

McCreary
Centre Society

Youth health • Youth research • Youth engagement

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Missing Out: Background

- Measurement of poverty and deprivation complex and contested
- Child poverty most commonly diagnosed based on household-level indicators and adult reports
 - Household income
 - Adult-reported deprivation
 - Parental work status/behaviours
- Income and deprivation provide useful indicators, but also have limitations
 - Can we assume that household resources are shared equitably between adults and children?
 - Can we assume parents can accurately report on children's access to resources?
 - What about children who are members of multiple families and households?
 - What about resources coming from outside the household?



Missing Out: Children's perspectives

- **The feminisation of poverty:** Family resource sharing not necessarily equitable, and how money is spent and different needs are prioritised varies depending on who receives payments (Pahl, 1989; Bennett, 2013)
- **The sociology of childhood:** Shift towards viewing children's lives and experiences as of interest in their own right – not just in relation to their progression towards adulthood (James and Prout, 1997)
- **Children's rights:** UNCRC; especially Article 12 (right to have a say in decisions affecting them) and UNCRC Article 27 (right to an 'adequate' standard of living)
- **Child poverty and well-being:** Links to objective well-being firmly established. More complex picture with subjective well-being - qualitative studies show strong impact (e.g. Ridge, 2002), but difficult to find this in quantitative studies (e.g. Rees, 2011; Knies, 2011)



Missing Out: Methods

- Focus groups with children (8-16) in schools – 36 children in total
 - Assess engagement with concepts of poverty and deprivation
 - Generate long-list of items to test
- Pilot of 300 parent-child pairs
 - Testing and cutting long-list
 - Comparing child and parent responses
- Representative survey of children (8-16) in England
 - Assessing index of child deprivation
 - Examining associations between deprivation and subjective well-being

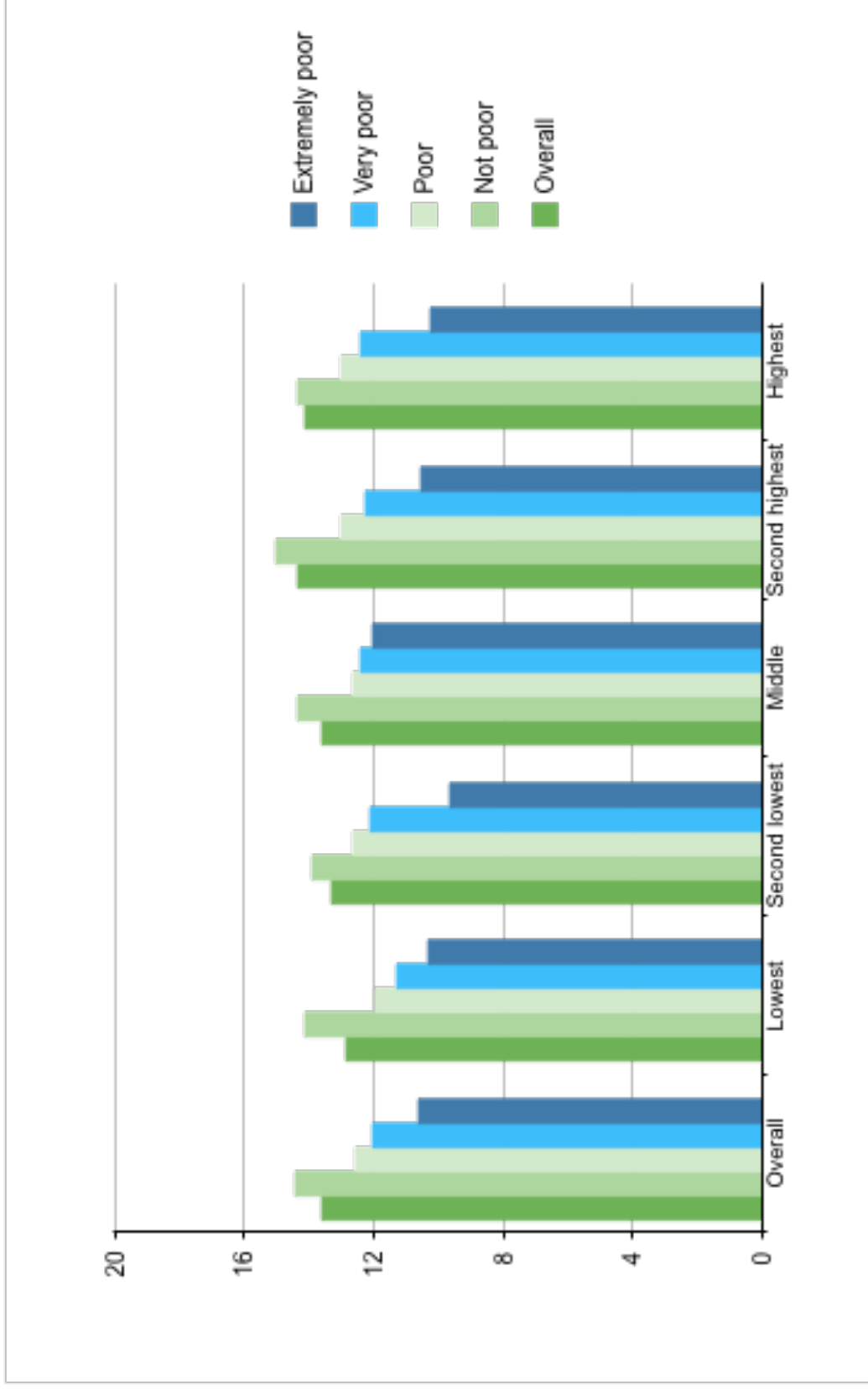


Missing Out: Summary findings

- Themes running through focus group data
 - Development
 - Fitting in
 - Having fun
 - Building relationships
- Final ten-item index included in large-scale survey of children:
 - Weekly pocket money
 - Monthly saving money
 - Shoes, trainers or footwear to fit in with other young people
 - MP3 player (e.g. iPod)
 - Cable/satellite TV
- Garden or other safe outdoor space
- Access to family car
- Clothes to fit in with other young people



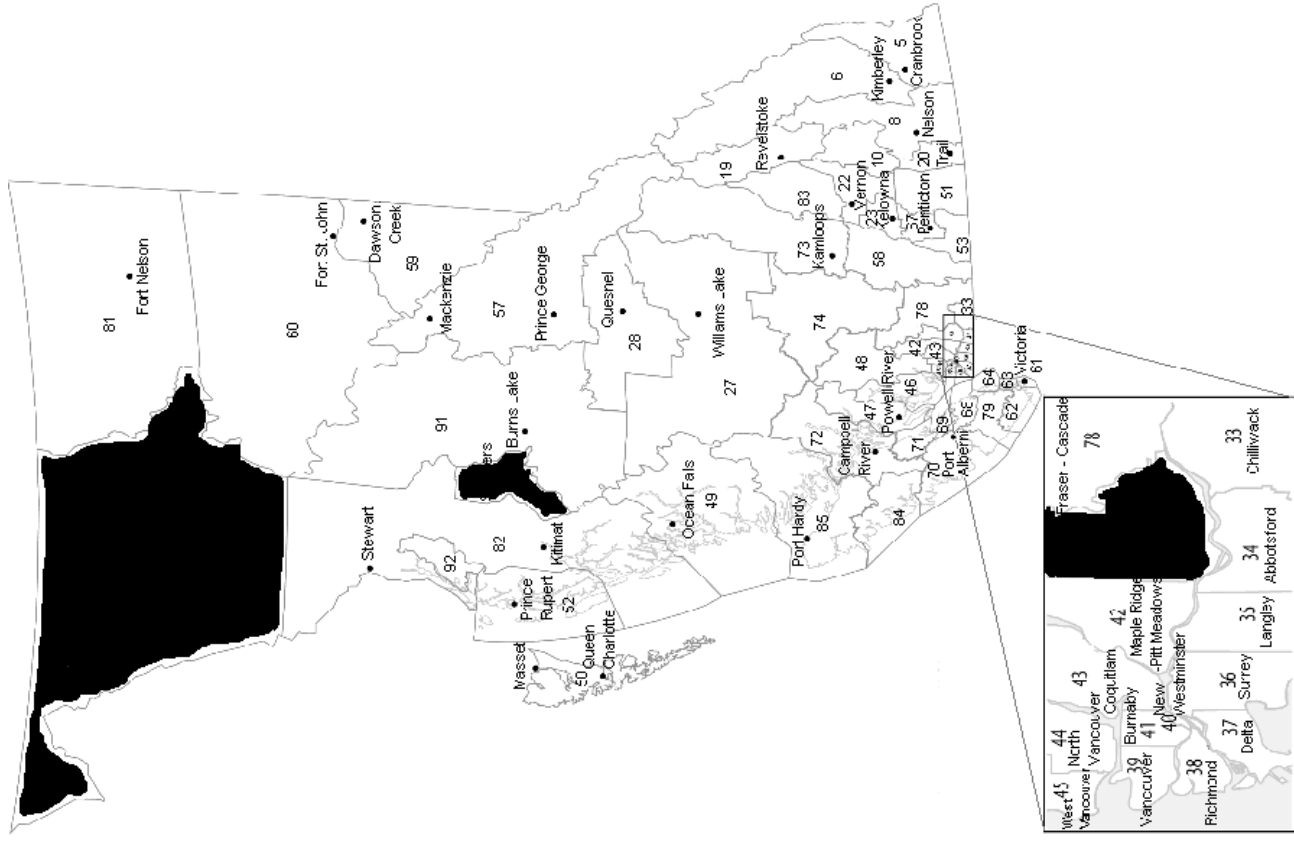
Missing Out: Summary findings





BC AHS

- 150,000 youth have completed
- 56 of 59 school districts participated
- Representative of 98.5% of Grade 7-12 students
- Poor measure of poverty and deprivation





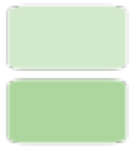
Measuring poverty

- Parental income
- Parental education level
- Parents occupation
- Access to computer, vacations, own bedroom
- Going to bed hungry

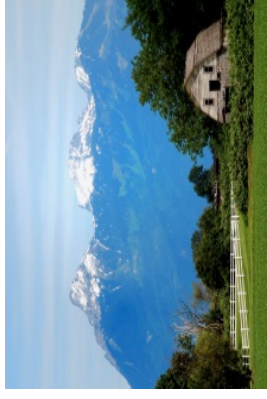
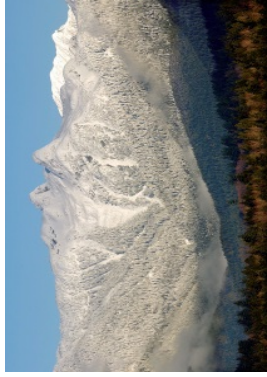
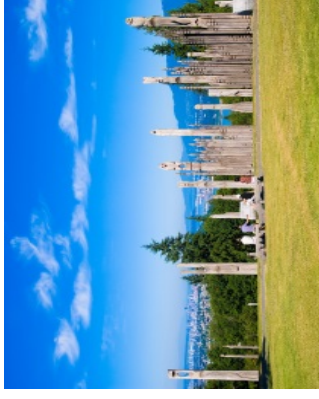
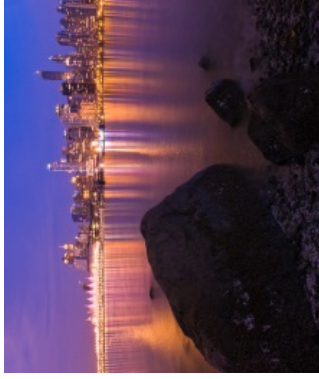


Geographical difference



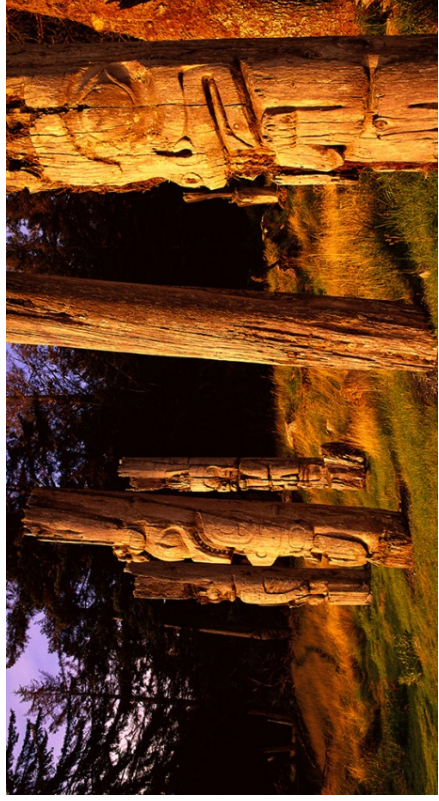
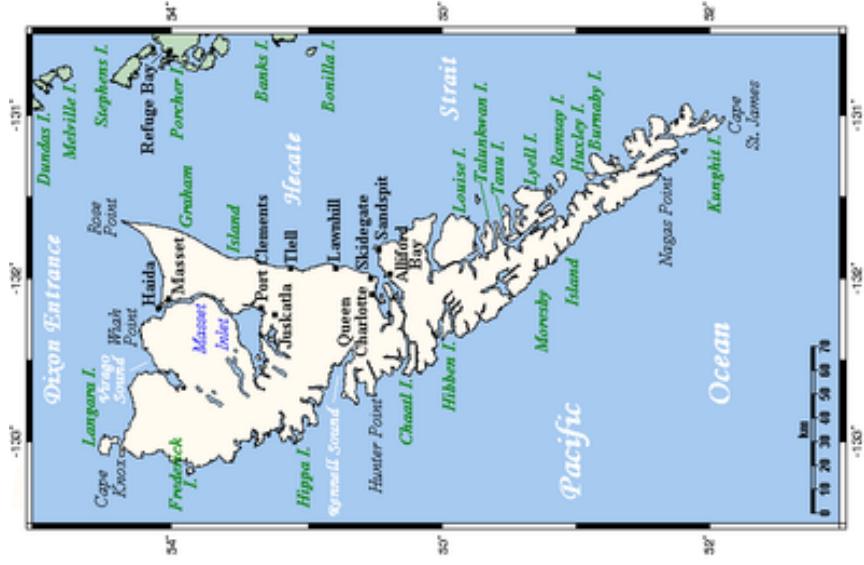
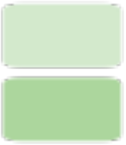


Measuring deprivation

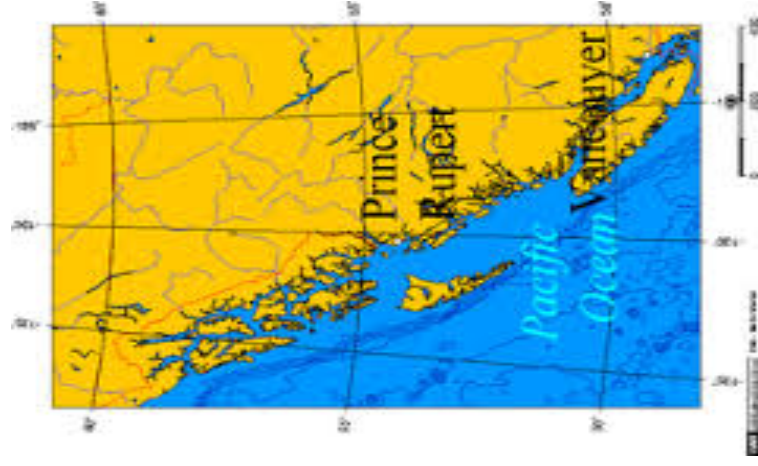


Measuring deprivation

Haida Gwaii

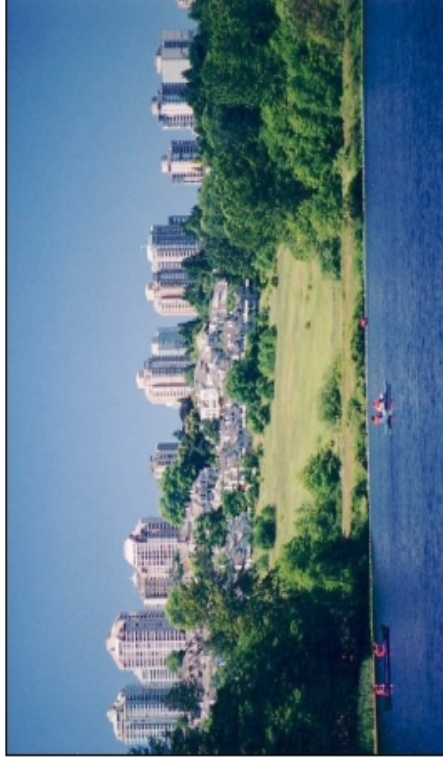


Measuring deprivation Prince Rupert

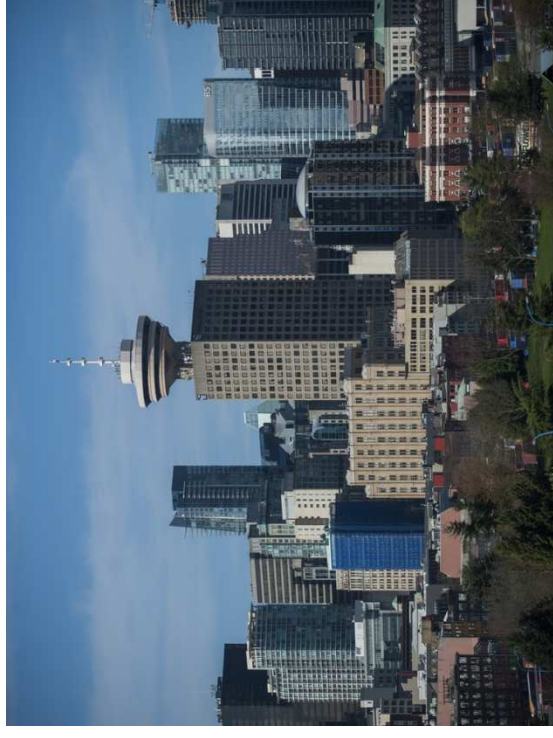


Measuring deprivation

Burnaby



Measuring deprivation Vancouver



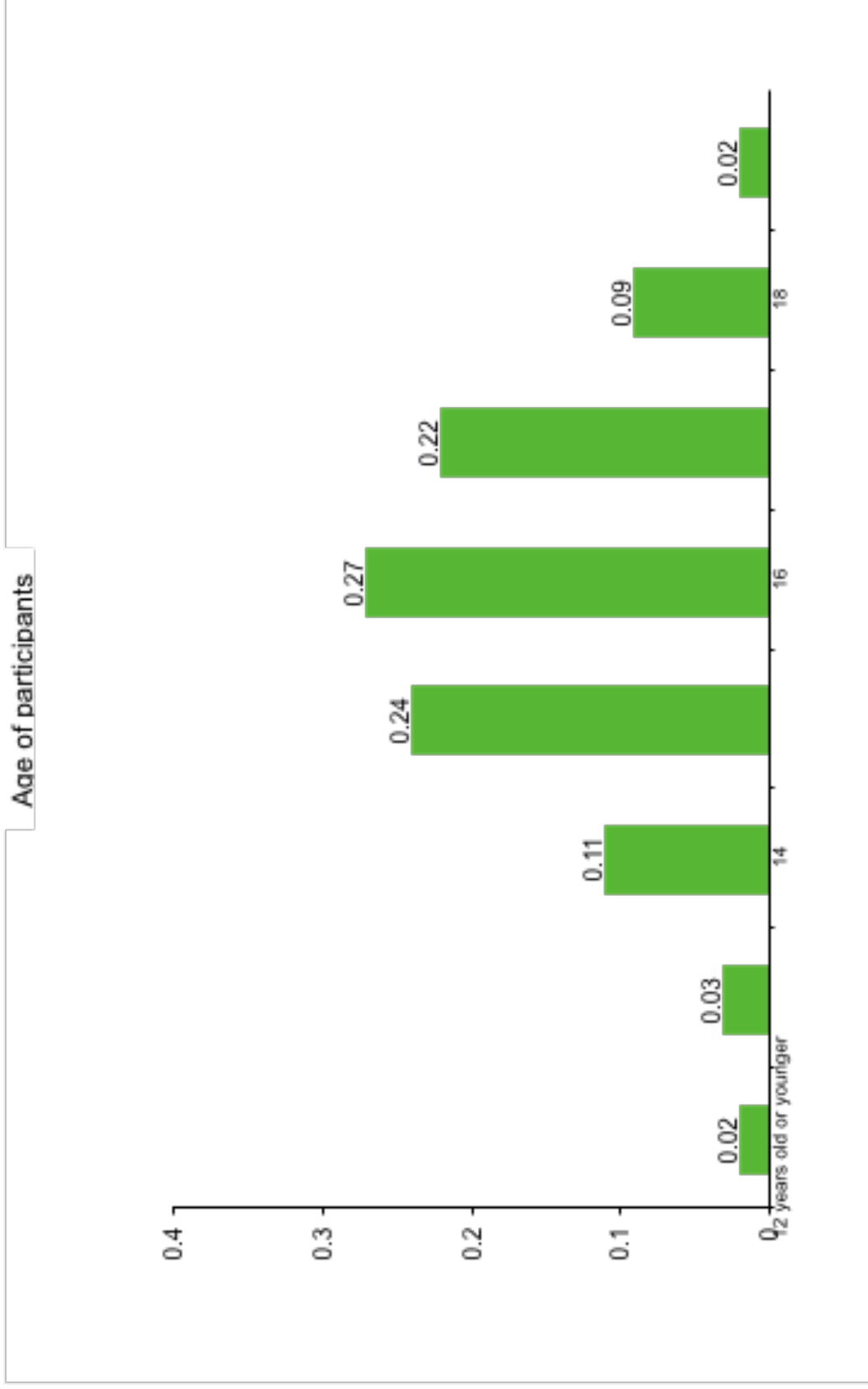


Deprivation Index

- Money to spend on yourself
- Clothes to fit in
- Access to transportation
- Smartphone
- Lunch for school/money for lunch
- Access to internet
- Space to hang out in
- Equipment/clothes for extra-curricular
- Money for school supplies, trips and extra-



Piloting for 2018





Pilot results

Item	Don't have but would like	Don't have and don't want or need	Have	Don't know
Money to spend on yourself	10%	3%	84%	3%
Some space of your own to hang out in	7%	1%	90%	2%
Lunch for school / money to buy lunch	5%	6%	87%	2%
Clothes in order to fit in	5%	6%	85%	4%
Smartphone	5%	4%	91%	1%
Money for school supplies, school trips, and to do extracurricular activities	4%	1%	93%	2%
Access to transportation	4%	1%	93%	3%
Equipment/clothes you need to do extracurricular activities	3%	10%	86%	2%
A quiet place to sleep	2%	<1%	97%	1%
Access to the Internet	1%	0%	98%	1%



Pilot results

# of items lacked	%
0	75%
1	14%
2	6%
3	3%
4	1%
5	1%



Pilot results

Deprivation item	Deprivation index				
	1	2	3	4	5
Money to spend on yourself	24%	59%	63%	33%	100%
Some space of your own to hang out in	20%	29%	44%	67%	33%
Lunch for school / money to buy lunch	10%	29%	38%	0%	100%
Clothes in order to fit in	13%	20%	50%	0%	67%
Smartphone	17%	6%	22%	67%	33%
Money for school supplies, school trips, and to do extracurricular activities	5%	31%	25%	33%	67%
Access to transportation	5%	18%	25%	67%	33%
Equipment/clothes you need to do extracurricular activities	3%	13%	22%	67%	33%
A quiet place to sleep	2%	0%	25%	50%	33%
Access to the Internet	3%	0%	13%	33%	0%



Moving on

- Deprivation is complex issue
- Pilot shows the validity of including deprivation on next BC AHS survey
- Index developed in UK is adaptable to different locations and contexts
- Thank you ISCI!



Canada and UK deprivation index items

Canada	UK
Money to spend on yourself	Weekly pocket money
Some space of your own to hang out in	Garden or other safe outdoor space
Lunch for school / money to buy lunch	Monthly saving money
Clothes in order to fit in	Clothes to fit in with other young people
Smartphone	MP3 player (e.g. iPod) (2017: Smartphone)
Money for school supplies, school trips, and to do extracurricular activities	Annual holiday with family
Access to transportation	Access to family car
Equipment/clothes you need to do extracurricular activities	Shoes, trainers or footwear to fit in with other young people
A quiet place to sleep	Monthly day trips with family
Access to the Internet	Cable/satellite TV (2017: access to internet TV (YouTube, Netflix))



References

- Bennett, F. (2013) 'Researching Within-Household Distribution: Overview, developments, debates and methodological challenges. In *Journal of Marriage and Family* vol.75 pp582-597.
- James, A. and Prout, A. (1997) *Constructing and reconstructing childhood*. London: The Falmer Press.
- Main, G. (2013) *A child-derived material deprivation index*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of York.
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Thank you

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