

General Characteristics of Population of Brockville by Deprivation Quintile

Deprivation Quintile	Population	Age Groups		Sex	
		0-19 Years	65+ Years	Males	Females
Material		%	%	%	%
1	3371	19.9	23.3	47.0	53.0
2	3951	22.7	20.9	46.2	53.8
3	2995	20.2	23.4	47.9	52.1
4	7783	22.6	18.2	47.0	53.4
5	2565	25.5	20.5	45.4	55.4
Social					
1	1402	26.0	15.0	48.1	51.7
2	2523	23.6	19.0	48.8	51.3
3	2942	20.2	25.5	47.4	52.7
4	3881	22.8	17.4	47.8	52.3
5	10591	21.9	21.0	45.7	54.6
Overall					
1	1697	24.4	15.8	48.3	51.6
2	10396	21.2	22.5	47.2	52.9
3	9003	23.0	18.8	46.2	54.2

Source: Census of Canada 2006

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General Characteristics of Population of Brockville by Deprivation Quintile

Deprivation Quintile	SepWidDiv	Rent Home	DNF High School	Unemployed	LICO
Material	%	%	%	%	%
1	19.0	16.0	12.9	3.8	0.5
2	22.7	27.7	17.2	6.3	5.8
3	21.9	35.3	19.7	7.2	9.1
4	27.3	53.3	25.2	9.0	15.2
5	31.5	68.7	29.6	14.1	8.3
Social					
1	14.2	3.8	16.4	8.0	0.0
2	15.0	9.5	16.3	7.2	2.4
3	19.5	15.7	15.3	5.0	3.0
4	22.4	39.1	18.6	10.1	4.4
5	29.9	58.3	25.2	8.0	10.6
Overall					
1	14.1	10.0	14.5	8.9	1.6
2	21.5	21.5	17.4	5.9	5.4
3	29.8	61.7	26.5	10.5	9.6

Source: Census of Canada 2006

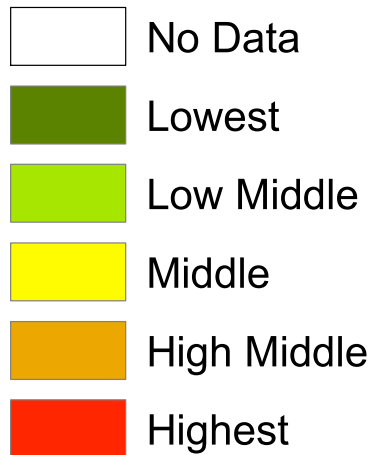
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Mapping Deprivation

Validation of the Process



Mapping Deprivation

Validation of the Process



Strengths

- Poverty has traditionally been measured by income. The deprivation index is a way of measuring standard of living instead
- The Deprivation index allow for space-time analyses of inequality (GIS friendly)
- Can be produced using Census data which is free, plentiful and easy to obtain
- Can be produced using retrospective census data to create trend models (1996, 2001, 2006, 2011)
- Can add indicators to process (link to morbidity/mortality measures)

Limitations

- Timeline is Census dependent (5-years)
- Is very technical to produce
- Is ecological and cannot replace individual measures of socioeconomic conditions

Next Steps

- Develop measures of morbidity and mortality to assess inequalities of health and levels of deprivation
- Apply this knowledge to our geographic service model

Overview

- Project assigned as part of dietetic internship student placement
- Was an opportunity to begin the integration of GIS into some of our research/operations
- Was very much a descriptive study
- Was an opportunity to potentially geographically identify a priority population

Dietetic Internship Project

Research Question: “Do residents of LGL with high levels of material, social, and overall deprivation have access within a 16km/20-minute drive time to a Food Retailer?”

Defining Food Deserts

- “Geographic area, particularly lower-income neighborhoods and communities, where access to affordable, quality and nutritious foods is limited”
- “Socially deprived areas within cities that have poor access to food retailers”
- “Socially distressed neighborhoods with relatively low average household incomes and poor access to healthy food”

Defining Deprivation

- Methodology developed by *Pampalon & Raymond* at INSPQ
- Used 2006 Census data at DA level
- Used education, employment, income, marital status, family structure, & persons living alone as indicators
- Used PCA to produce factor scores
- Ranked DAs according to factor scores by population weighted quintile

Who We Are

A 58/42% rural/urban mix with population or approx. 160,000 persons spread over 22 CSD and 299 DA. (Stats Can, 2006)

