

Wellbeing Budgets in New Zealand and Canada: What Can Municipalities Learn?

Speakers:

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Land Acknowledgement

We wish to acknowledge this land on which the University of Toronto operates. For thousands of years it has been the traditional lands of the Huron-Wendat, the Seneca, and most recently, the Mississaugas of the Credit. Today, this meeting place is still the home to many Indigenous people from across Turtle Island and we are grateful to have the opportunity to work on this land.

Questions?

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Wellbeing Budgets in New Zealand and Canada: What Can Municipalities Learn?

Stephanie N. Ortynsky, PhD

Institute on Municipal Finance & Governance (IMFG)

School of Cities, University of Toronto





Today's Agenda

1. Primer on wellbeing frameworks, measures, and budgeting
2. Study on wellbeing budgeting in New Zealand
 - (Ortynsky, Farag & Mou, 2023)
3. Wellbeing developments and frameworks in Canada
4. Study on wellbeing readiness and initiatives in Saskatchewan municipalities
 - (Camacho, Cazakoff, Khovrenkov, Mann & Ortynsky, 2023)
5. Wellbeing budgeting lessons for Canadian municipalities

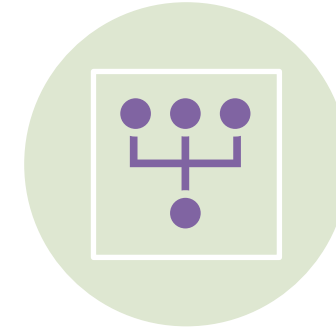
Presentation Key Points



BUDGETING CAN DO MORE WITH WELLBEING AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS.



THERE'S SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN CANADA AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT.



COORDINATED, LEGISLATED IMPLEMENTATION, AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ARE REQUIRED TO FULLY INTEGRATE A WELLBEING ETHOS INTO BUDGET PROCESS AND DECISION-MAKING.

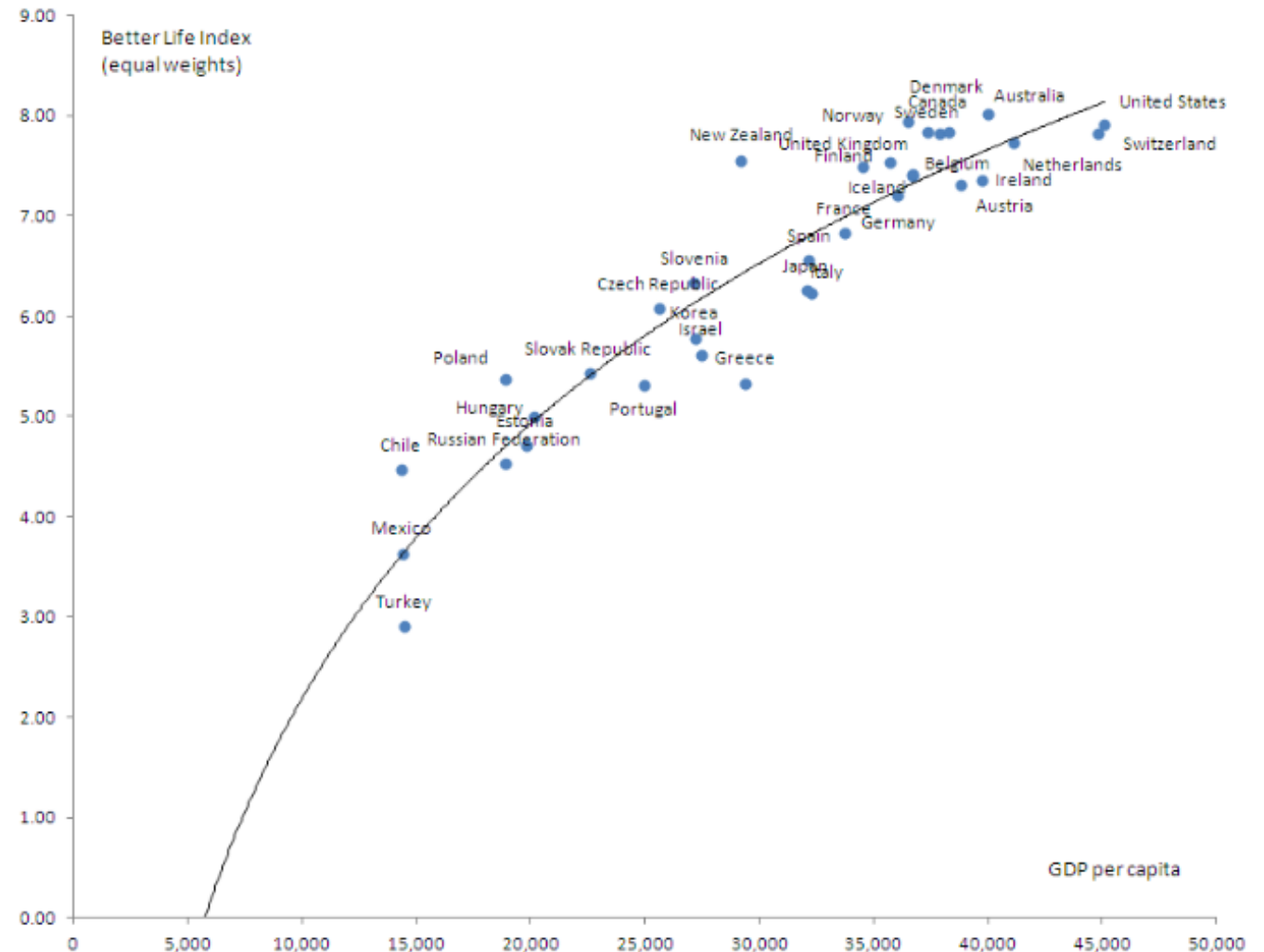


1. Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

GDP and Wellbeing

Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

- GDP is a fundamental driver of wellbeing up until a certain point.
- Referred to as the “Happiness Paradox.”
- Similar trend for individuals as for nations.





Wellbeing Approach

Wellbeing Frameworks,
Measures, and Budgeting

- Bhutan set the tone in 1972, when King Jigme Singye Wangchuck declared that "Gross National Happiness" was more important than GDP.
- *Green Budgeting* from the Brundtland Commission of 1987.
- In 2008, the Sarkozy Commission in France issued a call for both better measurements and broader measures of national well-being (Graham, 2011).
- Governments have begun to measure wellbeing around the world.

A Global Movement of Wellbeing Frameworks

Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

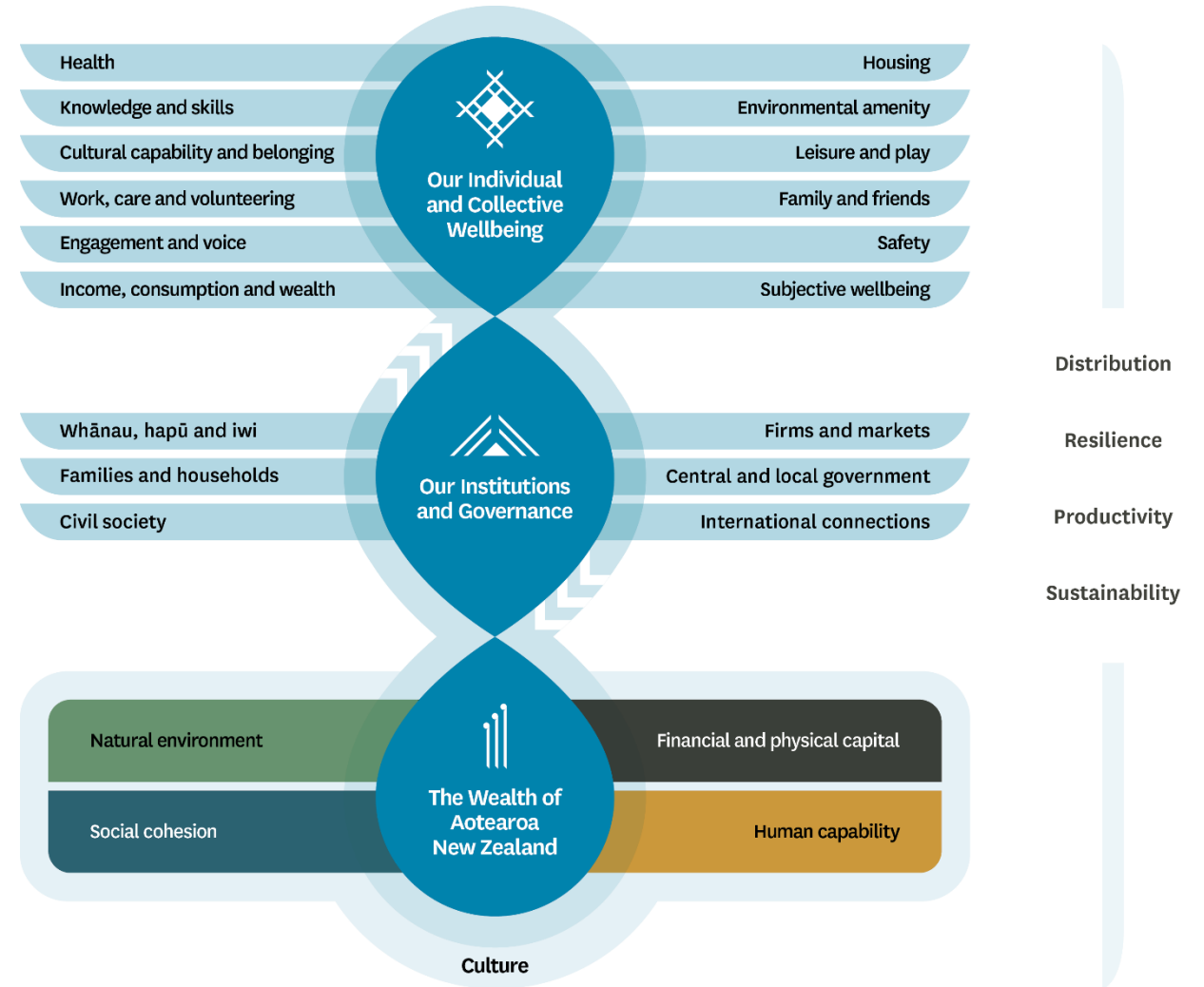


- Scotland National Performance Framework, 2007
- UK Measuring National Wellbeing, 2010
- OECD's Better Life Index, 2011
- World Happiness Report for the UN, 2012
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, 2015
- Well-being of Future Generations (Wales) Act, 2015
- Wellbeing Economy Alliance (WEAll), 2018
- New Zealand Wellbeing Budget, 2019
- Quality of Life Framework for Canada, 2021

Wellbeing Frameworks

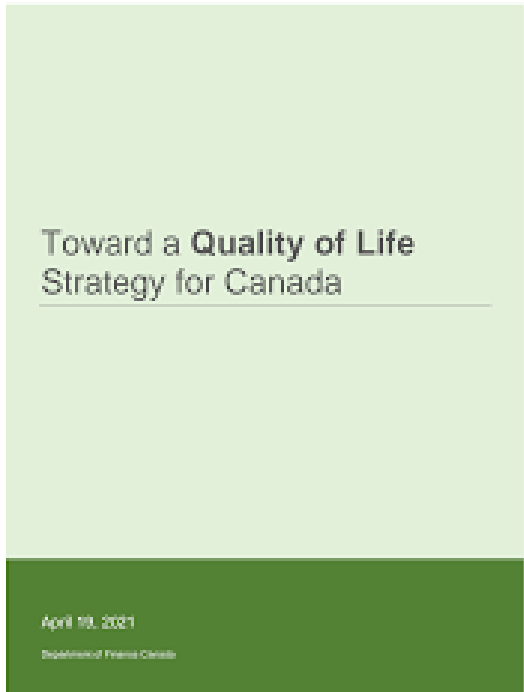
Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

- Researchers have argued that measures of wellbeing are needed to complement existing economic and social indicators.
- The **Living Standard Framework**, which operationalized New Zealand's social investment approach, was developed by Treasury.

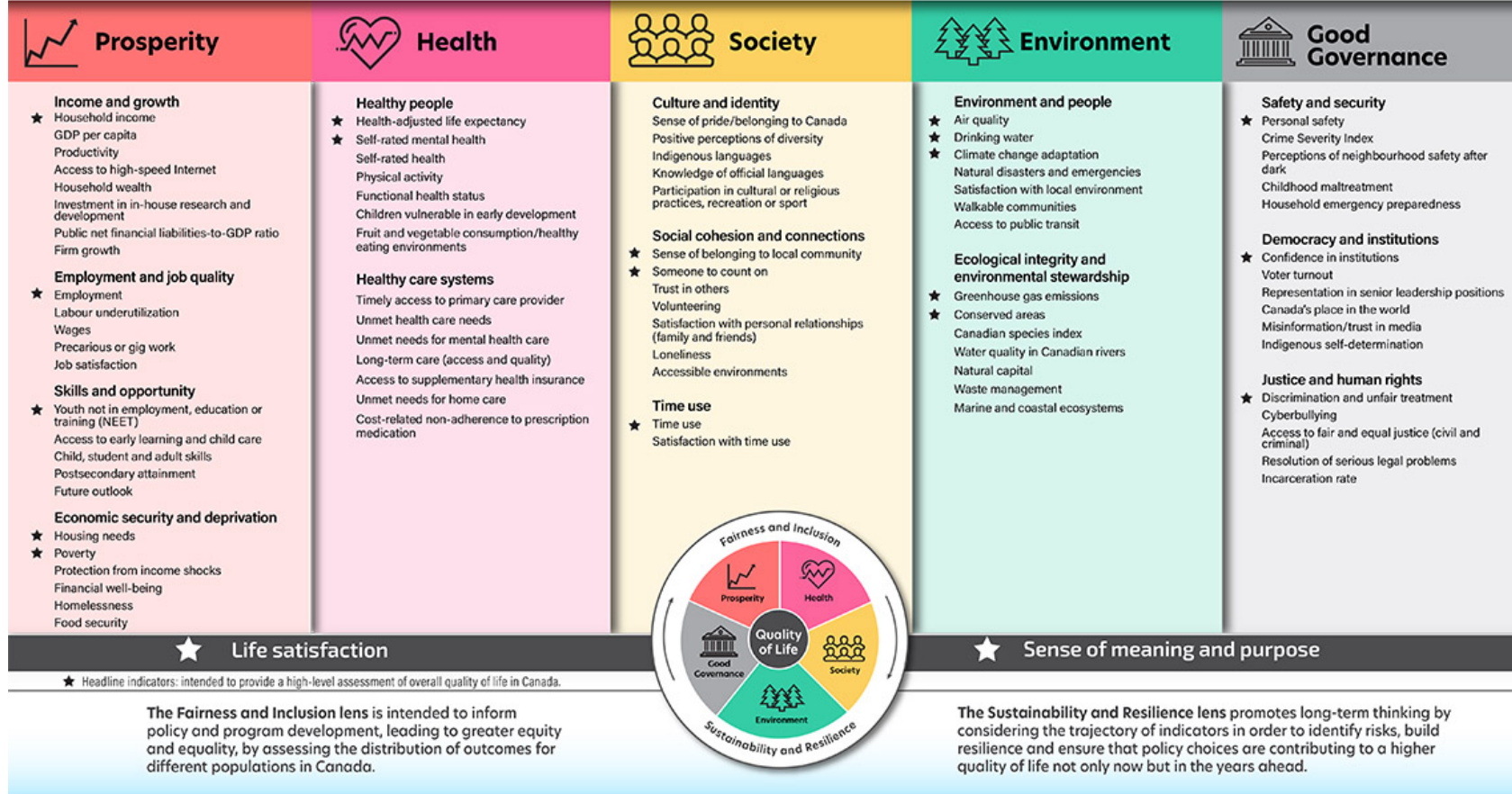


Wellbeing Frameworks

Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting



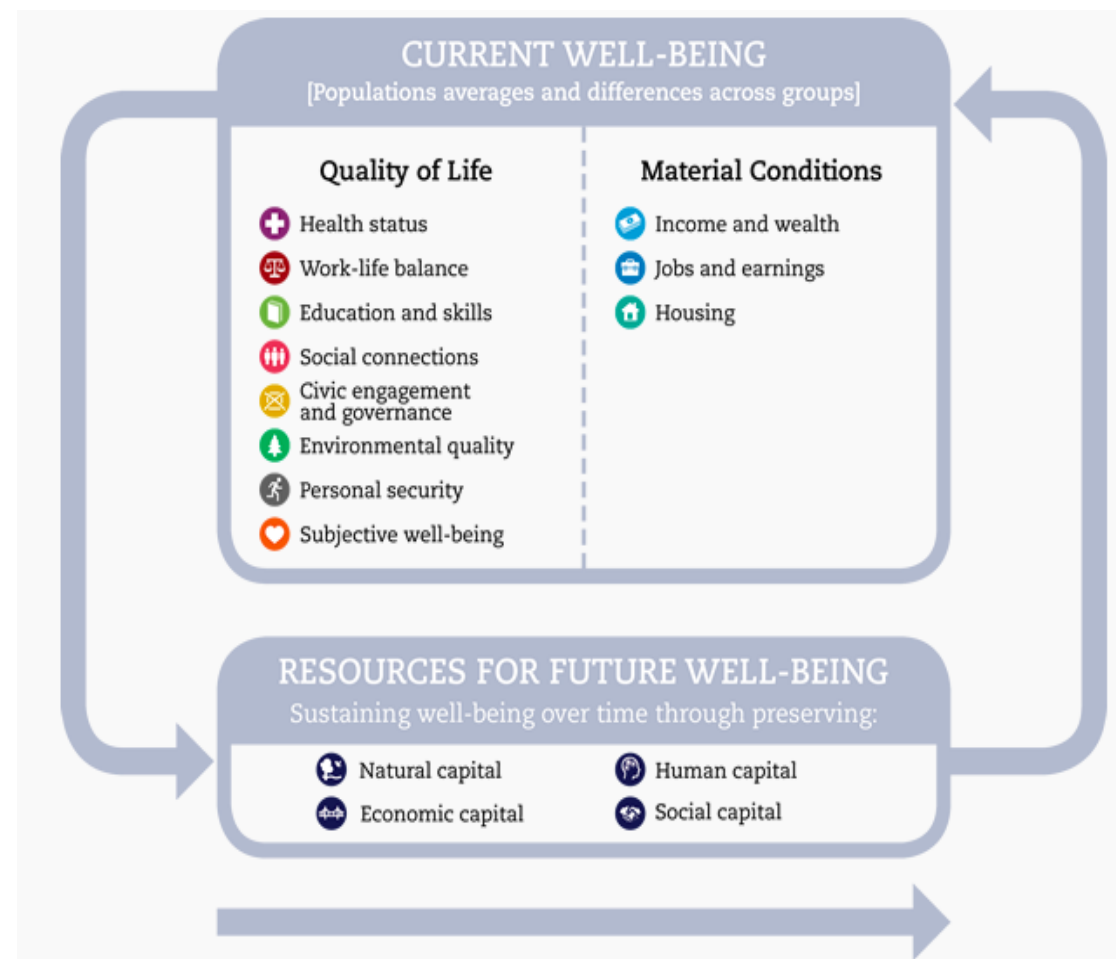
Quality of Life Framework for Canada



OECD Better Life Framework

Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

- Measures used frequently in economics, such as GDP, inflation rate, interest rate, unemployment rate, and government-to-debt GDP are starting to be seen as only part of the equation.
- Wellbeing dimensions require indicators to measure them.
- The OECD (2018) proposes that dimensions such as income and wealth; work and job quality; housing; health; knowledge and skills; environmental quality; subjective wellbeing; safety; work-life balance; social connections; and civil engagement be measured with averages, inequalities between groups, and deprivations.



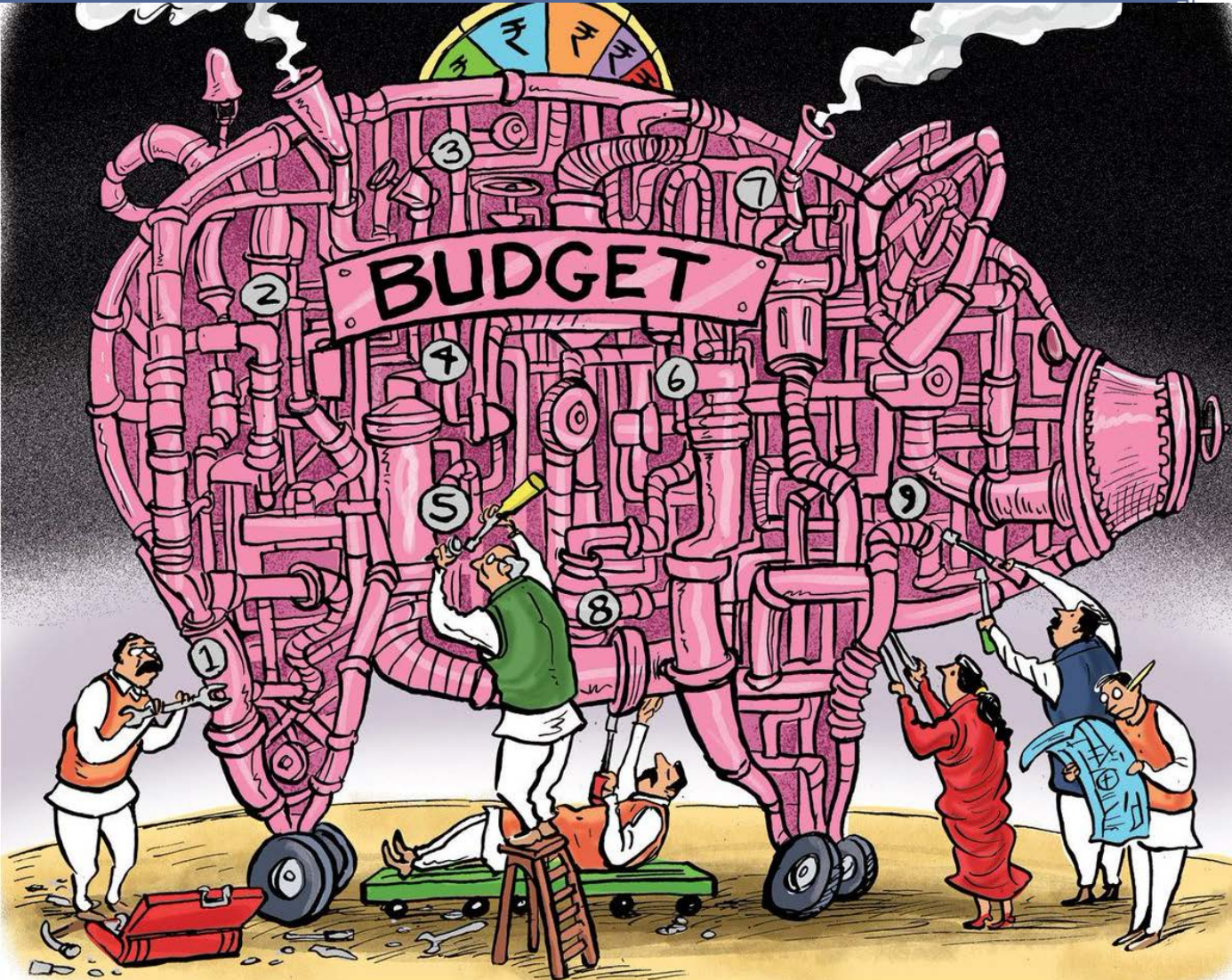


Wellbeing Measures and Indicators

Health	Living Standards	Education	Leisure and Culture
Life expectancy at birth	Life satisfaction	Percentage of aged 0 to 5 with regulated childcare spaces	Time spent on leisure activities
Population rating of mental health	After-tax median income of family	Average expenditure per public school student	Attendance of performing arts performances
Level of stress	Average gross earnings for full-time employees	Ratio of students to teachers	Hours volunteering for culture
Population without activity-based limitations	Percentage living in poverty	Average undergrad tuition fees	Visits to national parks and historic sites
Percentage of people who report a disability	Proportion of people living below 50% median income	Competencies of the adult population	Number of nights away on vacation
Prevalence of daily smoking	Gini coefficient (income gap)	Cognitive skills of 15-year-old population (mean score for reading, math, and science)	Growth in cultural economy
Vaccination rate	Household debt	Skill shortage vacancies	Visits to the outdoors
Obesity prevalence	Gender pay gap	Workplace learning (job-related training)	People working in culture and arts
Suicide rate	Food insecurity	Human capital (value of skills in the labour market)	

Wellbeing Measures and Indicators

Time Use	Community	Economic Capital	Environment	Democratic Engagement
Labour force working under 30 hours (not by choice)	Sense of belonging to community	Produced fixed assets	Threatened birds, mammals, and marine life	Voter turnout
Percentage of labour force with regular weekday hours	Percentage with 5 or more close friends	Financial net worth of the total economy	Emissions of GHGs	Gap between older/younger voters
Percentage with flexible work hours	Quality of public services	Number of open data sets available publicly	Ecological footprint	Percentage of women in federal parliament
Percentage of people participating in sporting activities three or more times per week	Percentage of adults who agree that, in their neighbourhood, there are places to meet and socialize	Total official support for sustainable development	Satisfaction with water quality	Percentage who volunteer for a political group
Commute time	Percentage of adults who felt lonely at least some of the time	Investment in research and development	Renewable energy as a percentage of total primary energy supply	Percentage of seats held by different groups, including women, First Nations
Percentage with 7 to 9 hours of quality sleep	Perceptions of local crime rate and safety	Multifactor productivity growth	Air quality	Perceived corruption
Average daily time with friends	Crime severity index	Number of businesses	Household waste recycled	Public engagement with developing legislation
Percentage of time spent on unpaid domestic or care work	Trust in police	Inflation rate	Forest area under an independently verified forest management certification	Percentage who are happy with democracy in Canada



Public Budgets

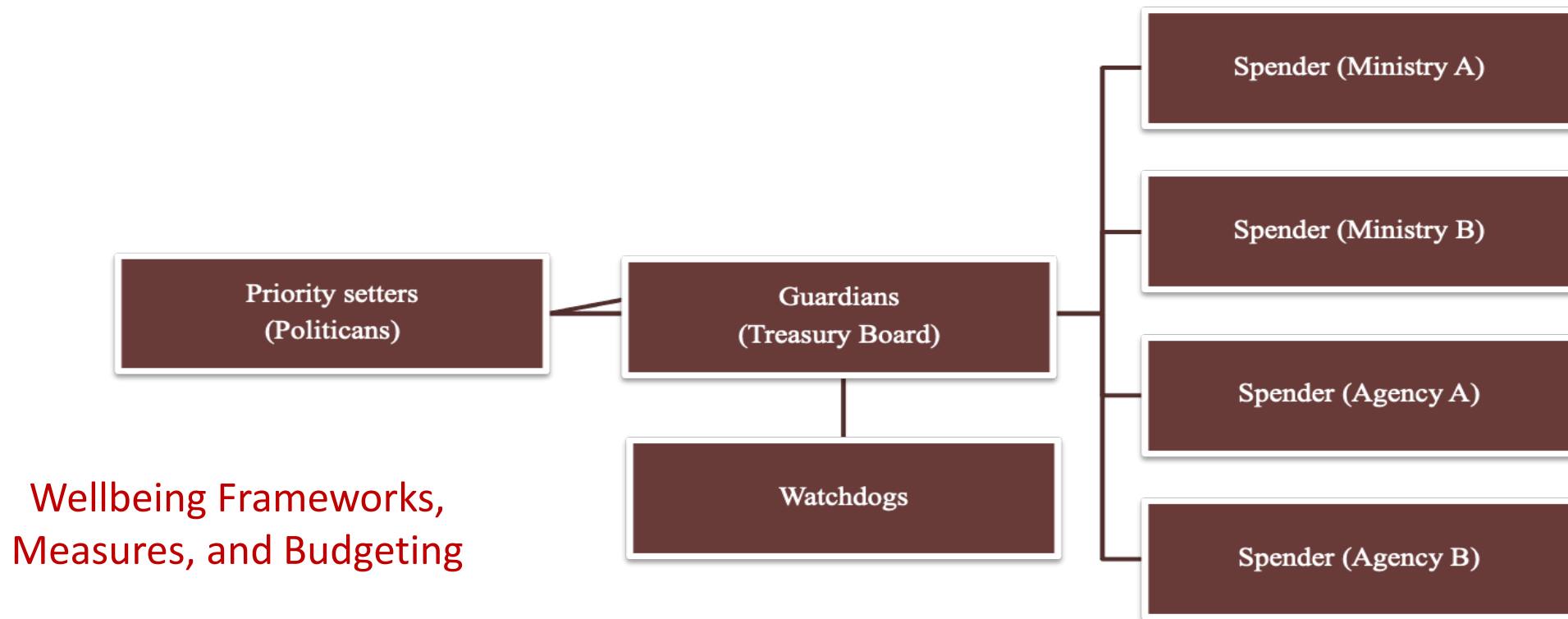
Wellbeing Frameworks, Measures, and Budgeting

- A budget is a value statement.
- The budget process can be technically reformed with governance and measurement.
- Consideration of political interactions between actors required for budget reform.
- Wellbeing as a budgeting outcome.

Image source: <https://pbs.twimg.com/media/DxPemqIXcAA0BD3.jpg>

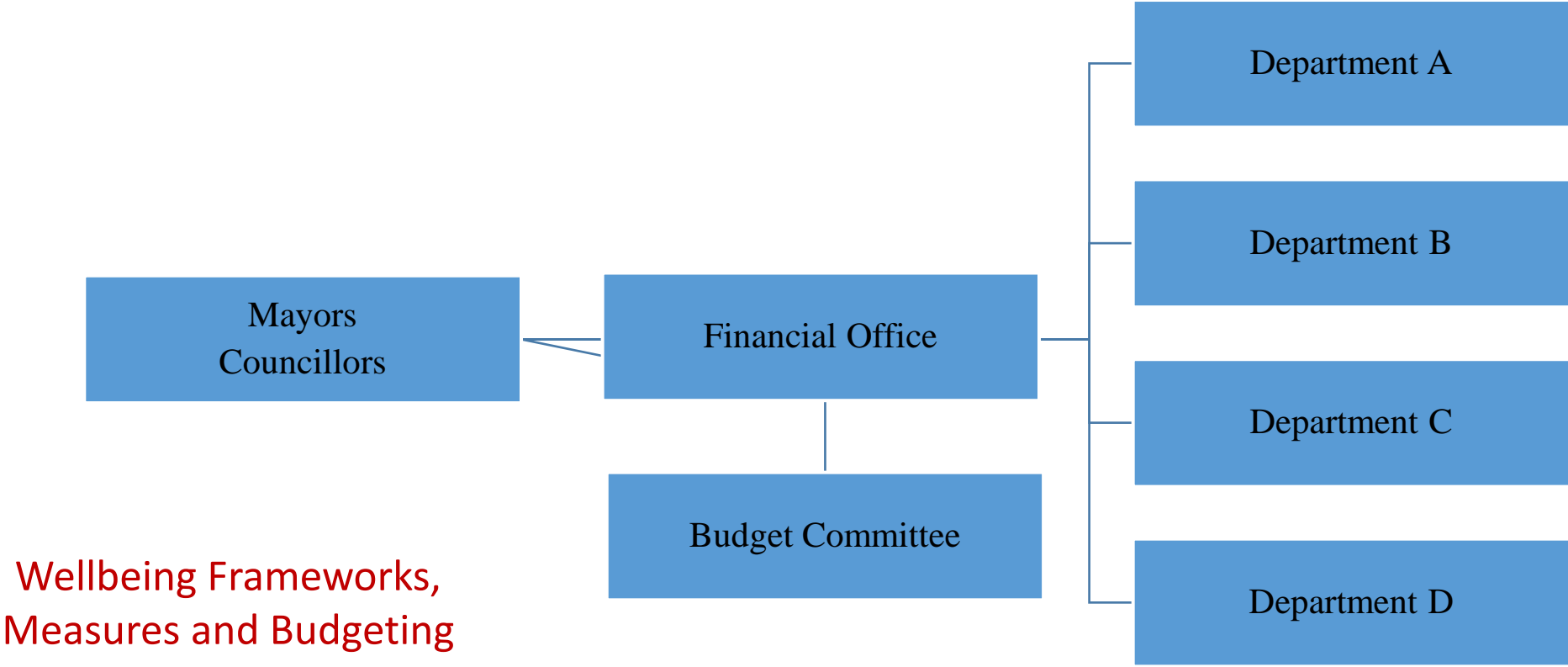
Overarching Political Framework

Budget Actors (Good, 2011 & 2014)



Overarching Political Framework

Municipal Budget Actors





2. Study on Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

Ortynsky, Farag & Mou, 2023

New Zealand's Approach to Wellbeing

- Emphasis on citizen wellbeing along with economic indicators such as GDP.
- Prioritization of societal outcomes:
 - mental health; child wellbeing; Māori and Pasifika aspirations; national productivity and greening the economy.
- Indicators of future success: natural capital, social capital, human capital, financial, and physical.



Key Developments in New Zealand's Approach

Public Finance Act, 1989

Amendments to the Act, 2004

Social Investment Approach

Living Standards Framework, 2007-08

- Created by Treasury and a challenge group of experts from academia
- Framework to assess budget bids

Wellbeing Budget, 2019

Study on Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand



My goal was to determine if New Zealand's wellbeing budgeting approach could serve as a model for future budgetary reforms in Canada.

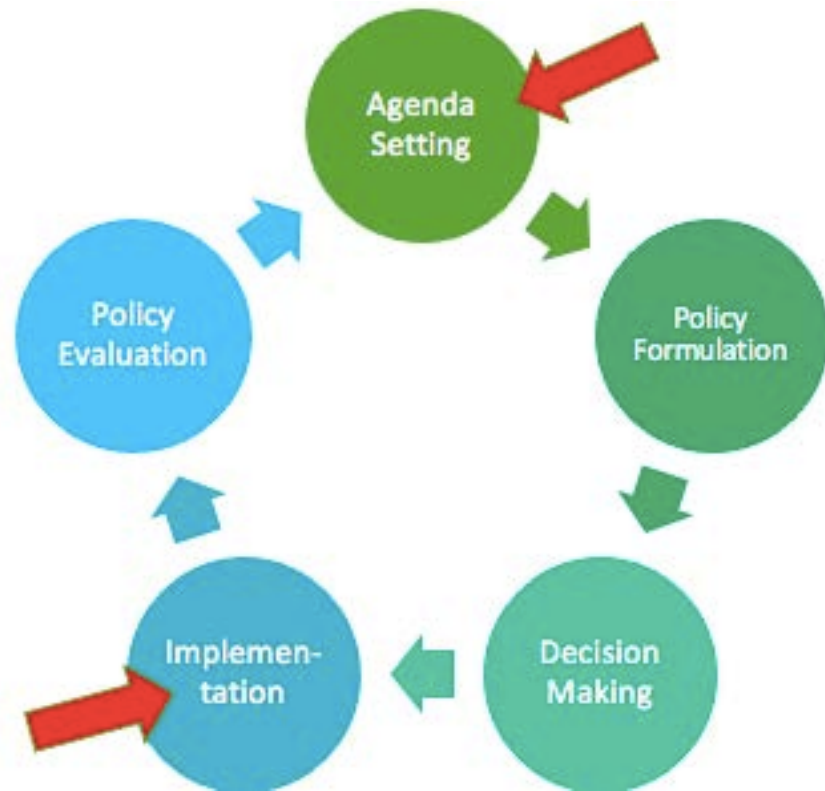


The research strategy for this study included a case study method, which allowed for purposeful sampling (Patton, 2015) and an in-depth perspective.



I focused on the political aspects of budgeting, while considering the technical approaches.

Policy Cycle



Source: Howlett, M., Ramesh, M., & Perl, A. (2009). *Studying Public Policy: Policy Cycles and Policy Subsystems* (3rd ed.) Oxford University Press.

Wellbeing Budget *Adoption* and *Implementation* in New Zealand

- New Zealand *adopted* a legislatively supported performance-based budgeting system in 1989.
- In 2011 the Treasury's Living Standards Framework was published and *implemented* by Treasury.



Study Methodology

Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

Interviewed 10 *spenders*, nine *guardians* (current or former Treasury officials), two *priority setters* (*politicians*), and nine academics.


Conducted a deductive analysis and coded all 20 interviews on a five-level Likert scale with 22 key informants.

Interview data was re-analyzed inductively for additional adoption themes.

Interview #	Respondent Classification	Ministry
1	Spender 1	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise (MBIE)
2	Spender 2 / Guardian 1	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise (MBIE)
3	Spender 3	Transport
4	Spender 4 Spender 5	Transport
5	Spender 6 / Guardian 2 Spender 7 / Guardian 3	Environment
6	Spender 8	Environment
7	Spender 9 / Guardian 4	Environment
8	Guardian 5	Treasury
9	Guardian 6 / Academic 1	Treasury
10	Guardian 7 / Academic 2	Treasury
11	Guardian 8 / Academic 3	Treasury
12	Guardian 9 / Academic 4	Treasury
13	Guardian 10 / Academic 5	Treasury
14	Priority Setter 1	
15	Priority Setter 2 / Guardian 11	Treasury
16	Academic 6 / Spender 10	Environment
17	Academic 7	
18	Academic 8	
19	Academic 9	
20	Guardian 12	



Study Methodology – Key Informant Positions Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand







Study Results – Interview Coding

Adopting Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

- When asked if the adoption of the wellbeing budget was a political process, suggesting it was led by *priority setters*, **90% of participants** indicated the adoption of the wellbeing budget was ‘entirely’ (12) or ‘somewhat’ (6) political.
- **Most respondents (90%)** indicated that internal government budget actors influenced the wellbeing budget adoption and implementation ‘entirely’ (14) or ‘somewhat’ (4).
- **A large majority of respondents (94%)** said that the adoption was ‘entirely’ (8) or ‘somewhat’ (10) influenced by external influences.
- **Seventy percent of respondents** said that New Zealand culture had ‘entirely’ (9) or ‘somewhat’ (5) influenced the development of the wellbeing budgets.
- Although participants were not specifically asked about COVID-19, **eight respondents** addressed its impact on the most recent budget.



Study Lessons & Takeaways

Putting Wellbeing on the Agenda

Lessons

- Political leadership is key
- Internal interaction of administrators matter
- Willingness to learn and connect to broader networks
- Overall culture in New Zealand

Takeaways

- It is a process and evolution; we cannot expect to arrive tomorrow
- Incentivize ourselves and others to consider this approach
- Wider communication and transparency helps



Study Results – Interview Coding

Implementing Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

- No respondents indicated that the budget had been ‘*entirely*’ or ‘*not at all*’ implemented as intended.
- **Sixteen (73%) respondents** said that the wellbeing budget had been ‘*somewhat*’ implemented as intended, while four said that ‘*very little*’ of what had been intended had been achieved.
- **Eight (36%) interview participants** said that the budget had not yet been implemented as intended, in part due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

- A further analysis of the interviews beyond the deductive identification of whether the budget had been implemented as intended was done with the Strategic Action Framework.
- Implementation activities shift both “system operations” and “the behaviour or conditions of an external target group” (Moulton & Sandfort, 2017).

Challenges & Successes

Implementing Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

System Operations

Challenges (Opportunities):

- Wellbeing budgets are still being refined
- Quantification and more robust approaches to measure success
- Wellbeing topics are more relevant to some departments compared to others

Successes:

- Public sector is academic, youthful, and vibrant
- Indigenous framework created
- Increased propensity to try novel approaches

Successes & Challenges

Implementing Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

Behaviour Conditions

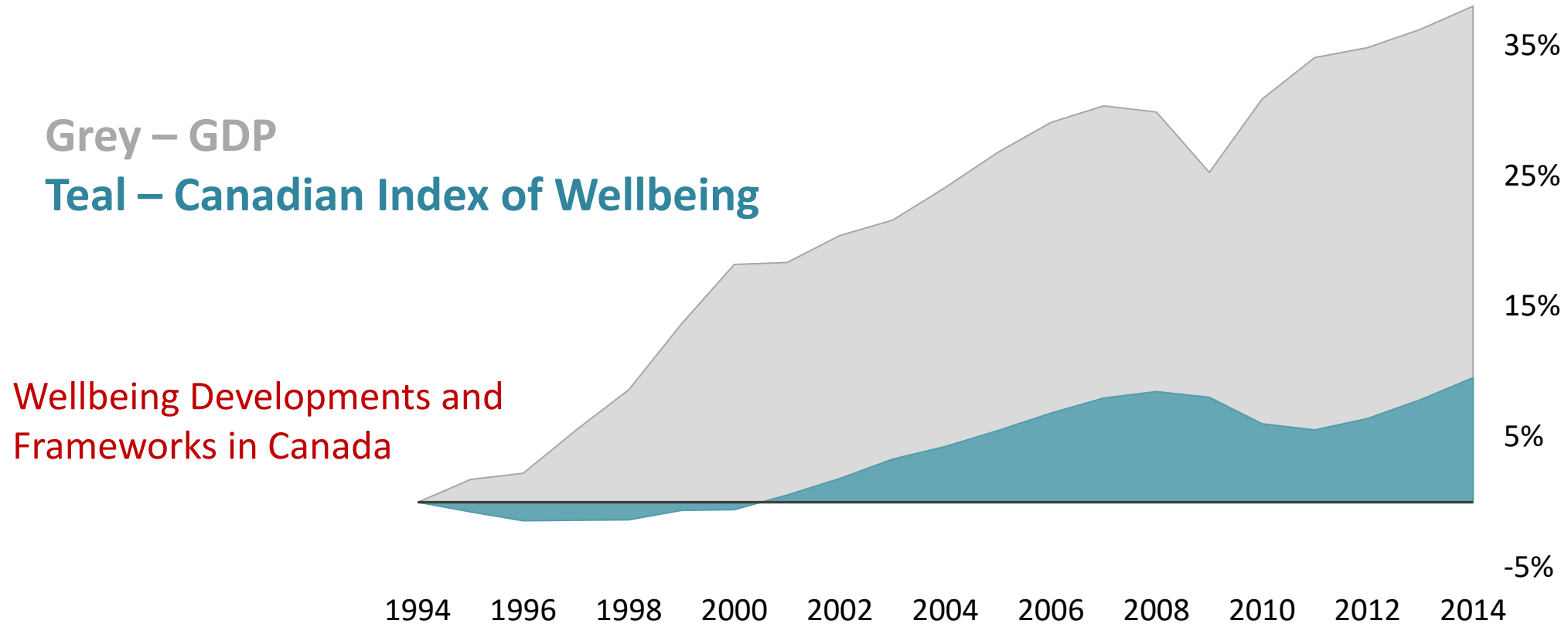
- **Successes:**
 - Inclusiveness and diversity in community
 - Social innovation
 - Shift to longer-term thinking
 - Shift in applying a wellbeing lens to budget bids
- **Challenges (Opportunities):**
 - Long-term view is required for a wellbeing approach
 - Still figuring things out





3. Wellbeing Developments and Frameworks in Canada

A significant gap is shown between Canada's GDP and wellbeing growth...



Wellbeing Developments in Canada

Wellbeing Developments and Frameworks in Canada

- Canadian Index of Wellbeing, 2016 & 2018
 - Ontario, 2014; Nova Scotia, 2018; Saskatchewan, 2019; Yukon, 2020
- WEAll Can: The Wellbeing Economies Alliance for Canada and Sovereign Indigenous Nations, 2018
- Canadian Index of Child and Youth Wellbeing, 2019
- Measuring What Matters: Toward a Quality-of-Life Strategy for Canada, 2021
- Statistics Canada Quality of Life Hub, 2022





Canadian Wellbeing Policy Initiatives Database

Wellbeing Developments and Frameworks in Canada

- The most recent count done by the Canadian Wellbeing Knowledge Network (CWKN) has documented 357 wellbeing indicators, indices, frameworks, strategies, proposals, programs, conference proceedings, surveys, documents, reports, and initiatives from Canadian municipalities, provinces, First Nations, think tanks, foundations, not-for-profit organizations, health authorities, and wellness centres.
- [Canadian wellbeing policy initiatives database \(CWKN\)](#)



4. Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

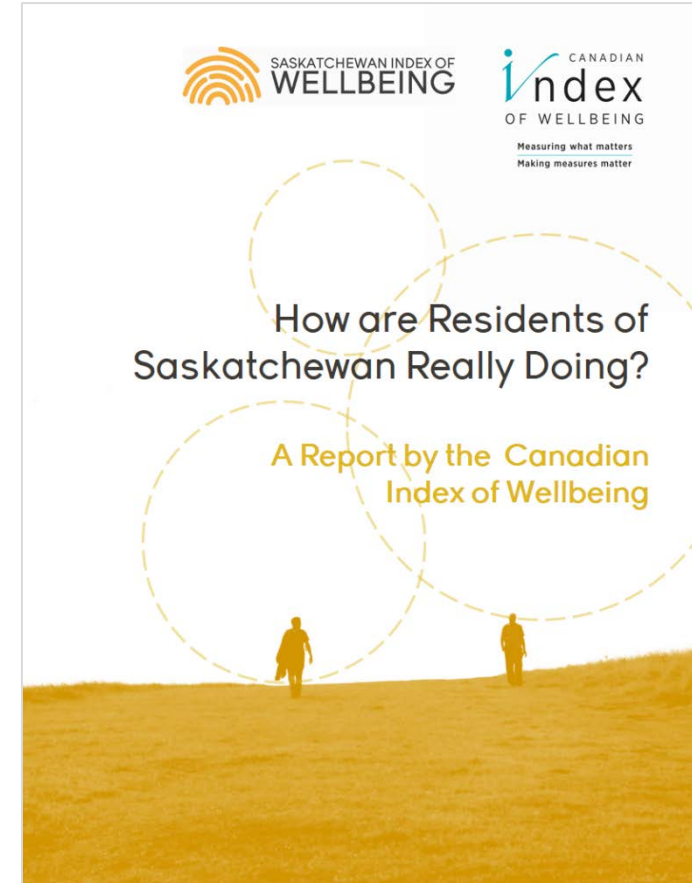
Highlights from Saskatchewan Urban
Municipalities Association
(SUMA) Convention Presentation

Camacho, Cazakoff, Khovrenkov, Mann & Ortynsky, 2023

Saskatchewan Index of Wellbeing

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

- The *SIW* report is a resource that expands our understanding of how well our communities and citizens are faring beyond the economic measures of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).





What Can Municipalities Learn and Contribute?

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

Services provided by local authorities define citizen well-being and residents' quality of life.

Local authorities attract residents by improving community's quality of life through improved local services.

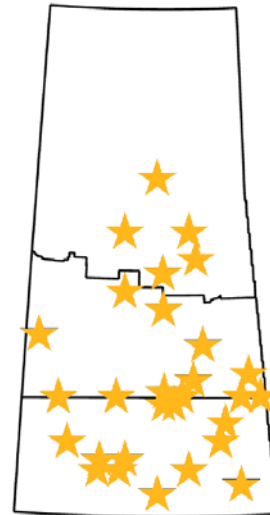
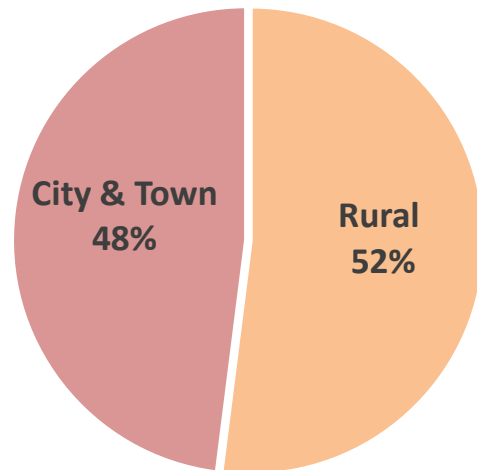
Hourie, Eitan, Miki Malul and Raphael Bar-El. 2015. "The Social Value of Municipal Services." *Journal of Policy Modeling* 37(2): 253 - 260.

Survey of Municipal Wellbeing

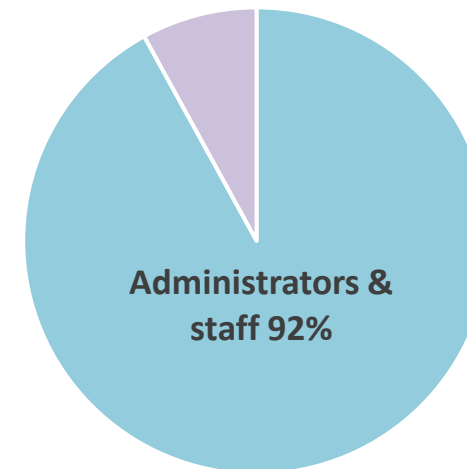
Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

Survey launch (July 2022): **452** SK municipalities received survey invitation

Survey end (September 2022): **25%** of SK municipalities responded to survey



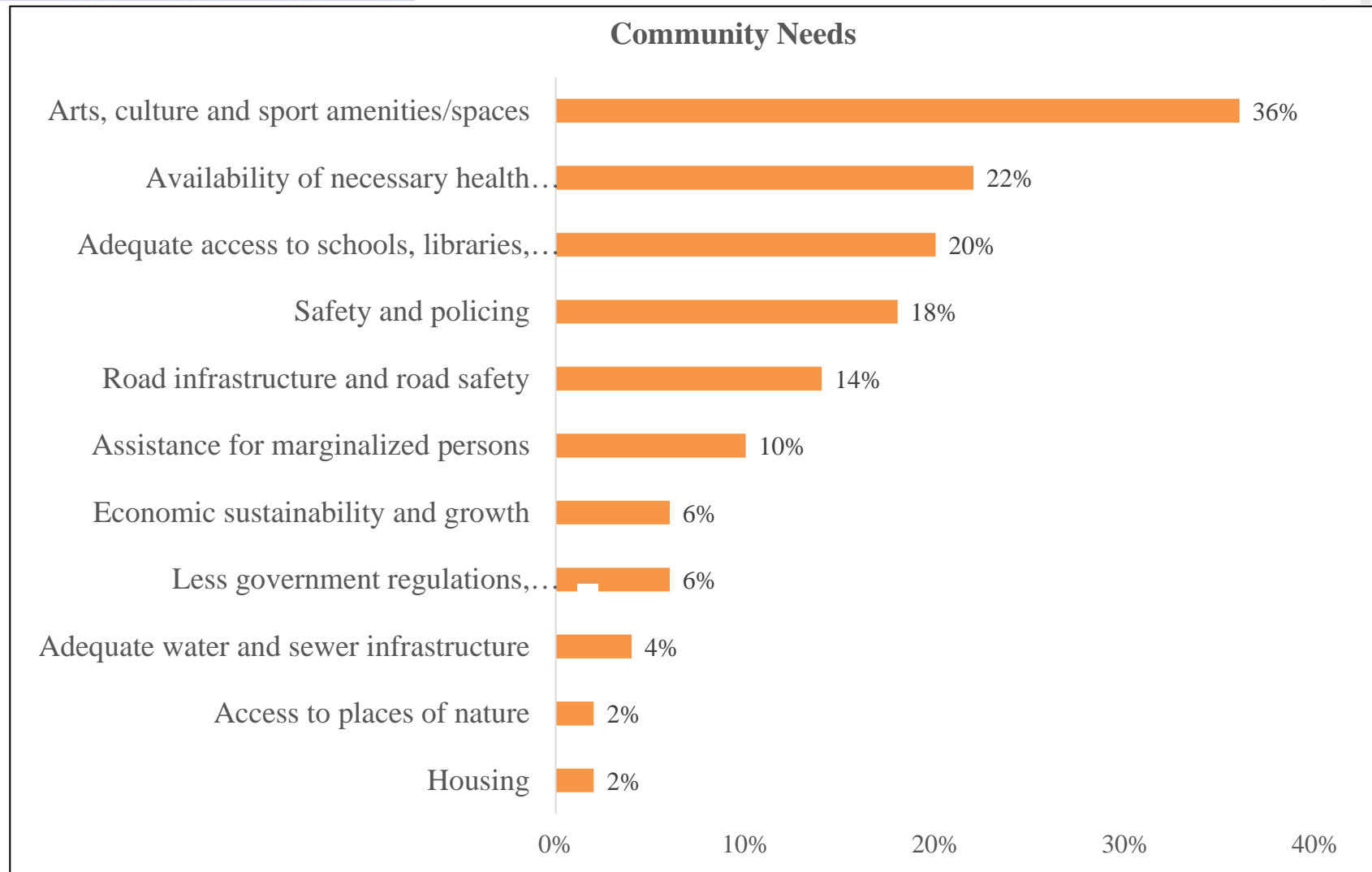
Elected officials 8%





Municipalities Are Well Aware of the Wellbeing Needs of their Communities

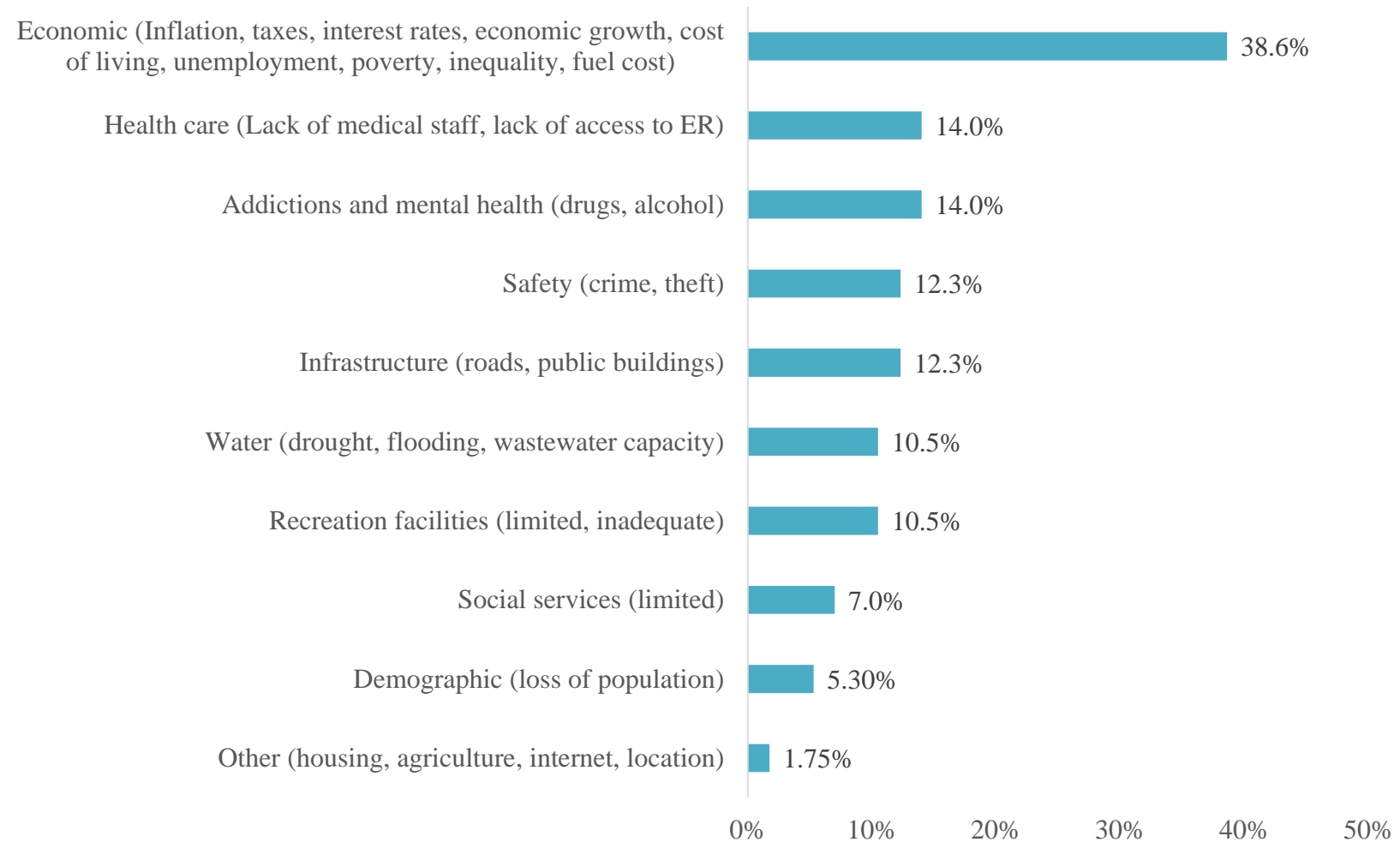
Study on Wellbeing Readiness
and Initiatives in Saskatchewan
Municipalities



Main Challenges for Municipalities

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

Challenges



Municipalities are Incorporating Wellbeing Elements into Community Policy Documents

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

- 17% of municipalities adopted a wellbeing approach in their official community plans.

What changed with adoption of wellbeing approach?	Challenges to adopt a wellbeing approach?
Internal process, council agendas, policy, planning and budgeting, multi-sectoral partnerships	Lack of financial & human resources, data on well-being on decision-making, time, community & team support

- 55% of municipalities are considering community wellbeing elements when developing policies.



Municipalities Welcome a Wellbeing Approach to Decision-making

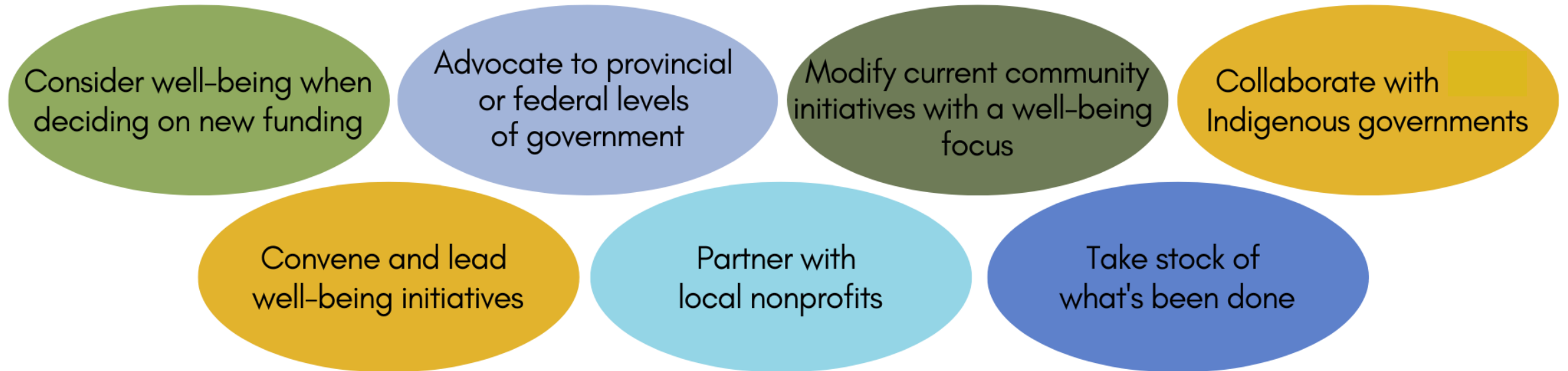
Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

- Interested in adopting a wellbeing approach – 46% say ‘Yes’
- Interested in learning about quality-of-life frameworks – 69% say ‘Yes’
- **Resources required:** staff resources, planning capabilities, assistance with updating Official Community Plans (OCPs), etc.



Together, Municipalities Know their Important Role in Fostering Community Wellbeing

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities



Next Steps for a Wellbeing Approach in Municipalities

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities



Municipalities are on the right track.



Experiment, track results, and share ideas and findings with others.



Have solution-oriented conversations to address the gaps and issues that your municipality faces.



A holistic approach is key. What budget allocations and investments can have a multi-pronged impact?



Implementation is the most important step, give you and your team permission to “fail.”



Ideal Targets for a Wellbeing Approach in Municipalities

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities

Communities are implementing holistic approaches to addressing complex community issues.

Policy-makers and decision-makers are making decisions based on solid, comprehensive evidence.

Citizens are empowered to advocate for change that results in the highest possible quality of life for all.



5. Wellbeing Budgeting Lessons for Canadian Municipalities from Studies



Wellbeing Budgeting in Canadian Municipalities

Lessons from Studies

In Canada, we are on the right track.

- Coordinate and join efforts on this work with other municipalities, First Nations, regional, provincial, federal levels of government to identify winning strategies.
- Make use of the frameworks and data already available nationally and locally.
- Align measurements (indicators) to your municipal priorities, both political and technical.
 - “What’s measured matters.”
- Analyze funding allocations through a wellbeing lens, i.e. evidence-informed budgeting.
- Integrate into the budget process and decision-making.
- Make it binding with a municipal wellbeing budgeting policy and/or provincial and federal requirements.

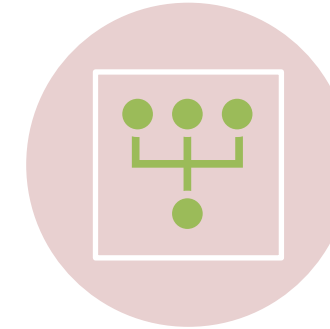
Presentation Key Takeaways



BUDGETING CAN DO MORE WITH WELLBEING AND FINANCIAL INDICATORS.



THERE'S SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN CANADA AT ALL LEVELS OF GOVERNMENT AND THE SOCIAL SECTOR.



COORDINATED, LEGISLATED IMPLEMENTATION AND POLITICAL LEADERSHIP ARE REQUIRED TO FULLY INTEGRATE A WELLBEING ETHOS INTO BUDGET PROCESS AND DECISION-MAKING.

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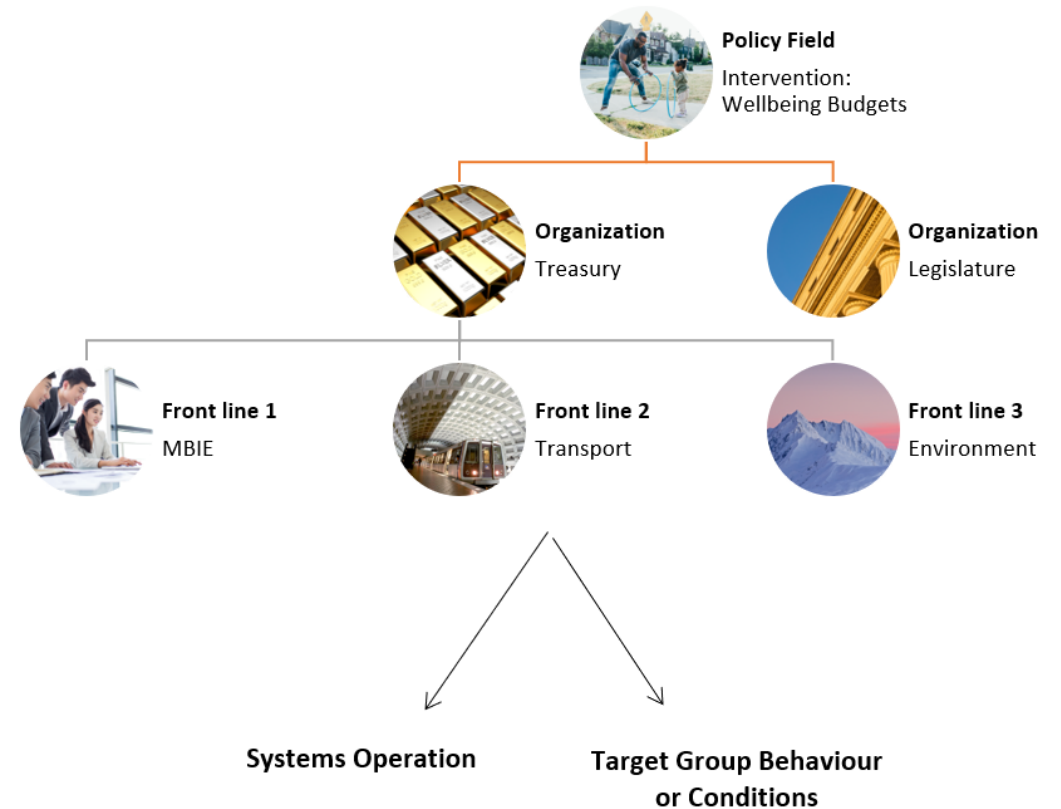




Presentation Appendices

Analysis of Strategic Action Fields (SAF) in the Implementation of New Zealand's Wellbeing Budgets

Dimensions of Policy Context	
Dimensions	New Zealand's Wellbeing Budgets
Policy Domain	Government budgeting
Initiation	Treasury
Scope	National government
Policy Type	Wellbeing budget implementation
Targets	All ministries and departments
Frontline	Budget actors – guardians and spenders
Desired Outcomes	Dependent on the year



Source: Adapted from Moulton & Sandfort (2017).

Results of Implementing Wellbeing Budgeting in New Zealand

New Zealand Budget Actors' Perceptions of Budget Implementation Using the SAF Framework

Role	Change in system operations		Change in target behaviour or conditions	
	Success	Challenge	Success	Challenge
Politicians (Priority setters)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellbeing budgets are still being refined Previous approach being re-marketed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inclusiveness and diversity in community Social innovation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long-term view is required for wellbeing budgets, yet politicians have short attention spans
Treasury (Guardians)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Treasury culture is academic, youthful, and vibrant Indigenous Living Standard Framework created 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantification and more robust approaches to measure success 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift to more long-term thinking 	
Ministries (Spenders)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased propensity to try novel approaches 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wellbeing measures are more relevant to the topics of some ministries than others 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift in applying a wellbeing lens to new budget bids 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Still figuring things out

GENDER RESULTS FRAMEWORK



Canada's economic future depends on people having equal opportunity to reach their full potential, regardless of gender. The framework defines the Government of Canada's gender equality goals and allows us to track how Canada is performing, determine what is needed to advance gender equality and measure progress going forward.

To find out more, visit www.canada.ca/gender-results-framework

 Education and Skills Development Goal Equal opportunities and diversified paths in education and skills development.	 Economic Participation and Prosperity Goal Equal and full participation in the economy	 Leadership and Democratic Participation Goal Gender equality in leadership roles and at all levels of decision-making.	 Gender-Based Violence and Access to Justice Goal Eliminating gender-based violence and harassment, and promoting security of the person and access to justice.	 Poverty Reduction, Health and Well-Being Goal Reduced poverty and improved health outcomes.	 Gender Equality Around the World Goal Promoting gender equality to build a more peaceful, inclusive, rules-based and prosperous world.
Objectives & Indicators More diversified educational paths and career choices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1.1 Proportion of post-secondary qualification holders who are women, by field of study and qualification type 1.1.2 Proportion of post-secondary students who are women, by field of study and credential type 1.1.3 High school completion rate Reduced gender gaps in reading and numeracy skills among youth, including Indigenous youth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.2.1 High school reading and mathematics test scores Equal lifelong learning opportunities and outcomes for adults <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3.1 Adults' literacy and numeracy test scores 	Objectives & Indicators Increased labour market opportunities for women, especially women in underrepresented groups <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1.1 Labour force participation rate 2.1.2 Employment rate Reduced gender wage gap <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.2.1 Gender gap in median hourly wages 2.2.2 Gender gap in average hourly wages 2.2.3 Gender gap in median annual employment income 2.2.4 Gender gap in average annual employment income Increased full-time employment of women <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.3.1 Proportion of workers in full-time jobs Equal sharing of parenting roles and family responsibilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.4.1 Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work 2.4.2 Number of children in regulated child care spaces and/or early learning programs and/or benefitting from subsidies 2.4.3 Proportion of annual household income spent on child care, by economic family type Better gender balance across occupations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.5.1 Proportion of occupational group who are women More women in higher-quality jobs, such as permanent and well-paid jobs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2.6.1 Proportion of persons employed in temporary, involuntary part-time, or low-wage jobs 	Objectives & Indicators More women in senior management positions, and more diversity in senior leadership positions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1.1 Proportion of employees in management positions who are women, by management level Increased opportunities for women to start and grow their businesses, and succeed on a global scale <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.2.1 Proportion of businesses majority-owned by women, by business size More company board seats held by women, and more diversity on company boards <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.3.1 Proportion of board members who are women, by type of board Greater representation of women and underrepresented groups in elected office and ministerial positions in national and sub-national governments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national Parliament 3.4.2 Proportion of seats held by women in local governments (provincial, territorial, municipal, First Nations Band Councils) 3.4.3 Proportion of ministerial positions held by women in federal-provincial-territorial governments and Chiefs in First Nations communities who are women Increased representation of women and underrepresented groups as administrators of the justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.5.1 Proportion of federally appointed judges (federal and provincial courts) who are women 3.5.2 Proportion of law enforcement, security and intelligence officers who are women, by rank 	Objectives & Indicators Workplaces are harassment-free <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1.1 Proportion of employees who self-report being harassed in the workplace Fewer women are victims of intimate partner violence and sexual assault <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.2.1 Proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner 4.2.2 Proportion of population who self-reported being sexually assaulted, since age 15 Fewer victims of childhood maltreatment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.3.1 Proportion of population who self-reported childhood maltreatment (before age 15), by type of maltreatment Fewer women killed by an intimate partner <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.4.1 Homicide rate, by relationship to the perpetrator Increased police reporting of violent crimes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.5.1 Proportion of self-reported incidents of violent crime reported to police, past 12 months, by type of crime Fewer Indigenous women and girls are victims of violence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.6.1 Proportion of Indigenous women and girls subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence, by Indigenous identity Increased accountability and responsiveness of the Canadian criminal justice system <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4.7.1 Proportion of sexual assaults reported to police that are deemed "unfounded" 	Objectives & Indicators Fewer vulnerable individuals living in poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.1.1 Prevalence of low income, by economic family type Fewer women and children living in food-insecure households <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.2.1 Proportion of individuals living in households that are moderately or severely food-insecure, by economic family type Fewer vulnerable individuals lacking stable, safe and permanent housing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.3.1 Proportion of the population in core housing need, by economic family type Child and spousal support orders are enforced <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.4.1 Collection rate, by type of beneficiary More years in good health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.5.1 Leading causes of death 5.5.2 Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth 5.5.3 Proportion of population that participated regularly in sport Improved mental health <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.6.1 Proportion of adults who have high psychological well-being Improved access to contraception for young people and reduced adolescent birth rate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.7.1 Proportion of population aged 15 to 49 that did not use contraception among sexually active population not trying to conceive 5.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 15 to 19) per 1,000 women in that age group 	Objectives & Indicators Feminist international approach to all policies and programs, including diplomacy, trade, security and development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased and meaningful participation of women in peace and security efforts More women in leadership and decision-making roles, and stronger women's rights organizations More women and girls have access to sexual and reproductive health services and their rights are promoted More of Canada's trade agreements include gender-related provisions More women have equitable access and control over the resources they need to build their own economic success and the economic success of their communities Fewer people are victims of sexual and gender-based violence and sexual exploitation, including in conflict settings and online More girls and women access quality education and skills training

Wellbeing Initiatives in Provinces and Territories

Wellbeing Developments and Frameworks in Canada

- Engage Nova Scotia
- Ontario Trillium Foundation Wellbeing Reports
- Yukon Index of Wellbeing
- Centering First Nations Concepts of Wellbeing: Toward a GDP-Alternative Index in British Columbia



Local and Regional Wellbeing Plans

Wellbeing Developments and Frameworks in Canada



- RECOVER Urban Wellbeing Edmonton
- Vital Signs (several communities across the country)
- Wood Buffalo Social Sustainability Plan
- Community Safety and Wellbeing Plans
- Wellbeing Waterloo Region

Community Plans in Saskatchewan

Study on Wellbeing Readiness and Initiatives in Saskatchewan Municipalities



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