

Look into Wood Buffalo
Community Wellbeing Survey:

Sense of Belonging, Residency and
Household Type, and Wellbeing among
Wood Buffalo Region Residents

A report for

Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo
and
its Partners

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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 *Look into Wood Buffalo* Community Wellbeing Survey was launched on May 5, 2014 when invitations to participate were sent to 6,175 randomly selected households in Fort McMurray (approximately 25% of all households) and all 1,123 households in the outlying rural communities in Wood Buffalo region.

In Fort McMurray, one person in each household aged 18 years or older was invited to complete the survey either online or, if he or she requested, using a paper version. All households in the outlying communities received the questionnaire in a mailed package that included an information letter and postage-paid return envelope. The survey closed on June 20, 2014. Of the 561 submitted surveys, only one was deemed unusable. Therefore, the final number of usable surveys was 560, representing an overall response rate of 7.7%.

The survey questions were based on the eight domains of wellbeing that comprise the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) conceptual framework: *Community Vitality, Democratic Engagement, Education, Environment, Healthy Populations, Leisure and Culture, Living Standards, and Time Use*. Demographic information and indicators of overall wellbeing were also asked of survey participants. Preliminary results and descriptive statistics for all survey questions were presented in an earlier report that provided an overall profile of the Region.¹

This report provides a more in-depth look at the results of the survey. Similar to the first report profiling the Region, this report is organised by domain and largely consists of tables. At the beginning of each domain section, a few key findings are highlighted to draw attention to interesting or unusual findings.

In discussion with Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo and its partners, two factors were selected as focal lenses for further analysis of the survey results: (1) *residency and household type*, and (2) *sense of belonging* to the local community. By exploring the survey results through these lenses, a deeper understanding emerges concerning two key aspects that both influence and are influenced by the wellbeing of the residents of Wood Buffalo Region.

Weighting of Data

The results presented in this report are weighted by age, sex, and geographic location to ensure they are representative of the total population based on 2011 Census Canada estimates. To weight the data, survey participants were first assigned to one of the following eight locations based on postal code and community of residence information:

¹:Phillips, K., Hilbrecht, M., & Smale, B. (2014). *A Profile of the Wellbeing of Wood Buffalo Region Residents*. A Preliminary Report for the Social Prosperity Wood Buffalo and its Partners. Waterloo, ON: Canadian Index of Wellbeing and the University of Waterloo.

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|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fort McMurray ^a | 5. Fort McKay |
| 2. Anzac | 6. Janvier |
| 3. Conklin | 7. Gregoire Lake Estates |
| 4. Fort Chipewyan | 8. Sapræ Creek |

^aFort McMurray includes the neighbourhoods of Abasand, Beacon Hill, Gregoire, Thickwood, Draper, Timberlea, Lower Townsite/Downtown, and Waterways.

Based on the numbers of questionnaires returned by residents of each of the communities, we subsequently grouped the locations into two core geographic areas: (1) Fort McMurray, and (2) outlying communities. The weights used for this report vary slightly from those used in the previous report due to the addition of six surveys that were received after Report 1 had been completed (see Table 1). With the addition of the six new questionnaires (all from outlying communities), there was a small effect on the overall weighted distribution of respondents by core geographic area. Table 2 shows the weighted geographic distribution for this report compared to the initial report.

Table 1
Actual Distribution of Respondents (Unweighted) by Geographic Area^a

Geographic Area	Report 1		Report 2	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Fort McMurray (including Draper)	496	89.5	496	88.6
Anzac	14	2.5	15	2.7
Conklin	1	0.2	1	0.2
Fort Chipewyan	1	0.2	3	0.5
Gregoire Lake Estates	6	1.1	6	1.1
Sapræ Creek	36	6.5	39	7.0
Total	554	100.0	560	100.0

Table 2
Weighted Distribution of Respondents by Core Geographic Area^a

Geographic Area	Report 1		Report 2	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Fort McMurray	48,450	97.5	49,371	97.2
Outlying communities ^a	1,224	2.5	1,419	2.8
Total	49,674	100.0	50,790	100.0

^aOutlying communities include Anzac, Conklin, Fort Chipewyan, Gregoire Lake Estates, and Sapræ Creek. No questionnaires were received from Janvier or Fort McKay.

With the addition of the six new questionnaires and subsequent re-weighting of the data, there was virtually no change in the proportions of residents based on sex and age.

Reading the report

This report is organised by wellbeing domain and is comprised mostly of tables reporting descriptive statistics. The results have been weighted to provide estimates of the population in the Wood Buffalo Region. In some instances, the total number of responses will not equal the total population due to missing responses. In most cases, non-response represents only a handful of individuals so the totals are not much less than the population total for the region. In other cases, greater numbers of residents might have chosen not to respond either because they felt the question was not relevant to them or because they simply declined to respond to the question. For example, in the latter case, many people chose not to report their income. Also, total percentages in the tables might not always total to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Resident Comparisons on Selected Characteristics

The residents of Wood Buffalo region were compared on selected characteristics of wellbeing based on two main factors: (1) residency and household type, and (2) sense of belonging.

1. *Residency and Household Type* was calculated using the length of time the participant has lived in the community and presence of children less than 19 years old in the home (see Table 3). This resulted in four separate categories:
 - a. *New resident with children* – either partnered or single, has lived in Wood Buffalo less than 10 years, and has children age 19 years or younger at home,
 - b. *Established resident with children* – either partnered or single, has lived in Wood Buffalo 10 years or more, and has children age 19 years or younger at home,
 - c. *New resident without children* – either partnered or single, has lived in Wood Buffalo less than 10 years, and either does not have children or does not have children age 19 or younger at home, and
 - d. *Established resident without children* – either partnered or single, has lived in Wood Buffalo 10 years or more, and either does not have children at home or does not have children age 19 or younger at home.

Table 3
Residency and Household Type of Wood Buffalo Residents^a

Residency and Household Type	Unweighted Results		Weighted Results	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
New residents with children	84	16.9	9,552	22.7
Established residents with children	104	20.9	9,967	23.6
New resident adults	121	24.4	10,750	25.5
Established adults	188	37.8	11,880	28.2
Total	497	100.0	42,149	100.0

^a Sixty-three residents chose not to answer how long they had lived in Wood Buffalo or to provide information about their household; as such, they had to be excluded from the subsequent analyses.

Once the survey weights were applied, the residents were roughly equally divided between those who lived in households with at least one child aged 19 years or younger living at home, and those who either did not have children in the household or did not have children at home who were 19 years of age or younger (see Table 3). Similarly, there were almost equal numbers who had lived in the community for either less than 10 years or 10 years or more.

2. *Sense of belonging* to the local community was based on a 7-point scale asking residents to describe their sense of belonging to the local community where *very weak* was assigned a value of “1” and *very strong* was assigned a value of “7” Based on an examination of the residents’ responses to this question, three meaningful categories were created:

- a. Weaker sense of belonging (response = 1, 2 or 3)
- b. Neutral (neither weak nor strong sense of belonging) (response = 4)
- c. Stronger sense of belonging (response = 5, 6 or 7))

Table 4
Wood Buffalo Residents’ Sense of Belonging to the Local Community^a

Sense of Belonging	Unweighted		Weighted	
	n	Pct.	n	Pct.
Weaker	108	19.3	9,489	18.7
Neutral	120	21.5	13,356	26.3
Stronger	331	59.2	27,911	55.0
Total	559	100.0	50,756	100.0

^a Only one resident did not respond to the question concerning sense of belonging.

Over half of the residents in Wood Buffalo Region (55.0%) indicated that they had a strong sense of belonging to their community (see Table 4). Fewer than one in five residents (18.7%) reported a weaker sense of belonging to their community.

The tables in the rest of this report, therefore, address two basic questions: (1) to what extent is household composition and length of residence in Wood Buffalo Region associated with selected indicators of wellbeing?, and (2) is residents' sense of belonging associated with selected indicators of wellbeing?

List of abbreviations and terms

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

Demographic Profile

Demographic information helps us to better understand the characteristics of Wood Buffalo residents who participated in the survey. In this section, annual household income and whether or not residents were born in Canada is compared to residency and household type and to sense of belonging to the community. Results show us that:

- ❶ Residents with children have higher annual incomes than residents without children.
- ❶ Residents who have a weaker sense of belonging to the community also report a lower income level.
- ❶ More than three-quarters (77.3%) of new residents with children and 80.2% of new resident adults were born in Canada.
- ❶ Residents born outside of Canada report feeling a stronger sense of belonging to the community than those born in Canada.

Table 5a
Annual Household Income by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Annual Household Income ^a		
		Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
New residents with children	9,538	1.3 (122)	38.7 (3,689)	60.0 (5,727)
Established residents with children	9,745	8.4 (819)	29.2 (2,842)	62.4 (6,084)
New resident adults	10,554	13.2 (1,392)	45.5 (4,805)	41.3 (4,357)
Established adults	10,942	21.4 (2,342)	38.0 (4,156)	40.6 (4,444)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 5b
Annual Household Income by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Annual Household Income ^a		
		Less than \$100,000	\$100,000 to \$199,999	\$200,000 or more
Weaker	8,859	18.8 (1,667)	37.0 (3,274)	44.2 (3,918)
Neutral	13,107	12.1 (1,584)	34.1 (4,473)	53.8 (7,050)
Stronger	26,119	9.2 (2,397)	40.6 (10,608)	50.2 (13,114)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 6a
Born in Canada by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Country of Birth^a	
		In Canada	Outside of Canada
New residents with children	9,552	77.3 (7,382)	22.7 (2,170)
Established residents with children	9,967	94.4 (9,405)	5.6 (562)
New resident adults	10,749	80.2 (8,619)	19.8 (2,130)
Established adults	11,783	91.1 (10,730)	8.9 (1,053)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 6b
Born in Canada by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Country of Birth^a	
		In Canada	Outside of Canada
Weaker	9,024	89.8 (8,106)	10.2 (918)
Neutral	13,213	85.1 (11,241)	14.9 (1,972)
Stronger	27,263	83.0 (22,631)	17.0 (4,633)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.



Community Vitality

Vital communities are characterized by strong, active and inclusive relationships between residents, private sector, public sector and civil society organisations that work to foster individual and collective wellbeing. These relationships help communities to create, adapt and thrive in the changing world.

This section examines the involvement of Wood Buffalo residents in their communities and how much they feel a part of their community. By taking a closer look at volunteering, participation in community activities, the number of neighbours residents feel they know well, and aspects of community belonging, a unique picture of community vitality in Wood Buffalo emerges. Notably, we see:

- ① Residents with children volunteer more than residents without children regardless of how long they have lived in the community.
- ① Residents with a stronger sense of belonging to the local community are more likely to volunteer than those with a neutral or weaker sense of belonging to the local community.
- ① Participation in community activities does not appear to be linked to length of residency and household type, but is related to sense of belonging to the local community. A greater percentage of residents with a stronger sense of belonging participate in community activities than those residents with a neutral or weaker sense of belonging.
- ① New residents with children know more of their neighbours well than other groups of residents. New residents without children know fewer neighbours well than any other group based on residency and household type.
- ① People who have lived in Wood Buffalo for 10 years or more and have children at home feel a stronger sense of belonging to the community and more highly recommend the community as a place to live.

Volunteering

Table 7a
 Respondents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months
 by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Pct.
New residents with children	5,530	57.9
Established residents with children	7,407	74.3
New resident adults	5,723	53.9
Established adults	5,439	46.3

Table 7b
 Respondents who Volunteered During the Past 12 Months
 by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Pct.
Weaker	3,230	34.3
Neutral	5,776	43.4
Stronger	18,882	68.0

Community Participation

Table 8a
 Respondents who were a Member of or Participant in an Organisation During the Past 12 Months
 by *Residency and Household Type*

Organisation type	n	Residency and Household Type ^a			
		New residents with children	Established residents with children	New resident adults	Established adults
Sports or recreational organization (e.g., hockey league, health club, golf club)	19,328	42.2 (3,941)	49.3 (4,837)	41.5 (4,433)	52.1 (6,117)
Union or professional association	17,749	53.1 (5,071)	39.1 (3,770)	34.1 (3,636)	44.7 (5,263)
Cultural, educational or hobby organization (e.g., theatre group, book club, bridge club)	8,387	23.2 (2,201)	27.0 (2,554)	17.6 (1,888)	15.2 (1,744)
Religious affiliated group (e.g., church youth group, choir)	7,096	18.5 (1,722)	35.1 (3,438)	8.0 (858)	9.2 (7,096)
School group, neighbourhood, civic, or community association (e.g., PTA, alumni, block parents, neighbourhood watch)	7,075	21.4 (1,995)	16.2 (1,512)	14.0 (1,495)	17.6 (2,073)
Public interest group (e.g., focused on the environment, animal welfare, food security, homelessness)	5,095	8.9 (829)	8.1 (770)	17.0 (1,817)	14.4 (1,679)
Service club or fraternal organization (e.g., Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, the Legion)	3,714	3.2 (299)	10.7 (1,017)	11.0 (1,166)	10.6 (1,232)
Political party or group	3,169	7.0 (637)	6.1 (578)	7.1 (749)	10.3 (1,205)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 8b
 Respondents who were a Member of or Participant in an Organisation During the Past 12 Months
 by *Sense of Belonging to Local Community*

Organisation type	n	Sense of Belonging ^a		
		Weaker	Neutral	Stronger
Sports or recreational organization (e.g., hockey league, health club, golf club)	23,356	31.8 (2,913)	43.0 (5,714)	53.3 (14,729)
Union or professional association	21,100	37.5 (3,529)	45.7 (6,107)	41.7 (11,464)
Cultural, educational or hobby organization (e.g., theatre group, book club, bridge club)	9,398	8.7 (795)	7.0 (930)	28.1 (7,673)
Religious affiliated group (e.g., church youth group, choir)	8,030	6.2 (579)	10.8 (1,439)	22.0 (6,012)
School group, neighbourhood, civic, or community association (e.g., PTA, alumni, block parents, neighbourhood watch)	8,029	7.9 (730)	4.1 (553)	24.5 (6,746)
Public interest group (e.g., focused on the environment, animal welfare, food security, homelessness)	5,657	6.3 (573)	5.9 (780)	15.7 (4,304)
Service club or fraternal organization (e.g., Kiwanis, Knights of Columbus, the Legion)	3,809	2.0 (186)	2.4 (317)	12.1 (3,306)
Political party or group	3,570	1.3 (113)	8.3 (1,108)	8.6 (2,349)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Social Contacts and Community Belonging

Table 9a
Number of Social Contacts Reported by Respondents:
Neighbours Known Well by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Number of Neighbours Know Well ^a			Summary Statistics	
		None	1 to 4	5 or more	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	15.0 (1,437)	54.4 (5,192)	30.6 (2,923)	5.00 ^a	12.21
Established residents with children	9,967	17.2 (1,716)	61.9 (6,170)	20.9 (2,080)	3.21 ^b	3.25
New resident adults	10,750	38.8 (4,176)	42.4 (4,558)	18.8 (2,016)	2.32 ^c	3.21
Established adults	11,766	20.7 (2,434)	57.3 (6,741)	22.0 (2,591)	3.41 ^b	4.31

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in the number of neighbours they feel they know well.

Table 9b
Number of Social Contacts Reported by Respondents:
Neighbours Known Well by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Number of Neighbours Know Well ^a			Summary Statistics	
		None	1 to 4	5 or more	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	30.6 (2,907)	52.5 (4,984)	16.8 (1,598)	2.16 ^a	3.28
Neutral	13,356	33.7 (4,498)	52.3 (6,986)	14.0 (1,817)	2.21 ^a	2.60
Stronger	27,832	20.6 (5,721)	55.0 (15,314)	24.4 (6,797)	3.92 ^b	7.87

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in the number of neighbours they feel they know well.

Table 10
Sense of Belonging in Local Community
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Sense of Belonging to the Local Community ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very weak	2	3	4	5	6	Very strong	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	1.5 (145)	2.3 (223)	10.8 (1,030)	22.6 (2,160)	24.3 (2,325)	15.7 (1,504)	22.7 (2,164)	5.04 ^a	1.47
Established residents with children	9,967	1.8 (175)	5.5 (547)	8.8 (876)	17.3 (1,721)	20.8 (2,070)	20.0 (1,989)	26.0 (2,589)	5.14 ^b	1.59
New resident adults	10,750	4.6 (495)	7.4 (794)	16.0 (1,719)	25.5 (2,740)	27.8 (2,985)	11.9 (1,280)	6.8 (736)	4.28 ^c	1.47
Established adults	11,845	1.5 (173)	2.5 (298)	10.7 (1,271)	28.9 (3,425)	26.2 (3,105)	14.1 (1,672)	16.0 (1,901)	4.82 ^d	1.39

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

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their sense of belonging to the local community.

Table 11
 Respondents Who Would Recommend This Community to Others as a Great Place to Live
 by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Would Recommend Community to Others ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	5.7 (547)	1.4 (131)	3.2 (305)	21.5 (2,051)	24.2 (2,308)	25.9 (2,476)	18.1 (1,733)	5.07 ^a	1.54
Established residents with children	9,888	6.0 (596)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (419)	6.7 (658)	31.6 (3,121)	27.9 (2,758)	23.6 (2,338)	5.36 ^b	1.52
New resident adults	10,750	6.9 (745)	1.3 (139)	8.4 (899)	18.2 (1,959)	30.6 (3,288)	25.6 (2,757)	9.0 (963)	4.77 ^c	1.52
Established adults	11,801	2.0 (239)	6.3 (742)	6.3 (742)	15.1 (1,779)	30.3 (3,577)	24.4 (2,880)	15.6 (1,843)	5.01 ^a	1.47

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

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their level of agreement with recommending this community to others.



Healthy Populations

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

The quality and accessibility of health care services can affect a resident's satisfaction with his or her community. The findings reported in this section support that conclusion. Specifically:

- ❶ Overall, approximately 60% of all Wood Buffalo residents rate the quality of health care services in their community as either fair or good, but one in five rate their quality as poor.
- ❷ Established residents *without* children at home rate the overall quality of health care services slightly lower than other groups, whereas established residents *with* children give the highest ratings to the overall quality of health care services.
- ❸ As residents sense of belonging to the community gets stronger, their ratings of both the quality and accessibility of health care services get more favourable overall.

Quality and Accessibility of Local Health Services

Table 12a
Residents' Ratings of the Overall *Quality* of Health Care Services in the Community
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Ratings of the <i>Quality</i> of Health Care Services ^a					Summary Statistics	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,474	21.8 (2,061)	32.1 (3,040)	28.5 (2,704)	17.0 (1,610)	0.6 (58)	2.43 ^a	1.03
Established residents with children	9,967	18.6 (1,857)	31.6 (3,154)	27.4 (2,734)	21.0 (2,091)	1.3 (131)	2.55 ^b	1.06
New resident adults	10,750	21.2 (2,277)	36.3 (3,907)	23.3 (2,504)	13.2 (1,415)	6.0 (647)	2.46 ^a	1.14
Established adults	11,845	26.3 (3,115)	27.6 (3,265)	32.4 (3,837)	12.7 (1,501)	1.1 (128)	2.35 ^c	1.04

^a Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher ratings of perceived quality.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their ratings of the *quality* of health care services in the community.

Table 12b
Residents' Ratings of the Overall *Quality* of Health Care Services in the Community
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Ratings of the <i>Quality</i> of Health Care Services^a					Summary Statistics	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Mean^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	36.1 (3,427)	39.7 (3,766)	13.0 (1,238)	11.1 (1,058)	0.0 (0)	1.99 ^a	0.97
Neutral	13,211	20.9 (2,756)	39.5 (5,213)	27.8 (3,674)	11.5 (1,524)	0.3 (43)	2.31 ^b	0.94
Stronger	27,832	15.2 (4,226)	26.5 (7,365)	31.1 (8,644)	23.7 (6,599)	3.6 (999)	2.74 ^c	1.10

^a Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher ratings of perceived quality.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their ratings of the *quality* of health care services in the community.

Table 13a
Residents' Ratings of the Overall *Accessibility* of Health Care Services in the Community
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Ratings of <i>Accessibility</i> of Health Care Services ^a					Summary Statistics	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	38.6 (3,689)	38.2 (3,649)	14.3 (1,362)	2.7 (262)	6.2 (590)	2.00 ^a	1.09
Established residents with children	9,967	28.6 (2,846)	24.7 (2,459)	35.1 (3,501)	9.4 (940)	2.2 (221)	2.32 ^b	1.05
New resident adults	10,651	23.8 (2,540)	39.7 (4,228)	14.5 (1,549)	20.5 (2,181)	1.4 (153)	2.36 ^b	1.10
Established adults	11,845	31.5 (3,733)	33.7 (3,993)	24.6 (2,916)	9.4 (1,115)	0.7 (88)	2.14 ^c	0.99

^a Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher ratings of perceived accessibility.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their ratings of the *accessibility* of health care services in the community.

Table 13b
Residents' Ratings of the Overall *Accessibility* of Health Care Services in the Community
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Ratings of Accessibility of Health Care Services^a					Summary Statistics	
		Poor	Fair	Good	Very good	Excellent	Mean^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,390	36.6 (3,440)	41.8 (3,929)	16.3 (1,529)	4.7 (438)	0.6 (53)	1.91 ^a	0.87
Neutral	13,211	32.5 (4,292)	37.2 (4,915)	21.3 (2,811)	8.7 (1,149)	0.3 (43)	2.07 ^b	0.95
Stronger	27,911	24.2 (6,764)	30.3 (8,468)	24.8 (6,920)	16.9 (4,724)	3.7 (1,034)	2.46 ^c	1.14

^a Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect higher ratings of perceived accessibility.

^b Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their ratings of the *accessibility* of health care services in the community.



Democratic Engagement

Healthy democracies require more than high voter turnout. Democratically engaged communities are those where citizens regularly interact with government, exchanging ideas, building trust, and ensuring accountability. At the community level, participation in local civic activities helps foster democratic engagement.

In this section, Wood Buffalo residents' residency and household type and their sense of belonging to the community are compared to their participation in four types of civic activity. Overall, the results reveal that:

- Residents with a stronger sense of belonging to the community participate more in civic activities.
- Residents with a neutral sense of belonging to the community report the lowest levels of participation in all four types of civic activities.
- The link between residents' participation in civic activities and residency and household type is less clear. There is some variation by type of activity, but little evidence of a strong pattern overall.

Participation in Civic Activities

Table 14a
Percentage of Residents Participating in Civic Activities During the Past 12 Months
by *Residency and Household Type*

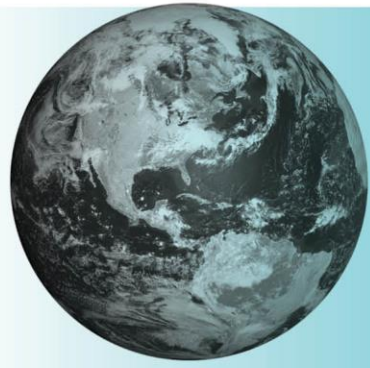
Organisation type	n	Residency and Household Type ^a			
		New residents with children	Established residents with children	New resident adults	Established adults
I participated in local event to support charitable organization (e.g., 5km run for breast cancer)	15,693	37.0 (3,448)	45.7 (4,510)	36.9 (3,972)	32.2 (3,763)
I participated in a local event in support of community (e.g., “pick up litter days”, earth day)	15,480	34.8 (3,307)	29.7 (2,948)	41.9 (4,508)	39.8 (4,717)
I attended a local planning meeting or open house	8,888	19.8 (1,885)	22.8 (2,274)	13.7 (1,462)	27.7 (3,267)
I attended a neighbourhood meeting	4,192	11.7 (1,116)	4.4 (578)	5.4 (578)	17.3 (2,055)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 14b
 Percentage of Residents Participating in Civic Activities During the Past 12 Months
 by *Sense of Belonging*

Civic Activity	n	Sense of Belonging ^a		
		Weaker	Neutral	Stronger
I participated in local event to support charitable organization (e.g., 5km run for breast cancer)	17,751	30.5 (2,867)	18.2 (2,335)	45.1 (12,549)
I participated in a local event in support of community (e.g., “pick up litter days”, earth day)	17,514	19.7 (1,839)	15.3 (1,965)	49.9 (13,710)
I attended a local planning meeting or open house	9,825	12.1 (1,128)	12.1 (1,613)	25.5 (7,084)
I attended a neighbourhood meeting	4,685	10.5 (2,927)	6.0 (807)	10.1 (951)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.



Environment

The air we breathe, the energy we produce and consume, the water we drink, and the health of the other species we share the planet with all contribute to our wellbeing. Communities can improve citizen quality of life by protecting and improving their natural environments and providing residents with environmentally sustainable choices.

We examined how residents' perceptions of the environmental quality of the community differ by residency and household type and by their sense of belonging to the community. We found:

- ❶ Residents who have lived in Wood Buffalo for 10 years or more perceive both the air quality and water quality as better than residents who have lived in the Wood Buffalo region for less than ten years.
- ❷ The stronger a resident's sense of belonging to the community, the more likely he or she is to agree that the air and water quality are very good in the Wood Buffalo region.
- ❸ Overall, most residents feel that traffic congestion is a problem; however, those residents with a stronger sense of belonging to the community view traffic congestion as less of a problem than residents who report a neutral or weaker sense of belonging.

Perceptions of the Environment in Wood Buffalo Region

Table 15a
Residents' Perceptions that the *Air Quality* in the Community is Very Good
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Perception that <i>Air Quality</i> is Very Good ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	7.2 (688)	7.9 (756)	20.0 (1,914)	38.5 (3,676)	19.1 (1,825)	6.2 (597)	1.0 (97)	3.77 ^a	1.28
Established residents with children	9,967	1.5 (145)	10.6 (1,057)	17.9 (1,781)	33.3 (3,322)	24.9 (2,479)	10.2 (1,016)	1.7 (168)	4.07 ^b	1.24
New resident adults	10,750	6.8 (726)	16.3 (1,749)	15.9 (1,708)	33.3 (3,584)	21.0 (2,257)	3.4 (364)	3.4 (362)	3.69 ^c	1.40
Established adults	11,845	8.0 (948)	6.1 (724)	17.0 (2,012)	22.1 (2,612)	28.1 (3,328)	11.3 (1,333)	7.5 (887)	4.20 ^d	1.58

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the environment in Wood Buffalo Region. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of the air quality in the community.

Table 15b
Residents' Perceptions that the *Air Quality* in the Community is Very Good
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Perception that <i>Air Quality</i> is Very Good ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	15.0 (1,428)	16.6 (1,580)	26.2 (2,484)	28.2 (2,676)	8.2 (782)	4.4 (419)	1.3 (121)	3.16 ^a	1.40
Neutral	13,356	6.0 (802)	13.9 (1,851)	16.1 (2,152)	32.0 (4,271)	24.3 (3,250)	1.9 (260)	5.8 (769)	3.84 ^b	1.44
Stronger	27,911	3.2 (902)	7.3 (2,040)	17.1 (4,768)	30.6 (8,539)	26.0 (7,249)	13.1 (3,648)	2.7 (765)	4.19 ^c	1.32

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the environment in Wood Buffalo Region. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of the air quality in the community.

Table 16a
Residents' Perceptions that the *Water Quality* in the Community is Very Good
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Perception that <i>Water Quality</i> is Very Good ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	3.3 (314)	11.5 (1,101)	13.9 (1,332)	25.8 (2,460)	25.5 (2,431)	5.5 (525)	14.5 (1,388)	4.33 ^a	1.60
Established residents with children	9,901	0.6 (55)	1.4 (143)	14.9 (1,476)	31.0 (3,071)	26.8 (2,650)	21.9 (2,170)	3.4 (336)	4.61 ^b	1.15
New resident adults	10,697	8.4 (899)	11.6 (1,243)	15.0 (1,606)	28.9 (3,096)	23.8 (2,544)	7.6 (813)	4.6 (496)	3.89 ^c	1.52
Established adults	11,828	6.3 (740)	5.8 (686)	7.8 (927)	18.8 (2,222)	37.2 (4,398)	20.1 (2,374)	4.1 (481)	4.51 ^d	1.47

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the environment in Wood Buffalo Region. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of the water quality in the community.

Table 16b
Residents' Perceptions that the *Water Quality* in the Community is Very Good
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Perception that <i>Water Quality</i> is Very Good ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,383	8.4 (784)	12.3 (1,158)	25.8 (2,420)	31.8 (2,987)	15.8 (1,480)	4.2 (395)	1.7 (159)	3.54 ^a	1.33
Neutral	13,303	6.1 (808)	6.2 (824)	13.1 (1,743)	19.4 (2,587)	40.0 (5,323)	15.2 (2,018)	0.0 (0)	4.27 ^b	1.36
Stronger	27,881	3.6 (1,006)	6.0 (1,674)	9.6 (2,671)	22.9 (6,396)	28.5 (7,952)	19.1 (5,329)	10.2 (2,852)	4.65 ^c	1.49

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the environment in Wood Buffalo Region. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of the water quality in the community.

Table 17
Residents' Perceptions of Traffic Congestion as a Problem in the Community
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Perception of <i>Traffic Congestion</i> as a Problem^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	3.2 (300)	3.5 (336)	12.1 (1,144)	4.7 (444)	21.6 (2,050)	14.6 (1,385)	40.4 (3,830)	5.43 ^a	1.71
Neutral	13,356	0.3 (43)	5.0 (669)	4.3 (575)	17.1 (2,289)	20.1 (2,690)	24.7 (3,303)	28.4 (3,788)	5.39 ^a	1.44
Stronger	27,911	2.6 (714)	3.1 (855)	10.3 (2,883)	13.0 (3,630)	36.6 (10,226)	15.5 (4,317)	18.9 (5,285)	5.00 ^b	1.46

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the environment in Wood Buffalo Region. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of traffic congestion being a problem.



Leisure & Culture

Participation in leisure and culture activities brings people together, fosters community and individual identity and helps people create and express meaning in their lives. Communities with a high quality of life value leisure and culture by offering residents a variety of recreation and culture opportunities.

The accessibility of recreation and culture facilities and programmes can influence how likely residents are to participate in community programmes that can contribute to their health and wellbeing. The findings reported in this section examine how accessible various recreation and culture opportunities are perceived to be by Wood Buffalo residents. Some highlights include:

- ① New residents with children perceive the locations of facilities and the times when programmes are offered to be *more* convenient than other groups of residents.
- ① Established adults perceive the location of facilities and the times when programmes are offered to be *less* convenient than other groups of residents. They also report feeling less welcome at facilities than other residents.
- ① Sense of belonging to the community and perceived accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities appear to be linked. The stronger a person's sense of belonging to the community, the more accessible he or she perceives most aspects of the recreation and culture facilities and programmes to be.

Aspects of Accessibility to Leisure and Cultural Facilities and Programmes

Table 18a
Residents' Perceptions that Facilities are Easy for Them to Get to from Home
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Facilities are Easy to Get to from Home ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	3.4 (328)	0.9 (82)	6.3 (602)	13.7 (1,304)	31.3 (2,993)	19.0 (1,819)	25.4 (25.4)	5.27 ^a	1.46
Established residents with children	9,845	1.5 (145)	2.0 (196)	11.2 (1,098)	11.5 (1,135)	36.7 (3,617)	17.3 (1,705)	19.8 (1,949)	5.11 ^b	1.39
New resident adults	10,552	0.6 (60)	1.8 (188)	2.3 (241)	13.1 (1,383)	46.2 (4,875)	29.7 (3,130)	6.4 (675)	5.17 ^c	1.00
Established adults	11,632	1.2 (141)	1.2 (134)	7.3 (848)	16.3 (1,891)	35.4 (4,116)	26.2 (3,051)	12.5 (1,450)	5.12 ^{bc}	1.22

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 18b
Residents' Perceptions that Facilities are Easy for Them to Get to from Home
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Facilities are Easy to Get to from Home ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,223	1.8 (165)	1.5 (140)	9.7 (893)	20.9 (1,923)	51.7 (4,764)	7.7 (707)	6.8 (631)	4.69 ^a	1.13
Neutral	12,962	0.7 (93)	1.6 (204)	4.6 (602)	15.4 (1,996)	34.6 (4,480)	32.1 (4,159)	11.0 (1,428)	5.22 ^b	1.15
Stronger	27,635	1.8 (511)	1.1 (291)	6.6 (1,816)	9.0 (2,486)	33.4 (9,235)	26.5 (7,317)	21.6 (5,979)	5.37 ^c	1.32

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 19a
Residents' Perceptions that There are Places Nearby where They can Take Classes for Interest
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Places Nearby to Take Classes for Interest ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,339	1.7 (157)	3.8 (355)	12.6 (1,176)	24.7 (2,311)	25.4 (2,371)	13.1 (1,220)	18.7 (1,749)	4.82 ^a	1.49
Established residents with children	9,622	4.4 (427)	4.3 (409)	16.3 (1,564)	19.5 (1,878)	28.3 (2,722)	6.2 (601)	21.0 (2,021)	4.66 ^b	1.65
New resident adults	10,552	1.7 (177)	5.3 (563)	12.4 (1,313)	18.7 (1,970)	51.1 (5,395)	6.1 (647)	4.6 (486)	4.49 ^c	1.19
Established adults	11,452	6.3 (722)	4.9 (563)	15.5 (1,773)	20.7 (2,366)	36.6 (4,188)	11.2 (1,286)	4.8 (552)	4.29 ^d	1.44

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 19b
Residents' Perceptions that there are Places Nearby where They can Take Classes for Interest
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Places Nearby to Take Classes for Interest ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,038	13.4 (1,12)	8.0 (719)	20.6 (1,864)	25.0 (2,256)	26.4 (2,384)	2.8 (253)	3.9 (350)	3.67 ^a	1.53
Neutral	12,961	1.0 (136)	3.8 (494)	11.1 (1,437)	33.5 (4,345)	32.9 (4,268)	11.7 (1,522)	5.9 (759)	4.52 ^b	1.19
Stronger	26,224	1.5 (402)	3.3 (854)	12.4 (3,242)	14.5 (3,800)	41.1 (10,766)	11.1 (2,920)	16.2 (4,240)	4.88 ^c	1.39

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 20a
Residents' Perceptions that Recreation and Culture Programmes are offered at Convenient Times
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Programmes are Offered at Convenient Times ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,441	0.6 (53)	2.4 (223)	14.4 (1,359)	35.1 (3,312)	24.4 (2,301)	17.0 (1,605)	6.2 (587)	4.56 ^a	1.21
Established residents with children	9,734	3.1 (304)	10.5 (1,022)	11.1 (1,083)	27.6 (2,688)	34.7 (3,376)	8.3 (803)	4.7 (457)	4.24 ^b	1.36
New resident adults	9,870	2.1 (201)	3.8 (377)	8.2 (806)	33.3 (3,290)	46.6 (4,601)	4.6 (454)	1.3 (131)	4.38 ^c	1.03
Established adults	11,563	3.3 (380)	11.1 (1,278)	14.6 (1,692)	30.7 (3,545)	30.0 (3,471)	6.3 (732)	4.0 (465)	4.08 ^d	1.34

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 20b
Residents' Perceptions that Recreation and Culture Programmes are offered at Convenient Times
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Programmes are Offered at Convenient Times ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,108	3.7 (335)	16.7 (1,525)	21.8 (1,981)	35.8 (3,263)	18.8 (1,711)	1.2 (113)	2.0 (180)	3.61 ^a	1.22
Neutral	12,240	1.8 (215)	5.8 (712)	5.2 (634)	45.0 (5,503)	36.3 (4,445)	1.8 (218)	4.2 (513)	4.30 ^b	1.08
Stronger	26,044	2.1 (539)	4.8 (1,246)	14.4 (3,750)	23.5 (6,116)	37.1 (9,662)	13.2 (3,448)	4.9 (1,283)	4.48 ^c	1.28

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 21a
Residents' Perceptions that there is a Local Park Nearby that is Easy to Get to
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Local Park is Nearby that is Easy to Get to ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	8,772	7.2 (629)	1.7 (145)	7.4 (645)	6.0 (526)	33.1 (2,905)	18.0 (1,575)	26.8 (2,348)	5.17 ^a	1.69
Established residents with children	9,870	0.0 (0)	3.8 (378)	5.6 (554)	6.1 (603)	43.1 (4,259)	11.4 (1,130)	29.9 (2,947)	5.42 ^b	1.33
New resident adults	10,750	0.3 (35)	0.0 (0)	3.1 (334)	6.2 (662)	40.0 (4,297)	18.5 (1,987)	32.0 (3,435)	5.69 ^c	1.11
Established adults	11,827	1.7 (205)	7.9 (930)	4.1 (482)	8.6 (1,020)	34.1 (4,032)	24.8 (2,938)	18.8 (2,220)	5.15 ^a	1.49

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 21b
Residents' Perceptions that there is a Local Park Nearby that is Easy to Get to
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Local Park is Nearby that is Easy to Get to ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,390	2.7 (250)	9.8 (916)	5.5 (518)	7.4 (699)	47.4 (4,453)	8.3 (780)	18.9 (1,774)	4.88 ^a	1.56
Neutral	13,188	5.2 (692)	1.5 (198)	3.2 (427)	15.7 (2,064)	27.8 (3,661)	23.6 (3,116)	23.0 (3,030)	5.22 ^b	1.54
Stronger	26,882	0.7 (193)	1.6 (438)	4.7 (1,266)	3.7 (1,007)	33.5 (9,009)	20.8 (5,591)	34.7 (9,378)	5.70 ^c	1.27

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 22a
Residents' Perceptions that Childcare is Available at the Recreation Facilities if Needed
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Childcare is Available at the Recreation Facilities if Needed ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	8,147	4.4 (36)	3.1 (250)	13.6 (1,107)	25.0 (2,039)	31.8 (2,594)	13.3 (1,083)	8.8 (714)	4.52 ^a	1.42
Established residents with children	8,139	0.9 (71)	18.0 (1,467)	7.5 (609)	27.9 (2,271)	23.1 (1,879)	8.2 (671)	14.2 (1,157)	4.37 ^b	1.62
New resident adults	6,108	1.5 (89)	0.0 (3)	0.7 (43)	70.5 (4,307)	16.3 (998)	1.3 (78)	9.7 (590)	4.43 ^b	1.02
Established adults	6,427	8.7 (562)	0.3 (17)	1.3 (86)	67.3 (4,327)	13.8 (887)	5.8 (375)	2.7 (173)	4.05 ^c	1.19

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 22b
Residents' Perceptions that Childcare is Available at the Recreation Facilities if Needed
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Childcare is Available at the Recreation Facilities if Needed ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	7,638	7.4 (567)	12.5 (957)	5.0 (385)	45.6 (3,483)	23.5 (1,798)	2.4 (180)	3.3 (254)	3.87 ^a	1.37
Neutral	8,301	1.1 (89)	0.0 (0)	9.4 (782)	52.1 (4,321)	19.3 (1,602)	3.0 (246)	15.2 (1,261)	4.58 ^b	1.24
Stronger	19,460	3.1 (594)	4.5 (878)	7.4 (1,436)	40.0 (7,779)	23.8 (4,624)	11.0 (2,147)	10.3 (2,002)	4.51 ^c	1.37

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 23a
Residents' Perceptions that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programmes Prevents Participation
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Cost of Public Programmes Prevents Participation ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,499	15.9 (1,514)	7.6 (720)	26.0 (2,474)	34.3 (3,255)	11.3 (1,074)	4.7 (447)	0.2 (15)	3.32 ^a	1.36
Established residents with children	9,720	15.4 (1,499)	8.0 (78)	21.0 (2,038)	18.9 (1,842)	24.2 (2,351)	4.3 (422)	8.1 (789)	3.74 ^b	1.73
New resident adults	10,278	13.2 (1,352)	14.0 (1,434)	38.8 (3,992)	17.5 (1,795)	9.9 (1,020)	2.1 (219)	4.5 (467)	3.22 ^c	1.45
Established adults	11,186	6.8 (764)	14.3 (1,597)	28.0 (3,135)	25.6 (2,863)	12.8 (1,428)	9.1 (1,019)	3.4 (380)	3.64 ^d	1.46

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 23b
Residents' Perceptions that the Cost of Public Recreation and Culture Programmes Prevents Participation
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Cost of Public Programmes Prevents Participation ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,122	3.9 (354)	3.9 (360)	25.1 (2,287)	26.5 (2,418)	13.5 (1,235)	14.1 (1,287)	12.9 (1,181)	4.36 ^a	1.58
Neutral	12,167	9.2 (1,118)	6.9 (838)	29.6 (3,598)	31.3 (3,809)	16.6 (2,014)	3.1 (374)	3.4 (416)	3.62 ^b	1.36
Stronger	26,957	13.6 (3,657)	13.2 (3,571)	33.0 (8,900)	19.9 (5,373)	14.5 (3,919)	3.0 (798)	2.7 (739)	3.28 ^c	1.44

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 24a
Residents' Perceptions that the Recreation and Culture Facilities are Very Welcoming
by Residency and Household Type

Residency and Household Type	n	Recreation and Culture Facilities are Very Welcoming ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,407	0.0 (0)	0.8 (78)	9.7 (910)	18.2 (1,710)	33.3 (3,132)	27.5 (2,583)	0.8 (993)	5.09 ^a	1.16
Established residents with children	9,714	1.0 (99)	0.7 (65)	2.5 (238)	27.5 (2,674)	36.2 (3,519)	15.8 (1,530)	16.3 (1,588)	5.10 ^a	1.18
New resident adults	10,358	0.1 (8)	0.5 (53)	3.7 (387)	31.3 (3,244)	41.3 (4,275)	19.9 (2,064)	3.2 (328)	4.86 ^b	0.91
Established adults	11,187	0.4 (47)	2.1 (239)	6.6 (742)	31.2 (3,485)	39.5 (4,422)	14.7 (1,640)	5.5 (611)	4.73 ^c	1.06

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.

Table 24b
Residents' Perceptions that the Recreation and Culture Facilities are Very Welcoming
by Sense of Belonging

Sense of Belonging	n	Recreation and Culture Facilities are Very Welcoming ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,199	0.2 (20)	1.5 (135)	12.2 (1,120)	48.6 (4,474)	27.9 (4,474)	5.6 (511)	4.0 (371)	4.35 ^a	0.97
Neutral	12,926	0.0 (0)	0.4 (53)	6.1 (784)	31.8 (4,116)	42.2 (5,454)	15.9 (2,050)	3.6 (470)	4.78 ^b	0.92
Stronger	26,517	0.9 (233)	0.9 (247)	2.5 (650)	19.9 (5,277)	39.4 (10,459)	22.4 (5,948)	14.0 (3,703)	5.19 ^c	1.13

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the accessibility of recreation and culture opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of accessibility.



Education

Adult education can help people adapt to change and improve cognitive functioning, helping people live better as they live longer. Lifelong learning, provides people with personal enrichment, strengthens individual identity, and connects community members.

In this section, Wood Buffalo residents' perceptions of the opportunities for education in the community are compared to their sense of belonging. The results show:

- ① The stronger a resident's sense of belonging to the community, the more favourably he or she views the educational opportunities in the community.
- ① Residents with a weaker sense of belonging to the community more often report that cost is a barrier to participation.
- ① Those residents with a stronger sense of belonging are less likely to believe that courses are offered at inconvenient times compared to those with a weaker or neutral sense of belonging.

Perceptions of Opportunities for Formal Education and Personal Interest Courses

Table 25
Residents' Perceptions that There are Plenty of Opportunities to Take Formal Education Courses
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Plenty of Opportunities to take Formal Education Courses ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,488	0.8 (79)	4.3 (409)	19.1 (1,808)	27.7 (2,631)	39.9 (3,782)	7.4 (701)	0.8 (78)	4.27 ^a	1.07
Neutral	13,357	0.5 (73)	2.3 (302)	12.9 (1,727)	39.6 (5,292)	38.5 (5,141)	5.2 (700)	0.9 (122)	4.33 ^b	0.92
Stronger	27,629	1.0 (280)	3.9 (1,077)	9.7 (2,671)	18.4 (5,077)	43.8 (12,111)	18.1 (4,988)	5.2 (1,425)	4.75 ^c	1.19

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 26
Residents' Perceptions that There are Plenty of Opportunities to Take Courses of Interest
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Plenty of Opportunities to take Courses of Interest ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	1.6 (154)	4.5 (424)	24.0 (2,275)	30.3 (2,872)	36.2 (3,431)	3.5 (333)	0.0 (0)	4.05 ^a	1.03
Neutral	13,356	1.7 (225)	0.4 (55)	16.6 (2,216)	34.2 (4,573)	36.3 (4,847)	9.9 (1,318)	0.9 (122)	4.36 ^b	1.02
Stronger	27,673	1.1 (315)	3.6 (996)	11.0 (3,053)	22.1 (6,119)	38.7 (10,714)	18.8 (5,209)	4.6 (1,267)	4.68 ^c	1.20

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 27
Residents' Perceptions that They Would Take Courses, but they are Too Expensive
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Would Take Courses, but They are Too Expensive ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,488	2.6 (246)	0.0 (0)	17.1 (1,627)	31.2 (2,958)	26.5 (2,510)	15.4 (1,457)	7.3 (690)	4.54 ^a	1.28
Neutral	13,356	10.1 (1,353)	3.5 (471)	13.7 (1,833)	40.2 (5,366)	22.3 (2,983)	7.9 (1,058)	2.2 (292)	3.94 ^b	1.39
Stronger	27,638	1.2 (344)	6.3 (1,736)	27.9 (7,711)	34.7 (9,603)	20.5 (5,670)	7.2 (2,001)	2.1 (573)	3.97 ^b	1.15

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 28
Residents' Perceptions that There are Places Nearby Where They Can Take Classes for Interest
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	There are Places Nearby to Take Classes for Interest ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	3.8 (361)	8.3 (783)	19.5 (1,851)	30.6 (2,904)	29.3 (2,781)	6.3 (598)	2.2 (211)	4.01 ^a	1.27
Neutral	13,274	0.0 (0)	0.8 (106)	21.4 (2,846)	35.3 (4,689)	31.8 (4,218)	10.3 (1,372)	0.3 (43)	4.30 ^b	0.96
Stronger	27,727	0.7 (203)	4.1 (1,134)	10.9 (3,016)	23.2 (6,425)	45.1 (12,500)	14.8 (4,100)	1.3 (349)	4.57 ^c	1.08

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 29
Residents' Perceptions that There are Schools Nearby Where They can Upgrade Their Educational Qualifications
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	There are Schools Nearby to Upgrade Educational Qualifications ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,488	0.5 (48)	10.6 (1,005)	14.6 (1,382)	26.4 (2,502)	39.1 (3,710)	5.0 (473)	3.9 (368)	4.23 ^a	1.23
Neutral	13,355	1.8 (241)	1.7 (223)	8.5 (1,139)	41.7 (5,567)	38.5 (5,140)	6.8 (903)	1.1 (142)	4.38 ^b	0.96
Stronger	27,683	6.9 (1,913)	2.2 (611)	8.3 (2,308)	23.8 (6,577)	37.7 (10,432)	17.0 (4,713)	4.1 (1,129)	4.50 ^c	1.40

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 30
Residents' Perceptions that They Would Take Courses, but They are Offered at Inconvenient Times
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Would Take Courses, but Offered at Inconvenient Times ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,489	1.9 (180)	0.0 (0)	23.6 (2,241)	40.1 (3,808)	19.5 (1,855)	13.5 (1,283)	1.3 (122)	4.21 ^a	1.10
Neutral	13,356	5.3 (714)	2.1 (282)	12.2 (1,635)	49.4 (6,599)	14.0 (1,871)	10.5 (1,406)	6.4 (849)	4.22 ^a	1.33
Stronger	27,628	2.2 (598)	5.0 (1,388)	24.6 (6,796)	42.6 (11,768)	16.0 (4,409)	8.3 (2,305)	1.3 (364)	3.95 ^b	1.12

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.

Table 31
Residents' Perceptions that There are Many Opportunities to Get to Know People from Different Cultures
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Many Opportunities to Get to Know People from Different Cultures ^a							Summary Statistics	
		Very strongly disagree	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly agree	Very strongly agree	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,488	1.7 (165)	5.6 (536)	6.8 (646)	33.5 (3,179)	43.7 (4,143)	4.7 (442)	4.0 (377)	4.42 ^a	1.12
Neutral	13,209	0.6 (78)	0.4 (53)	4.4 (582)	42.4 (5,602)	42.5 (5,620)	9.1 (1,196)	0.6 (78)	4.55 ^b	0.80
Stronger	27,529	0.0 (0)	0.6 (168)	2.6 (708)	30.2 (8,327)	40.9 (11,264)	16.6 (4,579)	9.0 (2,483)	4.97 ^c	0.99

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 7-point scale where higher scores reflect greater agreement with this aspect of the availability of education opportunities. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their perceptions of this aspect of education.



Living Standards

Living standards are about more than household income – they also are related to job quality and financial security. The amount of time a person spends working has an impact on job satisfaction, family functioning, and how much a person is able to be engaged in the community.

Finding an optimal balance between time spent working and time spent in other activities can be challenging for many Canadians. In this section, the results indicate how many hours Wood Buffalo residents spend working for pay each week at their main job and, if applicable, other jobs based on residency and household type as well as sense of belonging to the community. Overall:

- Wood Buffalo residents are working long hours and most work more than 45 hours a week.
- New residents with children work the longest hours, with more than one-third (37.4%) working more than 60 hours a week.
- Weekly work hours may be related to residents' sense of belonging to the community. People who feel a stronger sense of belonging to the community work 45 hours per week on average, whereas people who have a weaker or neutral sense of belonging work more than 50 hours per week.

Weekly Hours Spent Working for Pay

Table 32a
Hours Spent Working for Pay Each Week
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Works Spent Working for Pay Each Week ^a					Summary Statistics	
		Less than 25 hours	25 to 34 hours	35 to 49 hours	50 to 59 hours	60 hours or more	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	8,468	5.2 (442)	2.9 (246)	28.1 (2,378)	26.4 (2,233)	37.4 (3,169)	52.31 ^a	17.10
Established residents with children	7,864	9.0 (707)	4.5 (352)	50.2 (3,951)	11.3 (890)	25.0 (1,963)	47.33 ^b	17.87
New resident adults	9,466	0.6 (53)	3.1 (291)	59.3 (5,561)	21.2 (1,994)	15.8 (1,485)	48.89 ^c	17.03
Established adults	10,043	3.6 (365)	3.2 (323)	58.1 (5,834)	17.2 (1,732)	17.8 (1,789)	45.80 ^d	12.57

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on actual number of hours spent working each week reported by residents.

Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their weekly hours working for pay.

Table 32b
Hours Spent Working for Pay Each Week
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Works Spent Working for Pay Each Week ^a					Summary Statistics	
		Less than 25 hours	25 to 34 hours	35 to 49 hours	50 to 59 hours	60 hours or more	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	7,977	2.1 (168)	6.0 (477)	48.1 (3,800)	14.8 (1,170)	28.9 (2,282)	51.52 ^a	19.76
Neutral	10,874	1.7 (184)	2.4 (258)	48.0 (5,218)	21.0 (2,288)	26.9 (2,924)	50.64 ^b	15.10
Stronger	23,524	7.2 (1,702)	3.7 (877)	53.8 (12,664)	17.5 (4,125)	17.7 (4,156)	45.30 ^c	15.16

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on actual number of hours spent working each week reported by residents.

Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their weekly hours working for pay.



Time Use

Feeling there is enough time to meet personal needs and do the things that matter in life contributes to wellbeing. Feeling rushed or stressed for time can negatively affect physical and mental health, family wellbeing and how active people are in the community.

Next, we explored childcare adequacy, work schedule, and feelings about time. We find that many Wood Buffalo residents work shift work and perceive a lack of available childcare. These two factors, when considered in light of the long hours of work that residents report, may have an effect on overall time adequacy, the extent to which people feel rushed, the availability of time to participate in the community, and the number of meals residents have with family each week. Other notable results include:

- ① Households with children at home, particularly among newer residents, more often feel that the supply of childcare in the community is inadequate. Those with a weaker sense of belonging to the community also feel there is an inadequate supply of childcare more so than other groups.
- ① Established residents with children are almost equally divided among those who work regular daytime schedules and those with regular shift work schedules. New residents without children at home are most likely to report a regular daytime schedule.
- ① Work schedule appears to affect sense of belonging to the community: the more regular a person's work schedule is, the stronger his or her sense of belonging to the community.
- ① Established residents with no children at home report the highest feelings of having adequate time, whereas established residents with children report the lowest feelings of time adequacy.
- ① Established residents without children at home feel the least rushed, as do people with a weaker sense of belonging.

- ① The stronger a resident's sense of belonging to the community, the more time he or she has to participate in the community.
- ① Households with children at home participate in family meals less frequently than households without children living at home.

Childcare Adequacy

Table 33a
Families in the Community Have an Adequate Supply of Childcare
by Residency and Household Type

Residency and Household Type	n	Adequate Supply of Childcare ^a		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
New residents with children	9,547	18.5 (1,768)	58.3 (5,567)	23.2 (2,212)
Established residents with children	9,967	21.8 (2,501)	48.4 (5,672)	29.7 (4,853)
New resident adults	10,750	5.5 (596)	36.2 (3,913)	58.3 (6,305)
Established adults	11,836	7.4 (809)	33.6 (3,665)	58.9 (6,421)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 33b
Families in the Community Have an Adequate Supply of Childcare
by Sense of Belonging

Sense of Belonging	n	Adequate Supply of Childcare ^a		
		Yes	No	Don't Know
Weaker	9,341	8.0 (745)	57.9 (5,413)	34.1 (3,183)
Neutral	13,256	8.5 (1,133)	40.2 (5,327)	51.3 (6,796)
Stronger	27,515	17.6 (4,843)	41.4 (11,391)	41.0 (11,281)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Work Schedule

Table 34a
Work Schedule of Residents
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Work Schedule ^a		
		Regular Daytime	Regular Shift Schedule	Irregular Schedule
New residents with children	8,481	55.1 (4,670)	33.4 (2,836)	12.5 (975)
Established residents with children	7,951	44.6 (3,543)	44.2 (3,518)	11.1 (885)
New resident adults	9,808	60.8 (5,967)	31.3 (3,065)	7.9 (776)
Established adults	10,155	56.6 (5,751)	31.7 (2,215)	11.7 (1,189)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Table 34b
Work Schedule^a by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Work Schedule ^a		
		Regular Daytime	Regular Shift Schedule	Irregular Schedule
Weaker	8,063	41.5 (3,349)	47.0 (3,786)	11.5 (928)
Neutral	11,089	44.5 (4,936)	36.2 (4,012)	19.3 (2,141)
Stronger	23,813	60.6 (14,431)	28.6 (6,804)	10.8 (2,573)

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

Note: *Regular Daytime Schedule* is a Monday to Friday workweek with no evening or weekend work.

Regular Shift Schedule consists of predictably scheduled shifts that occur throughout the week during days, afternoons, or evenings and can rotate on a regular basis.

Irregular Schedule consists of unpredictable work shifts that can vary by number of workdays per week as well as number of hours per shift.

Perceptions of Time

Table 35a
How Often Residents Feel Rushed
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	How Often Residents Feel Rushed ^a						Summary Statistics	
		Never	Less than once a month	About once a month	About once a week	A few times per week	Every day	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,553	15.7 (1,500)	11.5 (1,100)	2.4 (232)	18.1 (1,730)	28.5 (2,722)	23.8 (2,269)	4.03 ^a	1.77
Established residents with children	9,923	3.3 (323)	4.0 (396)	5.4 (533)	35.1 (3,484)	30.0 (2,972)	22.3 (2,215)	4.51 ^b	1.20
New resident adults	10,749	5.9 (629)	12.9 (1,389)	9.0 (969)	22.4 (2,406)	32.8 (3,526)	17.0 (1,830)	4.14 ^c	1.46
Established adults	11,844	11.7 (1,390)	14.8 (1,747)	13.0 (1,535)	18.7 (2,217)	27.4 (3,240)	14.5 (1,715)	3.79 ^d	1.61

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 6-point scale where higher scores reflect greater frequency of feelings of being rushed. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of being rushed.

Table 35b
How Often Residents Feel Rushed
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	How Often Residents Feel Rushed ^a						Summary Statistics	
		Never	Less than once a month	About once a month	About once a week	A few times per week	Every day	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,346	7.3 (683)	6.1 (573)	7.1 (664)	22.9 (2,143)	32.3 (3,023)	24.2 (2,260)	4.39 ^a	1.45
Neutral	13,257	14.5 (1,926)	5.5 (728)	7.2 (950)	28.7 (3,807)	25.3 (3,353)	18.8 (2,493)	4.01 ^b	1.61
Stronger	27,480	6.0 (1,641)	14.5 (3,995)	7.9 (2,169)	20.4 (5,619)	33.6 (9,227)	17.6 (4,829)	4.14 ^c	1.49

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 6-point scale where higher scores reflect greater frequency of feelings of being rushed. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of being rushed.

Table 36a
Residents' Feelings of Overall Time Adequacy
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Residents' Feelings of Overall Time Adequacy ^a										Summary Statistics	
		Not enough	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Always enough	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,471	0.0 (0)	1.9 (181)	4.8 (458)	14.0 (1,324)	21.0 (1,993)	9.0 (850)	12.4 (1,177)	17.6 (1,666)	2.4 (223)	16.9 (1,599)	6.51 ^a	2.23
Established residents with children	9,810	1.3 (131)	3.4 (336)	3.5 (343)	10.6 (1,039)	20.3 (1,994)	21.8 (2,139)	14.1 (1,387)	14.3 (1,399)	2.3 (224)	8.3 (818)	6.10 ^b	2.02
New resident adults	9,061	1.7 (153)	0.6 (53)	1.4 (130)	20.0 (1,814)	11.1 (1,006)	9.9 (899)	19.7 (1,788)	24.4 (2,207)	3.9 (354)	7.3 (657)	6.43 ^a	2.01
Established adults	9,807	0.4 (35)	1.0 (99)	6.5 (634)	11.3 (1,112)	9.4 (961)	9.4 (921)	17.5 (1,721)	17.5 (1,720)	11.9 (1,171)	14.6 (1,433)	6.89 ^c	2.21

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect greater feelings of time adequacy.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of time adequacy.

Table 36b
Residents' Feelings of Overall Time Adequacy
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Residents' Feelings of Overall Time Adequacy ^a										Summary Statistics	
		Not enough	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Always enough	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	8,282	2.0 (166)	0.0 (0)	15.6 (1,295)	22.9 (1,895)	26.0 (2,157)	6.9 (571)	8.8 (731)	8.9 (741)	2.5 (207)	6.3 (519)	5.31 ^a	2.07
Neutral	10,919	0.5 (53)	0.9 (99)	0.5 (53)	16.9 (1,844)	22.5 (2,452)	12.3 (1,348)	27.0 (2,945)	7.5 (818)	4.2 (464)	7.7 (843)	6.22 ^b	1.83
Stronger	25,548	0.6 (143)	2.2 (569)	2.7 (695)	9.7 (2,477)	8.4 (2,148)	13.2 (3,370)	20.3 (5,179)	23.5 (6,016)	5.9 (1,513)	13.5 (3,438)	6.91 ^c	2.05

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect greater feelings of time adequacy.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of time adequacy.

Table 37
Residents' Feelings of Having Enough Time to Participate in the Community
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Having Enough Time to Participate in the Community ^a										Summary Statistics	
		Not enough	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Always enough	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	8,684	3.7 (323)	7.6 (662)	20.3 (1,764)	18.9 (1,637)	23.2 (2,014)	10.0 (868)	2.2 (192)	3.3 (285)	0.2 (15)	10.6 (924)	4.81 ^a	2.33
Neutral	12,189	4.2 (511)	1.9 (228)	11.2 (1,362)	20.4 (2,489)	15.8 (1,920)	19.7 (2,403)	12.1 (1,471)	4.7 (576)	0.7 (87)	9.4 (1,142)	5.43 ^b	2.21
Stronger	26,233	1.8 (479)	6.8 (1,784)	5.8 (1,512)	8.3 (2,168)	12.9 (3,372)	12.8 (3,354)	15.8 (4,147)	13.1 (3,430)	8.1 (2,125)	14.7 (3,862)	6.42 ^c	2.47

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect greater feelings of having time to participate in community. Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of having time to participate in community.

Table 38
Residents' Frequency of Family Meals in Past Week
by Residency and Household Type

Residency and Household Type	n	Frequency of Family Meals in Past Week ^a					Summary Statistics	
		No meals together	1 to 2 times	3 to 4 times	5 to 6 times	7 times or more	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,551	1.4 (131)	14.3 (1,369)	36.8 (3,511)	28.7 (2,745)	18.8 (1,795)	3.49 ^a	1.00
Established residents with children	9,845	2.0 (198)	15.2 (1,493)	37.2 (3,662)	23.3 (2,296)	22.3 (2,193)	3.49 ^a	1.06
New resident adults	9,532	9.5 (907)	14.9 (1,416)	17.6 (1,675)	19.0 (1,808)	39.1 (3,726)	3.63 ^b	1.37
Established adults	9,500	4.4 (414)	15.2 (1,442)	25.5 (2,419)	21.0 (1,992)	34.0 (3,233)	3.65 ^b	1.21

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 5-point scale where higher scores reflect greater frequency of having family meals.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in frequency of having family meals.



Overall Wellbeing

Measures of overall wellbeing take into account that domains of wellbeing are inter-related. Performance in one domain of wellbeing can often be felt across all domains.

In our final section, Wood Buffalo residents' perception of their overall life satisfaction is compared to residency and household type and to their sense of belonging to the community. An individual's rating of life satisfaction in general is often used as an alternative measure of overall wellbeing. The results show that:

- ❶ Established adults with children aged 19 years or younger living at home report the highest levels of life satisfaction in general, whereas established residents with no children in this age group at home report the lowest levels of life satisfaction.
- ❶ The stronger a resident's sense of belonging to the community, the greater his or her satisfaction with life in general.

Life Satisfaction

Table 39a
Residents' Level of Satisfaction with Life in General
by *Residency and Household Type*

Residency and Household Type	n	Residents' Satisfaction with Life in General ^a										Summary Statistics	
		Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very satisfied	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
New residents with children	9,552	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.8 (78)	2.9 (276)	5.0 (473)	10.4 (990)	14.8 (1,409)	26.8 (2,564)	20.8 (1,983)	18.6 (1,777)	7.92 ^{ab}	1.62
Established residents with children	9,888	0.0 (0)	1.7 (168)	3.1 (302)	3.2 (312)	4.9 (487)	1.2 (114)	12.7 (1,254)	27.0 (2,674)	26.5 (2,625)	19.7 (1,953)	7.98 ^a	1.88
New resident adults	10,750	1.3 (143)	1.3 (135)	1.5 (156)	1.9 (204)	1.7 (183)	5.8 (619)	26.4 (2,835)	16.4 (1,763)	25.5 (2,737)	18.4 (1,974)	7.87 ^{bc}	1.84
Established adults	11,880	0.0 (0)	1.1 (131)	3.8 (453)	8.5 (1,012)	4.4 (518)	3.6 (433)	9.2 (1,397)	18.7 (2,221)	28.3 (3,364)	22.3 (2,651)	7.84 ^c	2.12

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect greater feelings of life satisfaction.

Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of life satisfaction.

Table 39b
Residents' Level of Satisfaction with Life in General
by *Sense of Belonging*

Sense of Belonging	n	Residents' Satisfaction with Life in General ^a										Summary Statistics	
		Very dissatisfied	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Very satisfied	Mean ^b	Std. Dev.
Weaker	9,389	0.5 (43)	0.6 (53)	4.9 (463)	9.7 (910)	4.1 (387)	12.5 (1,169)	18.4 (1,731)	19.2 (1,807)	20.3 (1,899)	9.9 (927)	7.14 ^a	2.03
Neutral	13,257	0.0 (0)	1.2 (160)	1.6 (207)	6.8 (899)	7.6 (1,002)	6.4 (854)	16.7 (2,215)	22.5 (2,981)	19.4 (2,569)	17.9 (2,370)	7.61 ^b	1.94
Stronger	27,240	0.4 (100)	0.8 (221)	1.8 (488)	2.0 (542)	3.4 (929)	1.5 (399)	10.7 (2,919)	21.9 (5,957)	31.7 (8,633)	25.9 (7,052)	8.35 ^c	1.71

^a Percentages reported above with frequencies below in parentheses.

^b Based on a 10-point scale where higher scores reflect greater feelings of life satisfaction.
Groups with different superscripts beside their mean scores are significantly different in their feelings of life satisfaction.



Measuring what matters

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