UNDERSTANDING SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN THE COLUMBIA BASIN-BOUNDARY REGION

2016 STATE OF THE BASIN Subjective Well-being Report

The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute, at Selkirk College, is a regional research centre with a mandate to support informed decision-making by Columbia Basin-Boundary communities through the provision of information, applied research, and related outreach and extension support. Visit www.cbrdi.ca for more information.







EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

Personal and community well-being contribute greatly to the health, vitality, and future of our communities. Every day, people and organizations within the Columbia Basin-Boundary region make decisions that influence the region's future. In order to ensure these decisions are sound, comprehensive research on economic, social, cultural, and environmental conditions and trends is important.

The Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute's (RDI) <u>State of the Basin Initiative</u> is an indicator monitoring program that has been tracking and reporting on indicators of well-being since 2012, building on State of the Basin research undertaken by the Columbia Basin Trust. As part of this research, an annual poll of residents is conducted to gain an understanding of *subjective well-being*, an important part of measuring quality of life, alongside the more objective quantitative indicators. The poll includes questions regarding residents' perceptions, experiences, and behaviours related to an array of important topics.

The 2016 poll of residents evolved into a more comprehensive effort focused on better understanding the subjective well-being of our region. The approach is informed and inspired by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Wellbeing¹ and regional well-being research conducted by the University of Canberra² in Australia. The University of Canberra research includes several measures of personal and community well-being, following international recommendations on collecting, analyzing, and reporting subjective well-being data.

This report presents regional subjective well-being research conducted in 2016.

Methods

The research framework used by the University of Canberra was adopted and adapted for the purpose of this research project, including the use of survey questionsⁱ. Discovery Research, an independent consulting firm, administered the survey questions by phone. A random sample of 400 Columbia Basin-Boundary residents participated in the research between August 1 and August 31, 2016, which included 50% male and 50% female residents, aged 18 years or older. Sub-regional quotas were set to ensure representation across the population of the entire region in the final sample. For a sample size of 400, an estimate of population proportion has a margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$, with 95% confidence.

Participants responded to over 100 closed ended questions (see Appendix A for questionnaire). In many cases, the responses to questions were used as inputs to create indices of personal and community wellbeing. For each index of well-being, descriptive statistics and histograms are provided. Comparisons to previous survey results are provided where appropriate.

Personal Well-being

This subjective well-being research project examined both personal and community well-being. Two indices were used to measure personal well-being: The Personal Well-being Index (PWI) and Global Life Satisfaction (GLS). Other aspects of personal well-being were also explored, including residents' sense of spirituality, the amount of time they have to do the things they like doing, the quality of their local environment, and their employment and job satisfaction. The research also included a select number of elements from the <u>Vital Signs</u> program.

Based on the sample of respondents from across the region, the mean value for the PWI was 8.0 (on a 10-point scale), indicating high satisfaction with respect to personal well-being. The Global Life Satisfaction

ⁱ Note that some Canberra questions were revised (e.g. environment questions) or omitted (e.g. mental health questions). Additional customized questions were also added specific to the Basin-Boundary study region.

index which asks the question, "How satisfied are you with your life as a whole?", mirrored the high satisfaction values of the PWI, with a mean of 84.7 (100-point scale).

With respect to sense of spirituality, results indicate that while some are not satisfied with their sense of spirituality, a high percentage are. Satisfaction with the amount of time people have to do the things they like doing were similar, with a mean value of 7.5. When asked about the quality of their local environment, the mean was higher, at 8.4. Residents across the region have moderate to high satisfaction with the quality of their local environment.

Of the 400 respondents, 56.3% reported they are employed. For those employed, a further question of job satisfaction was asked, again using a scale of 0 to 10. The mean value was 7.5, which indicates a reasonably high level of job satisfaction.

A series of questions also explored whether residents had undertaken a variety of activities in the past 12 months through eight yes/no questions. While only 28% said they had car pooled, ride shared, taken public transit, walked or biked to work regularly, 42% said they had expressed themselves through an arts and/or cultural activity, such as instrument playing, drawing, painting, or dance. The majority (75%) said they exercised regularly, and the vast majority (89%) said they made an effort to "buy local". The majority (84%) also said they had donated to a non-profit or charity, while 45% said they had provided unpaid support to a senior, like house or yard work. Only 28% said they had provided unpaid childcare to a child other than their own.

Community Well-being

Along with personal well-being, the subjective well-being survey included measures related to community well-being: The Community Well-being Index (CWI), Community Reputation, Change in Community Liveability, and Migration Intention.

The CWI is a measure of the overall "sense of community" a person feels.³ Based on the sample of respondents from across the region, the mean value for the CWI was 5.9 (on a 7-point scale). The population distribution shows that the majority of residents have higher levels of satisfaction with community well-being, or a relatively strong "sense of community". Similarly, people believe their community has a good reputation and highly recommend their community as a good place to live, with a mean value of 6.2 for the Community Reputation index.

In order to measure changes in community liveability, an index was used which takes the average value of livability, friendliness, local economy, and landscape. Survey participants were asked to rate these using a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being "getting worse" and 7 being "getting better". The mean value was 5.2, with a distribution that indicates most residents feel the livability in their community is getting better.

When asked about migration intentions, results indicate a low intention for migration by current residents. The vast majority (95%) said they had not moved in the last three years, and of those, most (78%) do not intend to move from the region.

Consumer Confidence

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is a measure of the degree of optimism that people feel about the economy overall and their personal financial situation.⁴ For the Columbia Basin-Boundary region, for 2016, the CCI is calculated at 54% which is similar to the Canadian consumer confidence value (as of June 2017)⁵. Based on past RDI survey results, consumer confidence decreased from 45% in 2014 to 34% in 2015, but then increased in 2016 to 54%. If consumer confidence is high, people tend to make more purchases, and confidence typically increases when the economy expands.

The CCI includes four questions. Two of the questions ask whether people believe their household is better off financially now than 6 months ago and whether they think they will be better off 6 months from now. For these two questions, based on the surveys of residents, the level of agreement to these statements has increased from 2014 to 2016 by 10% to 15%. Only 9% agree that there are sufficient job opportunities in their community, which is down from 15% and 16% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The

fourth question asks about whether now is a good time for the average household to make a major purchase. 28% agreed with this statement, up from the 2014 (26%) and 2015 (15%) survey results. Survey results indicate that many people are not sure about the health of the economy. For example, for the question "My household will be better off financially 6 months from now", the percentage jumped from 48% not being sure in 2014 to 73% in 2016.

Determinants of Well-being

The RDI selected and included several survey questions related to determinants of well-being using a framework of capitals – including human capital, institutional capital, social capital, physical capital and livability, and natural capital. These different forms of capital can have positive or negative influence on both personal and community well-being. Survey questions were analyzed, creating indices for each measure within each form of capital.

Human Capital

Community Leadership & Collaboration was explored as a measure of human capital, and are commonly discussed as key factors in determining the future success of communities.⁶ Survey results show a mean value of 5.2 (on a 7-point scale) for this index. While many believe there are high levels of community leadership and collaboration (6 to 7 range), many also feel there are low levels in their community.

Institutional Capital

Institutional capital considers the quality, representativeness, fairness, and inclusiveness of local organizations, such as local government, non-profits, and other agencies, as well as the associated decision making processes.⁷ Two measures of institutional capital were included in this research, Having a Say & Being Heard and Equity & Inclusion. For the Having a Say & Being Heard measure, results indicate that people feel there are reasonably adequate opportunities to have a say and feel listened to, and that many feel this is quite high for their community. The Equity & Inclusion measure was lower with a mean of only 3.5 and the response distribution suggests that residents believe there are lower levels of equity and inclusion across Columbia Basin-Boundary communities.

Social Capital

Social capital refers to the "behaviours, systems, experiences and perceptions that promote cooperation, mutual support and collaborative problem-solving between people, and is often referred to as the 'glue' that holds communities together"⁷. Social capital can be measured in different ways. This research included: Spending Time with Friends & Family, Getting Involved, Taking Part in Sports Groups or Teams, Volunteering in Local Community, and Sense of Belonging.

According to the Spending Time with Friends & Family index, there is a high level of social connectedness across the region, with a mean value of 5.7 (on a 7-point scale). The Getting Involved index was only 3.8, and results show a wide distribution for our population, with varying levels of community involvement across the region; more people are not getting involved at all than people heavily involved. When asked about involvement in sports groups or teams, the mean was lower at 2.9, with a high frequency in the lowest range, indicating no involvement in sports groups and teams. The results for volunteering were different again, with higher frequencies on the extreme ends of the range. The highest percentage of responses was in the lowest range of 1, indicating that many never volunteer in their community, while the next highest percentage of responses was for the 7 range, those who volunteer all the time. The rest of the population was spread across the ranges from never to all the time.

Sense of belonging was another important measure of social capital; a person's sense of belonging is related to the extent to which they feel welcome and a part of their community. The mean value was 5.8, with the highest instances in the 6 to 7 range indicating high levels of belonging.

Physical Capital & Liveability

Physical Capital & Liveability refers to the physical characteristics of a community. A community with high liveability is considered more likely to be one that maintains and grows its population, and which

supports healthy happy residents.² The research included measures of: Access to Infrastructure & Services, Crime & Safety, and Landscape & Aesthetics.

Access to Infrastructure & Services

Using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "very poor" and 7 being "very good", participants were asked to rate their access to a suite of services. An index was created for each of the measures.

The index of overall access to health, education, aged and child care shows that the majority of residents believe there is reasonable access to these services. Few rated access as very poor, while some rated it as very good. Access to housing received a similar rating with the higher percentages in the ranges of 4 and 5, along with many also saying that access is very good.

Survey participants were also asked to rate their access to Roads & Public Transit. Few rate access as very poor or poor, while a large percentage rate access as good and very good. When asked about access to air service, the distribution of responses looks much different, indicating a wide range of views, although a higher percentage rate the service as good compared to the percentage who rate it as poor.

With respect to access to Food & Retail Shops, the highest percentage of responses were in the 5 to 6 range, indicating the majority of residents in the Columbia Basin-Boundary rate access to food and retail shops as good. Similarly, access to Financial & Professional Services was rated as good and very good, with nobody rating this service as very poor. When asked about access to recreation, the majority of residents rated this as good to very good. Results for access to arts and cultural experiences and opportunities was similar, with a mean value of 5.5. The Access to Telecommunications index, which asked participants to rate their access to high speed internet and mobile phone coverage, also shows that the majority of residents feel their access is good or very good.

Crime & Safety

Low levels of crime are associated with higher levels of well-being², and feeling safe is an important contributor to well-being.⁷ Results from the Crime & Safety measure indicate a reasonably positive sense of safety across the region, with a mean value of 4.7, and a range from 1.8 to 7. This perception concurs with actual crime rates, which are below the BC average for all Local Health Areas in our region.

Landscape & Aesthetics

With respect to Landscape & Aesthetics – relating to the positive influence of spending time in attractive places, the mean value was 5.9, with a minimum of 2.7 and maximum of 7. The population distribution clearly indicates that residents across the Columbia Basin-Boundary believe they live in a visually appealing landscape. There is a high percentage of those who strongly agree that their environment is in good condition and that their communities are attractive.

Natural Capital

Natural Capital refers to the natural assets of a community or region, including the lakes and streams, soil, forests and natural vegetation, wildlife, and weather. The research included eight questions which were used to create an index of perceived environmental health. Results indicate that most residents believe the environmental health in the region is decent. Few rate it has very good or very poor, with most rating it in the middle ranges.

Conclusions

Results from the 2016 survey indicate there is a high sense of personal well-being among our residents. Overall, people are satisfied with their lives. They state that they have adequate leisure time, exercise regularly, have good job satisfaction, and believe they live in a high quality environment. With a strong sense of community, most would recommend their community as a good place to live, and are not considering moving. They feel their community is safe and attractive, and say that liveability is generally getting better. Most donate and buy local.

When it comes to the various capitals that contribute to well-being, there is a modest level of human capital with respect to community leadership and collaboration, and a modest to low level of institutional

capital. There is high social connectedness and a high sense of belonging, although varying levels of community involvement. With respect to access to services, people say access is generally good, and very good when it comes to recreation and arts and cultural services. There is a wider range of views when it comes to access to air service, but most say telecommunications access is good to very good, as well as for financial and professional services. Overall, residents of the Columbia Basin-Boundary express a positive sentiment towards their personal and community well-being.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Executive Summary	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
List of Figures	viii
List of Tables	viii
Introduction	2
Objectives	2
The Columbia Basin-Boundary Region	3
Methodology	3
Survey Respondents	4
Personal Well-Being	5
Personal Well-Being Index	5
Global Life Satisfaction Index	5
Other Aspects of Personal Well-Being	6
Sense of Spirituality	6
Amount of Time to Do the Things You Like	7
Quality of Local Environment	8
Employment and Job Satisfaction	8
Vital Signs	9
Community Well-Being	9
Community Well-Being Index	9
Community Reputation	
Change in Community Livability	11
Migration Intention	
Consumer Confidence Index	
Determinants of Well-Being	
Human Capital	
Community Leadership & Collaboration	
Institutional Capital	
Having a Say & Being Heard	
Equity & Inclusion	19
Social Capital	20
Spending Time with Friends & Family	20
Getting Involved	21
Taking Part in Sports Groups or Teams	22
Volunteering in Local Community	22
Sense of Belonging	23
Physical Capital & Liveability	24

Access to Infrastructure & Services	24
Crime & Safety	29
Landscape & Aesthetics	30
Natural Capital	31
Perceived Environmental Health	31
Conclusion	32
References & Resources	34
Appendices	35
Appendix A – Basin-Boundary Subjective Well-Being Questionnaire, 2016	
Appendix B – Detailed Data Tables	39

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Map of Columbia Basin-Boundary region	3
Figure 2: Personal Well-being Index	5
Figure 3: Global Life Satisfaction Index	6
Figure 4: Satisfaction with sense of spirituality	7
Figure 5: Satisfaction with having enough time to do the things you like	7
Figure 6: Satisfaction with quality of local environment	8
Figure 7: Job satisfaction for those who are employed	9
Figure 8: Community Well-being Index	
Figure 9: Recommendation of community as a good place to live	11
Figure 10: Change in community livability index	
Figure 11: Percentage of respondents who agree with consumer confidence statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys	14
Figure 12: Percentage of respondents who disagree with consumer confidence statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys	
Figure 13: Percentage of respondents who neither agree nor disagree or are not sure about consumer confidence	
statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys	16
Figure 14: Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) percentage for Columbia Basin-Boundary region, 2014 to 2016	17
Figure 15: Community leadership and collaboration index	18
Figure 16: Having a say & being heard index	19
Figure 17: Equity & inclusion index	20
Figure 18: Spending time with friends & family index	21
Figure 19: Getting involved index	22
Figure 20: Taking part in sports groups or teams index	22
Figure 21: Volunteering in community index	23
Figure 22: Sense of belonging index	
Figure 23: Access to health, education, aged and child care	
Figure 24: Access to housing	
Figure 25: Access to recreation	26
Figure 26: Access to arts and cultural experiences and opportunities	
Figure 27: Access to roads and public transit	
Figure 28: Access to air service	27
Figure 29: Access to food and retail	
Figure 30: Access to financial and professional services	
Figure 31: Access to telecommunications	
Figure 32: Crime & safety index	30
Figure 33: Landscape & aesthetics index	
Figure 34: Perceived environmental health index	32

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Percentage of survey respondents by sub-region	4
Table 2: Percentage of respondents for consumer confidence questions, 2016 survey	
Table 3: Percentage of respondents for consumer confidence questions, 2014 and 2015 surveys	.13

INTRODUCTION

The <u>State of the Basin Initiative</u> is an indicator monitoring program originally developed by Columbia Basin Trust (CBT). Since 2012, the Columbia Basin Rural Development Institute (RDI) has been monitoring and reporting on information related to well-being in the Columbia Basin-Boundary region, and producing annual snapshot reports, full reports, and trends analyses. This year, the State of the Basin Initiative has evolved, exploring a growing number of indicators more in-depth and presenting information in new ways.

As part of RDI's research into conditions and trends related to well-being, RDI conducts an annual poll of residents to gain an understanding of *subjective well-being*. The poll includes questions regarding residents' perceptions, experiences, and behaviours related to an array of important topics. The question set was informed by the RDI's consultation throughout the region which uncovered priority economic, social, cultural, and environmental issues for Columbia Basin-Boundary communities. Priority was given to topics for which no data was currently available from other sources. Some questions were repeated from polls undertaken in previous years in order to generate data that would allow for analysis of multi-year trends.

In 2016, RDI evolved the poll of residents into a more comprehensive research effort informed and inspired by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Wellbeing¹ and a well-being survey conducted by the University of Canberra², in Canberra, Australia. The RDI's research includes several measures of personal and community well-being, following international recommendations on collecting, analyzing, and reporting subjective wellbeing data. The OECD guidelines provide a guide for the evaluation of residents' experiences and assessments of their own lives and communities, and identify the best approaches for measuring, in a reliable and consistent way, the many dimensions of subjective well-being. The research also includes elements from the <u>Vital Signs</u> program which aims to support healthy communities across Canada and the world.

OBJECTIVES

Measuring subjective well-being is an important part of measuring quality of life alongside the more objective quantitative indicators. Every day, people and organizations within the Columbia Basin-Boundary region make decisions that influence the region's future. In order to ensure these decisions are sound, comprehensive research on economic, social, cultural, and environmental conditions and trends is important. The primary goal of the State of the Basin Initiative is to provide access to the data that is easily accessible to help inform decisions that lead to greater community and regional well-being. The subjective well-being research allows for further insight into the more subjective aspects of quality of life for residents, the many communities, and our region as a whole.

The State of the Basin Initiative is designed to meet the following four objectives that collectively define how the report contributes to the overarching goal of supporting research-based decision making in the region:

- **Inform** citizens and organizations about the people, natural environment, communities, and economy of the region by providing access to accurate, credible, and timely information;
- **Encourage** understanding of complex issues and trends over time, including into the future when possible;
- **Signal** whether conditions are similar or different within the region, and in comparison to other areas to highlight and celebrate areas of achievement, and to identify significant issues, ideally before they become critical; and
- **Motivate** discussion, information sharing, strategic evidence-based decisions, and collective action.

The State of the Basin reporting for 2016 includes this report, as well as a <u>Snapshot Report</u> and <u>Full</u> <u>Report</u>, and a series of topical <u>Trends Analysis Briefs</u>.

THE COLUMBIA BASIN-BOUNDARY REGION

The Columbia Basin-Boundary region encompasses more than 8.6 million hectares of land in southeastern British Columbia (see **Figure 1**). It includes the Regional Districts of Kootenay Boundary, Central Kootenay, and East Kootenay, as well as the Village of Valemount, and a portion of the Columbia Shuswap Regional District. The most recent Statistics Canada Census data from 2016 places the regional population at 167,425 people.^{8,9}



Figure 1: Map of Columbia Basin-Boundary region

METHODOLOGY

The RDI retained Discovery Research, an independent consulting firm, to conduct a telephone poll of residents aged 18 years or older who reside within the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. The survey instrument included over 100 closed-ended questions (see Appendix A for the questionnaire). In some cases, the responses to questions were used as inputs to create various indices of personal and community well-being, guided by the OECD guidelines¹ and Schirmer et al at the University of Canberra².

A statistically significant random sample of 400 Columbia Basin-Boundary residents participated in the research in August 2016. Sub-regional quotas were set to ensure representation of the population across the entire region in the final sample. For a sample size of 400, an estimate of population proportion would have a margin of error of $\pm 4.9\%$, with 95% confidence.

For each index of well-being, descriptive statistics and histograms are provided. A histogram is a graphical representation of the distribution of numerical data and estimates the probability distribution of a particular value – in this case the sample surveyed is used to estimate the entire Columbia Basin-Boundary population. In addition, 95% confidence intervals for population mean and population proportion are also included, where appropriate. These serve to provide an interval estimate of the population mean (arithmetic average), or population proportion, based on the sample data. The specific formulas used for the creation of confidence intervals were chosen to conform to those used by Schirmer et al².

For population mean, the interval estimate is x-bar $\pm 1.96 \times \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$, where x-bar is the sample mean, s is the sample standard deviation, and n is the sample size.

For population proportion, the modified Wald interval, first proposed by Agresti and Coull¹⁰, is used. Here, the interval estimate is p-hat $\pm 1.96 \times \sqrt{\frac{p'(1-p')}{n+4}}$, where p-hat is the sample proportion, and p' = $\frac{(p-hat)\times n+2}{n+4}$. In keeping with the methodology of Schirmer et al², the interval estimate is centered around p-hat instead of p'.

SURVEY RESPONDENTS

A random sample of 400 residents of the Columbia Basin-Boundary region responded to the subjective well-being survey in August 2016. With an aim for gender balance, 50% of respondents were male and 50% were female; nobody responded to the gender option of "other".

Three age categories were used, with 28% of respondents aged 18 to 39, 37% aged 40 to 59, and 36% aged 60 and over. **Table 1** shows the percentage of residents who responded residing in each of the sub-regions.

Sub-region	Percentage of respondents
Central Kootenay	36.7
Northern Basin	9.8
East Kootenay	35
Kootenay Boundary	18.5

Table 1: Percentage of survey respondents by sub-region

PERSONAL WELL-BEING

PERSONAL WELL-BEING INDEX

The Personal Well-being Index (PWI) includes a series of questions about how satisfied a person is with several domains of their life that contribute to their overall individual well-being. These domains include: (1) satisfaction with their standard of living, (2) their health, (3) what they are achieving in life, (4) personal relationships, (5) personal safety, (6) community connectedness, and (7) future security (see A1 a to f in the questionnaire in Appendix A). The satisfaction scale is from 0 to 10, where 0 means you feel "not at all satisfied". 5 means neutral, and 10 means "completely satisfied". The PWI combines responses into a single measure by taking the average of the responses to these seven questions, for a given respondent. Any respondent who marks either 0 or 10 for all of the questions is eliminated from the sample for this index.² Each of the domains could also be analyzed separately to explore which aspects of people's lives they are more or less satisfied with.

Based on the sample of respondents from across the region, minus those who answered all 1 or all 10, the mean value for the PWI was 8.0 (n = 382), indicating a fairly high satisfaction with respect to personal well-being. The minimum value was 3.0 and the maximum was 9.9. **Figure 2** shows a histogram of the range of values for the PWI for our population based on the survey responses. This distribution highlights that the majority of residents have higher levels of satisfaction with their personal well-being, with few having lower levels of satisfaction.

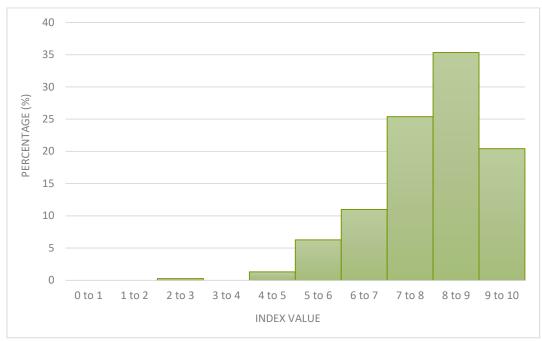
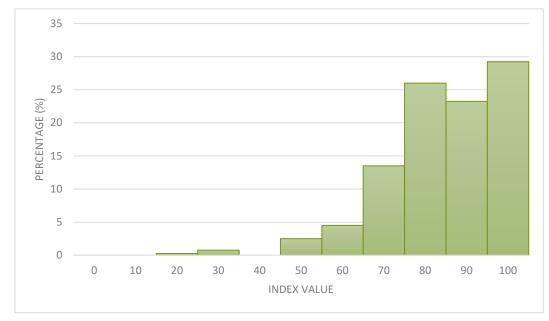


Figure 2: Personal Well-being Index

GLOBAL LIFE SATISFACTION INDEX

The Global Life Satisfaction (GLS) is an index of overall personal life satisfaction. It asks the question: "How satisfied are you with your life as a whole?" where respondents answer on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 meaning "not at all satisfied" and 10 meaning "completely satisfied". The GLS Index is created by multiplying the response to this question by 100.

The mean GLS value for residents surveyed was 84.7 (n = 400), indicating a high level of satisfaction with life as a whole. The minimum value was 20 and the maximum was 100. **Figure 3** shows a histogram of the percentages for the range of values for the GLS for our population. This distribution, similar to the PWI, illustrates that the majority of residents have higher levels of overall life satisfaction, with a few having



lower levels of satisfaction. With a 95% confidence interval for the population mean, the lower limit is 83.3 and the upper limit is 86.0.

Figure 3: Global Life Satisfaction Index

The 2014 poll of residents¹¹ included a similar question where respondents were asked their level of agreement with the statement "I am generally satisfied with my life". Comparable to the GLS mean value of 84.7, 86% said they strongly agree or agree; only 3% strongly disagree or disagree, and 11% were not sure.

OTHER ASPECTS OF PERSONAL WELL-BEING

In addition to the questions asked that make up the Personal Well-Being Index and the Global Life Satisfaction Index, the RDI's research explored residents' **sense of spirituality**, the **amount of time they have to do the things they like doing**, and their **perception on the quality of their local environment**. The research also explored, for those who are employed, about their **job satisfaction**. A scale of 0 to 10, with 0 meaning "not at all satisfied" and 10 meaning "completely satisfied" was also used for these questions.

SENSE OF SPIRITUALITY

Participants were asked how satisfied they are with their sense of spirituality. There were 14 of the 400 respondents who answered "not applicable" to this question, and were not included in the analysis. The mean value was 7.4 (n = 386), with a range of a minimum value of 0 and a maximum value of 10. **Figure 4** shows the distribution of responses, with the bulk of the population indicating a value of five or higher, and the highest percentage in the uppermost range of 10. This indicates that while some are not satisfied with their sense of spirituality, a high percentage are.

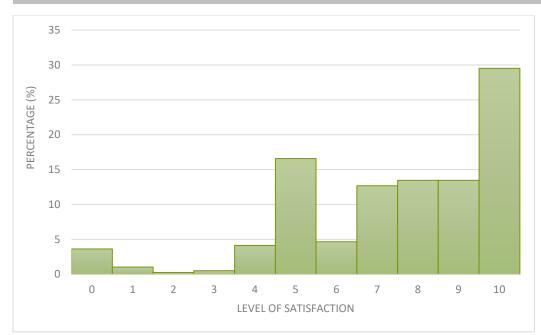


Figure 4: Satisfaction with sense of spirituality

In comparison to the 2014 survey results¹¹, which asked respondents their level of agreement with the question "I have a strong sense of spirituality", 51% of respondents indicated they agree or strongly agree, while 19% disagree or strongly disagree, and 29% were not sure. In the 2015 poll of residents¹², RDI asked survey respondents if they belonged to a religious or spiritual organization, and 22% said yes. The results from the 2015 and 2016 surveys suggest that, while most residents may not formally participate in religious or spiritual organizations, they are satisfied with their sense of spirituality.

AMOUNT OF TIME TO DO THE THINGS YOU LIKE

The research also explored how satisfied residents are with the amount of time they have to do the things they like doing. The mean value was 7.5 (n = 399), again with a range of a minimum value of 0 and a maximum 10. **Figure 5** shows the percentages of responses. The distribution is again weighted in the upper ranges, with a high percentage in the uppermost range of 10.

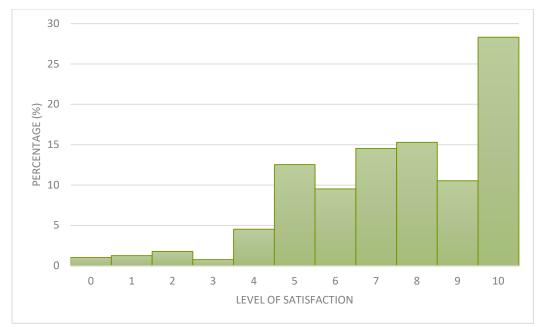


Figure 5: Satisfaction with having enough time to do the things you like

In the RDI's 2014 survey¹¹, residents were asked about their level of agreement on "my schedule allows for adequate leisure time". The majority (70%) agreed or strongly agreed that their schedule allows for adequate leisure time. The 2015 poll of residents¹² also asked about leisure time, with a series of specific questions related to participation in arts and cultural activities.

QUALITY OF LOCAL ENVIRONMENT

When asked about the quality of their local environment, the distribution was weighted in the higher ranges, as shown in **Figure 6**. The mean value was 8.4 (n = 400), with a range of a minimum value of 1 and a maximum value of 10. This indicates that residents across the region have moderate to high satisfaction with the quality of their local environment.

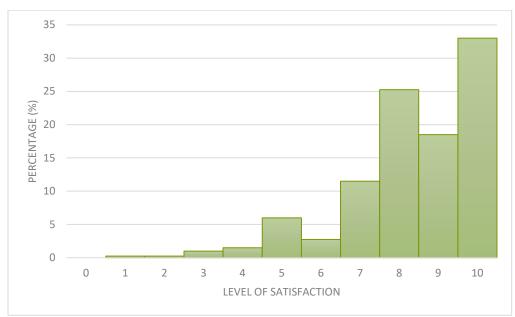


Figure 6: Satisfaction with quality of local environment

Of related interest, is the response to the level of agreement when asked "we are now seeing the impacts of climate change in our region" as part of the <u>2015 poll of residents</u>¹². The majority (78%) strongly agreed or agreed with this statement, and only 8% disagreed. While this question does not include a perception of positive or negative, it does indicate that people perceive changes to their environment.

EMPLOYMENT AND JOB SATISFACTION

Of the 400 respondents, 225 (56.3%) reported that they were employed. For those who indicated they were employed, a further question of job satisfaction was asked, again using a scale of 0 to 10. The mean value was 7.5 (n = 225). **Figure 7** shows the distribution with the highest percentages at the higher levels of 8 and 10.



Figure 7: Job satisfaction for those who are employed

VITAL SIGNS

The <u>Community Foundations of Canada¹³</u> leads an initiative called Vital Signs. Vital Signs started in 2001, and is now a global program that has engaged more than 85 communities in Canada and around the world. It reports on the vitality of communities by gathering data and soliciting resident surveys related to quality of life. The RDI's subjective well-being research included questions modeled from Vital Signs to further inform our understanding of residents' personal well-being across the region.

Survey respondents were asked whether they had undertaken a variety of activities in the past 12 months through a series of eight yes/no questions, including the following:

Have you...

- 1. Car pooled, ride shared, taken public transit, walked or biked to work regularly. 28% said yes.
- 2. Expressed yourself through an arts and/or cultural activity, such as instrument playing, drawing, painting, or dance. 42% said yes.
- 3. Taken a formal course to improve skills or prepare for a job. 31% said yes.
- 4. Made an effort to 'buy local'. 89% said yes.
- 5. Exercised regularly. 75% said yes.
- 6. Donated to a non-profit or charity. 84% said yes.
- 7. Provided unpaid childcare to a child other than their own. 28% said yes.
- 8. Provided unpaid support to a senior, like house or yard work. 45% said yes.

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING

COMMUNITY WELL-BEING INDEX

Along with personal well-being, this research included measures related to community well-being. One way to measure community well-being is the Community Well-being Index (CWI). This index is the average value of a survey respondent's answers to the following five questions:

- a) My community is a great place to live.
- b) This community copes pretty well when faced with challenges.
- c) I feel proud to live in this community.

- d) This community has a bright future.
- e) There's good community spirit around here.

Survey participants were asked to respond using a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being strongly disagree and 7 being strongly agree. These statements collectively provide a measure of how attached and positive people feel about living in their community, and about the future of their community.⁷ The CWI is a measure of the overall "sense of community" a person feels.³

Based on the sample of respondents from across the region, the mean value for the CWI was 5.9 (n = 400), indicating a relatively high level of satisfaction with respect to community well-being. The minimum value was 1 and the maximum was 7. **Figure 8** shows a histogram of the range of values for the CWI for the region's population. This distribution shows that the majority of residents have higher levels of satisfaction with community well-being, or a relatively strong "sense of community".

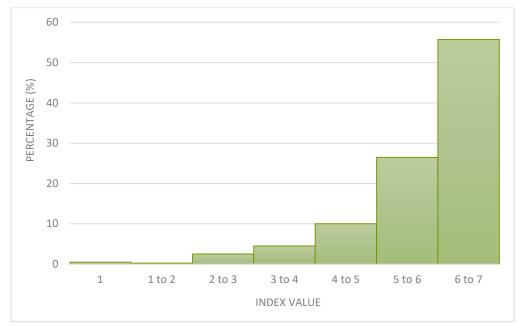


Figure 8: Community Well-being Index

The 2014 poll of residents¹¹ included a related question where respondents were asked their level of agreement with the statement "I love where I live". The responses to this question also indicate a high level of relation to community, with 86% saying they strongly agree or agree, and only 3% saying they strongly disagree or disagree; 10% said they were not sure.

COMMUNITY REPUTATION

In addition to the Community Well-being Index, survey participants were asked about community reputation. Again using a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being strongly disagree and 7 being strongly agree, they were asked if they would recommend their community to others as a good place to live. The mean value was 6.2 (n = 400), with minimum value of 1 and maximum value of 7. **Figure 9** shows the distribution for our population, indicating residents highly recommend their community as a good place to live.

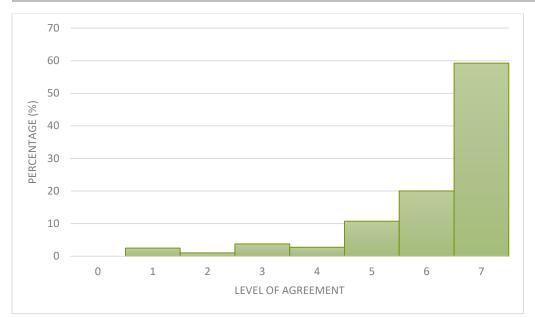


Figure 9: Recommendation of community as a good place to live

CHANGE IN COMMUNITY LIVABILITY

Community livability is another measure used to investigate community well-being. A community with high livability is more likely to support high levels of well-being for its residents, and attract and retain new residents.⁷ In order to measure changes in community liveability, an index is used which takes the average value of a survey respondent's answers to four questions about whether the (a) livability, (b) friendliness, (c) local economy, and (d) landscape in the community is changing. Survey participants are asked about these four factors using a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being "getting worse" and 7 being "getting better".

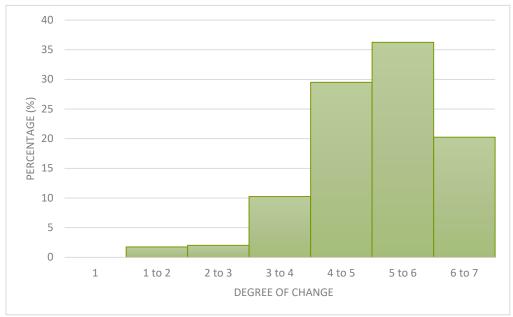


Figure 10: Change in community livability index

The mean value was 5.2 (n = 400), with a minimum value of 1.8 and a maximum of 7. **Figure 10** shows the percentages for the various degrees of change residents said they feel with respect to the livability in their community. With zero percentage in the 1 range, it is unlikely that anyone thinks their community is completely "getting worse". The highest frequencies occur in the 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 ranges. This

distribution indicates that most residents feel that the livability in their community is generally getting better.

While the 2015 poll of residents¹² did not aim to measure community well-being in the way the 2016 survey did, the 2015 survey included some related questions with respect to specific community services, such as whether there are sufficient sports and recreation opportunities for young people, and if any of the social services, infrastructure services, cultural or recreational services do not adequately meet peoples' needs. These questions were also asked in the 2014 survey¹¹. In addition, the 2015 survey asked about whether people thought there were a lot of people living in poverty in their community, another way to investigate community health and well-being. 25% of respondents agreed, while 32% disagreed, and 42% neither agreed or disagreed or were not sure.¹²

MIGRATION INTENTION

Questions related to whether respondents have moved or are considering moving were included in the 2016 survey. These responses can offer another perspective on community well-being, where if a large proportion are moving or intending to move, there are likely some aspects of livability that are low.² For the series of questions asked in relation to migration intention, see B3 in the questionnaire (Appendix A).

Survey participants were first asked if they have **moved to a new community in the last three years**. 95% of respondents said no (n = 400). Of the 5% who said yes (n = 20), they were asked if they had **moved from inside or outside the Columbia Basin-Boundary region**. The majority (72%) had moved from outside the region.

For the 95% who said they had not moved in the last three years (n = 380), they were asked if they had **considered moving to a new community in the last three years, but not actually moved**. The majority (78%) said they had not considered moving. Those who said they had considered moving (22%) were asked if they had **considered moving to a new community inside or outside the region**. 52% said they considered moving outside the region, while 36% said they considered moving inside the region, and 12% were not sure (n = 85).

All survey participants were also asked if they were **considering moving to a new community in the next 12 months**. The majority (84%) said no (n = 400). For the 16% who said yes, they were then asked if they were **considering moving to a new community inside or outside the region**. 46% said they were considering moving outside the region, while 33% said they were considering moving inside the region, and 20% were not sure (n = 68).

These results indicate a low intention for migration by current residents. Most have not moved in the last three years, and most do not intend to move from the region. The <u>2015 poll of residents</u>¹² found similar results, with 81% saying that they see themselves living in the region in five years.

CONSUMER CONFIDENCE INDEX

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is based on The Conference Board of Canada's survey of Canadian households which aims to measure consumers' levels of optimism with respect to current economic conditions.⁴ The survey asks four opinion questions:

- a) Considering everything, would you say that your family is better off, the same or worse off financially than 6 months ago?
- b) Considering everything, do you think that your family will be better off, the same or worse off financially six months from now?
- c) How do you feel the job situation and overall employment will be in this community six months from now – better, the same or worse off? (refers to jobs and employment generally, and is not specific to any geographic scale)
- d) Would you say that now is a good, neutral/the same, or bad time for the average person to make a major purchase for items such as a home, car or other major item?

The RDI asked these questions in the 2016 survey of residents. The percentage distribution of responses can be found in **Table 2**. Here, "agree" corresponds to "better off" or "good time" and "disagree" corresponds to "worse off" or "bad time".

Question	Responses (2016)
My household is better off financially now than 6 months ago	20% agree
	11% disagree
	69% neither or not sure
My household will be better off financially 6 months from now	19% agree
	9% disagree
	73% neither or not sure
There are sufficient job opportunities in my	9% agree
community	21% disagree
	70% neither or not sure
Now is a good time for the average household	28% agree
to make a major purchase such as a home, a car, or some other major item	24% disagree
	48% neither or not sure

Table 2: Percentage of respondents for consumer confidence questions, 2016 survey

Both the <u>2014 survey</u>¹¹ and the <u>2015 poll of residents</u>¹² conducted by the RDI also asked questions from the Conference Board of Canada's survey. **Table 3** shows the percentage of respondents who agreed or strongly agreed, disagreed or strongly disagreed, and neither agreed nor disagreed or were not sure for each of the questions.

Question	Responses (2014)	Responses (2015)
My household is better off financially now than 6 months ago	34% agree	22% agree
	24% disagree	31% disagree
	42% neither or not sure	47% neither or not sure
My household will be better off	28% agree	24% agree
financially 6 months from now	24% disagree	27% disagree
	48% neither or not sure	49% neither or not sure
There are sufficient job opportunities in my community	15% agree	16% agree
	53% disagree	55% disagree
	32% neither or not sure	29% neither agree or not sure
Now is a good time for the average household to make a major purchase such as a home, a car, or some other major item	26% agree	15% agree
	32% disagree	46% disagree
	42% neither or not sure	39% neither or not sure

Table 3: Percentage of respondents for consumer confidence questions, 2014 and 2015 surveys

Figure 11 through **Figure 13** compare responses to the four CCI questions between the 2014, 2015, and 2016 surveys. For three of the four statements, as shown in **Figure 11**, the percentage who agree has generally dropped from 2014 to 2016, with the exception of agreement with the statement that now is a good time for the average household to make a major purchase. Agreement with this statement has increased from the 2015 survey responses, although sits not much higher than the percentage results from the 2014 survey.

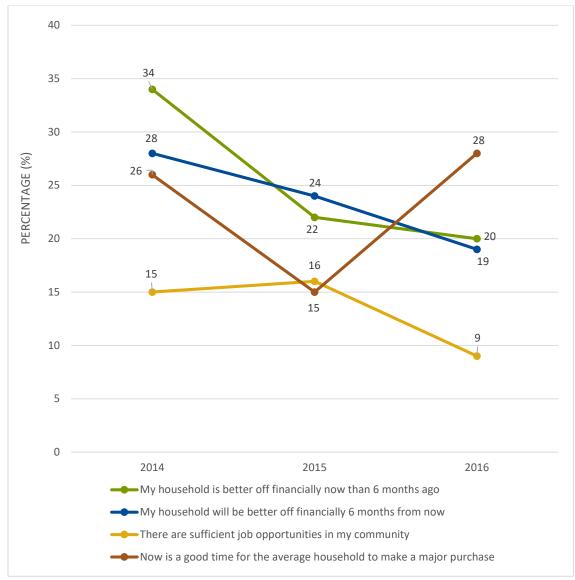


Figure 11: Percentage of respondents who agree with consumer confidence statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys

Figure 12 shows the percentage who disagree with the economic statements presented in the surveys. While the level of disagreement increased slightly from 2014 to 2015, the level of disagreement has dropped more considerably for all four economic statements when comparing to the 2016 survey results. For example, in 2014, survey responses indicate that 53% disagreed that there are sufficient job opportunities in their community, while in 2016, the percentage shows 21% disagree.

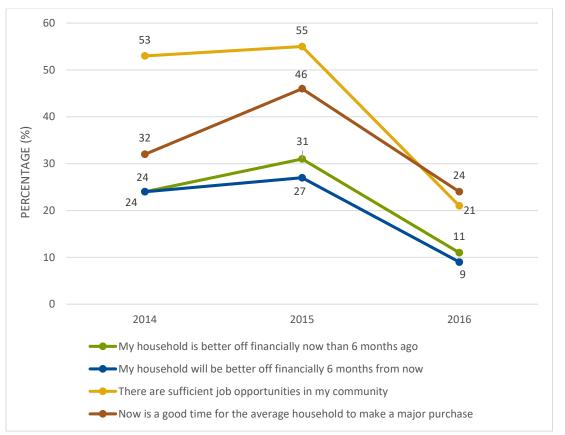


Figure 12: Percentage of respondents who disagree with consumer confidence statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys

The percentage of respondents who neither agree nor disagree or are not sure about the four economic statements has increased from 2014 to 2016, as shown in **Figure 13**. For three of the four statements, the increase is dramatic, such as for "My household will be better off financially 6 months from now", which jumped to 73% not sure in 2016 from 48% in 2014.

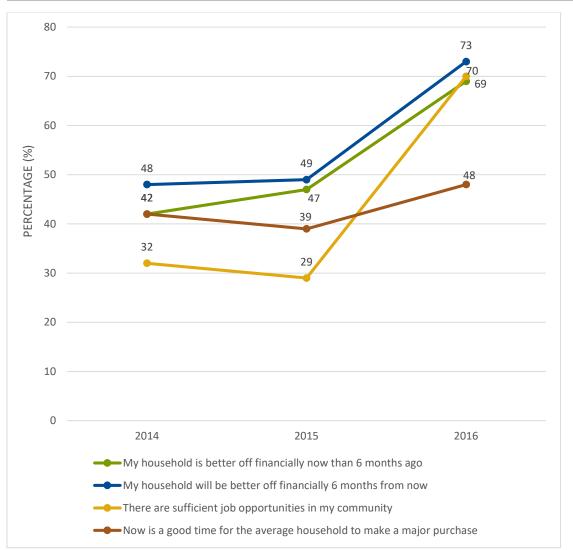
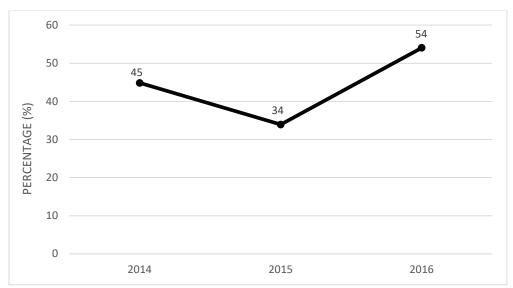
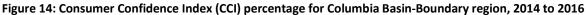


Figure 13: Percentage of respondents who neither agree nor disagree or are not sure about consumer confidence statements, 2014 – 2016 surveys

The Consumer Confidence Index (CCI) is constructed from the responses to the four questions asked. For each of the four questions, the percentage of positive responses is divided by the percentage of positive and negative responses. For example, for 2016, "My household is better off financially now than 6 months ago", the percentage of positive responses (20) is divided by the percentage of positive and negative responses (20 + 11) to make 65%. The CCI is calculated as the average of these values across all four questions.

For the Columbia Basin-Boundary region, for 2016, the CCI is 54%. This report presents un-scaled, raw CCI values, which can be compared to other raw CCI values. The calculated raw CCI values for 2014 to 2016 are presented in **Figure 14**. Based on survey results, consumer confidence decreased from 2014 to 2015, but then increased from 2015 to 2016. The 2016 value (54%) shows a considerable increase from the 2014 value (45%).





The CCI is a measure of the degree of optimism that people feel about the economy overall and their personal financial situation.⁴ The 2016 CCI calculation of 54% for our region is similar to the Canadian consumer confidence value (as of June 2017, calculated monthly)⁵. If consumer confidence is high, people tend to make more purchases, and if confidence is low, people tend to spend less and save. Consumer confidence typically increases when the economy expands, and decreases when the economy contracts⁴, however there are of course many factors that influence the state of the economy and the perceptions that people have of it.

DETERMINANTS OF WELL-BEING

There are many factors that contribute to personal and community well-being. These are often referred to as "determinants of well-being", but are also understood by investigating the related personal and community "capitals".⁷ Building on the work of researchers at the University of Canberra, the RDI selected and included several survey questions related to determinants of well-being using a framework of capitals – including human capital, institutional capital, social capital, physical capital and livability, and natural capital. These different forms of capital can have positive or negative influence on both personal and community well-being. Survey questions were analyzed, creating indices for each measure within each form of capital.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Human capital is an essential element of community health and success. With high levels of human capital – people with high levels of skills, education, and good health, a community can greatly benefit.⁷ The benefit comes as long as those people are willing to contribute their skills and resources, and that these residents are connected and working together with others in the community (also see measures of Social Capital below). The RDI's survey included one measure of human capital – Community Leadership & Collaboration, which are commonly understood as key factors in determining the future success of communities.⁶

COMMUNITY LEADERSHIP & COLLABORATION

Community Leadership & Collaboration was measured by asking survey participants the following three questions, using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 7 being "strongly agree":

- a) People around here are good at getting help and ideas from other communities.
- b) Whatever the problem, someone in this community takes the lead in sorting it out.
- c) Local groups and organizations around here are good at getting things done.

A single measure was created by taking the average of a respondent's answers to these three questions. An index of 1 indicates low levels of community human capital in the form of leadership and collaboration, while a 7 indicates high levels of community leadership and collaboration.

Survey results produced a mean value of 5.2 (n = 400), with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 7. **Figure 15** shows the distribution for Columbia Basin-Boundary residents' perspective on whether there are low or high levels of community leadership and collaboration. The distribution shows that most see a modest level of leadership and collaboration with the highest percentages in the 4 to 5 and 5 to 6 ranges. While many believe there are high levels of community leadership and collaboration (6 to 7 range), some also see that there are low levels in their community.

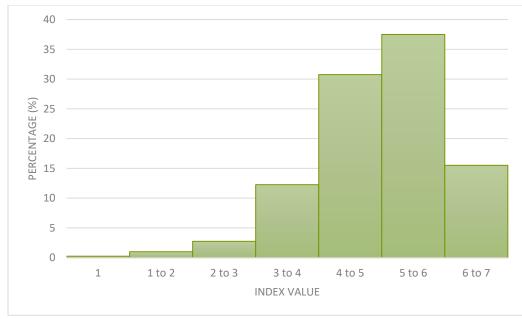


Figure 15: Community leadership and collaboration index

INSTITUTIONAL CAPITAL

Institutional capital considers the quality, representativeness, fairness, and inclusiveness of local organizations, such as local government, non-profits, and other agencies, as well as the associated decision making processes.⁷ If local institutions and processes enable constituents to be heard and listened to, and allows for equitable, inclusive, and transparent decision making, there is considered to be a high level of institutional capital.¹⁴ Two measures of institutional capital were included in the RDI's survey, Having a Say & Being Heard and Equity & Inclusion.

HAVING A SAY & BEING HEARD

Having a Say & Being Heard is a measure of institutional capital that investigates the governance and decision making processes in a community with an interest in the quality, representativeness, fairness, and inclusiveness of these organizations.⁷ The index is calculated by taking the average of a respondent's answers to the following four questions, using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "strongly disagree" and 7 being "strongly agree":

- a) My local government is able to help our community face challenges.
- b) The people who make decisions for my community represent the whole community, not just part of it.
- c) I can get involved in local decision-making processes if I want to.
- d) Most people around here get a fair go.

The survey results show a mean value of 5.2 (n = 400) with a minimum of 1 and maximum of 7. **Figure 16** shows the distribution for the region's population, with the highest frequency in the 4 to 5 and 5 to 6

ranges, as well as a higher percentage in the 6 to 7 range. This indicates that people feel there are reasonably adequate opportunities to have a say and feel listened to, and that many feel this is quite high for their community. There are, however, some who rate this measure of institutional capital as low.

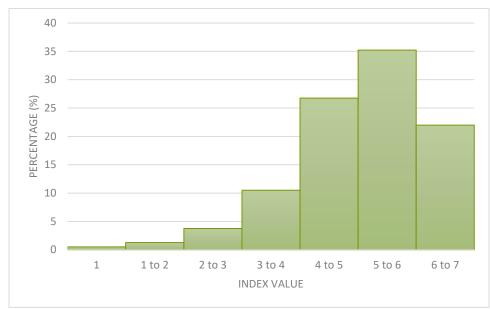


Figure 16: Having a say & being heard index

EQUITY & INCLUSION

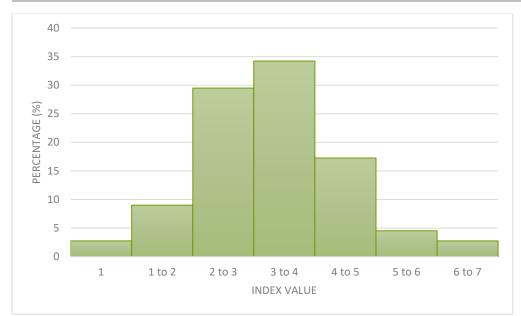
Institutional capital refers not only to the formal organizations within a community, but also the informal, such as the unspoken rules about human interaction or about access to resources. These unspoken rules of behaviour can determine which people are included or excluded in community activities and decision making, and are often discussed as critical to the future of communities and management of rural areas.⁷

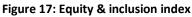
To calculate the Equity & Inclusion index, three questions were asked:

- a) Some groups in this community keep to themselves.
- b) Some individuals get left out in this community.
- c) There is a lot of disagreement between people in this community.

The response scores for each of the three questions were reversed, such that high values were associated with high levels of Equity & Inclusion, and vice versa. The average value of the three reversed scores was calculated for each respondent.

The mean index value was 3.5 (n = 400). **Figure 17** shows the wide distribution for our population for this measure of institutional capital. The highest percentages occur in the ranges of 2 to 3 and 3 to 4, illustrating that residents believe there are lower levels of equity and inclusion across the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. Some do see higher values (5 to 6 and 6 to 7 ranges), but the majority are in the medium to low ranges.





SOCIAL CAPITAL

Social capital can be broadly defined as "the processes between people which establish networks, norms and social trust, and facilitate co-ordination and co-operation for mutual benefit"¹⁵. It refers to the "behaviours, systems, experiences and perceptions that promote cooperation, mutual support and collaborative problem-solving between people, and is often referred to as the 'glue' that holds communities together"⁷. Social capital can be measured in different ways. The research included measures of social capital related to spending time with friends and family, community involvement, and social belonging.

SPENDING TIME WITH FRIENDS & FAMILY

The Spending Time with Friends & Family index was used to measure informal social connectedness or social cohesion by asking the following three questions using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "never" and 7 being "all the time":

- a) I make time to keep in touch with my friends.
- b) I chat with my neighbours.
- c) I spend time doing things with family members who don't live with me.

The index was calculated by taking the average of a respondent's answers to these three questions.

The mean value was 5.7 (n = 400) with a minimum of 2.3 and a maximum of 7. As shown in **Figure 18**, there is a high frequency of social connectedness across the region. There is zero percentage for the 1 and 1 to 2 ranges, with the majority in the range of 5 or higher.



Figure 18: Spending time with friends & family index

As part of this series of questions, survey participants were also asked to rate the question "I have friends or family I can rely on during a time of need". 70% said "all the time", while only 1% said "never".

GETTING INVOLVED

Another aspect of well-being and social capital is a person's involvement in community activities – sometimes considered their level of "civic engagement". There are several studies that show that higher levels of community participation leads to increased well-being.⁷ The research included the following questions, asking respondents to rate on a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "never" and 7 being "all the time":

- a) I go to arts or cultural events.
- b) I attend community events.
- c) I take part in community-based clubs or associations.
- d) I get involved with political activities.

The Getting Involved index was calculated by taking the average of a respondent's answers to these four questions. Involvement in sports groups and teams was asked separately (see below) as it is not correlated with these four questions which are strongly correlated – people who take part in one of the above activities are likely to take part in the others, but not so for sports groups and teams.

The mean value for the Getting Involved index was 3.8 (n = 400). Figure 19 shows the wide distribution of this index for our population, with a bulk of the frequency in the middle ranges. This wide distribution indicates varying levels of community involvement across the region, with more people not getting involved at all than people heavily involved.

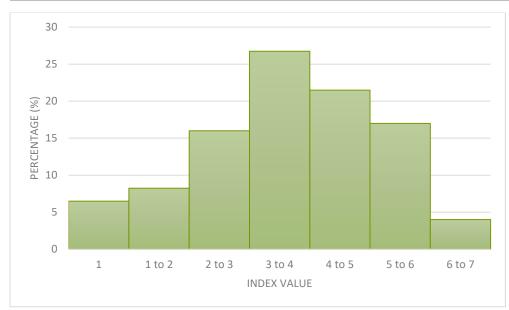


Figure 19: Getting involved index

TAKING PART IN SPORTS GROUPS OR TEAMS

When investigating residents' involvement in sports groups or teams, the mean was lower at 2.9 (n = 400), and the distribution is quite different as shown in **Figure 20**. There is a high percentage in the 1 range, indicating no involvement in sports groups and teams, along with a spread across the other ranges of involvement.

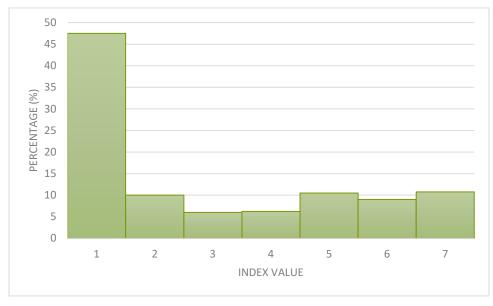


Figure 20: Taking part in sports groups or teams index

VOLUNTEERING IN LOCAL COMMUNITY

Volunteering was also asked separately from the questions in the Getting Involved index. Survey participants were asked to rate the question "I volunteer in my local community", again using the scale of 1 to 7.

These results show a mean value of 4 (n = 400), and **Figure 21** shows the distribution for our population. This histogram is different again from the Getting Involved and Taking Part in Sports Groups or Teams measures, with higher frequencies on the extreme ends of the range. The highest percentage is in the 1 range indicating that many never volunteer in their community, and the next highest is 7 which shows the percentage who volunteer all the time. Otherwise, the rest of the population is spread across the ranges from never to all the time.



Figure 21: Volunteering in community index

RDI's <u>2015 annual poll of residents</u> asked how much time people spent volunteering, on average, in the last year.¹² 58% of respondents said they had volunteered in the last year. Most volunteered at least one hour per month, with 19% volunteering 10 hours or more, and 9% volunteering more than 20 hours per month. Responses from the <u>2014 survey</u> which asked the same question showed similar results.¹¹

As noted under the Vital Signs section of this report, 2016 survey participants were asked about various activities they have participated in over the last 12 months, including whether they had "provided unpaid support to a senior, like house or yard work" or "provided unpaid childcare to a child other than your own". The results show that 45% of respondents had provided unpaid support to a senior, and 28% indicated they had provided unpaid childcare to a child other than their own.

SENSE OF BELONGING

Sense of belonging is another important measure of social capital, recognized as a connection with other people and place. A person's sense of belonging is related to the extent to which they feel welcome and a part of their community. Survey participants were asked to rate the following on a scale of 1 to 7, again with 1 being "never" and 7 being "all the time":

- a) I feel welcome here.
- b) I feel part of my community.
- c) We are all 'in it together' in my community.
- d) I feel like an outsider here.

To calculate the Sense of Belonging index, the response scores for the question "I feel like an outsider here" were reversed, such that high values are associated with high levels of belonging, and vice versa. The average value of the four scores (with the last one reversed) was calculated for each respondent.

The mean value was 5.8 (n = 400) with the highest frequencies in the 6 to 7 range indicating high levels of belonging. Frequencies for no to little sense of belonging is low, as shown in **Figure 22**.

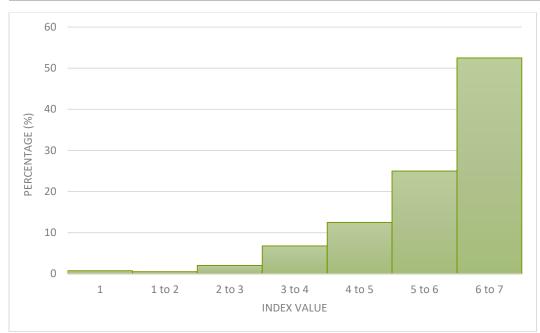


Figure 22: Sense of belonging index

These results are similar to the RDI's <u>poll of residents in 2013</u>, where 69% reported feeling a strong sense of belonging to their community.¹⁶ A strong sense of belonging is often strongly associated with a person's overall well-being.⁷

PHYSICAL CAPITAL & LIVEABILITY

Physical Capital & Liveability refers to the physical characteristics of a community, such as access to services and infrastructure, crime and safety, and landscape aesthetics. A community with high liveability is considered more likely to be one that maintains and grows its population, and which supports healthy happy residents.² Liveability is often associated with the concept of a "healthy community". This section explores the physical measures related to community well-being, namely access to a variety of services and infrastructure, as well as perceptions of community safety and aesthetics.

ACCESS TO INFRASTRUCTURE & SERVICES

Using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "very poor" and 7 being "very good", survey participants were asked to rate their access to a suite of services, as detailed below. "Access" was clarified if needed during the telephone interview, meaning not right in the community, but a reasonable access from the respondent's perspective. An index was created for each of the measures, calculated as the average of a respondent's scores for the questions relevant to that measure. For some indices, a single measure is presented, when only one survey question is relevant to a given index. Responses that indicated uncertainty about access to a given service were not included in the calculation of the index.

Access to Health, Education, Aged & Child Care

Survey participants were asked to rate their access to the following services:

- a) general health services (e.g. doctor, pharmacist)
- b) mental health services (e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist)
- c) specialist health services (other than mental health)
- d) education (e.g. schools, distance education, vocational training)
- e) aged care services (e.g. seniors housing)
- f) childcare

An index of overall access to health, education, aged and child care was constructed based on these variables and based on the average score of a person's responses (after excluding respondents who were unsure whether there was access to a given service). The mean value was 4.5 (n = 96) with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 7. **Figure 23** shows the distribution with the highest percentages in the 3 to 4 and 4 to 5 ranges, indicating that the majority of residents believe there is reasonable access to these services. Few rated access as very poor, while some rated it as very good.

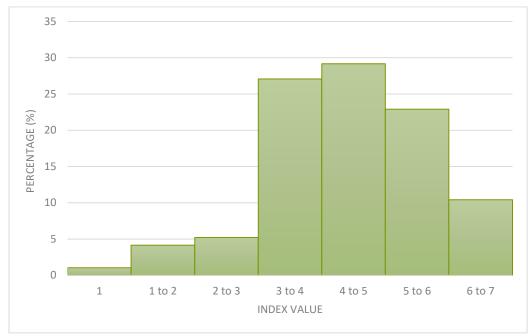


Figure 23: Access to health, education, aged and child care

Access to Housing

Survey participants were asked to rate their access to housing. The mean value was 4.8 (n = 334), which also indicates a belief that there is reasonable access to housing. The histogram (**Figure 24**) shows the distribution of responses for our population. The higher percentages are in the ranges of 4 and 5 which indicates moderate to good access, along with many also saying that access is very good. There are also some, however, who indicate that access is poor.



Figure 24: Access to housing

Access to Recreation

Access to recreational facilities and access to recreational experiences and opportunities were combined to create a single measure of Access to Recreation. The mean value for this index was 6.0 (n = 383), with many of the scores in the higher ranges as shown in **Figure 25**. These results show that the majority of residents believe they have good to very good access to recreation.

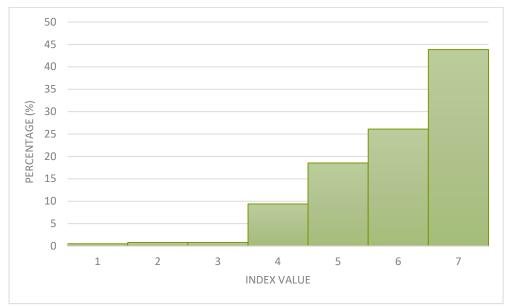


Figure 25: Access to recreation

Access to Arts & Cultural Experiences & Opportunities

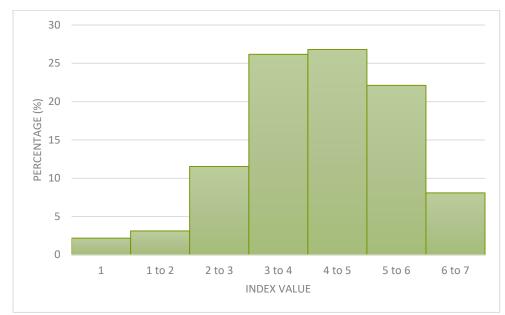
Results for access to arts and cultural experiences and opportunities was similar to access to recreation, with a slightly lower mean value at 5.5 (n = 375). Figure 26 shows the distribution of responses with the highest percentages in the good and very good ranges for access to this service.

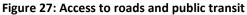


Figure 26: Access to arts and cultural experiences and opportunities

Access to Roads & Public Transit

Survey participants were also asked to rate their access to roads and public transportation. These two measures were combined to create a single index of Roads & Public Transit. The mean value was 4.5 (n = 321). **Figure 27** shows the distribution of responses with the higher percentages in the middle ranges. Few rate access as very poor or poor, while a large percentage rate access as good and some, very good.





Access to Air Service

When asked about access to air service, the distribution of responses look much different as shown in **Figure 28**. The mean value was 4.2 (n = 372); the median was 5 with a fairly high variance of 4.1. These results show that there is a diversity of perspectives about access to air service for our region, although a higher percentage appear to rate the service as good over the percentage who might rate it as poor.



Figure 28: Access to air service

Access to Food & Retail Shops

In order to measure Access to Food & Retail shops participants were asked to rate their access to: fresh fruits and vegetables, affordable food, and retail shops, using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "very poor" and 7 being "very good". A single measure was created taking the average of these three variables.



Figure 29: Access to food and retail

Figure 29 shows the distribution of responses, with the highest percentage in the 5 to 6 range. The mean value was 5.1 (n = 393). With few rating this as very poor or poor, it appears that the majority of residents in the Columbia Basin-Boundary would rate access to food and retail shops as good.

Access to Financial & Professional Services

Access to financial and professional services was another measure of physical capital. Survey participants were asked to rate their access to three services: banking and financial services, ATMs, and professional services (e.g. accountants, lawyers). The average of these three was used to create an index of Access to Financial & Professional Services.



Figure 30: Access to financial and professional services

Figure 30 shows the distribution of responses, with the vast majority rating access to financial and professional services as good and very good. The mean value was 5.8 (n = 371). Nobody rated this service as very poor and few rated it as poor.

Access to Telecommunications

Access telecommunications is a hot topic in our region. This research included a question that asked participants to rate their access to high speed internet and mobile phone coverage. The average of a person's responses to these two items, which are highly correlated², was used to construct the Access to Telecommunications index.

The mean value was 5.4 (n = 326). As shown in **Figure 31**, the distribution of responses is weighted to the higher ranges. This indicates that the majority of residents rate their access to telecommunications as good or very good in the region.



Figure 31: Access to telecommunications

CRIME & SAFETY

Another aspect of Physical Capital & Liveability is investigating perceptions of community crime and safety. Low levels of crime are associated with higher levels of well-being², and feeling safe is an important contributor to well-being.⁷ Survey participants were asked about crime and safety in their community through the following four questions:

- a) This is a safe place to live.
- b) There is a high crime rate in this community.
- c) Many people in this community abuse drugs.
- d) Many people in this community drink too much alcohol.

Using a scale of 1 to 7, with 1 being "never" and 7 being "all the time", respondents rated all four questions. To calculate the Crime & Safety index, the scores for the last three questions were reversed, so that high scores are associated with high levels of safety, and vice-versa. The average of the scores for all four questions was calculated.

The mean value was 4.7 (n = 400) with a range from 1.8 to 7. The higher percentages occur in the 4 to 5 range with almost all frequencies above the 3 value, indicating a reasonably positive sense of safety across the region. See **Figure 32**.

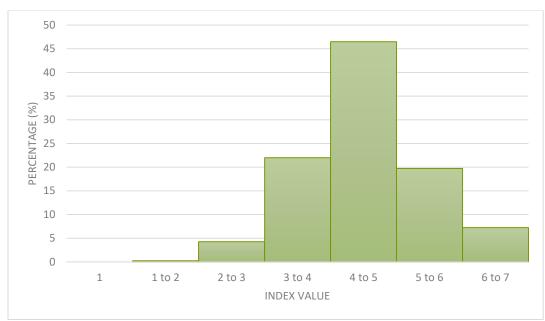


Figure 32: Crime & safety index

This perception concurs with actual crime rates, which are below the BC average for all Local Health Areas in our region (see RDI's <u>Community & Society Trends Analysis</u>¹⁷ which includes the Index of Crime from the 2012 BC Stats Socio-Economic Indices). RDI's <u>2013 poll of residents</u>¹⁶ also asked about community safety, and results show that the vast majority (89%) of respondents said they feel safe in their community.¹⁶

LANDSCAPE & AESTHETICS

Landscape & Aesthetics is another determinant of well-being, relating to the positive influence of spending time in attractive places. It has been shown that people are happier when in natural areas compared to highly urbanised areas with little green space.¹⁸ What is considered aesthetic is, of course, subjective, but research shows that people who live in visually appealing places are more likely to report higher well-being.⁷

To investigate this measure of Physical Capital & Liveability, survey participants were asked the following three questions, using a scale of 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree):

- a) The environment around here is in good condition.
- b) There are attractive buildings / homes in my community.
- c) There are attractive natural places in my community (e.g. parks, forests).

The Landscape & Aesthetics index was calculated by taking the average of a respondent's answers to these questions.

The mean value was 5.9 (n = 400) with a minimum of 2.7 and maximum of 7. **Figure 33** shows the histogram which clearly indicates that residents across the Columbia Basin-Boundary believe they live in a visually appealing landscape. There is a high frequency for those who strongly agree that their environment is in good condition and that their communities are attractive. This echoes the responses and results from the Quality of Local Environment section described above under Personal Well-Being.

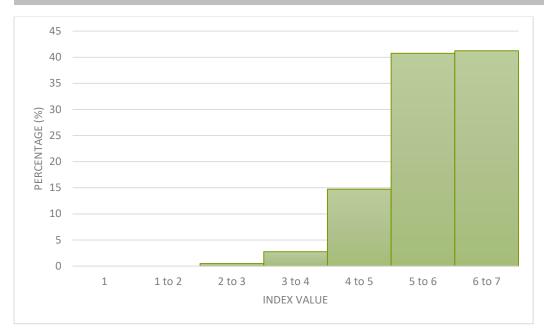


Figure 33: Landscape & aesthetics index

NATURAL CAPITAL

Natural Capital refers to the natural assets of a community or region, including the water, soil, vegetation, wildlife, and weather. These have inherit value of their own, but are also considered to be the ecosystem services for people, such as through clean air, quality drinking water, food production, and natural resources.⁷ The natural capital of a region, and the planet, is the foundation for human wellbeing. This research included a question of perceived environmental health, asking residents about their views on the health of the environment.

PERCEIVED ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The questions for perceived environmental health were adapted from the University of Canberra's research² to fit with the context of the Columbia Basin-Boundary region. Using a scale of 1 to 7, survey participants were asked to rate the following, with 1 being "a big problem" and 7 being "not a problem":

- a) lakes, streams, and ground water
- b) drinking water
- c) soil e.g. erosion
- d) wildlife
- e) invasive weeds
- f) forests and natural vegetation
- g) air pollution
- h) extreme weather events

The scores were then inversed and the average for each respondent was taken to get an index of perceived environmental health, where 1 is the lowest possible score indicating "good perceived environmental health" and 7 is the highest possible score indicating "poor perceived environmental health".

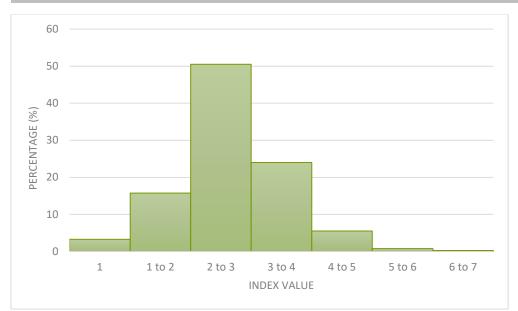


Figure 34: Perceived environmental health index

The mean value was 2.7 (n = 400) with a minimum of 1 and a maximum of 6.3. **Figure 34** shows the distribution of responses with the highest percentage in the 2 to 3 range. These results indicate that most residents believe the environmental health in the region is relatively good. Few rate it has very good or very poor, with most rating it in the 2 to 3 and 3 to 4 range.

This differs somewhat from the question focused on the quality of the local environment, where results indicate residents' have moderate to high satisfaction with the condition and attractiveness of their local environment (as described above in Quality of Local Environment). Residents appear to perceive the environmental health of the region as relatively good and their satisfaction with their local environment is reasonably high.

Both of these measures are of peoples' perceptions of the environment which is different from the objective measures of environmental health. For more information on quantitative indicators of environmental health, such as air quality, stream health, and species at risk, see the RDI's <u>Trends Analysis</u> on Environment¹⁹.

CONCLUSION

Measuring the subjective well-being of the Columbia Basin-Boundary region has great value in providing information and perspective on residents' perceptions of their own quality of life and the health and well-being of their communities. This research provides insight related to many factors, and compliments the objective well-being indicator research conducted as part of the <u>State of the Basin Initiative</u>. Reviewing results of the 2016 survey with the RDI's past annual polls of residents allows for comparison and investigation of trends in perceptions, experiences, and behaviours related to an array of important topics over time. The random sample of 400 Columbia Basin-Boundary residents who completed this survey allows for building an understanding of the views of the entire population of the region (\pm 4.9%, with 95% confidence).

Results from the 2016 survey indicate there is a high sense of personal well-being among our residents. Overall, people are quite satisfied with their lives. They state that they have adequate leisure time, exercise regularly, have good job satisfaction, and believe they live in a healthy quality environment. With a strong sense of community, most would recommend their community as a good place to live, and are not considering moving. They feel their community is safe and attractive, and state that the liveability is generally getting better. Most donate and buy local. When it comes to the various capitals that help determine well-being, there is a modest level of human capital with respect to community leadership and collaboration, with a modest to low level of institutional capital. There is high social connectedness and a high sense of belonging, although varying levels of community involvement. With respect to access to services, people say access is generally fairly good, and good to very good when it comes to recreation and arts and cultural services. There is a wider range when it comes to access to air service, but most say telecommunications access is good to very good, as well as financial and professional services. Overall, residents of the Columbia Basin-Boundary express a positive sentiment towards their personal and community well-being.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – BASIN-BOUNDARY SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING QUESTIONNAIRE, 2016

Interviewer Instruction – any text written in italics is intended to provide clarification of instruction for the interviewer. This information can be relayed if the interviewee asks.

Hello, my name is ______ and I am calling on behalf of the Rural Development Institute at Selkirk College. We are talking to 400 residents in an effort to gather information on well-being in the Columbia Basin Boundary region. Findings from the aggregate data will be used to report publically on trends in well-being, and also to identify priorities for future research. The Selkirk College Research Ethics Committee has approved this telephone survey, which is anonymous and voluntary. Paula Vaananen is the chair of the committee and is available to be contacted should you have any concerns. By participating you are giving your free and informed consent. You can stop participating at any time and you may choose not to answer any question. This should take about 15 minutes of your time.

Just to confirm, are you over 18 years old and live in the Basin Boundary Region?

Yes No [THANK AND TERMINATE]

Sampling Questions:

Geography: East Kootenay, Central Kootenay, Kootenay Boundary, Northern Basin Gender: Female, Male, Other Age: 18-39, 40-59, 60+

Module A. Personal Well-Being Index

The following questions ask how satisfied you feel about specific aspects of your life, on a scale from 0 to 10. Zero means you feel "not at all satisfied", 5 means neutral, and 10 means "completely satisfied".

A1. How satisfied are you with...

- a) your standard of living? [0-10]
- b) your health? [0-10] [if asked this includes mental and physical]
- c) your sense of spirituality? [0-10]
- d) what you are achieving in life? [0-10]
- e) your personal relationships? [0-10]
- f) how safe you feel? [0-10] [if asked this refers to physical safety]
- g) feeling part of your community? [0-10]
- h) your future security? [0-10] [if asked this refers to financial security]
- i) amount of time you have to do the things that you like doing? [0-10]
- j) the quality of your local environment? [0-10]
- k) Are you employed? [y/n] if yes ask ka)- (Ka is relevant only for respondents who are employed)
 a. with your job? [0-10]

A2. How satisfied are you with your life as a whole? [0-10]

A3. The following questions ask your opinions about economic statements. Responses are limited to better, the same, or worse.

e) Considering everything, would you say that your family is better off, the same or worse off financially than 6 months ago?

- f) Considering everything, do you think that your family will be better off, the same or worse off financially six months from now?
- g) Would you say that the job situation and overall employment is better, the same or worse off than 6 months ago? [Clarification: this refers to jobs and employment generally, and is not specific to any geographic scale]
- h) How do you feel the job situation and overall employment will be in this community six months from now better, the same or worse off? [*Clarification: this refers to jobs and employment generally, and is not specific to any geographic scale*]
- i) Would you say that now is a good, neutral/the same, or bad time for the average person to make a major purchase for items such as a home, car or other major item?

A4. Over the last 12 months, have you undertaken any of the following (yes, no)

- a) ...car pooled, ride shared, taken public transit, walked or biked to work regularly? (y/n)
- b) ...expressed yourself through an arts and/or cultural activity (y/n) [e.g., instrument playing, drawing, painting, dance, etc.]
- c) ...taken a formal course to improve skills or prepare for a job? (y/n)
- d) ...made an effort to 'buy local'? (y/n)
- e) ... exercised regularly? (y/n)
- f) ...donated to a non-profit or charity? (y/n)
- g) ... provided unpaid childcare to a child other than your own? (y/n)
- h) ... provided unpaid support to a senior (y/n) [e.g., Drive to appointment, house/yard work]

Module B. Community Well-Being and Resilience

B1. On a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being strongly disagree and 7 being strongly agree. Please rate the following (allow don't know response):

- f) My community is a great place to live.
- g) This community copes pretty well when faced with challenges.
- h) I feel proud to live in this community.
- i) This community has a bright future.
- j) There's good community spirit around here.
- k) I would recommend this community to others as a good place to live.

B2. On a scale from 1 to 7 with 1 being 'getting worse and 7 being getting better, please rate the following:

- a) The livability of this community is...
- b) The friendliness of this community is...
- c) The local economy is...
- d) The landscape in this community is...
- B3. The following require only a yes or no answer.
 - a) Have you moved to a new community in the last 3 years? [y/n]
 - a. If yes did you move from inside or outside the Columbia Basin-Boundary?
 - b. If no see B3b
 - b) Have you considered moving to a new community in the last 3 years, but not actually moved [y/n]
 - a. If yes were you considering a new community inside or outside the Columbia Basin-Boundary?
 - c) Are you considering moving to a new community in the next 12 months? [y/n]
 - a. If yes are you considering a new community inside or outside the Columbia Basin-Boundary?

B4. On a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being strongly disagree and 7 being strongly agree, please rate the following:

- d) People around here are good at getting help and ideas from other communities
- e) Whatever the problem, someone in this community takes the lead in sorting it out
- f) Local groups and organizations around here are good at getting things done
- g) My local government is able to help our community face challenges
- d) The people who make decisions for my community represent the whole community, not just part of it
- e) I can get involved in local decision-making processes if I want to
- f) Most people around here get a fair go
- g) Some groups in this community keep to themselves
- h) Some individuals get left out in this community
- i) There is a lot of disagreement between people in this community

B5. On a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being never and 7 being all the time. Please rate the following:

- d) I make time to keep in touch with my friends
- e) I chat with my neighbours
- f) I spend time doing things with family members who don't live with me
- g) I have friends or family I can rely on during a time of need
- h) I go to arts or cultural events
- i) I attend community events
- j) I take part in community-based clubs or associations
- k) I get involved with political activities (only if asked for examples e.g. through interest groups, public meetings)
- I) I take part in sports groups or teams
- m) I volunteer in my local community
- n) I feel welcome here
- o) I feel part of my community
- p) We are all 'in it together' in my community
- q) I feel like an outsider here

B6. On a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being very poor and 7 being very good, please rate your access to the following services and infrastructure. You may indicate NA or not applicable for those you feel do not apply to you. [If you are asked if access means right in your community the answer is no, it is reasonable access from their perspective]:

- a) general health services [e.g. doctor, pharmacist]
- b) mental health services [e.g. psychologist, psychiatrist]
- c) specialist health services (other than mental health)
- d) education [e.g. schools, distance education, vocational training]
- e) housing
- f) recreational facilities
- g) recreational experiences and opportunities
- h) arts and cultural experiences and opportunities
- i) aged care services e.g. seniors housing
- j) childcare
- k) roads [if asked e.g. well maintained / snow removal]
- l) public transport
- m) air service
- n) fresh fruits and vegetables
- o) affordable food

- p) retail shops
- q) banking and financial services
- r) ATMs
- s) professional services [e.g. accountants, lawyers]
- t) high speed internet
- u) mobile phone coverage
- B7. On a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being never and 7 being all the time. Please rate the following:
 - e) This is a safe place to live
 - f) There is a high crime rate in this community
 - g) Many people in this community abuse drugs
 - h) Many people in this community drink too much alcohol
 - i) The environment around here is in good condition
 - j) There are attractive buildings / homes in my community
 - k) There are attractive natural places in my community e.g. parks, forests

B8. On a scale of 1 to 7 with 1 being a big problem and 7 being not a problem. Please rate the following:

- i) lakes, streams, and ground water
- j) drinking water
- k) soil e.g. erosion
- l) wildlife
- m) invasive weeds
- n) forests and natural vegetation
- o) air pollution
- p) extreme weather events

uestion			Ba	nner				Grai
		G	ender 🖌		Marita	l Status		
		Male	Female	Single/ never married	Married	Living with a partner	Divorced/ separated/ widowed	Gran Total
•	Neither Province or Sun	27%	34%	33%	28%	25%	34%	30%
Which newspapers have you read or	Province Only	22%	21%	22%	23%	17%	18%	21%
looked into in the past week?	Sun Only	22%	24%	17%	25%	17%	26%	23%
WCCK:	Both Province and Sun	30%	21%	29%	24%	42%	22%	26%
Total	Base	250	250	119	264	24	82	500

Banner Legend:

d Total: Response percentages for all people answering Question

Column Percentage:

Columns add up to 100% Example: Out of all Females: 34% read neither Province or Sun 21% read Province only 24% read Sun only <u>2</u>1% read both Province and Sun 100% of Females

Base:

Т

Number of people answering both Question & Banner

Note:

If Base <100, interpret column percentages with caution. If Base <50, interpret column percentages with extreme caution.

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	0%	0%		1%			1%	0%		1%
	2	0%	0%						0%		0%
	3	1%	1%					1%		1%	0%
	4	1%	2%				2%	1%		1%	0%
Your	Neutral	5%	1%	2%	11%	5%	5%	2%	8%	5%	5%
standard	6	3%	4%	2%	2%	4%	1%	5%	3%	1%	5%
of living	7	14%	12%	7%	20%	8%	19%	13%	10%	17%	10%
	8	30%	30%	40%	24%	33%	32%	30%	27%	32%	27%
	9	19%	21%	25%	16%	18%	21%	19%	17%	24%	14%
	Completely satisfied	27%	27%	24%	25%	34%	20%	28%	33%	19%	36%
	Not sure	0%	1%						1%	0%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	1%			1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	0%
	1	1%	1%		2%			1%	2%	1%	1%
	2	2%		4%	2%	7%	5%	2%	1%	3%	2%
	3	1%	1%		1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%
	4	1%	1%		1%	1%		2%	1%	0%	2%
Your	Neutral	11%	6%	15%	15%	11%	11%	9%	13%	12%	10%
health	6	7%	8%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	10%	8%	5%
	7	12%	18%	6%	12%	4%	6%	17%	12%	13%	11%
	8	22%	22%	17%	19%	29%	17%	23%	23%	19%	24%
	9	16%	20%	22%	10%	15%	15%	20%	12%	16%	16%
	Completely satisfied	26%	23%	30%	28%	24%	42%	18%	21%	24%	28%
	Not sure	0%			1%				1%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

How satisfied are you with

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	3%	6%		3%	1%	1%	4%	4%	3%	3%
	1	1%			2%			1%	2%	1%	1%
	2	0%				1%			1%	0%	
	3	0%			1%				1%	1%	
	4	4%	1%	6%	5%	6%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Your	Neutral	14%	7%	10%	22%	15%	16%	16%	10%	16%	12%
sense of	6	4%	5%	6%	4%	3%	4%	7%	3%	3%	6%
spirituality	7	13%	16%	6%	12%	13%	17%	12%	11%	16%	10%
	8	12%	16%	11%	9%	12%	6%	16%	14%	14%	11%
	9	13%	15%	33%	8%	10%	18%	13%	10%	11%	16%
	Completely satisfied	27%	29%	28%	23%	28%	27%	21%	33%	21%	33%
	Not sure	3%	1%		6%	5%	6%	3%	1%	4%	3%
	Not applicable	3%	3%		4%	5%	2%	3%	5%	4%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

HOW Sat	isfied are you wi	IN									
				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	0%	1%						1%		1%
	3	1%	1%		1%		2%		1%	2%	
	4	2%			1%	10%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
	Neutral	<mark>9</mark> %	9%	6%	10%	9%	16%	6%	6%	9%	9%
What you	6	5%	4%		6%	9%	5%	6%	5%	6%	4%
are achieving	7	14%	19%	14%	13%	7%	9%	19%	14%	16%	13%
in life	8	26%	24%	32%	23%	30%	29%	28%	21%	27%	24%
	9	20%	21%	26%	20%	12%	25%	19%	16%	19%	21%
	Completely satisfied	21%	21%	22%	19%	23%	11%	20%	29%	16%	25%
	Not sure	1%			4%			1%	3%	2%	1%
	Not applicable	1%			2%	1%			3%	1%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

										i	
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	0%	1%					1%		1%	
	2	1%	1%	6%		1%		2%	1%	2%	0%
	3	0%	1%					1%		1%	
	4	2%	1%		2%	6%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%
	Neutral	3%	3%		3%	4%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
Your	6	3%	3%	4%	4%	2%	1%	4%	4%	2%	4%
personal relationships	7	<mark>9</mark> %	9%	8%	9%	9%	10%	9%	8%	10%	8%
	8	19%	23%	20%	21%	7%	18%	22%	17%	22%	17%
	9	22%	23%	32%	18%	19%	28%	17%	21%	25%	18%
	Completely satisfied	39%	34%	30%	42%	48%	35%	38%	43%	30%	48%
	Not sure	1%	2%			3%	2%	2%		2%	
	Not applicable	1%			1%	1%		1%	1%		1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	2	0%			0%				0%		0%
	3	1%			1%	2%		1%		1%	0%
	4	0%			1%				1%	0%	0%
	Neutral	4%	3%	8%	4%	2%	2%	2%	6%	2%	5%
How physically	6	2%	4%		2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%
safe you feel	7	9 %	10%	16%	7%	10%	12%	9%	8%	9%	10%
	8	12%	11%	2%	15%	15%	7%	13%	15%	11%	13%
	9	23%	28%	15%	23%	19%	15%	31%	22%	24%	22%
	Completely satisfied	48%	45%	58%	46%	50%	62%	40%	44%	49%	46%
	Not sure	0%			1%				1%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	1%	1%		1%	3%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%
	1	1%	2%		1%		2%		1%	0%	1%
	2	0%			1%	1%		1%			1%
	3	3%	2%		6%	2%	6%	2%	2%	3%	3%
	4	1%	2%		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	2%
Feeling	Neutral	12%	8%	8%	15%	15%	13%	7%	15%	14%	9%
part of your	6	7%	11%	2%	7%	3%	3%	10%	7%	6%	8%
community	7	15%	17%	9%	17%	12%	19%	14%	13%	16%	14%
	8	22%	28%	18%	19%	15%	20%	21%	23%	19%	24%
	9	13%	12%	27%	12%	8%	6%	18%	12%	14%	11%
	Completely satisfied	25%	18%	35%	22%	39%	28%	23%	24%	23%	27%
	Not sure	0%	1%						1%	0%	
	Not applicable	0%				1%			0%		0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

1101/ 30	,										
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	2%	3%		2%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
	1	1%		2%	3%		2%	1%	0%		2%
	2	4%	4%		3%	5%	7%	2%	3%	5%	2%
	3	3%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%	2%	2%	3%
	4	3%	6%		3%	1%	9%	1%	1%	3%	3%
Your	Neutral	9%	5%	19%	11%	7%	9%	9%	9%	8%	10%
future financial	6	8%	8%	4%	9%	7%	4%	10%	9%	7%	9%
security	7	14%	15%	22%	14%	9%	19%	17%	8%	19%	10%
	8	24%	29%	23%	21%	21%	29%	23%	22%	26%	22%
	9	13%	12%	12%	12%	16%	6%	17%	14%	13%	12%
	Completely satisfied	18%	15%	17%	17%	26%	9%	16%	27%	13%	23%
	Not sure	1%	1%			2%		1%	1%	0%	1%
	Not applicable	1%			2%				2%	1%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	1%	1%		2%		1%	1%	0%		2%
	1	2%			5%		3%	1%	1%	3%	
	2	2%	1%		3%	4%	4%	2%	1%	1%	3%
	3	1%	1%		1%		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Amount of time	4	5%	6%	6%	2%	10%	7%	8%	0%	4%	6%
you have to	Neutral	13%	11%	11%	17%	12%	16%	17%	8%	17%	10%
dothe	6	11%	15%	2%	13%	6%	21%	10%	6%	15%	7%
things that you	7	15%	16%	43%	10%	9%	17%	17%	12%	14%	16%
like doing	8	16%	18%	7%	16%	15%	15%	18%	14%	17%	14%
uoing	9	<mark>9</mark> %	13%	10%	6%	6%	5%	9%	12%	5%	14%
	Completely satisfied	24%	18%	22%	25%	38%	10%	17%	43%	22%	27%
	Not sure	0%			1%				1%	0%	0%
	Not applicable	0%			0%				0%		0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

	-										
				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	1	0%				1%		1%			0%
	2	0%	1%				1%				1%
	3	1%	1%		1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	4	1%	1%		3%	1%		1%	2%	2%	1%
The quality	Neutral	6%	6%	5%	7%	5%	7%	4%	7%	6%	6%
of your local environment	6	2%	3%		3%	3%	2%	1%	4%	1%	3%
	7	11%	8%	13%	15%	10%	9%	15%	9%	12%	11%
	8	26%	29%	26%	19%	31%	28%	25%	25%	26%	25%
	9	20%	20%	34%	18%	15%	23%	21%	16%	21%	19%
	Completely satisfied	32%	32%	22%	35%	32%	28%	31%	36%	31%	33%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

How satisfied are you with

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Not at all satisfied	0%				2%	1%				1%
	1	1%			1%	2%		2%		1%	1%
	2	2%	1%	6%	1%	7%	3%	4%		4%	0%
	3	2%	1%		5%		6%	1%	1%	2%	2%
	4	1%			1%	2%		2%			1%
With	Neutral	6%	5%	3%	7%	9%	9%	8%	3%	6%	7%
your	6	3%	5%	4%	3%		4%	6%	1%	3%	3%
job	7	7%	6%	11%	8%	8%	7%	12%	3%	7%	8%
	8	18%	25%	23%	14%	8%	37%	18%	3%	23%	13%
	9	7%	6%	15%	6%	6%	5%	12%	2%	7%	7%
	Completely satisfied	15%	12%	11%	16%	20%	18%	17%	10%	11%	18%
	Not sure	1%			1%	2%		1%		1%	0%
	Not applicable	36%	39%	27%	37%	35%	10%	16%	79%	35%	38%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	2	0%				1%			0%		0%
	3	1%	0%		1%				2%	1%	0%
How	Neutral	2%	1%	6%	2%	4%	1%	4%	2%	3%	2%
satisfied are you	6	6%	4%		9%	6%	13%	2%	4%	8%	4%
with your life as a	7	14%	16%	10%	14%	11%	12%	15%	13%	15%	12%
whole	8	26%	30%	22%	27%	19%	21%	33%	24%	29%	24%
	9	23%	22%	37%	23%	19%	28%	22%	22%	21%	26%
	Completely satisfied	28%	27%	24%	23%	40%	25%	25%	33%	24%	32%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Considering	Better off	21%	25%	15%	18%	19%	24%	20%	18%	18%	23%
everything, would you say that your family is	Same	68%	65%	71%	72%	68%	71%	67%	68%	71%	66%
better off, the same or worse off financially	Worse off	10%	9%	14%	10%	11%	5%	13%	12%	10%	11%
than 6 months ago?	Not sure	1%	1%			2%			2%	1%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Considering everything,	Better off	19%	24%	15%	16%	19%	23%	19%	17%	17%	22%
do you think that your family will be better off,	Same	66%	65%	61%	68%	70%	66%	66%	67%	68%	65%
the same or worse off financially 6 months from	Worse off	<mark>9</mark> %	7%	9%	13%	3%	9%	9%	7%	7%	10%
now?	Not sure	6%	5%	15%	3%	7%	1%	5%	9%	8%	3%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Would you say that the job situation and	Better off	14%	17%	12%	18%	2%	28%	13%	4%	14%	13%
overal employment is better, the same or worse off than 6 months	Same	47%	50%	48%	37%	59%	51%	48%	43%	50%	44%
ago?[Clarification: this refers to jobs and employment generally,	Worse off	21%	15%	21%	28%	19%	15%	28%	19%	21%	21%
and is not specific to any geographic scale]	Not sure	18%	18%	19%	17%	20%	6%	11%	34%	15%	21%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
How do you feel the job situation and overall	Better off	10%	8%	6%	15%	9%	16%	10%	6%	11%	10%
employment will be in this community 6 months from now – better, the same or	Same	51%	53%	69%	41%	55%	48%	51%	52%	52%	50%
worse off? [Clarification: this refers to jobs and employment generally	Worse off	22%	20%	8%	30%	19%	29%	27%	12%	22%	23%
employment generally, and is not specific to any geographic scale]	Not sure	17%	20%	16%	14%	16%	6%	12%	30%	16%	17%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Would you say that now is a good, neutral or bad	Goodtime	<mark>29</mark> %	29%	46%	23%	31%	33%	26%	28%	33%	25%
time for the average	Neutral	36%	34%	9%	42%	43%	34%	40%	34%	28%	44%
person to make a major purchase for items such	Bad time	25%	22%	23%	30%	20%	25%	25%	24%	26%	24%
as a home, car or other major item?	Not sure	10%	14%	22%	6%	6%	8%	9%	14%	13%	8%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Made an effort to 'buy local'	89%	92%	84%	86%	90%	90%	89%	87%	83%	94%
	Donated to a non-profit or charity	84%	88%	85%	81%	80%	81%	86%	84%	82%	86%
	Exercised regularly	75%	76%	91%	65%	82%	80%	75%	70%	73%	76%
Over the	Provided unpaid support to senior like house, yard work	45%	52%	39%	43%	38%	41%	47%	46%	40%	50%
last 12 months, have you	Expressed yourself through an arts, cultural activity	42%	43%	38%	39%	46%	52%	38%	37%	36%	47%
undertaken any of the following?	Taken formal course to improve skils, prepare for job	31%	29%	41%	31%	30%	56%	32%	10%	31%	31%
	Car pooled, ride shared, transit, walked, biked to work	28%	31%	28%	24%	34%	47%	33%	9%	27%	30%
	Provided unpaid childcare to a child other than your own	28%	34%	21%	21%	30%	37%	31%	16%	19%	36%
	None of above	1%	0%		2%			1%	2%	1%	1%
Total	Responses	1687	652	168	550	317	541	633	513	783	904
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

Column percentages exceed 100% because multiple response given

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%		2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	2	0%			1%		1%				1%
My community	3	1%	2%		1%	1%	1%	1%	0%		2%
is a great	4	4%	2%		7%	5%	5%	5%	4%	4%	5%
place to live	5	12%	13%	15%	11%	8%	12%	11%	11%	13%	10%
	6	21%	22%	12%	26%	15%	24%	23%	16%	23%	19%
	Strongly agree	60%	60%	72%	53%	69%	55%	58%	66%	5 9 %	61%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	2%	1%		1%	4%	2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	2	2%	3%		1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
This community	3	3%	5%		2%	5%	2%	3%	4%	4%	3%
copes pretty well when	4	8%	6%	4%	10%	9%	13%	5%	7%	9%	7%
faced with	5	25%	25%	22%	31%	15%	28%	26%	22%	30%	20%
challenges	6	25%	24%	46%	20%	24%	32%	25%	19%	22%	27%
	Strongly agree	33%	33%	27%	32%	39%	20%	35%	41%	27%	39%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	4%	3%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	2%	2%		1%	3%	3%	2%	1%	2%	2%
	2	1%			3%		3%			2%	
	3	2%	3%		1%	1%	2%	2%	1%	1%	2%
l feel proud to	4	6%	3%	5%	9%	6%	5%	6%	6%	5%	7%
live in this community	5	8%	10%	10%	7%	4%	5%	10%	9%	8%	8%
community	6	23%	22%	6%	27%	27%	37%	20%	15%	28%	19%
	Strongly agree	58%	57%	79%	52%	60%	45%	58%	68%	53%	63%
	Don't know	1%	2%					2%		1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%		3%	6%	5%	3%	2%	4%	2%
	2	4%	3%	6%	6%	3%	8%	3%	3%	4%	4%
This	3	4%	3%		3%	6%	1%	3%	6%	4%	3%
community	4	9 %	10%	6%	9%	9%	7%	13%	6%	9%	9%
has a bright	5	24%	21%	13%	34%	18%	31%	24%	20%	28%	21%
future	6	25%	20%	42%	21%	34%	29%	20%	26%	27%	23%
	Strongly agree	2 9 %	37%	34%	22%	23%	17%	32%	35%	22%	36%
	Don't know	2%	3%		2%	1%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%		1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	0%
	2	1%			4%		5%			2%	1%
There's	3	4%		6%	5%	7%		5%	6%	6%	2%
good community	4	7%	4%		8%	13%	7%	6%	6%	6%	7%
spirit around	5	15%	22%	5%	16%	8%	13%	19%	14%	15%	16%
here	6	23%	24%	22%	24%	21%	23%	26%	22%	22%	25%
	Strongly agree	48%	48%	67%	42%	48%	50%	43%	50%	47%	48%
	Don't know	1%	0%		1%				2%	1%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%	3%	2%	3%	2%
	2	1%	1%		2%	1%	2%	1%	0%		2%
I would	3	4%	6%	6%	3%	3%	7%	6%	1%	5%	4%
recommend this community	4	2%	1%		4%	4%	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
to others as a good place to	5	11%	12%	16%	8%	14%	10%	16%	7%	13%	10%
live	6	22%	21%	5%	29%	20%	35%	18%	17%	25%	19%
	Strongly agree	56%	57%	71%	51%	55%	41%	53%	69%	51%	60%
	Don't know	0%	1%		0%				1%	0%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Getting worse	3%	5%	6%	1%	3%	5%	2%	2%	1%	5%
	2	1%			2%		1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	3	8%	9%	2%	9%	9%	17%	6%	3%	12%	5%
Livability	4	12%	12%	11%	11%	15%	6%	14%	15%	14%	10%
of this community	5	27%	27%	43%	23%	28%	33%	32%	19%	25%	30%
	6	24%	23%	24%	25%	24%	22%	23%	27%	23%	25%
	Getting better	22%	21%	9%	30%	19%	14%	21%	31%	22%	23%
	Don't know	2%	3%	5%		2%		2%	3%	3%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Getting worse	2%	2%		2%	4%	3%	2%	1%	3%	1%
Friendliness	2	1%			2%		1%	1%	1%	0%	1%
	3	4%	2%		8%	4%	3%	5%	4%	6%	2%
of this	4	14%	17%	7%	13%	13%	20%	14%	9%	14%	13%
community	5	23%	21%	24%	27%	20%	25%	26%	18%	21%	24%
	6	27%	30%	40%	23%	22%	26%	28%	28%	29%	26%
	Getting better	2 9 %	28%	29%	25%	37%	21%	25%	39%	26%	32%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Getting worse	4%	3%	3%	5%	7%	5%	4%	4%	6%	3%
	2	6%	5%	6%	6%	7%	9%	5%	4%	6%	5%
Local	3	10%	13%	5%	9%	6%	10%	12%	7%	10%	9%
	4	30%	23%	53%	31%	30%	31%	32%	27%	31%	28%
economy	5	30%	29%	28%	31%	30%	35%	26%	30%	28%	32%
	6	12%	16%	2%	11%	11%	7%	12%	16%	11%	14%
	Getting better	5%	5%	2%	5%	6%	2%	5%	7%	5%	5%
	Don't know	3%	7%		2%	2%	1%	3%	5%	3%	4%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender		
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female	
	Getting worse	2%	2%		2%	2%	3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	
	2	2%	1%		3%		3%	1%	1%	2%	2%	
	3	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%	2%	
Landscape	4	12%	9%	21%	10%	16%	12%	14%	9%	10%	14%	
in this community	5	<mark>29</mark> %	24%	28%	35%	29%	35%	28%	26%	29%	30%	
	6	21%	20%	26%	22%	19%	16%	24%	22%	24%	18%	
	Getting better	30%	37%	18%	25%	31%	27%	28%	34%	27%	33%	
	Don't know	2%	3%	5%	1%		3%		3%	4%		
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200	

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
			Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Have you moved to Yes		5%	8%	13%	3%		7%	5%	3%	4%	6%
a new community in the last 3 years?	No	9 5%	92%	87%	97%	100%	93%	95%	97%	96%	94%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				Region			Age		Ge	ender
	yu moye from		Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Did you move from Inside		28%	43%		18%	22%	11%	69%	31%	25%
of the Columbia Basin Boundary?	Outside	72%	57%	100%	82%	78%	89%	31%	69%	75%
Total	Base	20	12	5	4	8	8	4	9	11

Base: respondents who moved to a new community in the past 3 years

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
	Total		Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Have you considered moving to a new	Yes	22%	27%	27%	20%	15%	41%	20%	11%	27%	18%
community in the last 3 years, but not actually moved?	No	78%	73%	73%	80%	85%	59%	80%	89%	73%	82%
Total	Base	380	135	34	137	74	103	139	138	191	189

Base: respondents who have not moved to a new community in the past 3 years

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Did you consider a new	Inside	36%	41%	27%	37%	26%	32%	35%	51%	37%	34%
community inside or outside of the Columbia	Outside	52%	49%	47%	52%	68%	52%	57%	45%	47%	60%
Basin Boundary?	Not sure	12%	10%	26%	12%	6%	17%	8%	5%	16%	6%
Total	Base	85	37	9	28	11	42	28	15	51	34

Base: respondents who have considered moving to a new community in the past 3 years

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Are you considering moving to a new	Yes Yes		18%	20%	17%	10%	37%	13%	4%	23%	10%
community in the next 12 months?	No	84%	82%	80%	83%	90%	63%	87%	96%	77%	90%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Are you considering a	Inside	33%	60%		19%	28%	38%	24%	35%	35%	28%
new community inside or outside the Columbia	Outside	46%	23%	41%	67%	72%	37%	61%	65%	41%	61%
Basin-Boundary?	Not sure	20%	17%	59%	14%		26%	15%		24%	12%
Total	Base	68	27	10	24	8	42	21	5	49	19

Base: respondents who are considering moving to a new community in the next year

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	3%	2%		1%	7%	5%	2%	2%	4%	1%
	2	2%	1%		2%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%	3%
People around	3	5%	2%	2%	10%	4%	6%	5%	5%	6%	5%
here are good at getting help	4	19%	23%	13%	21%	12%	21%	23%	14%	18%	20%
and ideas from other	5	27%	27%	22%	26%	29%	29%	28%	24%	28%	25%
communities	6	19%	17%	40%	17%	18%	21%	18%	19%	19%	20%
	Strongly agree	11%	12%	8%	10%	12%	5%	13%	14%	8%	14%
	Don't know	14%	15%	16%	12%	15%	13%	11%	19%	15%	13%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	4%	3%		5%	2%	9%	2%	1%	4%	3%
	2	2%	3%		2%	1%	1%	4%	1%	3%	1%
Whatever the	3	6%	3%	2%	7%	10%	5%	5%	7%	7%	4%
problem, someone in this	4	15%	15%	6%	18%	13%	21%	15%	10%	15%	15%
community takes the lead in	5	31%	32%	27%	35%	22%	34%	32%	27%	27%	34%
sorting it out	6	21%	20%	45%	17%	20%	25%	18%	22%	22%	21%
	Strongly agree	15%	15%	12%	12%	23%	6%	17%	20%	16%	14%
	Don't know	7%	10%	8%	2%	8%		7%	11%	7%	6%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%			3%	2%	1%		2%	0%
	2	1%			2%		2%	1%	0%	1%	1%
Local groups and	3	5%	5%		5%	7%	5%	6%	3%	7%	3%
organizations around here are	4	6%	7%	2%	6%	8%	9%	7%	4%	7%	6%
good at getting	5	27%	31%	29%	23%	25%	32%	26%	23%	24%	29%
things done	6	34%	36%	47%	36%	21%	41%	33%	31%	39%	30%
	Strongly agree	24%	18%	22%	27%	33%	10%	26%	34%	19%	30%
	Don't know	2%	2%		1%	3%		1%	4%	2%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	5%	3%		8%	5%	6%	4%	4%	6%	3%
	2	3%	4%		4%	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%	4%
My local	3	6%	7%	6%	6%	6%	2%	8%	9%	8%	5%
government is	4	20%	18%	24%	19%	20%	29%	16%	16%	23%	16%
able to help our community face	5	27%	29%	9%	28%	32%	25%	28%	27%	26%	28%
challenges	6	19%	16%	43%	19%	14%	25%	16%	18%	18%	21%
	Strongly agree	15%	16%	13%	12%	18%	10%	15%	19%	11%	19%
	Don't know	4%	7%	5%	3%	2%		7%	5%	5%	4%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	6%	7%	2%	7%	5%	8%	7%	4%	7%	6%
	2	5%	8%		5%	1%	7%	5%	3%	5%	4%
The people who make decisions	3	6%	4%	13%	4%	9%	5%	6%	6%	6%	6%
for my community	4	16%	17%	9%	14%	20%	14%	19%	13%	17%	14%
represent the whole	5	27%	27%	15%	33%	24%	28%	25%	29%	28%	26%
community, not just part of it	6	22%	20%	30%	23%	21%	33%	21%	15%	20%	24%
	Strongly agree	12%	9%	23%	9%	16%	1%	11%	21%	9%	14%
	Don't know	6%	8%	9%	5%	4%	3%	5%	10%	7%	5%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	2%	3%		1%	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%	2%
	2	3%	2%		5%		3%	4%	1%	5%	0%
I can get	3	4%	5%		6%	2%	5%	5%	4%	6%	3%
involved in local	4	<mark>9</mark> %	6%	9%	11%	11%	10%	8%	8%	10%	7%
decision-making processes if I	5	18%	19%	16%	17%	19%	24%	13%	18%	21%	15%
want to	6	24%	27%	19%	22%	23%	16%	33%	20%	20%	27%
	Strongly agree	38%	38%	56%	33%	39%	37%	34%	44%	35%	41%
	Don't know	3%	0%		5%	4%		2%	5%	1%	4%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	1%	1%		1%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
	2	2%	2%		2%	1%	3%	2%	0%	2%	1%
Most	3	3%	3%		3%	2%	3%	4%	1%	2%	4%
people around	4	14%	15%	4%	18%	11%	18%	12%	13%	11%	17%
here get a	5	27%	34%	28%	22%	23%	24%	26%	29%	32%	22%
fair go	6	28%	25%	26%	29%	35%	40%	24%	24%	30%	27%
	Strongly agree	20%	13%	42%	23%	18%	7%	26%	25%	17%	24%
	Don't know	5%	7%		2%	7%	3%	4%	7%	5%	4%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	2%	1%		2%	3%		3%	2%	1%	2%
	2	4%	3%	5%	4%	5%	3%	3%	5%	4%	3%
Some groups	3	7%	5%	12%	6%	7%	5%	7%	7%	5%	8%
in this	4	18%	11%	23%	18%	27%	24%	16%	14%	20%	16%
community keep to	5	24%	23%	21%	27%	20%	20%	27%	23%	25%	22%
themselves	6	19%	25%	7%	18%	16%	20%	19%	18%	18%	20%
	Strongly agree	21%	24%	15%	23%	15%	26%	20%	18%	20%	21%
	Don't know	7%	9%	18%	2%	8%	1%	5%	13%	7%	7%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	7%	5%	8%	7%	12%	7%	7%	8%	6%	8%
	2	7%	6%	6%	6%	10%	6%	10%	4%	6%	7%
	3	7%	6%	2%	6%	13%	2%	6%	11%	5%	9%
Some individuals	4	19%	17%	26%	22%	12%	23%	21%	13%	19%	18%
get left out in this community	5	23%	28%	4%	23%	21%	20%	25%	22%	26%	19%
unsconnunky	6	14%	16%	10%	14%	10%	14%	14%	13%	12%	16%
	Strongly agree	13%	14%	5%	15%	11%	15%	9%	15%	13%	13%
	Don't know	11%	8%	40%	7%	11%	12%	8%	14%	13%	10%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	<mark>9</mark> %	6%	8%	9%	14%	1%	9%	15%	9%	9%
	2	10%	8%	10%	9%	17%	10%	10%	10%	7%	13%
	3	13%	14%	2%	12%	17%	21%	10%	8%	15%	10%
There is a lot of disagreement	4	17%	15%	21%	20%	15%	11%	21%	19%	21%	14%
between people in this community	5	18%	18%	27%	20%	9%	18%	21%	15%	13%	23%
in the continuity	6	15%	23%	5%	11%	10%	14%	15%	14%	16%	13%
	Strongly agree	10%	10%	2%	13%	9%	18%	6%	8%	12%	8%
	Don't know	<mark>9</mark> %	6%	26%	6%	10%	7%	7%	10%	8%	9%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	0%				1%			1%	0%	
	2	2%	2%	6%		4%		2%	3%	3%	1%
Imake	3	3%	5%		1%	3%	1%	5%	1%	3%	2%
time to	4	9 %	13%	9%	7%	4%	12%	8%	7%	9%	9%
keep in touch with	5	20%	20%	16%	25%	12%	26%	24%	12%	23%	17%
my friends	6	25%	33%	16%	19%	25%	30%	23%	23%	26%	24%
	All the time	41%	26%	52%	48%	51%	30%	38%	53%	35%	47%
	Don't know	0%	1%						1%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	2%	1%		1%	8%	3%	1%	2%	3%	1%
	2	3%	3%	5%	3%	2%	5%	3%	2%	2%	5%
	3	4%	4%	5%	4%	2%	6%	3%	3%	4%	3%
I chat with	4	8%	9%		8%	8%	11%	4%	10%	10%	5%
my neighbors	5	19 %	19%	12%	21%	18%	24%	23%	11%	19%	19%
	6	19%	19%	19%	22%	13%	15%	24%	17%	18%	20%
	All the time	44%	43%	59%	39%	48%	36%	42%	54%	42%	47%
	Don't know	1%	1%		1%			1%	1%	1%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	<mark>9</mark> %	10%	6%	6%	12%	14%	6%	7%	11%	6%
	2	5%	7%	5%	1%	9%	6%	4%	5%	5%	5%
I spend time	3	6%	7%	3%	7%	4%	8%	5%	5%	10%	2%
doing things with family	4	6%	6%	2%	8%	3%	4%	4%	10%	8%	4%
memberswho don'tlive with	5	17%	16%	14%	24%	9%	21%	19%	13%	16%	19%
me	6	23%	25%	41%	17%	18%	27%	20%	22%	22%	23%
	All the time	33%	28%	22%	37%	43%	20%	40%	37%	26%	40%
	Don't know	1%	1%	6%		1%		2%	2%	2%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
			Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	1%	1%			4%		1%	1%	1%	1%
	2	1%	3%					2%	1%	2%	0%
l have friends or	3	3%	2%		0%	9%	5%	1%	2%	3%	2%
family I	4	2%	1%		3%	6%	3%	1%	3%	3%	2%
can rely on during	5	8%	13%	6%	7%	4%	5%	12%	7%	10%	7%
a time of need	6	14%	16%	20%	13%	8%	10%	16%	15%	14%	13%
	All the time	70%	63%	74%	77%	69%	76%	66%	69%	66%	74%
	Don't know	0%	1%						1%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	19%	18%	18%	17%	25%	21%	11%	26%	23%	15%
	2	8%	13%	4%	4%	10%	7%	9%	9%	10%	7%
l go to arts	3	10%	9%	15%	11%	7%	5%	16%	7%	12%	7%
or cultural	4	12%	9%	5%	16%	13%	9%	15%	11%	10%	14%
events	5	23%	20%	34%	26%	19%	26%	21%	23%	19%	27%
	6	13%	16%	8%	12%	13%	17%	12%	11%	11%	16%
	All the time	15%	16%	17%	14%	12%	14%	17%	13%	15%	14%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	<mark>9</mark> %	9%	4%	10%	8%	6%	4%	15%	13%	5%
	2	4%	6%		4%	3%	1%	4%	7%	6%	2%
l attend	3	7%	4%	16%	5%	10%	6%	9%	5%	5%	9%
community	4	18%	16%	19%	16%	25%	20%	16%	17%	19%	17%
events	5	32%	33%	26%	35%	26%	39%	34%	24%	33%	30%
	6	16%	13%	17%	21%	13%	20%	11%	18%	13%	19%
	All the time	15%	18%	18%	10%	16%	7%	22%	13%	11%	18%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	28%	27%	21%	30%	27%	33%	21%	30%	31%	24%
	2	8%	7%	16%	8%	6%	12%	6%	7%	10%	6%
I take part in	3	12%	15%	5%	11%	9%	14%	12%	8%	13%	10%
community-based clubs or	4	12%	9%	12%	12%	20%	12%	12%	13%	15%	10%
associations	5	14%	14%	15%	17%	8%	8%	18%	14%	13%	15%
	6	10%	13%	11%	8%	7%	9%	10%	11%	5%	15%
	All the time	17%	15%	18%	14%	23%	12%	20%	17%	14%	20%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	38%	34%	35%	39%	48%	34%	36%	44%	30%	47%
I get involved with	2	18%	15%	27%	19%	16%	20%	18%	15%	19%	16%
political activities [only if asked for	3	13%	20%	16%	6%	10%	20%	9%	11%	14%	12%
examples - e.g.	4	10%	11%	6%	11%	9%	10%	13%	8%	13%	7%
through interest groups, public	5	11%	9%	2%	18%	8%	13%	11%	10%	12%	11%
meetings]	6	5%	4%	4%	6%	5%		6%	7%	5%	4%
	All the time	4%	6%	9%	1%	3%	3%	6%	4%	6%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
			Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	46%	47%	40%	46%	46%	40%	40%	55%	43%	48%
	2	9 %	9%	14%	11%	5%	6%	10%	12%	10%	9%
l take part in	3	6%	6%		8%	3%	4%	5%	7%	5%	6%
sports	4	6%	7%		7%	6%	5%	6%	7%	7%	6%
groups or teams	5	12%	10%	20%	13%	11%	21%	11%	7%	15%	9%
	6	10%	13%	13%	4%	15%	14%	13%	5%	13%	8%
	All the time	11%	9%	13%	10%	13%	9%	15%	7%	8%	13%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	23%	22%	30%	26%	19%	23%	18%	29%	24%	23%
	2	7%	4%	9%	10%	7%	5%	7%	9%	7%	7%
l volunteer	3	11%	12%	3%	12%	13%	13%	12%	9%	13%	9%
in my local	4	12%	13%	22%	11%	10%	14%	10%	13%	12%	13%
community	5	15%	13%	19%	12%	23%	15%	19%	11%	18%	12%
	6	12%	18%	4%	10%	7%	15%	13%	8%	10%	14%
	All the time	19%	19%	12%	19%	22%	14%	20%	21%	16%	21%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	2%	2%		2%	3%	3%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	2	1%			1%	1%		1%	1%	1%	0%
	3	2%	4%		1%	3%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%
l feel welcome	4	6%	3%	6%	9%	6%	7%	8%	4%	4%	8%
here	5	13%	14%	2%	18%	8%	17%	10%	12%	10%	15%
	6	24%	31%	16%	24%	18%	20%	33%	19%	29%	19%
	All the time	51%	46%	75%	46%	61%	50%	47%	57%	48%	55%
	Don't know	1%	2%						2%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	2%	1%		4%	2%	3%	1%	2%	3%	2%
	2	1%	0%		1%	4%		1%	2%	1%	1%
	3	5%	8%		4%	5%	11%	3%	4%	4%	7%
l feel part	4	<mark>9</mark> %	10%	2%	10%	8%	7%	8%	11%	9%	9%
of my community	5	20%	19%	18%	27%	10%	23%	22%	15%	21%	18%
	6	22%	27%	15%	15%	27%	22%	23%	21%	21%	23%
	All the time	40%	33%	65%	40%	43%	34%	41%	44%	39%	41%
	Don't know	1%	2%						2%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	2%	2%		1%	4%	5%	1%	1%	3%	1%
	2	3%	2%		5%	1%	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%
We are all	3	8%	6%		10%	13%	9%	9%	6%	9%	7%
'in it	4	10%	9%	2%	13%	8%	7%	12%	10%	8%	11%
together' in my	5	24%	19%	24%	30%	21%	23%	24%	24%	24%	24%
community	6	24%	31%	46%	14%	19%	29%	20%	25%	25%	23%
	All the time	27%	26%	28%	26%	32%	23%	29%	28%	25%	29%
	Don't know	2%	5%		0%	3%		2%	4%	3%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Never	60%	55%	71%	63%	57%	55%	57%	65%	55%	64%
	2	19%	21%	19%	15%	23%	21%	23%	13%	23%	15%
	3	7%	6%	9%	7%	8%	7%	7%	7%	10%	5%
l feel like an	4	4%	5%		4%	4%	4%	2%	5%	2%	5%
outsider here	5	6%	6%	2%	8%	4%	9%	5%	5%	6%	6%
nac	6	2%	4%		2%			3%	3%	0%	4%
	All the time	2%	3%		2%	3%	3%	3%	0%	3%	2%
	Don't know	0%	1%			1%			1%	0%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	5%		0%	3%	4%	2%	1%	2%	3%
	2	5%	7%		6%	4%	6%	7%	3%	4%	7%
	3	5%	6%		5%	4%	5%	6%	4%	5%	4%
General health	4	7%	7%	3%	10%	6%	10%	9%	3%	4%	10%
services such	5	16%	19%	13%	14%	15%	19%	16%	13%	15%	17%
as Doctor or pharmacist	6	24%	22%	42%	23%	20%	18%	28%	25%	27%	21%
	Very Good	38%	33%	40%	39%	45%	39%	31%	45%	40%	36%
	Don't know	2%	1%	2%	3%	2%		1%	4%	2%	1%
	Not applicable	0%	1%						1%	0%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	5%	6%	4%	4%	4%	7%	4%	4%	4%	6%
	2	<mark>9</mark> %	8%	31%	6%	7%	15%	9%	4%	11%	8%
	3	4%	2%	3%	5%	4%	3%	4%	3%	2%	5%
Mental health	4	8%	5%	9%	12%	5%	14%	8%	3%	6%	9%
services such as Psychologist	5	13%	18%	13%	11%	10%	15%	16%	9%	13%	14%
or psychiatrist	6	11%	7%	2%	15%	20%	14%	11%	11%	13%	10%
	Very Good	<mark>9</mark> %	11%	5%	8%	10%	10%	10%	8%	11%	7%
	Don't know	14%	18%	11%	13%	12%	8%	14%	20%	15%	14%
	Not applicable	26%	25%	22%	27%	29%	15%	23%	38%	25%	28%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	10%	12%	13%	6%	10%	18%	8%	5%	9%	10%
	2	7%	10%	2%	8%	3%	11%	9%	3%	4%	11%
Specialist	3	11%	13%	2%	11%	12%	7%	16%	10%	12%	11%
health services	4	12%	12%	10%	11%	11%	8%	10%	16%	14%	10%
services other	5	21%	22%	17%	24%	17%	22%	22%	20%	22%	20%
than mental	6	15%	12%	24%	14%	20%	19%	14%	13%	16%	15%
health	Very Good	13%	9%	11%	16%	18%	7%	11%	22%	10%	17%
	Don't know	3%	4%	5%	3%	3%	2%	2%	6%	4%	3%
	Not applicable	7%	6%	16%	5%	5%	7%	7%	6%	10%	4%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	3%			4%	3%	1%	1%	3%	
	2	2%	3%		3%	2%	2%	5%		2%	3%
Education	3	5%	5%	6%	4%	7%	10%	5%	2%	5%	5%
such as Schools,	4	8%	7%	3%	8%	12%	7%	11%	5%	8%	8%
distance	5	15%	17%	35%	10%	8%	14%	20%	9%	15%	14%
education, vocational	6	24%	21%	20%	30%	24%	29%	27%	19%	26%	23%
training	Very Good	26%	28%	15%	29%	24%	31%	23%	26%	27%	25%
	Don't know	4%	6%	4%	2%	2%	1%	1%	8%	4%	4%
	Not applicable	14%	10%	16%	14%	17%	2%	7%	29%	10%	17%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	6%	12%		3%	3%	13%	4%	2%	7%	5%
	2	2%	3%	6%	1%	1%		4%	2%	1%	4%
	3	<mark>9</mark> %	11%	9%	10%	2%	14%	8%	5%	8%	10%
	4	14%	13%	17%	12%	16%	17%	16%	8%	14%	13%
Housing	5	23%	19%	23%	28%	25%	29%	24%	18%	28%	19%
	6	13%	13%	20%	10%	15%	9%	15%	14%	14%	12%
	Very Good	15%	19%	9%	12%	13%	7%	14%	20%	13%	16%
	Don't know	3%	6%	2%	1%	2%	1%	1%	7%	2%	4%
	Not applicable	15%	4%	15%	22%	23%	8%	13%	22%	14%	16%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

	-										
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	1%	0%		1%	3%		1%	1%	1%	1%
	2	2%	2%		3%	1%	3%	2%	0%	2%	1%
	3	4%	4%	6%	4%	1%		6%	4%	6%	2%
	4	8%	7%	7%	9%	10%	11%	10%	5%	6%	10%
Recreational facilities	5	19%	20%	14%	16%	28%	26%	17%	18%	19%	20%
	6	27%	25%	19%	34%	20%	35%	25%	23%	28%	26%
	Very Good	34%	35%	48%	30%	32%	24%	37%	38%	34%	33%
	Don't know	2%	3%		0%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%	2%
	Not applicable	3%	4%	6%	2%	3%		1%	9%	3%	3%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	1%				3%		1%	1%	1%	
	2	1%			2%	1%	2%	1%		2%	0%
	3	1%	2%				1%	1%	0%		1%
Recreational	4	4%	3%		6%	4%	4%	4%	4%	2%	6%
experiences and	5	18%	17%	14%	20%	20%	22%	21%	13%	14%	22%
opportunities	6	25%	24%	18%	26%	28%	25%	25%	25%	25%	25%
	Very Good	43%	47%	37%	42%	40%	44%	43%	42%	49%	37%
	Don't know	4%	5%	25%			2%	3%	7%	3%	5%
	Not applicable	3%	3%	6%	3%	4%		1%	9%	4%	3%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

	5										
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	0%		0%	10%	3%	1%	3%	3%	1%
	2	2%	1%		3%	2%	4%		2%	0%	3%
	3	5%	4%		8%	2%	7%	3%	5%	7%	2%
Arts and cultural	4	<mark>9</mark> %	5%	12%	13%	8%	6%	14%	5%	7%	11%
experiences	5	19%	21%	6%	15%	29%	17%	21%	18%	19%	19%
and opportunities	6	28%	27%	48%	26%	24%	40%	24%	24%	28%	29%
	Very Good	27%	32%	28%	26%	15%	21%	28%	29%	28%	26%
	Don't know	3%	4%	3%	1%	3%		2%	5%	2%	4%
	Not applicable	6%	5%	2%	7%	6%	2%	5%	9%	6%	5%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	3%	2%		4%	5%	4%	1%	4%	2%	4%
	2	5%	7%	2%	3%	6%	5%	6%	3%	5%	4%
	3	6%	9%	8%	3%	5%	6%	5%	7%	5%	7%
Aged care services	4	13%	15%	19%	9%	13%	15%	16%	8%	10%	16%
such as	5	15%	10%	19%	16%	19%	7%	16%	19%	13%	16%
Seniors housing	6	13%	13%	9%	14%	12%	5%	13%	18%	10%	15%
	Very Good	13%	11%	17%	17%	8%	10%	11%	18%	15%	11%
	Don't know	9 %	14%	2%	9%	4%	16%	5%	7%	12%	6%
	Not applicable	24%	20%	25%	27%	29%	34%	26%	16%	28%	21%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				ing						·	
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	3%	3%		4%	3%	6%	4%	0%	3%	3%
	2	3%	4%		3%	2%	4%	5%	1%	2%	5%
	3	4%	5%	4%	4%		7%	5%		3%	4%
	4	8%	4%	2%	12%	9%	9%	12%	3%	8%	8%
Childcare	5	12%	15%	11%	8%	13%	23%	9%	7%	9%	15%
	6	6%	2%	20%	2%	15%	12%	5%	3%	7%	6%
	Very Good	6%	8%	2%	5%	6%	6%	7%	4%	7%	5%
	Don't know	8%	10%	5%	8%	3%	5%	6%	11%	10%	5%
	Not applicable	50%	48%	56%	52%	48%	28%	47%	71%	52%	49%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	7%	2%	2%	12%	10%	9%	6%	5%	5%	8%
	2	6%	5%	2%	10%	4%	12%	3%	6%	8%	5%
	3	12%	7%	7%	21%	6%	14%	10%	12%	12%	12%
Roads [if asked - e.g. Well	4	15%	16%	9%	16%	16%	17%	19%	10%	13%	18%
maintained, snow removal]	5	23%	27%	14%	20%	24%	20%	22%	26%	25%	21%
onon romoralj	6	1 9 %	22%	32%	10%	22%	19%	19%	20%	22%	16%
	Very Good	17%	20%	32%	11%	17%	10%	21%	20%	14%	21%
	Don't know	1%	1%	2%					2%	1%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	13%	7%	58%	8%	10%	16%	15%	8%	11%	15%
	2	6%	8%	5%	5%	6%	5%	11%	2%	6%	6%
	3	8%	8%		10%	10%	14%	8%	4%	11%	6%
	4	9 %	10%	2%	11%	8%	12%	7%	8%	8%	10%
Public transport	5	18%	18%		19%	24%	12%	18%	22%	17%	18%
	6	14%	10%	25%	13%	18%	16%	14%	12%	14%	14%
	Very Good	11%	17%		9%	10%	12%	9%	12%	13%	9%
	Don't know	3%	6%		2%	1%	2%	2%	5%	4%	2%
	Not applicable	18%	17%	11%	23%	14%	12%	15%	26%	17%	19%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	16%	19%	51%	6%	10%	19%	16%	14%	15%	17%
	2	7%	5%	21%	7%	3%	9%	7%	5%	5%	9%
	3	10%	13%	9%	9%	5%	11%	11%	7%	9%	10%
	4	10%	11%	6%	11%	11%	2%	15%	12%	14%	7%
Air service	5	20%	16%	6%	22%	30%	22%	15%	23%	21%	18%
	6	12%	8%		18%	15%	12%	13%	12%	10%	15%
	Very Good	15%	14%		16%	22%	15%	15%	15%	14%	15%
	Don't know	2%	2%	2%	2%	3%		1%	6%	3%	2%
	Not applicable	7%	11%	3%	9%	1%	10%	7%	6%	8%	6%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	0%				2%		1%		1%	
	2	0%			1%	1%		1%	0%		1%
	3	4%	6%		4%		4%	6%	1%	4%	3%
Fresh fruits	4	5%	5%	8%	5%	4%	5%	7%	3%	6%	4%
and vegetables	5	14%	13%	12%	14%	18%	14%	12%	17%	15%	14%
	6	32%	26%	54%	32%	32%	39%	30%	29%	35%	29%
	Very Good	42%	47%	26%	42%	42%	38%	42%	46%	38%	47%
	Don't know	2%	2%		2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%		4%	2%	3%	2%
	2	8%	12%	8%	4%	5%	14%	8%	2%	5%	10%
	3	10%	9%	13%	11%	7%	14%	7%	9%	11%	9%
	4	13%	13%	13%	16%	8%	18%	14%	8%	14%	12%
Affordable food	5	32%	31%	33%	33%	27%	32%	36%	26%	34%	29%
	6	20%	15%	22%	19%	28%	16%	14%	28%	22%	17%
	Very Good	14%	15%	2%	14%	21%	7%	14%	21%	10%	19%
	Don't know	1%	1%	4%		1%		1%	1%	0%	1%
	Not applicable	1%	2%	2%					2%	1%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	8%	6%		10%	15%	11%	8%	7%	4%	12%
	2	<mark>9</mark> %	6%		11%	14%	13%	8%	6%	10%	7%
	3	12%	12%	18%	11%	12%	11%	13%	11%	12%	12%
	4	15%	14%	20%	12%	23%	19%	21%	7%	15%	15%
Retail shops	5	27%	34%	22%	25%	22%	28%	24%	31%	29%	26%
	6	11%	10%	19%	13%	6%	9%	8%	16%	10%	12%
	Very Good	15%	16%	19%	17%	8%	10%	15%	19%	17%	13%
	Don't know	1%	2%	3%	1%			1%	2%	2%	0%
	Not applicable	1%	1%		1%			1%	1%	1%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender		
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female	
	Very Poor	2%	1%		3%	2%	2%	3%		1%	2%	
	2	1%	2%				1%		1%	1%	1%	
	3	3%	3%	8%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%	4%	1%	
Banking	4	6%	5%		5%	11%	9%	7%	1%	6%	5%	
and financial	5	16%	20%	19%	13%	13%	15%	21%	11%	15%	16%	
services	6	26%	28%	20%	24%	27%	33%	23%	22%	28%	23%	
	Very Good	45%	40%	49%	51%	42%	37%	41%	56%	43%	47%	
	Don't know	3%	2%	3%	2%	4%		1%	6%	2%	3%	
	Not applicable	0%			0%				0%		0%	
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200	

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	1%		1%	7%	6%	1%		3%	1%
	2	2%	1%	9%	1%	1%	5%	1%	0%	2%	2%
	3	4%	4%	9%	4%	3%	5%	6%	2%	4%	4%
	4	5%	8%		5%	5%	8%	4%	5%	5%	6%
ATM's	5	15%	16%	33%	11%	10%	19%	18%	9%	14%	16%
	6	25%	27%	14%	23%	31%	20%	31%	23%	23%	27%
	Very Good	<mark>39</mark> %	35%	31%	50%	33%	34%	36%	48%	39%	39%
	Don't know	3%	4%	2%	2%	2%		1%	7%	3%	2%
	Not applicable	4%	3%	2%	3%	8%	3%	3%	6%	6%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%	2%	5%	3%		4%	1%	1%	2%	2%
	2	2%	5%		2%		3%	3%	2%	3%	2%
	3	3%	3%		6%		5%	3%	1%	2%	4%
Professional	4	8%	6%	19%	7%	7%	6%	11%	6%	10%	6%
services such as Accountants,	5	19%	27%	4%	12%	23%	22%	21%	14%	18%	19%
lawyers	6	28%	32%	38%	21%	28%	35%	24%	27%	29%	27%
	Very Good	31%	19%	29%	43%	32%	18%	34%	37%	26%	35%
	Don't know	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%		1%	7%	3%	3%
	Not applicable	4%	3%		4%	8%	7%	1%	4%	6%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	4%	2%		6%	5%	3%	3%	5%	5%	3%
	2	4%	3%		4%	9%	7%	4%	1%	6%	3%
	3	7%	3%		13%	5%	14%	5%	3%	7%	6%
High	4	9 %	10%	8%	8%	8%	5%	12%	9%	9%	8%
speed	5	14%	15%	21%	11%	16%	10%	23%	9%	12%	16%
internet	6	18%	22%	11%	16%	19%	21%	18%	16%	15%	21%
	Very Good	33%	37%	44%	28%	30%	35%	31%	34%	32%	35%
	Don't know	3%	3%	3%	3%	1%	3%	1%	4%	5%	0%
	Not applicable	8%	5%	13%	11%	7%		3%	20%	9%	7%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Very Poor	2%			2%	5%	2%	1%	3%	3%	
	2	4%	7%		2%	3%	2%	8%	2%	3%	5%
	3	4%	5%	6%	1%	8%	7%	4%	3%	4%	5%
Mobile	4	12%	9%		14%	22%	19%	10%	8%	15%	9%
phone	5	13%	14%	20%	10%	12%	11%	15%	13%	12%	14%
coverage	6	21%	20%	32%	20%	16%	22%	24%	16%	20%	22%
	Very Good	27%	23%	25%	35%	19%	33%	26%	23%	25%	29%
	Don't know	4%	6%	8%	2%	2%	3%	1%	8%	5%	3%
	Not applicable	14%	15%	10%	14%	13%	2%	13%	24%	15%	13%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

_											
				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	2	0%				2%		1%		1%	
	4	4%	2%		6%	4%	7%	2%	3%	4%	4%
This is a safe	5	13%	14%	12%	11%	14%	9%	16%	13%	10%	16%
place to live	6	32%	34%	9%	35%	37%	28%	34%	34%	27%	38%
to nvc	Strongly agree	50%	49%	79%	48%	44%	55%	48%	49%	59%	42%
	Don't know	0%	1%		0%				1%	0%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	21%	20%	17%	21%	26%	23%	21%	20%	19%	23%
	2	22%	32%	12%	17%	17%	28%	21%	19%	27%	17%
	3	17%	13%	18%	24%	12%	16%	18%	17%	21%	13%
There is a high crime	4	20%	15%	42%	18%	25%	19%	25%	17%	19%	22%
rate in this community	5	9 %	10%		10%	9%	5%	8%	12%	4%	13%
connunky	6	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	3%	1%	5%	3%	3%
	Strongly agree	2%	2%		1%	4%	3%	1%	2%	2%	2%
	Don't know	6%	6%	8%	6%	4%	2%	6%	9%	4%	8%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	4%	1%		7%	4%	2%	5%	3%	4%	4%
	2	6%	4%		8%	7%	7%	4%	6%	5%	6%
Many	3	8%	10%	2%	10%	5%	14%	9%	3%	10%	6%
people in	4	20%	14%	36%	25%	12%	29%	21%	11%	24%	16%
community abuse	5	23%	23%	31%	20%	25%	25%	25%	20%	20%	26%
drugs	6	8%	11%	10%	8%	4%	2%	12%	10%	8%	9%
	Strongly agree	7%	13%	5%	4%	5%	10%	6%	7%	8%	7%
	Don't know	24%	24%	16%	19%	37%	11%	17%	41%	21%	27%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	4%	1%		9%	4%	5%	3%	4%	4%	4%
	2	6%	3%	4%	6%	12%	7%	6%	5%	5%	7%
Many people in	3	10%	14%	4%	7%	7%	13%	10%	6%	12%	8%
this	4	20%	17%	21%	22%	22%	27%	18%	16%	24%	16%
community drink too	5	22%	22%	27%	26%	11%	22%	26%	19%	22%	22%
much alcohol	6	9 %	9%	6%	7%	15%	10%	10%	9%	12%	6%
	Strongly agree	7%	13%	2%	3%	6%	10%	9%	3%	4%	9%
	Don't know	22%	20%	34%	20%	23%	6%	18%	39%	17%	27%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	0%	1%				1%				1%
	2	0%	1%				2%			1%	
	3	2%	1%		2%	5%	2%	4%	1%	4%	0%
The environment	4	8%	5%	2%	9%	14%	10%	6%	8%	9%	7%
around here is in good condition	5	21%	25%	16%	18%	21%	25%	26%	13%	16%	27%
	6	36%	36%	44%	37%	29%	35%	34%	38%	38%	33%
	Strongly agree	31%	29%	37%	33%	30%	25%	29%	38%	32%	31%
Don'	Don't know	1%	1%		1%				2%	0%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Strongly disagree	1%			2%	1%	2%		0%		2%
	2	0%				2%			1%	0%	0%
There are	3	5%	2%	6%	9%	2%	10%	3%	3%	8%	2%
attractive	4	11%	11%	6%	11%	15%	15%	9%	11%	16%	7%
buildings, homes in my	5	2 9 %	25%	42%	22%	42%	32%	30%	25%	26%	32%
community	6	28%	30%	27%	33%	18%	25%	32%	27%	26%	31%
	Strongly agree	25%	31%	19%	23%	20%	17%	25%	30%	24%	26%
	Don't know	1%	1%		1%			1%	2%	0%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	2	1%			2%	2%	2%	1%		1%	1%
These sec	3	1%	1%			2%		2%			1%
There are attractive	4	2%	1%		5%	1%	2%	2%	3%	3%	1%
natural places in my community	5	12%	11%	6%	14%	11%	16%	11%	10%	13%	11%
such as parks	6	27%	26%	12%	30%	33%	24%	30%	26%	30%	24%
and forests	Strongly agree	56%	60%	78%	49%	51%	56%	55%	59%	53%	60%
	Don't know	1%	1%	4%	0%			1%	2%	0%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	1%	2%			2%	2%	1%		1%	1%
	2	3%	4%		1%	5%	3%	3%	1%	3%	2%
Lakes,	3	5%	5%	12%	3%	8%	4%	8%	4%	7%	4%
streams,	4	6%	1%	3%	10%	10%	7%	6%	5%	8%	4%
and ground	5	17%	20%	12%	15%	16%	19%	16%	16%	14%	19%
water	6	<mark>29</mark> %	35%	17%	28%	25%	29%	33%	24%	30%	28%
	Not a problem	38%	32%	56%	42%	33%	35%	31%	48%	37%	39%
	Don't know	1%	2%		1%	2%		1%	3%	0%	2%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	1%	3%		1%	2%	1%	3%		2%	1%
	2	4%	4%	6%	5%	2%	2%	6%	4%	5%	4%
	3	4%	4%		2%	9%		7%	4%	4%	4%
Drinking	4	7%	5%	6%	8%	10%	12%	8%	3%	7%	8%
water	5	12%	12%	5%	10%	19%	14%	12%	10%	11%	13%
	6	27%	35%	22%	20%	27%	23%	27%	31%	25%	29%
	Not a problem	43%	35%	61%	52%	31%	46%	37%	47%	46%	40%
	Don't know	1%	2%		1%		2%		2%	1%	1%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northern Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	2%	1%		3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	2%	2%
	2	3%	2%	8%	4%	1%	3%	5%	2%	4%	2%
	3	12%	10%	15%	13%	12%	10%	16%	8%	13%	11%
Soil	4	17%	17%	25%	14%	20%	27%	16%	10%	19%	15%
erosion	5	18%	17%	15%	20%	18%	15%	15%	23%	20%	16%
	6	13%	18%	10%	11%	11%	12%	14%	14%	14%	13%
	Not a problem	19%	21%	13%	21%	11%	15%	21%	18%	16%	21%
	Don't know	16%	14%	15%	14%	25%	16%	11%	22%	13%	20%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	4%	3%		9%	1%	5%	3%	5%	5%	3%
	2	4%	2%		9%	1%		5%	6%	4%	4%
	3	6%	3%	4%	8%	7%	1%	9%	6%	3%	9%
APRILIE.	4	10%	9%	6%	8%	18%	15%	11%	6%	11%	9%
Wildlife	5	19%	17%	24%	18%	21%	26%	15%	17%	16%	22%
	6	28%	34%	48%	19%	23%	21%	36%	26%	28%	28%
	Not a problem	2 9 %	32%	18%	28%	28%	33%	21%	33%	32%	25%
	Don't know	0%	1%			1%			1%	0%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				Region						Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	6%	3%	7%	7%	11%	5%	7%	6%	7%	5%
	2	9 %	8%	2%	11%	9%	3%	12%	9%	10%	7%
	3	21%	21%	39%	16%	21%	24%	21%	19%	23%	19%
Invasive	4	20%	22%	15%	20%	18%	22%	21%	17%	23%	17%
weeds	5	12%	11%	7%	16%	9%	10%	10%	16%	6%	18%
	6	8%	11%	2%	7%	5%	8%	7%	9%	7%	8%
	Not a problem	8%	12%	4%	6%	7%	12%	8%	6%	7%	10%
	Don't know	16%	11%	23%	16%	19%	17%	13%	18%	16%	15%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	1%	1%	2%	0%		1%		1%		1%
	2	1%			2%	1%		1%	1%	1%	1%
	3	3%	3%	4%	3%		3%	4%	1%	3%	2%
Forests and	4	6%	4%	6%	8%	7%	10%	5%	4%	6%	6%
natural vegetation	5	14%	12%	5%	13%	22%	8%	21%	11%	14%	14%
vegetation	6	32%	35%	35%	27%	31%	33%	31%	31%	32%	31%
	Not a problem	42%	41%	48%	44%	36%	44%	36%	46%	41%	42%
	Don't know	2%	4%		2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	2%	3%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	1%	2%		0%	3%		3%	1%	1%	2%
	2	4%	4%	6%	3%	4%	6%	2%	4%	7%	1%
	3	6%	6%	6%	6%	5%	5%	5%	7%	4%	7%
Air	4	10%	8%	12%	7%	20%	12%	13%	6%	11%	10%
pollution	5	19%	21%	22%	14%	20%	28%	14%	16%	17%	20%
	6	30%	34%	35%	27%	25%	20%	35%	33%	32%	28%
	Not a problem	2 9 %	24%	19%	40%	24%	30%	27%	31%	26%	32%
	Don't know	1%	1%		2%				2%	1%	0%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

			Region					Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Big problem	2%	1%	2%	2%	3%	2%	1%	3%	2%	1%
	2	3%	4%	5%	2%	3%	2%	3%	3%	3%	3%
	3	9 %	9%	18%	8%	5%	4%	12%	9%	9%	8%
Extreme	4	19%	17%	32%	17%	19%	14%	22%	20%	21%	17%
weather events	5	24%	25%	20%	22%	29%	33%	23%	18%	26%	22%
	6	18%	18%	8%	21%	16%	17%	18%	19%	17%	19%
	Not a problem	23%	24%	12%	23%	25%	26%	20%	22%	18%	27%
	Don't know	3%	2%	4%	5%	1%	2%	1%	6%	3%	3%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

			Region					Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Which of the following	18-39	28%	30%	23%	28%	26%	100%			30%	26%
age categories are	40-59	37%	38%	44%	36%	31%		100%		32%	41%
you in?	60+	36%	32%	32%	37%	43%			100%	38%	33%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

			Region					Age		Gender	
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
Quarter	Male	50%	51%	52%	50%	45%	53%	44%	53%	100%	
Gender	Female	50%	49%	48%	50%	55%	47%	56%	47%		100%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200

				F	Region			Age		Ge	ender
		Total	Central Kootenay	Northem Basin	East Kootenay	Kootenay Boundary	18-39	40-59	60+	Male	Female
	Castlegar & Area	8%	22%				7%	9%	8%	7%	9%
	Creston & Area	8%	23%				11%	7%	7%	6%	10%
	Kaslo & Area	2%	4%				2%	2%	1%	2%	1%
	Nakusp & Area	2%	5%				1%	3%	2%	2%	2%
	Nelson & Area	11%	31%				12%	11%	11%	13%	10%
	Salmo & Area	2%	5%				2%	2%	2%	3%	1%
	Slocan Valley	4%	10%				5%	4%	2%	4%	3%
	Golden & Area	4%		42%			3%	5%	4%	4%	4%
	Revelstoke & Area	5%		49%			4%	6%	4%	5%	5%
Region	Valemount	1%		9%			1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
	Columbia Valley	5%			15%		5%	5%	5%	5%	6%
	Cranbrook & Area	16%			47%		15%	15%	19%	15%	17%
	Elkford	2%			4%		1%	2%	2%	2%	1%
	Femie & Area	4%			13%		6%	4%	4%	5%	3%
	Sparwood	2%			6%		1%	3%	2%	2%	2%
	Kimberley & Area	5%			15%		7%	5%	5%	6%	5%
	Trail & Area	<mark>9</mark> %				47%	6%	6%	14%	7%	10%
	Rossland	3%				14%	5%	2%	2%	3%	2%
	Boundary	7%				39%	7%	8%	7%	7%	8%
Total	Base	400	147	39	140	74	111	146	142	200	200