

Quality of Life: An Evidence-Based Approach to Understanding our Community

2021 December Update

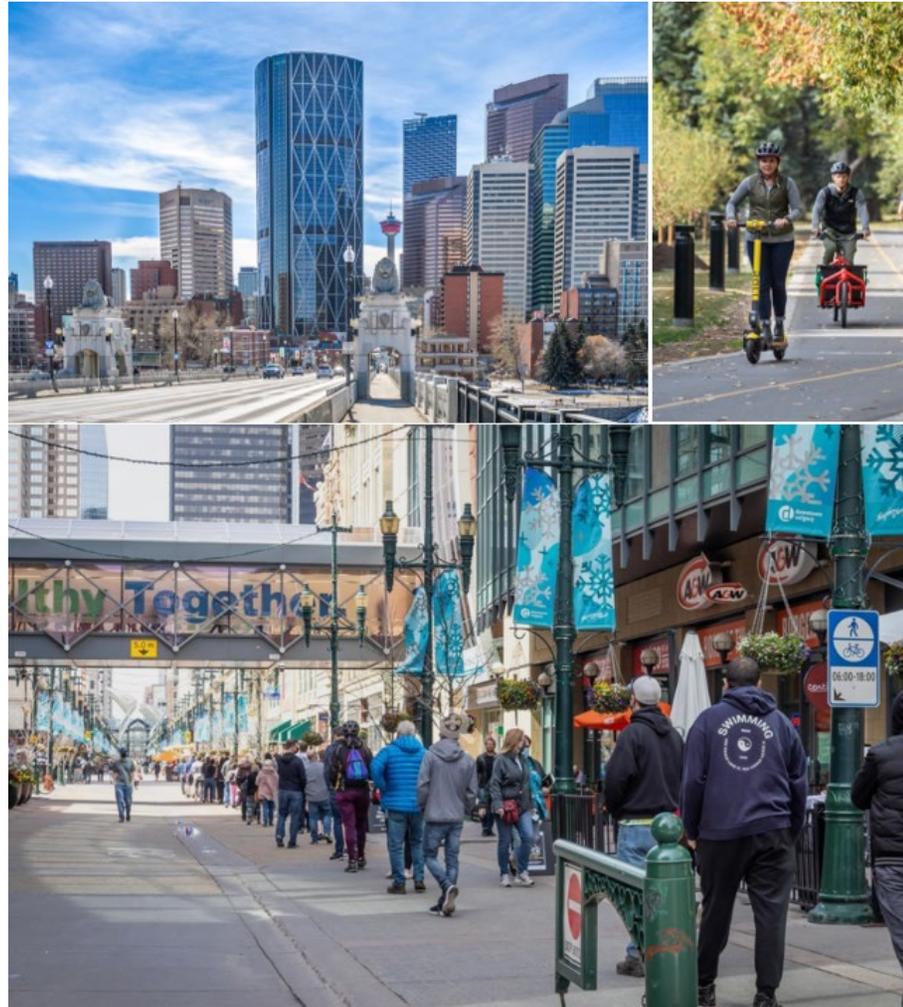




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Introduction: Quality of Life in Calgary

In the four years since the first edition of this report, Calgary has experienced a number of events that have transformed the world we live in and pose risks to our quality of life. These events include an economic downturn that has created renewed urgency to diversify our local economy, a global pandemic that has challenged existing norms in many aspects of life, intense social pressure and commitments to address diversity, equity and inclusion, and an accelerated focus on climate action.

This 2021 report supports an evidence-based approach to understanding The City's impact on the community we serve. Moving forward together, The City and the Calgary community advance Calgary as a great place to make a living and a great place to make a life, for everyone.

What are Quality of Life Results?

Quality of Life Results are aspirational statements that describe the long-term, enduring well-being of children, adults, families and communities in Calgary. In essence, Quality of Life Results represent the desired long-term outcomes for our city.

Advancing quality of life in Calgary is not the responsibility of any single government, organization, or group. It requires the joint effort of many partners working together towards a common result, including governments, community groups, organizations, schools, private sector groups, and even individuals. However, The City of Calgary has a substantial role which is reflected through Council's leadership and through the delivery of services to our community.

How are Quality of Life Results derived?

The City of Calgary first developed this Quality of Life report in 2017 to support City Council through consultations with internal and external experts (Appendix A), as well as research on best practices worldwide (Appendix B). This report provides overall guidance to the organization in shaping how we plan, budget, deliver and demonstrate accountability for services and 'turning curves' to advance quality of life in Calgary. This concept of contributing to quality of life through the services we provide is based on The City's Results-Based Accountability™ framework for performance management.

Quality of Life Results represent the desired long term outcomes for our city.

Community indicators are data evidence that help us better understand whether we are achieving these aspirational results.

Together, Quality of Life Results and community indicators help us better understand the community so we can make an impact through our contribution.

The seven Quality of Life Results were derived in 2017 as a result of reviewing The City's long-term plans, including imagineCALGARY, Triple Bottom Line, Calgary Transportation Plan and Municipal Development Plan. Published documents of our partners (e.g. Calgary Economic Development Strategy, Enough for All Poverty Reduction Strategy, Sustainable Calgary, Calgary Foundation and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) were also included. Community indicators for each result were identified as evidence that can help us understand how the community is doing at any given time. The 2021 updated version of this report considers the impact of current events on quality of life and includes an updated list of highlighted community indicators and data that can be used to measure and better understand each result.

What are community indicators?

Community indicators allow us to make evidence-based decisions about how the community is doing (population accountability), allowing us to identify what curves to turn through the services we deliver. They are distinguished from performance measures, which allow us to make evidence-based decisions about how a service or an organization is performing (performance accountability). Community indicators may include data that reflects trends in the community (e.g. crime rates in the community and adult literacy rates), and data that reflects the perceptions of Calgarians (e.g. percentage of citizens who trust or distrust The City of Calgary).

For some indicators, there is an opportunity to break down the data based on geographic or demographic information to support equitable decision-making.

How can we understand the Quality of Life Results from an equity perspective?

With an increasing need to better understand quality of life from an equity perspective, many of the community indicators shown in this report can be broken down by race, gender, income levels, or geographic area (e.g. community or quadrant). Other community indicators that help us understand equity by themes are provided in Appendix C.

What are the applications of Quality of Life Results and community indicators?

Quality of Life Results have many uses because of their long-term orientation. They can inform and support Council's priorities and direction to Administration, service plans and budgets, how we work with our internal and external partners, and the development of public policies and plans. During turbulent times such as the economic downturn and the global pandemic, understanding how the community is doing has also helped inform our tactical responses.

THE QUALITY OF LIFE RESULTS FOR CALGARY



based economy. In turn, a city that has a prosperous and resilient economy is likely a city that moves well.

The community indicators highlighted for each result are those that both speak to the result and have readily available and accessible data. The availability of data is often constrained by the frequency of data collection. Suggested additional indicators by theme for each result are provided in Appendix C. The relationship between indicators and results is not necessarily a direct or one-to-one relationship. Some of the indicators, although listed under a result area, may also be meaningful in helping to understand other Quality of Life Results.

These seven Quality of Life Results for Calgary should be considered as a whole when discussing what comprises a high quality of life in Calgary. Central to quality of life is a city that is inclusive.

For each result, there is a list of themes that broadly describe what each result is about. For example, a prosperous and resilient economy can be described by the themes of a robust economy, access to entrepreneurship, and a diverse economy.

The Quality of Life Results are inter-connected. For example, a city that is innovative will have an edge in being globally competitive and prosperous, particularly in today's knowledge-

For this report, an equity lens was introduced where data is available to better understand differential outcomes experienced by Calgarians for each of the Quality of Life Results.

The City's **Social Wellbeing Policy**, notes that equity is created when conditions are adjusted to meet people's diverse needs, strengths and social realities. It requires recognition that different barriers (often systemic) exist for diverse individuals or groups.

How to read this report

Each of the seven Quality of Life Results for Calgary is listed in this report. A description of each result, a list of highlighted community indicators, and the related data are provided. Commentary on how to approach the result from an equity perspective is also provided.

The Quality of Life Result for Calgary is listed at the top of each page.

Calgary is a city of safe and vibrant neighbourhoods

Calgarians enjoy living, working, creating, and playing in safe neighbourhoods that allow people to gather and connect. Calgarians have convenient access to amenities that meet their daily needs. Calgary is a culturally-dynamic city with emphasis and access to arts, culture and recreation throughout the city. People in Calgary value social networks and they help their neighbours when needed.

This result area is foundational and strongly related with many of the other Quality of Life Results. For example, a city that is safe and vibrant will be an attractive place for investment and innovation opportunities. Considered together, the indicators can tell a holistic story for these result areas. Again, there are opportunities to understand the results by breaking down the data by age, gender, race, income levels and geography.



Highlighted indicators

- Percentage of population living near major community activity centres within 600 metres of urban corridors.
- Percentage of Calgarians that have access to parks and open space within 400M (or 5 minute) walk from their residence (city comparisons available).
- Person and property crime rates per 100,000 population.
- Percentage of Calgarians who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- Perceived change in neighbourhood crime.

A brief description of the Quality of Life Result.

The highlighted community indicators that can be used to quantify achievement of the result are listed. There are many indicators for each result but in this section, this list represents the indicators that best relate to the Quality of Life Result, and where most recent data is readily available and accessible. Appendix C provides a longer list of indicators (without data) by themes that can also be used to better understand different aspects of the Quality of Life Results.

Calgary is an inclusive city

People in Calgary feel accepted and included and are part of the greater community. They celebrate diversity and accept people from all walks of life. Calgaryans acknowledge, respect, and embrace individual rights and freedoms, histories and culture. Amenities are accessible by people of all ages, race, gender and abilities. Calgaryans are included and trust in political processes and societal decisions that affect their well-being.

This result of Calgary being an inclusive city is an important foundation for all of the other results. For example, inclusion is an important contributor to a safe and vibrant neighbourhood, and to a prosperous and resilient economy. Dependent on data availability, many of these indicators can be further broken down by age, gender, race, income levels and geography for a deeper understanding of any trends to inform equitable decision making.

Highlighted indicators

- Percentage of people who agree The City of Calgary municipal government fosters a city that is inclusive and accepting of all.
- Percentage of citizens who rate the overall quality of life in the city of Calgary today as “good” or “very good”.
- Percentage of citizens who agree that Calgary is a great place to make a life.
- Calgary Equity Index.

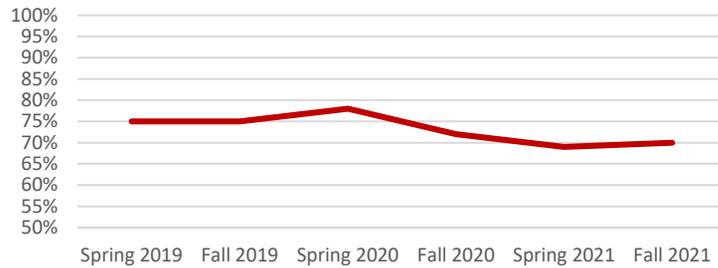
For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.





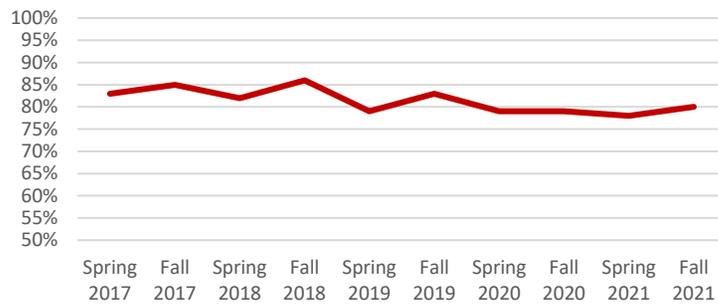
Calgary is an inclusive city

Percentage of people who agree The City of Calgary municipal government fosters a city that is inclusive and accepting of all



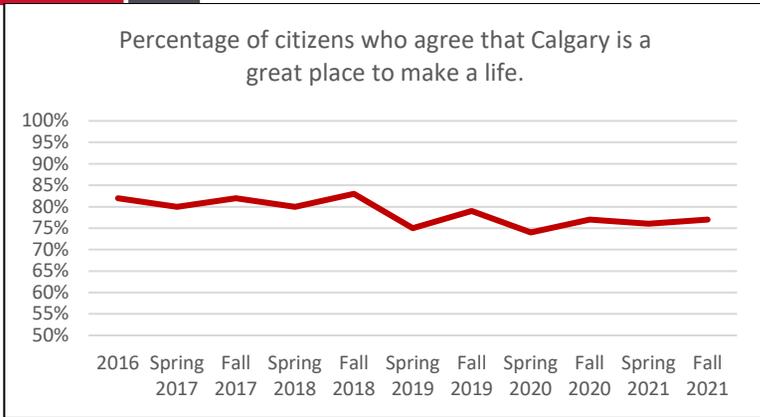
In Fall of 2021, seven-in-ten (70%) Calgarians agree that ‘The City of Calgary municipal government fosters a city that is inclusive and accepting of all’, similar to 69% in Spring 2021 and 72% in Fall 2020 (Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey).

Percentage of citizens who rate the overall quality of life in the city of Calgary today as “good” or “very good”.

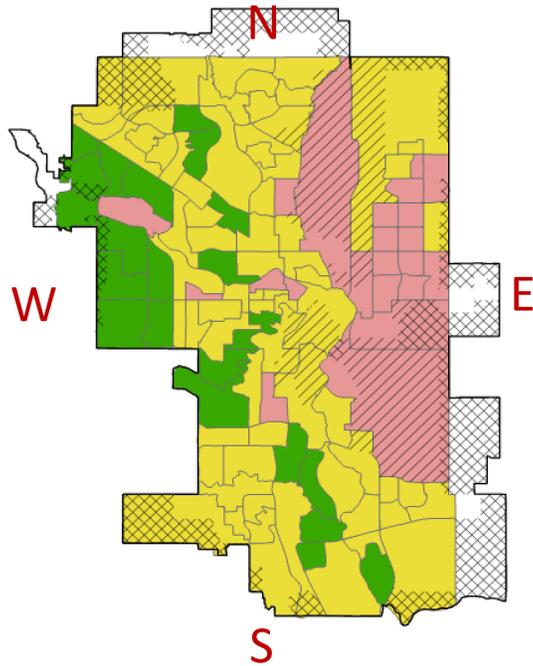


Perceptions about the quality of life in Calgary have remained stable since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic: in 2021 Fall, 80% of Calgarians say the quality of life in Calgary today is ‘good’, similar to 78% in 2021 Spring and to 79% in 2020 Fall.

In comparison, in 2021 Fall, 44% of Calgarians report that the quality of life in Calgary has ‘stayed the same’ in the past three years, consistent with 42% in 2021 Spring and with 43% in 2020 Fall. (Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey).



Agreement in 2021 Fall that ‘Calgary is a great place to make a life’ (77%) is similar to results in 2021 Spring (76%) and is identical to results in 2020 Fall (77%). (Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey).



Calgary Equity Index

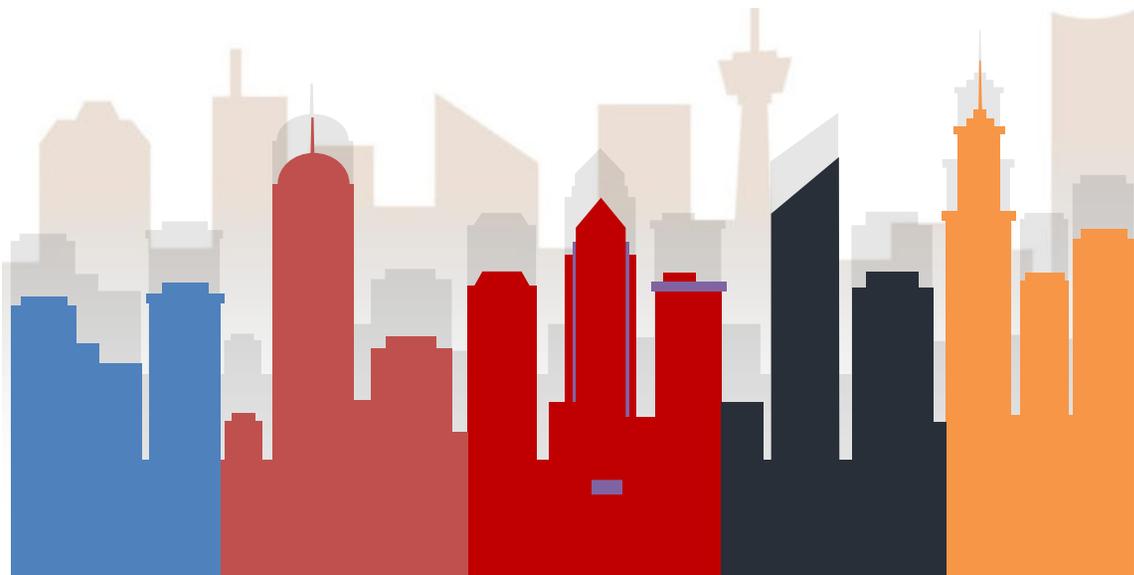
The Calgary Equity Index (CEI) is a decision-making tool designed to measure equity in Calgary based on a social determinants of health. The index consists of 17 indicators across five domains: economic opportunities, governance & civic engagement, physical environment & infrastructure, population health, and social & human development.

This map shows the total weighted equity index score. Areas shown in red are areas of need, yellow are areas to monitor, and green are areas doing well. The index can be accessed as a dashboard through myCity (Source: Calgary Equity Index).

Calgary has a prosperous and resilient economy

People in Calgary have access to meaningful employment, entrepreneurship and the economic opportunities they need and desire. Calgarians have sufficient income and other resources to meet their current and future needs. Calgary is a business and investment-friendly community with a diverse and robust economy. It is an attractive place for a highly-skilled workforce in a global economy.

There are many opportunities to understand if Calgary has a prosperous and resilient economy from the perspective of equity. The community indicators listed under each theme area serve as potential data evidence of how the community is doing in this result, particularly if they are broken down by age, gender, race, income levels and geography.



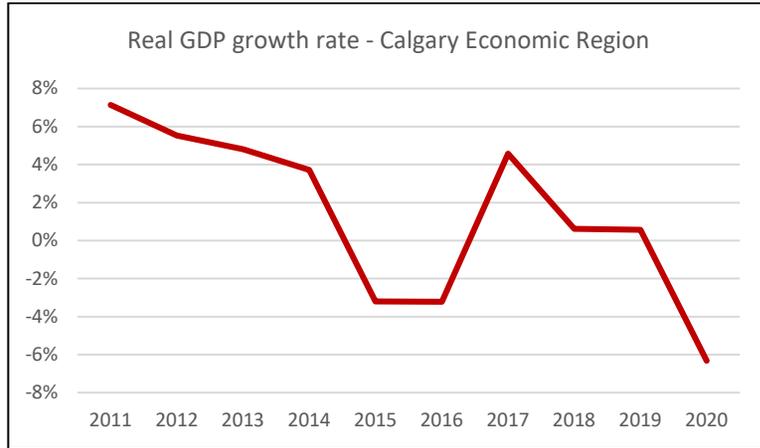
Highlighted indicators

- Real GDP growth rate.
- Population growth and net migration.
- Total value of building permits in the City of Calgary.
- Percentage of couple families that would qualify for an average-priced home, by major city.
- Business Insolvencies and Bankruptcies per 1,000 Businesses.
- Percentage of Calgarians in poverty.
- Percentage of Calgarians in low income.

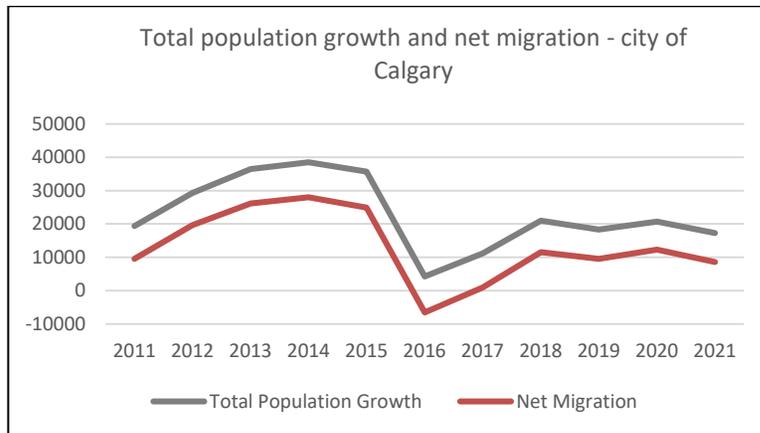
For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.



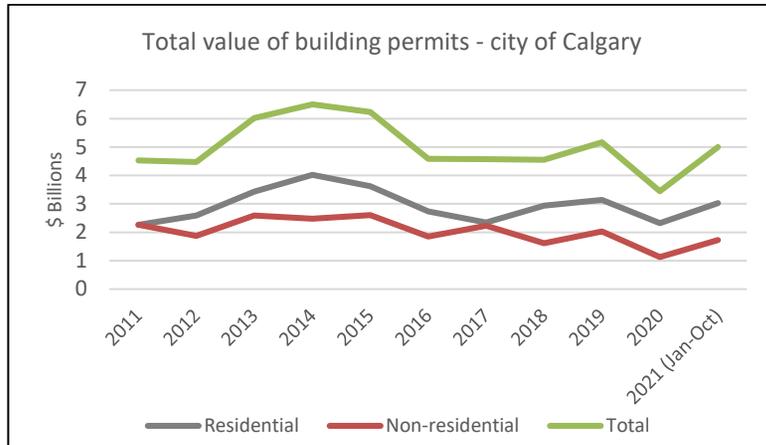
Calgary has a prosperous and resilient economy



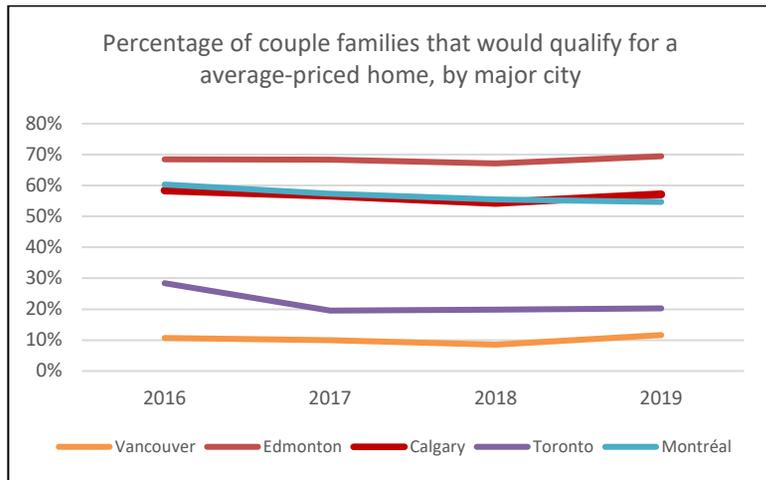
In 2020, economic activity in the Calgary Economic region, as measured by real gross domestic product (GDP), declined sharply in the face of the global COVID-19 pandemic. Despite progress made towards diversification in recent years, Calgary's economy was hit particularly hard in 2020 due to its connection to Alberta's energy industry and the collapse in global oil prices at the onset of the pandemic. Ever since the previous oil-price related recession in 2015-16, Calgary has struggled to return to its previously strong levels of economic growth, causing total GDP in 2020 to fall below 2012 levels. The future is more optimistic. A strong recovery is already underway in 2021 as the effects of the pandemic subside, oil prices recover, and the economy diversifies towards new technology-related industries. (Source: Statistics Canada, Corporate Economics).



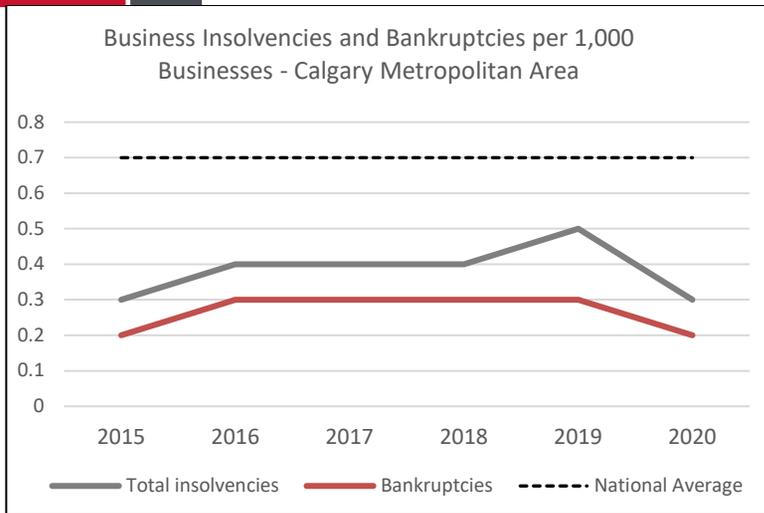
Despite economic challenges, population growth in the City of Calgary has remained relatively stable since the downturn in 2016. Calgary's population as of 2021 April is estimated to have reached 1,323,700, an increase of 17,300 from one year earlier. Roughly half of this growth can be attributed to net migration, as people move into the city from other countries and parts of Canada, outnumbering those who move away. The other portion of population growth occurs as births in the city exceed deaths. As the local economy improves, employment prospects will encourage further migration to the city and support steady population growth. (Source: City of Calgary Civic Census, Corporate Economics).



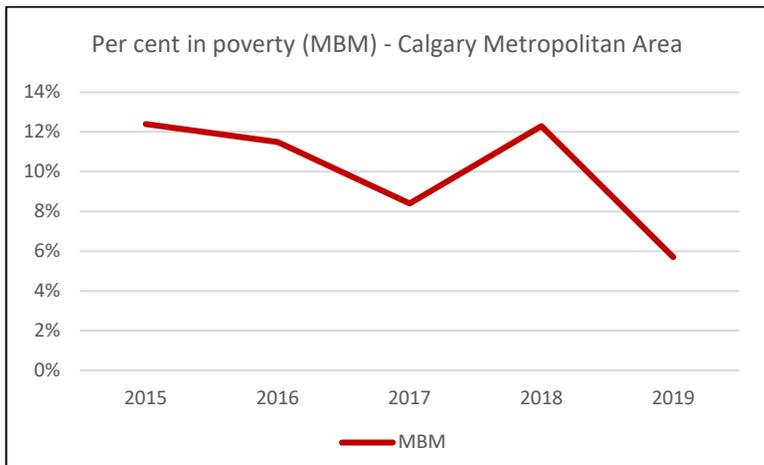
The total value of building permits in the city of Calgary can be used to track the level of investment in residential and non-residential buildings in the City. Between 2011 and 2020, the total annual value of building permits averaged at \$5.0 billion. In 2020, corresponding to the COVID-19 pandemic, construction activity fell dramatically, and the value of building permits only amounted to 3.4 billion. So far in 2021, both residential and non-residential building permits have picked up significantly, and the total value of permits has already reached \$5.0 billion as of October. Low interest rates and the release of pent-up demand from 2020 contributed to the rebound in building permit values in Calgary. (Source: City of Calgary-Planning and Development).



Calgary remains a relatively affordable place to purchase a home. As of 2019, 57% of couple families in Calgary could have qualified to purchase a home at the overall average price of \$493,000. Looking specifically at single-family homes, 52% of couple families could afford the average price of \$544,000. Calgary remains less affordable than Edmonton but is comparable with Montréal. Purchasing a single-family home is far less attainable in Vancouver and Toronto. House prices in Vancouver specifically are more than double the prices seen in Calgary, despite Vancouver having a lower average income than Calgary. Calgary's slower economic growth over the last several years combined with plentiful space for new construction on the outskirts of the city have prevented the kind of recent price growth seen in Vancouver and Toronto from being mirrored in Calgary. (Source: Statistics Canada, RBC Economics, Corporate Economics).

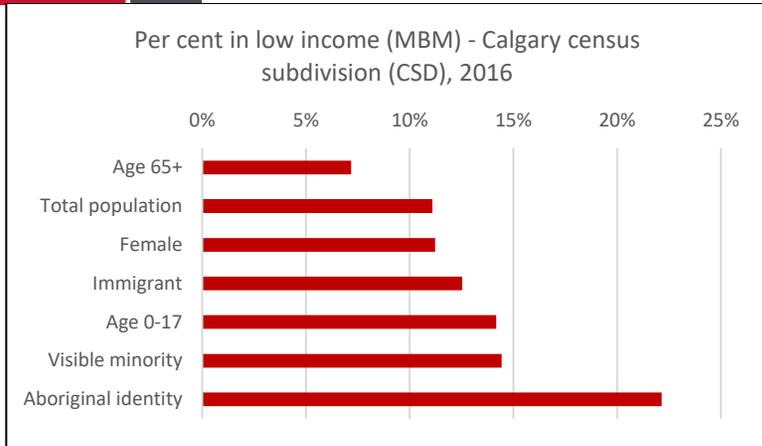


Despite Calgary's economic challenges in recent years, businesses have been resilient, and the rate of insolvencies has stayed low. While the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 caused many businesses to temporarily close their doors, an abundance of government supports helped keep businesses afloat. These government supports led to a reduction in the insolvency and bankruptcy rate in Calgary in 2020. Total insolvencies per 1,000 businesses fell to a rate of 0.3, remaining well below the national average of 0.7. (Source: Office of the Superintendent of Bankruptcy Canada).



The Market Basket Measure (MBM) is Canada's official poverty line. The MBM is calculated based on the costs of a basket of goods and services required for individuals and families to meet their basic needs and achieve a modest standard of living. This basket includes items such as healthy food, appropriate shelter and home maintenance, and clothing and transportation, as well as other goods and services that permit engagement in the community. MBMs are calculated for many regions across Canada including for Calgary. For reference, the MBM dollar threshold for a family of four was about \$49,000.

In the Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA) between 2015 and 2019, the poverty rate in Calgary fluctuated between 12% in 2015 and 6% in 2019. In 2019, there were about 89,000 Calgarians living in poverty. (Source: City of Calgary, Calgary Neighbourhoods).



According to Statistics Canada, in 2016 (the most recent data available), about 11% of Calgarians were living in poverty. However, this statistic alone does not tell the full story. Some groups experience poverty at higher or lower rates than the general population. This chart shows that in Calgary, seniors aged 65+ experience poverty at lower rates than the general population. Conversely immigrants, visible minorities, Indigenous peoples, and children experience higher rates of poverty than the general population. Females experience poverty at roughly the same rate as the general population. By disaggregating, or breaking down, data we can better understand inequitable conditions and outcomes for Calgarians. These updated figures from the 2021 federal census data will be available in 2022. (Source: City of Calgary, Calgary Neighbourhoods).



Calgary is an innovative city that thrives on knowledge

Calgary has a culture of creative thinking and doing that inspires innovation and entrepreneurship. Calgarians have access to quality education and an array of lifelong learning opportunities for all. Calgary is a forward-looking city that can adapt to change and is educating for future opportunities.

This result area is strongly related with Calgary having a prosperous and resilient economy. Some of the theme areas and indicators that can help us understand how the community is doing apply to both result areas. Again, there are opportunities to understand the differential results for diverse groups of Calgarians by breaking down the data by age, gender, race, income levels and geography.



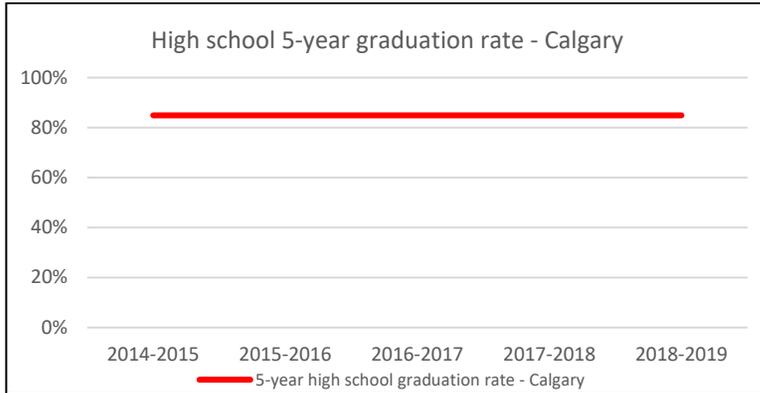
Highlighted indicators

- High school five-year graduation rate.
- High school to post-secondary transition rate.
- Investment funding for Alberta startups.
- Percentage change since 2013 in Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT) patents per million population.
- Electronic and non-electronic library uses per capita.
- Net inter-provincial migration of young adults from Calgary.
- Percentage of Calgarians who agree Calgary is on the right track to being a better city 10 years from now.

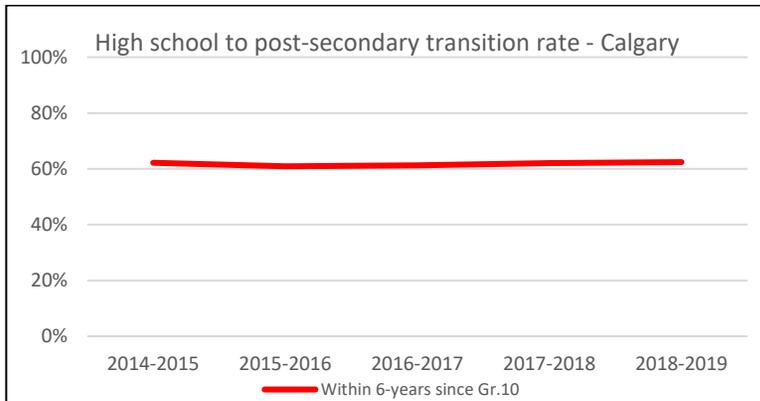
For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.



Calgary is an innovative city that thrives on knowledge

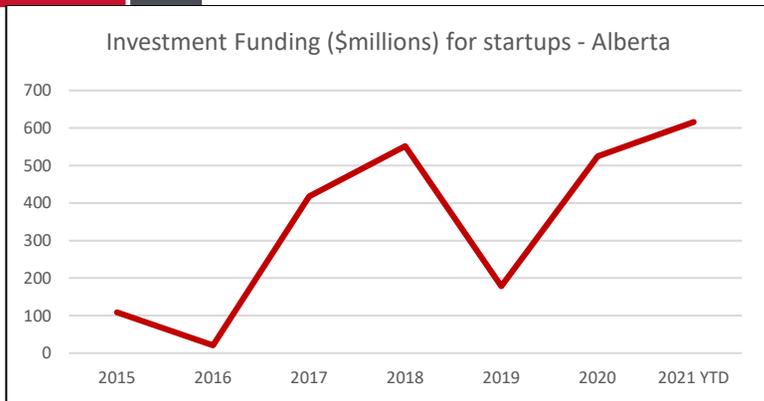


From an education standpoint, the percentage of Calgarians who graduate from high school within five years has remained fairly consistent from 2014 to 2019. In 2018-2019, this figure was 87.0%. (Source: Alberta Advanced Education).

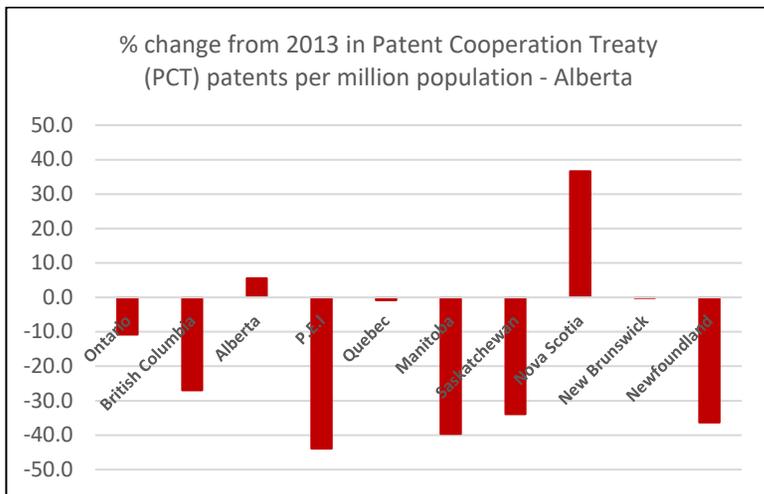


The high school to post-secondary transition rate is the percentage of students in the grade 10 cohort who enter a post-secondary level program at an Alberta post-secondary institution or an Alberta apprenticeship program within a certain number of years of entering grade 10. An estimate of out-of-province post secondary enrollment is applied based on funded Alberta students attending post secondary institutions of province.

In Calgary, the transition rate for Grade 10 students entering post-secondary education within six years was 62.4 % in 2019. This number has remained steady over the last five years. (Source: Alberta Open Data).

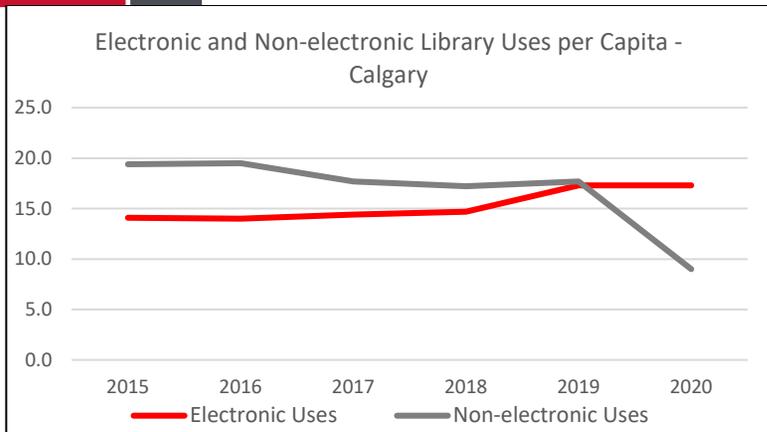


According to Start Alberta, a partner of Calgary Economic Development, investment funding of Alberta’s startups has been trending up, with the exception of 2019. Since then, the range of equity funding from investors in all categories of funding, including series A (CAD\$4M – \$15M), series B (CAD\$15M - \$40M), and series C (CAD\$40M - \$100M), has increased. Each funding round increases in dollar value as the startup company meets certain milestones and begins showing market potential. The year-to-date investment funding in Alberta’s startups for 2021 is recorded at CAD\$616M, and includes companies in the energy efficiency, medical devices and financial technology industries. (Source: Start Alberta, Calgary Economic Development).



A patent is an exclusive right to exploit an invention over a limited period of time within the location where the application is made. As an indicator, the number of patents granted is a proxy for the level of innovation.

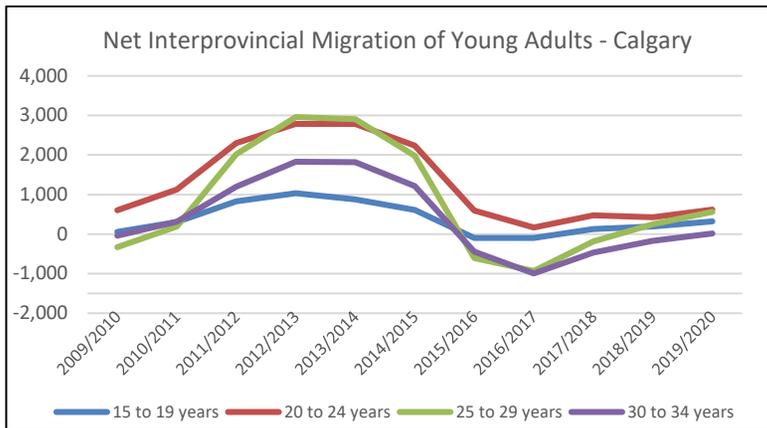
According to the 2021 Innovation Report Card for Canada, since 2013, patent production in 2017 appears to have stagnated in Canada, except in Alberta and Nova Scotia. Compared to 2013, Alberta has generated 5.6% more patents per 1 million population in 2017. (Source: The Conference Board of Canada, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Canadian Intellectual Property Office, Statistics Canada).



The library represents a source for lifelong learning opportunities accessible to everyone. Calgary libraries have more digital library materials available per capita, such as digital or audiobooks, compared to other large cities.

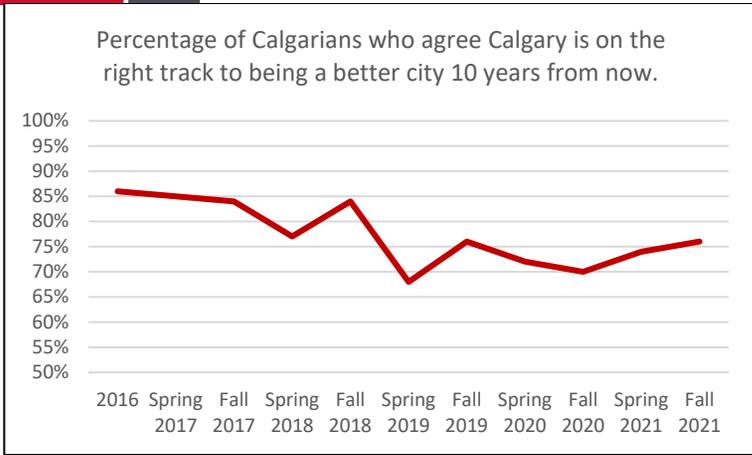
Library uses of non-electronic items have decreased with the declining availability of item formats such as DVDs and CDs and increasing access to streaming services.

In 2021, Calgarians took over 100,000 online courses and tutorials through the library on a wide range of subjects, including new languages, career and technical skills and artistic instruction. With the use of electronic resources trending up, there is a greater public need for help with technology, digital literacy and access to computers, laptops and high-speed internet. *(Source: Calgary Public Library, MBNCanada).*



Historically, young adults between 15 to 34 with higher levels of education coming to Calgary have contributed to building an innovative city.

Unlike much of Alberta, Calgary has not experienced a negative migration of 20 – 24 year-olds (typically correlated with undergraduate post-secondary institution completions) in the last ten years. There was a period between 2015 and 2019 where Calgary saw net outward inter-provincial migration of the 15 – 19 year-old cohort and what we typically refer to as early-career cohorts (25 – 34 year-olds), but that trend has weakened and young people are again moving to Calgary. With the transitioning economy and academic programs re-aligning to meet future demand, young people may possibly be seeing opportunities and cultural fit for themselves in Calgary. *(Source: Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (CMA), Statistics Canada, 2020 July 1; Updated 2021 January; About Why Calgary - CityXLab).*



Agreement that Calgary is on the right track to be a better city 10 years from now has statistically increased. In 2021 Fall, three-quarters (76%) of Calgarians agree that ‘Calgary is on the right track to being a better city 10 years from now’, similar to 2021 Spring (74%), and higher than in 2020 Fall (70%). (Source: Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey).

Calgary is a city of safe and vibrant neighbourhoods

Calgarians enjoy living, working, creating, and playing in safe neighbourhoods that allow people to gather and connect. Calgarians have convenient access to amenities that meet their daily needs. Calgary is a culturally-dynamic city with emphasis and access to arts, culture and recreation throughout the city. People in Calgary value social networks and they help their neighbours when needed.

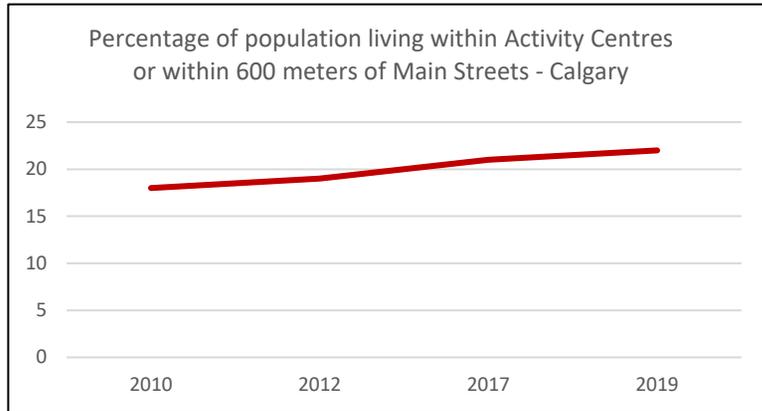
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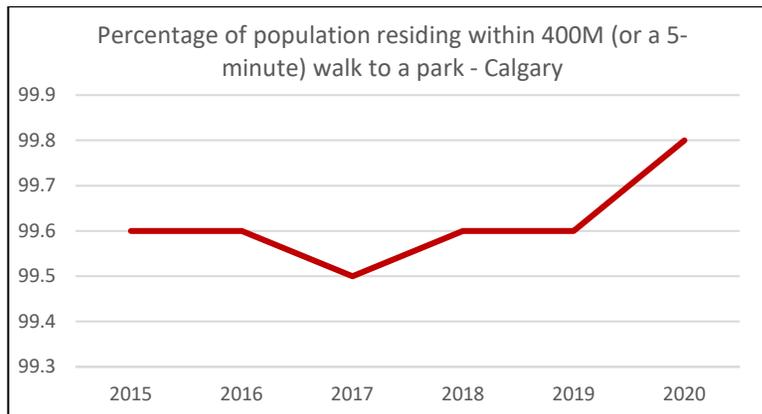
Highlighted indicators

- Percentage of population living near major Activity Centres or within 600 metres of Main Streets.
- Percentage of population residing within 400 metres (or a 5 minute) walk to a park.
- Violent crime rate per 100,000 population.
- Property crime rate per 100,000 population.
- Percentage of Calgarians who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- Perceived change in neighbourhood crime.

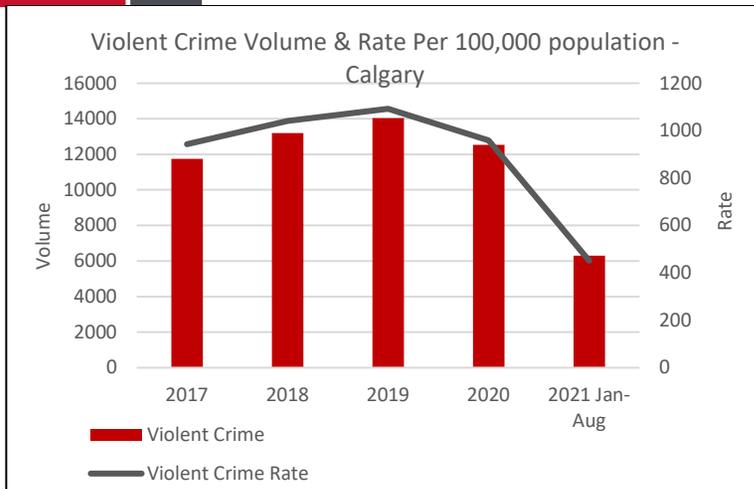
For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.



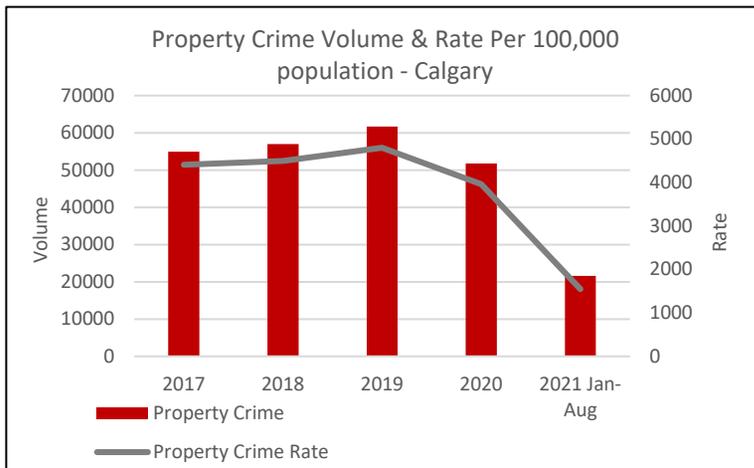
Maintaining or increasing the number of people living in developed communities across Calgary, especially within strategic growth areas such as Activity Centres and Main Streets as identified in the Municipal Development Plan, helps support and retain efficient transit services, existing schools, retail and services within short distances. In turn, this helps to maintain and renew the character and vibrancy of neighbourhoods. When coupled with investments that make walking, cycling, and transit more convenient, redevelopment can help reduce vehicle ownership and usage, local vehicular traffic and demand for on-street parking. Over the last decade, the number of people living within these strategically important areas has increased from 18% in 2010 to 22% in 2019, which is consistent with The City of Calgary’s long term objectives. *(Source: City of Calgary Transportation).*



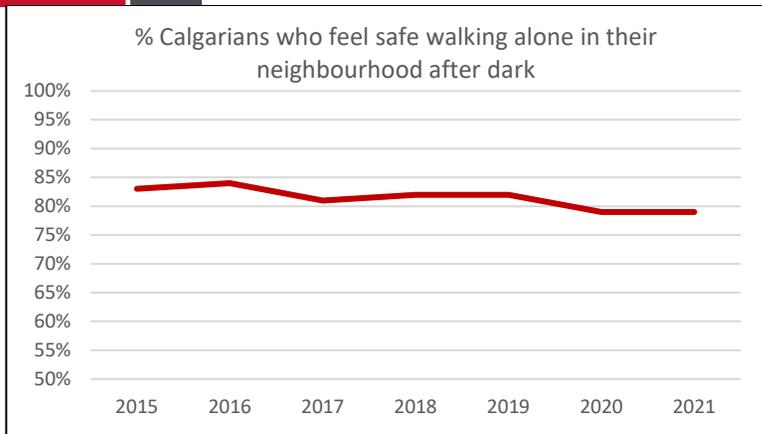
The Municipal Development Plan directs Administration to provide parks within a five-minute walk for Calgarians from their residences. The small increase in 2020 reflects new parks added to the municipal system and slower population growth. City Centre residents are more likely not to have quick access to parks. In the past decade, there has been a focus on improving existing downtown parks and increasing public access. Examples of such improvements include the creation of the Thomson Family Park in the Beltline and the redevelopment of Century Gardens in the downtown core. *(Source: City of Calgary Parks).*



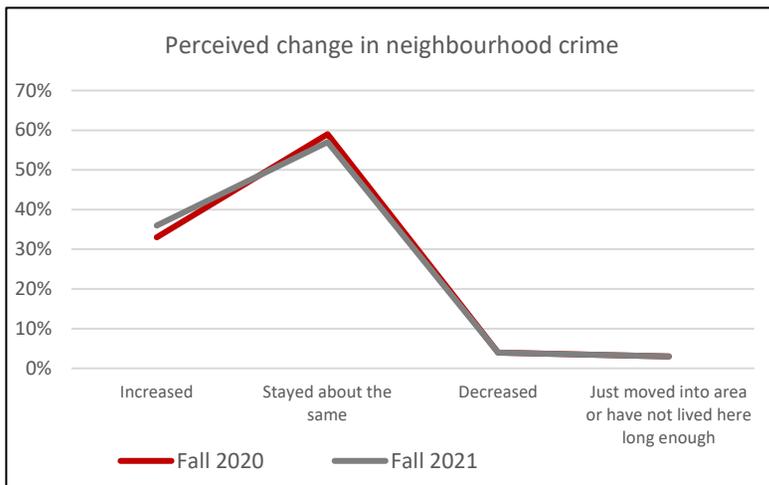
With the pandemic state of emergency declared in mid March of 2020, general call and crime volumes have shown noteworthy reductions. Restrictions on gatherings, closures of public spaces and large portions of the population being home-bound have reduced the opportunity for certain crimes, such as robberies, break and enters, and thefts of and from vehicles. As restrictions have lifted, violent crime has shown an increasing trajectory, trending above average levels since 2021 March. June saw the largest single-month increase over the average for the month which is associated with the easing of restrictions and seasonality. Overall, calls for service continue to track below expected levels. Although throughout much of the pandemic there was an increase in citizen reports of disorderly behaviours and non-criminal domestic conflict, these both returned to average levels in Q2 of 2021. (Source: Calgary Police Service).



Property crime activity is tracking 18% lower than average, and have been most affected by the societal movement pattern changes and restrictions from 2020 mid-March forward. Deep reductions in break and enters, shoplifting, general thefts and vehicle-related thefts have had the greatest impact on crime volume reductions when comparisons are made to pre-pandemic numbers. (Source: Calgary Police Service).



In 2021 Fall, almost eight-in-ten (79%) Calgarians said they do or would feel safe walking alone in their neighborhood after dark, identical to 79% in 2020 Fall. A sizeable majority (85%) of Calgarians also think Calgary is 'safe' overall, consistent with 87% in 2020 Fall. (Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey).



In addition, compared to the year before, 57% of Calgarians think that crime in their neighbourhood during the past three years has 'stayed the same', while 36% feel it has 'increased', and 4% believe it has 'decreased'. When asked if they believe 'Calgary is safe for all residents and visitors, regardless of things like ethnicity, race, religion, income, or sexual identity', 54% agreed. (Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey).

Calgary is a city that moves well *Calgarians have access to safe and reliable travel options that match their lifestyles and abilities. People and goods move effectively and efficiently within the city, as well as within the region and internationally. Transport is affordable, accessible, and reliable across all seasons for all who live in and visit Calgary.*

This result area is strongly related with some of the other Quality of Life Results, such as a city that is safe and vibrant, and a one with a prosperous and resilient economy. Considered together, the indicators can tell a holistic story for these result areas. Again, there are opportunities to understand results by breaking down the data by geography, where relevant.



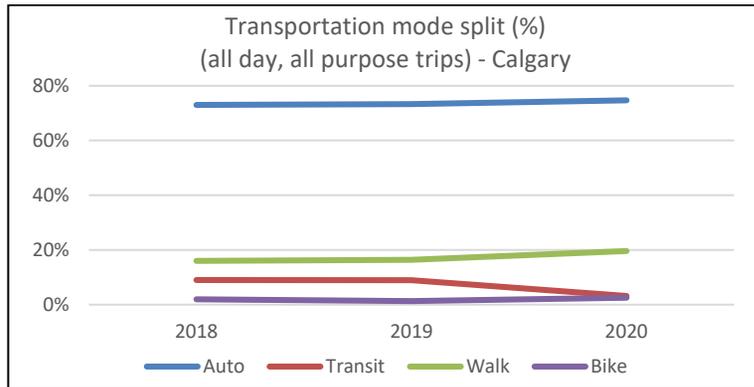
Highlighted indicators

- Transportation mode split (%) (all day, all purpose trips).
- Traffic-related injuries and fatalities by mode type (%) (vehicle occupant, pedestrian, cyclist).
- Kilometres of pedestrian and cycling infrastructure.
- Percentage of population and jobs within 400m metres of the Primary Transit Network.

For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.

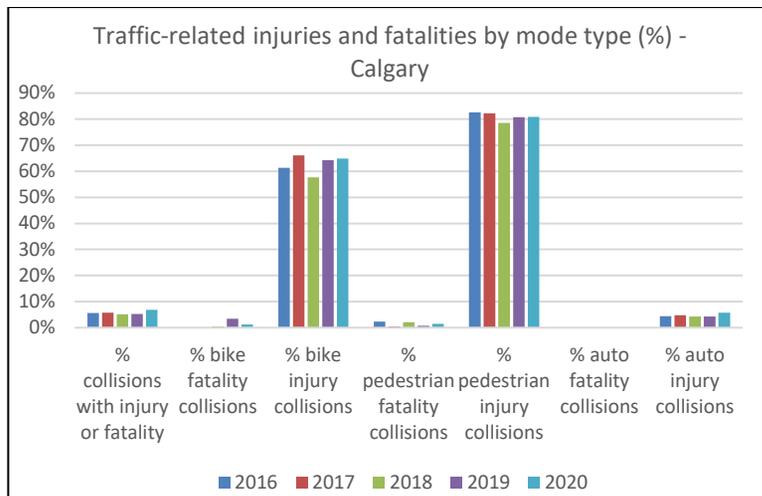


Calgary is a city that moves well



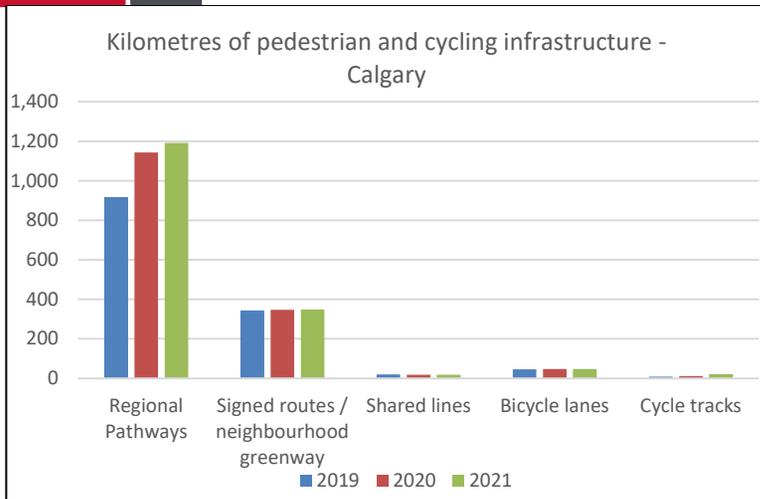
The 2020 health restrictions due to the pandemic limited where people could go, where they could work, and in many cases led to job losses, all of which changed how people travelled around Calgary.

The large drop in transit trips is related to changes in work location (people working from home, for example) or job loss, as well as concerns around safety on crowded transit vehicles. During the initial stages of the pandemic, Calgary Transit reduced service levels to respond to the drop in passengers, which may also have led to people choosing alternative modes of travel. Walk and bike travel increased, most likely for non-work related travel. For a good part of 2020, non-essential businesses were closed. With limited activities to do, Calgary's parks and pathways saw increased physical and recreational use. (Source: City of Calgary Transportation).

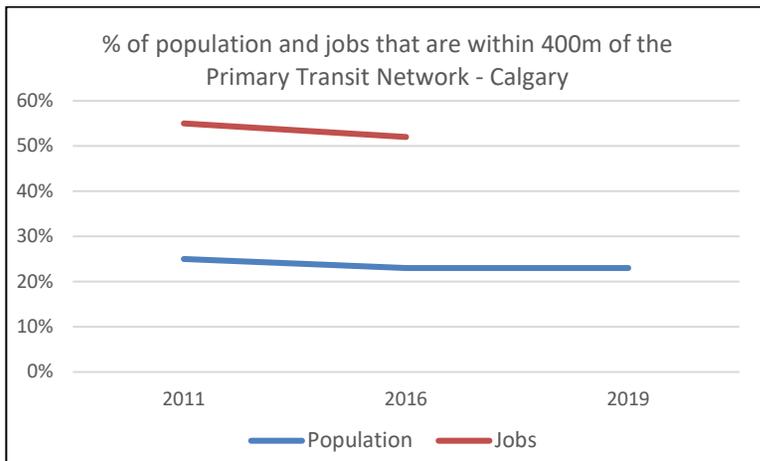


Collisions were down in 2020 compared with previous years. This is because traffic volumes on roads were down significantly as a result of public health restrictions during the pandemic. The percentage of collisions involving injuries or fatalities did increase, however, although the total number of injury collisions was lower than in previous years. The reason for this increase is not clear, but may be related to increases in travel speeds due to reduced congestion on Calgary roads.

It should be noted that although bike and pedestrian collisions make up a small percentage of all collisions, they are more likely to involve injuries or fatalities. Over 80% of collisions involving a pedestrian and two-thirds of bike collisions lead to an injury or fatality. In comparison, only 6% of auto collisions lead to injuries or fatalities. (Source: City of Calgary Transportation).



Continued investment in Calgary's bicycle infrastructure is increasing the amount of bike facilities available to Calgarians. Approval of the 5A network in 2020 has also begun the process to improve the quality of these facilities to encourage more active users in the city. This has impacted city-wide mode share as the bike mode share, particularly in the downtown, has increased since infrastructure like the cycle tracks was first implemented. (Source: City of Calgary Transportation).



Currently, no Calgary Transit routes are operating at primary transit levels of service (i.e. 10-minute headways, 15 hours per day), mainly due to service reductions implemented in 2019. Although funding was later restored to increase service levels for 2020 March, the onset of the pandemic by then imposed further pressures on ridership.

The population percentage living within 400m of key transit routes was estimated based on routes that are likely to be at a primary transit level of service at some point in the future (includes the Red Line, Blue Line, and bus routes 1, 3, 9, 20 and 43). Over time, this percentage is declining because the city is growing and service along these key routes has not been extended to new areas. Typically these areas would be served by feeder bus routes that connect to higher quality routes, but as the city expands outwards, those feeder routes become longer and fewer people live in close proximity to the primary transit network. (Source: City of Calgary Transportation).

Calgary is a healthy city

In Calgary, everyone has the opportunity to lead fulfilling lives. All Calgarians have access to the resources they need for physical, mental, emotional health and well-being. Calgarians enjoy healthy lifestyles, and have what they need to be healthy.

This result area is strongly related with some of the other Quality of Life Results, such as a city that is safe and vibrant, a city that moves well, and one with a prosperous and resilient economy. Considered together, the indicators can tell a holistic story for these result areas. Again, there are opportunities to understand the indicator results by breaking down the data by age, gender, race, income levels and geography.



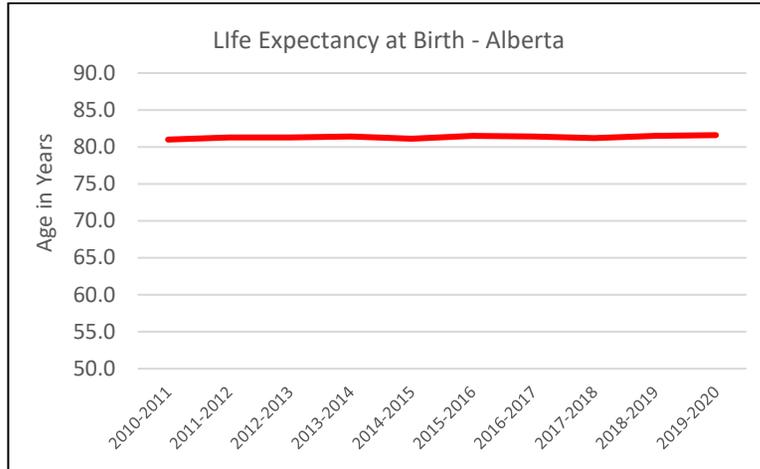
Highlighted indicators

- Life expectancy at birth in Alberta
- Percentage of total area of municipality that is parkland
- State of health in Calgary:
 - Canada Mental Health Index™ scores
 - Changes in physical health in Calgary since the pandemic began
 - Changes in mental health in Calgary since the pandemic began
 - Total suicides in Calgary
 - Drug poisoning deaths in Calgary

For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.

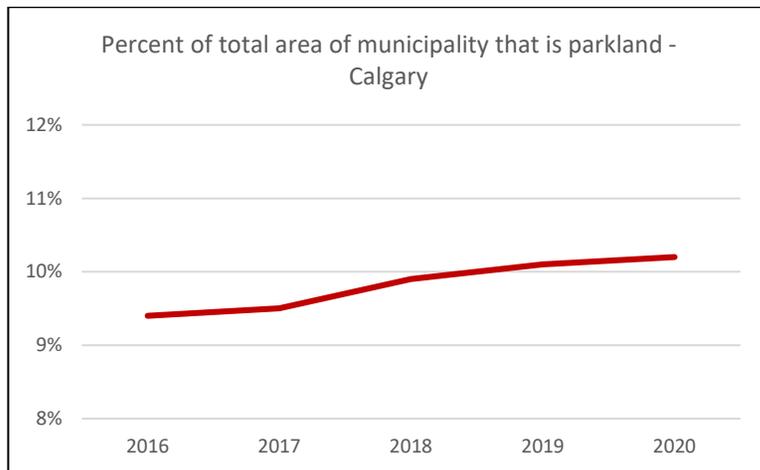


Calgary is a healthy city



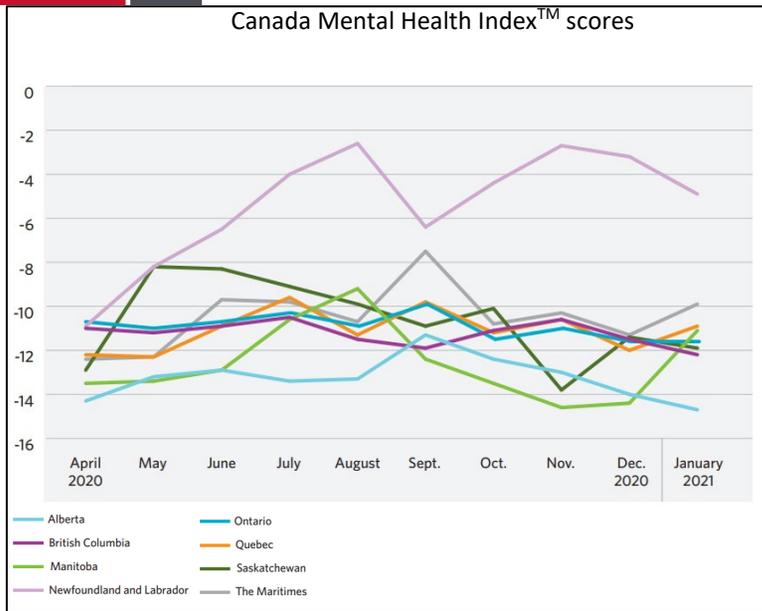
Life expectancy is the average number of years of life left at a particular age, based on death rates for a given period. This is a hypothetical measure useful for tracking mortality trends in the population.

In Alberta, life expectancy has remained steady for the last 10 years, suggesting an aging population with Albertans potentially living into their mid 80s. (Source: Alberta Open Data).



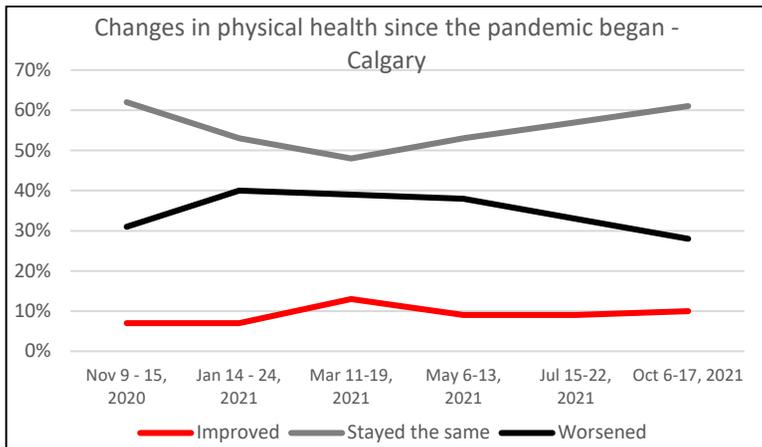
An increasing body of research indicates that access and proximity to nature, parks, trees and green space is beneficial to people’s mental and physical health.

This indicator reflects all parkland (natural and maintained) as a percentage of a municipality’s total area, and has been trending up. The City of Calgary actively maintains 8,642 hectares of parkland. This is the equivalent of almost 11,000 Canadian Football League (CFL) fields spread out over almost 5,200 diverse sites citywide (including natural areas, community sport fields and other green spaces). Calgarians also have access to another 1,350 hectares of green space within the city limits at Fish Creek Provincial Park. (Source: City of Calgary Parks).

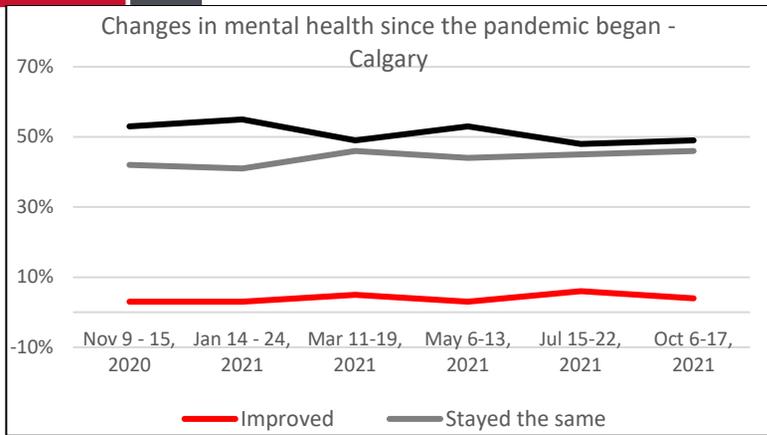


The Mental Health Index™ (MHI) is a measure of deviation from the benchmark of mental health and risk. A negative mental health index score indicates a decline in mental health compared to the previous benchmark period of 2017 to 2019. The ongoing impact of the pandemic continues to have a negative effect on the mental health of Canadians.

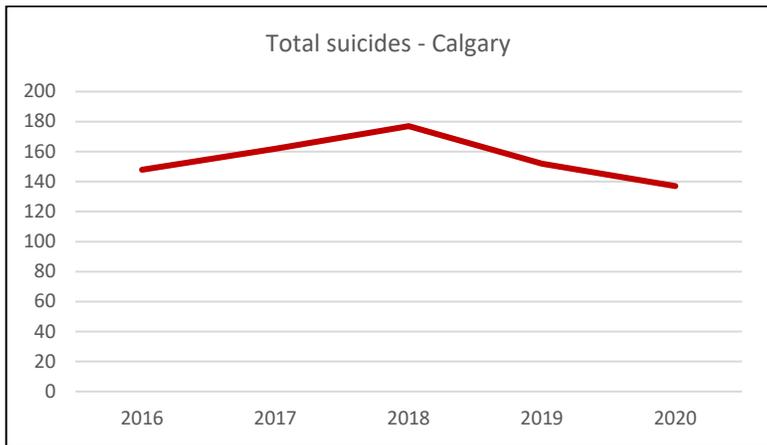
Overall provincial mental health scores between 2020 April and 2021 January appear to show general improvement for most provinces. In 2021 January, Manitoba, The Maritimes, and Quebec reported modest improvement in mental health, while declines are observed in the rest of the other provinces. Trailing behind all provinces, Alberta recorded the lowest mental health score in 2021 January (-14.7), a 0.8-point decline from 2020 December. The decline in mental health coincides with an increase in the number of high frequency hospital visits in Calgary for mental health reasons even prior to the pandemic. (Source: Morneua Shepell Mental Health Index Report, Alberta Health Services).



Around three-in-ten Calgarians (28%) say their physical health has worsened as a result of the pandemic, although this is down from 40% at the beginning of 2021. (Source: Citizen Perspectives Survey Report – COVID-19 Snapshot 12).



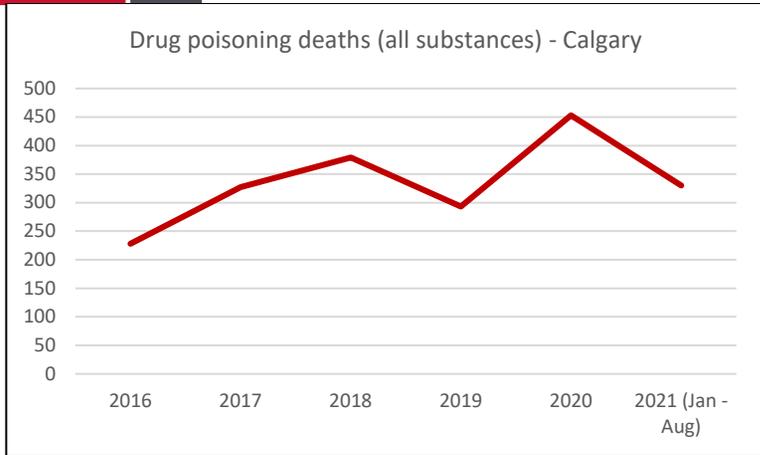
One-half (49%) of Calgarians say their mental health has worsened as a result of the pandemic. Females are more likely than males to report that the pandemic has worsened their mental health (58% vs. 40%, respectively), as are those aged 35 to 64 years compared to older Calgarians (53% vs. 37% of those aged 65 or older). *(Source: Citizen Perspectives Survey Report – COVID-19 Snapshot 12).*



Suicide deaths in Calgary in 2020 are trending below the five-year average.

The Distress Centre has experienced a 23.5 per cent increase in suicide-related contacts since the pandemic started. Loneliness and isolation appear to be two prominent issues. Even with easing public health restrictions, the Centre continues to see a steady need for mental health supports across the city.

According to the Raising Canada 2020 Report, suicide remains the second leading cause of death for youth aged 15 to 24 – and has now become the leading cause of death among children aged 10 to 14. *(Source: Distress Centre Calgary, Centre for Suicide Prevention, Alberta Health Services).*



Data from Alberta Health Services show that drug poisoning deaths related to opioids (prescribed and non-prescribed) account for between 77% and 89% of all drug poisoning deaths for the period 2016 January to 2021 August. The first six months of 2021 saw the highest number of monthly opioid-related deaths in Calgary in over 5 years, more than double the number reported in 2016. (Source: *Canadian Centre on Substance Use and Addiction, Alberta Health Services*).

Calgary has a sustainable natural environment

People in Calgary value the natural environment and its role in human and societal health. Calgary has healthy ecosystems and is resilient to a changing climate. Calgaryans are responsible stewards of air, land, and water and are engaged in preservation of the environment for future generations.

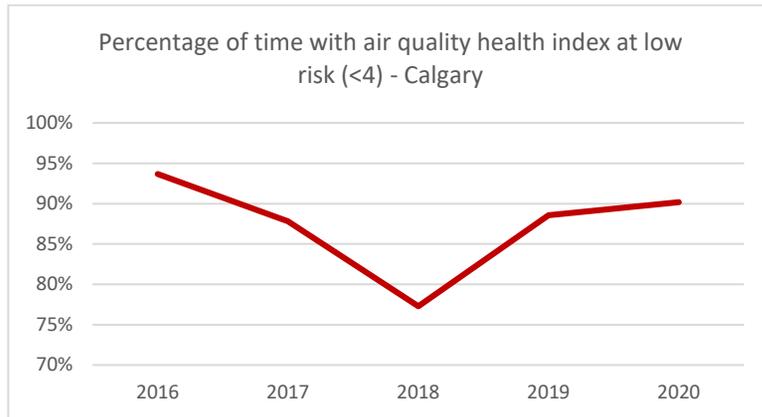
This result area has close ties with Calgary being a healthy and equitable city (particularly due to the correlation between health and greenery) and a city that moves well (related to clean transportation). Considered together, the indicators can tell a holistic story for these result areas.



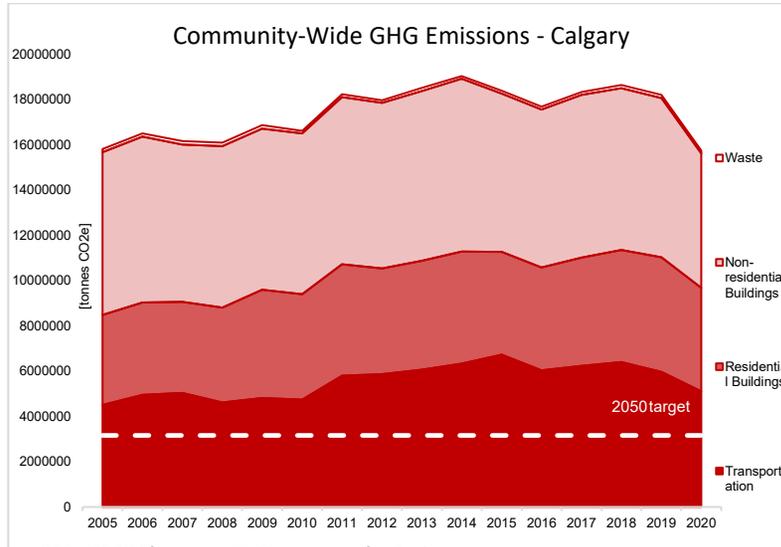
- Highlighted indicators**
- Air quality health index.
 - Calgary community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
 - Green energy used:
 - Solar PhotoVoltaic Installed Capacity (2009 – 2020)
 - Electric Vehicles Registered in Calgary (2013 – 2020).
 - River water withdrawals.
 - Average Riparian Health Score (city-wide).
 - Habitat restoration.
- For additional indicators for this result, please see Appendix C.



Calgary has a sustainable natural environment



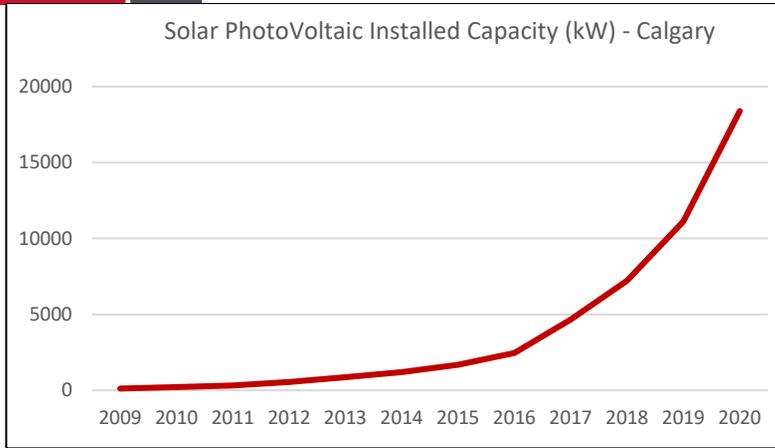
The Air Quality Health Index (AQHI) is a scale from 1 to 10 designed to help Canadians understand what air quality means to our health. The AQHI is calculated based on common air pollutants known to harm human health, including emissions from human and natural sources and weather patterns that may keep contaminants closer to ground level. These pollutants are Ozone (O₃) at ground level, Particulate Matter (PM_{2.5}/PM₁₀) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂). Air quality in Calgary is generally good, presenting a low or moderate health risk, and there is no need for citizens or at-risk populations to reduce or reschedule outdoor activities most days. Wildfire smoke in 2018 contributed to periods of elevated fine particulate matter, reducing the percentage of time that the AQHI was rated low or moderate risk, and reduced the time with no odour or visibility problems. (Data source: AEP Data Warehouse).



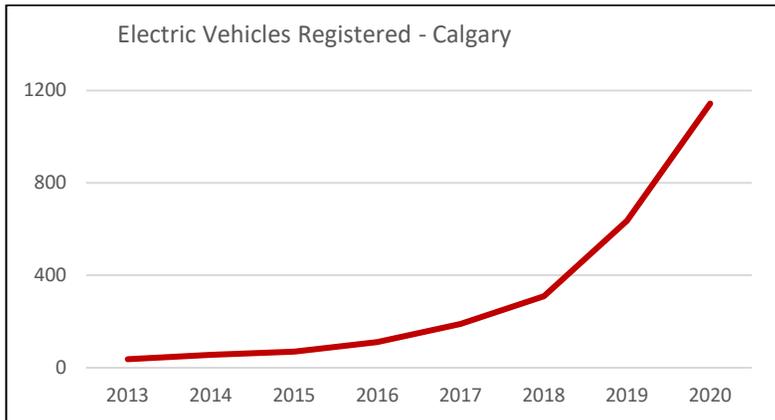
2005-2020 Change in GHG Emissions by Sectors
 ▼ 7.4% - Waste ▲ 13.3% - Transportation ▲ 15.3% - Residential ▼ 17.5% - Non-residential

Calgary's 2020 community-wide greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were 15.7 megatonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e). This is a decrease of 14 per cent compared to 2019 – which is an unprecedented change. The decrease in emissions happened for several reasons, including pandemic restrictions impacting energy use across all sectors, the provincial electricity supply becoming cleaner, and warmer-than-usual weather reducing the demand for heating. The 2005-2020 change in GHG emissions by each sector is shown below the chart.

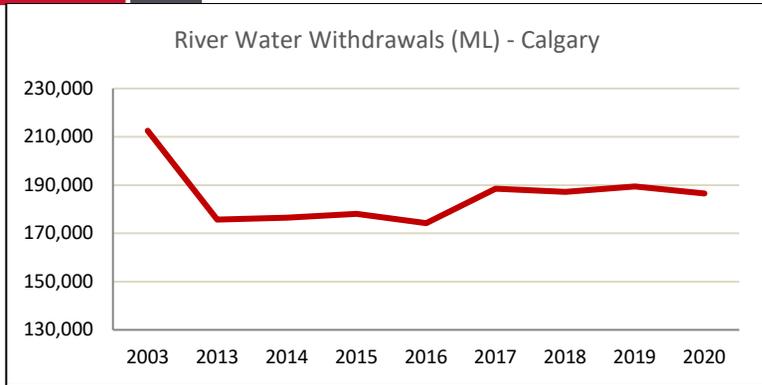
Despite the significant reduction in the last year, the long term trend is still higher. Calgary's 2020 emissions were still only 0.4 per cent below 2005 levels, meaning we are not yet on track to meet our target of Net Zero GHG emissions by 2050. (Data source: City of Calgary Environmental and Safety Management).



Solar Photovoltaic energy is generated by panels on rooftops or ground-mounted systems. The cost for this technology has been decreasing rapidly, and more residential and commercial users are installing panels. Since 2009, when the technology was practically new, the annual growth rate has been strong. New capacity in 2020 increased by 66 per cent from the previous year. The current installed capacity is measured in kilowatts. Benefits include improved local air quality, reduced reliance on grid electricity, and lower greenhouse gas emissions in Alberta. (Source: ENMAX Power).

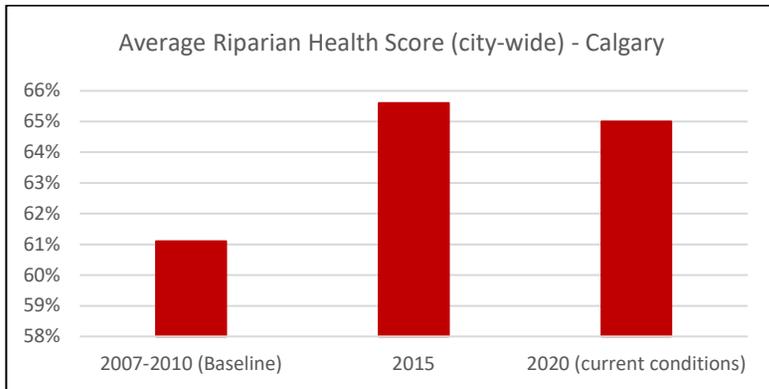


Electric vehicle registrations are increasing in Calgary, based on availability of new models from manufacturers and increasing availability of charging infrastructure. Electric Vehicles account for a small number of the 1 million vehicles in Calgary, but rapid growth is happening. New registrations in 2020 increased by 80 per cent from the previous year. Benefits of this switch will include improved local air quality, lower energy use, and decreased greenhouse gas emissions. (Source: Alberta Transportation).



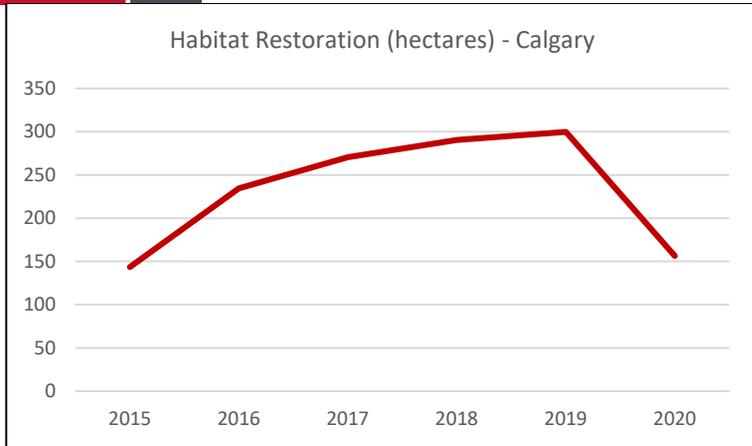
The health of the rivers that flow through our community is important to everyone. Focusing on the long-term sustainability and resilience of rivers is essential to meeting the immediate and future needs of a growing city and region.

Calgarians continue to be water-wise and have been successful in furthering a steady reduction in overall water usage over the last 17 years. In 2020 annual water withdrawn from the Bow and Elbow rivers was 186,566 million litres (ML), remaining below the 2003 benchmark of 212,500 ML while population grew by over 384,000 in the same period of time. *(Source: City of Calgary Utilities).*



An indicator of watershed health is the condition of the areas that border our creeks and rivers, known as riparian areas. These areas provide many ecological, social and economic benefits, including water quality protection, resilience to flood and drought, biodiversity enhancements and recreational opportunities. The City assesses riparian health and takes action to protect, manage and restore riparian areas. A 2026 target of achieving a City-wide average riparian health score of 72% was established and progress toward meeting this target is measured through long-term monitoring. Many partners and community organizations contribute to improving riparian health along Calgary’s rivers and creeks.

The average riparian health score (City-wide) has remained relatively static since 2015 but has improved significantly compared to baseline. Positive improvements are due to beneficial impacts along the Bow and Elbow Rivers from the 2013 flood, improved management of recreational sites and riparian restoration projects. The minor decline in current conditions is mainly due to post-flood landscaping and repairs, short-term structural bank stabilization impacts and increased recreational use impacts. In the long term, naturalized components of structural bioengineering projects will become established and contribute to improved riparian health. *(Source: City of Calgary Utilities).*



The City is on pace to accomplish less than a third of its 2015-2025 habitat restoration target. As part of The City’s biodiversity strategic plan (*Our BiodiverCity*) approved by Council in 2015, a target was set to restore 20% (830 hectares) of open space habitat by 2025. Due to City capital funding constraints in 2019-2022, no funding was available for significant naturalization projects. In response, Calgary Parks is supporting restoration opportunities as part of internal efficiencies and partnerships, such as promoting naturalization elements on other City operating and capital projects. (Source: City of Calgary Parks).

Appendix A: Acknowledgements

This report was first developed by a working team with representatives from Corporate Initiatives and Sustainability Strategies in 2017. Subject matter experts from the following areas provided input, data, and analysis for this report in 2017. The 2021 update of this report was limited to consulting with the same City of Calgary experts listed below. External organizations were not consulted again for this 2021 update.

City of Calgary Experts from:

Assessment	Calgary Recreation	Information Technology
Calgary Building Services	Calgary Transit	One Calgary Program
Calgary Community Standards	City Clerks	Real Estate & Development Services
Calgary Emergency Management Agency	Corporate Analytics & Innovation	Resilience and Infrastructure Calgary
Calgary Fire Department	Corporate Economics	Roads
Calgary Growth Strategies	Customer Service & Communications	Transportation Planning
Calgary Housing	Deputy City Managers Office	Urban Strategy
Calgary Neighbourhoods	Environmental & Safety Management	Waste & Recycling Services
Calgary Parks	Finance	Water Resources
Calgary Police Service	Fleet	

External Organizations Consulted in 2017:

Alberta Advanced Education	Calgary Public Library
Alberta Health Services	Innovate Calgary
Alberta Ecotrust	Momentum
Calgary Arts Development Authority	Mount Royal Institute for Community Prosperity
Calgary Board of Education	Sustainable Calgary
Calgary Catholic School District	The Centre for Innovation Studies
Calgary Chamber of Voluntary Organizations (CCVO)	Tourism Calgary
Calgary Economic Development	United Way of Calgary and Area
Calgary Foundation	University of Calgary Urban Alliance
	Vibrant Communities Calgary

Appendix B: List of sources reviewed

The following resources were reviewed for the 2017 edition of this report and used to derive Quality of Life Results and description statements.

City of Calgary Plans	imagineCALGARY, Calgary Transportation Plan, Municipal Development Plan, Cultural Plan
Partner plans	Calgary Economic Development Strategy (Calgary Economic Development), Enough for All Poverty Reduction Strategy (implementation led by Vibrant Communities Calgary)
Calgary-based indicator reports	Sustainable Calgary – State of the City Calgary Foundation – Vital Signs
Canadian municipalities	Edmonton, Fernie, Iqaluit, Kitchener, Ottawa, Saskatoon, Toronto, Vancouver, Vaughn, Victoria, Waterloo, Whistler, Whitehorse, Winnipeg, Yellowknife
US Counties, Cities, State Governments	Montgomery County (Maryland), Placer County (California), The City of Portland, Oregon, State of Vermont, Wallowa County (Oregon)
International cities	Cardiff, Wales, UK; North Lincolnshire, UK; Sydney, Australia; Melbourne, Australia
Other related Initiatives and Reports:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cities Resilience Framework - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) - Better Life Initiative - Compendium of OECD Well-Being Indicators - Canadian Index of Well-Being – University of Waterloo - Federation of Canadian Municipalities – Quality of Life Reporting System - Peg Report – A partnership with United Way and International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) [Winnipeg]



Appendix C: Supplementary Indicator List by Themes

In addition to the indicators highlighted in the main body of the report, the following list includes additional community indicators grouped by theme that provide options for further understanding each Quality of Life Result. The data for these additional indicators are not included in this report and are not always available, which in many cases is why these indicators were not chosen as “highlighted indicators”. The listed indicators marked with an asterisk (*) can be further broken down by age, gender, race, ability, income levels or geography to support equity-based decision making.

Calgary is an inclusive city.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Calgarians feel included.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of citizens who agree they are proud to be a Calgarian*. Percentage of citizens who agree they are regularly involved in neighborhood and local community events*. Source: Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey
Population is diverse.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visible minority population, including indigenous identity Religion Age breakdown Languages spoken Source: Statistics Canada
Government has a good reputation and is trusted.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of citizens who trust or distrust The City of Calgary*. Source: Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey Percentage of citizens who trust their government (Canada)*. Source: OECD (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development) Global Livability Index. Source: Economist Intelligence Unit
Calgarians are engaged in political decisions that impact their lives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Municipal voter turnout (by demographics)*. Source: Calgary City Clerks
Low hate crimes and radicalization incidents.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incidents of hate crime victimization by offence type*. Source: Statistics Canada Hate crimes per 100,000 population. Source: Calgary Police Service

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary has a prosperous and resilient economy.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Access to employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate (Calgary Economic Region)* • Employment rate (Calgary Economic Region)* • Average hourly wage rate (Calgary Economic Region)* • No. of recipients of employment insurance (Calgary Census Metropolitan Area)* • Citywide jobs per quadrant* • Population: job ratio in new communities • Employment growth* Source: City of Calgary Corporate Economics Team
Access to entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) Index in Alberta (% adult population)* Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) • Venture capital investments in Calgary (\$) Source: Venture Capital • Business start-ups* Source: Innovation, Science and Economic Development Canada
Sufficient income & access to resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household income* • Personal income per capita (comparison with Canadian CMAs)* Source: Statistics Canada • Aggregate housing affordability measure (gap between income growth and house price increases compared across major Canadian cities). Source: RBC Housing Affordability Report, Calgary Economic Development • Average income vs average home price (compared across Canadian cities) against CMHC definition (housing is affordable if shelter costs are less than 30% of a household's disposable income). Source: Ratehub • Consumer Price Index (CPI) % Source: Corporate Economics Team • Percentage of Calgarians that qualify for average home (compared with Vancouver, Toronto, Edmonton and Montreal)†. Source: Statistics Canada, Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation • Low-Income Cut offs (LICO) • Percentage of workforce that earns a living wage • Working poor (through Taxfiler (T1FF)) • Homeownership, mortgage debt and types of mortgage among Canadian families.
Business and investment-friendly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of head offices per 100,000 population ratio (across Canada) Source: Financial Post (Infomart) • Doing Business (DB) Score – considers distance to frontier scores of different economies. Source: Transparency International
Diverse economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • West Texas Intermediate price • Alberta Natural Gas prices Source: City of Calgary Corporate Economics Team • Calgary historical GDP by industry – Calgary CMA Source: Conference Board of Canada • Employment by industry – Calgary CMA Source: Statistics Canada • Economic Diversity Index – Calgary Economic Development • Investment attraction by sector (provincial)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeted investments in key sectors Source: Calgary Economic Development
Robust economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inflation rate - Calgary Census Metropolitan Area Retail sales - Calgary Economic Region Housing starts – Calgary Census Metropolitan Area (Micro-economy) Downtown vacancy rate Source: City of Calgary Corporate Economics Team
Highly-skilled global workforce	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rank in talent attraction – Calgary CMA Source: AIRINC Global 150 scorecard Profile of immigrants to Calgary* (e.g. age, source country, etc.) Source: Statistics Canada

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary is an innovative city that thrives on knowledge.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
There is creativity, innovation and entrepreneurship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ranking of Calgary universities Source: Maclean's • No. of research chairs in Calgary Source: Canada Research Chairs • Innovation ecosystem indicators Source: Rainforest • No. of new businesses that are small & medium enterprises Source: Statistics Canada
Access to quality education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total early-stage entrepreneurship activity (TEA) in Alberta (% of adult population) • Total TEA by educational attainment in Alberta (% of adult population) Source: Global Entrepreneurship Monitor • Total post-secondary enrolments and completions – Calgary service region • Program completions by (selected) program groupings (STEM, AHSSL, Business, Education) - Calgary service region Source: LERS Enrolment Cubes – AB Advanced Education • Proportion of graduates 25 – 64 years with STEM degree (Calgary CMA) - % of 25 – 64 have a university degree • Proportion of people attending post-secondary within Calgary in Calgary and those coming to Calgary for it. Source: Statistics Canada • Equity in learning outcomes (Grade score) – absolute gap in PISA math scores between native-born and immigrant students; comparison by province available. Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Access to lifelong learning opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of board members with selected characteristics serving on boards of local, regional, provincial, territorial and national organizations* (e.g. persons with disabilities, visible minorities, immigrants, First Nations, LGBTQ2+, etc.) • Percentage who use the internet (by age group and for what purpose)* Source: Statistics Canada • Percentage of population with access to public library service (Alberta)*
Forward-looking city adaptable to change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of citizens who believe that Calgary is on the right track to be a better city 10 years from now*. Source: Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey • Adult literacy rate, available by age groups (Alberta)* Source: Statistics Canada, OECD, The Conference Board of Canada

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary is a city of safe and vibrant neighbourhoods.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Convenient access to amenities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Share of cumulative population increase in developed areas since 2006* Source: City of Calgary Planning & Development
Access to arts, culture and recreation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Calgarians who agree that arts, cultural activities, programs, and festivals and events are important to quality of life in Calgary. Source: Calgary citizen satisfaction survey Percentage of Calgarians participating in arts Source: Calgary Arts Development Demographic diversity of artists in Canada (e.g. women, indigenous, minorities, etc.) Source: Canadian Council for the Arts.
Safe neighbourhoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime statistics (by type)* Source: Calgary Police Service Crime severity index (violent and non-violent) – municipal comparisons available* Total crime severity index & violent crime severity index – municipal comparisons available Source: MBNCanada
Opportunities for community building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of Calgarians who are proud to live in Calgary* Source: Calgary Citizen Satisfaction Survey Number of community events in Calgary Source: Federation of Calgary Communities Number of festival days in Calgary (may have to be adjusted seasonally) Source: City of Calgary Community Services

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary is a city that moves well.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Safe and reliable travel options that match lifestyles and abilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Casualty collision rates per 100,000 population* Source: Transportation Association of Canada (TAC)
People and goods move effectively and efficiently within the city, region, internationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion and wait times (data under development) Source: Transportation Planning Airfreight cargo shipments (import/export) Source: Calgary Airport Authority Contribution of tourism industry to Alberta's GDP (\$) Traveler expenditures and no. of person visits (by geographic region) Source: Statistics Canada
Transport is affordable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparison of Transit fares in major Canadian Cities Source: Calgary Transit Calgary Taxi Commission fees Source: Calgary Taxi Commission Percentage of Calgarians with affordable sustainable mobility options to access services (%). Source: Transportation Association of Canada (TAC)
Transport is accessible	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of population living, working, or attending school within 100M of a major road*. Source: Transportation Association of Canada (TAC)
Transport is reliable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Urban Area (EUA) Road-Lane-KM per 1000 residents by facility type (local roads, collector roads)* Other reliability indicators exist using tools like Inrix for travel times or travel time reliability.

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary is a healthy city.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Life expectancy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age demographics of Calgary – Calgary Economic Region* Source: Statistics Canada • Water-related deaths per 100,000 population per year* Source: Lifesaving Society AB & NWT report • Cost of healthcare related to air quality* Source: Statistics Canada, Alberta Health Services
Physical, mental, emotional health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of Calgarians who self-report they are physically active or moderately active • Percentage of Calgarians who self-report their overall health and mental health as excellent or very good • Self-perceived health is very good/excellent, ages 12 and over (%) • Mental illness prevalence – age standardized mental illness prevalence in population 18 years and older (%) Source: Statistics Canada, AB Health Services • Alberta suicide rates (by age) Source: Centre for Suicide Prevention
Access to opportunities to lead healthy lifestyles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Utilization rate for directly provided Sports and Recreation registered programs relative to program capacity (comparison by municipalities) • Hectares of maintained and natural parkland per 100,000 population (comparison by municipalities) (need to disaggregate by geography)* Source: MBNCanada • Annual no. of clients who use the Food bank* Source: Calgary Food Bank • Percentage of Calgarians who agree they have easy access to places where they can get physically active*. Source: Active Living Survey • Percentage of 5- to 17- year-olds are reaching their recommended physical activity levels as outlined in the Canadian 24-Hour Movement Guidelines for Children and Youth* Source: Canadian Health Measures Survey • Percentage of Calgarians that have equitable access to suitable, publicly funded aquatics and fitness amenities*. Source: FDES/census data • Walkability of communities (walk score)*

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Calgary has a sustainable natural environment.

Themes	Indicators & Sources
Air quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air quality health index – average rating, Calgary* • Annual community-wide GHG emissions (by transportation, residential/non-residential buildings, waste) • Amount of green energy used* • Total transportation-related CO2 emissions (gasoline)* • Daily gasoline use and annual CO2 emissions per capita (could be expanded to include non-vehicular use, e.g. City businesses, etc.)* • Daily diesel use and annual CO2 emissions per capita* Source: City of Calgary Environmental & Safety Management • Annual no. of air quality advisories – Calgary* Source: Environment Canada • Energy consumption (Calgary) (by sector) Source: Global Covenant of Mayors for Climate & Energy
Clean water and responsible water use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Downstream river water quality index • Stormwater loading into Bow River [sediment] (kg/ML) • Water quality rating (river water and drinking water) • Annual river withdrawals (megalitres/year) from Bow and Elbow Rivers • Water consumption per capita (can be segmented by residential, commercial, industrial, and institutional customers) • Riparian health index (city-wide) Source: City of Calgary Water Services
Natural environment, biodiversity and land stewardship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of land in Calgary covered by trees (Urban Forest Canopy)* • Hectares of parkland under development* • No./Percentage of landforms under protected status (e.g. wetlands, prairie grasslands, etc.) under protected status* • Percentage of wetlands lost to development* • Habitat condition rating* • Percentage of area naturalized* Source: City of Calgary Parks & Open Spaces • Per capita waste to landfill (kilograms) vs per capita waste diverted from landfill (kilograms or %)* Source: City of Calgary Waste & Recycling

Indicators that can be further segmented by age, gender, ethnicity, income levels and/or community/geography are indicated by (*).

Appendix D: Glossary

Accessible: Everyone is able to participate and be included in all activities in society.

Arts: Includes all forms of creative expression, including formal and informal arts, as well as art made in for-profit and not-for-profit settings. This definition includes traditional definitions of art, such as the performing arts, literary arts, visual arts and the applied arts. The definition is also meant to capture the broad range of arts that impact the everyday lives of Calgarians. (*Calgary Civic Arts Policy*)

Community indicators: Data evidence that helps to quantify the achievement of a Quality of Life Result.

Culture: The collection of distinctive traits, spiritual and material, intellectual and affective, which characterize a society or social group. It is a broader concept than “arts”, comprising modes of life, human rights, value systems, traditions and beliefs. (*Calgary Civic Arts Policy*)

Diversity: All the ways that people are different. Diverse characteristics include, but are not limited to: social, economic, cultural, physical characteristics, as well as ideas, abilities, perspective, and values.

Equity: Taking a formal definition from The City’s Social Wellbeing Policy, “equity” means conditions are adjusted to meet people’s diverse needs, strengths and social realities. It requires recognition that different barriers (often systemic) exist for diverse individuals or groups. The result of equity is that all people have the opportunity to benefit equally.

Greenhouse Gas: Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are gases in the earth’s atmosphere that trap heat, and prevent radiation from being lost into space. The six greenhouse gases are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, ozone, chlorofluorocarbon and water vapour

Gini Coefficient: A measure of distribution of income across a population. This indicator can be used to compare across Canadian cities.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP): Gross domestic product (GDP) is the total unduplicated value of the goods and services produced in the economic territory of a country or region during a given period. GDP provides a wealth of information. This aggregate is often referred to as the economic report card of a country. The level of GDP reveals information about the size of an economy while the change in GDP from one period to another period indicates whether the economy is expanding or contracting.

Housing Affordability: Housing affordability is a general measure of how affordable housing is. For housing to be affordable, the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation says a household should not spend more than 30 percent of gross income on rental shelter costs, and no

more than 32 percent of gross household income on homeownership. It is also often used in relation to the cost of housing provided by the market, e.g. entry-level home prices.

Inclusive / Social Inclusion: Communities value differences and diversity among people as reflected in a variety of forms, including, but not limited to ethnicity, culture, perspective, talent, interest, ability, gender, sexual orientation, age, religion, language and socio-economic status.

Low-Income Cut-offs (LICO): LICOs represent the income level at which a family may be in economically strained circumstances because it has to spend a greater proportion of its income on necessities (food, shelter and clothing) than the than the average family of similar size. LICOs are calculated for families and communities of different sizes. (Statistics Canada).

Modal split: Per cent of all-purpose, citywide trips that are made by walking, cycling, transit and car within a 24-hour period.

Poverty: Poverty is a lack of resources and few opportunities to achieve a standard of living that allows full participation in the economic, social, cultural, and political spheres of society. (*Poverty in Calgary: A four part series*, City of Calgary and partners, 2012)

Quality of Life Results: Quality of Life Results are conditions of well-being for children, adults, families, and communities for a defined population or geographic area.

Resilience: Individuals, communities, institutions, businesses, and systems within a city have the capacity to survive, adapt, and grow no matter what kinds of chronic stresses and acute shocks they experience. (*100 Resilient Cities definition of “urban resilience”*)

Sustainable natural environment: A state in which nature, and all its systems, is able to remain diverse, productive, and healthy indefinitely allowing people to live well, now and in the future.

Total Early-stage Entrepreneurship Activity (TEA) refers to people actively preparing new ventures and those with businesses under three and a half years old.