

Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey: A Profile of the Wellbeing of Oxford County Residents

A preliminary report for the
Community Oxford Committee

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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

The Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey was launched on March 29, 2016 when invitations to participate were mailed to just over 11,335 randomly selected Oxford County households. In total, the number of invitations was equal to approximately 25% of all households in the County, divided proportionally across all small urban and rural areas. The selection of households also included an oversampling of the rural areas within the County to ensure adequate representation of residents living in smaller communities. One person in each household, aged 18 years or older, was invited to complete the questionnaire.

The survey was closed on May 20, 2016. Of the 1,321 questionnaires that were returned, most were completed online (89.4%; $n = 1,180$) with the remaining surveys (10.6%; $n = 141$) completed using a paper version that could be specially requested by residents who preferred this latter format. Seventeen of the submitted questionnaires were deemed unusable due principally to significant proportions of the questionnaire not having been completed. Therefore, the final, total number of usable questionnaires was 1,304. Taking into account the estimated 2.5% of household addresses to which invitations could not be delivered (e.g., unoccupied, failure to deliver), the final response rate is estimated to be 11.9%.

This report is comprised mainly of summary, descriptive statistics. It provides frequency distributions and measures of central tendency for all questions across the eight domains comprising the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) conceptual framework: *Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use*. A demographic profile of residents is presented first and measures of overall wellbeing are reported to conclude the main body of the report.

In keeping with the Future Oxford Community Sustainability Plan (CSP), charts have been provided to graphically illustrate responses to questions in the Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey that are closely aligned with the goals and objectives of the Plan. For each of these charts, the connection between survey questions and the CSP goals is identified in the footnotes. A brief, summary description of the chart also is provided for greater ease of interpretation.

Accompanying this report, under separate cover, is *An Addendum to the Oxford County Community Wellbeing Survey* with the unedited comments of survey participants. The comments have been organised by theme and sub-theme to capture the dominant foci represented in the residents' comments. Taken together, the results presented here and in the *Addendum* provide a snapshot of the overall wellbeing of Oxford County residents.

Weighting of data

In order to ensure the results from the survey are representative of Oxford County residents, the data provided by the 1,304 respondents were weighted by sex, age grouping, and geographic location to match the 2011 Census profile ($N = 82,005$) for those residents 18 years of age and older. Weighting the data allows the overall results presented in this report to accurately reflect the responses of residents without under- or over-representing any groups based on age, sex, or where they live in Oxford County.

The following tables provide a description of survey participants. Each table first presents the unweighted results for age, sex, and geographic location, and then presents the results for these three characteristics once survey weights were applied. Survey weights were based on the results taken from 2011 Census of Canada thereby adjusting the distributions of representative respondents to the survey to match the distributions of all residents in the region.

To weight the data, participants were assigned to one of the following eight geographic areas based on postal code information:

- ✓ Blandford-Blenheim
- ✓ East Zorra-Tavistock
- ✓ Ingersoll
- ✓ Norwich
- ✓ South-West Oxford
- ✓ Tillsonburg
- ✓ Woodstock
- ✓ Zorra

Survey results based on both unweighted and weighted data are presented in the following tables: *sex* (see Table 1), *age group* (see Table 2), *geographic area* (see Table 3), and *small urban and rural location* (see Table 4).

More specifically, Tables 1 and 2 compare the sample results to the actual distribution for the total population separately for sex and age. The final weighting of the sample incorporated age, sex, and geographic area concurrently to generate the weighted sample, which reflects the overall population distribution in each of the eight cities, townships, or villages (see Table 3). Table 4 compares the population distribution in the small urban areas of Woodstock, Tillsonburg, and Ingersoll to the rural areas of Oxford County.

Table 1
Distribution of Residents *by Sex*^a

Sex	Unweighted		Weighted Sample	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Female	860	67.8	41,950	52.6
Male	409	32.2	37,855	47.4

^a 35 residents did not provide information about their sex. No residents identified as transgender.

Table 2
Distribution of Residents *by Age Group*^a

Age Group	Unweighted		Weighted Sample	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
34 years and under	115	9.2	19,615	24.6
35 to 44 years	164	13.1	12,910	16.2
45 to 54 years	197	15.7	16,625	20.8
55 to 64 years	322	25.7	13,560	17.0
65 to 74 years	309	24.7	9,130	11.4
75 years and older	144	11.5	7,965	10.0

^a 53 Residents did not provide information about their age. Included in the 34 years and under age group are eight residents between the ages of 18 to 24 years old.

Table 3
Distribution of Residents *by Geographic Area*^a

Geographic Area	Unweighted		Weighted Sample	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Woodstock	622	47.9	29,970	37.6
Tillsonburg	213	16.4	12,475	15.6
Ingersoll	192	14.8	9,320	11.7
Norwich	71	5.5	7,380	9.2
Zorra	64	4.9	6,195	7.8
Blandford-Blenheim	62	4.8	4,910	6.2
East Zorra-Tavistock	52	4.0	4,915	6.2
South-West Oxford	22	1.7	4,460	5.8

^a Geographic information was unavailable for eight residents.

Table 4
Distribution of Residents *by Small Urban and Rural Location*^a

Geographic Location	Unweighted		Weighted Sample	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Small urban	1,027	79.1	51,765	64.9
Rural	271	20.9	28,040	35.1

^a Small urban areas include Woodstock, Tillsonburg, and Ingersoll. Rural location is comprised of Norwich, Zorra, Blandford-Blenheim, East Zorra-Tavistock, and South-West Oxford. Geographic information was unavailable for eight residents.

Reading the report

As noted, the results presented in the tables comprising the rest of this report are weighted to reflect estimates for the Oxford County population, age 18 years and older. In some cases, the total number of responses does not equal the total population due to missing responses. Non-response typically represents only a few people, so the totals are not substantially less than the population total for the region. In other instances, people might simply have chosen not to answer specific questions for a variety of reasons (e.g., felt the question was irrelevant to them, did not recall the requested information, or thought the question was too personal). For example, many people often choose not to answer questions about income; in this survey, approximately 12% of the residents declined to report their incomes. For some questions, response categories of “does not apply” or “don’t know” were provided, and these answers are not reported in the tables. Again, these responses typically are used by only a few people. Finally, total percentages in a few tables may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Table numbers linked to titles correspond with survey question numbers (e.g., Table **J2** for age of respondent refers to question **J2** on the questionnaire). For tables listing several items for which residents have reported participation or have rated on scales such as level of agreement or perceptions (e.g., Table A11 concerning perceptions of sense of their community as a place to live), the items have been organised from highest to lowest overall average scores; that is to say, they may not follow the order in which they appear in the questionnaire. By re-organising the items in this way, a ranking of the items is provided. For questions that ask participants to indicate their level of agreement or satisfaction with a statement, the levels have been collapsed into more meaningful categories for ease of interpretation. 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*.

Finally, not all response categories are reported for some open-ended demographic questions, especially when the number of responses is very low. In these instances, explanatory text follows the table in footnotes.

List of abbreviations and terms

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

Demographic Profile

Table J1
Profile of Residents of Oxford County:
Gender

Gender	n	Pct.
Female	41,950	52.6
Male	37,855	47.4

Table J2
Profile of Residents of Oxford County:
Age^a

Age	n	Pct.
34 years and under	19,615	24.6
35 to 44 years	12,910	16.2
45 to 54 years	16,625	20.8
55 to 64 years	13,560	17.0
65 to 74 years	9,130	11.4
75 years and older	7,965	10.0

^a Residents had to be at least 18 years of age to participate in the survey.

Table J3
Profile of Residents of Oxford County:
Marital Status

Marital Status	n	Pct.
Married	49,437	62.3
Single, never married	8,728	11.0
Living common-law	6,502	8.2
Separated	5,060	6.4
Divorced	4,419	5.6
Widowed	5,268	6.6

Table J4
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Highest Level of Education Completed

Level of Education	n	Pct.
Elementary school	3,249	4.1
High school	19,441	24.5
Post-secondary certificate, trade or apprenticeship	10,136	12.8
College diploma	22,529	28.4
University degree (e.g., B.A., B.Sc.)	19,943	25.1
Graduate degree (e.g., M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D.)	4,114	5.2

Table J5
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Main Activity

Main Activity	n	Pct.
Working full-time	34,284	43.1
Unemployed/looking for work	13,353	16.8
Household work/caring for children	7,997	10.1
Working part-time	5,809	7.3
Retired by choice	4,771	6.0
Retired not by choice	3,606	4.5
Going to school	3,433	4.3
On leave from work (e.g., illness, parental leave)	2,940	3.7
Self-employed	2,099	2.6
Non-standard employment ^a	1,192	1.5

^a Includes contract, seasonal, temporary, and multiple jobs.

Table J6
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Annual Household Income from All Sources

Annual Household Income	n	Pct.
Under \$10,000	1,402	1.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	2,777	3.8
\$20,000 to \$29,999	5,366	7.3
\$30,000 to \$39,999	7,216	9.8
\$40,000 to \$59,999	12,007	16.2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	13,990	18.9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11,006	14.9
\$100,000 to \$119,999	8,247	11.1
\$120,000 to \$149,999	5,733	7.8
\$150,000 and over	6,229	8.4

Table J7a
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Born in Canada

Born in Canada	n	Pct.
Yes	71,472	89.7
No	8,197	10.3

Table J7b
 Country of Birth of Respondents Other than Canada

Country of Birth	n	Pct.
The Netherlands	1,983	24.7
United Kingdom	1,772	22.1
United States	685	8.5
Portugal	538	6.7
Germany	435	5.4
Poland	364	4.5
Belgium	314	3.9
Romania	302	3.8
Australia	268	3.3

Notes: Among those respondents who were born outside of Canada, 83.0% were born in one of the nine countries listed in the table above. All other countries not represented in the table had less than a 3.0% response rate. Countries not listed in the table include: Austria, Croatia, Czech Republic, El Salvador, Europe, France, Guyana, Hungary, India, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Latvia, Lithuania, Philippines, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, South America, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Yugoslavia.

Table J8
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Years Lived in Canada (if not born in Canada)

Years lived in Canada	n	Pct.
10 years or less	392	4.8
11 to 20 years	715	8.8
21 to 30 years	724	8.9
31 to 50 years	3,480	42.7
51 years or more	2,837	34.8

Note: Not all respondents born outside of Canada reported years lived in Canada. For those respondents who were born outside of Canada and who reported years lived in Canada ($n = 8,148$), the average length of time they had lived in Canada was 43 years ($M = 42.93$, $SD = 17.28$).

Table J9
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Cultural, Ethnic, or National Background

Cultural, ethnic, or national background	n	Pct.
White	76,196	96.3
Black	124	0.2
Asian	116	0.1
Arab	94	0.1
Filipino	77	0.1
Latin American	61	0.1
Other	2,431	3.1

Notes: Only the most frequently reported backgrounds are reported in the table. Backgrounds not reported in the table include Italian, Aboriginal, Mediterranean, Ukrainian, Métis, South American, Mixed Race, and European.

Table J10
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
First Nations, Métis, or Inuit

First Nations status	n	Pct.
Yes	754	1.0
No	77,019	99.0

Note: Several respondents ($n = 1,156$) reported that they did not know if they had First Nations status.

Table J11a
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
First Language

First language	n	Pct.
English	75,437	94.7
French	768	1.0
Other	3,445	4.3

Table J11b
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
First Language if not English or French

First language	n	Pct.
Dutch	1,176	35.4
German	682	20.5
Hungarian	439	13.2
Polish	189	5.7
Croatian	136	4.1
Portuguese	128	3.9
Kannada	116	3.5
Russian	108	3.3
Arabic	94	2.8
Tagalog (Filipino)	77	2.3

Notes: Among respondents whose first language was not English or French, 94.6% reported that their first language was one of the ten listed in the table above. Languages not reported in the table due to response rates of less than 2.0% are: Czech, Latvian, Serbian, Spanish, and Ukrainian.

Table J12
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Living with a Disability (physical or mental) or a Chronic Illness that Limits Activity

Living with a disability	n	Pct.
Yes	15,213	19.1
No	64,337	80.9

Table J13
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Years Resident of Oxford County

	n	Mean	Std. Dev.
Years resident of Oxford County	77,567	25.51	19.60

Table J14
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Years Lived in Current Location

	n	Mean	Std. Dev.
Years living in current location	35,032	10.75	11.92

Table J15
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Own or Rent Place in Which Living

Own or rent	n	Pct.
Own	64,893	82.0
Rent	13,096	16.6
Other	1,107	1.4

Notes: Among the few respondents who reported another type of accommodation, 28.2% lived rent-free with parents, and 21.7% lived in a retirement residence. *Other* types of accommodation included renting to own, room and board in exchange for homecare, and residence owned by farm.

Table J16
 Profile of Residents of Oxford County:
Percentage of monthly income spent on housing

Pct. of income spent on housing	n	Pct.
Less than 30%	48,208	64.5
30 to 50%	22,038	29.5
More than 50%	4,439	5.9

Table J17
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Sexual Orientation

Sexual orientation	n	Pct.
Heterosexual or straight	76,115	96.2
Gay or lesbian	1,062	1.3
Bisexual	561	0.7
Other	269	0.3
I would prefer not to say	1,114	1.4

Table J18
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
In a Relationship

In a relationship	n	Pct.
Yes	59,012	74.8
No	19,918	25.2

Table J19
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Living with Partner

Living with partner	n	Pct.
Yes	54,899	93.3
No	3,920	6.7

Table J20
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Sex of Partner

Sex of partner	n	Pct.
Male	31,363	53.1
Female	27,673	46.9
Transgender	0	0.0

Table J21a
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Household Type

Household type	n	Pct.
Couple living with children at home	25,982	32.7
Couple with no children at home (e.g., “empty nester”)	19,128	24.1
Couple with no children	9,922	12.5
Adult with children living at home	4,360	5.5
Adult living alone	14,712	18.5
Adult sharing accommodation	2,173	2.7
Other ^a	3,146	4.0

^a Among respondents who indicated an *other* household type, 54.4% had shared custody arrangements with children living in their household part-time, and 27.7% lived in multigenerational house-holds that included living arrangements such as adult children living at home, grandchildren living with grandparents, or elderly parents living with adult children. Other living arrangements included living with adults who were not family members, in a retirement residence, or had a long-distance marriage where one person lived in Oxford County during the week and their spouse lived in another location.

Table J21b
 Profile of Respondents of Oxford County:
Age of Youngest Child for Participants Living with Children

Age of youngest child	n	Pct.
Less than 6 years old	7,739	30.5
6 to 11 years old	5,767	22.8
12 to 19 years old	7,572	29.9
20 to 24 years old	2,081	8.2
25 to 29 years old	1,288	5.1
30 years or older	899	3.5

Community Vitality

Table A1
Residents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months

Volunteered	n	Pct.
Volunteered in the past 12 months	41,867	52.9

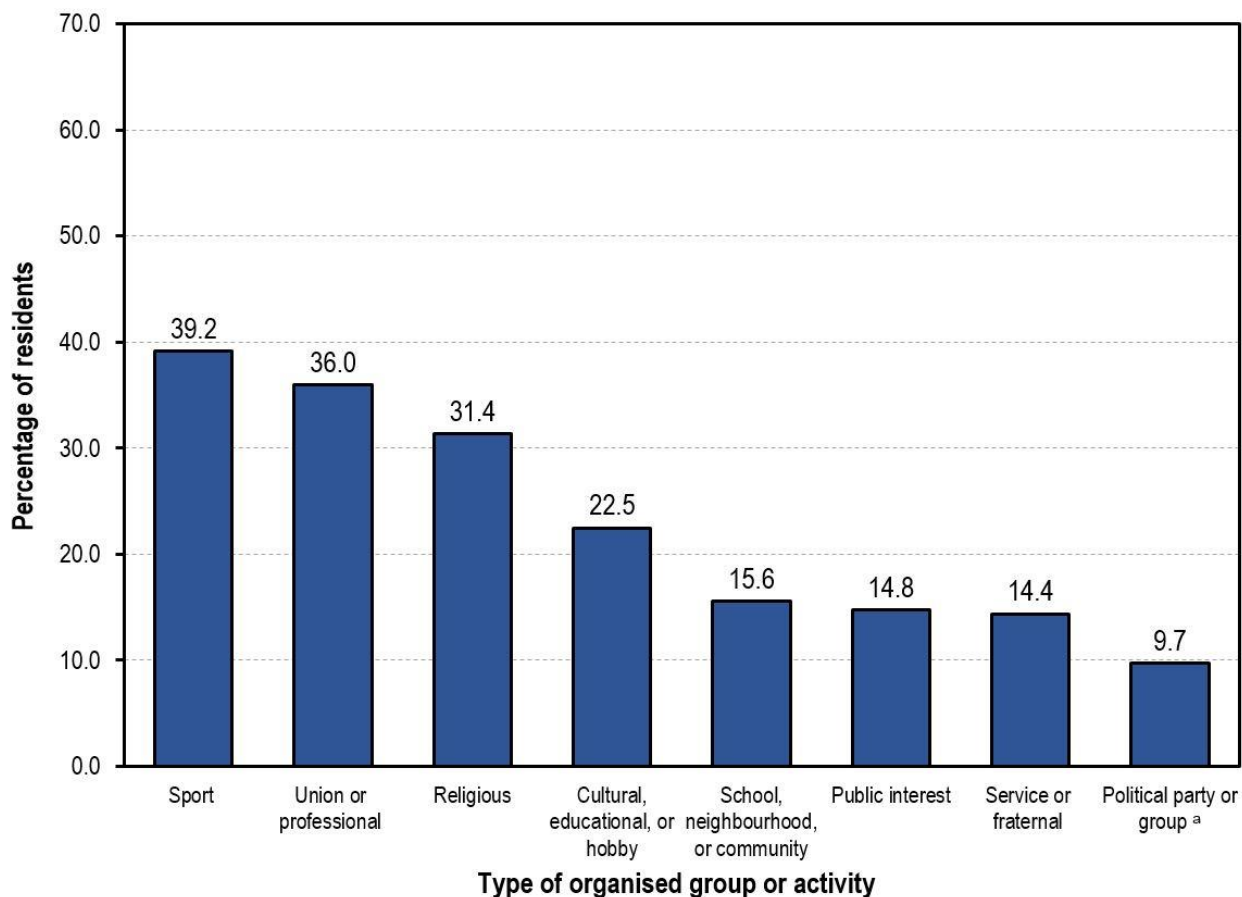
Table A2
Residents who were a Member of or Participant in an Organisation During the Past 12 Months

Organisation type	n	Pct.
Sports or recreational organisation (e.g., hockey league, health club, golf club)	28,890	39.2
Union or professional association	26,044	36.0
Religious affiliated group (e.g., church youth group, choir)	22,908	31.4
Cultural, educational or hobby organisation (e.g., theatre group, book club, bridge club)	16,115	22.5
School group, neighbourhood, civic, or community association (e.g., PTA, alumni, block parents, neighbourhood watch)	11,168	15.6
Public interest group (e.g., focused on the environment, animal welfare, food security, homelessness)	10,619	14.8
Service club or fraternal organisation (e.g., Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, the Legion)	10,213	14.4
Political party or group	6,858	9.7
Other organised group or activity	16,446	23.2

Table A3
Residents Who Provided Unpaid Help to Others in the Past 12 Months

Organisation type	n	Pct.
Work at their home such as cooking, cleaning, gardening, maintenance, painting, shovelling snow, or car repairs	41,446	55.5
Health-related or personal care, such as emotional support, counselling, providing advice, visiting the elderly, unpaid babysitting	39,469	52.6
Doing any shopping, driving someone to the store, or to any other appointments	30,738	41.7
Paperwork tasks such as writing letters, doing taxes, filling out forms, banking, paying bills, or finding information	25,000	34.0
Unpaid teaching, coaching, tutoring, or assisting with reading	16,279	22.5

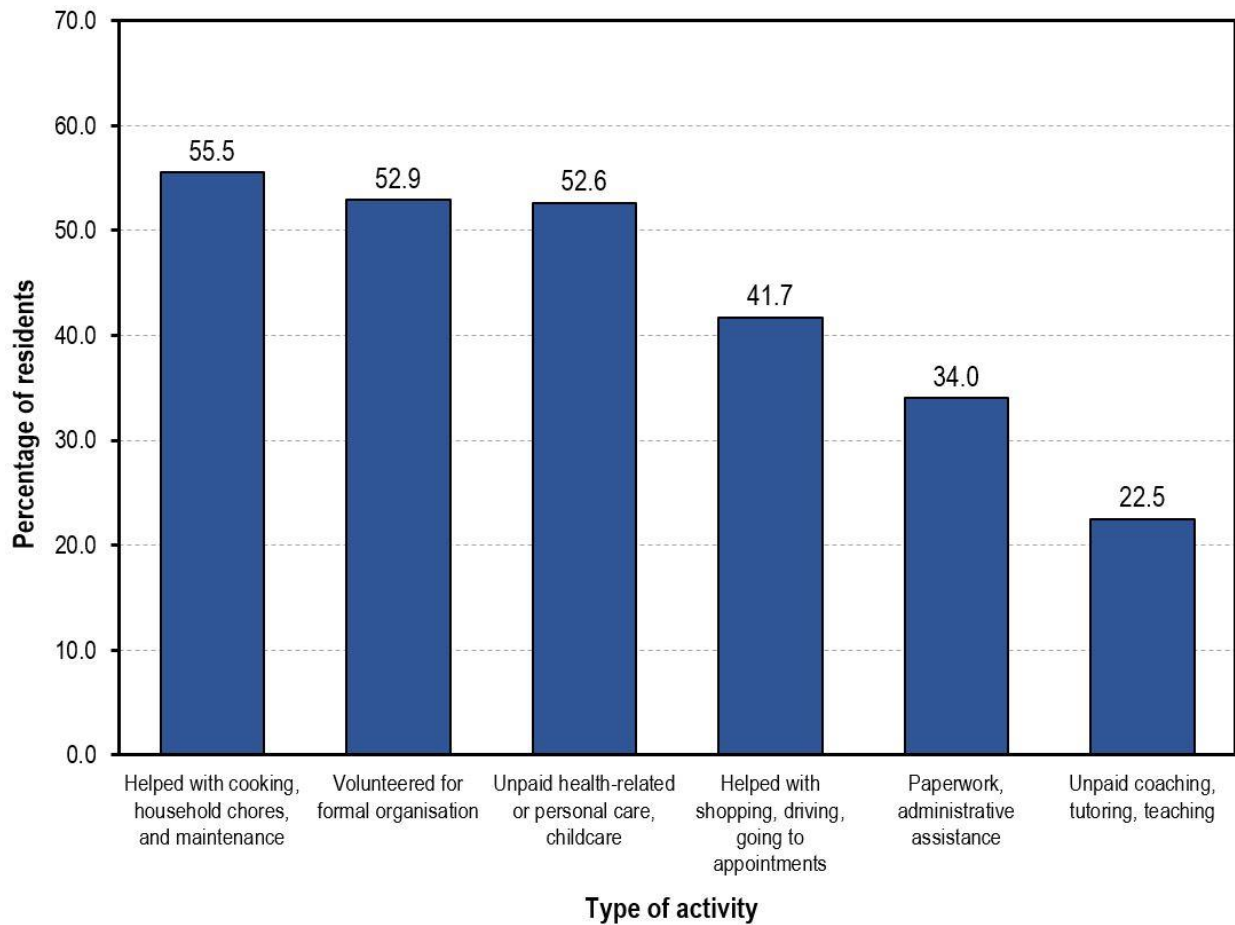
Figure 1. Membership or participation in selected types of organised group or activity^a



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11E, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

Oxford residents participated in or were members of a wide range of organised activities and groups (see Table A2 and Figure 1). Among the most frequently reported types of groups were sport organisations, union or professional associations, and religious-affiliated groups. Residents were less active in groups that promote civic engagement in decisions affecting the public good such as a political party or organisation, or a public interest group.

Figure 2. Oxford County residents who engaged in formal volunteering or provided unpaid help during the past 12 months^a



^a All activities correspond with Sustainability Goal 11c, *Promote and support volunteering*.

More than half of Oxford residents participated in formal volunteer activities (see Table A3 and Figure 2). They were similarly active as informal volunteers, where they provided unpaid help to others with household chores and maintenance as well as personal or health-related care through activities such as child care, visiting the elderly, or other activities requiring emotional support. To a lesser extent, residents assisted with activities outside the home such as shopping or taking someone to an appointment. They also used their experience and skills to help with administrative activities, along with mentoring activities like coaching, tutoring, and/or helping with homework.

Table A4
 Numbers of Social Contacts Reported by Residents:
Relatives

Relatives	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Number of relatives	79,312	0	100	8.50	12.74

Table A5
 Numbers of Social Contacts Reported by Residents:
Close Friends

Close friends	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Number of close friends	79,542	0	100	6.05	8.54

Table A6
 Numbers of Social Contacts Reported by Residents:
Neighbours

Neighbours	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Number of neighbours	79,138	0	100	4.35	5.99

Table A7
 Perceptions of Safety and Belonging:
How Safe Walking in Neighbourhood at Night

Safety and Belonging	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Unsafe	Neutral	Safe	Mean	Std. Dev.
Feel safe walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark	79,438	10.2 (8,065)	8.8 (6,995)	81.0 (64,378)	5.77	1.62

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Unsafe*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Safe*.

^b Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher feelings of safety.

Table A8
 Perceptions of Safety and Belonging:
Uncomfortable/Out of Place in Neighbourhood Because of Ethnicity, Culture, Race, Skin Colour

Feel Uncomfortable/Out of Place	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Never/ Rarely	Some- times	All of the time	Mean	Std. Dev.
Feel uncomfortable or out of place in your neighbourhood because of your ethnicity, culture, race, or skin colour	79,602	95.9 (76,303)	1.1 (902)	3.0 (2,397)	1.25	0.85

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Never/Rarely*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *All of the time*.

^b Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher frequency of feelings of discomfort/feeling out of place.

Table A9
Perceptions of Safety and Belonging:
How Often Feel Discriminated Against

Feel discriminated against because of...	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Never/ Rarely	Some- times	All of the time	Mean	Std. Dev.
Age	79,458	96.0 (76,299)	1.6 (1,291)	2.4 (1,868)	1.31	0.90
Gender	79,205	96.4 (76,330)	2.0 (1,546)	1.7 (1,329)	1.25	0.81
Ethnicity, race, or skin colour	79,231	96.6 (76,555)	0.7 (517)	2.7 (2,159)	1.20	0.81
Sexual orientation	79,060	98.4 (77,790)	0.3 (240)	1.3 (1,031)	1.09	0.59

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Never/Rarely*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *All of the time*.

^b Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher frequency of feelings of discrimination.

Table A10
Perceptions of Safety and Belonging:
Sense of Belonging in Local Community

Sense of Belonging	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Weak	Neutral	Strong	Mean	Std. Dev.
Sense of belonging to the community	79,674	19.0 (15,140)	26.0 (20,698)	55.0 (43,836)	4.76	1.66

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Weak*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Strong*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect a stronger sense of belonging.

Table A11a
Residents' Perceptions of Sense of Community *as a Place to Live*
(table continued on next page)

Community as a place to live	n	Percentage of Residents (n)^a			Summary Statistics^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
I feel at ease with the people in this community	79,118	5.7 (4,525)	14.5 (11,481)	79.8 (63,113)	5.21	1.07
I would recommend this community to others as a place to live	79,198	7.7 (6,099)	17.2 (13,586)	75.1 (59,513)	5.20	1.28
I have good friends in this community	79,281	11.2 (8,848)	13.5 (10,727)	75.3 (59,706)	5.13	1.39
I am proud of this community	79,381	4.7 (3,695)	23.2 (18,408)	72.2 (57,277)	5.11	1.09
Many people in this community are available to give help if somebody needs it	79,444	6.9 (5,451)	18.7 (14,855)	74.4 (59,138)	5.09	1.11
People are sociable here	79,166	8.0 (6,304)	15.2 (12,002)	76.9 (60,861)	5.05	1.11
If I had an emergency, even people I do not know would be willing to help me	79,280	7.5 (5,985)	20.5 (16,257)	71.9 (57,038)	4.95	1.09
I feel comfortable allowing my children to play outside unsupervised in my neighbourhood	77,408	16.2 (12,517)	15.6 (12,043)	68.3 (52,848)	4.90	1.49
I regularly stop and talk to people in my neighbourhood	75,857	18.9 (14,371)	17.8 (13,521)	63.2 (47,965)	4.77	1.37
This community provides opportunities for me to do a lot of different things	78,836	16.3 (12,826)	17.8 (14,046)	65.9 (51,964)	4.73	1.27
If I need help, this community has many excellent services to meet my needs	79,396	14.5 (11,484)	24.0 (19,056)	61.5 (48,855)	4.72	1.24
There are places in this community that inspire me	79,175	17.4 (13,751)	33.6 (26,610)	49.0 (38,815)	4.52	1.19

Table A11 (continued)...

Community as a place to live	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
In this community, there is never much to do	78,946	54.4 (42,932)	19.1 (15,103)	26.5 (20,910)	3.58	1.39
If I had a problem, few people in this community would try to help me	79,036	50.7 (40,070)	20.9 (16,512)	28.4 (22,455)	3.58	1.43
In this community, I have few opportunities to satisfy my needs	79,276	57.7 (45,707)	22.3 (17,685)	20.0 (15,885)	3.41	1.30
It is difficult for me to connect with the people in this community	78,957	58.4 (46,131)	22.6 (17,818)	19.0 (15,008)	3.35	1.29
In this community, people are not willing to help those in need	79,254	73.9 (58,569)	18.2 (14,421)	7.9 (6,263)	2.87	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 A11b
Dimensions of *Overall Sense of Community*

Dimension ^a	n	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Social climate and bonds	79,420	5.01	0.96
Help in case of need	79,432	4.90	0.86
Needs fulfillment	79,414	4.62	1.05

Notes: ^a *Social climate and bonds* is an average of responses to statements assessing friendships, sociability, and ability to connect with people in the city.
^b *Help in case of need* includes responses to statements about the number and willingness of people to provide help in an emergency or situation of need.

Needs fulfillment refers to perceptions of the range and accessibility of opportunities to satisfy activity needs.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater satisfaction with dimension of sense of community.

Healthy Populations

Table B1
Residents Self-Assessed *Physical Health*

Self-Reported <i>Physical Health</i>	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Poor/Fair	Good	Very good/ Excellent	Mean	Std. Dev.
In general, would you say your <i>physical</i> health is...	79,655	16.2 (12,903)	38.0 (30,291)	45.8 (36,462)	3.38	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 B2
Residents Self-Assessed *Mental Health*

Self-Reported <i>Mental Health</i>	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Poor/Fair	Good	Very good/ Excellent	Mean	Std. Dev.
In general, would you say your <i>mental</i> health is...	79,700	9.7 (7,765)	26.0 (20,747)	64.2 (51,188)	3.75	0.96

^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 B3
Assessment of Health Care Services in Community:
Overall Quality

Health Care Services	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Poor/Fair	Good	Very good/ Excellent	Mean	Std. Dev.
<i>Overall quality</i> of health care services in your community	79,373	29.0 (22,983)	31.3 (24,868)	39.7 (31,522)	3.09	1.07

^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 ratings of perceived quality.

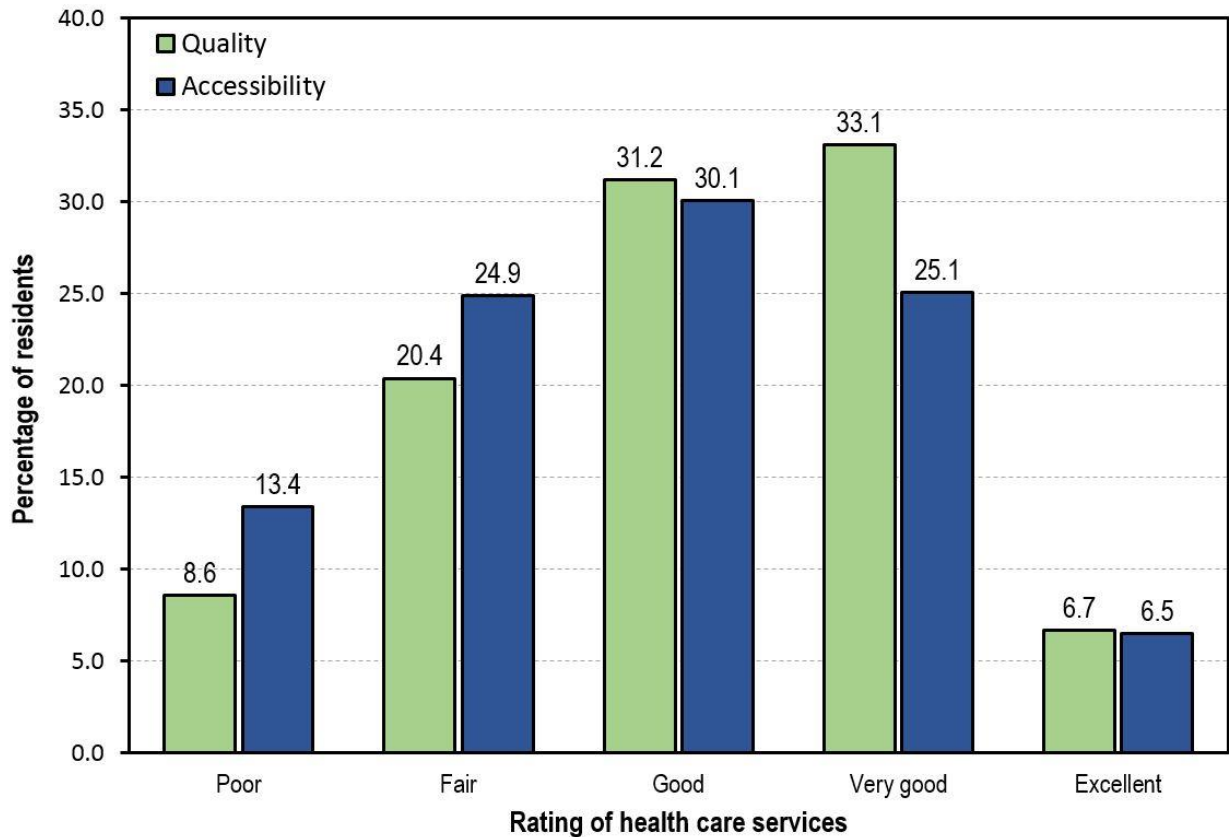
Table B4
Assessment of Health Care Services in Community:
Overall Accessibility

Health Care Services	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Poor/Fair	Good	Very good/ Excellent	Mean	Std. Dev.
<i>Overall accessibility</i> of the health care services in your community	79,187	38.3 (30,330)	30.1 (23,874)	31.5 (24,983)	2.86	1.13

^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 ratings of perceived accessibility.

Figure 3. Residents’ perceptions of the quality and accessibility of health care services in Oxford County



^a Both perceptions of health care services correspond with Sustainability Goal 1iA, the provision of high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens.

About four in ten Oxford residents rated the *quality* of health care services as very good or excellent, with three in ten of the remaining residents rating them either as good or as poor or fair (see Table B3). Conversely, almost four in ten residents felt that *access* to health care services was poor or fair, while the remaining residents were almost equally split on their assessment of access to health care services either good, or as very good or excellent (see Table B4). In general, then, most residents felt the overall quality of health care services was better than their access to them (see Figure 3).

Table B5
Residents' Perceptions of Health Behaviours During the Past Week

Health Behaviour	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
I got good quality exercise	79,659	21.6 (17,185)	16.8 (13,381)	61.6 (49,093)	4.71	1.46
I regularly ate healthy meals	79,621	9.7 (7,703)	11.2 (8,919)	79.1 (62,998)	5.17	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 B6
Residents Who Reported Participation in
Physical Activity During a Typical Month

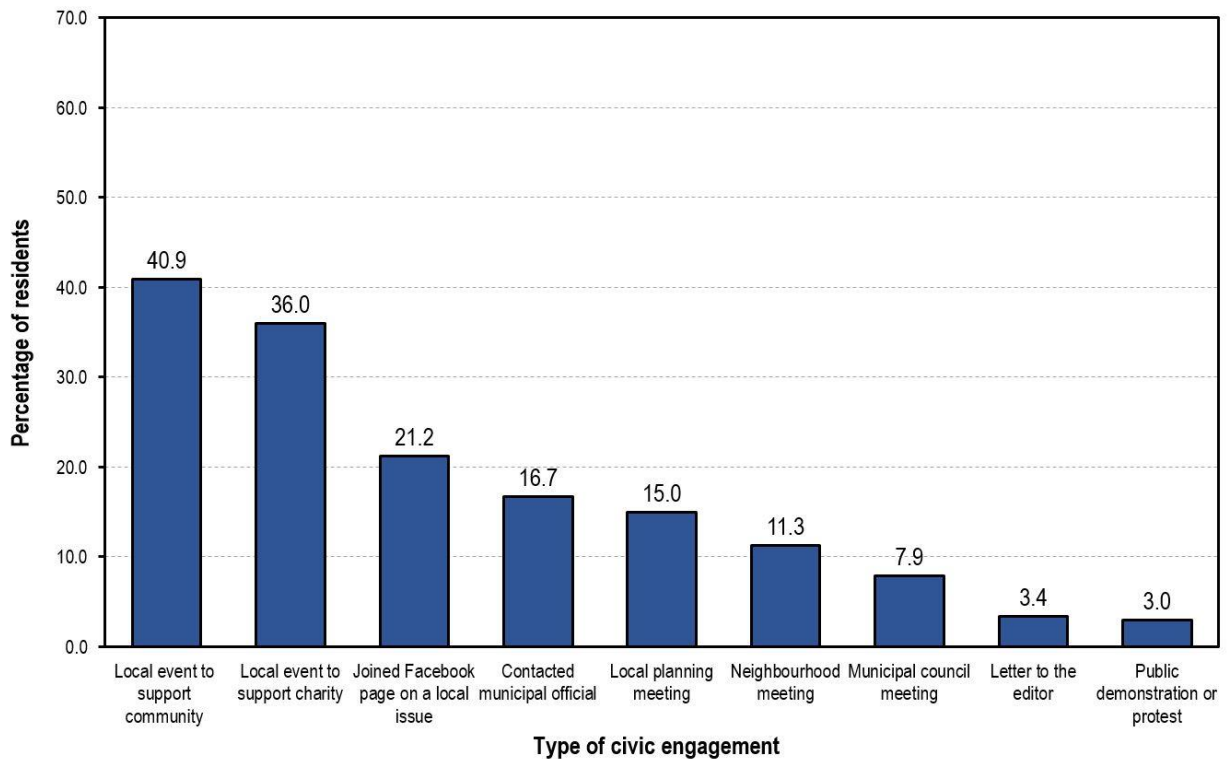
Physical Activity	Level of Participation		Participation Rate (times per month)			
	n	Pct.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Vigorous exercise (e.g., aerobics, jogging, weight training)	78,188	49.2 (39,256)	0	50	4.95	7.14
Light exercise (e.g., going for a walk, bicycling)	78,719	88.8 (70,829)	0	100	14.88	13.52

Democratic Engagement

Table C1
Residents Participating in Democratic Activity During the Past 12 Months

Activity	n	Pct.
I participated in a local event in support of community (e.g., Canada Day events, Community Clean-Up events)	32,428	40.9
I participated in local event to support charitable organisation (e.g., Canadian Cancer Society's Relay for Life, VON's Handbags for Hospice)	28,534	36.0
I joined a Facebook page on a local issue	16,740	21.2
I wrote a letter or email to or spoke with a municipal official about a local issue	13,249	16.7
I attended a local planning meeting or open house	11,880	15.0
I attended a neighbourhood meeting	8,982	11.3
I attended a municipal council meeting	6,227	7.9
I wrote a letter to the editor of the newspaper about a local issue	2,705	3.4
I participated in a public demonstration or protest	2,400	3.0

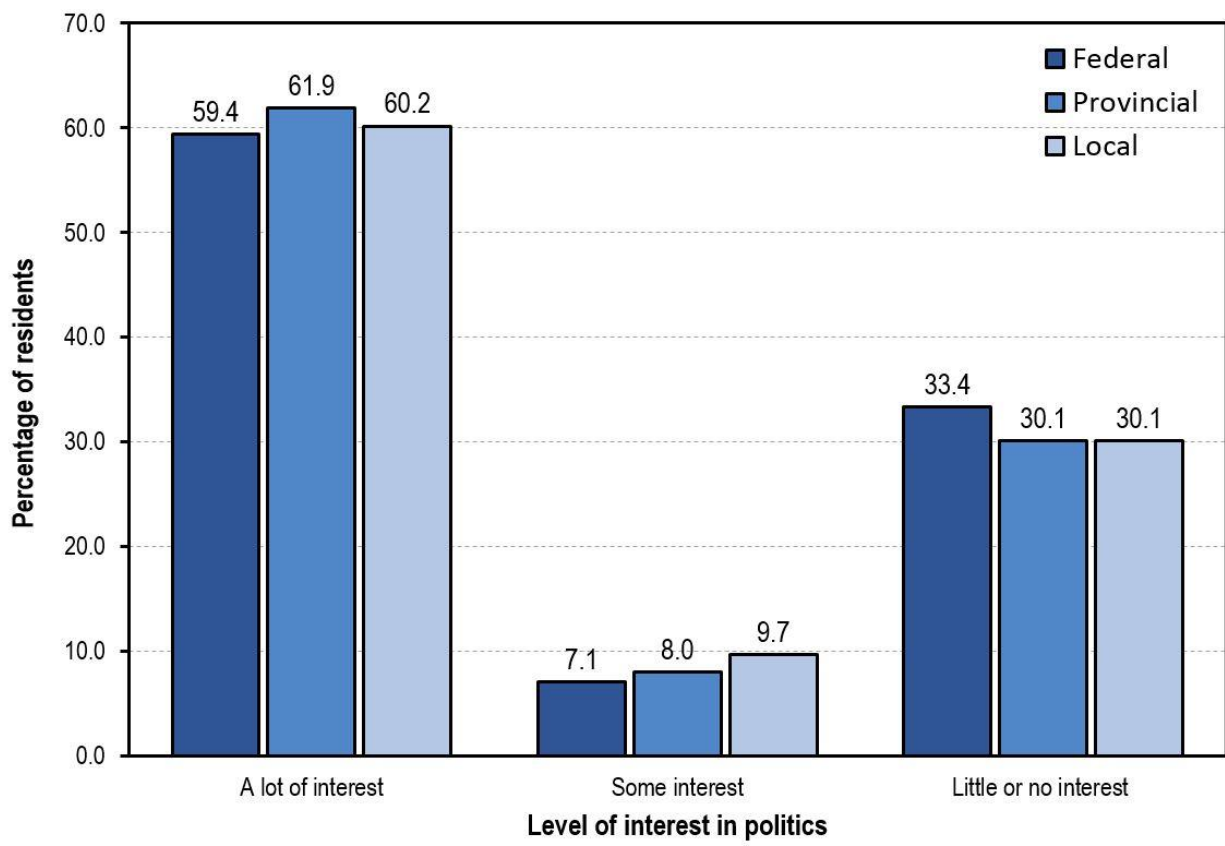
Figure 4. Participation in civic activities in past 12 months^a



^a All items correspond to Sustainability Goal 1iE, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

Oxford residents took part in a variety of civic activities (see Table C1 and Figure 4). They were most likely to participate in events in support of their local community or a local charitable organisation. A smaller proportion of residents took opportunities to express their views about community issues by contacting municipal officials directly, becoming part of a Facebook group, or attending a neighbourhood meeting. Fewer than ten per cent attended a municipal council meeting, wrote a letter to the editor about a local issue, or attended a public demonstration or protest. Given that such opportunities do not arise regularly, or that residents may feel less willing or confident to get involved in these activities, such pursuits might not be as effective as other forms of engagement in effecting change.

Figure 5. Level of interest in federal, provincial, and local politics^a



^a All items correspond to Sustainability Goal 1iE, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

Regardless of the level of government, whether federal, provincial, or local, just under two-thirds of Oxford residents expressed a lot of interest in politics, whereas just under one-third said they had no interest at all (see Figure 5 and Table C2). Comparatively few people said that they had “some” interest in politics, so most Oxford residents are generally either highly engaged in politics at all levels or they are not at all.

Table C2
Level of Interest in Politics at the Federal, Provincial, and Local Levels

Interest level in politics	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Little/ no interest	Some interest	A lot of interest	Mean	Std. Dev.
Federal politics	79,686	33.4 (16,504)	7.1 (3,528)	59.4 (29,331)	6.15	2.74
Provincial politics	79,618	30.1 (15,725)	8.0 (4,197)	61.9 (32,321)	6.03	2.66
Local politics	79,717	30.1 (16,632)	9.7 (5,349)	60.2 (33,259)	5.90	2.66

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 4 = *Little or no interest*; 4 and 6 = *Some interest*; and 7 through 10 = *A lot of interest*.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of interest.

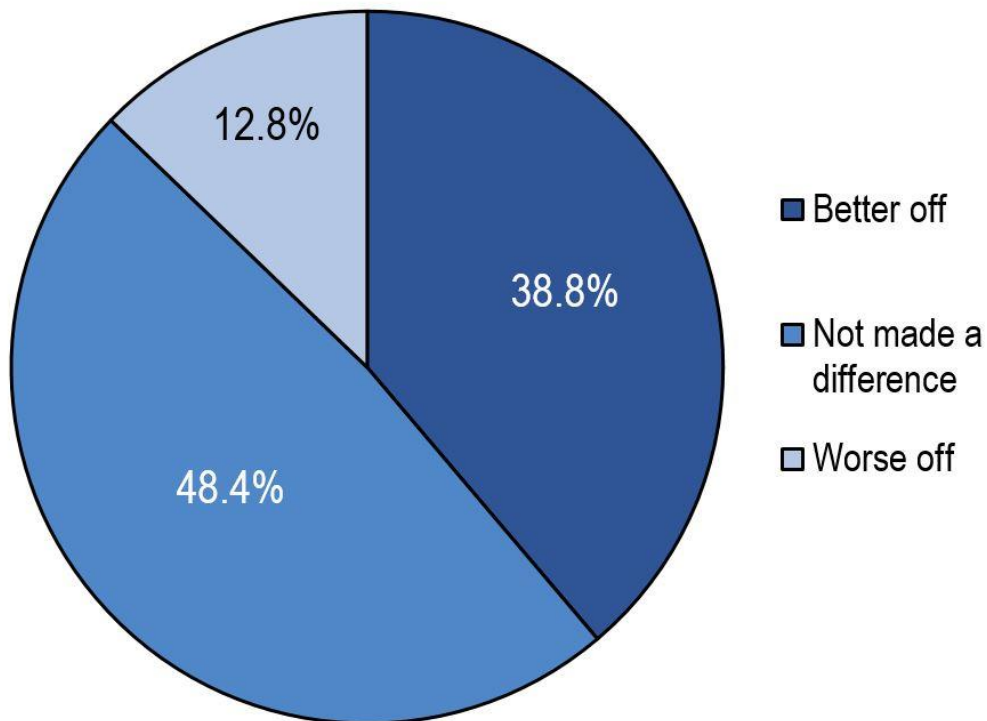
Table C3
Residents who Feel Programmes and Services of the Local Government Have Made Them Better Off^a

Perception of Local Policies	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Worse off	Have not made a difference	Better off	Mean	Std. Dev.
Extent to which programmes and services of local government have made you better off	66,060	12.8 (8,449)	48.4 (31,970)	38.8 (25,642)	4.36	1.20

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Worse off*; 4 = *Neutral (have not made a difference)*; and 5 through 7 = *Better off*.

^b Based on full 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of agreement.

Figure 6. Level of agreement that local government programs and services have made people better off^a



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11E, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

Almost four in ten residents agreed that they were better off because of the programmes and services of the local government, compared to just over one in ten who felt that they were worse off (see Table C3 and Figure 6). Somewhat concerning is that almost half of Oxford residents felt that the programmes and services had not made a difference in their lives. This perception may be due to actual or perceived experiences, or it could reflect a lack of awareness among residents concerning the responsibilities and/or activities of local government.

Environment

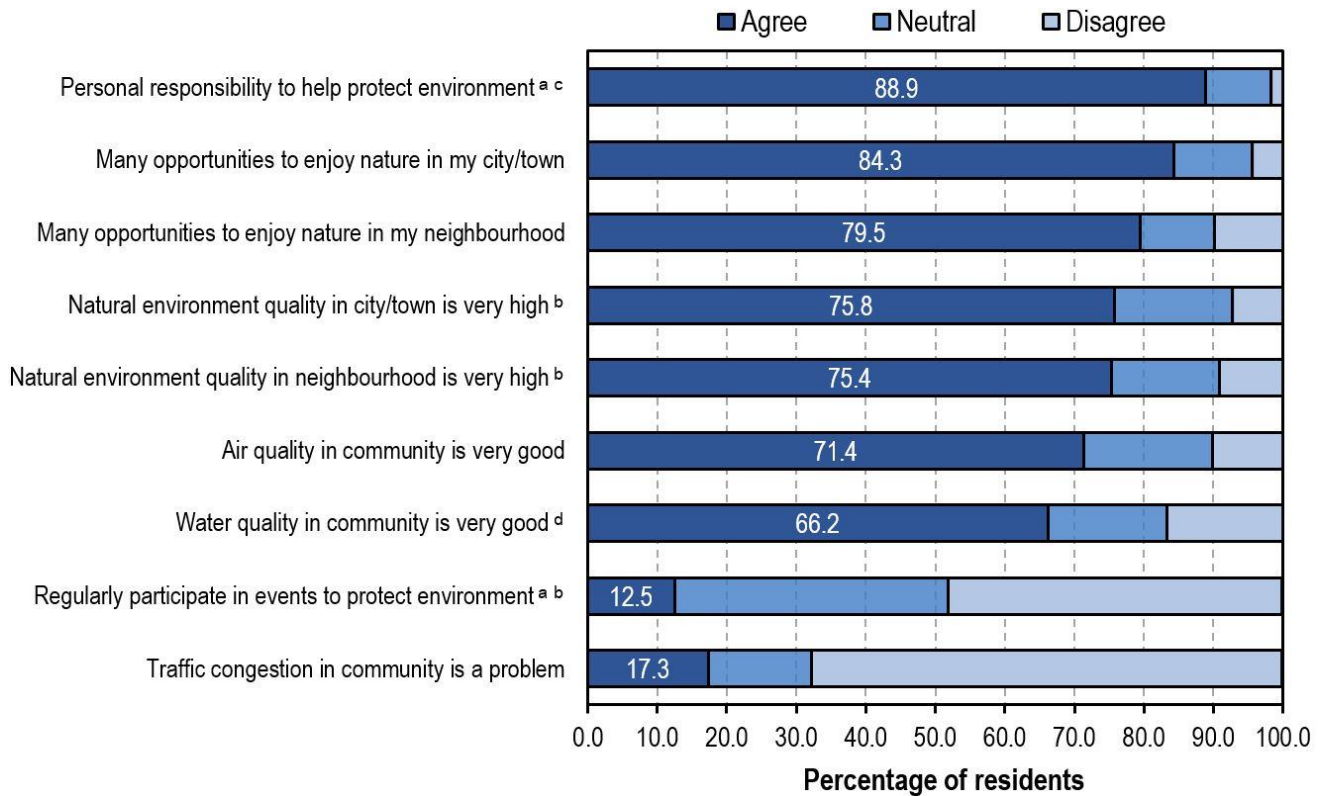
Table D1
Residents' Perceptions of the Environment in Oxford County

Environmental Concern	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
I feel I have a personal responsibility to help protect the natural environment	79,492	1.7 (1,351)	9.4 (7,434)	88.9 (70,708)	5.65	1.03
There are plenty of opportunities to enjoy nature in my <i>city/town</i>	79,378	4.4 (3,516)	11.3 (8,986)	84.3 (66,876)	5.31	1.05
There are plenty of opportunities to enjoy nature in my <i>neighbourhood</i>	79,509	9.8 (7,770)	10.7 (8,546)	79.5 (63,193)	5.20	1.25
The quality of the natural environment in my <i>neighbourhood</i> is very high	79,570	9.1 (7,242)	15.5 (12,323)	75.4 (60,005)	5.07	1.16
The quality of the natural environment in my <i>town/city</i> is very high	79,403	7.3 (5,815)	16.9 (13,393)	75.8 (60,195)	5.04	1.07
The <i>air quality</i> in our community is very good	79,380	10.2 (8,123)	18.4 (14,604)	71.4 (56,653)	4.91	1.19
The <i>water quality</i> in our community is very good	79,271	16.7 (13,248)	17.1 (13,576)	66.2 (52,448)	4.76	1.42
I regularly participate in events organised by local groups to protect the natural environment (e.g., protests, fund raising)	79,309	48.1 (38,178)	39.3 (31,201)	12.5 (9,930)	3.39	1.25
Traffic congestion in in our community is a problem	79,374	67.7 (53,771)	14.9 (11,843)	17.3 (13,759)	3.17	1.40

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with aspects of the environment in Oxford County.

Figure 7. Perceptions, attitudes, and behaviours pertaining to the local environment



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11iB, *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues.*

^b Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 3iA, *Protect and restore the ecosystem.*

^c Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 3iB, *Move away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation.*

^d Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 3iD, *Ensure long-term protection of all source water.*

Overwhelmingly, almost 90% of Oxford residents agreed that they have a personal responsibility to protect the environment (see Table D1 and Figure 7). More than three-quarters of residents also agreed that there are many opportunities to enjoy nature both in their immediate neighbourhoods and broader community, and that the quality of the natural environment throughout the county is very high. Comparatively, marginally lower percentages of residents agree that the air and water quality were very good. About one-half of residents (48.1%) have participated in local events to help protect the environment, which is a sign of active commitment to maintaining environmental quality. Traffic congestion was not seen as a prominent issue, as might be anticipated in a region with smaller urban centres and predominantly rural areas.

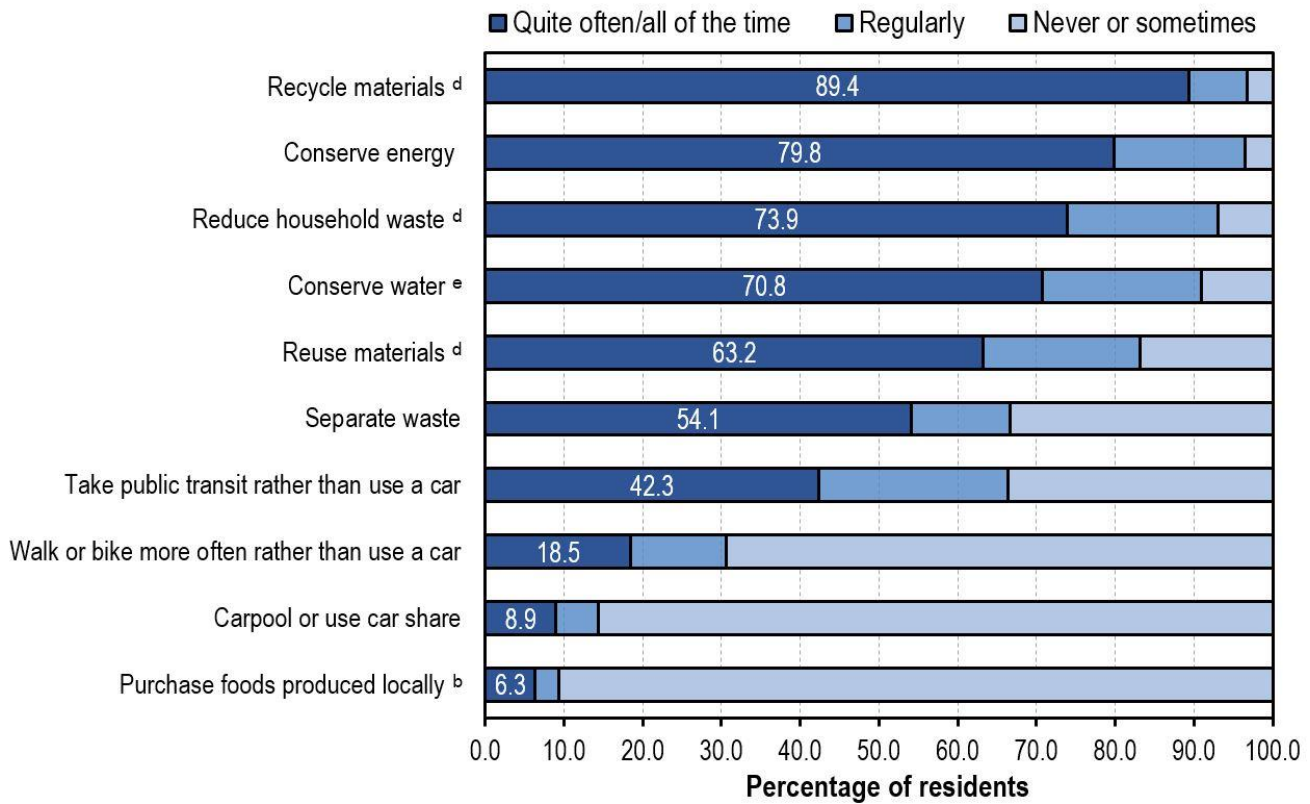
Table D2
Residents Participation in Resource Conservation and Sustainable Activities During the Past 12 Months

Conservation/Sustainable Activities	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Never or sometimes	Regularly	Quite often/ all of the time	Mean	Std. Dev.
Recycle materials (e.g., plastics, tin cans, cardboard)	79,489	3.2 (2,523)	7.4 (5,914)	89.4 (71,052)	4.65	0.76
Conserve energy (e.g., buy energy efficient bulbs and appliances, turn off lights)	79,686	3.5 (2,815)	16.7 (13,311)	79.8 (63,560)	4.26	0.88
Tried to reduce household waste	79,416	6.9 (5,485)	19.2 (15,271)	73.9 (58,659)	4.16	0.98
Conserve water (e.g., not leaving the water tap running, taking shorter showers)	79,511	9.0 (7,150)	20.2 (16,052)	70.8 (56,310)	4.05	1.05
Reuse materials (e.g., plastic bottles, plastic bags, tin cans)	79,208	16.8 (13,306)	20.0 (15,854)	63.2 (50,048)	3.83	1.15
Separate waste	78,529	33.4 (26,256)	12.5 (9,827)	54.1 (42,445)	3.46	1.59
Take public transit rather than use a car	78,914	33.6 (26,517)	24.1 (18,995)	42.3 (33,402)	3.15	1.18
Walk or bike more often (rather than use a car)	79,304	69.4 (55,028)	12.1 (9,600)	18.5 (14,675)	2.34	1.19
Carpool or use car share	78,713	85.6 (67,365)	5.5 (4,352)	8.9 (6,995)	1.69	1.04
Purchase foods produced locally	79,125	90.6 (71,683)	3.1 (2,443)	6.3 (5,000)	1.37	0.95

^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 greater agreement with aspects of environment in Oxford County.

Figure 8. Frequency of participation in resource conservation and sustainability activities during the past 12 months ^{a,c}



^a All items correspond with Sustainability Goal 1iiB, *Advance the community dialogue on sustainability issues.*

^b Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 2iC, *Encourage entrepreneurship throughout Oxford.*

^c All items correspond with Sustainability Goal 3iB, *Transition away from fossil fuels and enhance low carbon transportation.*

^d Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 3iC, *Achieve zero waste in Oxford.*

^e Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 3iD, *Ensure long-term protection of all source water.*

Oxford residents are committed participants in several resource conservation activities (see Table D2 and Figure 8). Almost all residents reported that they recycled materials “quite often or all of the time”, and they also were active in reducing household waste and reusing materials, although somewhat less often than they recycle materials. In addition, almost 80% of residents conserved energy, and about 71% conserved water “quite often or all of the time”. Such resource and sustainability practices were less apparent when considering transportation practices. Although about one-third of residents reported that they never or seldom choose public transportation over using a car, almost 70% did not use active transportation modes such as walking or biking, and very few people carpooled. Living in a rural area would account for these results to some extent, but there may be room for improvement, especially among those living in small urban centres. Somewhat unexpectedly, given the rich agricultural resources of Oxford County, very few residents purchased foods produced locally.

Leisure and Culture

Table E1
Residents Who Reported Participation in
“Getting Out” Activities During a Typical Month

“Getting Out” Activity	Level of Participation		Participation Rate (times per month)			
	n	Pct.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Socialising with friends (e.g., getting together at someone’s home, dining out)	79,660	91.3 (72,862)	0	100	5.54	6.51
Going to sports events as spectator	79,660	34.8 (27,740)	0	30	1.08	2.69
Going out to clubs, bars, taverns	79,660	25.8 (20,559)	0	30	0.57	1.52
Going out to movies	79,626	37.0 (29,528)	0	20	0.51	0.93

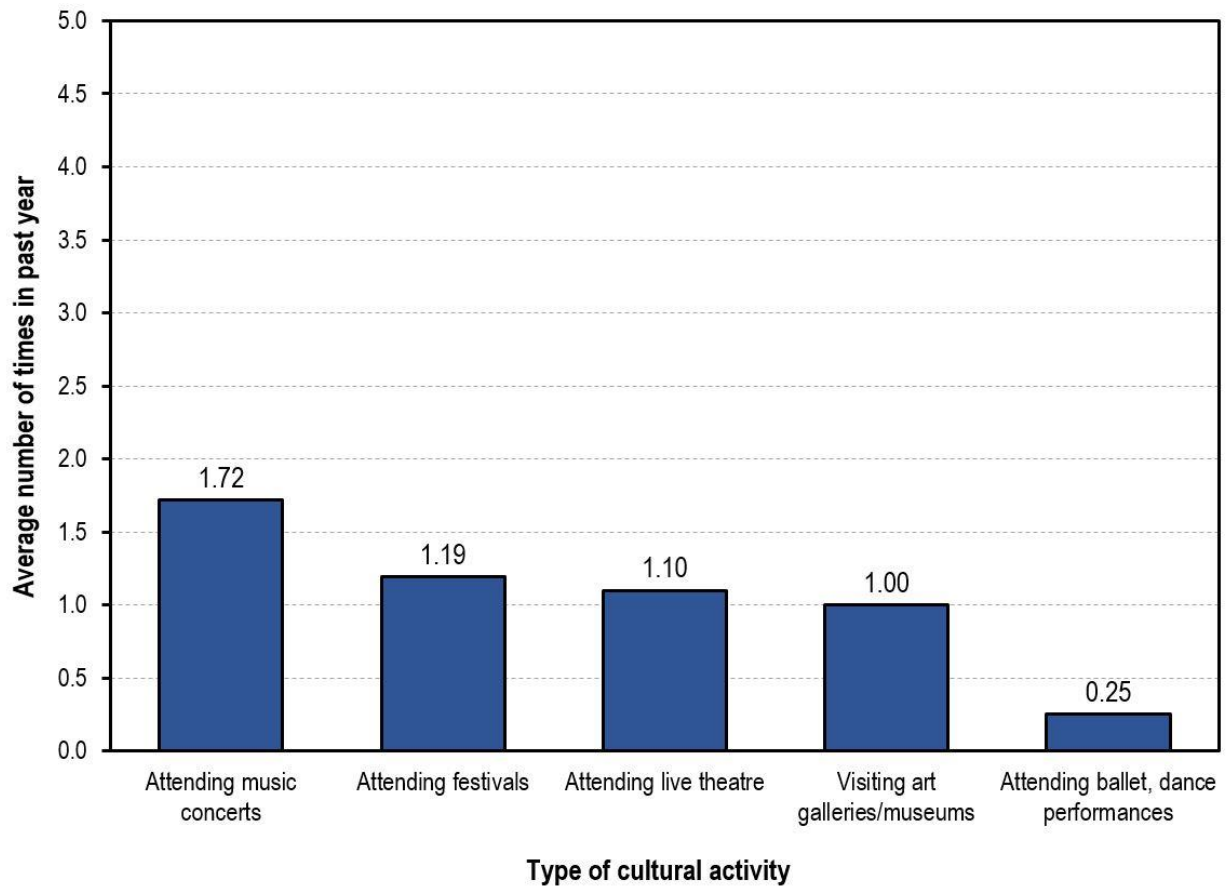
Table E2
Residents Who Reported Participation in *Home-Based Activities in a Typical Week*

Home-Based Activity	Level of Participation		Participation Rate (times per month)			
	n	Pct.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Reading books, newspapers, and/or magazines for pleasure	79,638	94.1 (75,117)	0	100	8.04	8.41
Doing puzzles such as cross-words, Sudoku, jigsaw	79,531	46.7 (37,283)	0	60	2.59	4.58
Hobbies such as knitting, crafts, woodworking	79,613	52.7 (42,043)	0	53	2.37	4.52
Playing board or card games	79,634	45.2 (36,055)	0	50	1.34	2.94

Table E3
Residents Who Reported Participation in *Cultural Activities During the Past Year*

Cultural Activity	Level of Participation		Participation Rate (times per month)			
	n	Pct.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Attending music concerts	79,558	51.3 (40,954)	0	50	1.72	4.72
Attending festivals	79,660	49.2 (39,294)	0	20	1.19	1.73
Attending live theatre	79,616	42.5 (33,949)	0	21	1.10	2.06
Visiting art galleries/museums	79,591	37.6 (30,033)	0	25	1.00	2.29
Attending ballet, dance performances	79,660	13.9 (11,063)	0	10	0.25	0.87

Figure 9. Average number of times that residents participated in cultural activities during the past 12 months



^a All items correspond with Sustainability Goal 1iiiA, *Promote arts, recreation, and culture*.

Arts and cultural activities are part of a vibrant community life. The frequency of participating in these activities, however, is relatively low in Oxford County (see Table E3 and Figure 9). Of the activities presented above, residents were most likely to have attended a music concert, going on average one or two times in the past year. Attending festivals, live theatre, and visiting art galleries or museums occurred about once a year for Oxford residents. Ballet and dance performances were the least often attended. These rates of participation may be attributable to the numbers of opportunities to attend certain types of events in the county, or may simply reflect the level of interest among residents for the arts and culture activities.

Table E4
Residents Who Reported Participation in
Computer-related Activities for Leisure on a Typical Day

On-line Activity	Level of Participation		Participation Rate (times per month)			
	n	Pct.	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Socialising with others online (e.g., Facebook, Skype, texting)	79,805	72.9 (58,158)	0	100	6.83	13.54
Searching Internet for interest	79,805	87.7 (69,952)	0	100	6.27	13.03
Playing computer games online (including online, handheld, or console)	79,805	48.6 (38,749)	0	100	2.01	6.46

Table E5
Amount of Time Residents Spend Engaged in Computer-related Activities for Leisure
(Minutes per day)^a

Engaged in online activities	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Total time on a typical day spent engaged in computer-related activities for leisure	74,455	3	960	132.16	122.69

^a Includes those reporting at least one minute of participation (94.6% of all residents).

Table E6
Amount of Time Residents Spend Watching Television/DVDs/Movies
(Minutes per day)^a

Watching TV/DVDs/Movies	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Total time on a typical day spent watching television, DVDs, or shows/movies on-line	73,455	10	960	167.70	118.76

^a Includes those reporting at least one minute of participation (94.3% of all residents).

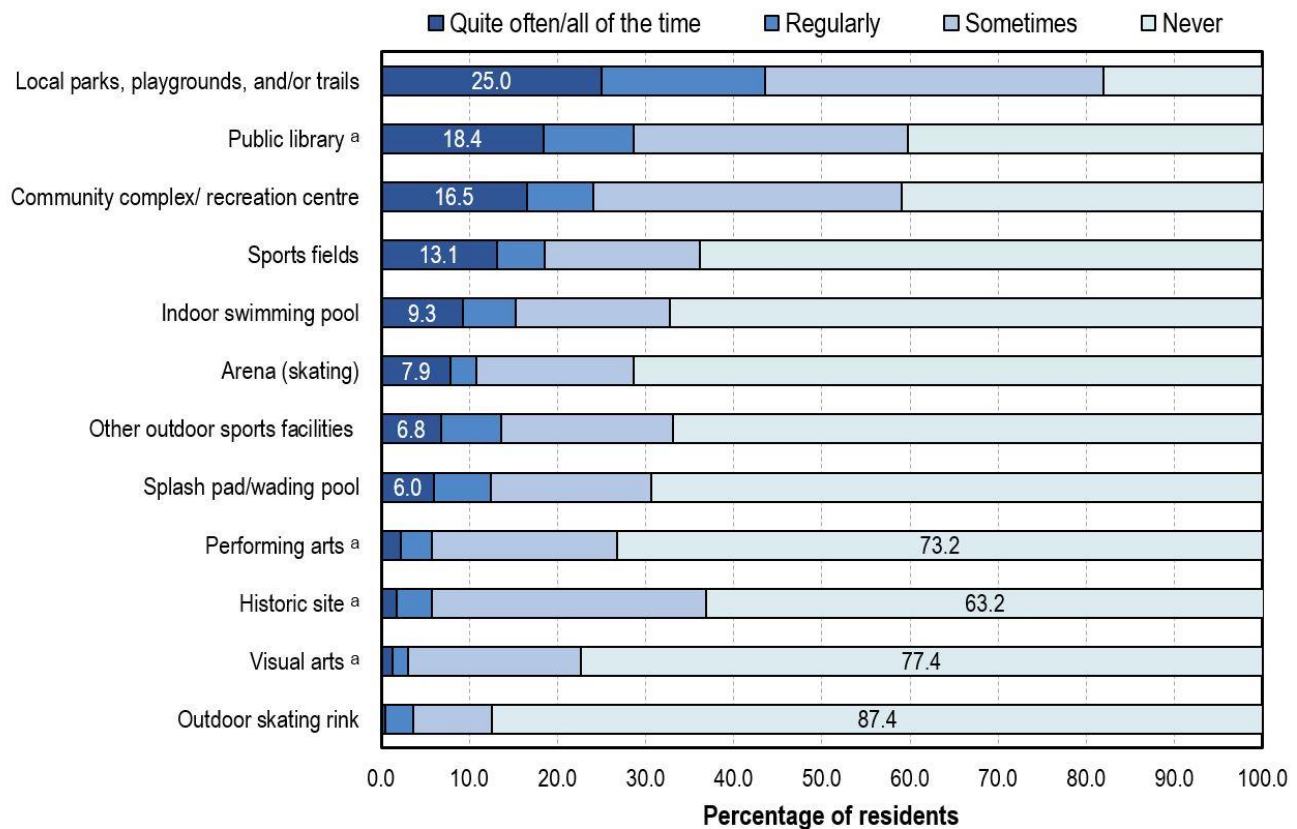
Table E7: Residents Use of Recreation and Cultural Facilities During the Past Year

Recreation and cultural facility	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Never/ sometimes	Regularly	Quite often/ all the time	Mean	Std. Dev.
Local parks, playgrounds, and/or trails	77,868	56.6 (44,056)	18.5 (14,376)	25.0 (19,436)	2.59	1.21
Public library	79,053	71.3 (56,338)	10.4 (8,208)	18.4 (14,507)	2.18	1.33
Community complex/recreation centre	78,816	75.9 (59,842)	7.6 (5,980)	16.5 (12,994)	2.04	1.17
Sports fields (e.g., soccer, baseball, disk golf)	78,699	81.4 (64,063)	5.5 (4,358)	13.1 (10,278)	1.71	1.13
Indoor swimming pool	78,676	84.7 (66,656)	5.9 (4,678)	9.3 (7,343)	1.60	1.04
Other outdoor sports facilities (e.g., golf, tennis, basketball, pickle ball)	78,681	86.4 (67,962)	6.8 (5,342)	6.8 (5,377)	1.55	0.95
Arena (for skating)	78,851	89.3 (70,402)	2.8 (2,244)	7.9 (6,204)	1.51	1.00
Outdoor swimming pool, splash pads, and/or wading pools	78,720	87.6 (68,964)	6.4 (5,021)	6.0 (4,735)	1.50	0.89
An historic site (e.g., Annandale National Historic Site, Woodstock National Historic Site, Ingersoll Cheese Museum)	78,855	94.1 (74,181)	4.1 (3,260)	1.8 (1,413)	1.45	0.69
Performing arts facility (e.g., Theatre Woodstock, ITOPA, Otter Valley Playhouse Thistle Theatre)	79,183	94.2 (74,595)	3.6 (2,825)	2.2 (1,763)	1.36	0.70
Visual arts facility (e.g., Station Arts Centre, Woodstock Art Gallery, Ingersoll Creative Arts Centre)	79,104	97.0 (76,713)	1.6 (1,305)	1.4 (1,087)	1.28	0.58
Outdoor skating rink	78,188	96.4 (75,388)	3.1 (2,455)	0.4 (345)	1.17	0.48

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never/ sometimes*, 3 = *Regularly*, and 4 and 5 = *Quite often/ All of the time*.

^b Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher frequency of facility use.

Figure 10. Frequency of use of leisure and culture facilities in the community during past 12 months



^a All items correspond with Sustainability Goal IiiiA, *Promote arts, recreation, and culture.*

Oxford County provides a number of recreation and cultural facilities for use by residents. Those receiving the most use were freely available to all residents and include local parks, playgrounds and/or trails, and public libraries (see Table E7 and Figure 10). The popularity of sports activities in the community is evident in the number of residents who “regularly” and “quite often or all of the time” report using recreation centres, sports fields, swimming pools, and skating arenas. Residents were less likely to visit historic sites, or performing or visual arts facilities. Lower participation rates at such venues are not unexpected because they frequently rely on new or changing exhibits to draw people to the site. Use of outdoor skating rinks is rarely reported, perhaps due to limited availability in the community.

Table E8
Residents Perceived Accessibility of Recreation and Cultural Facilities

Perceived Access to Facilities	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
There is a local park nearby that is easy for me to get to from my home	75,365	9.0 (6,820)	7.1 (5,321)	83.9 (63,224)	5.47	1.36
The recreation and culture facilities are easy for me to get to	75,926	10.0 (7,557)	12.2 (9,259)	77.9 (59,110)	5.08	1.27
The recreation and cultural facilities are very welcoming to me	70,709	5.5 (3,890)	44.6 (31,557)	49.9 (35,262)	4.62	1.03
There are places nearby where I can take classes for my own interest	73,278	22.1 (16,181)	21.7 (15,933)	56.2 (41,164)	4.41	1.39
Recreation and culture programs are offered at times that are convenient to me	73,554	20.8 (15,330)	35.8 (26,337)	43.4 (31,887)	4.30	1.29
Childcare is available at the recreation facilities if I need to use it	49,525	20.2 (10,021)	62.5 (30,935)	17.3 (8,570)	3.82	1.17
The cost of public recreation and culture programs prevents me from participating	71,057	45.5 (32,326)	30.3 (21,506)	24.2 (17,225)	3.67	1.43

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher perceived accessibility.

Table E9: Residents' Perceptions of Their Leisure Experience

Perceptions of Leisure Experience	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
My leisure helps me to relax	78,762	1.4 (1,087)	10.9 (8,596)	87.7 (69,080)	5.27	0.87
My leisure helps relieve stress	78,960	2.3 (1,828)	11.3 (8,948)	86.4 (68,184)	5.24	0.90
My leisure contributes to my emotional wellbeing	79,102	3.4 (2,672)	12.8 (10,133)	83.8 (66,297)	5.20	0.98
My leisure helps me to stay healthy	79,065	5.8 (4,590)	14.7 (11,653)	79.5 (62,822)	5.18	1.08
I participate in leisure that restores me physically	78,758	10.3 (8,108)	20.7 (16,327)	69.0 (54,322)	4.86	1.11
My leisure provides me with opportunities for social interaction with others	78,892	9.0 (7,093)	21.1 (16,682)	69.9 (55,117)	4.82	1.02
I participate in leisure that develops my physical fitness	78,850	15.4 (12,180)	23.4 (18,437)	61.2 (48,232)	4.72	1.23
My leisure provides opportunities to try new things	78,701	10.6 (8,325)	25.5 (20,045)	64.0 (50,330)	4.67	1.00
My leisure helps me to learn about myself	78,765	7.7 (6,104)	35.0 (27,596)	57.2 (45,065)	4.66	0.96
My leisure has helped me to develop close relationships with others	78,893	16.8 (13,260)	28.4 (22,394)	54.8 (43,240)	4.54	1.11
My leisure is most enjoyable when I can connect with others	79,042	17.5 (13,817)	29.5 (23,299)	53.0 (41,927)	4.52	1.14
My leisure helps me to learn about other people	78,779	15.2 (11,940)	33.9 (26,724)	50.9 (40,115)	4.45	1.00

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher agreement.

Table E10
Dimensions of *Leisure Experience*

Dimension ^a	n	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Relaxation	79,062	5.24	0.81
Physiological	78,976	4.92	1.03
Social	78,941	4.62	0.93
Educational	78,742	4.59	0.80

- ^a *Relaxation* – leisure contributes to relaxation, stress relief and emotional wellbeing.
Physiological – leisure contributes to physical fitness and health.
Educational – leisure allows opportunities to learn new things, learn about different people, or try new things.
Social – leisure facilitates social connections and the development and/or maintenance of social bonds.
- ^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher agreement that dimension is important part of leisure experience.

Education

Table F1
Residents Who Took *Formal Education* Courses
to Improve Skills or to Prepare for a Job During the Past Year

Type of Course	n	Pct.
To help you get started in a current or new job	7,960	10.2
To improve your skills in your current job	21,397	27.3
To prepare for a job you might do in the future	11,482	14.7
To lead directly to a qualification related to current job	15,584	19.9

Table F2a
Residents Who Took Courses *for Interest*
in the Community During the Past Year

Course Taken for Interest	n	Pct.
Course for interest (e.g., computer skills, woodworking, sewing, creative writing)?	11,143	14.1

Table F2b
Number of Courses *for Interest* Taken by Residents in the Past Year

Courses Taken for Interest	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Residents who took courses	11,023	1	12	1.96	1.51

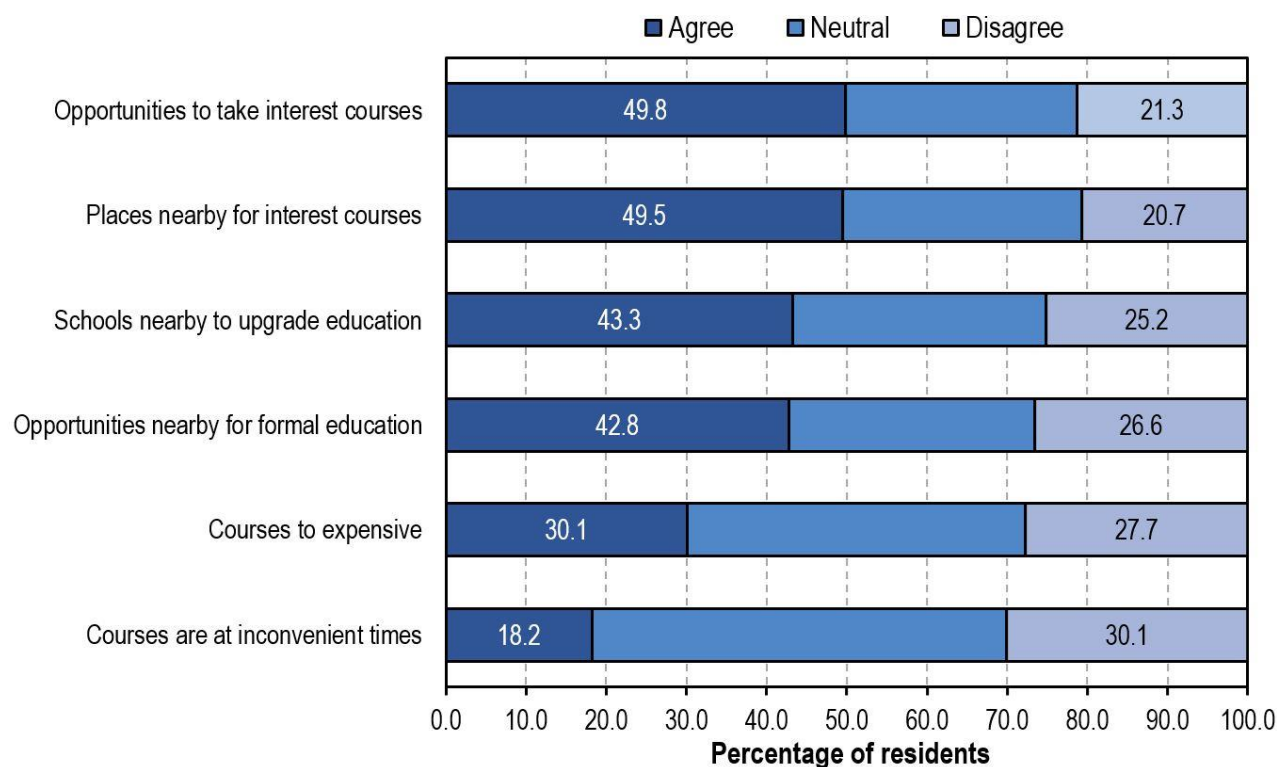
Table F3
Residents' *Perceptions of Opportunities* for Formal Education and Courses of Interest

Opportunities to Take Courses	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
There are plenty of opportunities to take courses of interest	77,992	21.3 (16,601)	28.9 (22,545)	49.8 (38,846)	4.30	1.17
There are places nearby where I can take courses out of interest	77,855	20.7 (16,122)	29.8 (23,225)	49.5 (38,508)	4.28	1.17
There are schools nearby where I can upgrade my educational qualifications	77,860	25.2 (19,605)	31.5 (24,563)	43.3 (33,692)	4.18	1.28
There are plenty of opportunities to take formal education courses	78,049	26.6 (20,754)	30.6 (23,875)	42.8 (33,420)	4.16	1.23
I would take courses, but they are too expensive	77,538	27.7 (21,472)	42.2 (32,694)	30.1 (23,372)	4.04	1.15
I would take courses, but they are offered at inconvenient times	77,509	30.1 (23,318)	51.7 (40,083)	18.2 (14,107)	3.87	1.06

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Figure 11. Level of agreement that there is access to and opportunities for formal educational activities in the community



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 1iiiA, *Ensure access to affordable education for all ages.*

Residents mostly agreed or had a neutral opinion about different aspects of access to educational opportunities in the community (see Table F3 and Figure 11), although neutral responses might be attributable to those residents who have not taken courses (see Tables F1 and F2). Nevertheless, about half of Oxford’s residents agreed that there were many opportunities and places nearby to take courses for interest. Further, a little over two-fifths of the residents agreed that they could upgrade their educational qualifications or take formal educational courses nearby. Yet, more than one-quarter of residents disagreed that access to opportunities for formal educational or to upgrade qualifications was adequate. Almost equal percentages of residents either agreed or disagreed about courses being too expensive, which could be due to differences in pricing and/or perceived affordability. Also of concern to Oxford residents is the timing of educational opportunities. About three in ten disagreed that courses were offered at inconvenient times, whereas just under one-fifth of residents agreed that the timing was inconvenient.

Living Standards

Table G1
Residents Who Work for *Pay*

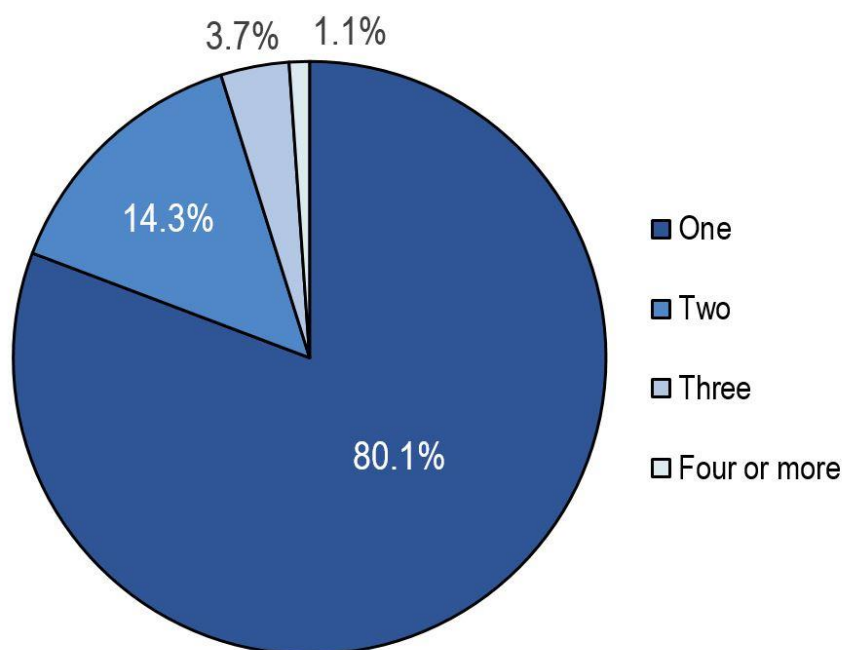
Work for Pay?	n	Pct.
Yes	53,408	67.2
No	26,062	32.8

Table G2
Number of *Different* Paid Jobs (full- or part-time) held by Residents^a

Number of <i>different</i> paid jobs	n	Pct.
1 job	42,150	80.1
2 jobs	7,512	14.3
3 jobs	1,955	3.7
4 or more jobs	569	1.1

^a Includes only those residents who indicated that they worked for pay.

Figure 12. Number of different jobs held by residents who work for pay^a



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 2iA, *Build a vibrant economy*.

Four out of five Oxford residents who work for pay have only one job, meaning that about one-fifth of working residents report having multiple jobs (see Table G2 and Figure 12). Of these multiple job holders, most reported having two jobs (14.1%) and many fewer have more than two jobs. Nevertheless, residents with more than one job face greater challenges in co-ordinating their schedules with friends and family or finding time for other activities important to their wellbeing. Those with multiple part-time jobs are often disadvantaged in terms of access to benefit packages and pension plans, which are often reserved for full-time employees.

Table G3
Residents' Weekly Hours Spent Working for Pay on *Main Job*

Hours per week spent working at main job	n	Pct.
Fewer than 25 hours	7,192	13.7
25 to 34 hours	5,785	11.1
35 to 49 hours	28,259	54.0
50 to 59 hours	7,196	13.8
60 or more hours	3,896	7.4

Table G4
Residents' Weekly Hours Spent Working for Pay on *Other Job(s)*^a

Hours per week spent working at other job(s)	n	Pct.
Fewer than 10 hours	4,711	47.8
10 to 20 hours	4,390	44.6
21 to 35 hours	704	7.1
More than 35 hours	44	0.4

^a Includes only those residents who reported working at more than one job.

Table G5
Residents who Work for Pay with Flexible Work Hours^a

Flexible work hours	n	Pct.
Employees	19,979	37.6

^a Employees with flexible hours work the full number of hours required by the employer, but have some control over the time their workday begins and ends.

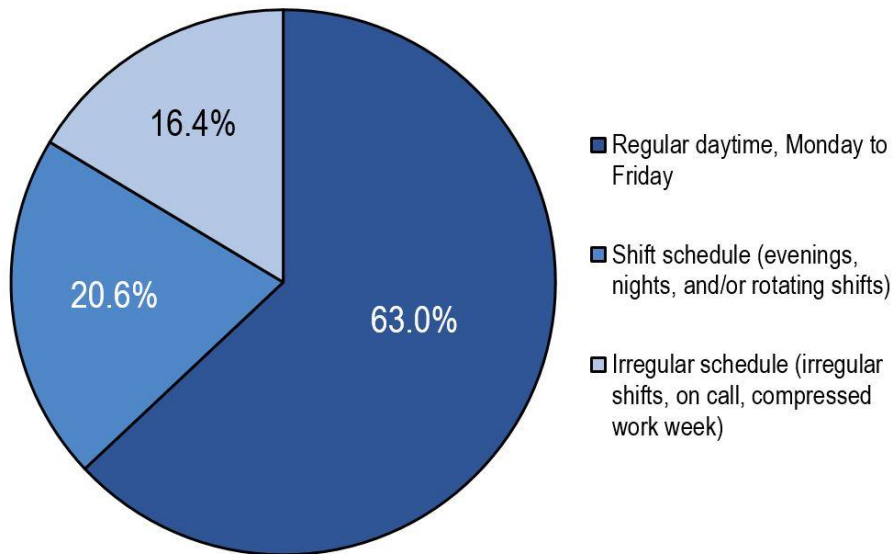
Table G6
 Profile of Residents of Oxford County:
Work Schedule

Work Schedule	n	Pct.
Regular daytime, Monday to Friday	33,312	63.0
Shift schedule ^a	10,882	20.6
Irregular shift schedule ^b	8,677	16.4

^a Includes evenings, nights, and or rotating shifts throughout the week.

^b Includes irregular shifts, on call, compressed work weeks.

Figure 13. Type of work schedule among residents who work for pay^a



Note: ^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 2iA, *Build a vibrant economy*.

Almost two-thirds of employed residents had a regular weekday work schedule (see Table G6 and Figure 13). This type of work schedule is easier to synchronize with children’s school hours, family routines, and community events and activities. About one-fifth of residents had a shift schedule, and the rest reported irregular or unpredictable work hours. In both of these latter instances, synchronizing other, non-work schedules is more difficult.

Table G7a
 Residents *Workday Commute* from Home to Workplace for Main Job (minutes per day)

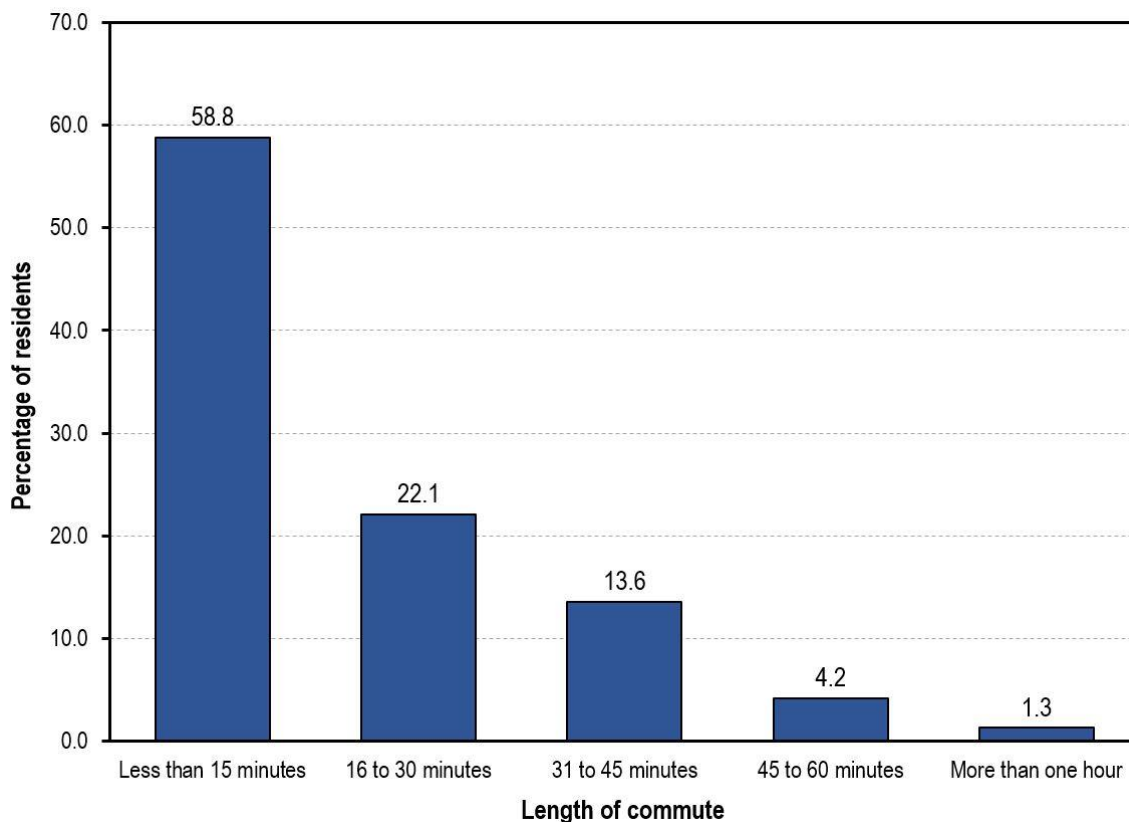
	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Commute time	52,834	0	180	18.13	17.53

Table G7b

Residents *Workday Commute* from Home to Workplace for Main Job (minutes per day)

Length of one-way commute	n	Pct.
Less than 15 minutes	31,050	58.8
16 to 30 minutes	11,686	22.1
31 to 45 minutes	7,194	13.6
45 to 60 minutes	2,229	4.2
More than one hour	675	1.3

Figure 14. Commute time (one-way) for residents who work for pay (minutes per day)^a



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 1iB, *Develop accessible intercommunity transportation options to reduce reliance on personal automobile ownership.*

About eighty per cent of Oxford residents who work for pay commute 30 minutes or less from their home to job location (see Table G7 and Figure 14). Therefore, a total round trip of commuting time is, on average, one hour or less per day for most residents. Just over one-fifth of residents have a longer travel time to work. Round trip commute times of longer than one hour per day are linked to lower levels of life satisfaction, stronger feelings of time pressure, and less time for other activities important to quality of life.

Table G8a
Residents' Perceptions of *Job Fit*

Feelings Concerning Main Job	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
My current occupational position adequately reflects my education and training	52,895	22.4 (11,828)	9.8 (5,209)	67.8 (35,858)	4.78	1.60
Considering all my efforts and achievements, my opportunities at work are adequate	52,904	17.0 (9,008)	17.7 (9,346)	65.3 (34,550)	4.77	1.31
Considering all my efforts and achievements, my salary/income is adequate	52,838	26.2 (13,841)	15.2 (8,016)	58.6 (30,981)	4.44	1.47
I have little hope for promotion at my job	52,907	41.6 (22,010)	20.4 (10,794)	38.0 (20,104)	4.03	1.59
I have experienced or I expect to experience an undesirable change in my work situation	52,634	52.8 (27,773)	19.6 (10,331)	27.6 (14,529)	3.58	1.48
My job security is poor	52,823	65.6 (34,627)	20.0 (10,588)	14.4 (7,607)	3.10	1.54

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

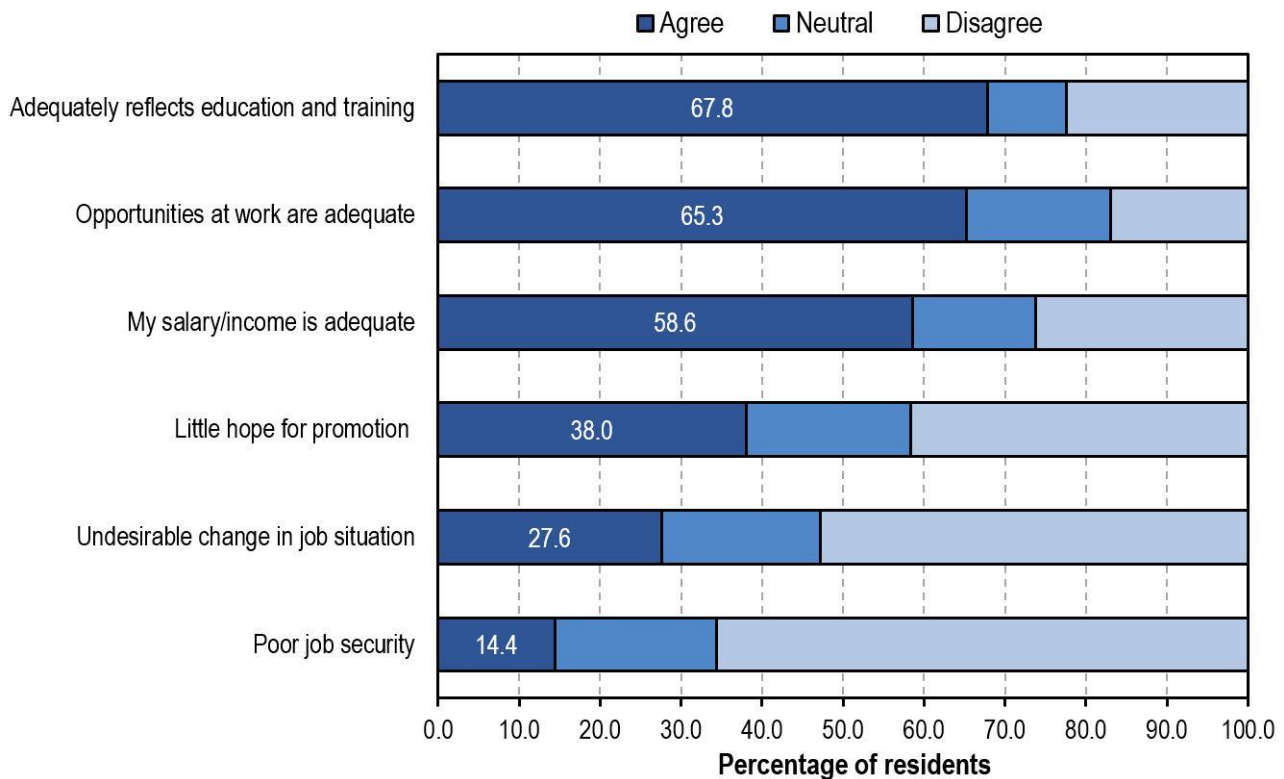
Table G8b – Dimensions of *Job Fit*

Dimensions of job fit ^a	n	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Jobs security	52,514	4.66	1.33
Job promotion	52,674	4.50	1.09

^a *Job security* is comprised of perceptions of job security and experience of an undesirable change in work situation. *Job promotion* is comprised of questions related to opportunities for promotion, to use one's training/education, recognition of effort, and appropriate remuneration.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher agreement that dimension is important part of job fit.

Figure 15. Level of agreement regarding employment situation among residents who work for pay^a



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 2iA, *Build a vibrant economy*.

Most Oxford residents who work for pay agreed that they are adequately employed in terms of their education and training, their opportunities at work, and their salary (see Table G8a and Figure 15). Almost two-thirds of residents disagreed that they have poor job security. In terms of being hopeful about promotion opportunities, employed residents are equally split (about 40% each) as to whether they felt promotion was possible or not. About half of those residents who are employed report experiencing or expecting to experience an undesirable change in their job situation. This situation may be due either to local employment conditions or to broader economic changes affecting job opportunities in the region. More than one-quarter of employed residents expected to or had experienced an undesirable change at work recently.

Table G9a: Residents' Reactions to Work

Reactions to Work	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Mean	Std. Dev.
I am in a better mood at work because of my personal life	53,259	17.1 (9,133)	23.9 (12,703)	59.0 (31,423)	4.63	1.18
My personal life gives me energy for my job	53,217	22.1 (11,737)	29.1 (15,466)	48.9 (26,013)	4.35	1.13
I am happy with the amount of time for non-work activities	53,280	38.0 (20,221)	13.1 (7,004)	48.9 (26,055)	4.10	1.47
I am in a better mood generally because of my job	53,276	31.0 (16,527)	26.8 (14,264)	42.2 (22,484)	4.06	1.34
I struggle to juggle work and non-work activities	52,876	49.0 (25,883)	13.2 (6,965)	37.9 (20,027)	3.85	1.53
My personal life suffers because of work	53,221	50.8 (27,032)	13.5 (7,209)	35.7 (18,981)	3.77	1.55
I put my personal life on hold for work	53,259	50.5 (26,909)	12.5 (6,674)	36.9 (19,676)	3.74	1.59
I neglect personal needs because of work	53,259	54.3 (28,919)	11.7 (6,240)	34.0 (18,099)	3.68	1.52
My job makes a personal life difficult	53,259	56.5 (30,101)	12.2 (6,475)	31.3 (16,683)	3.65	1.55
My personal life drains me for energy for work	53,259	80.8 (43,019)	10.9 (5,824)	8.3 (4,415)	2.78	1.18
It is hard to work because of personal matters	53,090	81.5 (43,256)	9.6 (5,119)	8.9 (4,715)	2.75	1.16
I am too tired to be effective at work	53,259	81.3 (43,305)	12.4 (6,579)	6.3 (3,375)	2.74	1.15
My work suffers because of my personal life	53,259	90.7 (48,304)	5.4 (2,892)	3.9 (2,062)	2.50	1.06

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 3 = *Disagree*; 4 = *Neutral*; and 5 through 7 = *Agree*.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement.

Table G9b: Dimensions of *Work-Life Balance*

Dimension^a	n	Mean^b	Std. Dev.
Work/personal life enhancement	53,136	4.35	0.98
Work interference with personal life	52,677	3.76	1.33
Personal life interference with work	53,090	2.69	0.95

^a *Work/personal life enhancement* refers to the positive transfer of mood and energy between work and personal domains. *Work interference with personal life* refers to difficulties re: detrimental influence of work on personal needs, time, energy, relationships. *Personal life interference with work* refers to difficulties performing job requirements because of personal matters.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect higher agreement with balance in work-life dimension.

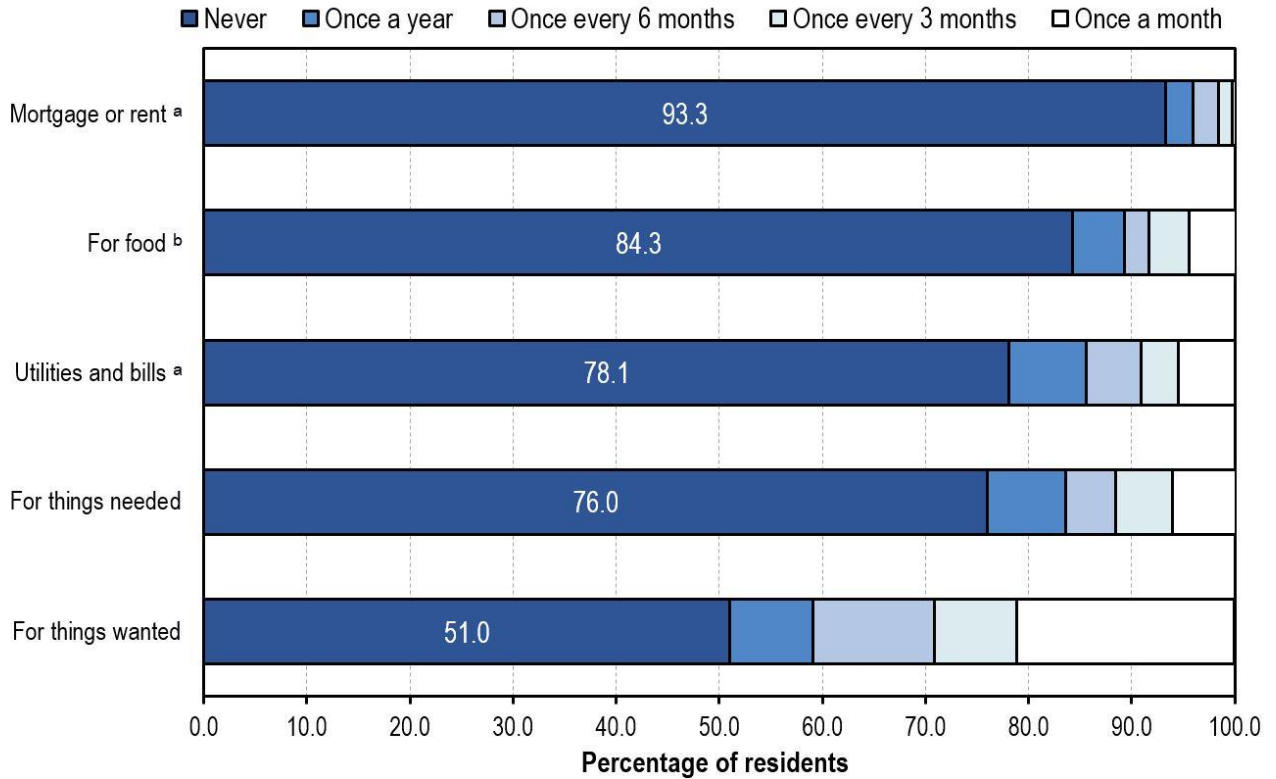
Table G10
Residents' Perceptions of *Financial Security* During the Past Year

Financial Security Experience	n	Percentage of Residents (n)^a					Summary Statistics^b	
		Never	Once in past year	At least once every 6 months	At least once every 3 months	At least once a month	Mean	Std. Dev.
I did not have enough money to buy the things I wanted	74,336	51.0 (37,922)	8.1 (6,024)	11.8 (8,800)	7.9 (5,874)	21.1 (15,717)	2.40	1.64
I did not have enough money to buy the things I needed	75,749	76.0 (57,537)	7.6 (5,785)	4.8 (3,618)	5.5 (4,139)	6.2 (4,669)	1.58	1.19
I could not pay my bills on time (e.g., water, hydro, phone, credit card)	76,197	78.1 (59,542)	7.5 (5,733)	5.3 (4,001)	3.6 (2,765)	5.5 (4,155)	1.51	1.11
I ate less because there was not enough food or money for food	75,533	84.3 (63,647)	5.0 (3,765)	2.4 (1,846)	3.9 (2,911)	4.5 (3,365)	1.39	1.03
I could not pay my mortgage or rent on time	69,632	93.3 (64,947)	2.6 (1,779)	2.5 (1,733)	1.3 (903)	0.4 (271)	1.13	0.54

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 and 2 = *Never or once in the past year*, 3= *At least once every 6 months*, and 4 and 5 = *At least once every 3 months or at least once a month*

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

Figure 16. Frequency of experiences of financial hardship



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 1iA, *Provide high-quality and accessible health care, social services, support programs, and housing that meet the needs of all citizens*

^b Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 1iD, *Ensure that affordable, healthy food options are accessible to all residents*

Very few Oxford residents reported being unable to pay for their mortgage or rent, but almost 15% had difficulty paying for other shelter-related costs such as water or hydro at least every one to six months (see Table G10 and Figure 16). Just over one in ten residents reported eating less or not having enough money for food during the previous one to six month period. Three-quarters of Oxford residents reported always having enough money to buy the things they needed, although this also indicates that one-quarter did not have enough income to meet their needs at least once a year or more frequently. Half of the residents never had difficulty buying the things they wanted. One in five, however, experienced not being able to purchase what they wanted at least once each month.

Time Use

Table H1a
Residents Providing Unpaid Care to Any Children

Unpaid Care to Children	n	Pct.
Number of Residents providing care	18,423	23.2

Table H1b
Weekly Hours Typically Spent by Residents
Providing Unpaid Care to Children

Hours of Unpaid Care	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Children <i>in your family</i>	17,955	0	168	46.19	53.51
Children <i>not members of your family</i>	12,012	0	144	2.51	9.3

Table H2a
Residents Providing Unpaid Care to Older or Dependent Adult(s)

Unpaid Care to Older/Dependent Adult	n	Pct.
Number of Residents providing care	10,197	12.9

Table H2b
Weekly Hours Typically Spent by Residents
Providing Unpaid Care to Older or Dependent Adult(s)

Hours of Unpaid Care	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Older/dependent adult <i>in your family</i>	9,848	0	168	21.53	39.85
Older/dependent adult(s) who is a <i>neighbour or friend</i>	5,491	0	70	1.59	7.74

Table H3
Families in the Community Have an Adequate Supply of *Childcare*

Adequate supply of childcare	n	Pct.
Yes	14,755	18.6
No	16,796	21.2
Don't know	47,842	60.3

Table H4
How Often Residents *Feel Rushed*

Feel Rushed	n	Percentage of Residents (n)						Summary Statistics^a	
		Never	Less than once a month	About once a month	About once a week	A few times per week	Every day	Mean	Std. Dev.
How often do you feel rushed?	79,283	10.1 (7,980)	12.3 (9,753)	11.0 (8,717)	17.5 (13,879)	31.0 (24,591)	18.1 (14,364)	4.01	1.60

^a Based on a 6-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

Table H5
How Often Residents *Have Free Time*

Have Free Time	n	Percentage of Residents (n)						Summary Statistics^a	
		Never	Less than once a month	About once a month	About once a week	A few times per week	Every day	Mean	Std. Dev.
How often do you have time on your hands that you don't know what to do with?	79,187	41.5 (32,827)	19.7 (15,568)	11.2 (8,859)	13.7 (10,857)	11.6 (9,178)	2.4 (1,898)	2.42	1.53

^a Based on a 6-point scale where higher scores reflect higher incidence of these experiences.

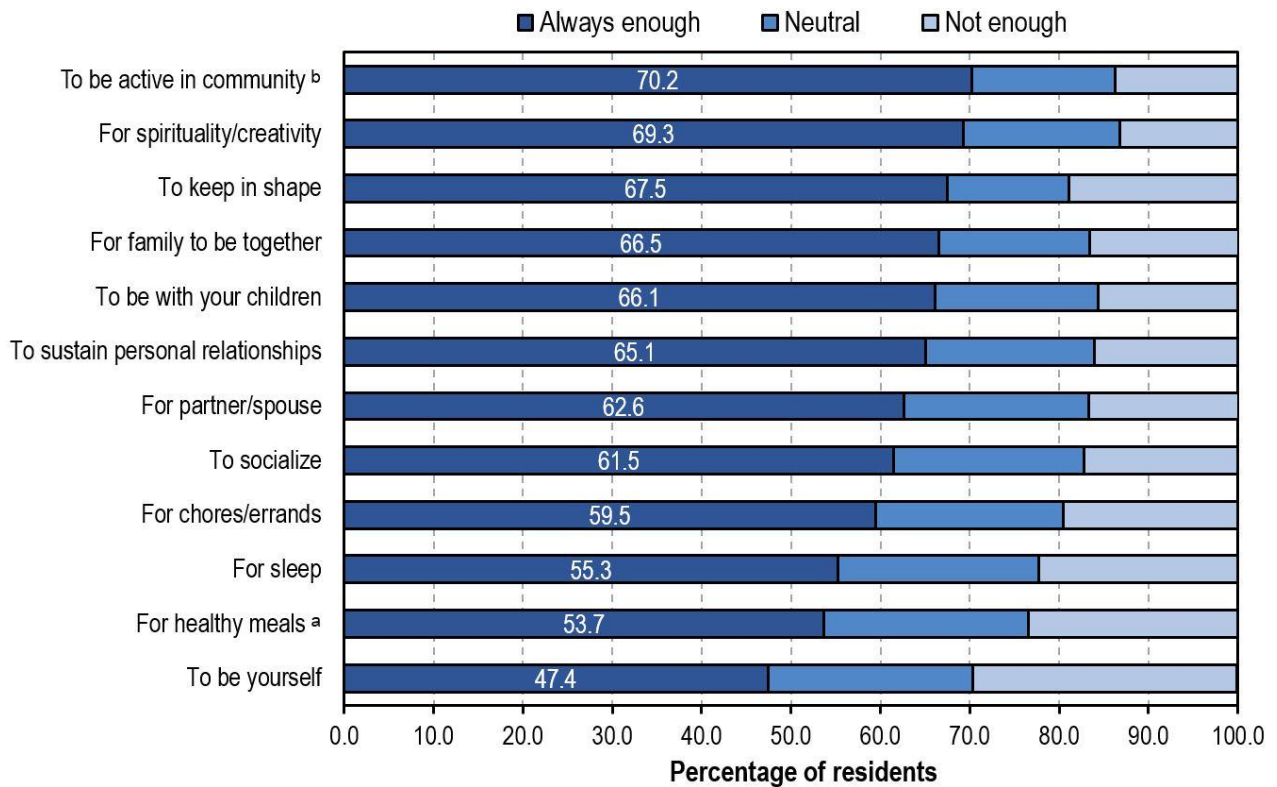
Table H6
Residents' Perceptions of *Time Adequacy*

Perceived adequate time to...	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Not enough	Neutral	Always enough	Mean	Std. Dev.
Be yourself	76,677	13.7 (10,522)	16.1 (12,350)	70.2 (53,804)	7.70	2.55
Prepare or eat healthy meals	77,869	13.2 (10,269)	17.5 (13,633)	69.3 (53,967)	7.60	2.39
Get enough sleep/ rest	77,998	18.9 (14,736)	13.6 (10,643)	67.5 (52,619)	7.40	2.90
Complete chores or errands	77,443	16.1 (12,495)	18.8 (14,551)	65.1 (50,397)	7.37	2.54
Be with your partner or spouse	59,846	16.7 (9,971)	16.9 (10,087)	66.5 (39,788)	7.34	2.70
Be with the children you live with	34,342	15.6 (5,364)	18.3 (6,295)	66.1 (22,684)	7.33	2.53
Socialise	76,700	17.2 (13,208)	21.3 (16,342)	61.5 (47,150)	7.17	2.65
For your family to be together	74,176	16.8 (12,431)	20.7 (15,322)	62.6 (46,423)	7.06	2.59
Form and sustain serious relationships	66,546	19.5 (12,978)	21.0 (13,982)	59.5 (39,586)	7.03	2.71
Keep in shape	75,676	22.3 (16,874)	22.4 (16,980)	55.3 (41,821)	6.83	2.83
Nurture your spiritual and/or creative side	69,843	23.4 (16,360)	22.9 (15,991)	53.7 (37,493)	6.77	2.90
Participate in or be active in the community	71,090	29.6 (21,062)	22.9 (16,308)	47.4 (33,720)	6.26	2.92

^a Percentages based on combining responses 1 through 4 = *Not enough*; 4 and 6 = *Neutral*; and 7 through 10 = *Enough*.

^b Based on full 10-point scale where higher scores reflect more adequate amounts of time perceived by respondent. By answering at least 10 of the 12 items in the list, the residents' ($n = 66,618$) overall sense of time adequacy averaged 7.08 ($SD = 2.21$).

Figure 17. Perceptions of adequate time for activities important to quality of life



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11E, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

^b Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11D, *Ensure that affordable, healthy food options are accessible to all residents.*

Having adequate time for daily activities that contributes to quality of life is an important component of wellbeing. Most Oxford residents felt they had adequate time to be active in the community, to nurture their spiritual or creative side, and to keep in shape (see Table H6 and Figure 17). With respect to personal relationships, upwards to two-thirds of Oxford residents reported having adequate time for their family, their children, their partner or spouse, to develop and sustain relationships, and to socialise with others. Perceptions of having enough time for activities related to mental and physical health including sleep, preparing and eating healthy meals, and to be themselves were lower. These results suggest that people may be more likely to sacrifice time in these areas in order to have enough time for other responsibilities, commitments, and personal priorities.

Table H7
Usual Hours of *Sleep* per Day^a

Hours of Sleep per Day	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Usual hours of sleep	76,671	4	12	7.21	1.10

^a Includes both night-time sleep and naps.

Table H8
Number of Days Residents Had on Holidays in Previous Year^a

Days on Holiday	n	Min.	Max.	Mean	Std. Dev.
Total days on holiday in past year	63,351	0	180	14.68	19.82

^a Almost one fifth of residents (19.4 %) reported taking no vacation days in the past year

Overall Wellbeing

Table 11
Residents' Level of Satisfaction with Aspects of *Wellbeing*
(table continued on next page)

Aspect of Wellbeing	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Dis-satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Mean	Std. Dev.
My neighbourhood as place to live	79,089	4.4 (3,494)	15.8 (12,526)	79.7 (63,069)	5.62	1.26
The environmental quality of my neighbourhood	78,663	7.4 (5,809)	14.6 (11,519)	78.0 (61,335)	5.43	1.38
My mental wellbeing	78,945	11.7 (9,249)	11.5 (9,054)	76.8 (60,642)	5.39	1.49
My personal relationships	78,726	16.5 (12,973)	14.8 (11,655)	68.7 (54,098)	5.16	1.58
My access to parks and recreation opportunities in the community	78,368	11.0 (8,617)	21.3 (16,707)	67.7 (53,043)	5.05	1.39
My work situation	73,316	19.8 (14,497)	18.9 (13,848)	61.3 (44,971)	4.84	1.73
My leisure time	78,576	17.4 (13,667)	23.8 (18,681)	58.8 (46,228)	4.84	1.53
How I spend my time	78,804	19.4 (15,276)	24.3 (19,118)	56.4 (44,410)	4.75	1.51
The balance of activities in my daily life	78,599	20.5 (16,130)	26.4 (20,724)	53.1 (41,746)	4.65	1.52

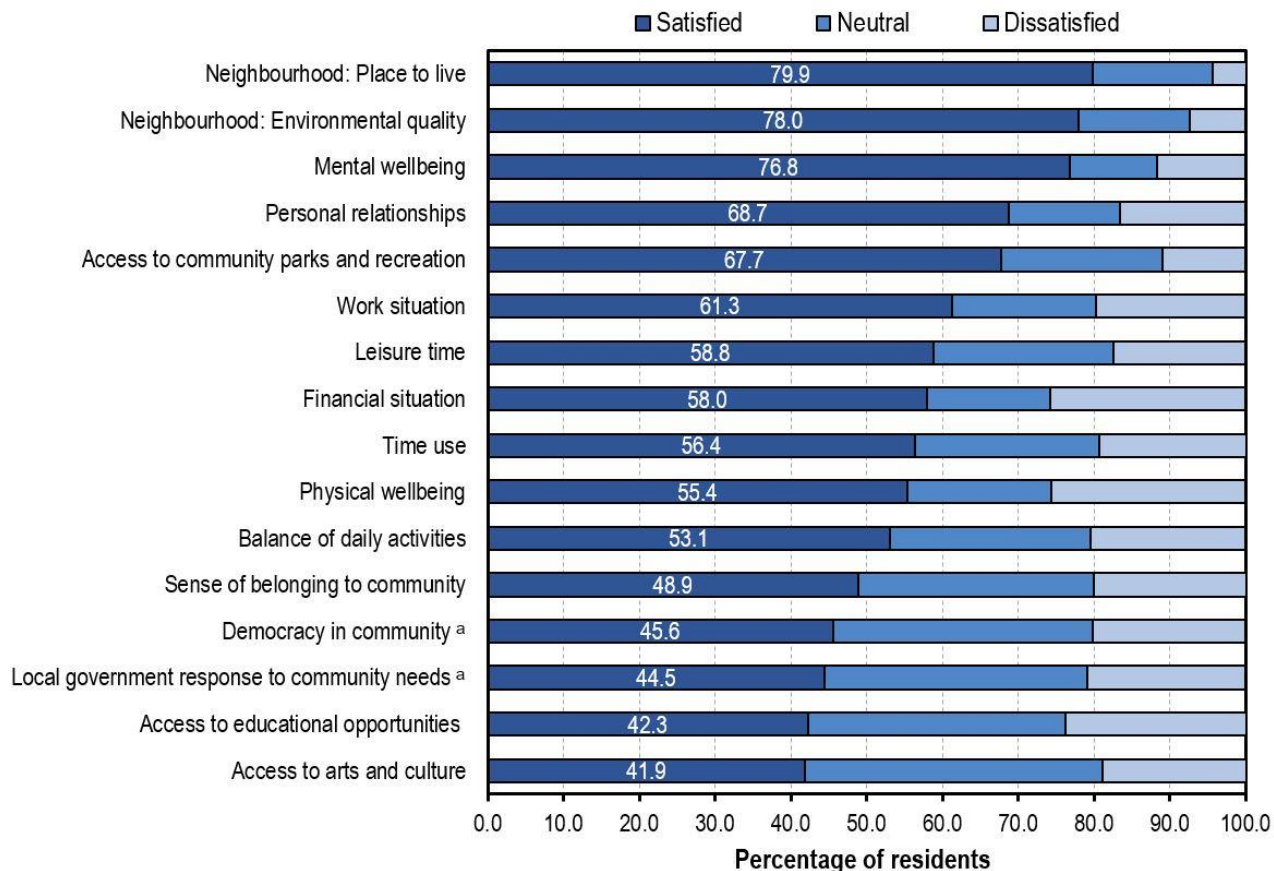
Table I1 (continued)

Aspect of Wellbeing	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Dis-satisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Mean	Std. Dev.
My financial situation	78,614	25.8 (20,248)	16.2 (12,772)	58.0 (45,594)	4.63	1.82
My sense of belonging to this community	78,967	20.1 (15,837)	31.1 (24,528)	48.9 (38,602)	4.55	1.53
My physical wellbeing	78,885	25.7 (20,309)	18.9 (14,872)	55.4 (43,705)	4.57	1.63
My access to arts and culture opportunities in the community	77,940	19.0 (14,781)	39.2 (30,517)	41.9 (32,643)	4.41	1.40
How well democracy is working in my community	77,521	20.1 (15,563)	34.3 (26,593)	45.6 (35,365)	4.36	1.42
My access to educational opportunities in the community	77,724	23.9 (18,539)	33.9 (26,325)	42.3 (32,859)	4.33	1.50
The way my local government responds to community needs	78,062	20.9 (16,333)	34.6 (26,987)	44.5 (34,742)	4.31	1.42

^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.

Figure 18. Residents’ level of satisfaction with aspects of wellbeing



^a Corresponds to Sustainability Goal 11E, *Promote engagement in decisions that affect the public good.*

Oxford residents reported high levels of satisfaction with their neighbourhood both as a place to live and in terms of its environmental quality (see Table I1 and Figure 18). They also were very satisfied, overall, with their mental health. Given the percentages of residents who expressed satisfaction with these areas, not surprisingly many also expressed satisfaction with their personal relationships and access to community parks and recreation opportunities, which are important contributors to overall wellbeing.

A greater polarization among residents was evident in their levels of satisfaction for financial issues with just over half saying they were satisfied with their financial situation. Given the earlier findings related to financial hardship among residents (see Table G10 and Figure 16), where some residents indicated having difficulty meeting their basic shelter and food expenses, this division might not be too surprising. Levels of satisfaction among Oxford residents are comparatively lowest for access to arts and culture and to educational opportunities, how well the local government is responding to community needs, how well democracy is working in the community, and sense of belonging to the community; however, almost half of the residents do still indicate satisfaction with these aspects. Lower levels of satisfaction could be due to a lack of information or awareness of local government activities, or fewer opportunities or interest in arts and culture activities.

Table I2
Extent to Which Residents Feel the Things They Do in Life are *Worthwhile*

	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Not worthwhile	Neutral	Very worthwhile	Mean	Std. Dev.
Things I do in life are worthwhile	79,066	6.8 (5,407)	10.5 (8,277)	82.7 (65,382)	7.90	1.89

^a Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with feeling that things done in life are worthwhile.

Percentages based on combining responses where 1 to 4 = *Not worthwhile*, 5 and 6 = *Neutral*, and 7 to 10 = *Very worthwhile*.

^b Based on full 10-point scale where higher scores reflect stronger feelings that the things respondent does in life are worthwhile.

Table I3
Residents Level of *Satisfaction with Life* in General Table

	n	Percentage of Residents (n) ^a			Summary Statistics ^b	
		Not worthwhile	Neutral	Very worthwhile	Mean	Std. Dev.
Level of satisfaction with life in general	79,127	8.2 (6,463)	13.8 (10,950)	78.0 (61,714)	7.77	2.05

^a Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect higher levels of satisfaction with life in general.

Percentages are 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.



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