, citizens and their government are thinking "beyond GDP" as a measure of our progress and quality of life. Even though Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is an important measure of our economic performance, it does not capture those areas of our lives that we care about most like education, health, the environment, and the relationships we have with others. GDP also is not sensitive to the costs of economic growth such as environmental degradation, loss of farmland, or growing income inequality.

In 1930, in an essay entitled "Economic possibilities for our grandchildren", economist John Maynard Keynes predicted that in a century's time, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) would be four to eight times greater and by 2010 the average workweek would be 15 hours.[1] The great challenge would be to fill up people's leisure time with meaningful activities.

While the first half of Keynes's prediction has come true, the corresponding quality of life improvement has never come close. As the figure below clearly indicates, GDP per capita in Canada has been rising much faster than wellbeing as measured by the CIW. In the 21-year period from 1994 to 2014, GDP grew by 38.0% while the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) rose by only 9.9% (see Figure 1)[2]. Up to the recession of 2008, GDP grew by 29.9% and the CIW by 8.8%. Since the recession, GDP, after faltering, has grown by another 8.1% whereas our wellbeing has grown by barely 1.1%. The gap between these measures reveals a deeper issue: GDP alone cannot measure how well our population is faring as a whole.

Figure 1. Trends in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing and GDP (per capita) from 1994 to 2014



[1] Keynes, J.M. (1930/1963). Economic possibilities for our grandchildren. In J.M. Keynes, *Essays in persuasion* (pp. 358-374) London: Macmillan.

[2] Canadian Index of Wellbeing. (2016). *How are Canadians Really Doing?* The 2016 CIW National Report. Waterloo, ON: Canadian Index of Wellbeing and University of Waterloo.

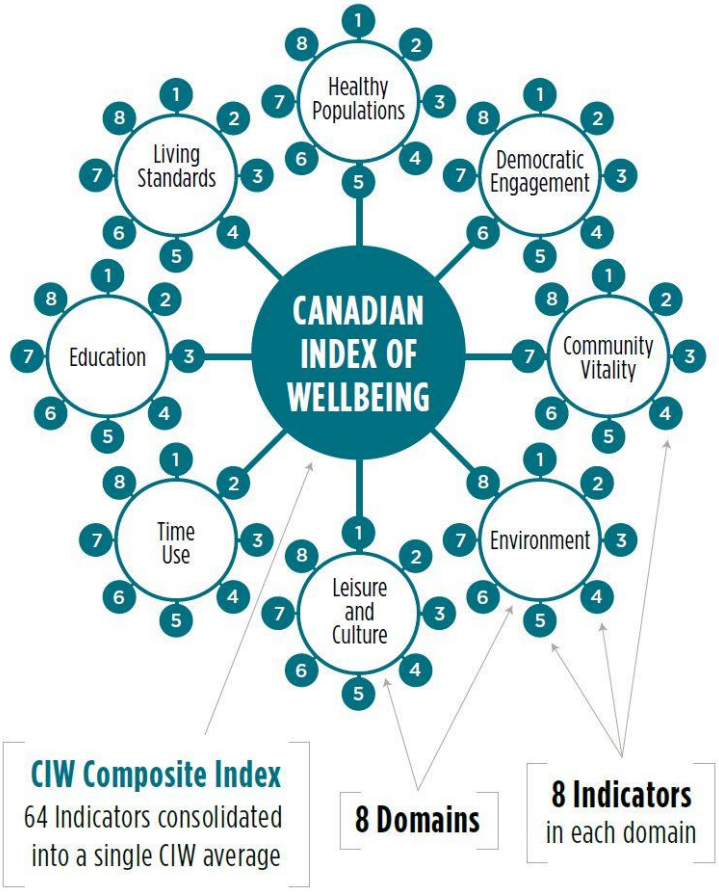
Core Values and Domains Identified by Canadians

Since its inception and throughout the development of the CIW, the process has been designed to ensure everyday Canadians hear their own voices and see themselves reflected in the measure.

The CIW came about through the combined efforts of national leaders and organizations, community groups, research experts, indicator users, and importantly, the Canadian public. Through three rounds of public consultations, everyday Canadians across the country candidly expressed what really matters to their wellbeing. The process culminated in the identification of core Canadian values – including equity, diversity, sustainability, economic security – and eight domains of life that contribute to and affect the wellbeing of Canadians: *Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards,* and *Time Use* (see Figure 2). This framework shifts the focus solely from the economy to other factors that affect quality of life.

- ***Community Vitality*** means vital communities that have strong, active, and inclusive relationships among people, private, public, and non-governmental organizations that foster individual and collective wellbeing.
- ***Democratic Engagement*** means being involved in advancing democracy through political institutions, organizations, and activities.
- ***Education*** is the systematic instruction, schooling, or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life, and by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adulthood.
- ***Environment*** is the foundation upon which human societies are built and the source of our sustained wellbeing. On a broader level, environmental protection involves the prevention of waste and damage while revitalizing our ecosystems and working towards the sustainability of all our resources.

Figure 2. The Canadian Index of Wellbeing Framework



- ***Healthy Populations*** considers the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the population. It examines life expectancy, lifestyle and behaviours, and the circumstances that influence health such as access to health care.
- ***Leisure and Culture*** considers how participating in leisure and cultural activities, whether arts, culture, or recreation, contributes to our wellbeing as individuals, to our communities, and to society as a whole. The myriad of activities and opportunities we pursue and enjoy benefit our overall life satisfaction and quality of life.

- ***Living Standards*** examines Canadians' average and median income and wealth; distribution of income and wealth including poverty rates, income fluctuations and volatility; and economic security, including the labour market, and housing and food security.

- ***Time Use*** considers how people experience and spend their time. It examines how the use of our time affects physical and mental wellbeing, individual and family wellbeing, and present and future wellbeing.

Together, these eight domains provide a more complete picture of wellbeing, incorporating a comprehensive set of the key social, health, economic, and environmental factors contributing to overall quality of life. Teams of nationally and internationally renowned experts then identified eight valid, reliable, and relevant indicators within each domain that are directly related to wellbeing. By integrating the 64 indicators and eight domains and revealing their complex interconnections, the CIW composite index provides a comprehensive portrait of quality of life in Canada.

The CIW composite index tracks all indicators and domains of wellbeing to measure our progress over time, highlighting how we are doing – where we are doing well and where we could be doing better.

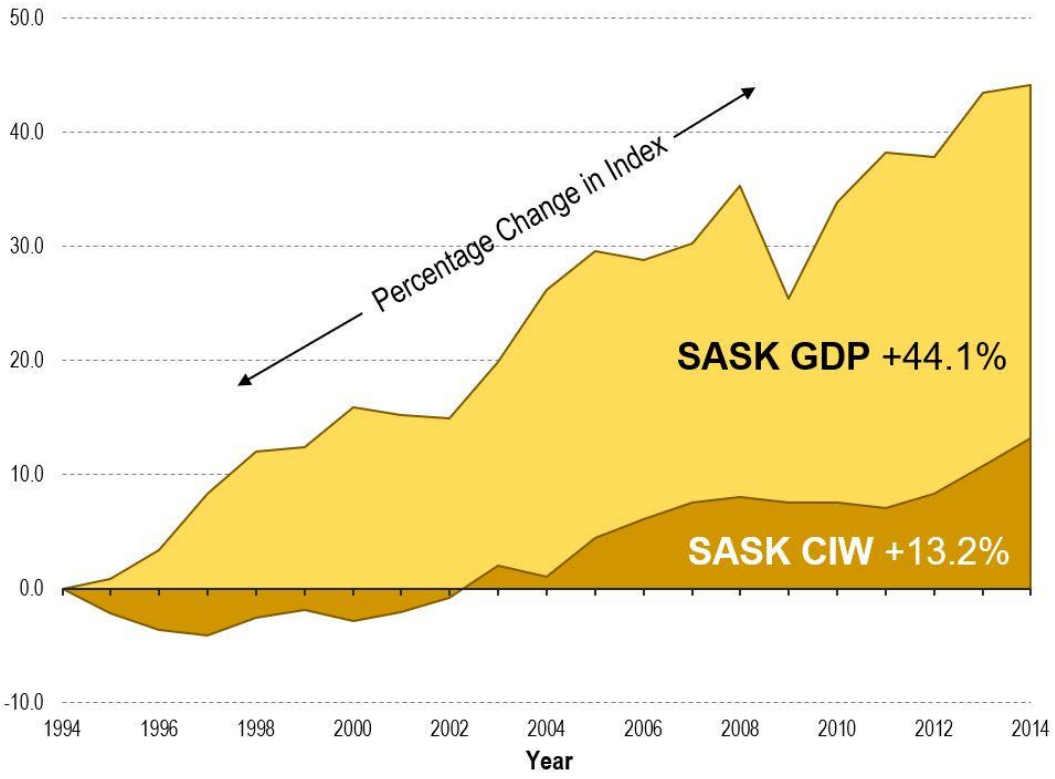
An ongoing cycle of public engagement, consultation, and refinement is one of the defining characteristics of the CIW. It ensures that the Index is rooted in Canadian values, grounded in community experience, shaped by technical expertise, and responsive to emerging knowledge. The CIW is not a static measure. As new issues emerge and new knowledge, understandings, and data become available, the CIW adapts to strengthen its measure of wellbeing without veering from the values on which it is grounded. Hence, validating and continually improving the CIW is an ongoing process.

Wellbeing in Saskatchewan

Consistent with trends in Canada overall, wellbeing in Saskatchewan has lagged far behind growth in its GDP. Since 1994, wellbeing in Saskatchewan has increased by 13.2% – significantly better than the progress made for Canada overall (9.5%)[3] – but compared to 44.1% growth in provincial GDP (per capita), the increase in wellbeing pales by comparison. And the gap continues to grow.

Economic productivity in Saskatchewan continued to grow from 1994 to 2014 in spite of a temporary set-back due to the recession of 2008. In contrast, wellbeing in Saskatchewan, as measured by the CIW, has never progressed to the same extent. Even though wellbeing in the province has been recovering since the recession, the gap between it and GDP in 2014 is greater than at any other point in the 21-year period examined here.

Figure 3. Trends in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing and GDP (per capita) for Saskatchewan, 1994 to 2014



Trends in Wellbeing in Saskatchewan and Canada

In keeping with the CIW's mission, the Saskatchewan technical report focuses on the question: "how is Saskatchewan doing and how has wellbeing changed over time?" both overall and within each domain of wellbeing. It further draws comparisons to trends in wellbeing for Canada overall. To answer this question, the report draws on

[3] The CIW for Canada overall has been adjusted by removing the indicator for Ecological Footprint in the Environment domain, which is not available for Saskatchewan. Doing so allows for direct comparisons to the CIW for Saskatchewan.

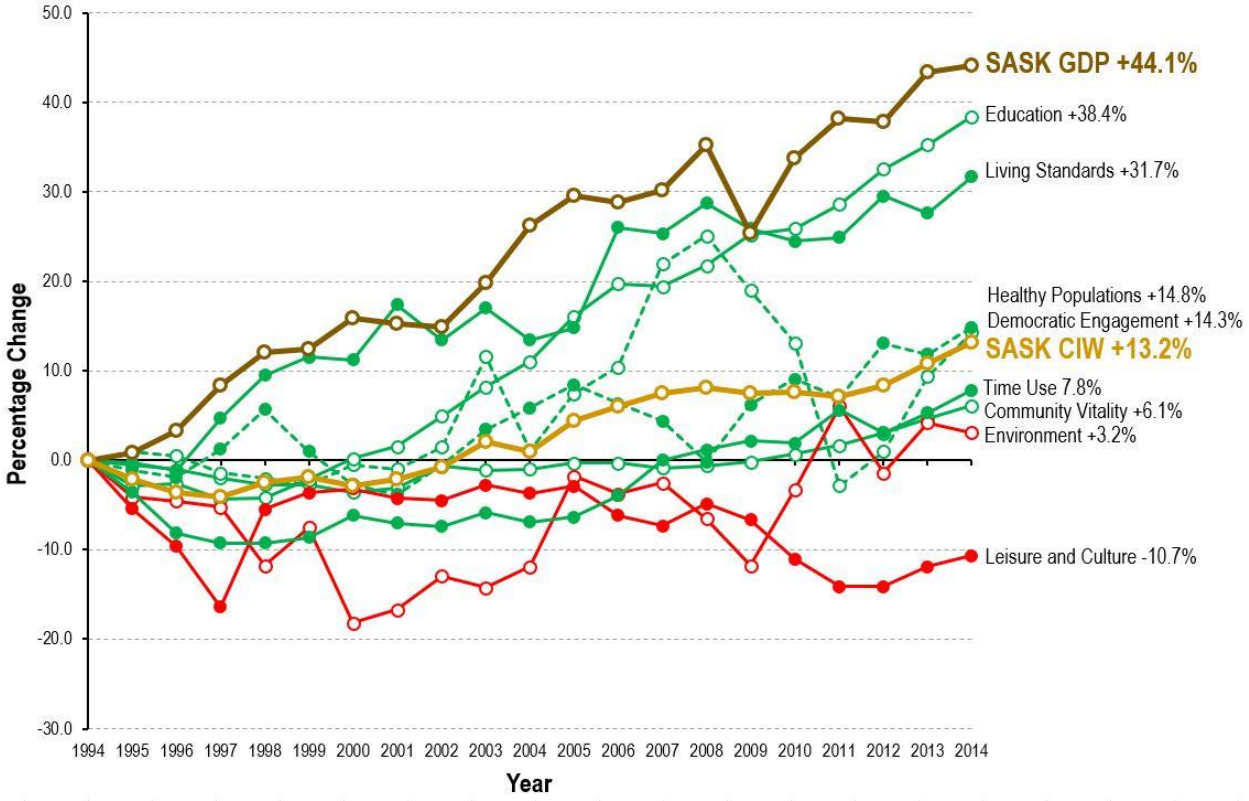
data collected from 1994 to 2014 for the CIW's national report of 2016, and describes how the wellbeing for residents of Saskatchewan has shifted over that time.

Saskatchewan and Canada have shown very similar increases in overall wellbeing since 1994, with Saskatchewan making greater progress since 2011. The modest gains in wellbeing over 21 years came about due to changes in quite different domains. For example, Saskatchewan shows very similar trends and progress to Canada overall in Democratic Engagement, Education, and Healthy Populations. The trends are similar for Leisure and Culture, but rather than progress there has been a decline in this domain for both the province and the country. After lagging behind Canada up until 2008, Saskatchewan showed greater progress in Time Use. The only domain in which Saskatchewan lags significantly behind Canada is in Community Vitality.

The recession of 2008 appears to have had an effect on some domains and not others. We see dramatic declines in Democratic Engagement and Leisure and Culture immediately following the recession, with only Democratic Engagement showing signs of recovery to pre-recession levels. The recession appears to have had little effect in Saskatchewan on progress being made in Education, Healthy Populations, Time Use, and especially in Living Standards, which continues to make advances since the economic downturn. Elsewhere in Canada, Living Standards fell dramatically following the recession and had yet to recover by 2014.

While positive changes in the economy as reflected in GDP per capita were much more consistent in both Canada and Saskatchewan, the more widely varying trends in the domains of the CIW indicate that wellbeing in Saskatchewan has been subject to other forces. Of course, each of these domains also tells its own complex story. Even modest improvements in overall wellbeing do not necessarily result in positive trends in all domains or their indicators. This is where the story throughout the rest of this report picks up.

Figure 4. Trends in the Canadian Index of Wellbeing for Saskatchewan with eight domains and compared with GDP (per capita), 1994 to 2014



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How to read the tables and charts

Within the sections describing trends in the indicators for each domain, the data are reported in the original units of measure (e.g., percentage of the population, expenditures in constant dollars from a base year, average time in minutes, and so on).

Some indicators are *positive* in nature, so if the trend is upwards, the indicator is contributing to quality of life. For example, life expectancy in Healthy Populations, average monthly participation in physical activity in Leisure and Culture, and after tax median income in Living Standards are all positive indicators showing upward trends so have all been contributing to wellbeing since 1994. Similarly, if a positive indicator – such as the percentage of population with five or more close friends in Community Vitality – is showing a downward trend, then it is having a diminishing effect on our wellbeing.

Other indicators are *negative* in nature, so if the trend is upwards, the indicator is lessening quality of life. For example, increases in the incidence of diabetes in Healthy Populations, greenhouse gas emissions (GHGs) in the Environment, and annual average undergraduate tuition fees in Education have all been detracting from our wellbeing. Conversely, declines in negative indicators such as the Crime Severity Index in Community Vitality, the gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters in Democratic Engagement, and residential energy use in the Environment reflect contributions to our wellbeing within those domains. For clarity, negative indicators are identified with an (n) in the lists below the tables for each domain.

Missing indicator

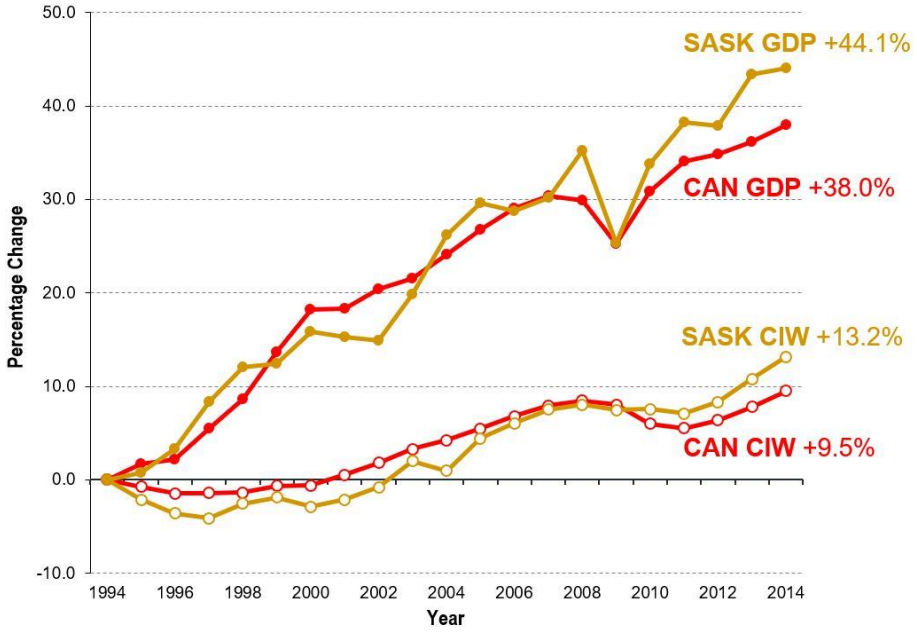
Of the 64 indicators reported in the CIW national report, "How are Canadians *Really* Doing?", 63 are available and used in the "How are Residents of Saskatchewan *Really* Doing?" report on wellbeing. The only indicator not reported for Saskatchewan was the Ecological Footprint in the Environment domain. Consequently, the composite index for the Environment domain and for the overall CIW index were re-calculated for the national data excluding this one indicator to allow direct comparison with trends in Saskatchewan. With this refinement, the trends in the Environment domain as well as in wellbeing for Canada overall differ very slightly from the trends in the 2016 national report (and summarised in the preceding section, *Why Canada Needs the Canadian Index of Wellbeing*). Trends for each domain, reported as percentage changes from 1994 to 2014, are shown in Appendix A.

Trends and Statistical Highlights

Trends in GDP (per capita) and the *Canadian Index of Wellbeing* (CIW) in Saskatchewan and Canada, 1994 to 2014

	SASKATCHEWAN			CANADA	
Year	CIW	GDP		CIW	GDP
1994	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0
1995	-2.1	0.8		-0.8	1.7
1996	-3.6	3.3		-1.4	2.2
1997	-4.1	8.4		-1.4	5.5
1998	-2.5	12.0		-1.3	8.6
1999	-1.9	12.4		-0.6	13.7
2000	-2.9	15.9		-0.6	18.2
2001	-2.1	15.2		0.5	18.4
2002	-0.8	14.9		1.8	20.4
2003	2.0	19.8		3.3	21.6
2004	1.0	26.2		4.3	24.1
2005	4.4	29.6		5.5	26.8
2006	6.0	28.8		6.8	29.1
2007	7.5	30.2		8.0	30.4
2008	8.1	35.3		8.5	29.9
2009	7.5	25.4		8.0	25.3
2010	7.6	33.8		6.0	30.9
2011	7.1	38.2		5.5	34.0
2012	8.3	37.9		6.4	34.8
2013	10.8	43.4		7.8	36.2
2014	13.2	44.1		9.5	38.0

Trends in *Canadian Index of Wellbeing* and *GDP (per capita)* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



Note:
CIW = Average of percentage change across all eight domains
GDP = Percentage change in Gross Domestic Product (per capita)

COMMUNITY VITALITY

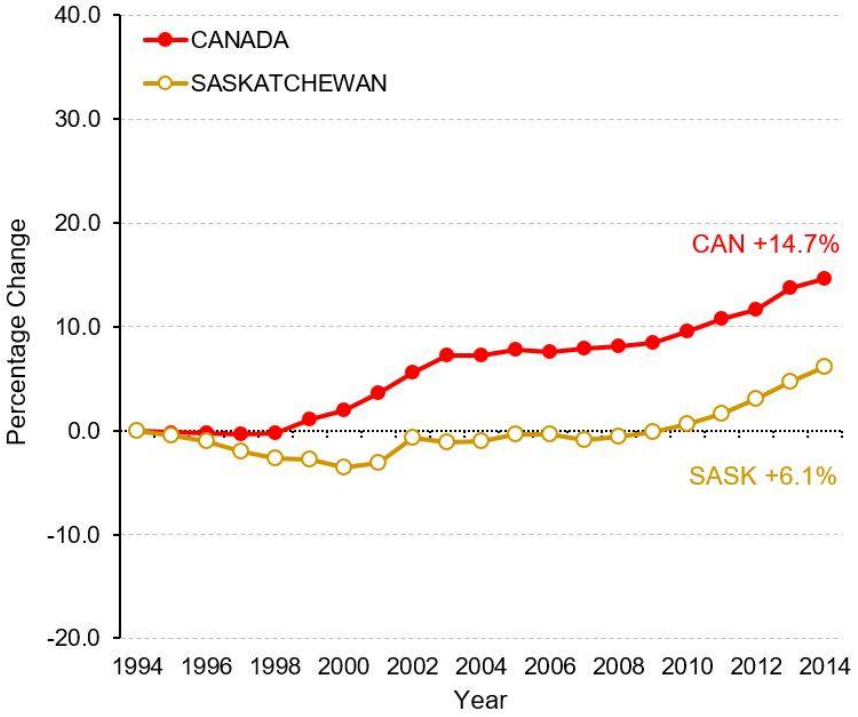
Vital communities are those that have strong, active, and inclusive relationships among people, private, public, and non-governmental organizations that foster individual and collective wellbeing.

Vital communities are able to cultivate and marshal these relationships in order to create, adapt, and thrive in the changing world. They do so by focusing on social relationships and support, including community safety and social engagement, and on social norms and values, including feelings towards others and residents' sense of belonging to their communities.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Percentage of population that reports very or somewhat strong sense of belonging to community
Percentage of population with 5 or more close friends
Percentage of population that feels safe walking alone after dark
Crime Severity Index
Percentage experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics
Percentage of population that believes that most or many people can be trusted
Percentage of population reporting unpaid, formal volunteering for groups or organizations
Percentage of population that that provides unpaid help to others on their own

Trends in *Community Vitality* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Community Vitality 1994 to 2014:	↑ 6.1%	↑ 14.7%

Trends in Indicators of *Community Vitality*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994		69.2	**88.3**				61.9	84.5
1995		69.2	86.5				61.9	84.5
1996		**69.2**	84.7				61.9	84.5
1997		68.0	82.9				**61.9**	**84.5**
1998		66.7	81.1	**176.2**			60.7	84.8
1999		65.4	**79.3**	**167.3**			59.5	85.0
2000		64.1	79.9	**169.4**			**58.3**	**85.3**
2001	**63.1**	62.8	80.5	**176.4**			62.0	84.2
2002	**69.7**	61.5	81.1	**175.7**			65.7	83.2
2003	**72.6**	60.2	81.7	**199.5**		**67.3**	**69.4**	82.1
2004	72.4	58.9	**82.3**	**192.3**	**12.1**	67.1	69.3	**81.0**
2005	**72.2**	57.7	82.1	**181.4**	12.0	**66.9**	69.2	82.4
2006	72.0	56.4	81.9	**170.5**	11.9	62.9	69.2	83.7
2007	**70.4**	55.1	81.8	**164.7**	11.8	59.0	69.1	**85.1**
2008	70.6	**53.8**	81.6	**152.5**	11.7	**55.0**	**69.0**	85.7
2009	**71.0**	54.1	**81.4**	**149.5**	**11.7**	55.9	67.5	86.3
2010	**72.0**	54.4	81.2	**148.2**	11.2	56.8	66.0	**86.9**
2011	**72.4**	54.6	80.9	**143.6**	10.8	57.7	64.6	86.8
2012	**73.8**	54.9	80.7	**138.4**	10.3	58.6	63.1	86.8
2013	**71.5**	**55.2**	80.4	**125.8**	9.9	**59.5**	**61.6**	**86.7**
2014	**74.7**	55.6	**80.2**	**124.0**	**9.4**	60.3	60.2	86.6

[a] Indicator:

A = Percentage of population that reports very or somewhat strong sense of belonging to community
B = Percentage of population with 5 or more close friends
C = Percentage of population that feels safe walking alone after dark
D = Crime Severity Index (n)
E = Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics (n)
F = Percentage of population that believes that most or many people can be trusted
G = Percentage of population reporting unpaid, formal volunteering for groups or organizations
H = Percentage of population that provides unpaid help to others on their own

CANADA

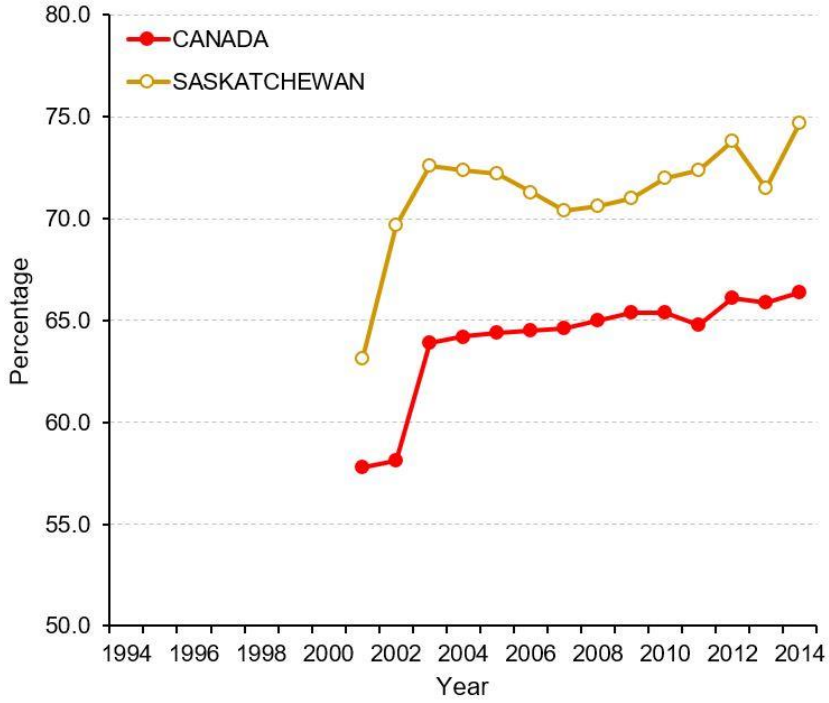
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994		56.4	**72.2**				52.7	69.9
1995		55.9	72.6				51.9	70.7
1996		**55.3**	72.9				51.2	71.8
1997		54.7	73.3				**50.5**	**73.0**
1998		54.1	73.6	**118.8**			49.7	74.3
1999		53.6	**74.0**	**111.2**			48.9	75.7
2000		53.0	74.5	**106.7**			**48.1**	**77.0**
2001	**57.8**	52.4	75.0	**105.3**			52.4	78.5
2002	**58.1**	51.8	75.6	**104.1**			56.8	80.0
2003	**63.9**	51.2	76.1	**106.8**		**55.3**	**61.1**	81.5
2004	64.2	50.6	**76.6**	**104.1**	**9.1**	55.6	61.9	**83.0**
2005	**64.4**	50.1	77.2	**101.3**	9.2	**55.8**	62.7	83.3
2006	64.5	49.5	77.8	**100.0**	9.2	53.1	63.4	83.7
2007	**64.6**	48.9	78.3	**95.3**	9.3	50.4	64.2	**84.0**
2008	65.0	**48.3**	78.9	**90.6**	9.3	**47.7**	**65.0**	83.6
2009	**65.4**	49.0	**79.5**	**87.8**	**9.4**	48.9	62.3	83.1
2010	**65.4**	49.7	79.3	**82.9**	9.1	50.0	59.7	**82.7**
2011	**64.8**	50.4	79.2	**77.6**	8.8	51.2	57.1	82.4
2012	**66.1**	51.1	79.0	**75.4**	8.6	52.3	54.4	82.0
2013	**65.9**	**51.8**	78.9	**68.8**	8.3	**53.5**	**51.8**	**81.7**
2014	**66.4**	52.5	**78.7**	**66.7**	**8.0**	54.7	49.1	81.4

[a] Indicator:

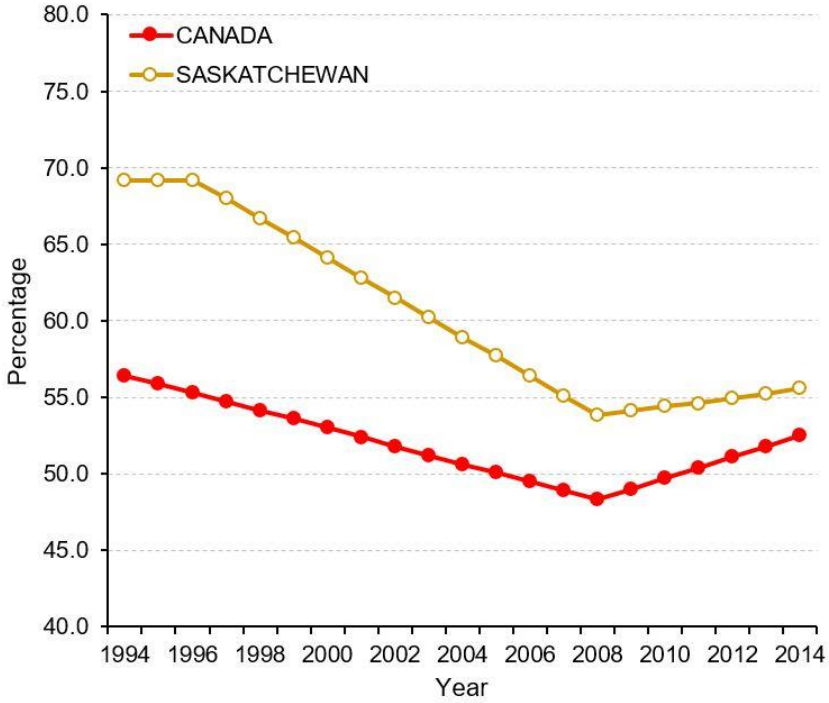
A = Percentage of population that reports very or somewhat strong sense of belonging to community
B = Percentage of population with 5 or more close friends
C = Percentage of population that feels safe walking alone after dark
D = Crime Severity Index (n)
E = Percentage of population experiencing discrimination in past 5 years based on ethno-cultural characteristics (n)
F = Percentage of population that believes that most or many people can be trusted
G = Percentage of population reporting unpaid, formal volunteering for groups or organizations
H = Percentage of population that provides unpaid help to others on their own

COMMUNITY VITALITY

Percentage reporting very or somewhat strong sense of belonging to community

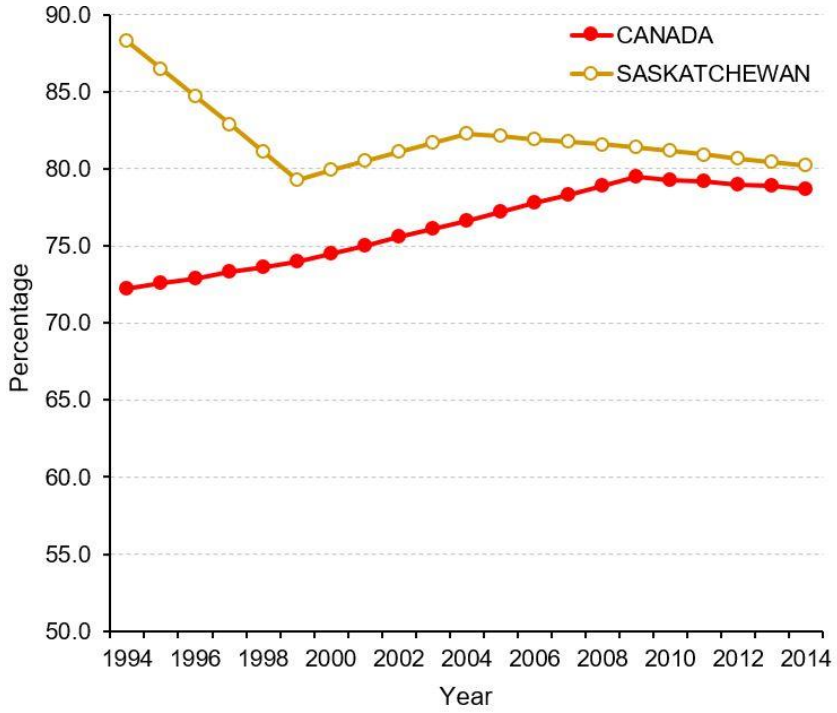


Percentage of population with 5 or more close friends

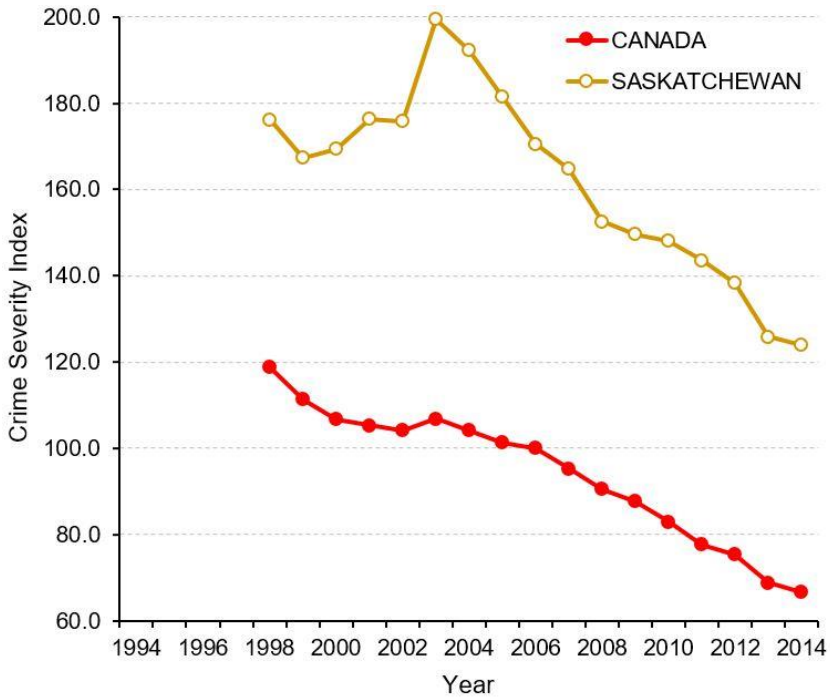


COMMUNITY VITALITY

Percentage of population that feels safe walking alone after dark

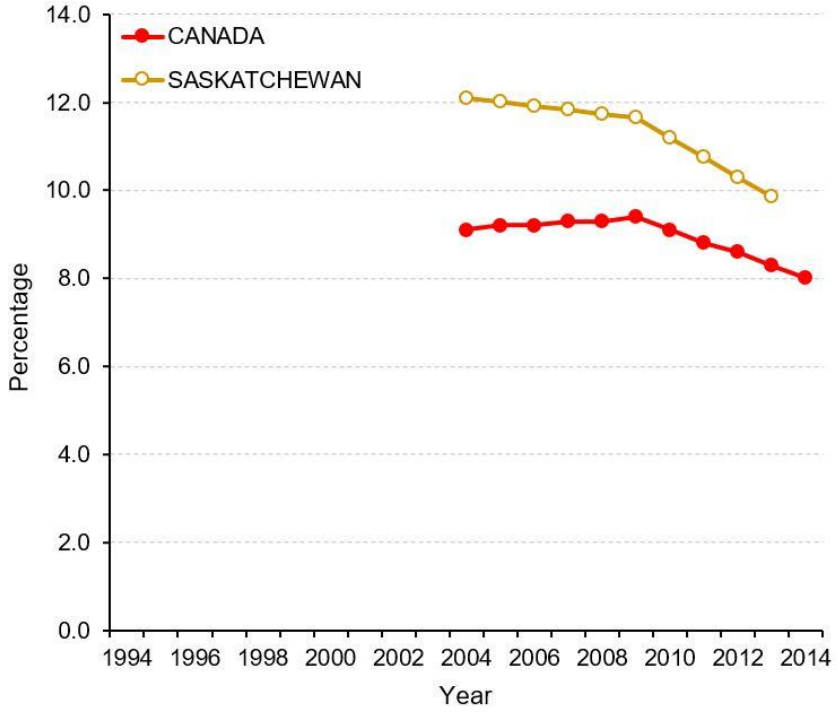


Crime Severity Index

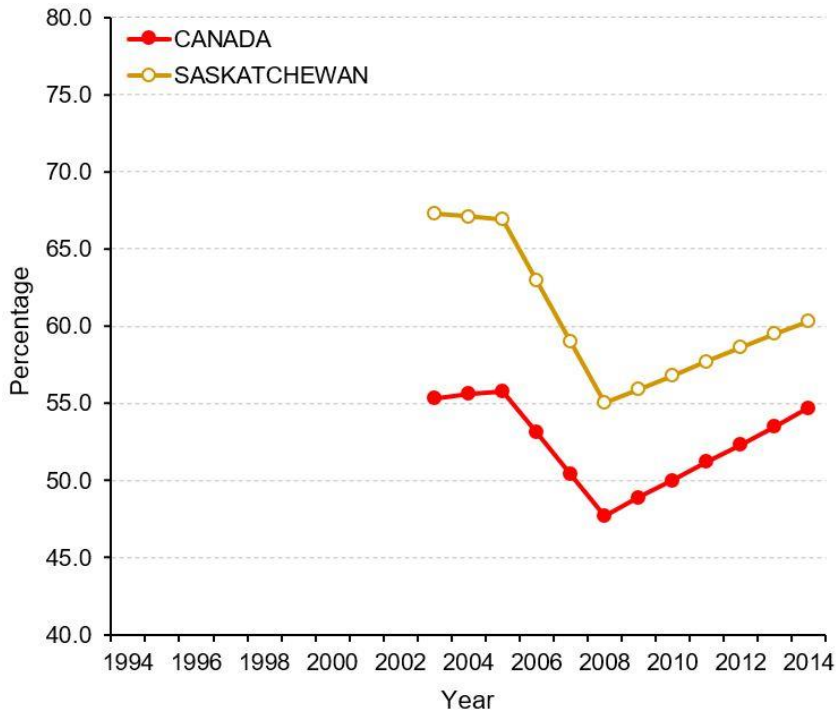


COMMUNITY VITALITY

Percentage of population
experiencing discrimination in past 5 years

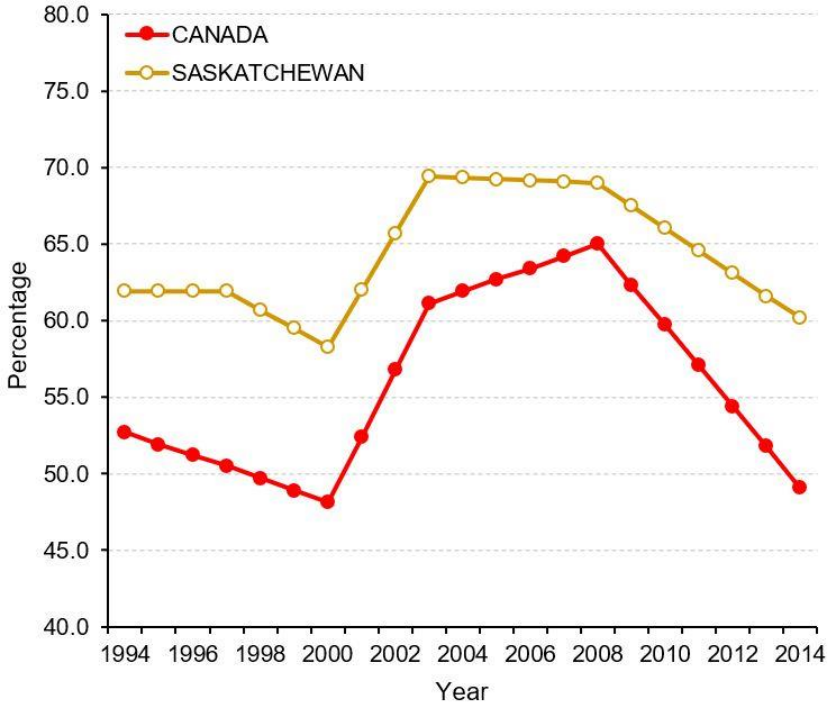


Percentage of population that believes
most/many people can be trusted

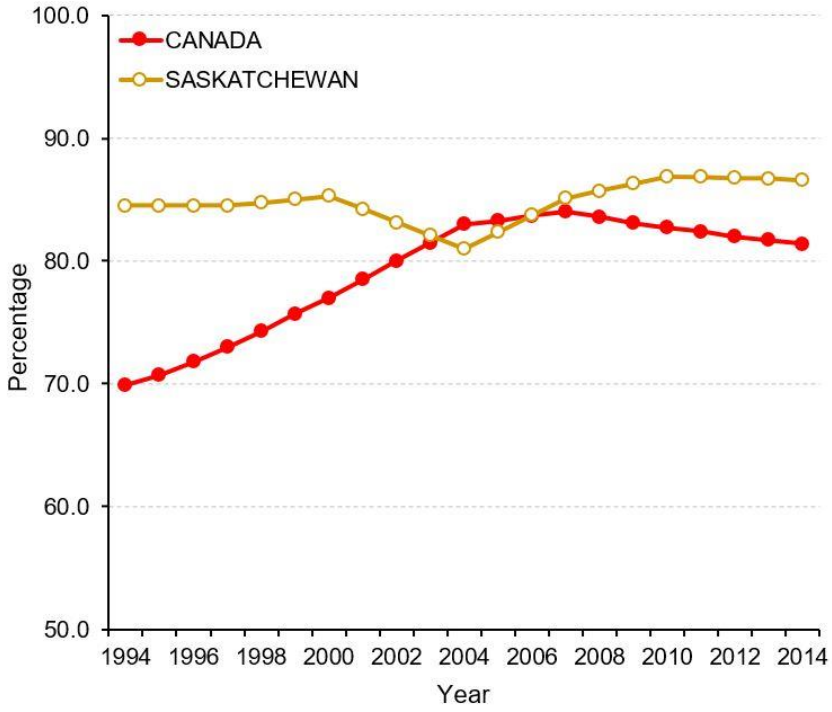


COMMUNITY VITALITY

Percentage of population reporting
unpaid, formal volunteering for groups organizations



Percentage of population that provides
unpaid help to others on their own



DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

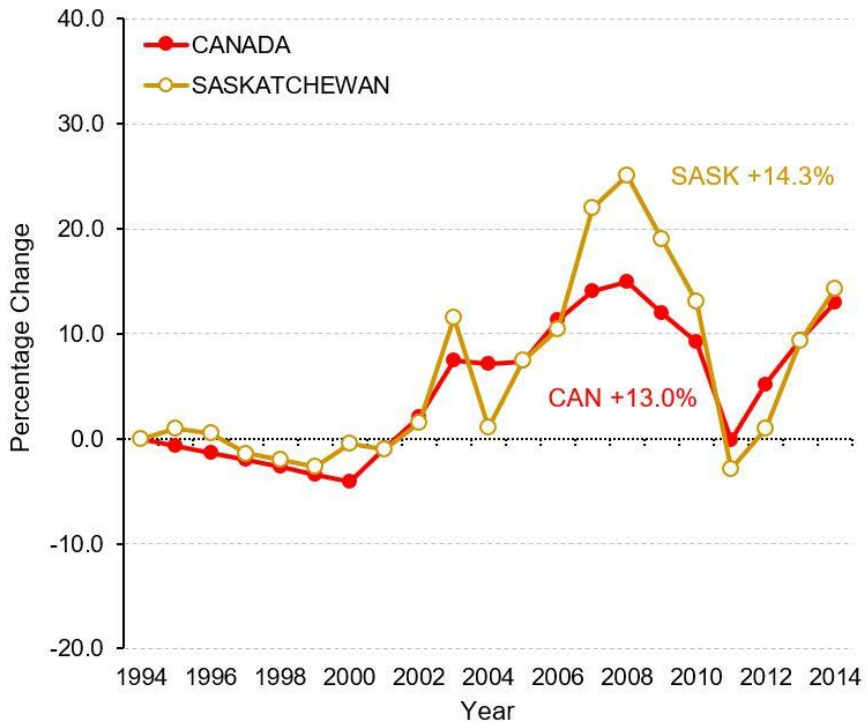
Democratic Engagement means being involved in advancing democracy through political institutions, organizations, and activities.

A society that enjoys a high degree of democratic engagement is one where citizens participate in political activities, express political views, and foster political knowledge; where governments build relationships, trust, shared responsibility, and participation opportunities with citizens; and where citizens, governments, and civil society uphold democratic values at local, provincial, and national levels. A healthy democracy needs citizens who feel their votes count, are informed, participate, debate, and advocate. It needs governments at all levels to be transparent, inclusive, consultative, and trustworthy. In essence, political leadership, citizen participation, and communication demonstrate the level of democratic engagement.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections
Ratio of registered to eligible voters
Gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters
Percentage of women in federal Parliament
Percentage of Members of Parliament's office budget devoted to sending communications to constituents
Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group
Percentage of population that is very or fairly satisfied with way democracy works in Canada
Percentage of population with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in federal Parliament

Trends in *Democratic Engagement* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Democratic Engagement from 1994 to 2014:	↑ 14.3%	↑ 13.0%

Trends in Indicators of *Democratic Engagement*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	65.3	**0.97**		**7.1**		1.8	**64.3**	
1995	65.3	0.99		7.1		1.8	61.7	
1996	65.3	1.01		7.1		1.8	59.0	
1997	**65.3**	**1.02**		**0.0**		**1.8**	**56.4**	
1998	64.3	1.00		0.0		1.7	60.4	
1999	63.3	0.97		0.0		1.6	64.3	
2000	**62.3**	**0.94**		**14.3**		**1.5**	**68.2**	
2001	61.5	0.95		14.3	**3.5**	1.6	64.4	
2002	60.7	0.95		14.3	**4.1**	1.6	60.6	
2003	59.9	0.96		14.3	**6.7**	1.7	56.7	**37.7**
2004	**59.1**	**0.96**	**59.9**	**14.3**	**4.2**	**1.7**	**52.9**	39.3
2005	62.1	0.95	63.7	14.3	**5.0**	2.1	57.2	40.9
2006	**65.1**	0.94	**67.4**	**14.3**	**4.8**	2.4	**61.4**	42.5
2007	61.9	0.93	59.3	14.3	**6.6**	**2.7**	69.9	44.1
2008	**58.7**	**0.92**	**51.3**	**14.3**	**7.3**	2.3	**78.4**	**45.7**
2009	60.2	0.91	55.4	14.3	7.0	1.9	76.6	43.4
2010	61.6	0.89	59.6	14.3	**6.7**	**1.5**	74.8	41.0
2011	**63.1**	**0.88**	**63.8**	**14.3**	**2.6**	1.6	**73.0**	38.6
2012	65.0	0.88	53.2	14.3	**3.0**	1.7	71.2	36.3
2013	66.9	0.89	42.5	14.3	**4.4**	**1.8**	70.4	**33.9**
2014	68.8	0.89	31.9	14.3	**4.3**	1.8	68.7	31.2

[a] Indicator:

A = Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections
B = Ratio of registered to eligible voters
C = Gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters (n)
D = Percentage of women in federal Parliament
E = Percentage of Members of Parliament's office budget devoted to sending communications to constituents
F = Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group
G = Percentage of population that is very or fairly satisfied with way democracy works in Canada
H = Percentage of population with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in federal Parliament

CANADA

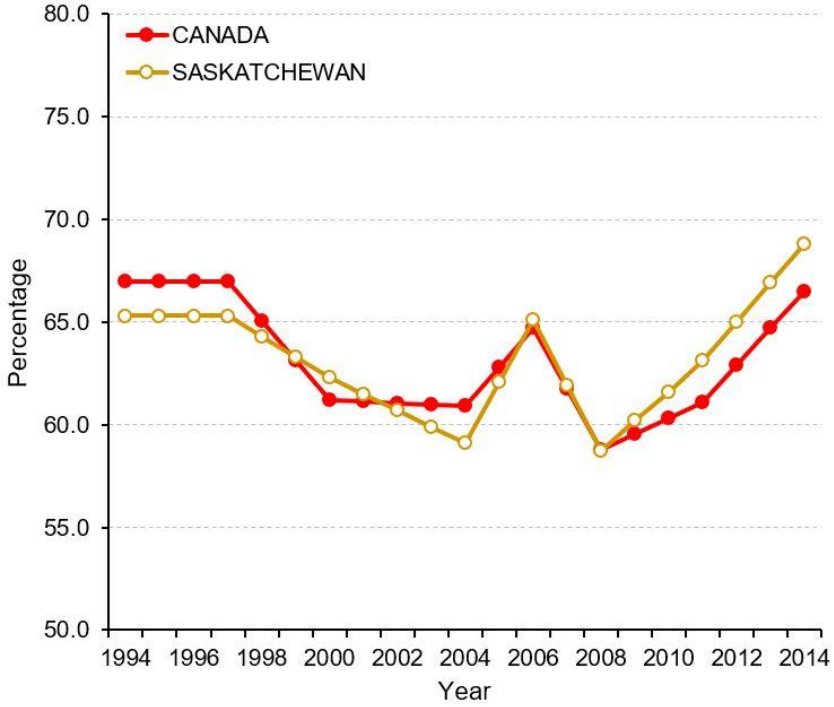
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	67.0	**0.92**		**20.3**		1.5	**59.7**	
1995	67.0	0.90		20.3		1.5	58.9	
1996	67.0	0.88		20.3		1.5	58.1	
1997	**67.0**	**0.87**		**20.3**		**1.5**	**57.3**	
1998	65.1	0.88		20.2		1.4	59.0	
1999	63.1	0.89		20.2		1.4	60.8	
2000	**61.2**	**0.90**		**20.2**		**1.3**	**62.6**	
2001	61.1	0.90		20.1	**4.7**	1.6	61.2	
2002	61.1	0.90		20.4	**4.9**	1.8	59.7	
2003	61.0	0.90		20.7	**6.0**	2.1	58.3	**49.2**
2004	**60.9**	**0.90**	**38.7**	**21.0**	**5.4**	**2.3**	**56.8**	48.9
2005	62.8	0.90	36.3	21.1	**5.2**	2.2	59.9	48.7
2006	**64.7**	**0.90**	**33.9**	**21.1**	**6.3**	2.1	**62.9**	48.4
2007	61.8	0.90	32.5	21.5	**7.4**	**2.0**	67.0	48.2
2008	**58.8**	**0.90**	**31.0**	**21.9**	**7.6**	1.9	**71.0**	**47.9**
2009	59.6	0.90	32.8	22.9	7.2	1.8	69.7	45.8
2010	60.3	0.89	34.6	23.8	**6.8**	**1.7**	68.4	43.8
2011	**61.1**	**0.89**	**36.3**	**24.8**	**3.4**	1.7	**67.1**	41.7
2012	62.8	0.89	32.7	25.1	**4.6**	1.8	66.7	39.6
2013	64.6	0.89	29.0	25.4	**5.4**	**1.9**	66.3	**37.6**
2014	66.3	0.90	25.4	25.7	**5.9**	1.9	65.8	35.5

[a] Indicator:

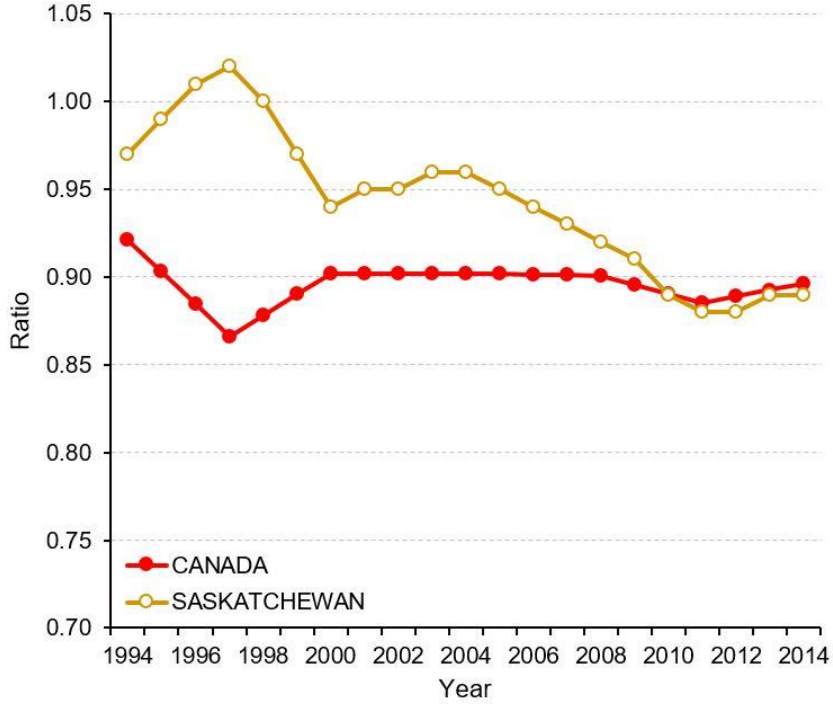
A = Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections
B = Ratio of registered to eligible voters
C = Gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters (n)
D = Percentage of women in federal Parliament
E = Percentage of Members of Parliament's office budget devoted to sending communications to constituents
F = Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group
G = Percentage of population that is very or fairly satisfied with way democracy works in Canada
H = Percentage of population with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in federal Parliament

DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

Percentage of voter turnout at federal elections

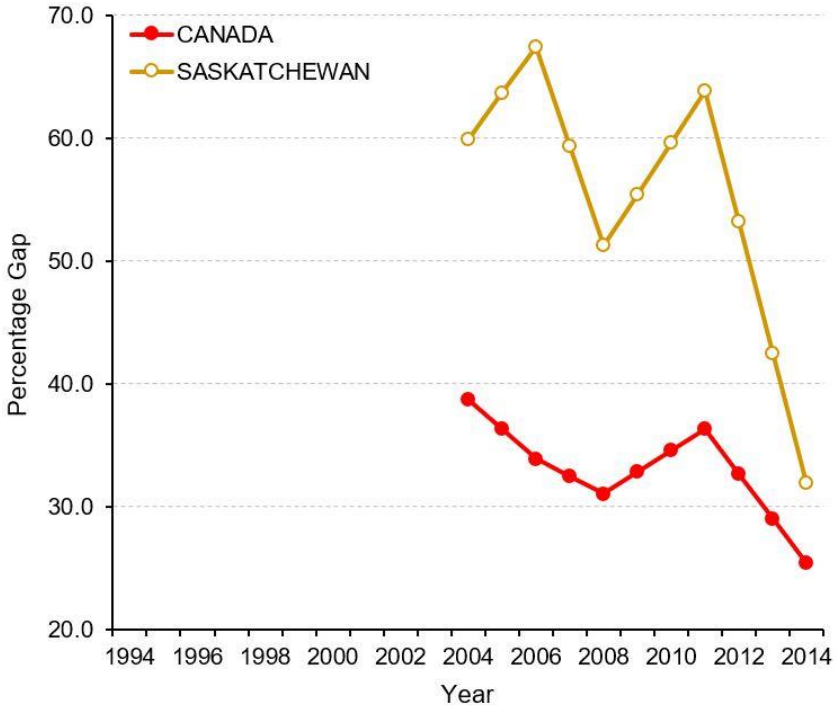


Ratio of registered to eligible voters

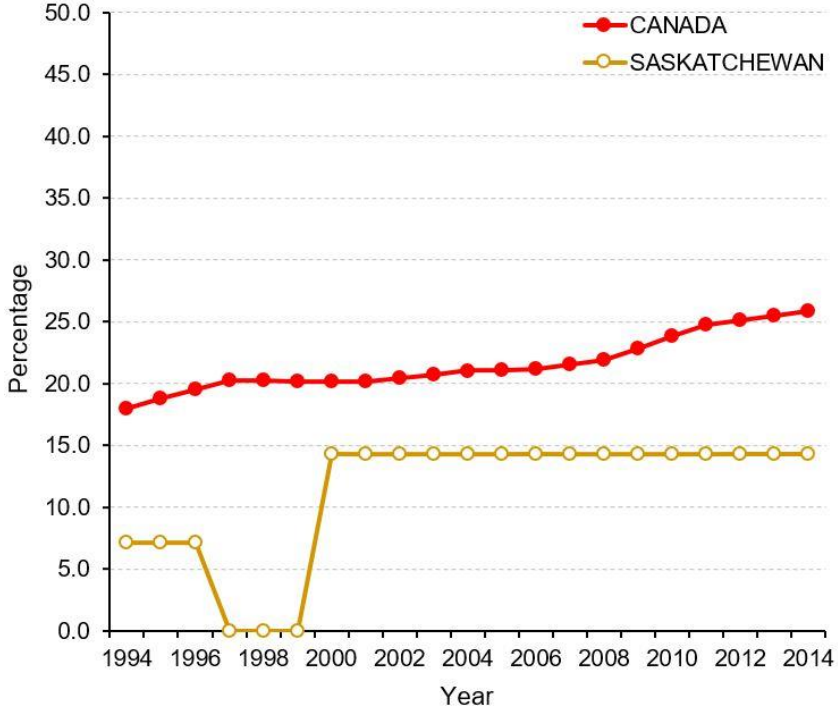


DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

Gap in percentage turnout between older and younger voters

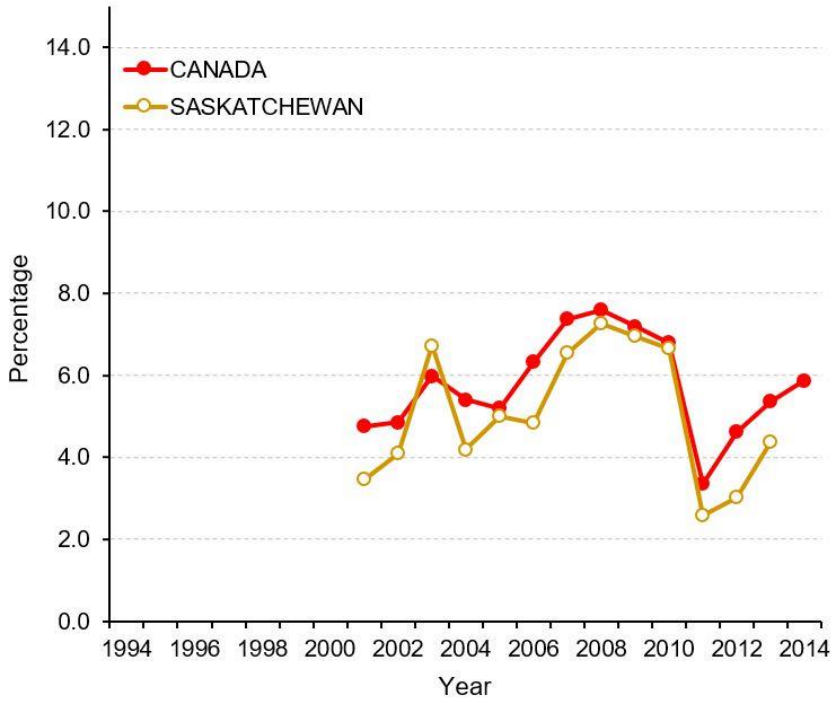


Percentage of women in federal Parliament

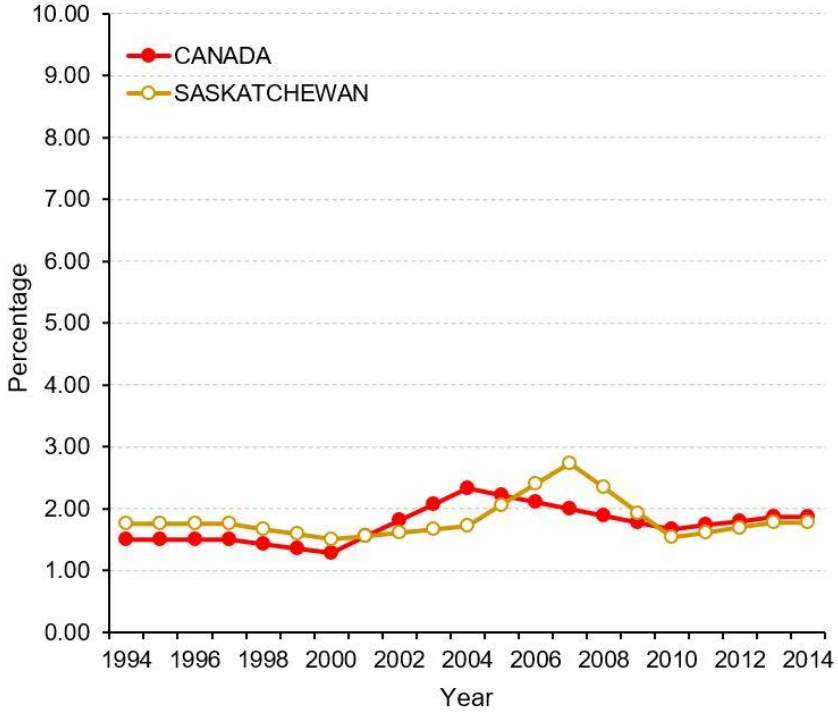


DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

Percentage of Members of Parliament's office budget devoted to sending communications to constituents

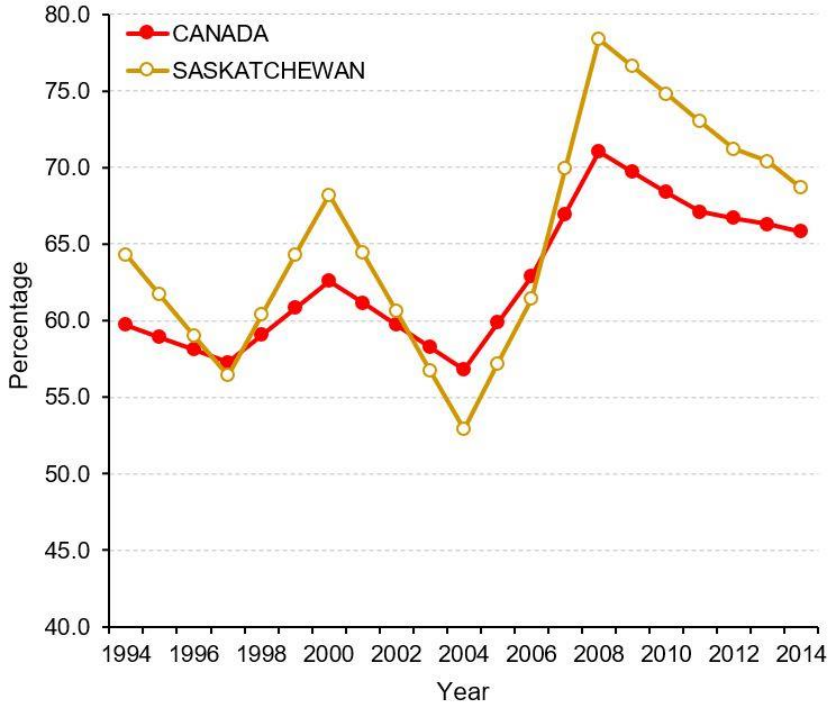


Percentage of population that volunteers for a law, advocacy, or political group

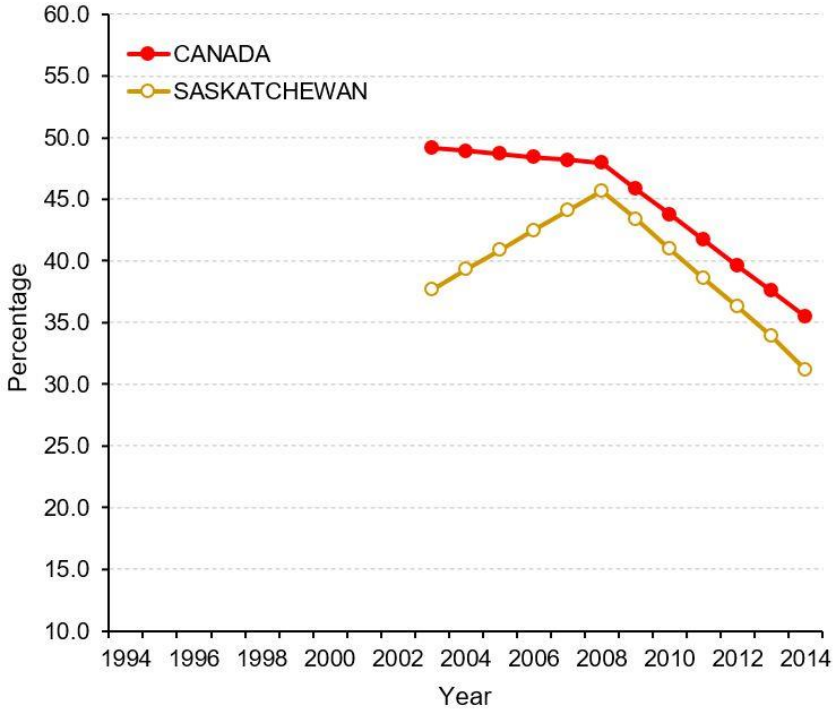


DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT

Percentage of population that is very or fairly satisfied with way democracy works in Canada



Percentage of population with a great deal or quite a lot of confidence in federal Parliament



EDUCATION

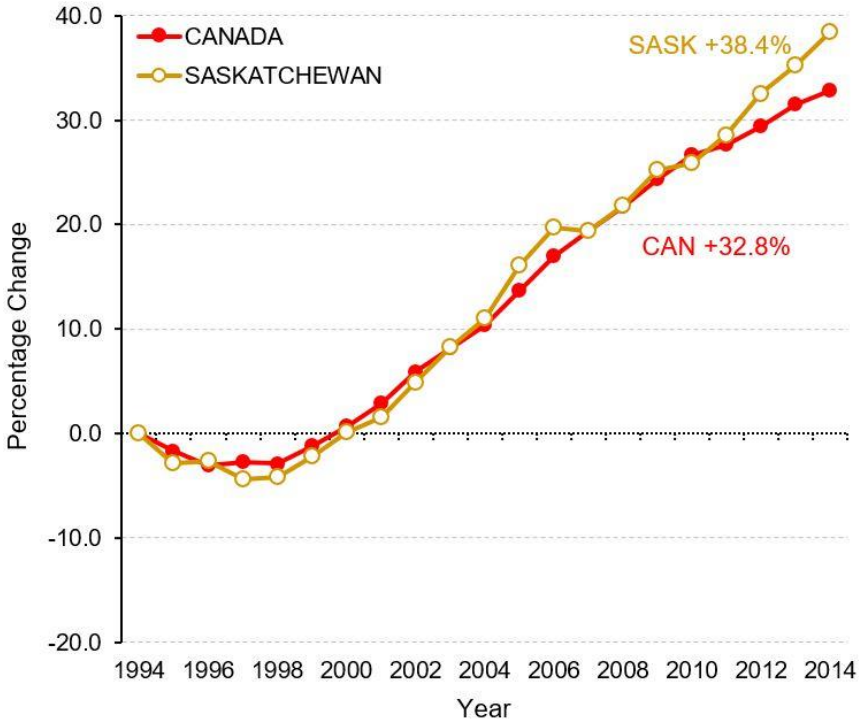
Education is the systematic instruction, schooling, or training given to the young in preparation for the work of life, and by extension, similar instruction or training obtained in adulthood.

Societies that thrive encourage a thirst for knowledge — at every age and stage of life. Education is a process that begins before school age and is reflected in pre-school arrangements such as child care and early childhood education. It also continues beyond elementary and high school, to college, university, and professional training through apprenticeships. Education continues as lifelong learning. As the world changes, education helps Canadians adapt to new challenges.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years for whom there is a regulated centre-based child care space
Amount of time spent in talk-based activities with children aged 0 to 14 years
Average expenditure per public school student (2013$)
Ratio of students to educators in public schools
Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (2015$)
Percentage of Canadians 20 to 24 years of age in labour force who have completed high school
Percentage of 25- to 64-year-olds in population with a university degree
Percentage of population aged 25 and older participating in education-related activities

Trends in *Education* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Education from 1994 to 2014:	↑ 38.4%	↑ 32.8%

Trends in Indicators of *Education*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	4.4				**2,544**	**81.8**	**12.4**	**2.7**
1995	**4.4**				**2,680**	**82.7**	**12.7**	2.4
1996	4.7				**2,726**	**82.4**	**14.0**	2.0
1997	4.9		**9.49**	**17.0**	**3,074**	**83.8**	**13.9**	1.7
1998	**5.2**	**29.0**	**9.71**	**16.6**	**3,279**	**83.3**	**14.5**	**1.3**
1999	5.3	29.4	**9.72**	**16.3**	**3,367**	**82.2**	**15.3**	1.5
2000	5.3	29.8	**10.24**	**16.2**	**3,668**	**84.9**	**15.8**	1.8
2001	**5.4**	30.2	**10.41**	**15.7**	**3,879**	**86.0**	**15.4**	2.0
2002	5.8	30.5	**11.00**	**15.7**	**4,287**	**84.3**	**16.6**	2.2
2003	6.3	30.9	**11.26**	**15.4**	**4,645**	**86.3**	**17.1**	2.5
2004	**6.7**	31.3	**11.71**	**15.1**	**5,063**	**84.4**	**17.5**	2.7
2005	7.4	**31.7**	**11.87**	**14.6**	**5,063**	**87.2**	**18.1**	**2.9**
2006	**8.1**	29.5	**12.36**	**13.9**	**4,774**	**87.7**	**18.9**	2.9
2007	8.6	27.3	**12.40**	**13.5**	**5,015**	**87.4**	**18.1**	2.9
2008	**9.1**	25.1	**12.74**	**13.2**	**5,064**	**88.7**	**19.0**	2.9
2009	9.8	22.9	**14.25**	**12.9**	**5,173**	**88.1**	**19.3**	2.9
2010	**10.5**	**20.7**	**13.96**	**13.2**	**5,431**	**88.2**	**19.9**	**2.9**
2011	11.0	20.7	**14.93**	**13.2**	**5,734**	**88.3**	**20.3**	2.9
2012	**11.5**	20.7	**15.99**	**13.3**	**6,106**	**87.5**	**22.0**	2.9
2013	12.1	20.7	**16.05**	**13.6**	**6,402**	**90.6**	**23.1**	2.9
2014	**12.6**	20.7	16.47	13.6	**6,693**	**90.4**	**24.4**	2.9

[a] Indicator:

A = Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years for whom there is a regulated centre-based childcare space
B = Average amount of time spent in talk-based activities with children aged 0 to 14 years
C = Average expenditure per public school student (2013$)
D = Ratio of students to educators in public schools (n)
E = Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (2015$) (n)
F = Percentage of Canadians 20 to 24 years of age in labour force completing high school
G = Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree
H = Percentage of adults aged 25 and older participating in education related activities

CANADA

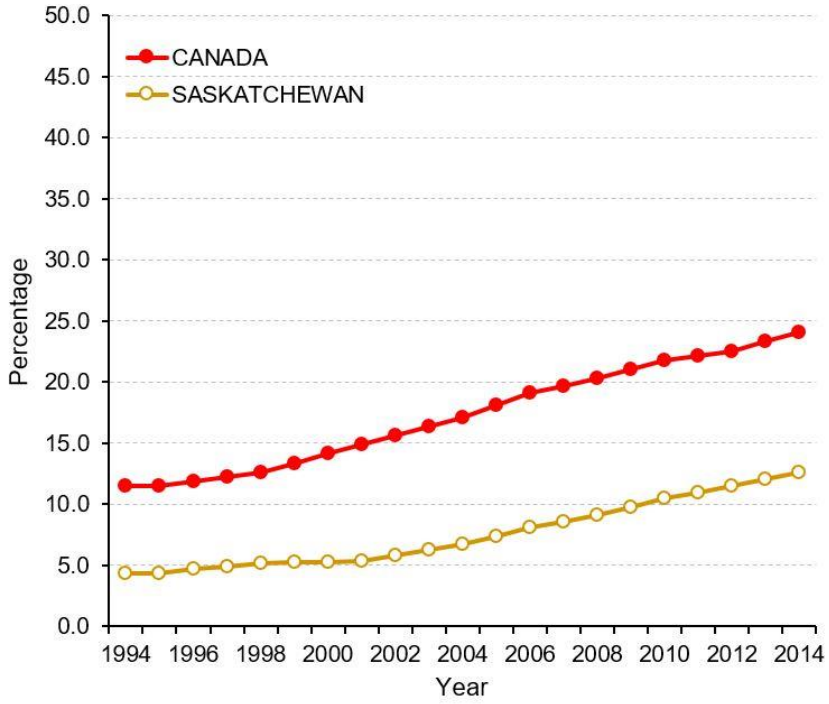
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	11.5				**2,221**	**81.1**	**16.7**	**3.8**
1995	**11.5**				**2,384**	**81.7**	**17.0**	3.6
1996	11.9				**2,648**	**82.8**	**17.3**	3.5
1997	12.2		**9.36**	**15.9**	**2,869**	**83.2**	**17.9**	3.3
1998	**12.6**	**33.0**	**9.64**	**16.5**	**3,064**	**83.1**	**18.3**	**3.2**
1999	13.4	33.5	**9.58**	**16.2**	**3,328**	**83.9**	**19.1**	3.3
2000	14.1	34.1	**9.55**	**16.2**	**3,447**	**85.0**	**20.0**	3.4
2001	**14.9**	34.6	**9.78**	**15.9**	**3,577**	**84.8**	**20.6**	3.5
2002	15.6	35.1	**9.90**	**14.5**	**3,711**	**85.6**	**21.1**	3.7
2003	16.4	35.7	**10.16**	**14.2**	**3,975**	**86.0**	**22.0**	3.8
2004	**17.1**	36.2	**10.70**	**14.0**	**4,141**	**86.1**	**22.2**	3.9
2005	18.1	**36.8**	**11.02**	**13.6**	**4,211**	**86.4**	**23.2**	**4.1**
2006	**19.1**	36.5	**11.55**	**12.9**	**4,400**	**85.9**	**24.0**	4.3
2007	19.7	36.2	**11.92**	**12.6**	**4,558**	**86.8**	**24.5**	4.4
2008	**20.3**	36.0	**12.43**	**12.3**	**4,747**	**86.5**	**25.0**	4.6
2009	21.1	35.7	**13.13**	**12.1**	**4,942**	**87.4**	**25.2**	4.8
2010	**21.8**	**35.4**	**13.37**	**12.0**	**5,146**	**87.9**	**26.1**	**5.0**
2011	22.2	35.1	**13.28**	**11.9**	**5,313**	**88.0**	**26.5**	5.2
2012	**22.5**	34.8	**13.36**	**11.8**	**5,586**	**88.9**	**27.4**	5.4
2013	23.3	34.5	**13.58**	**11.8**	**5,767**	**88.8**	**28.1**	5.6
2014	**24.1**	34.2	13.58	11.8	**5,998**	**89.3**	**28.5**	5.7

[a] Indicator:

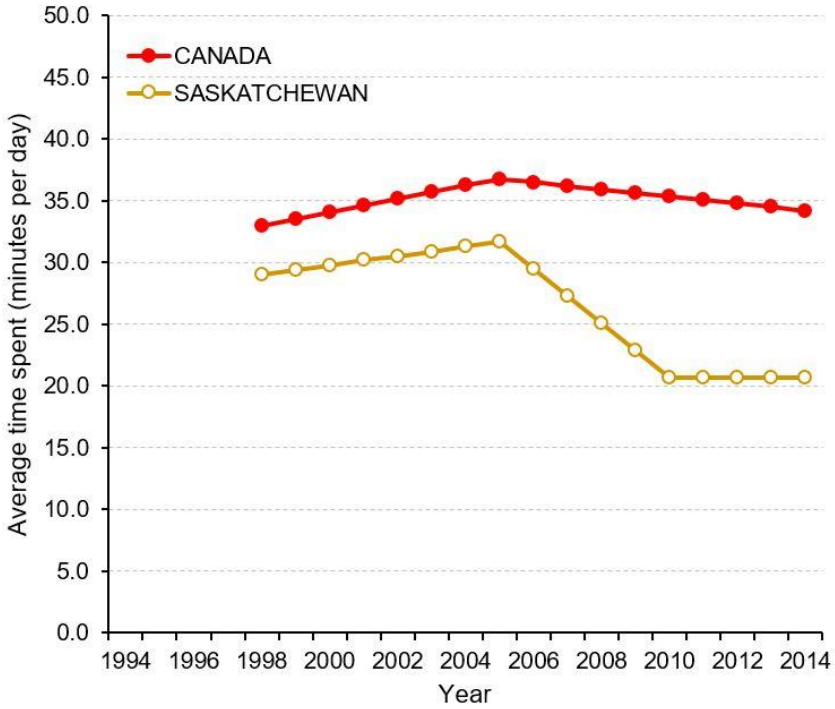
A = Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years for whom there is a regulated centre-based childcare space
B = Average amount of time spent in talk-based activities with children aged 0 to 14 years
C = Average expenditure per public school student (2013$)
D = Ratio of students to educators in public schools (n)
E = Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (2015$) (n)
F = Percentage of Canadians 20 to 24 years of age in labour force completing high school
G = Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds in population with a university degree
H = Percentage of adults aged 25 and older participating in education related activities

EDUCATION

Percentage of children aged 0 to 5 years for whom there is a regulated centre-based childcare space

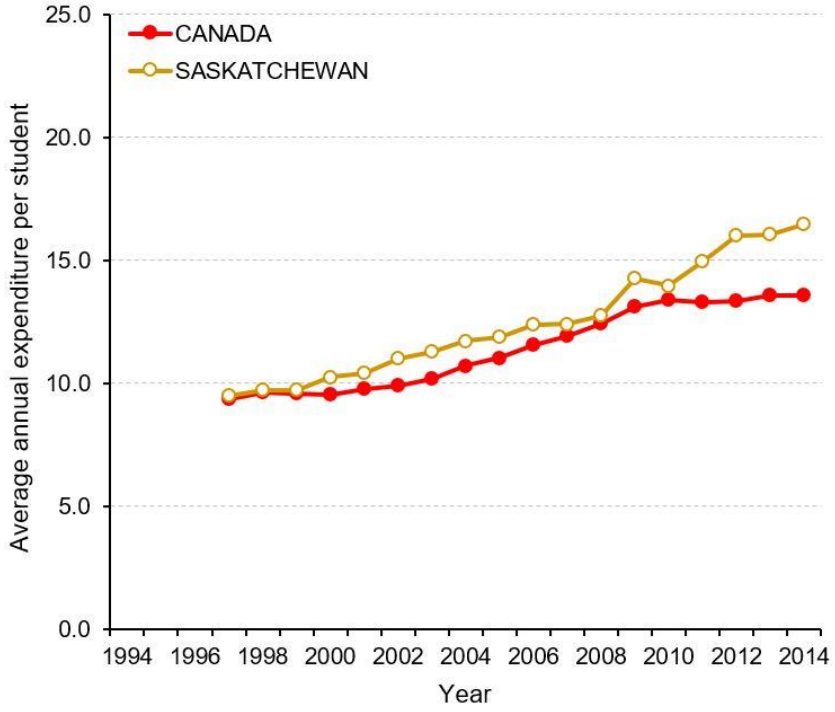


Average amount of time spent in talk-based activities with children aged 0 to 14 years

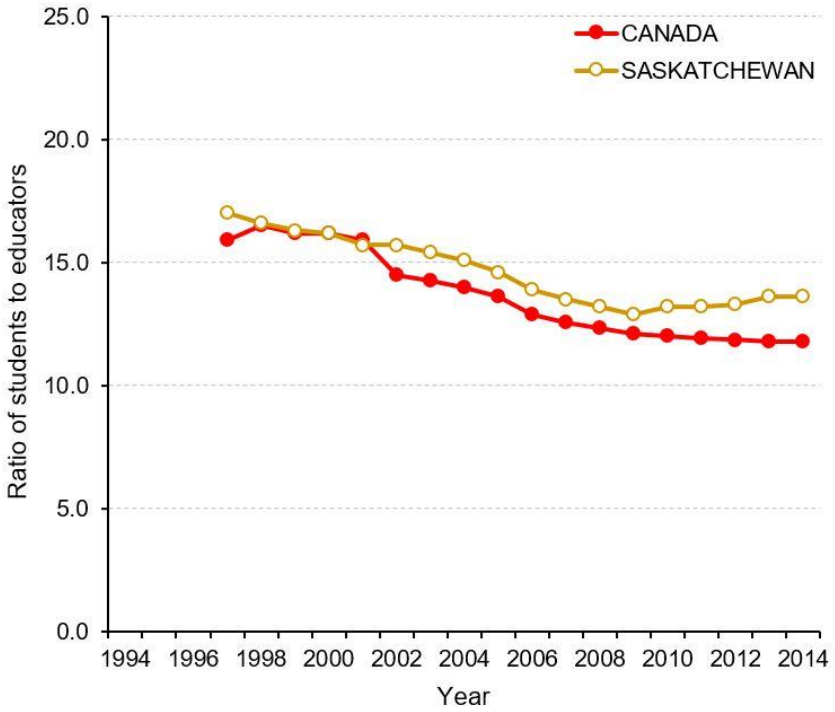


EDUCATION

Average expenditure per public school student (2013$)

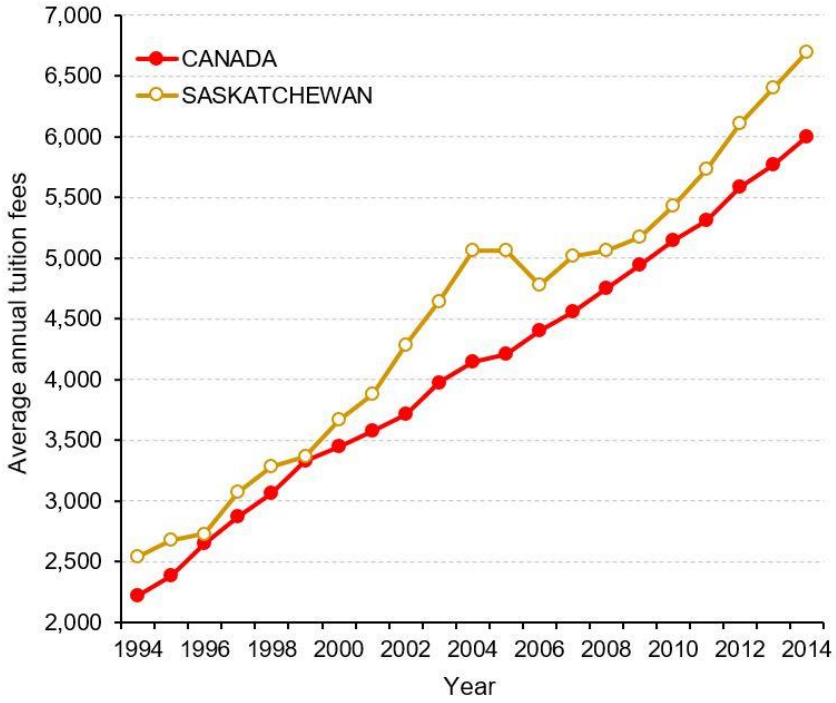


Ratio of students to educators in public schools

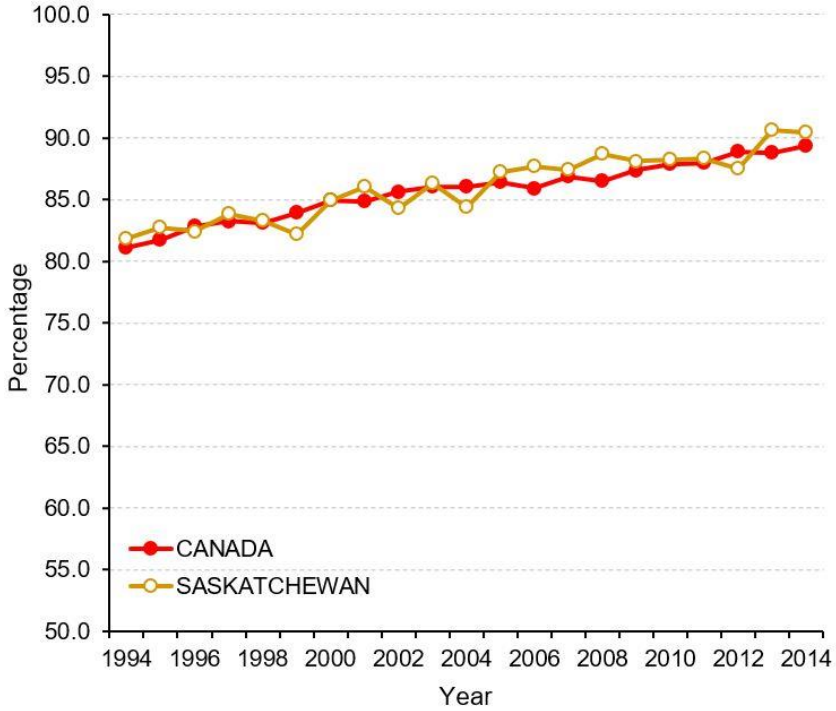


EDUCATION

Average annual Canadian undergraduate tuition fees (2015$)

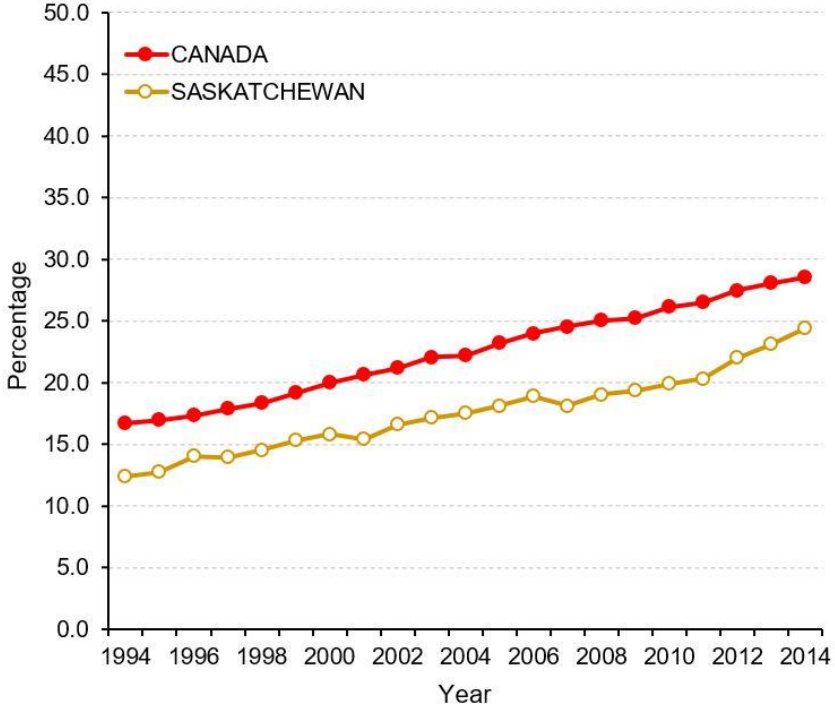


Percentage of Canadians 20 to 24 years of age in labour force completing high school

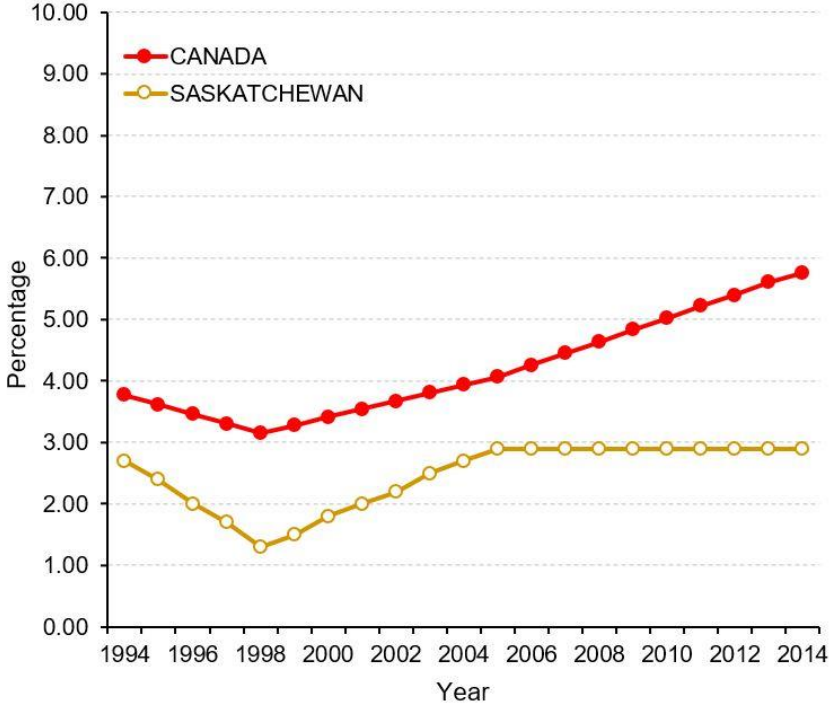


EDUCATION

Percentage of 25 to 64 year olds
in population with a university degree



Percentage of adults aged 25 and older
participating in education related activities



ENVIRONMENT

The Environment is the foundation upon which human societies are built and the source of our sustained wellbeing. On a broader level, environmental protection involves the prevention of waste and damage while revitalizing our ecosystems and working towards the sustainability of all of our resources.

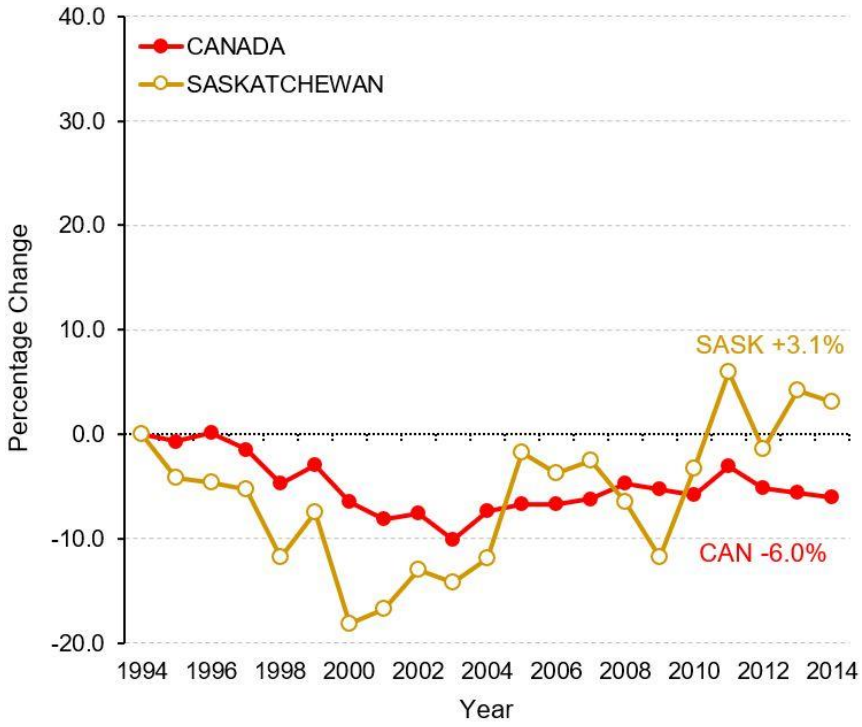
The Environment is the basis for our health, our communities, and our economy. Despite its fundamental importance to human existence and the natural resource wealth it provides to Canada, we often fail to appreciate the various ecosystem services provided by nature that sustain human wellbeing. Indeed, how great is our wellbeing if we cannot breathe the air or drink the water?

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Absolute greenhouse gas emissions (megatonnes of CO_2 per year)
Ground level ozone (population weighted in parts per billion)
Primary energy production (petajoules)
Viable Metal Reserves Index
Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings)
Total farm land (hectares)
Annual water yield in Southern Canada (km^3)

[Ecological Footprint not available for Saskatchewan]

Trends in the *Environment* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



Overall change in Environment 1994 to 2014:	SASK	Canada
	↑ 3.1%	↓ -6.0%

Trends in Indicators of *Environment*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	–	58			1.00	136.27	26,687.6	19.7
1995	–	61			0.67	135.56	26,628.3	22.9
1996	–	63			0.80	149.41	26,569.1	22.4
1997	–	66			0.47	131.31	26,508.4	26.7
1998	–	66			0.47	120.74	26,447.7	18.6
1999	–	67	29.5		0.47	123.02	26,387.0	21.9
2000	–	68	35.4		0.40	125.35	26,326.3	14.6
2001	–	67	26.9		0.40	123.23	26,265.7	10.7
2002	–	67	26.2		0.40	129.17	26,213.0	15.7
2003	–	68	31.8		0.40	117.10	26,160.4	16.2
2004	–	70	30.0	498.5	0.40	113.60	26,107.8	15.2
2005	–	70	27.0	523.7	0.27	108.40	26,055.2	27.5
2006	–	69	26.8	528.6	0.33	113.18	26,002.6	23.9
2007	–	70	29.2	559.4	0.47	109.94	25,790.1	23.4
2008	–	71	29.3	579.3	0.47	113.41	25,577.6	18.3
2009	–	70	29.5	578.1	0.43	116.87	25,365.1	12.6
2010	–	70	30.7	585.5	0.73	123.29	25,152.5	20.1
2011	–	69	35.1	586.4	0.87	117.72	24,940.0	31.6
2012	–	72	31.6	593.0	0.67	113.23	24,936.6	22.9
2013	–	74	31.0	649.9	0.67	120.56	24,933.9	29.9
2014	–	76	31.0	703.1	0.67	120.37	24,931.7	26.6

[a] Indicator:

A = Ecological Footprint (n) ← Data not available for Saskatchewan
B = Absolute GHG emissions (megatonnes of CO_2 per year) (n)
C = Ground level ozone (population weighted in parts per billion) (n)
D = Primary energy production (000s of petajoules) ← Reliable data for Saskatchewan began in 2004
E = Viable Metal Reserves Index
F = Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings) (n)
G = Total farm land (000s of hectares)
H = Annual water yield in Southern Canada (km^3)

CANADA

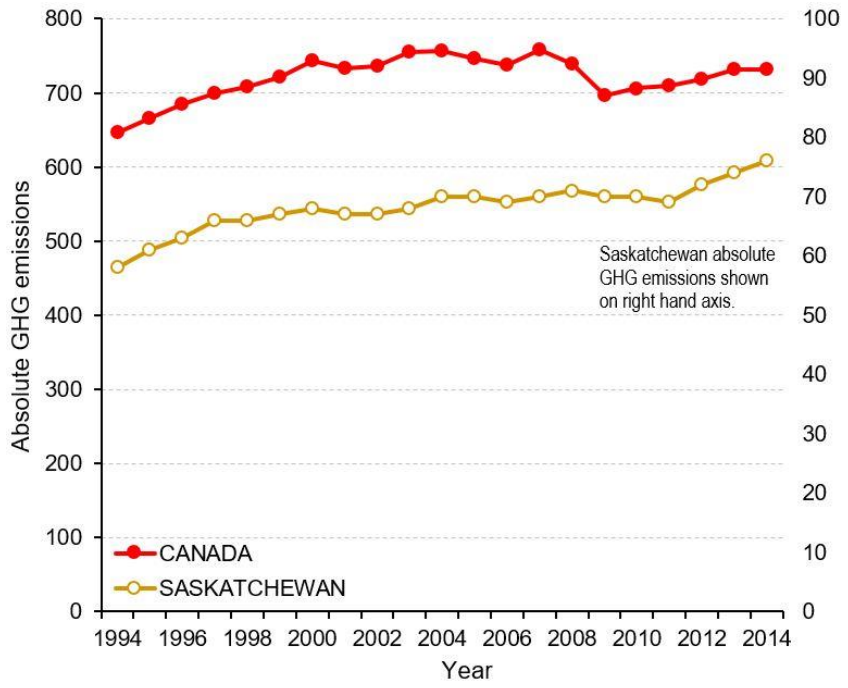
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	8.314	646		9,677.0	1.00	119.65	67,934.5	1,293.4
1995	8.501	665		9,677.0	0.99	117.85	67,994.7	1,278.2
1996	8.803	685		9,987.4	0.98	123.50	68,055.0	1,437.4
1997	8.495	700		10,154.3	0.85	117.78	67,944.5	1,469.0
1998	8.340	708		10,148.4	0.80	106.05	67,834.0	1,196.0
1999	8.901	722	32.9	10,387.8	0.73	109.10	67,723.5	1,425.4
2000	8.920	744	30.5	10,759.2	0.66	113.08	67,613.0	1,228.2
2001	7.966	733	32.6	10,721.6	0.59	107.75	67,502.5	1,200.1
2002	8.088	736	32.1	11,008.2	0.59	110.84	67,519.3	1,260.0
2003	8.817	755	33.5	11,229.3	0.52	114.03	67,536.2	1,284.7
2004	9.169	756	31.3	11,511.6	0.46	111.00	67,553.0	1,344.8
2005	9.161	747	32.6	11,247.4	0.49	108.45	67,569.9	1,408.6
2006	8.457	738	32.4	11,136.8	0.52	102.96	67,586.7	1,291.7
2007	8.375	758	32.9	11,490.5	0.62	110.88	67,031.9	1,329.5
2008	8.400	739	32.4	11,274.2	0.61	109.45	66,477.1	1,449.6
2009	7.867	696	31.7	10,739.9	0.57	101.87	65,922.3	1,311.7
2010	8.160	706	33.0	10,970.9	0.56	96.24	65,367.5	1,243.0
2011	8.189	710	32.8	10,957.9	0.63	101.48	64,812.7	1,491.7
2012	8.172	718	33.5	10,947.3	0.59	94.55	64,257.9	1,293.3
2013	8.543	731	32.8	11,029.2	0.59	97.38	63,793.1	1,293.3
2014	8.284	732	32.8	11,189.7	0.59	100.02	63,148.3	1,293.3

[a] Indicator:

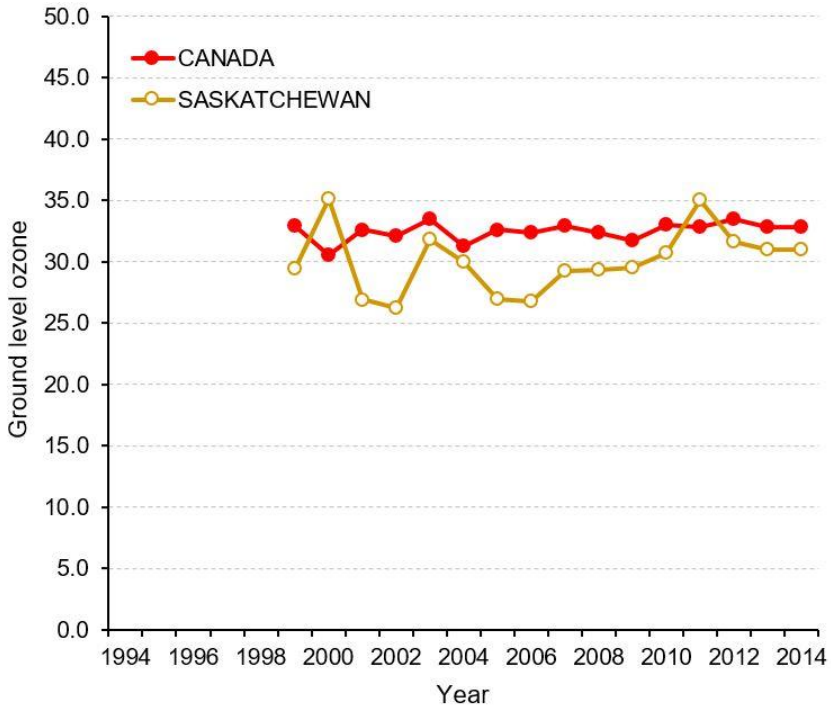
A = Ecological Footprint (n) ← Data not available for Saskatchewan
B = Absolute GHG emissions (megatonnes of CO_2 per year) (n)
C = Ground level ozone (population weighted in parts per billion) (n)
D = Primary energy production (000s of petarajoules) ← Reliable data for Saskatchewan began in 2004
E = Viable Metal Reserves Index
F = Residential energy use (terajoules per 1,000 dwellings) (n)
G = Total farm land (000s of hectares)
H = Annual water yield in Southern Canada (km^3)

ENVIRONMENT

Absolute GHG emissions
(megatonnes of CO_2 per year)

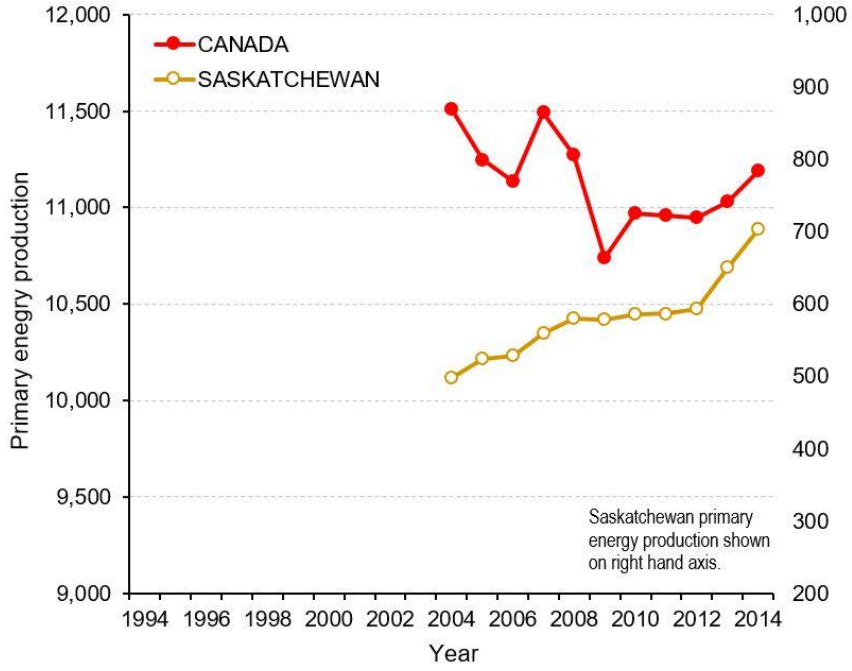


Ground level ozone
(population weighted in parts per billion)

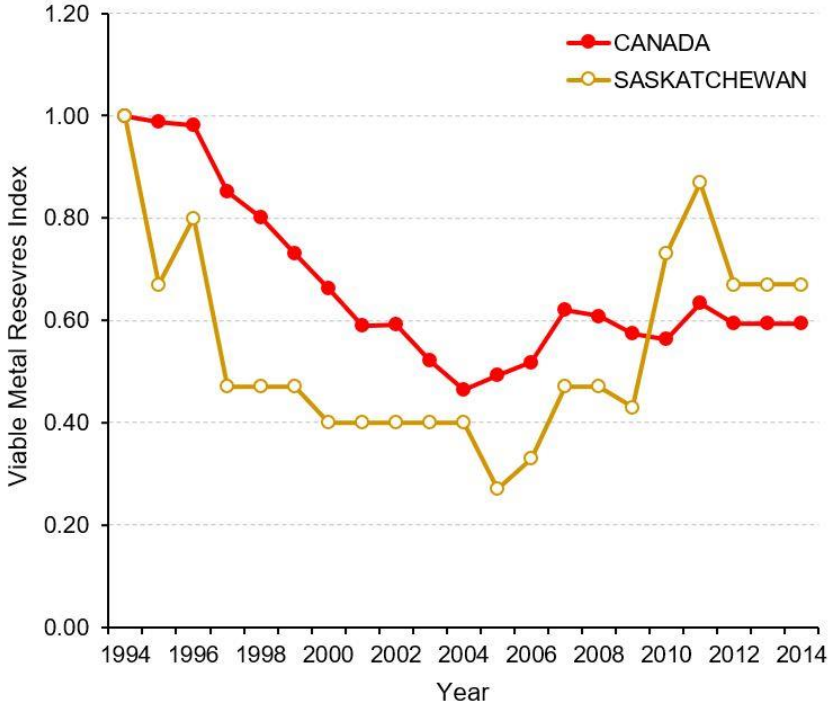


ENVIRONMENT

Primary energy production
(000s of petajoules)

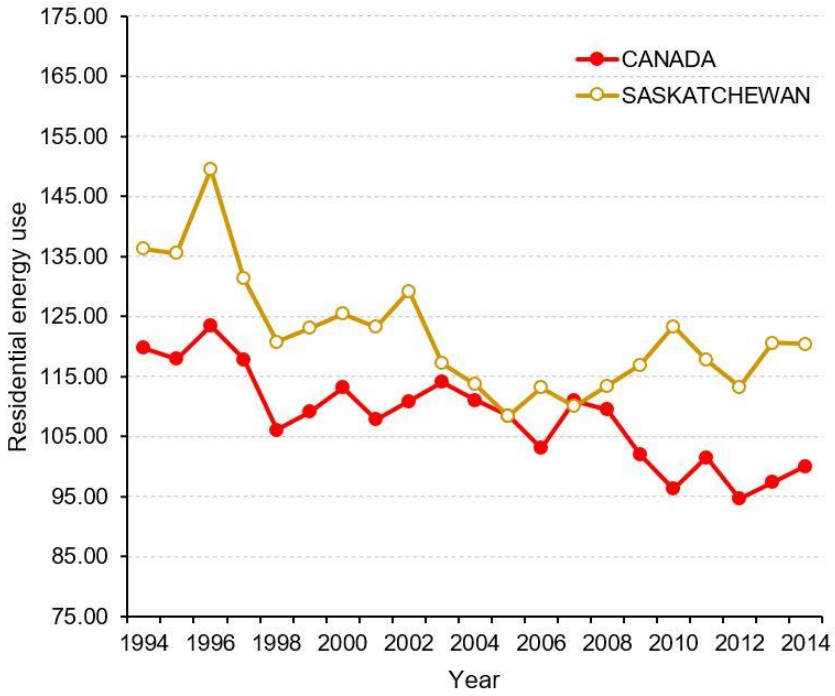


Viable Metal Reserves Index

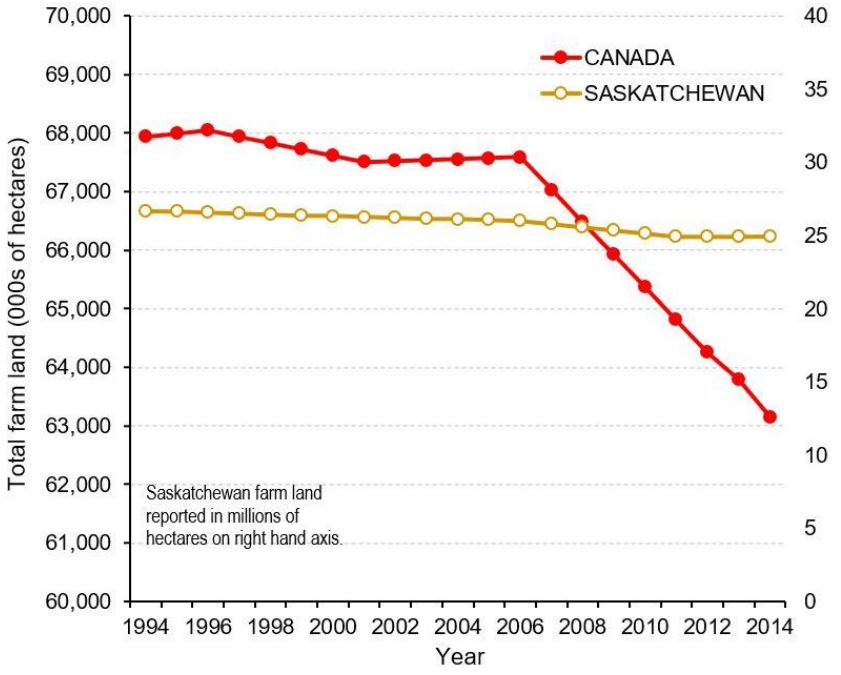


ENVIRONMENT

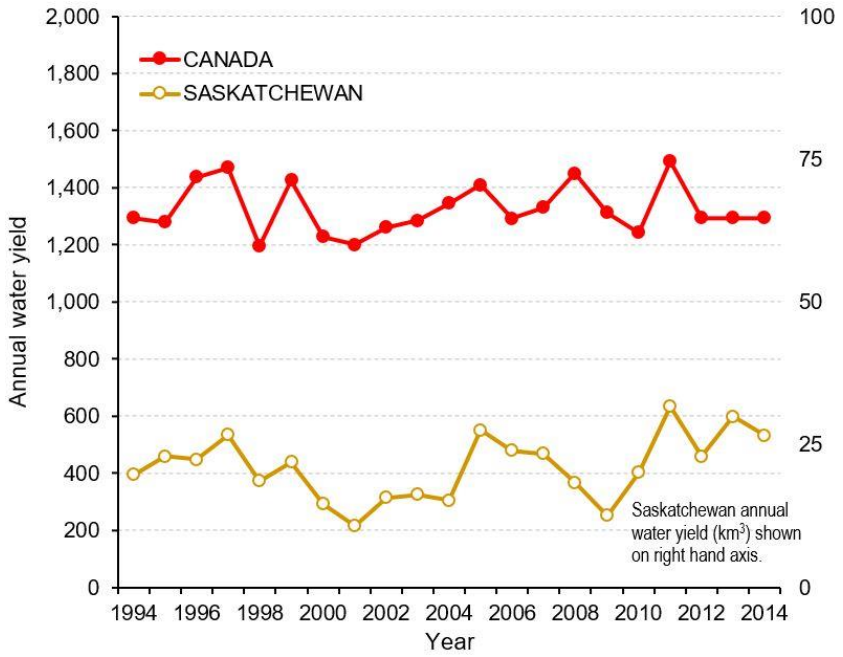
Residential energy use
(terajoules per 1,000 dwellings)



Total farm land (000s of hectares)



Annual water yield in Southern Canada (km^3)



HEALTHY POPULATIONS

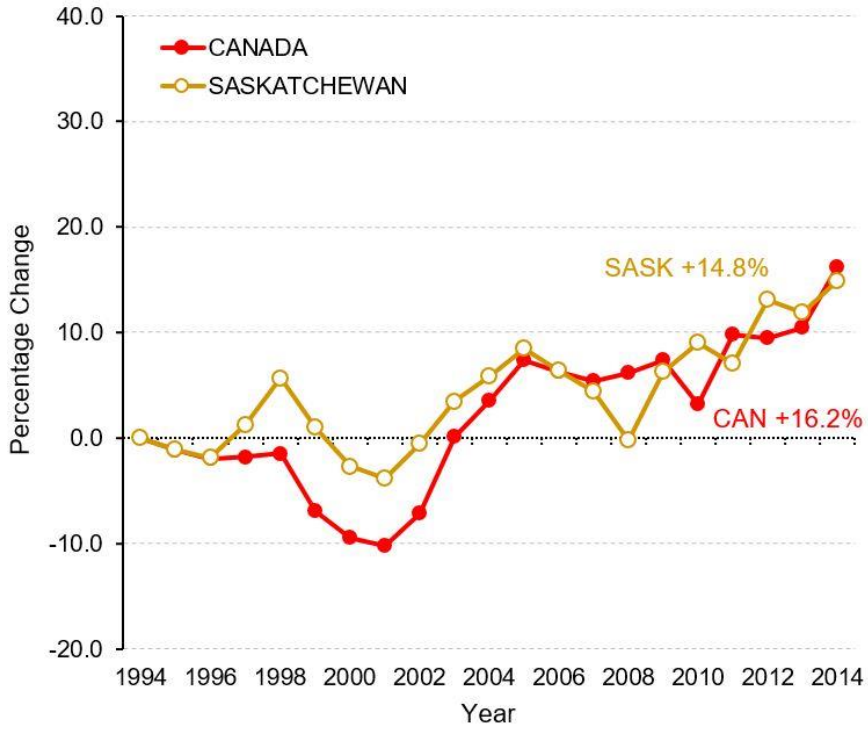
The Healthy Populations domain considers the physical, mental, and social wellbeing of the population. It examines life expectancy, lifestyle and behaviours, and the circumstances that influence health such as access to health care.

Healthy Populations captures both the overall health of the population ("health status") as well as factors that influence health ("health determinants"). This broad perspective is used because individuals' lifestyles and behaviours are constrained and shaped by broader social factors such as how food is distributed and priced, how houses are constructed and located, how urban transportation is designed, how accessible health care and recreational services are, and how we interact with the natural environment.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Life expectancy at birth in years
Percentage of population that rates their *overall health* as very good or excellent
Percentage of population that rates their *mental health* as very good or excellent
Percentage of population with an absence of health or activity-based limitations
Percentage of daily or occasional smokers among teens aged 12 to 19 years
Percentage of population with self-reported diabetes
Percentage of population getting influenza immunization in past year
Percentage of Canadians with a regular medical doctor

Trends in *Healthy Populations* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Healthy Populations from 1994 to 2014:	↑ 14.8%	↑ 16.2%

Trends in Indicators of *Healthy Populations*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	**78.3**	**56.6**		**82.5**	**20.4**	**2.7**		87.9
1995	**78.3**	58.9		84.1	21.4	3.0		87.9
1996	**78.4**	**61.3**		**85.7**	**22.4**	**3.2**		**87.9**
1997	**78.5**	63.7		83.5	18.9	3.2		87.5
1998	**78.5**	**66.0**		**81.2**	**15.4**	**3.1**		**87.1**
1999	**78.8**	62.9		79.5	17.1	3.4		86.8
2000	**79.0**	59.9		**77.8**	18.9	3.7	**18.8**	86.5
2001	**79.1**	**56.8**	**64.3**	77.9	**20.6**	**4.0**	20.4	86.2
2002	**79.1**	58.0	68.6	78.0	17.9	4.3	21.9	85.9
2003	**79.2**	**59.2**	**73.0**	78.0	**15.3**	**4.7**	**23.5**	**85.6**
2004	**79.4**	58.7	72.6	78.1	14.2	4.9	26.0	85.1
2005	**79.5**	**58.2**	**72.2**	78.2	**13.1**	**5.1**	**28.4**	**84.5**
2006	**79.5**	57.3	72.4	78.3	13.8	5.4	27.4	84.6
2007	**79.6**	**56.3**	**72.5**	78.3	**14.4**	**5.7**	**26.4**	**84.7**
2008	**79.5**	**54.1**	**71.5**	**78.4**	**21.3**	6.0	**30.2**	**82.3**
2009	**79.6**	**58.7**	**71.7**	**79.4**	**15.0**	**6.4**	**30.7**	**83.4**
2010	**79.8**	**57.3**	**71.3**	**80.0**	**11.2**	**7.2**	**27.3**	**84.5**
2011	**79.9**	**56.8**	**68.4**	78.9	**13.8**	**6.2**	**31.7**	**80.5**
2012	**79.9**	**56.9**	**67.2**	77.8	**9.9**	**6.7**	**30.6**	**82.2**
2013	**80.1**	**58.8**	**70.5**	**76.7**	**9.4**	6.6	**25.6**	**80.3**
2014	**80.2**	**60.9**	**68.8**	**78.0**	**10.8**	**6.5**	**34.8**	**79.9**

[a] Indicator:

A = Life expectancy at birth in years
B = Percentage of population that rates their *overall health* as very good or excellent
C = Percentage of population that rates their *mental health* as very good or excellent
D = Percentage of population with an absence of health or activity-based limitations
E = Percentage of daily or occasional smokers among teens aged 12 to 19 years (n)
F = Percentage of population reporting they have been diagnosed with diabetes (n)
G = Percentage of population getting influenza immunization in past year
H = Percentage of Canadians with a regular medical doctor

CANADA

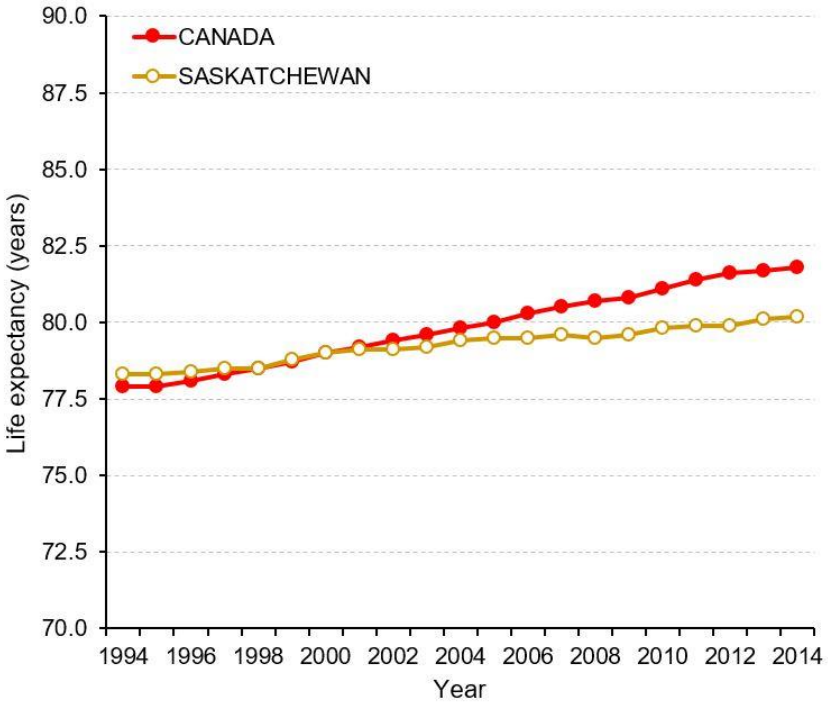
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	**77.9**	**63.1**		**84.9**	**20.9**	**2.6**		88.6
1995	**77.9**	65.1		86.5	21.3	2.9		88.6
1996	**78.1**	**67.0**		**88.0**	**21.7**	**3.2**		**88.6**
1997	**78.3**	68.1		85.6	20.6	3.4		88.8
1998	**78.5**	**69.1**		**83.2**	**19.4**	**3.5**		**88.9**
1999	**78.7**	66.5		81.9	24.6	3.7		88.3
2000	**79.0**	64.0		**80.5**	29.8	3.9	**25.8**	87.7
2001	**79.2**	**61.4**	**67.1**	80.6	**35.0**	**4.1**	26.4	87.1
2002	**79.4**	59.9	70.2	80.7	25.0	4.4	27.0	86.5
2003	**79.6**	**58.4**	**73.4**	80.9	**14.9**	**4.6**	**27.6**	**85.9**
2004	**79.8**	59.3	73.9	81.0	13.5	4.8	30.7	85.8
2005	**80.0**	**60.1**	**74.4**	81.1	**12.1**	**4.9**	**33.8**	**85.7**
2006	**80.3**	59.9	74.6	81.2	12.1	5.4	32.7	85.3
2007	**80.5**	**59.6**	**74.8**	81.4	**12.0**	**5.8**	**31.6**	**84.9**
2008	**80.7**	**58.9**	**74.4**	81.5	**11.4**	6.0	**31.7**	**84.4**
2009	**80.8**	**60.5**	**73.9**	**81.6**	**11.0**	**6.2**	**32.2**	**84.9**
2010	**81.1**	**60.1**	**73.9**	**81.2**	**11.3**	**6.4**	**25.5**	**84.8**
2011	**81.4**	**59.9**	**72.6**	80.4	**9.4**	**6.3**	**30.2**	**84.7**
2012	**81.6**	**59.9**	**71.7**	79.5	**9.2**	**6.5**	**28.9**	**85.1**
2013	**81.7**	**59.4**	**71.1**	**78.7**	**8.8**	6.6	**29.3**	**84.5**
2014	**81.8**	**59.0**	**71.1**	**78.5**	**7.7**	**6.7**	**32.5**	**85.1**

[a] Indicator:

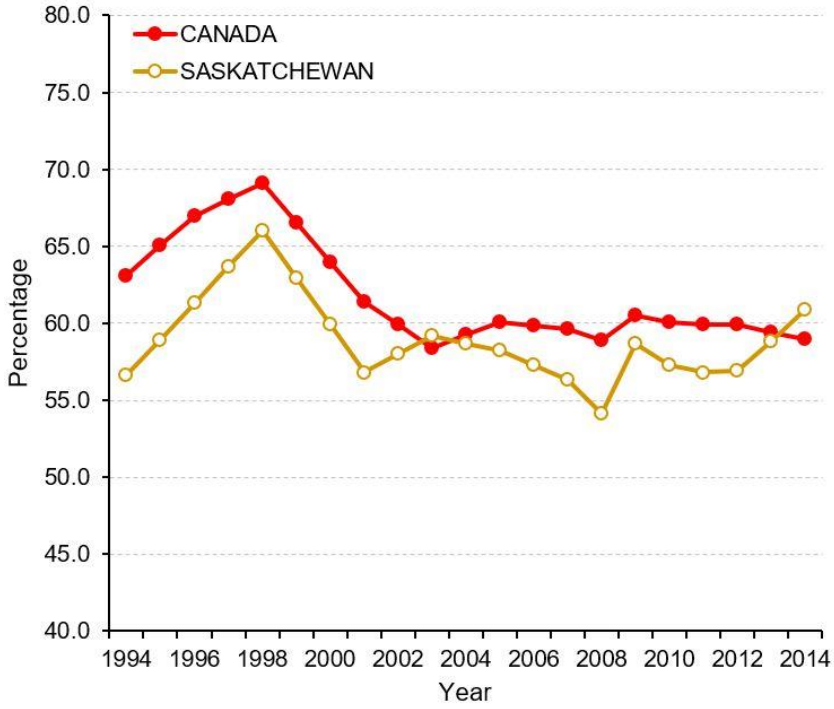
A = Life expectancy at birth in years
B = Percentage of population that rates their *overall health* as very good or excellent
C = Percentage of population that rates their *mental health* as very good or excellent
D = Percentage of population with an absence of health or activity-based limitations
E = Percentage of daily or occasional smokers among teens aged 12 to 19 years (n)
F = Percentage of population reporting they have been diagnosed with diabetes (n)
G = Percentage of population getting influenza immunization in past year
H = Percentage of Canadians with a regular medical doctor

HEALTHY POPULATIONS

Life expectancy at birth in years

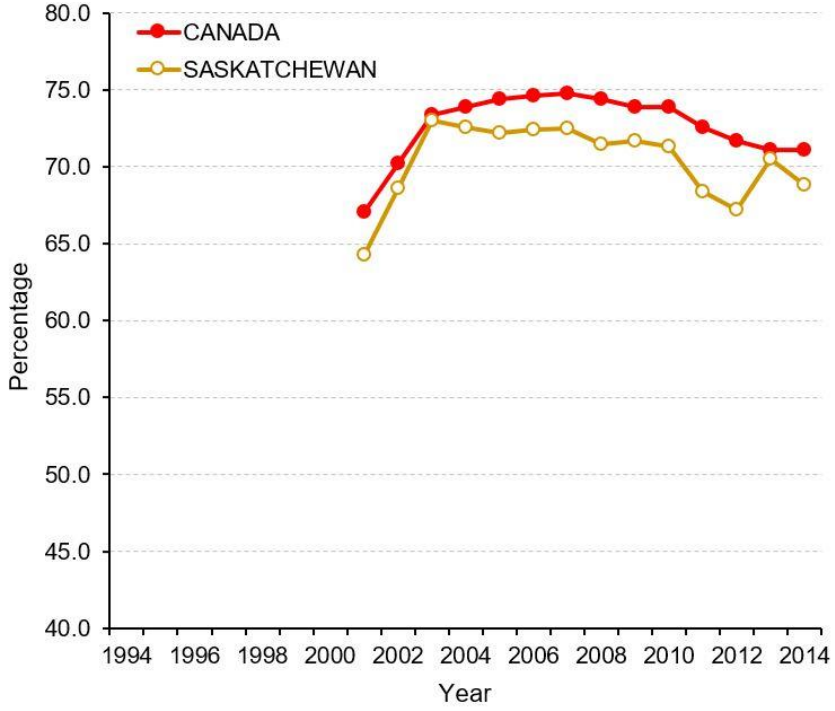


Percentage of population that rates their *overall health* as very good or excellent

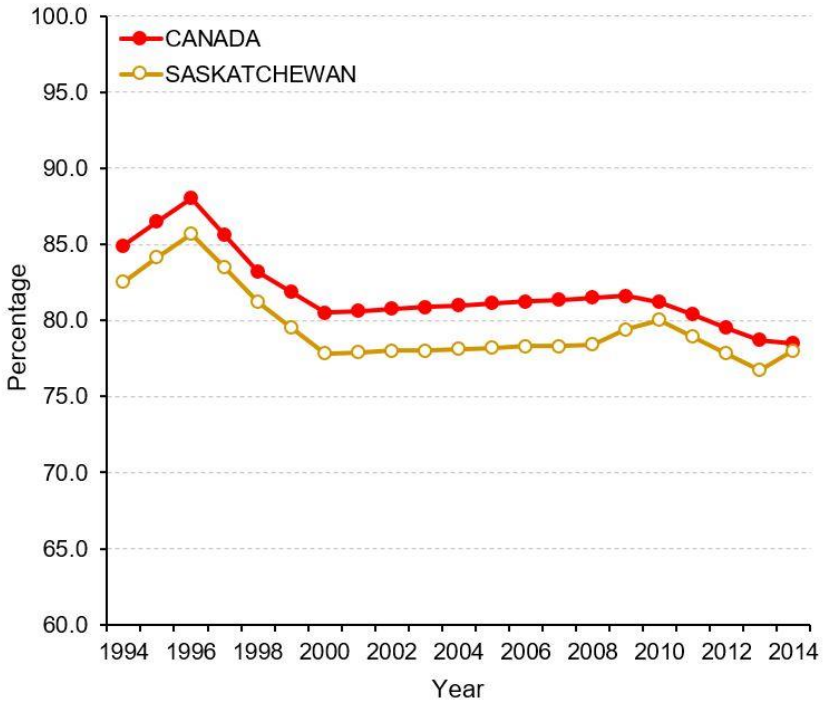


HEALTHY POPULATIONS

Percentage of population that rates their *mental health* as very good or excellent

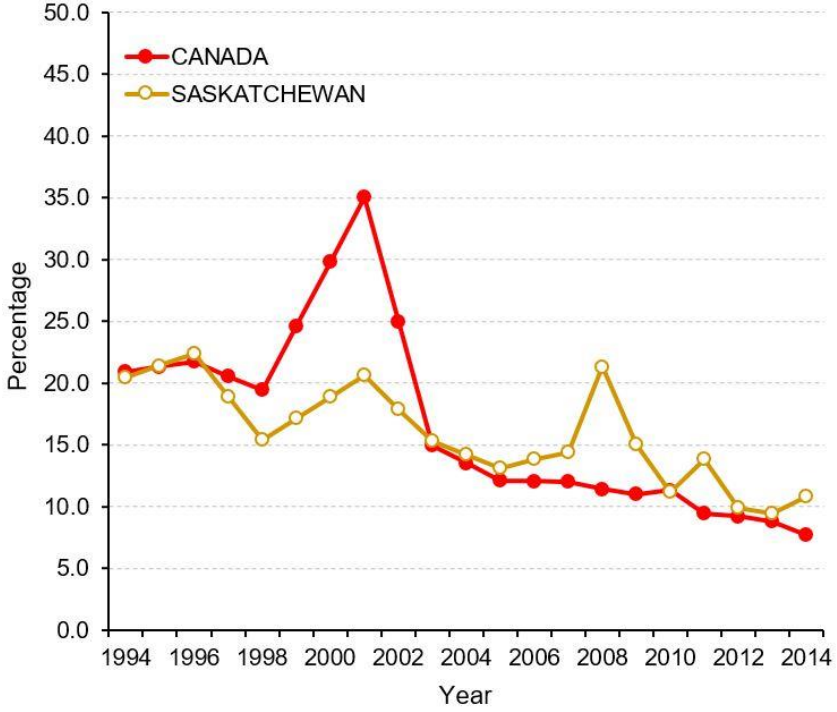


Percentage of population with an absence of health or activity-based limitations

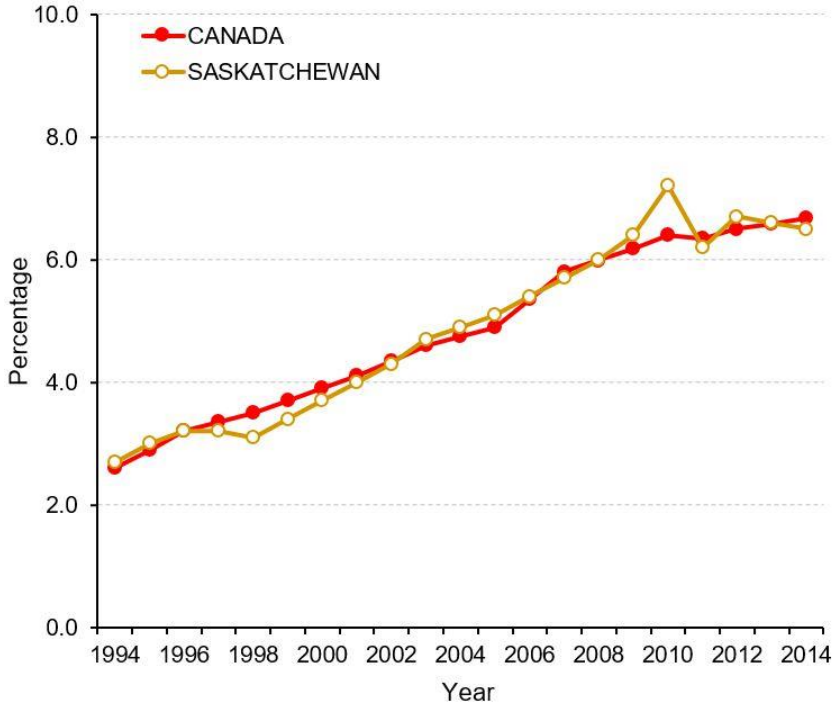


HEALTHY POPULATIONS

Percentage of daily or occasional smokers among teens aged 12 to 19 years

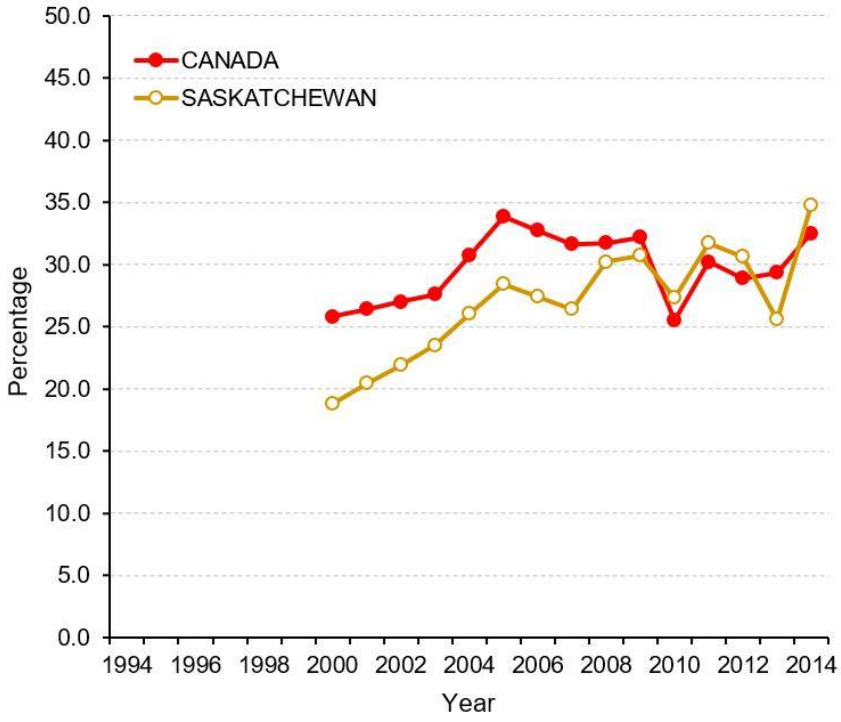


Percentage of population self-reporting diagnosed diabetes

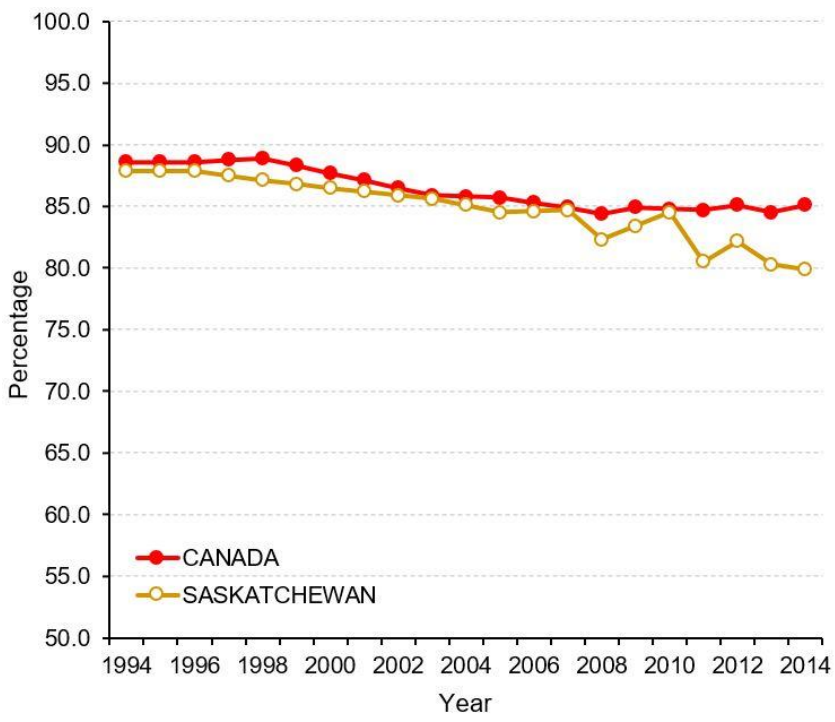


HEALTHY POPULATIONS

Percentage of population getting influenza immunization in past year



Percentage of Canadians with a regular medical doctor



LEISURE AND CULTURE

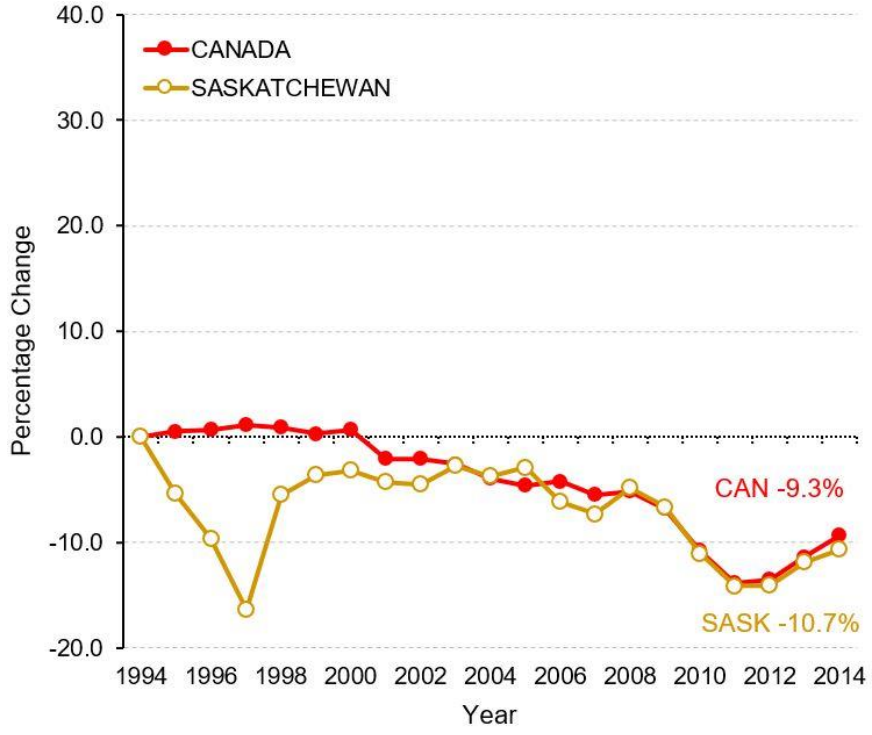
By participating in Leisure and Culture activities, whether arts, culture, or recreation, we contribute to our wellbeing as individuals, to our communities, and to society as a whole. The myriad of activities and opportunities we pursue and enjoy benefit our overall life satisfaction and quality of life.

As forms of human expression, leisure and cultural activities help to more fully define our lives, the meaning we derive from them, and ultimately, our wellbeing. This remains true throughout our lives regardless of age, gender, or social group. The impact of participation in leisure and cultural activities is even greater for people in marginalized groups, such as those living with disabilities, living in poverty, or as members of a minority population.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Average percentage of time spent on the previous day in social leisure activities
Average percentage of time spent on the previous day in arts and culture activities
Average monthly frequency of participation in physical activity lasting over 15 minutes
Average attendance per performance at all performing arts performances
Average number of hours volunteering for culture and/or recreation organizations
Average visitation per site in past year to all National Parks and National Historic Sites
Average number of nights away on vacation trips to destinations at least 80km from home
Expenditures on all culture and recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures

Trends in *Leisure and Culture* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Leisure and Culture 1994 to 2014:	↓ 10.7%	↓ 9.3%

Trends in Indicators of *Leisure and Culture*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	**18.6**	**7.4**	**20.8**			43,125	**3.72**	
1995	18.2	6.3	20.5			**39,653**	3.72	
1996	17.7	5.2	**20.1**			**38,812**	**3.71**	
1997	17.3	4.1	21.2		**49.8**	**10,870**	**4.10**	**5.98**
1998	**16.9**	**3.0**	22.3	**311.6**	51.0	**49,439**	**3.78**	**5.96**
1999	16.4	3.0	**23.3**	323.0	52.2	**47,259**	**3.97**	**6.33**
2000	15.9	3.0	23.3	**334.3**	**53.4**	**47,437**	**3.92**	**6.36**
2001	15.4	3.0	**23.3**	312.6	52.9	**48,771**	**3.98**	**6.20**
2002	14.9	3.0	**27.0**	**291.0**	52.4	**47,528**	**3.74**	**6.21**
2003	14.4	3.0	**26.0**	317.1	51.9	**50,089**	**3.96**	**6.31**
2004	13.9	3.0	26.2	**343.3**	**51.4**	**46,052**	**3.66**	**6.56**
2005	**13.4**	**3.1**	**26.3**	368.7	45.4	**47,744**	3.75	**6.92**
2006	13.2	3.2	25.4	**394.0**	39.4	**45,063**	**3.83**	**6.03**
2007	13.0	3.4	**24.5**	374.9	**33.4**	**45,932**	**3.69**	**6.86**
2008	12.8	3.5	25.5	**355.7**	34.7	**46,680**	**4.23**	**6.91**
2009	12.6	3.7	**26.5**	313.9	36.0	**52,488**	**3.84**	**6.17**
2010	**12.4**	**3.9**	**26.0**	**272.0**	**37.3**	**50,883**	3.14	**6.16**
2011	12.2	3.9	**26.8**	289.4	35.7	**48,990**	**2.44**	**5.72**
2012	12.0	4.0	**27.0**	**306.8**	34.2	**48,139**	2.73	**5.18**
2013	11.8	4.1	**28.0**	325.4	**32.7**	**46,892**	**3.02**	**5.44**
2014	11.6	4.2	**27.3**	**344.0**	32.7	**48,647**	3.02	**5.64**

[a] Indicator:

A = Average percentage of time spent on previous day in *social leisure* activities
B = Average percentage of time spent on previous day in *arts and culture* activities
C = Average monthly frequency of participation in *physical activity* lasting over 15 minutes
D = Average attendance per performance at all performing arts performances
E = Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture and/or recreation organizations
F = Average visitation per site in past year to National Parks and National Historic Sites
G = Average number of nights away on vacation trips to destinations at least 80km from home
H = Expenditures on all culture and recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures

CANADA

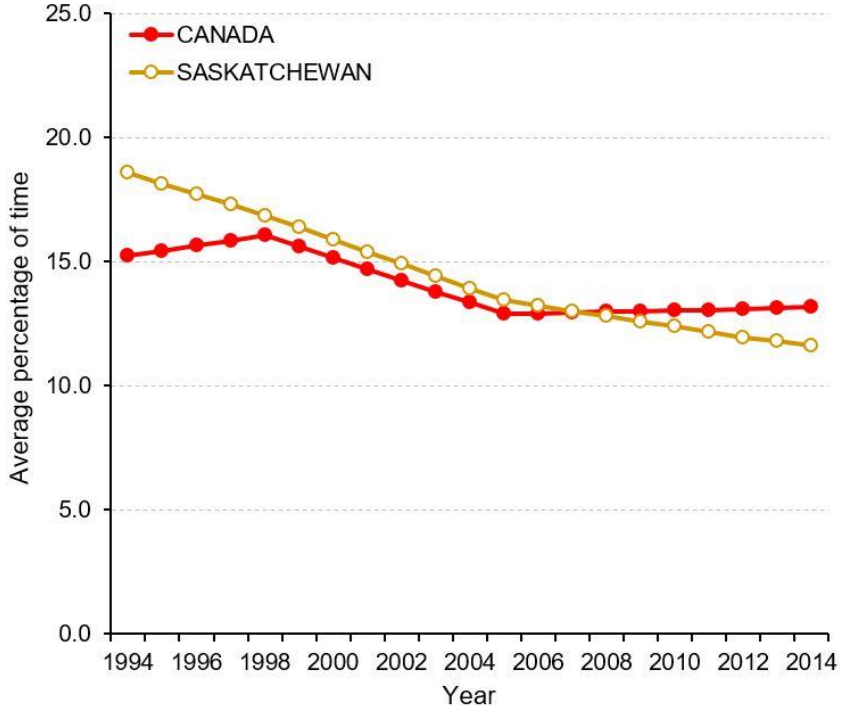
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	**15.2**	**4.3**	**21.0**			219,773	**4.35**	
1995	15.4	4.3	21.4			**219,773**	4.37	
1996	15.7	4.2	**21.9**			**214,681**	**4.38**	
1997	15.9	4.2	22.4		**48.0**	**202,091**	**4.60**	**5.61**
1998	**16.1**	**4.2**	23.0	**319.0**	45.9	**205,569**	**4.40**	**5.78**
1999	15.6	4.2	**23.4**	328.7	44.3	**211,355**	**4.32**	**5.57**
2000	15.2	4.1	22.9	**338.3**	**41.9**	**219,672**	**4.54**	**5.74**
2001	14.7	4.1	**22.4**	331.4	41.0	**183,064**	**4.52**	**6.05**
2002	14.3	4.0	**25.0**	**324.4**	40.0	**186,583**	**4.35**	**5.92**
2003	13.8	4.0	**25.7**	320.5	39.0	**191,685**	**4.29**	**5.88**
2004	13.4	4.0	25.9	**316.7**	**38.5**	**176,584**	**4.42**	**5.79**
2005	**12.9**	**3.9**	**26.1**	328.4	37.0	**168,798**	4.41	**5.87**
2006	12.9	3.9	25.7	**340.2**	36.4	**174,355**	**4.39**	**5.87**
2007	13.0	3.9	**25.2**	329.3	**34.1**	**171,539**	**4.59**	**5.68**
2008	13.0	3.9	25.7	**318.4**	35.2	**172,678**	**4.59**	**5.70**
2009	13.0	3.9	**26.2**	309.5	36.4	**159,943**	**4.41**	**5.40**
2010	**13.0**	**3.9**	**26.0**	**300.6**	**37.5**	**156,403**	3.44	**5.02**
2011	13.1	3.9	**26.8**	284.0	36.4	**159,251**	**2.47**	**5.05**
2012	13.1	3.9	**27.0**	**267.4**	35.4	**167,352**	2.72	**5.00**
2013	13.1	3.9	**27.8**	297.9	**34.3**	**169,166**	**2.96**	**4.96**
2014	13.2	3.9	**27.6**	**328.4**	34.3	**194,482**	2.96	**4.76**

[a] Indicator:

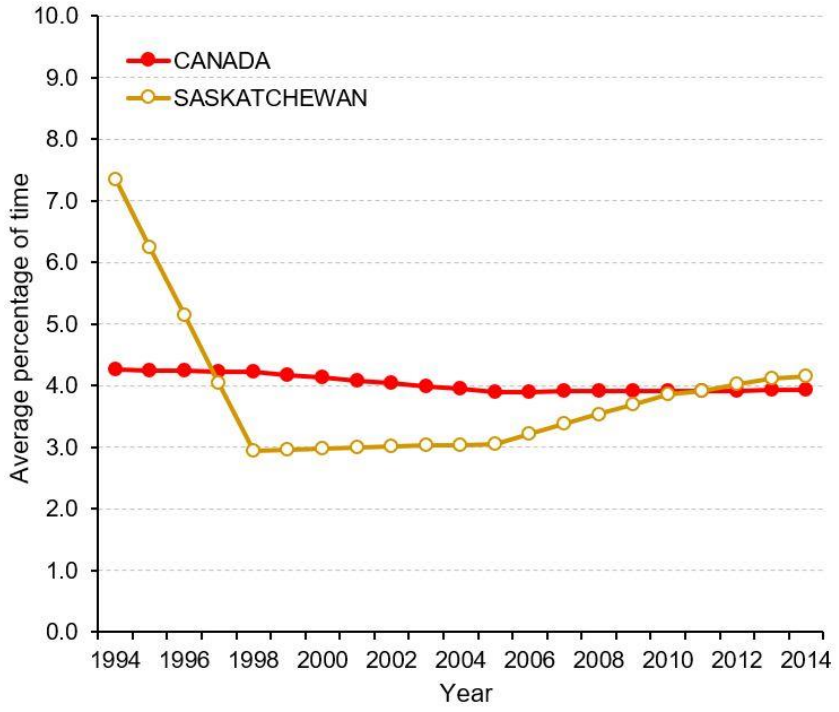
A = Average percentage of time spent on previous day in *social leisure* activities
B = Average percentage of time spent on previous day in *arts and culture* activities
C = Average monthly frequency of participation in *physical activity* lasting over 15 minutes
D = Average attendance per performance at all performing arts performances
E = Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture and/or recreation organizations
F = Average visitation per site in past year to National Parks and National Historic Sites
G = Average number of nights away on vacation trips to destinations at least 80km from home
H = Expenditures on all culture and recreation as a percentage of total household expenditures

LEISURE and CULTURE

Average percentage of time spent on previous day
in *social leisure* activities

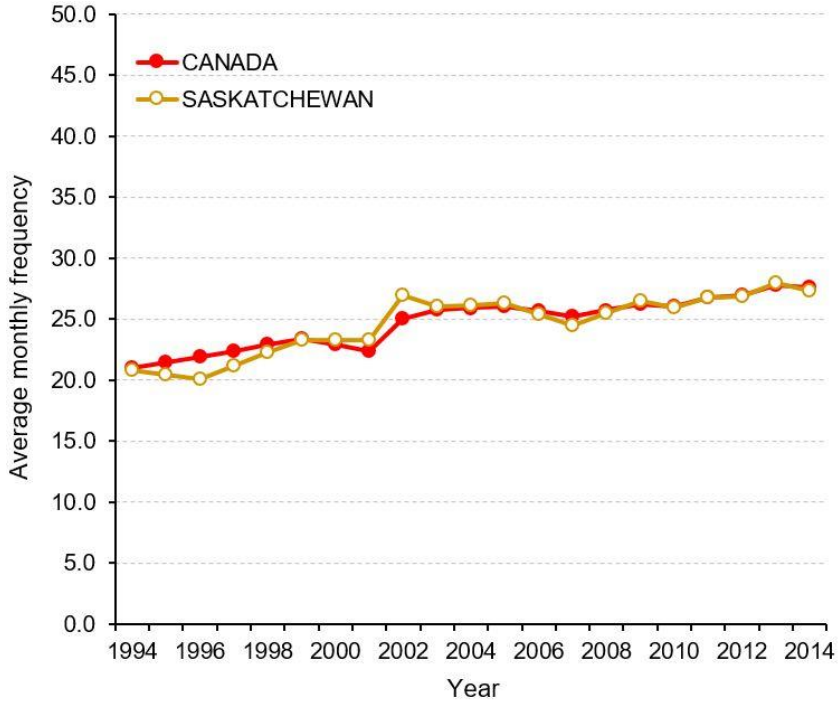


Average percentage of time spent on previous day
in *arts and culture* activities

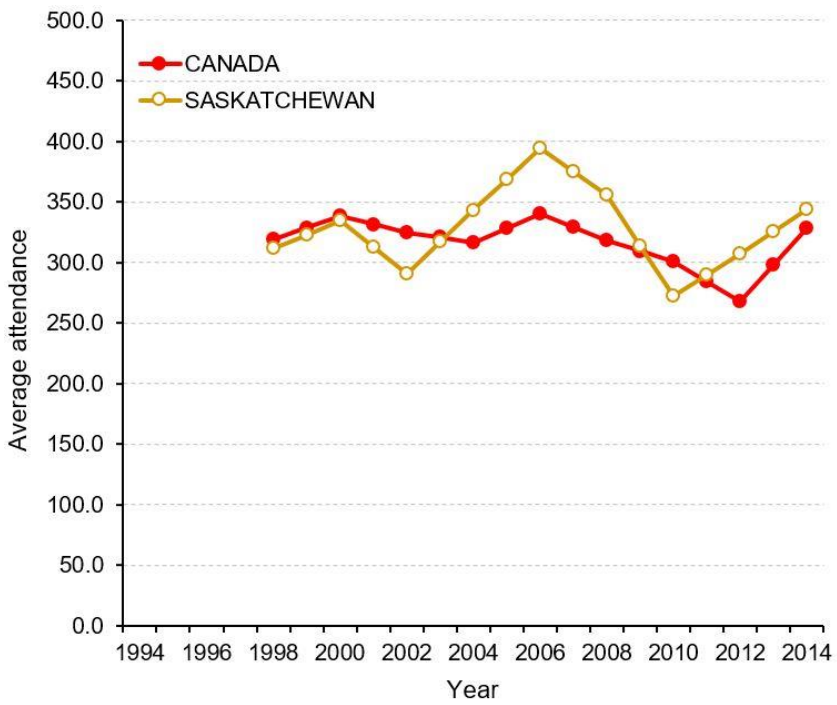


LEISURE and CULTURE

Average monthly frequency of participation
in *physical activity* lasting over 15 minutes

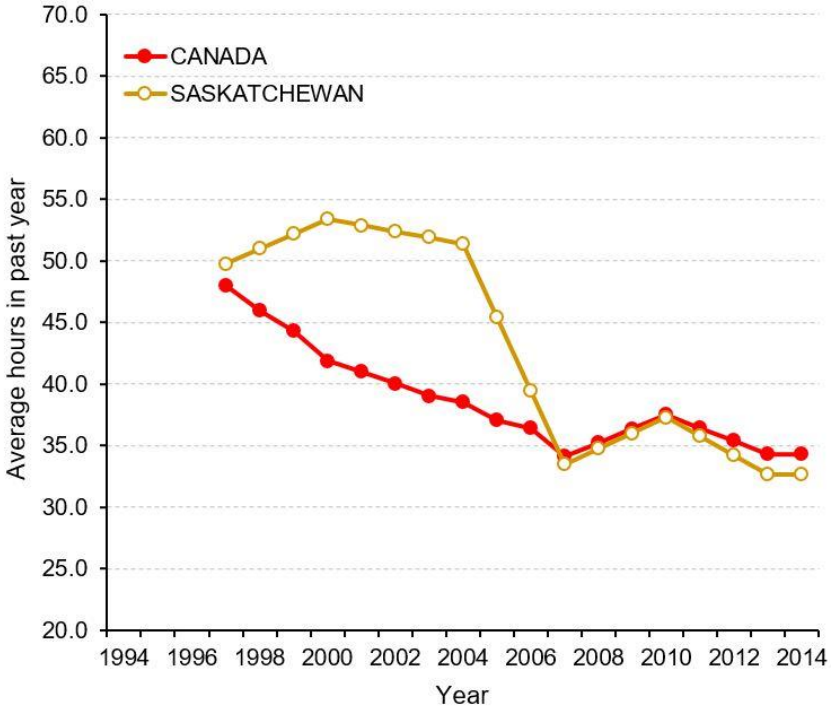


Average attendance per performance
at all performing arts performances

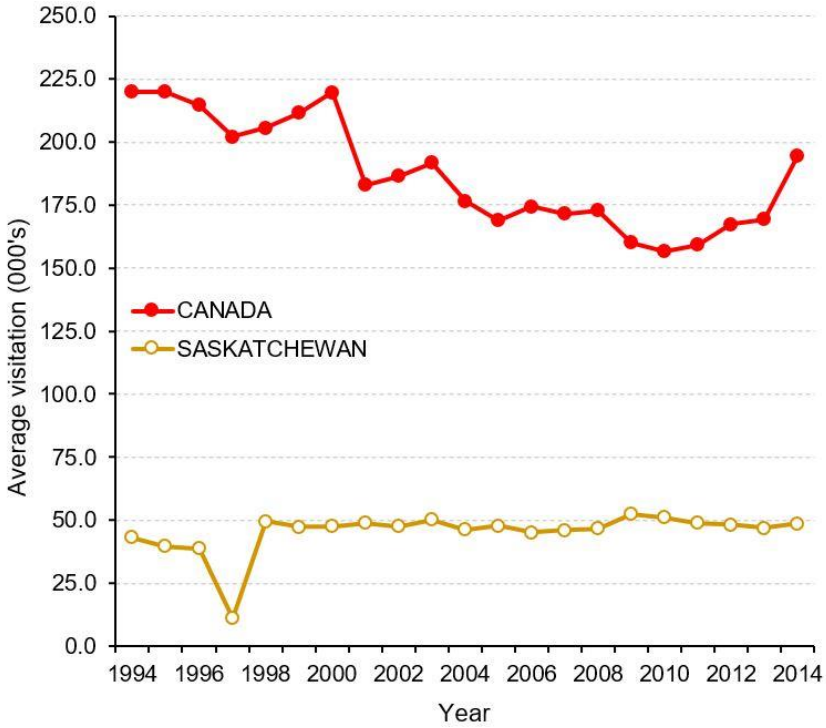


LEISURE and CULTURE

Average number of hours in past year volunteering for culture and/or recreation organizations

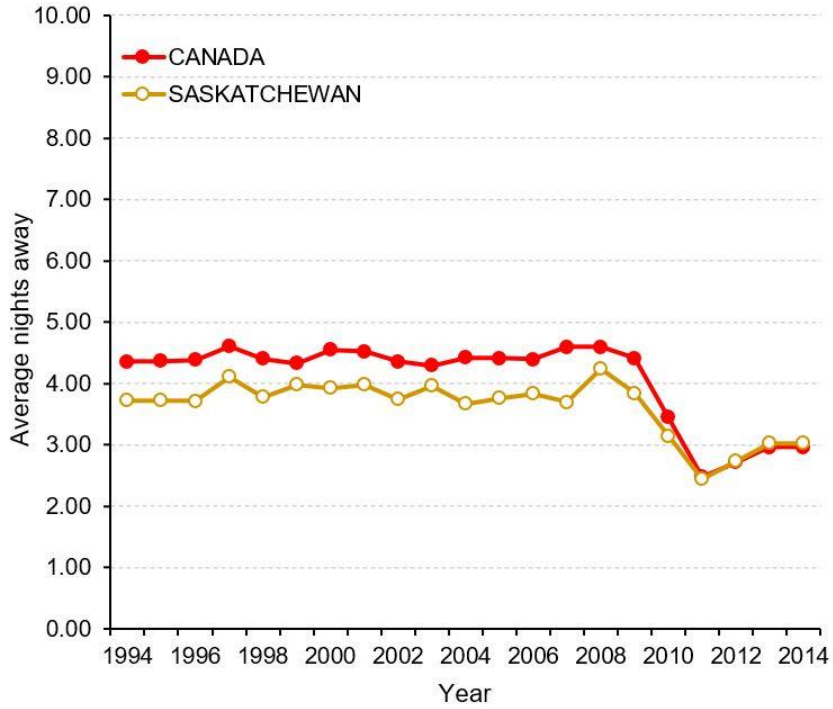


Average visitation per site in past year to National Parks and National Historic Sites

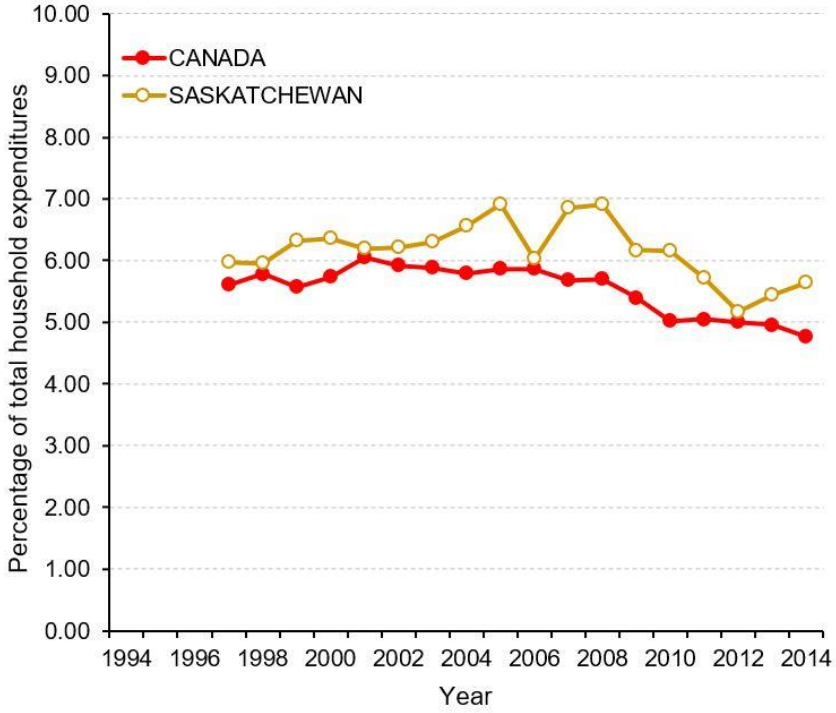


LEISURE and CULTURE

Average number of nights away on vacation trips
to destinations at least 80km from home



Expenditures on all culture and recreation
as a percentage of annual total household expenditures



LIVING STANDARDS

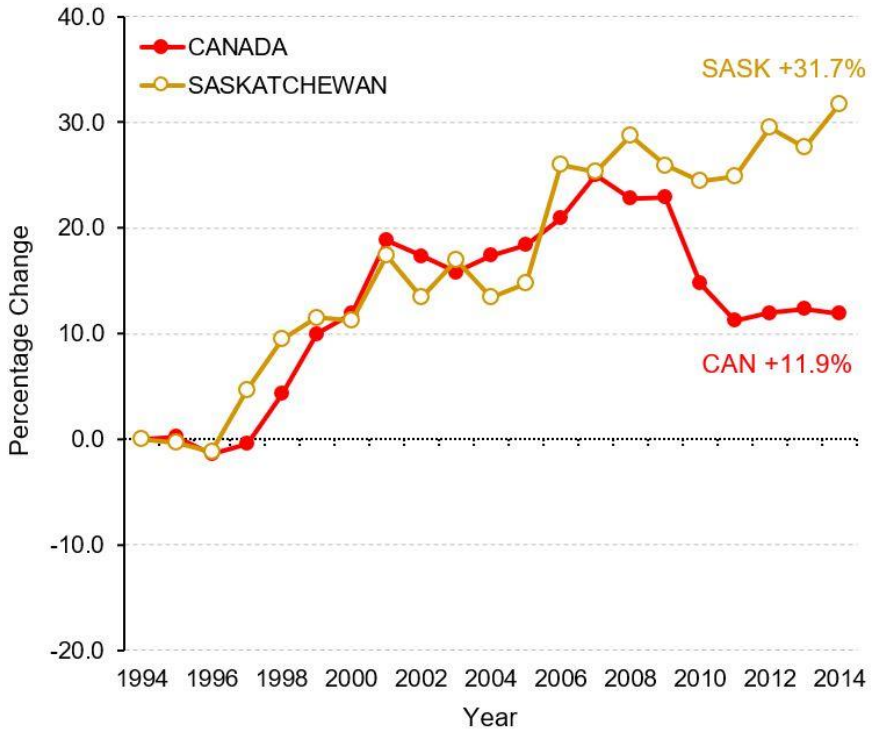
Living Standards examines Canadians' average and median income and wealth, distribution of income and wealth including poverty rates, income fluctuations and volatility. It considers economic security, including labour market security, and housing and food security.

Our living standards should reflect our capacity to transform economic growth into stable current and future income streams for everyone. Economic growth does not automatically translate into better living standards. A higher average income, for example, may be achieved at the cost of increased social inequality or greater economic insecurity. In contrast, achieving greater job quality, reducing poverty, and providing basic affordable housing and food security to individuals and families will raise wellbeing for everyone.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

After-tax median income of economic family (2013$)
Percentage of persons living in poverty based on low income cut-off (LICO)
Gini coefficient (income gap)
Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure
Housing affordability based on Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR)
Percentage of labour force employed
Percentage of labour force in long-term unemployment
CIBC index of employment quality (1994 QI=100)

Trends in *Living Standards* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Living Standards from 1994 to 2014:	↑ 31.7%	↑ 11.9%

Trends in Indicators of *Living Standards*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	49,200	13.7	0.285		38.6	61.5	11.0	99.9
1995	49,900	14.2	0.293		38.3	61.6	10.9	100.1
1996	50,100	13.0	0.285		38.3	61.0	12.8	98.1
1997	50,200	11.1	0.280		40.9	62.2	10.3	102.5
1998	51,100	11.1	0.295		40.5	62.6	8.0	106.6
1999	53,400	10.2	0.283		39.0	62.7	7.9	97.1
2000	54,100	10.9	0.295		39.9	63.3	7.5	98.5
2001	57,000	9.7	0.296		40.8	61.8	6.4	100.7
2002	57,000	8.6	0.296		41.3	63.1	8.5	97.3
2003	57,500	9.8	0.304		41.2	64.0	6.4	97.0
2004	57,800	10.1	0.307		39.7	64.2	7.4	97.4
2005	59,200	10.8	0.325		40.8	64.4	6.6	102.2
2006	63,100	10.2	0.324		40.1	65.5	5.0	106.7
2007	66,100	8.2	0.329	5.8	38.4	66.6	5.5	105.8
2008	70,200	7.6	0.309	5.7	35.8	67.1	6.1	113.5
2009	75,000	7.9	0.317	5.6	37.9	66.9	6.6	109.7
2010	72,700	7.1	0.313	6.3	38.4	66.4	7.1	108.6
2011	75,900	5.8	0.309	7.4	37.7	66.0	9.1	107.0
2012	78,000	6.0	0.299	7.4	37.9	66.4	7.0	107.8
2013	77,300	6.5	0.307	7.1	37.0	67.3	7.1	108.7
2014	77,300	6.5	0.307	5.9	39.5	67.0	6.1	108.6

[a] Indicator:

A = After-tax median income of economic family (2013$)
B = Percentage of persons living in poverty based on low income cut-off (LICO) (n)
C = Gini coefficient (income gap) (n)
D = Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure (n)
E = Housing affordability based on Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR) (n)
F = Percentage of labour force employed
G = Percentage of labour force in long-term unemployment (n)
H = CIBC index of employment quality (1994 Q1=100)

CANADA

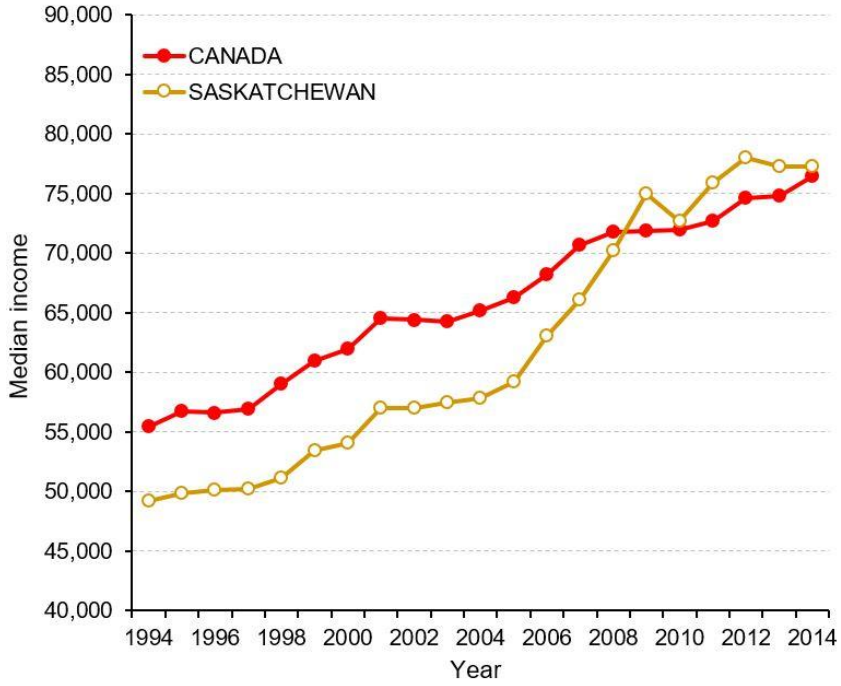
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	55,500	14.0	0.290		36.7	58.4	17.4	100.6
1995	56,700	14.5	0.293		37.2	58.7	16.3	101.6
1996	56,600	15.2	0.301		38.0	58.5	16.3	100.1
1997	56,900	15.0	0.304		37.9	59.0	15.6	100.2
1998	59,000	13.7	0.311		37.1	59.7	13.3	100.4
1999	61,000	13.0	0.310		36.9	60.6	11.3	104.3
2000	62,000	12.5	0.317		36.8	61.3	10.8	105.3
2001	64,500	11.2	0.318		36.6	61.1	9.0	105.7
2002	64,400	11.6	0.318		36.7	61.7	9.2	102.8
2003	64,300	11.6	0.316		37.7	62.4	9.6	100.2
2004	65,200	11.4	0.322		37.9	62.6	9.1	99.0
2005	66,300	10.8	0.317		38.5	62.6	9.2	99.1
2006	68,200	11.5	0.316		37.7	62.8	8.3	98.3
2007	70,700	10.3	0.316	7.1	38.0	63.4	7.1	97.6
2008	71,800	9.7	0.314	7.1	38.2	63.4	6.9	99.8
2009	71,900	10.1	0.316	7.1	37.6	61.5	7.7	97.4
2010	72,000	9.5	0.315	6.9	37.9	61.5	11.6	97.9
2011	72,700	9.6	0.312	7.8	38.6	61.7	13.1	98.9
2012	74,600	9.9	0.318	7.9	38.5	61.7	12.1	98.2
2013	74,800	9.7	0.319	7.6	38.4	61.8	12.3	97.2
2014	76,500	9.7	0.320	7.7	39.2	61.4	12.4	98.3

[a] Indicator:

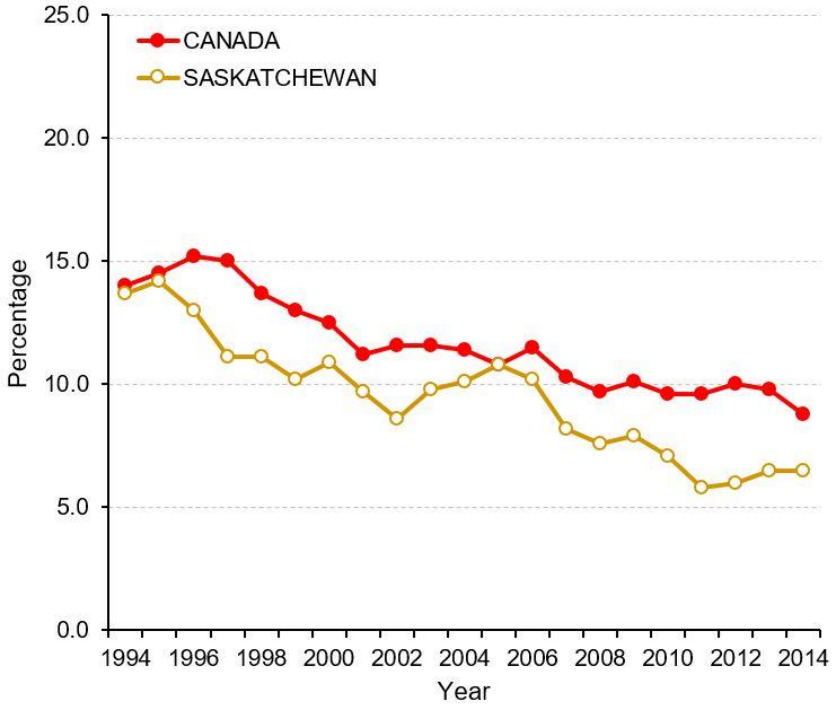
A = After-tax median income of economic family (2013$)
B = Percentage of persons living in poverty based on low income cut-off (LICO) (n)
C = Gini coefficient (income gap) (n)
D = Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure (n)
E = Housing affordability based on Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR) (n)
F = Percentage of labour force employed
G = Percentage of labour force in long-term unemployment (n)
H = CIBC index of employment quality (1994 Q1=100)

LIVING STANDARDS

After-tax median income of economic family
(2013$)

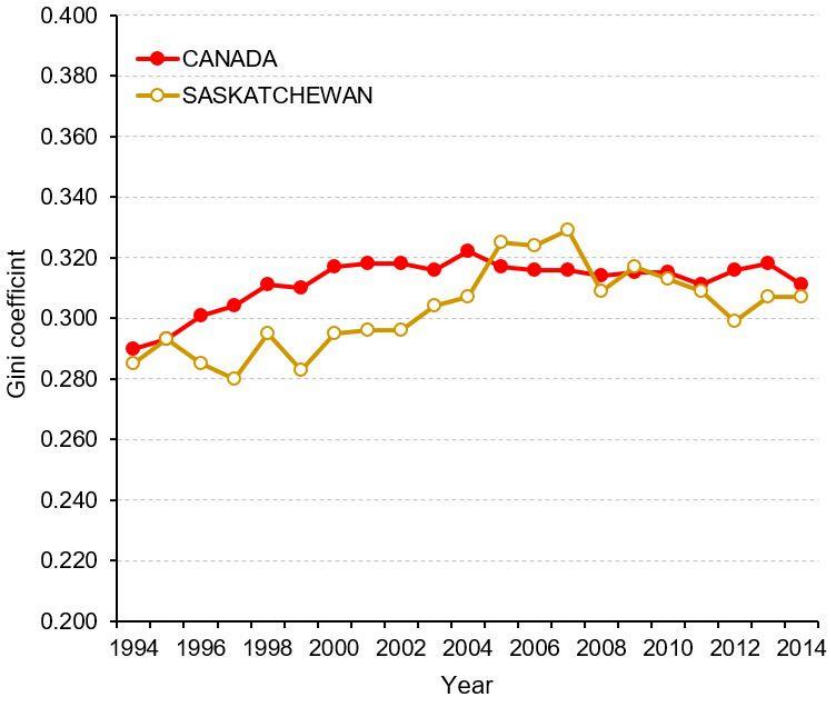


Percentage of persons living in poverty
based on low income cut-off (LICO)

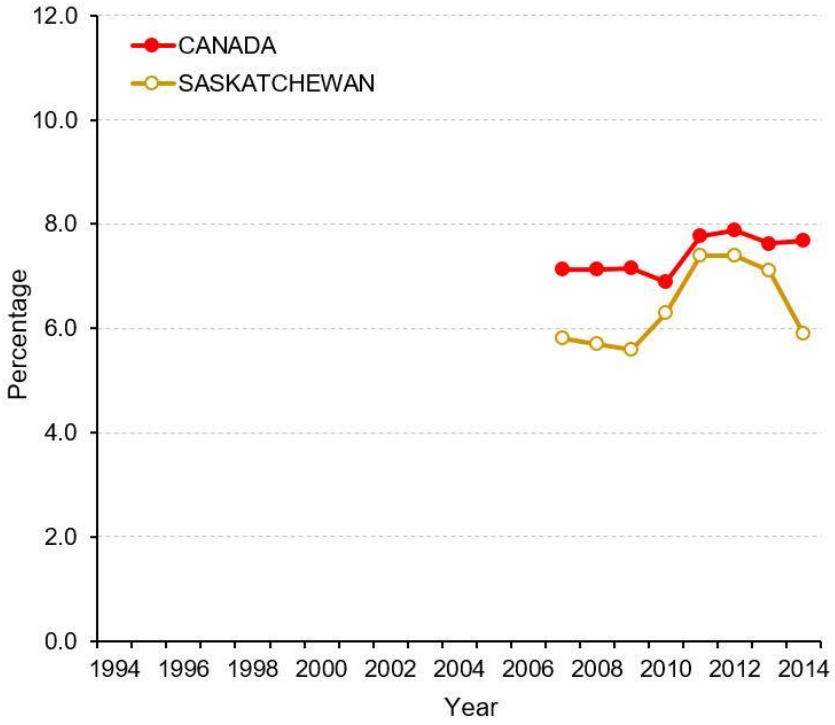


LIVING STANDARDS

Gini coefficient (income gap)

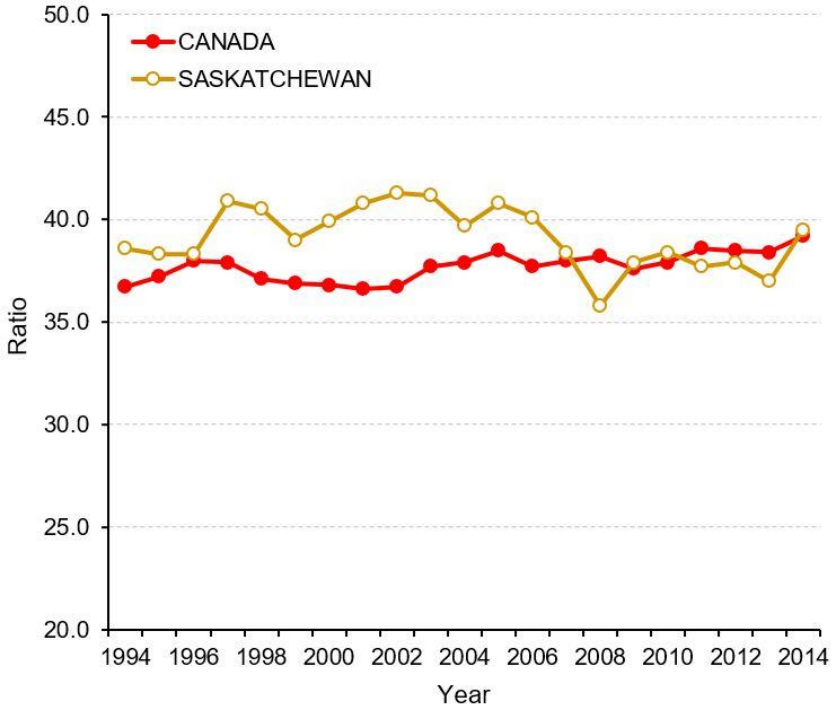


Percentage of households that are moderately or severely food insecure

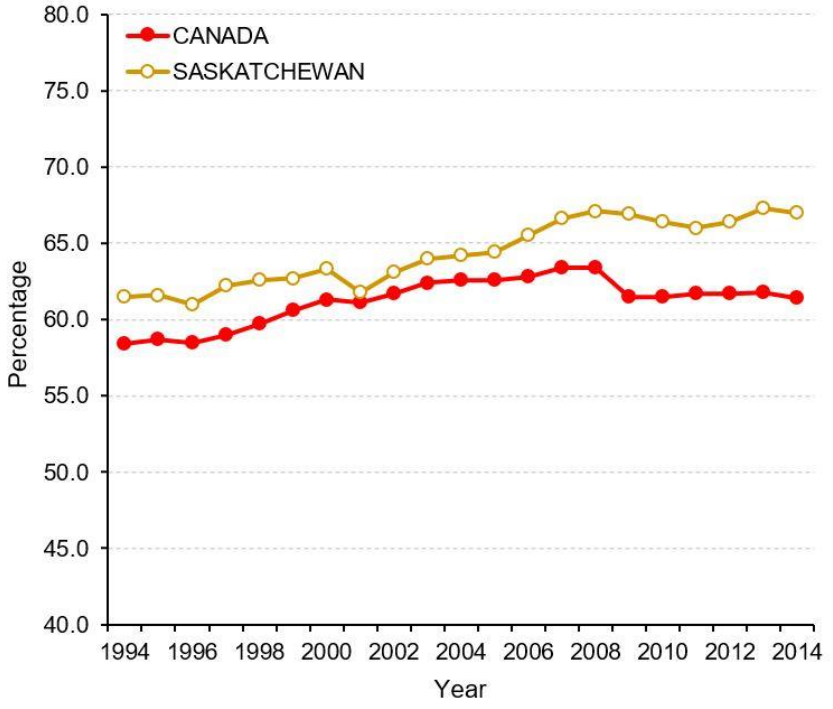


LIVING STANDARDS

Housing affordability based on
Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR)

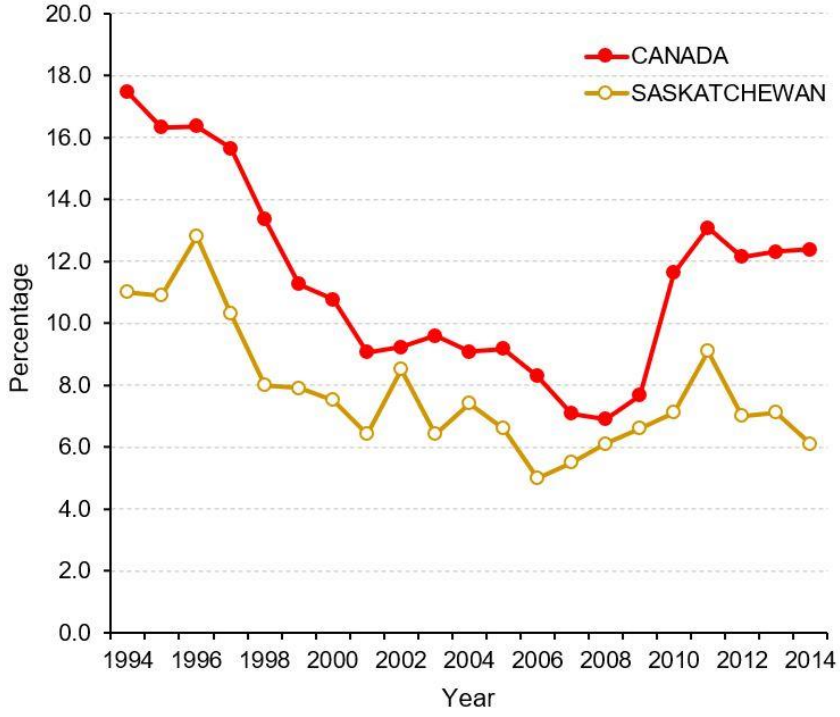


Percentage of labour force employed

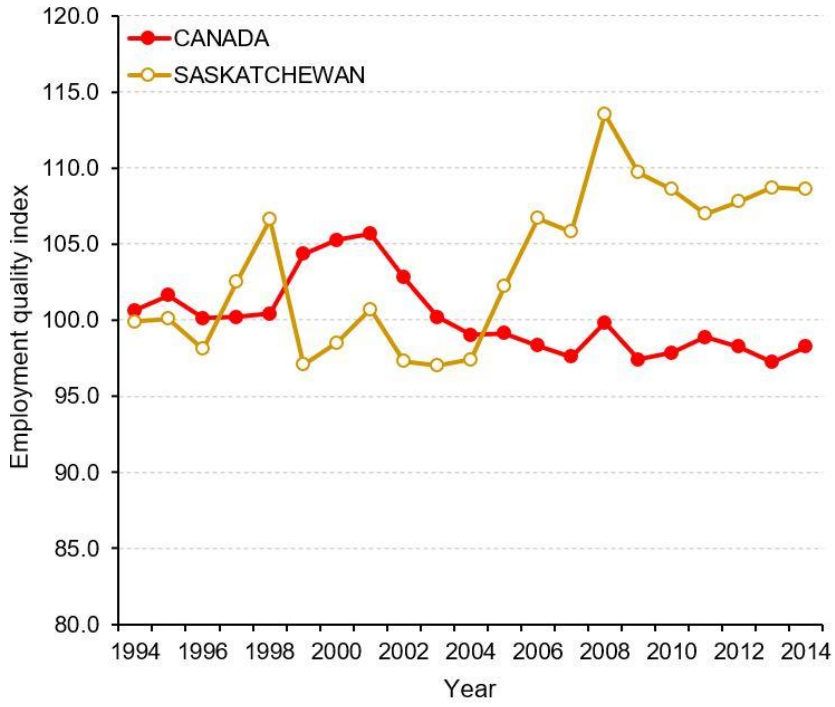


LIVING STANDARDS

Percentage of labour force in long-term unemployment



CIBC index of employment quality
(1994 Q1=100)



TIME USE

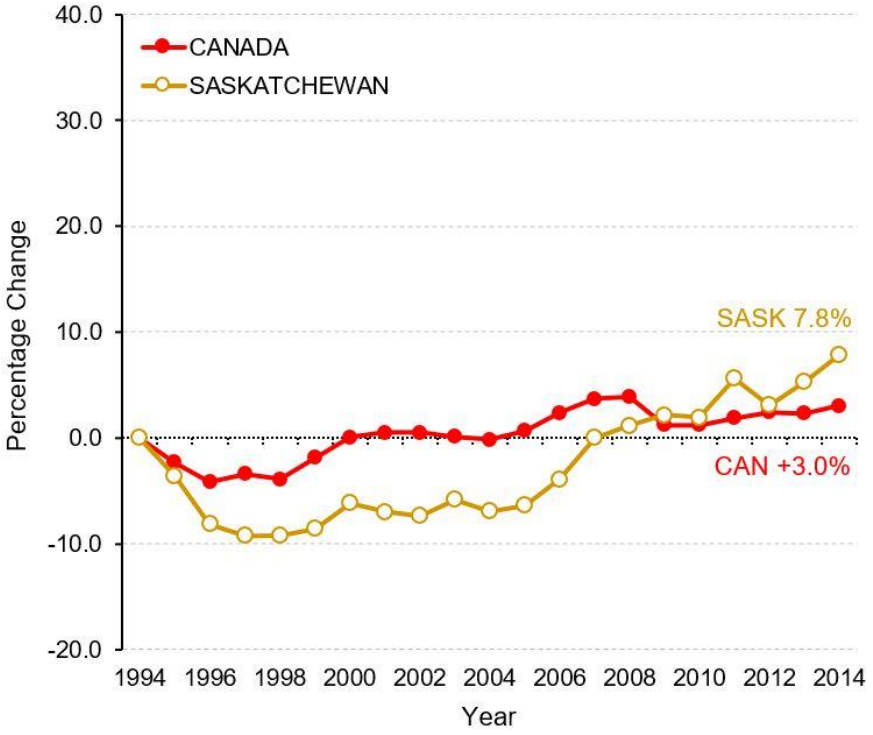
Time Use considers how people experience and spend their time. It means how the use of our time affects physical and mental wellbeing, individual and family wellbeing, and present and future wellbeing. It examines the length of our work week, our work arrangements, our levels of time pressure, and the time we spend with friends and in other free-time activities.

The implicit assumption with Time Use is the notion of *balance*. Most activities are beneficial to wellbeing when done in moderation, but are detrimental when done excessively or not at all. There are only 24 hours in a day, so too much time directed towards one activity can mean not enough or no time at all allocated for other activities that are also critical for our wellbeing. Not only does the amount of time matter, but the pace of and relative control over timing of activities throughout the day can affect overall quality of life.

Indicators tracked 1994 to 2014

Percentage of Canadians 25 to 64 years of age working over 50 hours per week at main job
Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, not by choice
Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours
Percentage of individuals working for pay with flexible work hours
Mean workday commute time for individuals working for pay (minutes)
Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep
Average daily amount of time with friends (minutes per day)
Percentage of 15 to 64 year olds reporting high levels of time pressure

Trends in *Time Use* in Saskatchewan and Canada from 1994 to 2014



	SASK	Canada
Overall change in Time Use from 1994 to 2014:	↑ 7.8%	↑ 3.0%

Trends in Indicators of *Time Use*, 1994 to 2014

SASKATCHEWAN

	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1994	**20.5**		**72.8**	**42.6**	**28.0**	**46.4**		**16.7**
1995	**20.1**		69.9	41.3	29.5	43.7		17.8
1996	**21.0**		67.1	40.0	30.9	41.0		18.9
1997	**18.3**		64.2	38.7	32.4	38.4		20.0
1998	**18.0**	**4.9**	**61.4**	**37.4**	**33.8**	**35.7**	**107.3**	**21.1**
1999	**17.7**	**4.8**	61.9	38.0	34.4	35.9	104.3	20.5
2000	**16.9**	**4.2**	62.4	38.6	35.1	36.1	101.3	20.0
2001	**15.8**	**4.9**	62.9	39.2	35.7	36.3	98.2	19.5
2002	**15.1**	**5.4**	63.4	39.8	36.3	36.5	95.2	19.0
2003	**14.6**	**5.0**	64.0	40.4	37.0	36.7	92.1	18.5
2004	**14.8**	**5.4**	64.5	40.9	37.6	36.9	89.1	17.9
2005	**15.9**	**4.8**	**65.0**	**41.5**	**38.2**	**37.1**	**86.1**	**17.4**
2006	**15.6**	**4.3**	65.5	41.9	37.8	36.3	86.9	16.9
2007	**15.3**	**3.5**	66.0	42.3	37.3	35.4	87.7	16.3
2008	**14.8**	**3.5**	66.5	42.7	36.9	34.6	88.5	15.8
2009	**13.6**	**3.8**	67.0	43.1	36.5	33.7	89.3	15.3
2010	**13.6**	**4.0**	**67.5**	**43.5**	**36.0**	**32.8**	**90.1**	**14.7**
2011	**12.9**	**3.4**	68.7	44.1	35.8	31.6	90.1	14.7
2012	**14.0**	**3.7**	70.1	44.4	35.3	30.9	90.1	14.7
2013	**13.5**	**3.4**	70.2	44.9	34.9	30.6	90.1	14.7
2014	**13.0**	**3.1**	70.3	45.2	34.7	30.4	90.1	14.7

[a] Indicator:

A = Percentage of Canadians 25 to 64 years of age working over 50 hours per week at main job (n)
B = Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, not by choice (n)
C = Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours
D = Percentage of individuals working for pay with flexible work hours
E = Mean workday commute time for individuals working for pay (minutes) (n)
F = Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep
G = Average daily amount of time with friends (minutes per day)
H = Percentage of 15 to 64 year olds reporting high levels of time pressure (n)

CANADA

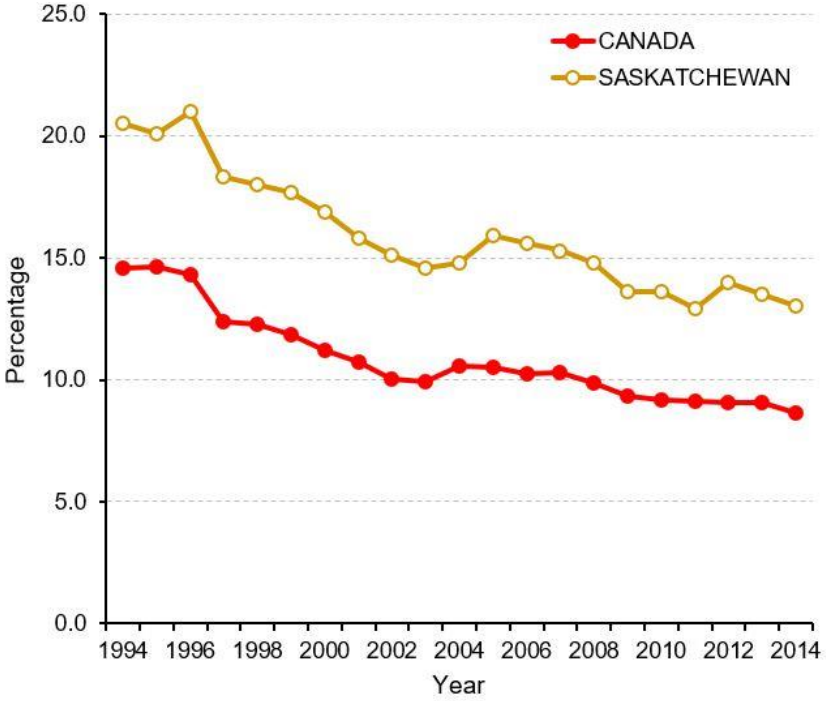
	INDICATORS[a]							
Year	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**	**E**	**F**	**G**	**H**
1994	**14.6**		**74.5**	**35.8**	**42.6**	**44.2**		**16.0**
1995	**14.6**		72.6	36.0	43.6	43.0		17.3
1996	**14.3**		70.8	36.2	44.5	41.8		18.6
1997	**12.4**		68.9	36.5	45.4	40.6		19.8
1998	**12.3**	**5.5**	**67.1**	**36.7**	**46.4**	**39.4**	**104.1**	**21.1**
1999	**11.8**	**4.9**	67.3	37.3	46.8	39.2	101.8	20.8
2000	**11.2**	**4.6**	67.5	37.9	47.3	38.9	99.6	20.4
2001	**10.7**	**4.7**	67.7	38.4	47.8	38.6	97.3	20.1
2002	**10.0**	**5.0**	67.9	39.0	48.2	38.3	95.1	19.8
2003	**9.9**	**5.2**	68.1	39.6	48.7	38.1	92.8	19.5
2004	**10.5**	**4.9**	68.3	40.1	49.2	37.8	90.6	19.1
2005	**10.5**	**4.7**	**68.5**	**40.7**	**49.6**	**37.5**	**88.3**	**18.8**
2006	**10.3**	**4.4**	68.3	41.2	50.1	37.2	87.5	18.5
2007	**10.3**	**4.0**	68.1	41.7	50.6	36.9	86.7	18.2
2008	**9.9**	**4.2**	67.9	42.2	51.0	36.5	85.9	17.9
2009	**9.4**	**5.3**	67.7	42.7	51.5	36.2	85.1	17.7
2010	**9.2**	**5.4**	**67.5**	**43.2**	**52.0**	**35.9**	**84.3**	**17.4**
2011	**9.1**	**5.2**	67.3	43.7	52.5	35.6	83.5	17.2
2012	**9.1**	**5.1**	67.1	44.2	52.9	35.3	82.7	16.9
2013	**9.0**	**5.2**	66.8	44.7	53.4	35.0	81.9	16.7
2014	**8.7**	**5.3**	66.5	45.2	53.9	34.7	81.1	16.4

[a] Indicator:

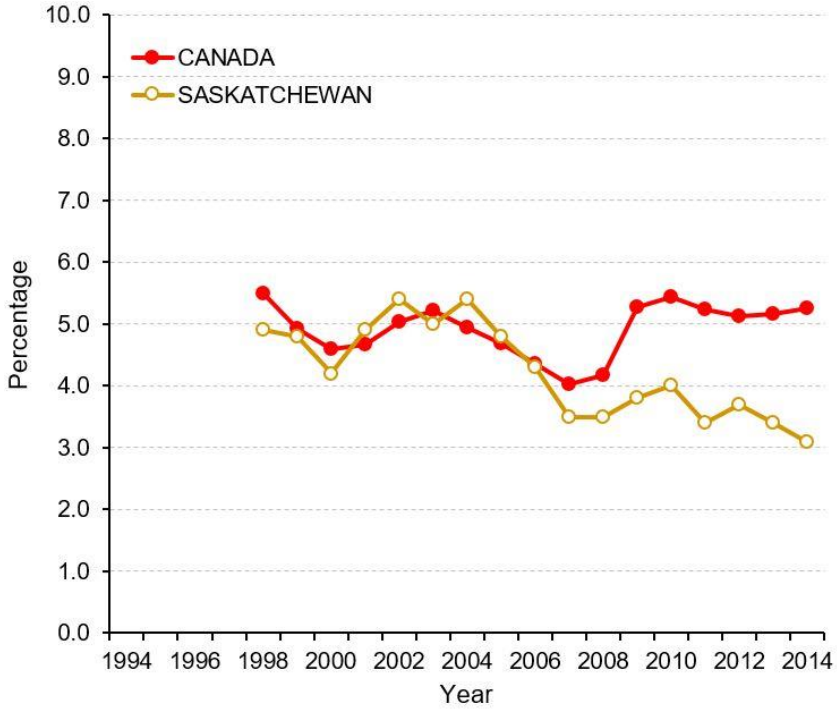
A = Percentage of Canadians 25 to 64 years of age working over 50 hours per week at main job (n)
B = Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, *not by choice* (n)
C = Percentage of labour force with regular, weekday work hours
D = Percentage of individuals working for pay with flexible work hours
E = Mean workday commute time for individuals working for pay (minutes) (n)
F = Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours of good quality essential sleep
G = Average daily amount of time with friends (minutes per day)
H = Percentage of 15 to 64 year olds reporting high levels of time pressure (n)

TIME USE

Percentage of Canadians 25 to 64 years of age working over 50 hours per week at main job

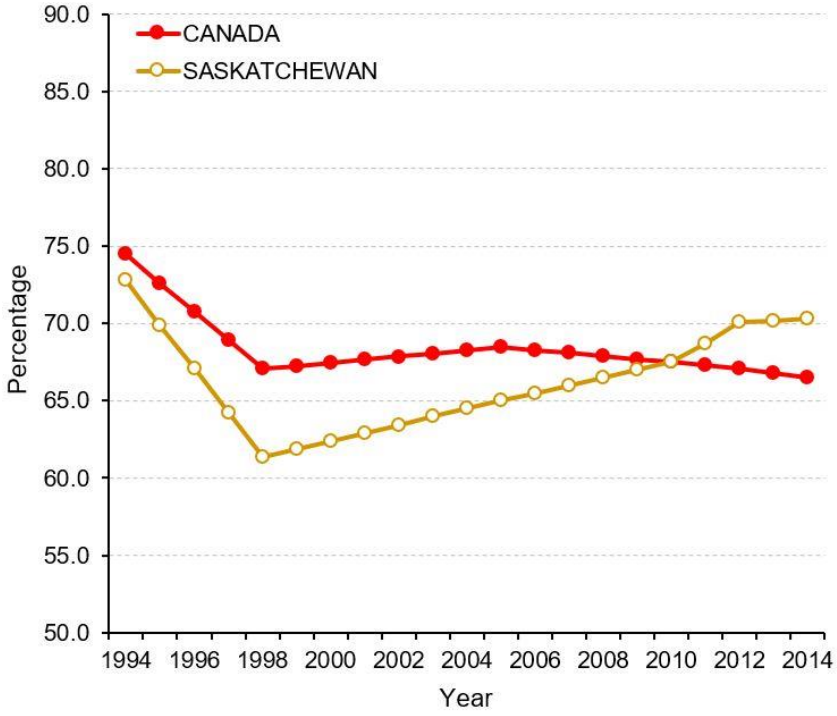


Percentage of labour force working under 30 hours per week, *not by choice*

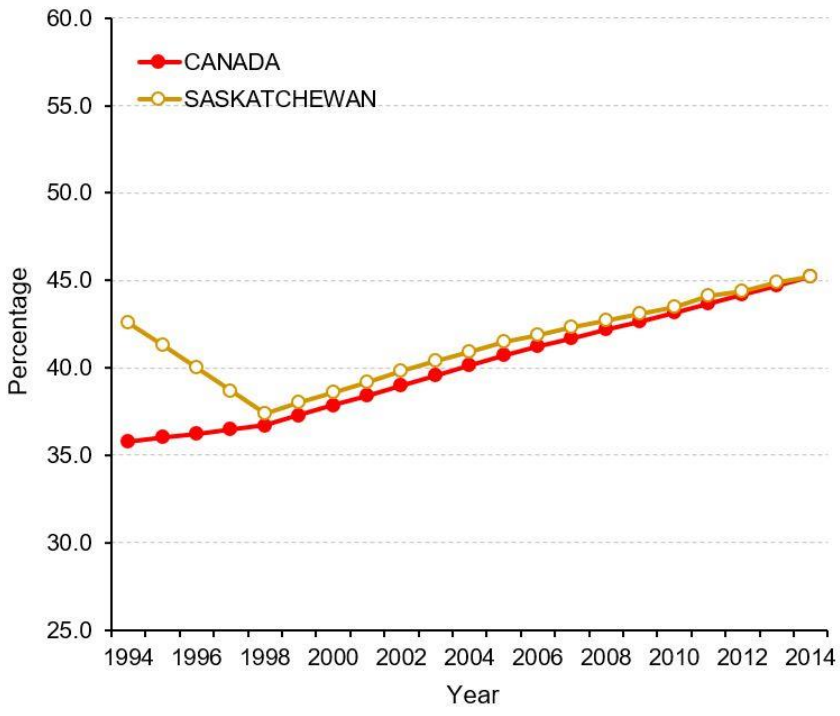


TIME USE

Percentage of labour force
with regular, weekday work hours

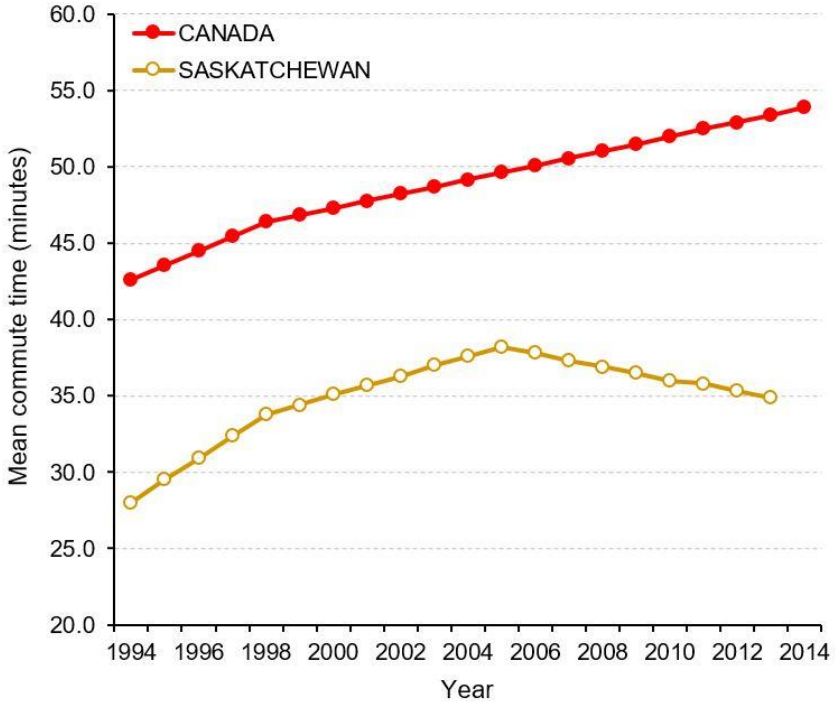


Percentage of individuals working for pay
with flexible work hours

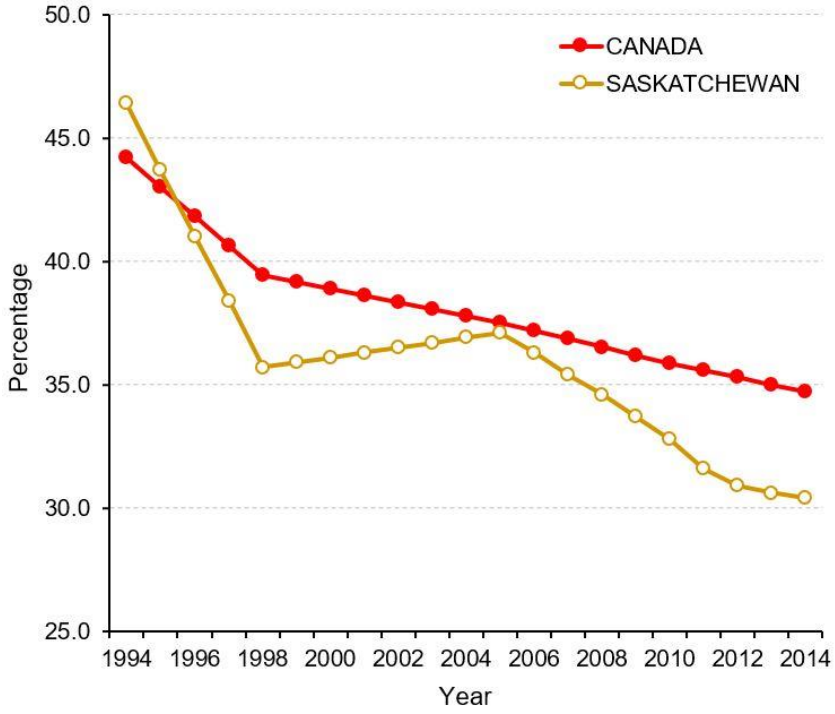


TIME USE

Mean workday commute time
for individuals working for pay (minutes)

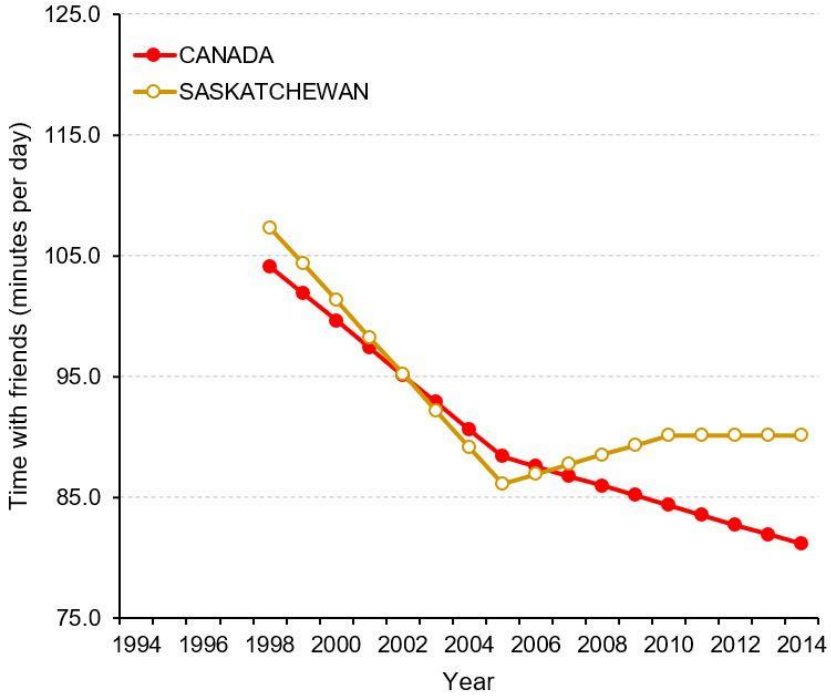


Percentage of Canadians who report 7 to 9 hours
of good quality essential sleep

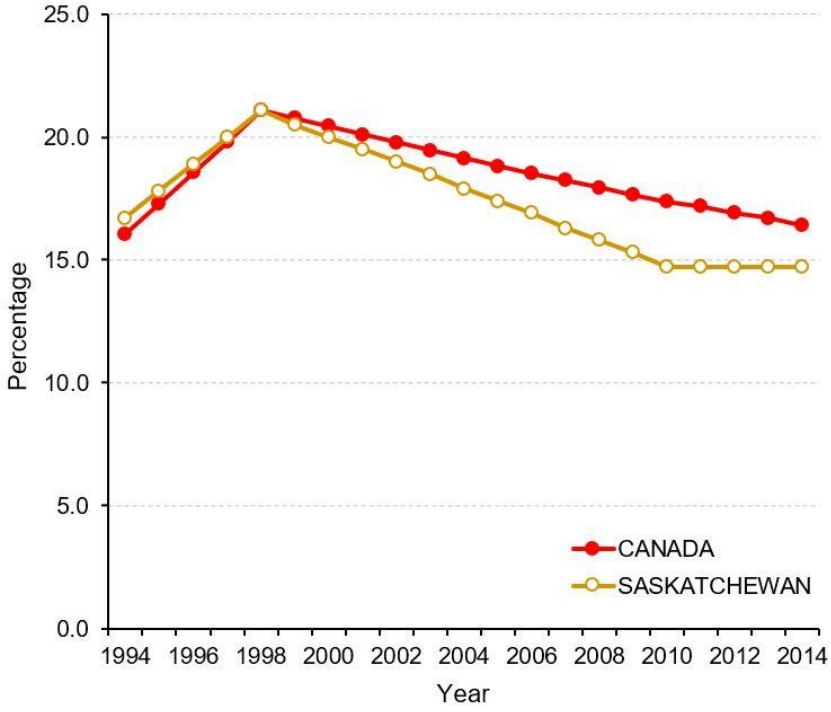


TIME USE

Average daily amount of time with friends
(minutes per day)



Percentage of 15 to 64 year olds
reporting high levels of time pressure



Appendix A.
Trends in the Domains of the CIW

SASKATCHEWAN

	DOMAINS[a]							
Year	**CV**	**DE**	**ED**	**ENV**	**HP**	**LC**	**LS**	**TU**
1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1995	-0.5	1.0	-2.9	-4.1	-1.1	-5.4	-0.3	-3.6
1996	-1.0	0.5	-2.7	-4.6	-1.9	-9.6	-1.2	-8.1
1997	-2.0	-1.4	-4.3	-5.2	1.3	-16.4	4.7	-9.3
1998	-2.7	-2.0	-4.2	-11.8	5.7	-5.5	9.5	-9.3
1999	-2.7	-2.7	-2.1	-7.5	1.0	-3.6	11.5	-8.6
2000	-3.6	-0.5	0.2	-18.2	-2.7	-3.2	11.3	-6.1
2001	-3.1	-1.0	1.6	-16.7	-3.8	-4.2	17.4	-7.0
2002	-0.7	1.5	4.9	-12.9	-0.6	-4.5	13.5	-7.4
2003	-1.1	11.6	8.2	-14.2	3.4	-2.8	17.0	-5.9
2004	-1.0	1.1	11.1	-11.9	5.8	-3.7	13.5	-6.9
2005	-0.3	7.5	16.1	-1.8	8.5	-2.9	14.8	-6.4
2006	-0.3	10.4	19.7	-3.8	6.4	-6.2	26.0	-3.9
2007	-0.9	21.9	19.4	-2.5	4.4	-7.3	25.4	0.0
2008	-0.6	25.1	21.8	-6.5	-0.2	-4.9	28.7	1.1
2009	-0.2	19.0	25.2	-11.8	6.2	-6.7	25.9	2.1
2010	0.7	13.1	25.9	-3.3	9.0	-11.0	24.5	1.9
2011	1.7	-2.9	28.6	6.0	7.0	-14.1	24.9	5.6
2012	3.0	1.0	32.5	-1.4	13.0	-14.1	29.5	3.1
2013	4.7	9.4	35.2	4.2	11.8	-11.9	27.6	5.3
2014	6.1	14.3	38.4	3.1	14.8	-10.7	31.7	7.8

[a] DOMAIN:

CV = COMMUNITY VITALITY
DE = DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT
ED = EDUCATION
ENV = ENVIRONMENT
HP = HEALTHY POPULATIONS
LC = LEISURE and CULTURE
LS = LIVING STANDARDS
TU = TIME USE

Note: Values in table represent percentage change in domain since 1994 (Base = 0).

CANADA

	DOMAINS[a]							
Year	**CV**	**DE**	**ED**	**ENV**	**HP**	**LC**	**LS**	**TU**
1994	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1995	-0.2	-0.7	-1.7	-0.7	-1.2	0.5	0.2	-2.3
1996	-0.3	-1.3	-3.1	0.1	-2.0	0.7	-1.4	-4.1
1997	-0.3	-2.0	-2.7	-1.5	-1.8	1.1	-0.4	-3.4
1998	-0.3	-2.7	-2.9	-4.7	-1.5	0.9	4.3	-3.9
1999	1.1	-3.4	-1.2	-3.0	-7.0	0.3	10.0	-1.9
2000	2.0	-4.1	0.7	-6.5	-9.5	0.7	11.9	0.1
2001	3.6	-0.9	2.9	-8.1	-10.2	-2.1	18.8	0.5
2002	5.5	2.1	5.9	-7.6	-7.1	-2.1	17.3	0.5
2003	7.2	7.5	8.2	-10.1	0.1	-2.6	15.8	0.1
2004	7.2	7.1	10.4	-7.4	3.5	-3.9	17.4	-0.1
2005	7.8	7.4	13.7	-6.7	7.3	-4.6	18.4	0.7
2006	7.6	11.3	17.0	-6.7	6.3	-4.2	20.9	2.4
2007	7.9	14.1	19.4	-6.2	5.4	-5.5	25.0	3.7
2008	8.1	15.0	21.7	-4.7	6.1	-5.2	22.8	3.9
2009	8.5	12.0	24.3	-5.3	7.4	-6.8	22.9	1.2
2010	9.5	9.2	26.7	-5.8	3.2	-10.8	14.8	1.2
2011	10.7	-0.1	27.6	-3.1	9.8	-13.8	11.2	1.9
2012	11.7	5.2	29.4	-5.2	9.4	-13.5	11.9	2.4
2013	13.7	9.4	31.5	-5.6	10.5	-11.4	12.3	2.3
2014	14.7	13.0	32.8	-6.0	16.2	-9.3	11.9	3.0

[a] DOMAIN:

CV = COMMUNITY VITALITY
DE = DEMOCRATIC ENGAGEMENT
ED = EDUCATION
ENV = ENVIRONMENT ← Values adjusted without Ecological Footprint
HP = HEALTHY POPULATIONS
LC = LEISURE and CULTURE
LS = LIVING STANDARDS
TU = TIME USE

Note: Values in table represent percentage change in domain since 1994 (Base = 0).

The *Canadian Index of Wellbeing* conducts rigorous research related to, and regularly and publicly reports on, the quality of life of Canadians; encourages policy shapers and government leaders to make decisions based on solid evidence; and empowers Canadians to advocate for change that responds to their needs and values.

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