SES Mapping Package

School District 39
Vancouver

2001 and 2006 Canadian Census of Population
1998 and 2004 Taxfiler Variables

NOTE:
Statistics Canada information is used with the permission of Statistics Canada. Information on the availability of the wide range of data from Statistics Canada can be obtained from Statistics Canada’s Regional Offices, its website at http://www.statcan.gc.ca, and its toll-free access number 1-800-263-1136.

Full information available online at: www.earlylearning.ubc.ca

Human Early Learning Partnership

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA - SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY
UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA - UNIVERSITY OF NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

LAST UPDATE:
Emilia Ristaniemi
31 - March - 2009
What is Socio-Economic Status (SES)?

Socio-economic status (SES) is used to describe a variety of social and economic conditions within a geographic area of residence. For example, income, employment and education are most commonly used to determine the general SES of individuals, neighbourhoods or communities. Other factors also have important effects on SES, including ethnicity, language, citizenship, etc.

Why is SES important?

In Canada, child development is influenced by various socio-economic circumstances that have created a “developmental gradient” (i.e. an incremental, step-wise trend) that moves along the socio-economic spectrum.

In Canada, inequalities in child development emerge in a systematic fashion over the first five years of life according to well-organized factors: family income, parental education, parenting style, neighbourhood safety and cohesion, neighborhood socioeconomic differences, and access to quality child care and developmental opportunities. By age 5, a ‘gradient’ in early child development emerges, such that, as one goes from the families with the lowest to highest incomes; least to most parental education; and least to most nurturing and interactive parenting style, the average quality of early child experiences increases.1

What socio-economic data does HELP use?

For the ECD Mapping Project, HELP selects and maps socio-economic indicators that are useful for understanding the characteristics of a neighborhood and how those characteristics might influence early child development. This includes population data for over 1,200 variables from the 2001 and 2006 Census. HELP has also uses some 1998 and 2004 income tax records and has access to administrative data on child care services. All records are processed by the same neighbourhood and school district boundaries that are used to analyze the EDI results. This allows communities to consider relationships between the EDI results and the socio-economic character of their local neighbourhoods.

How are the variables mapped?

HELP’s EDI mapping follows a Green to Red colour scheme based on Provincial Time 1 Quintiles. This means that all neighbourhoods were placed into five equal sized groups based on their Time 1 EDI vulnerability results. This is considered the baseline.

The SES and policy components in this map package follow this Green to Red colour scheme to indicate their relationship to neighbourhood EDI vulnerability.

---

About the SES Index

What is the SES Index?
The SES Index provides one value for each neighbourhood that summarizes its SES based on the components that are most important in predicting developmental vulnerability.

How was the SES Index created?
About 60 theme-based components were used to model how SES relates to vulnerability on the different EDI scales for HELP’s 478 neighbourhoods. Statistical analysis revealed a distinct set of components that relate to vulnerability for each EDI scale. The eight strongest components over all scales were chosen to form the HELP SES Index.

Each component contributes equally to the Index.

What does the SES Index measure?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SES Component</th>
<th>Sample Variables in Each Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wealth: Families with Children</td>
<td>% families with young children who declared investment income % families with young children who declared charitable donations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employment</td>
<td>Employment rate, females aged 15 and older Unemployment rate, people with children under 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Stability</td>
<td>Home ownership rate % people who moved in the past year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty: Women Only Earners</td>
<td>% couple families with young children, female only income % couple families without young children, female only income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lone Parents</td>
<td>% lone female families % lone male families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing Density</td>
<td>% of dwellings that are single detached houses % of dwellings that are apartments over 5 stories</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Diversity</td>
<td>% with a foreign language spoken at home % first generation Canadian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women in Manufacturing</td>
<td>% of females in manufacturing, processing &amp; utilities occupations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What other variables are mapped?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Sample Variables in Each Component</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population &lt; 5 Years of Age</td>
<td>% families with young children who declared investment income % families with young children who declared charitable donations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>% of people aged 20 and older with a university degree % of people aged 20 and older with no high school graduation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy: Social Assistance</td>
<td>% families with young children receiving social assistance % families without young children receiving social assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy: Government Transfers</td>
<td>Median government transfers, families with young children Median government transfers, families without young children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Population Under Five Years of Age

Percentage of Total Population

- **1.7 - 4.3**
- **4.4 - 5.1**
- **5.2 - 6.0**
- **6.1 - 6.8**
- **6.9 - 10.6**

**Note:** Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

**Source:** Adapted from Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Population.

ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Source: Adapted from Statistics Canada, 2006 Census of Population.

ER · HELP · March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER · HELP · March 2009
Including employment rate, unemployment rate & labour force participation

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Vancouver
School District 39

Time Two
2006 Census Data
2004 Taxfiler Variables

Employment
Including employment rate, unemployment rate & labour force participation

Highest Employment
High Employment
Average
Low Employment
Lowest Employment

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER • HELP • March 2009
Notes:
Comparable Education variables from 2001 Census of Population unavailable for Time 1.

Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 2 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Wealth: Families with Children
Including Investment Income and Charitable Donations

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Wealth: Families with Children

Including Investment Income and Charitable Donations

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Poverty: Couples in which Women are the only Earners

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER · HELP · March 2009
Includes Lone Female and Lone Male Families

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Vancouver

Residential Stability

Including recent mobility and home ownership

- Highest Stability
- High Stability
- Average
- Low Stability
- Lowest Stability

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER · HELP · March 2009
Housing Density

Including Single Detached Houses and Apartments

- Lowest Density
- Low Density
- Average
- High Density
- Highest Density

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Women in Manufacturing

Proportion of total population

- Lowest Proportion
- Low Proportion
- Average
- High Proportion
- Highest Proportion

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER · HELP · March 2009
Women in Manufacturing

Proportion of total population

- Lowest Proportion
- Low Proportion
- Average
- High Proportion
- Highest Proportion

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.


ER - HELP - March 2009
POLICY:

Social Assistance

Families Receiving Social Assistance

- Lowest Proportion
- Low Proportion
- Average
- High Proportion
- Highest Proportion

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Source: Adapted from Taxfiler, 1998 Small Area Administrative Data.

ER - HELP - March 2009
POLICY: Social Assistance

Families Receiving Social Assistance

- Highest Proportion
- High Proportion
- Average
- Low Proportion
- Lowest Proportion

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Source: Adapted from Taxfiler, 2004 Small Area Administrative Data.

ER - HELP - March 2009
POLICY:
Government Transfers

Median Government Transfers for Families

- Lowest
- Low
- Average
- High
- Highest

Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Source: Adapted from Taxfiler, 1998 Small Area Administrative Data.

ER - HELP - March 2009
Note: Colour Classification based on Provincial Time 1 neighborhood quintile distribution.

Source: Adapted from Taxfiler, 2004 Small Area Administrative Data.

ER - HELP - March 2009