

# OVERVIEW

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# THE PROJECT

- The goals of this longitudinal research project are to follow youth over time who are trained for workforce integration by a group of organizations and to obtain information on whether their circumstances are improving economically, socially and psychologically.
- In addition, the project intends to help the partner organizations to assess via social accounting whether the return (economic and social) is commensurate with the investment.
- In this presentation, we will present the preliminary findings from our first look at the baseline and 6-month follow-up data
- Laurie Mook, ASU, will present the social accounting work related to the project













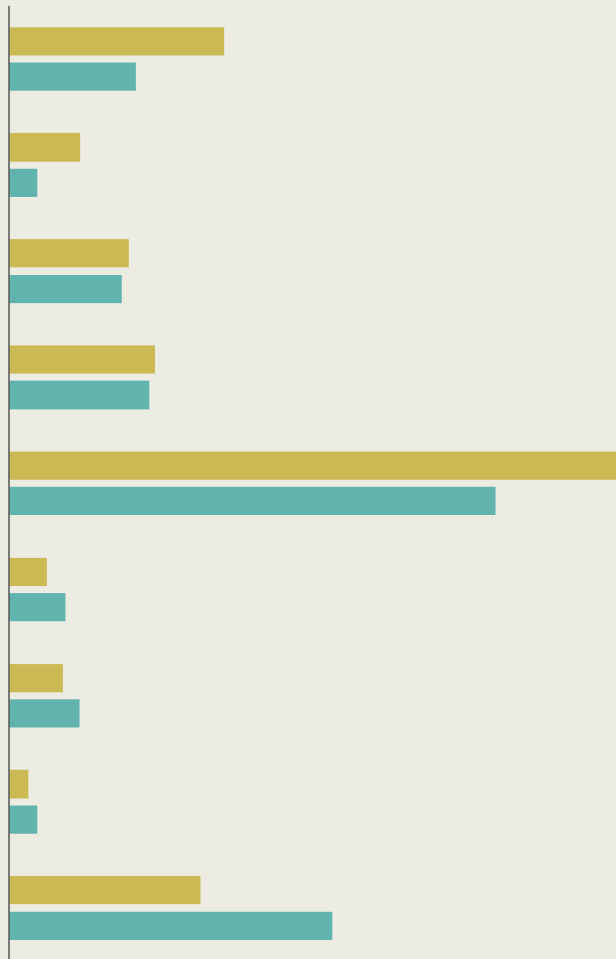
C C A  
A C A

- A much larger portion of non-SE participants reported receiving training allowance, while a much larger portion of SE participants reported receiving financial assistance; \*

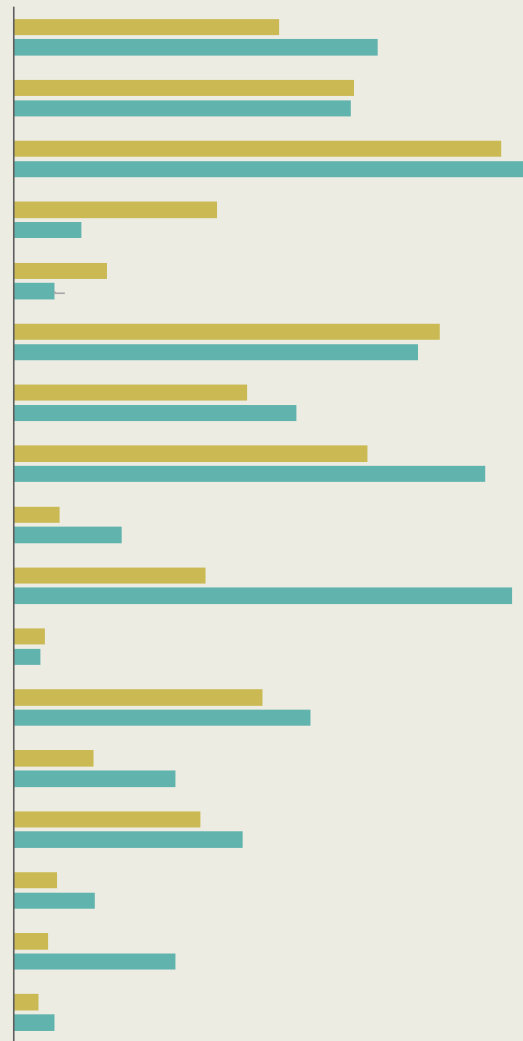
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A , B A ☾ A

- Other reasons for entering program given by SE participants include getting sector-specific experience, getting back into a routine, and personal development; for non-SE participants, reasons include language development & supportive environment
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A , B A C  
 A D  
 (C D)



A , B A C  
 A D  
 (C D)

**A AC**

- Using a scale of 1-5, the participants rated their level of satisfaction on a series of items

# BASELINE: PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT

- There are marked differences in profile between youth who are supported in social enterprises and youth in more conventional, classroom-based training programs
- The overall picture suggests that participants from SEs as a group were in greater precarity at baseline (i.e., higher proportion of SE participants who had less schooling, accessed food banks at least occasionally, experienced barriers to employment relating to mental health and fear of losing government financial assistance, as compared to participants from non-SE participants; SE participants also expressed lower satisfaction with the different areas of wellbeing examined)
- Non-Canadian born and less-precarious groups tend to part of non-SE programs over SE programs

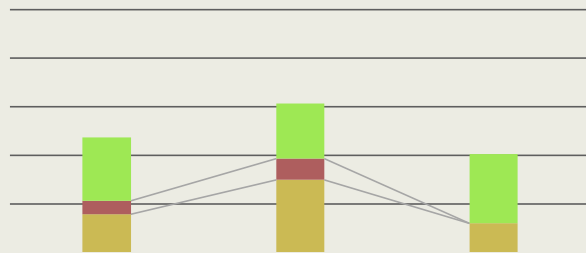








# CHANGES TO INDICATIONS OF PRECARITY







# BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT/JOB SEARCH

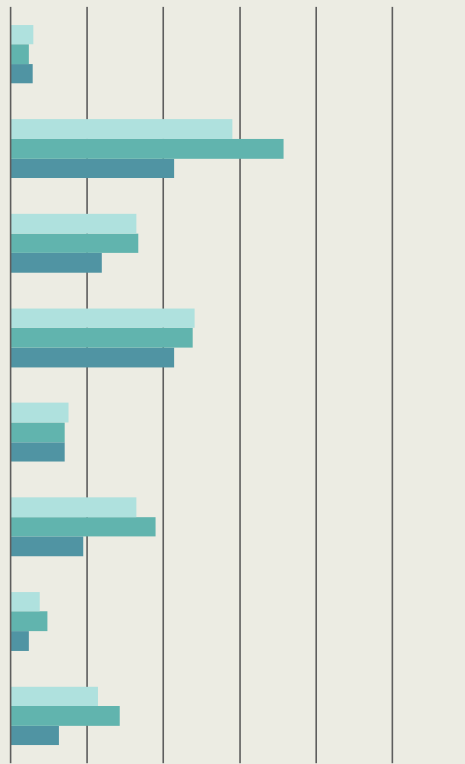




Table 3a

	Baseline <i>M(SD)</i>	Baseline+ <i>M(SD)</i>	6-month <i>M(SD)</i>
Financial Wellbeing	2.25(.83)	2.29(.84)	2.42(.88)
Personal Wellbeing	3.01(.86)	3.02(.87)	2.83(.96)
Access to Services	3.41(.84)	3.54(.76)	3.61(.85)
Human Capital	3.33(.81)	3.35(.95)	3.49(.79)
Family & Community Relations	3.15(.79)	3.26(.72)	3.32(.87)

Table 3b

	Baseline <i>M(SD)</i>	Baseline+ <i>M(SD)</i>	6-month <i>M(SD)</i>
Financial Wellbeing	2.46(.89)	2.44(.84)	2.54(.94)
Personal Wellbeing	3.40(.90)	3.32(.90)	3.15(.98)
Access to Services	3.65(.82)	3.70(.79)	3.61(.85)
Human Capital	3.53(.78)	3.52(.74)	3.50(.79)
Family & Community Relations	3.41(.84)	3.40(.83)	3.32(.87)

## CHANGES TO PERCEPTION OF WELLBEING

Looking at the scores descriptively  
( within sample):

- Across the 2 time points, there is a small increase in financial wellbeing for both the SE and Non-SE groups.
- While the SE group sees a decrease in personal wellbeing from baseline/baseline+ to 6-month follow-up, the Non-SE group sees no change/decline in wellbeing in the other 4 areas of wellbeing

# PRELIMINARY ASSESSMENT & NEXT STEPS

- Compared to Non-SE participants post training, a higher percentage of SE participants remained in touch with the organizations, and are accessing a variety of employment and non-employment related supports in greater proportions
- Overall, there has been some reduction in barriers to employment for both the SE & Non-SE group; limited change in 5 Asset Areas for both groups
- Once we have the full 6-month follow-up sample, we will test to see if there are significant differences in the way the 5 Asset Areas change for the SE & the Non-SE group from baseline



