



## **An Update on the Progress of the Regional Outcomes Monitoring Collaborative**

**Prepared by:**



COMMUNITY SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL  
**research·insights·solutions**

## Table of Contents

Introduction ..... 3

    The ROM Collaborative ..... 3

    ROM Goal Areas: The Determinants of Health ..... 4

    Goals vs. Outcomes vs. Indicators ..... 5

    The Big Picture ..... 6

    Defining Health & Wellbeing ..... 7

ROM Collaborative Progress ..... 8

    Overview ..... 8

Summary of Select Goal Areas ..... 9

    Economic Security ..... 9

    Affordable, Appropriate Housing ..... 16

    Food Security ..... 20

    Thriving Children & Youth ..... 20

    Lifelong Learning ..... 23

    Inclusive, Connected Communities ..... 26

Next Steps ..... 28

## Introduction

### The ROM Collaborative

The ROM Collaborative is a voluntary multi-sector group working to inform community health and wellbeing policies, program planning and decision-making in the capital region through the collection and consolidation of regional data. Membership currently includes the following agencies:

- Capital Regional District
- Capital Region Food & Agriculture Initiatives Roundtable
- Children’s Health Foundation of Vancouver Island
- Community Social Planning Council
- Eldercare Foundation
- First Nations Health Authority
- Horner Foundation
- Inter-Cultural Association
- Island Health
- United Way of Greater Victoria
- University of Victoria

The purpose of the ROM Collaborative is to work across agencies and sectors to:

- Identify health and wellbeing outcomes of mutual interest in the region;
- Identify indicators and establish a consolidated set of metrics to monitor these outcomes to determine how well we are progressing - both individually and as a system of interconnected agencies - to improve the health and wellbeing of all residents of the region;
- Coordinate the setting of priority areas to reduce inequities and improve the health and wellbeing of all residents of the region; and
- Support the development and implementation of evidence-informed healthy public policies.

Building on multiple monitoring activities currently employed by various agencies in the capital region, the ROM Collaborative seeks ways to identify, collect and analyze data to:

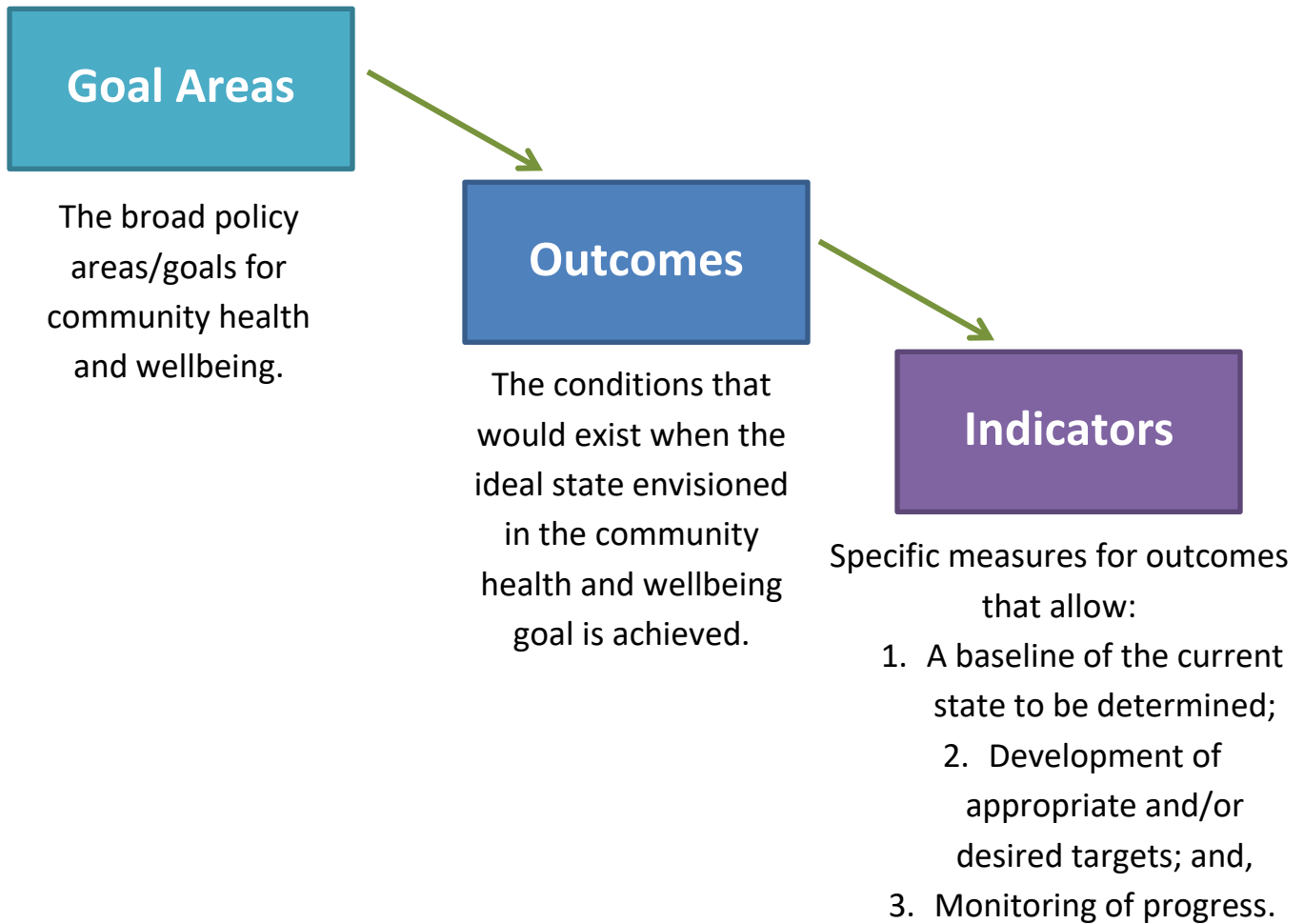
- Help create a comprehensive profile of community health and wellbeing for the region;
- Report out on the data to summarize health and wellbeing concerns and progress being made in the region;
- Inform evidence-based policy and funding decisions; and
- Establish priorities for collective (i.e., multi-agency) action to address those policy and service areas that may require greater focus and attention.

Once collected, data will be made accessible to any community agency who wishes to use it along with the tools and information necessary to accurately interpret the data.

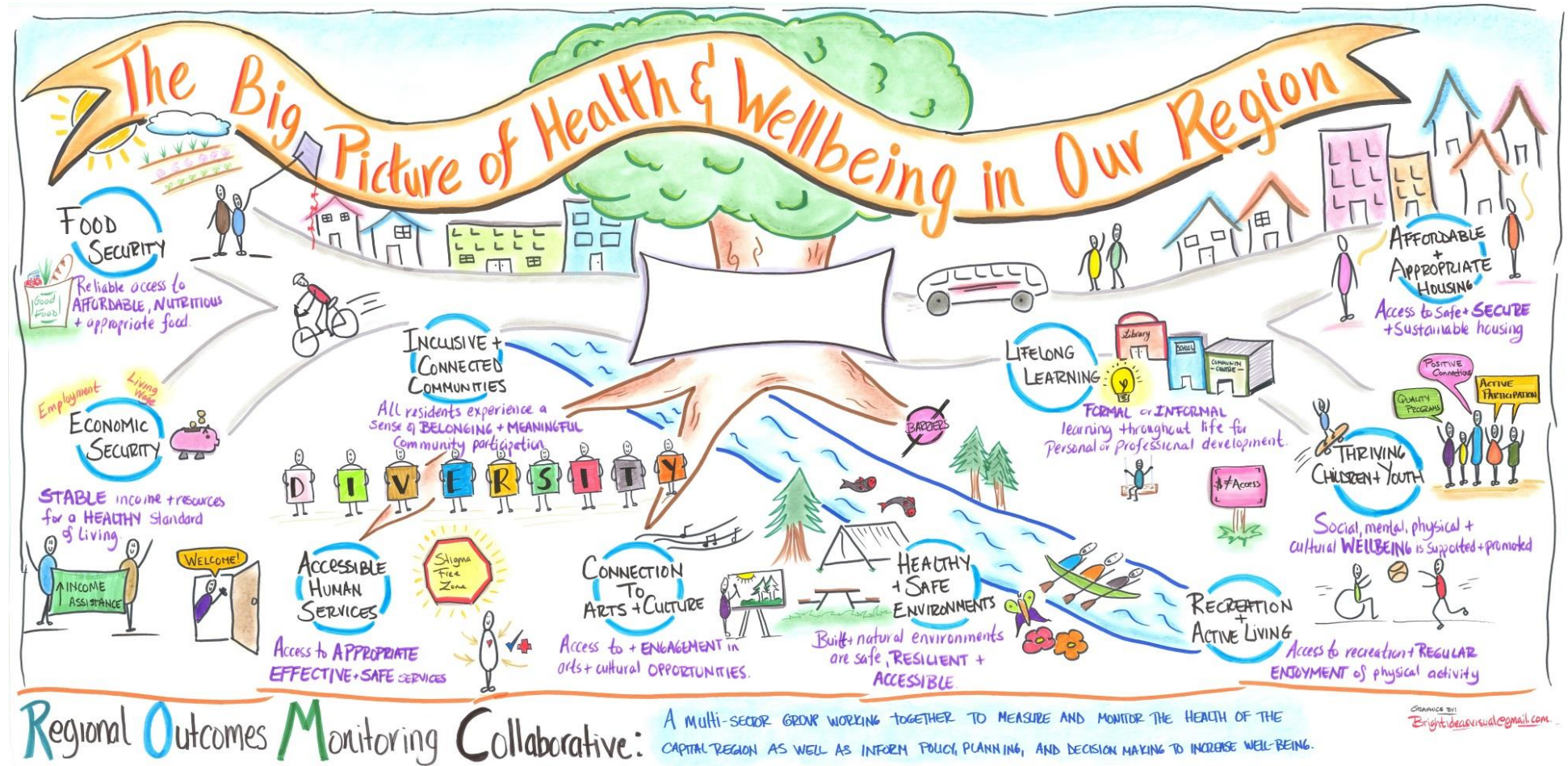
## ROM Goal Areas: The Determinants of Health



## Goals vs. Outcomes vs. Indicators

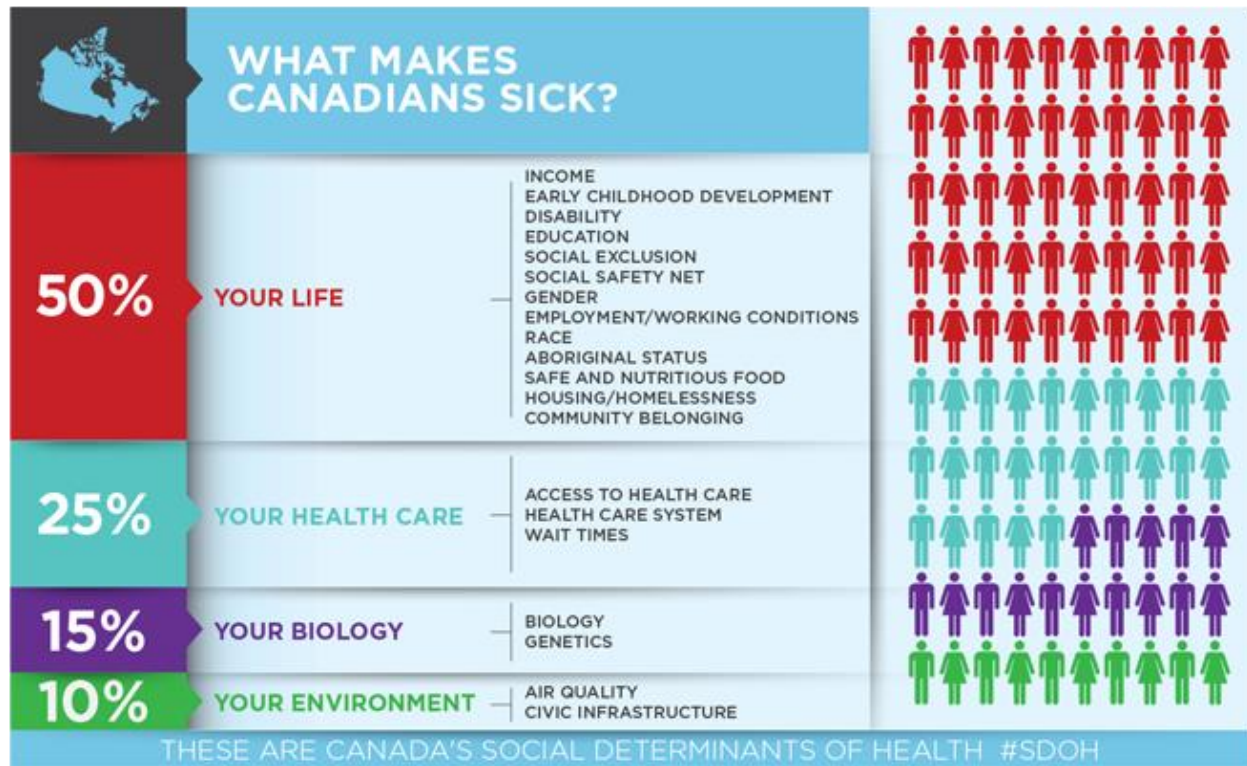


## The Big Picture



## Defining Health & Wellbeing

- Health: “a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity” (World Health Organization, 1948)
- Social determinants of health
- Connect the dots among the interrelated factors that influence wellbeing



Source: Canadian Medical Association, <https://www.cma.ca/En/Pages/health-equity.aspx>

## Why is it important to measure and monitor health and wellbeing?

- Overall goal: Equitable access to community resources and supports that contribute to health and wellbeing
- Importance of a local/regional geographically-focused analysis
- Important to monitor consistently over time
- Guide decision-making, policy development, and longer-term planning

## Measuring equity

- Emphasis on equity would keep in mind how different, marginalized populations are disproportionately impacted by social determinants of health
- However, population-specific information is not always readily available

## ROM Collaborative Progress

### Overview

The following sections represent a summary of the activities undertaken by the ROM Collaborative to-date, including a preliminary examination of data sources. In early 2017 the Collaborative was awarded an Island Health Community Wellness Grant in the amount of \$50,000 to advance the initiative. The grant funds are being hosted by the Community Social Planning Council on behalf of the Collaborative and the work outlined below represents less than half of the work plan for the grant. There is still much work to be done over the next several months.

### Project activities:

- Convening of ROM Collaborative members
- Community engagement and consultation:
  - With stakeholders in different sectors that relate to each goal area
  - With policy makers to find out how to present information in most useful format
- Indicator and outcome selection
- Identification of reliable data sources
- Ongoing measuring and monitoring
- Ongoing knowledge translation and communication of information

### Looking to other indicator projects:

- Canadian Index of Wellbeing
- PEG, in Winnipeg, Manitoba
- Healthy City Strategy, Vancouver
- Surrey Sustainability Dashboard
- UNESCO Global Networking of Learning Cities
- Community Indicators Victoria, Australia

### Identification of data sources, including:

- Statistics Canada
  - Census of Population and National Household Survey
  - Census of Agriculture
  - General Social Survey
  - Canadian Community Health Survey
  - Canadian Income Survey
  - Tax Filer Data
  - Labour Force Survey
- BC Stats
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- BC Nonprofit Housing Society



- Ministry of Education
- Island Health
- Provincial Health Services Authority

#### Considerations in data source identification:

- How was the data collected?
- How are the concepts defined?
- What is the accuracy or reliability of the data?
- What geography does it relate to?
- How often is it collected?
- What are the limitations of the data and where are there gaps?

#### Considerations in interpreting the data:

- How do we interpret this data? (What do we think the data tell us?)
- How do we evaluate the data? How do we translate “outcomes” of goal areas into clear means of interpreting and analyzing data? (How we know when something is “good” or “better”?)
- How do we ensure interpretation is clear and consistent?
- What are we comparing current data to? Comparing progress within the region over time? Or also comparing to other jurisdictions (e.g., provincial or national averages)?

## Summary of Select Goal Areas

### Economic Security

#### Data Sources

- Statistics Canada:
  - Labour Force Survey
  - Canadian Income Survey
  - Tax Filer Data
- Living Wage Calculation

#### Measures of Low Income

There are multiple measures of low income.

According to [StatCan](#), “though these [LICO, LIM, MBM] measures differ from one another, they give a generally consistent picture of low income status over time. None of these measures is the best. Each contributes its own perspective and its own strengths to the study of low income, so that cumulatively, the three provide a better understanding of the phenomenon of low income as a whole. These measures are not measures of poverty, but strictly measures of low income.”

- Members of a household all share the same income status for the LIM-AT, LIM-BT and LIM-MI.

- Members of an economic family all share the same income status for LICO-AT and LICO-BT. (<http://www12.statcan.gc.ca/nhs-enm/2011/ref/dict/fam026-eng.cfm>)

### Low-Income Cut-Off (LICO)

- LICOs based on relationship between incomes and consumption patterns of Canadian households as observed in 1992
- LICO-AT (after tax): “Income levels at which families or persons not in economic families spend 20 percentage points more than average of their after-tax income on food, shelter and clothing.” (According to Statistics Canada)
- “Measures of low income known as low income cut-offs (LICOs) were first introduced in Canada in 1968 based on 1961 Census income data and 1959 family expenditure patterns. At that time, expenditure patterns indicated that Canadian families spent about 50% of their total income on food, shelter and clothing. It was arbitrarily estimated that families spending 70% or more of their income (20 percentage points more than the average) on these basic necessities would be in 'straitened' circumstances. With this assumption, low income cut-off points were set for six different sizes of families and persons aged 15 years and over, not in economic families.” (StatCan)

### Low income statistics - All persons in British Columbia

		2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Low income measure after tax	Percentage of persons in low income	15.5 <sup>C</sup>	13.9 <sup>C</sup>	14.2 <sup>C</sup>	13.4 <sup>C</sup>	15.8 <sup>C</sup>
	Average gap ratio (percent)	31.0 <sup>C</sup>	31.9 <sup>C</sup>	36.3 <sup>C</sup>	35.1 <sup>C</sup>	33.8 <sup>C</sup>
Low income cut-offs after tax, 1992 base	Percentage of persons in low income	11.6 <sup>C</sup>	10.4 <sup>C</sup>	9.8 <sup>C</sup>	9.6 <sup>C</sup>	11.7 <sup>C</sup>
	Average gap ratio (percent)	35.2 <sup>C</sup>	38.6 <sup>C</sup>	42.8 <sup>C</sup>	41.7 <sup>C</sup>	39.4 <sup>C</sup>
Low income cut-offs before tax, 1992 base	Percentage of persons in low income	16.3 <sup>C</sup>	13.8 <sup>C</sup>	14.5 <sup>C</sup>	13.7 <sup>C</sup>	15.5 <sup>C</sup>
	Average gap ratio (percent)	35.0 <sup>C</sup>	38.1 <sup>C</sup>	37.7 <sup>C</sup>	38.2 <sup>C</sup>	39.3 <sup>C</sup>
Market basket measure, 2011 base	Percentage of persons in low income	17.2 <sup>C</sup>	14.3 <sup>C</sup>	13.0 <sup>C</sup>	13.2 <sup>C</sup>	14.8 <sup>C</sup>
	Average gap ratio (percent)	31.9 <sup>D</sup>	36.3 <sup>C</sup>	39.6 <sup>C</sup>	36.6 <sup>C</sup>	37.8 <sup>C</sup>

Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 206-0041

**Average gap ratio** = “The gap ratio is the difference between the low income threshold and the family (or household) income, expressed as a percentage of the low income threshold. For those with negative income, the gap ratio is set to 100. As a measure of depth of low income, the statistic takes the form of the average of the gap ratio calculated over the population of individuals below the income line.”

### Low-Income Measure (LIM)

- Based solely on the distribution of household income across the Canadian population ([StatCan](#)).
- Intended as a reference for international comparisons ([StatCan](#)).

- Statistics Canada has been producing the LIMs since 1991.
- “In simple terms, the Low-income measure after tax (LIM-AT) is a fixed percentage (50%) of median adjusted after-tax income of households observed at the person level, where 'adjusted' indicates that a household's needs are taken into account.” ([StatCan](#))
- How it’s calculated: “The LIMs derivation begins by calculating the 'adjusted household income' for each household by dividing household income by the square root of the number of persons in the household, otherwise known as the 'equivalence scale.' This adjusted household income is assigned to each individual in the private household, and the median of the adjusted household income (where half of all individuals will be above it and half below) is determined over the population. The LIM for a household of one person is 50% of this median, and the LIMs for other sizes of households are equal to this value multiplied by their equivalence scale.” ([StatCan](#))
- “Unlike other low income lines, LIMs do not vary by size of area of residence.” ([StatCan](#))
- After review in 2008-2009, used “household” rather than “economic family” as the accounting unit in which individuals pool income to enjoy economies of scale.
- Low income measures by income concept, for household size of four persons, 1976 – 2013: <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0002m/2015002/tbl/tbl03-eng.htm>

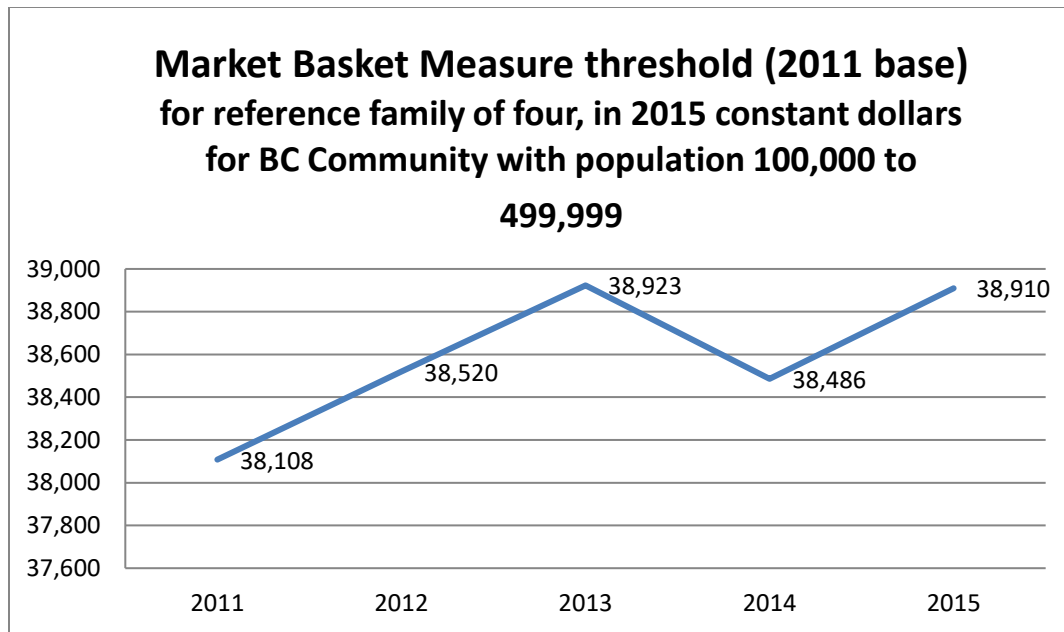
**Low income measures by income concept - For household size of four persons**

	Market income	Before tax	After tax
<b>2010</b>	37,968	43,638	38,444
<b>2011</b>	39,810	45,668	39,960
<b>2012</b>	41,624	47,208	41,568
<b>2013</b>	42,402	47,878	41,866

Source: Statistics Canada, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/75f0002m/2015002/tbl/tbl03-eng.htm>

**Market Basket Measure (MBM)**

- Developed by Human Resources and Skills Development Canada (HRSDC).
- Defines low income in relations to the cost of a predefined set of goods and serves ([StatCan](#)).
- The price of this “market” of goods and services takes regional differences in the cost of living into account ([StatCan](#)).
- “Represent[s] a standard of living that is a compromise between subsistence and social inclusion... [and] reflects differences in living costs across the country.” ([StatCan](#))
- “The thresholds are produced for a reference family of two adults and two children for all sizes of area of residence in each province and for several cities.” ([StatCan](#))
- HRSDC is responsible for defining the components of the basket and related concepts, and Statistics Canada is responsible for the costing of the components and producing low income statistics.



Source: Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 206-0093, <http://www5.statcan.gc.ca/cansim/a05?lang=eng&id=2060093>

## Measurements of Cost of Living

### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

“The Consumer Price Index (CPI) is an indicator of changes in consumer prices experienced by Canadians. It is obtained by comparing, over time, the cost of a fixed basket of goods and services purchased by consumers. Since the basket contains goods and services of unchanging or equivalent quantity and quality, the index reflects only pure price change.”<sup>1</sup>

“The CPI is widely used as an indicator of the change in the general level of consumer prices or the rate of inflation. Since the purchasing power of money is affected by changes in prices, the CPI is useful to virtually all Canadians. Consumers can compare movements in the CPI to changes in their personal income to monitor and evaluate changes in their financial situation.”<sup>2</sup>

“In establishing the universe of goods and services for the CPI, no effort is made to isolate ‘luxuries’ or ‘necessities’, and none are omitted on moral grounds. For instance, some may regard the use of tobacco and alcohol as undesirable. However, these products are included in the product universe of the CPI because they represent a legitimate and relatively significant expenditure for many Canadians.”<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

<sup>3</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

“There are about 600 goods and services identified to represent the price movement in 175 basic goods and services classes. Sample goods and services are chosen on the basis of representativeness and expected continuous availability.”<sup>4</sup>

Major components:

- Food
- Shelter
- Household operations, furnishings, and equipment
- Clothing and footwear
- Transportation
- Health and personal care
- Recreation, education, and reading
- Alcoholic beverages and tobacco products

“The selection of outlets is based on market intelligence and is designed primarily to include retail outlets with high sales revenues. Almost all prices are collected from retail outlets or from local, regional or provincial agencies.”<sup>5</sup>

“There are, however, two notable exceptions. Rent quotes are collected from a survey of tenants, sourced from a special rent module attached to the Labour Force Survey (LFS). Dwellings are selected for the LFS using a multi-stage probability-based sampling scheme and remain in the sample for six consecutive months. Probability-proportional-to-size sampling is used to select hotels and motels for traveller accommodation.”<sup>6</sup>

#### Consumer Price Index for Victoria, BC

Year	CPI (2002 = 100)	% change from previous year
<b>2012</b>	116.7	+1.0
<b>2013</b>	116.3	-0.3
<b>2014</b>	117.3	+0.9
<b>2015</b>	118.6	+1.1
<b>2016</b>	120.7	+1.8

Source: Statistics Canada, <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/tables-tableaux/sum-som/l01/cst01/econ45a-eng.htm>

<sup>4</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

<sup>5</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

<sup>6</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=2301>

### Living Wage

The Living Wage Rate reflects the real costs of living through the hourly wage required to enjoy an adequate quality of life in our region. The Community Social Planning Council of Greater Victoria calculates and releases this number each year, based on the best data available about costs in our region.

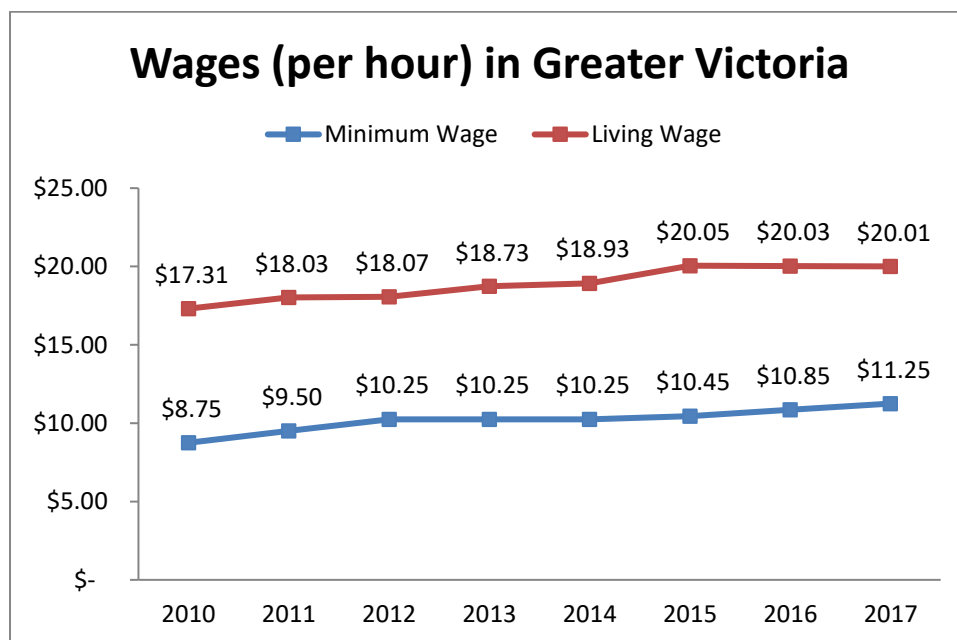
This calculation assumes two adults working 35 hours per week each, while providing a home for two children, one in preschool and the other in grade two.

**Greater Victoria Living Wage Rates 2010 to 2017**

Data Release	Hourly Wage	Difference	Change Rate
<b>2010</b>	\$17.31	\$0.29	<b>+1.7%</b>
<b>2011</b>	\$18.03	\$0.72	<b>+4.2%</b>
<b>2012</b>	\$18.07	\$0.04	<b>+0.2%</b>
<b>2013</b>	\$18.73	\$0.66	<b>+3.7%</b>
<b>2014</b>	\$18.93	\$0.20	<b>+0.1%</b>
<b>2015</b>	\$20.05	\$1.15	<b>+5.9%</b>
<b>2016</b>	\$20.02	-\$0.03	<b>-0.1%</b>
<b>2017</b>	<b>\$20.01</b>	<b>-\$0.01</b>	<b>-0.05%</b>

Source: Community Social Planning Council 2017 Living Wage for Greater Victoria report.

### Minimum Wage vs. Living Wage



Source: Statistics Canada, Minimum Wage Database, <http://srv116.services.gc.ca/dimt-wid/sm-mw/menu.aspx?GoCTemplateCulture=en-CA>

## Measurements of Income Gap/Inequality

### *Severity of Low Income*

“The low-income severity is the square of the low-income gap ratio. The low-income gap ratio expresses the income required to bring a unit up to the low-income line as a percentage of the line. This statistic is zero if the income is at or above the line and is one if the income is zero or negative. It tends to emphasize situations where the gap is larger.” ([StatCan](#))

### *Low-Income Gap*

“The low-income gap measures by how many dollars an income falls below a low-income line. The variable is zero for income at or above the line. The maximum value for this field is the applicable low-income line. The low-income gap ratio is an alternate measure that expresses the low-income gap as a fraction of the low-income line. This statistic is zero if the income is at or above the line and is one if the income is zero or negative.” ([StatCan](#))

### *Gini Coefficient*

“The Gini coefficient is a number between zero and one that measures the relative degree of inequality in the distribution of income. The coefficient would register zero (minimum inequality) for a population in which each person received exactly the same adjusted household income and it would register a coefficient of one (maximum inequality) if one person received all the adjusted household income and the rest received none. Even though a single Gini coefficient value has no simple interpretation, comparisons of the level over time or between populations are very straightforward: the higher the coefficient, the higher the inequality of the distribution.” ([StatCan](#))

## Employment

### *Labour Force*

- Number of civilian, non-institutionalized persons 15 years of age and over who, during the reference week, were employed or unemployed. Estimates in thousands, rounded to the nearest hundred.
- **In Victoria CMA: 199,700 (seasonally adjusted), 198,200 (unadjusted) (April 2017)**

### *Participation Rate*

- The participation rate is the number of labour force participants expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The participation rate for a particular group (age, sex and marital status) is the number of labour force participants in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.
- **Victoria CMA: 64.5% (seasonally adjusted), 64% (seasonally unadjusted) (April 2017)**

### **Employment Rate**

- The employment rate (formerly the employment/population ratio) is the number of persons employed expressed as a percentage of the population 15 years of age and over. The employment rate for a particular group (age, sex and marital status) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.
- **Victoria CMA: 62.1% (seasonally adjusted), 61.7% (unadjusted) (April 2017)**

### **Unemployment Rate**

- The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex and marital status) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group. Estimates are percentages, rounded to the nearest tenth.
- **Victoria CMA: 3.7% (seasonally adjusted), 3.6% (seasonally unadjusted) (April 2017)**

## **Affordable, Appropriate Housing**

### **Data Sources**

- CRD's Regional Housing Data Book and Gap Analysis
- Point-in-Time Count
- Facilities Count
- Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Rental Housing Index

### **Concepts/Indicators**

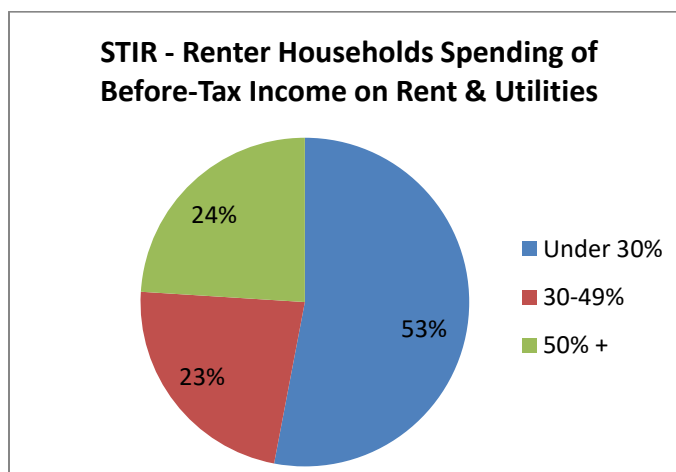
#### **Shelter Cost to Income Ratio (STIR)**

- A measure of affordability used by the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation (CMHC) is that shelter costs should not cost more than 30% of before-tax household income.
  - For renters, shelter costs include: rent and utilities (electricity, water, fuel, and other municipal services).
  - For owners, shelter costs include: mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, condominium fees, and payments for utilities.
- "The STIR is calculated for each household by dividing shelter cost by total household income. Shelter costs include, as applicable, rent, mortgage payments (principal and interest), property taxes, condominium fees, and payments for electricity, fuel, water and other municipal services. The average STIR is the average of the STIR for each household; it cannot be calculated by dividing the average shelter cost by the average income." (CMHC)



### **Indicator: Shelter-Cost-to-Income Ratio (STIR)**

- In the Capital Region, 47% of renter households are spending more than 30% of their before-tax income on rent and utilities, and 24% of renter households are spending more than 50% of their income on rent and utilities.



Source: Canadian Rental Housing Index (<http://rentalhousingindex.ca/>)

### **Shelter Consumption Affordability Ratio (SCAR)**

- A newer measure, developed by the Canadian Centre for Economic Analysis, noting that housing affordability is a complex issue. This measure includes transportation costs among those essential to shelter.

### **Core Housing Need**

- A household is in core housing need if it does not meet one or more of the **adequacy**, **suitability**, or **affordability** standards and it would have to spend 30% or more of its before-tax income to access local housing that meets all three standards.
  - Adequate housing – does not require any major repairs (defective plumbing or electrical wiring, or structural repairs to walls, floors, or ceilings), according to residents.
  - Suitable housing – has enough bedrooms for the size and make-up of resident households, according to National Occupancy Standard (NOS)<sup>7</sup> requirements.<sup>8</sup>
- Not all households in below-standard housing are in core housing need. Assessing whether a household is in core housing need thus involves two steps:
  - Determining whether or not the household lives in acceptable housing; and

---

<sup>7</sup> “Enough bedrooms based on NOS requirements means one bedroom for each cohabiting adult couple; lone parent; unattached household member age 18 or older; same-sex pair of children under age 18; and additional boy or girl in the family, unless there are two opposite sex children under 5 years of age, in which case they are expected to share a bedroom. A household of one individual can occupy a bachelor unit (i.e., a unit with no bedroom).” (From CMHC glossary)

<sup>8</sup> CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal. Core Housing need (Census-based and NHS-based housing indicators and data). <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmip-pimh/en/TableMapChart/CoreHousingNeedMethodology>

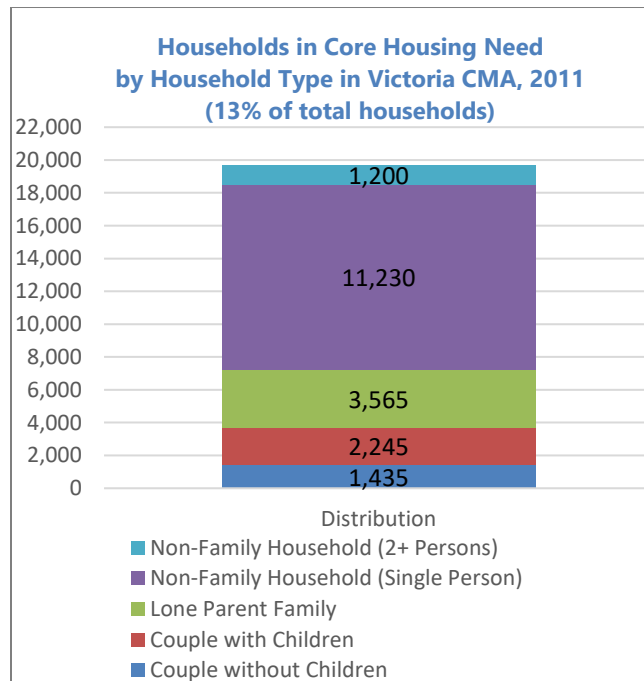
- If the household does not live in acceptable housing, determining whether the before-tax income is sufficient to access acceptable local housing.<sup>9</sup>
- If a household not living in acceptable housing can access acceptable local housing for less than 30% of its before-tax income then it is not in core housing need.<sup>10</sup>
- Only private, non-farm, non-band, non-reserve households with incomes greater than zero and shelter-to-cost-income-ratios less than 100% are assessed for core housing need.<sup>11</sup>

**Indicator: Core Housing Need**

According to the CMHC, 14.7% of all households in the Victoria CMA in 2011 were in core housing need.<sup>12</sup> The top reason for being in core housing need is not meeting the affordability standard.

<b>Households in core housing need (%)</b>	<b>14.7</b>
<b>Households in core housing need and below affordability standard (%)</b>	13.6
<b>Households in core housing need and below adequacy (repair) standard (%)</b>	1.6
<b>Households in core housing need and below suitability (crowding) standard (%)</b>	1.6

Source: CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal.



Core housing need differs across household type categories and, in turn, may present greater housing challenges to certain household types, especially single persons and lone parent families in the Victoria Census Metropolitan Area (CMA). When examining specific household types, the CMHC reported 20,870 households, 14.7% of all households in the Victoria CMA, were in core housing need in 2011.

**Note:** Household Type values do not add up to the total households in Core Housing Need as senior-led family households in Core Housing Need are not included in this chart. Source: Capital Region Housing Data Book & Gap Analysis. Data from CMHC.

<sup>9</sup> CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal. Core Housing need (Census-based and NHS-based housing indicators and data). <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmip-pimh/en/TableMapChart/CoreHousingNeedMethodology>

<sup>10</sup> CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal. Core Housing need (Census-based and NHS-based housing indicators and data). <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmip-pimh/en/TableMapChart/CoreHousingNeedMethodology>

<sup>11</sup> CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal. Core Housing need (Census-based and NHS-based housing indicators and data). <https://www03.cmhc-schl.gc.ca/hmip-pimh/en/TableMapChart/CoreHousingNeedMethodology>

<sup>12</sup> CMHC, Housing Market Information Portal.

## Vacancy Rate

The CMHC tracks vacancy rates in Canadian rental markets. A healthy rental market has a vacancy rate of 3% or higher.

### *Indicator: Vacancy Rate*

- The Vacancy Rate in the Primary Rental Market in Victoria was **0.5%** in October 2016, and was among a few other Canadian with the lowest vacancy rate in Canada.

## Homelessness

Homelessness is defined by the Canadian Observatory on Homelessness as:

- “Unsheltered, or absolutely homeless and living on the streets or in places not intended for human habitation;
- Emergency Sheltered, including those staying in overnight shelters for people who are homeless, as well as Violence Against Women shelters;
- Provisionally Accommodated, referring to those whose accommodation is temporary and who do not have their own home or security of tenure;
- Insecurely Housed, referring to people who are ‘at-risk’ of homelessness, and whose current economic and/or housing situation is precarious or does not meet public health and safety standards.”<sup>13</sup>

### *Indicator: Homelessness*

The Point in Time (PiT) Count provides an estimate of the extent of homelessness in the region by providing a count of those experiencing homelessness on a single night. In 2016, the count occurred on the night of February 10, 2016. On that night, there were at least **1,387 people experiencing homelessness in Greater Victoria.**

- This count included an enumeration of those unsheltered, using emergency shelters, and staying in temporary accommodations.
- There are many more who are insecurely housed and at-risk of homelessness.
- Counts most often result in underestimates of homelessness overall, and certain groups in particular - such as women, youth, and families - are underrepresented in the findings according to the Community Social Planning Council’s 2016 PiT Report.

“A PiT Count combined with a needs survey can allow a community to better understand the nature and extent of homelessness and the people who are homeless in a community. Such assessments can support better planning, and when done on more than one occasion, may allow communities to assess their progress in reducing homelessness.”<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>13</sup> Canadian Observatory on Homelessness (2012). “Canadian Definition of Homelessness.”  
<http://www.homelesshub.ca/sites/default/files/COHhomelessdefinition.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> More than a Number: 2016 Greater Victoria Point in Time Count Summary Report.

## Food Security

### Impact Areas<sup>15</sup>

- Local Food Economy: *Strong regional community and commercial food economy supporting sustainable land and water ecosystems.*
  - Indicator Focus Areas:
    - Seafood
    - Farming
    - Farmland in production
    - Farm operators
    - Environmentally sustainable farming
    - Food processing
    - Community food production
    - Waste
- Food Literacy: *Increased food literacy to improve and sustainability in the CRD.*
  - Indicator Focus Areas:
    - Skill building and community food programs
    - Cultural and indigenous foods
    - School programs and practices
    - Health practices
- Food Access: *All residents in the capital region enjoy food security.*
  - Indicator Focus Areas:
    - Food premises
    - Food insecurity
    - Emergency food services
    - School meal and snack programs
    - Dietary-related disease prevalence
    - Cost of food

## Thriving Children & Youth

The Representative for Children and Youth as the Office of the Provincial Health Authority have released two reports, entitled 'Growing Up in BC' (2010 and 2015) monitoring indicators of wellbeing for children and youth.

The report uses the following indicators:

- Child physical and mental health

---

<sup>15</sup> From *Good Food 2025 Primer: Transforming the Regional Food System through Collective Impact* (CRFAIR).  
<https://static1.squarespace.com/static/56e5a1d4e321404618f47dc7/t/582e98a9e4fcb53e80dc29a8/1483397285722/GoodFood+2025+Primer+Nov+16+Final+Final.pdf>

- Risky material behaviours
- Health birth weight
- Infant mortality
- Physical activity
- Sexually transmitted infections
- Healthy diet
- Emotional wellbeing
- Mental health service utilization
- Child and teen suicide
- Family economic wellbeing
  - Incidence of low income
  - Food security
- Child safety
  - School safety
  - Online safety
  - Children in care
  - Child abuse or neglect
  - Injury hospitalizations
- Child learning
  - School readiness
  - Student achievement
  - High school completion
  - Transition to post-secondary education
- Child behavior
  - Substance use
  - Healthy sexual behaviours
  - Teenage pregnancy
  - Engagement in extracurricular activities
  - Youth involvement with crime
- Family, peer, and community connections
  - Care placements and connections
  - School and community connections
  - Bullying
  - Family connectedness
  - Adults in your life

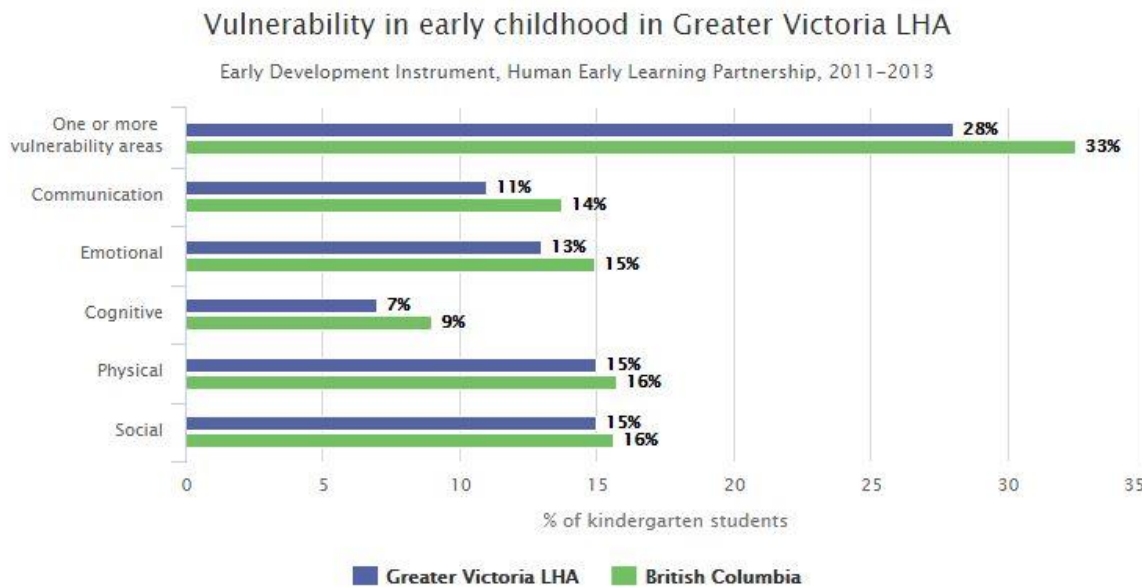
### Early Childhood Development

“Early childhood development has a profound impact on emotional and physical health in later years. Early experiences help children to develop skills in emotional control, relationship building, self-esteem, and health practices that last throughout their lives.” (PHSA)

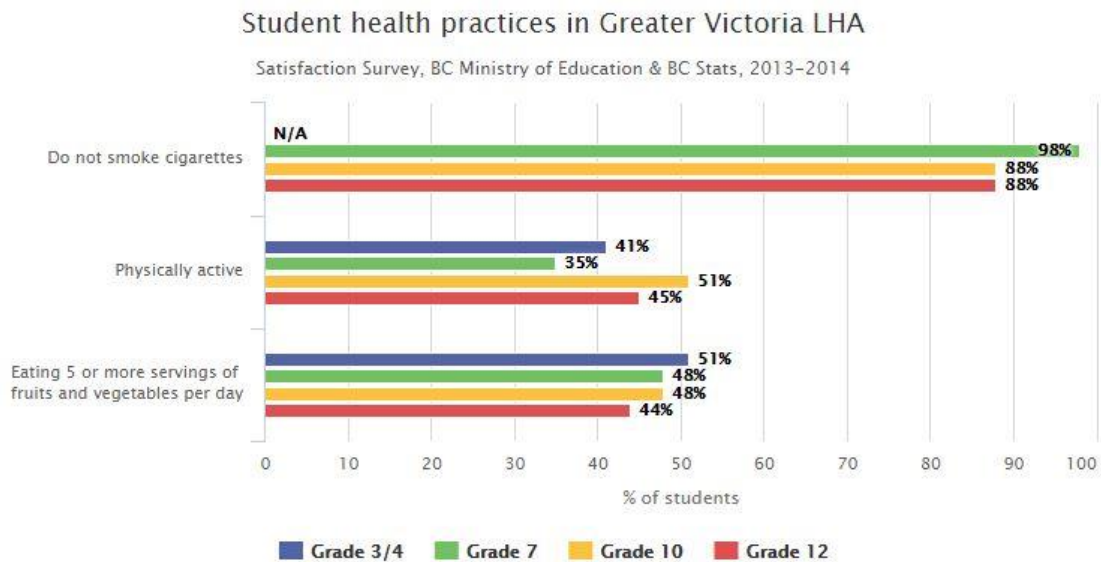
“Offering accessible and affordable programs and services for a diverse spectrum of children and families can help support healthy childhood development in your community.” (PHSA)

#### Indicator: Early Years – Early Development Instrument

“The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is one indicator of healthy childhood development, which measures children in kindergarten in five core areas that are known to be good predictors of adult health, education, and social outcomes: social competence; physical health and well-being; language and cognitive development; emotional maturity; communication skills and general knowledge. The EDI highlights the percentage of children in kindergarten who may be considered vulnerable in one or more of these core areas.” (PHSA)



Source: PHSA, Victoria Community Health Profile.



Source: PHSA, Victoria Community Health Profile.

## Childcare

According to the Victoria Child Care Resource and Referral (CCRR) in Greater Victoria:

- 14,285 childcare spaces are needed to meet a regional goal of 1 regular childcare space for every 1.4 children.
- There are 5459 spaces available, and an additional 8826 spaces needed.
- 21% of children aged 0-5 have access to a regulated childcare space.
- 14% of infants and toddlers (0-30 months) have access to a regulated childcare space.

## Costs of Childcare

The Victoria CCRR tracks the range of fees of various child care services every six months. Types of childcare include: family day care (licensed and RLNR), multi-aged care (group and family), group day care, preschool, and out of school care. They track rates based on the age of the child.

## Connectedness

The Child & Youth Health Network of the Capital Region has engaged community stakeholders to identify potential measures of youth connectedness in the region. They are currently in the process of collecting and analyzing the data, with much work still to come.

## Lifelong Learning

### Concepts

- Literacy – various measures
- Access to educational opportunities, both formal and informal
- Level of educational attainment

- Employment training
- Library membership and use
- Cultural and intergenerational learning

### Community Engagement

- Two sessions, attended by representatives from 17 organizations in the capital region
- Engagement sessions suggested the following potential theme areas to build on:
  - Learning to Know: *Involves the development of knowledge and skills that are needed to function in the world. These skills include literacy, numeracy, and critical thinking.*
  - Learning to Do: *Involves the acquisition of skills for personal and/or professional development.*
  - Learning Together: *Involves the development of social skills and values such as respect and concern for others, social and inter-personal skills and an appreciation of the diversity of Canadians.*
  - Learning to Be: *Involves activities that foster personal development (body, mind and spirit) and contribute to creativity, personal discovery and an appreciation of the inherent value provided by these pursuits.*

### Indicator: Financial accessibility - Post-secondary tuition costs

Data Source: Statistics Canada, Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs (TLAC) survey

"The Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs (TLAC) survey collects data for full-time students at Canadian degree-granting institutions that are publicly funded. This annual survey was developed to provide an overview of tuition and additional compulsory fees, and living accommodation costs that students can expect to pay for an academic year."<sup>16</sup>

#### Tuition Fees

- Statistics Canada, CAN-SIM Table 477-0121, Undergraduate tuition fees, Canadian students, by selected standard geographic areas and by field of study annual (dollars)
- "The national and provincial tuition fee averages are weighted with the latest enrolment data (2013). If the number of enrolments is unknown for a given program, that program is excluded from the averages. As the distribution of enrolment varies from period to period, caution must be exercised when making long-term historical comparisons. Data in this release do not take into account financial assistance or tax rebates provided to students. Tuition fees and additional compulsory fees represent only a portion of all costs incurred for attending university."

In the Victoria CMA, 2016/2017 undergrad tuition fees were averaged to be \$5,595 per year -- lower than the Canadian average of \$6,373

---

<sup>16</sup> <http://www23.statcan.gc.ca/imdb/p2SV.pl?Function=getSurvey&SDDS=3123#a2>



### Additional Compulsory Fees

- Additional compulsory fees - by province. "Additional compulsory fees include general fees (admission, registration, examination, internship, et cetera), technology fees, student services fees, student association fees, contributions to student activities, copyright fees, premiums for compulsory insurance plans, fees for athletics and recreational activities, and various other fees such as transcript, degree, laboratory, uniform, et cetera."
- Statistics Canada, CAN-SIM Table 477-0078, Canadian students additional compulsory fees by level of study. From Tuition and Living Accommodation Costs for Full-time Students at Canadian Degree-granting Institutions (TLAC) survey (annual)

### *Indicator: Literacy rates*

The BC Ministry of Education performs a Foundational Skills Assessment (FSA) (reading, writing, and numeracy), reported out at the school district level. This assesses skill level (categories: not yet meeting; meeting; exceeding) in reading, writing, and numeracy for different subpopulations ("Writers only" (total) - female, male, aboriginal, ELL, special needs) in grade 4 and grade 7. The "writers only" data set focuses only on those who wrote the assessment. The FSA underwent a change beginning in 2007/08 and so FSA data prior to 2007/08 may have a different underlying distribution or data generating process.

### *Indicator: Literacy rates – technological literacy*

- Data at Provincial level from Statistics Canada, CAN-SIM Table 477-0080 , "Problem-solving in a technology-rich environment (PS-TRE), distribution of PS-TRE non-respondents and proficiency levels by sex, age group, population aged 16 to 65, Canada, provinces and territories."
- "Using digital technology, communication tools, and networks to acquire and evaluate information, communicate with others, and perform practical tasks." (In the PIACC framework.) Proficiency levels by sex and age group, and non-respondents to the assessment. Percent of population who were non-respondents to the assessment of problem-solving in a technology-rich environment; Percent of the population scoring at proficiency level 1 or below; Percent of the population scoring at proficiency level 2 or level 3. Average scores are not available for problem-solving in a technology-rich environment (PS-TRE)."

In 2012, 18.7% of BC population did not respond to the PS-TRE. Of those who responded, 41.3% scored at a proficiency level of 1 or below (compared to 45.7% in Canada), and 40.0% scored at a proficiency level 2 or level 3 (compared to 37.3% in Canada).

### *Indicator: Academic performance*

The BC Ministry of Education performs a number of academic performance assessments, looking at:

- Academic performance (grades) in Provincial Required Examinations
- Grade-to-Grade transitions
- Six-Year Completion and Graduation Rates
- Student Transitions to BC Public Post-Secondary Institutions

## Inclusive, Connected Communities

### Concepts

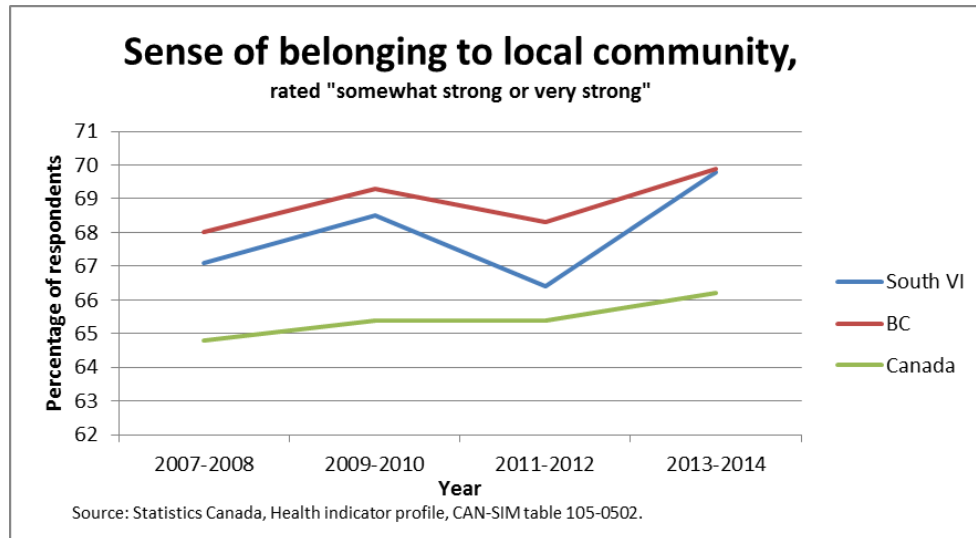
- Social inclusion & social cohesion
- Belonging
- Accessibility & barriers
- Mobility
- Safety & trust
- Community engagement & empowerment
- Reconciliation

### Community Engagement

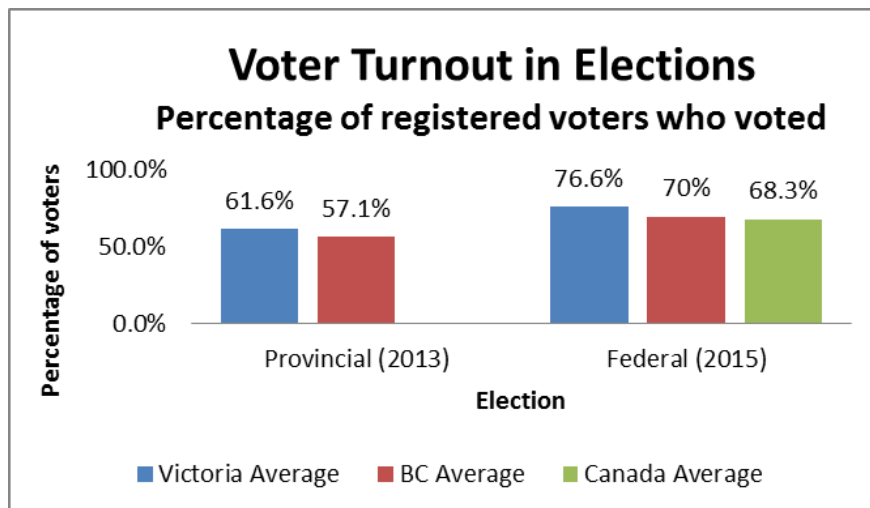
- Two sessions, attended by representatives from over 30 organizations in the capital region
- Engagement sessions suggested four theme areas:
  - Belonging
  - Trust/Safety
  - Inclusion/Inclusiveness/Connectedness
  - Engagement (social & civic)

### Data Sources

- Statistics Canada:
  - National Household Survey/Census Program
  - Canadian Community Health Survey (CCHS)
  - General Social Survey
- Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
- Elections Canada & Elections BC

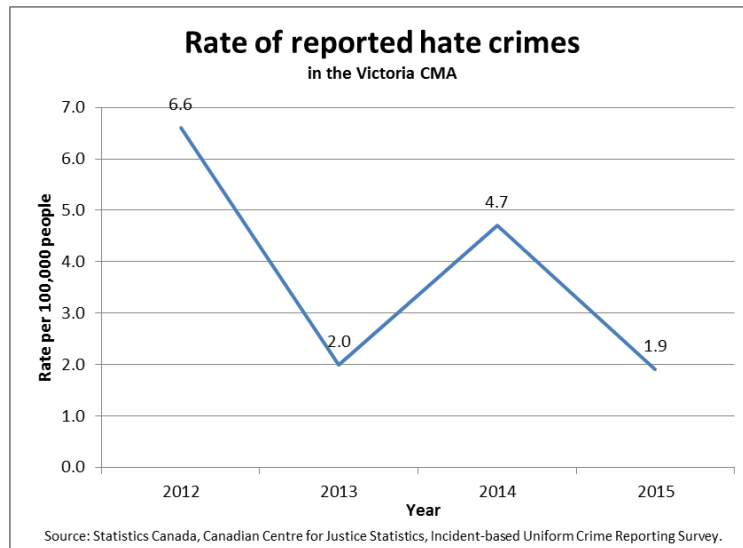


**Note:** This is collected through Statistic Canada’s CCHS, a telephone survey that relies on individuals self-reporting. The survey does not specify what is meant by “local community” or “sense of belonging.” Does “local community” refer to neighbourhood, city, ethnic community, or some other community? Furthermore, this information does not tell us what factors contribute to a sense of belonging.



Source: Elections Canada and Elections BC.

**Note:** Voter turnout in elections can be seen as an indicator of civic engagement and participation. These numbers represent the number of registered, not eligible, voters who voted in recent provincial and federal elections. Data on the 2017 provincial election will be available within the year.



**Note:** These are the crimes that have been reported to and substantiated by police, not all of the crimes that have occurred. There is no standard definition of hate crimes in Canada, which can lead to inconsistencies in reporting. This also does not tell us about motivations. Furthermore, occurrences that are in contravention of human rights codes – for example, in work places – may not necessarily be recorded as hate crimes.

#### Other information that could fill in this picture:

- Engagement in volunteer activities:
  - StatCan GSS collects this information but does not publicly report out at CMA level
- Experiences of discrimination/ harassment/ bullying – in housing, employment, school, services, or in public:
  - BC Human Rights Tribunal reports annual inquiry and complaint activity statistics, but province-wide and not geographically specific (plus, these are just instances where official complaints have been filed).

### Next Steps

Outcomes monitoring is a complex endeavor with many moving parts. While the ROM Collaborative has developed a solid framework for advancing the initiative, there is still much work to be done. The following represent the next steps of the Collaborative:

- Engaging stakeholders to ensure outcomes and indicators represent the community;
- Continuing to ensure that indicators selected are meaningful and measureable;
- Locating reliable data sources, including purchasing data that is not publicly available;
- Determining reporting standards – how best to make this data available to policy makers, service providers, and the public; and
- Reporting out on progress.