Winnipeg Quality of Life Project Final Report

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Financial Support

Financial support for this project has been received from the Winnipeg Inner-City Research Alliance (WIRA) and Neighbourhoods Alive!

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Project Sponsor

(Second Phase)

- SEED Winnipeg Inc. is a non-profit charitable organization. It helps low income individuals or groups establish their own small business or community business. It also works to combat poverty and assists in the renewal of Winnipeg's inner city.

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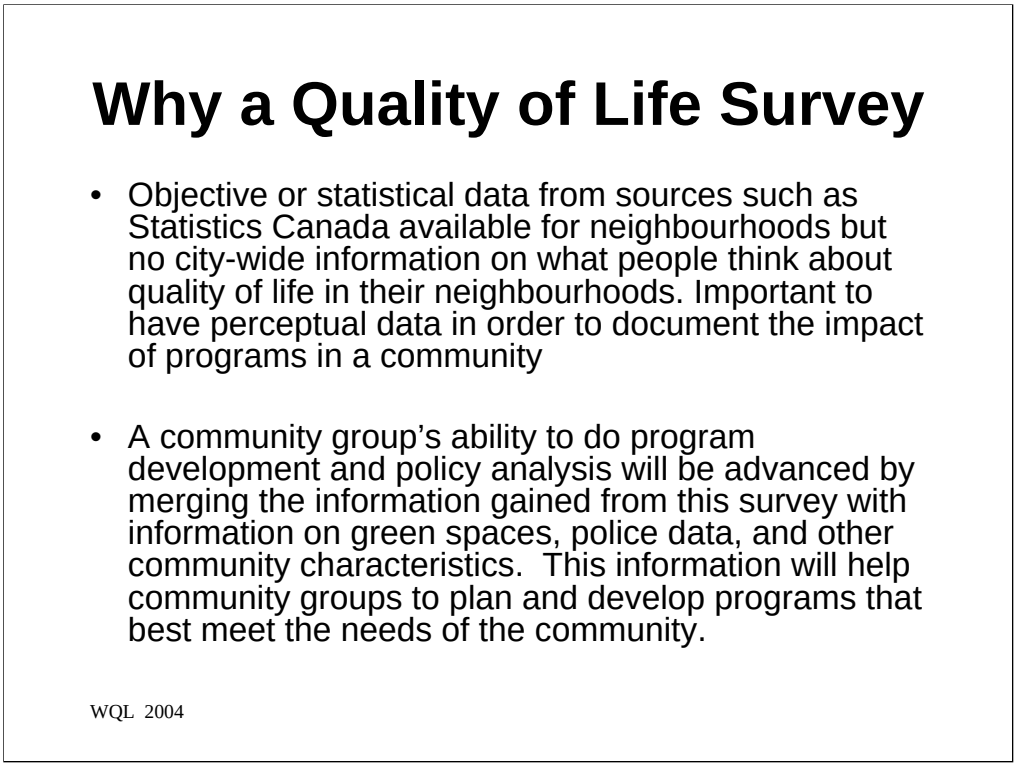
Project Overview

Winnipeg Quality of Life Project



Why a Quality of Life Survey:

The Catalyst: Funders wanted to know whether programs offered by community organizations made a difference to the quality of life for residents. At the same time, researchers at the Community Health Sciences had been funded to do research on how a community creates health. After several meetings with community organizations and the researchers, a proposal was developed with the following objectives:

1. Work with community partners to identify indicators that could be used to measure the economic and social well-being of a community.

2. Design and deliver a survey that would provide information on the economic as well as the social well-being of the community.

3. Link the perceptual data gathered in the survey with the "objective" data contained in the Manitoba's Centre's Social Program Database, as well as to measures of health and selected Statistics Canada data.

Neighbourhood Boundaries for Survey; Questions to be considered:

1) Will the boundary be recognized or accepted by the community?
2) How is the variable/measure related to the boundary? For example, neighbourhood crime can be measured to an exact degree, but the availability of programs may be more flexible because people may go to a nearby neighbourhood to attend a program.
3) How reliable is the measure? This may affect how large or small an area can be considered in order to get a good indication of the neighbourhood on that particular variable.

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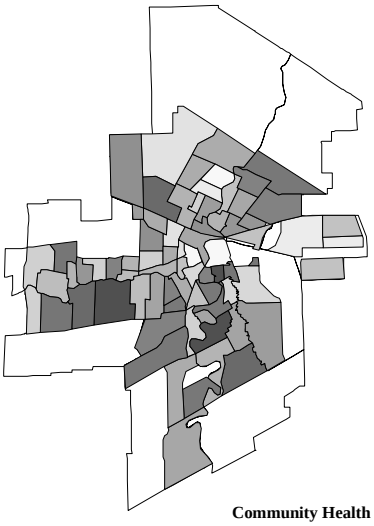
Community Boundaries:

The question of how to define a community is never answered easily. In Winnipeg, this discussion has resulted in a number of ways to look at communities and their boundaries. Most of the research that is being done in Winnipeg at this time is using the community characterization areas that can be broken down into community clusters and then into neighbourhoods or *vice versa*. Community Centre boundaries are slightly different than the boundaries used in these areas, but we chose to use them as it was felt that Winnipeg residents would be more apt to be familiar with them and because of their population size. Each study participant was shown a map of their area before completing the survey.



74 Community Centre Areas

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Why Community Centre Areas Were Used to Define Boundaries

We chose to use community centre areas in our project for several reasons: First, one of our interests was recreation programs and community centre areas are major program providers. Second, Winnipeg residents are familiar with the existence of community centres and, when contacted, the potential participant could frequently name his or her community centre area. Finally, the 74 community centre areas we used were large enough that people could remain anonymous; and, at the same time, they are small enough to facilitate the clustering of data.

This map shows 75 community centre areas because when we started this project, the Grant Harrow Community Centre area was still in existence. During the process of this project, but prior to our interviews, it was closed down.

Boundaries Used For Inner City Communities

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Boundaries Used For Inner City Communities

We used the Core Area Initative's definition for inner city. Its edges are marked by a dark line on this map. The community centres that we considered to be part of the inner city are marked on this map. Community centres that are not part of the inner city appear in light blue on this map.

Revised Boundaries and Inner City Communities

Community Centre Areas Created for Project

Three of our community centre areas have been created for this study. It was decided to include the downtown area in the analysis despite the fact that it does not have a community centre. We also separated Spence from the Orioles area and West Broadway from Robert A. Steen community centre area. Maryland was used as the dividing line.

Further support for the separation of these areas comes from our preliminary analysis in which we clustered CCAs that shared similar characteristics. West Broadway did not fall into the same cluster as Robert A. Steen, and Spence fell into a cluster that differed from the one that the Orioles community centre was in.

Survey Development and Delivery

- The survey tool was developed with input from 20 community organizations and, for this reason, the questionnaire covers a wide variety of topics.
- Community residents were selected from Winnipeg's 74 Community Centre Areas (CCA).
- Participants were selected through random digit dialing.
- Surveyors went to homes of participants and left survey or completed it with them

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Survey Development, Collection of Data and Analysis Categories

The survey was developed with input from community groups and formatted for computerized data entry. Using random digit dialing, we started to contact people for interviews in the summer of 2002 and completed the process in March 2003.

We tracked the community centre each participant belonged to and attempted to get representation from each area by generating numbers in which the first 4 digits were associated with a given area of the city. In Nov, 2002 we had 500 in-person interviews completed and we had the responses from these surveys entered into a database in December. On March 31st, 2003, 1,548 people had been recruited to participate in the study. Of this number, 432 or 28% were inner-city residents.

Socio-demographic Information of Participants

- Median age was 46 years (range 18-93 years)
- 60.8% female, 39.2% male
- 80.9% had graduated from high school
- 65% had some post-secondary education, earned a diploma or a certificate
- 35% earned a university undergraduate or post-graduate degree.
- Income distribution is on a later slide

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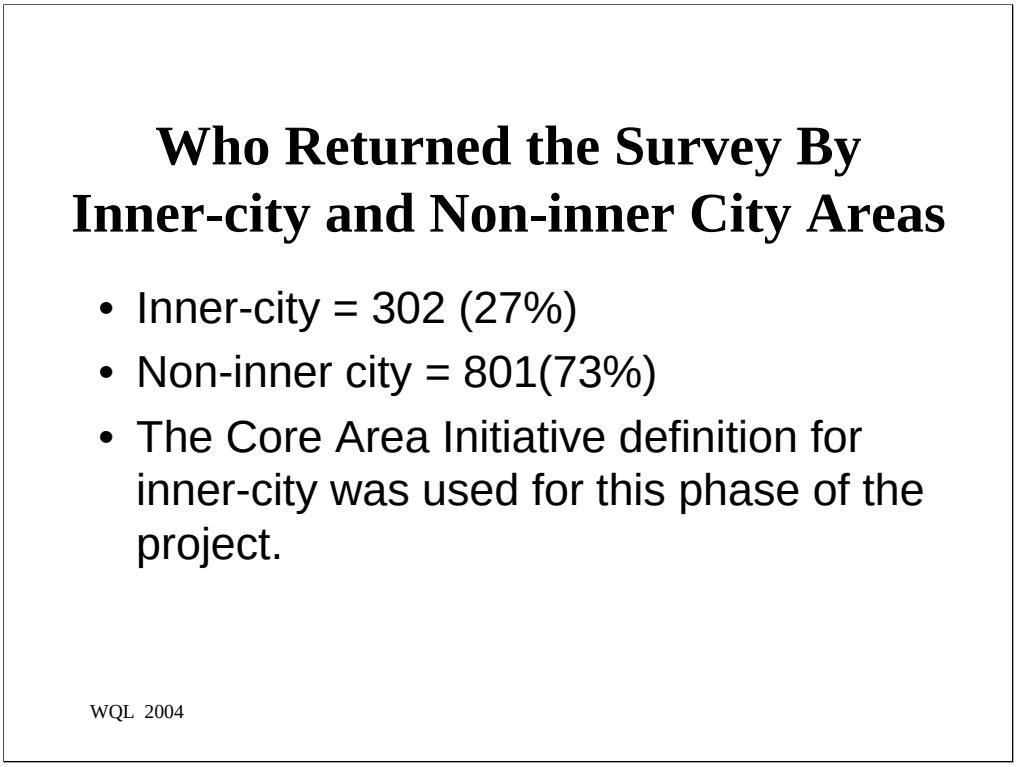
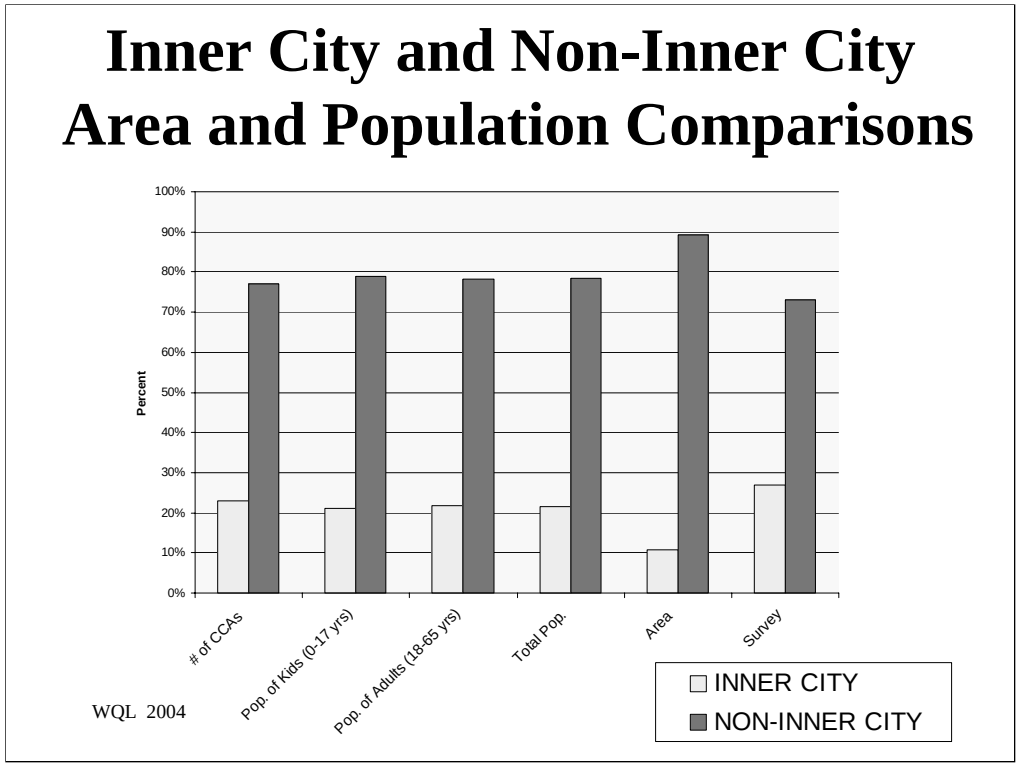
Socio-demographic Information

Women were more likely to participate in the study than men and 80% had graduated from high school. Thirty-five percent of these participants had at least a university degree. Our youngest participants were 18 years of age and our oldest participant was 93 years old.



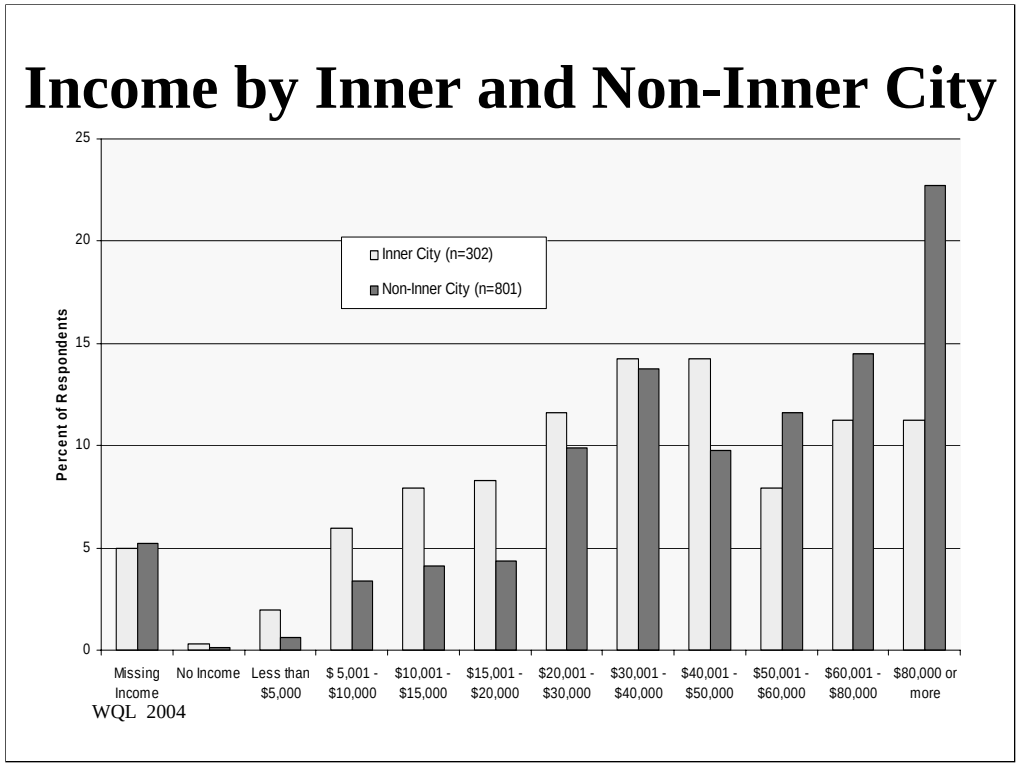
Surveys Returned by Area

During the interview process, we emphasized the importance of obtaining completed surveys from inner-city residents. As a result, 27% of participants in the project were from the inner-city. It was more difficult to deliver and pick-up surveys in areas of the city where a greater percentage of the population lives in apartments as the interviewers found it difficult to get into apartments to either deliver or to pick-up the survey.



Population and number of community centres

This screen shows the percentage of community centres in the inner-city against the total number of community centres as well as comparing the inner-city areas and non-inner city areas by population. It was interesting to note that the total population, populations of children and adults in the inner city were all just over 20 percent of the total population and occupied only 10% of the city's total land area. (We did not include East St. Paul or West St. Paul in these figures.)



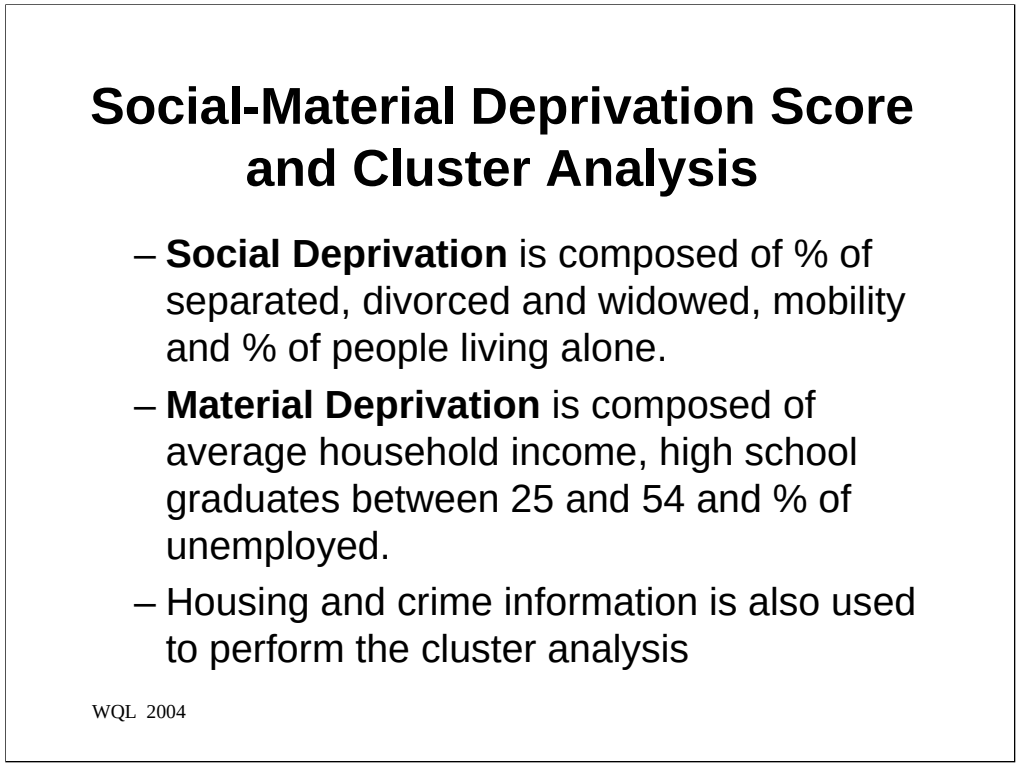
Income by Inner and Non-inner City

As you can see, there are more individuals living in low-income households in the inner-city, and incomes increase as you move towards the outer-edge communities. Approximately 31% of inner-city participants had a household income higher than $50,000.00 compared to 58 percent of households outside of the inner-city.

Analysis by Community Cluster Areas

Community Cluster Areas

We will now review some of the highlights from this project when the responses are analyzed after community centre areas have been sorted into clusters or groups with similar characteristics.

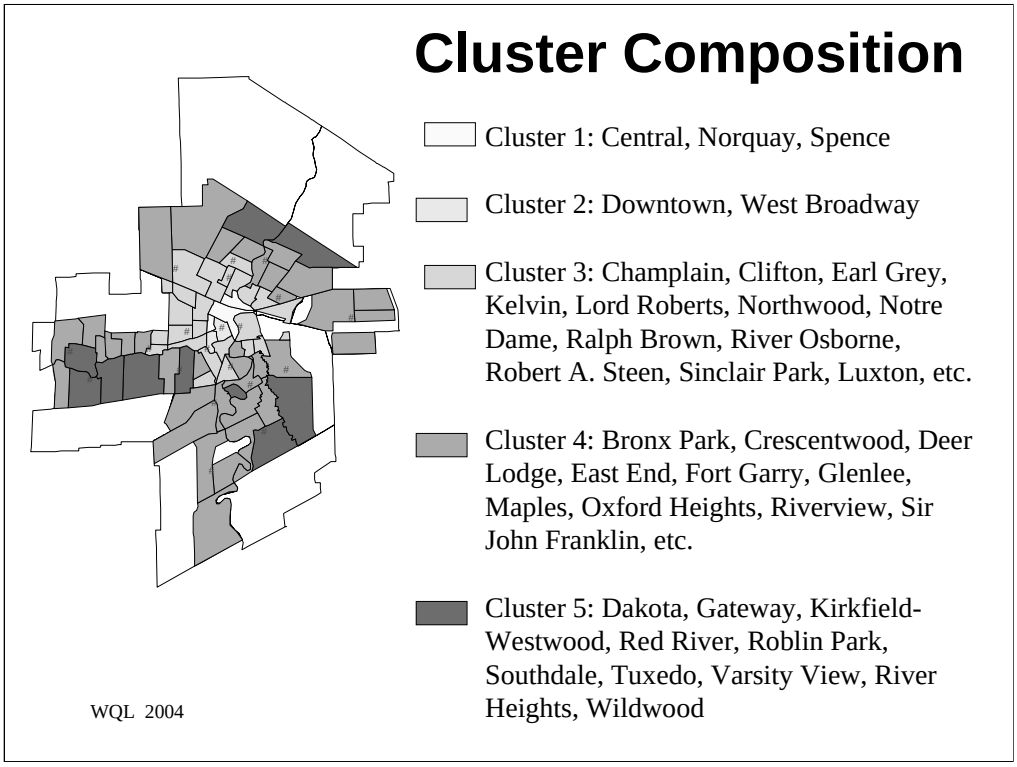


Information Used to Group Community Centre Areas

For our analysis, we grouped the community centre areas into 5 clusters according to their social and material deprivation scores, housing and crime scores. This information was obtained from the census and the City of Winnipeg.

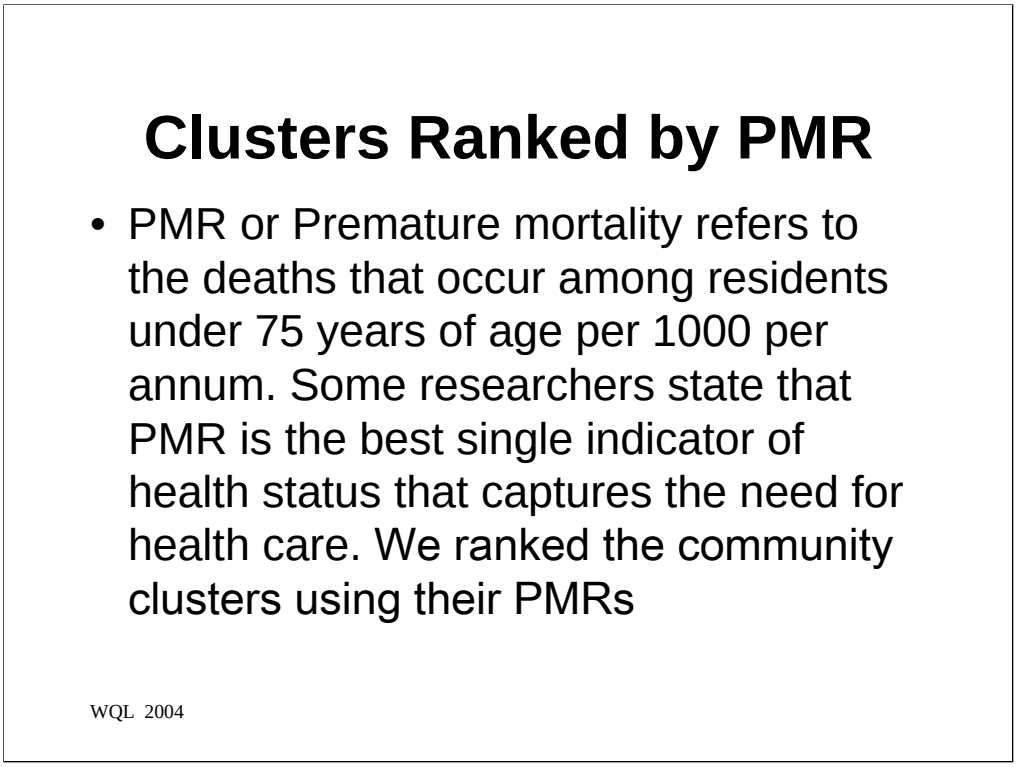
Social Deprivation is composed of the following variables: % of separated, divorced and widowed, mobility and % of people living alone.

Material Deprivation is composed of average household income, high school graduates between 25 and 54 and % of unemployed.



Cluster Analysis Results

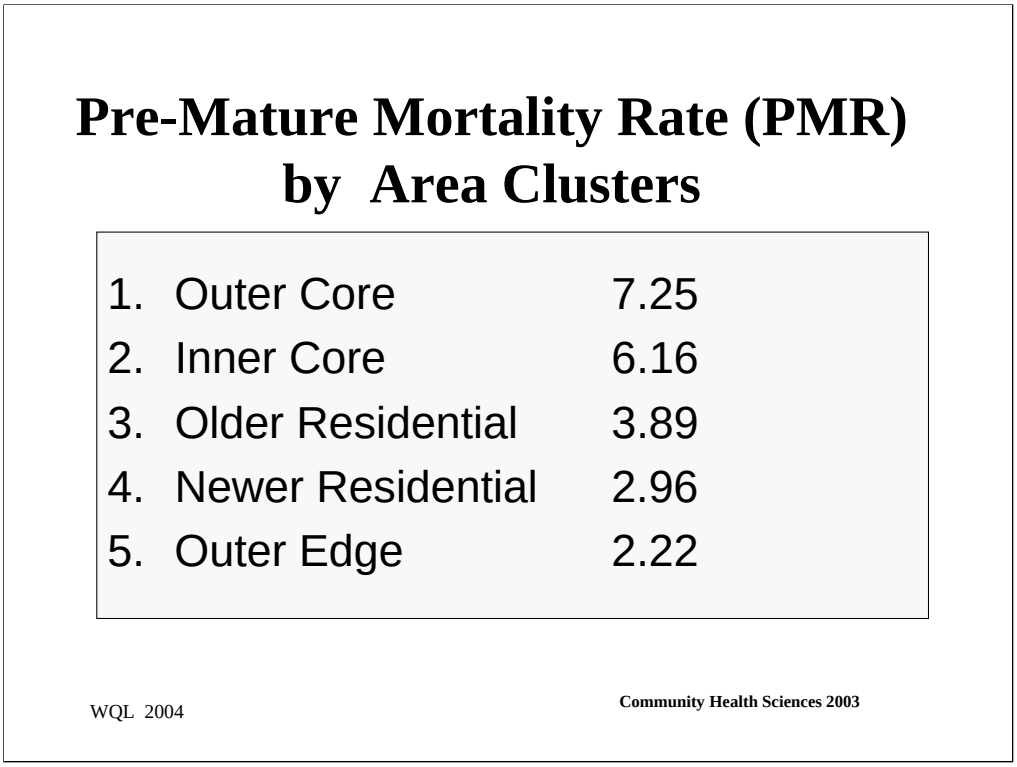
The cluster analysis separated the community centre areas into five clusters or groups. All of these areas are shown on this map and then each area is shown on the following 5 maps.



Clusters Ranked by Premature Mortality Rates (PMR)

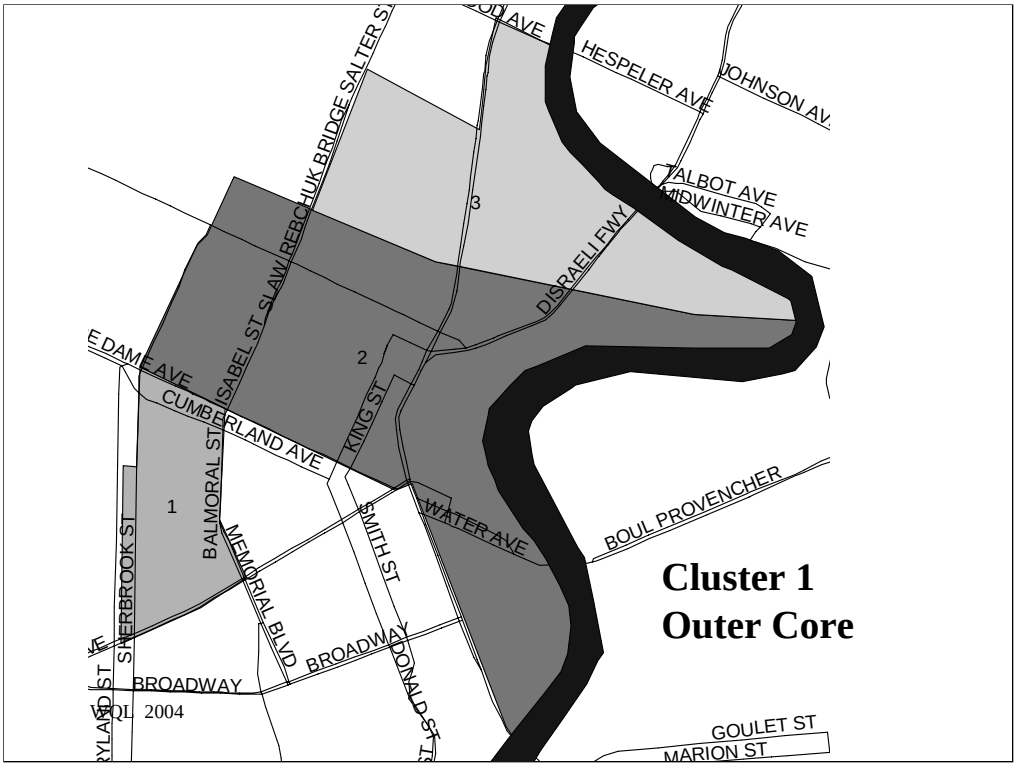
The 5 clusters were organized by Premature Mortality Rate* (PMR). PMR is the number of residents per thousand per year who die before age 75. There are five more people who die per thousand per year before the age of 75 in the Outer Core as compared to the Outer Edge communities of Winnipeg. In this report, all of the tables and figures are organized according to PMR.

* A rate is a ratio that measures change in one quantity per unit change of quantity (usually time).



Pre-mature Mortality Rates (PMR) for Clusters using Social-Material Deprivation Scores

Pre-mature mortality rates decrease as you move from the core areas of the city to the Outer Edge communities.



The Outer Core Cluster Community Centre Areas (CCAs)

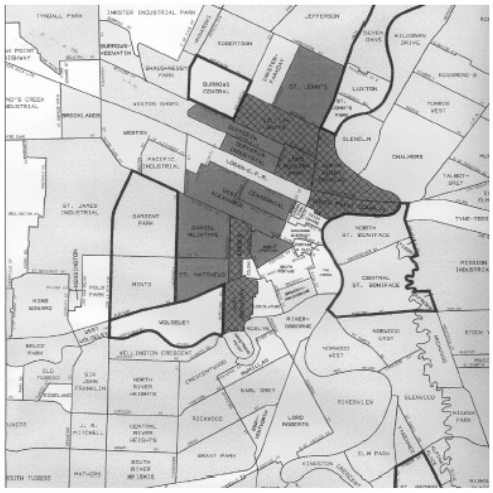
The Outer Core is composed of 3 community centre areas:

1. Spence **2.** Central **3.**Norquay.

Description of Cluster

The outer-core community centre cluster occupies an area similar to the major improvement areas defined by Neighbourhoods Alive! and the City of Winnipeg. (See next slide) Winnipeg's core areas contain the city's oldest residential areas and (along with the inner-core cluster) the smallest percentage of green space. Housing values in this area are the lowest in Winnipeg and over 60 percent of area residents move every five years. Residents of this cluster have the lowest percentage of university graduates, the highest unemployment, the greatest number of single parents, the highest percentage of teenage pregnancies and the lowest income levels. Aboriginal people form the poorest segment of this population.

Neighbourhood Revitalization Areas



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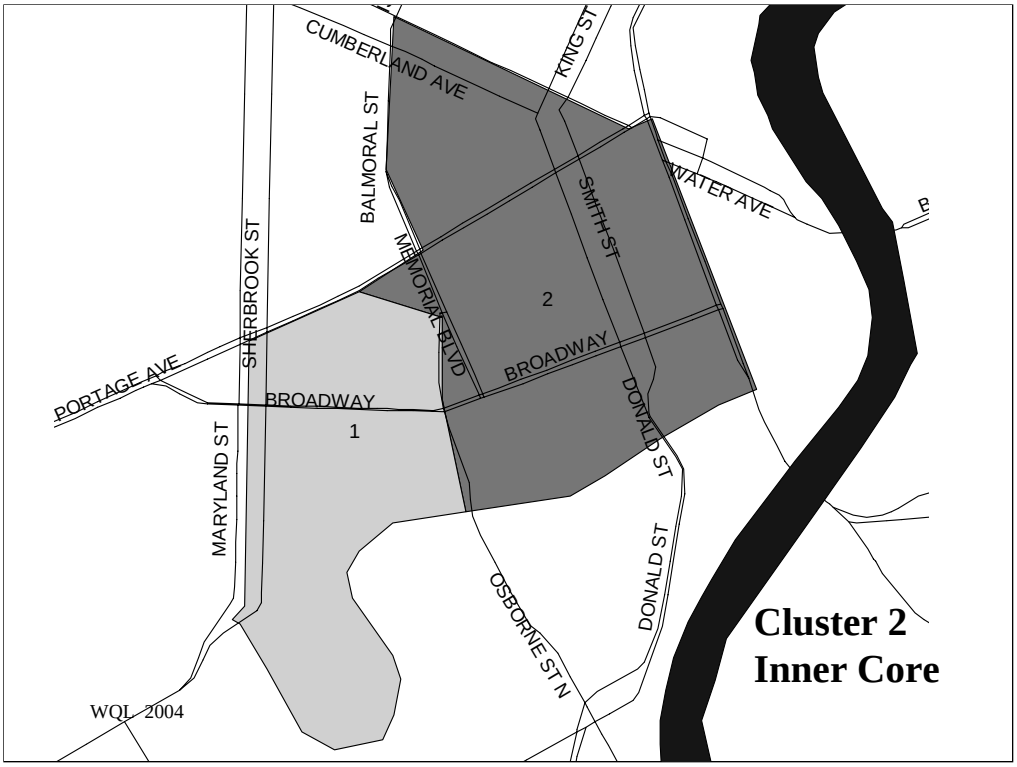
Neighbourhood Major Improvement Areas

This city of Winnipeg neighbourhood map shows the major improvement areas designated by Neighbourhoods Alive! in orange. Boundaries for community centre areas and neighbourhoods are different but major improvement areas occupy an area that is similar to the area occupied by the outer-core cluster. The responses for each of these 13 neighbourhoods are contained in Appendix C and D.



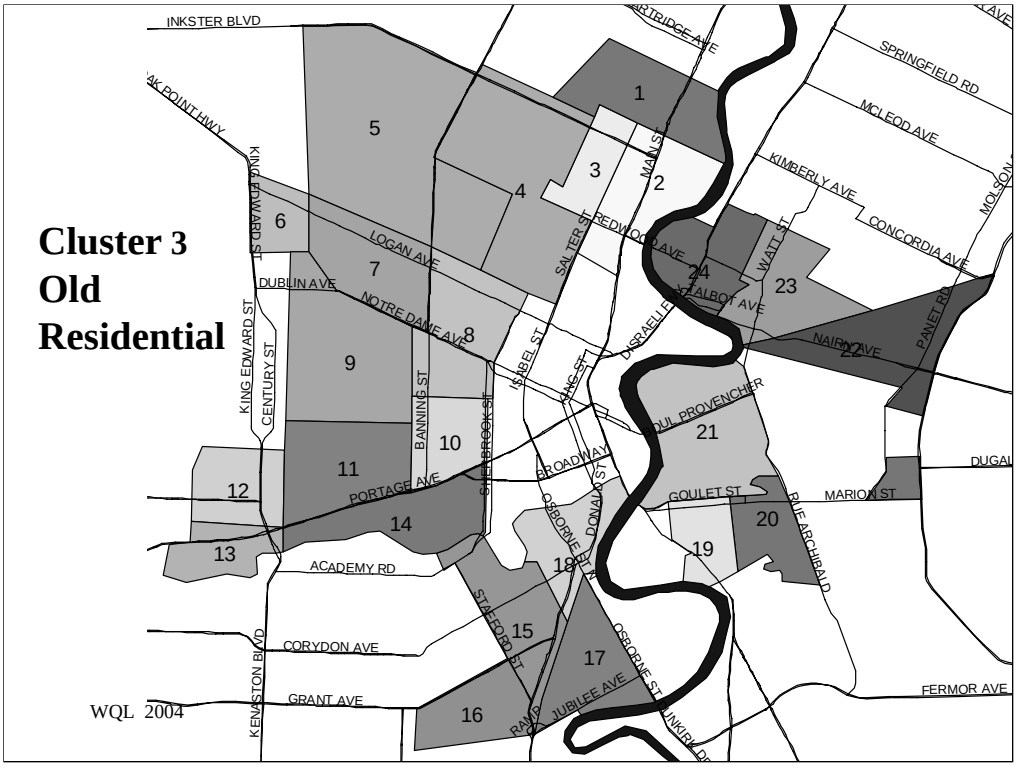
The Inner Core Cluster Community Centre Areas (CCAs)

The Inner Core area is composed of two community centre areas:

1. West Broadway **2.** Downtown

Description of Cluster

This cluster shares many characteristics with the Outer Core except that each of the community centre areas have a section of higher income residents – Armstrong Point in West Broadway and South of Portage in the Downtown area.



Old Residential Cluster Community Centre Areas (CCAs)

The Older Residential area encapsulates the core; it contains 24 community centre areas:

1.West Kildonan **2.** Luxton **3**. Ralph Brown **4**. Sinclair Park

5. Northwood **6.** Brooklands **7**. Weston **8.** Burton Cummings

9. Clifton **10**. Orioles **11.** Isaac Brock **12**. Bord-aire

13. Bourkevale **14.** Robert A. Steen **15**. Earl Grey

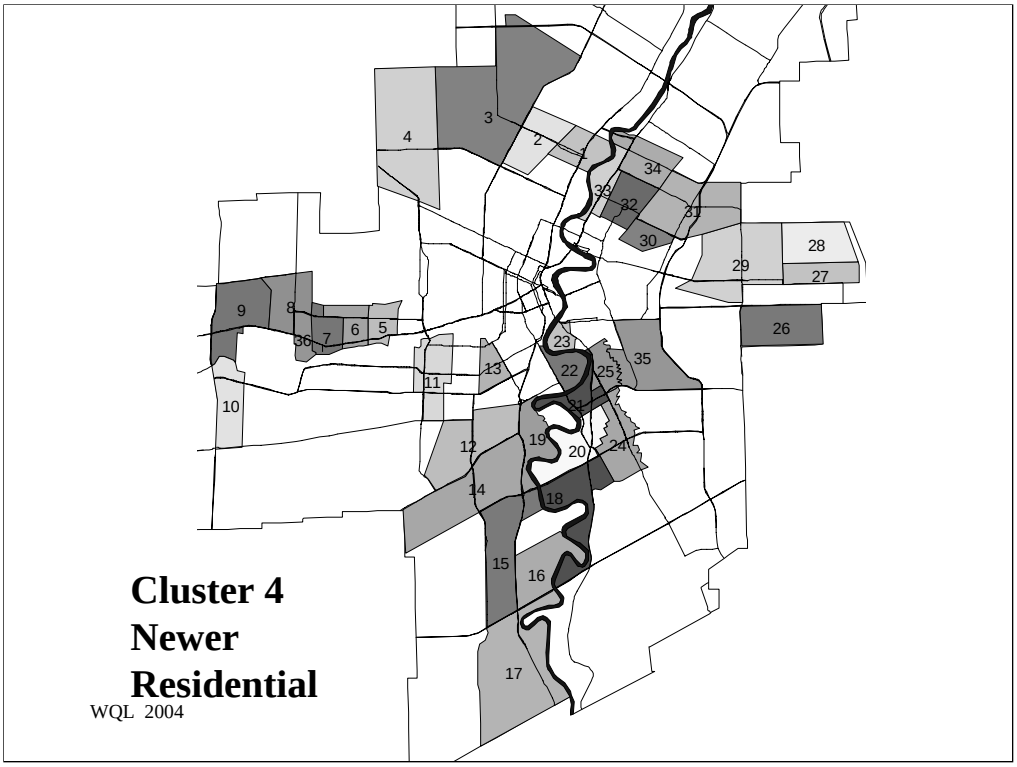
16. Harrow / Cresentwood **17**. Lord Roberts **18**. River Osborne

19. Champlain **20**. Archwood **21**. Notre Dame

22. East Elmwood **23**. Chalmers **24**. Kelvin

Description of Cluster

In our survey results, the cluster occupies the middle ground on almost every variable: income, health, safety and community assets. Most of the housing in this area was built between 1910 and 1955. Many of the libraries are smaller and open fewer hours than the larger libraries.

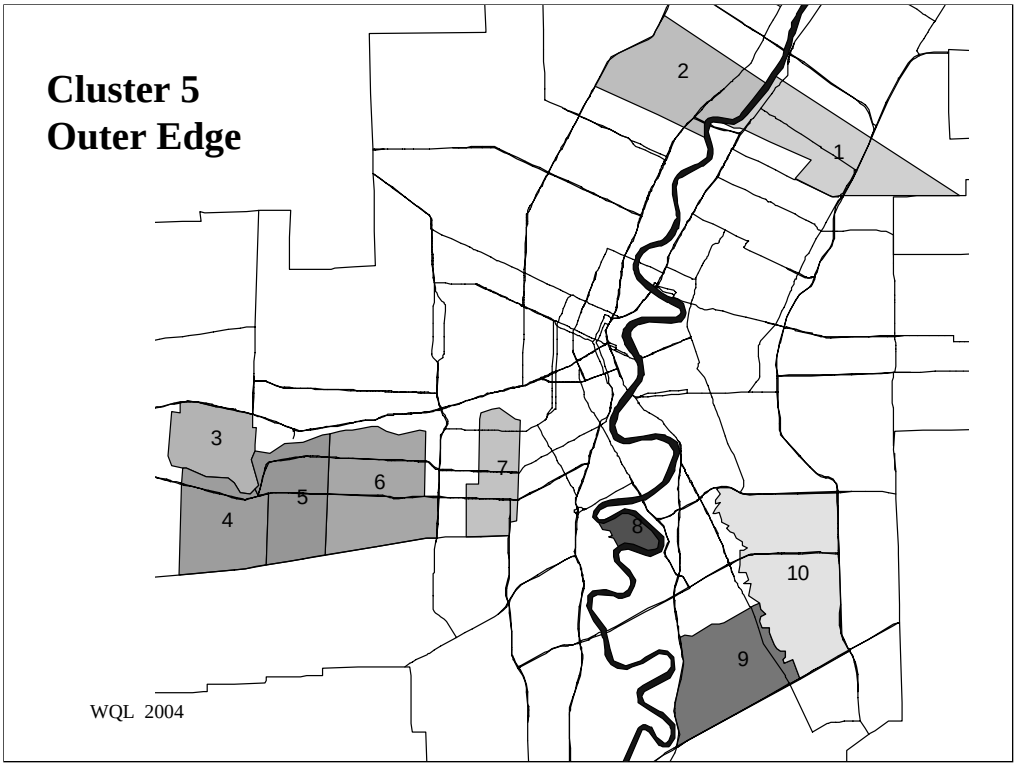


New Residential Community Centre Areas (CCA)

1. Vince Leah **2.** Garden City **3**. Maples **4.** Tyndall Park **5.** Deer Lodge
6. Silver Heights **7.** Sturgeon Creek **8.** Heritage Victoria
9. Assiniboia West **10.** Westdale **11.** Sir John Franklin **12**. Victoria
13. Cresentwood **14.** Westridge **15**. Waverley Heights
16. Richmond Kings **17.** St. Norbert **18.** Greendell **19**. Fort Garry
20. Norberry **21.** Windsor **22**. Riverview **23**. Norwood **24**. Glenlee
25. Glenwood **26.** South Transcona **27.** East End **28.** Oxford Heights
29. Park City West **30.** Morse Place **31.** Valley Gardens **32.** Melrose Park
33. Bronx Park **34.** North Kildonan **35**. Winakwa **36.** Woodhaven

Description of Area

The newer residential area primarily contains housing that was built in the last half of the 20th century and it surrounds the Older Residential area.



Outer Edge Cluster Community Centre Areas (CCAs)

1. Gateway **2.** Red River **3.** Kirkfield-Westwood

4. Roblin Park **5.** Varsity View **6.** Tuxedo

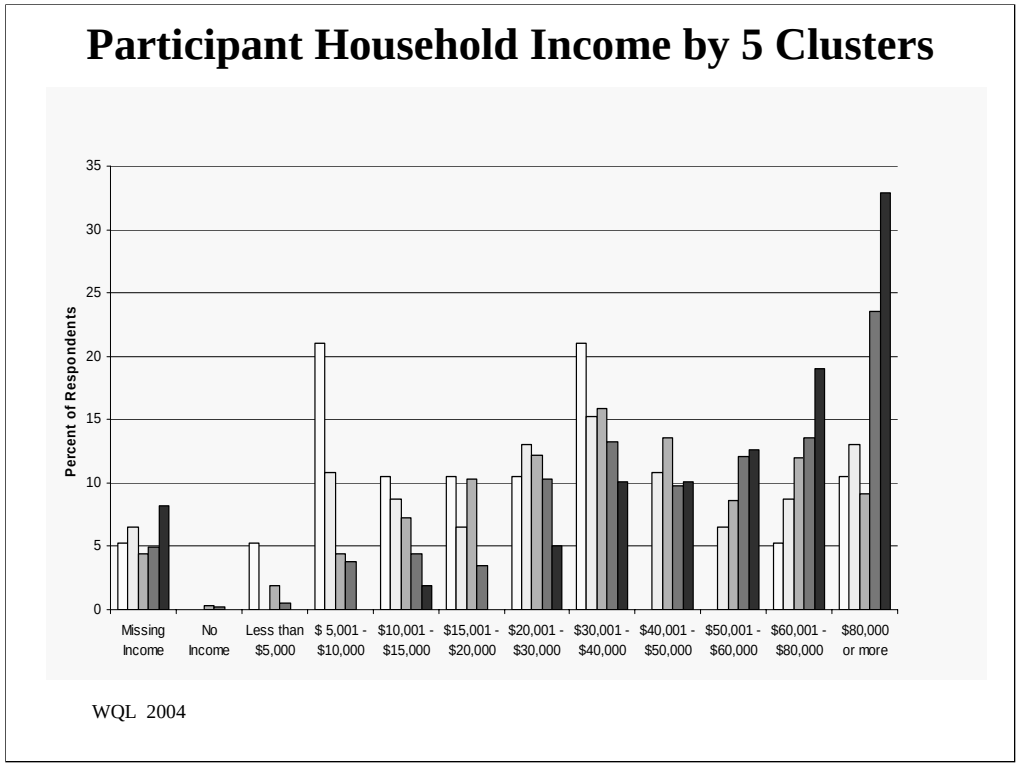
7. River Heights **8**. Wildwood Park **9.** Dakota

10. Southdale

Description of Cluster Five

The Outer Edge cluster contains many of Winnipeg's newer suburbs as well as the River Heights and Wildwood Park community centre areas. This cluster has the highest incomes, and the largest amount of green space and the lowest crime and premature mortality rate; it also has a higher percentage of housing rated as being in excellent condition.

In this cluster, the CCA that would appear to be the greatest outlier is Wildwood Park as it is located well within city boundaries. This development was initiated in 1944; it was unique as it involved locating bays of houses around a central strip of park land. There were no front streets and vehicle access was provided by bay-shaped back lanes. This design facilitates residents' networking and having informal social gatherings.



Participant Household Income by 5 Clusters

It is known that income is correlated with health. Our findings support this belief as participant household incomes varied in all of the clusters, but the lower incomes were concentrated in the core areas of the city. (These are the areas where participants were less likely to rate their health as excellent.) Forty-nine percent of core area households and 38% of households in the Older Residential areas had an income less than $30,000.00. Twenty-one percent of participant households in the newer residential areas and the Outer Edge communities had a household income less then $30,000.00.

Project Highlights

This next section reviews some of the highlights from our research. Appendix A contains a complete table of all of the questions and the results by cluster.

Self-Reported Health (%)

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
***n*:**	**19**	**46**	**357**	**516**	**156**
Excellent / Good	47	67	65	72	84
Fair / Poor	52	33	35	27	17

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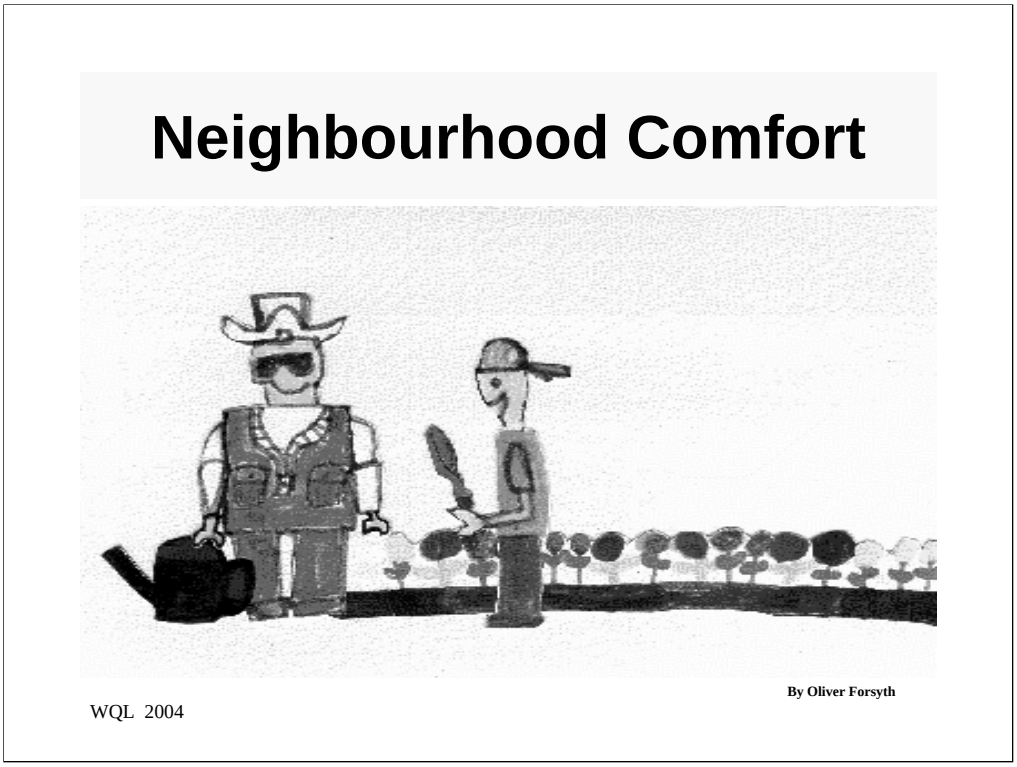
Self-Reported Health

There was a difference across clusters as to how participants perceived their health. As you move from the core or older parts of the city to the newer areas, residents are more likely to rate their health as excellent. This is the same trend that was followed by pre-mature mortality rates across the clusters. There is an association between income and participants who reported their health as excellent.



Neighbourhood Comfort

We asked a series of questions about how comfortable or safe participants felt doing activities in their neighbourhood. We found an association between the how comfortable individuals felt about participating in neighbourhood events, and whether or not they rated their health as excellent. No conclusions can be made about associations found in a study that examines only a single time period.

Condition of Parks (%)

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**19**	**44**	**341**	**505**	**157**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Excellent / Very Good	16	18	29	49	62
Good	21	48	38	38	32
Fair / Poor	63	34	33	13	7

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Condition of Parks

There was a marked difference in how participants saw the condition of their parks depending on the area of the city in which they lived. Only 16 percent of Inner Core residents rated their parks as in excellent or very good condition, compared to 62 percent of Outer Edge residents. Sixty-three percent of Outer Core residents rated their parks as in fair or poor condition. There is less recreational green space for residents as you move towards the core areas of the city.

Adults in Neighbourhood for Children to Look-up To (%)

Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Number of respondents	**15**	**36**	**288**	**459**	**138**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Strongly Agree/Agree	80	72	89	93	95
Disagree/Strongly Disagree	20	28	11	6	5

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Adults in Neighbourhood for Children to Look-up To (%)

We found that, next to income, participants were more likely to rate their health as excellent if they reported the presence of adults in their neighbourhood to whom children could look-up to.

Comfort Walking at Night (%)

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of Respondents:	**19**	**45**	**350**	**514**	**157**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Very Comfortable / Comfortable	42	46	53	73	77
Somewhat Uncomfortable	11	13	21	17	17
Uncomfortable / Very Uncomfortable	48	40	26	11	6

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Comfort Walking at Night

There is a sharp gradation from almost 50% of the participants in the Outer Core to 6% in the Outer Edge communities who feel uncomfortable or very uncomfortable walking at night.

Adults in Neighbourhood (%) to Watch Out for Children's Safety

Cluster: Number of respondents	1 18	2 38	3 303	4 478	5 142
	%	%	%	%	%
Strongly Agree/Agree	50	48	81	88	92
Disagree/Strongly Disagree	50	53	20	12	8

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Adults in Neighbourhood (%) to Watch Out for Children's Safety

Close to fifty percent of participants from the core areas responded that there were adults in their communities to watch out for children's safety compared to 92 percent in the Outer Edge communities.

Comfort at Neighbourhood Event

(e.g. garage sale, block party)

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	17	40	336	504	152
	%	%	%	%	%
Very Comfortable / Comfortable	65	71	84	87	86
Somewhat Uncomfortable	6	15	12	8	10
Uncomfortable/Very Uncomfortable	30	16	4	5	3

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Comfort at Neighbourhood Event (e.g. garage sale, block party)

Comfort at neighbourhood event had a positive association with a participant's self-reported health. Respondents who did not feel comfortable at a neighbourhood event were less likely to report excellent health. Participants who lived in the Outer Core cluster were less likely to feel comfortable at a community event.

Asking for Help During a Crisis

Cluster: Number of respondents:	1 19	2 45	3 348	4 512	5 157
	%	%	%	%	%
Very Comfortable Comfortable	53	55	74	83	78
Somewhat Uncomfortable	16	27	16	11	11
Uncomfortable/Very Uncomfortable	32	18	9	7	11

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Asking for Help During a Crisis by Cluster

In this study, slightly over one half of the respondents from the core areas felt comfortable or very comfortable asking for help during a crisis. Seventy-four percent of participants from the old residential areas and 83 percent and 78 percent for the new residential and Outer Edge communities felt comfortable or very comfortable asking for help during a crisis.

Safety from Crime (%)

VIOLENT

Cluster: / Number of respondents:	1 19 %	2 43 %	3 349 %	4 519 %	5 158 %
Ex / V. Good	17	14	29	58	69
Good	11	26	35	30	28
Fair /Poor	74	61	36	11	3

PROPERTY

Cluster: / Number of respondents:	1 19	2 43	3 351	4 516	5 157
Ex / V. Good	10	12	13	26	33
Good	11	12	27	39	38
Fair /Poor	79	77	59	34	29

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Safety from Crime (%)

Only a small percentage of participants from the two outer clusters reported that they did not feel safe from violent crime compared to almost 75% of Outer Core residents and 60% of Inner Core residents.

Participants from all areas of Winnipeg were concerned about property crime. Almost 30% of Outer Edge participants rated their safety from property crime as fair or poor compared to almost 80% in the core areas of the city.

Housing Conditions (%)

Cluster: / Number of respondents:	1 19	2 44	3 355	4 519	5 157
	%	%	%	%	%
Excellent / Very Good	16	9	18	50	79
Good	21	32	41	41	15
Fair / Poor	63	59	41	9	5

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Housing Conditions (%)

Participants who reported the condition of their housing as fair or poor were more likely to have reported an emotional problem within the four weeks prior to the interview. Fifty percent or more of respondents in the new residential and Outer Edge areas reported their housing as excellent or very good. Forty-one percent of Older Residential and 63 percent of Outer Edge participants reported their housing as fair or poor.

Availability of Childcare (%)

	Cluster: / Number of respondents:	1 11	2 17	3 81	4 278	5 83
		%	%	%	%	%
PRESCHOOL	Ex / V. Good	18	24	25	35	31
	Good	18	18	38	40	43
	Fair /Poor	63	59	37	25	25
	Cluster: / Number of respondents:	**1 12**	**2 11**	**3 156**	**4 234**	**5 61**
SCHOOL AGE	Ex / V. Good	8	27	22	29	21
	Good	33	9	40	43	44
	Fair /Poor	58	63	37	28	35

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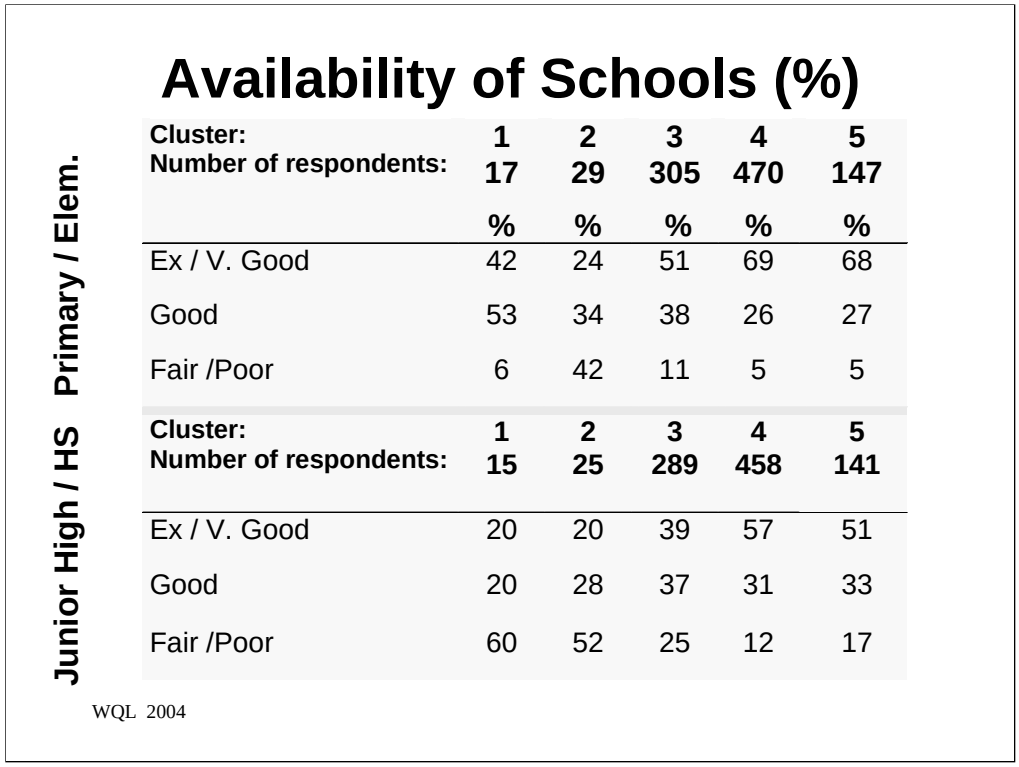
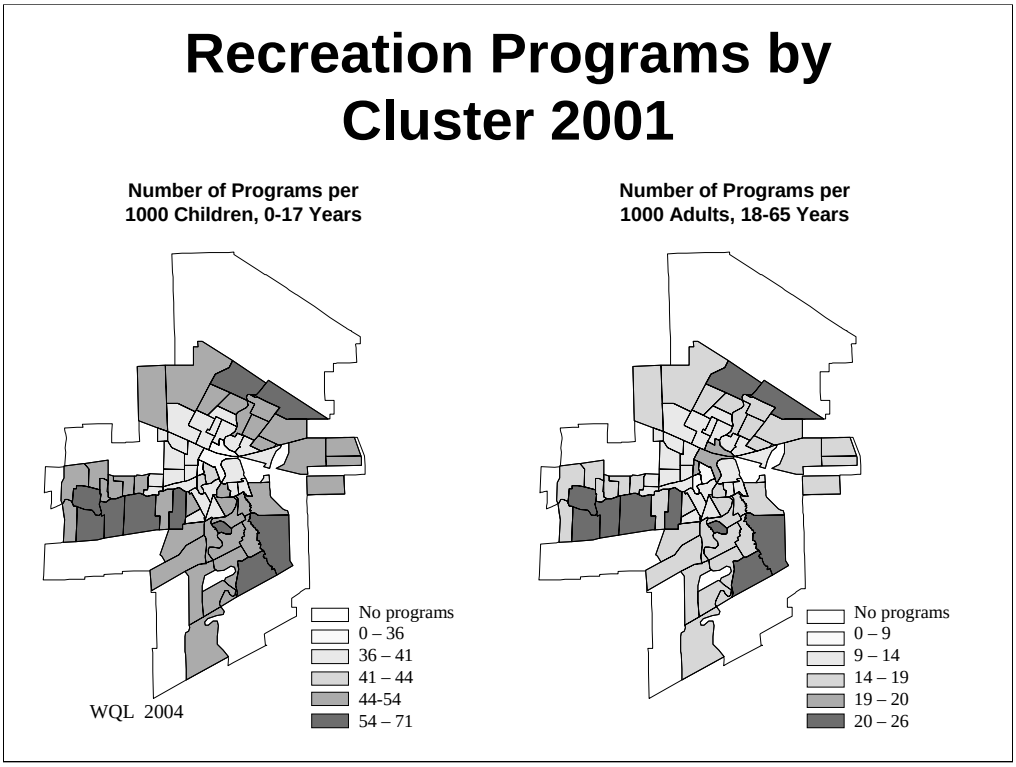
Availability of Childcare for Preschool and School Age Children

In the core areas of the city, approximately 60% of respondents rated the availability of childcare for both pre-school and school age children as fair or poor. In these same areas, over 50% of respondents rated the availability of Junior High and High Schools as fair or poor. In the new residential area and the Outer Edge cluster, 25% of the respondents rated the availability of childcare for preschool and school age children as fair or poor. Thirty-three percent of all respondents rated the availability of childcare as fair or poor.



Availability of Schools (%)

Forty-two percent of the participants from the Inner Core cluster rated the availability of schools as fair or poor compared to 5% in the newer residential or Outer Edge cluster respondents. Primary and elementary schools were rated higher than Junior high or high schools (HS) in all areas of the city. Over 50 percent of respondents from the core areas rated the junior high and high schools as fair or poor. The core areas of Winnipeg are known to have the highest drop-out rates in the city.



Participant Perception of Recreation Programs by Area

The Social / Recreation Program database was used to map the number of programs by cluster. It was found that there were more recreation programs located in the Outer Edge and newer residential areas of the city for children and youth but the largest number of adult programs were found in the Inner Core and Outer Edge communities. This finding was not supported by the participants' subjective reports of the availability of programs in their areas. This could indicate that the programs being offered in the Outer Core are not meeting the needs of residents or that the participants were unaware of their existance.

Youth Recreation Services (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Number of respondents:	**15**	**21**	**240**	**396**	**121**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	13	29	23	42	54
Good	27	10	38	39	35
Fair /Poor	60	62	39	19	12

QUALITY

Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Number of respondents:	**13**	**16**	**205**	**344**	**106**
Ex / V. Good	23	31	22	40	53
Good	23	31	44	42	41
Fair /Poor	54	38	34	18	7

WQL 2004

Perceptions of the availability of recreation services

Over half of the participants in the older areas of the city rated the availability of their services as fair or poor. Our program data base found fewer programs per 1000 children in these areas of the city. Research shows that children engaged in organized recreational activities do better in school and in other social activities. Our results point to a need to reappraise the availability and quality of programs available to children in the Older Residential areas and core areas of Winnipeg.

Adult Recreation Services (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Number of respondents:	**12**	**25**	**227**	**376**	**114**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	0	16	18	31	26
Good	8	34	34	41	46
Fair /Poor	92	72	49	28	29

QUALITY

Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Number of respondents:	**10**	**21**	**188**	**321**	**95**
Ex / V. Good	0	19	18	33	30
Good	20	38	39	43	46
Fair /Poor	80	43	42	24	23

WQL 2004

Adult Recreation Services (%)

Over 70 percent of participants rated the availability of adult programs as fair or poor. The perception of available programs did not match what our database told us about program availability. Of the 22 core participants that responded to this question, over one half of them stated that there was no program that met their needs or they did not want to participate in a recreation program.

Senior Recreation Services (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**6**	**12**	**156**	**253**	**63**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	0	25	17	32	28
Good	33	17	42	33	43
Fair /Poor	67	58	40	36	29

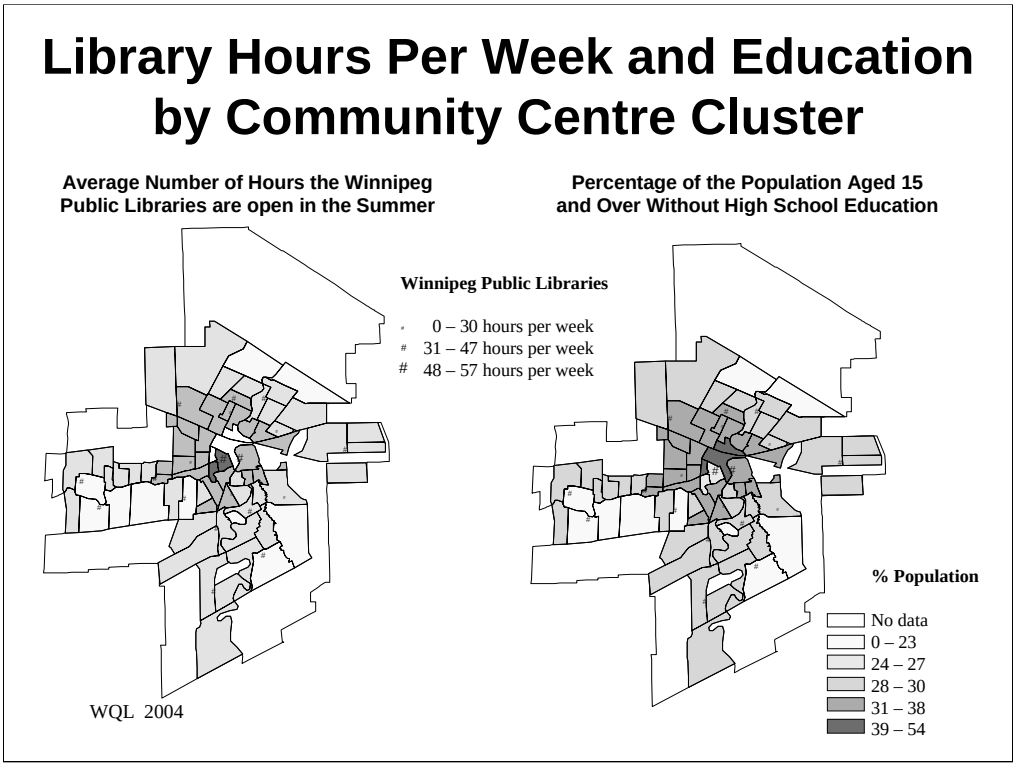
QUALITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**6**	**12**	**128**	**211**	**48**
Ex / V. Good	0	25	22	35	33
Good	33	25	43	36	54
Fair /Poor	66	50	42	28	12

WQL 2004

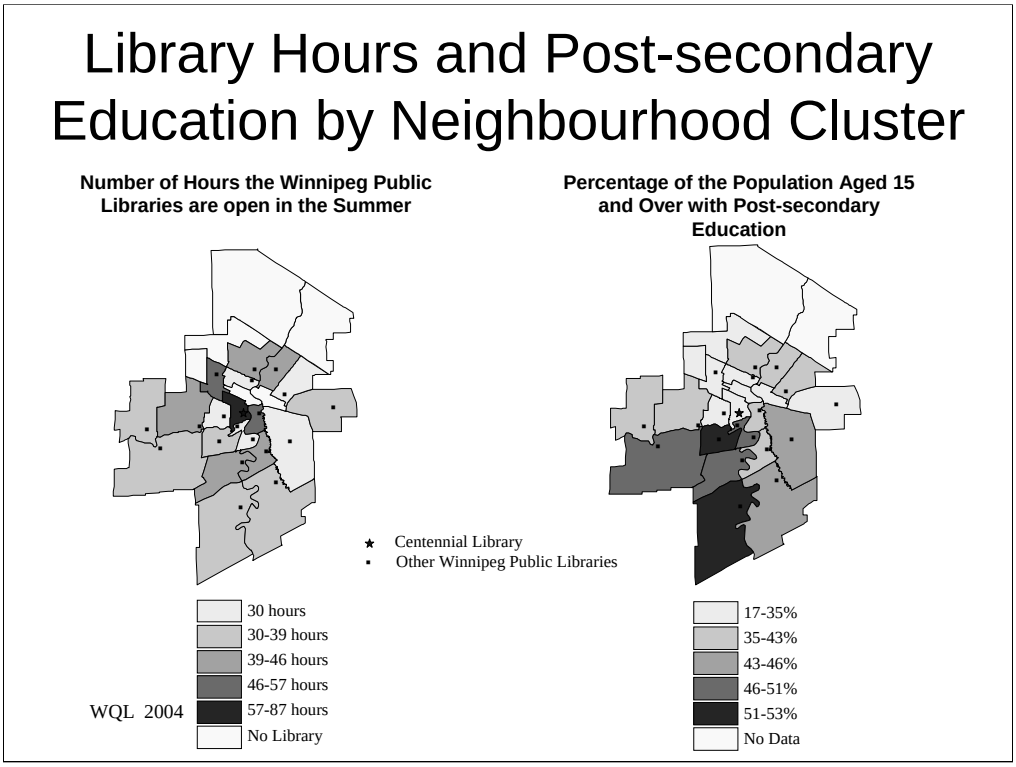
Senior Recreation Services (%)

We did not collect information on the number of senior programs in Winnipeg and so we cannot compare perception of program availability with the number of programs per 1000 seniors. Fifty-eight percent or more of the core area respondents rated the availability of programs as fair or poor compared to one third of Outer Edge participants. Forty-two percent to 66 percent of the Older Residential and core area participants rated the quality of programs as fair or poor.



Library Hours and Education by Community Centre Cluster

If you focus on the Inner-City you may notice that the areas with a presumed need for longer library hours (the areas with the least post-secondary education) are not the ones with the longest library hours. This trend would be even more striking without the downtown location of the city's main library and the French language library in St. Boniface. There is no library in the Outer Core areas and of the 6 libraries in the Older Residential areas, 4 are open 0 to 30 hours; 2 are open 39.5 – 40.5 hours and one is open 40.5 – 43.5 hours. (The latter library is the French language library located in St. Boniface.) There is a trend for libraries to be larger and open longer hours as you move outwards from the centre of the city towards the Perimeter.



Library Hours and Post-secondary Education by Neighbourhood Cluster

This map provides a second way of looking at the data on library hours and neighbourhood. Again the extended hours offered at the Downtown main library and the St. Boniface French language library raise the average number of hours that libraries are open in these areas. The neighbourhood clusters that surround these two libraries either have no library or libraries with more limited hours.

Library Attendance in Past Year (%)

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	19	46	355	520	158
	%	%	%	%	%
Never – 5	79	63	73	68	60
6 or more times	21	37	28	32	40

WQL 2004

Library Attendance in Past Year (%)

The Inner Core has two libraries of which one is the main library. In this area, 37 percent of the respondents are regular users of the library. The Outer Core has no library and only 21 percent of respondents are regular users of the library. The distribution of libraries and the hours in which they are open is not equalized in the Older Residential areas and only 28 percent of respondents are regular users of the public library. Fifteen percent of respondents from this area rated the availability of library services as fair or poor. The Inner Core has a library in each community centre area and it had the second highest library attendance rate. The Outer Core had the lowest attendance rate despite the close proximity to the Downtown library.

Library Services (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**13**	**38**	**280**	**436**	**135**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	46	66	54	56	58
Good	54	26	31	34	34
Fair /Poor	0	8	15	10	8

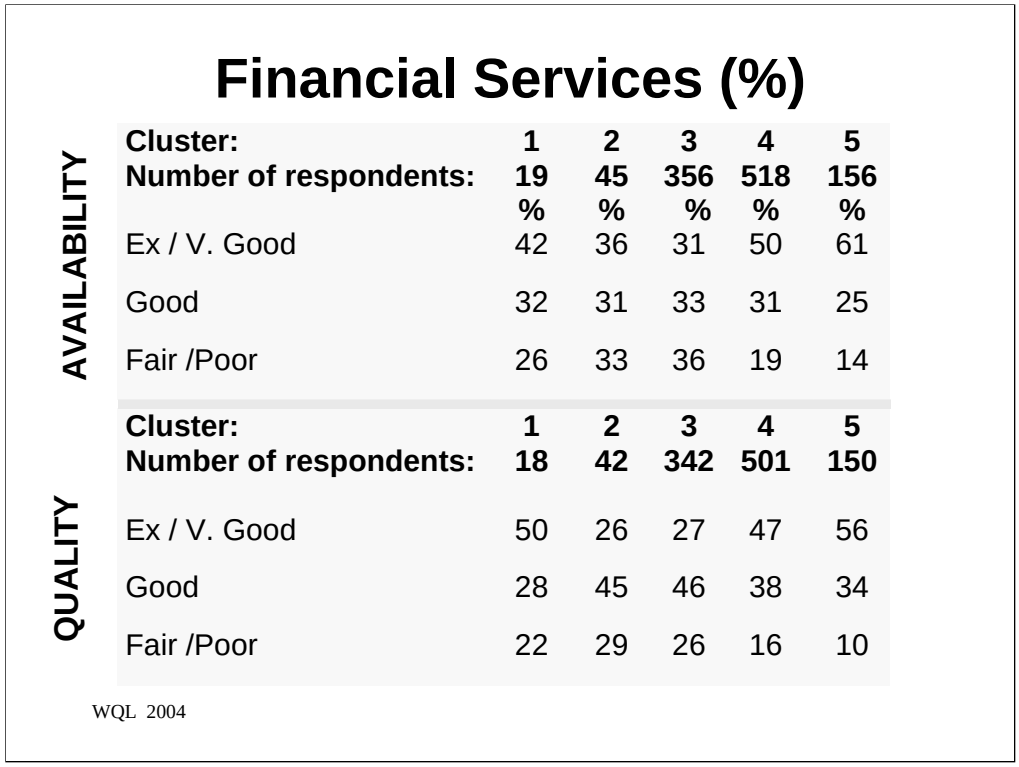
QUALITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**13**	**39**	**265**	**410**	**130**
Ex / V. Good	54	59	57	60	60
Good	46	33	32	32	31
Fair /Poor	0	8	11	8	9

WQL 2004

Availability and Quality of Library Services

Inner Core participants rated the availability of library services the highest and respondents from the Older Residential areas rated availability the lowest. These ratings reflect the library hours for those areas.



Financial Services (%)

Thirty-six percent of the Older Residential area participants rated the availability of financial services as fair or poor. Only a quarter of individuals from the Outer Core rated the availability of financial services as fair or poor and 42 percent rated them as excellent or very good. One third of participants from Older Residential areas rated the availability of services as fair or poor.

Shops & Services (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**19**	**46**	**358**	**520**	**157**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	37	46	49	60	64
Good	42	24	30	26	22
Fair /Poor	21	30	20	14	13

QUALITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**19**	**44**	**356**	**514**	**156**
Ex / V. Good	37	36	44	54	71
Good	47	39	42	39	27
Fair /Poor	16	25	14	7	2

WQL 2004

Availability and Quality of Shops and Services

Twenty percent or higher of the core areas and the Older Residential cluster participants rated the availability of shops and services as fair or poor, compared to 13 percent of Outer Edge participants. Only 37% of participants living in the Outer Core cluster rated the availability and quality of services as excellent or very good. Respondents from the Outer Edge cluster rated 70% of the shops and services in their community as excellent or very good; this cluster has the highest household incomes.

Protection Services (%)

	Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
AVAILABILITY	**Number of respondents:**	**19**	**42**	**342**	**476**	**146**
		%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
	Ex / V. Good	21	24	32	43	50
	Good	37	40	43	44	38
	Fair /Poor	42	36	25	13	12
QUALITY	**Cluster:**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Number of respondents:	**18**	**37**	**325**	**441**	**138**
	Ex / V. Good	22	32	33	46	51
	Good	44	24	41	41	40
	Fair /Poor	33	43	26	13	9

Protection (Police) Services

Responses to the questions on protection services (police) followed a gradient pattern. Approximately 61 percent of core area respondents and 88 percent of Outer Edge participants reported the availability of services as good to excellent. We received similar results for the question about quality of protection services.

Public Transport (%)

AVAILABILITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**19**	**45**	**352**	**503**	**154**
	%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
Ex / V. Good	74	62	57	58	51
Good	16	33	32	27	31
Fair /Poor	10	4	11	14	18

QUALITY

Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
Number of respondents:	**17**	**42**	**334**	**459**	**143**
Ex / V. Good	64	43	45	49	46
Good	24	43	43	38	38
Fair /Poor	12	14	12	13	15

WQL 2004

Public Transit

This is the only question in which there was a reversal in the gradient. Dissatisfaction with transit services increases as you move from the core area clusters to the Outer Edge cluster.

Traffic Conditions (%)

	Cluster:	1	2	3	4	5
	Number of respondents:	**19**	**44**	**355**	**520**	**157**
		%	**%**	**%**	**%**	**%**
MOTOR VEHICLES	Ex / V. Good	26	16	14	26	33
	Good	37	50	41	46	38
	Fair /Poor	27	34	44	29	30
	Cluster:	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
	Number of respondents:	**18**	**39**	**337**	**490**	**147**
BICYCLES	Ex / V. Good	0	18	17	23	35
	Good	50	21	32	35	30
	Fair /Poor	50	61	51	42	36

WQL 2004

Traffic Conditions for Motor Vehicles and Bicycles

The responses about conditions for motor vehicles were fairly consistent across the city, with the greatest dissatisfaction occurring in the Older Residential areas. Between 27 and 44 percent of the respondents for each area rated the conditions as fair or poor or 31 percent of all respondents.

Conditions for bicycles improve as you move from the inner city to the suburbs. Fifty percent of higher ratings were received in the core areas and the Older Residential areas. Zero percent of respondents rated the conditions for cyclists in the Outer Core as excellent or good. The ratings received for traffic conditions for bicycles were lower than for any other question.

Project Highlights:
Non-Inner City and Inner City

Self-Reported Health by Income

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	< $30,000 n = 122	**> $30,000 n = 178**	**< $30,000 n = 221**	**> $30,000 n = 573**
Excellent	18%	24%	16%	23%
Very Good	39%	49%	43%	55%
Fair	30%	25%	32%	20%
Poor	13%	2%	8%	3%

WQL 2004

Self-Reported Health by Inner and Non-Inner City

Based on the responses to this question, income would **appear** to be more important than area of city for whether or not people rated their health as excellent. Forty-three percent of inner-city participants and 40% of non-inner city residents with income less than $30,000.00 rated their health as fair or poor compared to 27% of inner city participants and 23% of non-inner city residents with household incomes over $30,000.00.

Housing Conditions by Area and Income

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	< $30,000 n = 123	**> $30,000 n = 176**	**< $30,000 n = 220**	**> $30,000 n = 575**
Excellent	2%	3%	5%	11%
Very Good	11%*	18%*	33%*	45%*
Good	38%	40%	40%	34%
Fair	33%*	31%*	17%*	9%*
Poor	15%*	8%	5%*	1%

WQL 2004

Housing Conditions by Area and Income

Almost 50% of inner-city participants with a household income less than $30,000.00 rated their housing as fair or poor compared to 22% of non-inner city participants with a household income less than $30,000.00. Thirty-nine percent of participants from the inner city with a household income higher than $30,000.00 rated their housing as fair or poor compared to 10% of non-inner city participants with a household income greater than $30,000.00. Between 34% and 40% of all participants, regardless of income and area of city, rated their housing as good.

Safety from Crime by Income and Area

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 117	**> $30,000 n = 174**	**< $30,000 n = 220**	**> $30,000 n = 577**
VIOLENT CRIME	Ex / V. Good	19%*	30%*	46%*	60%*
	Good	27%	34%	29%	32%
	Fair / Poor	54%*	36%*	25%*	8%*
		< $30,000 n = 119	**> $30,000 n = 174**	**< $30,000 n = 219**	**> $30,000 n = 574**
PROPERTY	Ex / V. Good	10%	14%	23%	28%
	Good	16%	29%	33%	39%
	Fair / Poor	74%*	57%*	44%*	34%*

Safety from Crime by Income and Area (Property and Violent Crime)

Area of city and household income are strong predictors of whether or not you will rate safety from violent crime or property crime as excellent or very good. Participants in the non-inner city with a households income less than $30,000.00 rated their safety from property crime higher than participants in the inner city with a household income higher than $30,000.00. Thirty percent of inner city participants with a household income greater than $30,000.00 rated their safety from property crime excellent or very good compared to 60% of same income group in the non-inner city.

Walking at Night by Income and Area

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	< $30,000 n = 73	**> $30,000 n = 116**	**< $30,000 n = 222**	**> $30,000 n = 578**
Very Comfortable, Comfortable	46%	59%*	55%*	75%*
Somewhat Uncomfortable	19%	16%	20%	17%
Uncomfortable Very Uncomfortable	36%	24%	25%	7%

WQL 2004

Walking at Night by Income and Area

Forty-six percent of inner city participants with household incomes less than $30,000.00 are comfortable or very comfortable walking at night compared to 55% of non-inner city residents in the same income group.

Of respondents with household incomes over $30,000, more non-inner city residents felt very comfortable or comfortable walking in their neighbourhood at night compared to inner city residents (75% of non-inner city versus 46% of inner city residents).

Comfort at Neighbourhood Event by Area and Income

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	< $30,000 n = 122	**> $30,000 n = 178**	**< $30,000 n = 217**	**> $30,000 n = 578**
Very Comfortable, Comfortable	73%*	84%*	83%*	87%
Somewhat Uncomfortable	15%	11%	10%	8%
Uncomfortable, Very Uncomfortable	11%	6%	7%	4%

WQL 2004

Comfort at Neighbourhood Event (e.g. garage sale or block party) by Area and Income

Seventy-three percent of inner-city respondents with annual household incomes less than $30,000 reported that they would be very comfortable or comfortable in participating in a block party, in comparison to 83% of non-inner city respondents in the same income category. One quarter of participants with a household income less than $30,000.00 responded that they would be somewhat to very uncomfortable at a community event compared to 17% of the same income group in the non-inner city group.

In the previous slide titled, **Comfort at Neighbourhood Event (e.g. garage sale, block party)**, we noted that comfort at neighbourhood event had a positive association with a participant's self-reported health or respondents who did not feel comfortable at a neighbourhood event were less likely to report excellent health. Participants who lived in the Outer Core cluster were less likely to feel comfortable at a community event.

Asking for Help by Income and Area

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	< $30,000 n = 122	**> $30,000 n = 177**	**< $30,000 n = 221**	**> $30,000 n = 579**
Very Comfortable, Comfortable	59%*	73%*	78%*	83%*
Somewhat Uncomfortable	20%	17%	11%	10%
Uncomfortable, Very Uncomfortable	22%	10%	11%	7%

WQL 2004

Asking for Help by Income and Area

Participants were asked how comfortable they would be approaching a neighbour for assistance to complete a task such as lifting an object. Inner city respondents reported that they would be very comfortable or comfortable in requesting assistance less often than non-inner city residents. Studies have shown that individuals who feel that they can ask a neighbour for help or offer help have better health. When these results were clustered, the responses from participants in the inner and Outer Core areas are similar to the responses from participants with a household income of less than $30,000.00.

Participation in Voluntary Organizations

	INNER CITY n = 301	NON-INNER CITY n = 800
Yes	29%*	39%*
No	71%*	61%*
If no, why not:	**n = 208**	**n = 479**
Unaware of any vol. org. your neighbourhood	25%	20%
Involved with vol. org. in other parts of the City	16%	24%
Do not wish to be involved in any vol. org.	19%	20%
There are none that meet your needs	9%	10%
Other (Cost, transportation, hours)	31%	26%

WQL 2004

Participation in Voluntary Organizations

Participation in voluntary organizations in the past year was 29% for the inner city and 39% for the non-inner city respondents. Of those respondents not participating in voluntary organizations, roughly one-quarter reported that they were unaware of any organizations in their neighbourhood (25% of inner city and 20% of non-inner city). Slightly more people said that barriers existed such as cost, transportation, and hours (31% of inner city and 26% of non-inner city).

Library Services by Income and Area

	INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
	With a degree n = 86	Without degree n = 212	With a degree n = 219	Without degree n = 581
Never	31%	41%	19%*	39%*
Once	9%	13%	9%	11%
2-5 times	22%	20%	27%	22%
6 or more times	37%	26%	45%*	28%*

WQL 2004

Library Services by Income and Area

For participants from the inner city, having a university degree did not change their pattern of use at the Winnipeg Public Libraries.

However, for respondents from the non-inner city, those with a university degree used the library far more often; 45% with a degree used the library six or more times a year compared to only 28% of those without a degree.

Financial Services by Area and Income

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 122	**> $30,000 n = 177**	**< $30,000 n = 221**	**> $30,000 n = 574**
AVAILABILITY	Ex / V. Good	33%*	34%*	47%*	50%*
	Good	29%	37%	29%	30%
	Fair / Poor	39%*	29%	24%*	20%
		< $30,000 n = 113	**> $30,000 n = 170**	**< $30,000 n = 211**	**> $30,000 n = 559**
QUALITY	Ex / V. Good	32%	28%*	40%	47%*
	Good	40%	51%	39%	37%
	Fair / Poor	28%	22%	21%	15%

WQL 2004

Financial Services by Area and Income (Availability and Quality)

More inner city participants with household incomes of less than $30,000.00 rated the **availability** of financial services as fair to poor than non-inner city participants (39% of inner city residents compared to 24% of non-inner city residents). Slightly more than one quarter or 28% of this same income group of participants rated the **quality** of financial services as fair or poor compared to 21% of non-inner city participants with a household income of less than $30,000.00.

Shops & Services by Area and Income

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 124	**> $30,000 n = 178**	**< $30,000 n = 222**	**> $30,000 n = 576**
AVAILABILITY	Ex / V. Good	47%	54%	58%	58%
	Good	31%	31%	22%	27%
	Fair / Poor	23%	15%	20%	15%
		< $30,000 n = 123	**> $30,000 n = 177**	**< $30,000 n = 219**	**> $30,000 n = 570**
QUALITY	Ex / V. Good	41%*	46%*	50%*	57%*
	Good	37%	46%*	38%	36%*
	Fair / Poor	22%*	8%*	12%*	6%*

WQL 2004

Shops & Services by Area and Income (Availability and Quality)

Regardless of income, participants from the inner city were less apt to rate the availability or quality of shops and services as excellent or very good than the non-inner city respondents. More respondents with household incomes less than $30,000 rated the quality of shops and services in their community as fair or poor compared to those with higher incomes.

Protection Services

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 116	**> $30,000 n = 170**	**< $30,000 n = 206**	**> $30,000 n = 533**
AVAILABILITY	Ex / V. Good	33%	32%*	40%	42%*
	Good	36%	45%	39%	45%
	Fair / Poor	31%	23%*	21%*	14%*
		< $30,000 n = 109	**> $30,000 n = 158**	**< $30,000 n = 192**	**> $30,000 n = 501**
QUALITY	Ex / V. Good	33%	34%*	41%	45%*
	Good	34%	42%	36%	43%
	Fair / Poor	33%	24%*	23%*	12%*

WQL 2004

Protection Services by Area and Income (Availability and Quality)

On questions regarding the quality and availability of protection services, both non-inner city residents with incomes less than $30,000 and inner city residents with incomes greater than $30,000 responded with ***fair*** or ***poor*** more often than non-inner city residents with incomes over $30,000.

Public Transport by Area and Income

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 120	**> $30,000 n = 177**	**< $30,000 n = 218**	**> $30,000 n = 558**
AVAILABILITY	Ex / V. Good	57%	64%	55%	56%
	Good	35%	27%	31%	28%
	Fair / Poor	8%	10%	14%	16%
		< $30,000 n = 116	**> $30,000 n = 109**	**< $30,000 n = 206**	**> $30,000 n = 508**
QUALITY	Ex / V. Good	43%	47%	47%	49%
	Good	46%	41%	38%	38%
	Fair / Poor	11%	12%	15%	13%

Public Transport by Area and Income (Availability and Quality)

Public transit was the category in which the inner city and non-inner city residents had the greatest agreement . For example, 57% of inner city and 55% of non-inner city respondents with incomes less than $30,000 said that the availability of public transport services was excellent or very good.

Child Care by Area and Income

		INNER CITY		NON-INNER CITY	
		< $30,000 n = 61	**> $30,000 n = 80**	**< $30,000 n = 116**	**> $30,000 n = 313**
AVAILABILITY	Ex / V. Good	30%	29%	24%*	34%*
	Good	34%	31%	39%	42%
	Fair / Poor	36%	40%*	37%*	25%*
		< $30,000 n = 57	**> $30,000 n = 58**	**< $30,000 n = 98**	**> $30,000 n = 257**
QUALITY	Ex / V. Good	32%	41%	34%*	45%*
	Good	32%	34%	43%	42%
	Fair / Poor	37%	24%	23%*	14%*

Child Care by Area and Income (Availability and Quality)

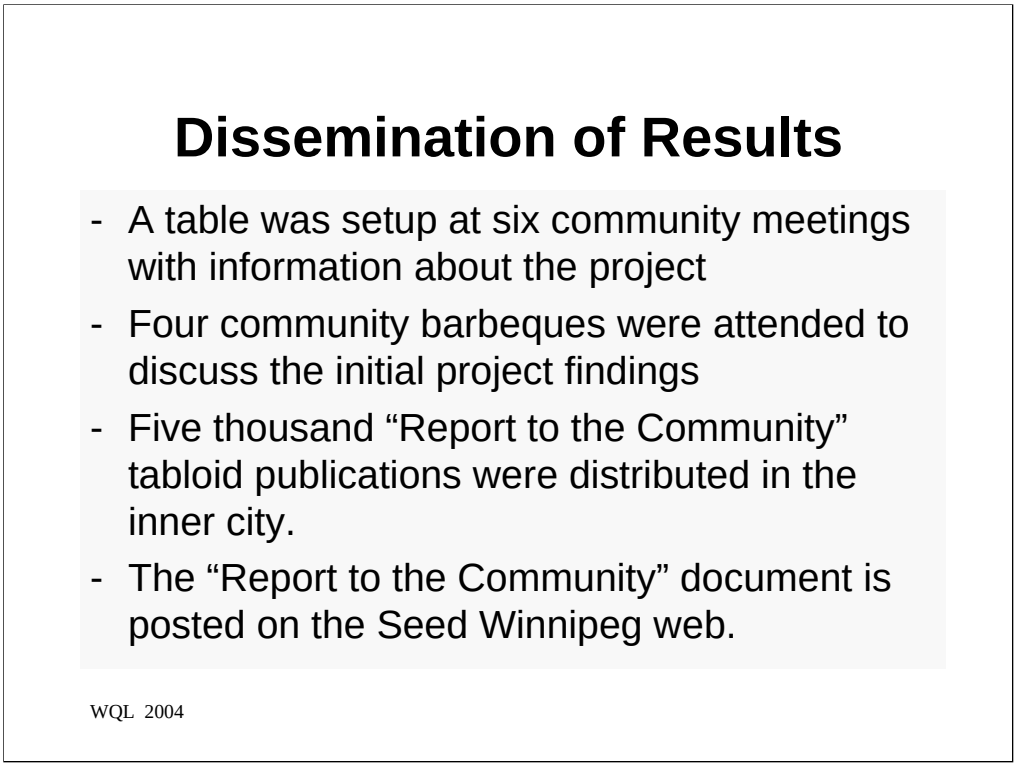
Child care was the service category in which all participants had the greatest dissatisfaction.

While inner city respondents gave similar answers regardless of income category, non-inner city residents tended to give differing answers depending on their income. Participants with household incomes over $30,000.00 were more likely to rate the quality of childcare as excellent or very good.

Project Outcomes

- Individuals were interviewed throughout the City of Winnipeg, and there is now a baseline for comparison between areas. This baseline can be used to measure change.
- Members of the community were engaged in a discussion of quality of life in their community.
- The community has a greater awareness of the large number of factors that contribute to quality of life and to an individual's health.

WQL 2004



Dissemination of Results

As well as the above mentioned activities, a workshop was held for community organizations on how to organize a community research project.

Conclusions

- The Winnipeg Quality of Life Project has provided policy analysts and community members with baseline information about selected indicators in their communities. As this is only a 'point in time' study, no information as to causal relationships can be drawn from these results. For this reason it is important that the study be repeated at regular intervals.

WQL 2004

Websites for Final Report

The full report is available at Seed Winnipeg and WIRA websites:

- **http://www.seedwinnipeg.ca/**
- **http://ius.uwinnipeg.ca**

Thank you to our funders, all of the individuals who participated in our survey, those who read this brief report or attended any of our meetings.

WQL 2004