

Stakeholder Workshop Report

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1 - Executive Summary

On May 14, a group of Yukoners from different sectors and walks of life gathered for a series of presentations and facilitated discussions about how the Canadian Index of Wellbeing might be adapted for Yukon. The ideas and questions of participants helped to clarify the challenges and considerations that should be taken into account in identifying specific indicators of wellbeing for eight distinct domains: Education, Living Standards, Healthy Populations, Democratic Engagement, Community Vitality, Environment, Leisure and Culture, and Time Use.

Through these discussions and facilitated engagement activities, a number of key themes emerged from the collective feedback of participants on the relevance, accuracy, and importance of wellbeing indicators. Below is a brief summary of high-level themes that repeatedly emerged across all eight domains of wellbeing.

1. Indicators should speak to the unique scale and substance of Yukon life

Unsurprisingly, indicators designed for all Canadians do not always translate well as measures of wellbeing for Yukoners. Differences in the scale and substance of our demography, political systems, health and social support systems, demography, and other factors have a significant effect on our sense of wellbeing within each domain. Accordingly, the selection and application of indicators should seek to strike a balance between measures that resonate as meaningful to Yukoners, but are also adequately rigorous and feasible for ongoing tracking and monitoring.

2. Qualitative data may be needed to create a richer picture of wellbeing

Participants repeatedly questioned the significance of quantitative indicators, and raised concerns regarding qualitative differences in wellbeing not captured in these types of indicators. Yukon's small and often interconnected population makes it challenging, statistically, to draw valid or significant insights from small sample groups, but also misses more nuanced aspects of wellbeing that are important for Yukoners. Acknowledging these nuances and exploring opportunities to integrate qualitative data to supplement or provides additional insight above and beyond quantitative indicators is seen to be a richer way of capturing overall wellbeing.

3. Indicators should capture relative difference across diverse population groups

Differences in wellbeing between different population groups were identified as a meaningful and significant factor that should be taken into consideration in the design and application of indicators across all eight domains. These differences were frequently raised in the context of two particular groups: First Nations and Non-First Nations people, and rural and urban (Whitehorse) residents. Overall, participants expressed a strong interest in ensuring that indicators do not merely provide an overarching view of Yukoners' wellbeing, but allow for disaggregation that allows for meaningful insight into the equality or inequality of wellbeing across different population groups.

2 - Workshop purpose



Purpose

- **Awareness**
Raise awareness of an support for the Canadian Index of Wellbeing survey
- **Dialogue**
Facilitate a dialogue about 'measuring what matters'
- **Identify**
Identify new potential indicators for tracking; refine / adapt the national CIW model for the Yukon

3 - This report

This report was written by independent contractors John Glynn-Morris and Steve Roddick and represents a workshop summary and synthesis of key themes. All words in *italics* were written by workshop participants on sticky notes.



4 - Workshop participants

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anti-Poverty Coalition 2. BC First Nations' Data Governance Initiative 3. BYTE Empowering Youth 4. Canadian Parks and Wilderness Society of Yukon 5. Carcross/Tagish First Nation 6. ElderActive Recreation Association 7. Frontier College 8. Government of Yukon 9. Klondike Placer Miners' Association 10. Association franco-yukonnaise 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 11. Northern Council for Global Cooperation 12. Public Health Agency of Canada 13. Salvation Army 14. Ta'an Kwach'an Council 15. Teslin Tlingit Council 16. Yukon New Democratic Party 17. Yukon Conservation Society 18. Yukon historical and museums association 19. Yukon status of women council
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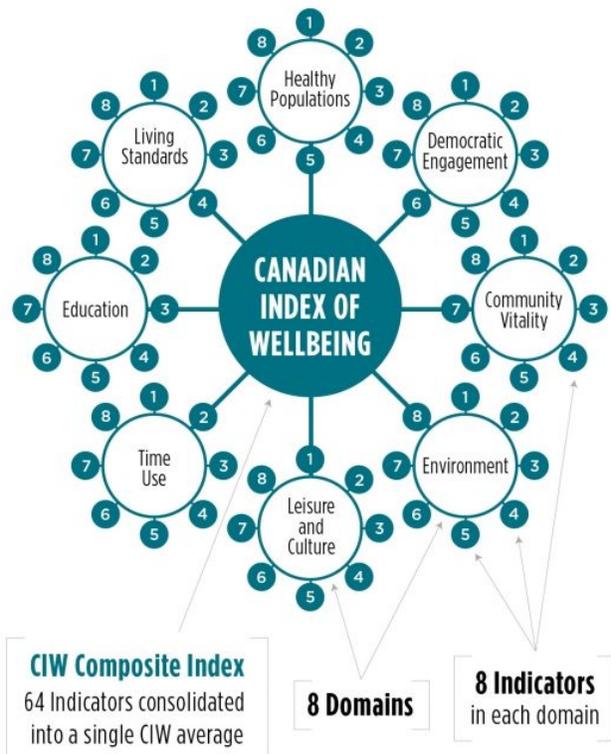
5 - What brought you here today?

- Bringing relevant experience from other jurisdictions
- Leverage diversity of perspectives such as business community
- We have challenges with quantitative data and scale so curious about methodology
- Opportunity to engage New Canadians
- Importance of strength-based indicators and connection to sense of belonging
- Opportunity to close gaps
- Skepticism of of the tool and its application; we have been down this road before
- Recognition that in the past these types of initiatives have not worked



6 - Reactions to CIW framework as a model

- Confidence: survey is comprehensive and people see linkages to what matters
- Benefit of comparability
- Flexible to allow for unique local values
- Has application of the CIW survey led to any demonstrable change in a community? (Oxford is looking to replicate the survey and Waterloo started in 2013)
- Need to focus on interconnection over particular outcomes
- Link to existing data at regional level for Yukon First Nations
- Self-determination is a key indicator of Yukon First Nation wellness
- Respect ownership of YFN's and data: OCAP principles are fundamental given challenges about trust and safeguarding data; be community-driven and owned
- Where does technology fit, particularly with respect to connectivity of work? There is rapid change in how technology is applied in our personal lives.
- How can we link CIW to other framework?
- How can we link indicator results to policy and budgeting decisions?
- Trackability matters
- The survey must capture the voices of people experiencing the highest level of vulnerability
- Like application with community-partner model



7 - When you think about 'measuring what matters' in the Yukon...

7.1 - Our observations

Adapt to Yukon	
<i>Think outside the box and include Yukon specific factors that truly impact wellbeing at individual and community levels</i>	<i>Very interesting subject and good approach (collective) to work on this for the Yukon - we have to adapt to the Yukon reality</i>
<i>Difference between measuring what matters and measuring what we can: important to distinguish</i>	<i>Measurements often fail to capture the entire context of why disparities exist</i>
<i>Adapt this to benefit communities as well</i>	<i>Yukon and other territories have been neglected during national data collection</i>
<i>Invisible gaps - truth about poverty in Yukon, Northwest Territories, and Nunavut</i>	<i>The Yukon can have a diverse population distribution where indicators may not be equivalent across communities</i>
Other indicators	
<i>It feels to me like the importance of environment is difficult to capture in a survey</i>	<i>This premise is not new, as veteran Yukon activists have noted: so what's different about this time around?</i>
<i>We talk a lot about how important our kids are and yet we don't invest in quality daycare that is purpose-built, outdoor play, natural light, and support well-trained / paid staff</i>	<i>Importance of leisure and culture, time use as strong indicators was surprising - but logical! These are things that affect us all; I'm reconsidering</i>
<i>Useful to plan for future program services etc.</i>	<i>Youth mortality rate as indicator?</i>
<i>1 in 5 Canadians struggle with reading, writing or math</i>	<i>Some have shared their skepticism.; I feel and see possibility.</i>
Representation	
<i>Industry is under-represented here today, as they are likely too busy earning a living so half of their paychecks can go to pay for initiatives such as this</i>	<i>CIW indicator framework doesn't seem to adequately capture First Nation perspectives of well-being and traditional knowledge (yet)</i>
<i>There are not enough representatives of</i>	<i>I believe some other groups should be invited</i>

<i>frontline organizations here to help in this process</i>	<i>(e.g. seniors, neighborhood groups) as they are key players in belonging to a community and would be great assets in a consortium</i>
<i>Diversity of perspectives in the room, but missing some key players</i>	<i>This gathering is largely representation of NGO and Whitehorse community</i>
Streamline efforts	
<i>Yukon people are not going to all be captured by / through things like internet surveys. NGOs are already strained to conduct surveys</i>	<i>If capacity is an issue, there needs to be better frameworks, partnerships and cooperation to break down silos of information and data</i>
<i>Seems this initiative unaware of work done by First Nations in this area, especially CYFN</i>	<i>Minimal information is available at the territorial and community level</i>
<i>Engagement fatigue/ duplication - multiple indicator frameworks</i>	<i>A lot has been done already by others: let's use it!</i>
<i>There are many sustainability-related measurement frameworks being considered in the Yukon: climate change, wellbeing, tourism, forestry etc. so we must streamline efforts and reduce research participant fatigue</i>	



7.2 - Our questions

Data and sharing ownership	
<i>How will the data be used? To justify government policy or to actually increase wellbeing, especially for low-income and marginalize people?</i>	<i>Who gets the data? Can we pull out population / community-specific results within the Yukon? (Not for public use, but for Yukon First Nations to use)</i>
<i>What will the government do after getting results from survey? How can we be part of solutions?</i>	<i>How is the strategy to distribute data going to be developed?</i>
<i>Where does qualitative data fit?</i>	<i>What and how do we collect data for Yukon so it doesn't have to be suppressed?</i>
<i>Will this link government spending on housing and daycare to wellness?</i>	<i>Who will own the data and what will be the access? And will there be linguistic options?</i>
<i>How can we transform evidence / data on importance of good early childhood experience and long-term wellbeing into investments into daycare?</i>	
Duplication of efforts	
<i>Yukon has increased its self-governance through Devolution and First Nation self-governance. How do we reconcile implementing national strategies with CIW?</i>	<i>What is the process of engagement in developing an indicator framework and survey in the Yukon? How does this link to Yukon's Comprehensive Health review?</i>
<i>What is the best way to implement this work so that all Yukoners feel heard? Especially Yukon First Nations?</i>	<i>How could the health-related behaviors for Youth Survey and CIW work together?</i>
<i>How will the mobilization (Consortium) take shape in near future? Who will take part? what will be its role? How to link with strong partners like Health Canada and social services, and how will this link to the Comprehensive Health review currently going on?</i>	
Framework development	
<i>Can we use this model to help build a collaborative engagement working framework in the Yukon?</i>	<i>Who determines what matters? There are multiple populations with varying experiences of social determinants of health</i>
<i>Do you want to compare ourselves to other jurisdictions? Is an index right for the Yukon?</i>	<i>Who will have the power to design the process and who will have the authority to implement?</i>

<i>What is the intermediate plan for maintaining momentum and building capacity for this initiative?</i>	<i>What is government's role in providing for individual wellbeing?</i>
<i>How are we sure the information collected can represent the life quality of those experiencing life instability?</i>	<i>How can we be convinced that what we are measuring reflects wellbeing? For example education spending?</i>
Inclusive process and implementation	
<i>What other engagement sessions will take place to involve broader segments of society (not just governments and NGOs)?</i>	<i>What sample size is used for methodology in order to be confident that the stories derived from the gathered data are accurate?</i>
<i>How can this benefit small communities?</i>	<i>Who in our community is being missed? How do we reach those people?</i>
<i>Can a Yukon First Nation specific section be developed and added?</i>	<i>How are you meaningfully engaging First Nations in this work?</i>
<i>Whose voice is missing? Who is not here contributing to the development of the index for people whose voices needs to be heard?</i>	<i>What more can we do, as individuals and governments, to reduce social isolation?</i>
<i>How to include community members struggling with literacy? Can we provide a measure of literacy levels?</i>	<i>How do we engage those not here today to help develop the indicators useful for the Yukon?</i>
<i>Why wasn't the SDG 'life underwater' connected to any of your measures? First Nations have a traditional relationship with fish and it seems obvious that it is tied to the environment</i>	



7.3 - Our hopes

Action	
<i>That we can find new and better ways to understand the impact of digital technology on wellbeing</i>	<i>We can provide better access to programs to increase literacy to reduce poverty and positively impact other areas of CIW</i>
<i>This initiative sustains over the long-term</i>	<i>Findings will be acted upon</i>
<i>Tangible actions and outcomes: not just another survey</i>	<i>Our tax dollars can be spent efficiently and effectively</i>
<i>That through this process we can see the gaps in service and do something to help fill gaps</i>	<i>That we will have affordable daycares with outdoor play, natural light, good programs, well-paid and qualified staff as community wellbeing measure</i>
Better data	
<i>That this will help raise the attention paid by government to measures other than GDP; hope that this translates to distribution of money too!</i>	<i>We can mobilize the community and provide real information back to NGOs and partners to use, and that the data will be linked to development of programs and public spending are all government levels.</i>
<i>Available in both official languages</i>	<i>Tool can be adapted for local-use</i>
<i>Community can visualize quality of needs using survey results</i>	<i>That this initiative does not negatively impact other similar Yukon-based initiatives</i>
<i>I would like to see a list of academic research experts from across the country who would be willing to act as resources for small asks from ngos and other organizations re: indicators</i>	<i>I hope data collected for Yukon can be meaningfully integrated into national data - even if the data we collect isn't exactly the same</i>
Citizen engagement	
<i>That a survey and the indicators being measured are representative for Yukon-owners, including those underserved and underrepresented usually</i>	<i>Hope to bridge the divide amongst First Nations, Ottawa and Yukon government in terms of teamwork, confidence-building and mutual trust</i>
<i>Disaggregated data by gender</i>	<i>We remember there are contexts to each measure</i>

<i>Yukon's most vulnerable will be represented; Yukon will drive definitions of wellness</i>	<i>Meaningful engagement of marginalized people in decreased in inequality.</i>
<i>Feedback loop will be completed, present back to communities about findings</i>	<i>This information will help create positive change for the disengage Yukon population</i>
<i>Our society is better served by those who have influence in power, by listening to community</i>	<i>The greater used in understanding of wellness indicators raises our ability to hold everyone accountable for community wellness</i>
Inclusivity	
<i>So all people in the Yukon can see themselves in this survey</i>	<i>Being culturally sensitive and inclusive in this work</i>
<i>Community-voices are heard</i>	<i>Includes all Yukon communities</i>
<i>Being culturally inclusive, and identify ways to reach out to the most vulnerable populations</i>	<i>Community level information and territorial, and community profiles</i>
<i>Measure the social determinants of health inequalities between First Nation and non-First Nation: health, housing, social, cultural, economic, education, children and Youth, language, food security, oral health</i>	<i>That data and sample size are adequate to disaggregate by community, by First Nation, by gender, and by age. This is a huge ask but wellbeing may be very different in Old Crow than in Whitehorse or between men and women</i>



8 - Evaluating the CIW indicators to measure what matters to Yukoners

Using the 'world cafe' method, participants were invited to evaluate the existing CIW indicators to ensure the things that matter to Yukoners are measured, and therefore part of our future 'Yukon Index of Wellbeing'

This section synthesizes key considerations for each domain that participants identified as important for the identification and implementation of meaningful indicators.



8.1 - Healthy Populations

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Ensure that indicators are valid, representative and accessible*
 - Recognize and be wary of potential biases in self-reporting and small sample sizes.
 - Disaggregate data to provide better insight into health of different groups within Yukon, not just a high-level perspective -- particularly with respect to rural/urban, First Nations/Non-First Nations populations.
 - Accessible, plain language communication is critical.
- *Capture Yukon-specific context, concerns and challenges*
 - Focus on health concerns that are more prevalent and significant in Yukon (e.g. sexual violence, alcoholism, cannabis use).
 - Consider emerging local challenges that may have implications for health (e.g. climate change, wildfires and extreme weather events, etc.).
 - Ensure that indicators reflect practical realities of Yukon's health care system (e.g. many rural Yukoners have nurses, not doctors, in their communities).
 - Find ways to integrate First Nations-focused health indicators.
- *Broaden the scope and definition of what "healthy" means*
 - Explore if/how social determinants of health affect different populations (e.g. for Yukon First Nations, potential indicators may include knowledge of culture, access to traditional foods, etc).
 - Consider non-behavioural and intergenerational influences on health outcomes.
 - Consider lifestyle and mental health-related indicators (e.g. physical literacy, self-reported depression, etc.).

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *User satisfaction.* Consider subjective indicators that speak to how Yukoners feel about the care they're receiving (e.g. percentage who feel satisfied with healthcare, percentage who feel "heard" or "understood" by their healthcare provider, percentage who feel that their concerns have been addressed, etc.).
- *Trust.* Consider subjective indicators that speak to Yukoners' feeling of trust towards the healthcare system and healthcare providers.
- *Dental care.* Consider indicators related to dental care affordability.

8.2 - Democratic Engagement

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Make indicators appropriate for and reflective of Yukon's unique political context*
 - Indicators should be considered across all four orders of government: Federal, First Nation, Territorial, or Municipal.
 - Indicators may need to be adapted to ensure relevance and consistency across different orders of government.
- *Prioritize quantitative data, but support it with qualitative data*
 - Yukon's small population means that sample sizes may not be significant for some quantitative indicators.
 - Qualitative data can facilitate a better understanding of *why* Yukoners are more or less engaged in democratic processes.
- *High-level indicators should align with high-level goals*
 - Indicators should speak to how well we are achieving high level democratic or political goals (e.g. percentage of women in public office is an indicator of how well we are achieving goal of electing gender-balanced governments).
 - Details about more specific objectives and sub-indicators should be relegated to program-level action and evaluation.
- *Indicators should enable action, not just comparison*
 - Indicators should inform program-level actions and initiatives, not just comparison with other external population groups.

Additional considerations for specific indicators:

Indicators of democratic engagement should focus more broadly on who engages and also extent of engagement, at all levels of government (and outside of government). Specifically:

- Consider other indicators that provide insight into 'community engagement'

- Expand indicators that measure 'inclusive' democratic engagement (e.g. percentage of women, percentage of young people) to focus on a broader range of marginalized groups.
- Consider 'number of candidates' as a further indicator of democratic engagement

8.3 - Community Vitality

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Expand the concept of 'safety' for communities*
 - Safety encompasses broader feelings of belonging, and being valued and respected in your community.
 - Important to recognize differences in feelings of safety within different population groups (race, gender, income-level, people with disabilities, etc.).
 - Feeling safe while engaging in cultural practices or activities is also important.
- *Definition of 'community' may influence response*
 - Differing concepts of 'community' (e.g. geographic, social, etc.) may confuse some respondents. Consider clarifying.
 - Indicators should consider extent to which communities are 'open' or 'closed' (e.g. to newcomers, outsiders), explore potential relationship to longevity of residency, and how these impact community vitality.
- *Support quantitative indicators with qualitative data*
 - Consider quality of service providers as a measure of community vitality.
 - Explore quality and diversity of friendships (e.g. interracial, intergenerational, etc.), rather than focusing on the number of close friends.
 - Variety and accessibility of opportunities for community engagement is important; communities must provide something for everyone.
 - Wherever possible, disaggregate data to understand differentiation in indicator results between different populations.
- *Physical v. online engagement with communities*
 - Explore role and extent of engagement with online communities as an indicator of individual wellbeing and community vitality -- and consider that it may impact each differently.
 - Consider indicators that explore different forms of direct, in-person engagement with other community members (e.g. through use of shared spaces like libraries, community centres, etc.).

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Trust*. Consider confidence or trust in local law enforcement as an indicator.
- *Contribution*. Consider ways to measure 'contribution' to one's community.
- *Inequality & Discrimination*. Consider income inequality and discrimination-related measures of community vitality.
- *Isolation*. Explore measures that speak specifically to people's feeling of isolation (e.g. 'do you have a support network of family/friends on whom you can rely?').
- *Experience of seniors*. Explore opportunities to measure community vitality for seniors, specifically (e.g. opportunities to gather, socialize, and recreate).

8.4 - Environment

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Differentiating quantity and quality of conservation land -- and mining areas*
 - The quantity of protected land is a significant indicator, but the quality of that land is also important (e.g. density and diversity of biotic resources).
 - 'Viable metal reserve index' too general, does not scale easily from national to Yukon context, and may not resonate with Yukoners.
 - Balance between land use for mining activity and conservation land is an important, and should be better captured (e.g. percentage of conservation land v. percentage of land designated for mining, percentage of remediated v. unremediated mining land, etc.).
- *Relationship between biotic resources and food security*
 - Small-scale local food production (e.g. number of households with food gardens, community gardens) may be more important than 'total farmland' as a measure of biotic resources in Yukon's predominantly urban context.
 - Food production may be less relevant to biotic resources than access and availability of locally harvested foods (e.g. hunting, fishing, gathering).
- *Balancing energy security and sustainability*
 - Energy security is important, and our capacity to produce (or procure) the resources required to meet Yukon's energy needs is a relevant area of focus.
 - Focusing solely on quantity of energy produced and consumed fails to capture qualitative differences in choices between different energy sources - and also fails to capture relationship with greenhouse gas emissions.



- *Capacity to deal with climate change*
 - Environmental indicators should speak to the relationship between climate change impacts and Yukoners wellbeing in the short-term and long-term.
 - Yukoners are concerned about wildfires, extreme weather events, and changes in seasonal variability that affect their day-to-day lives and livelihoods. Indicators should explore opportunities to measure and track our capacity to mitigate and adapt to these changes (e.g. amount of public spending on 'green infrastructure')

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Waste generation and management*
 - Indicators should capture environmental impact of waste generation and diversion (e.g. volume of waste diverted as a percentage of waste generated).
 - Opportunities for local reuse and 'up-cycling' are an important aspect of waste diversion that merit further exploration within this area.
- *Public health.* Air and water-related indicators resonate with Yukoners, but indicators must also speak to the localized quality of air and water (e.g. 'ground-level ozone' may not necessarily capture impact of wood burning on air-quality).
- *Interacting with the natural environment.* Indicators should explore how opportunities to positively interact with the natural environment affect wellbeing.

8.5 - Leisure and Culture

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Focus indicators on accessibility and availability*
 - Indicators should explore and enhance our understanding of barriers to accessing leisure and cultural activities (e.g. geography, cost, age, ability, etc.) -- with particular consideration for Yukon's urban-rural divide.
 - Important to consider how seasonality impacts access to and availability of leisure and cultural activities.
- *Recognize that cultural activities may be distinct from leisure*
 - Leisure enables rejuvenation, associated with 'downtime'.
 - Cultural activities (e.g. potlatch, subsistence hunting, fishing or trapping) not always connected with leisure, but more strongly with identity, food security.
 - First Nations-centred concepts and experience of 'culture' in Yukon may be distinct from urban-multicultural experience in Southern Canada.
- *Support quantitative indicators with qualitative data* to better understand extent and type of engagement from different population groups in leisure and cultural activities.

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Proximity of outdoor leisure and culture.* Outdoor cultural and leisure opportunities are everywhere; visits to national parks, nights spent 'at least 80 km from home' are less relevant indicators for Yukoners.
- *Social v. individual time use.* Consider distinction between leisure or cultural activities that are pursued alone and those pursued socially, with other people.

8.6 - Time Use

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Ensure that indicators reflect Yukon's urban-rural divide*
 - Recognize that travel to Whitehorse for medical, dental, personal appointments and errands represents a kind of 'time tax' for rural residents.
 - Time use may feel less structured for rural residents than for Whitehorse residents.
- *Indicators should capture the importance of time outdoors*
 - Time spent exercising, recreating, engaging in cultural activities in nature or 'on the land' is distinct from time spent doing these same activities indoors.
 - Seasonality influences time use; sleep schedule and pace of life may vary for many Yukoners between summer and winter.
- *Recognize the qualitative importance of time-use*
 - Distinction between social time and time spent alone.
 - Indicators should capture distinction between active v. passive time use (e.g. qualitative difference between active and vehicular modes of commuting).
 - Indicators should capture distinction between voluntary v. involuntary time-use. There is a qualitative difference in sense of time pressure when someone is 'too busy' by choice (e.g. recreating v. working or caregiving).
- *Work hours*
 - 'Flexible work hours' means different things for different people; define carefully if including in indicators.
 - Consider that more flexible work hours may not improve wellbeing if work time shifts to traditional non-work hours in anti-social ways.
 - Important to recognize that flexibility and regularity of work hours is highly dependent on socio-economic factors.

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Screen Time*. Impacts on wellbeing uncertain, but prevalence of 'screen time' in time use merits continued exploration as a potential indicator of wellbeing (e.g. distinction between time spent together in person and online communication).
- *Work hours for seniors*. Work time indicators should consider ways to measure work hours for people over 64 years-old -- particularly for those working not-by-choice.

8.7 - Education

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Education inequality between First Nations and Non-First Nations*
 - Understanding and tracking disparity between education rates of First Nations and Non-First Nations citizens is an important indicator (e.g. Grade 10-12 drop-out rates, literacy rates, etc.).
 - Indicators should explore availability and access of culturally relevant educational opportunities such as traditional language classes or 'on the land' programs. (e.g. number of spaces in cultural education programming relative to total number of students, percentage of students accessing educational opportunities in Yukon First Nations culture, percentage of students with knowledge of a Yukon First Nations language).
- *Influence of external factors that influence education outcomes*. Indicators should seek to understand influence of outside factors that affect an individual's access or capacity to participate in educational opportunities (e.g. trauma, poverty and/or food insecurity, distance of school from home community, etc.).
- *Investments in education matter*. Indicators should speak to the investments that we are making in education, and where we are focusing those resources. Specific areas for consideration may include:
 - Facilities: investing in facilities that ensure students and teachers have an adequate educational environment, and provide unique or specialized learning opportunities and programming.
 - Teachers and support staff: educational assistants in particular, but also specialized staff who can better address the educational needs of some students (e.g. students with ADD, FASD, intellectual disabilities, or whose second language is english/french).
 - After-school activities: creating opportunities for students to explore their interests, and providing a safe and welcoming space.

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Non-academic education outcomes.* Re-focusing indicators around more general life skills (e.g. personal financial management, physical literacy, etc.) that affect overall wellbeing may provide new and important insight into adult outcomes for students.

8.8 - Living Standards

Key considerations to adapting domain indicators for Yukon:

- *Indicators should seek to illustrate qualitative difference between 'thriving' and 'surviving'*
 - Important to capture not only whether people are making ends meet, but whether they live well (e.g. paying bills *and* saving for the future, food secure *and* eating quality foods, affordable housing *and* access to affordable and accessible transportation, etc.).
 - Quality of housing matters: beyond affordability, people need to have a safe and a stable housing situation (e.g. protection from unreasonable eviction, capacity to age-in-place, etc.).
 - Quality of employment matters: work is more than time and money, but also encompasses capacity to care for family, opportunities for skill-building and learning, sense of purpose and fulfillment, etc.
- *Indicators should enable insight into living standards for different groups*
 - Income-based indicators must be specific to the Yukon context, and also specific to costs of living in each community (e.g. living wage).
 - Disaggregating data is critical to understanding how different groups within our society compare (e.g. geography, income, age, race, etc.), and provide a more granular picture of societal equity.
 - Diversity of goods and services should be considered alongside access and availability, as it may provide additional insight into quality of life.

Additional consideration for specific indicators:

- *Urban v. rural.* Consider geographic disparities in all aspects of living standards.
- *Quality of work.* The CIBC index of employment quality should be scrutinized to ensure relevancy for Yukon context.



9 - Discussion about successful application

- 'Community consortium' model is key: depends on who and what in community takes the lead, the level of authenticity of the partnership, and ensuring that front-line people and those with lived experience are part of the process
- We know that some organizations in the Yukon have already expressed interest such as the village of Haines Junction
- For Yukon First Nation governments, ownership principles will be critical (OCAP)
- This model should help ensure there is no duplication and that we work together
- Provides an opportunity to look at changes over time
- Leadership will be key
- Work hard to explain the benefits of doing this work both to partners but also to the citizens we all serve
- Accountability by performance measures is critical to ensure investments are targeted, strategic and purposeful
- Observation that Yukon government is convening this conversation and it feels like there is government ownership and invitation to others to participate. This makes sense given capacity, so how will the consortium work with limited capacity?
- Don't forget about costs
- How do we learn from other community-consortium models?
- Let's celebrate that not-for-profits have been asking for something like this for a long time and now government is responding



10 - Think about our work and application of the future 'Yukon Index of Wellbeing', what is our best advice?

Make it real and meaningful	This is awesome!
Listen to all - be inclusive of all communities and First Nations	Ask if resilience is being measured in each domain
Rely on the Yukon Bureau Stats, they are a great resource	Bring the final iteration back to this group for discussion
Need qualitative data to provide context for quantitative data	Be selective in using existing data and prioritize how to fill gaps
AFN currently running exhaustive housing survey, report available end of June. Make sure you see it	Need to set goals and objectives, cascading down to strategies, targets and SMART KPI's to monitor success / outcomes; in short, need to prioritize
Be clear on the goal. Is this about comparing nationally? Yukon government to demonstrate accountability? To help community wellness of Yukoners? All three are valid but we can't do all three really well, we need to prioritize the purpose	There was a lot of discussion in making the data available as it relates to various groups such as First Nations, gender and youth. Sometimes I see immigrants left out as a category, and I think it is important we include them more intentionally
Set process goals that are time-bound. For example, in 'Democratic Engagement': 1) increase youth participation in territory elections, 2) raise the percentage of voter turnout in federal, territorial, and YNF elections. Create indicators to support their goals such as # of youth who vote and percentage of turnout	

