



COPEWELL

POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID) SELF-ASSESSMENT

Jurisdiction Name _____



POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID)

The panoply of social, political and economic conditions that reduce a population's ability to detect risk, to mitigate risk or to recover from the effects of a hazard agent.

POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID): Vulnerability

VULNERABILITY INVOLVES

The interaction of social, biophysical, economic and political characteristics or qualities of communities that create the potential for harm, loss or disruption.

WHAT COMMUNITIES MIGHT LOOK LIKE WITH...

LOW CAPACITY

The community has a greater than average number of persons known to be at greater exposure to risk, more limited in their ability to respond, and who are more likely to be in places where they may be harmed. This includes children/elderly residents, persons of lower socioeconomic status, persons with functional and access needs and/or special medical needs, single heads of household, and institutionalized populations. There is little economic, social or political support of racial and ethnic minority, immigrant and/or migrant worker populations. Residents distrust outsiders and might be reluctant to seek assistance. There is a high proportion of housing insecurity/homelessness/mobile homes and/or seasonal tourists. There is a lack of reliable transportation. Residents of this community lack access to resources (including information and technology) and to political power and representation. The nature and extent of social networks is limited or missing altogether.

OPTIMAL CAPACITY

Most residents of this community have a low likelihood of exposure to risk, are prepared for and have options to respond to the threat of hazards, and are less likely to be in places where they may be harmed. Most residents are mobile and have access to private vehicles or safe, reliable, and accessible public transportation, walking, biking and/or devices that aid mobility. The economy of the community is strong, with low rates of unemployment, new businesses and sustainable development plans. Residents share common languages and can communicate with one another. There are trusting relationships among community members built upon shared history and/or sense of civic responsibility. High quality schools and residences are in reasonable proximity to one another and are considered safe and affordable. Building stock is of good quality and in compliance with regulations. Residents are aware of the environmental/biophysical hazards that pose greater risk to the community and they actively engage in risk mitigation and preparedness activities.

RATIONALE

Explain reasons for your rating; cite data, if possible

NEXT STEPS

Describe next action points

POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID): Inequality

INEQUALITY INVOLVES

Unequal access to opportunities and unequal exposures to risks which are a consequence of the socio-economic system.

WHAT COMMUNITIES MIGHT LOOK LIKE WITH...

LOW CAPACITY

Structural factors, such as economic, social, and educational policies, and everyday patterns of social interaction and organization of the community lead to stratification that determines residents' access to opportunities, choices, and resources. The community has high rates of unemployment, deteriorating conditions in the inner cities, and limited access to reliable and affordable transportation. Opportunities, locations and resources for human activities, e.g. agricultural land, water; minerals, energy sources, sites for construction, places to live and work, are limited. Residents are more susceptible to hazards that result from the built environment (the level of urbanization, growth rates, economic vitality) and/or the natural environment, with disproportionate exposures to risk.

OPTIMAL CAPACITY

Structural factors, such as economic, social, and educational policies, enable all residents to have access to equitable opportunities, choices, and resources. There are high quality, accessible education and literacy development opportunities for all ages. There is local ownership of assets, accessible local employment that pays living wages and salaries, and access to investment opportunities. High-quality, safe and affordable housing exists that is accessible for residents with mixed income levels. Residential areas are monitored to ensure safe and non-toxic water, soil, and indoor and outdoor air. Residents have access to affordable and nutritious food. The community is well-maintained, appealing, perceived to be safe and culturally inviting.

RATIONALE

Explain reasons for your rating; cite data, if possible

NEXT STEPS

Describe next action points

POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID): Deprivation

DEPRIVATION INVOLVES

Observable and demonstrable **material** and **social** disadvantage relative to the local community to which an individual, family or group belongs.

WHAT COMMUNITIES MIGHT LOOK LIKE WITH...

LOW CAPACITY

A majority of residents are deprived of 1) the material apparatus, goods, services, resources, amenities, and physical environment and location of life (material deprivation) and, 2) the roles, relationships, functions, customs, rights, and responsibilities of membership in the community (social deprivation). A large portion of residents reside in areas where there is limited access to shops or stores for necessities and may experience dietary deprivation. A majority of residents experience some form of housing deprivation in terms of structural or electrical dysfunction, exposure to environmental risk factors and pollution, and lack of adequate space for children to play safely. Similarly, a large portion of residents experience deprivation at work in hazardous working environments. A majority of residents also experience social deprivation in the form of lack of rights or stability in employment; deprivation of time to engage in family activities; lack of integration into the greater community, leading to feelings of isolation; lack of formal participation in social institutions and structures, such as elections or trade unions; and recreational deprivation, with little to no time away from work duties. These community members may also be deprived of educational opportunities due to social disadvantages.

OPTIMAL CAPACITY

Relative to the local community to which an individual, family or group belongs, a majority of residents maintain abundant material apparatus, goods, services, resources, amenities, and physical environment and location of life and fully embrace the roles, relationships, functions, customs, rights, and responsibilities of membership in the community. There is equitable distribution of material necessities, goods, and services such that all residents have equitable access. Urban design supports physical activity; there is adequate access to affordable and safe opportunities for physical activity for people of all ages. There are minimal environmental risk factors, both in the home and in work environments. There is strong integration of all persons into social institutions and community activities. People from all backgrounds have equal access to social gatherings, social services, local elections, and trade unions. Educational opportunities are accessible to all.

RATIONALE

Explain reasons for your rating; cite data, if possible

NEXT STEPS

Describe next action points

ASSESSING OUR COMMUNITY



POPULATION VULNERABILITY, INEQUALITY & DEPRIVATION (PVID)

The panoply of social, political and economic conditions that reduce a population's ability to detect risk, to mitigate risk or to recover from the effects of a hazard agent.

Population Vulnerability
1—10

Inequality
1—10

Deprivation
1—10

Domain Average
Take average of
assessment rating for
the above 4 sub-factors

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QUESTIONS TO CONSIDER IN RATING YOUR COMMUNITY (add others, as applicable)

FACTORS	AS APPLICABLE, TO WHAT EXTENT DOES YOUR COMMUNITY MANIFEST THE FOLLOWING CONDITIONS, QUALITIES, AND ACTIVITIES?
<p>Vulnerability</p> <p>The interaction of social, biophysical, economic and political characteristics or qualities of communities that create the potential for harm, loss or disruption.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The community has a conducted a Community Needs Assessment or a Community Based Vulnerability Assessment with a team that is representative of the community (including faith-based organizations, hospitals, nonprofit organizations that work with socially vulnerable groups, as well as representatives from state and local agencies). The assessment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies, inventories and maps likely disaster threats, physically vulnerable populations and facilities and socially vulnerable populations; seeks and integrates community input; creates an accessible and understandable product that assembles and analyzes information and maps of the community's vulnerability to disasters. The completed assessment is then used to develop and implement strategies to reduce the community's vulnerability (FEMA, 2009). • Also considers if your community has already gathered relevant data for another purpose. • The community has identified and mapped Community Assets and Resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People (individual residents, informal neighborhood leaders, volunteer groups). • Physical structures or places (a school, hospital, church, library, recreation center, town landmark, community meeting space, a park or other open space.) • Community Services (public transportation, early childhood education center, recycling facilities, cultural organization, local business, etc.). • There are motivated stakeholders in the community who want to know about community vulnerability (e.g., who is affected, how many, what factors contribute to the problem) and make themselves available to citizens through public forums, town hall meetings, listening sessions, etc.
<p>Inequality</p> <p>Unequal access to opportunities and unequal exposures to risks which are a consequence of the socio-economic system.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are there services for homeless or unhomed populations? What is their capacity? Are they near or over capacity? • What is the prevalence of overcrowding (homes with more than one person per room) in the community? • What proportion of the population at or below the poverty line? • What is the size of the population on public assistance, welfare, or disability pensions? • What is the employment cycle: permanent, seasonal, mixed? • What is the distribution of blue-collar; white-collar; grey-collar occupations? • Is affordable childcare available? What are the waiting times for entrance? • Is there community programming for school after-care? • Is affordable senior care available? What are the waiting times for entrance into senior living establishments? • Are there programs for workforce development; job training or retraining? • Are there food banks/pantries/soup kitchens? Do they function at or near capacity? Who uses them? • Is there knowledge about populations living in dangerous locations, including transient populations? • Are there volunteer or non-profit organizations devoted to economic insecurity? • Are there volunteer or non-profit organizations devoted to housing insecurity? • Are there programs for GED completion; high-school summer school?

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<p>Deprivation</p> <p>Observable and demonstrable material and social disadvantage relative to the local community to which an individual, family or group belongs.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a disproportionate number of people in the community who do not have any level of formal education or instruction? • Is there a disproportionate number of people in the community who work without payment (unpaid jobs)? • Worked 50 or more hours the previous week? • Do community members typically experience poor working environments (polluted air; dust, noise, vibration, high or low temperature), stand or walk about more than three-quarters of the working day, or work "unsocial hours"? • Is there a disproportionate number of people in the community with no public social insurance (incl. health insurance)? • Do residents have to travel great distances to access the nearest primary healthcare service? • Do most residential facilities in the in the community exhibit external structural defects; internal structural defects? Do most residences have electricity and heat? Are they free of dampness and/or infestation? • Do most home facilities include major appliances (washing machine; refrigerator; freezer; gas or electric cooker)? • Are neighborhoods safe for children to play outside? • Does the community experience significant industrial air pollution or other forms of air pollution? • Is there a high risk of road accidents around home or problem of noise from traffic, aircraft, building works? • Is there a problem with litter and debris in local streets?