

Kamloops/Thompson Community Mapping Study

*Healthy
Families
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Places*



MAKE Children First
KAMLOOPS

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For more information please contact Valerie Janz at 250-554-3134. This report is also available online at: www.makechildrenfirst.ca

Acknowledgements

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Thank you to the Make Children First Coalition in Kamloops for initiating the Understanding the Early Years (UEY) project application in 2006, the Research Team for taking the lead on the creation of the mapping report and the Kamloops/Thompson School District Board for supporting this project and working with us to help increase understanding of the first six years of child development.

The results of this study will serve to benefit the children, families and communities of the region.

Human Resources Social Development Canada (HRSDC) made project funding possible.

The following organizations played key roles in the support and design of the report:

Cariboo Childcare Society

Children's Circle Childcare Society

Children's Therapy & Family Resource Centre

City of Kamloops

Interior Community Services

Interior Health:

Public Health and Dental

Kamloops Immigrant Services

Kamloops Infant Development Society

Kamloops YMCA Childcare Resource and Referral

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73:
School Board, Administration and Staff

Ministry of Children and Family Development

Q'wemtsin Health Society

Strong Start Family Centre

Thompson Rivers University

United Church Preschool & Out of School Childcare

Executive Summary

The Kamloops/Thompson region is thriving. This, among other elements, is a key finding of the Community Mapping Study.

In cooperation with Statistics Canada and Human Resources and Social Development Canada, the Community Mapping Study has captured a highly detailed glimpse of Kamloops/Thompson. This glimpse will undoubtedly serve as a foundation from which the best services and resources can thrive.

Education and income levels paint an optimistic picture and population levels are on the rise. This type of positive growth, while encouraging, is sometimes accompanied by the need for social adjustment.

Availability and scope of resources help transition and support healthy communities. Barriers such as language, culture, transportation and isolation (whether geographical or social) may play an increasing role in the needs of a developing region.

While many programs and services are underway in the region, there is still an opportunity to increase locations where they are offered. Using the information in the Community Mapping Study to create more effective and location-appropriate

outreach will cast a wider net of support. Mobile programs, outreach clinics and on-demand service are examples of options that can only strengthen existing regional resources.

Programs that are rich in early intervention, cross-cultural activities and full spectrum (physical, social, emotional and cognitive) developmental opportunities warrant further consideration in any local community planning activities.

In 2008 there were 2,204 regulated childcare spaces available for, potentially, 5,000 children aged 0-5 in the Kamloops/Thompson region. Further study calculations based on national statistics considered that not all families need childcare. Roughly 70% of families do require it. This means that not all 5,000 children in this age bracket are impacted, but there is still an approximate 1,000-space shortfall.

This gap in available regulated spaces means that some families need to rely on unregulated care with no quality assurance. As a result, a parent's ability to return to work may be impacted due to lack of qualified childcare.

The number of families with children decreased by 2% from 2001 to 2006, while the total number of lone parent

families went from 4,825 in 2001 to 4,805 in 2006—a 0.5% decline. Despite these declining numbers, more available quality childcare spaces are needed.

Approximately 440 (9.5%) of private households with children less than six-years-old in 2001 were identified as unemployed. Obstacles in accessing quality care are commonly greater for this particular demographic.

The 2001 average gross individual income in the region was \$27,988. This is approximately 12% below the Canadian (\$31,757) and BC averages (\$31,544). In 2006 the average gross individual income in the region was \$32,945. This is an increase of 17.7% from the 2001 average income of \$27,988.

While earnings have increased for the time period from 2001 to 2006, the global economy has experienced a recent slump. The impact of the recession may require further investigation in 2009.

The average rent in the Kamloops/Thompson for 2006 was \$784/month, a 16% increase from the 2001 average rent of \$674/month. Although this is in keeping with increasing income levels, it is uncertain whether rental costs will also fluctuate downwards—along with income levels—in a depressed economy.

Making reactive decisions are necessary where change is fast paced. Fortunately, the Community Mapping Study helps to predict future needs and the opportunity to be pro-active as well.

The key findings of significance in the Executive Summary will help service providers and stakeholders to more fully understand the early years of local young people and gain a much broader appreciation of the entire region.

Understanding the Early Years: Project Background

In May 2007, Make Children First Kamloops received Federal Government funding under the initiative Understanding the Early Years (UEY). This three-year project is a national initiative funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada. The UEY outcome reports allow stakeholders to better understand the needs of young children, their families and to determine the best programs and services required to meet those needs.

UEY provides communities with quality information on how children are developing in the early years before they begin school. Family and community factors that influence children's development are identified along with the availability of local resources that

support young children and their families. As a result of the study, stakeholders are better equipped to work collaboratively on appropriate resources and services.

UEY consists of four components:

1. Program inventory detailing local services for families with young children
2. Assessment of kindergarten students' readiness to learn, as measured by the Early Development Instrument (EDI)
3. Community mapping study to identify community risk factors, strengths, and assets
4. Parent interviews and direct assessments of children (PIDAC)

Since the start of the Federal UEY project in 1999, 36 communities across Canada have participated under three phases. UEY Phase 3 includes projects include:



British Columbia

- UEY Burnaby
- UEY Cowichan Valley
- UEY Kamloops
- UEY New Westminster
- UEY North Peace, Northern Rockies
- UEY West Kootenay

Alberta

- UEY Red Deer

Saskatchewan

- UEY Moose Jaw - South Central Saskatchewan
- UEY Regina
- UEY Southeast Saskatchewan

Manitoba

- UEY Lord Selkirk-Interlake

Ontario

- UEY Linking Georgina, York Region
- UEY Malton

Nova Scotia

- UEY Cape Breton-Victoria
- UEY Pictou, Antigonish, and Guysborough

This Community Mapping Study defined 12 neighbourhoods in the geographical area of Kamloops/Thompson School District #73. Using 2006 national census data, both the distribution of children birth to six years and the socio-economic characteristics of the community were mapped.

The Community Mapping Study examines in detail the physical environment, social environment and assets of communities in the Kamloops/Thompson region.

By identifying and mapping data, communities have a better understanding of their strengths, assets and opportunities for improvement. This knowledge will provide a foundation from which the Kamloops/Thompson neighbourhoods can work to support and improve the early development of their youngest residents.

Methodology

Engaging community members early in the study was a project priority. Viewed as a participatory process, engagement involved identifying issues, gathering information, analysing results and helping to identify possible solutions.

The Kamloops/Thompson community-mapping project includes the examination of socio-economic characteristics of the region, each neighbourhood and the distribution of programs, resources and services for young children and their families within five communities:

- Kamloops
- Barriere
- Chase
- Clearwater
- Logan Lake

A large component of this report relied on Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology to create maps of the aforementioned characteristics. This approach to use GIS for data analysis allows community members and stakeholders to see data in new ways and supports the engagement of more segments of the population.

The GIS maps helped break down literacy and cultural barriers while also involving more community members in decision making.

Report interpretation

Report outcomes are typically subject to a degree of interpretation. The UYEY team committed to represent all information in a clear and concise manner to the best of their understanding. Data elaboration is included when needed or prudent.

Geography

Defining the geographical study boundaries was a critical component of this project and was conducted early in the process. Understanding that a component of this report was to include the Early Development Instrument data collected and disseminated by the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at the University of British Columbia, these boundaries were carefully considered.

In 2001 the Kamloops/Thompson School District Board and Make Children First were involved with HELP in defining neighbourhood areas that provided anonymity to kindergarten populations. The boundary data collected from the early childhood community was used and ultimately provided consistency and seamless integration of this report into the community since most of the stakeholders were familiar with the existing neighbourhood boundaries.

Statistical information

All census data used in this report are from the 2006 Statistics Canada census. The data provides a socio-economic picture of the region.

Area specific profiles are created and used to inform policy makers, the public and researchers. For example, an area profile may contain information regarding income, occupation, education, ethnicity and linguistic diversity.

As this information is provided at various geographical aggregations (i.e., Nation, Province, community and neighbourhood), it is important to recognize the sensitive nature of some information. Therefore, for the purpose of this report, Statistics Canada has allowed us to produce a public document that examines neighbourhoods, but not smaller areas so as to protect the anonymity of the public.

Report interpretation

Mapping

All data in this report reflects a snapshot in time, including the mapping component. As with community programs and services, mapped demographics also evolve and change. Our findings are based on research conducted between 2006-2008.

A single map location—or dot on a map—indicates that programs exist there, but not the number or nature of programs. The mapping data does not include detailed information on how many participants actually attend, or are eligible to attend, the program.

Outstanding questions regarding a location may include:

- What do participants do while they are there?
- What are the program or service hours?
- Who are the staff members?
- What is the quality of the service provided?

A cluster of dots indicating several resource locations may imply that the area is well served, its children cared for and its families supported. However, all the same questions apply. Consider, as well, that large gaps in resources may simply indicate the presence of an industrial park, green space or a parking lot.

Families with young children often create their own resource networks such as reading clubs, play dates or lunch gatherings. Therefore, gaps in dots may not adequately reflect the social cohesion of a particular neighbourhood.

Areas with high levels of risk factors may mask other circumstances. For example, an area that appears high risk may be full of students who move frequently, are unemployed, do not own their homes and have no income. They differ from those community members who, generation after generation, have never held a job and subsist on social assistance.

These two groups, however, would show up on the Social Index map with the same number of challenges, but with very different long-term prospects. Therefore, the results of this study should be interpreted within this context and within the limitations imposed by these factors.

Information Bulletins

Throughout the report “Bulletin” captions provide clarification and pose questions on current political and economic factors in the region.

Why the study is of interest

UEY combines information about children, their families and the communities in which they live. This, in turn, provides an understanding of the relationship between children’s outcomes and the environments in which they are raised.

This is important for Canadian parents and communities who want to help

their children develop well. It also assists individuals, institutions and communities who work with children to understand these processes at the levels where action is often most effective: at the neighbourhood and community level.

Map 1: Where do we live?

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Kamloops/Thompson School District #73

The Kamloops Thompson School District #73 is located in the heart of British Columbia. The City of Kamloops is the central point surrounded by several smaller communities. Its population is approximately 103,000 and 5.7% (5,825) are under the age of six years old (Statistics Canada, 2009).

The region covers 45,000 square kilometres of breathtaking scenery and boundless opportunities for both personal and professional growth. The communities are scattered throughout vast regions of desert, prairies, ranch land and snow-capped mountains that all offer their own special experiences (Venture Kamloops, 2008).

Clean, crisp air, over 2,000 hours of annual sunshine, four distinct seasons, a thriving industrial base, a large well educated labour force and the friendliest people in the world make up this region (Discover Thompson Nicola, 2008).

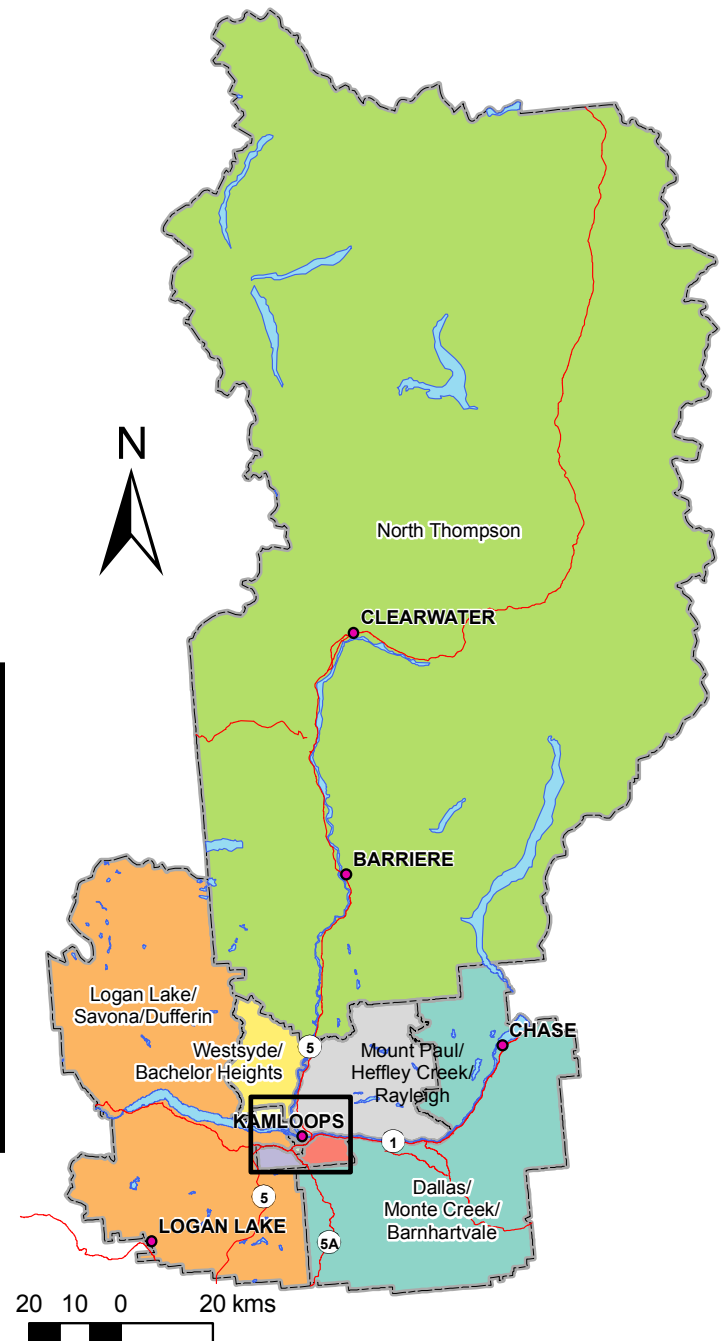
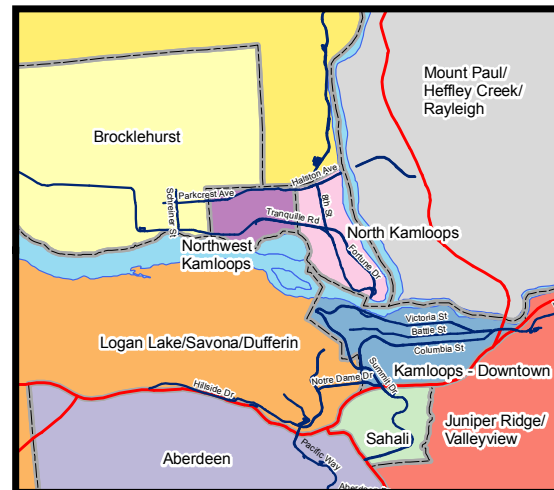
As illustrated in Map 1, Kamloops/Thompson is comprised of five municipalities:

- The City of Kamloops
- The Village of Chase
- The District of Barriere
- The District of Logan Lake
- The District of Clearwater

The region is divided into 12 project area neighbourhoods that incorporate both urban and rural communities. These are the neighbourhoods developed by the HELP (see "Geography").

The sizes of the neighbourhoods represent kindergarten populations greater than 35 students. These boundaries were selected as they are recognized throughout the early childhood development community¹.

1. For additional report considerations please review *Report Interpretation*.



Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com

Social environment review

A child's social interaction with other people can have an important influence on his or her development. "Making sure children have good nutrition, lots of positive stimulation, love and responsive care are some good examples. The first six years are critical. Children who don't receive what they need for healthy development during this time may have great difficulty overcoming deficits later on," says Valerie Janz, Make Children First/Understanding the Early Years Manager (personal communication, 2007).

"Children's capacity for successful, positive social interaction begins at a young age and is influenced by early close

relationships, their experiences with other children and the guidance and direct instruction that comes from parents and other family members. These relationships can be complemented by interactions with other people beyond the family, such as residents of their neighbourhood and the larger community. Children's expectations and behaviours can be affected by interaction with role models in the community. Considering our children are our economic, social and political future that should be a concern for everyone in our society." (Valerie Janz, personal communication, 2007).

This section provides socio-economic and demographic information about neighbourhoods where children in the Kamloops/Thompson School District #73 live. Using 2006 Census data a number of characteristics of residents, such as family status, education, employment, income, and ethnicity are examined.

BULLETIN

Low income cut-offs are income levels at which families or individuals spend 20% more than average of their before-tax income on food, shelter and clothing (average is set at 50% of income before tax).

Population

- 2001 population – 81,230
- 2006 population – 102,670—representing a 26% increase since the 2001 Census.

Children

- 2001 birth to six population – 5,515
- 2006 birth to six population was 7,140—representing a 29.4% increase since 2001.
- The total number of lone yes...parent families also decreased from 4,825 in 2001 to 4,805 in 2006 representing a 0.5% decrease.
- The number of female lone parents decreased 2% from 3,900 in 2001 to 3,815 in 2006. The number of male lone parents increased 9% from 930 in 2001 to 1,015 in 2006.
- The District student population is 15,054. This is a decline of 311 students from June of 2005 (Source: School District #73 website, 2008).

Income

- The 2001 average gross individual income in the region was \$27,988. This is approximately 12% below the Canadian (\$31,757) and BC averages (\$31,544).
- Average 2001 family income was \$54,190.

Employment

There are many economic opportunities throughout the Kamloops/Thompson region in a wide variety of industries. According to Venture Kamloops (www.venturekamloops.com), in 2008 the top five employers in Kamloops (employing families from rural communities within the school district boundaries as well as urban study areas) were:

- Royal Inland Hospital
- School District #73
- Thompson Rivers University
- Convergys
- Highland Valley Copper

The unemployment rate for BC in January 2008 was 4.1%, lower than the Canadian average at 5.8% (BCStats, 2008)

Approximately 440 private households² with children under six years old in 2001 were identified as unemployed. This represents 9.5% of the private household population (4,625) with children under six years old

Education

There are 38 elementary schools within the region servicing just over 8,000 students as of September 2005 (School District #73, 2008). Enrolment has continued to decline in recent years.

There is an estimated one million job openings expected in the province over the next 10 years and only 650,000 people currently in BC's K-12 system. Many of these jobs are in skilled trades and for those with post-secondary education.

Some 350,000 jobs will need to be filled by workers from outside BC, further impacting demographic findings over the coming years. Currently, the sectors most in need of workers are tourism and hospitality, retail and construction (BC Government Website News Release, Feb. 26, 2008³).

Here's a look at the education profile for the region:

- In 2001, 30% (22,245) of people over the age of 20 had less than a high school education
- In 2006, 24.55% (15,485) of people over the age of 20 had less than a high school education

The following section of maps provides a snapshot of the above-noted demographics throughout the Kamloops/Thompson region.

2. Private households as defined by Statistics Canada refer to a person or group of persons (other than foreign residents) who occupy a private dwelling and do not have a usual place of residence elsewhere in Canada (Statistics Canada, 2006).

3. http://www2.news.gov.bc.ca/news_releases_2005-2009/2008ECD0006-000260.htm

Map 2: Population concentrations of young children (birth to 6 years)

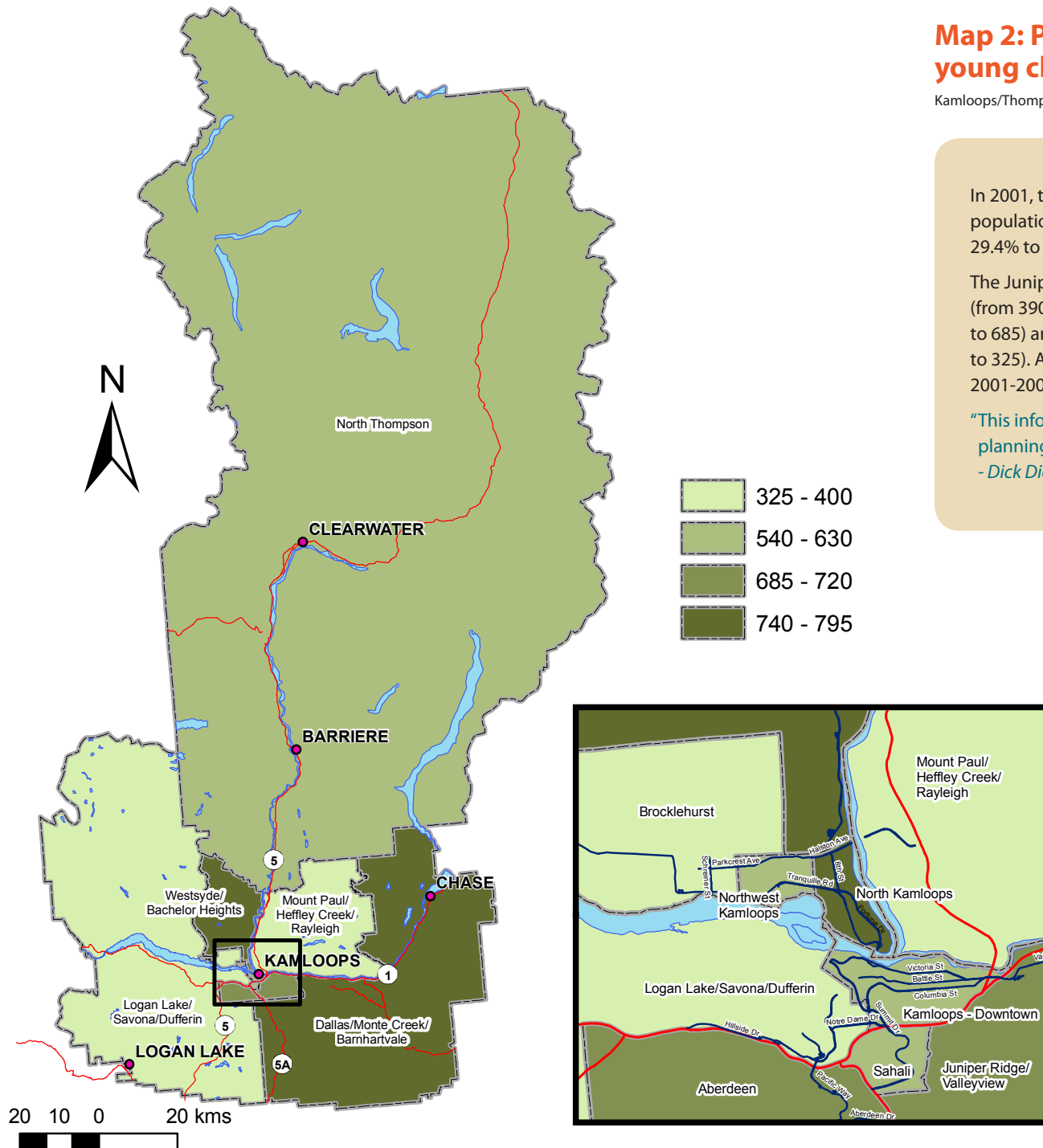
Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

In 2001, the Kamloops/Thompson birth to six-year-old population was 5,515. In 2006 the population increased by 29.4% to 7,135.

The Juniper Ridge/Valleyview population grew by 85% (from 390 to 720), while Aberdeen increased by 46% (470 to 685) and Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin by 41% (from 230 to 325). All neighbourhood populations increased from 2001-2006.

"This information...can also lead to implications for planning for neighbourhood hubs and strong starts."

- Dick Dickens, former School Board Trustee



Number of People	Total Birth to 6	Total Population
Aberdeen	685	8,355
Brocklehurst	375	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	795	12,425
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	720	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	565	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	325	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	400	6,570
North Kamloops	740	10,630
North Thompson	540	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	615	7,975
Sahali	630	8,815
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	750	11,375
Total	7,135	102,665

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



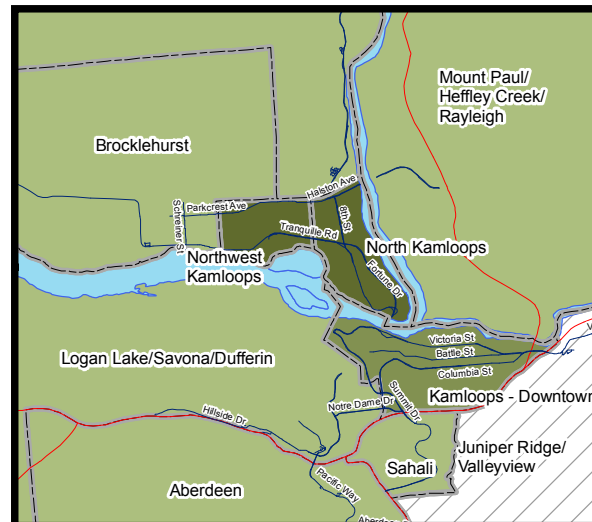
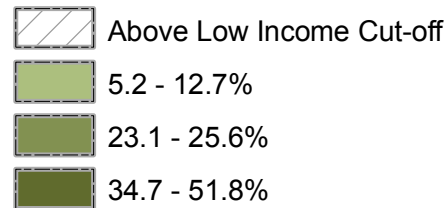
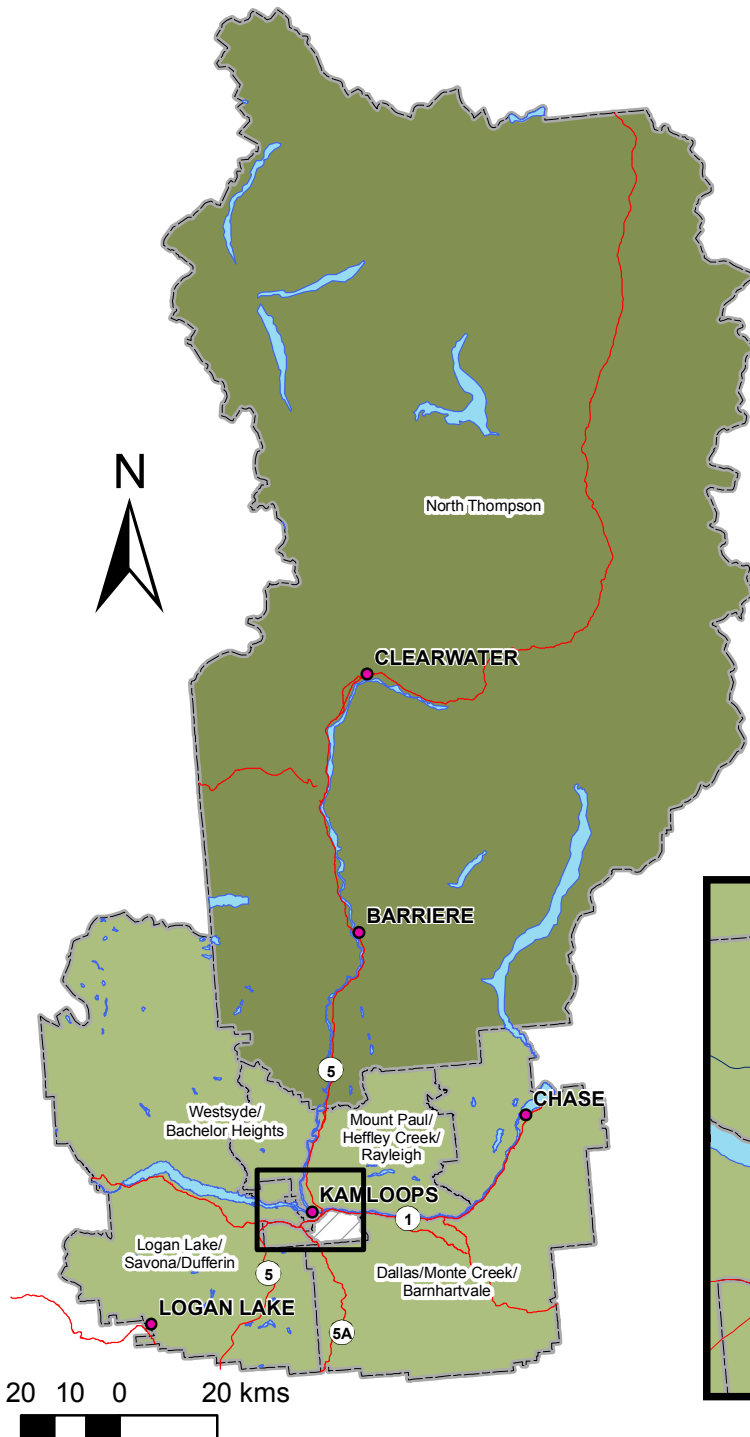
Map 3: Income variances among families with young children (birth to 6 years)

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

The Statistics Canada Low-Income Cut-off (LICO) figures for 2006 define levels at which families—or people not in economic families—spend 20% more than their gross average income on food, shelter and clothing. The average is 50%.

The LICO for a Kamloops/Thompson family of four in 2006 was between \$26,579 and \$33,046 gross annual income. This figure varied based on rural VS urban communities.

The Juniper Ridge/Valleyview incomes were above LICO figures, while North Kamloops and Northwest Kamloops had the highest percent of low family incomes.



Number of Families Neighbourhood Breakdown	Percent Low Income
Aberdeen	5.2
Brocklehurst	7.6
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	9.8
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	0.0
Kamloops - Downtown	23.1
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	8.9
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	6.5
North Kamloops	51.8
North Thompson	25.6
Northwest Kamloops	34.7
Sahali	12.7
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	7.1

Note: Low income is calculated as a percent of the population in the neighbourhood

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

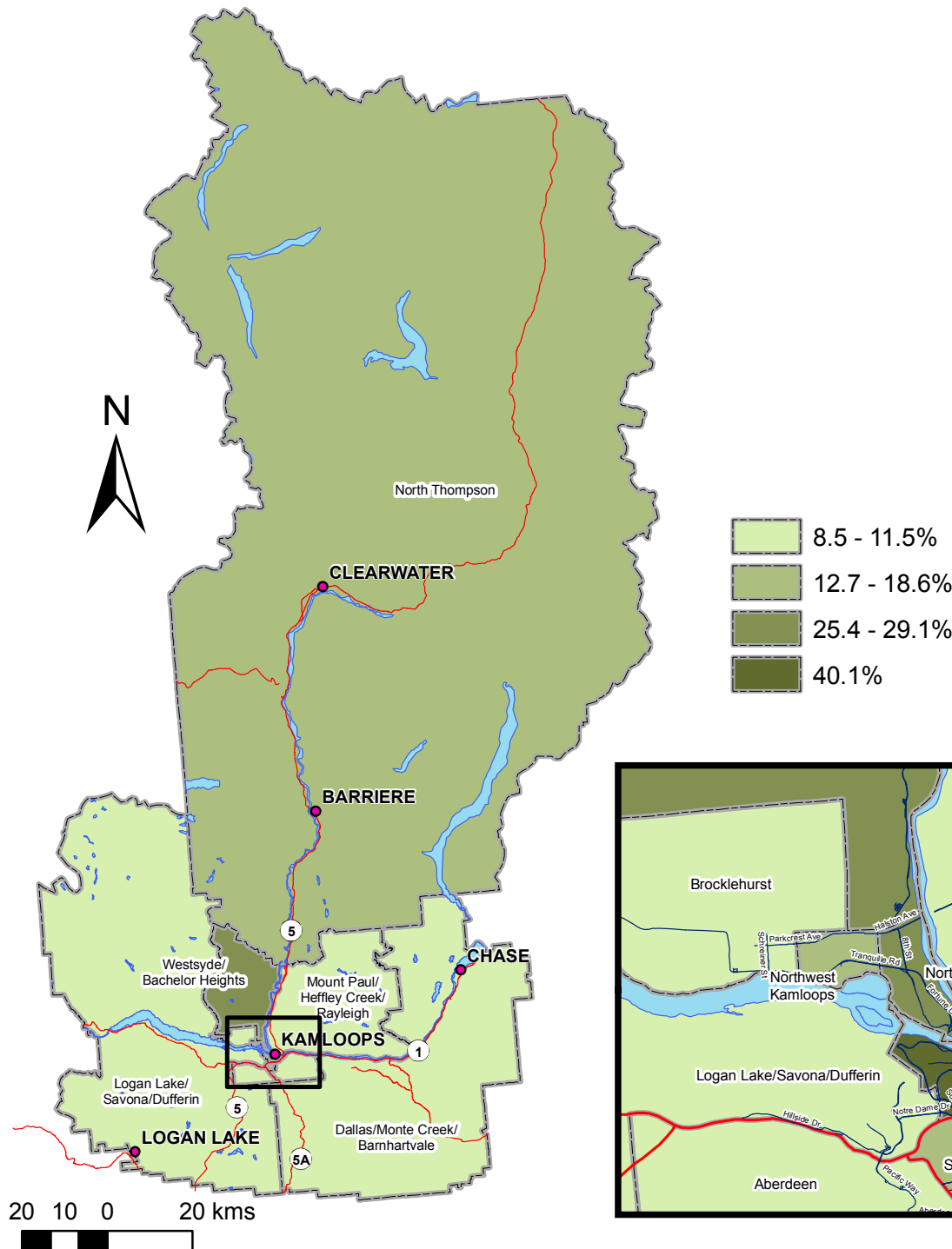
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Map 4: Population concentrations of lone parent homes

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73



The Kamloops/Thompson percentage of lone parent families is 15.7%, while the BC average is 12%.

Lone parent families comprise 25-40% of the total families in North Kamloops, Kamloops-Downtown and Westsyde/Bachelor Heights.

Some research suggests that a higher proportion of children with cognitive and behavioural barriers come from lone-parent families (Lipman, Boyle, Dooley & Offord, 1998; Ross, Roberts & Scott, 1998). Conversely, where there is a higher incidence of two parent families in a neighbourhood, there is healthier child and adolescent development (Brooks-Gunn, Duncan, Klebanov, & Sealander, 1993).

Neighbourhood Breakdown	Total Lone Parents	Total Families
Aberdeen	220	1925
Brocklehurst	225	2445
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	450	3750
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	165	1630
Kamloops - Downtown	580	1430
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	215	2505
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	240	2540
North Kamloops	870	3035
North Thompson	315	2305
Northwest Kamloops	555	2965
Sahali	450	3510
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	520	1505
Total	4,805	30,515

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

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Map 5: Employment figures for families with young children (birth to 6 years)

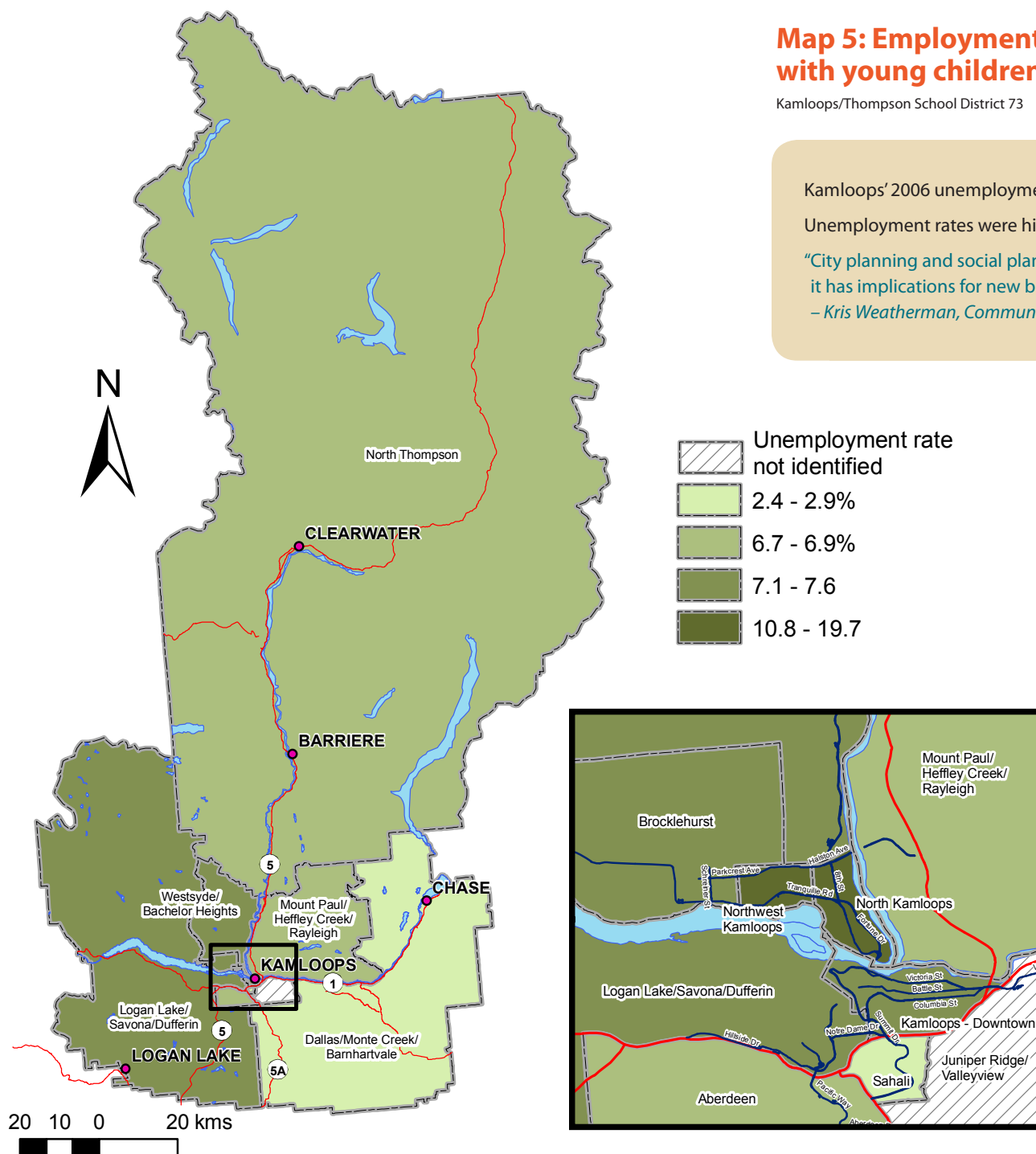
Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Kamloops' 2006 unemployment rate was 6.0%, matching the annual provincial rate.

Unemployment rates were highest in Northwest Kamloops and North Kamloops.

"City planning and social planning may be aware of the unemployment numbers, but it has implications for new businesses and development on the North Shore."

– Kris Weatherman, Community Manager, Prevention Services – Kamloops



Unemployment rate by Neighbourhood Breakdown	Unemployment Rate
Aberdeen	7.1
Brocklehurst	10.8
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	2.4
Juniper Ridge/Valleyview	0.0
Kamloops - Downtown	7.6
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	10.8
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	6.9
North Kamloops	17.4
North Thompson	6.7
Northwest Kamloops	19.7
Sahali	2.9
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	7.5

Note: The rate of unemployment is calculated based on persons who, during the week (Sunday to Saturday) prior to Census Day (May 16, 2006), were without paid work or without self-employment work and were available for work and either: (a) had actively looked for paid work in the past four weeks; or (b) were on temporary lay-off and expected to return to their job; or (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less (Statistics Canada website, 2008).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

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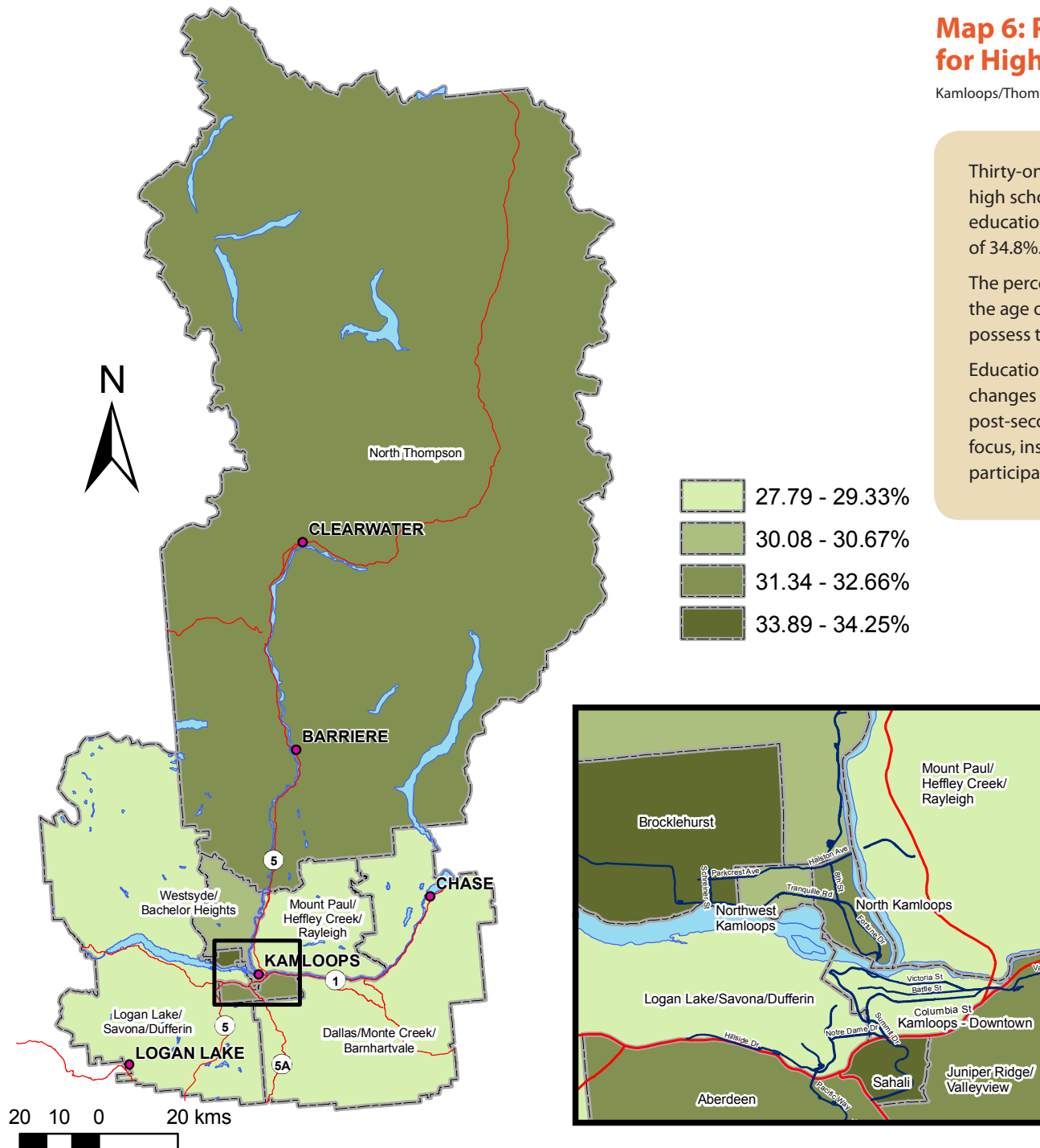
Map 6: Population concentrations for High School graduates

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Thirty-one percent of residents over the age of 15 completed high school, but did not complete any post-secondary education. This is only somewhat below the provincial average of 34.8%.

The percentage of graduates in each neighbourhood over the age of 15 varied from 28% to 34%. Brocklehurst residents possess the highest percentage of graduates.

Education questions on the census have undergone significant changes since 2001. Consequently, the concept of "some post-secondary education" was not collected in 2006. The focus, instead, was on completed qualifications rather than participation (Statistics Canada website, 2008).



Number of People Neighbourhood Breakdown	Total High School	Total 15 and Older Population
Aberdeen	2,145	6,830
Brocklehurst	1,310	3,825
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	2,905	10,265
Juniper Ridge/Valleyview	1,680	5,360
Kamloops - Downtown	3,070	10,505
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	1,255	4,515
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	1,600	5,455
North Kamloops	2,845	8,930
North Thompson	2,250	6,890
Northwest Kamloops	1,960	6,515
Sahali	2,430	7,170
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	2,855	9,310
Total	26,305	85,570

Note: 'High school certificate or equivalent' includes persons who have graduated from a secondary school or equivalent. It excludes persons with a postsecondary certificate, diploma or degree.

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



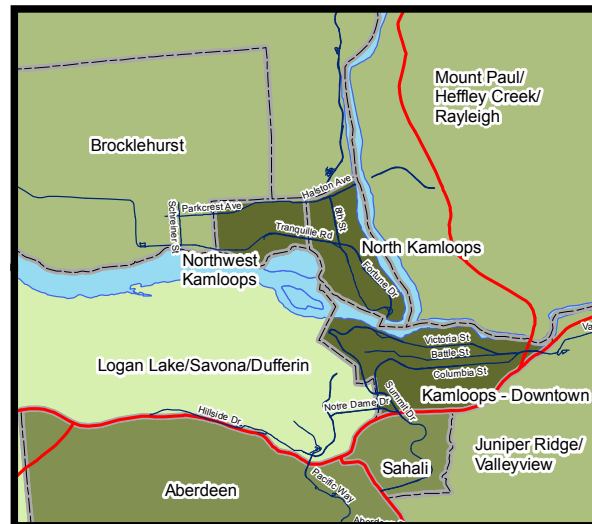
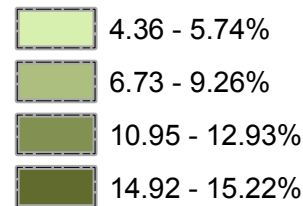
Map 7: Percentages of mobility within the same community

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Ten percent of the Kamloops/Thompson population moved residence within the School District area. Fifteen percent of the North Kamloops population moved around in the City of Kamloops.

The neighbourhoods with the highest mobility are: Kamloops-Downtown, North Kamloops, Northwest Kamloops and Sahali.

High rates of residential mobility often correspond to social disruption and weakened social ties that can lead to crime and other types of anti-social behaviour. Strong social ties foster neighbourhood cohesion and collective efficacy. Those living in socially cohesive neighbourhoods are more willing to intervene on behalf of the common good (Sampson, Raudenbush, & Earls, 1997).



Neighbourhood Breakdown	# of Non-Migrants	Total Population
Aberdeen	915	8,355
Brocklehurst	440	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	905	12,425
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	480	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	1,775	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	230	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	480	6,575
North Kamloops	1,605	10,630
North Thompson	475	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	1,190	7,980
Sahali	1,140	8,810
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	765	11,375
Total	10,400	102,670

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



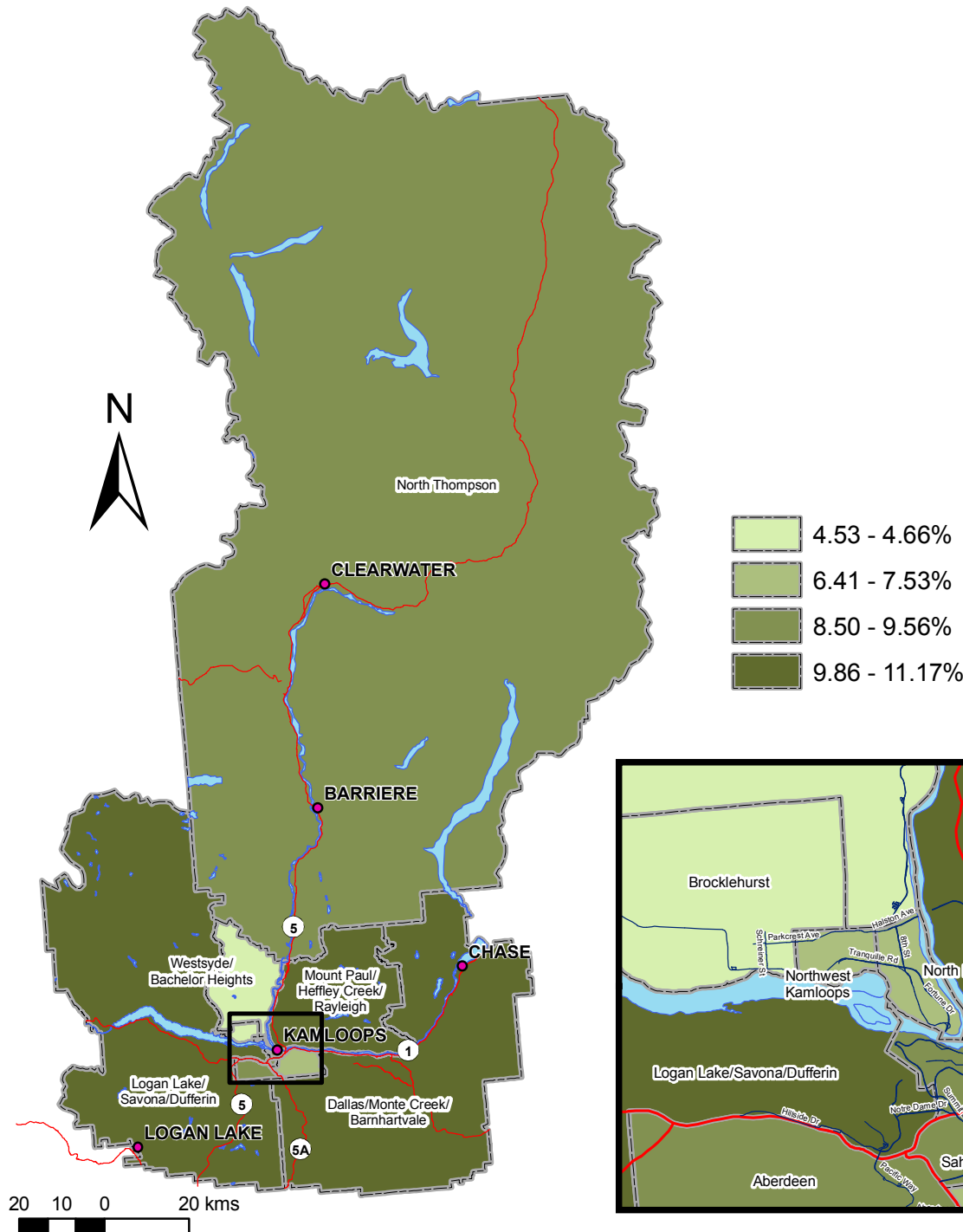
Map 8: Percentages of migration from outside the region

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Eight percent of the Kamloops/Thompson population moved to the region from another community including immigrants from outside Canada.

The neighbourhoods with the greatest migration per capita include Kamloops - Downtown and Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale.

Eleven percent (11,215) of the total population in the region immigrated from outside Canada.



Neighbourhood Breakdown	# of Migrants	Total Population
Aberdeen	680	8,355
Brocklehurst	205	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	1155	12,425
Juniper Ridge/Valleyview	390	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	1010	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	545	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	605	6,575
North Kamloops	715	10,630
North Thompson	700	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	515	7,980
Sahali	680	8,810
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	505	1,375
Total	7,705	102,670

Migrants are movers who, on Census Day, were residing in a different municipality one year earlier (internal migrants) or who were living outside Canada one year earlier (external migrants).

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

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Map 9: Percentages of regional immigrant population

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

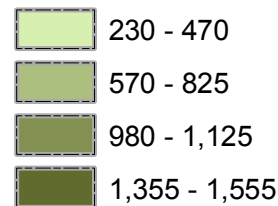
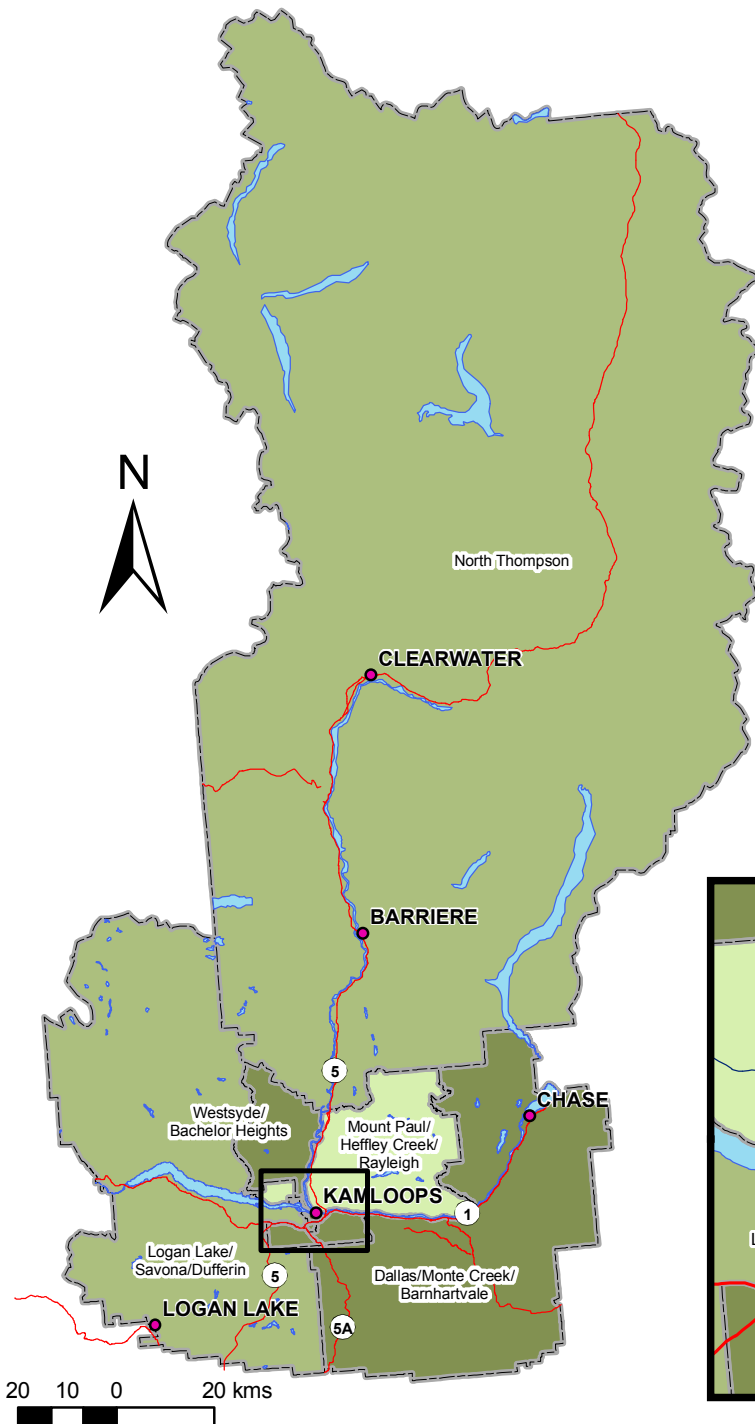
Eleven percent (11,215) of the total population immigrated from outside Canada.

European immigrants are the highest immigrant population at 60% (6,770) with the highest concentration in the Kamloops - Downtown at 850.

Asian and Middle East immigrants have the second largest immigrant population at 20%, with the greatest concentration in Northwest Kamloops (535).

American immigrants are third highest at 12%, with the greatest concentration in the North Thompson.

Identifying where immigrant populations reside assists Kamloops Immigrant Services and others in service delivery and scope of programs.



Number of People Neighbourhood Breakdown

	# of Immigrants	Total Population
Aberdeen	980	8,355
Brocklehurst	230	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	1,125	12,425
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	990	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	1,555	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	570	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	470	6,575
North Kamloops	1,355	10,630
North Thompson	825	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	1,050	7,980
Sahali	1,015	8,810
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	1,040	11,375
Total	11,215	102,670

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



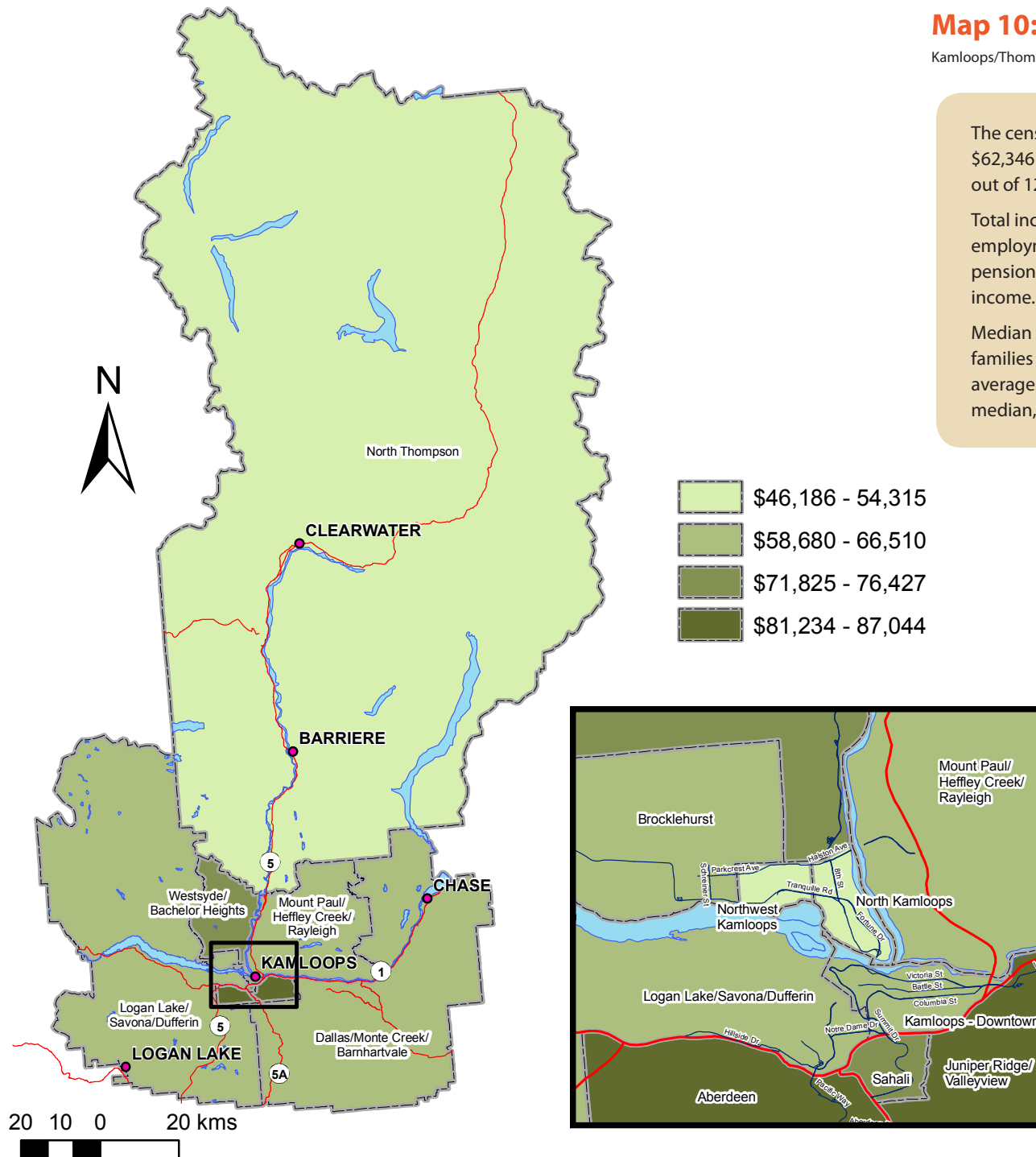
Map 10: Average family income levels

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

The census determined the median income for BC families was \$62,346 before tax. Within the Kamloops/Thompson 58% (7 out of 12) neighbourhoods exceeded this annual income.

Total income is calculated from all sources including employment income, income from government programs, pension income, investment income and any other money income.

Median family income calculation includes all incomes—even families with no reported income—and creates a mid-line average. Half of the population, then, is greater than the median, while the other half is less.



Number of Families Neighbourhood Breakdown

	Total Families
Aberdeen	1925
Brocklehurst	2445
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	3750
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	1630
Kamloops - Downtown	1430
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	2505
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	2540
North Kamloops	3035
North Thompson	2305
Northwest Kamloops	2965
Sahali	3510
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	1505
Total	30,515

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

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Map 11: Population concentrations of Aboriginal Peoples

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

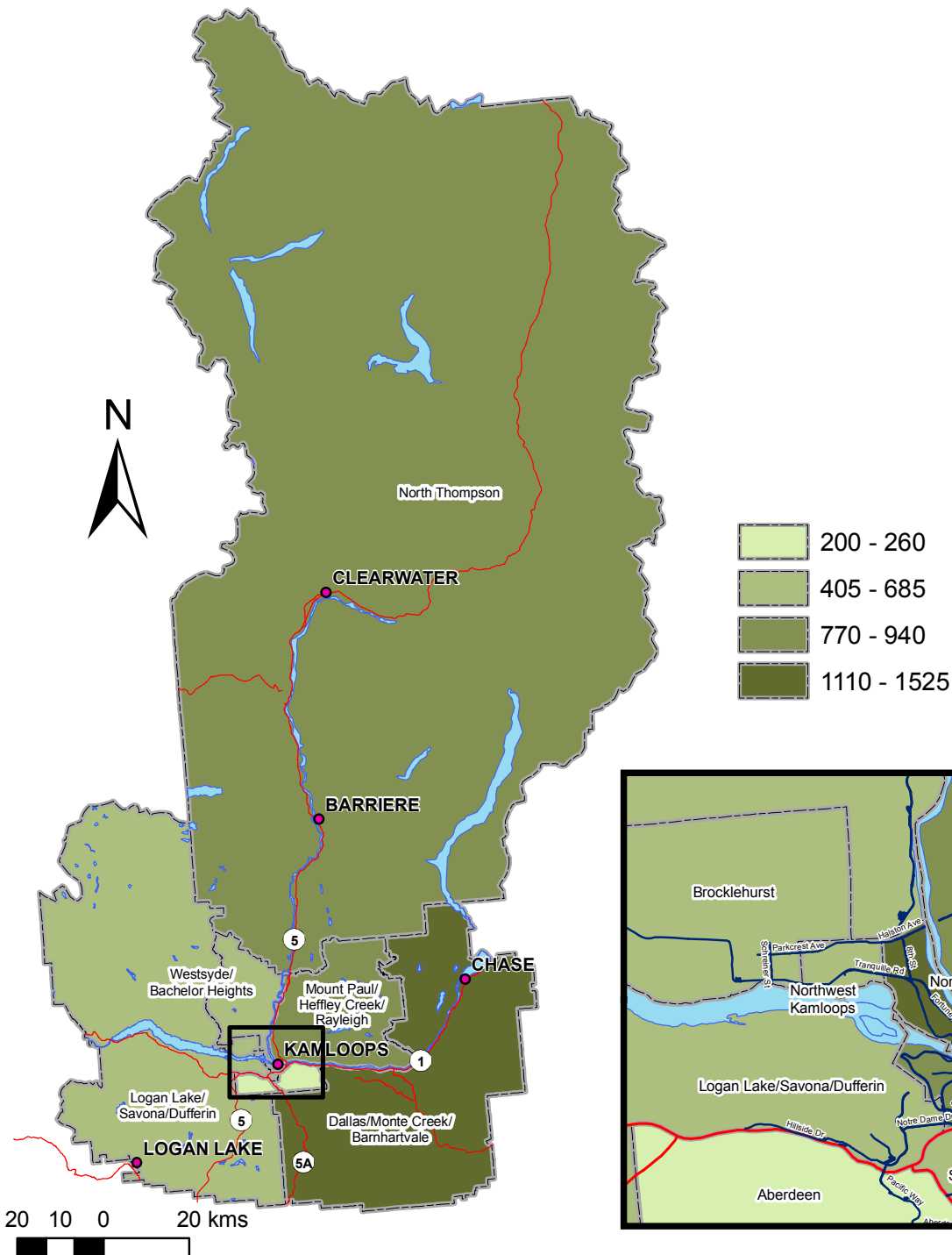
Within Kamloops/Thompson there are nine First Nations Bands and 8,350 identified Aboriginal Peoples that live both on and off reserve.

The Aboriginal population accounts for 8% of the total population with the highest proportion identified in Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh and North Kamloops.

Aboriginal People include those from at least one Aboriginal group including North American Indian; Métis or Inuit; those who reported being a Treaty Indian or a Registered Indian as defined by the Indian Act of Canada; or members of an Indian band or First Nation (Statistics Canada website, 2009).

The 2006 Census shows that the population of self-identified Aboriginals has surpassed the one million mark. Their national population is rising. In 2006, Aboriginal Peoples accounted for 3.8% (1,172,790) of the total population of Canada—up from 3.3% (976,305) in 2001 and 2.8% (799,010) in 1996.

Of the 8,350 Aboriginal People in the Kamloops/Thompson, 34.5% are Métis.



Number of People Neighbourhood Breakdown	Total Aboriginal Population	Total Population
Aberdeen	260	8,355
Brocklehurst	405	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	1110	12,425
Juniper Ridge/ Valleyview	200	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	770	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	580	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	940	6,570
North Kamloops	1525	10,630
North Thompson	905	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	685	7,975
Sahali	420	8,815
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	550	11,375
Total	8,350	102,665

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com

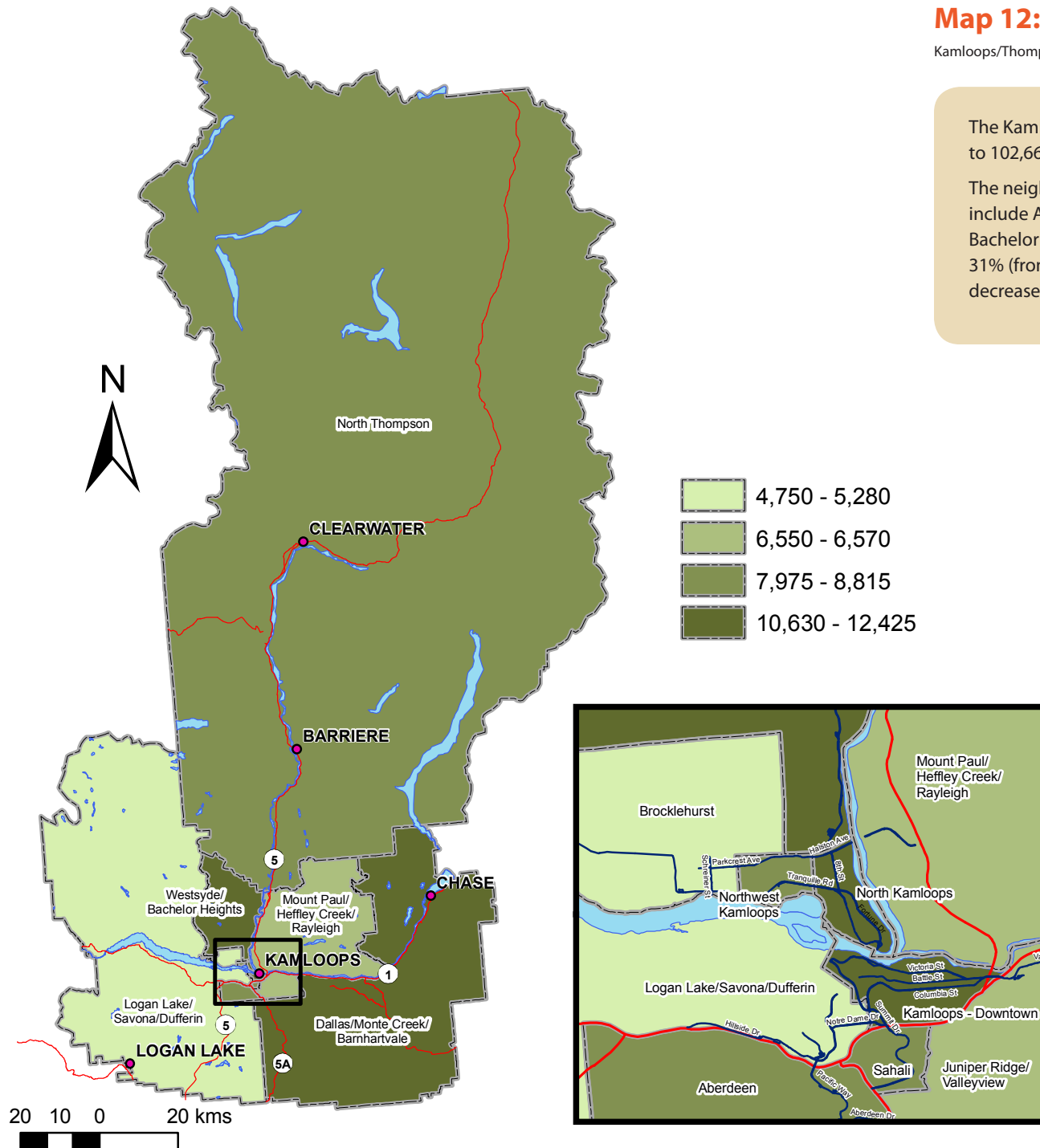


Map 12: Total population distribution

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

The Kamloops/Thompson population rose from 81,230 in 2001 to 102,665 in 2006—an increase of 26%.

The neighbourhoods with the greatest increase since 2001 include Aberdeen at 36% (from 5,985 to 8,355), Westsyde/Bachelor Heights at 32% (from 8,595 to 11,375) and Sahali at 31% (from 6,715 to 8,810). There were no neighbourhoods that decreased in population from 2001-2006.



Number of People Neighbourhood Breakdown	Total Population
Aberdeen	8,355
Brocklehurst	4,750
Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale	12,425
Juniper Ridge/Valleyview	6,550
Kamloops - Downtown	11,665
Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin	5,280
Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh	6,570
North Kamloops	10,630
North Thompson	8,275
Northwest Kamloops	7,975
Sahali	8,815
Westsyde/Bachelor Heights	11,375
Total	102,665

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006

- Neighbourhoods
- Road Network
- Water

Map created: November, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



What does our neighbourhood look like?

The Kamloops/Thompson School District region is comprised of 12 neighbourhoods, each with their own unique social environment. These 12 neighbourhood profiles include examination of both urban and rural communities in the Kamloops/Thompson region. While Kamloops is the largest community in the region there are four other municipalities that offer services to children.

The following tables are organized under the following headings:

1. General Context
2. Mobility
3. Education
4. Employment
5. Income
6. Family Structure
7. Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity



Table 1: Aberdeen Profile

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Aberdeen	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	8,355	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	685	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	480	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,160	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,925	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	2,145	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	965	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	7.1%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	15.8%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	5.2%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	16.1%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$87,044	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$68,902	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$38,640	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	83.4%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	6.3%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	10.3%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	360	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$946	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	220	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	165	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	90	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	490	10,665	250,900

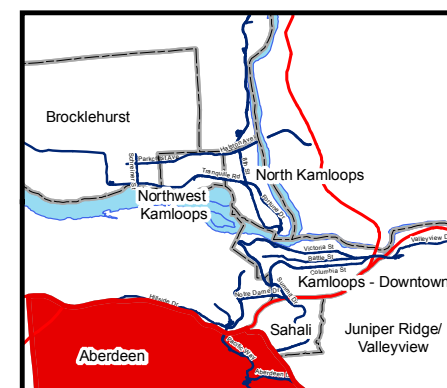
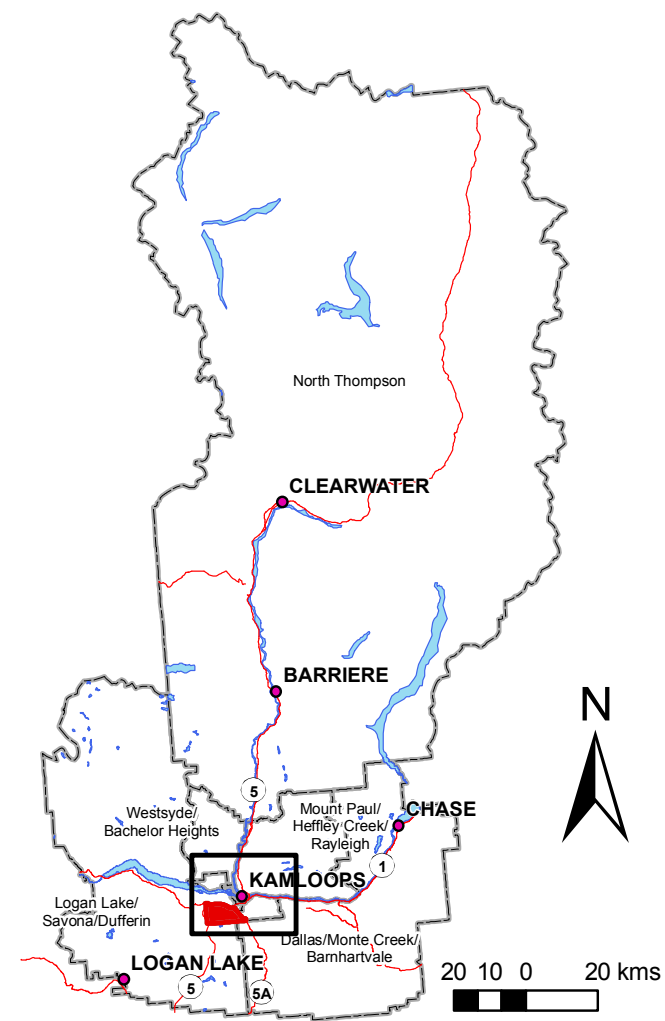


Table 2: Brocklehurst Profile

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Brocklehurst	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	4,750	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	375	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	215	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	1,130	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	710	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	1,310	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	905	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	10.80%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	14.30%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	6.10%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	5.90%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$61,668	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$82,583	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$44,130	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	76.6%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	12.7%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	10.5%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	230	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$820	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	225	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	190	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	10	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	405	10,665	250,900

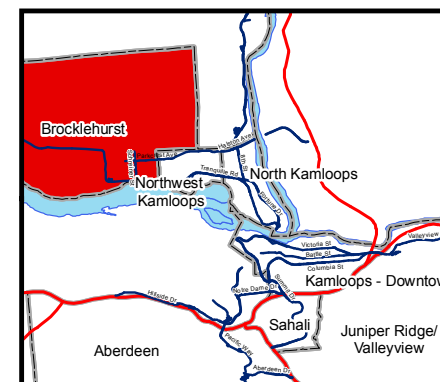
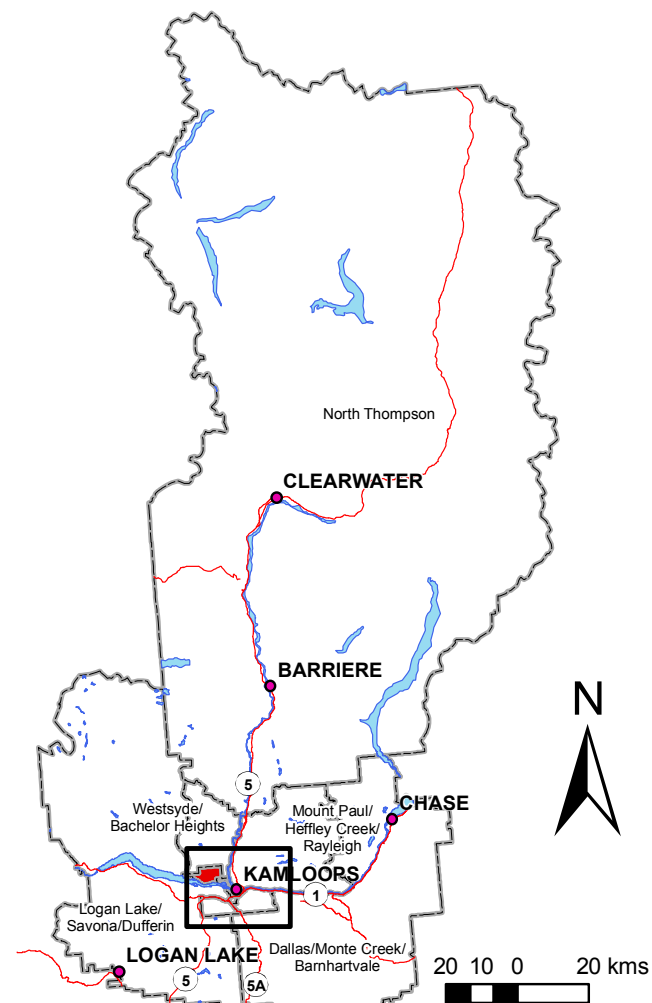


Table 3: Dallas/Monte Creek/Barnhartvale Profile

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Dallas/ Monte Creek/ Barnhartvale	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	12,425	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	795	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	530	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,095	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	2,725	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	1,255	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,570	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	2.4%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	5.4%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	5.7%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	10.5%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$64,236	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$44,249	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$36,149	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	73.0%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	11.5%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	15.6%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	520	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$705	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	450	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	360	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	60	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	1,110	10,665	250,900

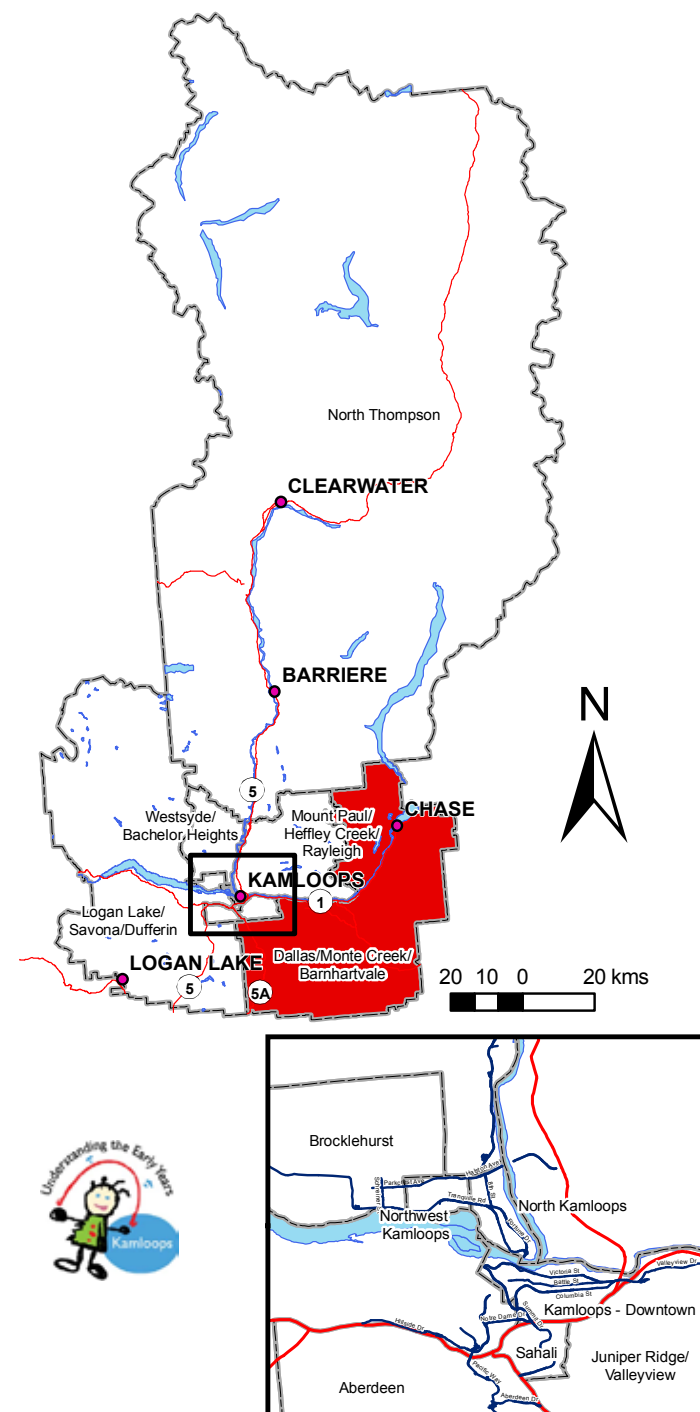


Table 4: Juniper Ridge/Valleyview Profile

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Juniper Ridge/Valleyview	Kamloops/Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	6,550	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	720	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	370	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	1,535	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,225	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	1,680	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	945	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	0	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	0	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	0	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	19.20%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$81,234	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$40,610	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$35,422	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	78.5%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	7.6%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	14.1%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	460	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$909	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	165	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	135	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	30	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	200	10,665	250,900

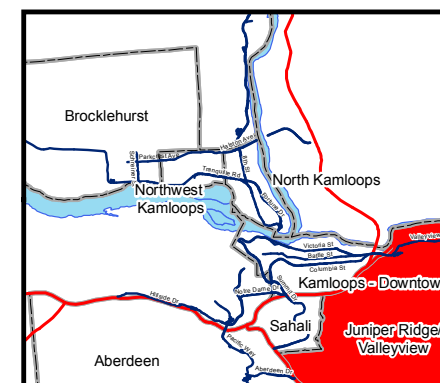
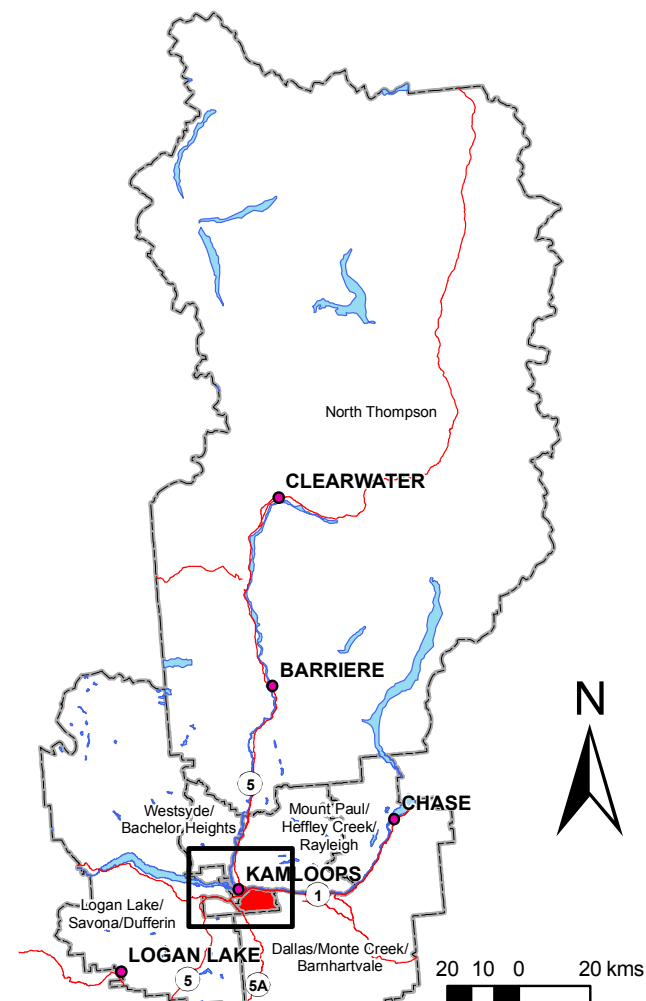


Table 5: Kamloops-Downtown

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Kamloops-Downtown	Kamloops/Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	11,665	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	565	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	395	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,785	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	3,465	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	3,070	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,095	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	7.6%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	11.1%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	18.7%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	20.8%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$58,680	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$60,383	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$37,026	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	75.7%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	11.6%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	12.6%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	2,680	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$731	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	580	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	490	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	200	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	770	10,665	250,900

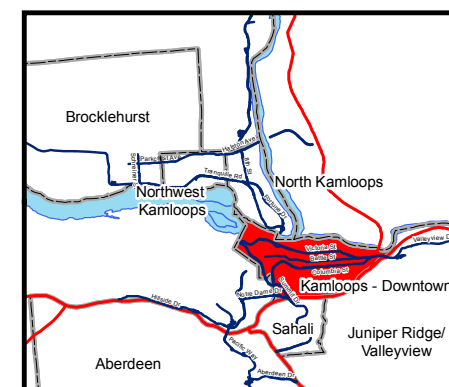
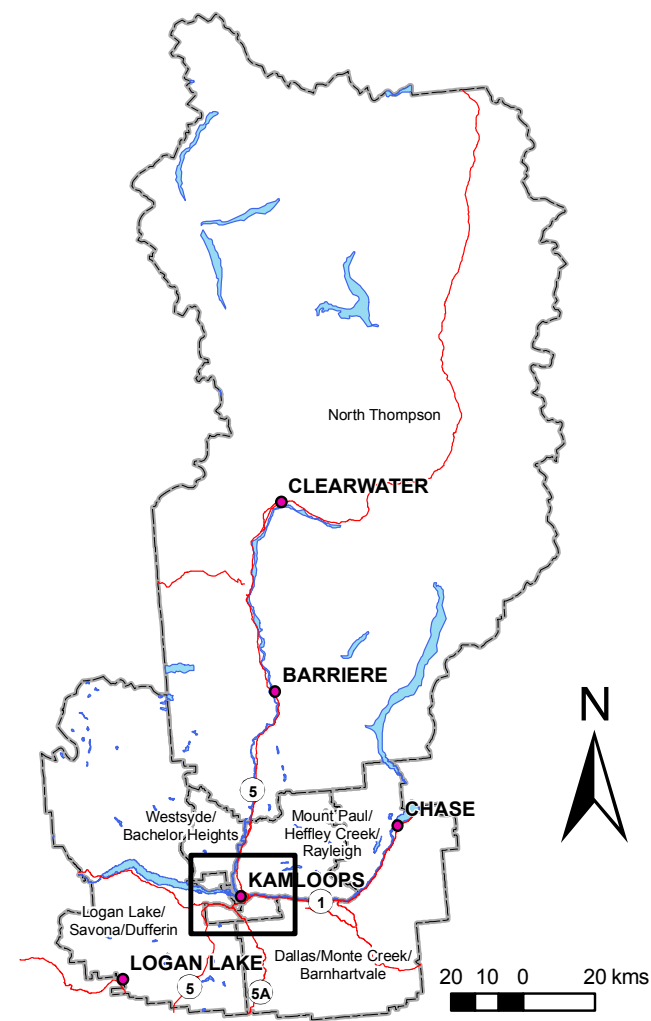


Table 6: Logan Lake/Savona/Dufferin

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Logan Lake/ Savona/ Dufferin	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	5,280	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	325	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	225	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	620	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,455	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	4,525	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,020	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	10.8	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	0	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	8.9%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	17.4%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$66,510	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$49,590	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$36,870	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	73.2%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	12.1%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	14.5%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	370	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$783	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	215	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	145	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	30	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	580	10,665	250,900

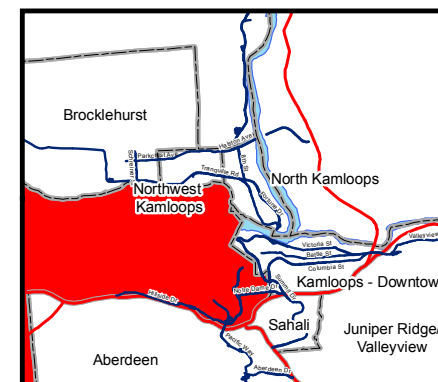
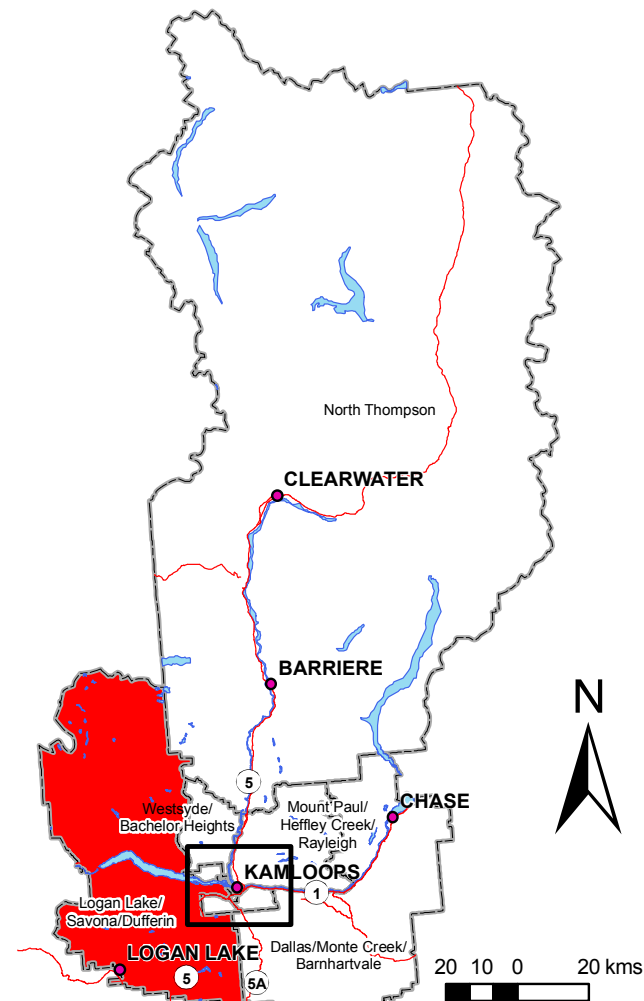


Table 7: Mount Paul/Heffley Creek/Rayleigh

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Mount Paul/ Heffley Creek/ Rayleigh	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	6,570	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	400	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	190	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	1,130	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,375	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	1,600	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,170	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	6.9%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	0	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	6.5%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	No Data	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$63,128	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$55,445	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$35,897	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	75.2%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	9.7%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	15.0%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	240	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$739	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	240	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	165	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	25	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	940	10,665	250,900

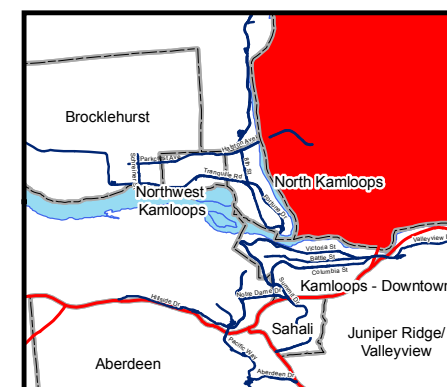
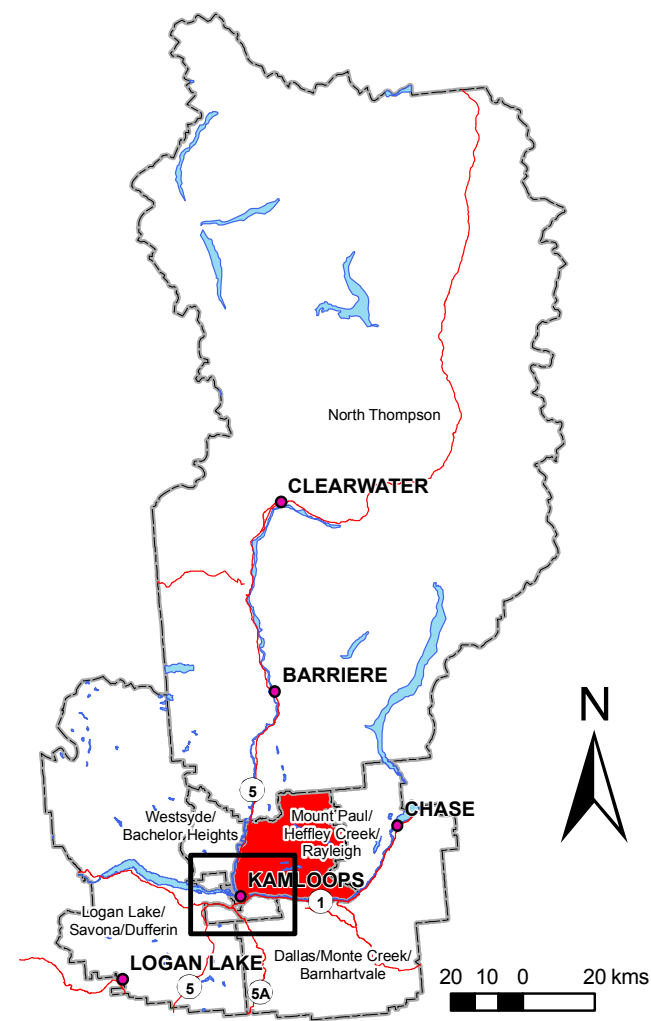


Table 8: North Kamloops

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	North Kamloops	Kamloops/Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	10,630	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	740	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	510	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	3,160	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	2,015	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	8,945	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	2,725	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	17.4%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	17.1%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	35%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	39.9%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$47,273	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$55,704	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$25,404	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	69.0%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	19.5%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	11.4%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	2,280	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$741	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	870	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	755	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	110	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	1,525	10,665	250,900

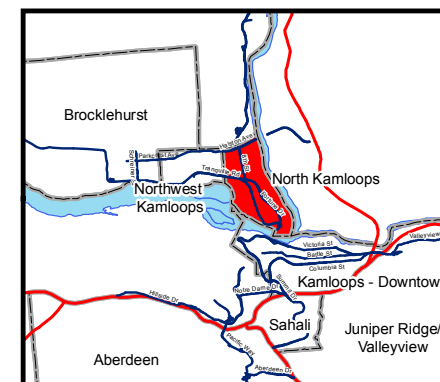
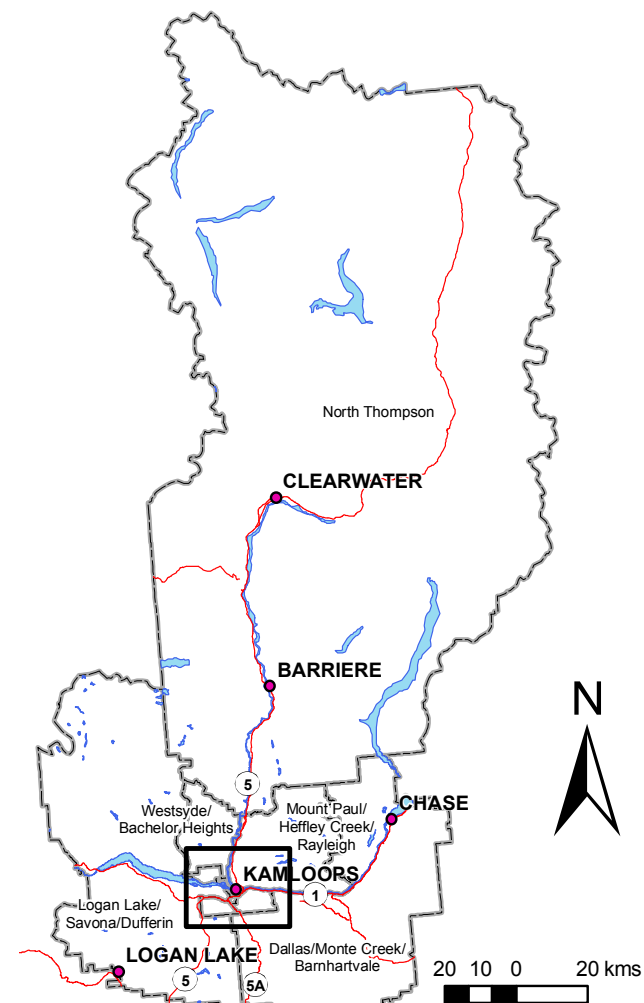


Table 9: North Thompson

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	North Thompson	Kamloops/Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	8,275	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	540	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	315	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	1,270	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,570	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	2,845	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,960	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	6.7%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	10	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	24.4%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	31.20%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$46,186	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$39,259	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$21,409	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	71.1%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	15.6%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	13.3%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	590	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$640	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	315	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	210	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	60	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	905	10,665	250,900

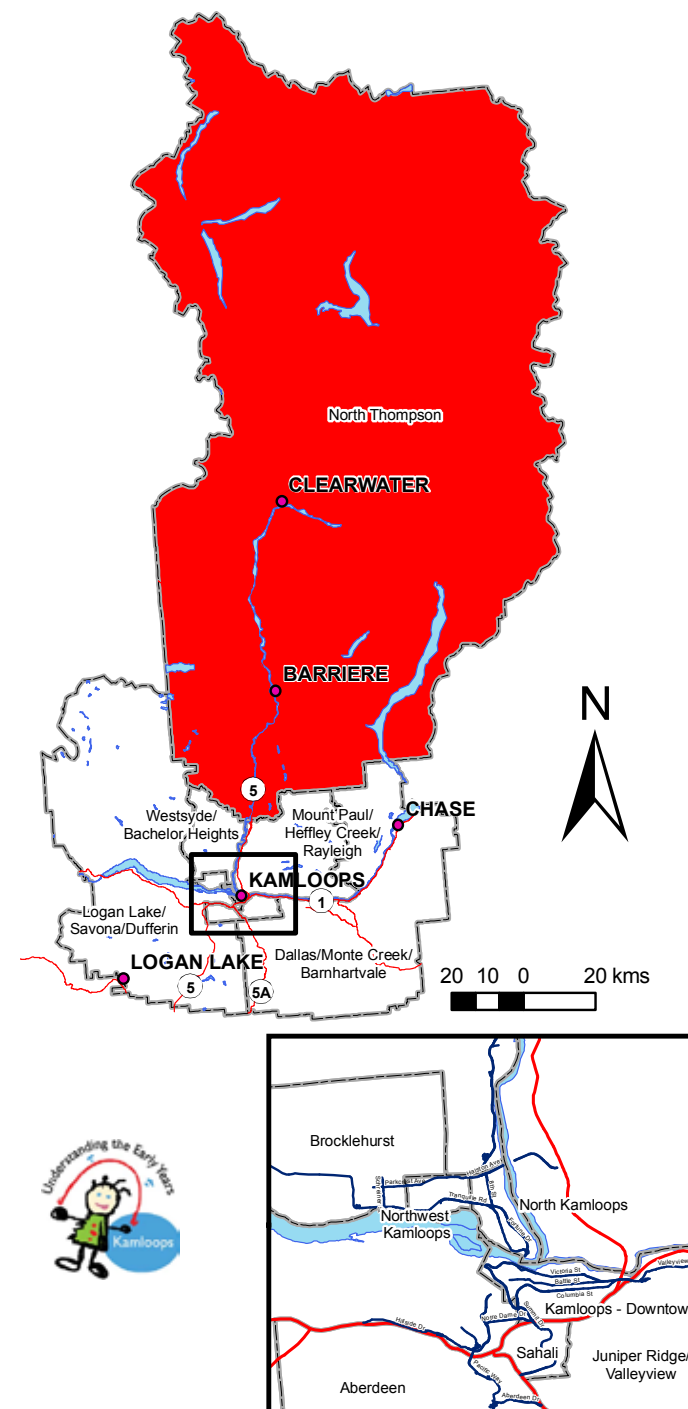


Table 10: Northwest Kamloops

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Northwest Kamloops	Kamloops/Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	7,975	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	615	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	375	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,280	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,375	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	6,520	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,820	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	19.7%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	20%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	26.7%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	42.2%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$54,315	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$26,213	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$27,054	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	70.8%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	16.8%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	12.5%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	1,145	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$725	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	555	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	445	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	60	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	685	10,665	250,900

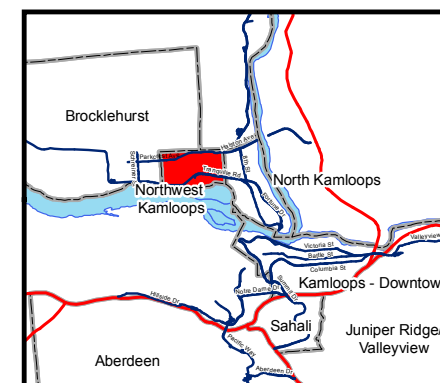
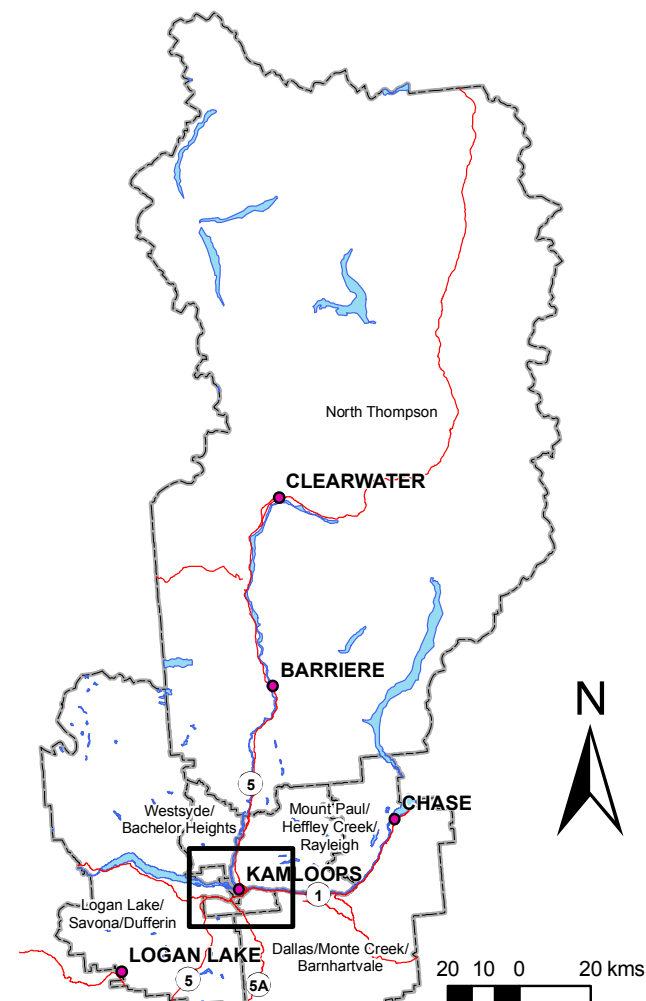


Table 11: Sahali

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Sahali	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	8,815	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	630	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	425	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,435	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,925	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	2,430	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,105	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	2.9%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	0	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	5.9%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	19.2%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$76,427	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$63,353	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$34,131	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	82.6%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	6.2%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	11.1%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	985	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$871	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	450	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	390	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	120	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	420	10,665	250,900

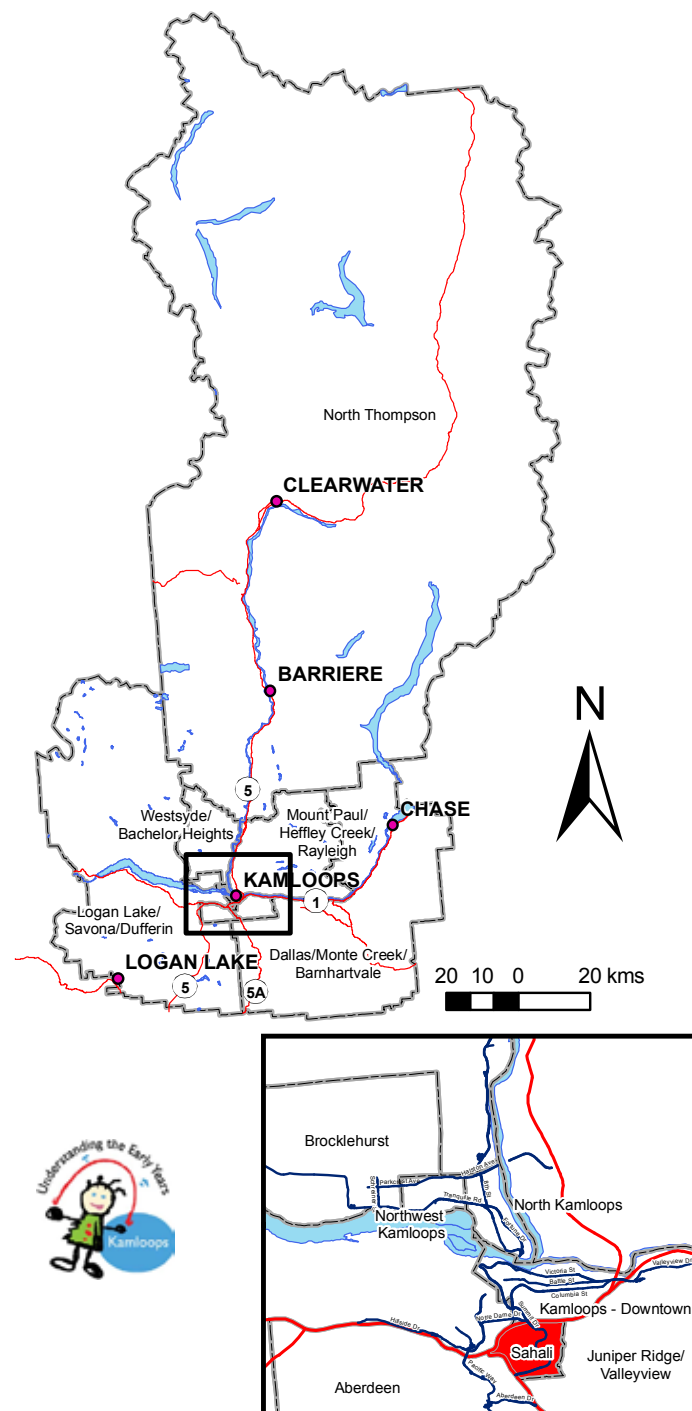
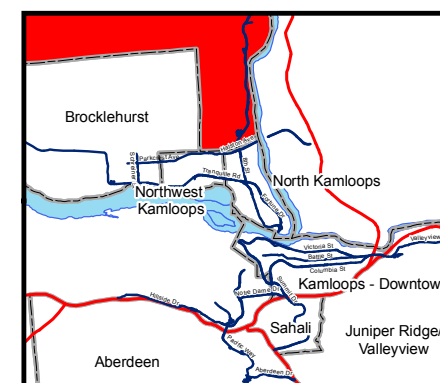
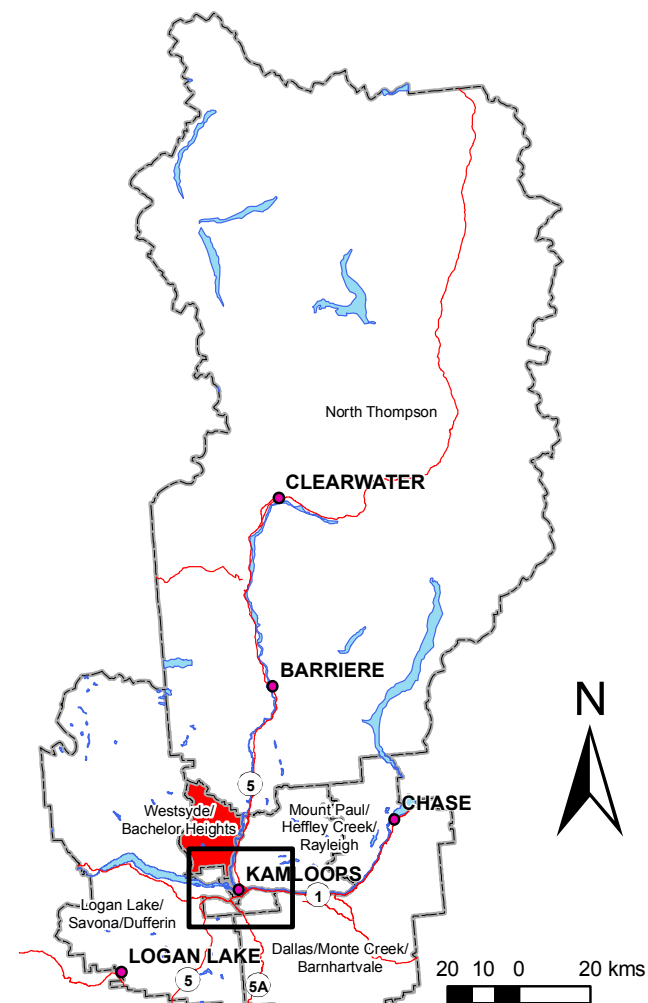


Table 12: Westsyde

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

Profile	Westsyde/ Bachelor Heights	Kamloops/ Thompson	British Columbia
General Context			
Total Population	11,375	102,665	4,074,385
Child population (Birth to 6 years)	750	7,140	240,785
Families with young children (Birth to 6)	590	4,620	200,390
Mobility			
People who moved within the same community (Non-migrants)	2,335	22,935	904,705
People who moved from outside (Migrants)	1,845	21,610	899,420
Education (population 15 years & older)			
High school certificate or equivalent	2,855	39,180	946,650
No certificate, diploma or degree	1,880	19,160	675,345
Employment			
Rate of unemployment for private households with children under 6 years	7.5%	8.30%	6.60%
Rate of unemployment for females with children under 6 years	8%	8.50%	10.60%
Income			
Prevalence of low income after tax of families with children under 6 years (%)	4.7%	N/A	15.10%
Prevalence of low income after tax of female lone parent families (%)	10.1%	N/A	25.60%
Median income for families	\$71,825	\$64,877	\$65,787
Median income for male lone parent families	\$58,629	\$48,252	\$51,274
Median income for female lone parent families	\$41,825	\$41,166	\$35,958
Composition of family income			
Employment income (%)	78.0%	N/A	77.1%
Government transfer payments (%)	10.2%	N/A	9.6%
Other (%)	11.7%	N/A	13.4%
Number of rented private dwellings	315	10,175	493,995
Average gross rent price	\$799	\$784	\$907
Family Structure			
Families headed by a lone parents	520	3,815	175,165
Female lone parent with children at home	365	3,815	139,770
Ethnic and Linguistic Diversity			
Population that recently immigrated to Canada (2001-2006)	0	795	177,840
Total Aboriginal Population (Including Métis, First Nations, and Inuit)	550	10,665	250,900



Where are our community assets?

This section shows the distribution of resources in the region and discusses the implications of the findings.

Neighbourhood resources provide support to families and residents in raising children and assuring their optimal development. By investigating the links between the quantity and diversity of services available for children (such as health and social services, parks and recreation), communities can evaluate the effectiveness of these resources and determine how best to distribute them.

Establishing the links to outcomes is the focus of the Early Childhood Development report, the companion document to this Community Mapping Study.

Past research suggests that increase and availability of programs and services lead to:

- Enriched experiences
- More opportunities for development
- Support of social networks
- Reduction in developmental problems
- Early intervention

Scarcity of resources can result in reduced opportunities for enrichment, lack of supportive environments, and an increased need for preventive and corrective action.

Providing quality service can be expensive as well as labour intensive. It is, therefore, essential that services are effective and demographically appropriate (see Jencks & Mayer, 1990 for a review of the theories of neighbourhood influences).

The community maps include both rural and urban areas. Programs that originate in Kamloops often have outreach components that extend to outlying communities. The Inventory of Services Appendix provides detailed information regarding each program including those outreach services.

A community helps its residents by offering a range of programs and services that meet the unique needs of its children. Programs and services may address one or more of the following:

- Recreational activities
- Educational development
- Support programs
- Intervention services

These types of programs provide opportunities that increase the quality of life, while increasing access to supportive social networks. Four program resource categories were examined. Each category has important influence on child development outcomes. These include:

- Child-centred resources
- Parent-centred resources
- Community-centred resources
- Food Security resources

The Aboriginal community represents a unique aspect of the Kamloops/Thompson UYEY community and is profiled within the culturally related resources section. However, many of the systems and services within Kamloops/Thompson are inclusive of the Aboriginal population and their culture.

Obvious resource categories emerged during the course of the project. Many programs incorporate elements from each area. For example, while childcare centres are listed as a child-centred resource, the child's family also benefits from this program.

Childcare resources enable parents to work or go to school, assured that their child is receiving sound care. Childcare resource centres may also offer distinct support services such as parenting classes. Although a parent-focused program, both children and community benefit.

Child-centred Resources

Early childhood programs have the potential to increase a child's readiness for learning, thereby enhancing his or her lifelong academic and personal development. However, in order for these programs to be effective in helping children achieve their optimal potential, they need to be developmentally appropriate and responsive to the experiences, backgrounds and needs of the students (Doherty, 1997).

High quality early childhood care and education have long lasting effects on a child's social, intellectual and emotional development, regardless of their socio-economic background. Several types of resources were identified as contributing to optimal child development:

- Child Care Centres
- Pre-schools
- Nursery Schools

- Kindergartens
- Early Childhood Activities and Programs (Programs and services that primarily focus on the child, but include the parent or caregiver in the actual program delivery.)
- Literacy Based Programs (Early learning programs and services where the primary focus is on developing the language, communication, and pre-reading skills of the child. Programs are parent participation.)
- Recreation Programs (Outdoor and indoor programs for children that focus on physical development through games and sport.)
- Dance, Art, Music (Structured and semi-structured programs that focus on the arts.)

BULLETIN

A child's readiness to learn at entry to formal schooling is an important indicator of his or her future academic and social success, which in turn can influence his or her life-long prospects for employment and financial security. Programs for young children that enhance their physical, social, emotional, and cognitive development help provide the foundation for later learning (Doherty, 1997).

Family-centred resources

Positive parenting practices are related to increased pro-social behaviours in children and a decreased likelihood of behavioural problems (Chao & Willms, 1998). The literature also suggests that parenting and life skills training for adults can serve as protective factors, thereby decreasing children's risk for problems (Harachi, Catalano, & Hawkins, 1997).

Resources that provide support to families can include:

- Pre/post natal support (Services and resources for pregnant women and their partners and post natal services for families with babies up to six months old.)
- Parenting support services (Education and support services and community resources for parents with young children. Programs focus on helping the parent—one-on-one and group—and may or may not include the child in the actual program delivery or service.)
- Drop-in programs (No registration requirement. Participants may drop in any time during program hours.)

Community-centred resources

Children living in more civic neighbourhoods (characterized by factors such as helpful neighbours, safe environments and the presence of good role models) were more likely to have participated in sports-related activities (Offord, Lipman, & Duke, 1998).

As well, a study on involvement in sports found that active parents tend to have active children and that families with higher incomes were more likely to have children involved in sports as compared to families with lower incomes (Kremarik, 2000).

Six types of community-centred resources were identified as contributing to optimal child development:

- Professional support for families and therapies for children (Clinical and group services for children and families where a child with a special need is identified.)
- Recreation facilities
- Subsidized housing for families (Family housing units with rent based on total family income.)
- Libraries
- Centres of worship (Programs and services that faith or spiritually based.)
- Emergency Medical Services (Medical services where no appointment is required.)
- Aboriginal and Métis organizations (Agencies and services that primarily serve and Aboriginal or Métis populations.)

Food Security resources

According to the Provincial Health Officer's Annual Report for 2005, food is a prerequisite for overall health. Conditions that either interfere or support access to healthy food include:

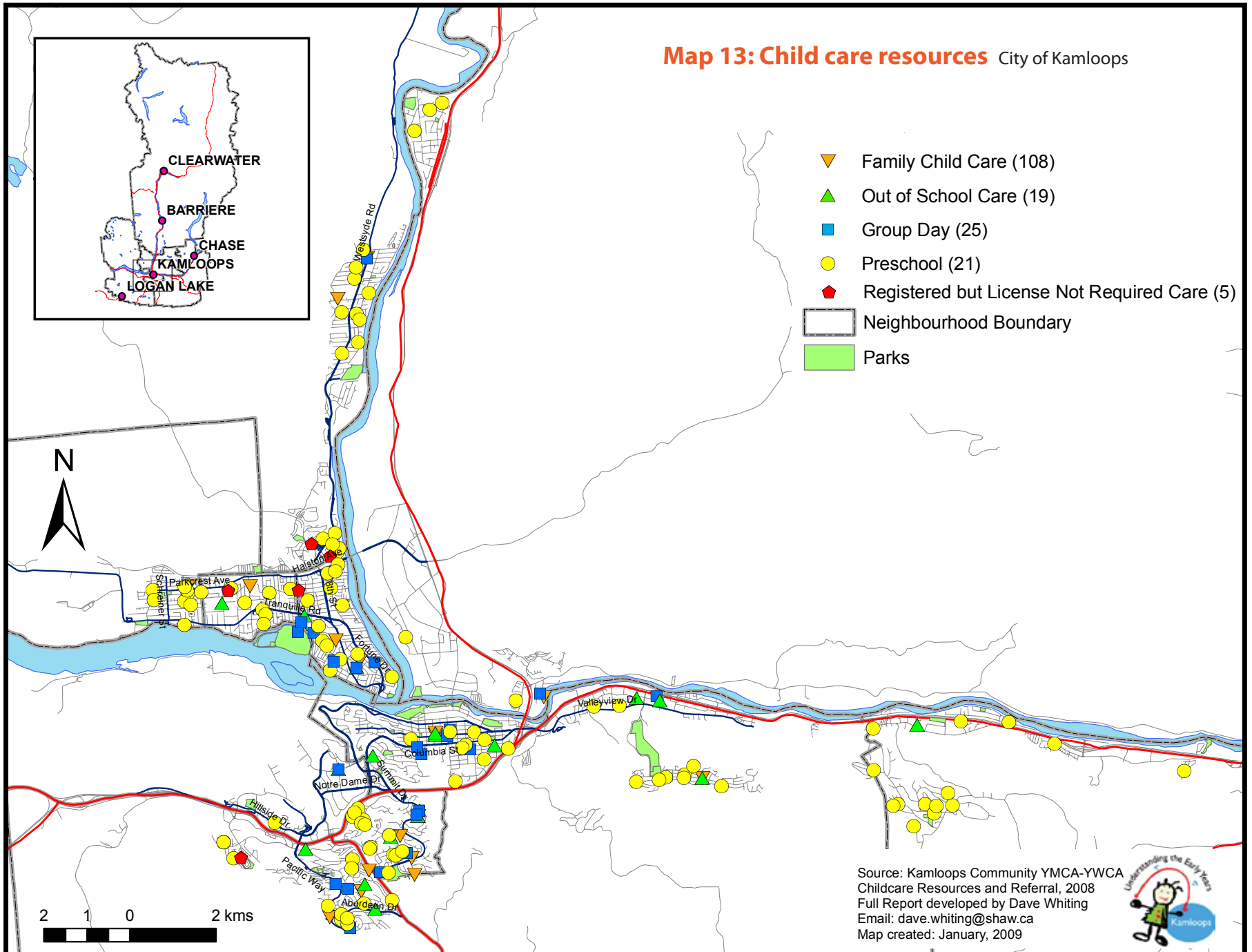
- Production
- Processing
- Distribution
- Availability
- Affordability

British Columbians typically have easy access to various healthy food choices; however, barriers such as low-income levels and transportation availability inhibit that access.

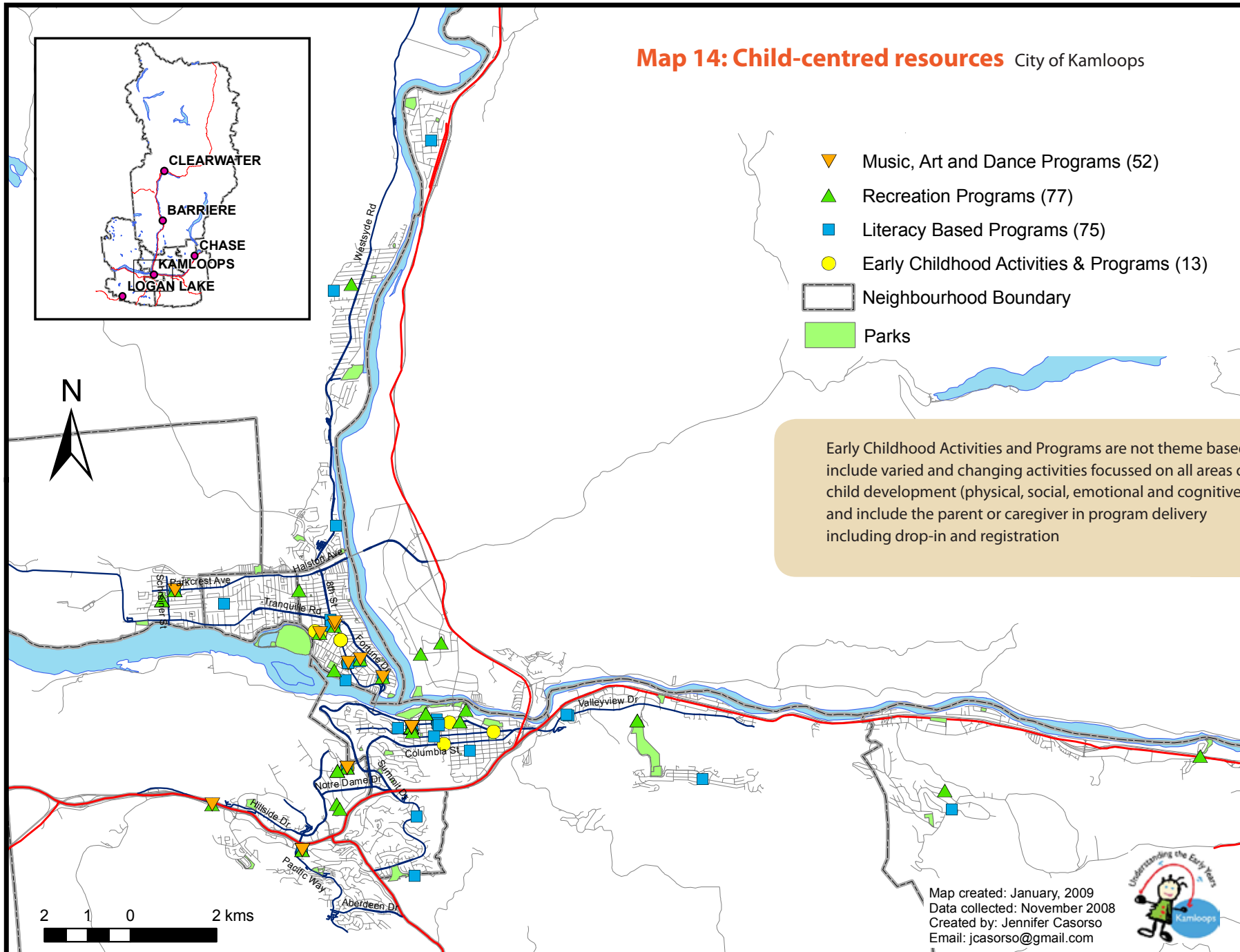
Fortunately, the following resources contributed to access and affordability of healthy food choices:

- Community Gardens
- Food Banks and Outreach Societies
- Community Kitchens
- Farmer's Markets
- Retail Food Outlets (Supermarkets, Specialty Stores, Department Stores)

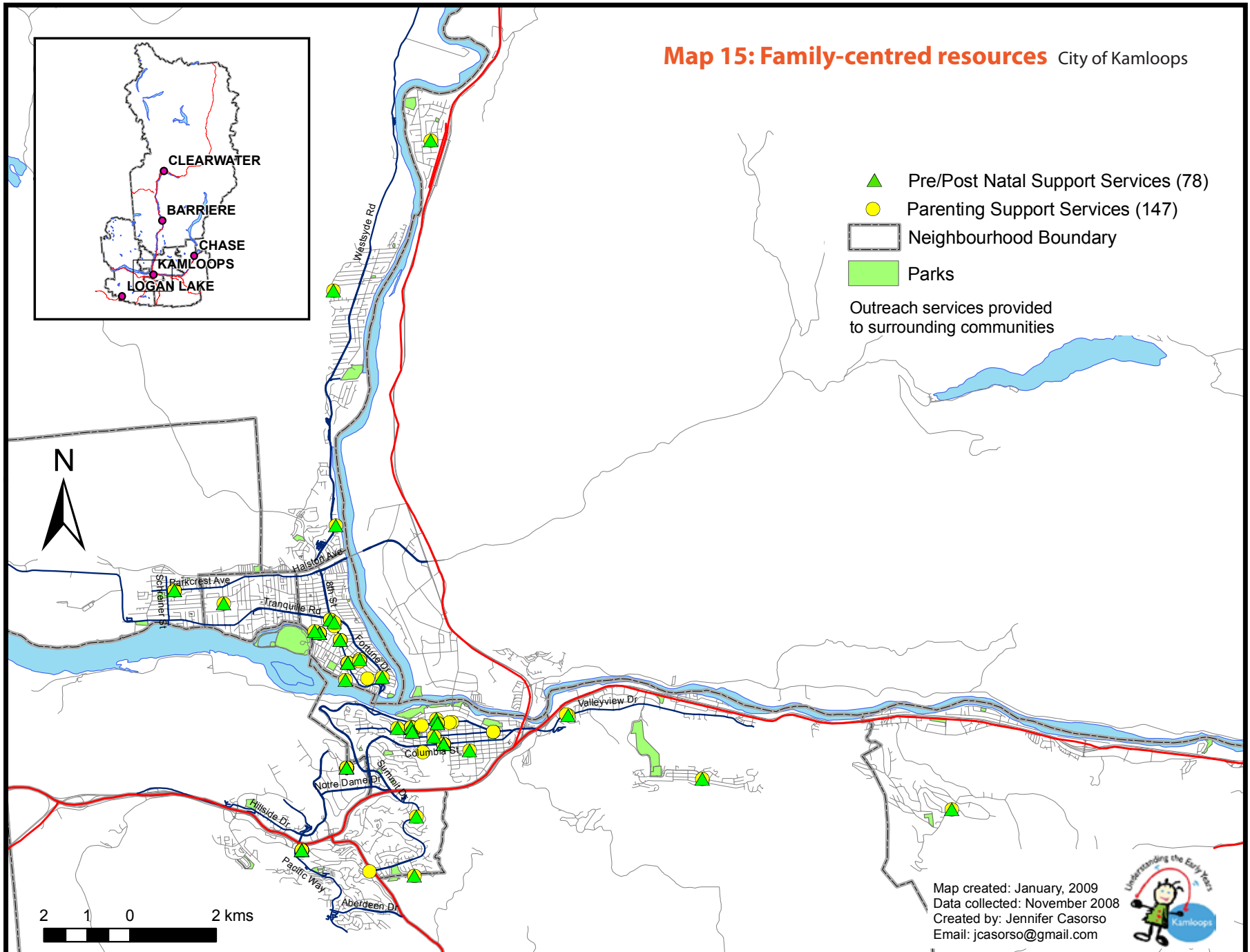
Map 13: Child care resources City of Kamloops



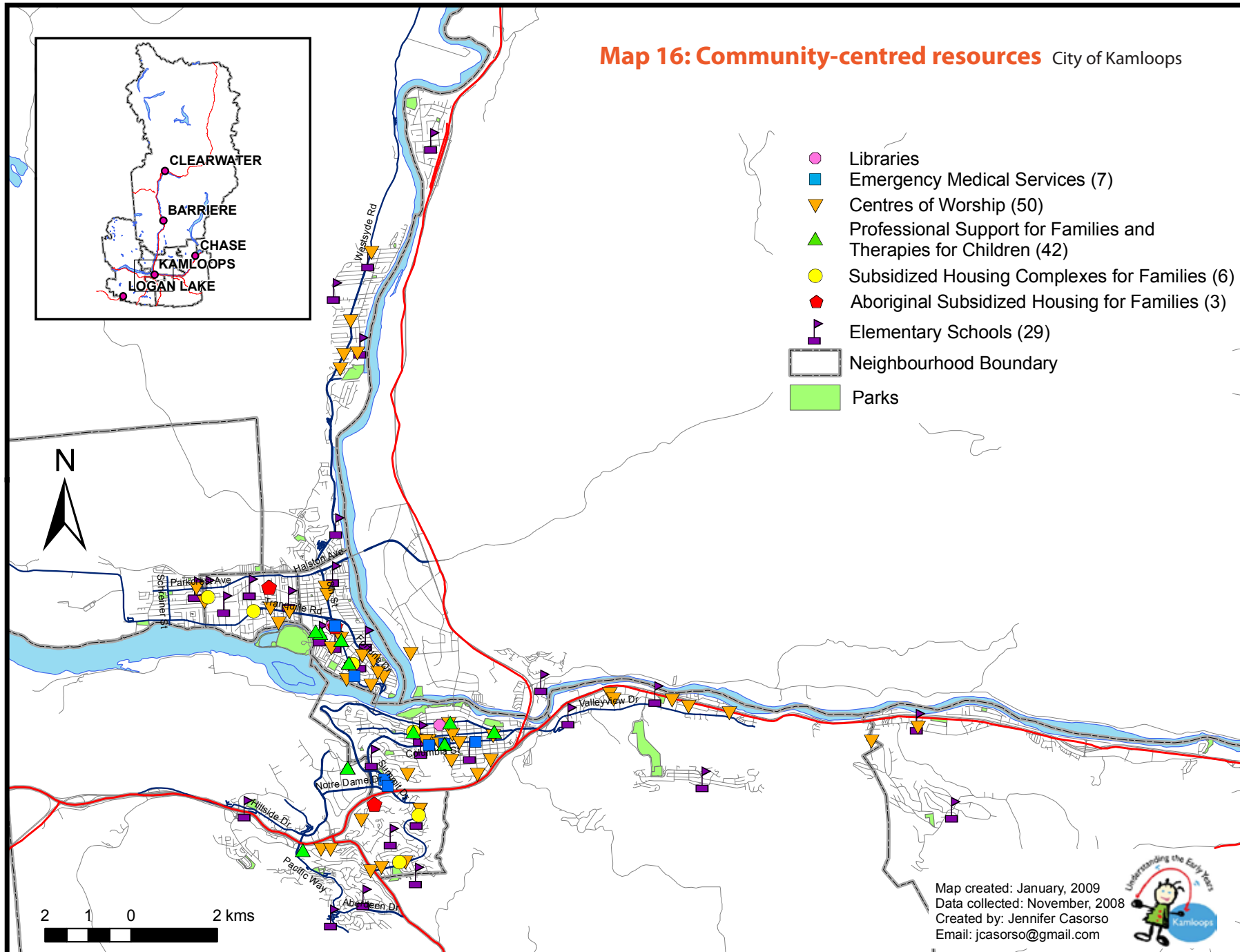
Map 14: Child-centred resources City of Kamloops



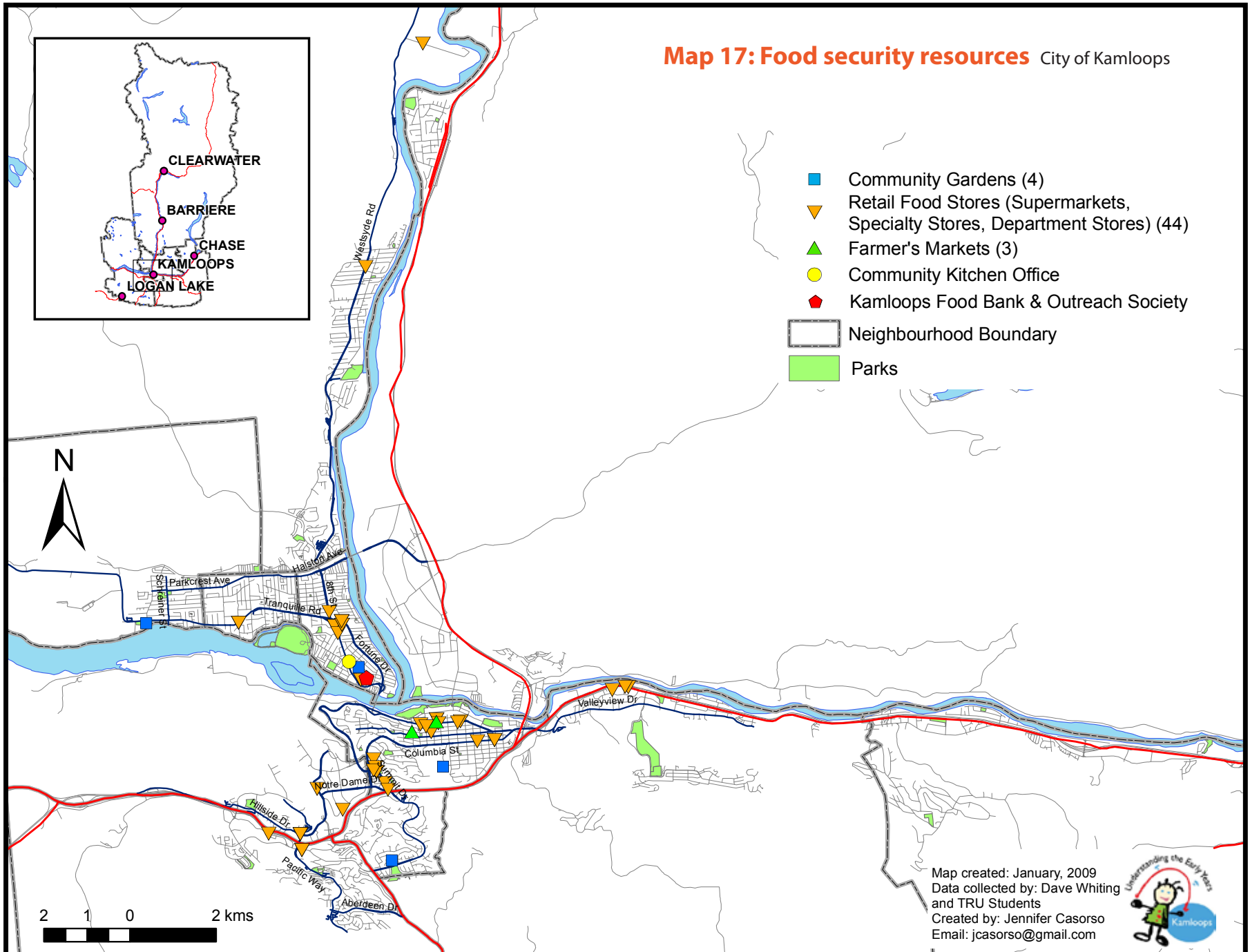
Map 15: Family-centred resources City of Kamloops



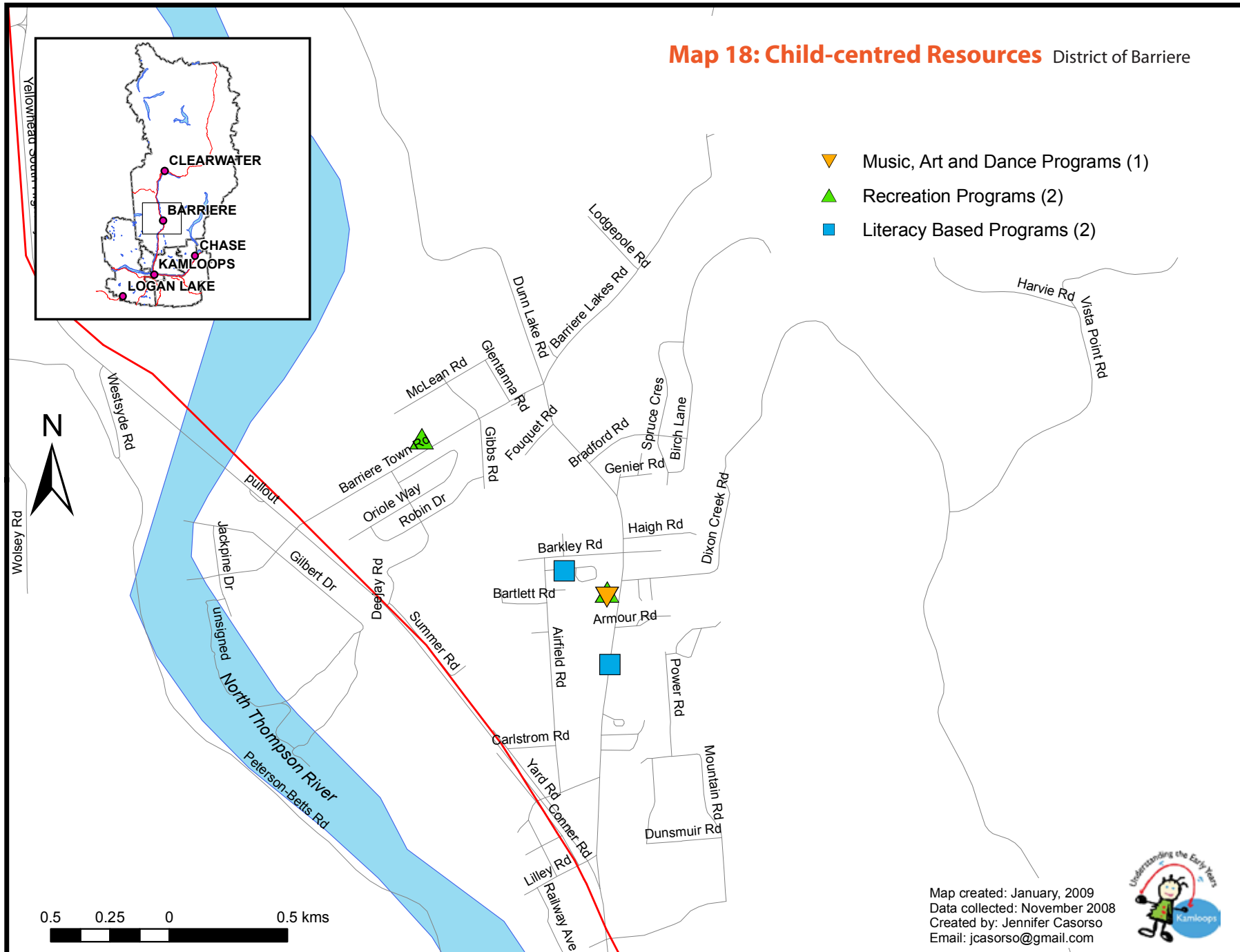
Map 16: Community-centred resources City of Kamloops



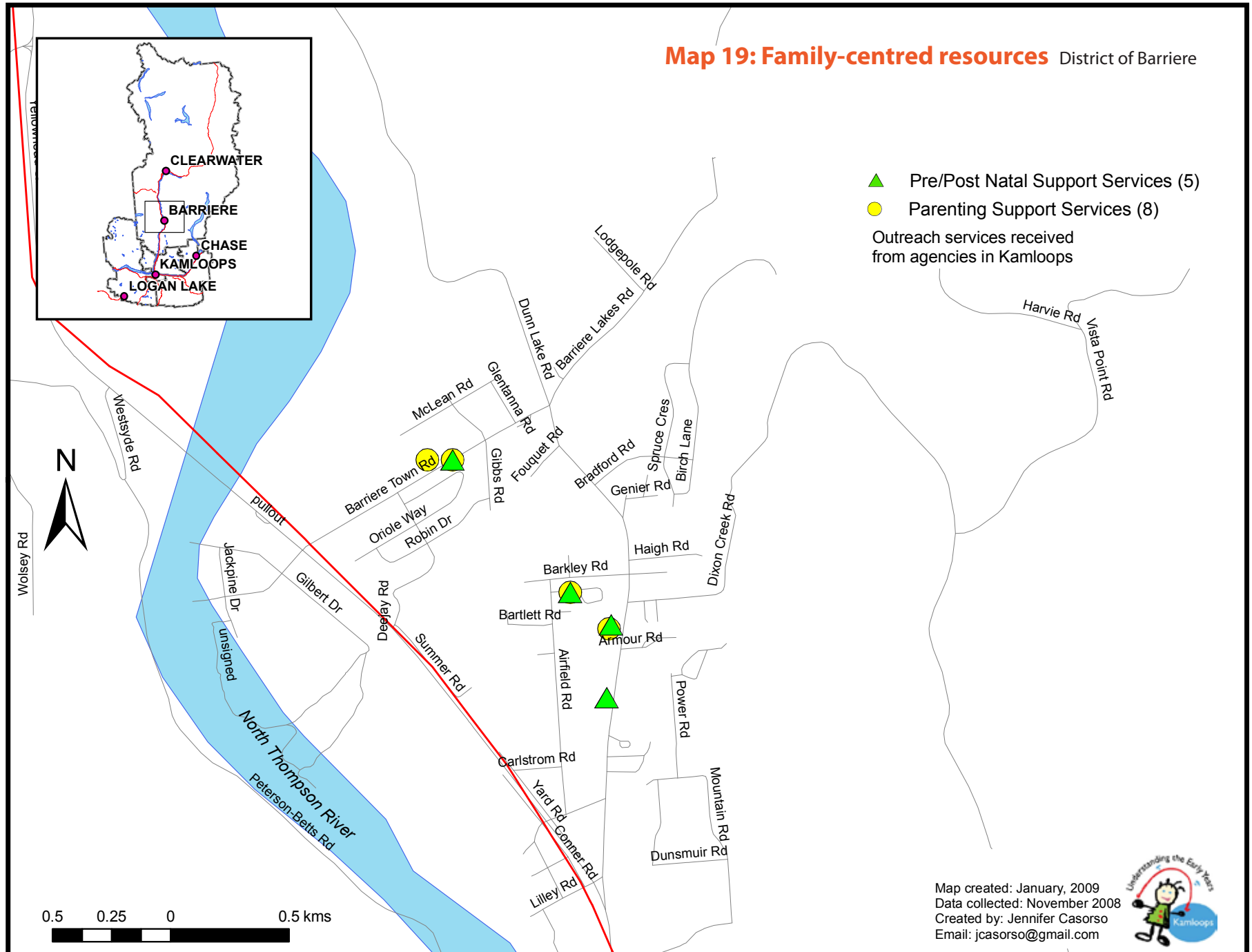
Map 17: Food security resources City of Kamloops



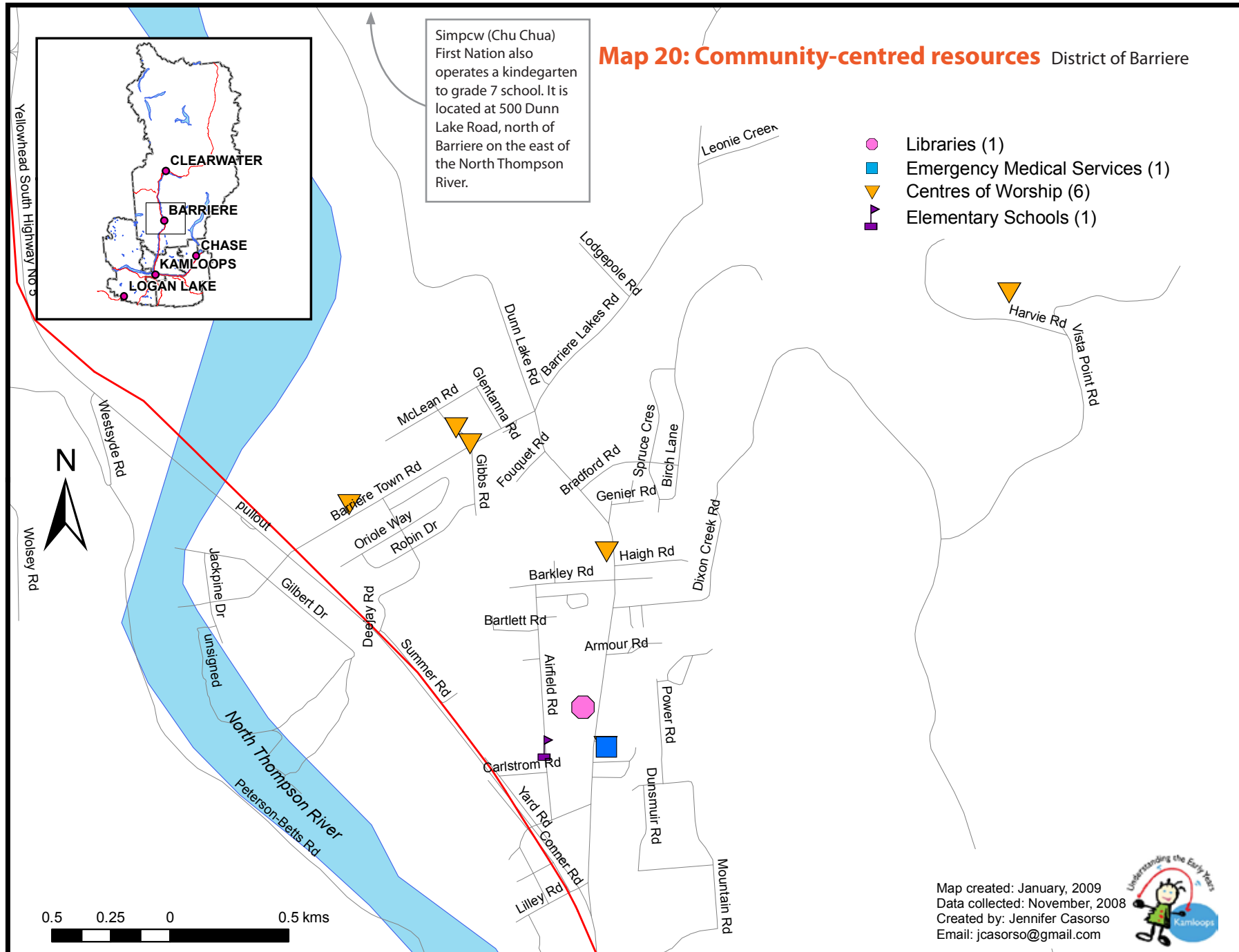
Map 18: Child-centred Resources District of Barriere

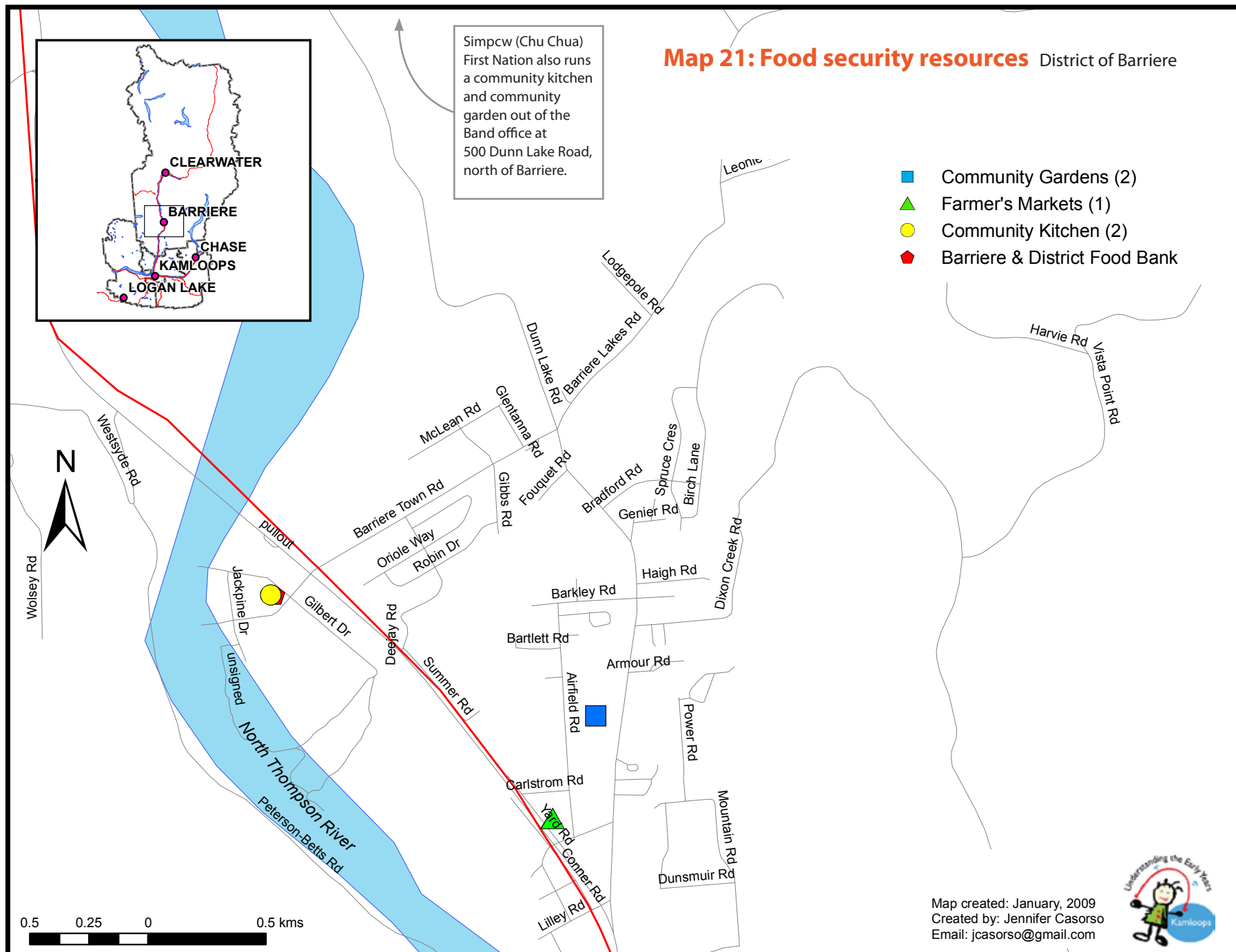


Map 19: Family-centred resources District of Barriere



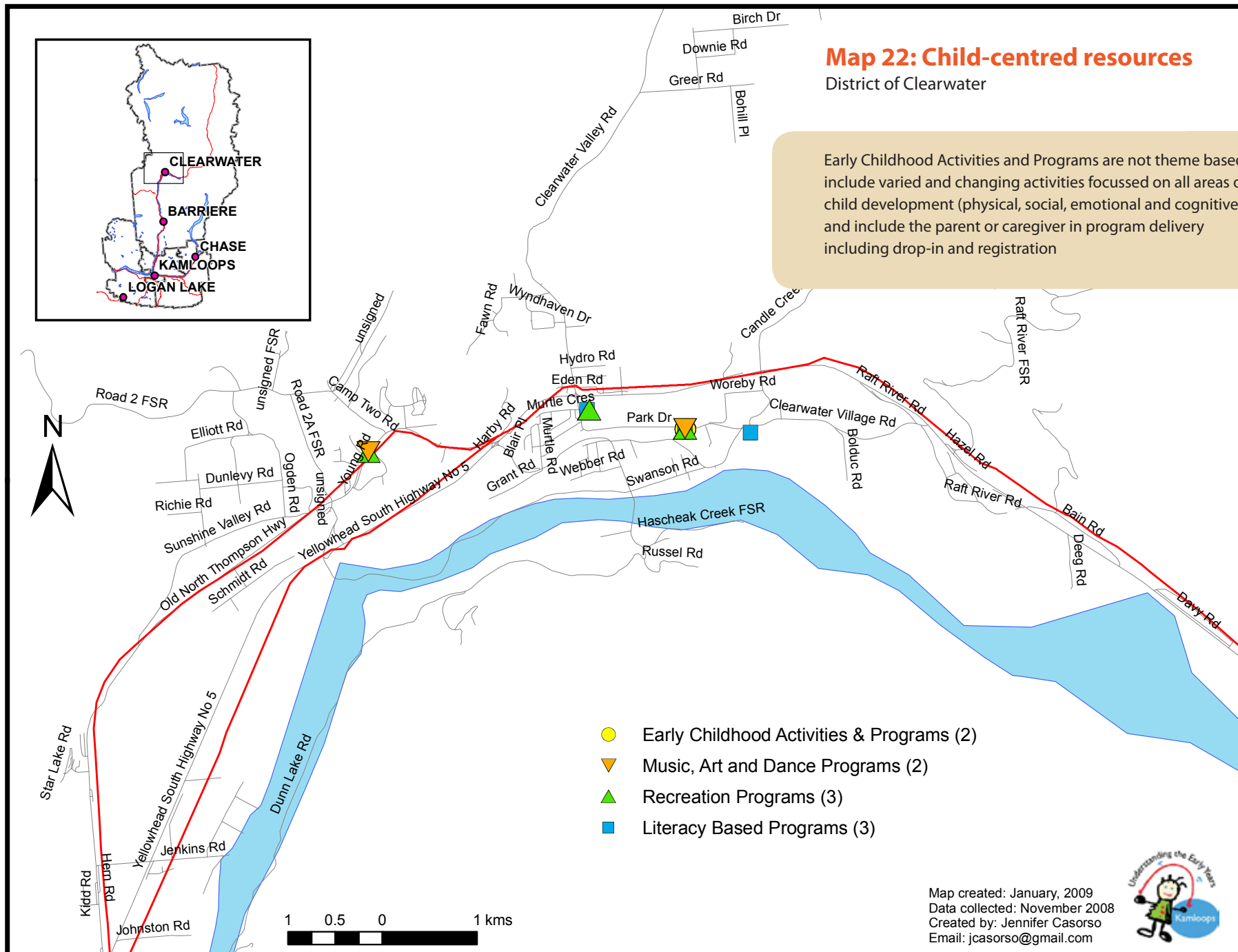
Map 20: Community-centred resources District of Barriere

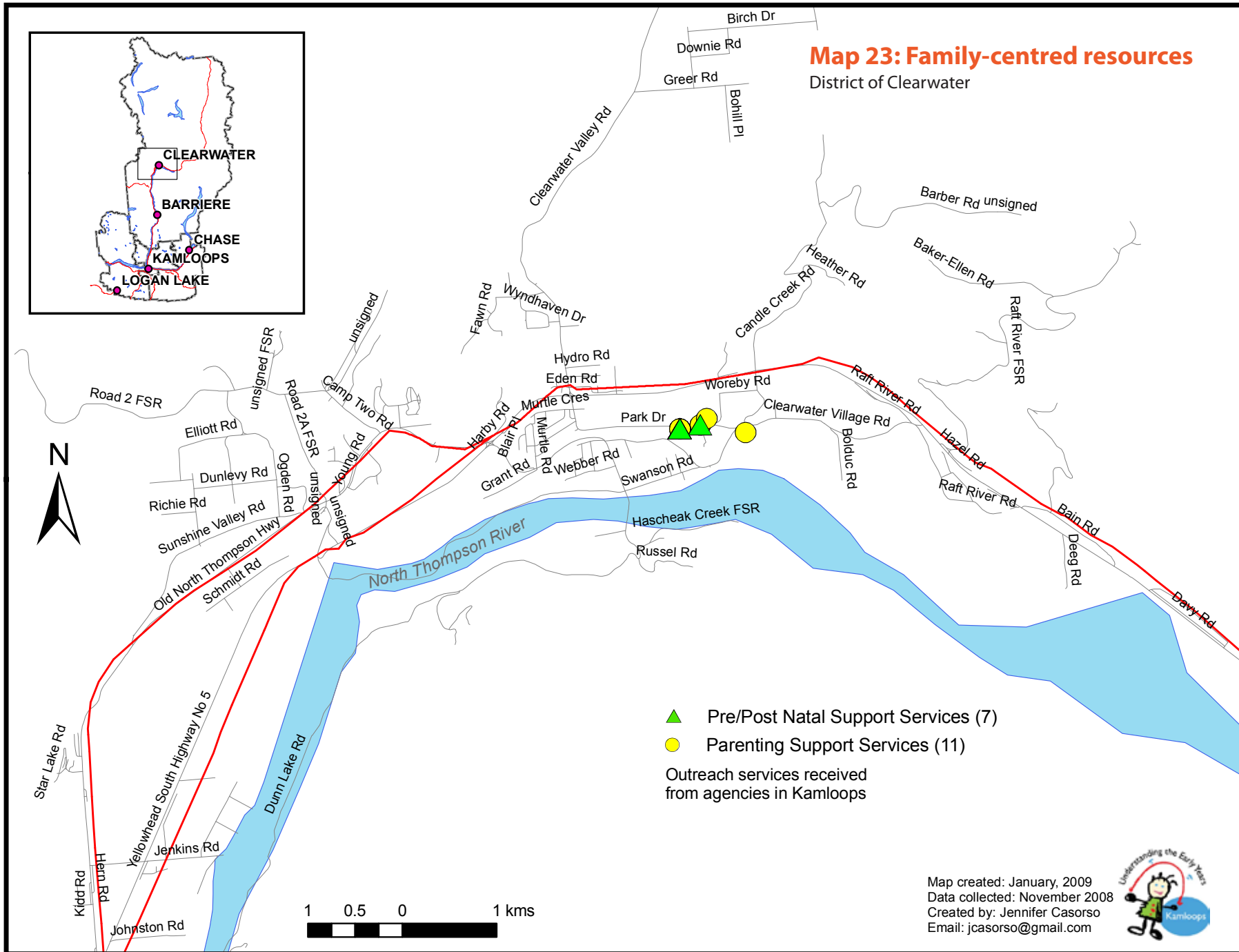




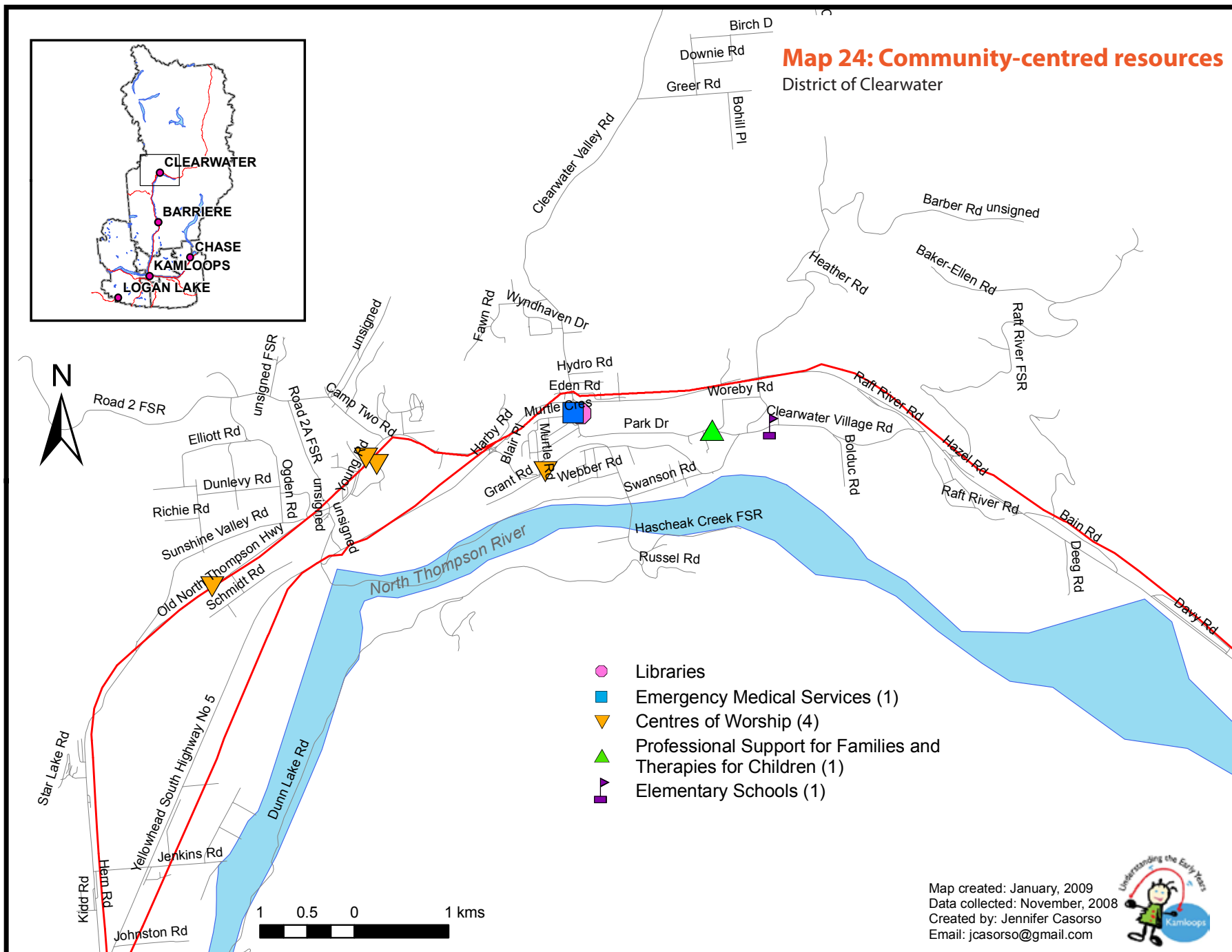
Map 22: Child-centred resources District of Clearwater

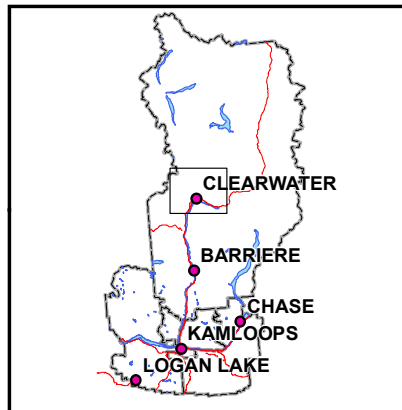
Early Childhood Activities and Programs are not theme based; include varied and changing activities focussed on all areas of child development (physical, social, emotional and cognitive); and include the parent or caregiver in program delivery including drop-in and registration





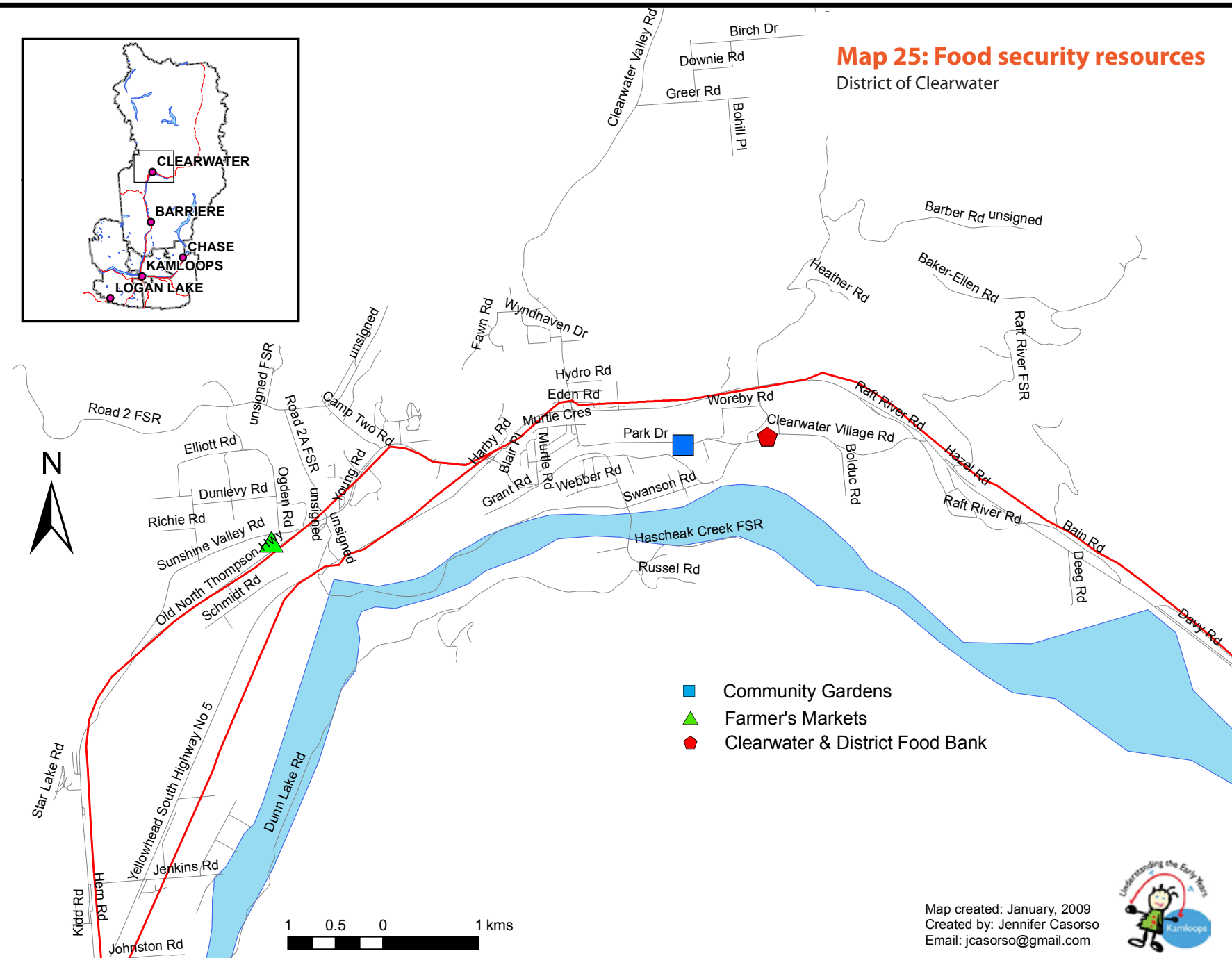
Map 24: Community-centred resources
District of Clearwater





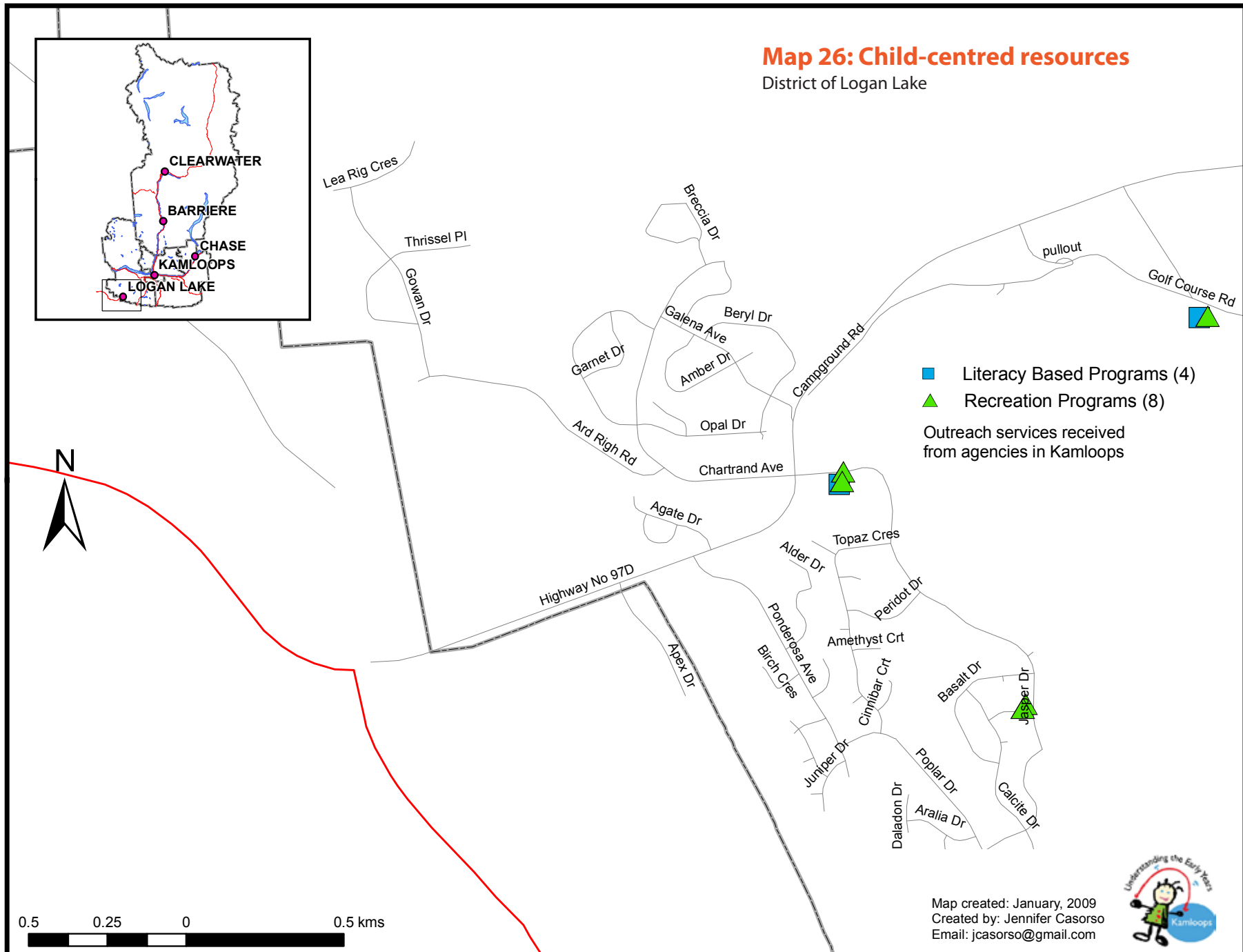
Map 25: Food security resources

District of Clearwater



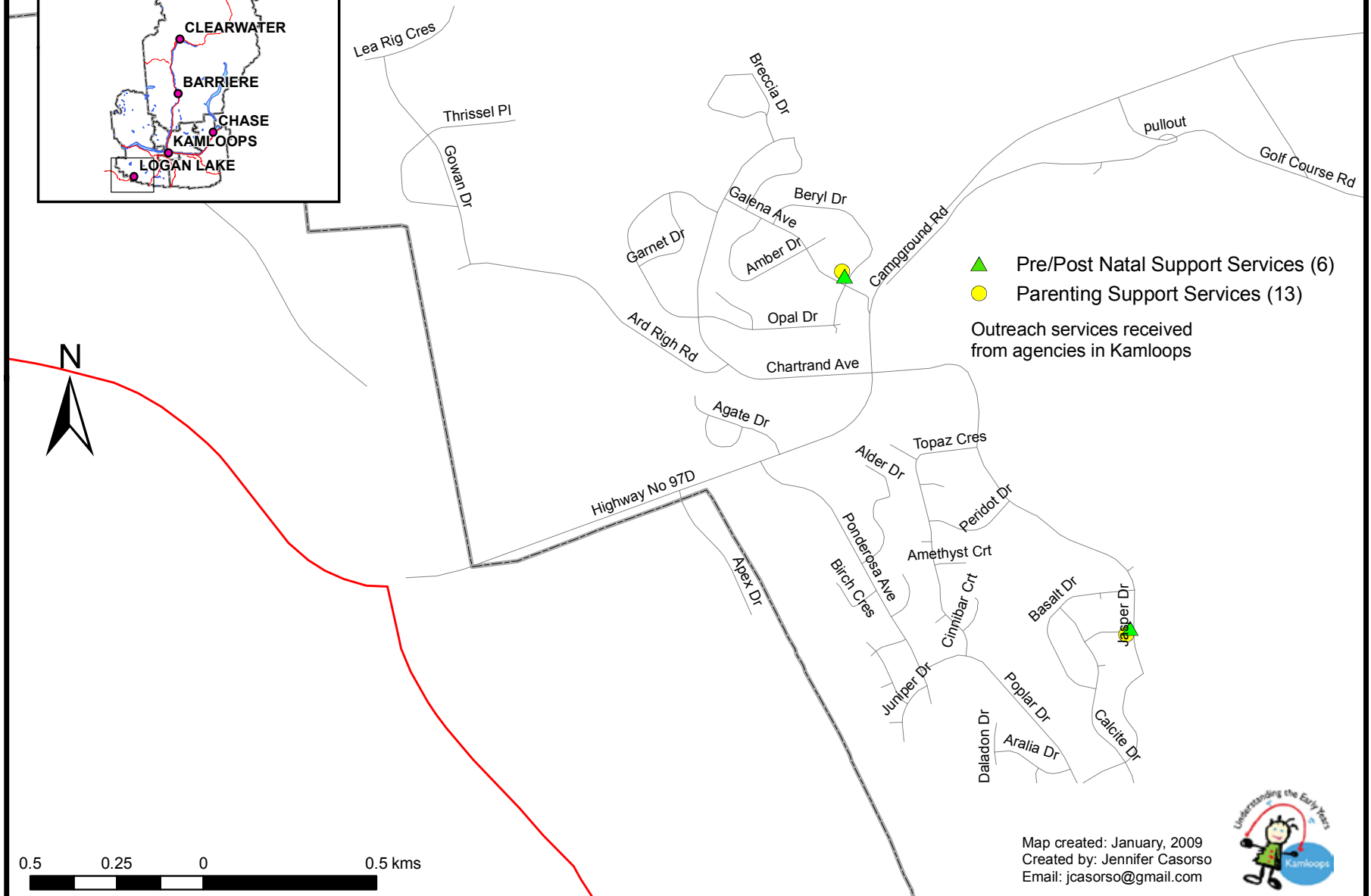
Map 26: Child-centred resources

District of Logan Lake

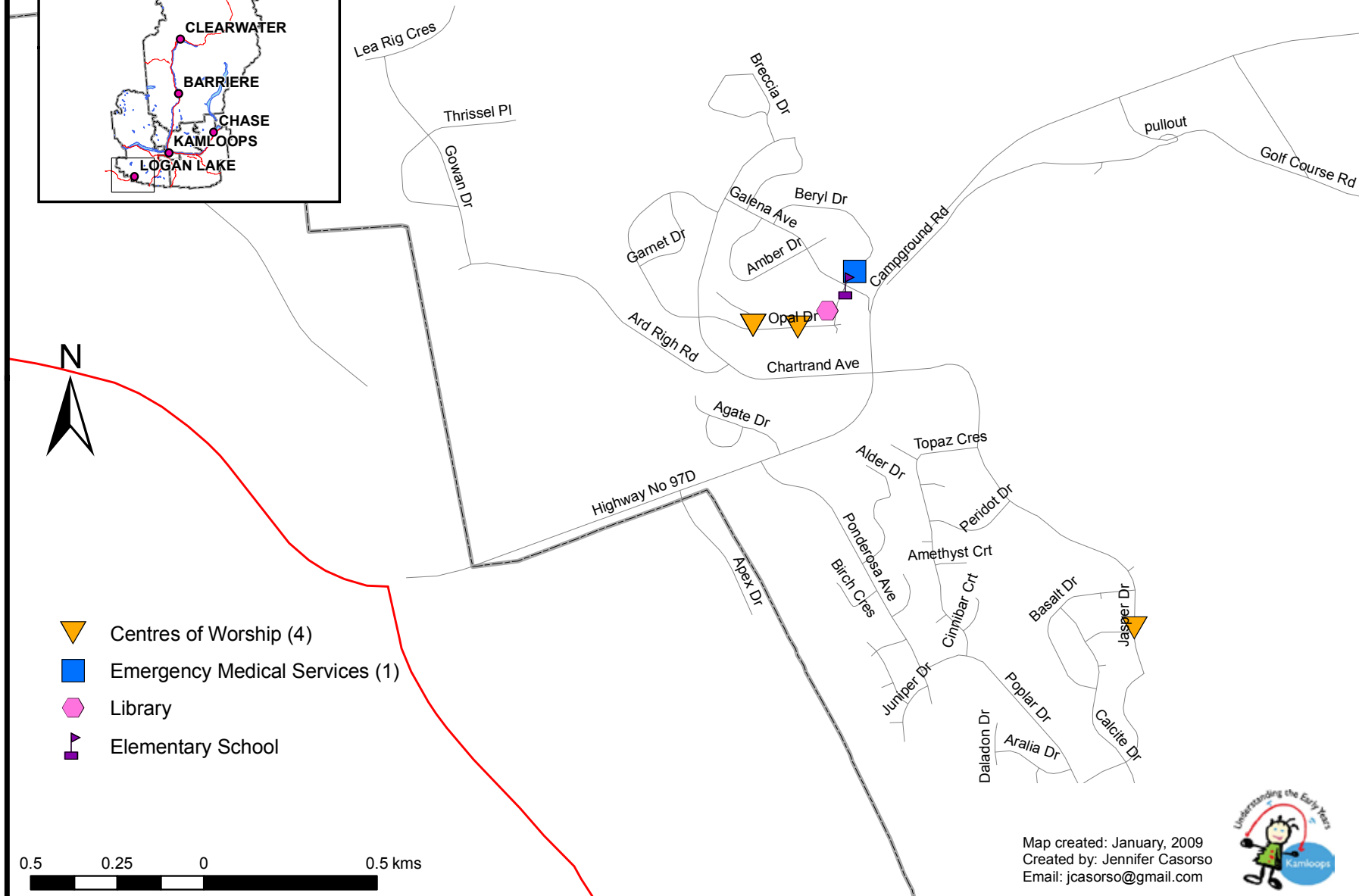


Map 27: Family-centred resources

District of Logan Lake

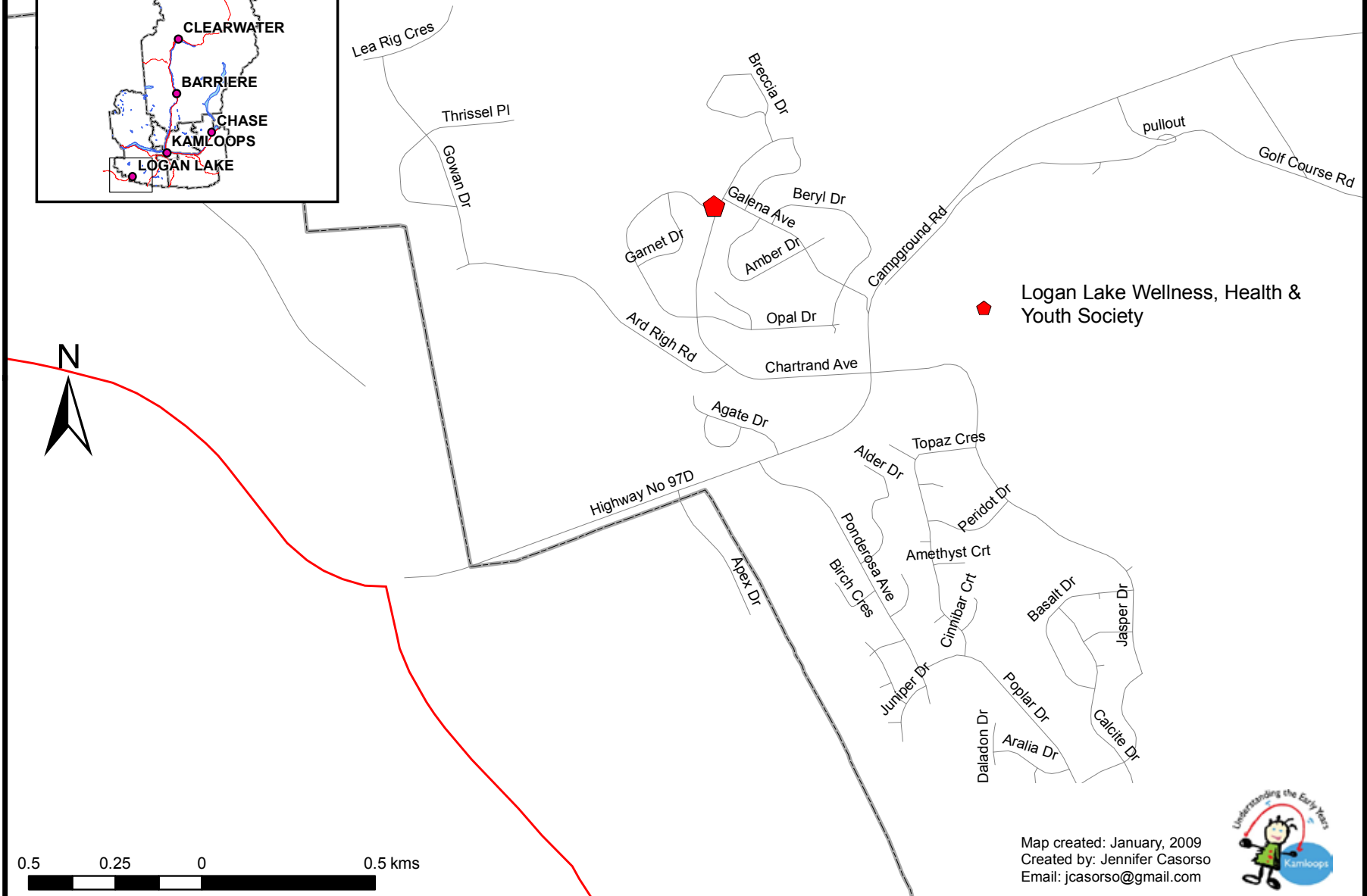


Map 28: Community-centred resources
District of Logan Lake



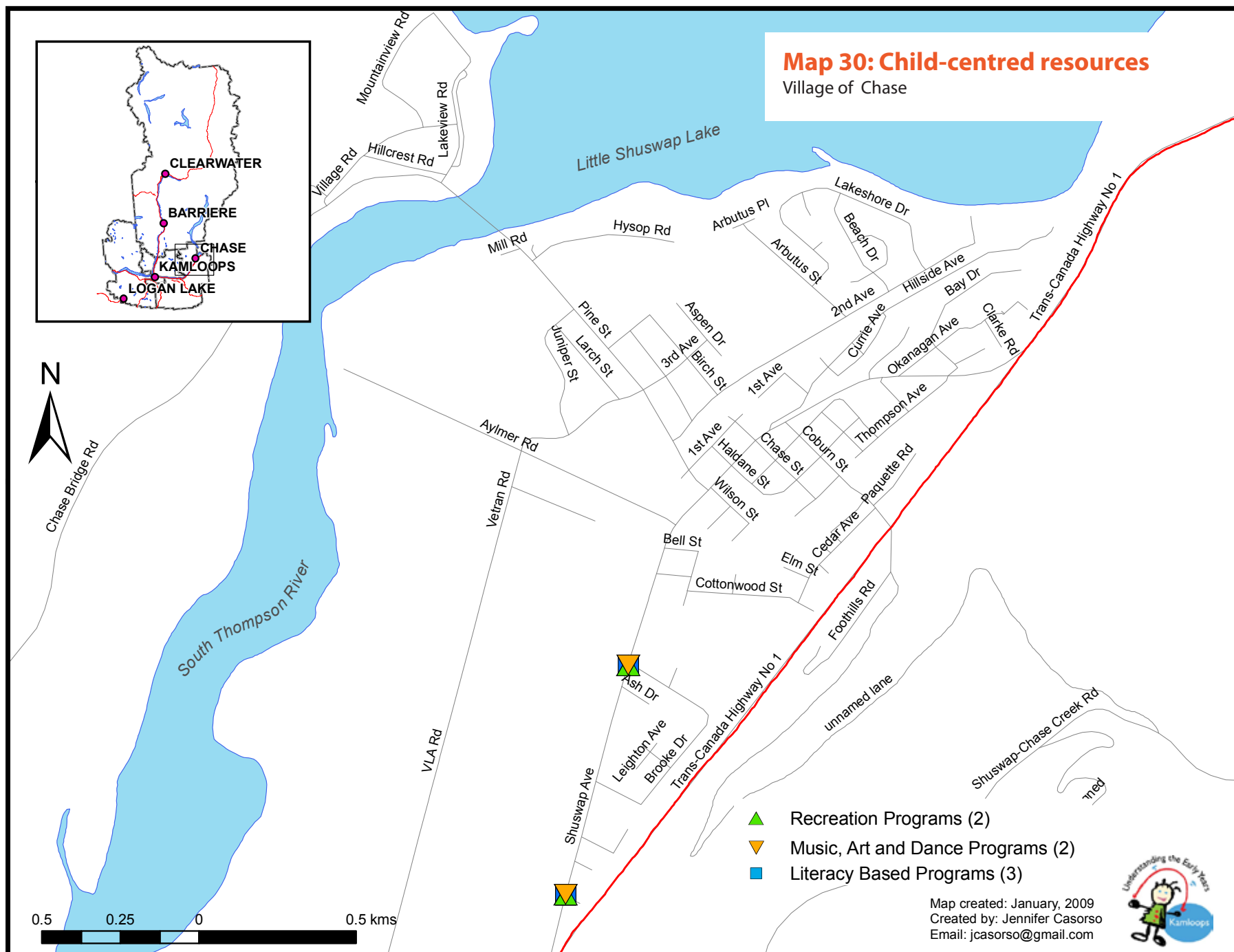
Map 29: Food security resources

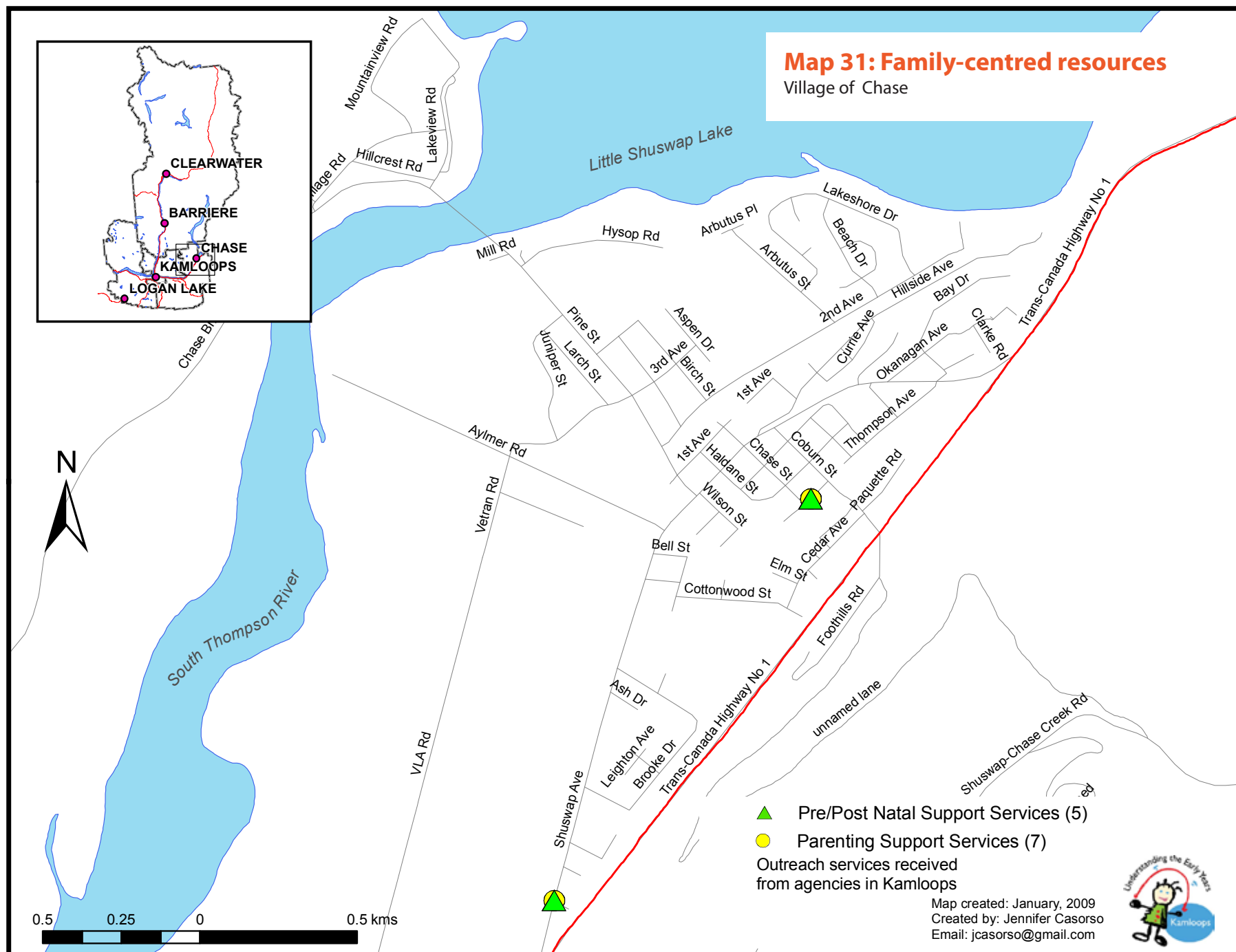
District of Logan Lake

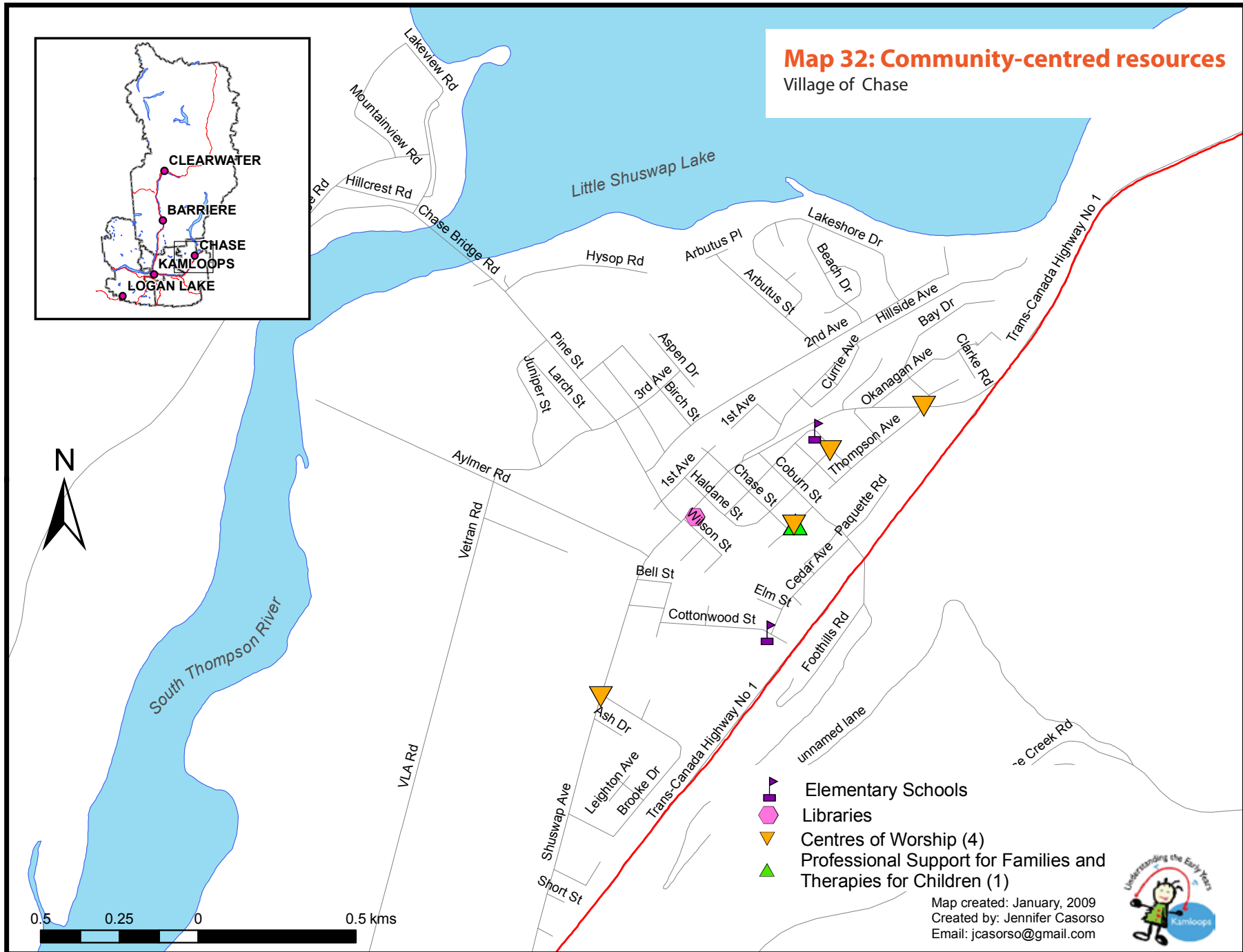


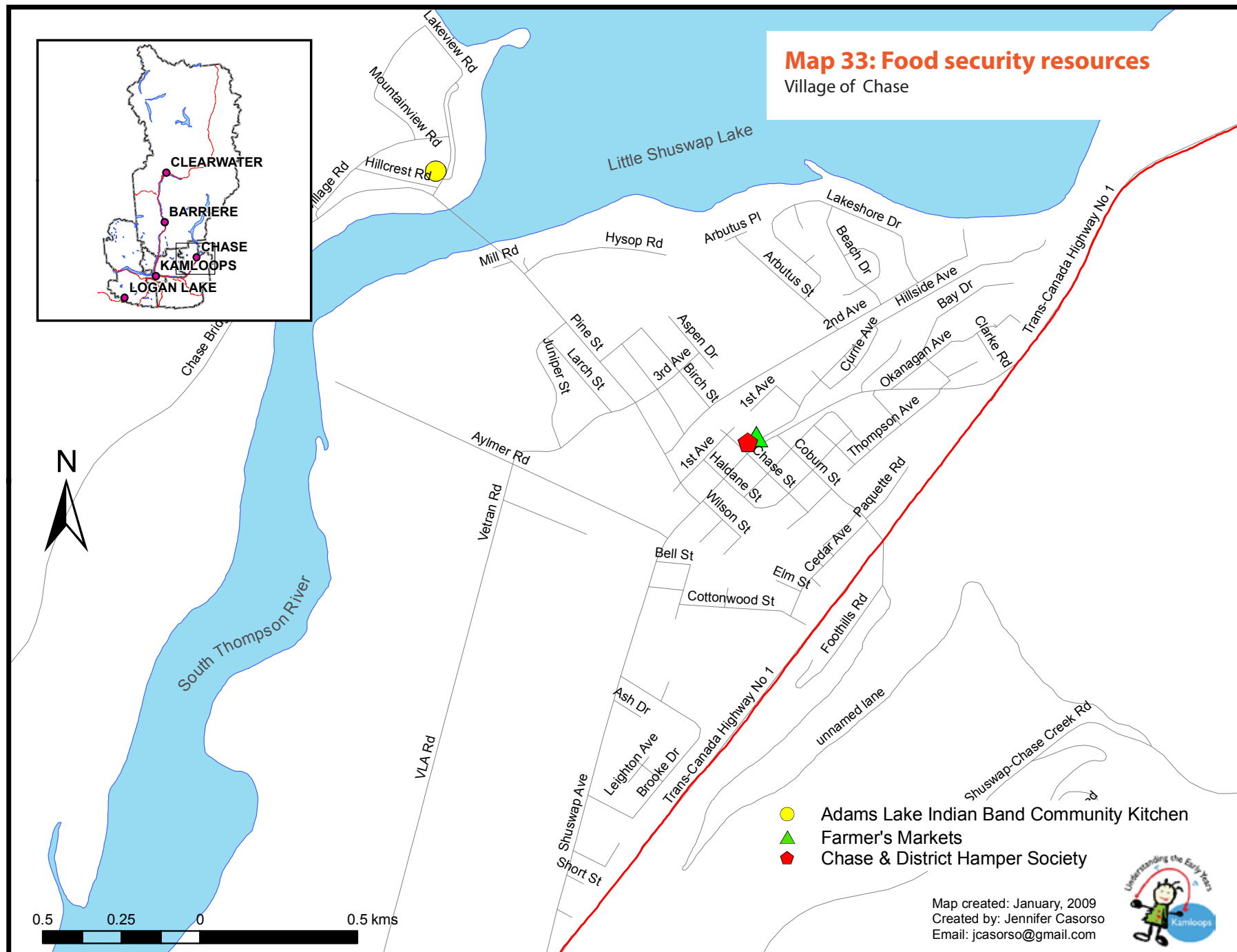
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Created by: Jennifer Casorso
Email: jcasorso@gmail.com







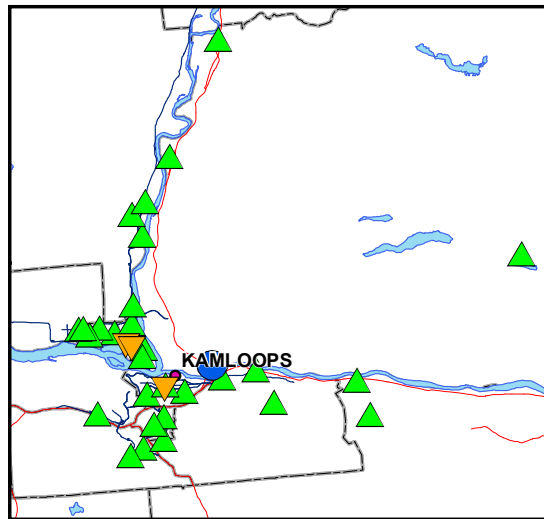




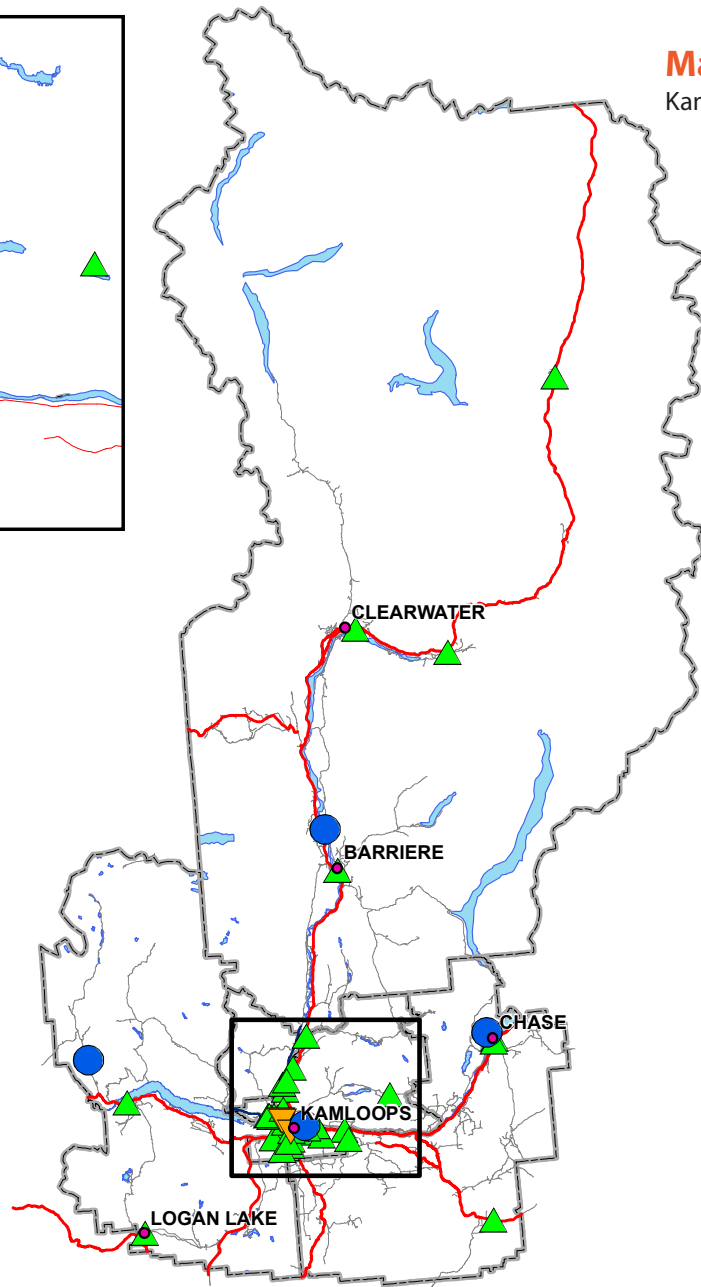
Map 34: Elementary Schools

Kamloops/Thompson School District 73

- First Nations Schools
- ▼ Private Schools
- ▲ Public Elementary Schools
- Neighbourhood Boundary



25 12.5 0 25 kms



Map created: February, 2009
 Data collected: November, 2008
 Created by: Jennifer Casorso
 Email: jcasorso@gmail.com



Using this report to inform planning and policy

“The early years of life play a crucial role far beyond childhood. Research shows that many challenges in adult society—mental health problems, heart disease, criminality, competence in literacy and numeracy—have their roots in early childhood.” (Hertzman, Clyde. 2003. EDI, A Population Health Perspective)

There are many factors that influence early child development including: family, neighbourhood, community, government policies and the economy. The quality, affordability and availability of these

resources impacts each child’s overall health and well being.

This report highlights important community and neighbourhood information related to early child development in the Kamloops/Thompson region including 2006 socio-economic status (SES) and demographic data and an inventory of community resources. The information is intended to:

- Build knowledge
- Mobilize communities
- Inspire action

The information is further meant to complement other research findings, such as those that support strategic approaches to early childhood program planning and policy development.

The information contained in this report provides a picture of what is happening now and enables people to make evidence-based decisions for the future.

How to use the report as a planning tool and what the information will help to identify

- Location and distribution of community and neighbourhood resources (programs, services and early learning and care opportunities)
- Mix of services by neighbourhood
- Equitability
- Gaps in services
- Neighbourhood strengths and resiliencies
- Neighbourhood SES and demographic make up
- Relationships between SES, demographic data and early childhood programs/services
- Barriers for families to access services
- Barriers for agencies to provide services
- Correlation of SES, demographic data and availability of programs and services with EDI results**

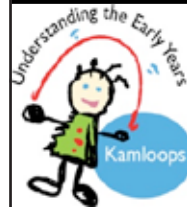
**Not included in this report, but part of the UEY project, is the Early Development Instrument (EDI) which measures early childhood vulnerabilities. The EDI was implemented in 2003, 2006, and will be completed again in 2009. To access the 2003 and 2006 EDI results for Kamloops Thompson go to www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/EDI

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Appendix 1

Make Children First/ Understanding the Early Years Research Briefs



research brief



Understanding the Early Years

Building knowledge, mobilizing community & inspiring action to help children & communities thrive.

KAMLOOPS, BC

Volume 1

January 2008

Early Childhood Development Research in Kamloops

In May 2007, Make Children First Kamloops announced they were the recipient of Federal Government funding under the initiative Understanding the Early Years (UEY). This three year project is a national initiative funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada that enables members of communities across Canada to better understand the needs of their young children and families so they can determine the best programs and services to meet those needs.

UEY provides our community with quality information on how children are developing in the early years before they get to school; family and community factors that influence children's development; and the availability of local resources to support young children and their families. Parents, teachers, key decision-makers, and others interested in the well-being of children can then work together to address issues identified by this information.

The geographic extent of this project is the Kamloops/Thompson School District 73 area extending north to Clearwater, south to Logan Lake, west to Savona, and east to Chase.



In December a mapping committee was formed to provide research topics and ideas that will influence how the mapping project evolves into tangible research that will affect policy decisions and inform the community. The committee is comprised of key decision-makers from the community and meet bi-monthly.

Over the last 8 months, Research and Mapping Consultants – Jennifer Casorso and Dave Whiting, have examined the Kamloops/Thompson community demographics and resources. Recently, Dave completed maps that identify where licensed childcare facilities are in Kamloops. He also worked with Thompson Rivers University nursing students and created a database and maps of all the food retail outlets in Kamloops. Currently, Jennifer is working on mapping where early childhood development service assets are within the Kamloops/Thompson community area.

In addition to the service inventories, Statistics Canada Census data is used to identify various populations with respect to their age, sex, education, income, occupation, and mobility. These maps are under construction and will be available in a Community Mapping Report in late spring/early summer 2008.

All above-noted maps will be available in late spring 2008 via the Make Children First Kamloops website for print. For additional information on the UEY initiative please contact Val Janz @ 250-554-3134 or for research related inquiries contact Jennifer Casorso @ jcasorso@gmail.com.

The Understanding the Early Years Initiative is funded by Human Resources Social Development Canada. For further information please visit, www.hrsdc.gc.ca

Understanding the Early Years

Building knowledge, mobilizing community & inspiring action to help children & communities thrive.

KAMLOOPS, BC

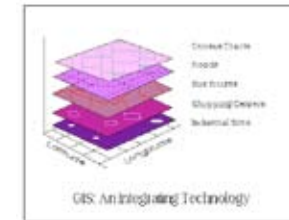


Volume 2

April 2008

Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for Early Childhood Development

The health and human service problems facing the world today exist in a geographic context and understanding issues ranging from population demographics to how socio-economic status relates to a child's early development requires a comprehensive understanding of their geography.



Geographic information systems are systems capable of:

- Integrating
 - Storing
 - Managing
- information that is referenced to the earth.

Why use GIS for Early Childhood Development?

The visual display of information through a map can reveal patterns and relationships that may not be apparent in tabular displays. Therefore, maps produced in GIS provide information that can facilitate planning by community organizations and even preliminary marketing strategies for new programs and services within a neighbourhood and/or community. Displaying features like locations of public facilities in relation to proposed projects can add a new dimension to decision making including the ability to monitor and identify community problems. For example, the Early Development Instrument (EDI) survey started in the Kamloops Thompson School District 73 in 2003 and has since been surveyed in 2006 providing community organizations an opportunity to identify and monitor areas where children are thriving and where they are not over a three year period. Understanding these trends also offers information to develop policies and plans that support individual and community efforts. A considerable amount of information is collected within the community relating to a child's well-being (i.e., readiness for school, nutrition, family structure, and socio-economic status) and is well-suited for integration into GIS.

There are several other benefits to using GIS:

- Engaging community residents and organizations in partnerships through each system of GIS improves data quality and informs research question and analysis.
- GIS requires resources such as data related to natural resources, Census data, and community collected data, thus, necessitating relationships with all levels of government, community advocates and agencies.
- Early Childhood Development organizations such as Make Children First are a perfect example of the partnerships required to support GIS related projects.
- GIS also provides evidence to enforce laws and regulations that protect health and ensure safety in the community.

Challenges to using GIS

- It is important to identify those in the community with the capacity to use GIS and recognize that there is a significant commitment required from the community to provide opportunities for training and support as an ongoing process.
- Access to data can be challenging and requires strong relationships and external data that is up to date, clean, coordinated, and integrated with the rest of the information collected.
- The geographic location of the data must be determined. Quite often people focus only on their neighbourhood but in the context of GIS it is important to look beyond the neighbourhood in question in order to gain a better understanding of the community/region.

For additional information on the UEY initiative please contact Val Janz @ 250-554-3134 or for research related inquiries contact Jennifer Casorso @ jcasorso@gmail.com.

The Understanding the Early Years Initiative is funded by Human Resources Social Development Canada. For further information please visit, www.hrsdc.gc.ca

research brief

Remember GIS is used to inform, educate, and empower people about issues that are important to them as a community and with access and planning it is a powerful tool.

Things to consider while looking at this map

How can you use this information as a catalyst for change in policy and public behaviours?

Does this information relate to the health of your community?

And, could this have an impact on growing health concerns such as: obesity, diabetes and heart disease?

Key elements to look for on a map:

1. Map Title - used to understand what map is about

2. North Arrow - for orientation

3. Legend - provides description of symbols used

4. Scale bar - used to reference the actual distance between points on the map

5. Source info - to determine who created the map, when created, and if there is a disclaimer



Research Brief

Volume 3 - August 2008

Access to convenience and fast-food food sources for school age children in the city of Kamloops

This quarter's research brief provides a detailed overview of how to interpret a map. In this case, the map offers an opportunity to see spatially the potential relationship between fast food restaurants, convenience stores and their proximity to a school.

Note: A counter service food outlet is an establishment where a meal order is placed, paid for, and received at a counter.

- Counter service food outlet
- Convenience store
- Elementary school
- K-12 school
- Secondary school
- The red zones indicate that the location of these food sources are within 1 km of a school.

0 1 2 4 kms

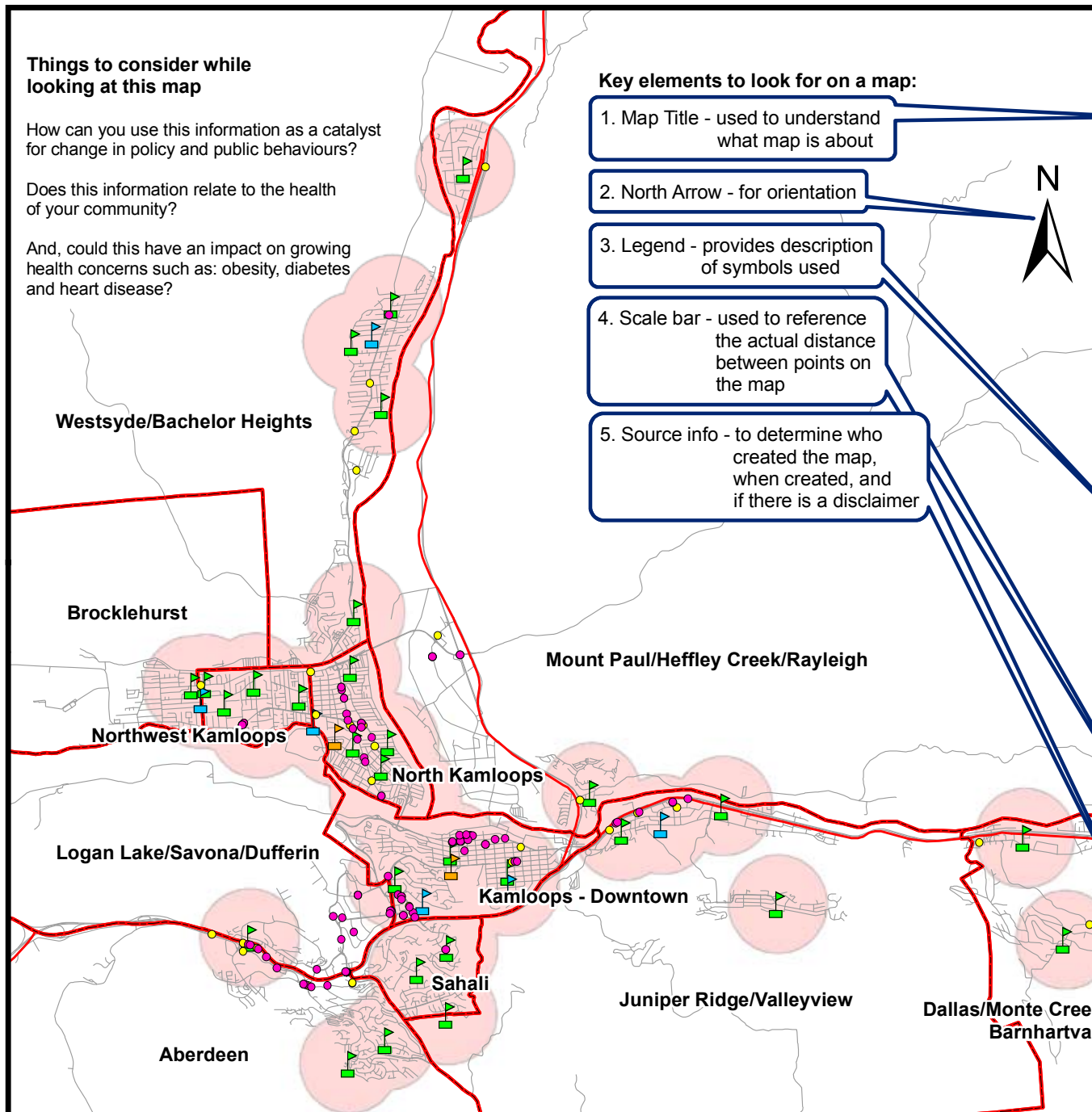


Source: City of Kamloops (Neighbourhoods)
Ministry of Education (Schools)

Map created: August 13, 2008

Created by: Jennifer Casorso

Data collected by: TRU Nursing & Agriculture
Science students



Appendix 2

Community Meal Maps

Community Meals 7 days a week

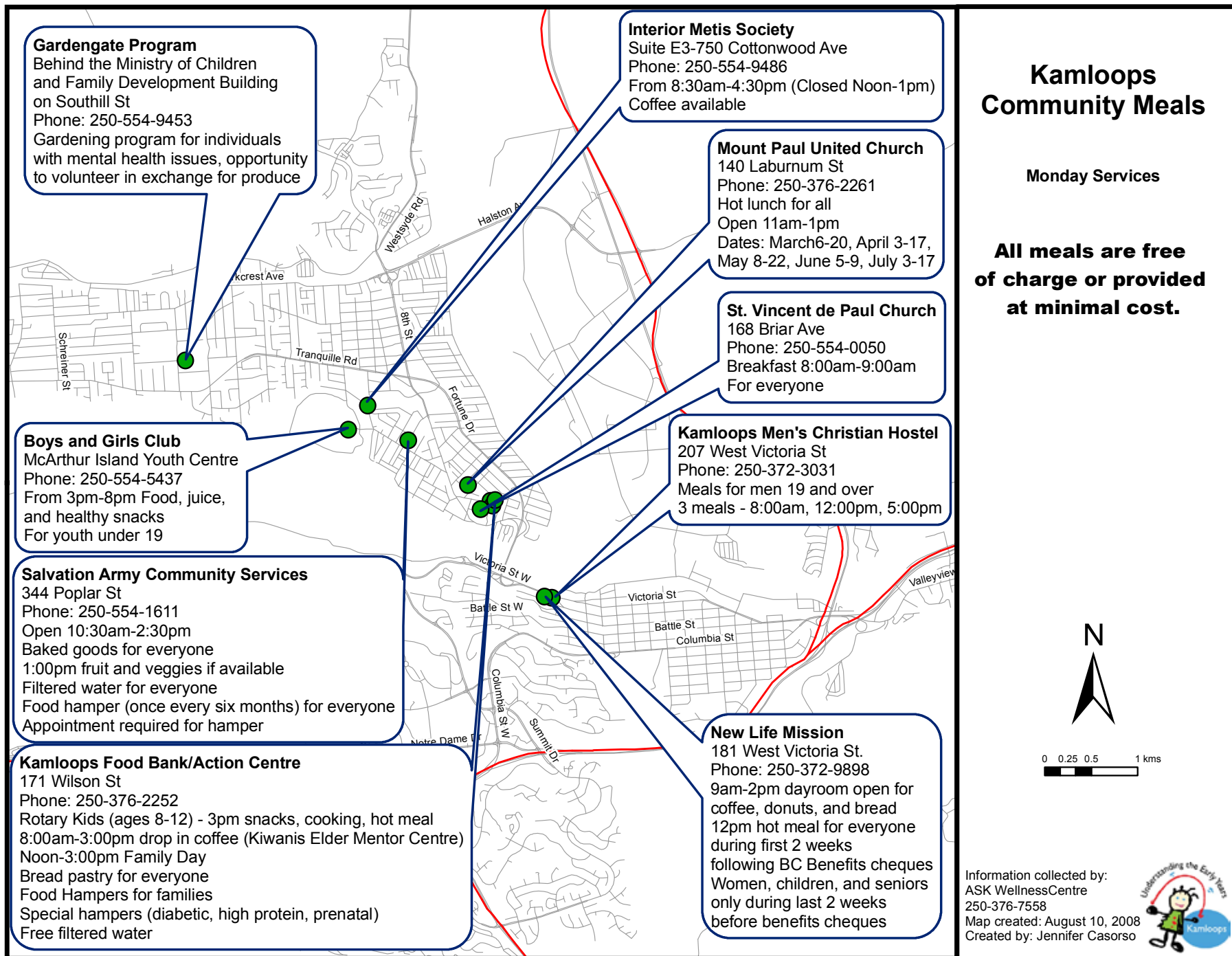
Produced in partnership by

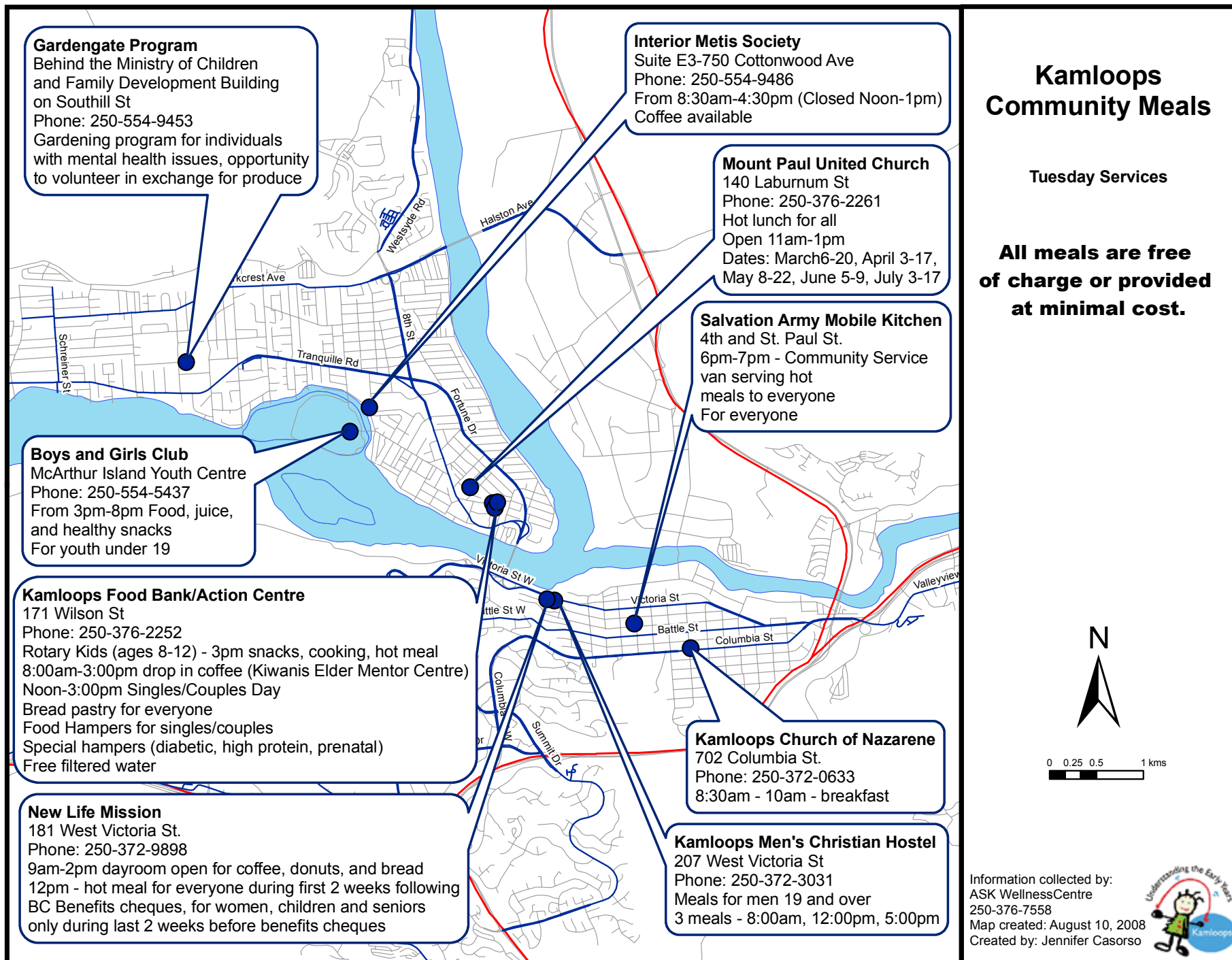


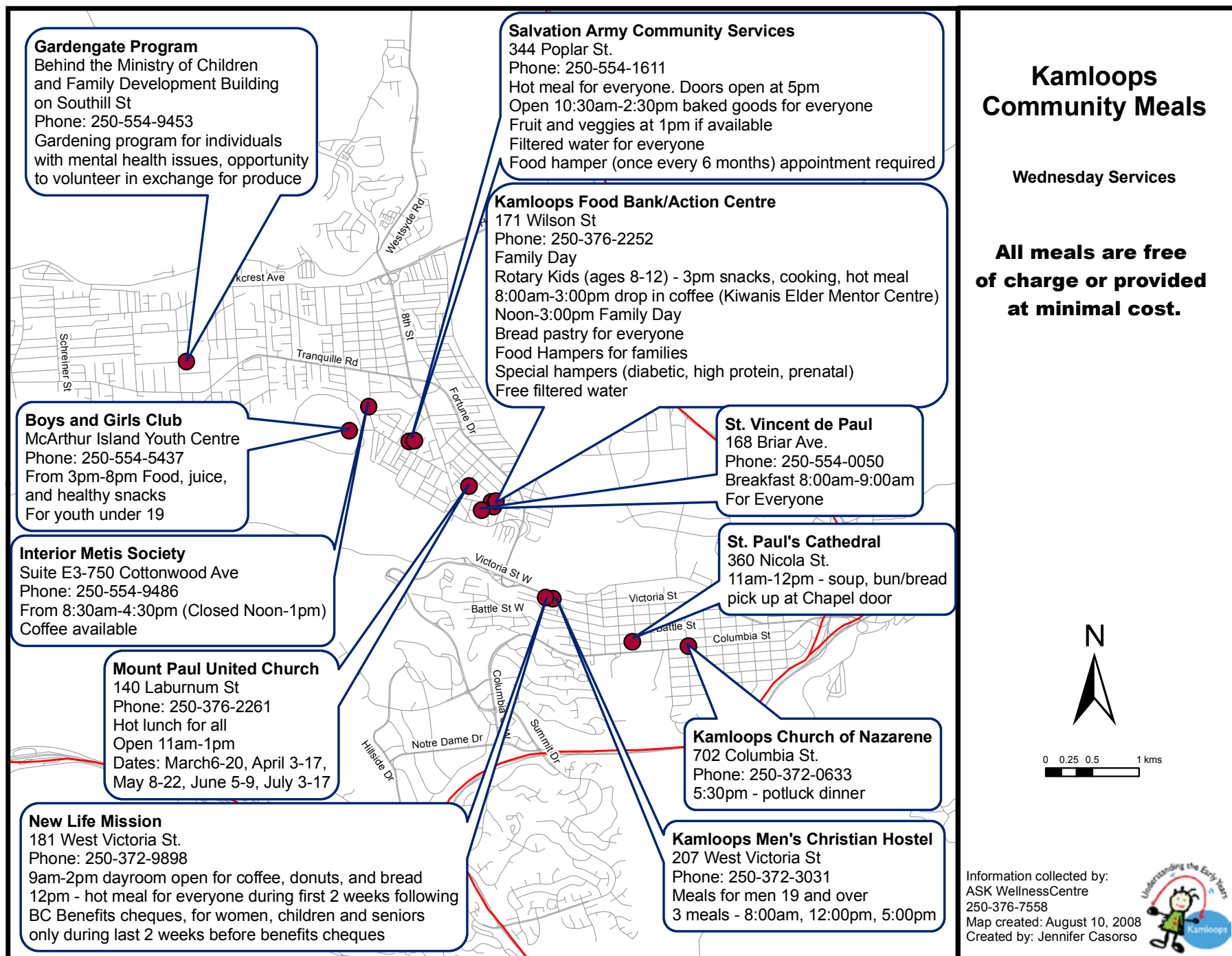
August 2008

Please contact the ASK Wellness Centre at 250-376-7558(local 233) regarding any changes and corrections to the information presented

These maps are also available online in the Community Food Security section of the Kamloops-South Thompson Sustainable Community Atlas at www.kamloopsatlas.com.



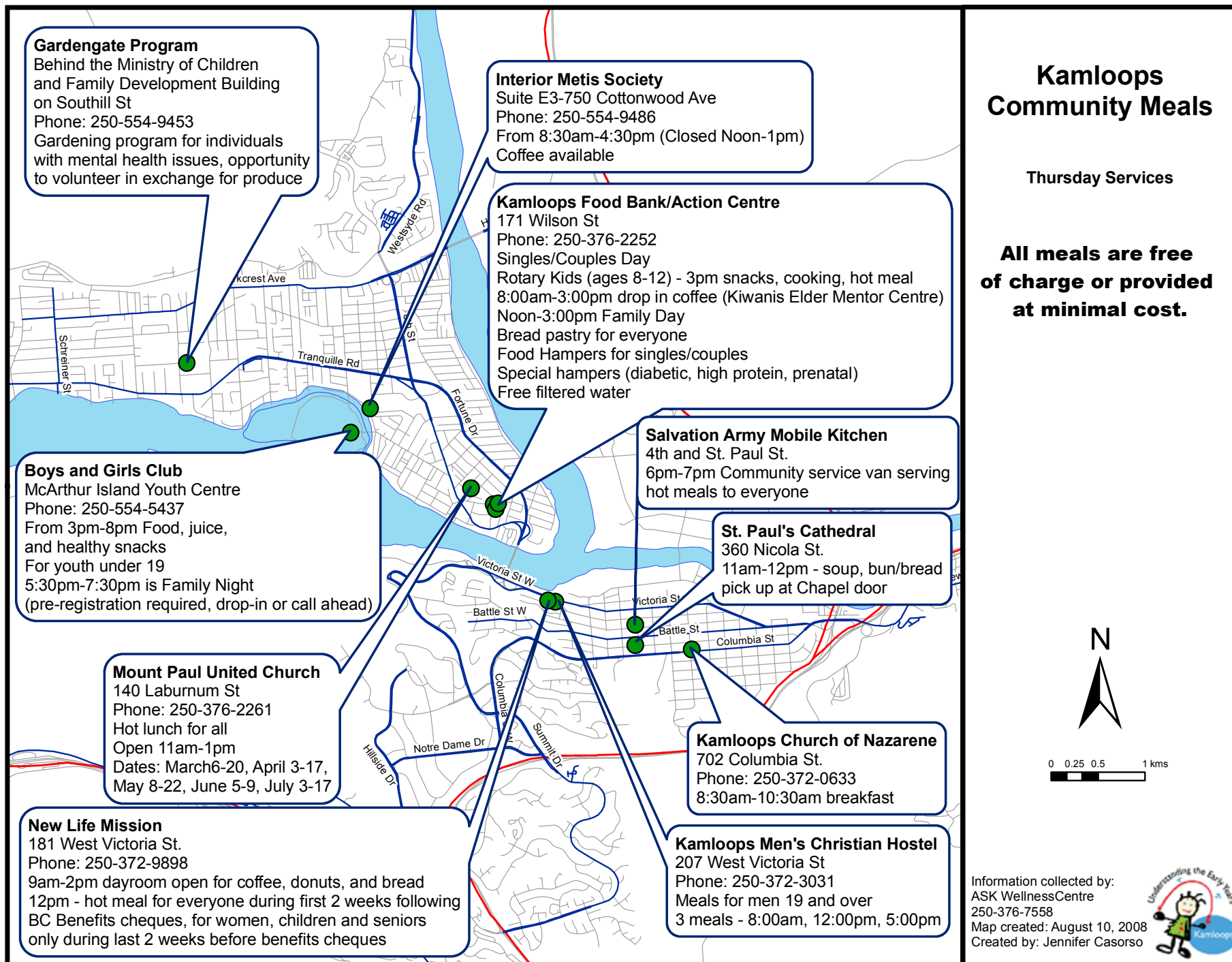


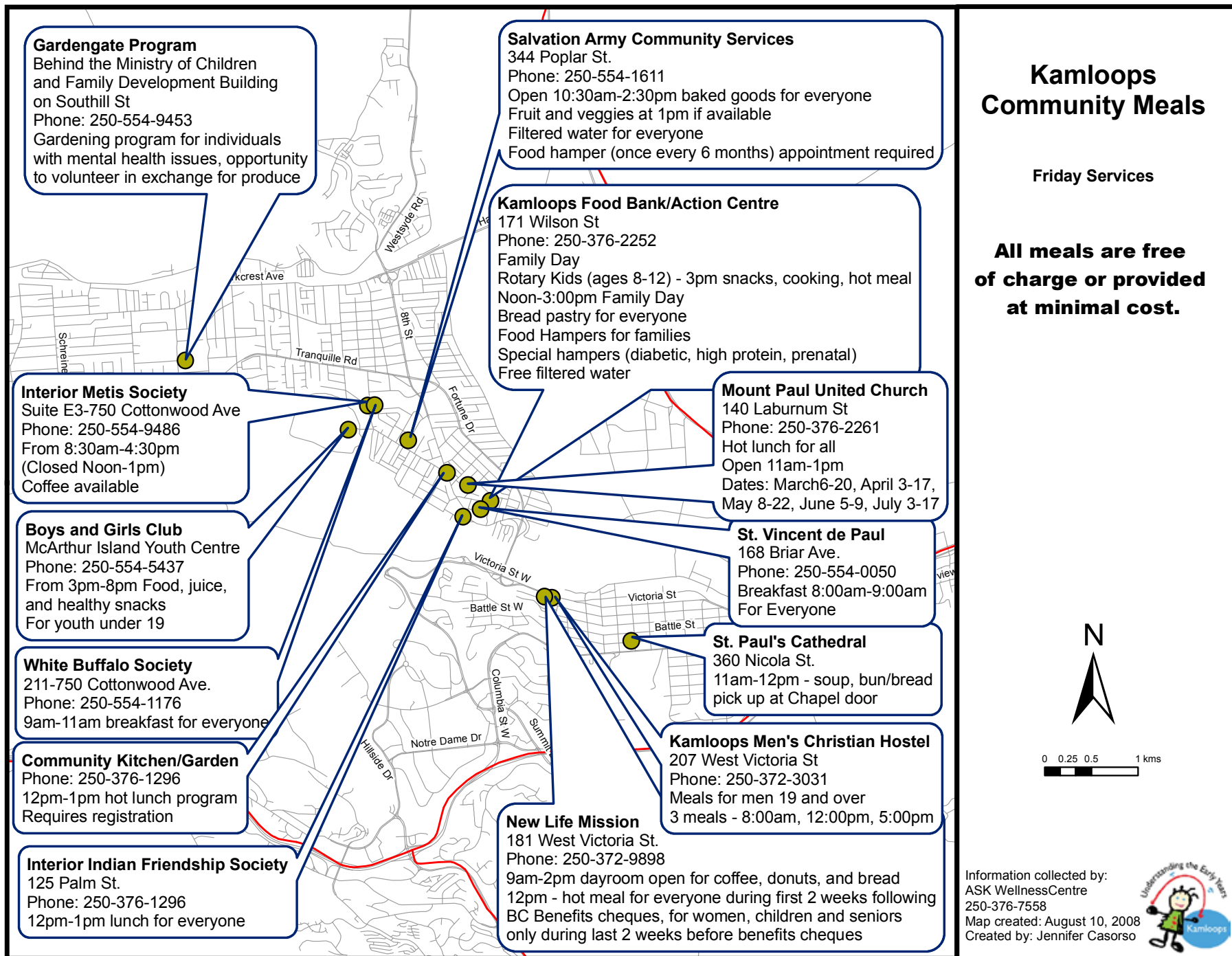


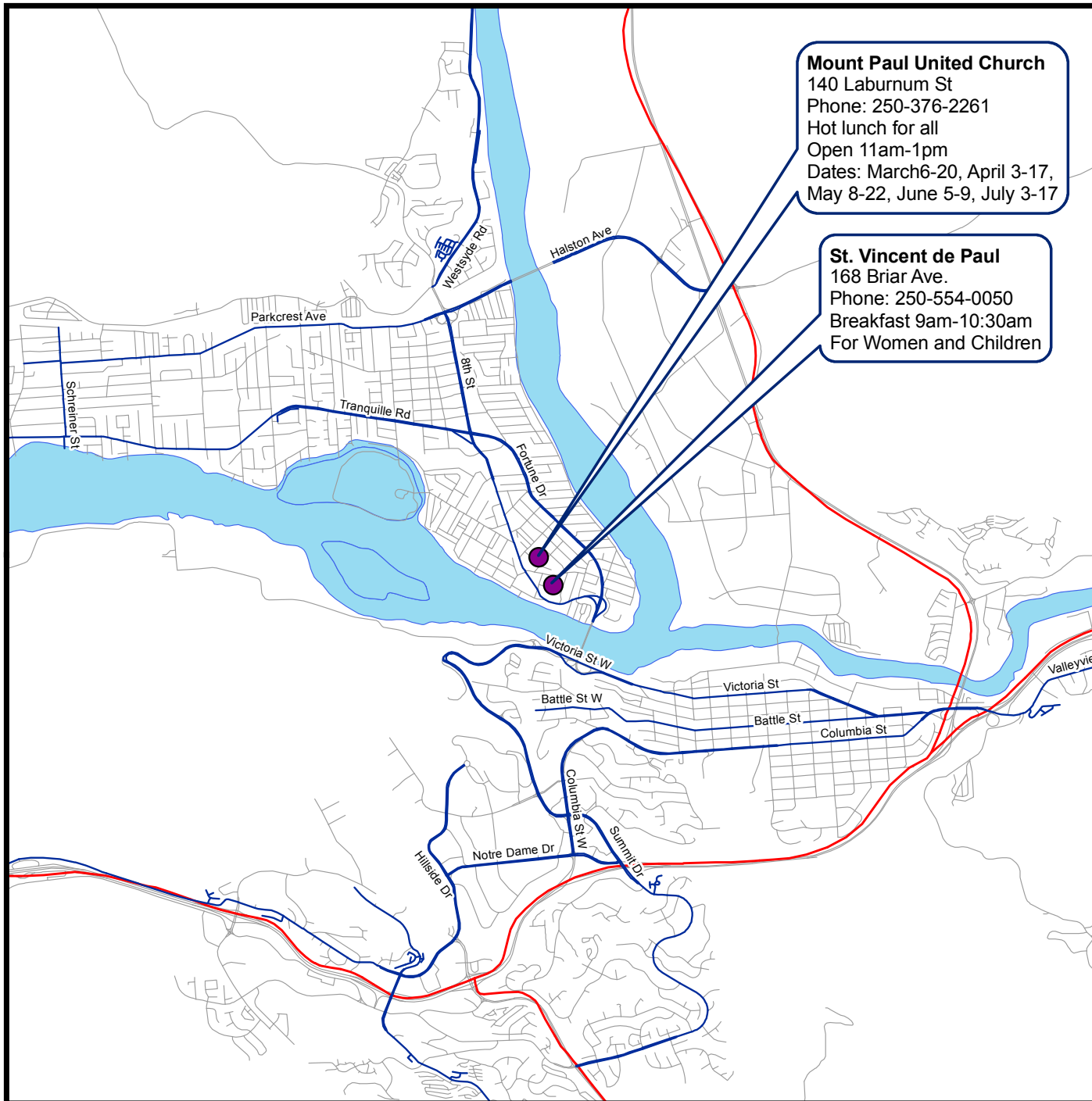
Kamloops Community Meals

Wednesday Services

All meals are free of charge or provided at minimal cost.







Mount Paul United Church
 140 Laburnum St
 Phone: 250-376-2261
 Hot lunch for all
 Open 11am-1pm
 Dates: March 6-20, April 3-17,
 May 8-22, June 5-9, July 3-17

St. Vincent de Paul
 168 Briar Ave.
 Phone: 250-554-0050
 Breakfast 9am-10:30am
 For Women and Children

Kamloops Community Meals

Saturday Services

**All meals are free
 of charge or provided
 at minimal cost.**



0 0.25 0.5 1 kms

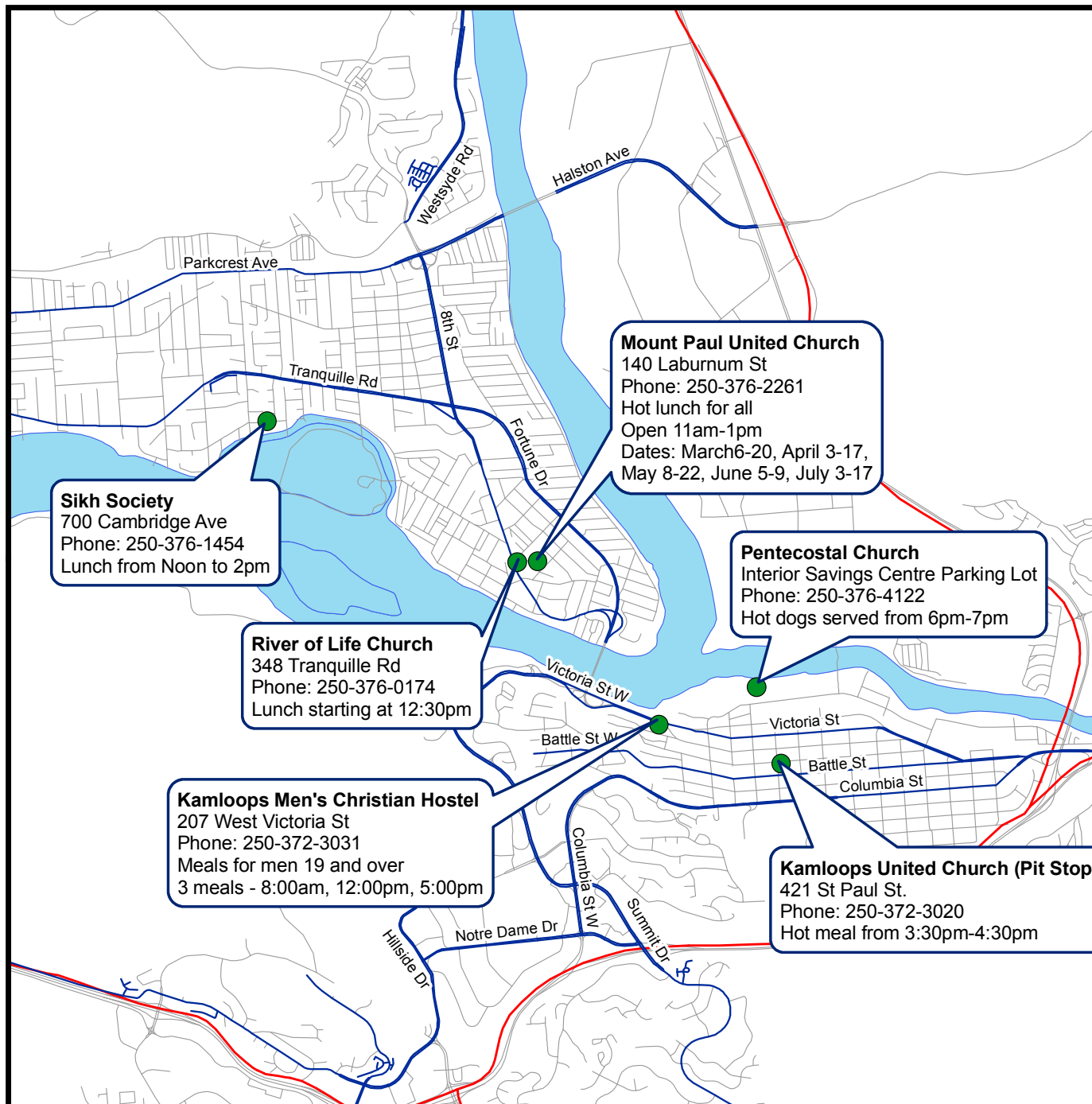
Information collected by:
 ASK WellnessCentre
 250-376-7558
 Map created: August 10, 2008
 Created by: Jennifer Casorso



Kamloops Community Meals

Sunday Services

**All meals are free
of charge or provided
at minimal cost.**



0 0.25 0.5 1 kms

Information collected by:
ASK Wellness Centre
250-376-7558
Map created: August 10, 2008
Created by: Jennifer Casorso





MAKE Children First
KAMLOOPS

The Understanding the Early years initiative is funded by Human Resources and Social Development Canada. For more information, visit www.hrsdc.gc.ca

