

# Community Flourishing in Canada



Summary of Results from the  
Canadian Community Flourishing Survey  
Wave 1 – 2023



Population Health  
Analytics Laboratory

**Dalla Lana**  
School of Public Health

## **Authors**

Kathy Kornas, MSc, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto  
Gum-Ryeong Park, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto  
Lori Diemert, MSc, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto  
Laura C. Rosella, PhD, Dalla Lana School of Public Health, University of Toronto

## **Suggested Citation**

Kornas K, Park G-R, Diemert L, Rosella LC. Community Flourishing in Canada: Summary of Results from the Canadian Community Flourishing Survey Wave 1 2023. Toronto, ON: Population Health Analytics Lab; 2025.

## **For inquiries, comments, and corrections please contact us at:**

Population Health Analytics Laboratory  
Health Sciences Building, Suite 661  
155 College St., Toronto ON M5T 3M7

Website: <http://www.pophealthanalytics.com/>

Email: [pophealthanalytics.dlsph@utoronto.ca](mailto:pophealthanalytics.dlsph@utoronto.ca)

## **Funding**

This research was funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) Insight Grant.

Contents

ABOUT THIS REPORT ..... 4

BACKGROUND..... 5

APPROACH ..... 6

PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS ..... 8

OVERALL COMMUNITY WELLBEING..... 9

PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING..... 10

ECONOMIC WELLBEING..... 12

SOCIAL WELLBEING..... 14

CULTURAL WELLBEING ..... 17

ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING..... 18

POLITICAL WELLBEING ..... 20

DISCUSSION ..... 21

REFERENCES..... 23

APPENDICES..... 24

**Appendix 1.** Indicators and measures used to assess community flourishing measurement framework domains ..... 24

**Appendix 2.** Distribution of weighted and unweighted responses by province/territory, gender, and age group..... 28

DATA APPENDIX..... 29

**Table A1.** Canadians perceptions about living in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023. .... 29

**Table A2.** Physical/Psychological Wellbeing Domain. Canadians perceptions of their health and health services in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023. .... 30

**Table A3.** Economic Wellbeing Domain. Canadians perceptions of economic factors in their community, in addition to their individual economic wellbeing, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023. .... 31

**Table A4.** Social Wellbeing Domain. Canadians perceptions of trust in the people living in their community, sense of belonging in their community, and neighbourhood safety, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023..... 33

**Table A5.** Cultural Wellbeing Domain. Canadians participation in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023..... 35

**Table A6.** Environmental Wellbeing Domain. Canadians perceptions of services, facilities, and the built environment of their communities, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023. .... 36

**Table A7.** Political Wellbeing Domain. Canadians perceptions of trust and satisfaction with their local governments and public services, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023..... 38

## ABOUT THIS REPORT

This report summarizes the results from the 2023 Canadian Community Flourishing Survey, which captures key indicators across social, economic, environmental, cultural, political and physical/psychological domains of wellbeing. The report is comprised mainly of summary descriptive statistics. Full results are located in the [Data Appendix](#).

The report addresses the following main areas of focus:

- **National perspective of community flourishing in Canada**
  - Results are presented at the national-level for the population 18 years and older, living across all provinces and territories in Canada. The report highlights, from a national perspective, the aspects of Canadian communities that are flourishing and those that warrant strengthening.
- **Population inequities in community flourishing**
  - Key indicators are presented for population groups defined by **life stage** and **gender** to understand differential patterns of community flourishing.
    - Life stage was examined for the following: young adulthood (18-35 years old), early middle adulthood (36-50 years old), late middle adulthood (51-65 years old), older adulthood (66 years and older)
    - Gender was examined for women, men, and gender expansive. The gender expansive category consists of the following gender identities: transgender man, transgender woman, gender-fluid or non-binary, two-spirit, or other.

## BACKGROUND

### Community Flourishing as a Target for Society

Community wellbeing captures aspects of peoples' lives as they are lived and experienced together. Flourishing is an increasingly used term that is broader than psychological wellbeing. Flourishing is defined as the relative attainment of a state in which all aspects of a person's life are good, including the context in which that person lives.<sup>1</sup> Community flourishing extends this concept by emphasizing the aspects of society that promote human wellbeing, which are experienced together and are influenced by broader societal factors. Building flourishing communities is recognized as an important target for strengthening the safety, health, and functioning of society.<sup>2</sup> In Canada, many regions from across provinces have started to develop Community Wellbeing Plans to guide actions to improve overall community wellbeing.<sup>3</sup>

### Measuring Community Flourishing

Community wellbeing has often been measured through objective facets (i.e., education, affordable housing, economic factors).<sup>4</sup> The relational aspects of communities have received less attention, but are recognized as one of the most important factors for wellbeing.<sup>5</sup>

Community flourishing encompasses multiple domains that capture social, economic, environmental, cultural, and political aspects of community life, in addition to

physical/psychological wellbeing. A comprehensive understanding of community wellbeing requires data that is generated from local residents and reflects the relational contexts of communities.

**Community Flourishing**  
refers to a state in which a community thrives. It encompasses wellbeing from social, economic, environmental, cultural, political and health domains.

### Canadian Community Flourishing Survey

The Canadian Community Flourishing Survey is a cross-sectional survey that collects information across multiple domains of community flourishing, with an emphasis on measures of individual-level states (i.e., factors that affect an individual's wellbeing in the community) and relational states (i.e., factors that affect collective living and mood in the community). The survey aims to reflect the voice of Canadian communities and track progress on community flourishing in Canada to inform local community planning and broader policy-making at the provincial- and federal-levels. The survey was developed by the [Population Health Analytics Lab](#) at the University of Toronto. The first wave of the survey was conducted in December 2023, with almost 11,000 participants across all provinces and territories in Canada. A subsequent wave of the survey will be conducted in 2025.

# APPROACH

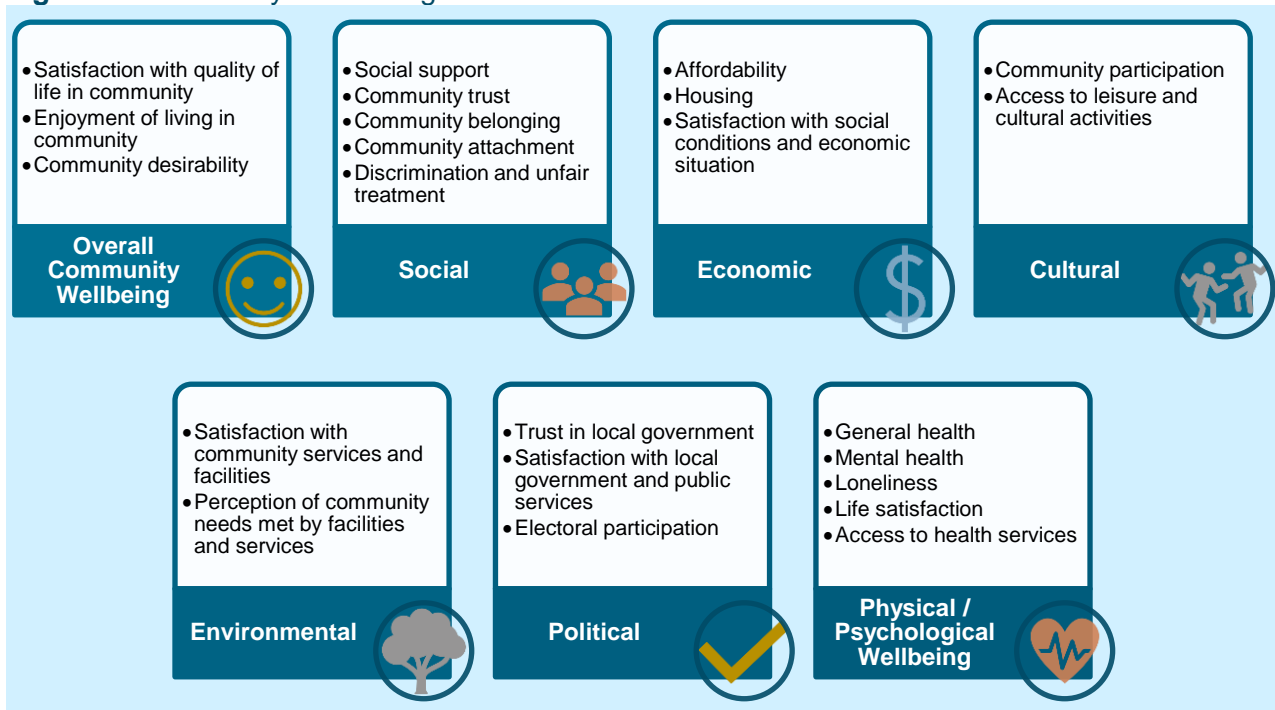
## Community Flourishing Measurement Framework

To address gaps in community flourishing, a mixed-methods participatory research study was conducted in different urban and rural regions in Ontario to generate contemporary-informed perspectives on community wellbeing and belonging.<sup>6,7</sup> Key insights from that research informed the development of a robust framework to guide the collection of locally-relevant indicators of community flourishing across social, economic, environmental, cultural, political and physical/psychological domains of wellbeing.

The domains of the framework were informed by McMillian & Chavis' theoretical framework<sup>8</sup> which outlines the elements through which people connect and develop a sense of community; the Sense of Community Organization Framework<sup>9</sup> which articulates the roles of community organizations in forming a sense of community; and Ecosocial Theory<sup>10</sup> which describes the importance of social, political, economic, environmental, and individual factors on wellbeing.

The Community Flourishing Measurement Framework guided the selection of indicators included in the National Community Flourishing Survey (**Figure 1**). A detailed description of the indicators and measures are provided in [Appendix 1](#).

**Figure 1.** Community Flourishing Measurement Framework Domains and Indicators



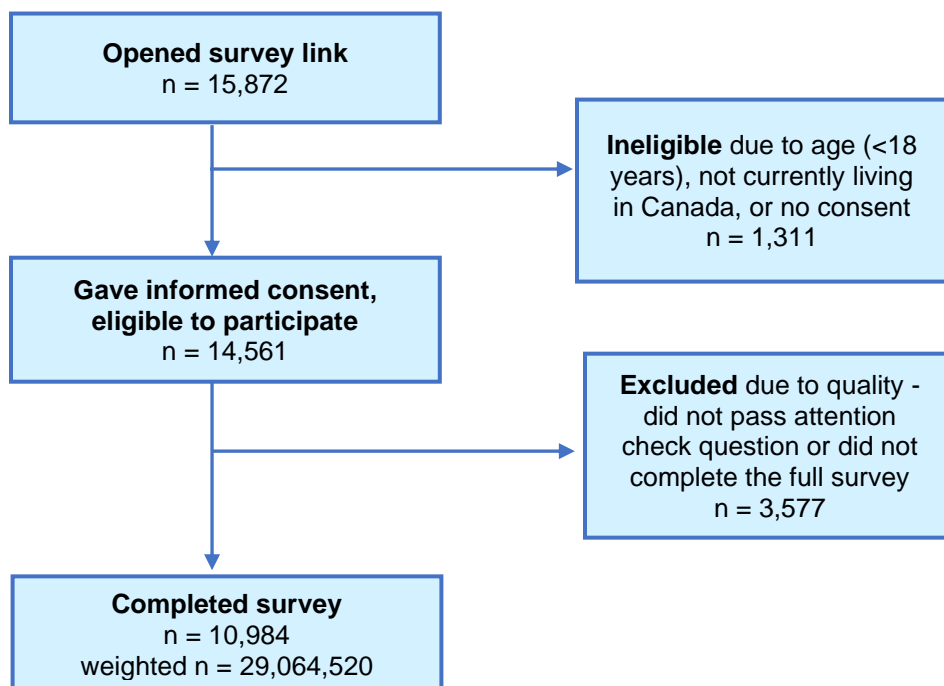
## Data Collection for Wave 1

The Canadian Community Flourishing Survey (wave 1) was conducted between November 2 to December 27, 2023. Participants were recruited from a panel provided by RIWI corporation ([www.RIWI.com](http://www.RIWI.com)). This panel is compiled via a network of affiliate panel partners, referred to as RIWI communities. These communities utilize a range of recruitment strategies, such as utilizing social media, offer walls, paid ads, and dedicated panel landing pages. The final sample comprises of 10,984 respondents 18 years and older, living across all provinces and territories in Canada. The flow diagram of participant enrollment and survey completion is shown in **Figure 2**.

## Weighting of Data

To ensure the survey is representative of the Canadian population, the data was weighted by province/territory of residence, gender, and age grouping, matching to the 2021 Census profile. Weighting the data allows the overall results to more accurately reflect the responses of residents without under- or over-representing any groups based on age, gender, and province/territory where they live. [Appendix 2](#) compares the sample results with the weighted population distribution by province/territory, gender, and age group. The results presented in this report reflect the weighted sample. A total of 51 respondents were excluded from weighted analyses due to missing information on gender.









**Figure 2.** Flow diagram of participant enrolment for Canadian Community Flourishing Survey Wave 1.



## PROFILE OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS

The demographic profile of the participants is outlined in **Figure 3**. The gender and age group distribution of respondents is representative of the Canadian population. Most respondents lived in their community for five or more years (73.3%). The majority of respondents were Canadian-born (76.8%), and most immigrants reported having resided in Canada for over a decade. In terms of ethnicity, 72.7% identified as White. Education-wise, 32.0% had a high school education or less, while 67.4% had completed post-secondary education or higher. Almost one third of respondents (29.6%) reported a household income of \$90,000 or higher, while 19.9% reported a household income of less than \$30,000. Lastly, 29.5% resided in households with children aged 0 to 17, 34.1% lived in households with seniors, and 24.5% reported living alone.

**Figure 3.** Weighted distribution of characteristics for the total Canadian Flourishing Wave 1 survey sample (n=10,933)<sup>a</sup>

Gender and Age		Socioeconomic Status			
 <b>Gender</b> <sup>b</sup>	<b>Women:</b>	48.7%	 <b>Education</b> <sup>e</sup>	<b>Highschool or less:</b>	32.0%
	<b>Men:</b>	51.0%		<b>Post-secondary:</b>	51.3%
<b>Gender expansive:</b>	0.3%	<b>Graduate degree:</b>		16.1%	
 <b>Age</b>	<b>18-35:</b>	27.1%	 <b>Household Income</b> <sup>f</sup>	<b>&lt;\$30,000:</b>	19.9%
	<b>36-50:</b>	24.7%		<b>\$30,000-\$49,000:</b>	20.1%
	<b>51-65:</b>	25.8%		<b>\$50,000-\$69,000:</b>	17.2%
	<b>66+:</b>	22.4%		<b>\$70,000-\$89,000:</b>	13.2%
				<b>≥\$90,000:</b>	29.6%
Immigrants and ethnicity		Household Characteristics			
 <b>Immigrant status</b> <sup>c</sup>	<b>Canadian-born:</b>	76.8%	 <b>Years lived in Community</b>	<b>&lt; 1 year:</b>	7.5%
	<b>Immigrant &lt;1 years:</b>	3.3%		<b>1 to 2 years:</b>	9.1%
	<b>Immigrant 1-4 years:</b>	3.6%		<b>3 to 4 years:</b>	10.0%
	<b>Immigrant 5-9 years:</b>	2.9%		<b>5 to 9 years:</b>	13.5%
	<b>Immigrant 10+ years:</b>	13.3%		<b>≥ 10 years:</b>	59.8%
 <b>Ethnicity</b> <sup>d</sup>	<b>Black:</b>	6.3%	 <b>Household Composition</b>	<b>Children living in household</b>	
	<b>East/South East Asian:</b>	7.6%		<b>0-17 years:</b>	29.5%
	<b>Indigenous</b>	2.7%		<b>Seniors living in household</b>	
	<b>Latino/Latina/Latinx:</b>	1.5%		<b>≥65 years:</b>	34.1%
	<b>Arab/Persian/West Asian:</b>	2.2%		<b>Living alone in household:</b>	24.5%
	<b>South Asian:</b>	4.9%			
	<b>White:</b>	72.7%			
<b>Other</b>	2.1%				

- Proportions may not equal 100% due to rounding. Proportions were calculated excluding missing in the denominator. 51 respondents did not provide information on their gender and were excluded from the weighted results.
- Gender expansive includes transgender man, transgender woman, gender fluid/non-binary, and two-spirit.
- 58 respondents did not provide information on their immigration status.
- 298 respondents did not provide information on their ethnicity.
- 149 respondents did not provide information on their education.
- 850 respondents did not provide information on their income.



## OVERALL COMMUNITY WELLBEING

### Canadians have positive perceptions about life in their community

Across Canada, the majority of respondents held positive perceptions of life in their community:

- Enjoyment living in their community (extremely/quite enjoyable): 74.6%
- Satisfied with overall quality of life in the community (very satisfied/satisfied): 77.1%
- Perceive their community as a desirable place to live (very/somewhat desirable): 89.2%

Life stage	Gender
Older age groups reported more positive perceptions about living in their community than younger age groups.	Gender-expansive individuals held the least positive perceptions about living in their community. There were no notable differences between men and women.

### Half of Canadians think the quality of life in their community in the future will be the same

Most respondents perceived the future quality of life in their community will be the same as today (56.1%) or better than today (22.2%). One fifth of respondents (21.6%) said that quality of life in their community would be worse than today. Late middle-aged adults (51-65 years, 25.0%) and gender-expansive adults (29.7%) were more likely to hold skeptical views of the future quality of life in their community.

### What Canadian residents value most for the wellbeing of their community

Respondents were asked to select the top three aspects they felt were most important to the wellbeing of their community. Community aspects related to health, economic and environmental wellbeing domains were dominantly selected as the most important aspects for community flourishing:

1. Access to health care services (physical/psychological wellbeing domain): 67.3%
2. Cost of living (economic domain): 47.2%
3. Safety and security (environmental domain): 41.2%
4. Housing (economic domain): 40.1%
5. Access to social supports (environmental domain): 21.5%

Life stage	Gender
<i>Access to health care services</i> and <i>cost of living</i> was more frequently valued as 'most important' by the oldest age group (66+), compared to younger age groups. <i>Housing</i> was more frequently valued 'most important' in younger age groups (18-65) compared to the oldest age group (66+).	Gender-expansive adults were more likely to include <i>diversity and equitable inclusion</i> in their top three most valued aspects. There were no notable differences between men and women.

# PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELLBEING

This domain of community flourishing reflects how Canadians perceive the health services in their community and their individual physical and psychological wellbeing.

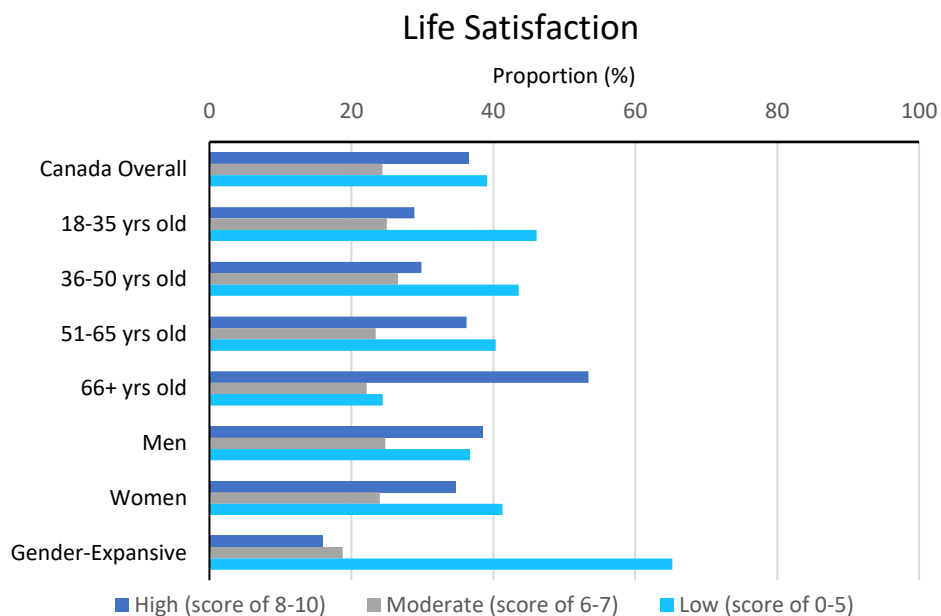
## Access to Health Services

- 35.8% of respondents reported high satisfaction (score of 8, 9 or 10) with the health services in their community.
- Of the respondents that required health care or mental health services in the past 12 months, 40.0% felt they did not receive timely access to these services; this was more pronounced for younger adults aged 18 to 35, women and gender-expansive adults.

## Life Satisfaction and Loneliness

- Life satisfaction and feelings of loneliness showed similar trends.
- 36.5% of respondents reported high life satisfaction (score of 8, 9, or 10).
- 45.5% of respondents reported they never or rarely felt lonely.
- The oldest age group (66+) was more likely to report high life satisfaction and lack of loneliness, compared to younger age groups. Men had higher life satisfaction and were more likely to report lack of loneliness compared to women and gender expansive individuals.

Figure 4. Life satisfaction, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.

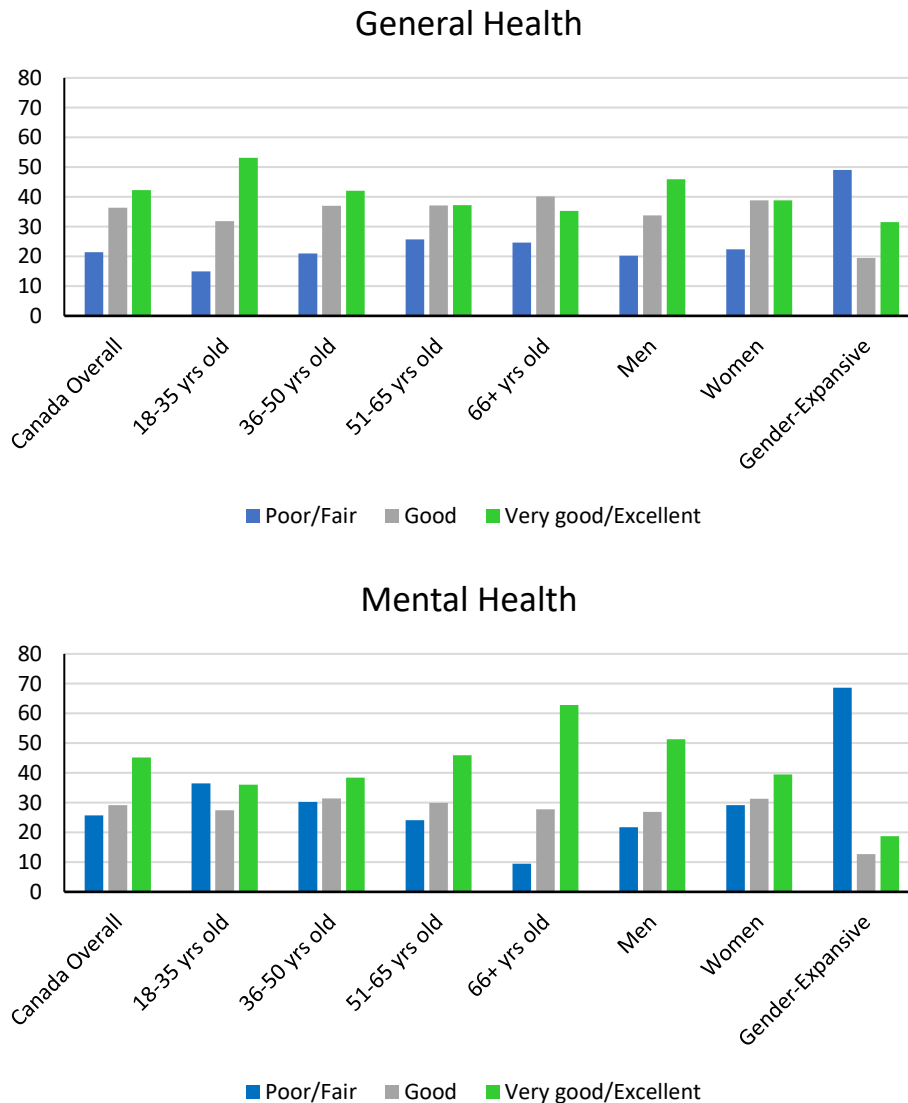


## General and Mental Health

Canadians reported having better general health compared to mental health. Females were more likely to report lower mental health compared to males.

- 78.7% of respondents reported having excellent, very good or good general health and one fifth (21.3%) reported fair or poor general health.
- 74.3% of respondents reported having excellent, very good or good mental health and 25.7% of respondents reported fair or poor mental health.
- The youngest age group (18-35 years old) reported better general health compared to the oldest age group (66+ years old). The oldest age group (66+ years old) reported better mental health compared to the younger age groups.
- Gender-expansive individuals were more likely to report poor/fair general and mental health compared to men and women.

**Figure 5.** General health and mental health, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



# ECONOMIC WELLBEING

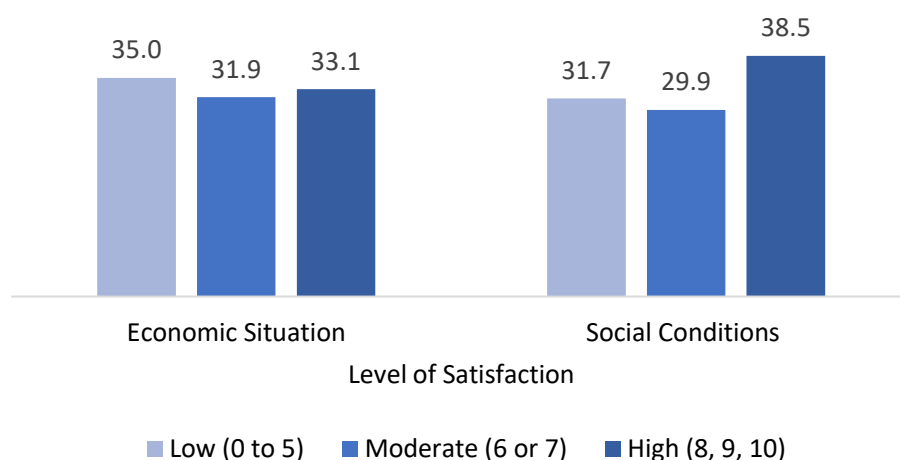
This domain reflects how Canadians perceive the economic factors in their community that contribute to community flourishing, in addition to their individual economic wellbeing.

## Satisfaction with Economic Situation, Social Conditions and Environment

The physical and social environment subscale of the validated community wellbeing index<sup>11</sup> reflects overall satisfaction with the economic situation, social conditions, and state of the environment in the community. The overall subscale score ranges from 0 to 100 and individual item scores range from 0 to 10, with higher values indicating stronger satisfaction with the physical and social environment.

- 41.2% of Canadians reported low satisfaction (score of 0 to 5) with the physical and social environment in their community.
- About one third of Canadians reported low satisfaction (score of 0 to 5) with the economic situation in the community.
- Canadians reported higher satisfaction with social conditions and state of the environment in their community, compared to the economic situation in their community.
- Overall, a larger proportion of older adults compared to younger adults, and men compared to women, reported higher levels of satisfaction with the economic situation and social conditions in their community.

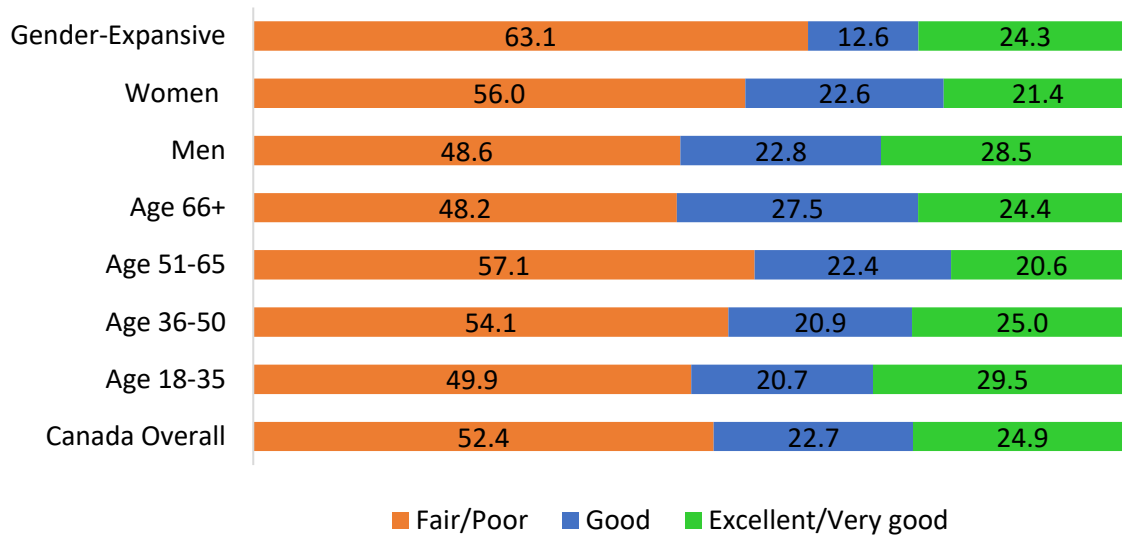
**Figure 6.** Satisfaction with economic situation and social conditions in community, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



## Perception of Housing Needs in Community

Half of Canadians (52.4%) reported that housing, relative to availability and affordability, did not meet the needs of their community as a whole. Individuals in middle adulthood (36-65) were more likely than other age groups to report housing did not meet the needs of their community.

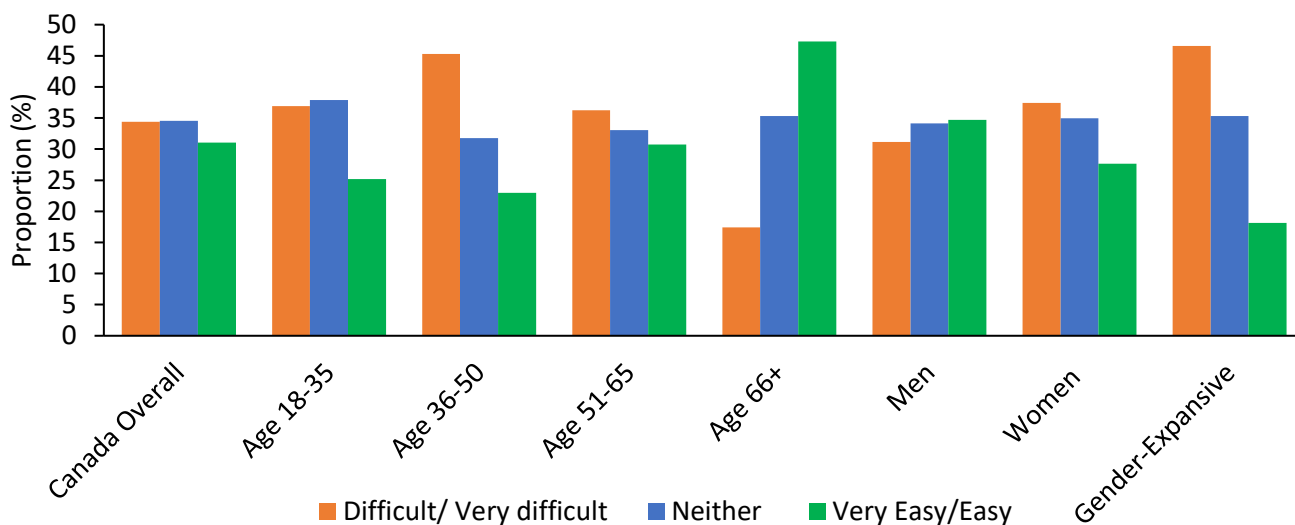
**Figure 7.** Perception of housing meeting community needs, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



## Household Affordability

One third of Canadians (34.4%) reported difficulty meeting their household financial needs for transportation, housing, food, clothing and other necessary expenses in the last 12 months. Middle adulthood individuals (36-50 years) reported more difficulty than other age groups. Women and gender-expansive adults reported greater difficulty compared to men.

**Figure 8.** Household affordability, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



## SOCIAL WELLBEING

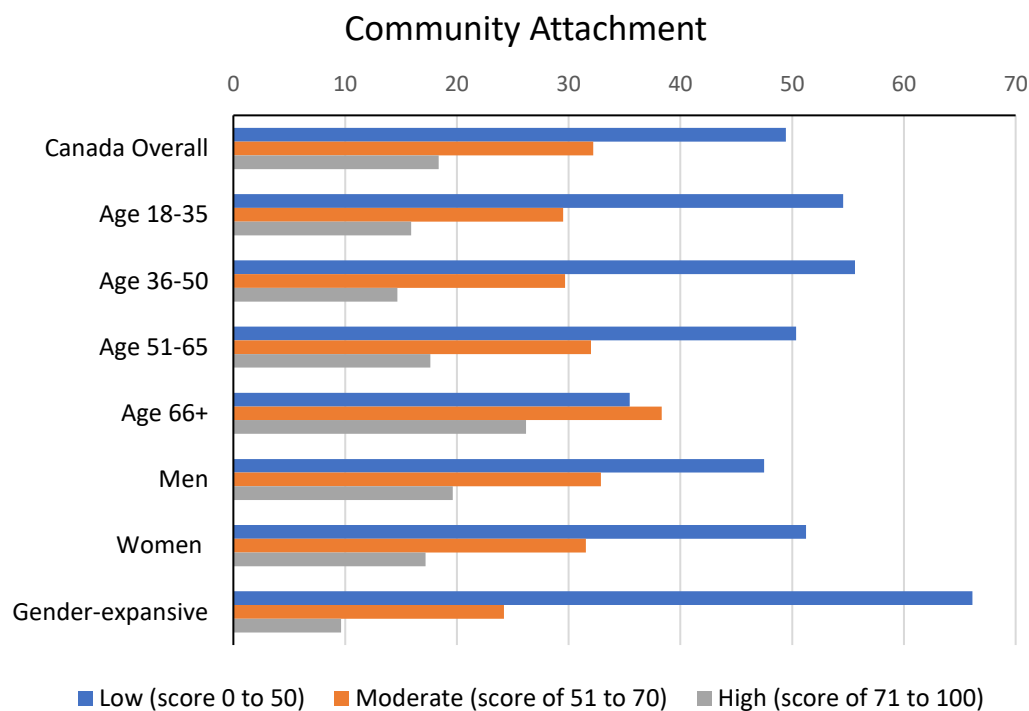
The social domain of community flourishing reflects Canadians trust in the people living in their community, sense of belonging in their community, and neighbourhood safety.

### Satisfaction with Community Attachment

Community members form connections with each other through various means, and these relationships are important for building a strong sense of community belonging, personal safety and trust. Community attachment is a subscale of the validated community wellbeing index<sup>11</sup> that reflects satisfaction with community belonging, community safety, and trust in the people living in the community. The score ranges from 0 to 100 with higher values indicating stronger community attachment.

- 49.4% of Canadians reported low satisfaction (score of 0 to 50) with their community attachment. Satisfaction with community safety was rated more positively, followed by trust in people and community belonging.
- Overall, a larger proportion of older adults compared to younger adults, and men compared to women, reported higher levels of satisfaction with community attachment in their community. Gender-expansive individuals reported the lowest levels of community attachment.

**Figure 9.** Satisfaction with community attachment, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



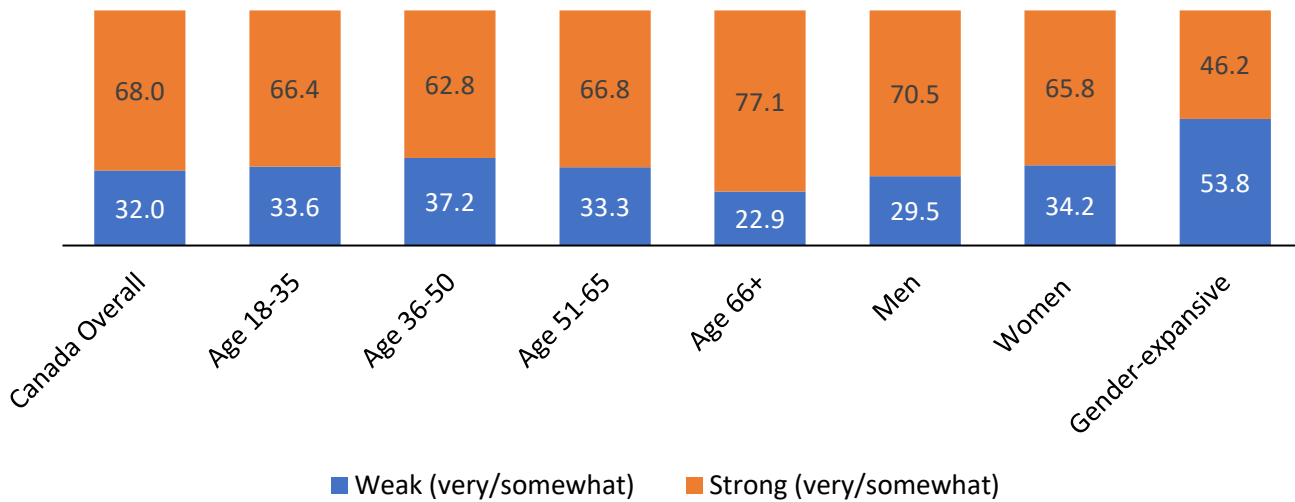
## Community Trust

Trust in others is important for building and maintaining social relationships. A high level of trust in people in the community has benefits for individuals and for the social cohesion of communities as a whole. Trust levels were rated on a scale of 0 to 5, with higher scores reflecting greater trust. Canadians exhibit high trust levels (score of 4-5) towards people in their neighbourhood (61.6%) and people they go to work or school with (65.3%). Generally, the oldest age group (66+ years old) reported higher levels of trust than younger age groups. Levels of trust did not vary substantially between men and women. Gender-expansive individuals reported the lowest levels of trust.

## Sense of Community Belonging

Two thirds of Canadians (68.0%) reported strong community belonging and one third (32.0%) reported a weak sense of community belonging. Overall, older adults (66+ years) were more likely to report strong community belonging compared to younger age groups. Men reported a stronger sense of community belonging than women, and gender-expansive individuals were most likely to report a weak sense of community belonging.

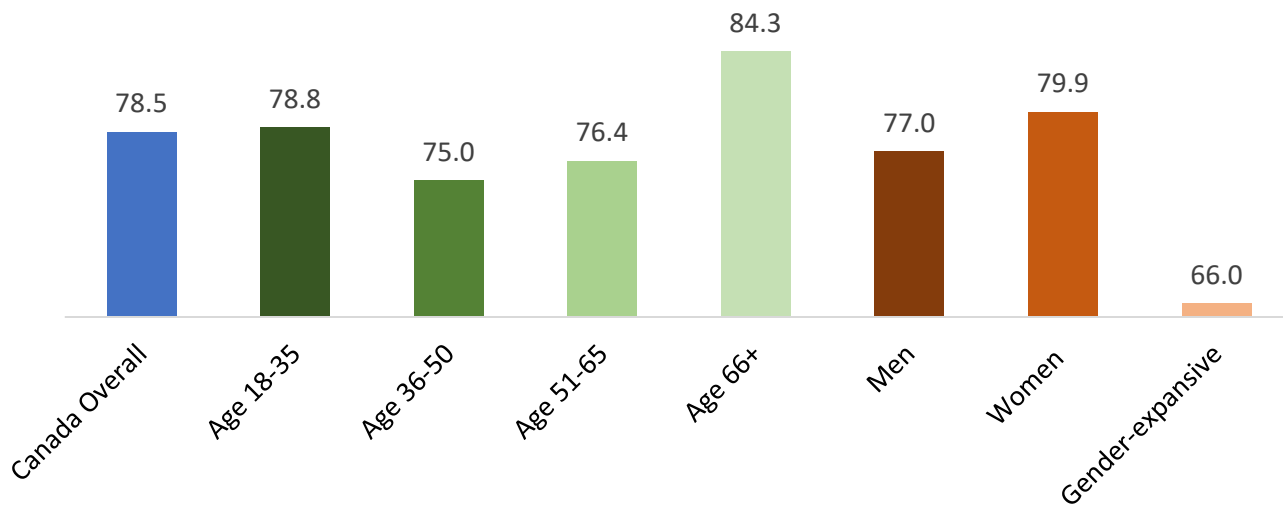
**Figure 10.** Community belonging, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



## Social Supports

The majority of Canadians reported having someone in their community to rely on if they needed help (78.5%), whereas 21.5% reported they did not have anyone. Older adults (66+ years) and women were more likely to report having social supports compared to younger age groups and men. Gender-expansive individuals reported the lowest level of social support.

**Figure 11.** Perceived social support, proportion of individuals reporting always or sometimes having people to rely on in community if need help, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



## Experience of Discrimination in community

Respondents answered if they had experienced discrimination from others in their community of any kind in the last 12 months.

- 29.3% of respondents reported experiencing discrimination from others in their community and 70.7% reported no experiences of discrimination.
- Types of discrimination reported were due to race (7.5%), age (7.2%), ethnicity (6.8%), income (6.5%), size or weight (6.3%), physical/mental disability (5.4%), sex/gender (5.3%), religion (3.8%), language (3.5%), sexual orientation (2.4%), or other reasons (4.0%).
- Younger adults (43.5% for aged 18 to 35) and gender-expansive individuals (71.8%) were most likely to report having experienced discrimination in their community.



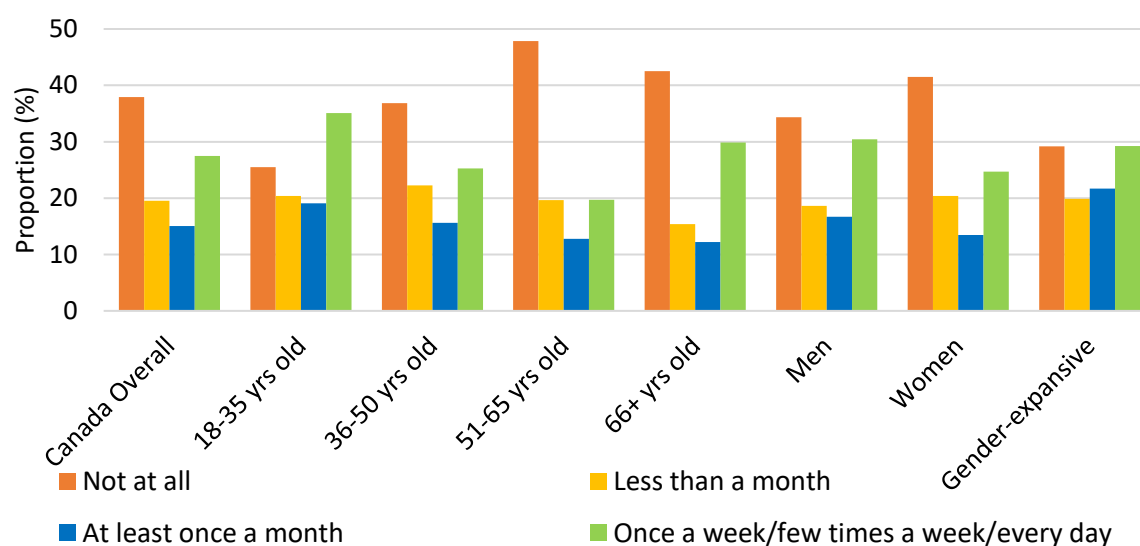
## CULTURAL WELLBEING

The cultural domain of community flourishing reflects Canadians participation in their community, such as through cultural activities, places of worship, local groups and events.

### Community Participation

Respondents reported their frequency of participating in any type of community group or cultural activity in the last 12 months. About one quarter (27.5%) of Canadians reported high community participation, engaging every day, a few times a week, or once a week. About one third (38.0%) of Canadians reported no community participation in the past 12 months. Generally, the youngest age group (18-35 years old), men, and gender-expansive individuals reported more frequent community participation compared to older age groups and women.

**Figure 12.** Community participation, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



### Access to Community and Cultural Activities

Almost half of respondents (44.7%) reported high satisfaction (score of 8, 9 or 10) with access to leisure and entertainment services in their community. Half of respondents (51.6%) agreed that there was very good or excellent access to cultural activities that met the needs of their community as a whole. The oldest age group (66+ years) was more likely to report high satisfaction with the access to leisure and entertainment services in the community, compared to younger age groups. Satisfaction with access did not vary substantially between men and women; in comparison, gender-expansive individuals reported lower levels of satisfaction.

# ENVIRONMENTAL WELLBEING

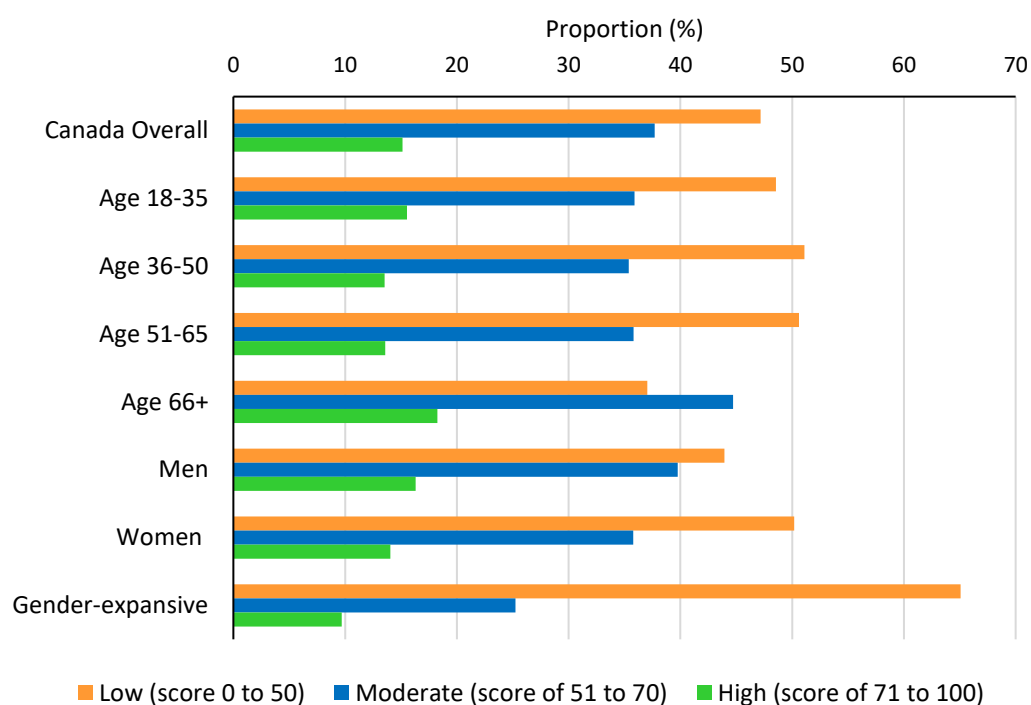
The environmental domain reflects Canadians perceptions of services, facilities, and the built environment of their communities.

## Satisfaction with Community Services

Community services is a subscale of the validated community wellbeing index<sup>11</sup> that reflects the overall satisfaction with the health services and social services in the community, support given to families in the community, and access to leisure and entertainment services in the community. The score ranges from 0 to 100 with higher values indicating stronger satisfaction with community services.

- A large proportion of Canadians reported low (47.2%) or moderate (37.7%) satisfaction with community services.
- Seniors (66+ years old) reported higher satisfaction with community services compared to younger age groups. Women and gender-expansive individuals reported lower satisfaction with community services, compared to men.

Figure 13. Satisfaction with community services, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.



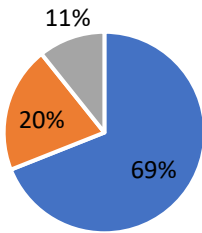
## Community Services Meeting Community Needs

Respondents answered how well public transportation, education and schools, access to child and family services, services for older adults, and access to natural and green space met the needs of their community as a whole.

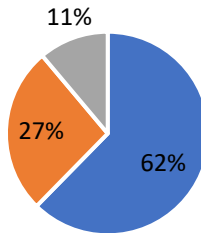
- Positive perceptions about community needs being met (excellent and very good) differed by the types of community services: 69.0% for access to natural and green space, 62.3% for education and schools, 54.3% for access to child/family services, 49.0% for services for older adults, and 40.6% for public transportation.
- Older adults (51-65 and 66+) were more likely to rate public transportation fair or poor compared to younger age groups.
- One fifth of seniors (66+ years old) rated services for older adults as fair or poor.
- Overall, the majority of respondents living in a household with at least one child less than 17 years old rated education and schools as excellent/very good (65.8%) and access to child and family services as excellent/very good (59.3%)

**Figure 14.** Perception of community services meeting community needs, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933.

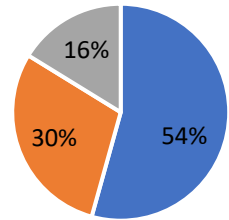
**Access to natural space and greenspace**



**Education and Schools**

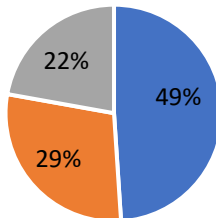


**Access to child and family services**

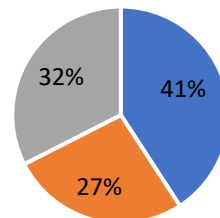


■ Excellent/ Very good ■ Good ■ Fair / Poor

**Services for older adults**



**Public transportation**



# POLITICAL WELLBEING

The political domain reflects Canadians trust and satisfaction with their local governments and public services.

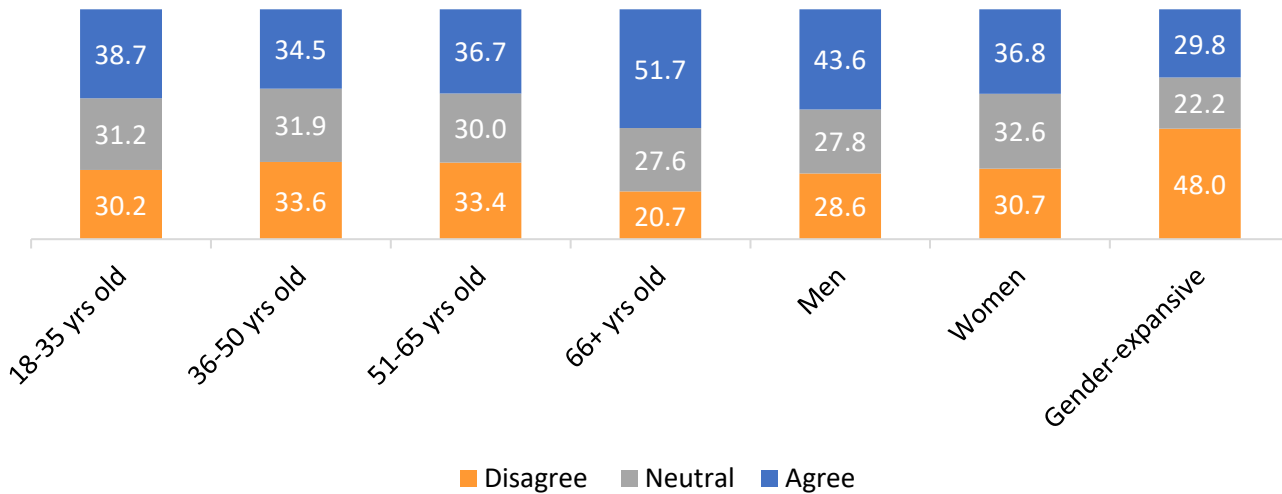
## Democratic Engagement

Local democratic engagement was high in the sample. Among those eligible to vote in their last municipal election, 70.1% reported voting. This is higher than the voter turnout typically observed. For example, in the municipal elections held across 385 municipalities in Ontario in 2022, the average voter turn-out was 36.3% <sup>12</sup>.

## Trust in Local Government

About one third of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they trusted local government to do its job well (40.1%) and that they were satisfied with the way local government was doing its job (36.3%). Higher trust in local government was greater for older adults (66+ years) (51.7%) and men (43.6%), compared to younger age groups, women, and gender-expansive individuals.

**Figure 15.** Trust in local government to do its job well, Canada, weighted frequency, n=10,933



## Satisfaction with Public Services

About one quarter (26.4%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that they would like to move someplace that has better public services, such as waste disposal, public transit, fire services, policing, community centers and libraries. This perception was higher for the youngest adults aged 18 to 35 (42.7%) compared to older age groups, and gender-expansive individuals (52.6%) compared to men and women.

## DISCUSSION

This report has provided a national perspective of how Canadians perceive the various aspects of flourishing in their local communities. The findings indicated that Canadians highly value the aspects of community flourishing related to physical and psychological wellbeing, economic factors, and environmental aspects, such as local services in communities. The order and degree to which aspects of community flourishing are perceived vary by life stage and gender.

Relative to physical and psychological wellbeing, our results suggest that community considerations for ways in which mental health and life satisfaction can be strengthened are warranted. Specifically, our findings showed a large proportion of Canadians, particularly young adults aged 18-35, reported dissatisfaction with the access to health services in their community when reflecting on availability and timeliness. Our findings also showed that younger adults reported poorer mental health than older age groups. A recent study has reported that Canadian youth, aged 16-24, experience many structural barriers to accessing mental health services, including lack of appropriate services and long wait times.<sup>13</sup> Our results showing a trend of higher life satisfaction in older age groups, compared to younger age groups, aligns with findings from the 2023 Canadian Social Survey.<sup>14</sup>

The majority of Canadians in our survey reported concerns related to economic wellbeing, specifically regarding household affordability and housing needs not being met in their communities relative to availability and affordability. These economic concerns were shared across all age groups and gender. Canada is currently experiencing a period of economic instability as reflected in slowing economic growth, affordability challenges, and a housing crisis.<sup>15</sup> Our findings emphasize a broad societal consensus for a need to strengthen the economic conditions in Canadian communities.

Overall, Canadians in our survey held positive perceptions about the environmental aspects within their communities relative to services, facilities and the built environment. In particular, our findings suggest that Canadians highly value natural and green spaces in their communities, as this was the environmental factor rated highest in meeting their community's needs. Broadly, Canadians felt that the environmental aspects in their communities that need to be strengthened include public transportation, services for older adults, and access to child and family services.

Aspects of social wellbeing in Canadian communities were generally perceived as moderately positive among respondents in our survey. The proportion of the population reporting a strong sense of community belonging was higher in our survey compared to the 2023 Canadian Social Survey (68.0% vs. 46.1%, respectively)<sup>16</sup>. However, the pattern of older age groups having the highest sense of community belonging is similar.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, our finding that seniors reported stronger community trust compared to younger age groups also align with results from the 2023 Canadian Social Survey.<sup>17</sup> Middle-aged adults in our survey were less likely to report

having access to social supports in their community, reported lower community participation, and were more likely to report feelings of loneliness, compared to other age groups. Previous studies have shown that access to social supports are important for mitigating loneliness.<sup>18</sup> Our results suggest that the provision of age-appropriate environments and services in communities are warranted to enhance social wellbeing.

The results presented in this report should be interpreted in context of some limitations. The results are presented on a national-scale, which is useful for providing a broad and holistic understanding of community flourishing in Canada. However, it is important to recognize that there is large variation across communities, including in population, geographic profile and community needs. Thus, these results must be considered in tandem with local contextual factors that exist in specific communities. In addition, our sample was recruited from a panel and did not use a probabilistic sample; however, we applied weighting methods to allow the overall results to more accurately reflect Canadian residents, without over- or under-representing groups based on age, gender and province/territory of residence.

Community flourishing is critical for thriving nations and emphasizes the relational components of society that promote human wellbeing. This report contributes broad evidence on the aspects of community flourishing that are strong in Canadian communities, while highlighting aspects that communities can improve with policies and planning to enhance community flourishing.

## REFERENCES

1. VanderWeele TJ, Lomas T. Terminology and the well-being literature. *Affective Science* 2023;4(1):36-40.
2. Forgeard MJ, Jayawickreme E, Kern ML, et al. Doing the right thing: Measuring wellbeing for public policy. *International journal of wellbeing* 2011;1(1)
3. Government of Ontario. Community Safety and Policing Act, 2019, S.O. 2019, c. 1, Sched., 2023.
4. Sung H, Phillips RG. Indicators and community well-being: Exploring a relational framework. *International Journal of Community Well-Being* 2018;1:63-79.
5. Helliwell JF, Shiplett H, Barrington-Leigh CP. How happy are your neighbours? Variation in life satisfaction among 1200 Canadian neighbourhoods and communities. *PloS one* 2019;14(1):e0210091.
6. Michalski C, Ragunathan A, Foster A, et al. Towards a community-driven definition of community wellbeing: A qualitative study of residents. *Plos one* 2023;18(11):e0294721.
7. Foster A, Pagalan L, Michalski C, et al. The community wellbeing survey 2021-2022: A community-informed approach to characterizing community wellbeing in Ontario. Toronto, ON: Population Health Analytics Lab, 2023.
8. McMillan DW, Chavis DM. Sense of community: A definition and theory. *Journal of community psychology* 1986;14(1):6-23.
9. Hughey J, Speer PW, Peterson NA. Sense of community in community organizations: Structure and evidence of validity. *Journal of community psychology* 1999;27(1):97-113.
10. Krieger N. Methods for the scientific study of discrimination and health: an ecosocial approach. *American journal of public health* 2012;102(5):936-44.
11. Forjaz MJ, Prieto-Flores M-E, Ayala A, et al. Measurement properties of the Community Wellbeing Index in older adults. *Quality of Life Research* 2011;20:733-43.
12. Association of Municipalities of Ontario. Analysis of 2022 Municipal Post Election Data 2022 [Available from: <https://www.amo.on.ca/policy/municipal-governance-indigenous-relations/analysis-2022-municipal-post-election-data>].
13. Kourgiantakis T, Markoulakis R, Lee E, et al. Access to mental health and addiction services for youth and their families in Ontario: perspectives of parents, youth, and service providers. *International Journal of Mental Health Systems* 2023;17(1):4.
14. Statistics Canada. Life Satisfaction in Canada, 2023 2024 [Available from: <https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/pub/11-627-m/11-627-m2024002-eng.htm>].
15. Government of Canada. Economic Overview. 2023 [Available from: <https://www.budget.canada.ca/2023/report-rapport/overview-apercu-en.html>].
16. Statistics Canada. Sense of belonging to local community 2024 [Available from: <https://www160.statcan.gc.ca/society-societe/local-community-collectivite-locale-eng.htm>].
17. Statistics Canada. Canadian Social Survey - Quality of Life, Virtual Health Care and Trust, 2023 2023 [Available from: [https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/231110/dq231110b-eng.htm?mc\\_cid=f48ae617c9&mc\\_eid=d57d4f671a](https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/n1/daily-quotidien/231110/dq231110b-eng.htm?mc_cid=f48ae617c9&mc_eid=d57d4f671a)].
18. Chung S, Kim M. Age-friendly environment, social support, sense of community, and loneliness among middle-aged and older adults in Korea. *Aging & Mental Health* 2023;27(7):1352-59.

## APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Indicators and measures used to assess community flourishing measurement framework domains

Indicator	Variable Type	Description of Measure
<b>Overall Community Wellbeing</b>		
Satisfaction with quality of life in community	5-level categorical Very satisfied Satisfied Neutral Dissatisfied Very dissatisfied	“How satisfied are you with the overall quality of life in your community?”
Enjoyment living in community	5-level categorical Extremely enjoyable Quite enjoyable A bit enjoyable Not very enjoyable Not at all enjoyable	“To what extent do you enjoy living in your community?”
Community desirability	4-level categorical Not very desirable Somewhat desirable Not very desirable Not desirable at all	“How desirable is it to live in your community?”
Future quality of life in community	3-level categorical Will be better than today Will be the same as today Will be worse than today	“In the years to come, do you believe that the overall quality of life in your community will be worse than today, about the same as today, or better than today?”
<b>Physical and Psychological Wellbeing Domain</b>		
General health	5-level categorical Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor	“Overall, would you say your general health is:”
Mental health	5-level categorical Excellent Very good Good Fair Poor	“Overall, would you say your mental health is:”
Life satisfaction	Continuous 0 (very dissatisfied) to 10 (very satisfied)	“How do you feel about your life as a whole right now?”
Loneliness	5-level categorical Always Often Sometimes Rarely Never	“How often do you feel lonely:”
Satisfaction with community services and facilities: health services in community	Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)	“Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:” Health services in your community



Timely access to health and mental services	3-level categorical Yes No I did not need these services in the past 12 months	“During the past 12 months, was there ever a time when you felt that you needed health care or mental health services but you did not receive it in a timely manner?”
<b>Social Domain</b>		
Perceived social support	2-level categorical Yes, I always or sometimes have someone No, I don't have anyone	“Do you have people to rely on in your community if you need help?”
Community trust	Continuous 1 (cannot be trusted at all) to 5 (can be trusted completely)	“What is your level of trust in each of the following groups of people in your community?” People in your neighbourhood People you work with or go to school with People from a different race, ethnic background or nationality than you Strangers
Community belonging	4-level categorical Very strong Somewhat strong Somewhat weak Very weak	“How would you rate your sense of belonging to your community?”
Satisfaction with community attachment (community wellbeing index)	Individual sub-scale items: Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)  Overall sub-scale score ranges from 0 (low satisfaction) to 100 (high satisfaction)	“Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:” Safety in your town or city Community belonging Confidence/trust in the people around you
Discrimination and unfair treatment	2-level categorical Yes No	“In the past 12 months, have you experienced discrimination from others in your community because of any of the following characteristics?” Your sex, gender or gender identity Your ethnicity or culture Your race or skin colour Your religion Your sexual orientation Your age A physical or mental disability Your language Your size or weight Your income For another reason not specified
<b>Economic Domain</b>		
Satisfaction with the physical and social environment (community wellbeing index)	Overall sub-scale score ranges from 0 (low satisfaction) to 100 (high satisfaction)	“Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:” Social conditions in your community Economic situation in your community State of the environment in your community

Satisfaction with social conditions in community	Individual sub-scale items: Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)	"Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:" Social conditions in your community
Satisfaction with economic situation in community	Individual sub-scale items: Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)	"Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:" Economic situation in your community
Affordability	5-level categorical Very difficult Difficult Neither difficult nor easy Easy Very easy	"In the past 12 months, how difficult or easy was it for your household to meet its financial needs for transportation, housing, food, clothing, and other necessary expenses?"
Housing	5-level categorical Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent	"Please rate how well the following services and facilities meet the needs of your community as a whole: Housing (availability, affordability, etc.)"
<b>Environmental Domain</b>		
Satisfaction with community services and facilities	Overall sub-scale score ranges from 0 (low satisfaction) to 100 (high satisfaction)	"Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:" Social services in your community Support given to families in your community Health services in your community Access to leisure and entertainment services
Satisfaction with community services and facilities (community wellbeing index)	Individual sub-scale items: Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)	"Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:" Social services in your community Support given to families in your community
Perception of community needs met by facilities and services	5-level categorical Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent	"Please rate how well the following services and facilities meet the needs of your community as a whole:" Public transportation Education and schools Services for older adults Access to natural space and greenspace Access to child and family services
<b>Cultural Domain</b>		
Community Participation	6-level categorical Every day	"In the past 12 months, how often did you participate in any type of community group or cultural activity?"

	A few times a week Once a week At least once a month Less than once a month Not at all in the past 12 months	Examples include: a political party or group; Sports or recreational organization; An art, educational, or hobby group; A religious-affiliated group, including attending religious or spiritual services; A community service group; A group for older adults; A cultural, immigrant, or ethnic association; A support or mutual aid group (e.g., cancer support group, alcoholics anonymous, etc); An activist or advocacy group; A union or professional association
Perception of community needs met by facilities and services	5-level categorical Poor Fair Good Very good Excellent	"Please rate how well the following services and facilities meet the needs of your community as a whole:" Access to cultural activities
Satisfaction with community services and facilities	Continuous 0 (dissatisfied) to 10 (satisfied)	"Thinking about the overall state of your community, what is your level of satisfaction with the following aspects:" Access to leisure and entertainment services
<b>Political Domain</b>		
trust in local government	5-level categorical Strongly disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly agree	"I trust my local government to do its job well"
Satisfaction with local government	5-level categorical Strongly disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly agree	"I am satisfied with the way local government is doing its job"
Satisfaction with local public services	5-level categorical Strongly disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly agree	"I would like to move someplace that has better public services. Examples include waste disposal, public transit, fire services, policing, community centres, and libraries."
Participation in municipal election	3-level categorical Yes No I was not eligible to vote	"Did you vote in your last municipal election?"

**Appendix 2.** Distribution of weighted and unweighted responses by province/territory, gender, and age group.

	National Flourishing Survey		Census 2021 <sup>f</sup> (N=36,991,981)
	Weighted <sup>e</sup> % (N=29,064,520)	Unweighted % (N=10,984)	
<b>Province</b>			
Alberta	11.1	11.2	11.5
British Columbia	13.9	11.6	13.5
Manitoba	3.4	3.8	3.6
New Brunswick	2.1	2.8	2.1
Newfoundland and Labrador	1.4	1.6	1.4
Northern Canada	0.3	0.2	0.3
Nova Scotia	2.7	3.3	2.6
Ontario	38.9	39.8	38.5
Saskatchewan	2.9	3.1	3.1
Prince Edward Island	0.4	0.5	0.4
Quebec	22.9	22.1	23.0
<b>Age</b>			
18-35 years old <sup>a</sup>	27.1	33.1	29.9 <sup>a</sup>
36-50 years old <sup>b</sup>	24.7	25.8	23.6 <sup>b</sup>
51-65 years old <sup>c</sup>	25.8	23.6	24.8 <sup>c</sup>
66+ years old <sup>d</sup>	22.4	17.5	21.7 <sup>d</sup>
<b>Gender</b> <sup>e</sup>			
Men	48.7	41.2	48.9
Women	51.0	57.0	50.8
Others (non-binary)	0.3	1.4	0.3

a. 15 to 35 years / 15+ years

b. 35 to 49 years / 15+years

c. 50 to 64 years / 15+ years

d. 65+ years / 15+ years

e. 51 respondents did not provide information on their gender and were excluded from weighted analyses.

f. Census 2021: Adults 15 and over

## DATA APPENDIX

**Table A1.** Canadians perceptions about living in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Enjoyment living in community</b>								
<b>Not enjoyable</b> (not at all / not very)	6.2	7.8	8.1	5.6	2.7	6.1	6.2	20.1
<b>A bit enjoyable</b>	19.3	23.8	22.6	17.5	12.3	19.1	19.5	25.7
<b>Enjoyable</b> (Quite/ Extremely)	74.6	68.3	69.3	76.8	85.0	74.9	74.3	54.2
<b>Community Desirability</b>								
<b>Not desirable</b> (not at all / not very)	10.8	15.8	14.2	8.2	3.8	10.6	10.9	26.8
<b>Desirable</b> (somewhat / very)	89.2	84.2	85.7	91.8	96.2	89.4	89.1	73.3
<b>Satisfaction with overall quality of life in community</b>								
<b>Dissatisfied</b> (very/ somewhat)	6.2	7.3	8.3	6.3	2.6	6.0	6.4	16.0
<b>Neutral</b>	16.7	23.5	19.3	14.4	8.4	15.4	17.9	28.1
<b>Satisfied</b> (very/ somewhat)	77.1	69.2	72.4	79.4	89.1	78.7	75.7	55.8
<b>Perception of overall quality of life in community in the future</b>								
<b>Better than today</b>	22.2	35.4	24.8	15.7	11.2	24.4	20.1	23.1
<b>Same as today</b>	56.1	45.4	52.1	59.2	69.8	55.0	57.4	47.2
<b>Worse than today</b>	21.6	19.2	23.0	25.0	19.0	20.6	22.6	29.7

**Table A2. Physical/Psychological Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians perceptions of their health and health services in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>General Health</b>								
<b>Poor / Fair</b>	21.3	15.0	21.0	25.7	24.6	20.2	22.3	49.0
<b>Good</b>	36.4	31.9	37.0	37.1	40.2	33.8	38.9	19.4
<b>Very good / Excellent</b>	42.3	53.1	42.1	37.2	35.3	46.0	38.8	31.6
<b>Mental Health</b>								
<b>Poor / Fair</b>	25.7	36.5	30.3	24.2	9.5	21.8	29.2	68.6
<b>Good</b>	29.1	27.5	31.4	29.9	27.8	26.9	31.3	12.7
<b>Very good / Excellent</b>	45.2	36.1	38.4	46.0	62.8	51.3	39.5	18.7
<b>Feel Lonely</b>								
<b>Never / Rarely</b>	45.5	29.8	37.6	52.4	62.3	49.6	41.8	16.8
<b>Sometimes</b>	33.1	38.1	36.9	31.1	25.1	29.7	36.4	30.8
<b>Often / Always</b>	21.4	32.1	25.5	16.5	9.6	20.7	21.9	52.4
<b>Life Satisfaction</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	39.1	46.1	43.6	40.3	24.4	36.7	41.3	65.2
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	24.4	25.0	26.6	23.4	22.2	24.8	24.0	18.8
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	36.5	28.9	29.9	36.3	53.4	38.5	34.7	16.0
<b>Satisfaction with Health Services in the Community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	37.0	36.5	40.6	40.6	29.3	33.6	40.1	48.7
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	27.3	27.9	27.3	25.7	28.4	27.4	27.2	22.6
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	35.8	35.6	32.1	33.7	42.4	39.0	32.7	28.7
<b>Access to health services last 12 months – Felt you needed health care or mental health services but did not receive it in a timely manner</b> (among respondents answering these services were needed, n= 8270)								
<b>Yes</b>	40.1	51.1	46.1	35.3	24.8	34.5	45.2	72.6
<b>No</b>	59.9	48.9	53.9	64.7	75.2	65.5	54.8	27.4

**Table A3. Economic Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians perceptions of economic factors in their community, in addition to their individual economic wellbeing, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Satisfaction with Physical and Social Environment</b> (Community Wellbeing Index Subscale)								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-50)	41.2	45.2	45.0	43.4	30.0	37.4	44.8	60.5
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 51-70)	31.6	30.2	30.8	31.4	34.4	33.2	30.1	25.4
<b>High</b> (score of 71-100)	27.2	24.6	24.3	25.2	35.6	29.4	25.1	14.1
<b>Satisfaction with Economic Situation in Community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	35.0	36.0	37.0	37.9	28.1	31.7	38.1	46.2
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	31.9	32.0	32.7	32.3	30.3	32.1	31.7	30.8
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	33.1	32.0	30.2	29.8	41.5	36.2	30.2	23.0
<b>Satisfaction with Social Conditions in Community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	31.7	32.2	34.3	35.3	23.9	29.5	33.6	49.5
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	29.9	31.3	30.0	28.2	30.0	30.4	29.4	26.5
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	38.5	36.5	35.7	36.5	46.2	40.1	37.0	24.0
<b>Satisfaction with State of the Environment in Community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	26.8	30.0	28.7	27.5	19.9	24.0	29.3	46.0
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	29.8	30.7	30.1	30.6	27.4	29.9	29.7	27.3
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	43.5	39.3	41.2	41.9	52.7	46.1	41.1	26.7
<b>Housing (availability, affordability, etc.) – meets the needs of the community as a whole</b>								
<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	24.9	29.5	25.1	20.6	24.3	28.5	21.5	24.3
<b>Good</b>	22.7	20.7	20.9	22.4	27.5	22.8	22.6	12.6
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	52.4	49.9	54.1	57.1	48.3	48.6	56.0	63.1
<b>Household Affordability in Past 12 Month</b> (ability to meet financial needs)								
<b>Very easy / Easy</b>	31.1	25.2	23.0	30.7	47.3	34.7	27.6	18.1

<b>Neither</b>	34.5	37.9	31.7	33.0	35.3	34.1	34.9	35.3
<b>Difficult/Very difficult</b>	34.4	37.0	45.3	36.2	17.4	31.2	37.4	46.5



**Table A4. Social Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians perceptions of trust in the people living in their community, sense of belonging in their community, and neighbourhood safety, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Perceived Social Support</b> (have people to rely on in community if need help)								
<b>Yes</b> (always or sometimes have someone)	78.5	78.8	75.0	76.4	84.3	77.0	79.9	66.0
<b>No</b> (Do not have anyone)	21.5	21.2	25.0	23.6	15.7	23.0	20.1	34.0
<b>Community trust – Trust people in your neighbourhood</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 1-2)	12.1	16.8	14.8	11.3	4.3	12.2	12.0	22.0
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 3)	26.3	26.9	28.9	28.3	20.3	24.7	27.8	32.8
<b>High</b> (score of 4-5)	61.6	56.3	56.4	60.3	75.4	63.1	60.2	45.2
<b>Community trust – Trust people you work or go to school with</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 1-2)	9.9	11.6	10.9	9.7	5.7	9.5	10.3	18.7
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 3)	24.8	23.6	25.0	25.6	25.4	24.8	24.7	25.2
<b>High</b> (score of 4-5)	65.3	64.7	64.1	64.7	68.9	65.7	65.0	56.1
<b>Community trust – Trust people from a different race, background or nationality than you</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 1-2)	11.5	11.1	12.8	13.2	8.3	12.7	10.2	11.0
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 3)	27.5	25.9	29.4	30.8	23.5	27.6	27.4	28.2
<b>High</b> (score of 4-5)	61.0	63.0	57.8	55.9	68.2	59.6	62.4	60.8
<b>Community trust – Trust strangers</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 1-2)	44.8	53.4	45.7	44.2	33.4	41.4	48.1	46.6
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 3)	36.7	29.5	32.0	38.4	44.7	38.0	35.3	40.0
<b>High</b> (score of 4-5)	18.5	17.2	18.3	17.4	21.9	20.6	16.5	13.4
<b>Sense of Belonging to your Community</b>								
<b>Very strong</b>	15.2	15.4	12.9	14.6	18.3	17.0	13.5	10.6

<b>Somewhat strong</b>	52.8	51.0	49.9	52.2	58.8	53.4	52.3	35.6
<b>Somewhat weak</b>	24.6	26.6	27.8	24.7	18.8	2.6	26.5	34.2
<b>Very weak</b>	7.4	7.1	9.4	8.6	4.2	7.0	7.7	19.7

**Satisfaction with Community Attachment**

(Community Wellbeing Index Subscale)

<b>Low</b> (score of 0-50)	49.4	54.6	55.6	50.4	35.5	47.5	51.2	66.1
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 51-70)	32.2	29.5	29.7	32.0	38.3	32.9	31.6	24.2
<b>High</b> (score of 71-100)	18.4	15.9	14.7	17.6	26.2	19.6	17.2	9.6

**Satisfaction with community belonging**

<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	35.5	37.3	39.3	38.6	25.6	33.7	37.1	51.6
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	29.0	29.6	30.0	27.7	28.4	29.9	28.0	25.5
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	35.6	33.1	30.8	33.6	46.0	36.3	34.9	22.9

**Satisfaction with safety in your town or city**

<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	28.8	31.7	32.9	30.7	18.8	26.0	31.4	49.0
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	26.5	26.6	26.8	26.3	26.4	26.9	26.2	22.1
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	44.7	41.7	40.3	43.1	54.8	47.1	42.4	28.9

**Satisfaction with confidence/trust in the people around you**

<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	28.5	31.4	33.0	31.0	17.2	26.9	29.9	47.5
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	29.7	31.8	30.7	27.8	28.3	30.4	29.1	26.5
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	41.8	36.7	36.3	41.3	54.5	42.7	41.0	26.0

**Experienced discrimination or unfair treatment in community in past 12 month**

<b>Yes</b>	29.3	43.5	33.6	24.4	13.4	28.8	29.5	71.8
<b>No</b>	70.7	56.5	66.4	75.7	86.6	71.2	70.5	28.2

**Table A5. Cultural Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians participation in their community, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Community Participation last 12 months</b>								
<b>Not at all</b>	38.0	25.5	36.9	47.9	42.5	34.3	41.5	29.2
<b>Less than once a month</b>	19.5	20.4	22.3	19.6	15.4	18.6	20.4	19.9
<b>At least once a month</b>	15.0	19.1	15.6	12.8	12.2	16.7	13.4	21.7
<b>Once a week/a few times a week/ every day</b>	27.5	35.1	25.3	18.9	29.9	30.4	24.8	29.3
<b>Access to cultural activities – meets the needs of the community as a whole</b>								
<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	51.6	52.2	46.9	51.1	56.8	52.2	51.1	44.8
<b>Good</b>	30.7	28.1	32.3	31.9	30.4	31.0	30.4	30.1
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	17.7	19.7	20.8	16.9	12.7	16.9	18.5	25.2
<b>Satisfaction with access to leisure and entertainment services in community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	28.2	30.2	30.5	30.5	20.6	26.6	29.7	38.7
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	27.1	27.3	30.1	25.8	25.3	27.6	26.6	29.6
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	44.7	42.6	39.5	43.8	54.1	45.9	43.7	31.7

**Table A6. Environmental Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians perceptions of services, facilities, and the built environment of their communities, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Satisfaction with Community Services and Facilities</b> (Community Wellbeing Index Subscale)								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-50)	47.2	48.6	51.1	50.6	37.0	43.9	50.2	65.1
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 51-70)	37.7	35.9	35.4	35.8	44.7	39.8	35.8	25.2
<b>High</b> (score of 71-100)	15.1	15.6	13.5	13.6	18.3	16.3	14.1	9.7
<b>Satisfaction with social services in your community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	26.8	30.0	28.7	27.5	19.9	24.0	29.3	46.0
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	29.8	30.7	30.1	30.6	27.4	29.9	29.7	27.3
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	43.5	39.3	41.2	41.9	52.7	46.1	41.1	26.7
<b>Satisfaction with support given to families in your community</b>								
<b>Low</b> (score of 0-5)	35.0	34.6	35.6	39.0	30.3	33.5	36.5	54.1
<b>Moderate</b> (score of 6-7)	32.3	31.0	34.6	30.6	33.1	33.0	31.6	24.2
<b>High</b> (score of 8-10)	32.7	34.5	29.7	30.4	36.5	33.5	32.0	21.7
<b>Public transportation – meets the needs of the community as a whole (n=10095)</b>								
<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	40.9	48.4	39.2	37.5	36.9	43.7	38.1	35.1
<b>Good</b>	26.7	24.2	27.9	27.5	27.6	26.1	27.3	21.5
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	32.5	27.5	32.7	35.1	35.5	30.2	34.7	43.4
<b>Education and schools – meets the needs of the community as a whole (n=10023)</b>								
<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	62.3	62.1	60.0	61.5	66.2	63.7	61.1	54.4
<b>Good</b>	26.5	25.2	26.0	27.7	27.5	25.2	27.8	25.4
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	11.1	12.7	14.0	10.6	5.2	11.1	11.1	20.2
<b>Education and schools – meets the needs of the community as a whole (among respondents living in household with child &lt;17 years old, n=3516)</b>								
<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	65.8	66.1	64.5	69.7	66.0	69.7	62.3	63.1

<b>Good</b>	22.9	23.3	22.7	21.7	26.3	20.0	25.5	26.3
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	11.3	10.7	12.8	8.7	7.7	10.4	12.2	10.6

**Services for older adults – meets the needs of the community as a whole (n=9409)**

<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	49.0	54.4	46.5	45.5	49.3	52.0	45.9	51.5
<b>Good</b>	28.9	27.4	30.2	28.7	29.4	28.5	29.3	20.9
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	22.2	18.3	23.3	25.8	21.4	19.5	24.8	27.6

**Access to natural space and green space – meets the needs of the community as a whole(n=10125)**

<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	69.0	64.3	67.0	70.9	74.5	71.1	67.1	59.1
<b>Good</b>	20.3	22.2	20.9	18.7	19.1	19.2	21.4	17.4
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	10.7	13.5	12.2	10.4	6.4	9.8	11.6	23.5

**Access to child and family services – meets the needs of the community as a whole (n=8891)**

<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	54.3	58.0	53.9	52.6	51.5	56.4	52.3	45.5
<b>Good</b>	29.5	26.9	27.9	29.8	35.0	29.4	29.5	28.9
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	16.2	15.2	18.2	17.6	13.4	14.3	18.2	25.7

**Access to child and family services – meets the needs of the community as a whole (among respondents living in household with child <17 years old, n=3516)**

<b>Excellent / Very good</b>	59.3	61.2	57.8	61.1	44.0	62.4	63.4	53.0
<b>Good</b>	26.0	25.7	26.6	22.2	38.0	25.7	26.1	25.4
<b>Fair / Poor</b>	14.8	13.1	15.5	16.7	18.0	11.9	17.5	21.6

**Table A7. Political Wellbeing Domain.** Canadians perceptions of trust and satisfaction with their local governments and public services, Canada, weighted proportions, 2023.

	Canada Overall	Life Stage				Gender		
		18-35	36-50	51-65	66+	Men	Women	Gender-Expansive
<b>Participation in last municipal election</b> (among those eligible to vote)								
<b>Yes</b>	70.1	55.5	64.6	74.7	85.0	70.5	69.7	65.6
<b>No</b>	29.9	44.5	35.4	25.3	14.9	29.5	30.3	34.4
<b>Trust local government to do its job well</b>								
<b>Strongly agree / agree</b>	40.1	38.7	34.5	36.7	51.7	43.6	36.8	29.8
<b>Neutral</b>	30.2	31.2	31.9	30.0	27.6	27.8	32.6	22.2
<b>Strongly disagree / disagree</b>	29.7	30.2	33.6	33.4	20.7	28.6	30.7	48.0
<b>Satisfied with the way local government is doing its job</b>								
<b>Strongly agree / agree</b>	36.3	32.5	36.4	37.1	24.7	31.0	34.6	46.3
<b>Neutral</b>	30.8	32.0	32.0	30.3	28.6	29.1	32.5	26.6
<b>Strongly disagree / disagree</b>	32.9	32.5	36.4	37.1	24.7	31.0	34.6	46.3
<b>Satisfied with local public services</b> (I would like to move someplace that has better public services)								
<b>Strongly agree / agree</b>	26.4	42.7	31.5	18.5	10.2	27.2	25.4	52.6
<b>Neutral</b>	27.2	30.0	28.6	28.6	20.6	27.1	27.3	23.6
<b>Strongly disagree / disagree</b>	4.6	2.7	4.0	5.3	6.9	4.6	4.7	2.4