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Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey:

# A Comparison of Oxford Residents on Selected Aspects of their Wellbeing

A report for the
**Community Oxford Committee**

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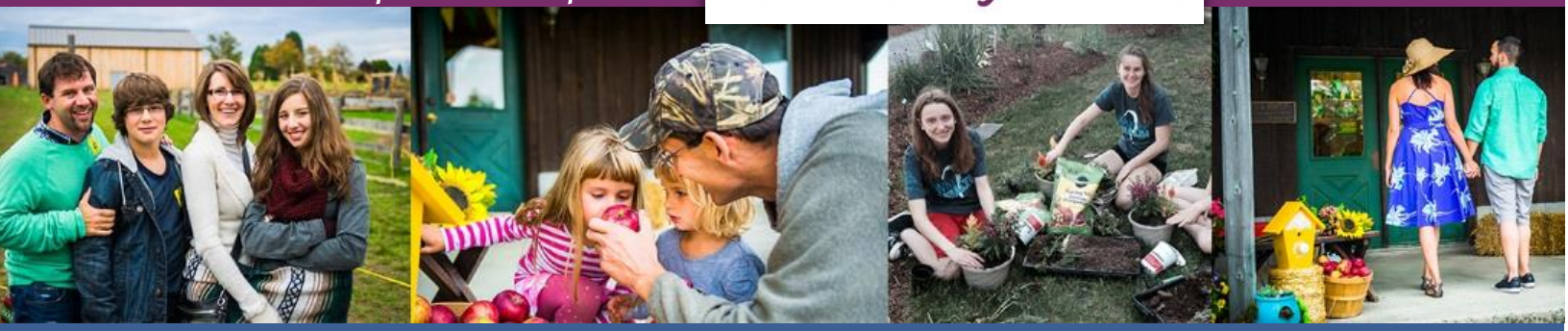
Canadian Index of Wellbeing
University of Waterloo

September 2016

*A partnership with* CommunityOxford



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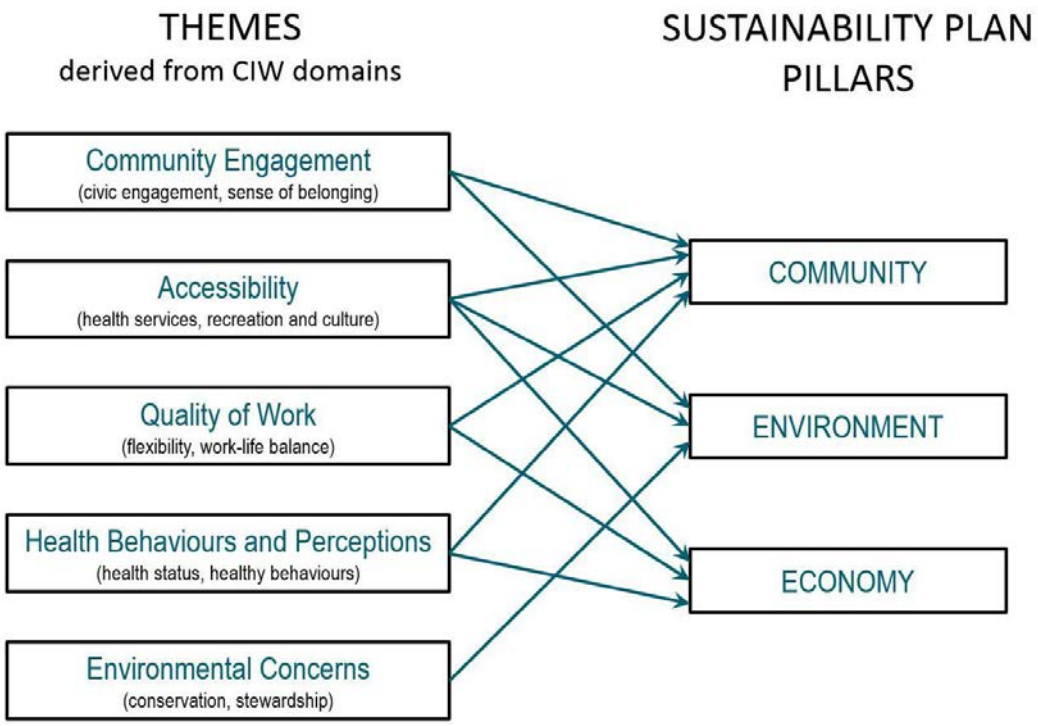
[1] There is no Figure 9C making comparisons concerning childcare based on household type because only households with children were included in the analyses.

# Executive Summary

The Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey was conducted by the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) during the spring of 2016 in order to learn more about quality of life in Oxford County. Information was gathered from adults living in randomly selected households for each of the eight domains deemed essential to Canadians' wellbeing: *Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards,* and *Time Use.* Participants also shared a substantial amount of demographic information that allows for a more in-depth look at population subgroups that may be more vulnerable than others and, as such, more likely to have lower levels of wellbeing.

In consultation with members of the Community Oxford Committee, five themes were selected for further analysis: *Community Engagement, Accessibility, Quality of Work, Health Behaviours and Perceptions,* and *Environmental Concerns.* Also identified were five demographic characteristics which were anticipated to reveal meaningful differences in levels of wellbeing. These characteristics were *household income, age, household living arrangement, length of residency in Oxford County,* and *geographic location.* Comparisons were made among the sub-groups for each of the demographic characteristics on selected survey questions related to each of the five themes. Where appropriate, links between the selected themes and the Oxford Community Sustainability Plan (CSP) pillars were made, and reflected the degree to which the CIW domains, from which the themes were drawn, are directly related to CSP targets (see Figure 1).

**Figure 1**. Relationship of CIW-derived Theme Areas to CSP Pillars




Some of the key findings that emerged from comparisons based on selected demographic characteristics, as well as comparisons to other communities in which the Community Wellbeing Survey has been conducted in recent years, are described below.

## Household Income

- People in the lowest income category reported a poorer quality of life on almost every characteristic compared on each of the five themes. There were many indicators where wellbeing increased in direct relation to a higher household income.

- For other indicators, residents in the middle and upper income categories shared similar wellbeing perceptions. It appears that being at or below the lower income threshold of $40,000 made a substantial difference to quality of life.

## Age

- Age was related to quality of life in mostly predictable ways. As anticipated, people in the oldest age group of 65 years of age and older were more likely to report lower levels of physical health and were less likely to experience financial hardships. They also worked fewer hours and had more job satisfaction, if employed.

- Residents less than 35 years old reported better physical health, but higher levels of financial hardship and job insecurity, and were less likely to have a flexible work schedule.

- The middle age group of 35 to 64 years old had lower self-assessed mental health and higher levels of work-life conflict. However, they volunteered and provided unpaid help to others more often then either of the other two age groups.

## Household Living Arrangement

- In general, people living alone reported lower levels of wellbeing on many factors such as life satisfaction, job satisfaction, formal volunteering, participation in community organisations, and number of close friends.

- By contrast, those living with another adult had the highest levels of overall wellbeing, regularly exercised and ate healthy food, experienced less financial hardship, and more often agreed that their employment income reflected their education and training.

- People with children at home experienced higher levels of work-life conflict and longer commute times. They also had lower levels of sedentary activity, and were more proactive in conserving energy.

## Length of Residency in Oxford County

- It was perhaps not surprising to see that people who had lived in Oxford County for at least 10 years or more felt the strongest sense of belonging to the community and had at least five or more close friends nearby. They were more likely to report, however, that traffic congestion was a problem and that childcare in the community was inadequate.

- New and recent residents (those who had lived in the community less than 10 years) had significantly longer commute times, less job security, and more work-life conflict, but more often felt that their job reflected their training and education. They were less likely than established residents to agree that the quality of the health care system was very good or excellent, or that the water quality in Oxford County was very good.

## Geographic Location

- There were several differences between residents by geographic location, many of which could be attributable to living in a mid-size urban centre compared to smaller communities. Participants living in Woodstock had lower levels of overall wellbeing, fewer close friends nearby, and reported poorer physical and mental health. However, they also had more access to education and training, and worked somewhat fewer hours per week.

- Rural residents, on the other hand, had the highest levels of life satisfaction and wellbeing, more often provided unpaid help to others, had the strongest sense of community belonging, and the highest levels of self-rated physical and mental health. As expected, they were less likely to walk or bike (rather than use a car), but were the highest percentage who felt they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment. Rural residents less often agreed that recreation and cultural programs were offered at convenient times, and had the lowest level of agreement that childcare in the community was adequate.

- Ingersoll residents reported the highest levels of participation in community activities, lower levels of financial hardship and positive health behaviour in terms of eating healthy meals. On the other hand, they reported the lowest levels of agreement that the air and water quality were very good. They also had the lowest percentage with a flexible work schedule, and expressed less job satisfaction than residents of other communities.

- People living in Tillsonburg reported the lowest level of life satisfaction. They less often agreed that their mental health was very good or excellent, expressed the highest level of work-life conflict, and more often experienced financial hardship in paying for food and other needs. They were less likely to agree that there were opportunities for formal education or interest courses nearby. Although they reported better access to childcare and that recreation and cultural facilities were welcoming, the cost of programs more often prevented access than in other communities. Tillsonburg residents who worked for pay most often had regular, Monday-to-Friday schedules as well as flexible work schedules.

## Community Comparisons

- In comparison to other Ontario communities in which the CIW has previously conducted its Community Wellbeing Surveys (i.e., Kingston, Waterloo, and Guelph), there was almost no difference in the percentage of people who volunteered, felt a strong sense of belonging to the community, or agreed that they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment.

- Oxford County residents had lower levels of job insecurity, more often agreed that their opportunities at work were adequate considering their efforts and achievements, and they had the shortest commute time on average.

- Residents of Oxford County and Waterloo Region shared similarly low ratings of the access to and quality of health care services.

- Oxford County and Kingston residents rated the air quality in their community more highly compared to other survey locations. Water quality in Oxford County, however, was lower than in other communities, with the exception of Waterloo.

# 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.*

# Introduction

This report provides a closer look at factors related to the wellbeing of Oxford County residents. In consultation with the Community Oxford Committee both before and after the release of the first Community Wellbeing Survey report, *A Profile of the Wellbeing of Oxford County Residents*[2], themes and population sub-groups were identified in which the Committee had a particular interest in relation to wellbeing outcomes. To ensure a link between survey results and broader Oxford County priorities, most of the factors selected to represent each of the themes have a direct link to one or more of the three sustainability pillars outlined in the Future Oxford Community Sustainability Plan (CSP) of *Community*, *Environment*, and *Economy*.

## Themes

Five general themes emerged from discussions between the Oxford Committee and the CIW: (1) *Community Engagement,* (2) *Accessibility,* (3) *Quality of Work,* (4) *Health Behaviours and Perceptions,* and (5) *Environmental Concerns*. Each theme is addressed in a separate section of the report where we present selected factors concerning each theme compared on five demographic characteristics. The characteristics on which comparisons are made are: (1) *household income,* (2) *age group,* (3) *household living arrangement,* (4) *length of residency in Oxford County,* and (5) *geographic location*. Details on the sub-groups comprising each of these demographics is provided in the section, *Demographics*, below.

## Structure of the report

In this report, the five major themes are presented separately with comparisons on selected factors presented with summary descriptions and figures (i.e., bar charts) to facilitate interpretation of the responses to questions in the Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey. We begin each sub-section with a brief description of the factor selected for comparison on the five demographic characteristics as well as draw a connection between survey questions and the CSP goals. In addition, at the beginning of most sub-sections, direct quotations from survey participants have been inserted in the margins to create a more detailed picture of wellbeing in Oxford County, both in terms of how residents feel about their quality of life and suggestions for the ways in which it could be improved.

Two other sections are also included in the report. First, before presenting the results pertaining to the five themes, we begin with a profile of residents' overall wellbeing compared on the five demographic characteristics. This section provides an overall picture of how those resident characteristics are related to wellbeing in general. It also provides a framing reference to help guide our understanding of how, and perhaps why, belonging to a specific sub-group within the population (e.g., lower or higher income group; younger or older age group) is linked to higher or lower levels of wellbeing.

Following this first section, each of the five major themes is presented. Finally, we provide comparisons of Oxford survey results to other Ontario communities that also have conducted a CIW Community Wellbeing Survey. The communities include the City of Guelph, Kingston and surrounding

[2] Hilbrecht, M., & Smale, B. (2016). *A Profile of the Wellbeing of Oxford County Residents*. A Preliminary Report for the Community Oxford Committee. Waterloo, ON: Canadian Index of Wellbeing and the University of Waterloo.

areas, and Waterloo Region, and they are compared on key factors relevant to each of the theme areas. Finally, an Appendix is attached that contains data tables corresponding to all of the figures with additional details on all sub-groups defined by the demographic characteristics.

## Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey

Information about the administration and response rate of the Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey is outlined in detail in the initial report. To summarise, the survey was conducted over an eight-week period during the spring of 2016. Just over 11,335 randomly selected Oxford County households received an invitation for one person in each household, aged 18 years or older, to participate. Of the 1,322 questionnaires that were returned, 17 were deemed unusable, mostly due to a substantial number of questions left incomplete. Therefore, the total number of usable questionnaires was 1,305, and the final response rate is estimated to be 12.0%.

Data provided by the 1,305 residents were weighted by sex, age grouping, and geographic location to match the 2011 Census profile of residents 18 years of age and older ($N = 82,005$). By weighting the data, the results more accurately represent Oxford County's profile and residents' responses to the survey.

## Demographic Characteristics

The following tables present a description of Oxford residents for each of the five demographic characteristics based on both unweighted and weighted data. Again, the five characteristics are: *household income* (see Table 1), *age group* (see Table 2), *household type* (see Table 3), *length of residency in Oxford County* (see Table 4), and *geographic location* (see Table 5).

*Household income* is the combined annual income of all household members. It is grouped into three categories representing low (*less than $40,000*), medium (*$40,000 to $99,999*), and upper *($100,000 or more*) annual income levels (see Table 1).

Table 1[3]
Distribution of Respondents by *Household Income*[a]

| | Unweighted | | Weighted Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Income level** | **n** | **Pct.** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 340 | 29.6 | 16,762 | 22.7 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 540 | 47.0 | 37,003 | 50.0 |
| $100,000 or more | 268 | 23.3 | 20,209 | 27.3 |

[a] 157 respondents did not provide information about their income.

*Age* in years also is grouped into three categories. The youngest age group is comprised of respondents *less than 35 years old*; the middle age group includes respondents *35 to 64 years old*; and finally, the oldest age group is comprised of respondents *65 years and older* (see Table 2).

[3] List of abbreviations and terms for interpreting the tables: n = Number of respondents; Pct. = Percentage of respondents; Mean = Arithmetic average; Std. Dev. = Standard deviation (average amount the scores deviate from the mean); Min. = Minimum score reported; Max. = Maximum score reported.

Table 2
Distribution of Respondents by *Age Group*[a]

| | Unweighted | | Weighted Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age group** | **n** | **Pct.** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 115 | 9.2 | 19,615 | 24.6 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 684 | 54.6 | 43,095 | 54.0 |
| 65 years and older | 453 | 36.2 | 17,095 | 21.4 |

[a] 53 respondents did not provide information about their age.

*Household type* refers to household living arrangements. Three types are selected based on advice from the Community Oxford Committee. *Children in household* includes adults who are partnered or on their own and living with at least one child 18 years or younger. *With another adult* refers to partnered adults with no children, couples whose children are no longer living at home ("empty nesters"), adults living with adult children (older than 18 years), and adults who share the accommodation with another adult family or non-family member. *Adults living alone* do not live with anyone else (see Table 3).

Table 3
Distribution of Respondents by *Household Type*[a]

| **Household living arrangement** | Unweighted | | Weighted Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **n** | **Pct.** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Children in household | 271 | 21.5 | 27,100 | 34.2 |
| With another adult | 709 | 56.2 | 37,320 | 47.2 |
| Living alone | 281 | 22.3 | 14,712 | 18.6 |

[a] 44 respondents did not provide information about their household living arrangement, or did not fit within any of the categories above (e.g., retirement residence).

There are two categories of respondents by *Length of Residency in Oxford County*. Respondents who have lived in Oxford County for 10 years or less are defined as *new and recent residents*, whereas people who have resided in Oxford County for more than 10 years are *established residents* (see Table 4).

Table 4
Distribution of Respondents by *Length of Residency in Oxford County*[a]

| | Unweighted | | Weighted Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Years Living in Oxford**[b] | **n** | **Pct.** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| New and recent residents | 308 | 25.1 | 23,655 | 30.6 |
| Established residents | 921 | 74.9 | 53,618 | 69.4 |

[a] 76 respondents did not provide information about the length of time living in Oxford County.

*Geographic location* includes respondents living in the small urban centres of *Woodstock, Tillsonburg,* and *Ingersoll*, with each centre considered separately. Respondents living in East Zorra-Tavistock, Zorra, South-West Oxford, Norwich, or Blandford-Blenheim are combined and categorised as *rural.*

Table 5
Distribution of Respondents *by Geographic Location*[a]

| | Unweighted | | Weighted Sample | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **n** | **Pct.** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Woodstock | 621 | 47.9 | 29,970 | 37.6 |
| Tillsonburg | 213 | 16.4 | 12,475 | 15.6 |
| Ingersoll | 192 | 14.8 | 9,320 | 11.7 |
| Rural | 271 | 20.9 | 28,040 | 35.1 |

[a] Geographic location information was unavailable for 8 respondents.

## Reading the report

The results presented in this report are weighted to reflect estimates for the Oxford County population aged 18 years and older. By doing so, we are able to say with greater confidence that the results are representative of the population overall and reduce any bias attributable to under- or over-sampling of specific sub-groups within the population.

For questions that asked respondents to indicate their level of agreement or satisfaction with a statement, the various response categories have been collapsed into more meaningful groupings to facilitate interpretation of the results. For example, when measuring level of agreement along a 7-point scale where 1 = *strongly disagree* and 7 = *strongly agree*, the first three values (1, 2, and 3) have been categorised as *disagree*, a value of 4 is *neutral*, and the last three values (5, 6 and 7) are categorised as *agree.* With few exceptions, the figures in the body of the report focus on those with higher levels of agreement or satisfaction, but responses to *all* categories are provide in the tables in the Appendix.

For ease of reference, the figures in the report and their corresponding tables in the Appendix are labelled with matching alpha-numeric designations so that, for example, Figure 6A, “Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by income level” corresponds to Table 6A in the Appendix, “Residents’ sense of belonging to the community by household income”.

# Overall Wellbeing

We begin by evaluating wellbeing for Oxford residents by demographic factors. To create a more comprehensive picture, three different measures are used:

- Life satisfaction;
- Feelings of purpose or meaning in life; and
- Overall satisfaction with wellbeing.

## Life Satisfaction and Feelings of Purpose or Meaning in Life

Life satisfaction and meaning or purpose in life are two separate, but related concepts that are widely used to understand how people feel about their quality of life[4]. Participants were first asked to reflect on the extent to which they believe their life is worthwhile. They were then asked, *"How satisfied are you with your life in general?"*

- Satisfaction with life and feelings of purpose and meaning are both strongly related to household income. As household income increases, so do ratings of life satisfaction and feelings of life worth (see Figure 1A).
- Typically, wellbeing is at its lowest level during middle age, and this is evident among Oxford residents as well. Although the middle age dip is only marginal for life satisfaction, it is more obvious for feelings that one's life is worthwhile (see Figure 1B).

*We enjoy life here.*

*As relative new comers to Oxford County, I would say we are quite happy here.*

*I moved here almost 18 years ago and don't regret it. But, things can always be made better.*

- When compared to other groups, fewer people who live alone report being satisfied with life or that their life is worthwhile. Those residents who live with another adult have the highest levels of life satisfaction and share similar levels of life worth with people who have children at home (see Figure 1C).
- Feelings of having a life that has purpose or meaning do not vary substantially by length of time living in the community. However; established residents more often report higher levels of life satisfaction than new or recent residents, presumably as they adjust (see Figure 1D).
- A larger percentage of people living in rural areas were satisfied with life when compared to those living in small urban locations. Tillsonburg had the lowest percentage of people who were satisfied. Interestingly, Tillsonburg and rural locations had a similarly high percentage of people who felt that their lives were worthwhile, while the percentage of Woodstock and Ingersoll residents was somewhat lower (see Figure 1E).

[4] OECD. (2013). *OECD guidelines on measuring subjective well-being.* Paris: OECD Publishing. Retrieved from http://www.oecd.org/statistics/Guidelines%20on%20Measuring%20Subjective%20Well-being.pdf

**Figure 1A**. Percentage of residents who are satisfied with life and feel the things they do are worthwhile by *income level*

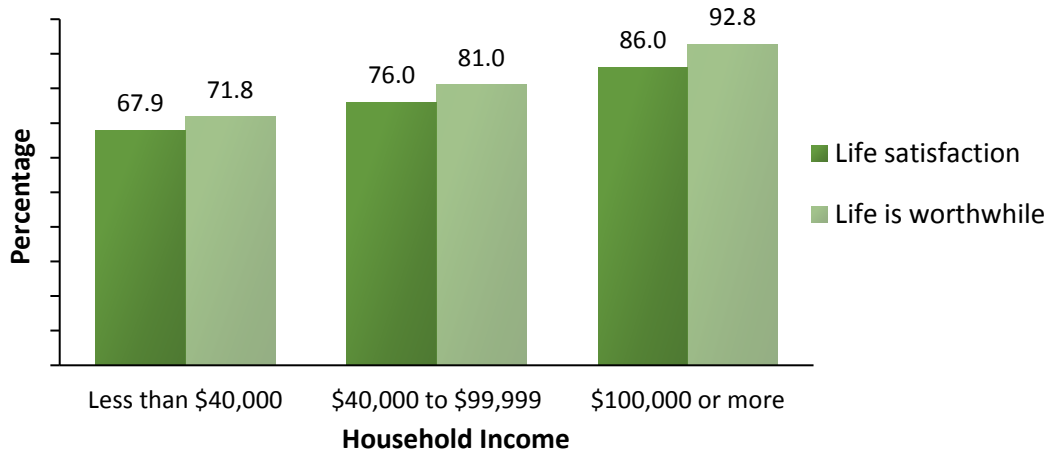



**Figure 1B**. Percentage of residents who are satisfied with life and feel the things they do are worthwhile by *age group*

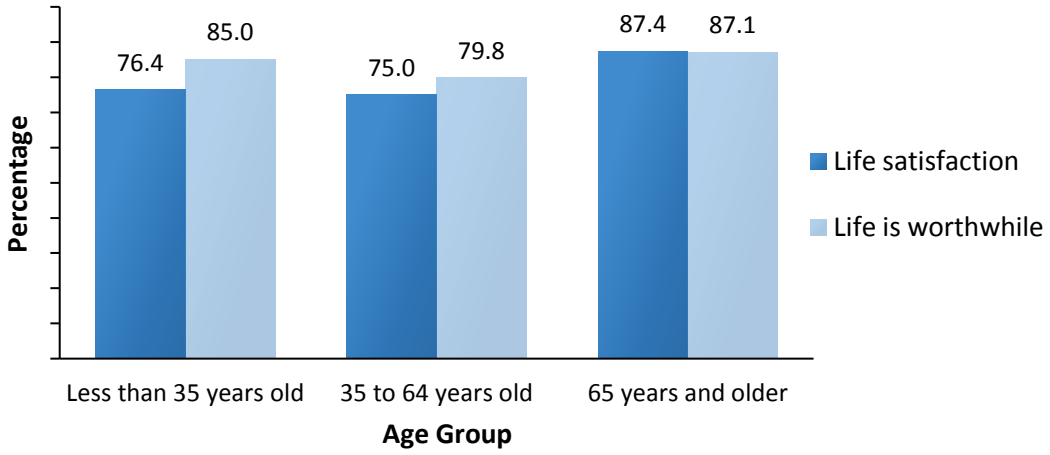



**Figure 1C.** Percentage of residents who are satisfied with life and feel the things they do are worthwhile by *household type*

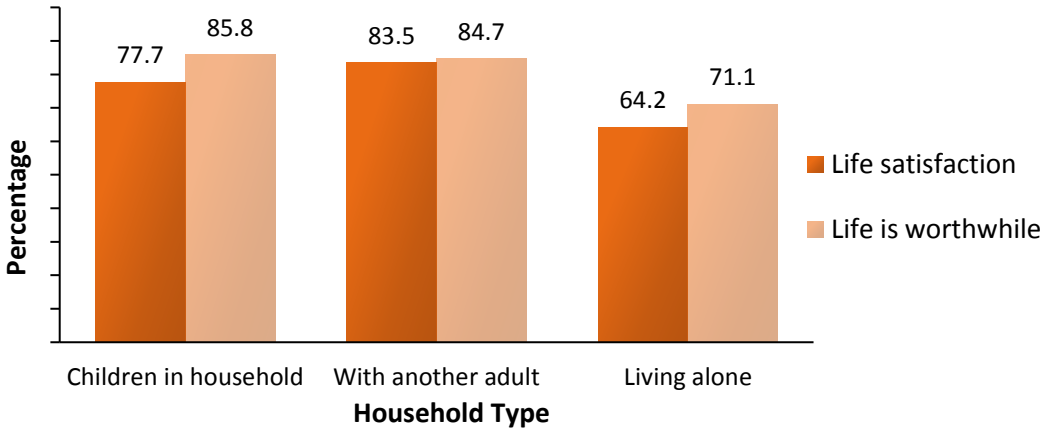


**Figure 1D**. Percentage of residents who are satisfied with life and feel the things they do are worthwhile by *length of residency* in Oxford County

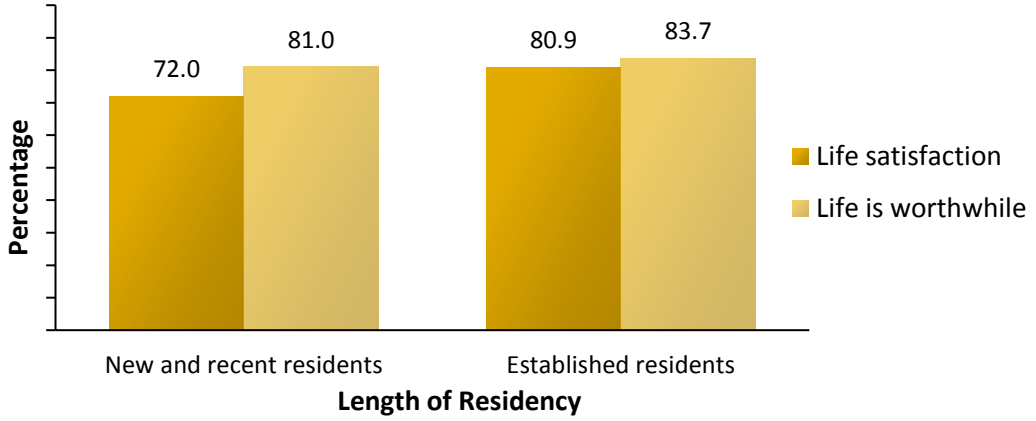
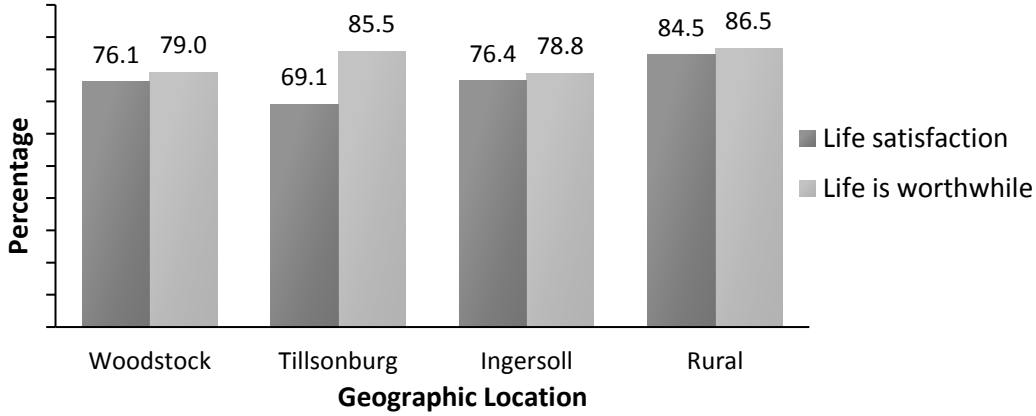



**Figure 1E**. Percentage of residents who are satisfied with life and feel the things they do are worthwhile by *geographic location*




## Wellbeing

Wellbeing is measured by asking residents how satisfied they are with each of the eight domains identified by the CIW as integral to quality of life. The domains are: *community vitality, democratic engagement, education, the environment, healthy populations, leisure and culture, living standards,* and *time use*. Taken together, the average score provides a measure of overall satisfaction with one's wellbeing.

*It is a great community and we are very happy living here.*

*Generally wellbeing is very good in Oxford.*

- Similar to life satisfaction and purpose in life, wellbeing is linked to household income. Upper income residents report a significantly higher level of satisfaction with their wellbeing than the other income groups, and lower income residents report the lowest levels of wellbeing (see Figure 2A).

- The oldest age group of residents has the highest level of wellbeing, while the younger and middle age groups report levels similar to each other (see Figure 2B).

- Residents who live in households with another adult have the highest levels of wellbeing satisfaction, followed by those who live alone, and then adults with children at home (see Figure 2C). The added responsibilities of having younger children at home likely contribute to challenges in maintaining personal wellbeing, not the children themselves!

- Again, as we saw from life satisfaction, established residents are significantly more satisfied with their overall wellbeing than are new and recent residents (see Figure 2D).

- Overall wellbeing varied by geographic location. People in rural areas had significantly higher levels of wellbeing while those living in Woodstock reported the lowest. There was no difference in overall wellbeing between residents of Tillsonburg and Ingersoll (see Figure 2E).

**Figure 2A**. Average level of satisfaction with overall wellbeing (Range 1 to 7) by *income level*

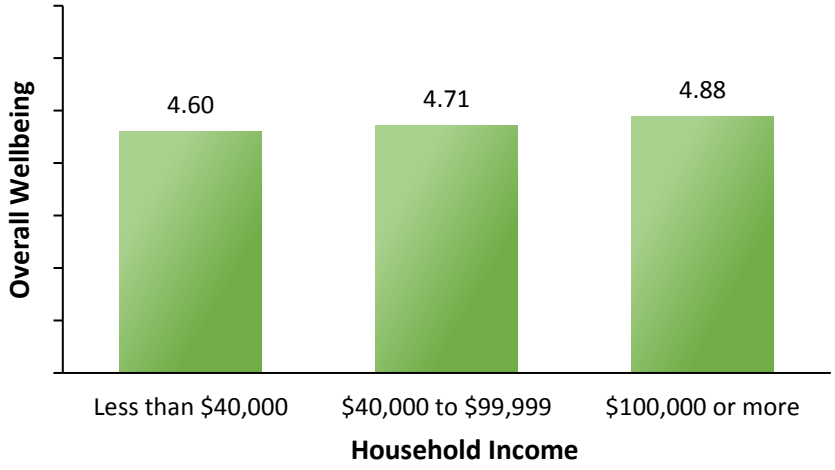



**Figure 2B**. Average level of satisfaction with overall wellbeing (Range 1 to 7) by *age group*

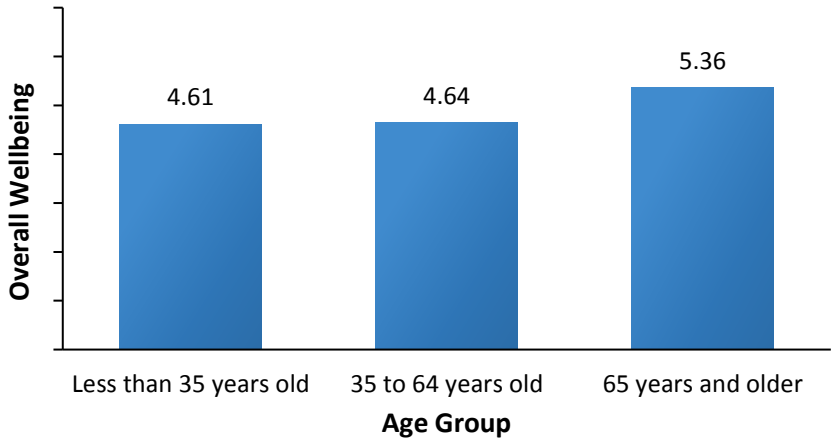


**Figure 2C**. Average level of satisfaction with overall wellbeing (Range 1 to 7) by *household type*

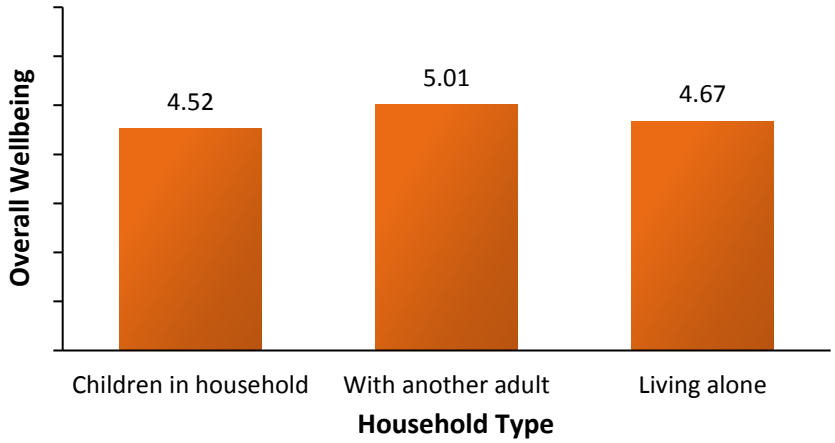



**Figure 2D**. Average level of satisfaction with overall wellbeing (Range 1 to 7) by *length of residency* in Oxford County

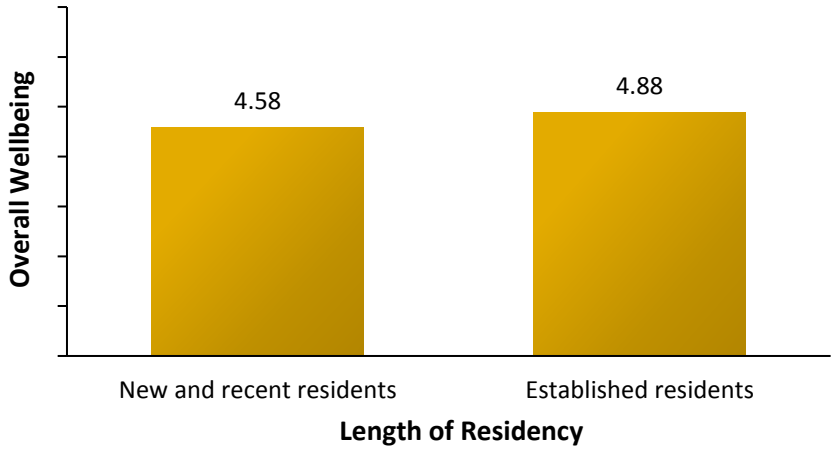
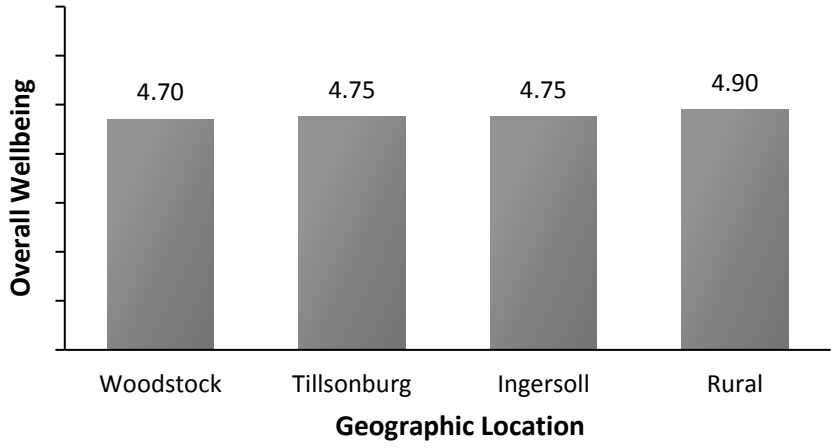



**Figure 2E**. Average level of satisfaction with overall wellbeing (Range 1 to 7) by *geographic location*



# Community Engagement

Community engagement refers to the extent to which people participate in community activities, contribute to the welfare of others, have close relationships with friends, family and neighbours, and have a strong sense of belonging to their community. In this section we take a closer look at:

*I was also very impressed with the spirit of community that exists. The amount of community based events and festivals was impressive. I really like this community and feel a sense of belonging and a sense of commitment with respect to getting involved.*

- Formal and informal volunteering;
- Participation in community organisations;
- Friendship networks; and,
- Sense of community belonging.

## Formal and Informal Volunteering

*Formal* volunteering means that a person willingly provides unpaid services to an *organisation*. *Informal* volunteering, on the other hand, means that these services are being provided to another *person*. Examples of informal volunteering would be assisting with tasks such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, or other services like unpaid childcare, driving someone to an appointment, or unpaid coaching or tutoring.

*Proud of community volunteers that pull together at **all** events.*

These indicators correspond directly to CSP Objective 1iC, *Promote and support volunteering.*

- Household income is significantly related to both formal and informal volunteering. Upper income residents reported the highest percentages of both types of volunteering, whereas lower income residents reported the lowest percentages for both (see Figure3A).
- People who are older participate less often in both formal and informal volunteer activities compared to younger age groups. Middle age residents were most likely to volunteer formally and provide unpaid help to others (see Figure 3B).
- A greater percentage of adults with children in the household volunteer for organisations (57.4%), followed by adults living with another adult (51.5%), and those who live alone (45.2%). People who live with others – either with children and/or other adults – are somewhat more likely to provide unpaid help when compared to adults living alone (see Figure 3C).
- Length of residency in Oxford appears unrelated to participation in either formal or informal volunteer activities (see Figure 3D).
- Those living in Ingersoll and rural areas volunteer formally to a greater degree, and residents of Woodstock to a lesser degree. Rural residents also were most likely to provide unpaid help to others, whereas Ingersoll was the least likely. An almost equal percentage of Woodstock and Tillsonburg residents provided unpaid help to others (see Figure 3E).

**Figure 3A**. Percentage of residents who volunteer and who provide unpaid help to others by *income level*

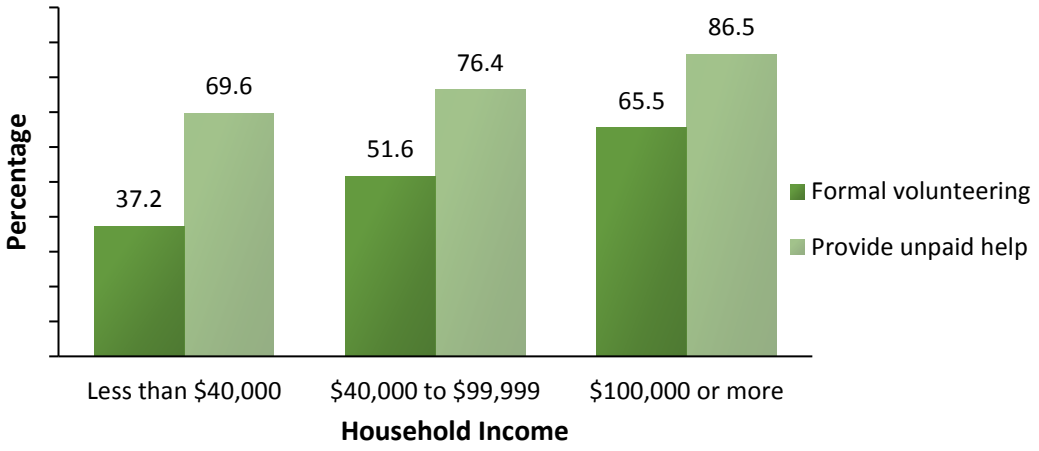



**Figure 3B**. Percentage of residents who volunteer and who provide unpaid help to others by *age group*

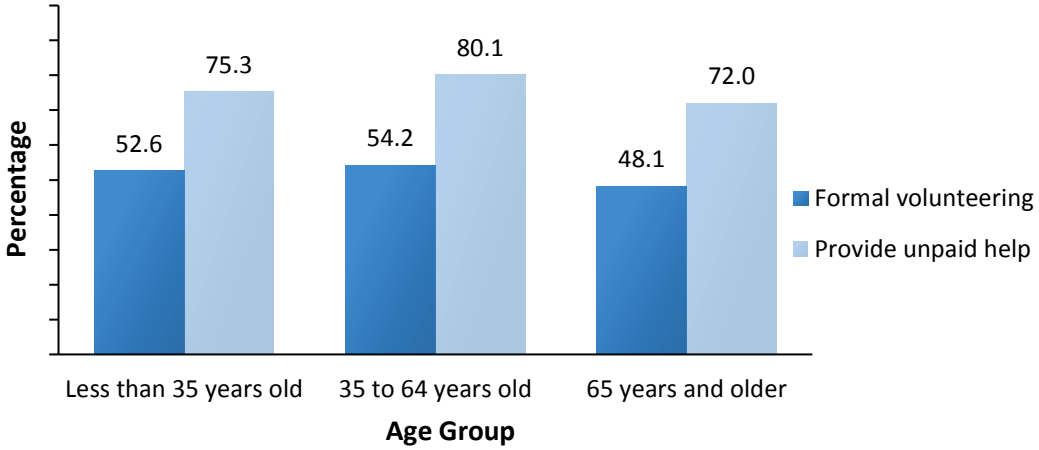



**Figure 3C**. Percentage of residents who volunteer and who provide unpaid help to others by *household type*

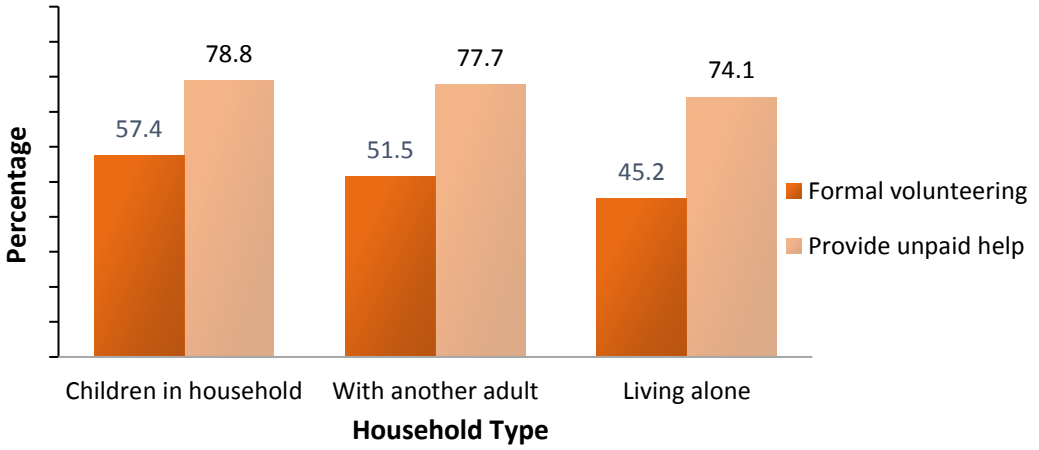


**Figure 3D**. Percentage of residents who volunteer and who provide unpaid help to others by *length of residency* in Oxford County

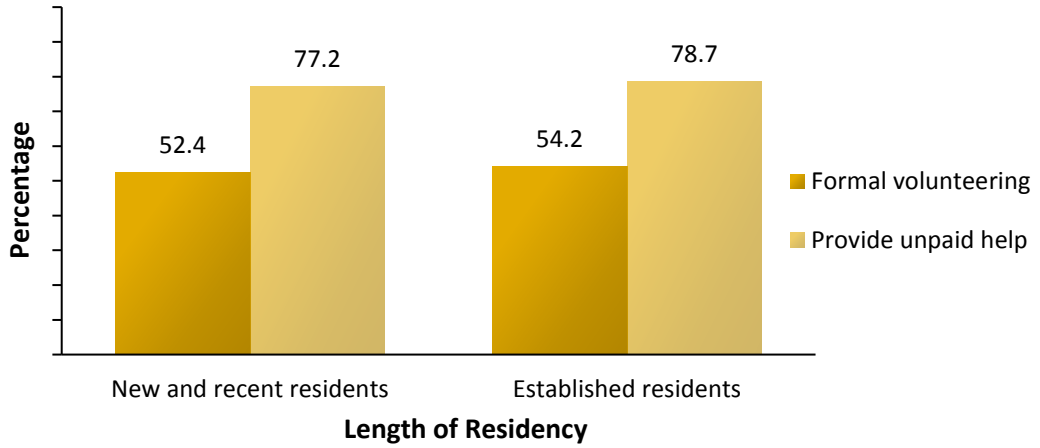
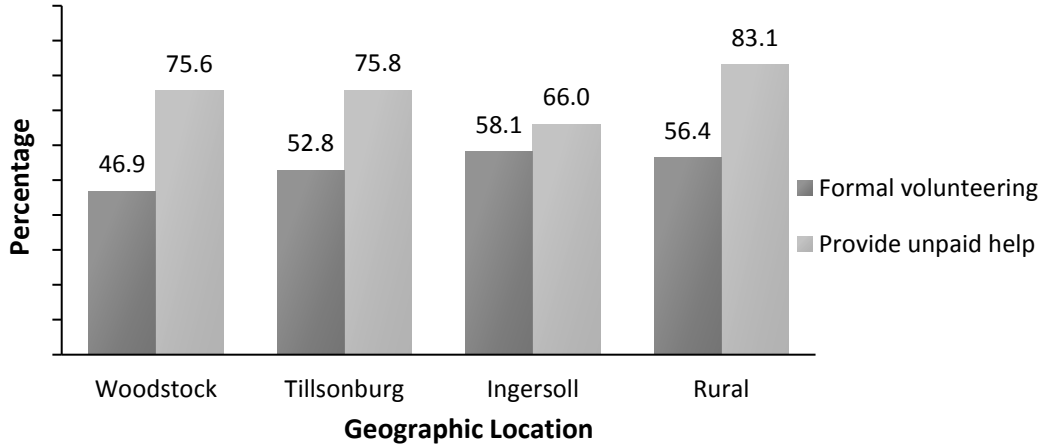



**Figure 3E**. Percentage of residents who volunteer and who provide unpaid help to others by *geographic location*




## Participation in Community Organisations

*There are lots of opportunities if one wishes to participate.*

People who participate in community organisations often feel a shared sense of purpose, a stronger sense of community belonging, and that they are contributing to a more vital community. Residents were given a list of organisations in which they might have participated during the past year. They ranged from union or professional associations, political parties, and service clubs to religious-affiliated groups, sport and recreation clubs, and public interest organisations. Based on their responses to all types of associations, residents were grouped into *participants* (i.e., those who participated in at least one type of community organisation in the past year) and *non-participants* (i.e., those who did not participate in any organisation).

- Participation was linked to household income. More than 9 in 10 upper income residents (91.3%) participated in a community organisation during the past 12 months compared to 8 in 10 middle-income residents (79.6%), and just over two-thirds of lower income residents (69.9%) (see Figure 4A).

- The lowest levels of community organisation participation were found among residents in the oldest age group, with three-quarters of residents reporting they had participated in the past year. More than 80% of younger and middle age residents belonged to a community organisation (see Figure 4B).

- A higher percentage of residents with children participated in community groups than people living with another adult. Those living alone had the lowest percentage of participants (see Figure 4C).

- There was little difference between established residents and new and recent residents in their level of participation in community organisations during the past year (see Figure 4D).

- The highest percentage of residents participating in community organisations lived in Ingersoll (84.9%), followed by residents in Tillsonburg (82.2%), rural areas (80.5%), and then Woodstock (79.1%) (see Figure 4E).

**Figure 4A**. Percentage of residents who participate in a local organisation by *income level*

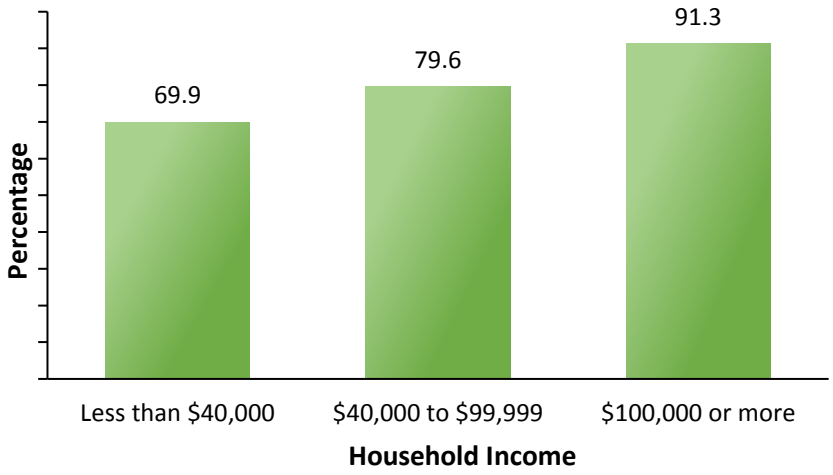



**Figure 4B**. Percentage of residents who participate in a local organisation by *age group*

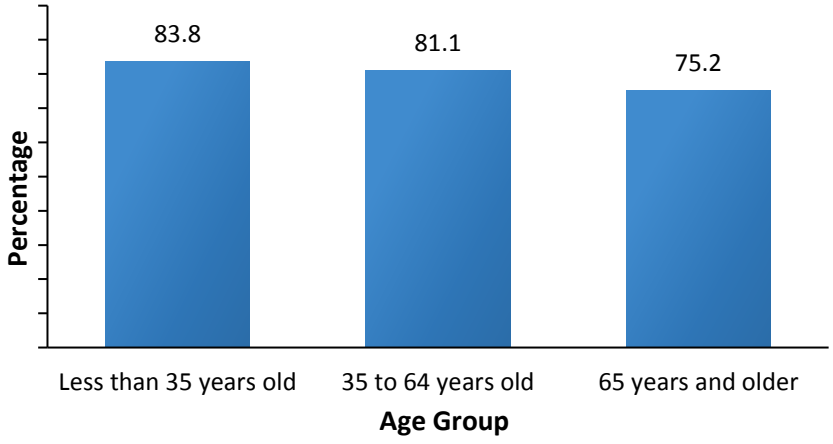


**Figure 4C**. Percentage of residents who participate in a local organisation by *household type*

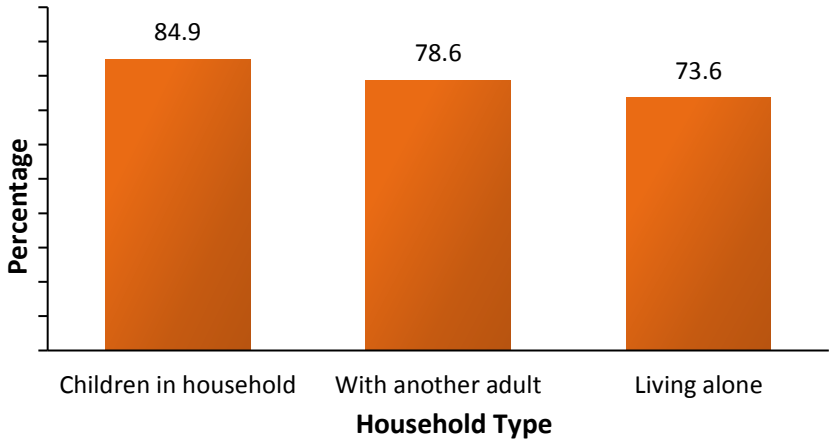



**Figure 4D**. Percentage of residents who participate in a local organisation *by length of residency* in Oxford County

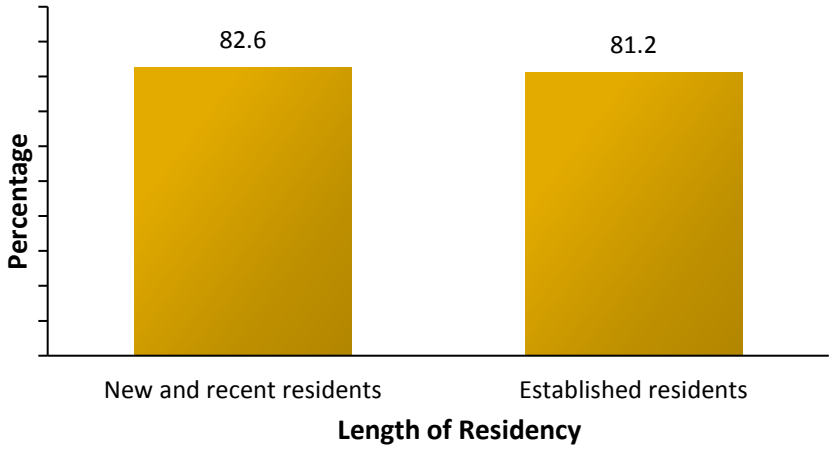
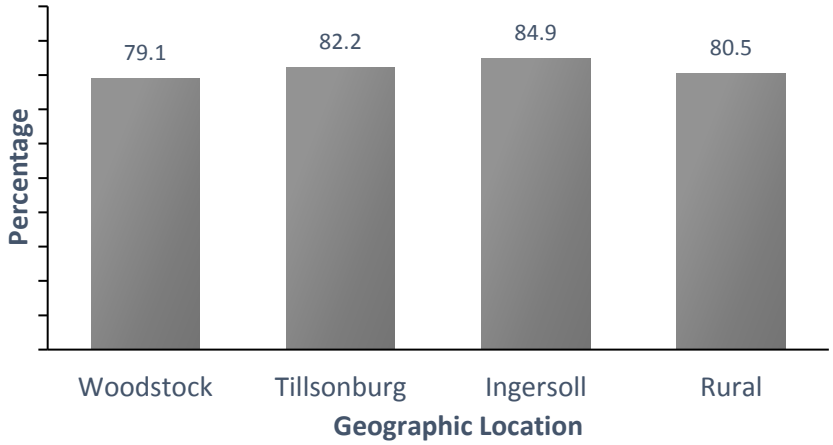



**Figure 4E**. Percentage of residents who participate in a local organisation by *geographic location*



## Social Networks

Friends, relatives, and neighbours all constitute part of a person's social network. Here, we focus on the percentage of people with five or more close friends. Close friends are people who are not relatives, but who you feel at ease with, can share what is on your mind, or call on for help when needed. Having a higher number of close friends reduces social isolation, which is a known risk factor for poor health and a reduced quality of life.

*I live in Woodstock and I do have many friends.*

*Need more things to do and ways to meet people in the community.*

- Only 1 in 5 (21.5%) lower income residents have five or more close friends compared to almost 4 in 10 upper income residents (37.5%) (see Figure 5A).
- About one-third of residents have five or more close friends, regardless of age group (see Figure 5B).
- People living alone report having five or more close friends considerably less often than those in other household living arrangements (see Figure 5C).
- Thirty-five per cent of established residents have five or more close friends compared to only 29.1% of new and recent residents (see Figure 5D).
- Almost 40% of Tillsonburg and rural residents had five or more close friends, followed by 30% of Ingersoll residents, and one-quarter of Woodstock residents (see Figure 5E).

**Figure 5A**. Percentage of residents with five or more close friends by *income level*

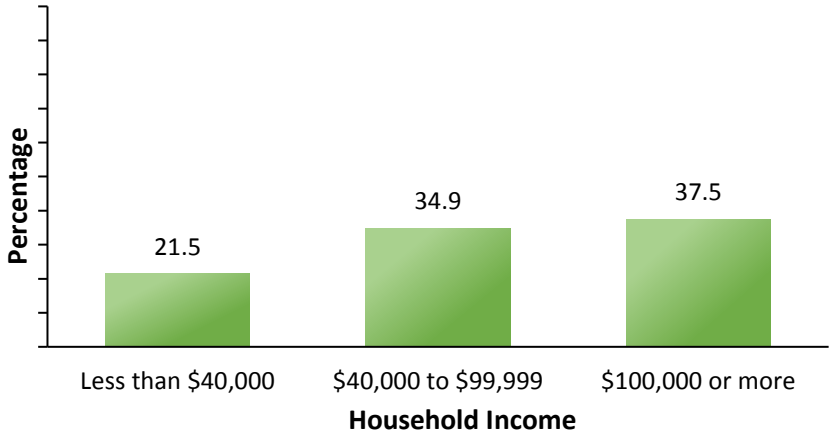


**Figure 5B**. Percentage of residents with five or more close friends by *age group*

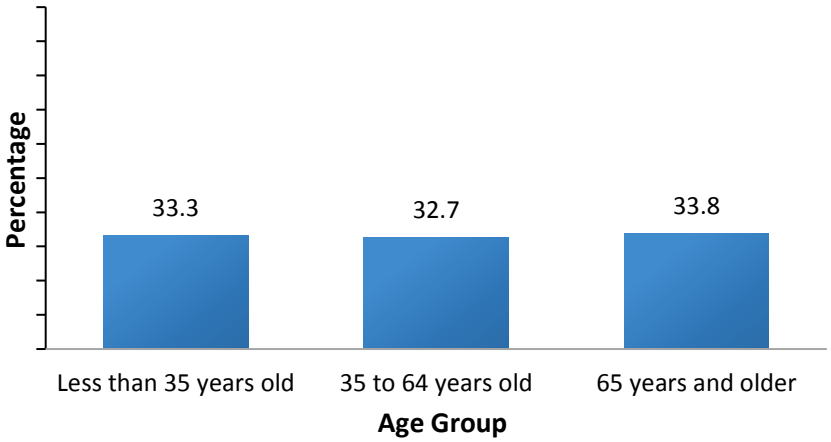



**Figure 5C**. Percentage of residents with five or more close friends by *household type*

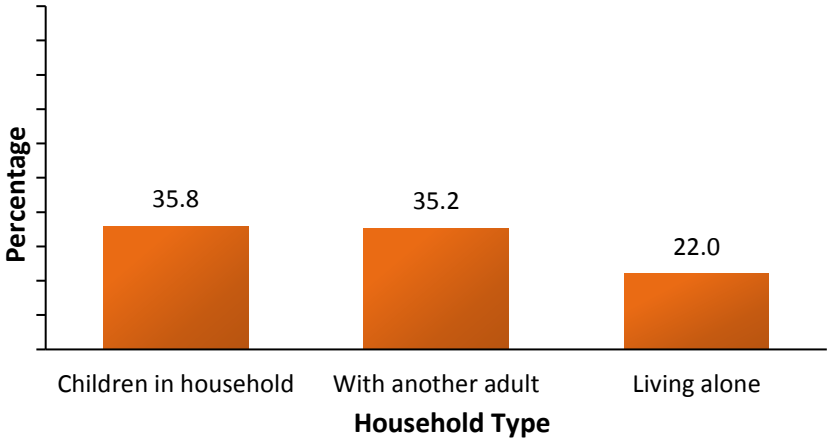



**Figure 5D**. Percentage of residents with five or more close friends by *length of residency* in Oxford County

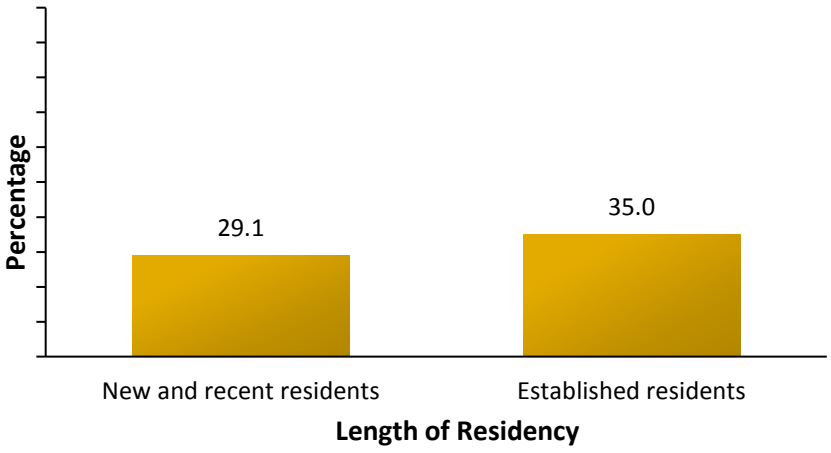
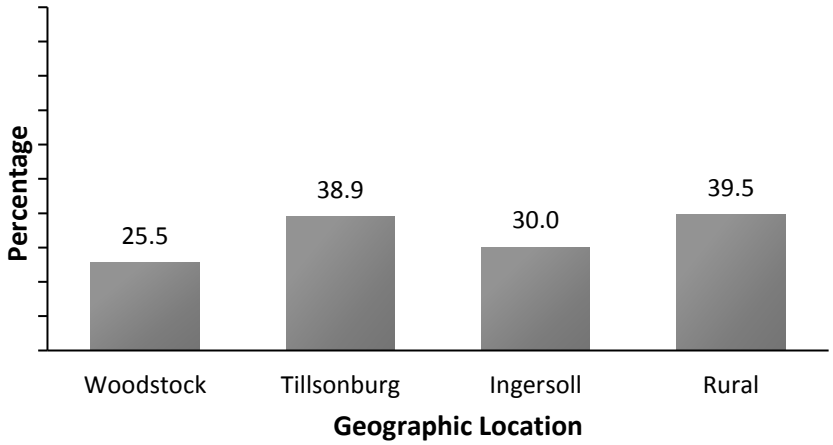


**Figure 5E**. Percentage of residents with five or more close friends by *geographic location*




## Sense of Belonging to Community

People who feel a strong sense of belonging to their community tend to participate more often in civic activities, are more likely to volunteer for community organisations, and are more positive about their community as a place to live.

- As household income increases, so does the percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community. Indeed, residents in lower income report a much lower sense of belonging to their communities than do other, higher income groups (see Figure 6A).

- Almost 60% of middle age and older residents have a strong sense of community belonging. The percentage of younger residents was substantially lower (46.9%) (see Figure 6B).

- Fewer than half of people living alone (48.6%) had a strong sense of community belonging. People living with another adult had the highest percentage with a strong sense of belonging (57.4%), which was not substantially different than those living with children (54.9%) (see Figure 6C).

- Six in 10 established residents (61.1%) had a strong sense of belonging to the community compared to just over 1 in 4 new or recent residents (44.1%) (see Figure 6D).

- Rural residents reported having a stronger sense of belonging most often (61.1%), followed closely by Ingersoll (58.1%). Woodstock had the lowest percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging (49.7%), while Tillsonburg had a slightly higher percentage (51.9%) (see Figure 6E).

> *My entire life in this county has been in the Tillsonburg/South-West Oxford area. I feel the rural communities are not represented enough or have as much pull as the City of Woodstock. I am not alone in this feeling. It's a "cut off" feeling which keeps us in this southern part of the county feeling resentment towards the "big city" with what seems to have all the resources.*

**Figure 6A**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by *income level*

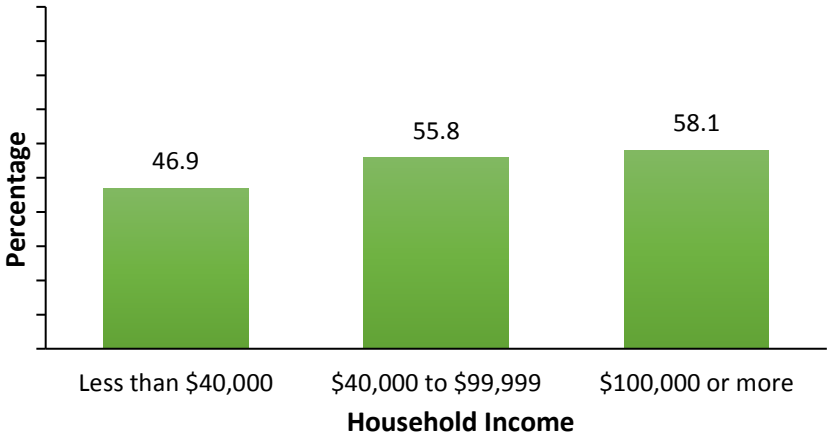



**Figure 6B**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by *age group*

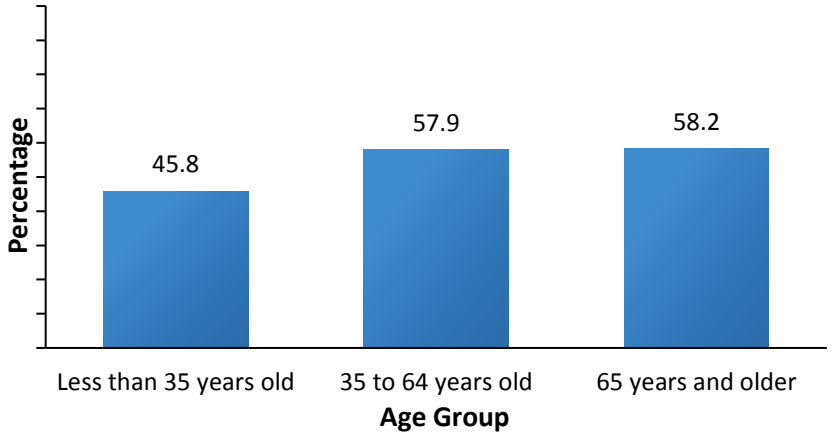



**Figure 6C**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by *household type*

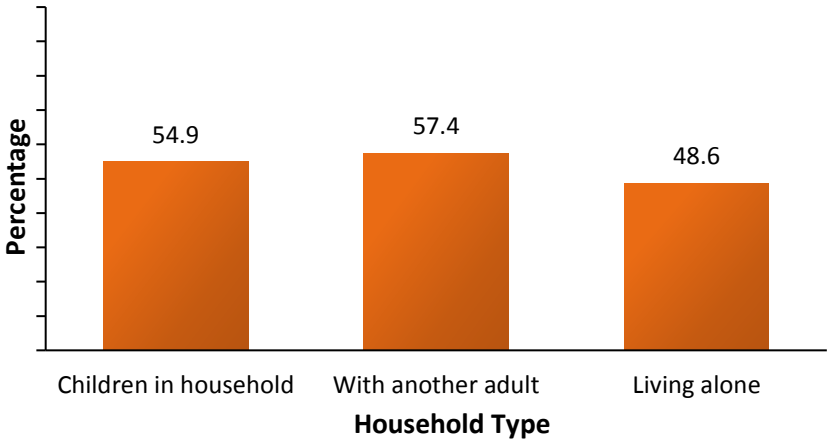


**Figure 6D**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by *length of residency* in Oxford County

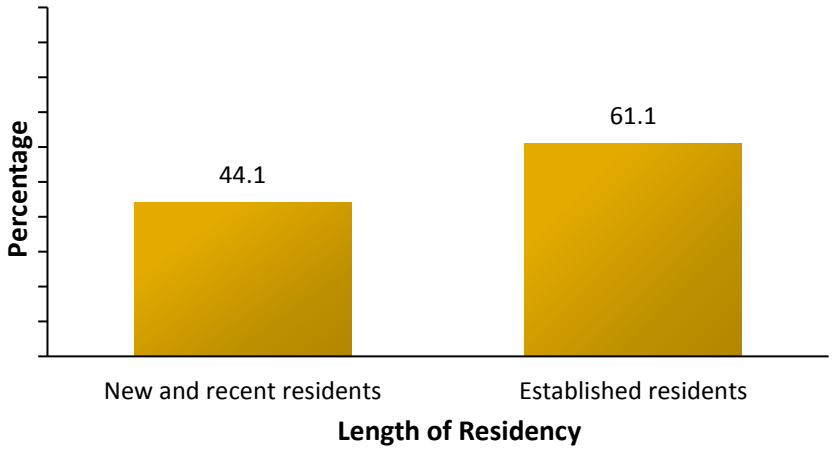
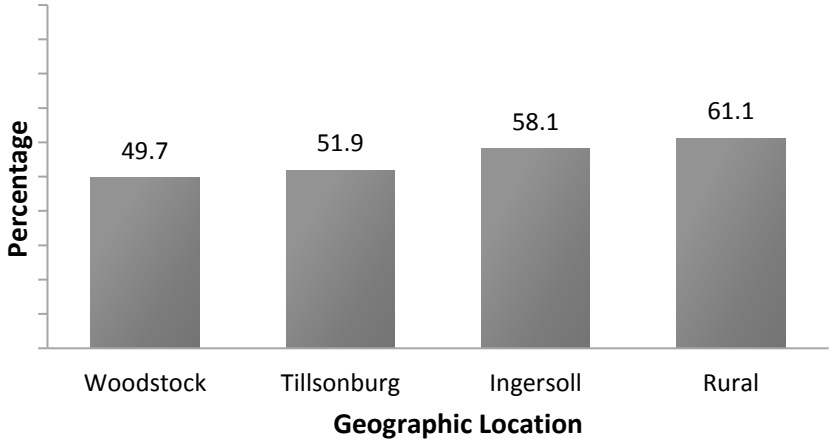



**Figure 6E**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of belonging to the community by *geographic location*



# Accessibility

Accessibility refers to more than just physical access to community resources. It also represents the extent to which people in the community feel they are able to participate in community life to ensure a good quality of life. We focus on five areas to create a snapshot of population groups who experience higher or lower levels of access to community services, organisations, and activities:

*Accessibility means more than being able to get into a building.*

*My belief is that in order to improve the wellbeing in Oxford, each small community should be have all the things necessary for wellbeing within in that community.*

- Access to health care services;
- Experiences of financial hardship;
- Access to childcare;
- Access to education; and,
- Access to recreation and culture programs and facilities.

## Access to Health Care Services

Access to health care services in the community is an essential component of quality of life because it allows people to address their health needs locally. These needs can range from regular check-ups, to ongoing care of chronic or episodic illnesses, to supporting maternal and infant health, and to emergency services and palliative care.

*I am greatly concerned about the lack of local health care options. We keep seeing cutbacks on services in our area like local hospital services (lab tests) and the strain of staff cutbacks making our community unable to diagnosis or treat illnesses in a timely manner.*

*Mental and emotional health care services are not adequately offered or available in our community.*

This indicator corresponds to CSP Objective 1iA: *Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens.*

- Fewer than one-third of any income group believed that access to health care services in the community was very good or excellent, and the lowest percentage was among the upper income group (27.6%) (see Figure 7A). In contrast, 41.3% of upper income residents believed that access to health care was *poor or fair*. Almost 4 in 10 residents in the other income groups shared this opinion (see Appendix, Table 7A).

- A higher percentage of younger residents compared to those who were middle-age or older felt that access to health care was very good or excellent (see Figure 7B). At the same time, the percentage of residents in any age category who believed that access was poor or fair exceeded the percentage who felt it was very good or excellent (see Appendix, Table 7B).

- Among household types, the lowest percentage of residents who thought that access to health care services was very good or excellent was adults with children at home (27.6%). About one-third of people living alone or with another adult felt access was very good or excellent (see Figure 7C). In all cases, these percentages were exceeded by those who felt that access to health care services in the community was fair or poor (see Appendix, Table 7C).

- Far fewer new or recent residents than established residents thought that access to health care services was very good or excellent (see Figure 7D). Instead, almost half of new or recent residents believed it was poor or fair (46.3%) compared to about one-third of established residents (34.2%) (see Appendix, Table 7D).

*In my opinion, our greatest need in Oxford County is for more family doctors. With our aging population and more people choosing to move to Oxford County when they retire, there are not enough family doctors to serve the needs of our population.*

- Fewer residents of Tillsonburg and Ingersoll perceived access to health care services in the community to be very good or excellent, whereas slightly more than one-third of Woodstock and rural residents believed access was very good or excellent (see Figure 7E). Again, more people in all geographic locations thought that access to health care services was poor or fair (see Table 7E).

**Figure 7A**. Percentage of residents who believe that access to health care services is very good or excellent by *income level*

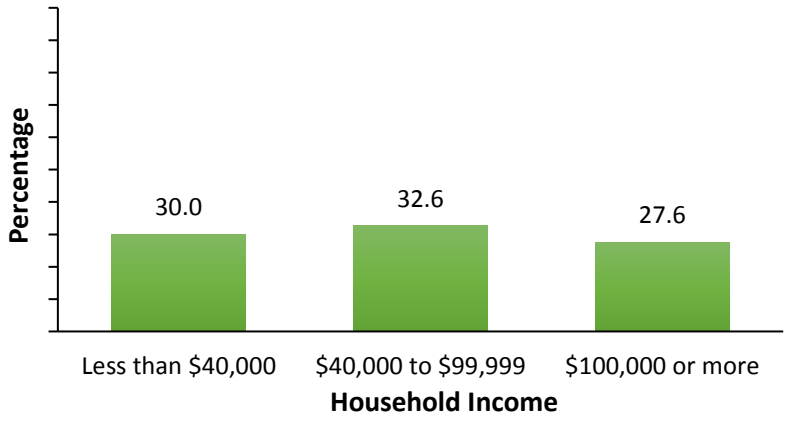



**Figure 7B**. Percentage of residents who believe that access to health care services is very good or excellent by *age group*

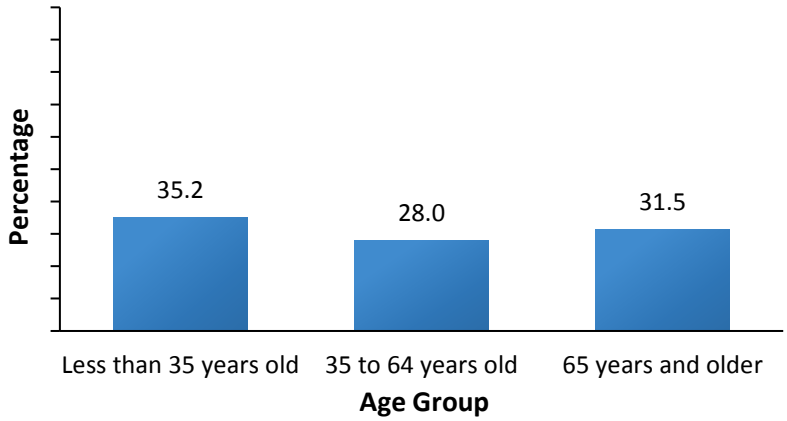


**Figure 7C**. Percentage of residents who believe that access to health care services is very good or excellent by *household type*

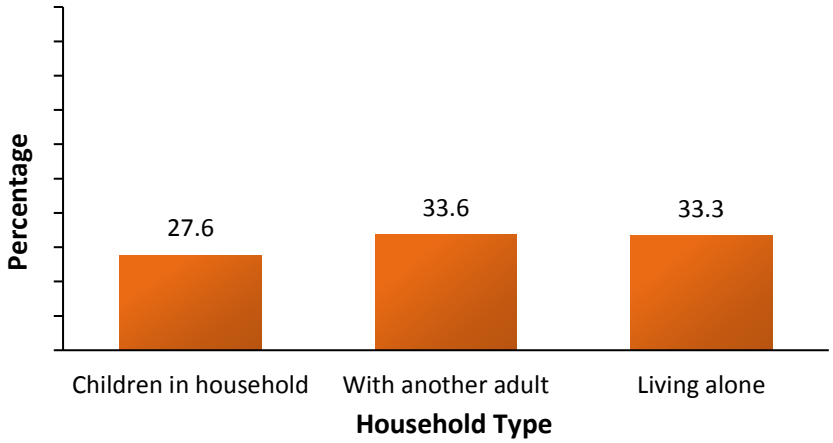



**Figure 7D**. Percentage of residents who believe that access to health care services is very good or excellent by *length of residency* in Oxford County

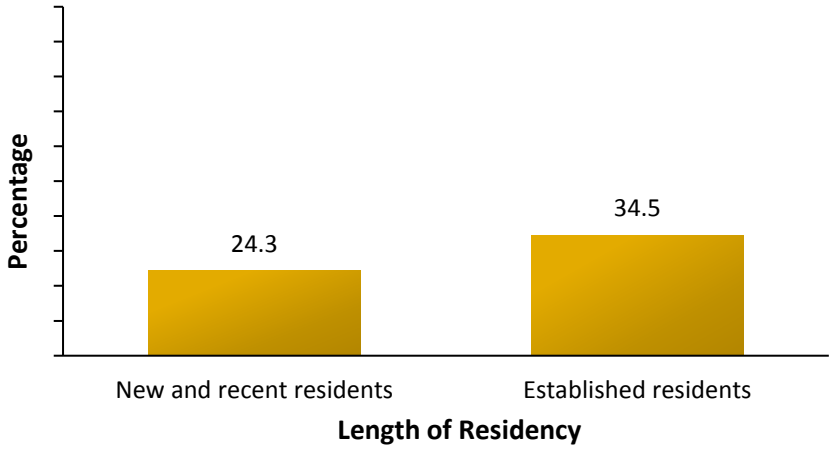
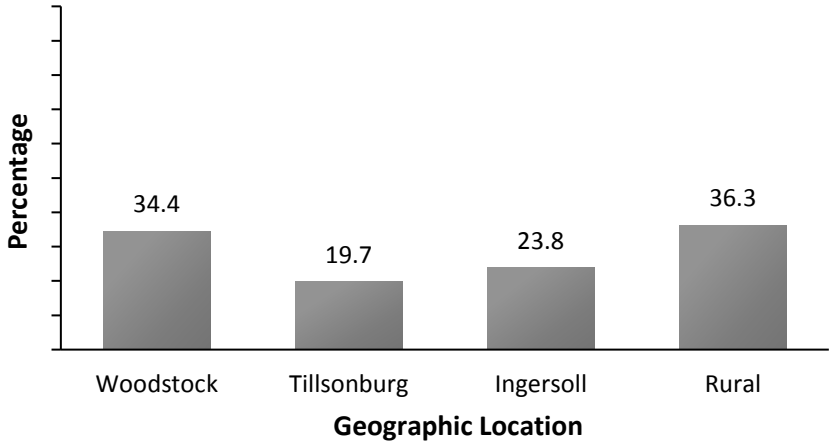



**Figure 7E**. Percentage of residents who believe that access to health care services is very good or excellent by *geographic location*



## Experiences of Financial Hardship

Financial hardship means that people may have difficulty meeting their basic subsistence needs including food, shelter, and clothing. Without these essentials, access to other important areas of life such as transportation, leisure, and many social activities can be severely curtailed. In this section, we focus on residents who reported not having enough money for food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months. This includes people who also reported experiencing these types of financial hardships at least once a month.

These indicators correspond to CSP Objective 1iA: *Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens*; and to CSP Objective 1iD: *Ensure that affordable, healthy food options are accessible to all residents*.

*When you're on your own trying to make life better, it is so very hard to do when you're worried **all the time** about how you are going to feed and clothe your children and get them the things they need and trying to keep a roof with utilities over their heads.*

*To improve wellbeing in Oxford, I recommend taking control of costs for living. Expenses like property tax, water, sewage, garbage removal, recreational activities, etc., are out of control. The costs are increasing far beyond the average inflation rate.*

- As anticipated, income was directly related to inability to pay for shelter, food, or other necessities with the lower income group experiencing the greatest difficulty in meeting their basic needs. All groups placed a priority on paying for housing, but 1 in 5 lower income residents compromised by eating less and not being able to purchase other necessities (see Figure 8A).

- Age was also related to the ability to meet basic financial needs. Older adults were the least likely to experience difficulty meeting their basic subsistence needs. Younger adults experienced the most financial hardship, with an almost equal percentage eating less and/or not being able to afford other needs (see Figure 8B).

- Adults living with children and adults living alone experienced similar levels of financial hardship, which were higher than for those residents living with another adult. About 14% of households with children or adults on their own ate less or did not have enough money for food at least once in the past three months (see Figure 8C).

- Although a similarly low percentage of new/recent and established residents had difficulty paying their mortgage or rent, almost twice as many new and recent residents ate less than established residents or were unable to afford other necessities (see Figure 8D).

- The lowest levels of financial hardship were found among rural and Ingersoll residents. Tillsonburg residents experienced the most difficulty paying for food and other needs, whereas Woodstock had the highest percentage of residents who could not afford their rent or mortgage at least once during the past three months (see Figure 8E).

**Figure 8A**. Percentage of residents who experienced financial hardship related to food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months by *income level*

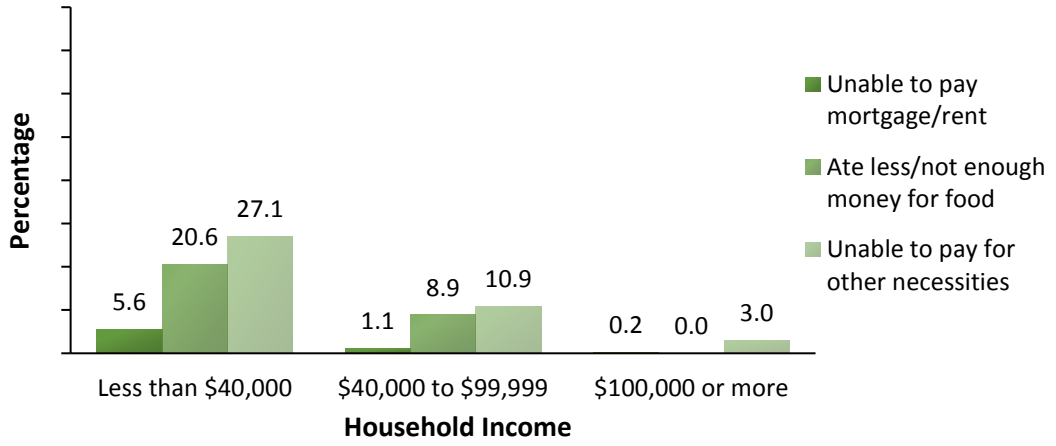



**Figure 8B**. Percentage of residents who experienced financial hardship related to food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months by *age group*

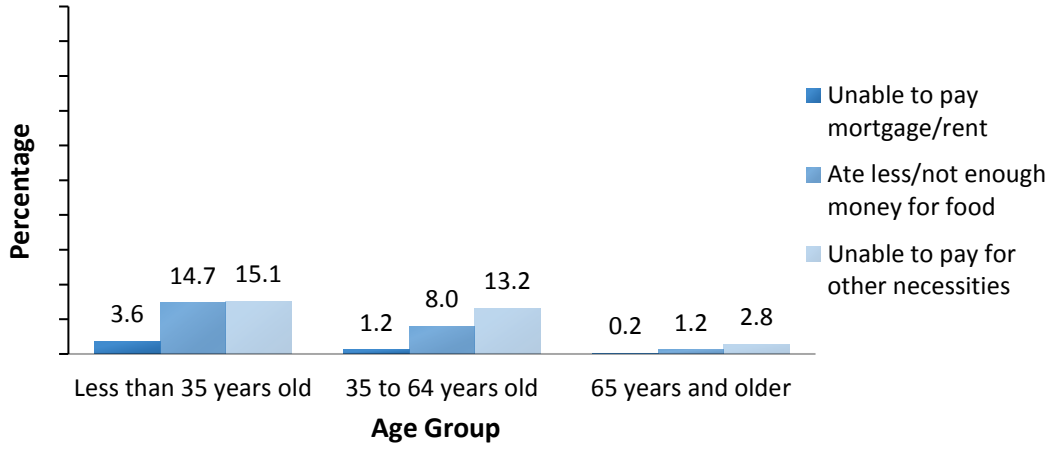



**Figure 8C.** Percentage of residents who experienced financial hardship related to food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months by *household type*

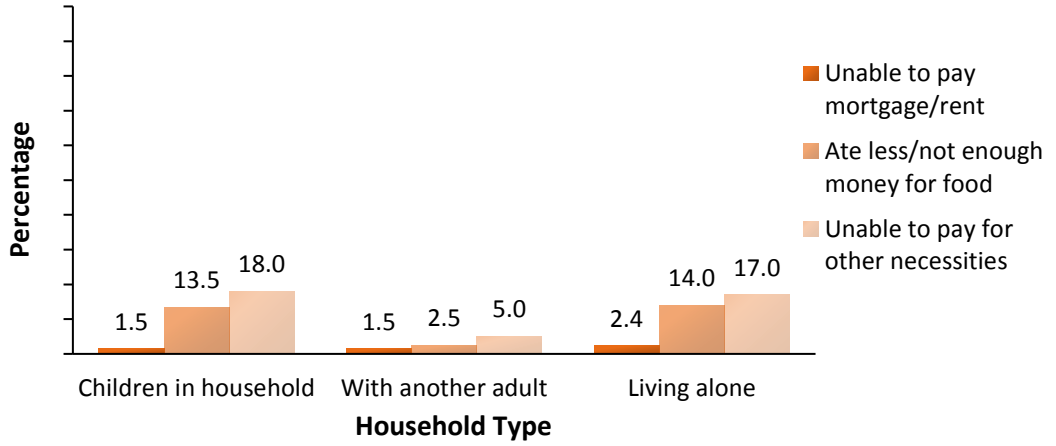


**Figure 8D**. Percentage of residents who experienced financial hardship related to food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months by *length of residency* in Oxford County

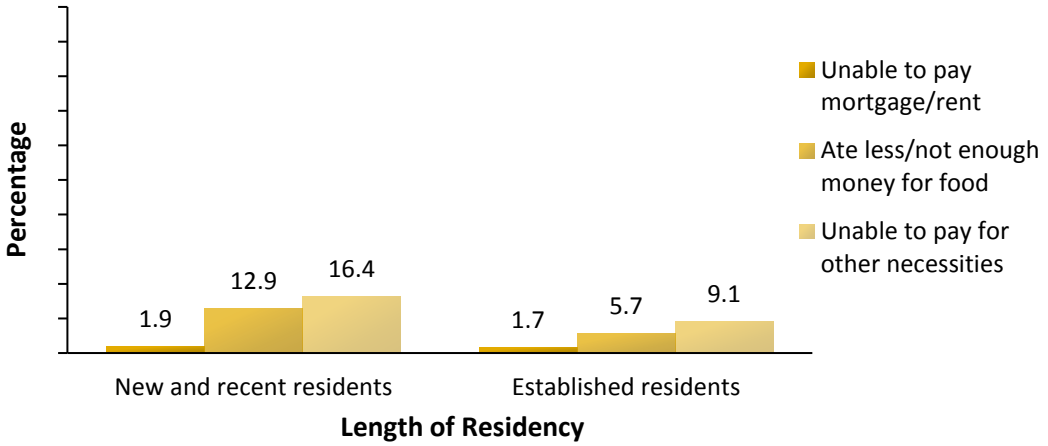
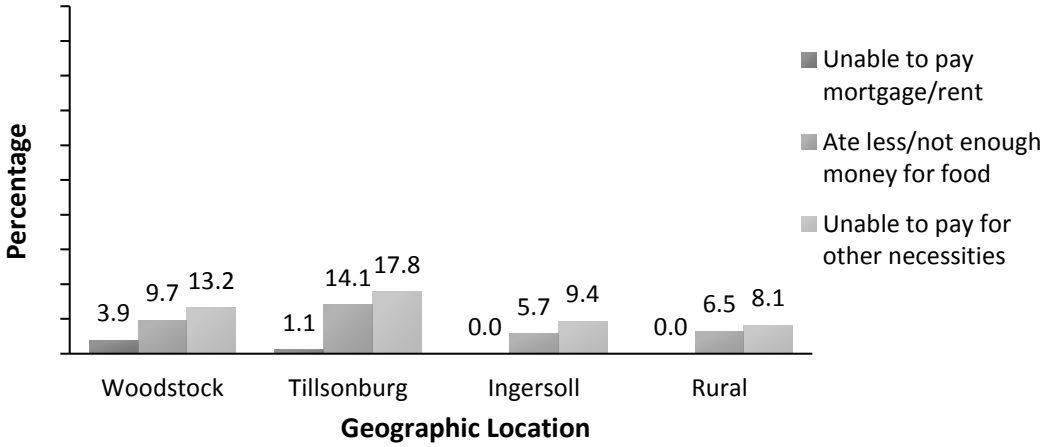



**Figure 8E**. Percentage of residents who experienced financial hardship related to food, shelter, and other necessities at least once every three months by *geographic location*




## Access to Childcare

Access to adequate childcare in the community means that parents can participate fully in the labour market with the confidence that their children are being cared for in a supportive and enriching environment. Having these services available can not only enhance economic activity, but also boost early childhood learning and school readiness. The percentage who agreed that childcare access was adequate is relatively low, regardless of demographic characteristic.

*Being in the country has made daycare and summer camp extremely difficult with little to no options that I can find to suit our needs.*

- More people in upper or in lower income felt that access to childcare in the community was adequate. Substantially fewer middle income residents believed that childcare access was adequate (see Figure 9A).

- About 4 in 10 younger residents with children believed that childcare was adequate, followed by one-quarter of middle-age residents, and only 1 in 10 older residents (see Figure 9B). Older adults may be living with grandchildren, or in a multi-generational household where they are more often asked to provide care than working age adults.

- Only about one-quarter of established residents with children in the household (26.3%) believe that there is adequate childcare in the community, compared to just over one-third of new and recent residents (35.7%) (see Figure 9D).

- Rural residents have the lowest percentage of people who agree that childcare in the community is adequate (23.2 %), and Tillsonburg residents have the highest percentage (38.8%). Only 3 in 10 residents living in Woodstock and Ingersoll believe that there is adequate access to childcare (see Figure 9E).

**Figure 9A**. Percentage of residents with children (18 years or younger) who believe that families in the community have an adequate supply of childcare by *income level*

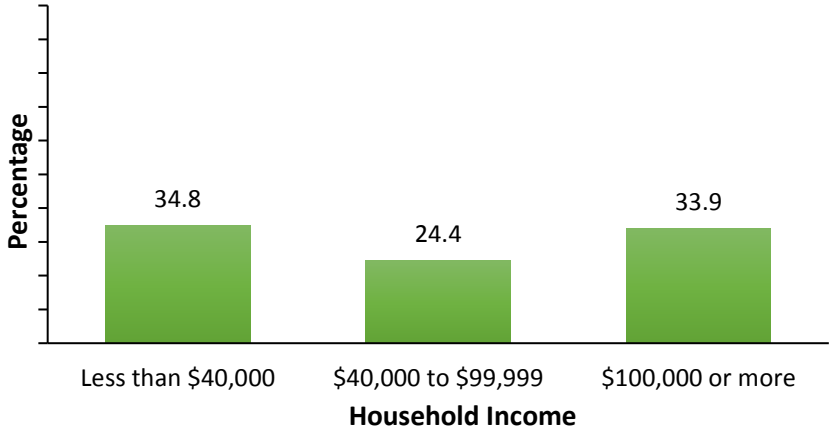



**Figure 9B**. Percentage of residents with children (18 years or younger) who believe that families in the community have an adequate supply of childcare by *age group*

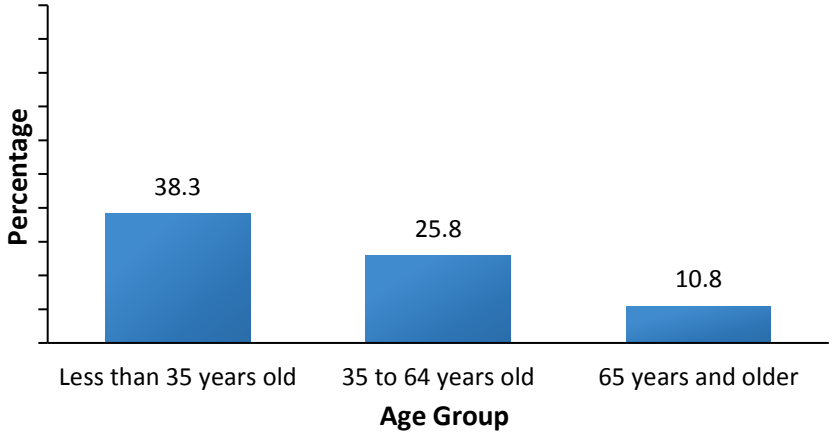


**Figure 9D**. Percentage of residents with children (18 years or younger) who believe that families in the community have an adequate supply of childcare by *length of residency* in Oxford County

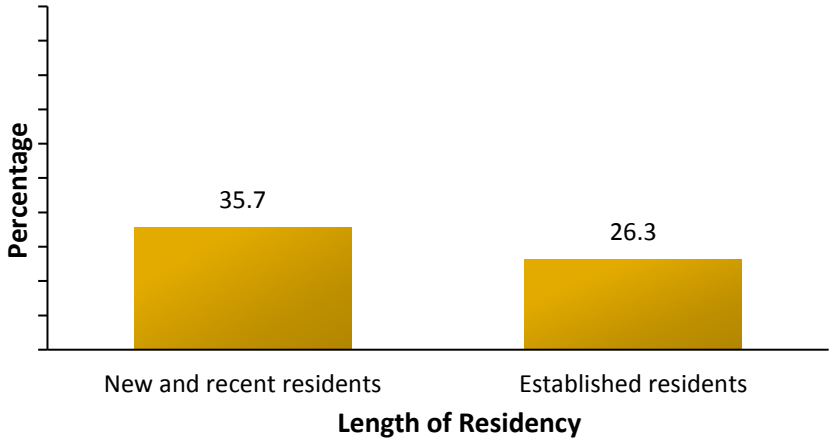
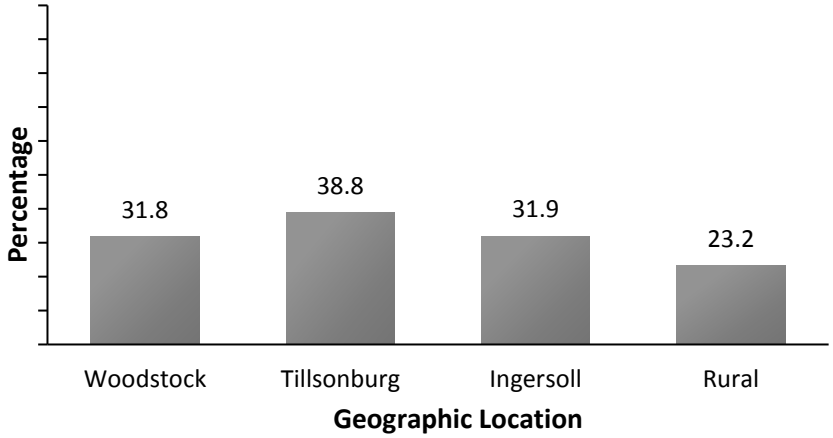



**Figure 9E**. Percentage of residents with children (18 years or younger) who believe that families in the community have an adequate supply of childcare by *geographic location*




## Access to Educational Opportunities

Having access to educational opportunities, like formal courses, allows people to improve existing, or acquire new, job skills that can lead directly to qualifications enabling career opportunities. Interest courses are an important component of lifelong learning that can enhance leisure experiences and contribute to ongoing intellectual development and knowledge acquisition.

This indicator corresponds to CSP Objective 1iiA: *Ensure access to affordable education for all ages*.

*… need more affordable access to education/special interest courses.*

*I have to drive outside of my community for work and continuing education because of limited opportunities in Oxford County.*

- Almost half of lower income residents (48.8%) agreed that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal courses compared to just over 40% of residents in the other two income groups. The pattern was similar for interest courses, although the percentages of residents that agreed that interest courses were available were higher than for formal education classes (see Figure 10A).

- There was a strong association between age and agreement that there are plenty of opportunities to take both formal courses and courses for interest. The older the people were, the more likely they were to agree that there are plenty of educational opportunities available (see Figure 10B).

- People with children in the household less often agreed that there are opportunities to take either formal or interest courses. People living with another adult agreed more often that there are opportunities for formal education courses, while people living alone are most likely to agree that plenty of interest courses are available in the community (see Figure 10C).

- Established residents agreed that there are plenty of opportunities for both formal education and interest courses significantly more often compared to new and recent residents (see Figure 10D).

- About half of Woodstock and Ingersoll residents agreed that there are plenty of opportunities of formal education courses, and a slightly higher percentage of residents in these communities agreed that there are plenty of opportunities for interest courses, too. Fewer than one-third of residents of Tillsonburg (30.9%) agreed that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal education courses compared to just over one-third of rural residents (35.1%). Tillsonburg also had the lowest level of agreement about the availability of interest courses (38.2%), whereas the percentage of rural residents who agreed was substantially higher (46.0%) (see Figure 10E).

**Figure 10A**. Percentage of residents who agree that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal and interest courses in the community by *income level*

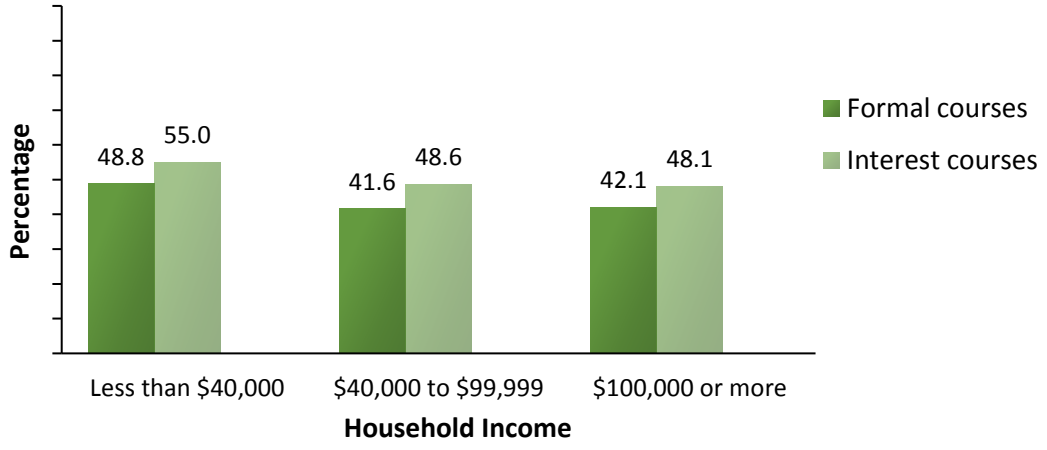


**Figure 10B**. Percentage of residents who agree that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal and interest courses in the community by *age group*

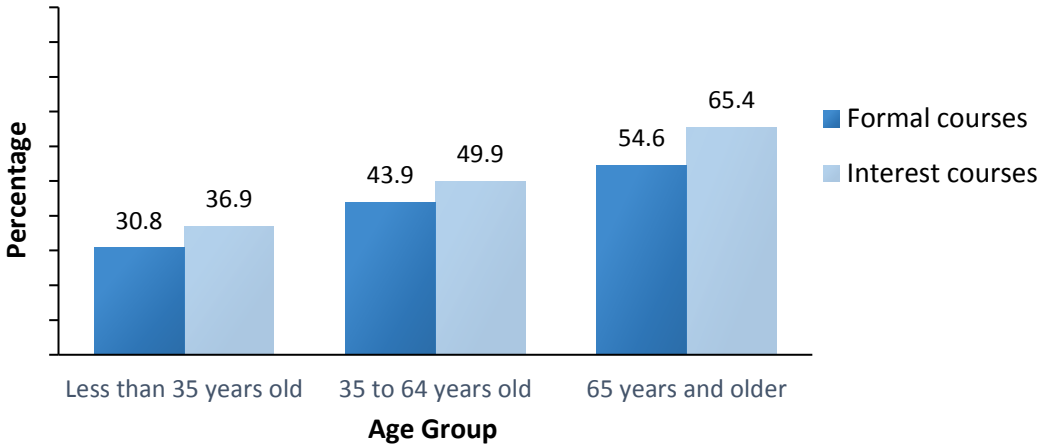



**Figure 10C**. Percentage of residents who agree that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal and interest courses in the community by *household type*

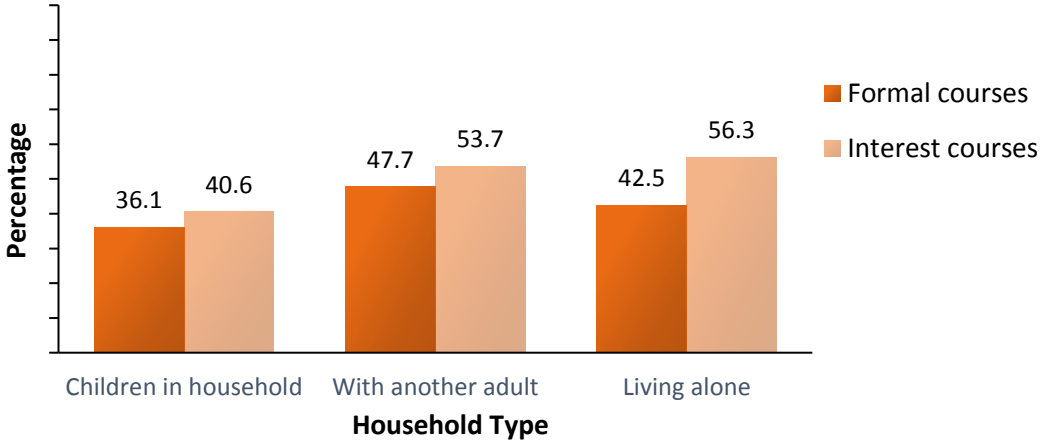



**Figure 10D**. Percentage of residents who agree that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal and interest courses in the community by *length of residency* in Oxford County

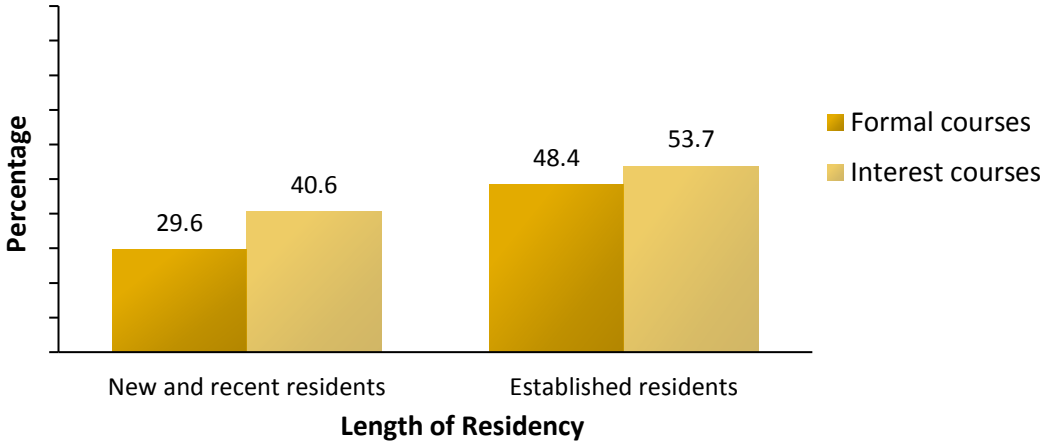
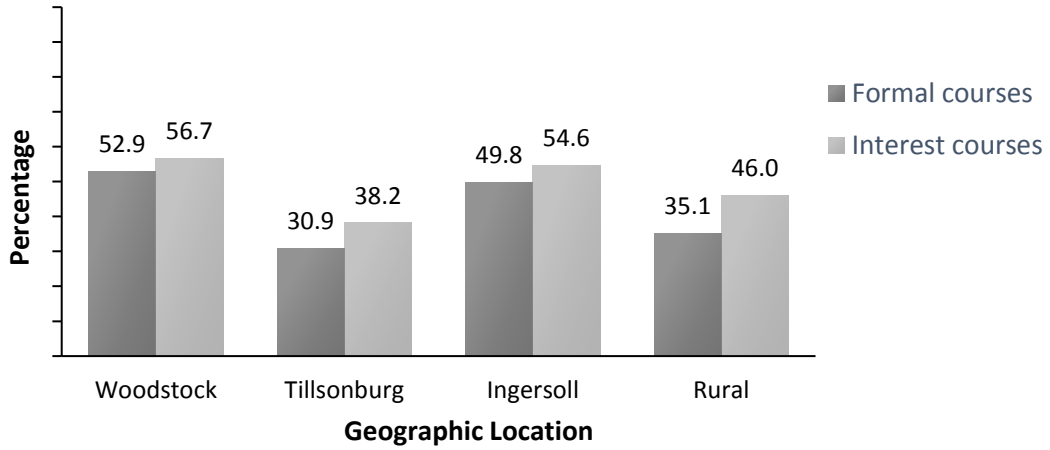


**Figure 10E**. Percentage of residents who agree that there are plenty of opportunities to take formal and interest courses in the community by *geographic location*




## Access to Recreation and Cultural Facilities and Programs

Recreation and cultural facilities can enhance quality of life in the community by providing opportunities to improve physical and mental health, relax and unwind, connect with other people, and learn new things. Despite these benefits, there are some reasons why people might choose not to participate in programs or visit recreation and cultural facilities. These reasons may include unaffordable fees or related expenses, the programs could be offered at an inconvenient time of day, and feelings of not being welcome at the facility or event.

*All of the money is spent in the big communities of Oxford County and not any recreational activities are offered in the smaller sections. With the aging of the population, cost of transportation, lack of physical activity as well as cost of living, more rec centres should be in place throughout Oxford County, not just situated in the city.*

*Activities starting at 5:00 to 5:30pm do not work for families that work until 5:00pm, therefore child continues to miss opportunities…*

This indicator corresponds to CSP Objective 1iiiA: *Promote arts, recreation, and culture.*

- There was a clear relationship between income and lack of access to recreation and cultural programs due to cost – as income increased, participation decreased. This link also is evident with respect to the level of agreement that recreation and cultural facilities in the community are welcoming – upper income residents found them more welcoming than lower or middle income residents. There is little connection between income and the ability to access recreation opportunities based on the timing of activities, although slightly more upper than lower or middle income residents agreed that programs were offered at convenient times (see Figure 11A and Appendix, Tables 11Ai-iii).

- When compared to other age groups, older adults agreed far more often that programs were offered at convenient times probably because of having greater freedom to allocate their time. Older adults also were less likely to agree that cost prevented their participation; in contrast, almost one-third of younger adults (32.4%) agreed that the cost of programs limited their access.

There were almost no major differences among the three age groups (48.5% to 52.3%) in the extent to which they felt the recreation and cultural facilities had a welcoming atmosphere (see Figure 11B, and Appendix, Tables 11Bi-iii).

- There was little difference by household type in the percentage who agreed that recreation and cultural programs are offered at convenient times; however, almost twice as many adults with children in the household (31.1%) and people living alone (30.4%) agreed that cost prevents participation compared to people living with another adult (16.7%). The percentage of people with children who agreed that recreation and cultural facilities were welcoming was significantly higher (56.7%) than either people living with another adult (47.0%) or those living alone (44.6%) (see Figure 11C, and Appendix, Tables 11Ci-iii).

- The length of residency in Oxford County had almost no connection to recreation and cultural facility access, with the exception that slightly more new and recent residents agreed that the cost of programs prevents participation, and a somewhat lower percentage of these same residents agreed that recreation and cultural facilities were welcoming when compared to established residents (see Figure 11D, and Appendix, Tables 11Di-iii).

- Only one-third of rural residents agreed that programs were offered during convenient times, compared to between 45.9% and 54.3% of residents in the small urban locations. Somewhat telling is that the percentage of rural residents who agreed that cost prevents participation is the lowest of all locations at 18.2%. In contrast, about 1 in 3 residents in Tillsonburg and Ingersoll (31.1%) felt the programs were less accessible due to their cost. Tillsonburg had the highest percentage of residents who agreed that the facilities were welcoming (58.5%), followed by Ingersoll (53.4%). Just under half of Woodstock and rural residents found the facilities welcoming (see Figure 11E, and Appendix, Tables 11Ei-iii).

**Figure 11A**. Percentage of residents who *agree* that cost, program timing, and welcoming atmosphere affect access to recreation and cultural facilities by *income level*

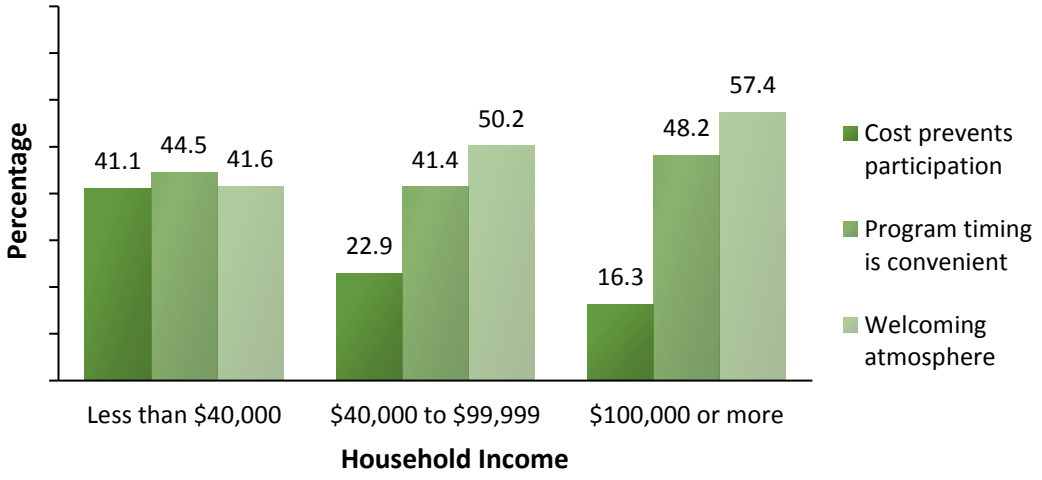


**Figure 11B**. Percentage of residents who *agree* that cost, program timing, and welcoming atmosphere affect access to recreation and cultural facilities by *age group*

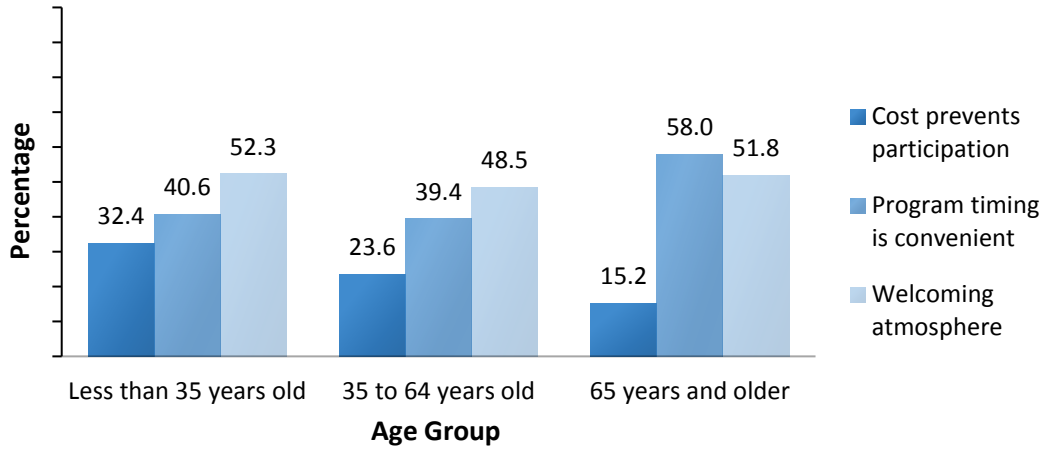



**Figure 11C**. Percentage of residents who *agree* that cost, program timing, and welcoming atmosphere affect access to recreation and cultural facilities by *household type*

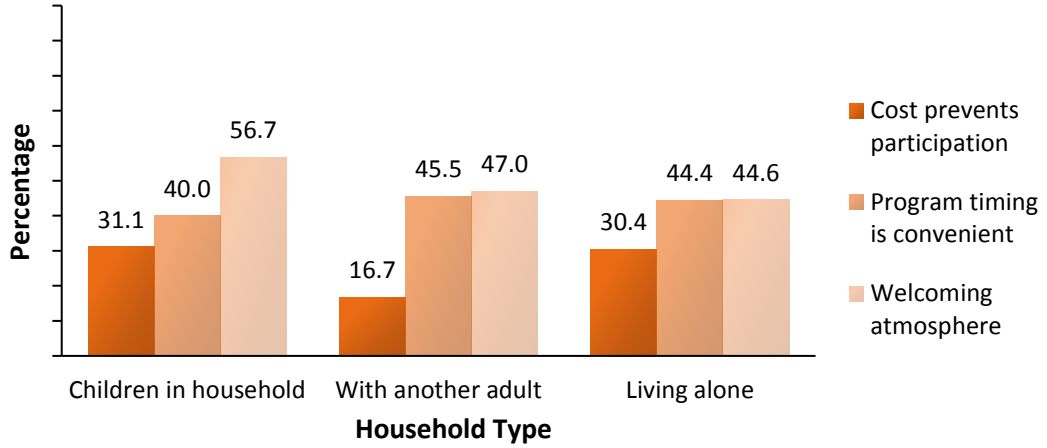



**Figure 11D**. Percentage of residents who *agree* that cost, program timing, and welcoming atmosphere affect access to recreation and cultural facilities by *length of residency* in Oxford County

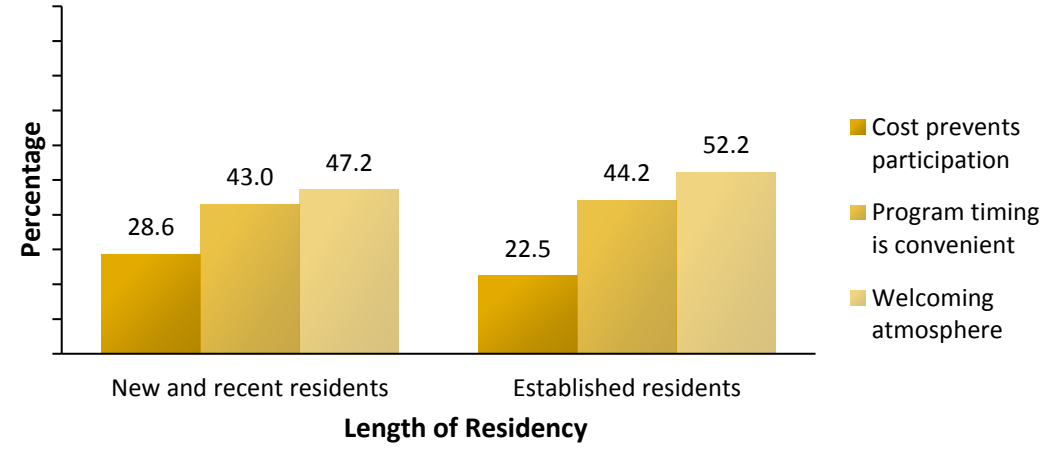
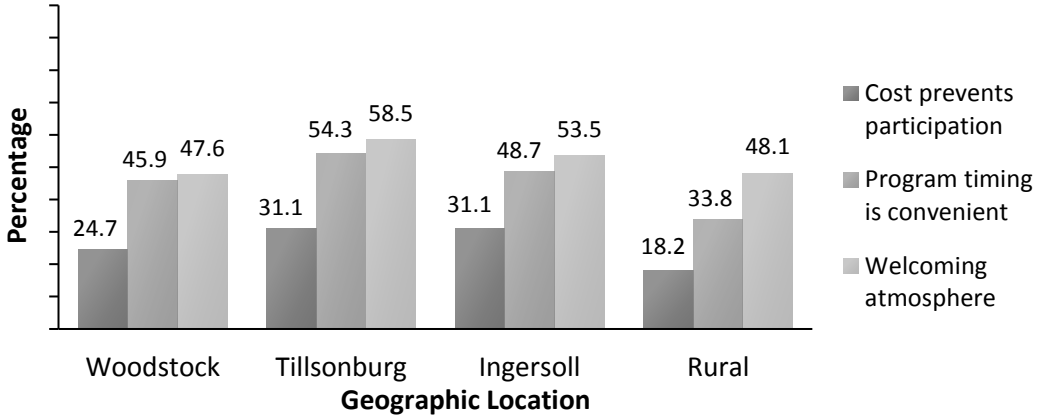


**Figure 11E**. Percentage of residents who *agree* that cost, program timing, and welcoming atmosphere affect access to recreation and cultural facilities by *geographic location*



# Quality of Work

*I think Oxford County is a great place to live and work.*

Quality of work depends on many factors. Are there opportunities to learn and advance your career? Does the job match your skills, education, and work experience? Is the pay adequate? Does the work schedule fit with hours worked by family and friends so that you can easily spend time together? There is commute time to consider too, which can affect feelings of time pressure, life satisfaction, and work-life balance. In this section, we focus only on residents who indicated that they worked for pay by taking a closer look at these eight work quality factors known to affect wellbeing:

- Work schedule
- Flexible work hours
- Average weekly work hours
- Average round trip commute time
- Job security
- Job fit
- Work-life conflict
- Satisfaction with work

## Work Schedule

*It would be easier if things in the community were in the day for people that work straight afternoons. Most things take place in the evening like community meetings so it's hard to get involved.*

People were asked to indicate what type of a work schedule they had. The options were (1) a regular *daytime, Monday to Friday schedule*; (2) a *shift schedule* that could include afternoon, evening, and weekend hours and/or regularly rotating shifts; or (3) an *irregular* shift schedule that involved irregular, on call, compressed work weeks, or "just in time" production schedules where people are required to be flexible in order to fit the employer's needs. The latter category differs from "flexible work hours", where employees have some control over when they begin and end their work day. Shift work and irregular schedules are associated with higher rates of fatigue, injury, poor sleep quality, and work-life conflict. Daytime, Monday-to-Friday work schedules are considered optimal by most people because they can more easily synchronise their routines with the important people in their lives as well as better align their schedules with services and programs in the community.

This indicator corresponds to CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

- Work schedule is related to income. People with a lower income are least likely to have a regular, weekday work schedule (49.2%), which was more than 20% lower than upper income residents and almost 14% lower middle income residents (see Figures 12A).

- A higher percentage of older and middle-age workers have a weekday, daytime schedule when compared to younger workers, although the difference is not substantial for Oxford County residents (see Figure 12B).

- About 65% of people who have children at home or live with another adult have a Monday-to-Friday, daytime schedule, whereas only half of people who live alone have these work hours (see Figure 12C).

- There is almost no difference between new and recent and established residents with regard to the percentage with a regular, weekday work schedule (see Figure 12D).

- Geographic location does matter in terms of work schedule. The lowest percentage of residents with Monday-to Friday, daytime work hours lived in Ingersoll (56.0%), while the highest percentage lived in Tillsonburg (74.6%). Woodstock and rural locations had a similar percentage of residents with this work schedule (see Figure 12E).

**Figure 12A**. Percentage of employed residents with a Monday to Friday, daytime work schedule by *income level*

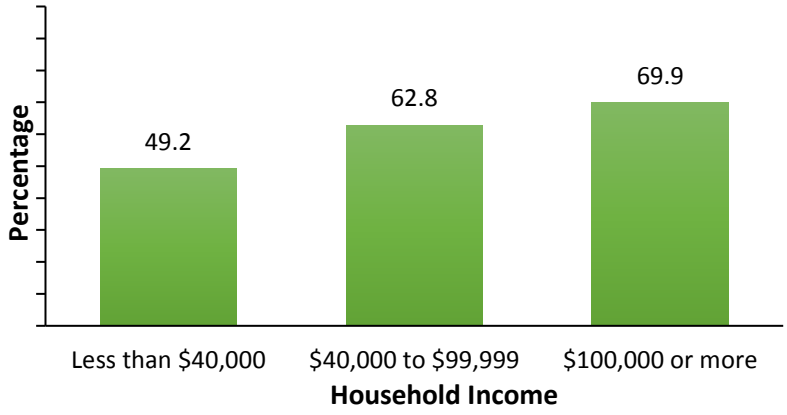



**Figure 12B**. Percentage of employed residents with a Monday to Friday, daytime work schedule by *age group*

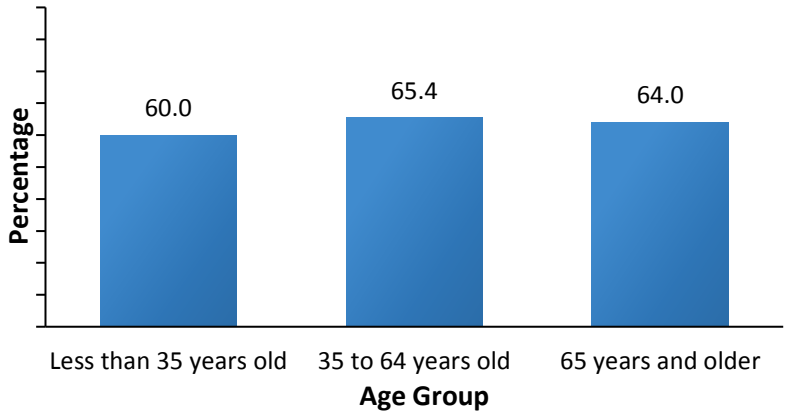


**Figure 12C**. Percentage of employed residents with a Monday to Friday, daytime work schedule by *household type*

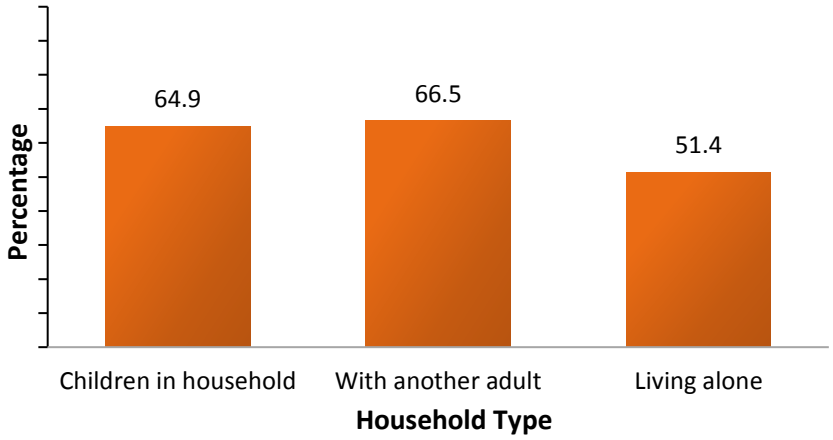



**Figure 12D**. Percentage of employed residents with a Monday to Friday, daytime work schedule by *length of residency* in Oxford County

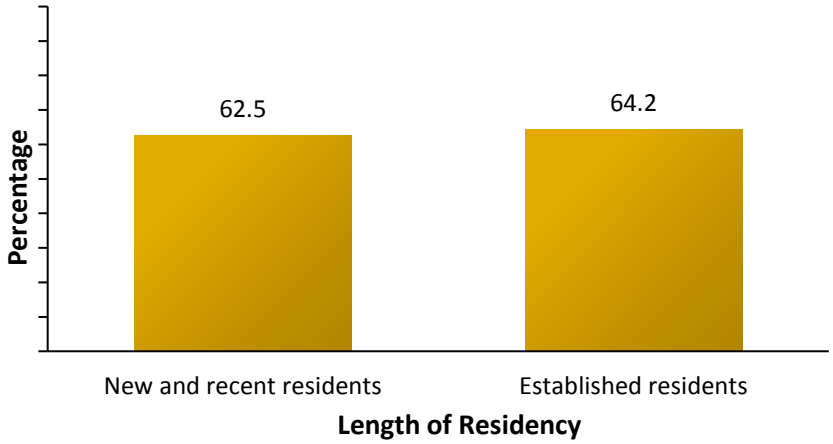
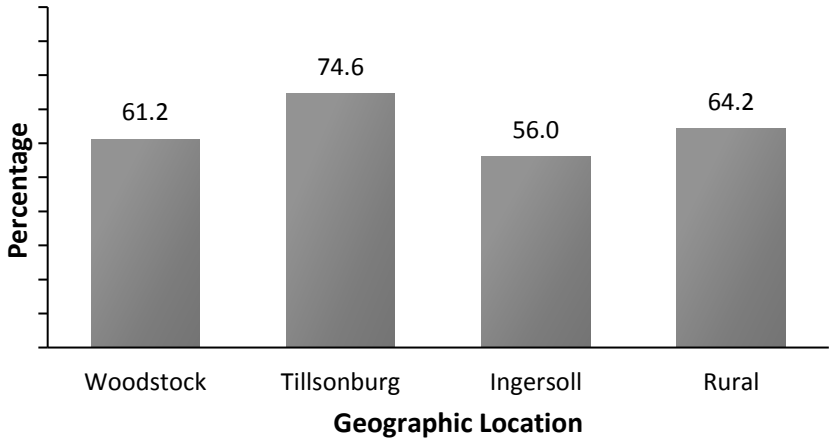



**Figure 12E**. Percentage of employed residents with a Monday to Friday, daytime work schedule by *geographic location*



## Flexible Work Hours

Flexible work hours allow employees some control over when they begin and end the work day while still working the number of hours required by their employer. Having control over when work starts and finishes allows people to schedule their daily routines so they can more easily fulfil the responsibilities and commitments in other areas of their lives without undue stress or time pressure.

*Driving 1/2 hour each way into town for 20 or more appointments per year is not ideal … I'm fortunate to have flex hours at work that allow me to do this.*

- A greater percentage of upper income residents has flexible work hours than middle or lower income residents (see Figure 13A).
- Age is strongly related to flexible work hours. Fewer than one-third of younger residents has flexible work hours compared to 38.1% of middle age and 66.8% of older workers (see Figure 13B).
- Almost 4 in 10 people living with children and a similar number of people who live with another adult have flexible work hours. Only 3 in 10 people living alone report having flexible work hours (see Figure 13C).
- Length of residency in Oxford County makes almost no difference in terms of having flexible work hours (see Figure 13D).
- Almost half of Tillsonburg residents (49.9%) have a flexible schedule, followed by 37.8% of residents who live in rural locations. About one-third of Woodstock (32.8%) and Ingersoll (32.0%) residents have flexible work hours (see Figures 13E).

**Figure 13A**. Percentage of employed residents with flexible work hours by *income level*

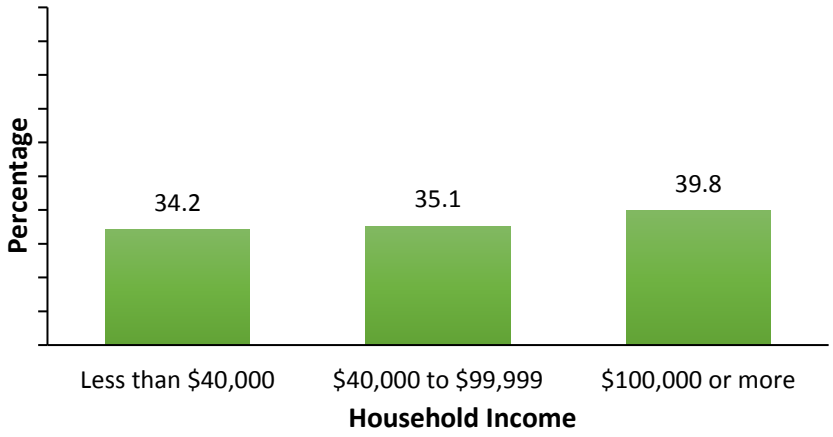


**Figure 13B**. Percentage of employed residents with flexible work hours by *age group*.

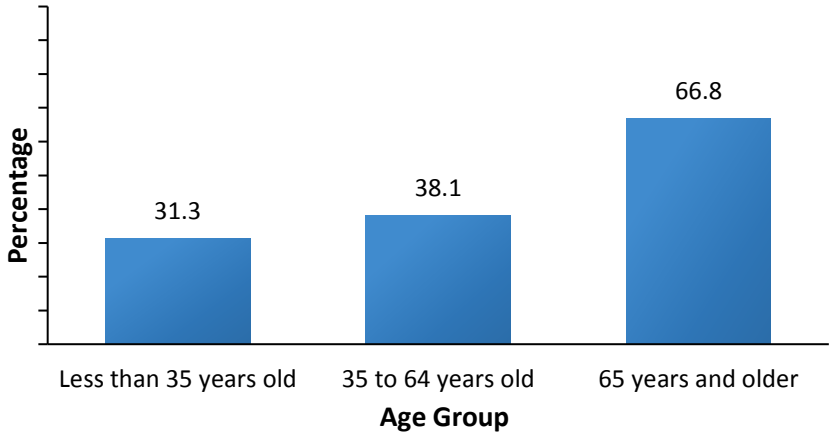



**Figure 13C**. Percentage of employed residents with flexible work hours by *household type*

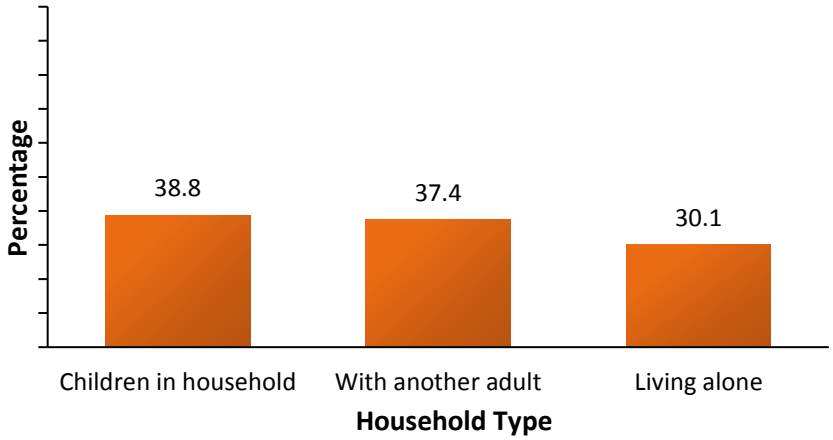



**Figure 13D**. Percentage of employed residents with flexible work hours by *length of residency* in Oxford County

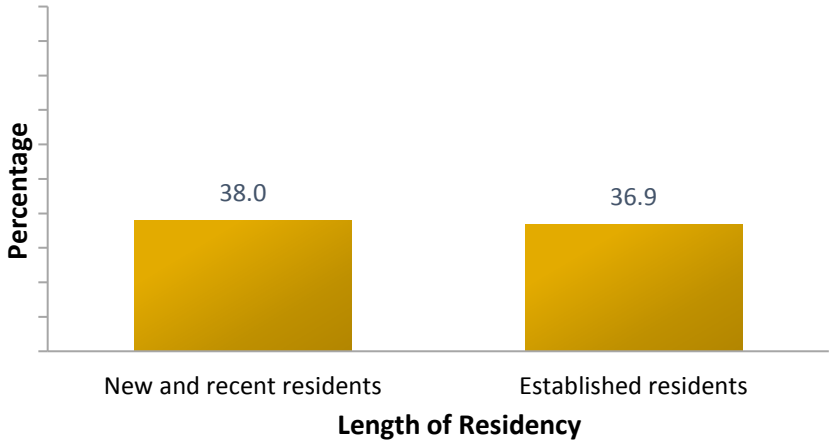
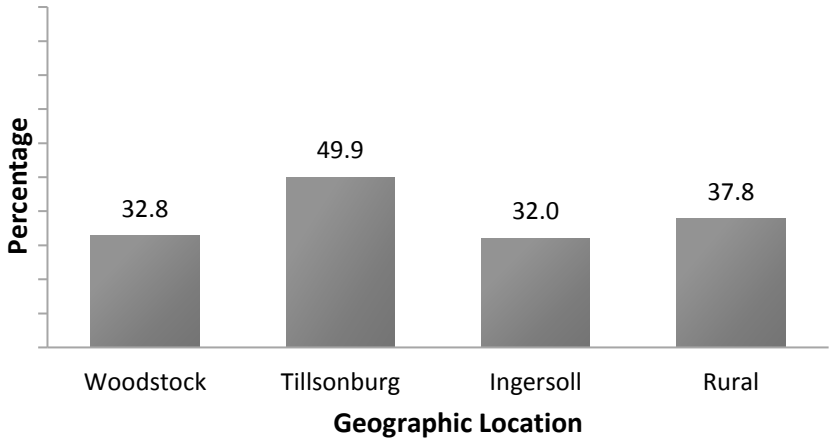


**Figure 13E**. Percentage of employed residents with flexible work hours by *geographic location*




## Weekly Work Hours

Not only is the timing of the workday important with regard to work schedule and flexible work hours, the amount of time spent working also is related to quality of life. Too many work hours can be detrimental to both physical and mental health because there is less time for other activities, responsibilities, and social relationships. Too few hours often means that people cannot earn enough money to pay for food, shelter, and other expenses. People's lives are linked to others', so the number of hours devoted to their jobs can have a direct impact on family members and friends as well.

> *I work 6 days a week. I am a licensed driver with one car. My wife is not licensed and almost always stays at home because everywhere is too far to walk and taxis are too expensive.*

This indicator corresponds to CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

- People whose household income is less than $40,000 work, on average, 10 hours fewer per week than people who earn more (see Figure 14A).
- Oxford residents in the younger and middle age groups work about 40 hours per week, while older residents work just over 23 hours weekly, indicating may people are continuing to work in their post-retirement years (see Figure 14B).
- Household living arrangement makes only a small amount of difference to the hours worked each week. People living with others – either children or adults – work about three hours more per week than people living alone (see Figure 14C).
- Established residents work about three hours less per week than new and recent residents (see Figure 14D).
- Geographic location also makes very little difference to weekly hours worked. Tillsonburg residents have the longest work hours (40.8 hours), on average, whereas Woodstock residents report the fewest (38.3 hours) (see Figure 14E). While this 2.5 hour weekly difference appears small, it represents about 125 hours over an entire year.

**Figure 14A**. Average weekly work hours by *income level*

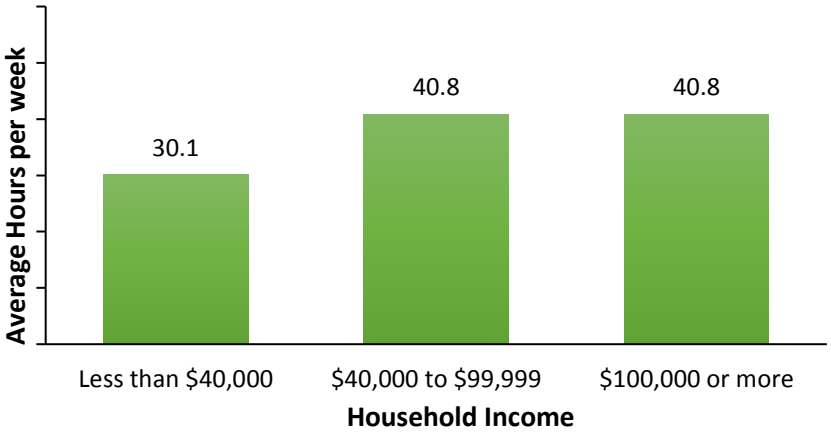



**Figure 14B**. Average weekly work hours by *age group*

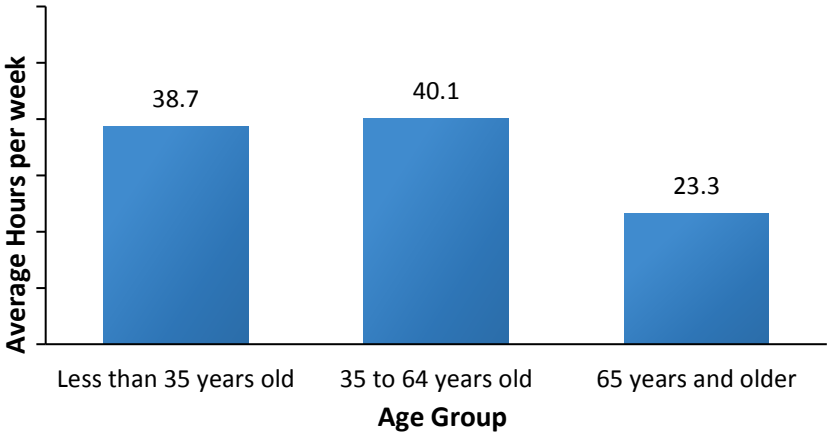



**Figure 14C**. Average weekly work hours by *household type*

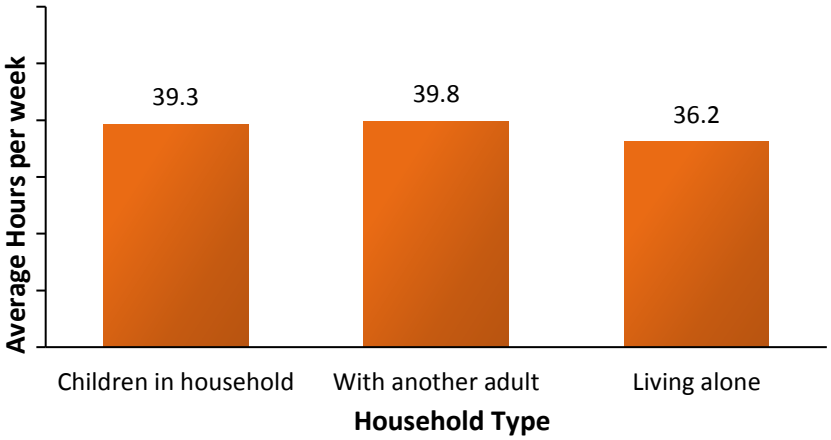


**Figure 14D**. Average weekly work hours by *length of residency* in Oxford County

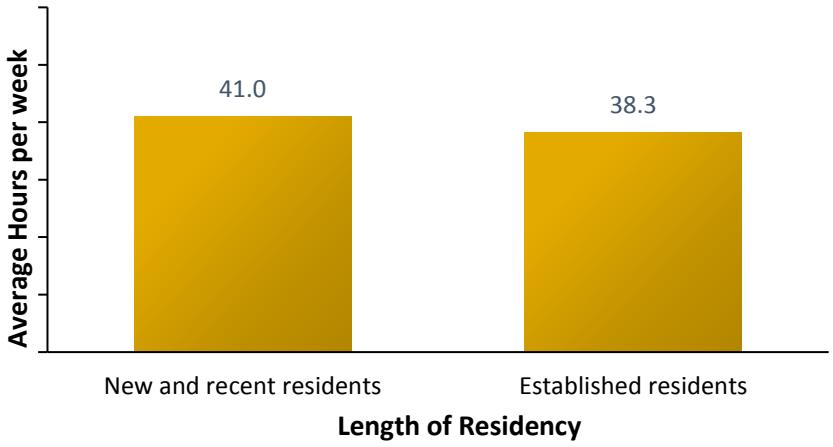
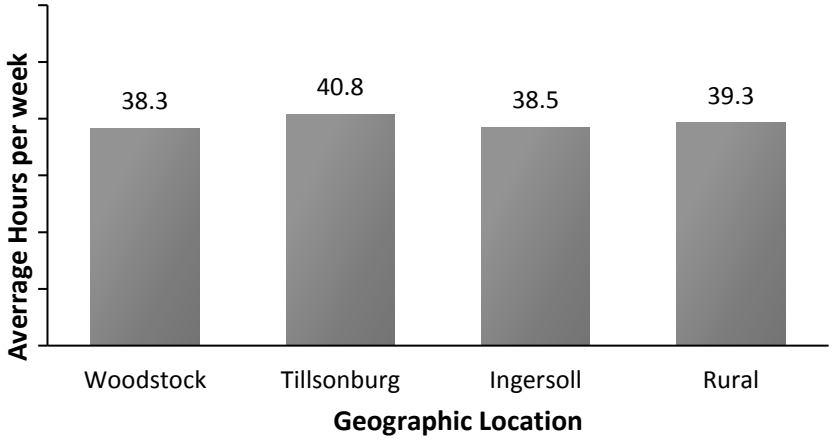



**Figure 14E**. Average weekly work hours by *geographic location*




## Commute Time

In addition to weekly work hours, the daily commute time is a consideration in terms of work-life fit. A shorter commute on roads with little traffic and pleasant rural scenery can provide an opportunity to easily transition between work and home environments. On the other hand, congested traffic, roadways undergoing construction, and longer distances between work and home can lead to higher levels of time pressure, less time for other activities, and lower levels of life satisfaction.

This indicator corresponds with CSP Objective 1iB: *Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership*.

*It is difficult to commute to another city, start work at 8…*

*If I did not drive, I would not be able to keep the job I have. There is no way to get there without a car. It is presumed that everyone has a car.*

- Household income is linked to commute time. The higher the income level, the longer people spend commuting to work on average (see Figure 15A).

- Older residents reported the lowest average amount of time spent on the daily commute (22.1 minutes) while middle-age and younger residents spent a longer and almost equal amount of time travelling to work and back (38.4 and 36.5 minutes, respectively) (see Figure 15B).

- People living alone spent the lowest amount of time commuting on average (30.4 minutes), compared to longer commutes of people living with another adult (37.1 minutes) and those with children at home (38.1 minutes) (see Figure 15C).

- New and recent residents report a significantly longer average commute time (44.2 minutes) compared to established residents (32.5 minutes) (see Figure 15D).

- Residents of Ingersoll and in rural locations spent almost 40 minutes daily commuting on average. Woodstock and Tillsonburg residents had shorter commutes, averaging just over half an hour per day (see Figure 15E).

**Figure 15A**. Average round-trip commute time (in minutes) by *income level*

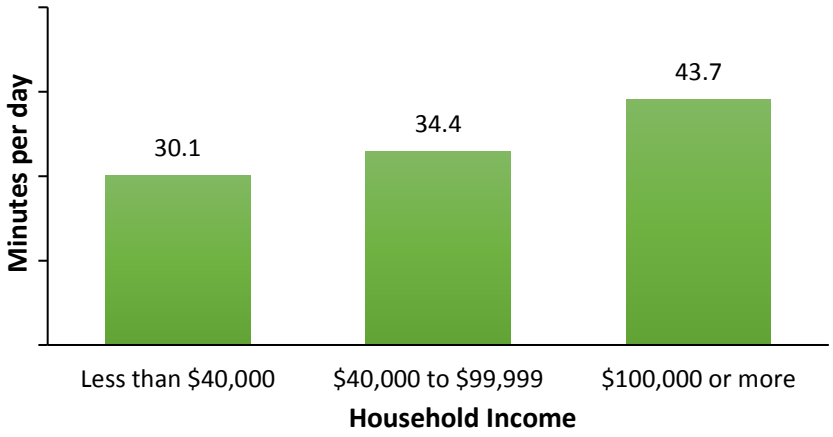



**Figure 15B**. Average round-trip commute time (in minutes) by *age group*

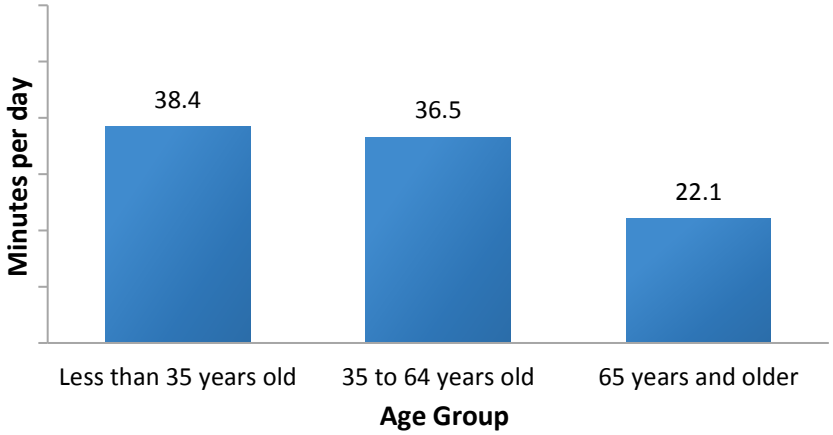


**Figure 15C**. Average round-trip commute time (in minutes) by *household type*

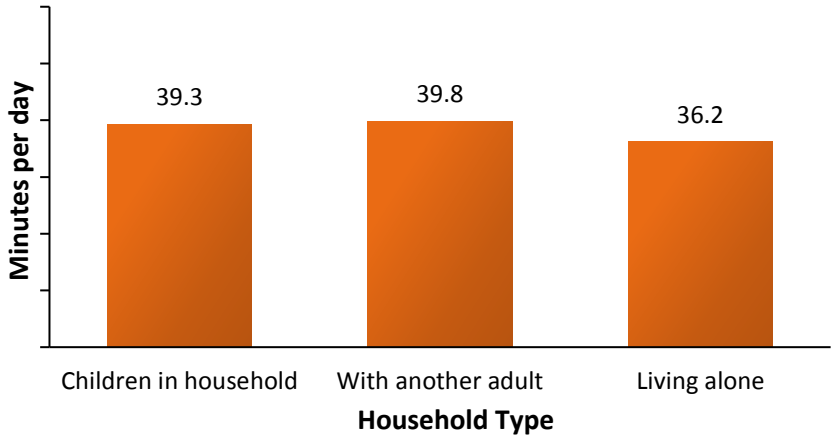



**Figure 15D**. Average round-trip commute time (in minutes) by *length of residency* in Oxford County

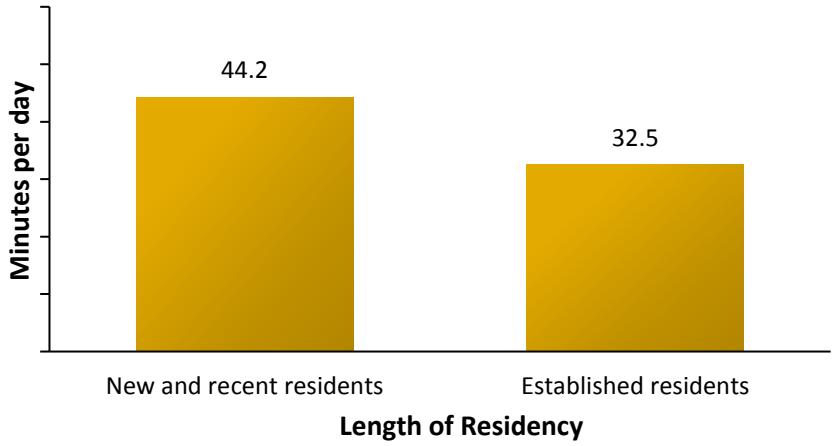
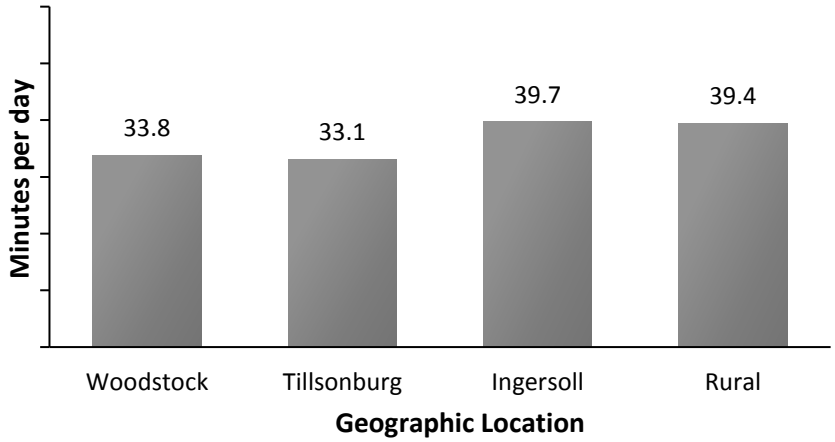



**Figure 15E**. Average round-trip commute time (in minutes) by *geographic location*



## Job Security

*Job security is not the best. Lost my job after 23 years.*

Job security means that people believe they are likely to remain employed. When jobs are insecure, people are vulnerable to job loss and financial hardship. Job security is influenced by a number of factors such as economic conditions and the nature of the work sector. People who are worried about becoming unemployed often have poorer mental health than those in secure jobs, and are less able to plan for the future.

This indicator corresponds with CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

- About 3 in 10 lower income residents (28.0%) agreed that their job security was poor, compared to just 15.7% of middle income and 8.4% of upper income residents (see Figure 16A).
- About one-fifth of younger residents (19.0%) were experiencing job insecurity, whereas just over 1 in 10 middle age or older workers (12.0% and 13.8% respectively) felt their job security was poor (see Figure 16B).
- People living alone more often reported that their job security was poor (18.1%) when compared to those living with another adult (14.6%) or with children in the household (13.0%) (see Figure 16C).
- Almost twice as many new and recent residents agreed that their job security was poor (20.6%) compared to established residents (11.3%) (see Figure 16D).
- Feelings of job insecurity vary by geographic location. Tillsonburg residents reported by far the highest percentage of residents who agreed that their job security was poor (30.1%), followed by Ingersoll (17.0%) and Woodstock (14.4%). Rural residents had the lowest levels of job insecurity (7.8%) (see Figure 16E).

**Figure 16A**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job security is poor by *income level*

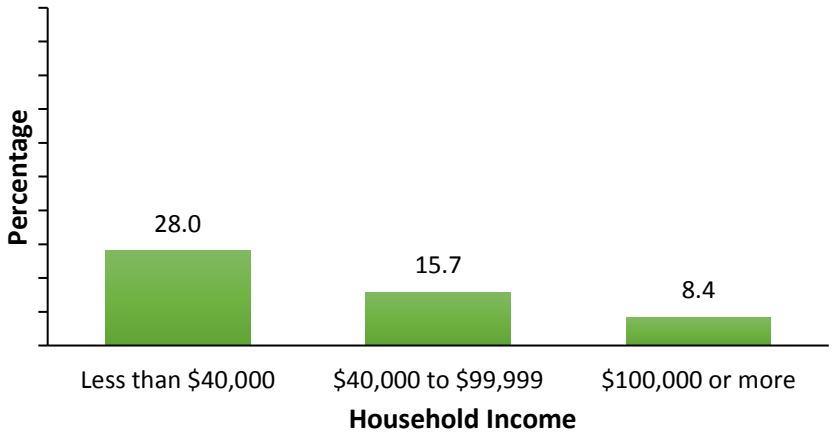


**Figure 16B**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job security is poor by age group

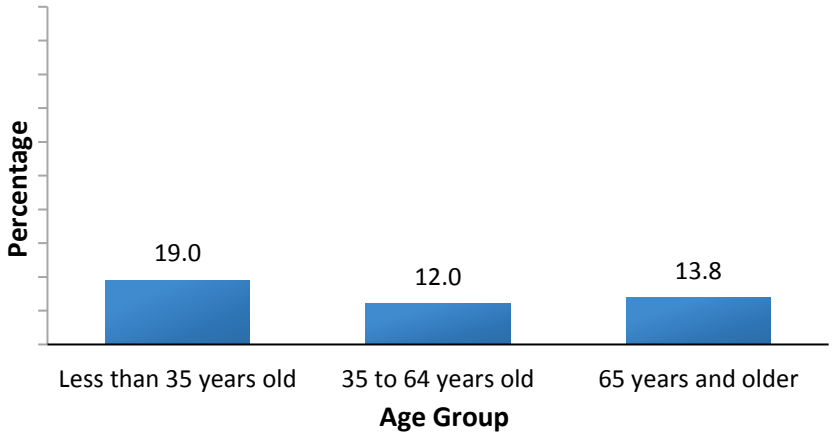



**Figure 16C**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job security is poor by *household type*

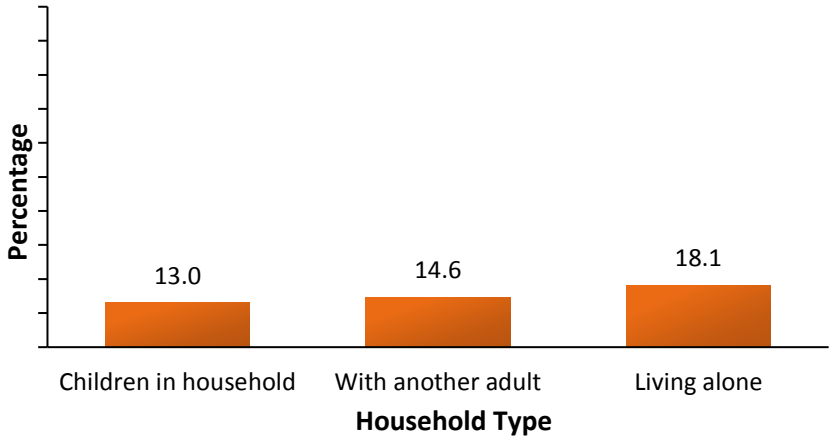



**Figure 16D**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job security is poor by *length of residency* in Oxford County

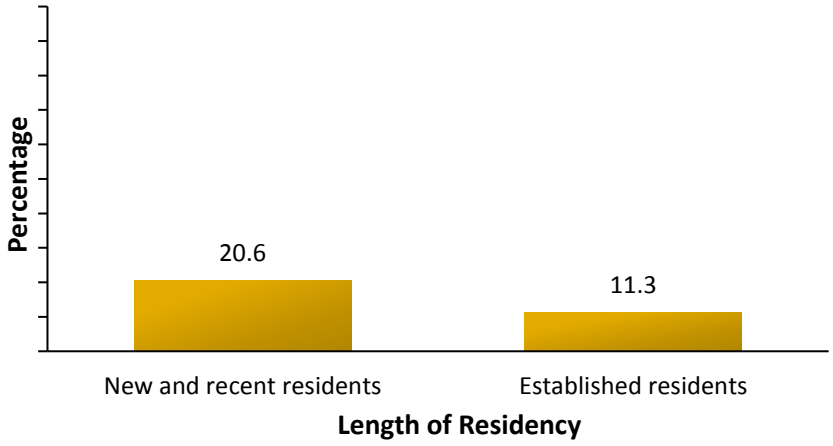
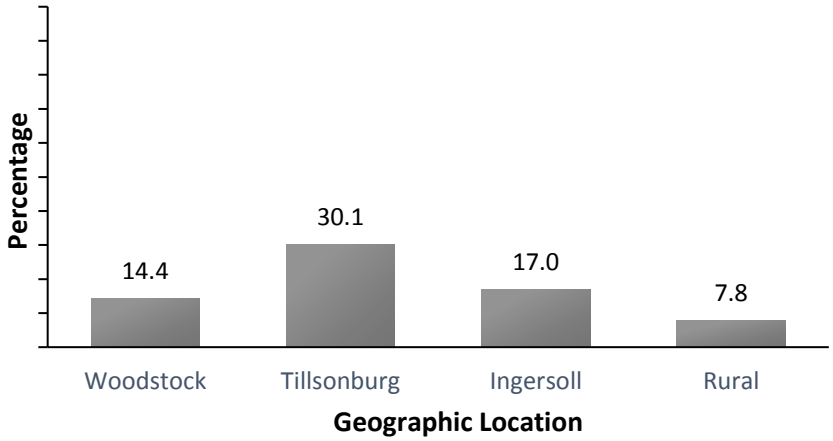


**Figure 16E**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job security is poor by *geographic location*




## Job Fit

*We need more opportunities for apprenticeships in all fields of employment not just traditional ones. We need more youth employment opportunities.*

Many factors contribute to the belief that the job a person holds fits well with his or her career goals, education and skills, income expectations, and lifestyle preferences. When there is a mismatch between what is desired or needed and the reality of the job and work environment, job dissatisfaction, frustration, and a decreased quality of life can result. Not surprisingly, poor job fit also prompts people to search for work that may be a better fit with their needs, preferences, and ambitions. We measured job fit by asking workers whether they agreed that their job adequately reflected their education and training, if their opportunities at work were adequate, and whether their income reflected their efforts and achievements.

These indicators correspond with CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy*.

- Income is strongly associated with all three job fit factors. As income increases, so does the percentage of people who agree that opportunities at work, their income, and the match with their education and training are adequate (see Figure 17A).

- Although all age groups share a similar level of agreement about opportunities at work being adequate, there is a strong relationship between age and whether the job adequately reflects their education and training. Older workers were the least likely to agree that it did (56.3%), while younger workers were the most likely to agree (74.9%). About half of the younger and older workers felt that their income adequately reflected their efforts and achievements, whereas a greater percentage of middle age workers agreed (62.9%) (see Figure 17B).

- For all three factors, there was a lower level of agreement among people living alone that their job was a good fit. In other words, compared to people in other household arrangements, a somewhat lower percentage of people living alone agreed that their job adequately reflected their education and training, that their income reflected their efforts and achievements, and that there were opportunities at work. A greater percentage of people with children at home agreed that opportunities at work were adequate and that their income adequately reflected their

education and training. On the other hand, people living with another adult were the most likely to agree that their income adequately reflected their efforts and achievements (see Figure 17C).

- There was no difference between new and recent and established residents with regard to adequate opportunities at work, but dissimilarities were evident for the other job fit factors. Almost three-quarters (74.2%) of new and recent residents believed that their job adequately reflected their education and training compared to less than two-thirds of established residents (64.8%). Conversely, established residents more often felt that their income adequately reflected their efforts and achievements (see Figure 17D).

- Geographic location made virtually no difference when people were asked about opportunities at work. When asked whether their job adequately reflected their education and training, a higher percentage of Ingersoll residents agreed (75.5%), while the lowest percentage who agreed lived in Woodstock (62.3%). When asked whether their income was adequate considering their efforts and achievements, only one-third of Tillsonburg residents agreed (33.7%) compared to almost twice as many residents of rural areas (65.1%) (see Figure 17E).

**Figure 17A**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job is a good fit in terms of educational requirements, opportunities, and income by *income level*

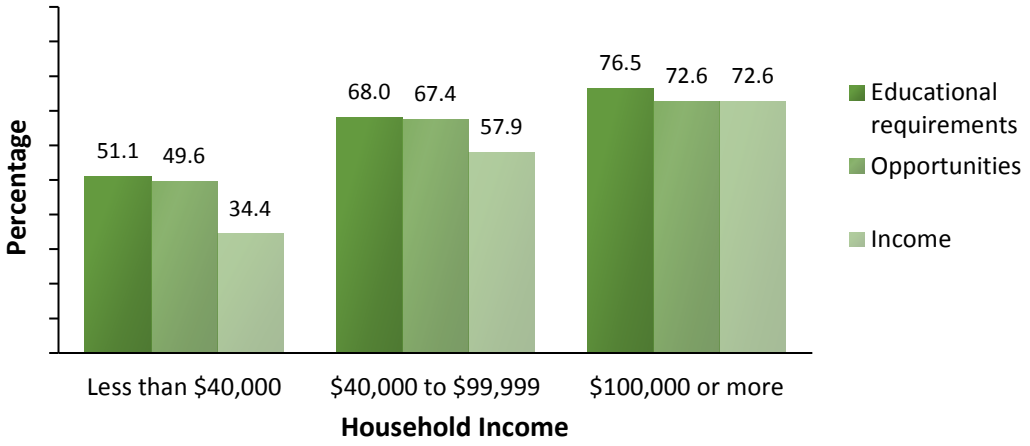



**Figure 17B**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job is a good fit in terms of educational requirements, opportunities, and income by *age group*

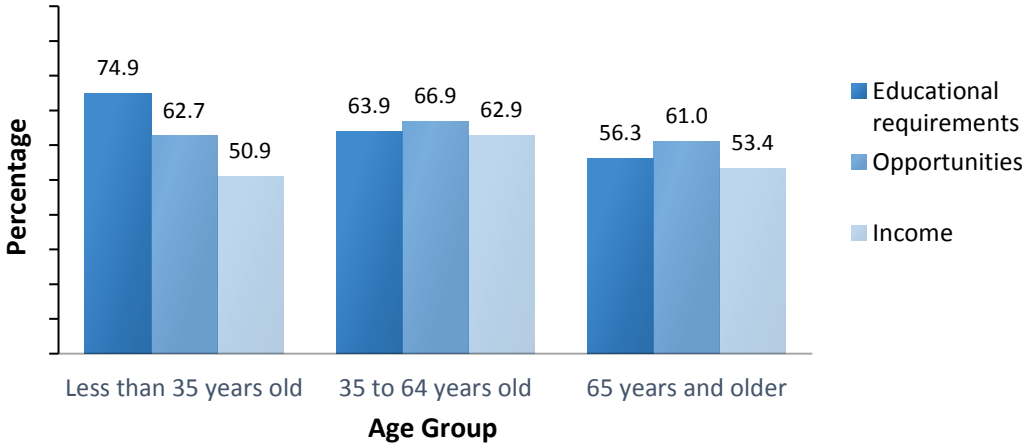


**Figure 17C**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job is a good fit in terms of educational requirements, opportunities, and income by *household type*

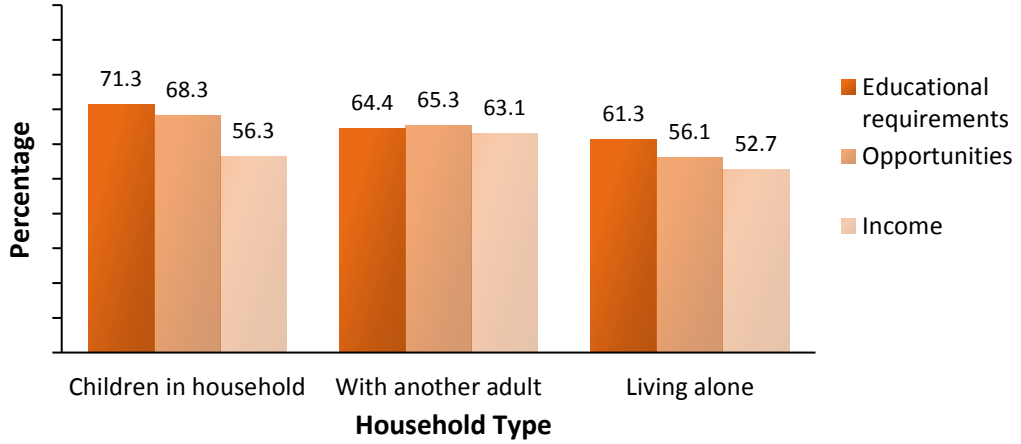



**Figure 17D**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job is a good fit in terms of educational requirements, opportunities, and income by *length of residency* in Oxford County

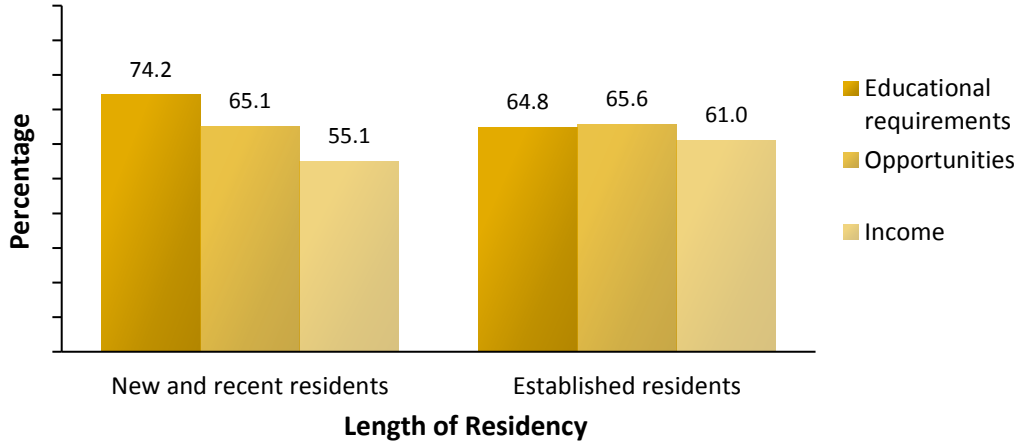
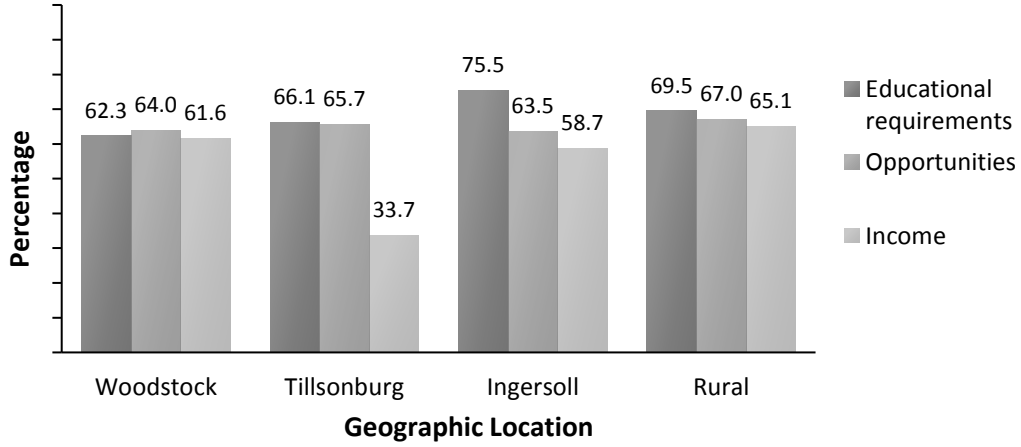



**Figure 17E**. Percentage of employed residents who agree that their job is a good fit in terms of educational requirements, opportunities, and income by *geographic location*



## Work-Life Conflict

People experience work-life conflict when the demands and expectations of their work and personal life create conditions where it is difficult to function effectively in either domain. Work-life conflict can happen when work interferes with one's personal life, or when one's personal life interferes with one's work.

Work interfering with personal life is the more common type of work-life conflict. People were asked about the extent to which work conflicted with their personal life in terms of time, energy, relationships, and personal needs. An average score was calculated on a 7-point scale so that higher scores reflected higher levels of work interfering with personal life.

- The highest levels of work-life conflict were experienced by people in the middle-income category, followed by lower and then upper income groups (see Figure 18A).
- Work-life conflict is most common among workers in the middle-age range, followed closely by younger workers. The oldest workers have significantly lower levels of work-life conflict (see Figures 18B).
- Perhaps not surprisingly because of multiple demands on their time, people with children at home experience significantly higher levels of work-life conflict than either households where residents are living alone or with another adult (see Figure 18C).
- New and recent residents experience substantially more work-life conflict than established residents (see Figure 18D).
- Tillsonburg residents have the highest level of work-life conflict, followed by Ingersoll, Woodstock, and people living in rural areas (see Figure 18E).

**Figure 18A**. Average perceived level of work interference with personal life (Range 1 to 7) by *income level*

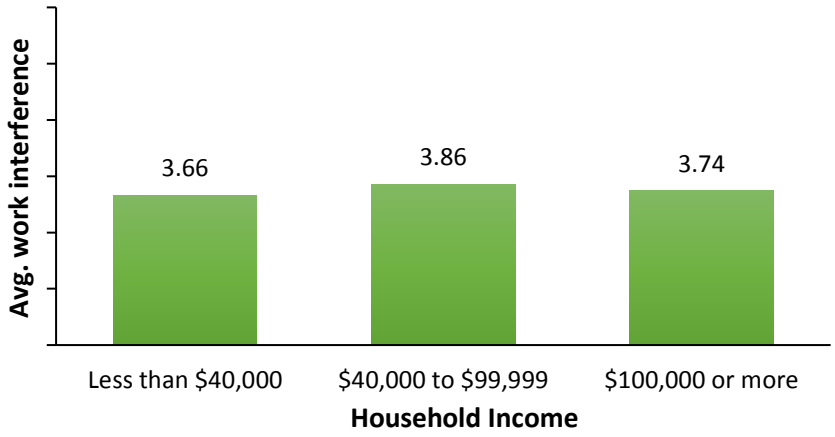


**Figure 18B**. Average perceived level of work interference with personal life (Range 1 to 7) by *age group*

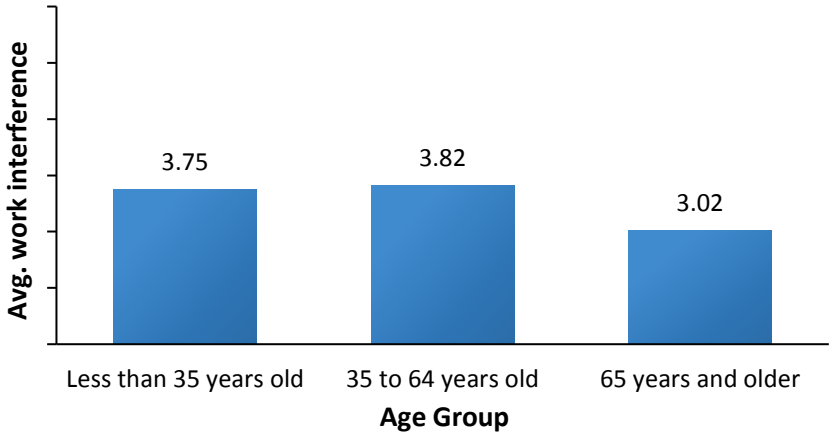



**Figure 18C**. Average perceived level of work interference with personal life (Range 1 to 7) by *household type*

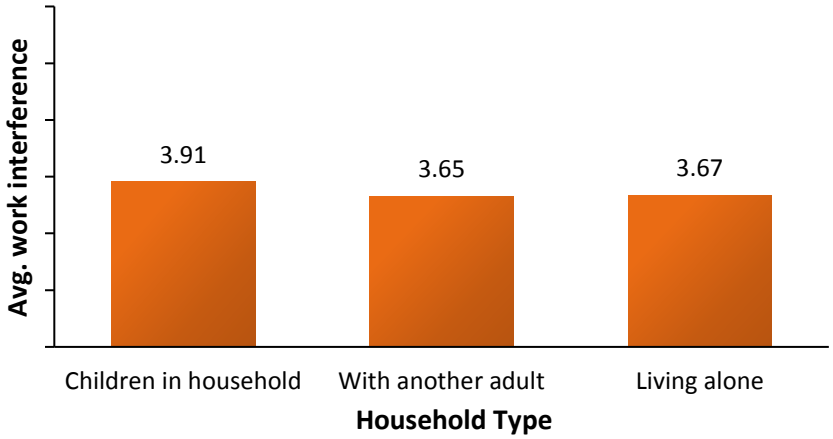



**Figure 18D**. Average perceived level of work interference with personal life (Range 1 to 7) by *length of residency* in Oxford County

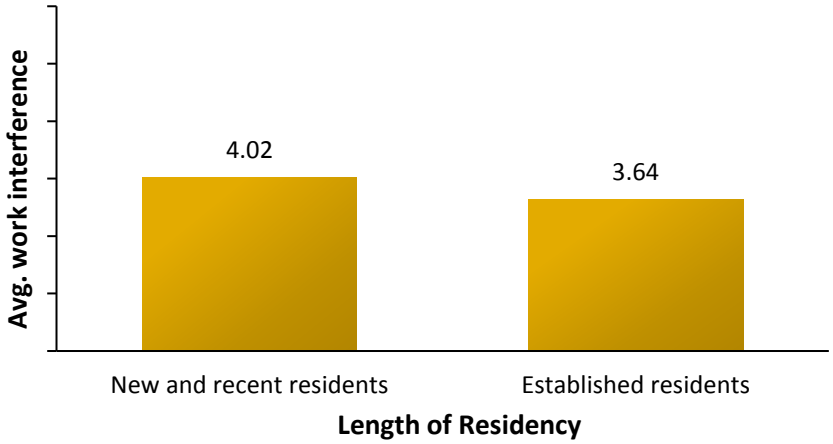
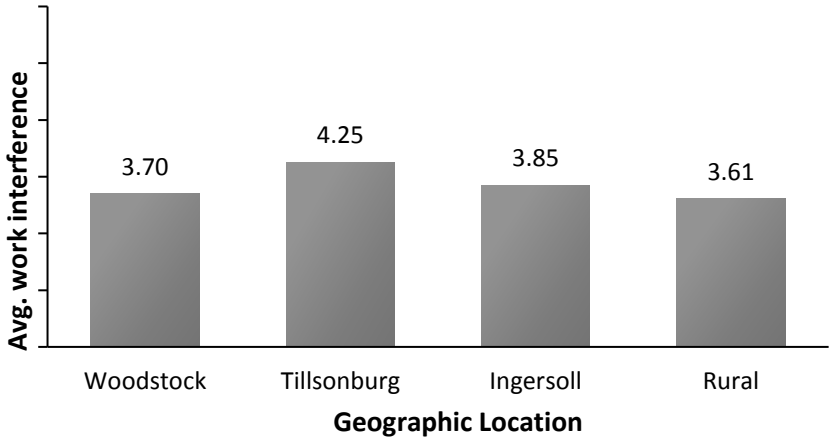


**Figure 18E**. Average perceived level of work interference with personal life (Range 1 to 7) by *geographic location*




## Satisfaction with Work

Being satisfied with work means that people are less likely to seek other employment opportunities because they are happy or content with the type of work they do, their income, the workplace culture, and the fit with their personal life. Work satisfaction contributes to a stable workforce, which benefits families, employers, and the community.

> *I wish you asked more about work and what stresses the staff.*

This indicator corresponds with CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

- There is a strong relationship between income and work satisfaction. As might be expected, more people in the highest income group were satisfied with their work situation, followed by the middle and then lower income groups (see Figure 19A).
- More than 8 in 10 older workers (84.8%) were satisfied with their job, compared to about 6 in 10 middle age or younger workers (see Figure 19B).
- Differences in the percentage who are satisfied with their work situation varied little by household living arrangement (see Figure 19C). What is evident, however, is that there was a much higher percentage of people living alone who are *dissatisfied* (26.9%) with their work situation when compared to people living with another adult (18.2%) or with children (15.2%) (see Table 19C).
- A somewhat higher percentage of established residents reported being satisfied with their work situation than new and recent residents (see Table 19D).
- Almost 7 in 10 residents living in rural locations (69.5%) were satisfied with their work, compared to about 6 in 10 Woodstock residents (62.0%). Only around half of Ingersoll (53.1%) and Tillsonburg residents (48.3%) were satisfied with their work situation (see Figure 19E).

**Figure 19A**. Percentage of employed residents who are satisfied with their work situation by *income level*

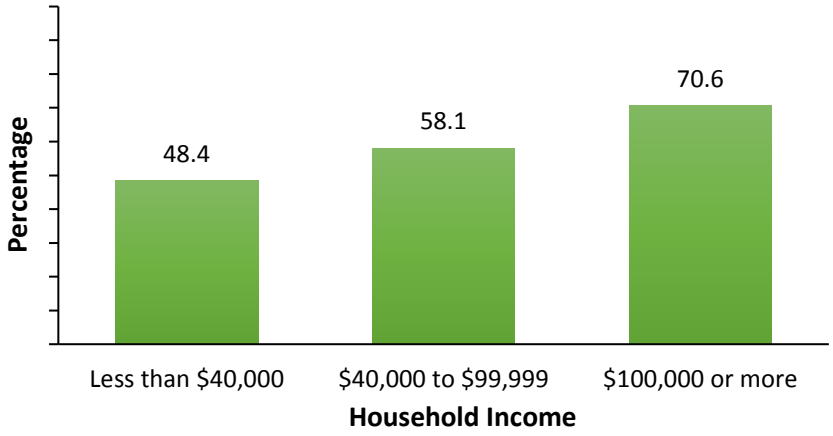



**Figure 19B**. Percentage of employed residents who are satisfied with their work situation by *age group*

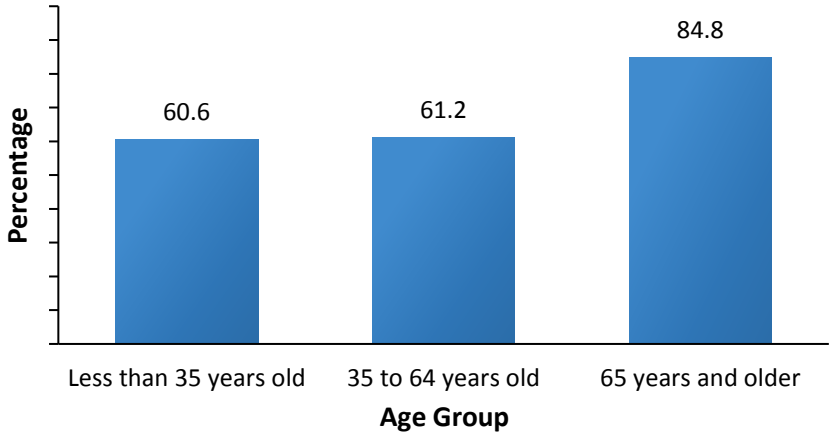



**Figure 19C**. Percentage of employed residents who are satisfied with their work situation by *household type*

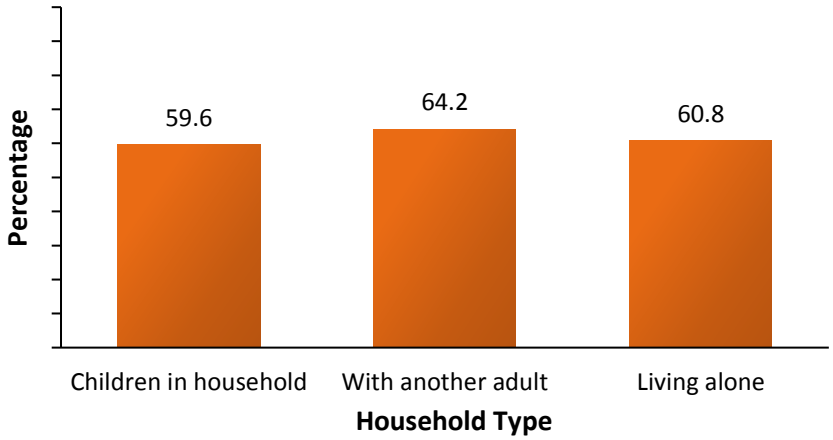


**Figure 19D**. Percentage of employed residents who are satisfied with their work situation by *length of residency* in Oxford County

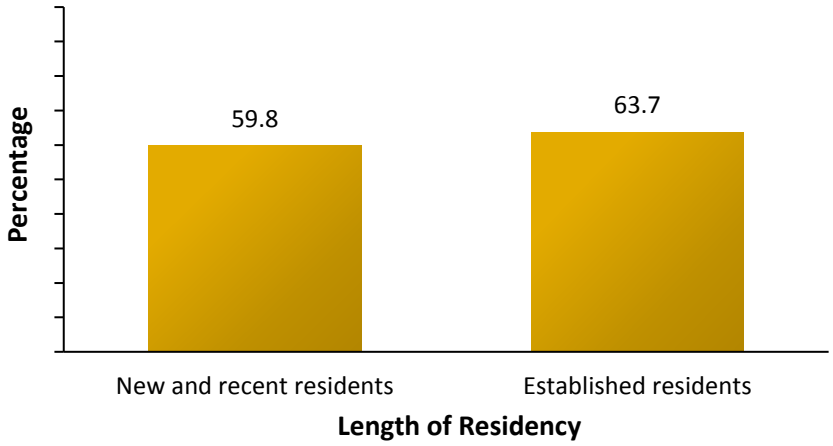
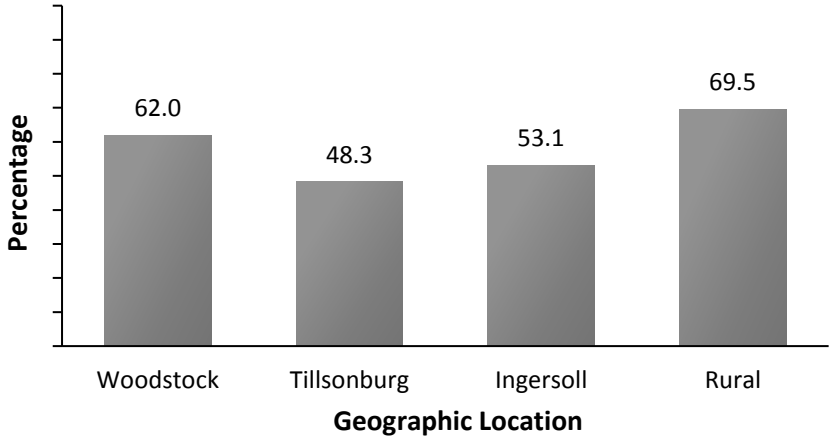



**Figure 19E**. Percentage of employed residents who are satisfied with their work situation by *geographic location*



# Health Behaviours and Perceptions

*Health care needs to be a priority; The number of residents without a family physician is high. It's an absolute shame that some people stay home that need to go to hospital.*

Health behaviour is the extent to which people develop a lifestyle with daily routines and activities that promote good health and minimise physical and mental health risks known to have a negative effect on quality of life. Health perceptions focus on attitudes and beliefs concerning personal health and health care services. Indicators of health behaviours and perceptions include:

- Self-assessed health;
- Perceptions of the quality of health care services in the community;
- Eating healthy meals and getting good quality exercise; and,
- Sedentary activity.

## Self-Assessed Health

Self-assessed health indicates how people themselves feel about their health rather than having a physician or other health care professional provide an objective measure. Yet, self-assessed health generally corresponds well to objective assessments of health and wellbeing. The physical and mental health of people in the community is important to consider because healthier people enjoy a better quality of life and are more capable of participating in and contributing to family, community, economic, and other activities. Overall, a higher percentage of residents consistently rated mental health as *very good or excellent* more often than physical health, regardless of the demographic characteristic being considered.

- Income level is strongly associated with feelings of both physical and mental health. As household income increases, so do ratings of self-assessed health (see Figure 20A).
- Physical health generally declines with age. Mental health, on the other hand, is higher among younger and older age groups. It dips to its lowest point during the years in between when family and work responsibilities are typically at their most challenging (see Figure 20B).
- There is little difference in levels of self-assessed physical or mental health among people who have children at home and those who live with another adult. Both physical and mental health are reported as very good or excellent less often by people who live alone (see Figure 20C).
- Feelings of physical and mental health do not differ substantially by length of time living in the community (see Figure 20D).
- On the other hand, physical and mental health do vary by geographic location. More residents of rural areas assessed their mental and physical health as very good or excellent than people in other locations. Those living in Woodstock reported very good or excellent physical health less

often when compared to other locations, while Tillsonburg residents reported the lowest percentage of residents with very good or excellent mental health (see Figure 20E).

**Figure 20A**. Percentage of residents with very good or excellent physical and mental health by *income level*

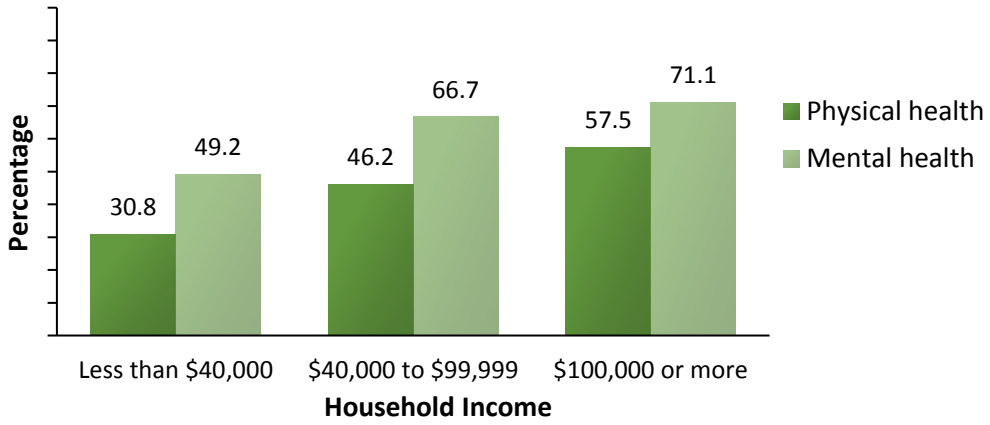



**Figure 20B**. Percentage of residents with very good or excellent physical and mental health by *age group*

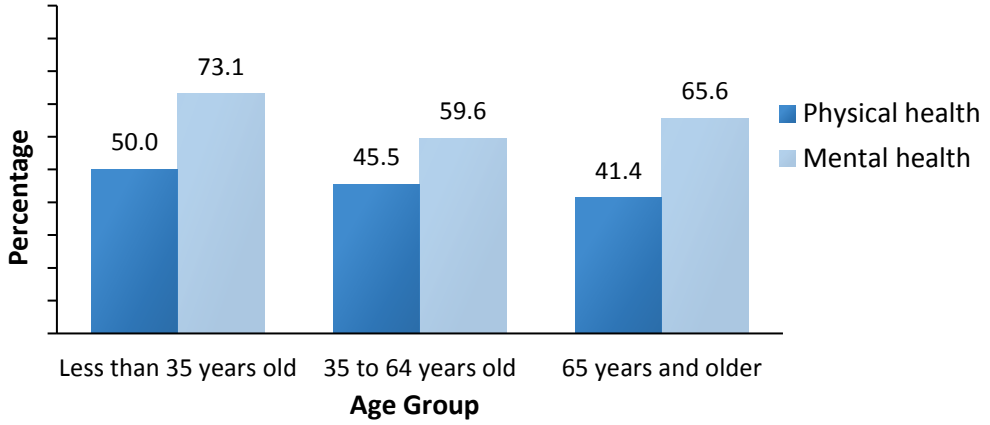



**Figure 20C**. Percentage of residents with very good or excellent physical and mental health by *household type*

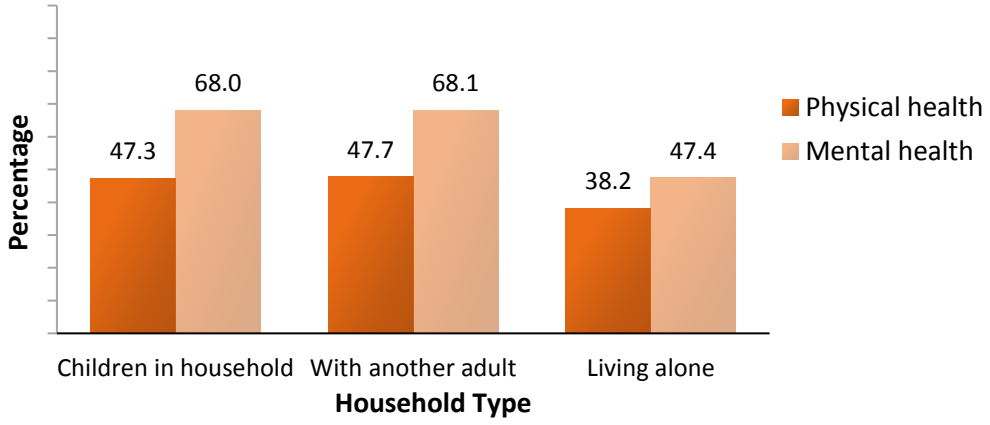


**Figure 20D**. Percentage of residents with very good or excellent physical and mental health by *length of residency* in Oxford County

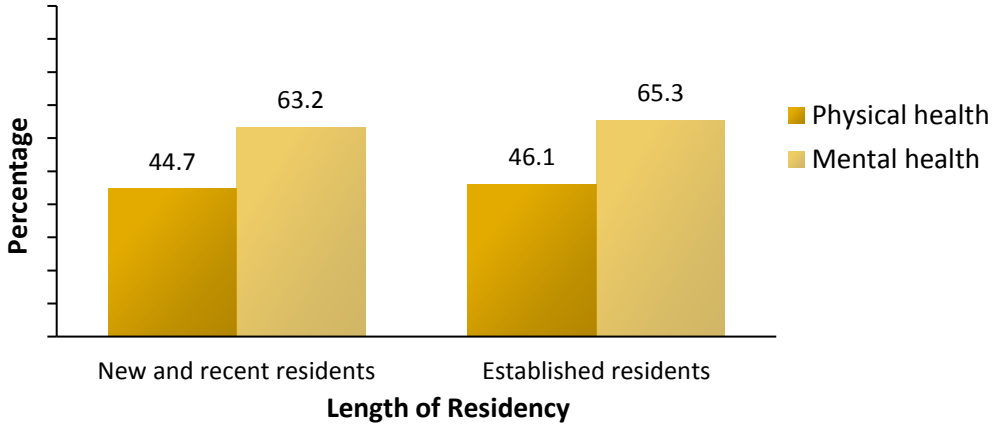
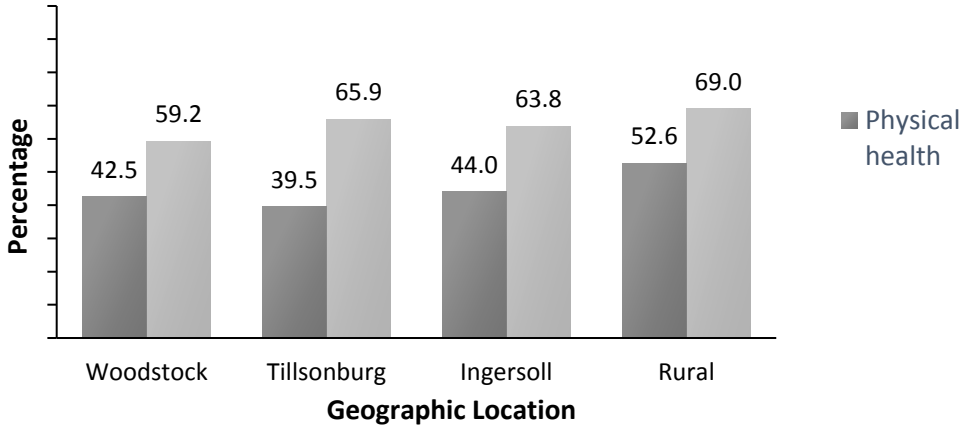



**Figure 20E**. Percentage of residents with very good or excellent physical and mental health by *geographic location*




## Quality of Health Care Services

*With proper care that is proactive for our physical and mental wellbeing, that is accessible, current and affordable our residents will be healthier and happier, better able to deal with life's challenges and changes.*

Canadians place a high value on a universal, publically funded and administered health care system. An important part of that system is providing high quality services so that people can feel confident they will receive the best possible care from health care professionals in their community.

This indicator corresponds with CSP Objective 1iA: *Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens*.

- Fewer low income residents believed that the quality of health care services is very good or excellent (34.0%) when compared to the middle and upper income groups (41.5% and 38.7%, respectively) (see Figure 21A).

- A significantly higher percentage of older adults rated the quality of health care services as very good or excellent than did middle age and younger residents (see Figure 21B).

- There was little difference by household type. People living with another adult are somewhat more likely to rate the quality of health care services as very good or excellent (42.2%) when compared to people with children at home (37.7%) or living alone (37.0%) (see Figure 21C).

- A greater percentage of established residents (42.8%) believed that the quality of health care services is very good or excellent compared to new and recent residents (34.0%), which may reflect a higher degree of acquired awareness among more established residents (see Figure 21D).

- Perceptions of health care service quality varied by geographic location. More than 4 in10 Woodstock and rural residents thought it is very good or excellent, compared to 37.5% of Ingersoll and just 27.4% of Tillsonburg residents (see Figure 21E).

**Figure 21A**. Percentage of residents who believe that the quality of health care services in the community are very good or excellent by *income level*

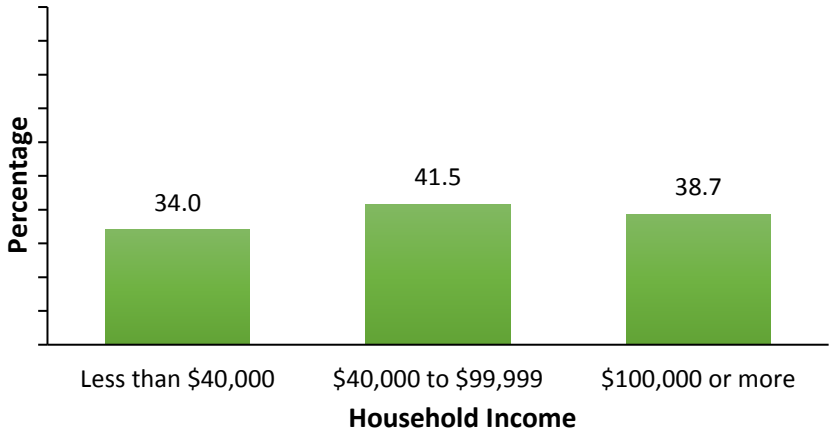



**Figure 21B**. Percentage of residents who believe that the quality of health care services in the community are very good or excellent by *age group*

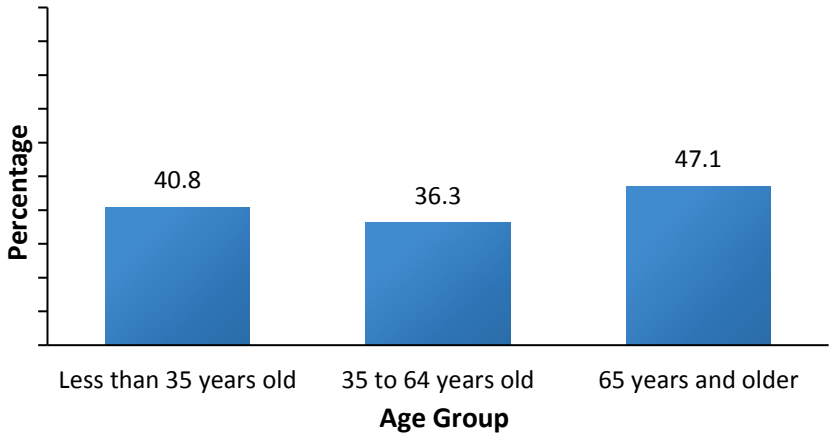


**Figure 21C**. Percentage of residents who believe that the quality of health care services in the community are very good or excellent by *household type*

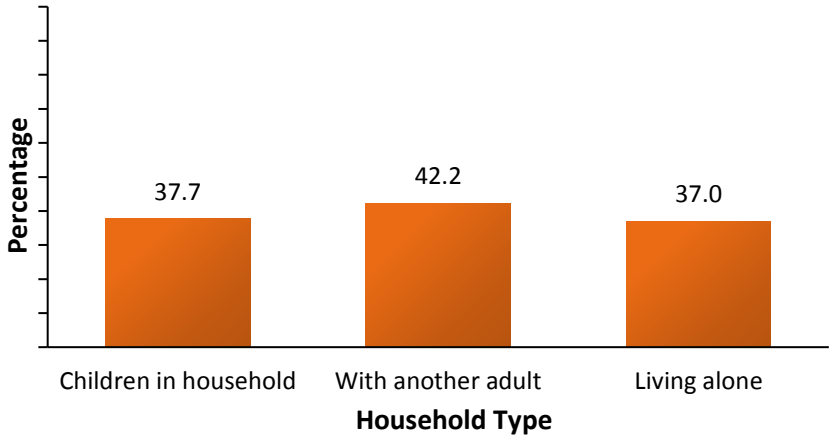



**Figure 21D**. Percentage of residents who believe that the quality of health care services in the community are very good or excellent by *length of residency* in Oxford County

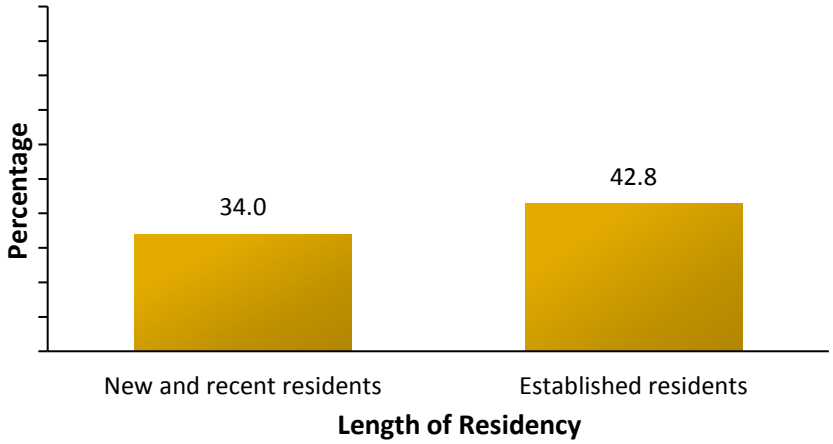
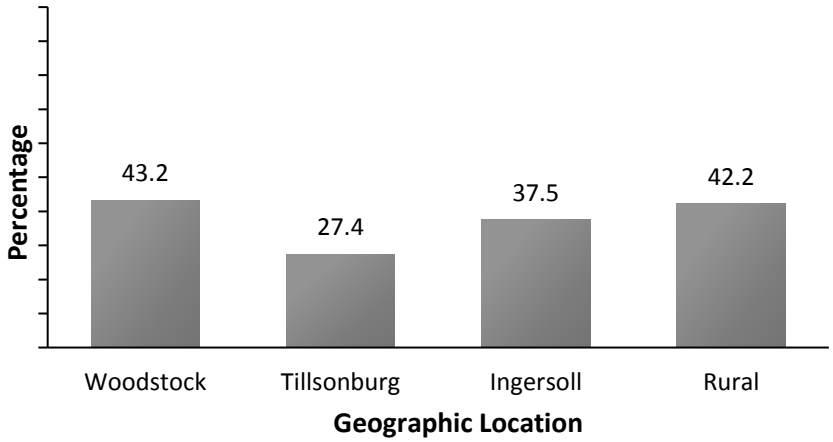



**Figure 21E**. Percentage of residents who believe that the quality of health care services in the community are very good or excellent by *geographic location*



## Healthy Behaviours

Lifestyle and behavioural factors are essential considerations for good physical and mental health. Many of these factors are widely known, such as exercising regularly, eating nutritious meals, getting enough sleep, and avoiding risky activities like smoking or drinking excessive amounts of alcohol. Oxford residents were asked whether they regularly ate healthy meals and if they had good quality exercise in the previous week. In general people more often reported eating healthy meals than getting good quality exercise

The healthy eating indicator corresponds with CSP Objective 1iD: *Ensure that affordable, healthy food options are accessible to all residents*.

*I think food security is an issue that will effect a lot of health issues …*

*We live in an agriculturally rich area with access to wonderful local food and Tillsonburg needs to follow the example set by surrounding communities (Woodstock, Simcoe, etc.) and encourage restaurants who use and promote local, real food.*

- Both eating well and exercising were linked to income. People earning less than $40,000 per year agreed less often that they ate healthy foods and had good quality exercise during the previous week. There was little difference with regard to food choices among the middle and upper income groups, however upper income residents agreed significantly more often that they had good quality exercise during the past week (see Figure 22A).

- A higher percentage of older adults agreed that they ate well and got good quality exercise during the past week than did younger or middle-age residents (see Figure 22B).

- Living arrangement was related to health and lifestyle behaviour. A higher percentage of residents living with other adults agreed that they are eating healthy foods and getting good quality exercise. Those living alone were the lowest percentage of residents indicating they ate healthy foods in the past week. Those living alone were similar in percentage to adults who had children in the household in getting good quality exercise (see Figure 22C).

- There was almost no difference between new and recent and established residents with respect to eating healthy meals and getting good quality exercise during the previous week (see Figure 22D).

- More than 8 in 10 Ingersoll and rural residents reported that they ate healthy meals during the past week, which was a slightly higher percentage than Woodstock residents (78.8%), and significantly more than Tillsonburg residents (69.3%). A higher percentage of rural residents reporting getting good quality exercise in the past week (67.9%), whereas Tillsonburg had the lowest percentage of residents getting good quality exercise (59.3%). Levels of agreement about exercise during the past week among residents of Woodstock and Ingersoll were similar (see Figure 22E).

**Figure 22A**. Percentage of residents who agree that they ate healthy meals and got good quality exercise during the past week by *income level*

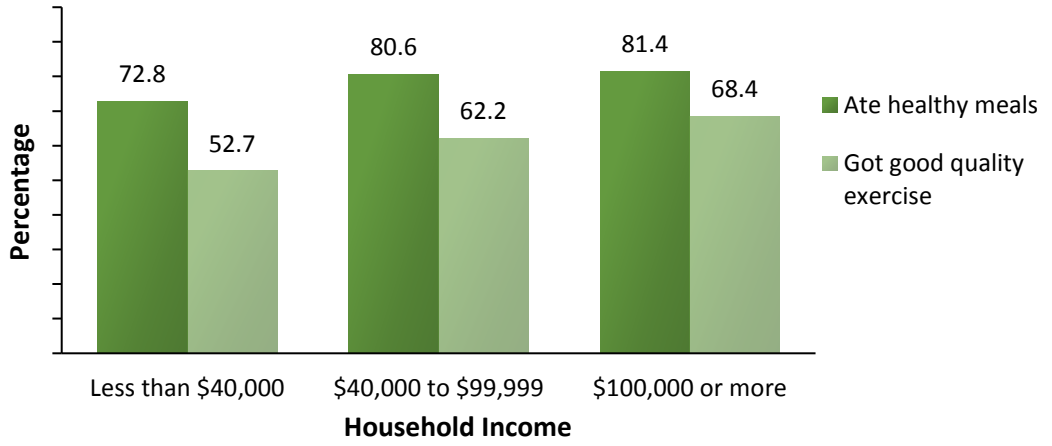



**Figure 22B**. Percentage of residents who agree that they ate healthy meals and got good quality exercise during the past week by *age group*

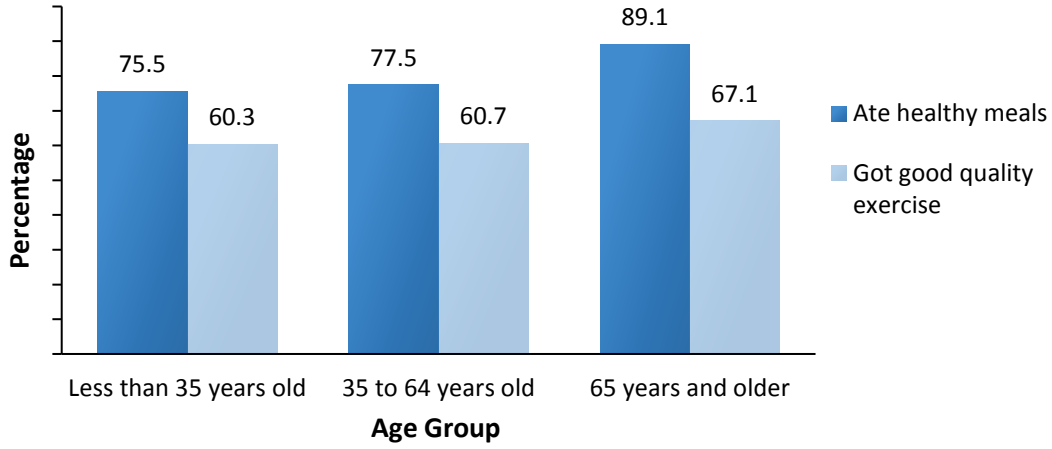



**Figure 22C**. Percentage of residents who agree that they ate healthy meals and got good quality exercise during the past week by *household type*

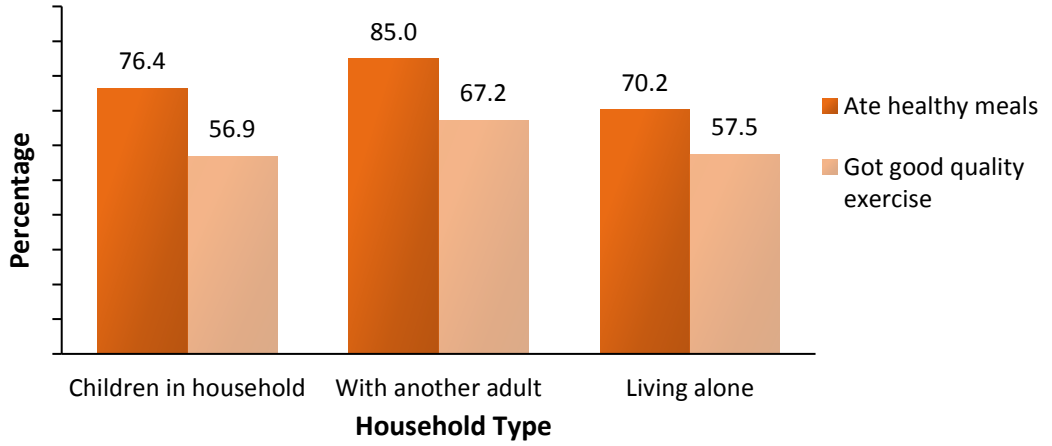


**Figure 22D**. Percentage of residents who agree that they ate healthy meals and got good quality exercise during the past week by *length of residency* in Oxford County

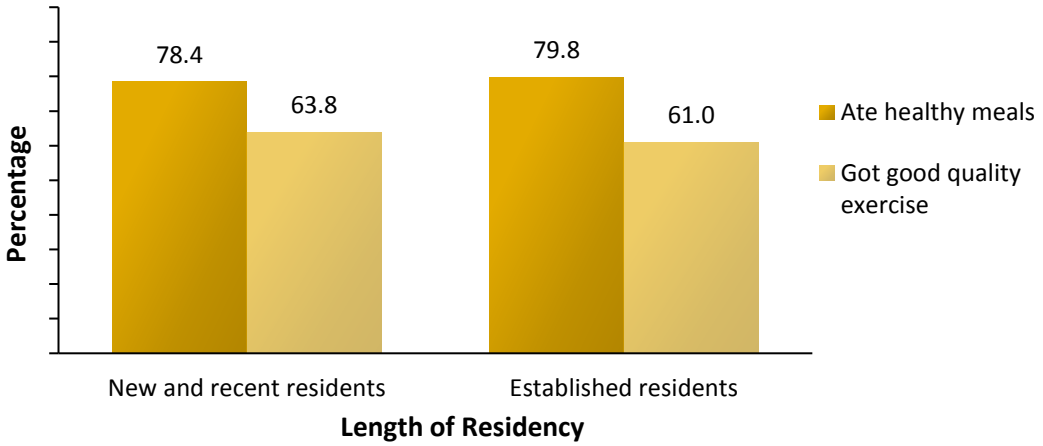
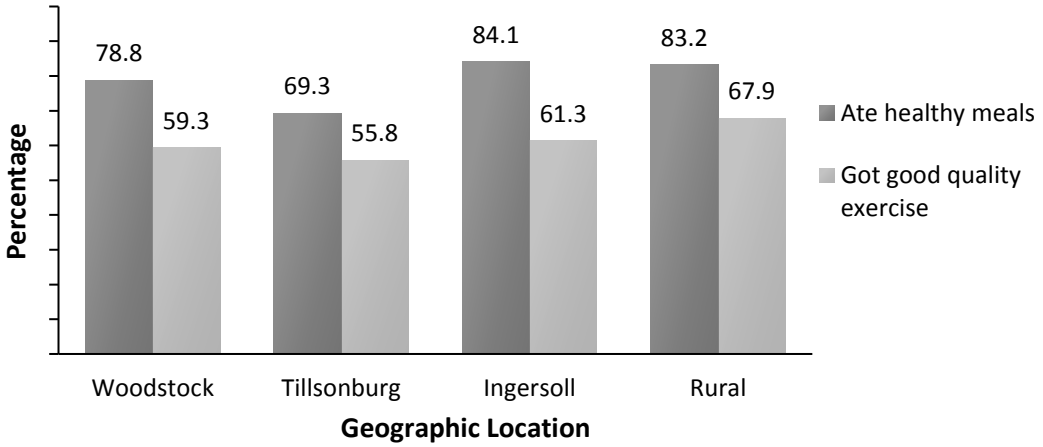



**Figure 22E**. Percentage of residents who agree that they ate healthy meals and got good quality exercise during the past week by *geographic location*




## Sedentary Activity

A sedentary lifestyle is a risk factor for many health conditions such as heart attack, stroke, some types of cancer, and depression. Sitting for prolonged periods of time at a desk, in a car, or on the couch are all forms of sedentary activity. Excessive amounts of time spent watching television also is an example of a sedentary lifestyle behaviour.

- Income level is strongly linked to time spent watching television. On average, people in the lowest income watch about 3.5 hours daily, compared to 2.5 hours for the middle income residents, and 2.0 hours among highest income residents (see Figure 23A).

- Age also is related to the amount of time watching television. Older residents reported an average of just over 3.5 hours per day spent watching television, followed by middle-age residents at approximately 2.5 hours per day. Younger residents reported just over 2 hours per day (see Figure 23B).

- People who live alone spent about 3.25 hours per day on average watching television, while those living with another adult spent almost half an hour less. People with children at home watched television for 2 hours per day (see Figure 23C).

- New and recent residents spent about half an hour less watching television than established residents (see Figure 23D).

- Location also is a contributing factor to television viewing. Rural residents spent the least amount of time per day on average watching television (approximately 2 hours, 20 minutes), while Woodstock and Ingersoll residents, on average, spent about 20 minutes more per day. Tillsonburg residents spent almost 3 hours daily watching television (see Figure 23E).

**Figure 23A**. Average daily amount of time spent watching television (in minutes) by *income level*

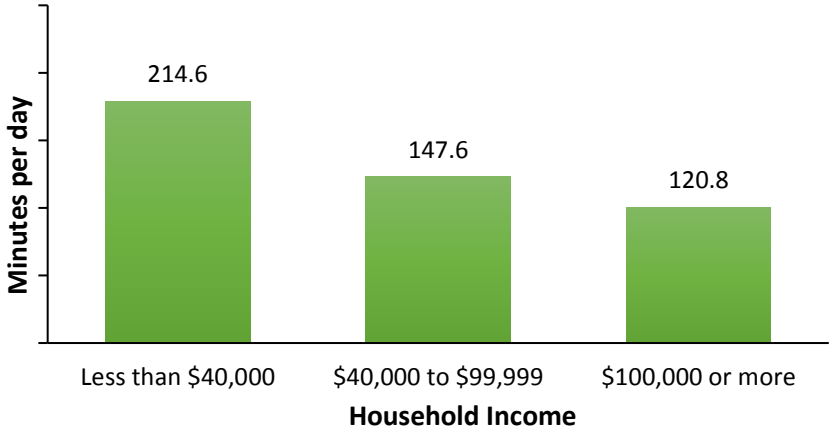



**Figure 23B**. Average daily amount of time spent watching television (in minutes) by *age group*

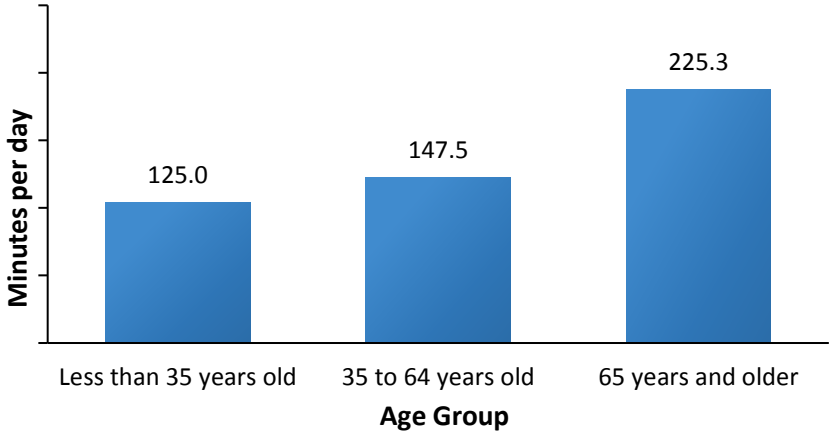


**Figure 23C**. Average daily amount of time spent watching television (in minutes) by *household type*

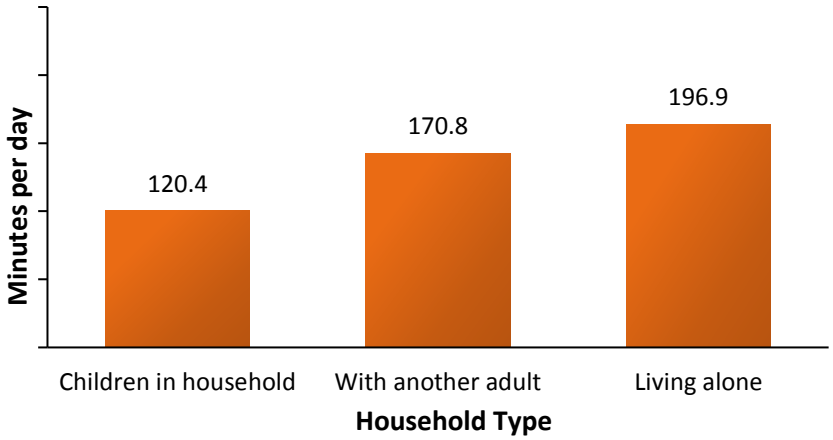



**Figure 23D**. Average daily amount of time spent watching television (in minutes) by *length of residency* in Oxford County

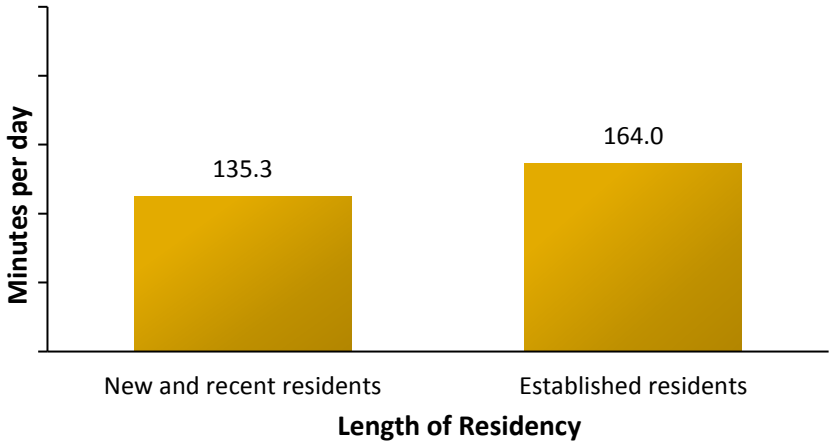
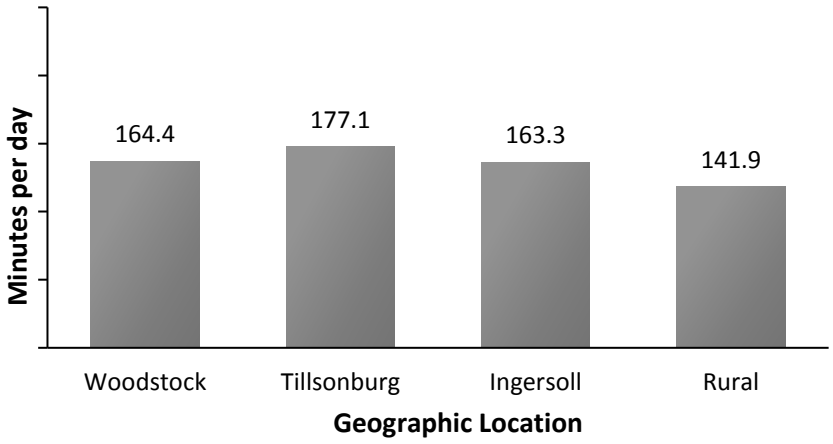



**Figure 23E**. Average daily amount of time spent watching television (in minutes) by *geographic location*



# Environmental Concerns

*Protect communities from destruction of their living environments.*

*We would like to preserve the wonderful environment that we have in our community.*

Protecting the environment is a responsibility that Oxford residents have embraced. Their respect for the natural environment is expressed through conservation-related activities such as recycling, reusing, and reducing the amount of materials they use, as well as through their attitudes toward environmental quality in the community and their personal responsibility for protecting it. These attitudes and values are shared, so there should be strong support for actions that help to ensure the natural environment is protected, and equally strong opposition when policies or programs are seen to undermine it. Indicators of environmental concern are:

- Personal responsibility for environmental protection;
- Air and water quality in the community;
- Traffic congestion;
- Energy and water conservation; and,
- Choosing alternative transportation methods, rather than using a car.

## Personal Responsibility for Environmental Protection

*Ensure that we keep our environment intact, i.e., green space, trails, water and air quality, farms in area, etc.*

*We need better laws to protect the people and the environment from corporations.*

A personal responsibility to protect the environment shows that people not only value the environment in their community, but also that they have adopted the role of an environmental steward, capable of making a difference in the conservation of physical assets including land, air, water, and all living things.

This indicator corresponds to SD Objectives 1iiB and 3iB: *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues*; and, *Transition away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation*.

- Most people agreed that they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment, although the percentage of lower income individuals who agreed was somewhat lower (84.7%) than the two higher income groups (90.2% each) (see Figure 24A).
- There was little difference in the level of agreement by age group, although the percentage agreeing that they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment grew slightly as age increased (see Figure 24B).

- A marginally higher percentage of people living with another adult agreed that they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment when compared to people in other household living arrangements (see Figure 24C).

- There was almost no difference in level of agreement about personal responsibility to protect the environment by length of residency in Oxford County (see Figure 24D).

- Some minor variations in level of agreement were found by geographic location. The highest percentage of residents who agreed they had a personal responsibility to protect the environment lived in rural areas (92.9%), whereas the lowest percentage lived in Woodstock (86.2%). Ingersoll and Tillsonburg residents were similar in the percentage who agreed (87.3% and 87.0%, respectively) (see Figure 24E).

**Figure 24A**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by *income level*

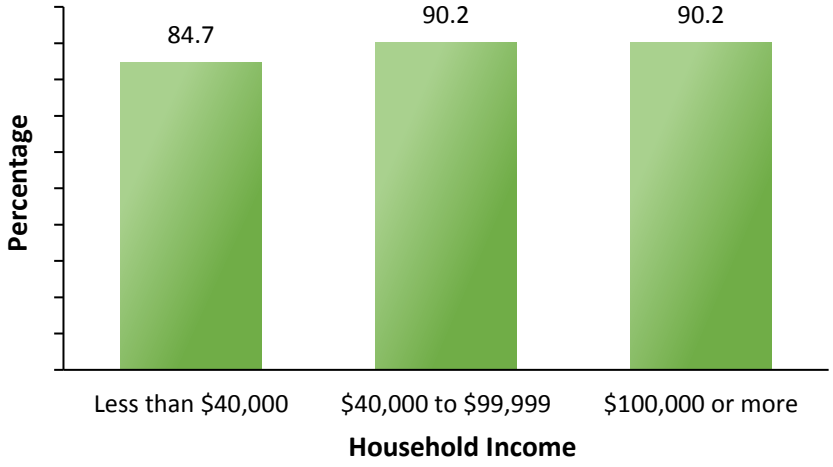



**Figure 24B**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by *age group*

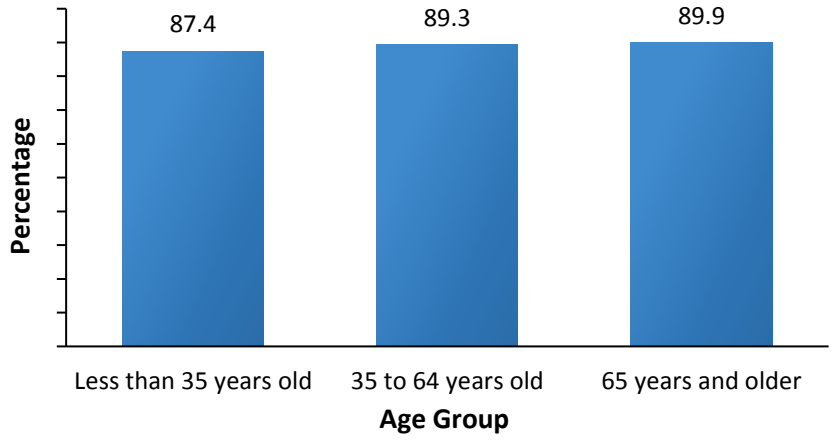


**Figure 24C**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by *household type*

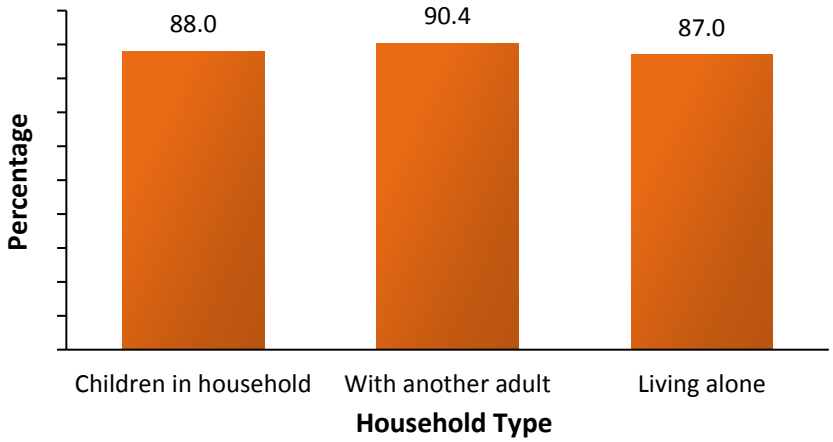



**Figure 24D**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by *length of residency* in Oxford County

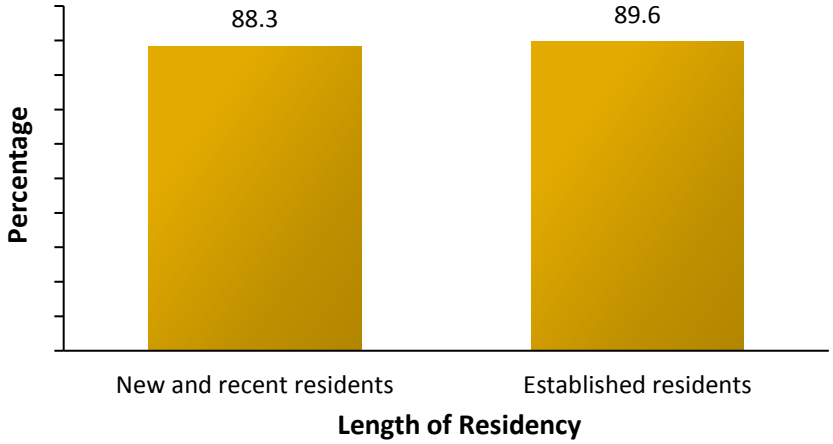
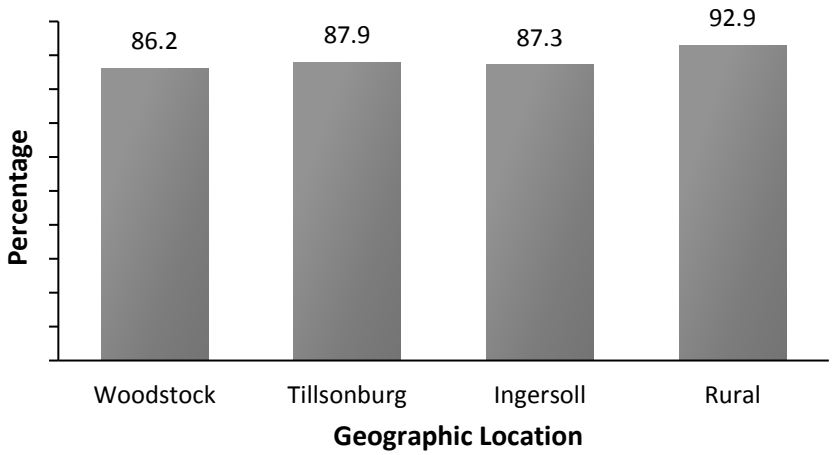



**Figure 24E**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by *geographic location*



## Air and Water Quality

Clean air and water contribute not only to the health and wellbeing of all life forms, but also to the desirability of a community as a place to live, work, and play, and as a destination for others to visit. In general, Oxford residents rated the quality of the air more highly than they did the quality of the water.

*The quality of drinking water (tap) needs improvement.*

*Improve air quality.*

These indicators correspond to SD Objectives, 3iA and 3iD: *Protect and restore the ecosystem*; and, *Ensure long-term protection of all source water*.

- Income was related to perceptions of air and water quality. People living on less than $40,000 per year agreed less often that the quality of air and water in the community was very good. The middle income group was significantly more likely to assess the quality of these resources as very good when compared to either the lower or upper income groups (see Figure 25A).

- Younger residents agreed most often that air quality was very good, but agreed the least often when asked about water quality. Perceptions of the quality of the water as very good increased with age (see Figure 25B).

- People who live with another adult more often agreed that both the air and water quality were very good. A significantly lower percentage of residents with children in the household agreed that the water quality was very good (see Figure 25C).

- Although the percentage of people who rated the air quality as very good differed little by length of residency in Oxford County, a substantially higher percentage of established residents rated the water quality as very good compared to new and recent residents (see Figure 25D).

- There was considerable variation by geographic location. Only about half of Ingersoll residents thought the air quality was very good, compared to over three-quarters of Tillsonburg and rural residents, and 7 in 10 people living in Woodstock. The same geographic pattern held true for water quality although in this case, only one-quarter of Ingersoll residents (25.4%) thought the water quality was very good (see Figure 25E).

**Figure 25A**. Percentage of residents who agree that air and water quality in the community are very good by *income level*

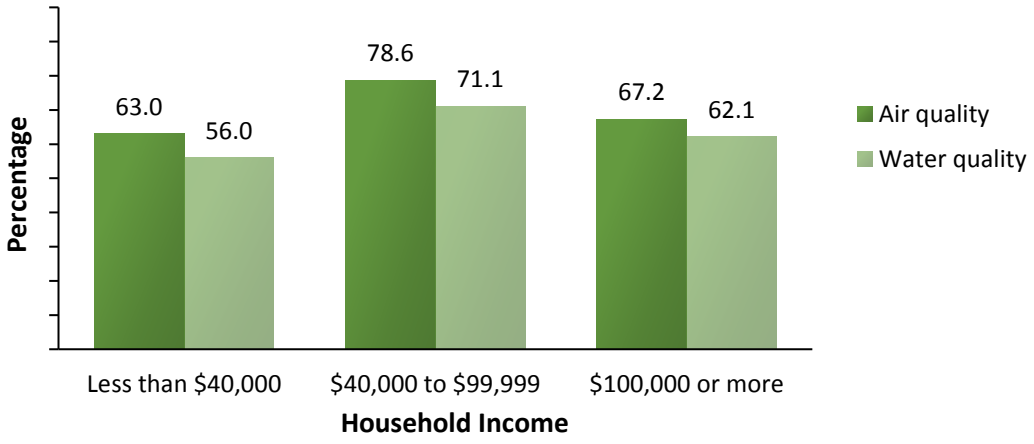


**Figure 25B**. Percentage of residents who agree that air and water quality in the community are very good by *age group*

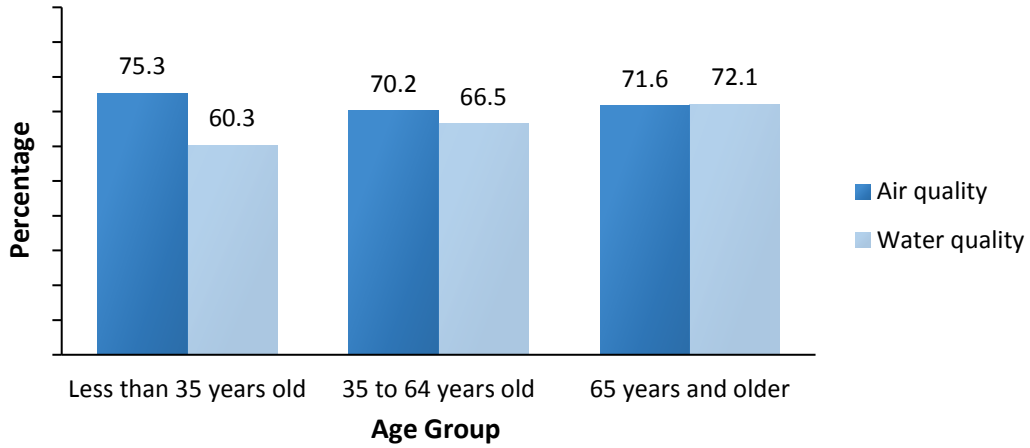



**Figure 25C**. Percentage of residents who agree that air and water quality in the community are very good by *household type*

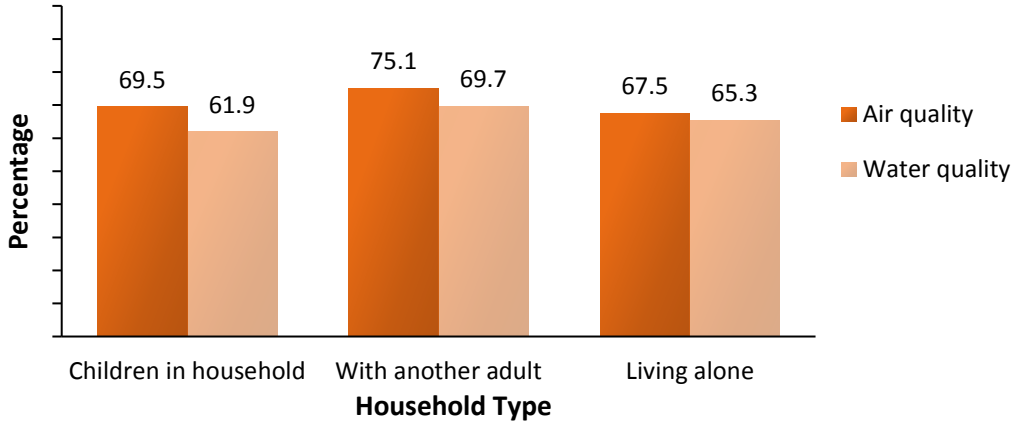



**Figure 25D**. Percentage of residents who agree that air and water quality in the community are very good by *length of residency* in Oxford County

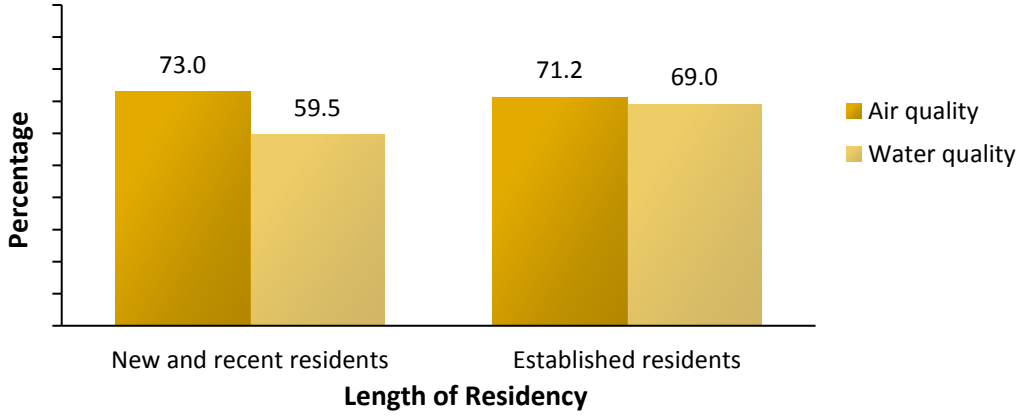
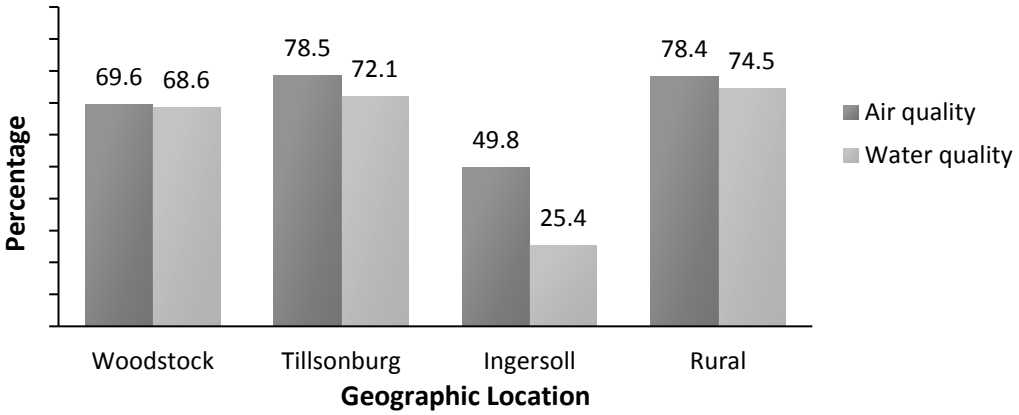


**Figure 25E**. Percentage of residents who agree that air and water quality in the community are very good by *geographic location*




## Traffic Congestion

Traffic congestion, whether due to construction, accidents, or a lack of public transportation options affects both the quality of time spent commuting, but also the natural environment in the community. With greater congestion, more cars are idling on roadways and the amount of greenhouse gases increases. This has an impact on climate change and can be harmful to local ecosystems and detrimental to jobs that depend upon them. Residents were asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed that traffic congestion in the community is a problem.

> If there was regular cost effective bus system we would use it and also it would get rid of a lot of cars that are everywhere.

This indicator corresponds to SD Objectives 1iB and 1iiB: *Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership*; and, *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues*.

- Income was related to perceptions of traffic congestion such that as income increased, fewer people agreed that traffic congestion was a problem. More than twice as many low income residents (22.2%) agreed that it was a problem compared to just 9.3% of upper income residents (see Figure 26A), although interestingly, higher income residents had longer commutes (refer to Figure 15A).

- Twice the percentage of residents in middle and older age groups agree that traffic congestion was a problem compared to those in the younger age group (see Figure 26B).

- Household living arrangement made almost no difference in the level of agreement that traffic congestion was a problem in the community (see Figure 26C).

- A significantly higher percentage of established residents agreed that traffic congestion was a problem when compared to new and recent residents (see Figure 26D).

- About 1 in 10 residents living in either Tillsonburg or Ingersoll agreed that traffic congestion was a problem. The percentage was somewhat higher for rural areas (16.6%), and double for those living in Woodstock (22.8%) (see Figure 26E).

**Figure 26A**. Percentage of residents who agree that traffic congestion in the community is a problem by *income level*

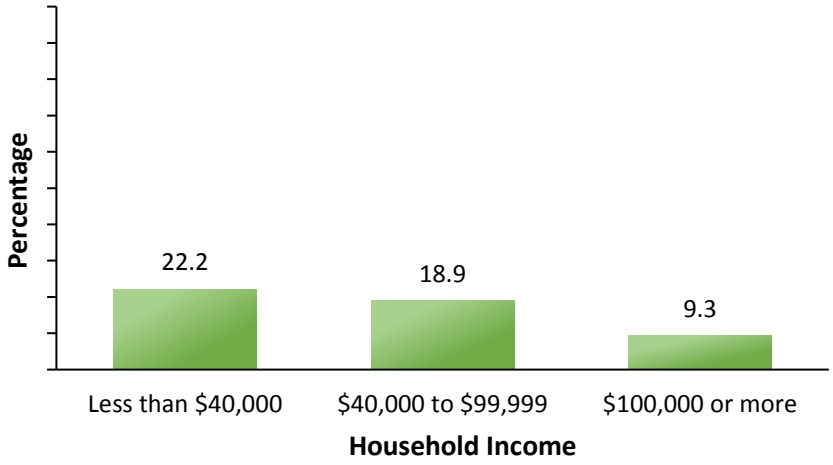



**Figure 26B**. Percentage of residents who agree that traffic congestion in the community is a problem by *age group*

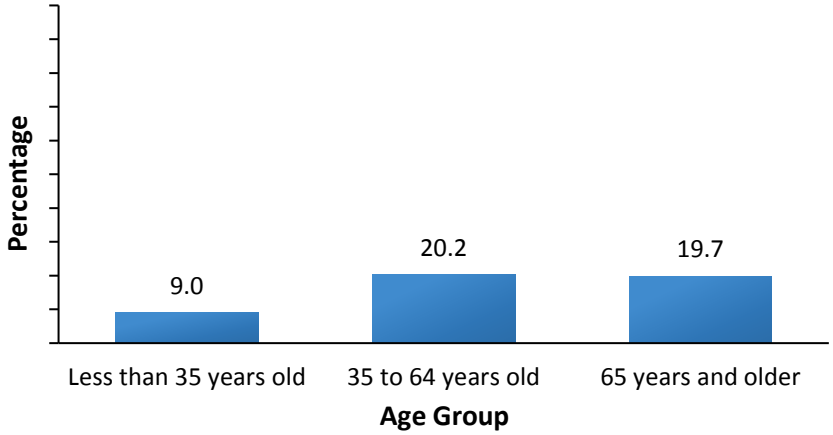



**Figure 26C**. Percentage of residents who agree that traffic congestion in the community is a problem by *household type*

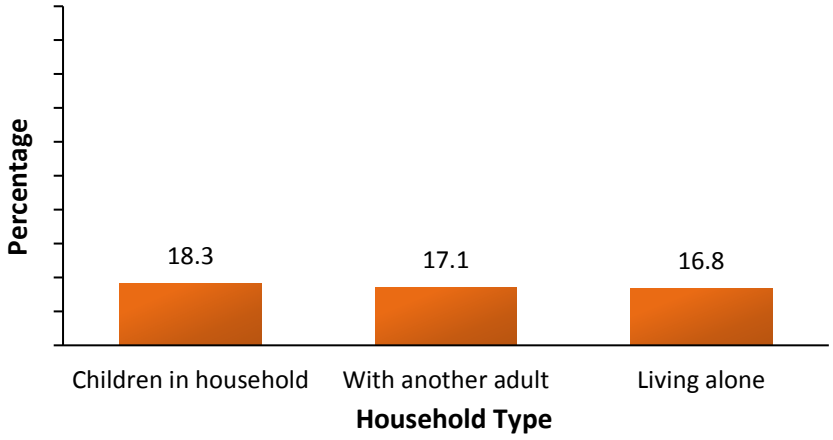


**Figure 26D**. Percentage of residents who agree that traffic congestion in the community is a problem by *length of residency* in Oxford County

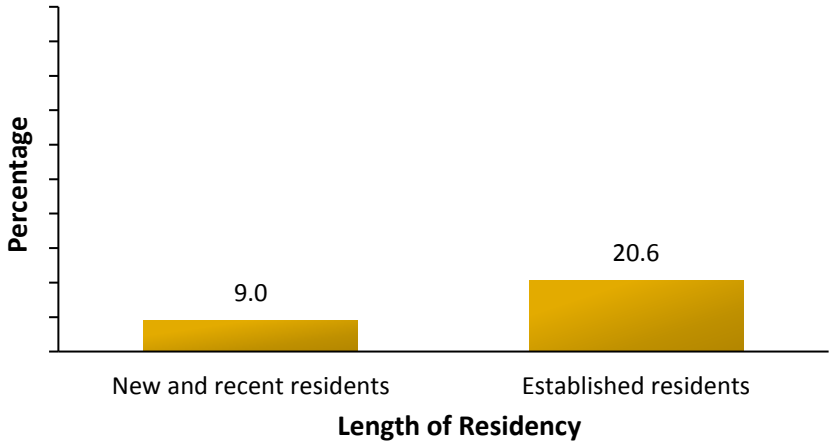
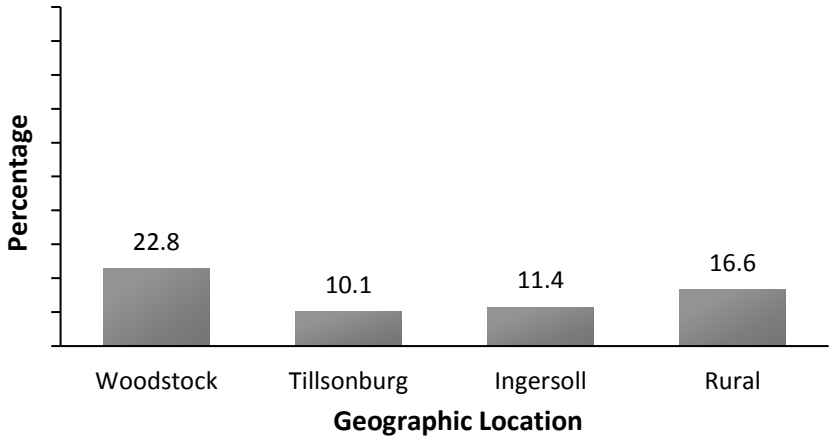



**Figure 26E**. Percentage of residents who agree that traffic congestion in the community is a problem by *geographic location*




## Conserving Resources

Resource conservation is a behavioural expression of having a personal responsibility to protect the environment. In other words, what people do to conserve resources as part of their daily routines reflects how they feel about the importance of the natural environment. Conserving energy and water reduces demands on the environment. This behaviour translates into less pollution, ongoing availability of natural resources, and as a bonus, cost savings on utility bills. In general, differences between subgroups in the population were most obvious in the frequency of conserving energy, and only minimal for water conservation.

These indicators correspond to SD Objectives 1iiB, 3iB, and 3iD: *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues*; *Transition away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation*; and, *Ensure long-term protection of all source water*.

- Although there was little difference between income groups in the percentage of people who conserved water quite often or all of the time, conserving energy appeared to be related to income. People in the upper income group conserved energy more often than other income groups, and those in the lowest income group conserved energy least often (see Figure 27A).

- Conserving energy also was related to age. People in the middle-age category were likely to conserve energy quite often or all of the time significantly more than the other two age groups. Residents in the youngest age category were less likely to conserve water when compared to the middle and older age groups (see Figure 27B).

- Household living arrangement was related to conserving energy. A higher percentage of people in households with children tried to conserve energy more often than households with another adult. Fewer residents living alone reported conserving energy quite often or all of the time than the other groups. Water conservation followed a slightly different pattern. The highest percentage of residents who conserved water quite often or all of the time were those who lived with another adult, followed by those with children in the household. Like energy conservation, those living alone had the lowest percentage who conserved water "quite often or all of the time" (see Figure 27C).

- A higher percentage of new and recent residents conserved energy more often than established residents. There was no difference by length of residency in the percentage who conserved water quite often or all of the time (see Figure 27D).

- There was little difference by geographic location in terms of conserving energy, but there was a difference in water conservation efforts. People living in rural areas had the lowest percentage who conserved water quite often or all of the time compared to residents of other locations (see Figure 27E).

**Figure 27A**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time conserve energy and water by *income level*

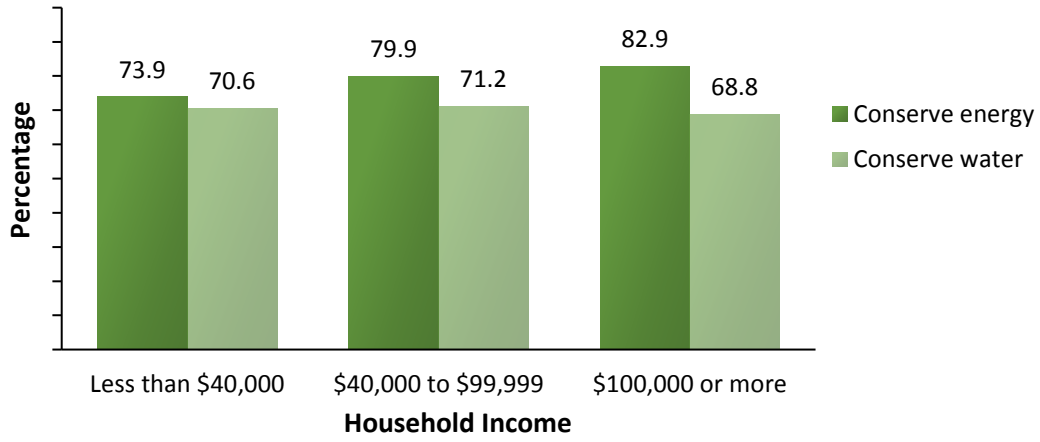


**Figure 27B**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time conserve energy and water by *age group*

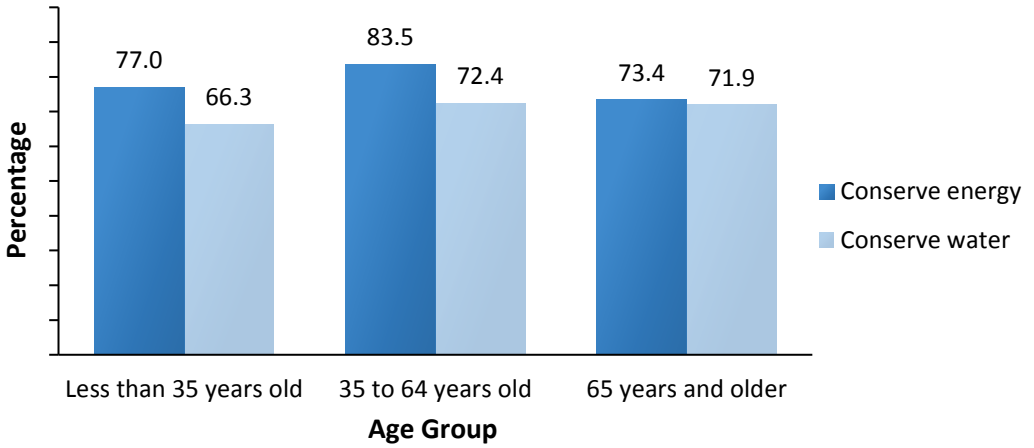



**Figure 27C**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time conserve energy and water by *household type*

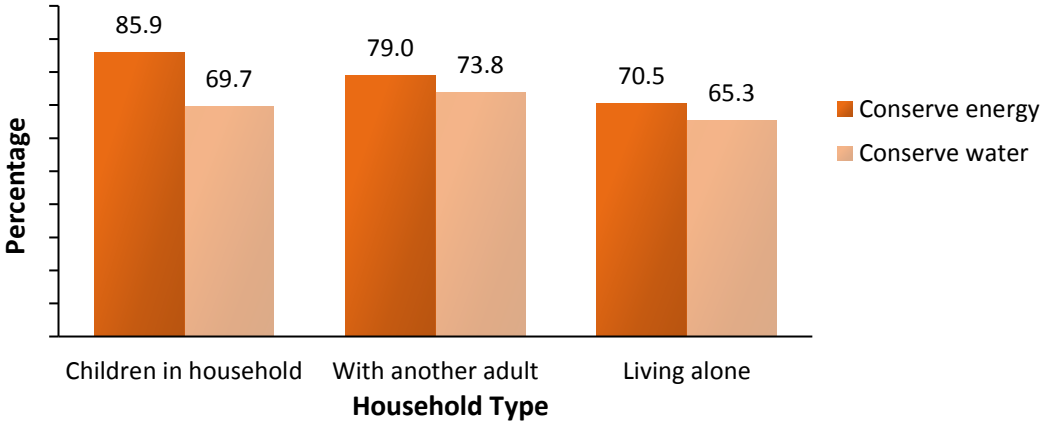



**Figure 27D**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time conserve energy and water by *length of residency* in Oxford County

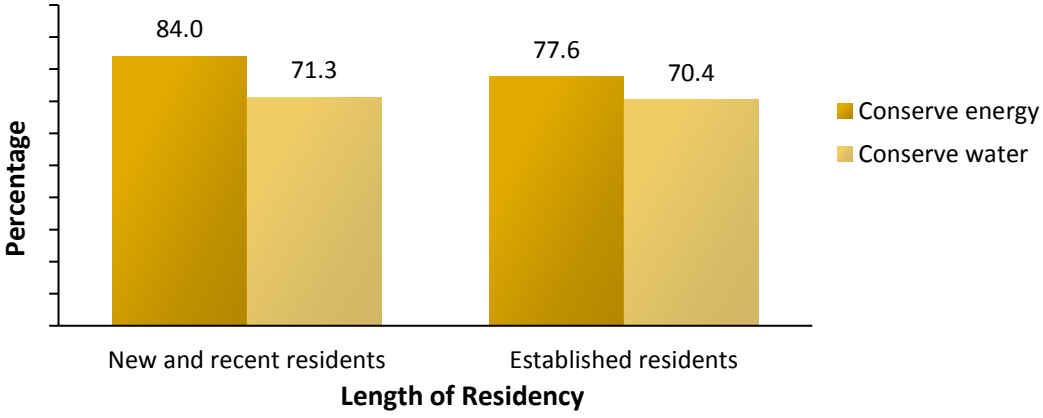
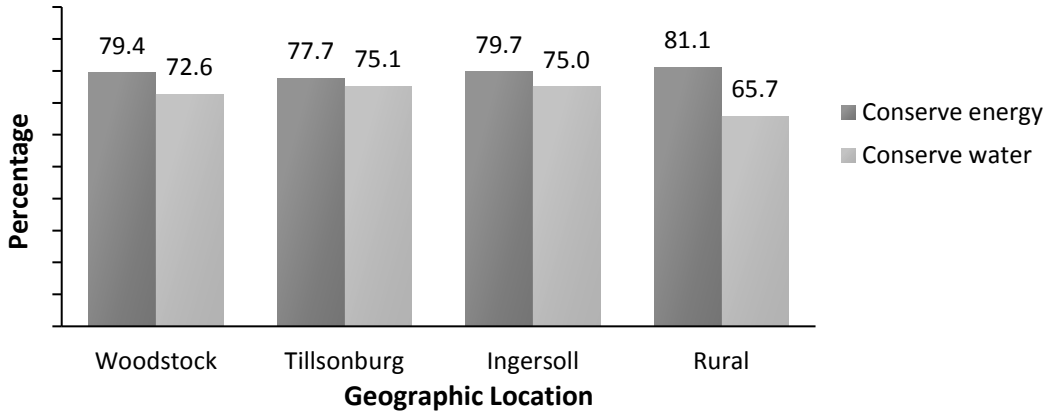


**Figure 27E**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time conserve energy and water by *geographic location*




## Alternative Transportation

*I don't own a car. I would like to see more development for alternative transportation ... more bike lanes, car shares, etc.*

*It is difficult to live in Oxford County without a car.*

Alternative transportation includes public transportation or active ways of travelling such as walking or bicycling to run errands, commute to work, or participate in other activities away from home. By using transportation methods other than a car, greenhouse gas emissions are reduced. This has a positive effect on the environment.

This indicator corresponds directly to CSP Objectives 1iB, 1iiB, and 3iB: *Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership; Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues;* and, *Transition away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation.*

- The lowest percentage of residents who walked or biked more often (rather than using a car) were in the upper income group. By comparison, the highest percentage were low income residents (see Figure 28A). Of interest, an almost equal percentage of upper and lower income residents reported doing so "never or sometimes". About three-quarters of residents in the middle income group "never or sometimes" walked or biked more often rather than using a car (see Appendix, Table 28A).

- About one-fifth of residents (20.8%) in the middle-age group walked or biked more often. Interesting, the youngest age group was the least likely to walk or bike more often rather than using a car (see Figure 28B).

- Just less than one-quarter of residents living alone (23.4%) walked or biked more often rather than using a car. This proportion was higher than for people who lived with another adult (18.2%) or had children in the household (15.3%) (see Figure 28C).

- There was little difference by length of residency in the community in the percentages of residents who biked or walked more often rather than using a car (Figure 28D).

- Perhaps not surprisingly given the longer distance between their home and services in the community, people living in rural areas were less likely to walk or bike more often rather than use a car. About one-fifth of Tillsonburg, Ingersoll, and Woodstock residents quite often or all of the time chose an alternative transportation mode (see Figure 28E).

**Figure 28A**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time walked or biked more often during the past year instead of taking the car by *income level*

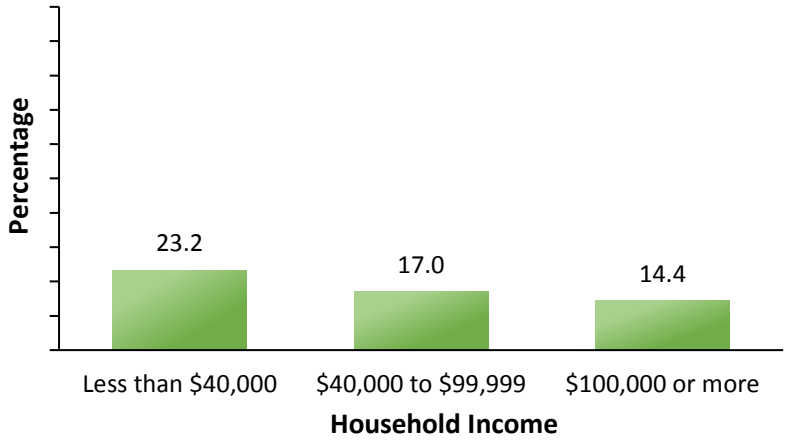



**Figure 28B**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time walked or biked more often during the past year instead of taking the car by *age group*

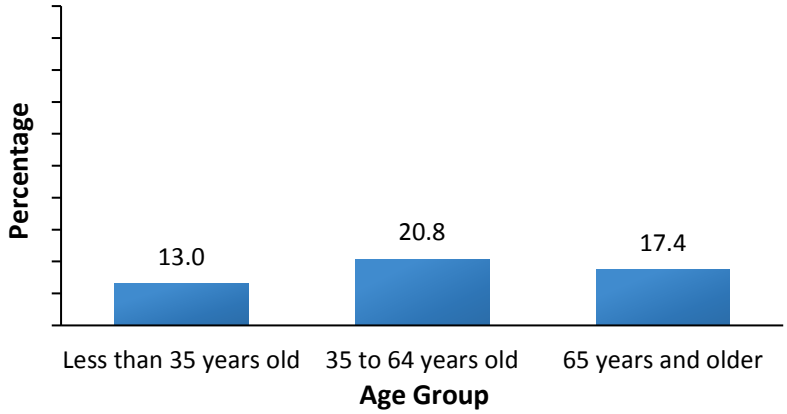



**Figure 28C**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time walked or biked more often during the past year instead of taking the car by *household type*

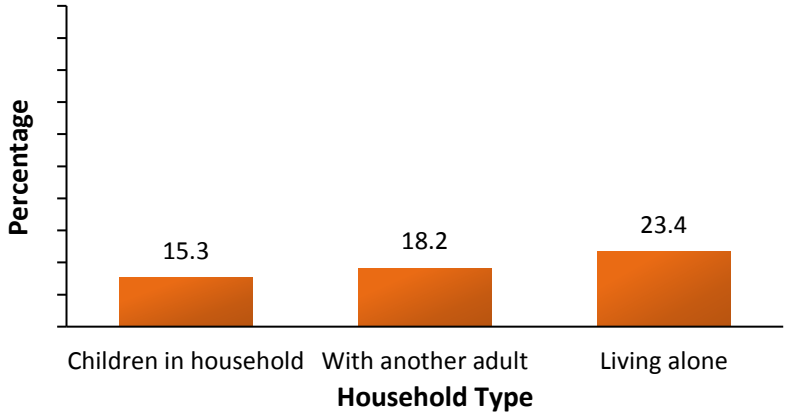


**Figure 28D**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time walked or biked more often during the past year instead of taking the car by *length of residency* in Oxford County

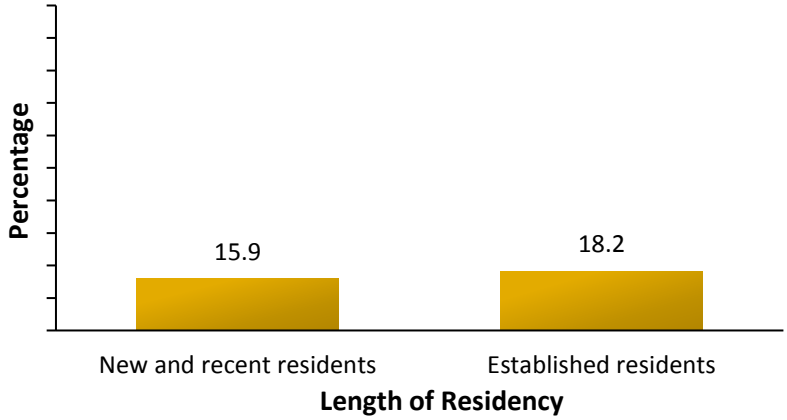
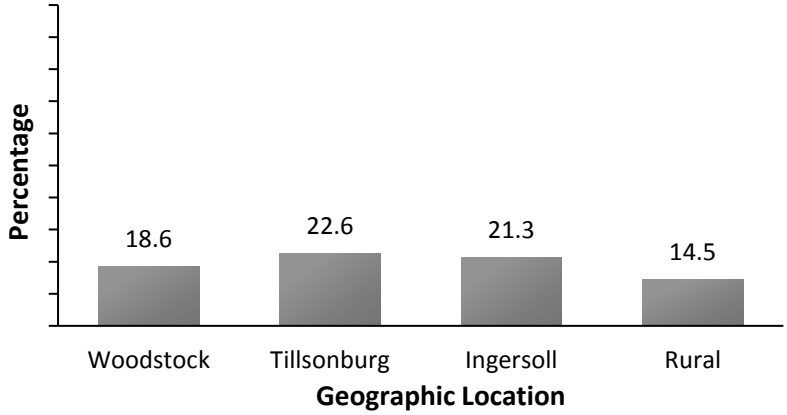



**Figure 28E**. Percentage of residents who quite often or all of the time walked or biked more often during the past year instead of taking the car by *geographic location*



# Comparisons to Other Communities

Since 2012, the CIW has conducted Community Wellbeing Surveys in other locations across Canada including three in Ontario. In this section, we compare the overall results for Oxford County on selected indicators to the City of Guelph (2012), Kingston and surrounding areas (2013), and Waterloo Region (2013). These comparisons give some context to the survey results so that Oxford residents can see how they are doing on both personal and community factors that contribute to quality of life. Comparisons are provided for:

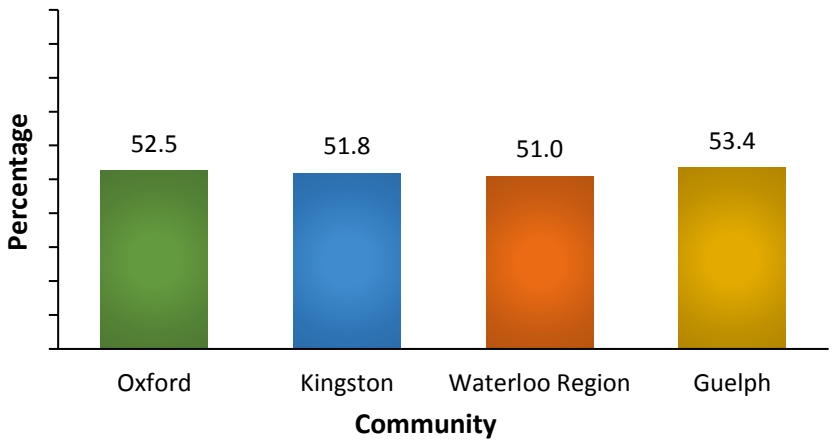
- Formal volunteering;
- Sense of belonging to the community;
- Access to and quality of health care services in the community;
- Personal responsibility for environmental protection;
- Air and water quality;
- Time spent commuting; and,
- Opportunities at work.

## Formal Volunteering

CSP Objective 1iC: *Promote and support volunteering*

Volunteer rates across communities were remarkably consistent. Just over half of residents in each of the four communities volunteered for formal organisations during the past year (see Figure 29).

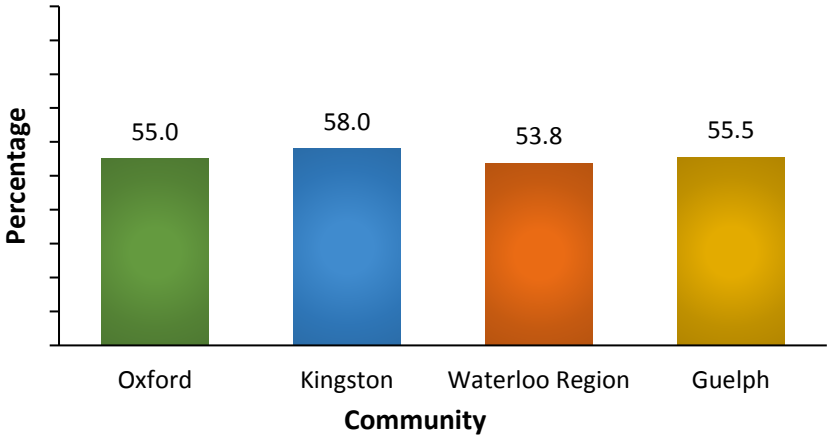
**Figure 29**. Percentage of residents who volunteered for an organisation during the past 12 months by community



## Sense of Community Belonging

There was little difference in the proportion of residents who felt a strong sense of belonging to the community. The highest percentage of residents with a strong sense of community belonging lived in Kingston (58.0%), and the lowest in Waterloo Region (53.8%). The percentages for Oxford and Guelph residents were almost identical (55.0 and 55.5, respectively) (see Figure 30).

**Figure 30**. Percentage of residents with a strong sense of community belonging by community

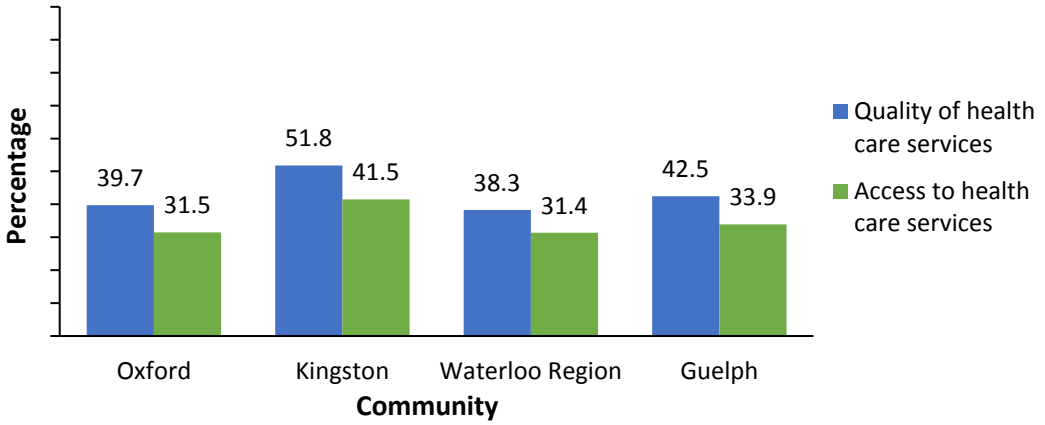



## Access to and Quality of Health Care Services

CSP Objective 1iA: *Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens*

Across all four communities, the quality of health care services was rated as very good or excellent by a higher percentage of participants than was the perceived access to health care services. Ratings of both access to health care and quality of health care services were highest among Kingston residents, followed by the City of Guelph. The ratings were lowest and almost identical for residents of Oxford County and Waterloo Region (see Figure 31).

**Figure 31**. Percentage of residents who feel that access to and quality of health care services in the community is very good or excellent

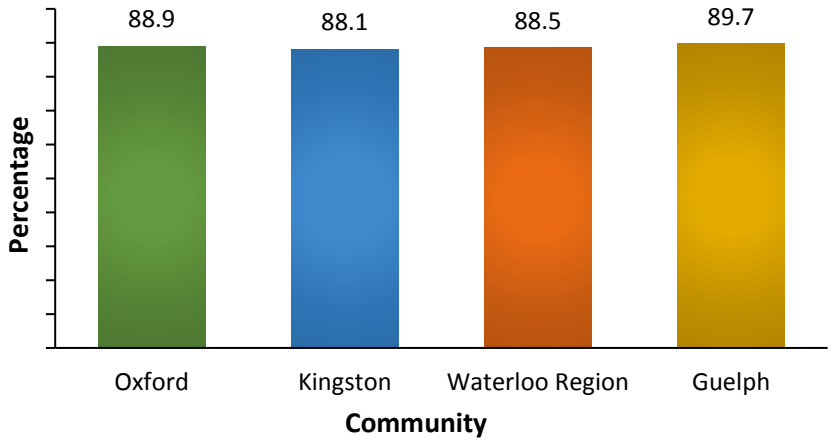


## Responsibility for Environmental Protection

SD Objectives 1iiB and 3iB: *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues*; and, *Transition away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation*.

Almost 9 in 10 residents in each of the four communities agreed that they had a personal responsibility to help protect the natural environment (see Figure 32).

**Figure 32**. Percentage of residents who agree that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment by community

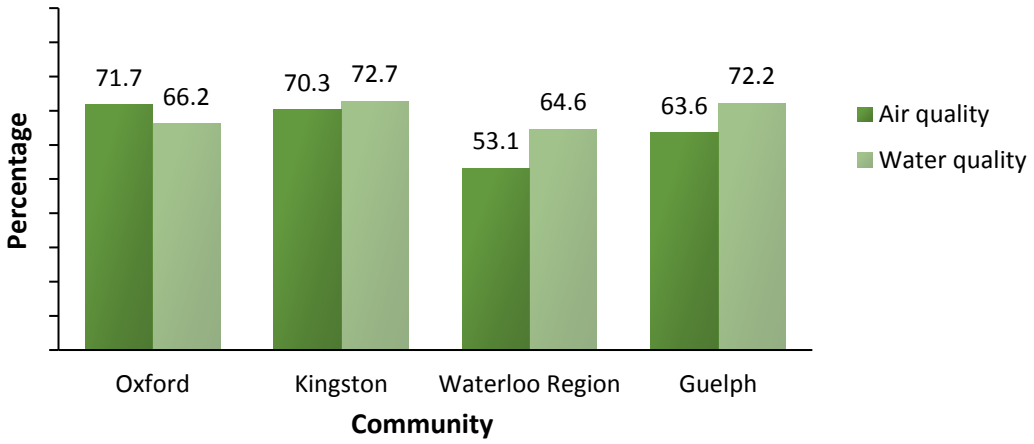



## Air and Water Quality

SD Objectives, 3iA and 3iD: *Protect and restore the ecosystem*; and, *Ensure long-term protection of all source water*.

A higher percentage of residents generally rated the water quality as very good than the air quality, with the exception of Oxford County. The highest percentage of residents who rated air quality as very good were in Oxford County and Kingston residents, while the lowest percentages were, especially, in Waterloo Region. By contrast, the lowest ratings of water quality were in Oxford County and Waterloo Region (66.2% and 64.6%, respectively), while about 72% of residents in the other two communities rated their water quality as very good (see Figure 33).

**Figure 33**. Percentage of residents who agree that the water and air quality in the community is very good by community

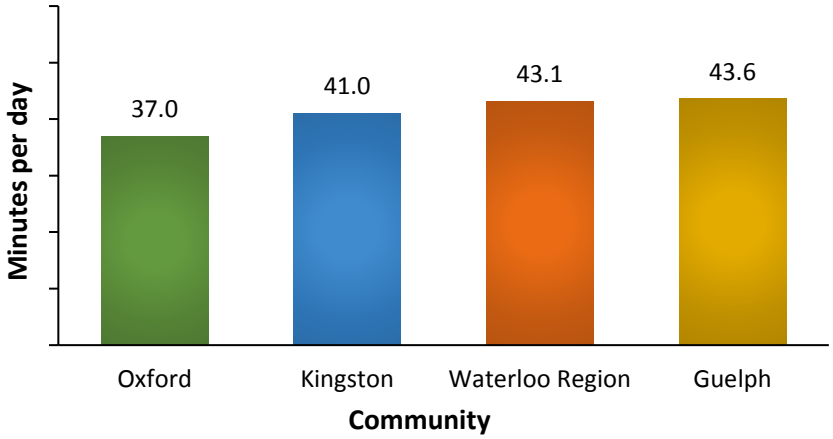


## Commute Time

CSP Objective 1iB: *Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership*.

People living in Waterloo Region and the City of Guelph reported equally long round-trip commute times on average (43 minutes per day), followed by Kingston residents (41 minutes per day). Oxford residents had the shortest commute time on average of 37 minutes each day (see Figure 34).

**Figure 34**. Average round trip commute time (in minutes) by community

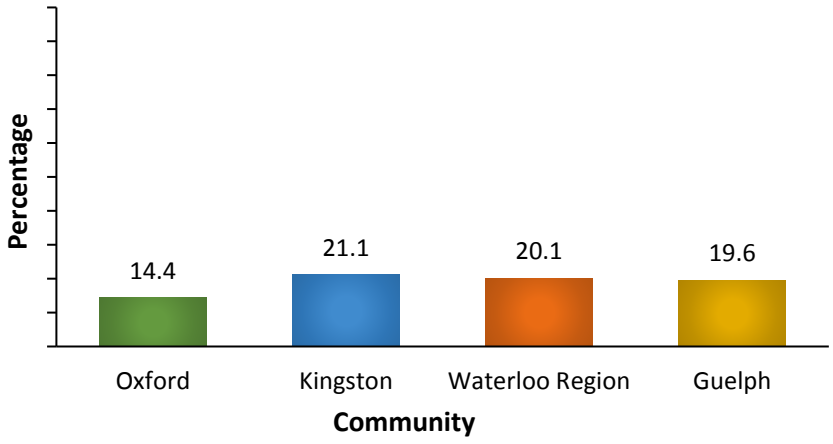



## Job Security

CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

Residents of Oxford County had the lowest percentage of people who agreed that their job security was poor (14.4%). About one-fifth of employed residents in the other communities felt that their job was insecure (see Figure 35).

**Figure 35**. Percentage of residents who agree that their job security is poor by community

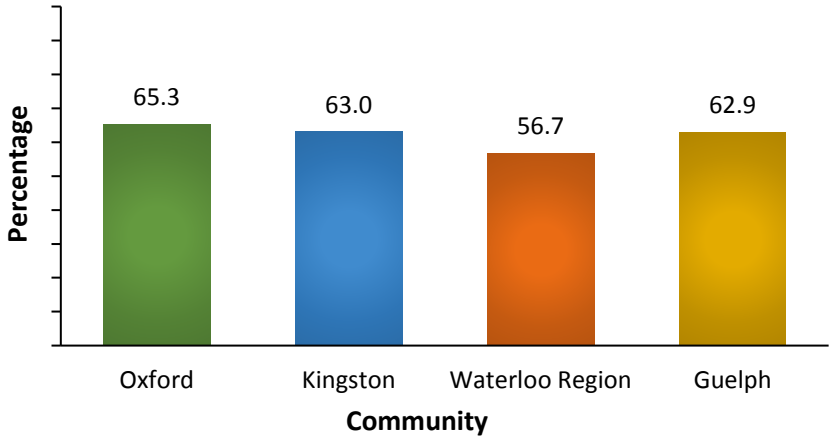


## Opportunities at Work

CSP Objective 2iA: *Build a vibrant economy.*

Oxford County residents also had a slightly higher percentage of people who agreed that, when considering their efforts and achievements, their opportunities at work were adequate, (65.3%). Waterloo Region had the fewest people who agreed with this (56.7%), while the percentage of paid workers in the other two communities who agreed was almost identical (about 63%) (see Figure 36).

**Figure 36**. Percentage of residents who agree that their opportunities at work are adequate by community



# Appendix
## Detailed Tables of Results

This appendix contains data tables that support all figures presented in the report. The tables are sequenced using the combination of a number that corresponds to the figure number, a capital letter that corresponds to a demographic factor, and a roman numeral (only if results from more than one survey question are included in the chart). Demographic factors are represented as:

A Household Income
B Age Group
C Household Type
D Length of Residency in Oxford County
E Geographic Location

For example, data for Figure 3A, "Percentage Who Volunteer and Who Provide Unpaid Help to Others by *Household Income*" are found in Table 3Ai, "Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*" and Table 3Aii, "Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*".

The following abbreviations and terms are used in the tables throughout the Appendix:

| | |
|---|---|
| n | Number of Residents |
| Pct. | Percentage of Residents |
| Mean | Arithmetic average |
| Std. Dev. | Standard deviation (the average amount that scores deviate from the mean) |
| Min. | Minimum score reported |
| Max. | Maximum score reported |

# Overall Wellbeing
## Life satisfaction

Table 1Ai
Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not satisfied | Neutral | Very satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,359 | 19.2 (3,145) | 12.8 (2,099) | 67.9 (11,115) | 6.98 | 2.56 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,934 | 7.2 (2,654) | 16.8 (6,194) | 76.0 (28,086) | 7.65 | 1.94 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,002 | 2.7 (536) | 11.3 (2,269) | 86.0 (17,197) | 8.33 | 1.58 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not satisfied*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral,* and 7 to 10 = *Very satisfied*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

Table 1Bi
Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not satisfied | Neutral | Very satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,614 | 5.6 (1,095) | 18.0 (3,534) | 76.4 (14,985) | 7.61 | 1.95 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,701 | 11.1 (4,757) | 13.8 (5,903) | 75.0 (32,041) | 7.57 | 2.14 |
| 65 years old and older | 16,812 | 3.6 (611) | 9.0 (1,513) | 87.4 (14,688) | 8.43 | 1.78 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not satisfied*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral,* and 7 to 10 = *Very satisfied*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

Table 1C
Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not satisfied | Neutral | Very satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,985 | 6.8 (1,835) | 15.5 (4,180) | 77.7 (20,970) | 7.64 | 1.94 |
| With another adult | 37,104 | 5.2 (1,930) | 11.3 (4,205) | 83.5 (30,969) | 8.15 | 1.81 |
| Living alone | 14,415 | 18.7 (2,699) | 17.1 (2,465) | 64.2 (9,251) | 6.97 | 2.54 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not satisfied*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral,* and 7 to 10 = *Very satisfied*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

Table 1Di
Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not satisfied | Neutral | Very satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,387 | 8.3 (1,930) | 19.7 (4,609) | 72.0 (16,848) | 7.51 | 2.06 |
| Established residents | 53,208 | 7.7 (4,120) | 11.4 (6,053) | 80.9 (43,035) | 7.90 | 2.01 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not satisfied*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral,* and 7 to 10 = *Very satisfied*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

Table 1Ei
Level of Satisfaction with Life in General by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not satisfied | Neutral | Very satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,647 | 11.4 (3,379) | 12.5 (3,710) | 76.1 (22,558) | 7.57 | 2.22 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,353 | 7.8 (959) | 23.1 (2,857) | 69.1 (8,537) | 7.51 | 2.11 |
| Ingersoll | 9,271 | 6.4 (589) | 17.2 (1,597) | 76.4 (7,085) | 7.70 | 2.08 |
| Rural | 27,857 | 5.5 (1,537) | 10.0 (2,786) | 84.5 (23,534) | 8.10 | 1.76 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not satisfied*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral,* and 7 to 10 = *Very satisfied*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

## Feelings of Purpose or Meaning in Life

Table 1Aii
Extent to Which Residents Feel the Things They Do in Life are Worthwhile
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not at all | Some-what | Completely | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,297 | 12.4 (2,026) | 15.8 (2,567) | 71.8 (11,704) | 7.44 | 2.26 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,892 | 7.8 (2,878) | 11.2 (4,131) | 81.0 (29,883) | 7.73 | 1.84 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,093 | 1.6 (320) | 5.6 (1,118) | 92.8 (18,655) | 8.43 | 1.46 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not at all*, 5 and 6 = *Somewhat,* and 7 to 10 = *Completely*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

Table 1Bii
Extent to Which Residents Feel the Things They Do in Life are Worthwhile by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not at all | Some-what | Completely | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 6.0 (1,168) | 9.1 (1,779) | 85.0 (16,668) | 7.90 | 1.68 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,455 | 8.7 (3,676) | 11.6 (4,906) | 79.8 (33,873) | 7.73 | 2.03 |
| 65 years old and older | 16,702 | 3.4 (563) | 9.5 (1,592) | 87.1 (14,547) | 8.32 | 1.68 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not at all*, 5 and 6 = *Somewhat,* and 7 to 10 = *Completely*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

Table 1Cii
Extent to Which Residents Feel the Things They Do in Life are Worthwhile by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not at all | Some-what | Completely | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,986 | 6.5 (1,753) | 7.7 (2,081) | 85.8 (23,152) | 7.90 | 1.79 |
| With another adult | 36,851 | 4.6 (1,706) | 10.7 (3,926) | 84.7 (31,219) | 8.12 | 1.77 |
| Living alone | 14,415 | 13.5 (1,948) | 15.4 (2,222) | 71.1 (10,245) | 7.29 | 2.22 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not at all*, 5 and 6 = *Somewhat,* and 7 to 10 = *Completely*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

Table 1Dii
Extent to Which Residents Feel Things They Do in Life are Worthwhile
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not at all | Some-what | Completely | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,478 | 7.2 (1,695) | 11.8 (2,773) | 81.0 (19,010) | 7.68 | 1.89 |
| Established residents | 53,055 | 6.7 (3,570) | 9.6 (5,100) | 83.7 (44,385) | 8.00 | 1.88 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where: 1 to 4 = *Not at all*, 5 and 6 = *Somewhat,* and 7 to 10 = *Completely*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

Table 1Eii
Extent to Which Residents Feel the Things They Do in Life are Worthwhile by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not at all | Some-what | Completely | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,597 | 7.9 (2,340) | 13.0 (3,862) | 79.0 (23,395) | 7.77 | 2.00 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,249 | 6.0 (729) | 8.6 (1,048) | 85.5 (10,472) | 7.83 | 1.78 |
| Ingersoll | 9,271 | 10.5 (972) | 10.7 (992) | 78.8 (7,307) | 7.77 | 2.03 |
| Rural | 27,653 | 4.9 (1,365) | 8.6 (2,375) | 86.5 (23,913) | 8.10 | 1.74 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses where 1 to 4 = *Not at all*, 5 and 6 = *Somewhat,* and 7 to 10 = *Completely*
[b] Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

## Wellbeing Overall

Table 2A
Level of Satisfaction with Wellbeing Overall by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Level of Wellbeing[a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 4.60 | 1.09 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 4.71 | 1.01 |
| $100,000 or more | 4.88 | 0.94 |

[a] Based on an overall average of 16 items related to the CIW's eight domains: Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of wellbeing.

Table 2B
Level of Satisfaction with Wellbeing Overall by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Level of Wellbeing[a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 4.61 | 0.92 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 4.64 | 1.03 |
| 65 years and older | 5.36 | 0.92 |

[a] Based on an overall average of 16 items related to the eight CIW domains of: Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of wellbeing.

Table 2C
Level of Satisfaction with Wellbeing Overall by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Level of Wellbeing[a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 4.52 | 0.94 |
| With another adult | 5.01 | 1.02 |
| Living alone | 4.67 | 1.07 |

[a] Based on an overall average of 16 items related to the eight CIW domains of: Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of wellbeing.

Table 2D
Level of Satisfaction with Wellbeing Overall by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Level of Wellbeing[a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 4.58 | 0.96 |
| Established residents | 4.88 | 1.04 |

[a] Based on an overall average of 16 items related to the eight CIW domains of: Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of wellbeing.

Table 2E
Level of Satisfaction with Wellbeing Overall by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Level of Wellbeing[a] | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 4.70 | 1.04 |
| Tillsonburg | 4.75 | 1.07 |
| Ingersoll | 4.75 | 1.00 |
| Rural | 4.90 | 1.00 |

[a] Based on an overall average of 16 items related to the eight CIW domains of: Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of wellbeing.

# Community Engagement

## Formal Volunteering

Table 3Ai
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Less than $40,000 | 6,168 | 37.2 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 19,018 | 51.6 |
| $100,000 or more | 13,131 | 65.5 |

Table 3Bi
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Less than 35 years old | 10,308 | 52.6 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 23,246 | 54.2 |
| 65 years and older | 8,018 | 48.1 |

Table 3Ci
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Children in household | 15,464 | 57.4 |
| With another adult | 19,102 | 51.5 |
| Living alone | 6,564 | 45.2 |

Table 3Di
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| New and recent residents | 12,362 | 52.4 |
| Established residents | 28,753 | 54.2 |

Table 3Ei
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Woodstock | 13,841 | 46.9 |
| Tillsonburg | 6,582 | 52.8 |
| Ingersoll | 5,411 | 58.1 |
| Rural | 15,738 | 56.4 |

## Informal Volunteering

Table 3Aii
Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Residents who provided unpaid help | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Less than $40,000 | 11,153 | 69.6 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 27,157 | 76.4 |
| $100,000 or more | 16,968 | 86.5 |

Table 3Bii
Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Residents who provided unpaid help | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Less than 35 years old | 13,996 | 75.3 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,488 | 80.1 |
| 65 years and older | 11,820 | 72.0 |

Table 3Cii
Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Residents who provided unpaid help | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Children in household | 20,640 | 78.8 |
| With another adult | 27,781 | 77.7 |
| Living alone | 10,517 | 74.1 |

Table 3Dii
Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| | Residents who provided unpaid help | |
|---|---|---|
| **Years Living in Oxford** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| New and recent residents | 17,852 | 77.2 |
| Established residents | 40,432 | 78.7 |

Table 3Eii
Residents who Provided Unpaid Help to Others During the Past 12 Months by *Geographic Location*

| | Residents who provided unpaid help | |
|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Woodstock | 21,624 | 75.6 |
| Tillsonburg | 9,151 | 75.8 |
| Ingersoll | 5,697 | 66.0 |
| Rural | 22,833 | 83.1 |

## Participation in Community Organisations

Table 4A
Residents who Participated in Community Organisations During the Past 12 Months
by *Household Income*

| | Participated in a Community Organisation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 11,345 | 69.9 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 28,539 | 79.6 |
| $100,000 or more | 18,055 | 91.3 |

Table 4B
Residents who Participated in Community Organisations During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| | Participated in a Community Organisation | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 15,814 | 83.8 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 34,064 | 81.1 |
| 65 years and older | 62,395 | 75.2 |

Table 4C
Residents who Participated in Community Organisations During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Participated in a Community Organisation | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Children in household | 22,460 | 84.9 |
| With another adult | 28,351 | 78.6 |
| Living alone | 11,024 | 73.6 |

Table 4D
Residents who Participated in Community Organisations During the Past 12 Months by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Participated in a Community Organisation | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| New and recent residents | 19,153 | 82.6 |
| Established residents | 42,266 | 81.2 |

Table 4E
Residents who Participated in Community Organisations During the Past 12 Months by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Participated in a Community Organisation | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Woodstock | 22,834 | 79.1 |
| Tillsonburg | 9,988 | 82.2 |
| Ingersoll | 7,658 | 84.9 |
| Rural | 62,394 | 80.5 |

## Social Networks

Table 5A
Residents with Five or More Close Friends by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Has five or more close friends | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Less than $40,000 | 3,564 | 21.5 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 12,907 | 34.9 |
| $100,000 or more | 7,573 | 37.5 |

Table 5B
Residents with Five or More Close Friends by *Age Group*

| | Has five or more close friends | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 6,524 | 33.3 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 14,053 | 32.7 |
| 65 years and older | 5,726 | 33.8 |

Table 5C
Residents with Five or More Close Friends by *Household Type*

| | Has five or more close friends | |
|---|---|---|
| **Household Living Arrangement** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Children in household | 9,714 | 35.8 |
| With another adult | 13,122 | 35.2 |
| Living alone | 3,192 | 22.0 |

Table 5D
Residents with Five or More Close Friends by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| | Has five or more close friends | |
|---|---|---|
| **Years Living in Oxford** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| New and recent residents | 6,842 | 29.1 |
| Established residents | 18,723 | 35.0 |

Table 5E
Residents with Five or More Close Friends by *Geographic Location*

| | Has five or more close friends | |
|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Woodstock | 7,606 | 25.5 |
| Tillsonburg | 4,837 | 38.9 |
| Ingersoll | 2,798 | 30.0 |
| Rural | 11,061 | 39.5 |

## Sense of Belonging to Community

Table 6A
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,708 | 28.1 (4,688) | 25.0 (4,185) | 46.9 (7,835) | 4.36 | 1.77 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 37,003 | 18.2 (6,750) | 25.9 (9,589) | 55.8 (20,664) | 4.78 | 1.65 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,209 | 16.3 (3,286) | 25.6 (5,174) | 58.1 (11,749) | 4.93 | 1.55 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong*.
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

Table 6B
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 25.3 (4,956) | 28.9 (5,666) | 45.8 (8,993) | 4.46 | 1.71 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,071 | 17.7 (7,606) | 24.4 (10,511) | 57.9 (24,954) | 4.82 | 1.64 |
| 65 years and older | 16,987 | 15.2 (2,578) | 26.6 (4,520) | 58.2 (9,889) | 4.96 | 1.57 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong*.
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

Table 6C
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,100 | 18.6 (5,032) | 26.6 (7,199) | 54.9 (14,869) | 2.36 | 0.78 |
| With another adult | 37,296 | 16.5 (6,169) | 26.1 (9,721) | 57.4 (21,406) | 2.41 | 0.76 |
| Living alone | 14,604 | 26.5 (3,877) | 24.9 (3,635) | 48.6 (7,092) | 2.22 | 0.84 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong*.
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

Table 6D
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,655 | 24.6 (5,817) | 31.3 (7,401) | 44.1 (10,437) | 4.29 | 1.53 |
| Established residents | 53,487 | 15.7 (8,373) | 23.2 (12,430) | 61.1 (32,684) | 5.01 | 1.64 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

Table 6E
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,894 | 23.5 (7,019) | 26.8 (8,024) | 49.7 (14,851) | 4.56 | 1.63 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,474 | 17.9 (2,227) | 30.3 (3,777) | 51.9 (6,470) | 4.66 | 1.55 |
| Ingersoll | 9,265 | 16.4 (1,520) | 25.5 (2,365) | 58.1 (5,380) | 4.78 | 1.76 |
| Rural | 28,041 | 15.6 (4,374) | 23.3 (6,532) | 61.1 (17,135) | 5.00 | 1.65 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

# Accessibility

## Access to Health Care Services

Table 7A
Access to Health Care Services in the Community by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,563 | 39.4 (6,525) | 30.6 (5,068) | 30.0 (4,969) | 2.88 | 1.09 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,744 | 38.1 (14,003) | 29.3 (10,776) | 32.6 (11,965) | 2.85 | 1.17 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,049 | 41.3 (8,287) | 31.1 (6,229) | 27.6 (5,533) | 2.83 | 1.12 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair*; 3= *Good;* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

Table 7B
Access to Health Care Services in the Community by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 41.4 (8,127) | 23.4 (4,583) | 35.2 (6,905) | 2.81 | 1.21 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,812 | 40.3 (17,274) | 31.7 (13,559) | 28.0 (11,979) | 2.80 | 1.11 |
| 65 years and older | 16,759 | 29.4 (4,929) | 34.2 (5,731) | 31.5 (24,983) | 3.07 | 1.04 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

Table 7C
Access to Health Care Services in the Community by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,022 | 40.9 (11,060) | 31.4 (8,497) | 27.6 (7,465) | 2.73 | 1.14 |
| With another adult | 37,004 | 36.1 (13,363) | 30.3 (11,223) | 33.6 (12,418) | 2.94 | 1.11 |
| Living alone | 14,488 | 38.7 (5601) | 28.0 (4,056) | 33.3 (4,831) | 2.89 | 1.11 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

Table 7D
Access to Health Care Services in the Community by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,467 | 46.3 (10,855) | 29.4 (6,907) | 24.3 (5,705) | 2.62 | 1.11 |
| Established residents | 53,188 | 34.2 (18,215) | 31.3 (16,649) | 34.5 (18,324) | 2.97 | 1.10 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

Table 7E
Access to Health Care Services in the Community by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,745 | 35.1 (10,448) | 30.4 (9,052) | 34.4 (10,245) | 2.93 | 1.15 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,353 | 46.1 (5,690) | 34.3 (4,235) | 19.7 (2,428) | 2.54 | 1.14 |
| Ingersoll | 9,250 | 38.8 (3,590) | 37.4 (3,455) | 23.8 (2,205) | 2.77 | 0.94 |
| Rural | 27,839 | 38.1 (10,630) | 25.6 (7,131) | 36.3 (10,105) | 2.95 | 1.12 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

## Experience of Financial Hardship: Access to Housing

Table 8Ai
How Often Residents Were Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time During the Past Year by *Household Income*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 13,756 | 81.4 (11,197) | 8.2 (1,126) | 4.8 (663) | 4.2 (576) | 1.4 (194) | 1.36 | 0.87 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 32,601 | 94.2 (30,723) | 1.5 (492) | 3.1 (1026) | 0.9 (284) | 0.2 (76) | 1.11 | 0.49 |
| $100,000 or more | 18,665 | 99.5 (18,579) | 0.2 (44) | 0.0 (0) | 0.2 (42) | 0 (0) | 1.01 | 0.50 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Bi
How Often Residents Were Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time During the Past Year by *Age Group*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 18,791 | 90.1 (16,932) | 2.7 (507) | 3.5 (666) | 3.1 (584) | 0.5 (102) | 1.21 | 0.70 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 38,097 | 92.8 (35,370) | 3.2 (1,226) | 2.7 (1,040) | 0.8 (293) | 0.4 (168) | 1.13 | 0.52 |
| 65 years and older | 12,448 | 99.2 (12,349) | 0.4 (46) | 0.2 (27) | 0.2 (26) | 0 (0) | 1.01 | 0.54 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Ci
How Often Residents Were Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time During the Past Year by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 25,943 | 90.3 (23,416) | 2.8 (728) | 5.4 (1,404) | 1.1 (285) | 0.4 (110) | 1.19 | 0.61 |
| With another adult | 30,235 | 96.8 (29,265) | 1.2 (373) | 0.4 (118) | 1.2 (377) | 0.3 (102) | 1.07 | 0.44 |
| Living alone | 12,689 | 90.6 (64,181) | 5.4 (679) | 1.7 (211) | 1.9 (241) | 0.5 (58) | 1.16 | 0.58 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Di
How Often Residents Were Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time During the Past Year by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 22,247 | 95.5 (21,241) | 2.5 (547) | 0.2 (49) | 1.4 (308) | 0.5 (102) | 1.09 | 0.47 |
| Established residents | 45,105 | 92.5 (41,703) | 2.2 (982) | 3.7 (1657) | 1.3 (903) | 0.4 (270) | 1.15 | 0.54 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Ei
How Often Residents Were Unable to Pay Rent or Mortgage on Time During the Past Year by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 26,528 | 89.0 (23,623) | 4.0 (1,061) | 3.0 (789) | 3.2 (861) | 0.7 (194) | 1.23 | 0.72 |
| Tillsonburg | 11,139 | 98.7 (10,994) | 0.0 (0) | 0.2 (27) | 0.4 (42) | 0.7 (76) | 1.04 | 0.39 |
| Ingersoll | 8,344 | 93.4 (7,790) | 4.0 (332) | 2.7 (222) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.09 | 0.37 |
| Rural | 23,325 | 95.4 (22,244) | 1.7 (386) | 3.0 (695) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.08 | 0.36 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

## Experience of Financial Hardship: Access to Food

Table 8Aii
How Often Residents Ate Less Because There was Not Enough Food or Money for Food During the Past Year by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 15,110 | 68.2 (10,305) | 7.2 (1,095) | 4.0 (597) | 4.2 (630) | 16.4 (2,483) | 1.70 | 1.24 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 35,780 | 83.1 (29,730) | 4.8 (1,720) | 3.3 (1,167) | 6.4 (2,281) | 2.5 (882) | 1.38 | 1.03 |
| $100,000 or more | 19,440 | 94.9 (18,441) | 4.7 (917) | 0.4 (82) | 0.0 (0) | 0.0 (0) | 1.06 | 0.42 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Bii
How Often Residents Ate Less Because There was Not Enough Food or Money for Food During the Past Year by *Age Group*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,104 | 71.3 (13,617) | 8.1 (1,554) | 6.0 (1,137) | 9.1 (1,729) | 5.6 (1,067) | 1.70 | 1.24 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 41,194 | 85.4 (35,188) | 4.9 (2,039) | 1.6 (663) | 2.7 (1,121) | 5.3 (2,183) | 1.38 | 1.03 |
| 65 years and older | 14,943 | 97.3 (14,547) | 1.2 (173) | 0.3 (47) | 0.4 (61) | 0.8 (115) | 1.06 | 0.42 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Cii
How Often Residents Ate Less Because There was Not Enough Food or Money for Food During the Past Year by *Household Type*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Household Living Arrangement** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Children in household | 26,099 | 77.9 (20,339) | 5.2 (1,367) | 3.3 (873) | 9.0 (2,352) | 4.5 (1,168) | 1.57 | 1.18 |
| With another adult | 35,254 | 91.4 (32,197) | 4.1 (1,442) | 2.1 (733) | 1.0 (358) | 1.5 (515) | 1.17 | 0.65 |
| Living alone | 13,423 | 77.1 (10,344) | 7.1 (956) | 1.8 (240) | 1.5 (200) | 12.5 (1683) | 1.65 | 1.36 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Dii
How Often Residents Ate Less Because There was Not Enough Food or Money for Food During the Past Year
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Years in Oxford** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| New and recent residents | 22,931 | 78.1 (17,907) | 7.9 (1,820) | 1.0 (238) | 7.5 (1,724) | 5.4 (1,242) | 1.54 | 1.17 |
| Established residents | 50,260 | 87.5 (43,954) | 3.7 (1,843) | 3.2 (1,608) | 2.2 (1,119) | 3.5 (1,736) | 1.31 | 0.91 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Eii
How Often Residents Ate Less Because There was Not Enough Food or Money for Food During the Past Year by *Geographic Location*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Woodstock | 27,786 | 82.3 (22,855) | 5.2 (1,452) | 2.8 (777) | 2.6 (720) | 7.1 (1,982) | 1.47 | 1.15 |
| Tillsonburg | 11,671 | 77.4 (9,028) | 6.3 (733) | 2.3 (271) | 12.2 (1,421) | 1.9 (218) | 1.55 | 1.12 |
| Ingersoll | 8,886 | 79.4 (7052) | 6.8 (604) | 8.1 (724) | 2.6 (233) | 3.1 (273) | 1.43 | 0.97 |
| Rural | 26,895 | 90.8 (24,417) | 3.6 (977) | 0.3 (74) | 2.0 (536) | 4.5 (891) | 1.23 | 0.84 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

## Experience of Financial Hardship: Access to Other Necessities

Table 8Aiii
How Often Residents Did Not Have Enough Money for the Things They Needed During the Past Year by *Household Income*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 15,190 | 60.9 (9,251) | 6.8 (1029) | 5.3 (802) | 7.0 (1,056) | 20.1 (3,052) | 1.79 | 1.25 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 35,864 | 71.5 (25,647) | 11.9 (4,257) | 5.7 (2,054) | 7.6 (2,717) | 3.3 (1,189) | 1.63 | 1.26 |
| $100,000 or more | 19,441 | 91.1 (17,718) | 2.0 (380) | 3.9 (762) | 1.3 (258) | 1.7 (323) | 1.20 | 0.69 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Biii
How Often Residents Did Not Have Enough Money for the Things They Needed During the Past Year by *Age Group*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Never** | **Once in the past year** | **At least once every 6 months** | **At least once every 3 months** | **At least once a month** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,103 | 65.7 (12,554) | 9.4 (1,795) | 9.5 (1,820) | 10.5 (2,005) | 4.9 (929) | 1.79 | 1.25 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 41,454 | 75.3 (31,210) | 8.3 (3,432) | 3.3 (1,352) | 4.7 (1,956) | 8.5 (3,504) | 1.63 | 1.26 |
| 65 years and older | 14,898 | 90.5 (13,478) | 3.8 (559) | 3.0 (446) | 1.2 (178) | 1.6 (237) | 1.20 | 0.69 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Ciii
How Often Residents Did Not Have Enough Money for the Things They Needed During the Past Year by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,187 | 65.3 (17,100) | 9.0 (2,362) | 7.6 (1,994) | 11.4 (2,990) | 6.6 (1,741) | 1.85 | 1.33 |
| With another adult | 35,218 | 85.3 (30,034) | 6.3 (2,235) | 3.4 (1,186) | 1.4 (509) | 3.6 (1,254) | 1.32 | 0.89 |
| Living alone | 13,579 | 71.1 (9,661) | 8.6 (1,164) | 3.2 (439) | 4.7 (640) | 12.3 (1,675) | 1.79 | 1.41 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Diii
How Often Residents Did Not Have Enough Money for the Things They Needed During the Past Year by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,074 | 70.2 (16,195) | 10.1 (2,324) | 3.3 (770) | 9.5 (2,198) | 6.9 (1,596) | 1.73 | 1.29 |
| Established residents | 50,332 | 78.6 (39,569) | 6.7 (3,370) | 5.6 (2,814) | 3.8 (1,892) | 5.3 (2,687) | 1.51 | 1.11 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table 8Eiii
How Often Residents Did Not Have Enough Money for the Things They Needed During the Past Year by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | | | | Summary Statistics [a] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Once in the past year | At least once every 6 months | At least once every 3 months | At least once a month | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 27,983 | 74.2 (20,763) | 6.2 (1,740) | 6.4 (1,778) | 4.5 (1,263) | 8.7 (2,439) | 1.67 | 1.29 |
| Tillsonburg | 11,732 | 76.1 (8,390) | 4.0 (465) | 2.1 (243) | 13.6 (1,599) | 4.2 (495) | 1.66 | 1.26 |
| Ingersoll | 8,870 | 72.6 (6,443) | 9.9 (874) | 8.1 (719) | 4.4 (387) | 5.0 (447) | 1.59 | 1.13 |
| Rural | 26,869 | 78.6 (21,106) | 10.1 (2,706) | 3.3 (878) | 3.3 (890) | 4.8 (1,289) | 1.46 | 1.04 |

[a] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

## Access to Childcare[5]

Table 9A
Residents[a] who Believe that Families in the Community have an Adequate Supply of Childcare by *Household Income*

| | Adequate supply of childcare | |
|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 1,005 | 34.8 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 2,173 | 24.4 |
| $100,000 or more | 2,383 | 33.9 |

[a] Respondents include adults with children aged 18 years or younger living at home.

Table 9B
Residents[a] who Believe that Families in the Community have an Adequate Supply of Childcare by *Age Group*

| | Adequate supply of childcare | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 2,222 | 38.3 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 3,457 | 25.8 |
| 65 years and older | 68 | 10.8 |

[a] Respondents include adults with children aged 18 years or younger living at home.

Table 9D
Residents[a] who Believe that Families in the Community have an Adequate Supply of Childcare by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| | Adequate supply of childcare | |
|---|---|---|
| **Years Living in Oxford** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| New and recent residents | 2,223 | 35.7 |
| Established residents | 3,489 | 26.3 |

[a] Respondents include adults with children aged 18 years or younger living at home.

[5] There is no Table 9C making comparisons concerning childcare based on household type because only households with children were included in the analyses.

Table 9E
Residents[a] who Believe that Families in the Community have an Adequate Supply of Childcare
by *Geographic Location*

| | Adequate supply of childcare | |
|---|---|---|
| **Location** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Woodstock | 2,235 | 31.8 |
| Tillsonburg | 912 | 38.8 |
| Ingersoll | 651 | 31.9 |
| Rural | 1,948 | 23.2 |

[a] Respondents include adults with children aged 18 years or younger living at home.

## Access to Educational Opportunities

Table 10Ai
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses
by *Household Income*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Disagree** | **Neutral** | **Agree** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,205 | 19.1 (3,103) | 32.0 (5,190) | 48.8 (7,912) | 4.39 | 1.25 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,259 | 27.8 (10,091) | 30.5 (11,077) | 41.6 (15,091) | 4.12 | 1.19 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,115 | 33.2 (6,684) | 24.6 (4,954) | 42.1 (8,477) | 4.04 | 1.34 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Bi
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses
by *Age Group*

| | | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Disagree** | **Neutral** | **Agree** | **Mean** | **Std. Dev.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,439 | 43.0 (8,354) | 26.2 (5,094) | 30.8 (5,991) | 3.82 | 1.30 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,689 | 26.1 (11,129) | 30.0 (12,816) | 43.9 (18,744) | 4.16 | 1.26 |
| 65 years and older | 15,921 | 8.0 (1,271) | 37.5 (5,965) | 54.6 (8,685) | 4.60 | 0.91 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Ci
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,829 | 36.2 (9,702) | 27.7 (7,437) | 36.1 (9,690) | 3.98 | 1.20 |
| With another adult | 36,487 | 22.0 (8,017) | 30.4 (11,083) | 47.7 (17,387) | 4.27 | 1.26 |
| Living alone | 14,220 | 20.9 (2,966) | 36.6 (5,205) | 42.5 (6,049) | 4.22 | 1.18 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Di
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,400 | 36.6 (8,565) | 33.8 (7,904) | 29.6 (6,931) | 3.86 | 1.18 |
| Established residents | 52,140 | 22.5 (11,739) | 29.1 (15,159) | 48.4 (25,242) | 4.29 | 1.23 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Ei
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,355 | 20.0 (5,879) | 27.1 (7,955) | 52.9 (15,521) | 4.41 | 1.23 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,149 | 37.2 (4,517) | 32.0 (3,883) | 30.9 (3,749) | 3.89 | 1.13 |
| Ingersoll | 9,057 | 22.9 (2,073) | 27.4 (2,478) | 49.8 (4,506) | 4.37 | 1.14 |
| Rural | 27,487 | 30.1 (8,285) | 34.8 (9,558) | 35.1 (9,644) | 3.95 | 1.25 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Aii
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses for Interest
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,168 | 16.6 (2,686) | 28.4 (4,596) | 55.0 (8,886) | 4.44 | 1.17 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,281 | 24.0 (8,690) | 27.4 (9,947) | 48.6 (17,644) | 4.26 | 1.15 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,073 | 23.9 (4,803) | 28.0 (5,615) | 48.1 (9,655) | 4.20 | 1.25 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Bii
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses for Interest by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,438 | 30.7 (5,962) | 32.5 (6,311) | 36.9 (7,165) | 4.00 | 1.18 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,556 | 23.1 (9,843) | 27.0 (11,487) | 49.9 (21,226) | 4.26 | 1.21 |
| 65 years and older | 15,998 | 5.0 (796) | 29.7 (4,747) | 65.4 (10,455) | 4.75 | 0.87 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Cii
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses for Interest by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,787 | 26.9 (7,197) | 32.5 (8,715) | 40.6 (10,875) | 4.14 | 1.08 |
| With another adult | 36,410 | 18.0 (6,541) | 28.4 (10,335) | 53.7 (19,534) | 4.36 | 1.21 |
| Living alone | 14,280 | 19.6 (2,793) | 24.1 (3,447) | 56.3 (8,040) | 4.39 | 1.20 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Dii
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses for Interest
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,377 | 28.0 (6,556) | 31.4 (7,335) | 40.6 (9,486) | 4.07 | 1.18 |
| Established residents | 52,080 | 18.6 (9,696) | 27.7 (14,415) | 53.7 (27,969) | 4.39 | 1.15 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 10Eii
Level of Agreement that there are Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses for Interest
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,339 | 15.4 (4,513) | 27.9 (8,196) | 56.7 (16,630) | 4.50 | 1.15 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,169 | 31.0 (3,774) | 30.8 (3,742) | 38.2 (4,653) | 4.02 | 1.12 |
| Ingersoll | 8,997 | 20.0 (1,799) | 25.4 (2,284) | 54.6 (4,914) | 4.41 | 1.06 |
| Rural | 2,7487 | 23.7 (6,515) | 30.3 (8,323) | 46.0 (12,649) | 4.16 | 1.20 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Access to Recreation and Cultural Facilities and Programs

Table 11Ai
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Culture Programs are Offered at Convenient Times
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 14,797 | 16.6 (2,457) | 38.8 (5,748) | 44.5 (6,592) | 4.31 | 1.20 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 33,926 | 22.7 (7,717) | 35.9 (12,171) | 41.4 (14,038) | 4.27 | 1.32 |
| $100,000 or more | 19,364 | 21.9 (4,244) | 29.9 (5,788) | 48.2 (9,332) | 4.35 | 1.34 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Bi
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Culture Programs are Offered at Convenient Times
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 18,679 | 28.1 (5,249) | 31.3 (5,840) | 40.6 (7,590) | 4.17 | 1.42 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 39,630 | 21.9 (8,694) | 38.6 (15,304) | 39.4 (15,632) | 4.23 | 1.26 |
| 65 years and older | 14,951 | 9.3 (1,387) | 32.8 (4,899) | 58.0 (8,665) | 4.68 | 1.14 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Ci
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Culture Programs are Offered at Convenient Times
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 25,230 | 25.4 (6,406) | 34.6 (8,729) | 40.0 (10,095) | 4.16 | 1.33 |
| With another adult | 34,057 | 20.0 (6,809) | 34.5 (11,759) | 45.5 (15,489) | 4.37 | 1.30 |
| Living alone | 13,409 | 15.6 (2,091) | 40.0 (5,367) | 44.4 (5,951) | 4.39 | 1.17 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Di
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Culture Programs are Offered at Convenient Times
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 22,413 | 23.2 (5,200) | 33.8 (7,568) | 43.0 (9,645) | 4.30 | 1.29 |
| Established residents | 48,747 | 19.8 (9,644) | 36.1 (17,575) | 44.2 (21,528) | 4.31 | 1.29 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Ei
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Culture Programs are Offered at Convenient Times
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 27,683 | 19.7 (5,454) | 34.4 (9,520) | 45.9 (12,709) | 4.41 | 1.19 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,016 | 17.7 (2,131) | 28.0 (3,365) | 54.3 (6,520) | 4.55 | 1.41 |
| Ingersoll | 8,892 | 21.0 (1,867) | 30.3 (2,693) | 48.7 (4,332) | 4.32 | 1.42 |
| Rural | 24,668 | 23.8 (5,878) | 42.4 (10,463) | 33.8 (8,327) | 4.06 | 1.26 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Aii
Level of Agreement that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programs Prevents Participation
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 14,048 | 33.3 (4,678) | 25.6 (3,598) | 41.1 (5,772) | 4.25 | 1.55 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 33,197 | 45.0 (14,936) | 32.1 (10,658) | 22.9 (7,603) | 3.71 | 1.37 |
| $100,000 or more | 18,785 | 58.4 (10,975) | 25.2 (4,741) | 16.3 (3,069) | 3.17 | 1.39 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 11Bii
Level of Agreement that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programs Prevents Participation
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 18,576 | 39.1 (7,272) | 28.5 (5,289) | 32.4 (6,015) | 3.85 | 1.47 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 39,087 | 47.9 (18,707) | 28.5 (11,159) | 23.6 (9,221) | 3.66 | 1.45 |
| 65 years and older | 13,100 | 48.5 (6,347) | 36.4 (4,763) | 15.2 (1,990) | 3.48 | 1.32 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Cii
Level of Agreement that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programs Prevents Participation by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 25,694 | 42.4 (10,900) | 26.5 (6,803) | 31.1 (7,991) | 3.88 | 1.49 |
| With another adult | 32,175 | 48.1 (15,461) | 35.2 (11,330) | 16.7 (5,384) | 3.50 | 1.34 |
| Living alone | 12,357 | 45.4 (5,614) | 24.1 (2,984) | 30.4 (3,759) | 3.72 | 1.49 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Dii
Level of Agreement that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programs Prevents Participation by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 22,255 | 40.5 (9,019) | 30.9 (6,869) | 28.6 (6,367) | 3.76 | 1.42 |
| Established residents | 46,560 | 48.2 (22,440) | 29.3 (13,638) | 22.5 (10,482) | 3.63 | 1.44 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Eii
Level of Agreement that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programs Prevents Participation by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 27,019 | 46.8 (12,657) | 28.4 (7,679) | 24.7 (6,683) | 3.67 | 1.39 |
| Tillsonburg | 11,490 | 42.5 (4,888) | 26.4 (3,028) | 31.1 (3,574) | 3.86 | 1.49 |
| Ingersoll | 8,620 | 47.9 (4,127) | 21.1 (1,815) | 31.1 (2,678) | 3.79 | 1.66 |
| Rural | 23,633 | 45.1 (10,654) | 36.8 (8,688) | 18.2 (4,291) | 3.54 | 1.35 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Aiii
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Cultural Facilities are Welcoming by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 14,052 | 5.8 (818) | 52.6 (7,385) | 41.6 (5,849) | 4.46 | 1.00 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 32,191 | 4.6 (1,478) | 45.2 (14,555) | 50.2 (16,158) | 4.64 | 0.98 |
| $100,000 or more | 19,328 | 6.7 (1,294) | 36.0 (6,949) | 57.4 (11,085) | 4.75 | 1.13 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Biii
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Cultural Facilities are Welcoming by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 16,851 | 6.5 (1,099) | 41.2 (6,941) | 52.3 (8,811) | 4.62 | 1.10 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 39,395 | 6.0 (2,379) | 45.4 (17,897) | 48.5 (19,119) | 4.60 | 1.02 |
| 65 years and older | 14,168 | 2.9 (413) | 45.3 (6,423) | 51.8 (7,332) | 4.72 | 0.96 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Ciii
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Cultural Facilities are Welcoming by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 24,210 | 5.3 (1,294) | 37.9 (9,179) | 56.7 (13,737) | 4.66 | 0.98 |
| With another adult | 33,070 | 6.0 (1,990) | 46.9 (15,524) | 47.0 (15,556) | 4.61 | 1.08 |
| Living alone | 12,601 | 4.8 (607) | 50.6 (6,375) | 44.6 (5,619) | 4.58 | 0.93 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Diii
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Cultural Facilities are Welcoming
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 20,456 | 5.3 (1,076) | 47.5 (9,721) | 47.2 (9,659) | 4.51 | 0.89 |
| Established residents | 47,913 | 5.9 (2,815) | 41.9 (20,093) | 52.2 (25,005) | 4.68 | 1.08 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

Table 11Eiii
Level of Agreement that Recreation and Cultural Facilities are Welcoming by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 26,906 | 5.4 (1,448) | 47.0 (12,649)_ | 47.6 (12,809) | 4.56 | 0.97 |
| Tillsonburg | 10,346 | 3.6 (370) | 37.9 (3,924) | 58.5 (6,052) | 4.84 | 1.03 |
| Ingersoll | 8,526 | 9.5 (808) | 37.1 (3,,164) | 53.4 (4,554) | 4.64 | 1.33 |
| Rural | 24,634 | 5.1 (1,264) | 46.8 (11523) | 48.1 (11,847) | 4.60 | 0.95 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Disagree; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement

# Quality of Work

## Work Schedule

Table 12A
Work Schedule[a] by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular weekday | Shift schedule | Irregular shift schedule |
| Less than $40,000 | 7,014 | 49.2 (3,449) | 28.0 (1,964) | 22.8 (1,601) |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 26,014 | 62.8 (16,326) | 20.4 (5,301) | 16.9 (4,387) |
| $100,000 or more | 17,106 | 69.9 (11,949) | 20.3 (3,472) | 9.9 (1,685) |

[a] Types of work schedules include: *Regular weekday* = daytime, Monday to Friday; *Shift schedule* = regularly scheduled evenings, nights, and/or rotating shifts (can include weekends); and *Irregular schedule* = irregular shifts, on call, or compressed work weeks (can include weekends).

Table 12B
Work Schedule[a] by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular weekday | Shift schedule | Irregular shift schedule |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,329 | 60.0 (10,390) | 22.8 (3,947) | 17.3 (2,992) |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,519 | 65.4 (21,923) | 20.0 (6,718) | 14.6 (4,878) |
| 65 years and older | 2,023 | 64.0 (1,294) | 10.7 (217) | 25.3 (512) |

[a] Types of work schedules include: *Regular weekday* = daytime, Monday to Friday; *Shift schedule* = regularly scheduled evenings, nights, and/or rotating shifts (can include weekends); and *Irregular schedule* = irregular shifts, on call, or compressed work weeks (can include weekends).

Table 12C
Work Schedule by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular weekday | Shift schedule | Irregular shift schedule |
| Children in household | 23,321 | 64.9 (15,139) | 17.9 (4,174) | 17.2 (4,008) |
| With another adult | 21,474 | 66.5 (14,271) | 20.7 (4,439) | 12.9 (2,764) |
| Living alone | 7,720 | 51.4 (3,968) | 29.1 (2,245) | 19.5 (1,507) |

[a] Types of work schedules include: *Regular weekday* = daytime, Monday to Friday; *Shift schedule* = regularly scheduled evenings, nights, and/or rotating shifts (can include weekends); and *Irregular schedule* = irregular shifts, on call, or compressed work weeks (can include weekends).

Table 12D
Work Schedule by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular weekday | Shift schedule | Irregular shift schedule |
| New and recent residents | 17,340 | 62.5 (10,839) | 25.3 (4,387) | 12.2 (2,114) |
| Established residents | 34,179 | 64.2 (21,942) | 17.9 (6,119) | 17.9 (6,118) |

[a] Types of work schedules include: *Regular weekday* = daytime, Monday to Friday; *Shift schedule* = regularly scheduled evenings, nights, and/or rotating shifts (can include weekends); and *Irregular schedule* = irregular shifts, on call, or compressed work weeks (can include weekends).

Table 12E
Work Schedule by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regular weekday | Shift schedule | Irregular shift schedule |
| Woodstock | 18,593 | 61.2 (11,370) | 24.7 (4,600) | 14.1 (2,623) |
| Tillsonburg | 7,478 | 74.6 (5,578) | 13.9 (1,039) | 11.5 (861) |
| Ingersoll | 6,679 | 56.0 (3,740) | 31.4 (2,094) | 12.7 (845) |
| Rural | 20,121 | 64.2 (12,920) | 15.6 (3,148) | 20.1 (4,053) |

[a] Types of work schedules include: *Regular weekday* = daytime, Monday to Friday; *Shift schedule* = regularly scheduled evenings, nights, and/or rotating shifts (can include weekends); and *Irregular schedule* = irregular shifts, on call, or compressed work weeks (can include weekends).

## Flexible Work Hours

Table 13A
Employed Residents with Flexible Work Hours by *Household Income*

| | Employed residents with flexible work hours | |
|---|---|---|
| **Household Income** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than $40,000 | 2,387 | 34.2 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 9,158 | 35.1 |
| $100,000 or more | 6,824 | 39.8 |

Table 13B
Employed Residents with Flexible Work Hours by *Age Group*

| | Employed residents with flexible work hours | |
|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Less than 35 years old | 5,462 | 31.3 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 12,834 | 38.1 |
| 65 years and older | 1,387 | 66.8 |

Table 13C
Employed Residents with Flexible Work Hours by *Household Type*

| | Employed residents with flexible work hours | |
|---|---|---|
| **Household Living Arrangement** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| Children in household | 9,162 | 38.8 |
| With another adult | 8,062 | 37.4 |
| Living alone | 2,315 | 30.1 |

Table 13D
Employed Residents with Flexible Work Hours by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| | Employed residents with flexible work hours | |
|---|---|---|
| **Years Living in Oxford** | **n** | **Pct.** |
| New and recent residents | 6,555 | 38.0 |
| Established residents | 12,728 | 36.9 |

Table 13E
Employed Residents with Flexible Work Hours by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Employed residents with flexible work hours | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Woodstock | 6,142 | 32.8 |
| Tillsonburg | 3,741 | 49.9 |
| Ingersoll | 2,136 | 32.0 |
| Rural | 7,665 | 37.8 |

## Weekly Work Hours

Table 14A
Average Weekly Work Hours by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Work hours per week | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 30.1 | 13.8 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 40.8 | 12.7 |
| $100,000 or more | 40.8 | 11.6 |

Table 14B
Average Weekly Work Hours by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Work hours per week | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 38.7 | 11.2 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 40.1 | 13.2 |
| 65 years and older | 23.3 | 15.2 |

Table 14C
Average Weekly Work Hours by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Work hours per week | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 39.3 | 13.1 |
| With another adult | 39.8 | 12.9 |
| Living alone | 36.2 | 13.2 |

Table 14D
Average Weekly Work Hours by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Work hours per week | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 41.0 | 11.6 |
| Established residents | 38.3 | 13.7 |

Table 14E
Average Weekly Work Hours by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Work hours per week | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 38.3 | 11.9 |
| Tillsonburg | 40.8 | 11.5 |
| Ingersoll | 38.5 | 10.6 |
| Rural | 39.3 | 15.1 |

## Commute Time

Table 15A
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 30.1 | 25.4 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 34.4 | 32.7 |
| $100,000 or more | 43.7 | 40.5 |

Table 15B
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 38.4 | 38.7 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 36.5 | 33.3 |
| 65 years and older | 22.1 | 24.5 |

Table 15C
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 38.1 | 30.9 |
| With another adult | 37.1 | 36.6 |
| Living alone | 30.4 | 40.0 |

Table 15D
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 44.2 | 41.0 |
| Established residents | 32.5 | 31.1 |

Table 15E
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 33.8 | 32.8 |
| Tillsonburg | 33.1 | 38.4 |
| Ingersoll | 39.7 | 32.5 |
| Rural | 39.4 | 36.1 |

## Job Security

Table 16A
Residents who Agree that their Job Security is Poor by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 7,098 | 46.5 (3,298) | 25.5 (1,811) | 28.0 (1,989) | 3.78 | 1.51 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 25,892 | 63.7 (16,498) | 20.6 (5,334) | 15.7 (4,060) | 3.25 | 1.58 |
| $100,000 or more | 17,105 | 77.6 (13,265) | 14.0 (2,398) | 8.4 (1,442) | 2.55 | 1.37 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 16B
Residents who Agree that their Job Security is Poor by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,330 | 65.9 (11,418) | 15.1 (2,611) | 19.0 (3,301) | 3.19 | 1.76 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,591 | 65.5 (22,009) | 22.4 (7,538) | 12.0 (4,044) | 3.06 | 1.41 |
| 65 years and older | 1,903 | 63.1 (1,201) | 23.1 (440) | 13.8 (262) | 3.03 | 1.51 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 16C
Residents who Agree that their Job Security is Poor by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 23,473 | 63.9 (15,004) | 23.1 (5,413) | 13.0 (3,056) | 3.16 | 1.58 |
| With another adult | 21,308 | 67.0 (14,282) | 18.3 (3,910) | 14.6 (3,116) | 3.01 | 1.48 |
| Living alone | 7,686 | 65.4 (5,028) | 16.5 (1,265) | 18.1 (1,393) | 3.15 | 1.59 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 16D
Residents who Agree that their Job Security is Poor by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 17,331 | 64.6 (11,196) | 14.8 (2,557) | 20.6 (3,578) | 3.30 | 1.75 |
| Established residents | 34,140 | 66.9 (22,853) | 21.7 (7,418) | 11.3 (3,869) | 2.98 | 1.42 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 16E
Residents who Agree that their Job Security is Poor by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 18,532 | 68.3 (12,660) | 17.3 (3,202) | 14.4 (2,670) | 3.03 | 1.47 |
| Tillsonburg | 7,452 | 55.0 (4,097) | 14.9 (1,112) | 30.1 (2,243) | 3.78 | 2.01 |
| Ingersoll | 6,608 | 63.3 (4,183) | 19.7 (1,300) | 17.0 (1,125) | 3.14 | 1.47 |
| Rural | 20,230 | 67.7 (13,687) | 24.6 (4,974) | 7.8 (1,569) | 2.89 | 1.35 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Job Fit

Table 17Ai
Residents who Agree that their Job Adequately Reflects their Education and Training by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 7,064 | 32.1 (2,267) | 16.8 (1,187) | 51.1 (3,610) | 4.11 | 1.62 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 25,927 | 24.1 (6,255) | 7.9 (2,043) | 68.0 (17,629) | 4.80 | 1.59 |
| $100,000 or more | 17,149 | 14.4 (2,477) | 9.1 (1,554) | 76.5 (13,118) | 5.12 | 1.53 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Bi
Residents who Agree that their Job Adequately Reflects their Education and Training by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,329 | 19.6 (3,395) | 5.5 (961) | 74.9 (12,973) | 5.00 | 1.61 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,656 | 24.3 (8,169) | 11.8 (3,971) | 63.9 (21,516) | 4.66 | 1.60 |
| 65 years and older | 1,909 | 13.8 (264) | 29.9 (571) | 56.3 (1,074) | 4.65 | 1.28 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Ci
Residents who Agree that their Job Adequately Reflects their Education and Training
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 23,473 | 19.7 (4,628) | 9.0 (2,113) | 71.3 (16,732) | 4.95 | 1.56 |
| With another adult | 21,343 | 25.1 (5,359) | 10.5 (2,240) | 64.4 (13,744) | 4.64 | 1.63 |
| Living alone | 7,722 | 23.8 (1,841) | 14.9 (1,150) | 61.3 (4,731) | 4.58 | 1.65 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Di
Residents who Agree that their Job Adequately Reflects their Education and Training
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 17,337 | 20.3 (3,523) | 5.5 (955) | 74.2 (12,859) | 4.88 | 1.68 |
| Established residents | 34,208 | 22.9 (7,817) | 12.3 (4,220) | 64.8 (22,171) | 4.74 | 1.56 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Ei
Residents who Agree that their Job Adequately Reflects their Education and Training
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 18,607 | 25.9 (4,827) | 11.8 (2,189) | 62.3 (11,591) | 4.57 | 1.61 |
| Tillsonburg | 7,418 | 22.4 (1,663) | 11.5 (850) | 66.1 (4,905) | 4.76 | 1.78 |
| Ingersoll | 6,679 | 18.8 (1,258) | 5.6 (377) | 75.5 (5,044) | 4.89 | 1.57 |
| Rural | 20,191 | 20.2 (4,080) | 10.3 (2,088) | 69.5 (14,023) | 4.92 | 1.52 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Aii
Residents who Agree that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 7,098 | 22.0 (1,564) | 28.3 (2,010) | 49.6 (3,524) | 4.33 | 1.23 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 25,928 | 19.3 (5,002) | 13.3 (3,446) | 67.4 (17,480) | 4.73 | 1.34 |
| $100,000 or more | 17,149 | 13.2 (2,272) | 14.1 (2,419) | 72.6 (12,458) | 5.07 | 1.27 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Bii
Residents who Agree that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,330 | 19.8 (3,423) | 17.6 (3,043) | 62.7 (10,864) | 4.83 | 1.34 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,667 | 16.2 (5,438) | 17.0 (5,708) | 66.9 (22,521) | 4.75 | 1.31 |
| 65 years and older | 1,910 | 7.7 (148) | 31.2 (596) | 61.0 (1,166) | 4.63 | 0.90 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Cii
Residents who Agree that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 23,473 | 19.0 (4,467) | 12.7 (2,984) | 68.3 (16,022) | 4.81 | 1.34 |
| With another adult | 21,319 | 14.2 (3,030) | 20.5 (4,366) | 65.3 (13,923) | 4.79 | 1.25 |
| Living alone | 7,757 | 19.5 (1,511) | 24.4 (1,894) | 56.1 (4,352) | 4.60 | 1.38 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Dii
Residents who Agree that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 17,336 | 19.4 (3,369) | 15.4 (2,678) | 65.1 (11,289) | 4.78 | 1.34 |
| Established residents | 34,217 | 15.9 (5,446) | 18.5 (6,315) | 65.6 (22,456) | 4.78 | 1.30 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Eii
Residents who Agree that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 18,583 | 19.9 (3,700) | 16.1 (2,992) | 64.0 (11,891) | 4.70 | 1.32 |
| Tillsonburg | 7,451 | 14.3 (1,063) | 20.1 (1,494) | 65.7 (4,894) | 4.78 | 1.39 |
| Ingersoll | 6,679 | 18.6 (1,242) | 18.0 (1,199) | 63.5 (4,238) | 4.63 | 1.35 |
| Rural | 20,191 | 14.9 (3,003) | 18.1 (3,661) | 67.0 (13,527) | 4.88 | 1.25 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Aiii
Residents who Agree that their Income Adequately Reflects their Efforts and Achievements
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 7,059 | 44.9 (3,170) | 20.7 (1,461) | 34.4 (2,428) | 3.73 | 1.45 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 25,901 | 30.3 (7,850) | 11.8 (3,049) | 57.9 (15,002) | 4.30 | 1.42 |
| $100,000 or more | 17,150 | 14.6 (2,505) | 12.8 (2,198) | 72.6 (12,447) | 4.98 | 1.42 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Biii
Residents who Agree that their Income Adequately Reflects their Efforts and Achievements
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,330 | 32.9 (5,702) | 16.2 (2,801) | 50.9 (8,827) | 4.31 | 1.49 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,646 | 22.8 (7,678) | 14.3 (4,809) | 62.9 (21,159) | 4.52 | 1.46 |
| 65 years and older | 1,865 | 24.8 (462) | 21.8 (407) | 53.4 (996) | 4.29 | 1.12 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Ciii
Residents who Agree that their Income Adequately Reflects their Efforts and Achievements
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 23,473 | 30.8 (7,226) | 12.9 (3,021) | 56.3 (13,226) | 4.37 | 1.57 |
| With another adult | 21,313 | 21.3 (4,549) | 15.6 (3,319) | 63.1 (13,445) | 4.57 | 1.39 |
| Living alone | 7,696 | 26.8 (2,066) | 20.5 (1,574) | 52.7 (4,056) | 4.33 | 1.34 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Diii
Residents who Agree that their Income Adequately Reflects their Efforts and Achievements
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 17,336 | 33.2 (5,762) | 11.6 (2,014) | 55.1 (9,560) | 4.35 | 1.48 |
| Established residents | 34,152 | 22.7 (7,760) | 16.3 (5,572) | 61.0 (20,820) | 4.51 | 1.47 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 17Eiii
Residents who Agree that their Income Adequately Reflects their Efforts and Achievements
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 18,575 | 25.5 (4,733) | 13.0 (2,407) | 61.6 (11,435) | 4.60 | 1.39 |
| Tillsonburg | 7,452 | 47.5 (3,539) | 18.8 (1,403) | 33.7 (2,510) | 3.79 | 1.46 |
| Ingersoll | 6,619 | 23.1 (1,527) | 18.2 (1,206) | 58.7 (3,886) | 4.54 | 1.50 |
| Rural | 20,191 | 20.0 (4,041) | 14.9 (3,000) | 65.1 (13,150) | 4.52 | 1.46 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Work-Life Conflict

Table 18A
Perceptions of Work Interfering with Personal Life[a] by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Perceived work interference with personal life | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 3.66 | 1.30 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 3.86 | 1.36 |
| $100,000 or more | 3.74 | 1.34 |

[a] *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties concerning the perceived detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, and/or relationships.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect better work-life balance.

Table 18B
Perceptions of Work Interfering with Personal Life[a] by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Perceived work interference with personal life | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 3.75 | 1.36 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 3.82 | 1.33 |
| 65 years and older | 3.02 | 0.95 |

[a] *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties concerning the perceived detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, and/or relationships.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect better work-life balance.

Table 18C
Perceptions of Work Interfering with Personal Life[a] by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Perceived work interference with personal life | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 3.91 | 1.36 |
| With another adult | 3.65 | 1.27 |
| Living alone | 3.67 | 1.38 |

[a] *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties concerning the perceived detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, and/or relationships.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect better work-life balance.

Table 18D
Perceptions of Work Interfering with Personal Life[a] by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Perceived work interference with personal life | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 4.02 | 1.34 |
| Established residents | 3.64 | 1.32 |

[a] *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties concerning the perceived detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, and/or relationships.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect better work-life balance.

Table 18E
Perceptions of Work Interfering with Personal Life[a] by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Perceived work interference with personal life | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 3.70 | 1.28 |
| Tillsonburg | 4.25 | 1.43 |
| Ingersoll | 3.85 | 1.24 |
| Rural | 3.61 | 1.33 |

[a] *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties concerning the perceived detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, and/or relationships.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect better work-life balance.

## Satisfaction with Work

Table 19A
Level of Overall Satisfaction with Work by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 6,902 | 28.2 (1,945) | 23.4 (1,615) | 48.4 (3,342) | 4.34 | 1.78 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 26,203 | 23.1 (6,062) | 18.8 (4,929) | 58.1 (15,212) | 4.59 | 1.54 |
| $100,000 or more | 16,702 | 7.5 (1,247) | 21.9 (3,657) | 70.6 (11,798) | 5.26 | 1.26 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Dissatisfied*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Satisfied.*
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Table 19B
Level of Overall Satisfaction with Work by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 17,431 | 13.1 (2,292) | 26.3 (4,577) | 60.6 (10,562) | 4.87 | 1.35 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 33,380 | 21.2 (7,077) | 17.6 (5,859) | 61.2 (20,444) | 4.76 | 1.64 |
| 65 years and older | 1,880 | 7.0 (132) | 8.2 (154) | 84.8 (1,594) | 5.35 | 1.29 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Dissatisfied*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Satisfied.*
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Table 19C
Level of Overall Satisfaction with Work by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 23,304 | 15.2 (3,547) | 25.2 (5,873) | 59.6 (13,884) | 4.76 | 1.48 |
| With another adult | 21,414 | 18.2 (3,896) | 17.6 (3,779) | 64.2 (13,739) | 4.96 | 1.52 |
| Living alone | 7,640 | 26.9 (2,058) | 12.3 (938) | 60.8 (4,644) | 4.54 | 1.70 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Dissatisfied; 4 = Neutral; and 5 through 7 = Satisfied.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Table 19D
Level of Overall Satisfaction with Work by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 17,402 | 17.8 (3,099) | 22.4 (3,894) | 59.8 (10,409) | 4.75 | 1.41 |
| Established residents | 33,872 | 18.1 (6,147) | 18.2 (6,149) | 63.7 (21,576) | 4.88 | 1.61 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Dissatisfied; 4 = Neutral; and 5 through 7 = Satisfied.
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Table 19E
Level of Overall Satisfaction with Work by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Dissatisfied | Neutral | Satisfied | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 18,574 | 17.7 (3,279) | 20.4 (3,784) | 62.0 (11,511) | 4.83 | 1.51 |
| Tillsonburg | 7,399 | 16.1 (1,194) | 35.6 (2,632) | 48.3 (3,573) | 4.55 | 1.41 |
| Ingersoll | 6,407 | 21.2 (1,361) | 25.7 (1,647) | 53.1 (3,399) | 4.53 | 1.53 |
| Rural | 20,310 | 18.1 (3,666) | 12.4 (2,527) | 69.5 (14,117) | 5.00 | 1.59 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Dissatisfied*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Satisfied.*
[b] Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

# Health Behaviours and Perceptions

## Self-Assessed Health

Table 20Ai
Self-Assessed *Physical* Health by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,633 | 28.7 (4,771) | 40.5 (6,736) | 30.8 (5,126) | 2.99 | 1.01 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,981 | 14.7 (5,431) | 39.1 (14,472) | 46.2 (17,078) | 3.41 | 0.88 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,209 | 8.6 (1,732) | 34.0 (6,861) | 57.5 (11,616) | 3.65 | 0.86 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of physical health.

Table 20Bi
Self-Assessed *Physical* Health by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 9.5 (1,866) | 40.4 (7,933) | 50.0 (9,816) | 3.52 | 0.84 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,030 | 17.4 (7,477) | 37.1 (15,955) | 45.5 (19,598) | 3.36 | 0.97 |
| 65 years and older | 17,011 | 20.9 (3,560) | 37.6 (6,403) | 41.4 (7,048) | 3.24 | 0.94 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of physical health.

Table 20Ci
Self-Assessed *Physical* Health by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,057 | 11.0 (2,979) | 41.7 (11,284) | 47.3 (12,794) | 3.45 | 0.87 |
| With another adult | 37,320 | 15.8 (5,878) | 36.6 (13,646) | 47.7 (17,796) | 3.41 | 0.93 |
| Living alone | 14,605 | 26.8 (3,915) | 35.0 (5,109) | 38.2 (5,581) | 3.15 | 1.04 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of physical health.

Table 20Di
Self-Assessed *Physical* Health by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,572 | 13.1 (3,086) | 42.2 (9,950) | 44.7 (10,536) | 3.39 | 0.92 |
| Established residents | 53,550 | 16.4 (8,804) | 37.4 (20,054) | 46.1 (24,692) | 3.38 | 0.93 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of physical health.

Table 20Ei
Self-Assessed *Physical* Health by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,927 | 20.5 (6,148) | 36.9 (11,056) | 42.5 (12,723) | 3.28 | 0.96 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,414 | 14.7 (1,820) | 45.9 (5,693) | 39.5 (4,901) | 3.34 | 0.87 |
| Ingersoll | 9,275 | 13.5 (1,248) | 42.5 (3,944) | 44.0 (4,083) | 3.38 | 0.90 |
| Rural | 28,041 | 13.1 (3,686) | 34.2 (9,599) | 52.6 (14,756) | 3.49 | 0.94 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of physical health.

Table 20Aii
Self-Assessed *Mental* Health by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,658 | 23.8 (3,970) | 27.0 (4,495) | 49.2 (8,193) | 3.37 | 1.14 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 37,003 | 6.1 (2,251) | 27.2 (10,058) | 66.7 (24,694) | 3.86 | 0.91 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,209 | 6.5 (1,323) | 22.3 (4,515) | 71.1 (14,371) | 3.85 | 0.84 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of mental health.

Table 20Bii
Self-Assessed *Mental* Health by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 8.3 (1,630) | 18.6 (3,649) | 73.1 (14,336) | 3.89 | 0.95 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,051 | 12.6 (5,403) | 27.8 (11,977) | 59.6 (25,671) | 3.65 | 0.99 |
| 65 years and older | 17,034 | 4.3 (731) | 30.1 (5,122) | 65.6 (11,181) | 3.85 | 0.84 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of mental health.

Table 20Cii
Self-Assessed *Mental* Health by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,057 | 7.4 (2,012) | 24.6 (6,645) | 68.0 (18,400) | 3.81 | 0.91 |
| With another adult | 37,320 | 6.4 (2,391) | 25.5 (9,523) | 68.1 (25,406) | 3.86 | 0.90 |
| Living alone | 14,651 | 22.9 (3,362) | 29.7 (4,349) | 47.4 (6,940) | 3.39 | 1.10 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of mental health.

Table 20Dii
Self-Assessed *Mental* Health by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,593 | 11.1 (2,610) | 25.7 (6,070) | 63.2 (14,913) | 3.68 | 0.99 |
| Established residents | 53,574 | 8.5 (4,538) | 26.3 (14,078) | 65.3 (34,958) | 3.80 | 0.93 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of mental health.

Table 20Eii
Self-Assessed *Mental* Health by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,927 | 13.4 (4,001) | 27.5 (8,221) | 59.2 (17,705) | 3.60 | 1.00 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,413 | 9.2 (1,143) | 24.8 (3,084) | 65.9 (8,186) | 3.81 | 0.96 |
| Ingersoll | 9,320 | 9.8 (909) | 26.4 (2,463) | 63.8 (5,948) | 3.69 | 0.89 |
| Rural | 28,040 | 6.1 (1,712) | 24.9 (6,980) | 69.0 (19,348) | 3.91 | 0.90 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of mental health.

## Quality of Health Care Services

Table 21A
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,616 | 31.2 (5,184) | 34.8 (5,775) | 34.0 (5,657) | 3.05 | 1.04 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,797 | 30.5 (11,214) | 28.1 (10,323) | 41.5 (15,260) | 3.04 | 1.12 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,128 | 28.1 (5,650) | 33.2 (6,683) | 38.7 (7,795) | 3.10 | 1.00 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of quality health care.

Table 21B
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,536 | 32.5 (6,355) | 26.7 (5,209) | 40.8 (7,972) | 2.98 | 1.11 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,926 | 30.1 (12,925) | 33.6 (14,419) | 36.3 (15,582) | 3.05 | 1.05 |
| 65 years and older | 16,913 | 21.9 (3,704) | 31.0 (5,240) | 47.1 (7,969) | 3.30 | 1.00 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of quality health care.

Table 21C
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,058 | 33.0 (8,924) | 29.4 (7,944) | 37.7 (10,190) | 2.97 | 1.12 |
| With another adult | 37,136 | 27.1 (10,068) | 30.7 (11,402) | 42.2 (15,666) | 3.16 | 1.04 |
| Living alone | 14,509 | 25.8 (3,744) | 37.2 (5,401) | 37.0 (5,364) | 3.11 | 0.99 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of quality health care.

Table 21D
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Length of Residency in Oxford County*

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,431 | 34.3 (8,038) | 31.7 (7,423) | 34.0 (7,970) | 2.92 | 1.11 |
| Established residents | 53,408 | 25.9 (13,825) | 31.4 (16,744) | 42.8 (22,839) | 3.18 | 1.02 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of quality health care.

Table 21E
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,775 | 23.4 (6,953) | 33.4 (9,955) | 43.2 (12,867) | 3.20 | 1.03 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,414 | 40.0 (4,964) | 32.6 (4,050) | 27.4 (3,400) | 2.73 | 1.13 |
| Ingersoll | 9,266 | 29.2 (2,704) | 33.3 (3,083) | 37.5 (3,479) | 3.09 | 0.99 |
| Rural | 27,919 | 30.0 (8,362) | 27.9 (7,780) | 42.2 (11,777) | 3.12 | 1.05 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of quality health care.

Table 22Ai
Residents Who Regularly Ate Healthy Meals During the Previous Week
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,681 | 13.8 (2,298) | 13.4 (2,231) | 72.8 (12,152) | 4.92 | 1.23 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,965 | 8.3 (3,054) | 11.1 (4,111) | 80.6 (29,800) | 5.17 | 1.13 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,208 | 8.0 (1,610) | 10.6 (2,142) | 81.4 (16,456) | 5.40 | 1.19 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Bi
Residents Who Regularly Ate Healthy Meals During the Previous Week
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,614 | 9.5 (1,864) | 15.0 (2,941) | 75.5 (14,809) | 5.11 | 1.19 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,096 | 11.8 (5,095) | 10.6 (4,586) | 77.5 (33,415) | 5.14 | 1.28 |
| 65 years and older | 16,910 | 2.7 (449) | 8.2 (1,392) | 89.1 (15,069) | 5.41 | 0.97 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Ci
Residents Who Regularly Ate Healthy Meals During the Previous Week
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,101 | 9.2 (2,482) | 14.4 (3,907) | 76.4 (20,712) | 5.18 | 1.17 |
| With another adult | 37,262 | 8.1 (3,001) | 6.9 (2,571) | 85.0 (31,690) | 5.30 | 1.19 |
| Living alone | 14,585 | 13.2 (1,925) | 16.6 (2,417) | 70.2 (10,243) | 4.92 | 1.26 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Di
Residents Who Regularly Ate Healthy Meals During the Previous Week
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,594 | 11.1 (2,617) | 10.5 (2,479) | 78.4 (18,498) | 5.16 | 1.22 |
| Established residents | 53,494 | 8.9 (4,770) | 11.3 (6,054) | 79.8 (42,670) | 5.19 | 1.20 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Ei
Residents Who Regularly Ate Healthy Meals During the Previous Week
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,951 | 9.0 (2,682) | 12.2 (3,667) | 78.8 (23,602) | 5.21 | 1.18 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,347 | 7.8 (961) | 22.9 (2,830) | 69.3 (8,556) | 5.02 | 1.33 |
| Ingersoll | 9,283 | 9.0 (835) | 6.9 (645) | 84.1 (7,803) | 5.23 | 1.13 |
| Rural | 28,041 | 10.5 (2,931) | 6.3 (1,778) | 83.2 (23,332) | 5.23 | 1.19 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Aii
Residents Who Got Good Quality Exercise During the Previous Week
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,680 | 26.2 (4,372) | 21.1 (3,518) | 52.7 (8,790) | 4.42 | 1.41 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 37,003 | 21.6 (7,988) | 16.2 (5,997) | 62.2 (23,018) | 4.68 | 1.38 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,209 | 17.4 (3,508) | 14.2 (2,870) | 68.4 (13,831) | 5.07 | 1.47 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Bii
Residents Who Got Good Quality Exercise During the Previous Week
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 17.3 (3,386) | 22.4 (4,401) | 60.3 (11,828) | 4.90 | 1.44 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,095 | 25.3 (10,895) | 14.0 (6,020) | 60.7 (26,180) | 4.61 | 1.50 |
| 65 years and older | 16,948 | 15.4 (2,609) | 17.5 (2,959) | 67.1 (11,380) | 4.82 | 1.29 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Cii
Residents Who Got Good Quality Exercise During the Previous Week
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,100 | 22.7 (6,164) | 20.4 (5,519) | 56.9 (15,417) | 4.68 | 1.49 |
| With another adult | 37,301 | 20.7 (7,725) | 12.1 (4,495) | 67.2 (25,081) | 4.79 | 1.40 |
| Living alone | 14,585 | 19.8 (2,883) | 22.8 (3,320) | 57.5 (8,382) | 4.66 | 1.48 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Dii
Residents Who Got Good Quality Exercise During the Previous Week
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,593 | 18.5 (4,370) | 17.6 (4,162) | 63.8 (15,061) | 4.85 | 1.49 |
| Established residents | 53,532 | 22.9 (12,247) | 16.2 (8,654) | 61.0 (32,631) | 4.66 | 1.43 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 22Eii
Residents Who Got Good Quality Exercise During the Previous Week
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,950 | 22.9 (6,850) | 17.8 (5,345) | 59.3 (17,755) | 4.70 | 1.45 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,348 | 17.9 (2,214) | 26.2 (3,240) | 55.8 (6,894) | 4.59 | 1.36 |
| Ingersoll | 9,320 | 26.8 (2,495) | 12.0 (1,115) | 61.3 (5,710) | 4.64 | 1.45 |
| Rural | 28,040 | 19.0 (5,331) | 13.1 (3,680) | 67.9 (19,029) | 4.84 | 1.47 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Sedentary Activity

Table 23A
Average Amount of Time Spent Watching Television (minutes per day)
by *Household Income*

| Household Income | Watching television (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 214.6 | 162.2 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 147.6 | 101.6 |
| $100,000 or more | 120.8 | 85.3 |

Table 23B
Average Amount of Time Spent Watching Television (minutes per day)
by *Age Group*

| Age Group | Watching television (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 125.0 | 83.6 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 147.5 | 120.5 |
| 65 years and older | 225.3 | 136.0 |

Table 23C
Average Amount of Time Spent Watching Television (minutes per day)
by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | Watching television (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 120.4 | 87.8 |
| With another adult | 170.8 | 119.9 |
| Living alone | 196.9 | 155.4 |

Table 23D
Average Amount of Time Spent Watching Television (minutes per day)
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | Watching television (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 135.3 | 108.3 |
| Established residents | 164.0 | 117.5 |

Table 23E
Average Amount of Time Spent Watching TV (minutes per day)
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | Watching television (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean[b] | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 164.4 | 121.2 |
| Tillsonburg | 177.1 | 124.8 |
| Ingersoll | 163.3 | 125.9 |
| Rural | 141.9 | 117.0 |

# Environmental Concerns

## Personal Responsibility for Environmental Protection

Table 24A
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,601 | 2.6 (427) | 12.7 (2,114) | 84.7 (14,060) | 5.52 | 1.15 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,916 | 1.5 (551) | 8.3 (3,051) | 90.2 (33,314) | 5.69 | 0.98 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,184 | 1.6 (330) | 8.2 (1,646) | 90.2 (18,208) | 5.69 | 1.02 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 24B
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 3.6 (715) | 8.9 (1,752) | 87.4 (17,148) | 5.64 | 1.12 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,940 | 1.3 (558) | 9.4 (4,042) | 89.3 (38,340) | 5.69 | 1.03 |
| 65 years and older | 16,937 | 0.5 (78) | 9.7 (1,640) | 89.9 (15,219) | 5.54 | 0.90 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 24C
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,101 | 1.4 (372) | 10.6 (2,875) | 88.0 (23,854) | 5.71 | 1.04 |
| With another adult | 37,102 | 1.3 (499) | 8.3 (3,074) | 90.4 (33,529) | 5.65 | 0.96 |
| Living alone | 14,618 | 3.3 (480) | 9.7 (1,424) | 87.0 (12,714) | 5.52 | 1.14 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 24D
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,522 | 2.8 (668) | 8.9 (2,082) | 88.3 (20,772) | 5.62 | 1.11 |
| Established residents | 53,437 | 1.1 (568) | 9.4 (5,005) | 89.6 (47,864) | 5.67 | 0.99 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 24E
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,927 | 2.9 (855) | 10.9 (3,273) | 86.2 (25,799) | 5.53 | 1.09 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,449 | 0.3 (42) | 11.8 (1,468) | 87.9 (10,939) | 5.72 | 1.04 |
| Ingersoll | 9,143 | 2.6 (238) | 10.1 (923) | 87.3 (7,982) | 5.59 | 1.10 |
| Rural | 27,973 | 0.8 (216) | 6.3 (1,769) | 92.9 (25,988) | 5.75 | 0.90 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Air and Water Quality

Table 25Ai
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,662 | 13.4 (2,239) | 23.5 (3,923) | 63.0 (10,500) | 4.68 | 1.15 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,860 | 7.1 (2,616) | 14.3 (5,289) | 78.6 (28,955) | 5.06 | 1.09 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,175 | 10.8 (2,170) | 22.1 (4,451) | 67.2 (13,554) | 4.94 | 1.23 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Bi
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 10.3 (2,013) | 14.4 (2,823) | 75.3 (14,779) | 5.08 | 1.33 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,875 | 11.4 (4,899) | 18.4 (7,895) | 70.2 (30,081) | 4.87 | 1.15 |
| 65 years and older | 16,890 | 5.4 (916) | 23.0 (3,886) | 71.6 (12,088) | 4.88 | 0.99 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Ci
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 26,942 | 11.7 (3,148) | 18.8 (5,077) | 69.5 (18,717) | 4.96 | 1.29 |
| With another adult | 37,119 | 9.1 (3,377) | 15.8 (5,876) | 75.1 (27,866) | 4.93 | 1.14 |
| Living alone | 14,648 | 8.9 (1,304) | 23.6 (3,463) | 67.5 (9,881) | 4.83 | 1.04 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Di
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,592 | 8.5 (2,012) | 18.5 (4,358) | 73.0 (17,222) | 5.05 | 1.21 |
| Established residents | 53,289 | 10.8 (5,771) | 18.0 (9,590) | 71.2 (37,928) | 4.86 | 1.15 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Ei
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,848 | 10.5 (3,141) | 19.9 (5,944) | 69.6 (20,763) | 4.84 | 1.02 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,410 | 5.6 (701) | 15.8 (1,966) | 78.5 (9,743) | 5.21 | 1.09 |
| Ingersoll | 9,275 | 22.2 (2,057) | 28.0 (2,601) | 49.8 (4,617) | 4.25 | 1.44 |
| Rural | 27,848 | 6.9 (1,929) | 14.7 (4,094) | 78.4 (21,825) | 5.11 | 1.16 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Aii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,403 | 19.9 (3,263) | 24.1 (3,950) | 56.0 (9,190) | 4.44 | 1.32 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,938 | 15.4 (5,685) | 13.5 (4,972) | 71.1 (26,281) | 4.89 | 1.45 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,118 | 19.5 (3,932) | 18.4 (3,696) | 62.1 (12,490) | 4.63 | 1.44 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Bii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,512 | 21.3 (4,151) | 18.5 (3,603) | 60.3 (11,758) | 4.66 | 1.63 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,888 | 16.4 (7,040) | 17.1 (7,313) | 66.5 (28,535) | 4.74 | 1.37 |
| 65 years and older | 16,870 | 12.2 (2,056) | 15.8 (2,659) | 72.1 (12,155) | 4.88 | 1.24 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Cii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,100 | 21.2 (5,740) | 16.9 (4,591) | 61.9 (16,769) | 4.64 | 1.59 |
| With another adult | 37,030 | 14.9 (5,506) | 15.4 (5,703) | 69.7 (25,821) | 4.86 | 1.34 |
| Living alone | 14,469 | 12.9 (1,871) | 21.8 (3,152) | 65.3 (9,446) | 4.69 | 1.23 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Dii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,399 | 19.4 (4,549) | 21.0 (4,916) | 59.5 (13,934) | 4.64 | 1.52 |
| Established residents | 53,340 | 15.7 (8,356) | 15.4 (8,192) | 69.0 (36,792) | 4.81 | 1.36 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 25Eii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,799 | 14.0 (4,182) | 17.4 (5,177) | 68.6 (20,440) | 4.81 | 1.24 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,374 | 12.0 (1,490) | 15.8 (1,959) | 72.1 (8,925) | 5.02 | 1.28 |
| Ingersoll | 9,258 | 50.6 (4,686) | 24.0 (2,218) | 25.4 (2,354) | 3.41 | 1.51 |
| Rural | 27,840 | 10.4 (2,890) | 15.2 (4,221) | 74.5 (20,729) | 5.00 | 1.36 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Traffic Congestion

Table 26A
Level of Agreement that Traffic Congestion in the Community is a Problem by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,553 | 61.6 (10,192) | 16.2 (2,681) | 22.2 (3,680) | 3.43 | 1.40 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 37,003 | 68.7 (25,405) | 12.4 (4,589) | 18.9 (7,009) | 3.19 | 1.41 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,155 | 76.1 (15,335) | 14.6 (2,952) | 9.3 (1,868) | 2.80 | 1.33 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 26B
Level of Agreement that Traffic Congestion in the Community is a Problem by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 80.2 (15,730) | 10.8 (2,114) | 9.0 (1,771) | 2.70 | 1.27 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,051 | 64.7 (27,851) | 15.1 (6,511) | 20.2 (8,689) | 3.34 | 1.42 |
| 65 years and older | 16,708 | 61.0 (10,191) | 19.3 (3,218) | 19.7 (3,299) | 3.30 | 1.39 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 26C
Level of Agreement that Traffic Congestion in the Community is a Problem by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,100 | 71.1 (19,273) | 10.6 (2,875) | 18.3 (4,952) | 3.04 | 1.43 |
| With another adult | 37,147 | 65.2 (24,215) | 17.8 (6,595) | 17.1 (6,337) | 3.22 | 1.42 |
| Living alone | 14,454 | 68.2 (9,862) | 15.0 (2,170) | 16.8 (2,422) | 3.29 | 1.31 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 26D
Level of Agreement that Traffic Congestion in the Community is a Problem
by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,601 | 78.3 (18,468) | 12.7 (3,000) | 9.0 (2,133) | 2.77 | 1.25 |
| Established residents | 53,240 | 63.6 (33,836) | 15.8 (8,424) | 20.6 (10,980) | 3.33 | 1.43 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 26E
Level of Agreement that Traffic Congestion in the Community is a Problem by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,873 | 58.0 (17,339) | 19.1 (5,710) | 22.8 (6,824) | 3.51 | 1.33 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,475 | 76.5 (9,538) | 13.5 (1,680) | 10.1 (1,257) | 2.89 | 1.25 |
| Ingersoll | 9,191 | 76.3 (7,014) | 12.3 (1,130) | 11.4 (1,047) | 2.95 | 1.36 |
| Rural | 27,835 | 71.4 (19,881) | 11.9 (3,323) | 16.6 (4,631) | 3.00 | 1.49 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

## Conserving Resources

Table 27Ai
Frequency of Conserving Energy During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,762 | 4.0 (669) | 22.2 (3,714) | 73.9 (12,379) | 2.70 | 0.54 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,982 | 3.6 (1,330) | 16.5 (6,117) | 79.9 (29,535) | 2.76 | 0.50 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,159 | 3.6 (721) | 13.6 (2,732) | 82.9 (16,706) | 2.79 | 0.49 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Bi
Frequency of Conserving Energy During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,616 | 5.2 (1,020) | 17.8 (3,482) | 77.0 (15,114) | 4.15 | 0.93 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,025 | 2.7 (1,152) | 13.8 (5,938) | 83.5 (35,935) | 4.33 | 0.82 |
| 65 years and older | 17,046 | 3.8 (643) | 22.8 (3,891) | 73.4 (12,512) | 4.25 | 0.93 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Ci
Frequency of Conserving Energy During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,051 | 2.2 (589) | 11.9 (3,219) | 85.9 (23,243) | 4.29 | 0.77 |
| With another adult | 37,250 | 3.5 (1,304) | 17.5 (6,533) | 79.0 (29,413) | 4.30 | 0.91 |
| Living alone | 14,712 | 5.8 (860) | 23.7 (3,486) | 70.5 (10,366) | 4.14 | 0.97 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Di
Frequency of Conserving Energy During the Past 12 Months by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,655 | 3.0 (712) | 13.0 (3,079) | 84.0 (19,864) | 4.32 | 0.81 |
| Established residents | 53,497 | 3.6 (1,934) | 18.8 (10,069) | 77.6 (41,494) | 4.24 | 0.91 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Ei
Frequency of Conserving Energy During the Past 12 Months by *Geographic Location*

| Loccation | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,922 | 4.4 (1,327) | 16.2 (4,839) | 79.4 (23,756) | 4.27 | 0.92 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,475 | 3.4 (427) | 18.9 (2,359) | 77.7 (9,689) | 4.22 | 0.90 |
| Ingersoll | 9,250 | 3.4 (311) | 17.0 (1,569) | 79.7 (7,370) | 4.31 | 0.87 |
| Rural | 28,041 | 2.7 (751) | 16.2 (4,544) | 81.1 (22,746) | 4.27 | 0.823 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Aii
Frequency of Conserving Water During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,502 | 8.0 (1,323) | 21.4 (3,533) | 70.6 (11,646) | 4.14 | 1.02 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,969 | 7.5 (2,760) | 21.3 (7,874) | 71.2 (26,335) | 4.07 | 0.99 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,209 | 13.2 (2,662) | 18.0 (3,641) | 68.8 (13,906) | 3.89 | 1.15 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Bii
Frequency of Conserving Water During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,375 | 16.6 (3,221) | 17.1 (3,309) | 66.3 (12,845) | 3.85 | 1.15 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 43,062 | 7.3 (3,133) | 20.3 (8,736) | 72.4 (31,193) | 4.08 | 1.01 |
| 65 years and older | 17,075 | 4.7 (796) | 23.5 (4,007) | 71.9 (12,272) | 4.20 | 0.97 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Cii
Frequency of Conserving Water During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,067 | 11.2 (3,035) | 19.0 (5,155) | 69.7 (18,877) | 4.00 | 1.05 |
| With another adult | 37,320 | 7.6 (2,837) | 18.6 (6,928) | 73.8 (27,555) | 4.13 | 1.04 |
| Living alone | 14,451 | 8.7 (1,254) | 26.0 (3,764) | 65.3 (9,433) | 3.97 | 1.06 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Dii
Frequency of Conserving Water During the Past 12 Months by *Length of Residency* in Oxford County

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,655 | 9.9 (2,351) | 18.8 (4,439) | 71.3 (16,865) | 4.08 | 1.06 |
| Established residents | 53,323 | 8.6 (4,562) | 21.0 (11,195) | 70.4 (37,566) | 4.03 | 1.04 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 27Eii
Frequency of Conserving Water During the Past 12 Months by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,709 | 9.3 (2,777) | 18.1 (5,373) | 72.6 (21,559) | 4.05 | 1.03 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,475 | 8.9 (1,110) | 16.0 (1,997) | 75.1 (9,368) | 4.20 | 1.04 |
| Ingersoll | 9,320 | 6.8 (634) | 18.2 (1,699) | 75.0 (6,987) | 4.10 | 0.96 |
| Rural | 28,006 | 9.4 (2,628) | 24.9 (6,982) | 65.7 (18,396) | 3.97 | 1.09 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

## Alternative Transportation

Table 28A
Frequency of Walking or Biking More Often (Rather than Using a Car) During the Past 12 Months by *Household Income*

| Household Income | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than $40,000 | 16,375 | 64.6 (10,583) | 12.2 (1,991) | 23.2 (3,801) | 2.48 | 1.32 |
| $40,000 to $99,999 | 36,952 | 74.5 (27,512) | 8.6 (3,170) | 17.0 (6,270) | 2.27 | 1.14 |
| $100,000 or more | 20,189 | 66.3 (13,384) | 19.3 (3,888) | 14.4 (2,917) | 2.27 | 1.14 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 28B
Frequency of Walking or Biking More Often (Rather than Using a Car) During the Past 12 Months by *Age Group*

| Age Group | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Less than 35 years old | 19,615 | 72.6 (14,232) | 14.4 (2,828) | 13.0 (2,555) | 2.26 | 1.13 |
| 35 to 64 years old | 42,971 | 68.0 (29,224) | 11.2 (4,830) | 20.8 (8,917) | 2.36 | 1.24 |
| 65 years and older | 16,718 | 71.0 (11,867) | 11.6 (1,943) | 17.4 (2,908) | 2.30 | 1.13 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 28C
Frequency of Walking or Biking More Often (Rather than Using a Car) During the Past 12 Months by *Household Type*

| Household Living Arrangement | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Children in household | 27,007 | 70.8 (19,120) | 13.9 (3,742) | 15.3 (4,145) | 2.28 | 1.11 |
| With another adult | 37,101 | 70.7 (26,240) | 11.1 (4,106) | 18.2 (6,755) | 2.30 | 1.19 |
| Living alone | 14,523 | 65.2 (9,474) | 11.4 (1,654) | 23.4 (3,395) | 2.48 | 1.30 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 28D
Frequency of Walking or Biking More Often (Rather than Using a Car) During the Past 12 Months
by *Length of Residency in Oxford County*

| Years Living in Oxford | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| New and recent residents | 23,553 | 68.3 (16,085) | 15.8 (3,726) | 15.9 (3,742) | 2.30 | 1.13 |
| Established residents | 53,218 | 70.9 (37,715) | 10.9 (5,792) | 18.2 (9,711) | 2.32 | 1.19 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

Table 28E
Frequency of Walking or Biking More Often (Rather than Using a Car) During the Past 12 Months
by *Geographic Location*

| Location | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never or sometimes | Regularly | Quite often/ all the time | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Woodstock | 29,930 | 69.7 (20,851) | 11.7 (3,498) | 18.6 (5,581) | 2.33 | 1.22 |
| Tillsonburg | 12,414 | 67.2 (8,339) | 10.2 (1,272) | 22.6 (2,803) | 2.54 | 1.18 |
| Ingersoll | 9,211 | 62.3 (5,735) | 16.4 (1,513) | 21.3 (1,963) | 2.51 | 1.29 |
| Rural | 27,749 | 73.5 (20,399) | 12.0 (3,317) | 14.5 (4,033) | 2.17 | 1.11 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or sometimes*; 3 = *Regularly*; and 4 and 5 = *Quite often or All of the time.*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect more frequent environmental conservation behaviour.

# Comparisons to Other Ontario Communities

Table 29
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months by *Community*

| Community | Residents who Volunteered | |
|---|---|---|
| | n | Pct. |
| Oxford | 41,572 | 52.5 |
| Kingston | 68,563 | 51.8 |
| Waterloo Region | 185,615 | 51.0 |
| Guelph | 63,187 | 53.4 |

Table 30
Sense of Belonging to the Community by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Weak | Neutral | Strong | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,674 | 19.0 (15,140) | 26.0 (20,698) | 55.0 (43,836) | 4.76 | 1.65 |
| Kingston | 135,107 | 20.0 (26,967) | 22.0 (29,774) | 58.0 (78,366) | 4.78 | 1.57 |
| Waterloo Region | 370,530 | 19.9 (73,730) | 26.3 (97,514) | 53.8 (199,285) | 4.86 | 1.56 |
| Guelph | 120,785 | 19.7 (23,844) | 24.8 (29,914) | 55.5 (67,027) | 4.67 | 1.58 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = Weak; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings of belonging.

Table 31i
Perceived Quality of Health Care by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,373 | 29.0 (22,983) | 31.3 (24,868) | 39.7 (31,522) | 3.08 | 1.06 |
| Kingston | 135,047 | 13.6 (18,345) | 34.6 (46,730) | 51.8 (69,973) | 3.46 | .92 |
| Waterloo Region | 369,886 | 27.8 (102,894) | 33.9 (125,444) | 38.3 (141,548) | 3.26 | .99 |
| Guelph | 121,092 | 20.3 (24,524) | 37.2 (45,093) | 42.5 (51,476) | 3.25 | .93 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of health care quality.

Table 31ii
Perceived Access to Health Care by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Poor or fair | Good | Very good or excellent | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,187 | 38.3 (30,330) | 30.1 (23,874) | 31.5 (24,983) | 2.86 | 1.12 |
| Kingston | 134,719 | 23.0 (31,021) | 35.5 (47,778) | 41.5 (55,920) | 3.23 | 1.00 |
| Waterloo Region | 368,479 | 36.7 (135,280) | 31.9 (117,380) | 31.4 (115,819) | 3.01 | 1.07 |
| Guelph | 121,176 | 29.8 (36,118) | 36.3 (43,966) | 33.9 (41,092) | 3.02 | 1.00 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Poor or Fair, 3= Good,* and 4 and 5 = *Very good or Excellent*
[b] Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived levels of access to health care services.

Table 32
Level of Agreement that They Have a Personal Responsibility
to Help Protect the Natural Environment by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,492 | 1.7 (1,351) | 9.4 (7,434) | 88.9 (70,708) | 5.64 | 1.03 |
| Kingston | 134,488 | 2.5 (3,401) | 9.3 (12,537) | 88.1 (118,550) | 5.59 | 1.07 |
| Waterloo Region | 369,861 | 2.0 (7,444) | 9.5 (35,105) | 88.5 (327,312) | 5.65 | 1.01 |
| Guelph | 120,385 | 1.0 (1,263) | 9.3 (11,173) | 89.7 (107,948) | 5.65 | 1.01 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 33i
Level of Agreement that the Air Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,380 | 9.9 (7,828) | 18.4 (14,604) | 71.7 (56,948) | 4.92 | 1.17 |
| Kingston | 134,313 | 8.6 (11,534) | 21.1 (28,343) | 70.3 (94,436) | 4.93 | 1.12 |
| Waterloo Region | 369,323 | 24.1 (89,048) | 22.8 (84,283) | 53.1 (195,992) | 4.57 | 1.16 |
| Guelph | 120,832 | 13.7 (16,574) | 22.6 (27,360) | 63.6 (76,898) | 4.67 | 1.08 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 33ii
Level of Agreement that the Water Quality in the Community is Very Good by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 79,271 | 16.7 (13,248) | 17.1 (13,576) | 66.2 (52,448) | 4.75 | 1.41 |
| Kingston | 134,421 | 10.2 (13,749) | 17.1 (22,993) | 72.7 (97,679) | 4.97 | 1.21 |
| Waterloo Region | 369,158 | 17.3 (63,786) | 18.1 (66,747) | 64.6 (238,625) | 4.82 | 1.26 |
| Guelph | 120,510 | 15.2 (18,310) | 12.6 (15,175) | 72.2 (87,025) | 4.89 | 1.30 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 34
Average Return Trip Commute Time by *Community*

| Community | Commute time (minutes per day) | |
|---|---|---|
| | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 37.0 | 35.0 |
| Kingston | 41.0 | 40.1 |
| Waterloo Region | 43.1 | 34.2 |
| Guelph | 43.6 | 43.3 |

Table 35
Level of Agreement that their Job Security is Poor by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 52,823 | 65.6 (34,627) | 20.0 (10,588) | 14.4 (7,607) | 3.10 | 1.54 |
| Kingston | 81,114. | 59.5 (48,296) | 19.4 (15,696) | 21.1 (17,123) | 3.30 | 1.58 |
| Waterloo Region | 263,397 | 57.0 (150,140) | 22.9 (60,386) | 20.1 (52,872) | 3.43 | 1.55 |
| Guelph | 80,605 | 60.0 (48,380) | 20.4 (16,410) | 19.6 (15,8214) | 3.31 | 1.55 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Table 36
Level of Agreement that their Opportunities at Work are Adequate by *Community*

| Community | n | Percentage of Residents (n)[a] | | | Summary Statistics[b] | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | Mean | Std. Dev. |
| Oxford | 52,904 | 17.0 (9,008) | 17.7 (9,346) | 65.3 (34,550) | 4.77 | 1.31 |
| Kingston | 81,385 | 20.1 (16,321) | 16.9 (13,787) | 63.0 (51,277) | 4.68 | 1.49 |
| Waterloo Region | 263,708 | 25.0 (65,815) | 18.3 (48,256) | 56.7 (149,638) | 4.49 | 1.45 |
| Guelph | 80,653 | 18.9 (15,249) | 18.2 (14,678) | 62.9 (50,726) | 4.72 | 1.34 |

[a] Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree.*
[b] Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.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