MAPPING DEPRIVATION FOR THE SMALL CITY, RURAL CONTEXT – A KAMLOOPS – THOMPSON CASE STUDY

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•Hi, my name is Amanda Crabbe. Today I will be talking about my research: Mapping Deprivation for the Small City, Rural Context – A Kamloops – Thompson Case Study

•Thompson Rivers University provided me with a scholarship to pursue this research.

•This research was undertaken within the CURA at Thompson Rivers University. The partnership includes myself, Jen Casorso of Make Children First, Understanding the Early Years, Dave Whiting of the Fraser Basin Council, and Dr. Gilles Viaud representing the Geography Department at Thompson Rivers University.
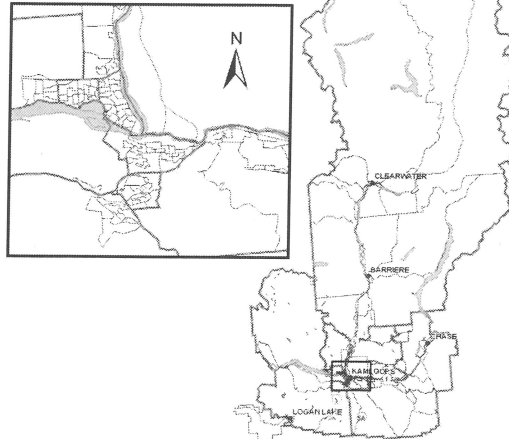
Outline

- Study Area
- What is Deprivation?
- Project Summary
- Building the Index
- Weightings of Indicators
- Results: Maps
- Conclusion
- Next Steps
- Acknowledgements

Study Area – Kamloops – Thompson School District 73 Area

Kamloops/Thompson School District #73
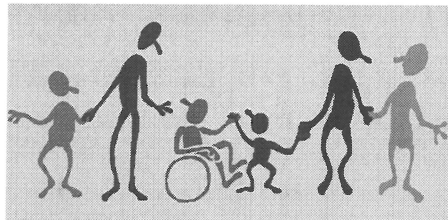Dissemination Areas

http://www.sd73.bc.ca/public-information.php/page/maps/

•This is a map of our Study Area – Kamloops-Thompson School District 73: the inset in Kamloops.

•This research was unique in that it was developed for the urban rural context.

•Unlike most deprivation indices which are focused on urban areas, the geography for this research is the Kamloops-Thompson School District 73 (SD73) area.

•The school district is comprised of 5 municipalities and many rural communities with a population of 103,000 people.

•The larger of the municipalities is Kamloops with approximately 88,000 people.

•This study was undertaken at the Dissemination Area level. Which consists of 400 to 700 people and are quite large in rural areas, and small in urban contexts.

•The deprivation index was developed with this context in mind and was advised through community input.
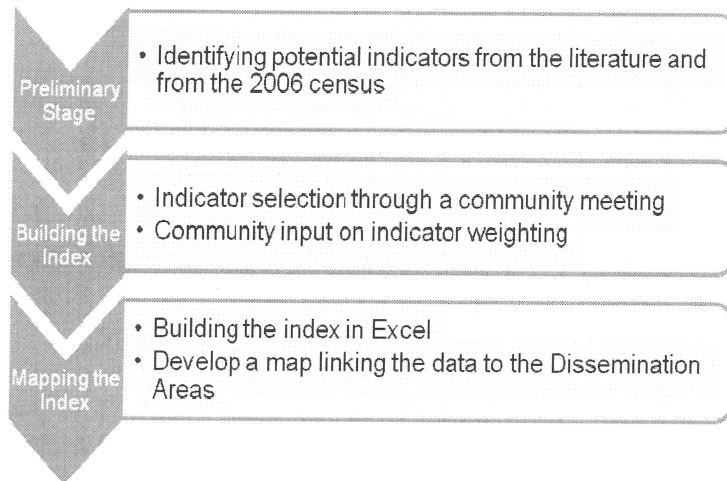
What is Deprivation?

- Deprivation is to live below socially accepted standards of living.
- It differs from poverty in that it is based on social conditions rather than income.
- Varies by geographic location.

•So, What is Deprivation?
•Deprivation is to live below socially accepted standards of living.

• In my literature review I found a good explanation of deprivation from Broadway and Jesty, their concept of deprivation refers to "specific conditions such as the lack of clothing, housing, household facilities, education, and social activities, rather than resources and is thus distinguished from poverty" (Broadway, Jesty, 1998).

•It differs from poverty in that it is based on social conditions rather than income.

•Varies by geographic location.

Project Summary

The preliminary stage was:

•Identifying potential indicators from the literature and from the 2006 census
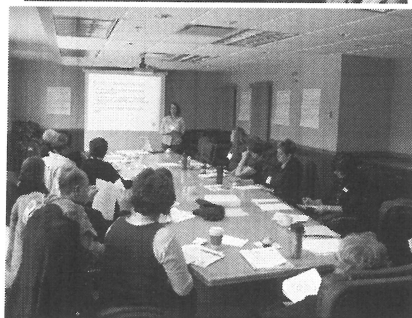
Building the Index:

•Indicator selection was through a community workshop

•I received community input on indicator weightings

Mapping the Index:

•Built the index in Excel

•Developed a map linking the data to the Dissemination Areas

Building the Index
Community Input

o Workshop with *Make Children First, Understanding the Early Years* Research Team

o A voting system was established to choose indicators and their respective weights in the formula.

o Helped to narrow the list of indicators and establish weightings for each indicator.
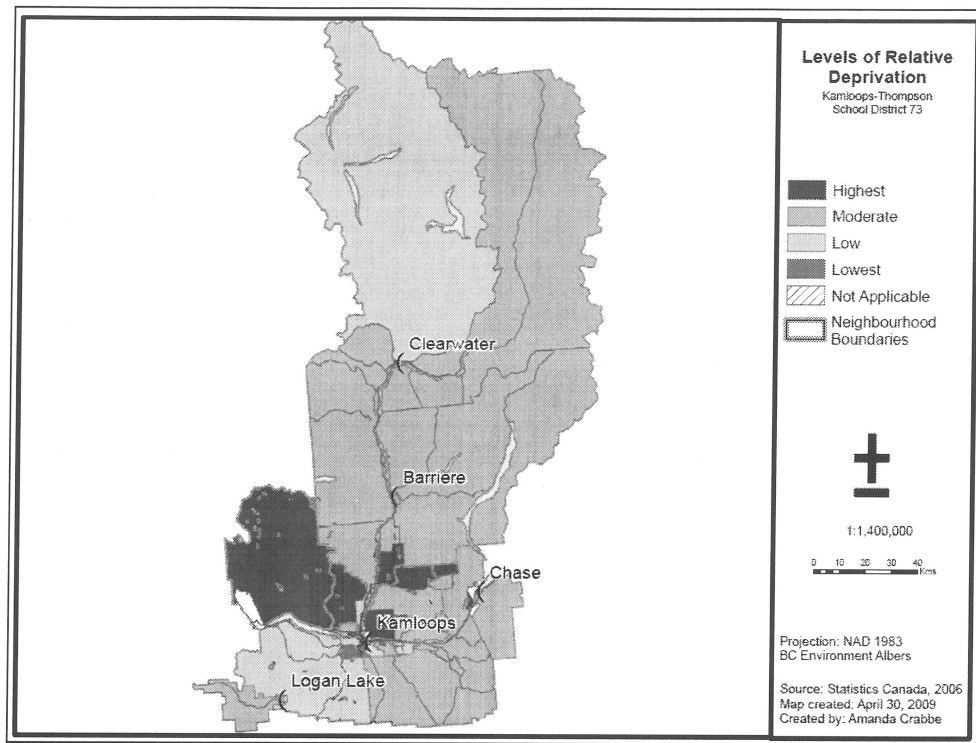

Building The Index, Community Input

•The list of twenty-five potential indicators that were indentified from the literature were presented to a group of social service professionals at a community workshop.

•The purpose of the workshop was to include the community in the development of the deprivation index through educating the group on the meaning of deprivation,

- listening to their viewpoints on what deprivation was within their organization,
- soliciting their input on the indicators to narrow the list, and
- having them weight the indicators based on importance.

•Workshop participants drew on their professional judgement to vote on which indicators contributed to deprivation and were the most relevant to the Kamloops-Thompson school district.

- Fifteen indicators were chosen to represent baseline deprivation in the Kamloops-Thompson school district.

- These photos are from our community meeting.

Weightings of Deprivation Indicators

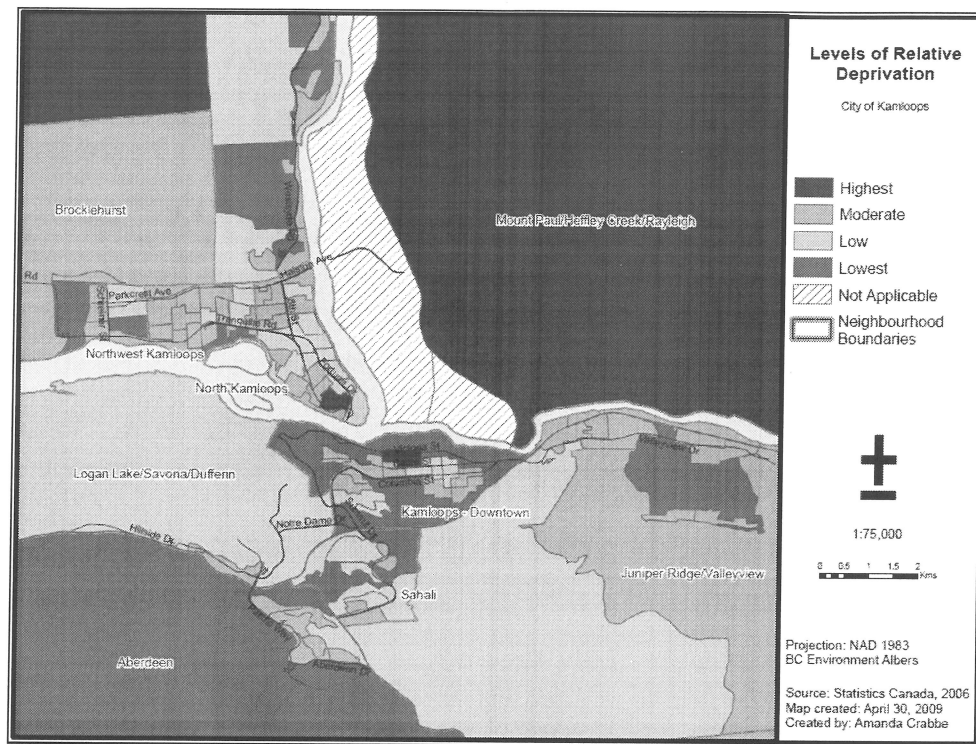| Indicator	Total Votes	Number of Votes	Percent of Indicator Votes	Contribution of Indicator to Index	Contribution to Index
Demographics					14.29%
Size of census family: 5 or more persons	27	6	22.20%	3.17%	
Total lone-parent families by sex of parent and number of children	27	11	40.70%	5.82%	
Female parent families	27	10	37%	5.29%	
Education					14.29%
No certificate, diploma or degree	24	18	75%	10.72%	
High school certificate or equivalent	18	6	25%	3.57%	
Employment					14.29%
Unemployed with children at home	26	26	100%	14.29%	
Ethnicity and Language					14.29%
Total Aboriginal ancestry population	28	17	60.70%	8.67%	
Not Canadian citizens	28	6	21.40%	3.06%	
No Knowledge of English nor French	28	4	14.30%	2.04%	
Housing					14.29%
Rented Housing	21	12	57.10%	8.16%	
Multiple-family households	21	9	42.90%	6.13%	
Material Wealth					14.29%
Median income	26	9	34.60%	4.94%	
Female Lone Parent Median family income	26	17	65.40%	9.35%	
Mobility					14.29%
Non-migrants	24	15	62.50%	8.93%	
Migrants	24	9	37.50%	5.36%	
Total				100%	100%

•The weighting of the indicators was done through a voting dot session. Dot stickers were distributed to the group and participants used them to vote. Dots were then added up and a percent was created based on the number of people in attendance.

•As per the literature, it is common practice to remain unbiased when weighting all the categories; therefore, the seven categories were weighted equally during analysis. But the indicators within each category are weighted according to the input of our community participants.

Levels of Relative Deprivation
Kamloops-Thompson School District 73

Highest
Moderate
Low
Lowest
Not Applicable
Neighbourhood Boundaries

1:1,400,000

0   10   20   30   40
                    Kms

Projection: NAD 1983
BC Environment Albers

Source: Statistics Canada, 2006
Map created: April 30, 2009
Created by: Amanda Crabbe

•This map shows the levels of relative deprivation in the Kamloops – Thompson School District area.

•The red shows the highest levels of deprivation, the blue the lowest levels of deprivation.

• The areas of Aberdeen, Westsyde, Sahali, and Juniper demonstrated the lowest levels of deprivation. This was confirmed by professionals given the people accessing the services do not typically reside in these neighbourhoods.

•The neighbourhoods of the Northshore, Northwest Kamloops, Brocklehurst, and parts of the North Thompson (as shown on the previous map) illustrate moderate to high levels of deprivation. Community service providers confirmed the clients accessing their services largely reside in these areas.

•Neighbourhoods that represent some of the anomalies include the Northshore, Aberdeen, Valleyview, and Sahali.

•The Northshore has a number of dissemination areas with low deprivations that can be attributed to a number of different factors. In the past this neighbourhood was recognized as one of the more undesirable places to live, however, with the peak in our economy in recent years gentrification occurred given lower property values in this area.

•The other neighbourhoods of Aberdeen, Valleyview, and Sahali have typically been viewed as having higher socio-economic status. These areas have evolved and with an increase in rental suites to accommodate university student populations who are often considered to be deprived.

•The Kamloops Indian Band dissemination area was withdrawn from consideration because of potentially skewed results stemming from the Census indicators reflecting housing. As on-reserve First Nations neither own nor rent their own housing they were not identified in this indicator and this will be considered in future report

Conclusion

o The value of this project was the opportunity for community organizations to use the deprivation maps to prove the identification of disadvantaged areas.

o This aids in the application for funding; the government is increasingly asking for more proof that areas are in need and therefore need resources.

o This research will benefit community organizations and as a result should positively impact the people who live in the most deprived areas.

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•This research will benefit community organizations and as a result should positively impact the people who live in the most deprived areas.

•Deprivation indices are an aggregation of social indicators combined into one number in order to create an index. The Kamloops-Thompson School District 73 area has a mix of rural, small town, and small city dynamics that make this research unique from other deprivation indices; most have an urban bias. The methodology created, identified areas that were anticipated to be deprived as deprived.

Next Steps

- A community based product will be created (converting this academic paper into a useable and valuable tool for community service providers.

- The application of this methodology to the Comox Valley School District 71 area.

The CURA at Thompson Rivers University has offer to fund the continuation of the project in the following ways:

1. A community based product will be created (converting this academic paper into a useable and valuable tool for community service providers.

2. The application of this methodology to the Comox Valley School District 71 area.

Acknowledgements

o Community input was received from the following agencies:

- Make Children First/Understanding the Early Years
- Interior Health (Public Health)
- Kamloops/Thompson School District 73
- City of Kamloops
- Ministry of Children and Family Development
- Community University Research Alliance (CURA)
- Kamloops Food Bank
- Thompson Rivers University
- Community citizens