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SOCIAL RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION CORPORATION | SOCIÉTÉ DE RECHERCHE SOCIALE APPLIQUÉE

Engaging Communities in Support of Local Development

Measuring the Effects of the Community Employment Innovation Project on Communities

MAY 2008

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The Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC) is a non-profit organization and registered charity with offices in Ottawa and Vancouver. SRDC was created specifically to develop, field test, and rigorously evaluate social programs. SRDC's two-part mission is to help policy-makers and practitioners identify social policies and programs that improve the well-being of all Canadians, with a special concern for the effects on the disadvantaged, and to raise the standards of evidence that are used in assessing social policies. SRDC attempts to bridge the worlds of academic researchers, government policy-makers, and on-the-ground program operators. Providing a vehicle for the development and management of complex demonstration projects, SRDC seeks to work in close partnership with all levels of governments — federal, provincial and local — as well as with communities where these projects take place.

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The Authors

Highlights

This report is part of a series of publications that evaluate the effects of the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP), a research and demonstration project that is testing an alternative form of income transfer payment for the unemployed, with the dual objective of encouraging work while supporting local community development. While earlier publications focused on the impacts of CEIP on participant workers, this report looks at the effect of the program on participating communities. .

Two critical research questions are addressed: first, do communities have the ability to mobilize their resources and develop projects that provide both meaningful employment and needed services for the community? Second, what effects do these projects have on local capacity and the economic and social conditions in participating communities?

The Process: Community Engagement, Organization and Mobilization

Results suggest that, despite a number of early implementation difficulties and initial resistance among some local organizations and groups, communities can effectively engage, organize, and mobilize their resources to develop projects that both provide meaningful employment for participants and address a range of locally identified development needs.

Each community successfully organized a representative and functional board and prepared a strategic plan to guide project development and use of CEIP workers.

Although some boards had difficulty in finding skilled volunteers to serve as board members, a sufficient number of nominees were put forth by local steering committees for consideration by the wider community. Following their election, boards successfully established themselves by putting in place structures and processes that enabled them to fulfill their responsibilities. However, the challenge was not in establishing boards but in maintaining practices and sufficient levels of local engagement, which was particularly difficult for the smallest community of Dominion.

Communities successfully mobilized a range of local organizations and resources to develop projects that employed CEIP workers.

Over 250 local organizations were mobilized by program communities to develop CEIP projects that employed participants. With limited capital support and the relatively short timelines for project development inherent in the CEIP model, program communities largely relied on existing organizations in the non-profit and voluntary sectors to develop projects. Although some new partnerships were formed, most community projects were simply extensions of existing operations of non-profit organizations.

Communities successfully implemented nearly 300 projects, serving a variety of sectors while providing over 1,300 positions for participants in a range of occupations.

Throughout the study, program communities created 295 projects that served a wide range of community needs. Approximately 1,300 positions were generated through these projects, which spanned all ten National Occupational Categorizations and were filled through over 2,100 unique work placements. CEIP projects were also successful in providing

meaningful employment for participants in terms of the skill level of jobs offered and the varied nature of work provided. Contrary to traditional programs of direct job creation, where uniformly low-skilled jobs are typically the norm, CEIP was successful in providing a range of occupations in both medium- and higher-skilled positions.

The Effects: Improving Local Capacity and Social Conditions

Results indicate that a preponderance of positive changes occurred in program communities, which were largely consistent with stakeholder expectations and greater than those observed in a group of similar but non-participating comparison communities. Most notably, there were improvements in the capacity of third-sector organizations, the social capital of residents, and to a lesser extent, some indicators of social cohesion and inclusion.

Project sponsors experienced substantial improvements in their capacity to carry out their missions and engage in longer-term planning.

Effects on the capacity of sponsors were most readily apparent. The multi-year availability of workers was reported to provide significant support to the mission of sponsors and help them engage in longer-term planning than they otherwise would have been able with single-year, renewable grants. CEIP appears to have responded to two central needs of non-profit organizations: availability of human resources and flexible, longer-term funding arrangements.

Residents were better able to preserve their social capital and experienced some improvements in the extent of social cohesion and inclusion in local community life.

CEIP also appears to have generated improvements in a number of other outcomes critical to community capacity. Residents in program communities improved their social capital in terms of both the resources that are accessible within their networks as well as their network structural characteristics. Social cohesion also increased on a small number of indicators with slightly larger increases in trust and attachment. With respect to inclusion, residents in some program communities appear to have improved access to their communities with increased availability of transportation and childcare, accompanied by somewhat higher levels of local participation.

Improvements on several additional social indicators were observed, particularly for youth and seniors.

Several program communities experienced small improvements in a number of additional broad indicators of social conditions. Most notably, improved neighbourhood and housing quality were observed in program communities, including larger reductions in unsightly premises and the need for household repairs, which were consistent with the broad focus on environmental and beautification projects in most communities. Furthermore, improvements in self-assessed health and the overall level of community satisfaction were observed in two program communities. The results also suggest that a number of positive changes have taken place for key groups that were of high priority for community boards, including youth, seniors, and those with low incomes.

Few changes in local market conditions can be reliably linked with CEIP.

A slightly larger increase in the rate of full-time employment, hours of work, and the distribution of incomes was observed in a few program communities. These differences,

however, were quite small and given the scale and distribution of CEIP projects — their pattern can not be reliably attributed to the program.

This report is only one dimension of the overall evaluation of the program. The second component of the program concerns impacts on CEIP workers. Earlier reports reviewed those impacts through the three years of program eligibility. A final report will present post-program impacts on participants over a year after their eligibility ended, integrate results from CEIP's study of community effects, and present a comprehensive cost–benefit analysis to determine the overall net societal value of the program.

Introduction

Policy-makers have long been concerned about finding effective approaches to assist communities that have experienced sustained periods of deteriorating economic conditions, high regional unemployment, and significant out-migration. Industrial Cape Breton is one such an area under threat, where closure of the coal mines and a declining steel industry have resulted in double-digit unemployment rates for over a decade. Despite a thriving Canadian economy over the past decade, the current unemployment rate in Cape Breton remains more than twice the national average at 13 per cent, with particular communities faring much worse still. Other examples include the Gaspésie region of Quebec, which has a history of reliance on seasonal industries, with a current unemployment rate of 18 per cent, as well as several single-industry towns in British Columbia that suffer from declines in logging and local pulp and paper mills.

Government responses to regional economic disparities have typically included various local employment and job creation programs as well as large capital investments and community economic development initiatives. With the growing body of literature on the social economy and importance of the voluntary sector, however, policy interest of late has turned to alternative community development options that seek to support communities' ability to respond to local concerns and fulfill their own priorities and needs. These approaches recognize that regions such as Cape Breton are facing serious threats to critical areas of their local capacity, potentially reducing social cohesion and lowering levels of associational activity and volunteering among residents — the lifeblood of many community organizations. In the longer term, this reduced capacity can seriously curtail available services, development efforts, and, ultimately, the social conditions facing residents in these communities.

The Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) is testing one such approach by providing an alternative form of income transfer payment for the unemployed while simultaneously supporting community development by strengthening the social economy. The underlying model of CEIP is based on the theory that communities depend on organizations in the social economy to satisfy some of their development priorities and fulfill the needs of key sectors and groups that are not fully met by government or business. At the same time, the success of these third-sector organizations and local development initiatives is often dependent on the extent of shared priorities, support, and level of engagement of residents as well as the nature of the relationships and networks between them. CEIP was designed with the recognition that the hallmark of healthy communities is evident not only in prosperous economic conditions and an active civic leadership, but also in the strength of organizations in the social economy and extent of inclusiveness and cohesion among community residents.

SCOPE OF THIS REPORT

This report is part of a series of publications that evaluate the effects of CEIP on the unemployed individuals who participated in the project and the communities and organizations that developed the projects that employed them. CEIP began in 1999 with the

engagement of communities with CEIP's offer. Recruitment of the participant workers occurred in parallel in 2000–2002. CEIP's operations phase ran from 2000 to 2005, where communities developed and operated projects that employed participants. CEIP is a long-term demonstration project, with the research phase continuing through 2008. The previous report, released in October 2007, presented the latest results from the participant impact study. This report focuses on the effects of CEIP on participating communities.

Along with a summary on the history and theory underpinning the design of CEIP, the report will provide a comprehensive evaluation of the benefits experienced by the Cape Breton communities that participated in CEIP as well as the received products and services from the community projects that grew out of it. A later report will review the results from the participant impact study and will integrate findings from CEIP's study of community effects to present a comprehensive cost–benefit analysis to determine the program's overall net value to Canadian society and net cost from a fiscal perspective.

As for the report's structure, Chapter 1 provides an overview of the background and theory of CEIP, providing a brief history of community employment programs across Canada and outlining the program model that CEIP was designed to test. Chapter 2 reviews the evaluation design of CEIP, with particular attention to the study of community effects. Chapter 3 begins to evaluate the early implementation of CEIP by assessing communities' responses to CEIP's offer and their subsequent efforts in organizing, creating decision-making structures and engaging their residents in the process of CEIP.

Once representative bodies were formed, the next requirement on communities was for the development of a comprehensive strategic plan, which would establish priorities and guide the development of CEIP projects. Chapter 4 assesses the process of communities' strategic planning and their subsequent efforts to mobilize local organizations to develop CEIP projects. The importance and evolution of cross-community collaboration in this process is also explored. Chapter 5 reviews the types of CEIP projects that were ultimately developed and their distribution across communities. The variation in early process outcomes and projects across communities provides a roadmap for the expected intermediate and longer-term community effects.

Chapter 6 examines the effects of CEIP on organizational capacity in the social economy, while Chapter 7 presents estimates of CEIP's effects on social capital, inclusion, and cohesion among community residents. Chapter 8 reviews some of the broader changes in economic and social conditions in CEIP communities. Where earlier chapters considered the effects of CEIP on the full sample of residents in each community, Chapter 9 reviews the effects on key subgroups and community sectors, including youth and seniors. Chapter 10 revisits the central research hypotheses for the community effects study, offering conclusions and lessons learned from the processes of community engagement, organization, strategic planning, and mobilization.

Chapter 1:
Background and Theory

The Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) is not a traditional job creation project or economic development initiative. Although the program does address a short-term need for employment, it is first a research study that is testing an "active" re-employment strategy as an alternative to Employment Insurance (EI) or income assistance (IA) that also aims to support communities simultaneously. Rather than providing "passive" transfers to the unemployed or direct assistance to communities, CEIP combines the two, with an offer of wages for work to participants and a substantial supply of free labour to communities. Up to 750 unemployed individuals were offered the opportunity to exchange their entitlements to EI and IA for three years of work on projects developed by six communities in the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM). This would provide a multi-year stable period of work and earnings for the unemployed, as well as a significant free-labour supply for communities of up to the equivalent of about 2,250 worker years.

In addition to its provision of free labour as the primary means of support to communities, CEIP has many features that make it distinct from traditional employment programs and development initiatives. CEIP's designers sought to build upon the challenges and lessons from earlier approaches in developing the program model.

A HISTORY OF COMMUNITY EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Government responses to the problem of chronic regional joblessness in Canada have included a variety of direct job creation programs, many of which were implemented in Cape Breton, that were able to both involve and support communities with varying degrees of success. Rather than a comprehensive overview, this section provides a brief review of program developments to give a flavour for how approaches have changed over time.

1970s: Temporary Community Employment

During the 1970s, a number of temporary community employment programs were implemented — namely, the Local Initiatives Program (LIP), the Local Employment Assistance Program (LEAP), and Canada Works — that had dual goals of job creation and community betterment. For example, LIP's created off-season jobs for the unemployed and aimed at fostering the creation of new facilities and services that would benefit whole communities. LIP also tried to involve communities in developing and managing projects.

Given some of their similarities, evaluations of LIP and subsequent related employment programs sets a baseline expectation for CEIP in that these approaches created large numbers of temporary jobs that, by and large, involved work that was of some benefit to communities. They did not succeed, however, in revitalizing the Cape Breton economy. Moreover, two potential pitfalls were noted. First, projects could be too successful by temporarily providing useful community services that could not be sustained when the project ended, possibly leading to additional hardship for those who relied on the services. Second, individual workers employed by the program might come to depend on temporary jobs, making them

worse off than they otherwise would have been without it. Rather than seeking full-time, yearlong work, some workers might simply cycle between temporary work and the unemployment insurance benefits for which the community work qualified them.

In addition to possibly encouraging transfer dependence, LIP and similar programs have been criticized for offering employment that is much less desirable than a "real" job,[1] as many offered temporary, lower-skilled, short-term positions of less than a year in duration, in a singular work placement. Although the projects may have helped workers preserve employability by maintaining a presence in the workforce, the characteristics of the jobs offered hampered one of the projects' overriding objectives, which was to improve longer-term employability.

1980s: Industry Labour Adjustment, Development Assistance

The example of the Industry Labour Adjustment Program (ILAP) highlights another important set of challenges facing earlier community employment programs, in terms of the nature of community involvement, the types of projects, and sources of job creation. Sydney, Nova Scotia, was one of four communities selected to take part in ILAP, which was implemented in 1981 to provide new employment opportunities for unemployed steel-workers. ILAP explicitly required that community adjustment committees be composed of "community knowledgeables" who would play an important role in determining the nature of the projects undertaken and think strategically about how projects could yield long-term, sustainable benefits to both communities and workers. The project targeted the private sector as a primary job source, with workers assigned to projects developed by businesses in industries designated by the federal government. As ILAP was implemented, however, it was not always clear the extent to which projects were linked to the needs of the workers. The focus of local representatives may have been directed towards projects for existing local businesses as opposed to diversifying the local economy in ways that might help workers find sustainable employment.

During the 1980s, three challenges continued to plague community employment programs: lack of sustainability of projects and services; the questionable benefits to workers' employability and perhaps worse, possible dependency of workers on the programs; and the lack of strategic community involvement in planning and decision-making. Although there was a growing belief that community economic development was a way to fire the engines of local development, most programs had limited success in involving communities, as they did not often reach beyond local elites.

The introduction of the Community Futures Program in 1985 represented another significant attempt by the government to integrate economic development initiatives into a wider process of engagement and strategic planning at the community level. The Community Futures Program supports the development of Community Futures Development Corporations (CFDCs) and Community Business Development Corporations (CBDCs) in conjunction with regional government agencies, such as the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA) in Eastern Canada. CFDCs and CBDCs are independent, non-profit organizations that are guided by a volunteer board of directors and that foster and support economic development through community development projects or provide services and financing to small and medium-sized businesses in their communities. The program was

[1] Sherwood (1999).

originally designed to assist communities facing major layoffs, plant closures, chronic unemployment, or economic decline, and aimed to reduce unemployment permanently by promoting the creation of permanent jobs, supporting existing employment, providing training, or moving unemployed workers out of a local labour market.[2]

1990s: Active Labour Market Policies, Welfare Reforms

Since the late 1980s, labour market policy discussions have shifted towards what is known as active labour market policy measures.[3] The idea is that transfer programs should encourage recipients to work rather than passively providing cash benefits regardless of whether they work while receiving them. This interest in active measures affected policy developments in the EI program[4] and is relevant to CEIP's rationale and design.[5] Parallel with the federal government's interest in active labour market measures was a general trend in provincial governments towards "reforming welfare through work." To this end, measures aimed at increasing participation in the labour market were seen as essential steps toward reducing welfare dependency and social exclusion.

Although the emphasis on direct job creation programs was substantially reduced in Canada during the 1990s, particularly at the federal level, some active measures in the 1996 *EI Act*[6] still do provide for limited funding of Job Creation Projects (JCP). Of course, these measures still encounter many of the same challenges as earlier employment programs. In particular, there is rarely a strong link between projects and any broader community development goals,[7] where project sponsors are either public agencies or private firms with objectives that are disconnected from any locally identified community needs. Arguably, this results from models that lack an overriding commitment and structure for creating community control, as well as one in which public agencies or private firms are typically the only source of job creation.

SOCIAL ECONOMY: AN ALTERNATIVE SOURCE OF JOB CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Parallel to these shifts in employment policies, there has been a growing interest in alternative sources of job creation and mechanisms for supporting local development. In recent years, governments have attempted to form partnerships with non-governmental institutions in pursuit of social objectives, with considerable attention paid to the possible role of the social economy in helping to facilitate economic adjustment or to strengthen the ongoing life of communities.

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[2] For more information on the program, see <communityfutures.ca> (accessed March 10, 2008).

[3] See, for example, the discussions in Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (1989, 1990).

[4] For a more complete review on the developments within the EI and IA programs relevant to CEIP's design, see Greenwood et al. (2003).

[5] In CEIP's case, transfer recipients would be encouraged to take up community employment, recognizing the limited possibilities for market work in areas of high and continuing unemployment. The goal of testing an active-labour-market-policy alternative had several implications for CEIP's design. The program model could not provide participants with financial benefits to participants that were substantially higher than those for which it was an alternative. Moreover, it could not provide large amounts of capital, financial or otherwise, since the provision of such capital is not a role typically assumed by a transfer program. Although the program could provide job training in principle, other existing components of the EI system provide training as well, and the funders had other ways to learn about the effects of training and human capital accumulation.

[6] *Employment Insurance Act* (1996, c. 23).

[7] See Roy and Wong (1998) for a review of evaluation studies of Canadian job creation programming.

While definitions of the social economy vary, a common element is that of organizations and institutions, which neither entirely produce goods and services for sale in the market, nor entirely operate as part of a tax-funded government bureaucracy, but which share characteristics of both private and public sectors. Ninacs (2002) points out, however, that the concept of the social economy is not new, and has been evolving, from the "old" social economy defined in terms of the structural aspects of the organizations that comprise it, to the "new" social economy defined in terms of "relational and sociological" aspects of organizations, their activities, and the people who comprise them.

The "Quebec Model"

The most extensive experience with the social economy in Canada has been with what has become known as the "Quebec Model." Lévesque and Ninacs (1997) give many concrete examples of social economy projects in Quebec, including:

- *Housing co-operatives*: With funding from the federal government, the province, and the City of Montreal, more than 20,000 people have been involved in the creation and operation of over 1,000 co-operative housing projects.
- *Worker co-operatives*: These firms are owned and managed by workers and produce saleable goods and services. Financial support and technical assistance are provided by unions and provincial agencies. In Quebec, there are 175 co-operatives; 45 operate in the forestry industry.
- *Childcare centres*: Quebec has a network of non-profit childcare centres, home childcare agencies, and school childcare facilities that provide over 90,000 childcare spaces. These agencies are largely under direct parental control and employ over 15,000 individuals. Funding comes from a mix of user fees and governmental grants.

Examples from Quebec give some idea of the diversity of social economy initiatives that are embodied largely within social enterprises or third-sector organizations. While there is no universally accepted definition of a social enterprise, they typically have a wider social or community objective, operate on democratic principles, and seek to generate their own revenue to offset any financial support from the government. Although achieving financial independence appears to be an implicit goal of most social enterprises, many have found it to be a challenge given the disadvantaged populations they serve.

Social Economy in Nova Scotia

While strong government support has lead to a very strong and well-documented model of social enterprise development in Quebec, there is evidence of more piecemeal development in other Canadian provinces. It can prove difficult, however, to distinguish such initiatives from the community economic development (CED) projects with which they are commonly associated.[8]

[8] CEIP's designers were clear in their desire to test the effectiveness of community development projects in the social economy, rather than in CED. There is potentially considerable overlap between CED and community development through the social economy. Perry and Lewis, reviewing Canadian CED initiatives in *Reinventing the Local Economy* (1994), associate CED with "real community control", community "'ownership' of decisions" and "devolution of control" that is "not merely an ideological commitment to a democratic ethic" but "a practical avenue to successful development." Both CED and the social economy have a focus on job creation. The key difference appears to be in the definitive focus in the social economy on production of goods and services to meet social needs, outside of the public and private sectors. The CED is less restrictive on the types of organizations — including for-profit, commercial concerns — or products *(continued)*

Probably the best example of a community development organization working in the social economy in Nova Scotia is New Dawn Enterprises, which works in real estate and health services and offers an array of projects for the disadvantaged. New Dawn bears similarity to the Halifax-based Human Resources Development Association (HRDA) Enterprises Limited, whose initial model was a two-sided focus on employment and enterprise. It recruited out-of-work welfare recipients and met half their wage and benefit costs for the first year from welfare funds while also undertaking business development activity to create permanent jobs.

These examples illustrate how umbrella development organizations have been able to create small businesses with a strong employment focus. In the case of New Dawn, there is also a strong social element to the goods and services produced. While both New Dawn and HRDA are community oriented and draw on local community expertise, neither has a strict democratic model that would meet the Quebec definition of a social enterprise.

International Initiatives

Internationally, there are several examples of successful employment and development programs that utilize the social economy in a broader sense with less focus on the structure of organizations involved, often utilizing the non-profit and voluntary sectors. McGregor, Clark, Ferguson, and Scullion (1997) estimate that there are some 3,700 organizations operating in the social economy of lowland Scotland employing 42,000 people, and that among the principal benefits of their activities is the creation of employment opportunities to facilitate the reintegration into society of people from disadvantaged groups. The Conference of Religious of Ireland (1998) reports on a pilot project that made paid part-time employment opportunities available to unemployed individuals on a voluntary basis doing work of "public or social value." Borzaga (1999) describes the widespread use in Italy of "work integration social enterprises" that produce not only private goods and services, but also public goods as well as social and community care services in order to create jobs for disadvantaged workers.

A broader view of the social economy, encompassing the non-profit and voluntary sectors, is often taken when estimating the size of this sector in Canada (Policy Research Initiative, 2005). This approach is also more consistent with a model where communities have control over project development and one that CEIP's designers favoured. Unlike the "Quebec Model," this notion of the social economy does not require that employers have particular governance structures or that they are entirely independent of government, giving communities more flexibility in their development efforts. By following this approach, CEIP allows communities in Cape Breton to tap into the existing development infrastructure, as described above, even though these organizations and initiatives may not conform to a strict definition of the social economy along the lines of the "Quebec Model."

(cont'd.)
considered. Nonetheless, it can be argued that many of Perry and Lewis's case-study CED organizations work in the social economy, even if they are not labelled as such.

THE CEIP MODEL

The Role of Communities: Empowerment and Capacity Building

Building on the challenges and lessons from earlier programs, CEIP placed extensive community control over project development in order to explicitly link projects with local priorities and needs. The role played by the communities had two main dimensions. First, each community had to create a democratic structure to make decisions regarding the use of CEIP's resources. These decision-making bodies were initially charged with developing strategic plans and setting priorities for the kinds of projects that would have access to workers supplied by CEIP. Second, communities were responsible for mobilizing local project sponsors to develop projects that would employ CEIP workers. It was hoped that the organization, planning and mobilization of projects would serve as a catalyst for community action; in turn, these processes — along with project output — would support capacity growth and improve social and market conditions in ways that were consistent with locally identified community needs.

The main element of CEIP's offer to communities was the chance to be the beneficiaries of the "free" labour provided by the project — up to 2,250 worker years over a five-year period, which it was hoped would serve as a catalyst for community action. CEIP's design, however, recognized that communities would vary in their capacities to undertake the responsibilities required of them. Consequently, each community received a planning grant of up to $30,000 to defray some of the direct costs of engaging in CEIP activities at the local level. In addition, CEIP's budget included funds to hire and make available to community boards expertise to support them in undertaking CEIP-related tasks — namely, setting up and running the volunteer community boards, marketing, implementing communications activities, mobilizing the community, and strategic planning.

Types of Community Projects: The Social Economy

CEIP grows from the body of knowledge and practical experience with the social economy and is evaluating whether this third sector can be used to develop opportunities for work, recognizing that some communities have smaller market sectors than others. The idea is to encourage activities that are meaningful for both the participant and the community, while avoiding duplication with public and private activities.

In the context of community control, CEIP did not impose a strict definition of the social economy on communities. They were free to determine the precise nature of the projects, within limited guidelines and, for example, could choose to focus their resources on existing non-profit organizations or development agencies rather than create new social enterprises. A test of a program based on the "Quebec Model" would require constraints on the types of projects developed by local communities, which is arguably inconsistent with the notion of community control. Furthermore, developing social enterprises would take considerable time, expertise, and capital investment, and would likely produce significantly fewer work opportunities for individuals than an experimental test would require, given the time constraints on its implementation.

Furthermore, CEIP provided communities with essentially "free" labour, with little capital support, as it is testing an alternative to EI or IA rather than an economic development

project. The idea is to test this approach using a rigorous design, to determine if the social economy can provide a range of opportunities in the form of meaningful jobs — some possibly higher-skilled than traditional programs — without large capital investments.

Jobs and Program Services: Varied Opportunities and Supports

Similar to earlier programs, CEIP was designed to replicate "real" employment. Participants were required to work for 35 hours a week on assigned, locally developed projects. In return, they were paid a community wage at a rate of $325 per week.[9] CEIP employment was insurable under the EI program and covered by the Nova Scotia Workers' Compensation program and the Canada Pension Plan. Participants were paid for statutory holidays and accumulated an entitlement to "personal days" that could be taken as paid vacation or sick days. They could also choose to enrol in a private health plan, with premiums shared between CEIP and the participants who opted for coverage.

Still, there are several unique features of CEIP related to the length of eligibility, the nature of the available job placements, and the supporting program services. First, participants were eligible for CEIP for three years, as long as they did not return to regular EI benefits or IA as their primary source of income. This would provide more significant employment duration than was possible in earlier programs. In addition, rather than a singular work placement, participants were able to take on a number of successive new job assignments to obtain a wider range of work experience. This was actively encouraged through case management and a job-matching coordinator.

Although the principal CEIP activity for participants was working on community-based projects, a number of ancillary activities were also built into the program model, including an employability assessment, basic job-readiness training, limited transferable skills training, and job-search support to aid in the transition to other market employment.

Social Capital, Skill Acquisition, and Enhancing Employability

CEIP is not a training intervention that explicitly seeks to develop human capital; rather, its focus is on the maintenance and acquisition of skills and social capital through work experience. In particular, the varied nature of many job opportunities in the social economy can require flexibility, collaboration and multi-tasking that might be expected to produce effects on skills that are transferable to a number of different jobs. These are often referred to as generic or soft skills, like adaptability, working in teams, and commitment to learning (McLaughlin, 1992).

At the same time, CEIP also aimed to enhance the social capital of participants and community residents. Consistent with recent conceptual developments, especially work done by the Policy Research Initiative (2003), CEIP adopts a definition of social capital that emphasizes the availability of resources and supports within social networks. The concept of social capital has garnered significant attention among policy-makers in recent years, with growing interest in possible policy measures to enhance networks as well as the links to employment and self-sufficiency that they may provide for the unemployed.

[9] The community wage was initially set at $280 per week and increased over the course of the project to $325, in line with similar increases in the provincial minimum wage.

Mechanisms built into CEIP's program model may have encouraged the development of social capital and skills in ways that earlier programs did not. For example, the long duration of CEIP eligibility and availability of multiple, varied job placements could provide for a wider range of opportunities for skill development and expansion of participants' social networks. As such, participants who work together may develop stronger peer support networks. Furthermore, participation also brings participants into contact with both project-sponsoring organizations and residents at large. This gives them a chance to develop stronger social networks both within and outside their immediate local community.

There may also be a positive contribution to social capital among non-participants at a community level. By participating in CEIP, communities benefit from the processes by which citizens communicate and interact with each other — namely, how they are engaged in setting priorities for action and in identifying and mobilizing community assets. All of these actions can potentially strengthen local social networks, as well as engage new players and increase the number of individuals who are willing to participate in community-led activities; in addition, by taking on these responsibilities, some of the players will develop new skills. Over the longer term, this may enhance a community's capacity to overcome adversity and create opportunities.

Rigorous Evaluation

One of the more important features of CEIP that sets it apart from earlier community employment initiatives is its evaluation design. CEIP has been set up as a demonstration project using a multiple-methods approach to evaluate its effects on both individuals and communities. This includes a random assignment evaluation design — widely accepted as the most reliable way to estimate a program's impacts — in order to assess the effect of CEIP on individuals who take part in the program. The effect of CEIP on communities is also being evaluated with a multiple-methods, quasi-experimental theory of change approach. A comprehensive cost–benefit analysis will also help determine if CEIP is a cost-effective means of achieving the duals goals for individuals and communities.

CEIP was conceived by Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC), and the program is sponsored jointly by HRSDC and the Nova Scotia Department of Community Services (NS-DCS). The project is managed by the Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC), a non-profit, social policy research organization that specializes in developing, implementing and evaluating large-scale demonstration projects to test innovative social policies and programs.

IN SUMMARY

CEIP is a unique research study that engaged communities in Cape Breton to develop projects that would employ long-term unemployed individuals as an alternative to EI and IA benefits. CEIP placed extensive control over project development in the hands of communities to establish their priorities for the types of projects that were to be created as well as the responsibility to mobilize local sponsors to develop projects that would employ CEIP participants. This report will review the history and design of CEIP and provide an evaluation of the effects of the project on the communities that agreed to take part in the study.

Chapter 2:
Evaluation Design and Site Selection

This chapter reviews the evaluation strategy for the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) as it pertains to the study of community effects. The first section re-examines the research hypotheses under evaluation and provides more detail on the theory of change methodology. This includes a review of the framework of expected effects of CEIP as well as a summary of the data sources used to evaluate these theories. The second section discusses the rationale for Cape Breton as the chosen study area and re-evaluates the selection criteria for the program communities involved. Concurrent with this selection process, initial consultation meetings were held in Cape Breton preceding the public launch of CEIP. The response from local stakeholders is discussed, including its possible effects on the program design, site selection, and the subsequent implementation.

EVALUATION DESIGN

Although many community employment and development initiatives have been implemented in the past, few have been evaluated with rigorous methods. CEIP's model involved a number of unique program elements that were largely untested and could benefit from rigorous evaluation. In particular, there was some uncertainty about the effectiveness of a program that offered subsidized labour to communities that exercised extensive control over project development. Would communities be able to generate projects that offered meaningful employment to participants? What project type would they be able to create using only low-waged labour and minimal capital support? In addition, with the social economy as their focus, what would be the nature of the effects, if any, for communities?

Research Hypotheses

These questions underlie the following two critical research hypotheses[1] pertaining to communities that are under evaluation in CEIP:

- Communities can generate worthwhile community development projects that will provide meaningful work opportunities for unemployed workers.
- Planning for and operating these projects will contribute to local capacity growth and longer-term community development by strengthening both the social and market economy.

The first hypothesis is concerned with how communities organize themselves to conceive and establish viable projects. The research effort here was directed at learning how communities respond to the offer of CEIP's free labour. The second of the hypotheses is concerned with the effect that planning and operating the projects has on the greater community.

[1] Three additional hypotheses are under evaluation in CEIP. Two hypotheses concern participants in the study, while a third relates to the overall cost-effectiveness of the program. These will be addressed in the final report forthcoming later this year.

Methodology: Quasi-Experimental Theory of Change Evaluation

Capturing the range of potential effects from any comprehensive community initiative is a challenging exercise. CEIP employs a multiple-methods research design that relies on both a theory of change approach and a quasi-experimental, comparison sites design.

The theory of change approach — as discussed by Weiss (1995) and Connell and Kubisch (1998) — requires evaluators to lay out the explicit or implicit theories about why a program should or should not work by specifying in detail all the expected outcomes and critical assumptions built into the program. The logic, timing, and thresholds for changes also need to be specified. Methods for data collection and analysis are then constructed to track the implementation outcomes and to show which theories the evidence best supports. For theories to be credible, it is crucial that they be developed through consultation with key stakeholders who have an interest and knowledge about the program and its potential effects.

Given that random assignment is most often infeasible for studying community-level effects, theory-driven evaluation can provide an effective means of validating community study findings. As evidence linking theory to outcome is found at each micro-step, the underlying theory is validated. A key challenge of theory-based evaluation, however, arises from the need to identify all possible changes and, in particular, the *thresholds* of changes — namely, by how much and when they are expected to change because of the program. Obtaining consensus from stakeholders on key thresholds is notoriously difficult.

In order to help address this concern and increase the robustness of the overall evaluation, CEIP has incorporated a quasi-experimental, comparison-communities design along with the theory of change approach. A group of similar communities in Cape Breton and mainland Nova Scotia were matched to the six program communities in order to serve as a counterfactual. Data collected in all communities will be compared across program communities and comparison sites using statistical techniques to adjust for community differences that are unrelated to CEIP. This provides another way for evaluators to validate any changes that are observed in program communities over time. It also provides implicit thresholds for observed changes, as only those that are statistically different from comparison sites are considered possible effects of CEIP.

A detailed description of the rationale and process for selecting the program communities and comparison sites is discussed below. A detailed review of the various modelling approaches for measuring community effects is provided in Appendix A.

Expected Effects of CEIP: Theory of Change Framework

Through an ongoing process of consultation with program funders, designers, and key stakeholders from within participating communities, various theories of change were elicited over the course of the project. In particular, four rounds of focus groups and key in-depth interviews were conducted with board members over the course of the study where expectations regarding the effects of the program were discussed. Three rounds of interviews with project sponsors were also completed, which helped elucidate likely effects of their projects. Although consensus was not obtained on all possible outcomes and effects of the program, input from each stakeholder fits consistently within a basic framework for expected change. Each of these outcomes is discussed briefly below and explored in more detail throughout this report.

Figure 2.1: CEIP Theory of Change Framework (Simplified Summary)

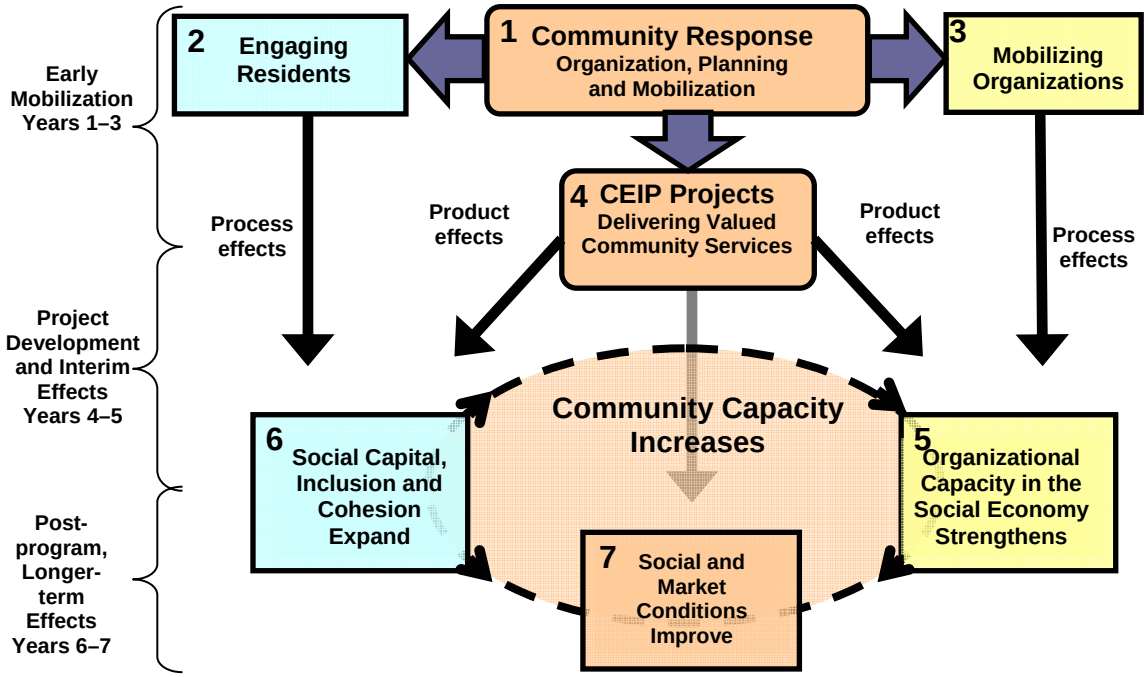


Figure 2.1 presents a simplified version of this framework. It illustrates three levels of expected outcomes within program communities over time: those related to residents/individuals, organizations, and communities. It also identifies which outcomes are expected to be most prominent at various points during the intervention: those related to engaging and mobilizing the communities in the first three years; to project development, service delivery, and some interim effects on communities in years 4 and 5; and to longer-term effects on communities in years 6 and 7. The full specification of the theory of change includes a much more detailed set of outcomes and indicators and their ordering in each of these areas.

Community Organization, Planning and Mobilization

During the initial 2–3 years of the program, certain community responses were expected to occur because of CEIP's offer (box 1 of Figure 2.1). The Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC) would deliver the offer through public consultation meetings and, after considering its merits, residents would either agree to move forward or decline involvement. Once communities agreed to participate, a series of processes were expected to occur because of their initial engagement.

First, each community was required to elect a functional democratic body — a community board — within 18 months to represent their interests in CEIP and make decisions about CEIP's resources.

Second, following the board's approval by CEIP officials, it was required to develop a strategic plan and set priorities for the use of CEIP workers. A $30,000 planning grant and technical assistance were made available to each community to support this effort.

Third, each community would need to begin developing projects to employ CEIP workers. The first project in each community was required to be approved within 24 months of the board's formation.

As part of the above processes, community boards were expected to effectively engage and mobilize residents in their communities (box 2), resulting in increased visibility, awareness and support for CEIP among residents. This, in turn, led to a higher level of actual involvement in CEIP-related activities, with residents serving on steering committees, volunteering as board members, attending public meetings, planning activities, and providing capacity assessment. Furthermore, community boards were expected to mobilize organizations in their communities effectively (box 3) to become involved in and provide contributions to early planning activities. This meant that community boards had to encourage prospective sponsoring organizations to develop and submit project proposals.

CEIP Project Development and Service Delivery

Although project development was expected to begin early in the study (box 4), it was also expected to continue expanding in subsequent years, as more workers were made available to communities. CEIP workers were to be recruited into the program over a two-year period beginning in the second year of the study. With a three-year participant eligibility period, communities would therefore have up to five years to make use of the new workforce, depending on how quickly they completed their organizational and planning responsibilities.

Throughout this period of project development, the number, scale and type of projects undertaken by communities could vary depending on the needs and priorities identified by each community, as well as each community's existing local capacity. For instance, some communities could approve projects more quickly, while others could choose to focus their efforts on a smaller number of more localized sectors or target groups.

EFFECTS ON COMMUNITIES: PROCESS AND PRODUCT

Medium- and longer-term effects on communities were expected to emerge through two sources: the process of each community's engagement, organization and mobilization, and the products or output of the projects themselves. Variation across communities in the relative success of the early engagement processes as well as the scale and project types they choose to implement will provide further support for the link between the intervention and any subsequent effects observed through the quasi-experimental design.

Although there was some variation in the expected effects of CEIP, indicators have been collected on a range of outcomes that were identified to at least some degree by most stakeholders. Similar to the expected early responses to CEIP's offer, community changes are expected to occur among organizations and individual residents, and at an aggregate-community level.

Organizational Capacity in the Social Economy

Expected effects on third sector organizations, particularly among CEIP project sponsors, were identified by all stakeholders (box 5) who gave wide acknowledgement of the needs of non-profit community organizations and believed that the provision of CEIP workers would

increase their capacity to serve the community. The most obvious source of this improved capacity is the value-added from CEIP's free workforce. Beyond participant labour, however, organizations might obtain new resources or leverage existing ones as they implement CEIP projects. Capacity may also improve from consuming additional training or technical assistance received formally or informally from the board, partners, or other sources. Involvement in CEIP may also result in improved links and co-operation with other non-sponsoring third sector organizations both within and outside their community.

Community boards themselves were also expected to contribute toward the third sector more broadly by facilitating partnerships between community organizations and supporting future efforts in community development. At least two community boards had articulated intentions of becoming sustainable beyond the life of the project.

Social Capital, Inclusion and Cohesion

Increased involvement and interaction of residents was expected to arise because of CEIP — both from the process of engagement and from CEIP projects themselves — by encouraging increased participation in local events, whether recreational or development-related. Increased involvement and interaction was, in turn, expected to improve the extent of social capital, inclusion, and cohesion among residents (box 6). Each of these outcomes, though important in their own right, are also important components of broader community capacity as improvements in any of these areas may "grease the wheels" of the social and market economy as well as supporting future development efforts.

Consistent with recent conceptual developments, CEIP adopted a network-based measure of social capital (Levesque & White, 1999; Woolcock, 2001; Policy Research Initiative, 2003). This definition is particularly relevant to the type of expectations held by many key stakeholders in CEIP that, though not always articulated as such, are consistent with the basic conceptualization of social networks. Stakeholders often articulated the notion of improved connections to work or sources of social support. For example, if residents are brought into contact with individuals they do not know, CEIP might provide opportunities to gain new social relationships and possibly improve their connections to employment, thus bridging social capital. This may result in an increase in the total size of their networks or the links to various resources within them, or changes in network structure, including heterogeneity and network density.

With respect to social inclusion, though the definition varies in the literature, a common notion is the equality of access to and participation in valued dimensions of society (Crawford, 2003). Through increased and more diverse involvement of residents in community life, participation-based measures of inclusion in any number of domains deemed important by community boards were expected to be improved directly by CEIP. CEIP is also expected to improve access-based measures of inclusion where residents improve their options to involve themselves further, which could arise directly from CEIP projects — childcare or transportation services — or indirectly from social capital — meeting someone who can offer carpool.

Although the definition of social cohesion also varies, the most common element seen in the literature is a shared sense of community and pride in a local identity that allows individuals to feel attached to their community and experience reduced feelings of isolation (Jenson, 1998). Trust has also been identified as an important component of social cohesion and one possibly influenced by CEIP (Policy Research Sub-committee on Social Cohesion,

1997). Levels of both generalized and civic trust may improve as social contact increases and the perception of local engagement and support from fellow residents increases.

Social and Market Conditions in Communities

A wide range of additional outcomes is being monitored at the community level as part of the effects evaluation. Depending on project types and scale as well as sponsoring organizations that communities chose to support, a range of possible effects on social and market conditions could be expected (box 7). These include economic effects on employment rates, wages and income, as well as social conditions — namely, levels of poverty and hardship, health outcomes, crime and safety, the environment, and stabilizing population trends.

DATA SOURCES

Evidence of these hypothesized changes has been sought using indicators from a wide range of data. The central data source is a three-wave longitudinal survey administered in all program communities and comparison sites. The design of the survey allows for both a cross-sectional and longitudinal analysis as it is administered with a panel of community residents as well as a top-up sample at each wave to correct for migration effects within communities. Text Box 2.1 outlines the sample sizes for these two designs.

Text Box 2.1: Sample Sizes for the CEIP Community Surveys

Community Survey Cross-sectional Sample Sizes

	Program	Comparison	Total
Wave 1	4,395	2,225	6,620
Wave 2	3,307	1,436[1]	4,743
Wave 3	2,736	1,160	3,896

Community Survey Longitudinal Sample Sizes

	Program	Comparison	Total
Waves 1 and 2	2,948	1,329	4,277
Waves 1, 2 and 3	2,219	973	3,192

[1] Some Wave 1 respondents were dropped from the comparison sites sample in follow-up waves in an effort to reduce survey costs.

In addition to the survey, a series of quantitative and qualitative secondary data sources have been collected throughout the study. Administrative data, key in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, local observations, environmental scans, and monitoring of local media have taken place in all communities. Changes in the social and market economies have also been gauged through regular audits of the local economy. Each of these data sources provides a wide range of indicators used to evaluate CEIP's theory of change, which are described in more detail in each pertinent chapter.

Selection of the Study Area

The fundamental goal of CEIP is to improve the long-term employability and economic well-being of workers in communities experiencing chronically high unemployment, while also contributing to the development of those communities themselves. The first decision in CEIP's setup was choosing where to conduct the test. A project conducted in a single location cannot generate findings that will be equally valid for other areas. It can produce, however, important lessons to guide subsequent replications, and the estimates of effects will have applicability to similar locations experiencing similar circumstances.

Ultimately, the selection of Cape Breton as the test location was made by officials at Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC). In initial discussions between HRSDC and SRDC, other possible locations were considered. These included the Gaspésie region of Quebec, which has a long history of high unemployment and reliance on seasonal industries; single-industry towns in British Columbia that have been adversely affected by the decline in logging and the closure of pulp and paper mills; as well as mining-dependent communities in Northern Ontario that have been experiencing a gradual decline in economic activity and an out-migration of their populations.

Cape Breton was selected as best fitting the description of the sort of community for which the intervention to be tested was considered appropriate. Outside the industrial base of Cape Breton County, the economy has been highly dependent on typically seasonal, resource-based activities. Efforts to diversify the economy using traditional development approaches — namely, locating public sector activities in Cape Breton and offering financial incentives to attract manufacturing enterprises to the area — have had only limited success. The regional unemployment rate has remained high relative to the provincial and national rates. In addition, for the past 30 years, the industrial heart of Cape Breton County has been undergoing a process of deindustrialization associated with the decline of its historic industrial underpinnings — the coal mines and the steel mill.

In addition, Cape Breton offered an advantage that many other locations did not — a long history of grassroots community development. Much of this activity is rooted in the co-operative movement and benefited from the active involvement of local religious and educational leaders. The oldest community development corporation in Canada is located in Cape Breton, and the only post-graduate program in community economic development in Canada is offered at Cape Breton University.[2] It was thought that this tradition of local activism and the availability of expertise and organizational infrastructure would facilitate implementing CEIP.

Selection of Program Communities

Determining the overall project site for CEIP and selecting specific communities within it was driven principally by project design requirements. CEIP had to cover an area that could yield a sufficiently large sample of participants to make the experiment viable. The community-based employment opportunities, however, also needed to be concentrated within communities or neighbourhoods that were sufficiently small so that detectable community effects might result from them. The design, then, had to manage the trade-off between CEIP's need to have a relatively large area from which to draw individuals and its need to

[2] Formerly, the University College of Cape Breton.

have relatively small areas in which jobs would be focused. This trade-off was managed by, first, deciding that participants would be drawn from across the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM).

The next step in the community-selection process was to identify the specific communities or neighbourhoods within the CBRM where the project-based activities for CEIP would take place. The goal was to select communities that had established identities — they are thought of as "communities" by both the people who live there and others — and that were both moderately sized in terms of population and relatively more disadvantaged economically, to increase the potential for observable positive effects to occur. The selection was one of responsibilities assigned to the Project Implementation Committee (PIC), comprised of representatives of HRSDC and the Nova Scotia Department of Community Services (NS-DCS). This committee was given the responsibility to oversee all aspects of local implementation and operations of the project.

A strategy was adopted that involved recruiting communities in two phases. At the outset, four lead communities were selected; additional communities were to be added during the second year of the project. This phased approach had several advantages. Since participants were being enrolled over a two-year period, the phased recruitment of communities would provide a better match between the timing of employment opportunities and the availability of workers. It also provided an opportunity for later sites to learn from the experiences of the lead communities and facilitated the implementation research task, since not as many communities would need to be studied at the same time. Finally, a phased approach allowed the total number of communities to be expanded or contracted based on early experiences in working with the lead communities and their capacity to generate meaningful work opportunities.

To aid in selecting communities, PIC adopted six criteria, shown in Text Box 2.2.

Judgmental assessments against Criteria 1, 2 and 6 were made by local HRSDC and NS-DCS staffs that were familiar with the local communities in which they deliver programs and services. Population data from the 1996 Census were used for Criterion 3. Criteria 4 and 5 were met by considering only communities that fell within the boundaries of the CBRM, the area from which participants would be drawn.

Furthermore, in applying these criteria, PIC decided that at least one lead community should be selected from each of the three areas covered by the local offices of HRSDC, located in the pre-amalgamation towns of Sydney, North Sydney, and Glace Bay. It was thought that this geographic dispersion of project sites would increase the sense of inclusion — CEIP would be seen to be providing community employment opportunities across a broad area of the CBRM. It would also increase the proportion of participants who, in the early months of enrolment in CEIP, would have access to project-based work opportunities in or close to their home communities.

Text Box 2.2: CEIP Site Selection Criteria

1. Individual sites must be clearly recognized and identified as distinct communities. Residents should feel that this is their community or neighbourhood, rather than trying to force fit areas together to form a community, and there must be a public perception of a community identity expressed, for example, in media descriptions and the structure of organizations and associations.
2. There must be some pre-existing capacity for community-mobilizing activities to take place — namely, the presence of key local leaders, institutions or organizations — and for potential project sponsors to emerge.
3. Each individual site must have a population threshold of 2,000 or more. The purpose of this requirement is:
    a. to increase the likelihood that sites will generate projects providing a number of work opportunities large enough to have a significant impact on the community; and
    b. to ensure that sites are not so small that projects affect the work opportunities of those who are not program group members — in particular, the opportunities available to control group members.
4. Sites must be in geographic proximity to each other. While sites need not be contiguous, they should be close enough to allow:
    a. workers to move among projects located in different sites, to provide the overall commonality of experiences that will be essential for the pooling of research results;
    b. communication to be maintained among sites, to permit sites to learn from each other and possibly to share resources; and
    c. the central job broker/worker referral organization to deal effectively with representatives at each site and with the project sponsors requiring workers within each site.
5. Sites must be within a broader area that is sufficiently large to produce 1,500 volunteers — program and control group members — willing to take part in community projects in the selected sites during the project's enrolment phase, anticipated to last 18 to 24 months.
6. Within the broader area, sites will be selected from among those communities with a history of relatively weaker economic conditions and chronic unemployment.

Initial Community Consultations

Concurrent with the selection process and activities of the PIC, an initial round of consultations was taking place with local stakeholders to discuss CEIP's intended program model and to assess the receptiveness of some of the candidate communities. In July 1998, HRSDC and SRDC representatives attended meetings in Sydney, North Sydney, and Glace Bay to discuss the potential use of community-based projects as a way to help distressed communities and the long-term unemployed.

The overall reaction of those who attended the initial round of consultation meetings was very positive. There was general agreement that a project like CEIP would offer a valuable opportunity to achieve a number of desirable objectives, though some cautionary comments were made — for example, a concern that wages not be set at too low a level. Among the views expressed by attendees of these initial meetings was that the project could provide work opportunities in (and an inflow of money to) communities that are struggling to cope with chronic unemployment and could serve as a catalyst to community-mobilizing activities

in places where people are often de-motivated by the stress of ongoing economic difficulties. The prospect of participating in CEIP encouraged residents to think more strategically about how they would like to see their communities change over the longer term while learning more about the potential for alternative employment (for example, social economy) to link to and foster jobs in the private sector.

The positive response from individuals in the local area was an important factor in the decision to proceed with the project. In many ways, the communities who took part in CEIP were as much volunteers as the participants themselves. Selected communities were given an opportunity to be the sites where CEIP-related project activities took place. The decision whether to take up the offer, however, had to be made by the citizens of each of those communities.

A Delayed Public Launch

Nine months later, when HRSDC and NS-DCS scheduled the formal announcement of the launch of CEIP in March 1999, economic circumstances in the area had worsened and consequently attitudes toward the project had changed as well. The impending closure of the last two operating collieries had been announced by the federal agency that operated them. A final attempt was being made to sell the provincially owned steel mill, with the government stating that the mill would be shut down if a buyer could not be found. In addition, on the day prior to CEIP's planned public announcement, municipal officials announced cuts to the recreation budget and staff layoffs.

At a briefing session held for local representatives the day prior to the announcement, a number of those in attendance made critical comments of CEIP that made it clear the project was being viewed against the backdrop of the mine and mill closures. In that context, CEIP was being criticized as an inadequate and inappropriate response from the two levels of government. HRSDC and NS-DCS officials decided to postpone the public launch of the project and agreed to a further consultation process with local stakeholders. Many of those who attended the briefing agreed to participate in these additional discussions.

Two follow-up meetings were held in March and April 1999. By that time, those who attended felt there was sufficient interest in moving ahead with the project to begin approaching individuals in local communities directly to determine their interest in taking part. The formal process of engaging CBRM communities to participate in CEIP would then begin in May 1999.

TARGET COMMUNITIES, CONTEXT FOR THEIR ENGAGEMENT

Ultimately, PIC confirmed six communities as candidates for CEIP. The pre-amalgamation towns of Dominion, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, and the neighbourhood of Whitney Pier would be the four lead communities. Local engagement meetings in each community would proceed in May and June 1999 and in August 2000, the committee selected two additional communities, the pre-amalgamation towns of North Sydney and Glace Bay. The local engagement meetings were held there in January and February 2001.

Although the initial consultation meetings were largely successful and the public launch of CEIP proceeded in the spring of 1999, the project did continue to encounter some opposition during this period. A small number of opponents sought to prevent the

implementation by writing critical letters to the editor of local newspapers and by organizing opposition in some of the communities that had been selected to take part. Although this opposition was limited to a few key opponents, and largely based on misconceptions of program objectives and parameters, it provides important context for the subsequent implementation. In particular, it may have influenced the nature of the engagement process and the organizing structures within communities, at least in the first year of the implementation.

More specifically, the planned process for engaging target communities with CEIP's offer involved public meetings with a broad range of stakeholders in each community. With Cape Breton's long history of grassroots community development, a number of local development organizations were envisioned to be key partners in this outreach, organization, and early mobilization process. Because of the public controversy, however, many existing organizations were unwilling to assume any significant role in organizing communities to take part in CEIP. Although a large number of these organizations subsequently became involved, their roles were essentially as project sponsors and not key partners in facilitating community organization and mobilization efforts.

As a result, a different organizing model had to be adopted where local representative boards would essentially be constructed "from scratch" in each community. Although technical assistance and development support were made available to these start-up boards, they were essentially responsible for mobilizing their own local capacity and faced a more challenging undertaking without the structured involvement and experience of existing local development organizations. In these circumstances, it could be argued that more time and resources should have been available to the community boards to develop their capacity before taking on such a central role in CEIP. The need to have communities generating jobs for the growing number of enrolled participants meant, however, that community boards often had to develop capacity "on the fly" while they were engaging in project development and approval activities. How communities responded to this challenge is the primary subject of this report.

Chapter 3:
Community Engagement and Organization

This chapter reviews the initial delivery of the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) offer to program communities and evaluates their subsequent efforts in organizing, creating decision-making structures, and engaging their residents in CEIP's process. Following the delivery and acceptance of the offer, the immediate requirement was for communities to form community boards that would act as representative decision-making entities. CEIP's model imposed a time limit of 18 months on communities to complete this task. While the process of engaging communities was taking place, steps were also underway to initiate the participant enrolment and it was crucial that community-based work opportunities be available when participants began entering CEIP. In addition, the offer to communities had to be time-limited so that other communities could be brought into the project to replace those who were unable to proceed within a reasonable period.

Text Box 3.1 provides a summary of this expected process of community engagement, organization, and board formation as illustrated in CEIP's theory of change (ToC). Critical outcomes are each numbered according to their placement in the theory, and they provide a logical sequence of events. The process was to begin with the engagement of communities and delivery of the offer. Once accepted, the expectation was that a steering committee would lead the process, engage the greater community, solicit board member candidates, and arrange necessary elections. Following approval, the board would then begin to establish itself by setting policies and procedures to carry out its mandate. This chapter re-examines indicators of this process to determine whether outcomes occurred as expected and identifies lessons learned through the process. The Text Box contains a list of critical outcomes from the CEIP's theory of change, which represent the expected steps that are implicit in the successful delivery of the CEIP's offer, the organizational efforts of a steering committee, and the formation and establishment of community boards. Indicators are reviewed in subsequent sections of the chapter, which reveal whether outcomes occurred as expected.

ENGAGING COMMUNITIES

This section reviews the initial engagement of communities, which involved a process of consultation, outreach, and formal delivery of the offer through public information sessions (ToC 1.1). Communities' reactions to the offer, in terms of their turnout, level of interest, and formal acceptance, is discussed (ToC 1.2). Beyond a description of this process, the goal is to evaluate the delivery of the offer and community response by re-examining indicators from the theory of change that relate to the adequacy of outreach efforts, to the clarity of the communications, and to the adequacy of the community's turnout and understanding of the project.

Text Box 3.1: Initial Engagement, Community Organization, and Board Formation

1.0 Initial Engagement and Delivery of CEIP's Offer

1.1 Consultation and Outreach: Delivery of CEIP's offer

The Social Research Demonstration Corporation (SRDC) begins consultation and engagement of CEIP program communities. A series of media releases and local outreach efforts lead to the delivery of CEIP's offer through public community meetings.

1.2 Community Response: CEIP's offer is accepted

The community votes to accept CEIP's offer at an initial public meeting. A group of those in attendance begins to devise an initial plan of action to engage the community in planning and organization of a board.

2.0 Community Outreach and Organization

2.1 Steering Committee: Outreach and organization

The steering committee begins to engage the community's interest through regular meetings, shared planning, and open processing, as part of the process towards forming a representative community board. SRDC offers in-house technical assistance and use of external community development expertise in support of the community outreach and organization.

2.2 Community Involvement: Individuals and organizations participate in planning and forming the board

Residents begin to respond to the outreach efforts of the steering committee. They learn more about CEIP, attend regular meetings, and participate in the initial process of planning and forming a community board. Volunteers come forward as potential nominees to serve on the board. Existing community organizations also respond to the outreach efforts of the steering committee by learning more about CEIP and, in some cases, having representatives in attendance and involved in the meetings.

3.0 Board Formation

3.1 A representative community board is democratically elected and approved

The board nominees that were recruited by the steering committee are nominated from the greater community through an open and democratic process culminating in an open vote at a meeting. The board is accepted by the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) if it is elected within 18 months of CEIP's offer through a process of community engagement and consultation and is composed of a representative group of residents.

3.2 Community board is functional, establishes itself, and is able to carry out its responsibilities

The PIC-approved board begins to establish policies and procedures — e.g. constitution, bylaws and subcommittees — required to carry out its mandate.

The initial consultation with communities began with the recruitment of local stakeholders who would help facilitate the delivery of CEIP's offer, followed by the organization of a series of public meetings that were publicized using a range of outreach methods. The extent to which this process was implemented as expected, as well as the clarity and comprehensive nature of the information that CEIP provided to each community, were evaluated through operational documents and meeting observations. Specific measures included the number and range of pre-delivery consultations; the number, timing, and range

of outreach methods; the reach of chosen publication media and forums for engagement; the number and timing of meetings; and the accuracy of messages communicated in local media. Furthermore, key in-depth interviews reported on the adequacy of the consultation and outreach process in each community.

Expectations of a successful community response to CEIP's offer included: the achievement of an adequate turnout at introductory meetings; a clear understanding of the offer among those in attendance; a successful majority vote to accept the offer; and a steering committee stepping forward to lead the community's organizing efforts. Communities are evaluated against this set of indicators through observation at community meetings, including the size of turnout, range of representative speakers in the meeting, and evidence of misunderstanding of CEIP's offer among residents. Key in-depth interviews with board members provided an important measure of the adequacy of a community's process, particularly in determining the threshold or sufficiency of an outcome — namely, establishing an adequate turnout level for a community meeting.

Table 3.1 provides a summary of these key indicators that were used to evaluate the delivery and response to CEIP's offer, and illustrates the variation in the success of this process across communities. A checkmark indicates that expectations were met on a sufficient number of measures in the designated community. Assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators were used to determine whether the outcome sufficiently met expectations. Where equivalent outcomes from comparison sites were also measured, statistical significance tests are the primary means of determining the sufficiency of change.

The following section focuses only on those measures where significant variation across communities was observed, as these differences are crucial to interpreting the pattern of effects that CEIP has on communities that derives from their relative success in organizing and implementing CEIP's offer. Overall, the engagement process was largely successful, generating a sufficient turnout, an understanding and an interest in CEIP, and, ultimately, an acceptance of the offer in all communities. New Waterford, Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, and North Sydney had the smoothest engagement process, while particular challenges arose in Whitney Pier and Dominion with respect to the initial consultations and the level of local involvement.

Table 3.1: Summary of Key Outcomes during the Initial Engagement

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Effective Consultation and Outreach (ToC 1.1)						
Consultation with key local stakeholders helps facilitate the delivery of the offer?	✓	✓	✓			
Range of outreach methods utilized?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Public consultation meetings held?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Central messages are complete and clear?					✓	✓
Positive Community Response to Offer (ToC 1.2)						
Adequate turnout at the initial meetings?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Understanding of the offer, to the extent specified?	✓	✓			✓	✓
Offer is formally accepted through open vote?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lead group steps forward to begin forming board?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

EFFECTIVE CONSULTATION AND OUTREACH (ToC 1.1)

The delivery of CEIP's offer to communities was planned in two phases. Four communities were initially engaged in the spring of 1999 — namely, the pre-amalgamation towns of Sydney Mines, New Waterford, Dominion and Whitney Pier. Glace Bay and North Sydney were offered participation in January–February 2001.

Consultations

The plan for delivering CEIP's offer to communities involved utilizing existing forums of engagement — namely, community halls, outreach centres, and churches — and gaining the assistance of key community stakeholders in order to facilitate its introduction. Local stakeholders could support the outreach process by identifying other key community players as well as by assisting in moderating the delivery of the offer at public meetings. Consultations were consequently held with key local stakeholders leading up to the public introduction in each community.

The length of local consultations and local actors' extent of involvement varied across communities. In particular, communities that were engaged later in the implementation — namely, Glace Bay and North Sydney — benefited from the chance to refine their approach

based on the earlier experiences in Wave 1 communities. There was added pressure, however, to move quickly through the process in these two communities, as projects were already up and running in the others. The design for introducing the project was also finalized for Wave 2 communities; the messaging's clarity was thus better, which lessened the necessity for protracted consultations about the parameters of CEIP's model. Together, these factors led to limited and expedited consultations in Glace Bay and North Sydney.

Although consultations took place in all Wave 1 communities, there is evidence to suggest that they should have been more extensive in that at least some individuals or groups may have felt excluded from the process early on. This is particularly evident in Whitney Pier, where the offer of CEIP may have exacerbated pre-existing frictions between community stakeholders. When asking the "local establishment" to identify stakeholders for a project, early project leaders may have been inclined to promote familiar groups and personalities. At least one key informant reported that SRDC's consultations should have been more protracted and broad-based. Caution was urged to be as inclusive as possible to avoid local opposition to the project based on the perception of patronage or favouritism, where those who are members of the "old boys club" and have connections in the community "get a leg up" on their involvement with the project.

Outreach and Public Meetings

The initial invitation to communities to take part in CEIP was made by means of an information session held in each community. These sessions were publicly advertised in the local newspaper and by means of locally distributed flyers, bulletins, and circulars to existing forums or groups — namely, churches and recreation centres — with at least two methods of outreach being used in each community. Key informants deemed adequate the content, chosen media, and frequency of advertising. There were also no major conflicts in community events that compromised the initial outreach efforts.

Public meetings were held in all six communities within a month of outreach activities in each site. The meetings were to be moderated either by individuals from the community or by SRDC representatives. Each meeting consisted of an overview presentation by SRDC representatives followed by a question-and-answer session, and fact sheets were distributed to provide basic information on the project. The purpose of the meetings was not to sell CEIP to communities; rather, they aimed to provide as much information as possible for individuals to make an informed decision.

Clarity and Completeness of the Messaging

Although all key informants reported that the program model and key messages delivered during consultations were clear, there is evidence to suggest that the messaging was incomplete. While CEIP's central model of community-based employment was well established, some of its parameters were yet to be finalized during the initial engagement round in the spring of 1999 — namely, the insurability of the wage, how much training, if any, would be included, and the eligibility of Employment Insurance (EI) reach-back clients. The question of the EI insurability of CEIP employment was outstanding as late as August 2000 due to a protracted process with the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA). Furthermore, the central notions of community control and use of the social economy were also less clearly articulated, since the project organizers wished to remain flexible while it became clear with what level of control communities would be comfortable.

As a result, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, Dominion, and Whitney Pier received less information about the program than Glace Bay and North Sydney. This may have allowed some misconceptions about the program to develop early on in Wave 1 communities, which, in turn, could have given rise to local opposition. Many of the opponents' criticisms were based on partial or inaccurate knowledge (see the next section), and it may have been easier to address these issues with a firmer set of program parameters from the outset.

In addition, there were specific instances of inadequate lead-time in meeting announcements and some mixed messages by local media. Most notably, there were inaccuracies in at least two newspaper articles in Dominion that misrepresented CEIP's purpose and the intent of the public meetings, which may have influenced the subsequent response.

POSITIVE COMMUNITY RESPONSE TO THE OFFER (ToC 1.2)

Involvement at Public Meetings

Initial public meetings were generally well attended in all program communities, with 40–80 people in attendance at each. Interviews with key informants and board members reveal their satisfaction with the level of engagement and the range of residents in attendance, at least for the initial public meetings. They also considered the response comparable, and possibly better, than similar community events.

Dominion was the one exception, however, where difficulties with engagement were most serious. Their initial meetings garnered fewer than 10 attendees at each. It took five additional meetings, during an extended period of engagement over six months, before an adequate turnout could be achieved. While the low response is likely due, in part, to the insufficient lead time in advertisements and some mixed messages in local media preceding the public meetings, key informants suggest, however, that a protracted period of consultation may simply be a requirement in smaller communities that have limited development capacity. Often, residents were cautious about their involvement as they did not want to "get out ahead" of public opinion. They were also unsure of the exact role of the future community board and felt that they needed more information to help build the support in the community, which they still thought they lacked, given the poor initial turnout.

Understanding the Offer

Understanding CEIP's initial offer was mixed across communities. Given their later recruitment, it was expected that Glace Bay and North Sydney would have more information about CEIP and a better grasp of their responsibilities as evidenced in fewer concerns raised at their meetings, in local media, and by prospective board members leading up to their acceptance of the offer.

In contrast, misconceptions were most prominent early on in Whitney Pier, being promoted essentially by significant local opposition. Although concerns were largely clarified through a series of open discussion forums, questions tended to focus on the participant-side of the project than on the role of communities — namely, the nature of participants' work and their wages. As a result, the understanding of the importance of community involvement in subsequent board activity and the role of the social economy in project development were likely less firm in Whitney Pier.

Another common misconception was that significant numbers of attendees at some initial meetings showed up thinking they could get work through what they perceived was a new grants program. This was particularly evident in at least two meetings in Dominion following some inaccuracies in local media reports. Although attempts were made to distinguish CEIP from existing short-term, "make-work" projects, the perception of CEIP as another grants program was pervasive.

Offer Is Accepted, Steering Committees Step Forward

In order to accept CEIP's offer, each community was required to hold an open vote to determine if a majority of those in attendance wanted to move forward with the project. Preceding each vote, attendees were able to ask questions and express further opposition. If there were significant displays of concern or dissent, the option to postpone a vote and hold additional meetings for further discussion was offered.

All six communities agreed to participate through majority vote, and successful votes were held within the first two meetings in most cases. Poor turnout in Dominion and significant displays of dissent in Whitney Pier, however, resulted in postponed votes pending further community engagement and discussion. Both communities would subsequently agree to participate following a series of community meetings over a six-month period.

Steering committees stepped forward in each community to begin the process of engagement and organizing a community board. Some communities formalized themselves into committees quite rapidly — sometimes, at the initial community meeting. They differed, however, in their capacity to begin this process, therefore needing varying degrees of technical assistance to proceed.

STEERING COMMITTEES: OUTREACH AND ORGANIZATION

Following acceptance of CEIP's offer, a lead group or steering committee was formed in each community, which was responsible for taking the project forward. This would include a process of engaging the greater community's interests through regular meetings and shared planning, leading to the formation of a community board. Technical assistance and external community-development supports were to be made available to the steering committees during this period. This section reviews whether communities made use of this support and how they proceeded with outreach to engage their residents (ToC 2.1). Their success in involving the greater community in this early period, at both individual and organizational levels, is then assessed (ToC 2.2).

Table 3.2 provides a summary of key indicators that were used to evaluate the processes, and illustrates the variation across communities in the success of organizational and outreach activities as well as the extent of the greater community's involvement during the period leading up to the formation of community boards.

Table 3.2: Summary of Key Outcomes during Early Community Organization

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Effective Organizing and Outreach (ToC 2.1)						
Lead group makes effective use of technical assistance and outside development support?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Lead group uses a range of outreach methods to engage community and solicit board members?	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Community meetings occur frequently enough to accomplish necessary tasks?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Community Involvement in Board Formation (ToC 2.2)						
Individuals become more aware of CEIP and the activities of the lead group?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Individuals attend meetings in good number and become involved in early planning activities?	✓	✓		✓		✓
A range of local organizations have representatives in attendance at meetings?						
Sufficient volunteers are eventually nominated to serve on the community board?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

These indicators were evaluated through operational records on the provision and use of technical assistance, outreach methods, meeting observations, and in-depth interviews with key community stakeholders. Specific measures include the range, frequency, and amount of assistance that was utilized; the number and range of outreach methods employed; the level of early awareness and involvement in CEIP among residents; the number of organizations involved; and key informants' reports of the sufficiency of these processes, such as available technical supports and meeting outreach objectives.

EFFECTIVE ORGANIZING AND OUTREACH (ToC 2.1)

Technical Assistance for Steering Committees

Immediately after accepting the offer to participate in CEIP, residents had access to two streams of assistance for organizing a democratic structure to represent community interests. First, SRDC staff offered technical assistance in the form of administrative support — namely, scheduling, planning, minute taking, document preparation, and equipment use — as well as procedural options and program-related expertise. Second, CEIP's budget included funding to hire and make available to communities experts who could support them in undertaking CEIP-related tasks — for instance, setting up and running volunteer

organizations, marketing and communications, community mobilization, and strategic planning.

The usual approach in most communities was to create a steering committee to organize a board that typically consisted of people in attendance at the public meetings, sometimes with the addition of other recruited residents. As these committees predated the community boards, they had no access to the community board planning grant monies,[1] and were required to rely on the resources of SRDC as well as committee volunteers to acquire meeting space, office supplies, and equipment and to access local media. While volunteers frequently offered such access and services to the steering committee, SRDC staff handled the bulk of administrative duties associated with the committee's tasks.

All communities made some use of this technical assistance, and key in-depth interviews with board members reveal that all spoke highly of SRDC's support during this phase. Communities differed, however, in the extent to which they relied on these various supports. As expected, steering committees that had less time available and less access to pre-existing organizations used technical assistance more extensively. Several key informants in Dominion indicated that reliance on the support of SRDC staff was so heavy that it likely hampered the development of a sense of local ownership of CEIP, at least in the period leading up to their board's formation.

Outreach and Engagement Efforts of the Steering Committee

Although each community engaged in some outreach in organizing a board, the extent of these efforts differed across communities. In particular, the steering committees in North Sydney and Glace Bay, who were recruited into CEIP in early 2001, used only limited outreach through newspapers advertisements due to the perceived tighter time constraints for forming a board and commencing project development. Most members of the initial steering committee in these two communities ultimately became the community board, with little wider solicitation. In contrast, each of the Wave 1 communities engaged in spring of 1999 utilized a range of outreach methods, including direct mail, posters, newspaper advertisements, and some targeted solicitation, to recruit specific residents for their boards.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT IN BOARD FORMATION (ToC 2.2)

Awareness and Involvement of Individuals

Following the outreach activities of steering committees, the level of general awareness of CEIP were expected to rise in communities, as was the attendance at meetings and involvement in early activities leading up to the community boards' formation. The first round of the CEIP community survey, administered in 2001–2002, can be used to assess levels of awareness and involvement in early CEIP activities. Results reveal quite a consistent level of general awareness of CEIP[2] across program communities. About a third of residents in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney had heard of CEIP, at 31.2, 31.8, 33.6, and 34.4 per cent, respectively. This level, however, was lower in

[1] The $30,000 planning grant was only made available to community boards once they had been approved by PIC, which would require that communities demonstrate that they took reasonable steps to engage and seek approval of this board from their residents.

[2] This question simply asked respondents if they had heard about CEIP, while follow-up questions asked further details about their involvement with the project.

Dominion and Glace Bay,[3] at 27.4 and 25.7 per cent, respectively. Nonetheless, the level of awareness in comparison sites was about 20 per cent, which is significantly lower than program sites, providing evidence that the outreach efforts in all program communities were at least successful in reaching residents and further raising CEIP's profile.

With respect to the level of actual involvement, however, only 12–13 per cent of those who reported that they had heard of CEIP were directly involved in the project. This was consistent in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, but significantly lower in Glace Bay and Dominion where it was equal to pooled comparison sites at about 8 per cent.[4] In the first 1–2 years of the project, consequently, an estimated level of unpaid involvement in CEIP from within the community — the difference between program communities and comparison sites — was 3–4 per cent of residents in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines and North Sydney, while it was negligible in Dominion and Glace Bay.

In New Waterford, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, about a quarter of those who were involved with the project either had attended CEIP-related meetings or were members of a steering committee and/or a future community board. This percentage was significantly higher in Whitney Pier, where 40 per cent of those who were involved did so in early community activities related to the steering committee or board.

Organizational Involvement

When asked about the involvement of existing community organizations in forming the board, some key informants acknowledged that outside groups supported their efforts in some capacity — namely, the Family Resource Centre in New Waterford, Ring 73 in Glace Bay, the New Deal in Sydney Mines, and the Hawks Club in Dominion. None of the key informants, however, seemed to ascribe a crucial or defining role to outside organizations' involvement. Reviews of operational documents, meeting minutes and observations also reveal little evidence of significant organizational involvement in the period leading up to the community boards' election. Although several organizations appeared to contribute to the steering committees' activities, this would certainly not represent a broad-based organizational involvement in the early implementation in any community.

Reasons given for a lack of greater organizational involvement in the early planning stages included the initial reluctance of some to "get out ahead" of public opinion, while there was still some organized opposition to the project. The limited resources available among local non-profits were also an impediment, along with the lack of program incentives to participate. Although many groups were interested in the free labour that CEIP would subsequently provide, there was little incentive for them to assist in the early planning and formation of a community board, as it was not required for receiving CEIP workers. Other reasons for the limited involvement included a lack of sustained outreach to these groups due, in part, to the perceived urgency in forming the board, and the possible self-exclusion of

[3] Although the lower rate in Glace Bay may be partially explained by its later recruitment into CEIP, North Sydney, which was offered CEIP at the same time, appears to achieve a similarly high level of awareness and involvement as the other Wave 1 communities. Furthermore, the lower level of awareness of CEIP in Dominion, a Wave 1 community, is likely related to its difficulties in early engagement, and not to its relative timing of the offer.

[4] Involvement in CEIP among comparison sites arises from either CEIP participant workers (who were recruited from all over CBRM), non-resident participants in a CEIP community, or from individuals who simply report CEIP involvement in error. As a result, the difference in levels between each program community and the comparison sites provides a measure of the extent of unpaid involvement in CEIP from within that community.

particular groups based on divergent priorities or existing community fault lines — some may have declined to participate given the involvement of competing groups.

Nominees for Community Boards

In-depth interviews with key informants also reveal that steering committees had difficulty finding volunteers — from local organizations or elsewhere — to serve on the community boards, stating that core-community volunteers were exhausted, organizational resources were stressed to the limit, and there was a lack of program awareness and understanding in communities. Others stated that the difficulty was not in finding volunteers; rather, it was harder to locate qualified individuals who brought specific skills to the board. Suggestions for improving board members' recruitment included providing better education to existing groups about CEIP as well as using program incentives to create a link between board membership, or other resource contributions from potential sponsors, to the subsequent project approval and receipt of CEIP workers.

Nonetheless, steering committees in all communities were successful in recruiting at least a core group of individuals who were actively engaged in the early planning processes and who would subsequently agree to serve on community boards. Key informants responsible for nominating candidates for board positions reported that, overall, they were satisfied with the individuals who had volunteered.

BOARD FORMATION: EMERGING MODELS OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION

Once the steering committees were satisfied with their wider engagement efforts and had nominees in place for a board, they were responsible for organizing formal elections to establish community boards that would be well equipped to fulfill the mandate of managing CEIP-related efforts in their communities (ToC 3.1). This section reviews key indicators of the success of this process, in terms of the elections, community boards' composition, and their subsequent approval by PIC. It also discusses the implications that this process had for the specific models of community organization that evolved, including re-examining chosen structure and functionality of each community board in terms of its constitution, bylaws, and committees (ToC 3.2).

Table 3.3 provides a summary of results across communities for key indicators associated with board formation, composition, and functionality. These indicators were evaluated largely through in-depth interviews with key informants, operational documents, board meeting minutes, and observations. Most measures are simply an assessment of the successful completion of a task or event occurrence by an informant or evaluator.

Table 3.3: Summary of Key Indicators of Successful Board Formation

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Election and Approval of Community Boards (ToC 3.1)						
Steering committee arranges elections for a community board, achieving a sufficient turnout?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board nominees are accepted by community through an open vote?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The elected board is sufficiently representative of the community in terms of age, gender and race?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
The board is accepted by the Project Implementation Committee?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Functional Community Boards Are Established (ToC 3.2)						
Board develops and approves a constitution and makes its decision-making transparent?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Board puts appropriate committee structures in place to deal with its mandate?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board has appropriate conflict of interest policies?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board meets regularly, has effective meetings, and has methods for assuring participation?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board has regular information dissemination practices to inform and engage the community?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board has procedures for training as well as recruitment plans to maintain members?						

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

ELECTION AND APPROVAL OF COMMUNITY BOARDS (ToC 3.1)

Nominations and Open Votes

Steering committees in all communities planned formal elections for the board nominees within the 18-month timeline that CEIP's model prescribed. Although the extent of regular meetings outreach during this period varied, each community made extended efforts to publicize and engage the greater community for this key meeting of board member elections. This outreach successfully translated into a sufficient turnout for board elections in most communities. Dominion, however, had fewer than 10 individuals in attendance for their board elections, which raised some concern among the board members and evaluators regarding the legitimacy of the process. Nonetheless, the engagement efforts of Dominion's steering committee were deemed sufficient, and the concern about their board's election was

simply a continuation of earlier difficulties in generating a significant level of involvement from the greater community.

By all accounts, the board elections were open and fair in all communities. During the meetings, nominees were presented to the community and those in attendance were given the opportunity to express their opinions and suggest alternatives. Furthermore, there was no evidence from either observation or key in-depth interviews that opinions were censored.

PIC's Approval of Representative Community Boards

CEIP required communities to submit their proposed community board to PIC for review and approval. This requirement provided some assurance that the board had support from the community it represented and that it had begun to establish itself to function effectively and democratically.

In considering the elected boards' composition, most were considered representative of their communities, a sentiment shared by key informants as well. Three respondents stated, however, that they felt youth were under-represented on their community boards, while a key informant reported possible concern over one board's gender composition, indicating a lack of female members. PIC raised similar concerns over two community boards' composition, which resulted in a tentative one-year approval for one of them with a directive to address its lack of representation. Both community boards in question subsequently addressed these concerns through the appointment of additional members. No serious concerns were raised over any board's functionality, and PIC eventually approved all community boards.

FUNCTIONAL COMMUNITY BOARDS ARE ESTABLISHED (ToC 3.2)

Most community boards successfully established themselves by putting in place structures and practices enabling them to fulfill their responsibilities. They developed constitutions, committees, bylaws, and policies for conflict of interest and resolutions, held regular meetings, had methods to ensure attendance, and established at least some regular information dissemination practices. There was, however, an apparent lack of policies and procedures for providing training to their members as well as formalized plans to maintain their membership levels.

Community boards did not particularly struggle in establishing effective practices, but in maintaining them. Board operations were gradually weakened by turnover among members, partly due to the lack of institutional participation from many existing development organizations and from the exhaustion of overstretched volunteers. As time went on, some community boards occasionally had difficulty raising a quorum to allow business to be conducted. At the same time, publicly held meetings increasingly had fewer residents in attendance. Board memberships were rarely contested and re-appointments were generally by acclamation. In this environment, board decisions were at risk of being under the direction of a select few individuals, threatening the legitimacy of the board to speak for the community. Although no significant threats to the community boards arose, some key informants argued that the accountability of boards might be in question if disengagement of residents were to continue. Although Dominion approved and formed its board, they experienced the most difficulty in establishing a fully functional one. They did not meet for three months following the public approval and when they did meet, it was largely at the behest of the evaluators. No

committee structures were put in place to share the workload across members, and few policies or procedures were ever adopted to manage tasks.

IN SUMMARY

The pattern of results strongly suggests that New Waterford and Sydney Mines, where only two or three of the key indicators were not met, experienced an engagement and organizational process that was most consistent with expectations. There could have been more clarity and a better understanding of CEIP's initial offer as well as more significant and broader-based involvement of organizations in the early implementation.

North Sydney, Glace Bay, and Whitney Pier also experienced an engagement and organizational process that was reasonably close to expectations. Four to five of key indicators, however, were unmet, and each community experienced a unique set of difficulties. For instance, Whitney Pier would have benefited from a longer period of consultation, given its significant local opposition and pervasiveness of misconceptions about the project. North Sydney and Glace Bay may also have benefited from consultations that are more significant and more time for local outreach, as both were quite limited given their later recruitment into the program. Glace Bay, in particular, may have felt the effects of a rushed implementation, showing the lowest level of awareness and unpaid involvement in CEIP.

Dominion experienced a process of engagement and organization that was most divergent from expectations. Although the community accepted CEIP's offer and successfully formed a community board, nearly eight of the key indicators were unmet or negative. Most notably, Dominion had the greatest difficulty in generating a sustained wider engagement of residents.

These variations in the early responses and processes across communities have important implications for the subsequent success of the board in fulfilling their responsibilities, specifically in terms of their strategic planning and mobilization of local sponsors. Furthermore, the pattern of these early results will help elucidate the likely effects on communities discussed in subsequent chapters.

Chapter 4:
Strategic Planning and Community Mobilization

Once community boards were approved by the Project Implementation Committee (PIC), they were required to develop a comprehensive strategic plan that would establish community priorities and assess available community resources in an effort to guide the development of CEIP projects. This plan was also subject to PIC approval before any CEIP workers would be referred, in order to ensure there were efforts to obtain community input and assent for the plans. With priorities established, boards were then expected to begin mobilizing their local sponsor base, soliciting proposals, and approving projects. The first community project had to be approved within 24 months of the initial public meeting, but the mobilization effort was expected to continue throughout the five-year period during which participants would be made available.

Text Box 4.1 summarizes the expected process of strategic planning, the mobilization activities of boards, and the effects their efforts would have in terms of the level of awareness of the project, support for the project, and the greater involvement of residents in CEIP activities. Moreover, the ongoing involvement of residents was a crucial expected outcome that will be assessed over the project's five years at both individual and organizational levels. The following is a list of critical outcomes from CEIP's theory of change that communities were expected to experience in developing their strategic plans and mobilizing their sponsor base. Indicators are reviewed in subsequent sections of the chapter, which reveal whether outcomes occurred as expected.

STRATEGIC PLANNING

This section reviews the process that community boards undertook in developing comprehensive strategic plans to guide their subsequent development of CEIP projects. An assessment of the planning supports for boards is provided, as is the success of their efforts in obtaining additional sources of funding (ToC 4.1). A review of the strategic plans that boards developed is also provided, in terms of their overall content, consistency with community priorities, and their subsequent approval by PIC (ToC 4.2). The goal is to evaluate these processes by reviewing indicators and expectations from the theory of change, which relate to the sufficiency of program supports, boards' planning activities, and the adequacy of the plans that were ultimately developed.

Text Box 4.1: Strategic Planning and Community Mobilization

4.0 Strategic Planning

4.1 Community board effectively utilizes the planning grant and other sources of support

The board is given a $30,000 planning grant and access to community development expertise to support their strategic planning and further engagement efforts. Boards effectively utilize these supports, as they carry out a process of planning and capacity assessment. Although this support is largely sufficient for their tasks, they may also seek out and obtain additional funding and resources from within their community.

4.2 A strategic plan is developed and approved by PIC

Through a process of community consultation, the community board develops a strategic plan to guide project development. The plan sets out short- and long-term priorities, goals and milestones, and assesses the resources that would be needed to achieve their objectives. The board obtains the community's assent for the plan, which is consistent with their broader priorities. The plan is subsequently approved by the PIC.

5.0 Community Mobilization

5.1 The community board engages prospective sponsors and further raises CEIP's profile

Once the strategic plans are approved, the board begins to engage and mobilize potential project sponsors from the community. They use their strategic plan to guide their outreach as well as the project's approval guidelines. They employ a range of marketing methods to reach potential sponsors. They could target both the existing local sponsor base as well as encouraging new organizations or partnerships. A growing number of potential sponsors hear about CEIP and submit project proposals for consideration.

5.2 Residents have an increasing level of awareness, support and involvement in CEIP

The planning and mobilization efforts of the community board have an increasing effect on the level of awareness of the project. The community is also aware of the local board and its activities and believes it is effectively fulfilling its responsibilities. There is growing support for the project and an increasing level of unpaid involvement of residents in various CEIP activities. Similarly, community organizations become involved in the planning and mobilization efforts of the local board either through a contribution to the board's efforts or as project sponsors.

Table 4.1 presents the indicators that were used to evaluate this process and illustrates the variation across communities in how expectations were met. Indicators were evaluated through accounting records, operational documents, meeting observations, and key in-depth interviews. Specific measures include the amount and types of planning grant expenditures and other development supports; the number and timing of planning meetings; a range of measures that assess the comprehensiveness of actual strategic plans; and key informant reports on the process' adequacy.

Table 4.1: Summary of Key Indicators of Effective Strategic Planning

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Effective Use of Planning Supports (ToC 4.1)						
Planning grant is available and utilized by board?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Board feels grant is sufficient for most of their needs?		✓	✓			
Board makes use of external development expertise?						✓
Board obtains additional funds or in-kind supports?	✓	✓		✓		
Strategic Plan Is Successfully Developed (ToC 4.2)						
Planning processes are systematic and develop iteratively with some external consultation?	✓	✓				✓
Plan specifies comprehensive long-term goals linked to multiple dimensions of community life?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Plan identifies short-term outcomes and specifies how long-term effects will follow?						
Plan includes an ongoing assessment of capacity required to achieve longer-term goals?						
Plan is consistent with broader community priorities?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board seeks and obtains community approval of Plan?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Strategic plan is approved by the PIC?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

EFFECTIVE USE OF PROGRAM SUPPORTS (ToC 4.1)

The Planning Grant

Immediately following their approval, community boards became eligible for an additional stream of program support. A $30,000 planning grant was provided to help defray the costs of running a board and fulfilling their mandate. It was to be paid in annual instalments of $5,000, though boards could request funds on a more frequent basis, if needed. The grant was meant to provide boards with sufficient, flexible funds to carry out their duties with respect to strategic planning and community mobilizing, though it was largely intended to cover only minor direct costs, including local advertising, office supplies, transportation,

and hospitality for meetings. The expectation was that community boards would benefit from the institutional participation of many existing organizations, which could include the provision of space and access to equipment.

The grant was essential to the activities of all boards, as suggested by in-depth interviews with board members and records on the grant's usage. It was used for similar expenses across communities, primarily to sustain office operations. This included rent, office equipment and supplies as well as costs to conduct some community outreach. Board members were also reimbursed for expenses they incurred, which typically included fuel consumption and some incidentals.

Boards received less support from existing organizations than expected, however, which meant that boards had to use the planning grant to cover a wider range of operational expenses, including rent and the purchase of office equipment. As a result, a modest increase in the maximum amount of the planning grant was allowed — up $5,000 from $25,000 — and a decision was made to allow boards to sponsor their own projects and employ CEIP participants as full-time administrative assistants and outreach workers (see below).

Most boards managed their available funds so that it would last over the project's five years. Whitney Pier, Glace Bay, and Sydney Mines spent the most — close to $30,000, nearly all of the available funds. North Sydney spent slightly less, at about $28,000, and New Waterford was at about $25,000. The Dominion board, whose operations and planning activities were short-lived (see below), spent only a trivial amount.

Sufficiency of the Planning Grant

Key informant views on the planning grant's sufficiency were mixed across communities. Not surprisingly, only those boards that had some funds unspent at the project's end — particularly, New Waterford — felt that they were largely sufficient. There were others, however, that believed the planning grant to be inadequate, and many spoke at length about the constraints that the limited funds imposed on them, even if some went unspent. As one key informant suggested, the board simply did its best to manage what was available.

> *We managed because we tried to stay within the limits of what we were told to. But I mean we've got an old second-hand computer, we've got a printer that doesn't work, we've got a fax machine or a telephone system that cuts in and the phone doesn't work, you know… so we're making due with what we were allotted.*

Similarly, another acknowledged his board was prudent with the planning grant, stating: "*We were trying to be conservative. Not just that I'm afraid to spend government money, but I didn't want to come to the fifth year and be broke.*"

The high upfront cost of establishing an office was also noted by several board members, who suggested that there was not much money left for anything else, particularly early on. Referring to the planning grant's first instalment, one key informant stated:

> *The bulk of it was spent fairly quickly in setting up, because it doesn't take long when you're buying computers and desks and chairs and stuff of that nature, to spend five thousand dollars…Today, it runs you two grand, you know — or higher. And if you're getting fax machines or photocopiers… well, five thousand dollars doesn't go a long way.*

The lack of resources, in the opinion of some, meant that community involvement suffered because the local board could not sustain both office operations and significant outreach.

External Development Expertise

Community boards were also eligible to acquire external expertise to aid the development of their strategic plan and community mobilization. Funding to hire development expertise was considered on a case-by-case basis, with no set limit on spending, and could be used to support both planning and outreach. Although all boards were aware of the option, few took advantage of it. The reasons varied, but most boards generally perceived an urgency to complete their plans and begin project development.

Evidence also suggests that the option for employing external development expertise should have been encouraged more thoroughly earlier in the project. For one, Wave 1 communities had a different Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC) representative facilitating board activities, with the later representative encouraging the use of external supports more proactively. Furthermore, once the project had been running for more than a year, it became clearer the types of supports that communities might require. This change in approach was most evident in a workshop for boards to discuss the social economy and how they could both support and utilize the sector. The workshop, hosted by SRDC in April 2001, helped elucidate the types of development efforts and supports boards might choose to draw on.[1] At the time of the workshop, Wave 1 communities all had their strategic plans approved. Both Wave 2 communities, however, had yet to conduct their planning exercise, so the workshop could be of a more direct use to their initial plans. Still, North Sydney was the only board to hire such external development expertise to support its strategic planning (see below).

Nonetheless, all boards continued to make use of SRDC technical support in carrying out their strategic planning. It was common for boards to solicit advice from SRDC staff regarding both the procedural aspects of the strategic planning process — timelines for completing the plan and requirements for approval — and more substantive details regarding the plans themselves. Many board members spoke positively about the value of having expertise available to help them at various times, and all were satisfied with the assistance provided.

Additional Sources of Funding and In-kind Supports

There was an expectation that community boards might seek additional sources of funding and in-kind supports from their communities — in the form of equipment, furniture, and office space. Given the views of some regarding the planning grant's insufficiency, this also seemed a reasonable expectation.

Several boards were successful in obtaining both donations and in-kind supports such as subsidized office space, office materials, professional services, and small amounts of cash. The largest donations received by the boards dealt with rent subsidies. In many cases, boards either were given the space rent-free or were charged only a nominal fee. One board also received cash donations from a developmental agency.

[1] The workshop consisted of sessions discussing social economy, approaches to community consultation, public relations planning, and resources available in the area.

The estimated dollar value of cash and in-kind supports received was largest in Whitney Pier, at nearly $10,000. Sydney Mines obtained about $8,000, while New Waterford received a little more than $5,000. North Sydney, Glace Bay, and Dominion received significantly less, at under $1,000.

DEVELOPMENT AND APPROVAL OF STRATEGIC PLANS (ToC 4.2)

Systematic Planning and Consultative Process

The expectation was that community boards would engage in a systematic and structured process of strategic planning. It should involve some external consultation with plans developed iteratively, where local boards incorporate input from the community and various external sources with their own thinking. The idea being, that consultation will produce benefits of its own — namely, participation, interaction and ownership of CEIP's mission — and will lead to a plan that is consistent with community priorities.

In practice, the strategic planning exercise took each local board 2–6 months to complete, with Wave 1 communities generally taking much longer. Sydney Mines and New Waterford took the longest, at about six months from when their boards were first established. They were also the only two boards to meet with PIC to discuss their plans prior to completion and approval by the public. Both developed plans iteratively, revising earlier drafts following feedback from PIC, which had expressed some concerns over their lack of detailed priorities and external consultation. Sydney Mines subsequently received input from a local development agency. New Waterford also set up a series of meetings with local community organizations seeking input prior to completion of its strategic plan — the only community to do so formally.

Evidently, communities that established their local boards later utilized the experience of those who began earlier. This was particularly true for the planning exercise, where boards in North Sydney, Glace Bay and Whitney Pier all had plan copies from New Waterford and Sydney Mines.[2] This led to a quicker, and arguably, more efficient planning process; however, it could have produced even less external consultation. For example, Glace Bay completed its plan in less than two months, largely using earlier plans as a framework. As one key informant stated:

> *I don't think there was any real kind of analysis done of what was needed. I know when we did our plan, we had some other boards that were already in place that we had the liberty to be able to review and see how they were structured.*

Others felt, however, that they knew their community's needs well enough that extended consultations were simply not required. Some suggested that the lack of consultation was not inherently a problem, as board members essentially are the community in that they were elected representatives. One board member stated: "*Well, I have to say that a lot of the strategic plan came from the diverse group that represents the community — us, the board*." This view highlights a fundamental difference between the perceptions of some board members regarding the purpose of strategic planning. Many appeared to have focused on the technocratic elements of planning and the end-product — a strategic plan to guide project

[2] Although Whitney Pier was recruited in Wave 1 of consultations for CEIP, they formed a board much later than New Waterford and Sydney Mines, which enabled them to utilize the latter's strategic plans.

approval — while a minority, including the designers, were equally interested in the potentially positive effects of further involving residents.

Although North Sydney also had an expedient planning process, they followed a unique approach. For one, they were the only board to utilize CEIP-funded external development expertise in preparing its strategic plans. According to key informants, this process did implicitly involve some external consultation through interviews and secondary research.

Although Dominion successfully formed a local board that was approved by the community, it never carried that momentum into the strategic planning exercise. The board did not meet for three months following its public approval and when they did meet, it was at the behest of SRDC. The attempt was ultimately unsuccessful as the community was unable to establish a fully functioning local board and did not engage in any significant planning activities.

Long-term Objectives and Short-term Milestones

The theory of change envisioned that community boards would engage in a comprehensive strategic planning exercise in which both long-term objectives and short-term milestones would be articulated. The plan was also expected to establish links between short- and longer-term outcomes. Furthermore, there was an expectation that some form of ongoing assessment would be completed to ascertain the types of resources that would be needed to achieve these objectives — beyond CEIP workers — and whether they were, in fact, being met.

All local boards did identify priority areas in the form of several dimensions of community life where they hoped to see positive longer-term change. There was consistency in these priority areas across communities, with most plans identifying the need for employment, youth initiatives, and services for seniors and the disabled. Some also included the need for beautification or restoration and enhancing community pride. These objectives, however, were often quite broad, with no short-term milestones established or addressed. Referring to the priorities for his board, one member stated: "*They're not specific enough. So if you say, okay, beautification — well how specific is that? Beautify what…trees, shrubs, greenery?*"

The lack of identified short-term milestones and specific measures of success appears to have hindered the boards' ability to conduct systematic assessments of their progress towards long-term objectives. Describing his board's assessment of its goals, one member stated: "*The board doesn't prioritize its outcomes sufficiently.* […] *It doesn't evaluate, it doesn't go back and audit every year.*" Other key informants would disagree with this notion, suggesting that part of the goal of regular board meetings was to revisit the strategic plan and discuss the level of progress towards the long-term objectives. It appears, however, that no board made any significant adjustments to their strategies throughout the project. When asked directly if their plans had been updated at all, the majority of board members stated that they had not.

Reflecting Community Priorities

Although local consultations during the planning exercise appear to have been much less extensive than expected, community boards were nonetheless quite successful in identifying priorities that were consistent with the concerns of their residents. The strategic plans were

subsequently compared with results from the community survey's Wave 1, which included a series of questions that asked residents to identify a range of priorities as extremely, very, fairly, or not so important. The proportion of respondents identifying a particular priority as extremely or very important is one useful measure of how significant an issue is in the community. Ordering the priorities for each community by this proportion gives a measure of each area's relative importance to residents. Results suggest that the top priorities across communities were quite similar and generally included both the need for increased employment and support for youth. There is, however, some variation in the secondary priorities across communities.

In New Waterford, employment and youth concerns were the top issues of concern to residents, with the largest percentage identifying these as extremely or very important (98.6 and 91.3 per cent, respectively). Increasing community pride and local spirit and support for seniors were the next largest priority areas (86.1 and 85.5 per cent, respectively). By comparison, the board's strategic plan listed six priority areas that included four of these areas of interest, including employment, youth, seniors, and support for local tourism and cultural events. Sydney Mines residents held a very similar set of priorities, with employment and youth being most important (98 and 92.8 per cent, respectively) — followed by support for seniors and increasing community pride and local spirit (89.5 and 87.2 per cent, respectively). By comparison, the local board's strategic plan listed six main priority areas, with three of their top five being the need for community beautification, support for seniors, and youth projects.

Although Whitney Pier residents also placed great emphasis on the need for employment and support for youth (98 and 92.8 per cent, respectively), their third priority related specifically to improving the appearance of their community (90 per cent). Initiatives for seniors and the disabled were the next largest priority areas (88.5 and 87.2 per cent, respectively). By comparison, the local board's strategic plan correctly identified four of the top five priorities, including the need for community beautification, youth initiatives, and support for seniors and the disabled. There was, however, no explicit mention of the employment priority in the board's plan, and the identified need for tourism and recreational opportunities was among the lowest priorities of residents.

The top priorities among Glace Bay residents included employment and youth initiatives (99.1 and 93.1 per cent, respectively), followed by support for the disabled and seniors as well as improving the community's appearance (88.6, 88.5 and 87.5 per cent, respectively). By comparison, the board's strategic plan listed five main priorities, including beautification, tourism, support for the disabled/special needs, and services for seniors and youth. Although an employment priority was also not mentioned explicitly, the plan lists four of the top five priorities uncovered in the survey.

Finally, North Sydney residents also identified employment and youth as their largest priority (99.1 and 91.9 per cent, respectively), with support for the disabled and seniors being the next largest areas of concern (86.6 and 86.1 per cent, respectively). The North Sydney plan was quite exhaustive and, not surprisingly, encompassed many residents' priorities. Several areas were listed under a broadly defined category entitled the "human element" that included support for youth, the disabled, and seniors.

Approval of Strategic Plans

Community boards had to acquire approval of their strategic plans from PIC before they would be eligible to receive CEIP participants for projects in their community. Obtaining public support for the plans was also a precondition to receive PIC approval. As such, all boards arranged public meetings to present their plans to residents. Five of the six communities achieved a sufficient turnout for a well-advertised meeting, with Dominion having difficulty completing the planning exercise (see below). Strategic plans received support from those in attendance through open votes held at each meeting. All boards but Dominion's subsequently submitted their plans to PIC for consideration. As with the review of board composition, PIC looked for evidence that consultation had taken place and that the plan had broader community support.

In general, PIC adopted not to second-guess the boards. In the case of Sydney Mines, however, PIC judged that the plan was insufficiently detailed in some places and made recommendations for it to be revised and resubmitted. For Glace Bay's plan, PIC also recommended it be amended to eliminate a catchall priority area, since this would make it difficult to ensure that sponsors' proposals were focused on identified needs. Both boards accepted the recommendations and made the necessary revisions and, ultimately, all strategic plans but Dominion's received PIC approval, allowing each to proceed to encourage local project sponsors.

Challenges in Dominion

Although Dominion formed a local board that was approved by the community, they never carried the momentum forward into the strategic planning exercise. A number of probable reasons for Dominion's failure to establish a viable board were suggested through in-depth interviews with members of the steering committee and defunct board.

First, the community's small size — less than 3,000 residents — meant a lack of critical mass and local capacity, resulting in a more challenging undertaking than in other communities to generate both a strong local board and a base of project sponsors. Second, there was considerable reliance on SRDC to do the initial groundwork in organizing, which likely hampered local ownership of the mission. Third, the board was weakened by the early departure of several key members who could not take on the workload required of a voluntary board. Finally, some key informants suggest the timeline was too short and there was too much pressure to move forward with project development.

On the latter point, some key informants suggested that small communities could be successful with this type of engagement and organizational exercise; however, it can take much longer than 18 months. Their experience suggests that, while there was sufficient support in Dominion, it takes a great deal of time and care to mobilize that base of support and develop a strategic plan. Another exacerbating fact underlying Dominion's difficulties was the intervention's timing. Indeed, after several years of chronic decline that ended with the final closures of the Prince mine and the local Donkin mine before that, community morale was at a low ebb, which likely led to a more significant effort being required to encourage the community's participation.

COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION

With strategic plans in place, community boards were free to begin mobilizing their local sponsor base, soliciting proposals, and approving projects. The mobilization effort was expected to continue throughout the five-year period during which participants would be made available. This section reviews the process that boards used to encourage their sponsor base and market CEIP (ToC 5.1). The evolution in their approaches is also discussed, including an unexpected development — the creation of a cross-community, collaborative "super board" engaged in joint management and marketing activities. The success of these board strategies in raising the project's profile is then evaluated in terms of the generated levels of awareness, support, and involvement among residents (ToC 5.2).

Table 4.2 presents the indicators that were used to evaluate this process and illustrates the variation across communities in how expectations were met. Indicators were evaluated through key in-depth interviews with board members, project sponsors, and outreach workers; operational records of board activities; and through analysis of the three-wave community survey.

EFFECTIVE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES OF THE BOARDS (ToC 5.1)

Targeting the Sponsor Base

The outreach strategy of community boards evolved over the course of the project. The initial approach that was implemented immediately following the approval of strategic plans, however, largely involved direct engagement of potential sponsoring organizations through targeted mailings, telephone calls, and, in some cases, on-site visits. Some broader-reaching methods were also employed, including newspaper advertisements and press releases. Board members widely acknowledged the importance of word of mouth and expressed a desire to raise the project's overall profile and their board.

When asked about the success of their initial outreach efforts to sponsors, board members' responses were mixed. About half thought their outreach was successful while the other half, for various reasons, did not. Those with negative views — particularly in Whitney Pier, Glace Bay, and North Sydney — again cited a lack of funding and their rushed timeline as the key limitations that restricted their ability to raise the project's profile effectively. Nonetheless, most informants had positive views regarding their targeted outreach to local organizations through simple telephone contact, personal visits, and direct mail. Their initial efforts were primarily focused on mobilizing the traditional local sponsor base — namely, organizations with a history of involvement in the social economy or community development — though there is limited evidence of new partnerships between existing organizations. Changes in the basic outreach strategy of boards are discussed below, including their efforts at moving beyond the traditional base to new organizations as well as encouraging more innovation.

Table 4.2: Key Indicators of Successful Community Mobilization

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Effective Mobilization Activities of the Board (ToC 5.1)						
Board uses a range of marketing methods, targeting the traditional sponsor base as well as new organizations?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board feels the efforts are effective and sufficient?	✓	✓				
A growing number of potential sponsors hear about CEIP and submit project proposals for consideration?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Board is largely satisfied with proposals received approving a large number?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Outreach continues to expand or adjust as needed over the course of the project?						
Board Successfully Raises Awareness, Support and Involvement (ToC 5.2)						
Awareness of CEIP within community increases?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Awareness of the board and their activities increases?	✓	✓		✓		✓
Support for CEIP and local board increases?	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Unpaid Involvement in CEIP increases?	✓	✓		✓		✓

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Potential Sponsors and Their Project Proposals

The success of board outreach strategies can also be assessed through the opinions of CEIP sponsors as well as, ultimately, through the number of organizations that came forward and the quality of their proposals. When project sponsors were asked how they heard about CEIP, numerous sources were cited, including newspapers, word of mouth, and, to a lesser extent, the direct contacts from their local board members. Although many board members seem to have felt their broader outreach activities were less effective than their targeted contacts, the majority of project sponsors report otherwise. In fact, they did not come forward from a direct solicitation from the board; rather, it resulted from an informal referral or word-of-mouth discussion. In terms of their reasons for developing a proposal, most sponsors acknowledged that their significant lack of resources and funding was their core motivation for coming forward, and that CEIP met this need in a way that similar job-creation programs did not. Specifically, many suggested that the project's length was particularly attractive, as it enabled them to engage in longer-term planning.

Sponsors were also asked to discuss their initial experiences with their boards, in terms of their initial introduction, support with proposal development, and particular challenges they had in drafting their proposals. The large majority of sponsors acknowledged receiving helpful introductory material from the board in their jurisdiction, and believed the proposal development and approval process was made clear to them. The majority submitted a written proposal, while some were asked to give a formal presentation to the board. Sponsors did not report any particular challenges in developing their proposals as most were from existing non-profit organizations that had significant experience in obtaining program funding or other resources of this nature.

Overall, 250 local community organizations were mobilized by all community boards but Dominion to submit project proposals, with a number of these sponsors developing multiple projects. Although a minority of board members expressed reservations about the initial project proposals they received — there was insufficient detail and a lack of innovation — the five boards were still largely satisfied with their submissions as evidenced in high approval rates following requested amendments. Ultimately, 295 proposals were approved by the five communities over the course of the project, generating over 2,100 unique job placements for CEIP participants and with most participants working in multiple jobs over their eligibility period.

Cross-community Collaboration

The majority of the 250 sponsors that were mobilized came forward with proposals within the project's first two years. Once a critical mass of projects were up and running, there appears to have been reduced emphasis on outreach and little or no evolution in the basic methods that any community employed. Some key informants suggest that a plateau in the levels of outreach and new project development was simply indicative of their satisfaction with ongoing projects. In contrast, others suggest that once participants were fully employed, there was less incentive for new project development; worse, there was some resistance to it, as project sponsors did not want to lose their assigned participants. Whatever the source, there appears to be little incremental outreach and project innovation, in any community, following the initial round of approvals.

The Community Board Planning Group

One significant development that would suggest otherwise, and that affected the nature of planning and outreach activities of most boards, was the formation of a joint, cross-community "super board." This collaborative body, which became known as the Community Board Planning Group (CBPG), grew out of discussions at the community development workshop for boards that was facilitated by SRDC in April 2001. While the workshop mainly intended to enhance the understanding and ability of boards to utilize the social economy and create innovative projects, it was also hoped the workshop would provide an opportunity for various board members to share knowledge, expertise, and experiences. The workshop consisted of sessions on the social economy, methods of consultation, board governance, and public relations.

While SRDC facilitated the community development workshop, the impetus for forming a joint planning group came about at the behest of board members. At the workshop, several board members indicated that they wanted more networking opportunities with other boards in the future. Board members appeared to grasp the importance of working collectively and

believed that doing so would benefit all communities, with one member stating: "*I think the original idea for the group was a couple of people off each board that could sit together and discuss commonalities* […]. *Anything good that you could share with another board or anything that you could share with another board.*" Board members were interested in sharing ideas and pooling resources to operate more effectively and believed working together in a co-operative capacity would facilitate the goals of each board.

So at the request of board members, SRDC facilitated the first meeting of representatives from the various boards that was to become CBPG. The original meeting was held in June 2001 where board members agreed on two primary objectives: to review joint project proposals and other issues that affected multiple communities; and to hire an individual to prepare a coordinated strategy for communications in order to more effectively spread the word on the project and raise the project's profile.

Regarding its first mandate, most board members felt CBPG was useful and helped facilitate discussion on issues relevant to several community boards. One example of effective collaboration mentioned was a proposal by the Cape Breton Regional Housing Authority. The project's scope was large and covered jurisdictions of multiple communities, so it had to receive the approval of each board. In this instance, CBPG was an effective venue for information exchange and discussion regarding the merits and concerns of a project. In its second mandate of developing a coordinated communications strategy to enhance the project's reach and scope, however, there were mixed feelings regarding CBPG's success. A brief review of these initiatives and their relative effectiveness is provided below.

Coordinated Outreach Activities and the Marketing Plan

One of CBPG's first innovative ideas was the suggestion that each community board hire CEIP workers to act as outreach workers on their behalf, responsible for project promotion. Realizing that this exercise would require additional resources, each board implemented this suggestion, hiring both an outreach worker and an administrative assistant through CEIP. CBPG also recognized that additional professional assistance would be required to develop a coordinated communications strategy. So in October 2001, a community development expert was hired — with additional program funds, and not the $30,000 planning grant — who would report formally to CBPG.

Shortly after hiring the community development expert, CBPG decided it would be useful to hold a series of focus-group sessions in all communities but Dominion to arouse interest in CEIP and generate innovative project ideas. The sessions were moderated by the development expert and it was believed they would invigorate communities and inspire new project ideas. The development expert also facilitated a three-day workshop for outreach workers and administrative assistants. The workshop was designed to aid these workers in their duties and to enhance their communication skills and background knowledge on the social economy so they could better promote CEIP.

Upon completion of the focus-group sessions and training workshop, the community development expert worked with CBPG to complete a marketing plan. The plan's purpose was to make CEIP better known throughout the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM) and to increase the number of quality, innovative projects under CEIP. It was hoped that outreach workers would use the plan in carrying out their duties of promoting CEIP. Following the publication and release of the marketing plan, CBPG began to implement

some additional promotional efforts. It was their intention to hold a pan-community event to promote CEIP. Understanding the complexities of organizing such an event, they hired a marketing firm to generate proposal ideas. The firm suggested CEIP would be best served thorough a comprehensive video presentation, and it was believed such a presentation would offer a lasting look at CEIP by providing a list of accomplishments and an overview of projects and participants.

The marketing firm handled the promotional activities and produced the video to be shown in local theatres. The event was held June 7, 2002 at the local cinema in Sydney. It was attended by diverse stakeholders, including representatives from Human Resources and Social Development Canada (HRSDC), the Nova Scotia Department of Community Services (NS-DCS), community boards, and sponsoring organizations as well as CEIP participants, SRDC staff, and other interested parties.

Views on the Success of Coordinated Outreach and Marketing Efforts

There was consensus among board members and outreach workers that the efforts to enhance the range and scope of CEIP projects by using outreach workers and a marketing plan came too late in CEIP's implementation to make a difference. Although the marketing plan was to act as a guide for outreach workers as they solicited CEIP projects, many also suggested it had little influence on how they were able to recruit sponsors. One outreach worker stated: "*It was almost like it was a new bible after I already picked my religion.*"

A number of outreach workers also suggested their boards did not buy into the marketing plan because of its late development. In fact, one outreach worker believed the board was not interested in the plan, stating: "*My board wasn't really concerned with the marketing plan. By the time I came to be an outreach worker,* [my] *board pretty much had all their clientele, if you want to say it better. It was slim pickings out there.*" Several outreach workers echoed this theme referring to their community as 'tapped out' when the plan became available. It was even suggested the marketing plan should have been ready at the beginning of participant enrolment.

RAISING AWARENESS, SUPPORT AND INVOLVEMENT (ToC 5.2)

Awareness of CEIP and the Local Board

Although key informant views of the relative success of mobilization efforts are important, other indicators can also provide independent sources of support for their views. In particular, the expectations from CEIP's theory of change suggests that effective outreach and mobilization efforts of community boards should have led to higher levels of awareness, support and involvement in CEIP among residents. The three-wave community survey of residents in both program communities and comparison sites provides a measure of awareness, support, and involvement in CEIP throughout the life of the project.

With respect to the level of awareness, results suggest that about a third of residents in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney had heard of CEIP in the project's first two years. Although this rate was slightly lower in Dominion and Glace Bay (at about a quarter), it was still significantly higher than the level of awareness observed in comparison sites, at less than 20 per cent. These rates were steady in most communities for the remainder of the study, though they climbed to about 40 per cent in Sydney Mines and

North Sydney. By the end of the follow-up period in 2006, awareness of the project in all program communities remained well above that in comparison sites.

In addition to the general level of awareness in CEIP, questions were asked about the level of awareness of the local board. Results confirm that, in the project's first three years, awareness of community boards among residents was highest in New Waterford, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, at approximately 15 per cent. In Whitney Pier, Glace Bay, and Dominion, awareness was just under 10 per cent, yet not significantly higher than that observed in comparison sites. While awareness of the boards increased to a significantly higher level in Whitney Pier in the later half of the project (to about 13 per cent), it continued to lag in Glace Bay and Dominion, falling to under 10 per cent.

Support for CEIP and Board Activities

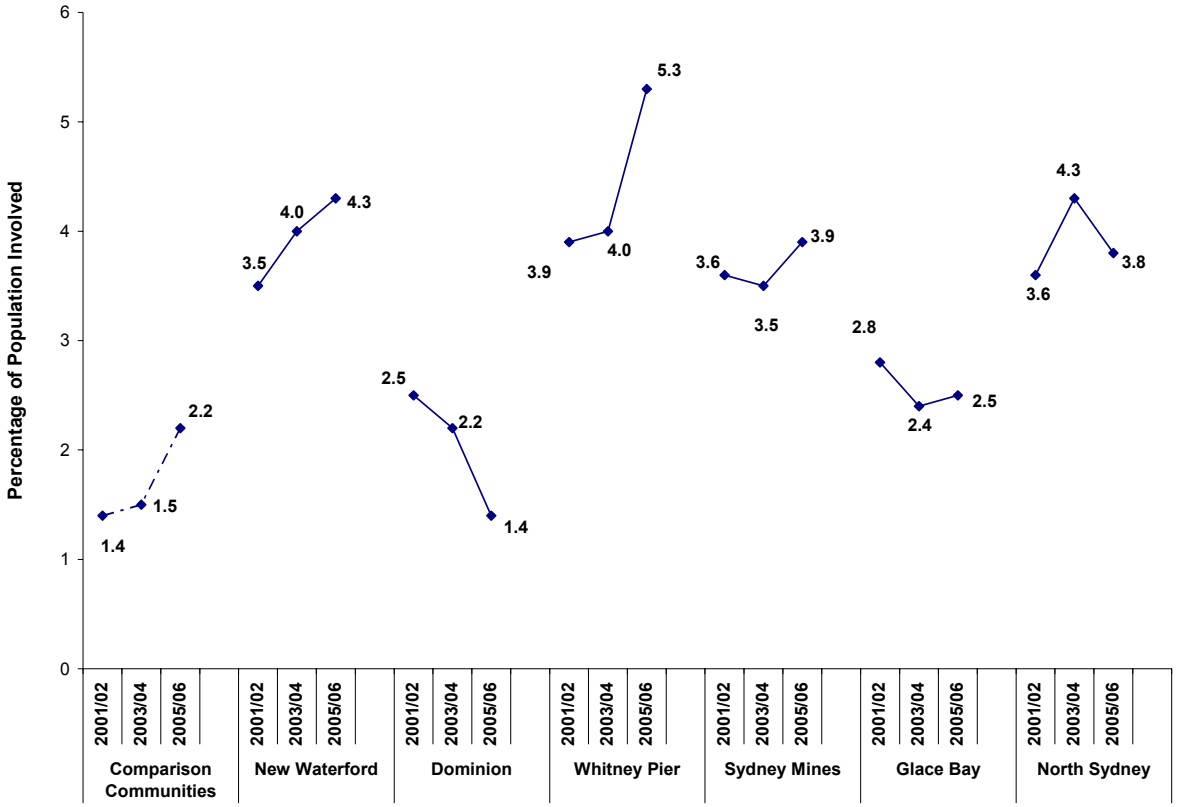
Among residents who were aware of the project, the overwhelming majority — over 90 per cent — supported the program in all communities, a steady rate throughout the life of the project. The intensity of support varied, however, with the highest level occurring in New Waterford and Sydney Mines where 60 per cent indicated that they strongly supported CEIP, compared to less than half in comparison sites. Support and opinions of the effectiveness of community boards also varied. Most notably, the percentage of those who were aware of their local board rated their boards' responsiveness to their communities as good or very good varied between two thirds in New Waterford, Sydney Mines and North Sydney to under half in Glace Bay and Whitney Pier.

Unpaid Involvement

Increased awareness and support for the program was also expected to lead to higher levels of involvement and interaction among non-participating residents in CEIP activities, which would increase the likelihood of achieving process-related effects on communities. Figure 4.1 illustrates the percentage of residents involved in <u>any</u> CEIP activities.[3] The first noteworthy result is that the level of involvement in Dominion and Glace Bay was not statistically different from that observed in comparison sites. Although Dominion initially achieved higher involvement during the early implementation phase (or the first round) at a full percentage point above comparison sites, it also declined in rounds 2 and 3 due to its difficulties in sustaining the process and developing CEIP projects. On the other hand, Glace Bay was a Wave 2 community that received CEIP's offer later than others did, in 2001. It also chose to engage its community and seek board approval rather expeditiously compared to other communities. Therefore, its level of involvement in the first round was not significantly higher than those observed in comparison sites. Although involvement was slightly higher, even in rounds 2 and 3, it was also not significantly different from comparison sites.

[3] Involvement in CEIP among comparison sites arises from either CEIP participant workers (who were recruited from all over CBRM), non-resident participants in a program community, or from individuals who simply report involvement in error. As a result, the difference in levels between each program community and the comparison sites provides a measure of the extent of unpaid involvement in CEIP from within that community.

Figure 4.1: Involvement in CEIP in Last Two Years, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

In contrast, the level of involvement in New Waterford, Sydney Mines, Whitney Pier, and North Sydney was significantly higher than observed in comparison sites. At each round, involvement is 2–3 percentage points above that in comparison sites (statistically significant at the 5-per-cent level), which represented a substantial resource for communities as they implemented CEIP. This involvement took many forms, including attendance at community meetings, memberships on community boards, engagement in board or committee activities, involvement in strategic planning, and serving as sponsors in project development.

IN SUMMARY

The pattern of results across communities continues to suggest that New Waterford and Sydney Mines, where only about four or five of the key indicators were not met, experienced planning and mobilization processes that were most consistent with initial expectations. Nevertheless, we noted that they could have used the available development supports more extensively and their strategic planning could have been more comprehensive in that there were little or no links between short- and longer-term outcomes as well as no ongoing capacity assessment. Similarly, though they did engage in some limited external consultation during planning, these efforts were much less extensive than expected. Regarding their

mobilization efforts, they tended to plateau following an initial round of approvals, with little new project development or innovation in the later half of the project.

North Sydney and Whitney Pier also experienced a strategic planning and mobilization process that met many prior expectations. A few more key indicators were unmet, totalling about six or seven in each community. For one, boards in North Sydney and Whitney Pier appeared to experience the strain of limited funding to a greater extent. Although Whitney Pier was successful in generating some outside sources of support, they still did not employ any development expertise and their planning processes involved very limited external consultation, with the exception of reviewing the plans developed by other communities. In contrast, North Sydney did utilize development expertise and engaged in a more structured and consultative planning process, but had less success in acquiring outside sources of in-kind support.

Although Glace Bay developed a strategic plan and successfully mobilized local sponsoring organizations, the community still experienced fewer expected outcomes of a successful mobilization effort, with as many as ten indicators unmet. In particular, levels of awareness of the project, support for the project, and resident involvement were below that in other communities and insignificantly different from that observed in comparison sites. Similar to North Sydney, their later enrolment could have introduced an urgency to begin project development, resulting in less intensive consultation and involvement of residents.

Dominion had the most difficulty establishing a fully functional board. They did not follow through with strategic planning or the mobilization of sponsors. As a result, their outcomes were most divergent from expectations.

Chapter 5:
Project Development

Participating program communities developed nearly 300 projects throughout the project, though the level of support that each community and sector received from the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) varied in terms of the amount of participant hours that were assigned. Some communities approved projects quicker than others did, receiving a higher proportion of participant resources and focusing them in particular sectors to a greater extent. This chapter reviews the success of the approval process and implementation of projects, while illustrating differences in the number and types of projects that were developed across the communities and sectors that were served.

In addition to the amount of resources that each community received, the types of jobs that were created also have important implications for the nature of the projects' possible effects. Approximately 1,300 jobs were generated through the project, spanning all 10 National Occupational Categorizations (NOC)[1] and requiring a range of skill levels — from entry-level, low-skilled positions to management and higher-skilled occupations. The sponsors that received these workers were expected to experience gains in their capacity to carry out their missions on a number of dimensions, which were, in part, dependent on the types of positions that were subsidized through the project. The expected process of project approval and implementation is summarized in Text Box 5.1.

PROJECT DEVELOPMENT AND SERVICE DELIVERY

This chapter reviews the development of CEIP projects, illustrating the types and range of services that were ultimately provided across communities. Table 5.1 presents the indicators that were used to evaluate this process and illustrates the variation across communities in how expectations were met. Results were evaluated through key in-depth interviews with board members and sponsors regarding the approval process and project operations; a Program Management Information System (PMIS) that maintained data on projects and jobs; an archive of local media to assess the project's visibility; and the community survey for residents' opinions. Specific measures include the range of key informant reports on the adequacy of the approval process and operational supports; the number and range of projects and jobs created; the amount of participant hours that were assigned to various community sectors; the number of media reports on projects; and the level of awareness of project activity among residents.

[1] NOC provide a standardized coding system for describing the occupations of Canadians, and they are maintained by Human Resources and Social Development Canada, in partnership with Statistics Canada. Further information can be found at <www23.hrdc-drhc.gc.ca> (accessed March 3, 2008).

Text Box 5.1: Project Development

6.0 Projects are successfully implemented, providing a range of valued community services

6.1 Community board approves projects and supports sponsors with their successful implementation

The board follows a consistent process and set of criteria for approving projects. Their approval process ensures that projects both meet CEIP's guidelines and are consistent with the community priorities set out in the board's strategic plans. Once approved, sponsors receive workers and have sufficient resources and support from their local board and CEIP's office for the successful implementation and operation of their projects.

6.2 Projects provide a range of valued and visible services to the greater community and key sectors in need

Approved projects provide a range of valued community services. Key sectors are also served, which are consistent with those identified in the board's strategic plan. Project visibility increases within the community and awareness of specific projects continues to grow. Although residents may not be aware of workers, there is increasing knowledge of the sponsors themselves and the services that they provide within the community.

PROJECT APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION (ToC 6.1)

Approval Process and Guidelines

All community boards reported meeting regularly to review proposals, which involved some form of project review checklist to help assess suitability. Although there was some variation in the content of these checklists across communities, the process was also systematic — successful proposals had to demonstrate, to the board's satisfaction, that the project's activities were consistent with the priorities that the board had set in its strategic plans. Furthermore, the sponsor would need to demonstrate the capacity to manage its project, including providing other resources that might be needed for the successful implementation and for arranging supervision of workers.

Table 5.1: Key Indicators of Community Project Implementation and Service Delivery

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Board approves projects and supports sponsors in their implementation (ToC 6.1)						
Board uses a consistent, fair and effective process for approving projects?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
CEIP Project Approval Guidelines are adhered to?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Sponsors have sufficient resources and support from the board and CEIP's office?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
A number of projects are successfully implemented?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Projects provide valued and visible community services to a range of sector in need (ToC 6.2)						
Projects provide a range of valued community services?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Projects serve a number of key sectors consistent with those identified in the board's strategic plan?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Visibility of CEIP projects increases within the community?	✓	✓			✓	
Awareness of CEIP projects increases within the community?	✓	✓		✓	✓	

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Authority to approve, reject, or request modifications to the proposals rested solely with the boards. There were five broad guidelines, however, that were established at the outset by CEIP's funders:

- Boards must demonstrate, to the best of their ability, that the projects they approve are consistent with the broader wishes of the residents.
- Profits earned by the projects must be used for the community's benefit as a whole, and not for the private benefit of a smaller group of individuals.
- The projects must avoid displacing existing employment. To the extent possible, project activities are not to compete with private firms in the same line of business or replace public workers who would otherwise have been hired.
- Boards must not approve projects that are unlawful or unethical.
- Projects must maintain sufficient records to meet acceptable standards of accountability.

Boards were responsible for ensuring that the projects they approved respected these guidelines. The Project Implementation Committee (PIC) was responsible for ensuring that boards fulfilled this obligation. While the committee could not overturn a board's decision to

approve a project, it could direct CEIP's office not to assign participants to any project that, in the committee's view, did not comply with the guidelines.

Project approval rates were high in all communities, though North Sydney appears to have implemented a more discerning set of criteria that led to fewer approvals. Evidence also suggests that the approval guidelines were consistently adhered to, though there were a small number of instances where displacement of private employment was a concern (the third guideline). These were investigated by the local board in question and only one case led to the removal of participants.

Supports for Sponsors and Project Implementation

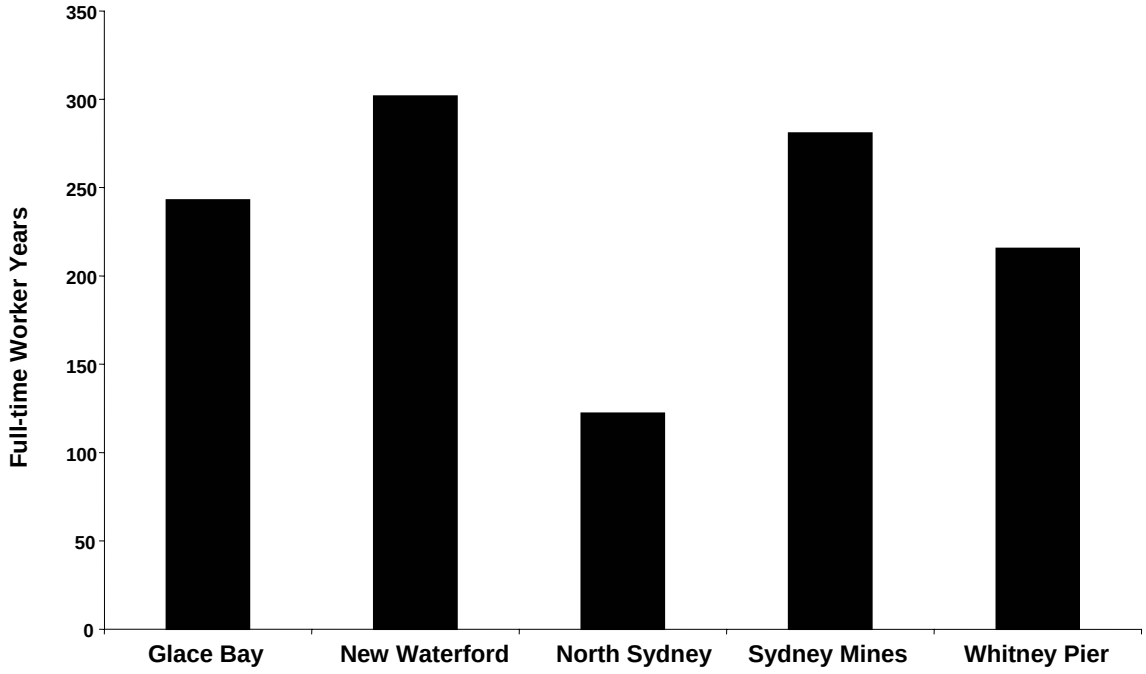
Following their approval, sponsors were eligible to receive workers and begin implementing their projects. To help facilitate this process, sponsors were offered various supports from both the local community board and CEIP's office, including introductory materials, an orientation with CEIP's office, and review of program support services. Key in-depth interviews with sponsors, board members, and program staff included questions on the sufficiency of these supports.

Results suggest that the materials received by sponsors following their approval, which were regulated by individual boards, were neither consistent across boards nor exhaustive in presenting relevant information. Sponsors frequently came to CEIP's office with no awareness of the Project Sponsor Agreement (PSA) or reference materials such as job order forms and timesheets. Challenges with the consistency of various processes across boards were noted by program staff. Nonetheless, interview results suggest that all sponsors subsequently received an exhaustive orientation from CEIP's office and that most understood their responsibilities. Similarly, the large majority of sponsors reported overall satisfaction with the supports that were made available.

Ultimately, sponsors in all communities but Dominion successfully implemented 295 projects throughout the study. Approximately 1,300 positions were generated through these projects and were filled through over 2,100 unique work placements, with most participants having worked in multiple placements over their eligibility period. The scale of projects and the distribution of resources they received, however, varied across communities. Figure 5.1 illustrates the variation in resources that were assigned to communities, in terms of the number of worker years assigned to projects developed by respective boards.

New Waterford and Sydney Mines created projects that received the largest number of participant hours, nearly 300 worker years each. Glace Bay and Whitney Pier received less substantial resources, at about 250 and 200 worker years, respectively. Projects approved by North Sydney received significantly fewer resources, at approximately 125 worker years, due, in part, to the community's later enrolment in the study. The Dominion board did not approve any projects, though a small number of participants worked in Dominion on projects approved by other boards.

Figure 5.1: Full-time Participant Work Years Assigned, by Community



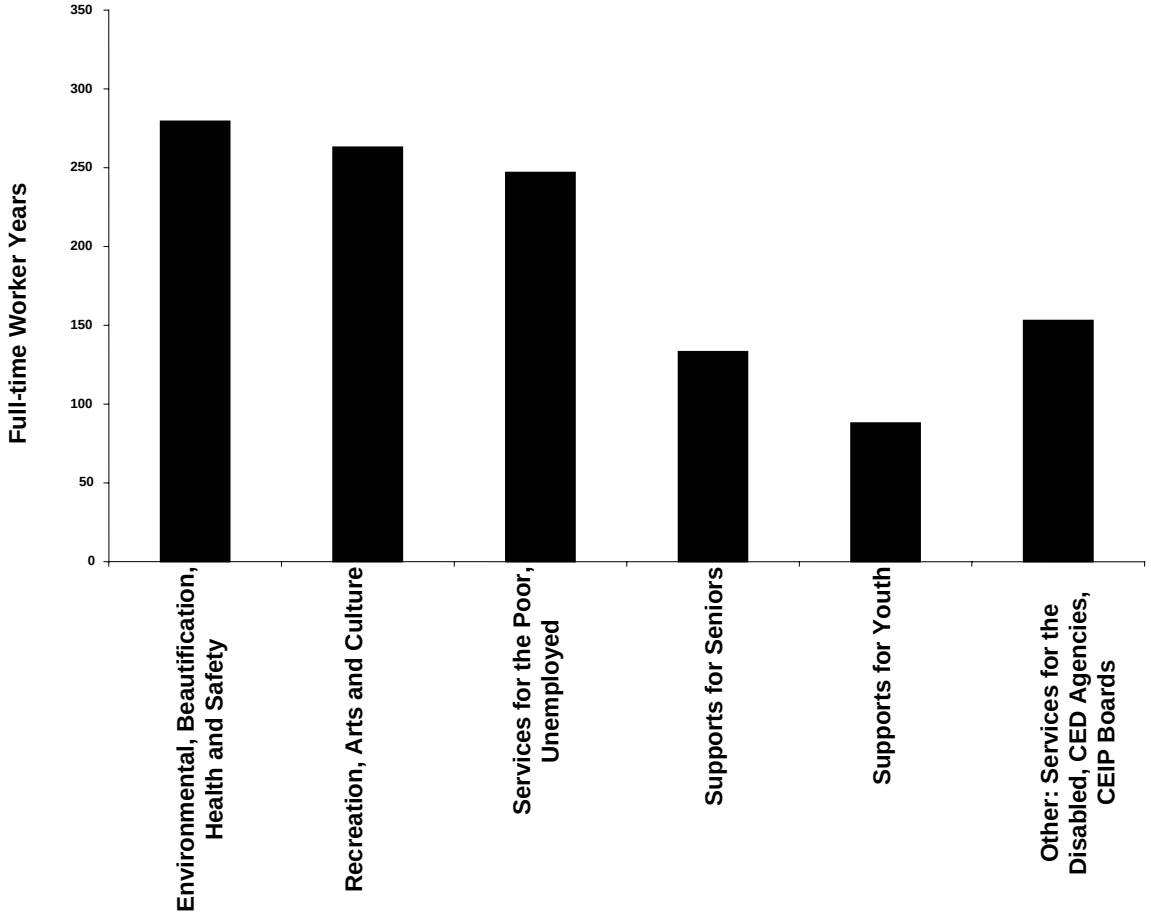
Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

PROJECTS PROVIDE VALUED AND VISIBLE COMMUNITY SERVICES (ToC 6.2)

Types of Projects and Sectors Served

The effects that CEIP might have on communities are, in large part, determined by the types of projects implemented and the sectors they served. In particular, the level of supports that each community sector received tended to vary in terms of the amount of participant hours that community boards chose to allocate to it. Figure 5.2 illustrates the number of full-time worker years that were assigned to projects by the community sector served.

Figure 5.2: Full-time Participant Work Years Assigned, by Project Type



Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

The largest group of projects included those related to the environment, community beautification, and health and safety, which received about 280 full-time worker years throughout the study. These projects were aimed at enhancing or expanding efforts of community organizations to protect and support the health and safety of both residents and the local environment. Project sponsors under this category included volunteer fire departments, community policing offices, health boards, support and special interest groups, and environmental action groups. Positions offered under this category included field researchers and workers, home energy and water auditors, administration, maintenance, community outreach, and fundraising. Community beautification projects sought to improve the visual appeal of local buildings and community spaces. Project sponsors included churches and auxiliaries, cemeteries, and community groups that provided positions for maintenance workers, carpenters, and groundskeepers.

Projects for recreation, the arts, and cultural initiatives were a similarly large priority, representing over 260 full-time worker years. These projects expanded or enhanced sports, hobbies, and active lifestyle services offered by local venues and associations. Project sponsors under this category included venues (arenas, rinks, pools, sports fields and complexes, community centres), sports clubs, and special events. Positions offered included maintenance, coordination, fundraising, instructors, and guides. Arts and culture initiatives

aimed to enhance local arts and culture or to preserve local history and tradition with project sponsors, including theatres, galleries, artist associations, schools, heritage and historical societies as well as community events committees. Positions offered under this category included costume makers, tour guides, administrative assistants, fundraisers, and event manager and planners.

Communities also developed projects aimed at particular community subgroups, including those with low incomes, seniors and youth. The third largest category of projects involved services to the poor and the unemployed with 175 full-time worker years assigned. CEIP projects offering services to the poor enhanced or expanded on the capacity of organizations providing support and emergency intervention to low-income residents or persons in crisis. Project sponsors under this category included food banks, shelters, a housing association, a residential treatment centre, and various charitable organizations. Positions offered under this category included client support workers, fundraisers, collection workers, maintenance staff, administrators, receptionists and fundraisers. CEIP projects providing supports to the unemployed expanded or enhanced existing employability and job-search services, including childcare, employment counselling, computer access, as well as literacy, employability, and literacy training. Project sponsors under this category include an employment outreach centre, public internet access sites, a small business program, daycares as well as re-employment, skills enhancement or retraining programs. Positions offered under this category included office administrators, receptionists, instructors, childcare workers, and maintenance and facility staff.

Projects that provided services to seniors received over 130 full-time worker years, typically enhancing or expanding the capacity of organizations offering services, healthcare, recreation, and advocacy for local seniors. Project sponsors included facilities that provide assisted and independent living, Canadian Legions, seniors' and pensioners' clubs, policing services, and a community development agency. Positions offered under this category included maintenance and facility staff, social/activity facilitators, researchers, cleaners, and contact workers.

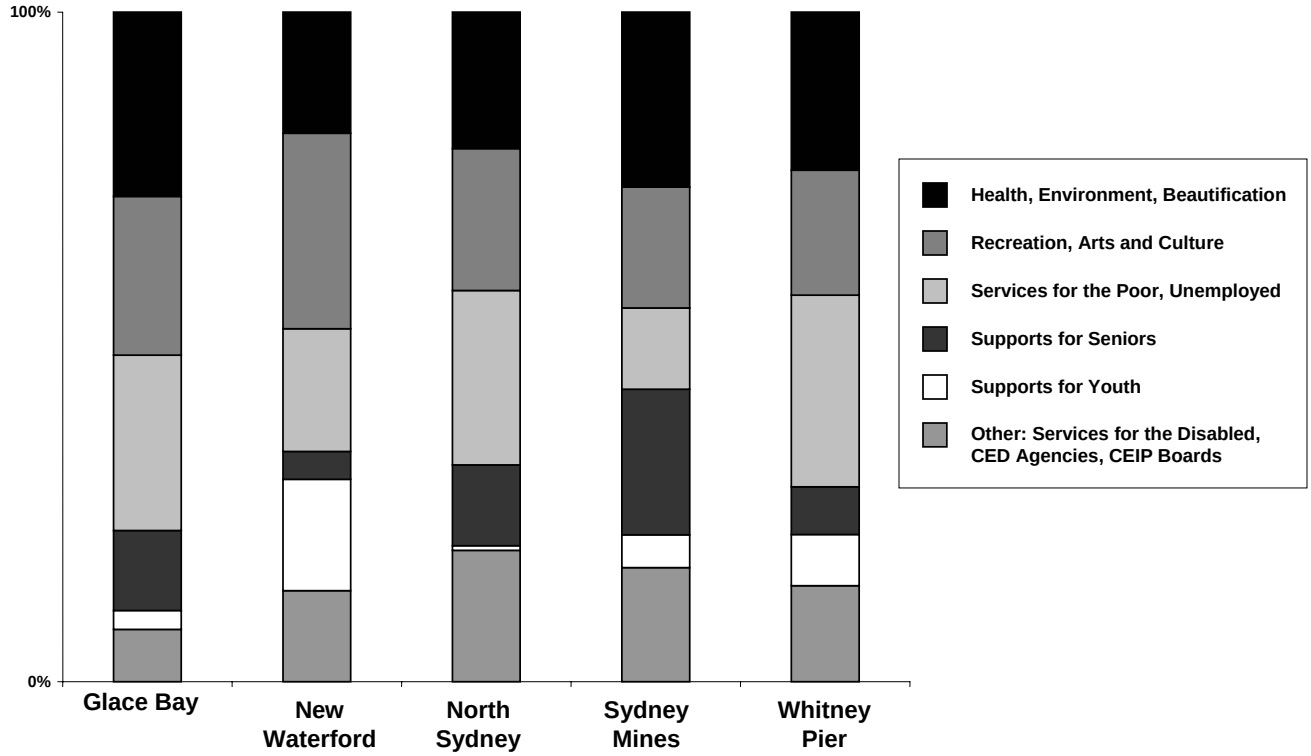
The youth sector also received significant resources at nearly 100 full-time worker years to enhance or expand the capacity of community organizations that provide social, recreational, and educational services or facilities to local youth. Project sponsors under this category include educational institutions, recreational and athletic associations, youth centres, religious organizations, and special events. Positions offered under this category included receptionists, administrators, activity coordinators, maintenance workers, facilitators, coaches, researchers, and outreach workers.

Over 150 full-time worker years were dedicated to a variety of other projects that provided services to persons with disabilities, support for local community economic development associations and private initiatives, as well as support to the work of the community boards themselves. Projects that supported persons with disabilities enhanced or expanded the capacity of organizations offering services and advocacy for youth and adults affected by acquired and congenital physical or intellectual disabilities or mental health issues, both within individual communities and across CBRM. Services included behavioural coaching, personal care, recreational and social activities, employment counselling and job training as well as advocacy and housing support. Positions offered under this category included client support workers, office administrators, researchers, volunteers, and special event coordinators and fundraisers. Projects sponsored by community economic development

associations sponsored positions that included office administrators, outreach workers, researchers, and coordinators. Private projects were required to be aimed at benefiting the community as a whole and could not displace or compete with existing private or public employment. Project sponsors included community-minded small business owners and offered entry-level work experience to participants in the fields of agriculture, food production, and musical instrument maintenance.

Although all program communities but Dominion were successful in implementing a range of projects, there was some variation across communities in the sectors served. Figure 5.3 illustrates how communities chose to allocate their resources to various sectors in terms of the percentage of their participant hours that were assigned to each priority area. Regarding similarities, the two largest categories of projects in each community — the environment, beautification and health as well as recreation, the arts and culture — accounted for nearly half of the resources assigned in each community. This suggests that, though the scale of projects differed, the types of outcomes that could be affected are likely to be similar, particularly among the full sample of residents in each community.

Figure 5.3: Percentage of Work Years Assigned, by Community and Sector Served



Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

The remaining priority areas varied across communities, however, which could influence where effects on key community subgroups are most likely to be observed. Results suggest that, though each community chose to support low-income individuals, seniors and the youth, the relative emphasis on these sectors varied. For example, Whitney Pier, North Sydney, and Glace Bay dedicated nearly a quarter of their resources to projects for low-income individuals and the unemployed, higher than that in New Waterford and Sydney Mines. In

contrast, New Waterford stands out with a focus on the youth sector, while Sydney Mines chose to allocate substantial resources to supports for seniors. Text Box 5.2 provides a series of examples of projects that were sponsored by the program communities in each of the sectors that were of priority to the communities.

Visibility and Awareness of Projects

Another important indicator of successful project implementation is an increasing visibility of specific projects and whether there was a growing awareness of their activity within communities. A particularly useful measure is the number of local media stories that reference specific sponsors and their activities. A media archive was maintained throughout the project, which allows for counts of relevant newspaper articles. Figure 5.4 illustrates the number of stories that dealt with specific projects by community over 2001–2005. These articles were almost exclusively positive or neutral. Very few stories reported negatively on specific projects.

Results confirm that the three communities with projects that generated the largest number of work hours for participants — New Waterford, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay — had the highest local visibility. Over 30 media stories appeared in local newspapers in both New Waterford and Sydney Mines, which highlighted the activities of projects in their communities. Over 20 stories appeared specific to projects within Glace Bay, which received the third largest number of participant hours. In contrast, less than a dozen articles referred to project activities within Whitney Pier while projects approved by the North Sydney board, which received the least amount of resources, had a trivial number of articles appearing in local media.

Results from the community survey of local residents reveal a similar pattern, with respect to the level of awareness of specific sponsors and their activities. Knowledge of projects was highest in New Waterford, where nearly 90 per cent of those who had heard of CEIP were also aware of a specific project. These rates were slightly lower in Glace Bay, Whitney Pier, and Sydney Mines where 70–80 per cent were aware of local projects. Rates were significantly lower in North Sydney where only about a third was aware of local projects. These rates were stable over 2001–2005 in all communities.[2]

[2] This set of survey questions included a control item in the form of a question about a non-existent project to measure the extent of respondent error. The percentage of respondents who incorrectly identified the control item as a project was low in all communities, at 5–8 per cent.

Text Box 5.2: CEIP Project Examples

Two Rivers Wildlife Park, New Waterford

The Park is run by a non-profit society consisting of 21 volunteers who are supported by a membership of 100 people. CEIP's support provided administrative staff, park attendants, student volunteer trainers, and store clerks. The project sponsor stated that without CEIP's support, the survival of the society would have been in doubt and that their involvement in CEIP enabled them to maintain their facilities, expand their services, and increase the number of visitors to the Park.

Glace Bay Heritage Museum Society

The aim of the Society is to restore the old Town Hall in Glace Bay into an operational heritage museum. The Society requested two CEIP participants, one to provide administrative/receptionist support, and one to act as a museum assistant. The project sponsor noted that CEIP's support allowed the Society to create new connections between individuals in Glace Bay and other communities.

New Deal In-home support, Sydney Mines

This project was designed to assist seniors with cleaning and limited painting and wallpapering within their own homes, and supports up to two participants with recreational therapy programs for seniors at two local hospitals. The sponsor noted that the cleaning services aimed to help less financially and physically able seniors and that without this project, many of the beneficiaries would have had to enter seniors' residences.

Ann Terry Women's Employment Project, Whitney Pier

Located in Sydney, this not-for-profit aims to increase the employability of women who are returning to the paid workforce through employment counselling and job-search skills training. CEIP provided administrative support workers to the organization's employment counsellors. Following CEIP, the organization successfully applied to Service Canada to provide financial support to hire the participants as permanent staff member.

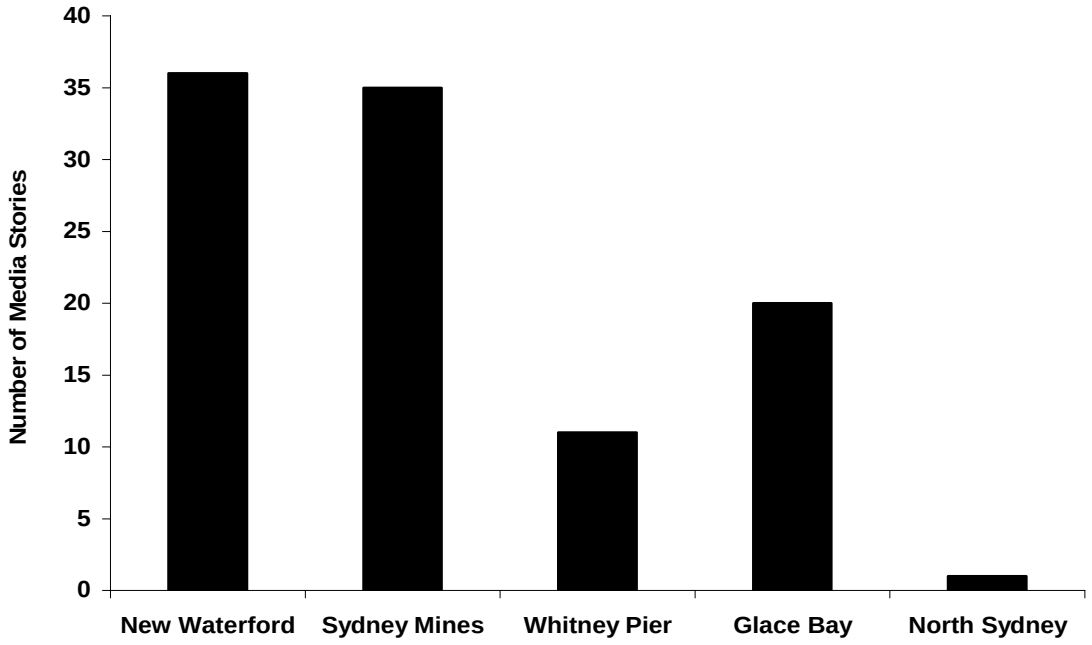
Family Resource Centre, New Waterford

Aside from providing welcoming drop-in location for youth, the Centre organized social, recreational and education activities, such as cooking classes, homework help, and drug and alcohol counselling. In order to ensure the relevancy of their services, the Centre conducted research, surveys, and needs assessments in the community. Several community agencies supported the project application, noting the addition of a youth centre to the community as highly valuable. The Centre provided up to 11 positions to CEIP participants at any one time over the course of the project.

Northside Adult Services Centre, North Sydney

The Centre provides job coaching, behavioural coaching or personal care services to developmentally disabled adults. The additional support of CEIP workers allowed the organization to increase the number of clients served. Over the course of two projects, 10 positions were approved by two different community boards.

Figure 5.4: Stories in Local Media on Specific CEIP Projects, 2001–2005



Source: Database on local media reports collected by the Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC).

IN SUMMARY

Throughout the project, communities successfully created 295 projects that served a wide range of community needs. Approximately 1,300 positions were generated through these projects, which spanned all 10 NOC categories and provided over 2,100 unique work placements. The level of supports that key community sectors received from these projects varied based on the amount of participant hours that were assigned. The largest group of projects included those related to the environment, community beautification, and health and safety, followed by projects for recreation, the arts, and cultural initiatives. Communities also developed projects aimed at particular community sectors in need, including those with low incomes, seniors and the youth.

Although all participating communities but Dominion were each successful in developing projects to some degree, the scale of projects and the distribution of resources varied across communities. Among communities that approved projects, New Waterford and Sydney Mines created projects that received the largest number of participant hours, followed by Glace Bay and Whitney Pier, while North Sydney received the fewest resources. Although the Dominion board did not approve any projects, a small number of participants worked in the community on projects approved by other boards.

In addition to the distribution of assigned resources, another important indicator of the prominence of local project activity is the projects' visibility in their communities. Monitoring of local media and results on the awareness of project activity confirm that the three communities with projects that generated the most work hours for participants — New

Waterford, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay — also have the highest local visibility. In contrast, North Sydney, which received the fewest resources, also had the lowest level of visibility. Again, though all program communities but Dominion were successful in implementing a range of projects, there was some variation across communities in the sectors served and hence, where particular effects are likely to be observed. In particular, New Waterford stands out with a focus on the youth sector, while Sydney Mines chose to allocate substantial resources to supports for seniors. Whitney Pier, North Sydney, and Glace Bay dedicated a significant proportion of resources to projects for low-income individuals and the unemployed.

Chapter 6:
Effects on Organizational Capacity

With the availability of workers and the increasing level of project activity, sponsors were expected to experience gains in their capacity to carry out their missions, from both the CEIP workforce and the enhanced planning and collaboration within the third sector. In addition to effects on sponsors, broader capacity gains among other organizations in the social economy were also possible, including more networking and co-operation. Negative effects of CEIP on organizations were also possible. For example, participants might have added little value but imposed an organizational cost such as supervision and training, or non-sponsoring organizations might have fewer volunteers at their disposal.

This chapter reviews several indicators of possible effects of CEIP on community organizations, which are summarized in Text Box 6.1. The first section reviews direct effects on sponsors, which could arise from both the subsidized CEIP workforce and their involvement in broader planning and implementation of the project within the community (ToC 7.1). The second section reviews indirect effects on other third-sector organizations, including non-sponsoring partners and competitors as well as community boards themselves (ToC 7.2).

Text Box 6.1: Project Development and Effects on Organizational Capacity

7.0 Organizations in the social economy are strengthened as a result of CEIP

7.1 Sponsors experience improved capacity to carry out their missions

Sponsors experience direct improvements in their capacity to carry out their missions. With a range of CEIP jobs generated, direct capacity gains from the subsidized workers are reported by sponsors, some offering substantial value-added. Sponsors may also obtain new resources or lever existing ones. Capacity may also improve from the consumption of additional training or technical assistance, received formally or informally from the community board, partners, or other sources. Their links and extent of co-operation with other third-sector organizations may also increase, within and outside the community.

7.2 Non-sponsoring organizations in the social economy are strengthened

There is an increase in the number and range of activities of third-sector organizations. They could experience improved links or reach, allowing a larger or wider group within the community to be served. They could also network more frequently and effectively with other community organizations. The community board also sustains and renews itself over time, becoming an active player in the local social economy.

Table 6.1 presents indicators that were used to assess effects, specifically, on organizations and their activities.[1] Results were evaluated through key in-depth interviews with sponsors, board members, and other community stakeholders; a project management information system (PMIS) for data on the nature of jobs and work performed; and an audit

[1] A number of related indicators are explored in Chapter 7 that are likely associated with the availability of resources to third-sector organizations, but that are used instead as indicators of participation and social inclusion among residents — namely, associational activity, volunteering, and time use.

of the social economy, including counts of local organizations and a mail-out questionnaire to a sample of third-sector groups. Specific measures include the proportion of sponsors who report changes in organizational capacity, enhanced services, and the extent of networking; measures of value-added from CEIP workforce; value of other incremental resources and training; the proportion of non-sponsoring organizations that report changes in organizational capacity, enhanced services, and the extent of networking; and overall changes in the number of active third-sector organizations.

Table 6.1: Key Indicators of Effects on Organizations in the Social Economy

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Sponsors have improved capacity to carry out their missions (ToC 7.1)						
Sponsors report improved capacity and enhanced services?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Value-added to sponsors from free CEIP workforce is evident from the nature of work performed?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Beyond CEIP workforce, sponsors obtain additional resources or lever existing ones?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Sponsors receive additional training or technical assistance from local board or other partners?						
Sponsors experience improvements in their strategic planning processes?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Links and co-operation with other third-sector organizations increases - within community?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Links and co-operation with other third-sector organizations increases - outside of community?						
Other non-sponsoring, third-sector organizations experience indirect gains as a result of CEIP (ToC 7.2)						
Effects on the number of active third-sector organizations?						
Effects on the internal activities and practices of third-sector organizations?						
Effects on extent of local engagement by organizations?						
Links and co-operation with other third-sector organizations increases - within community?	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓
Links and co-operation with other third-sector organizations increases - outside of community?						
Board also sustains and renews itself over time, playing a key role in the local social economy?						

Note: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

SPONSORS' CAPACITY TO FULFILL THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL MISSION (ToC 7.1)

Organizational Reach and Enhanced Services

A useful starting point for the assessment of possible effects on sponsors is a review of self-reported results from interviews with sponsors.[2] When asked about their assigned participants, the overwhelming majority of sponsors spoke positively about their contribution. Nearly all of those interviewed suggested that the assigned participants allowed them to expand and enhance their services in some tangible way. Many sponsors went further, suggesting that without the project, individuals and groups within the community would be significantly under-serviced. These positive views of participants and their contribution to enhancing services was a uniform result across communities and project types.

Value of CEIP Jobs

When asked to quantify the participants' contribution, most sponsors had difficulty. Many would simply elaborate on their broad organizational mission and on how their services positively affected communities. Although most clearly felt that participants provided significant value, often exceeding the amount of CEIP wages, the precise nature and magnitude of the value-added is unclear from most interviews.

One method of assessing the value of CEIP jobs to sponsoring organizations is to estimate the market-wage equivalent of CEIP jobs similar to the valuation of volunteering work in Ross (1994), Quarter, Mook, and Richmond (2002), and Hamdad (2003). Sponsors provided very detailed information on the jobs and work duties for their assigned participants, which allowed CEIP's administrators to record National Occupational Categorizations (NOC) information and other job characteristics in the PMIS. Categorizing jobs by both their industry (first digit NOC) and skill level (second digit NOC), an estimate of the market wage for each CEIP job can be constructed by comparing it to the average wages of a similar market-based position in Nova Scotia during the same period of time. Table 6.2 shows the estimated market-based wages of CEIP jobs using two-digit occupational wages from Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey 2000–2005 (in 2002 dollars). Valuation of CEIP jobs are shown using median market-based wages, along with a more conservative estimate based on the 10^{th} percentile of wages for equivalent positions.

[2] Completed in three rounds with sample sizes of 163, 170, and 62, which represented between half and two-thirds of all active sponsors in 2001, 2003 and 2005, respectively.

Table 6.2: Value of CEIP Jobs to Community Organizations, by Skill Levels

CEIP Jobs	Percent of Total Full-time Worker Months	Average Hourly Value ($) at Median	at 10th Percentile
EI Sample			
High-skilled			
Management and Professional	10.4	22.43	11.49
Technical and Paraprofessional	27.5	14.56	8.55
Medium-skilled	21.8	12.13	7.82
Low-skilled	40.2	9.04	6.33
Total	100.0	12.63	7.80
IA Sample			
High-skilled			
Management and Professional	9.7	21.74	11.11
Technical and Paraprofessional	28.9	14.62	8.46
Medium-skilled	19.7	11.53	7.66
Low-skilled	41.7	8.97	6.38
Total	100.0	12.35	7.69

Source: Hours figures are calculated from CEIP's PMIS. Occupational wages of Cape Breton are estimated from the Labour Force Surveys of Statistics Canada.

Note: All estimates are in constant dollars at year 2002. GDP deflators were used to adjust for inflation. There are 503 and 258 program group members from the EI and IA sample, respectively.

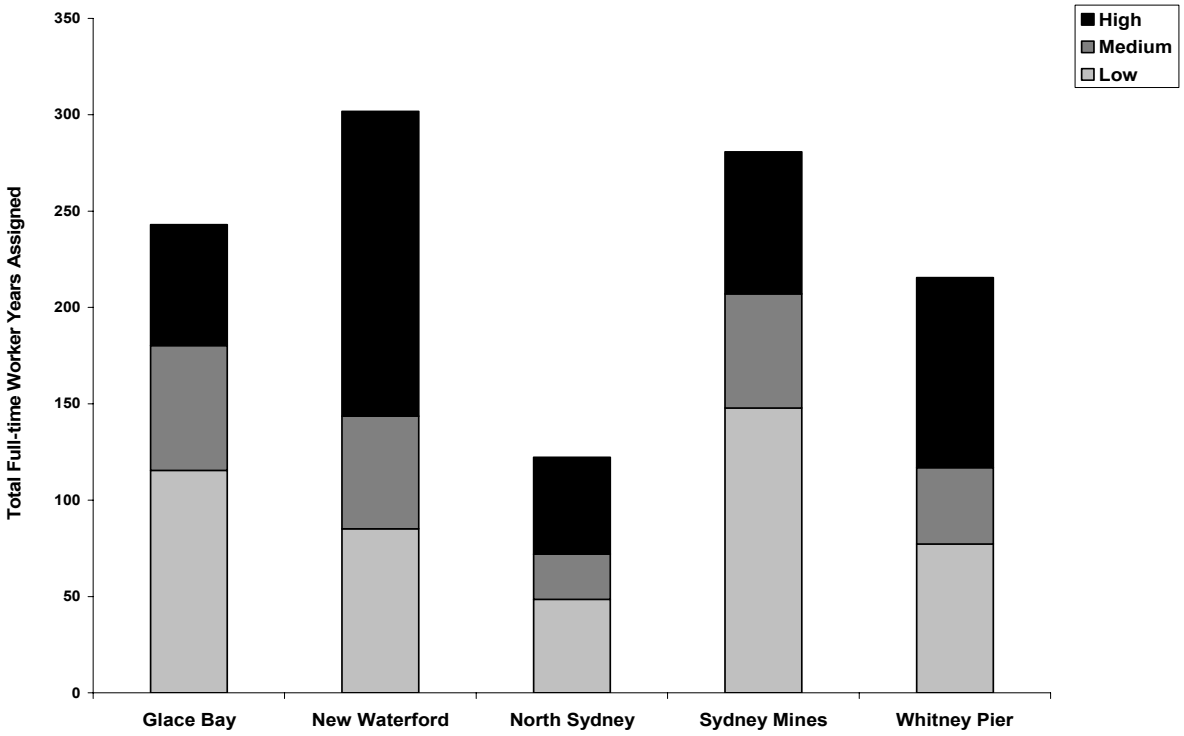
Management and professional, high-skill occupations include all management and level A occupations, and Technical and Paraprofessional include level B occupations in Human Resources and Social Development Canada's National Occupational Classification 2001. Medium-skill occupations are those in level C, while low-skill jobs are in level D.

Of particular interest is the share and valuation of high-skilled positions, as it is reasonable to expect that higher-skilled jobs will add more value to an organization, all else being equal. In both EI and IA sample groups, high-skilled jobs comprise one third of all hours contributed to sponsoring organizations. The majority of high-skill job hours are worked in technical and paraprofessional positions and are valued either at the median market wage of approximately $14.50 per hour or at the 10^{th}–percentile, market-wage rate of approximately $8.50, which represents $0.50–6.5 per hour of additional value to the sponsoring organization above the CEIP wage. One tenth of all job hours contributed to sponsoring organizations are worked in higher-skilled, management and professional positions. These positions can be valued $3–14 per hour above the CEIP wage, representing a substantial gain in value to project sponsors who were able to supply higher-skilled positions.

This analysis suggests that a significant proportion of CEIP employment was being performed in higher-skilled positions, which contributed value to sponsoring organizations well in excess of the value of the CEIP wage — a finding that makes CEIP unique among most traditional community work-experience or transitional-job programs. The extent to which organizations benefited from higher-skilled CEIP employment across program

communities is illustrated in Figure 6.1, which presents a breakdown of the job-skill levels for positions within each community.

Figure 6.1: Full-time Work Years Assigned, by Community and Job-skill Levels



Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

Results confirm that *all* program communities were successful in generating at least some higher-skilled positions for participants. In particular, nearly half of CEIP employment involved higher-skilled positions in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, and North Sydney. Although less substantial, both Glace Bay and Sydney Mines generated a significant percentage of participant work that was classified as higher-skilled employment. Taking account of both the amount of participant work and the distribution of job-skill levels across program communities, value-added to project sponsors would appear highest in New Waterford and Whitney Pier, followed by Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, and North Sydney.[3]

Resources, Training, and Strategic Planning

Since CEIP only provided the subsidized workforce, sponsors had to acquire additional resources that might be needed to carry out their projects. A little more than half of sponsors reported that they were able to obtain additional resources to support their participants and new project activity. These most often involved some form of in-kind resources, including workspace, professional or clerical services, as well as new volunteers and incidentals such as paint, cleaning equipment, and office supplies. Although most sponsors had difficulty quantifying these resources, it was clear that the value received from participant work and

[3] The forthcoming final report on CEIP will present a comprehensive cost–benefit analysis, which considers value to organizations in more detail. The goal here is not to quantify the benefits precisely; rather, it demonstrates that value-added — value of work over and above the CEIP wage — is being generated for sponsoring organizations in all communities from workers.

new levered resources well exceeded outlays that sponsors needed to make in implementing their projects.

Although there were no significant reports of new training or technical supports received by sponsors, a common benefit attributed to the availability of workers was in strategic planning. Many sponsors reported that having multi-year participant placements allowed them the flexibility to engage in longer-term planning than what would normally be the case with single-year, renewable grants.

Networking with Other Organizations

The nearly three quarters of sponsors interviewed reported that CEIP enhanced their ability to network with other groups and individuals in their community. In particular, organizations that conducted some form of outreach as a part of their regular operations often reported that CEIP helped facilitate networking. For example, development organizations reported that participants helped facilitate one of their primary goals of bringing groups together for planning purposes. Cultural organizations also suggested that the acquisition of resources helped them foster closer relations with schools, fire departments, and church groups. Other sponsors were more vague, but clearly believed that the project strengthened communications within the community indirectly as participants helped them to provide better services to their key clientele. Although sponsors did not always make the distinction between organizational networking within *or* outside communities, the former was more evident in the examples that sponsors provided. This result was uniformly present across all communities and most project categories.

OTHER THIRD-SECTOR ORGANIZATIONS AND COMMUNITY BOARDS (ToC 7.2)

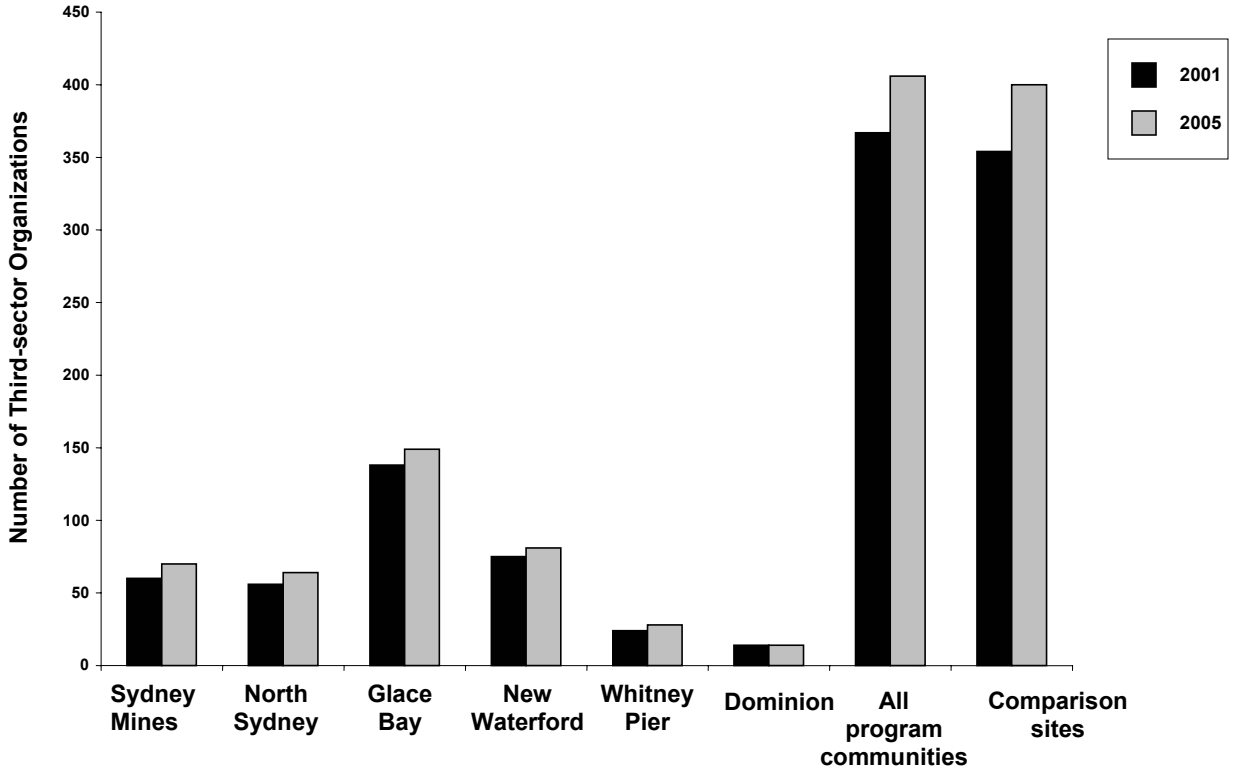
Number of Active Organizations or Groups

At CEIP's outset, it was uncertain the types of sponsors that communities would mobilize to develop projects. One possibility was that significant numbers of new organizations or partnerships would be formed. It was also unclear the types of organizations and sectors that would be mobilized. As such, CEIP's design included a comprehensive community audit of a broad range of third-sector groups, completed in each program community and comparison site. As Chapter 4 demonstrated, communities largely chose to mobilize existing organizations within the non-profit and voluntary sectors. As a result, it is unlikely that CEIP has led to large increases in the number of formal community organizations — namely, registered charities. Nonetheless, it could have influenced the extent to which informal groups or initiatives — such as clubs and church groups — were active. The community audits can be used to determine if CEIP has had demonstrable effect in increasing the number of third-sector groups or initiatives. These results are not meant to provide an accurate assessment of the size of the social economy in Cape Breton; rather, the criterion for inclusion, when applied consistently across communities, allows for one measure of changes in the number of broadly defined third-sector groups over 2001–2005.[4]

[4] Specifically, community third-sector counts included registered societies, clubs, charities, support groups (AA, cancer support group), church groups, sport and recreational groups (minor hockey, rod and bow club), neighbourhood associations (Block Parent, Neighbourhood Watch), cultural organizations (Gaelic clubs, theatre groups, community

Figure 6.2 presents the total number of third-sector organizations or groups by community. Results illustrate that, though there is considerably variation in the total number of organizations across communities, there is little difference in the change over 2001–2005. Fewer than 10 new organizations or groups were formed in each community, though it does represent a slightly higher percentage increase in Sydney Mines and Whitney Pier — about a 17-per-cent increase compared to 13 per cent in comparison sites. Overall, program communities and comparison sites have a similar number of third-sector groups, at about 400 in 2005, having experienced a similar increase over the preceding five years — 11- and 13-per-cent increases, respectively.

Figure 6.2: Number of Third-sector Organizations, by Community



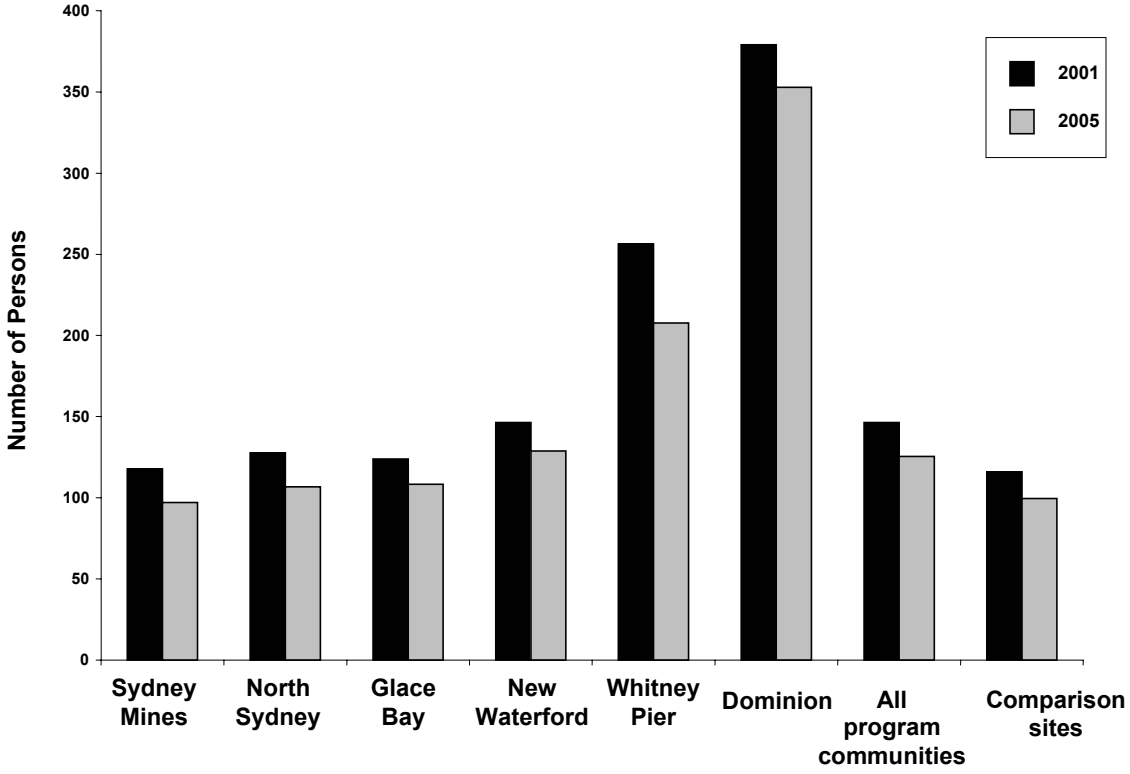
Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

Given differences in the population across communities, however, a better indicator of changes in the relative size of the third sector would be the number of residents per third-sector organization or group. Communities that have a lower number of residents to serve for every third-sector group would presumably have more organizational reach and better access to services. Figure 6.3 presents this measure of the third sector's relative size in terms of the number of residents per organization in 2001 and 2005. Results illustrate that the ratio of residents to organizations is similar in Sydney Mines, Glace Bay, North Sydney and New Waterford — 100–150 persons per third-sector group. It is, however, significantly higher in Whitney Pier (250 in 2001) and, particularly, in Dominion (over 350 in 2001), which, in part,

orchestras), hobby groups (garden clubs, fly-tying clubs), youth groups (Scouts, Guides, 4-H), co-operatives, credit unions, volunteer fire departments, after-school care providers, community businesses, and community development groups.

helps illustrate the challenge this community faced in mobilizing a relatively smaller organizational base.

Figure 6.3: Number of Residents per Third-sector Organization



Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

With respect to changes in the third sector's relative size, there appears to be very little difference across most program communities and comparison sites. The number of residents per third-sector organization decreased by nearly 15 per cent in both program communities and comparison sites. This change is similar in New Waterford, Glace Bay and North Sydney (12-, 13- and 16-per-cent decreases, respectively), though slightly higher in Whitney Pier and Sydney Mines (19- and 18-per-cent decreases, respectively).

Activities and Practices of Non-sponsoring Organizations

In an effort to assess indirect effects of CEIP on the activity and practices of non-sponsoring third-sector organizations, a questionnaire was administered to a sample of those organizations identified in the audit.[5] Questions included those on various internal activities, external involvement, and links with other community organizations — namely, frequency of meetings, attendance at meetings, democratic practices, information dissemination, as well as networking and collaboration. Results reveal little change in the activities and practice of non-sponsoring organizations on most indicators. The one exception was an apparent

[5] Administered as a mail-out questionnaire in all program communities and comparison sites, over nine semi-annual rounds over 2001–2005, to a sample of 150 third-sector organizations. This instrument, however, suffered from increasingly poor response rates in later rounds. As a result, responses have been pooled into an early period in 2001–2002 and a later period in 2004–2005 with sample of 74 organizations, which represented about 10 per cent of those identified through the audit.

increase in the extent of involvement with other third-sector organizations *within* their community. About 60 per cent of organizations within program communities reported an increase in the extent of collaboration with other local organizations, compared to a little less than 40 per cent in comparison sites.

Another measure of changes in organizational practice was derived from key in-depth interviews with a sample of community leaders who were asked to give their perception of changes in the extent of networking and resource sharing among local groups, their openness to dialogue and collective action, as well as their transparency and democratic practices. [6] Although there was little clear evidence of changes in communities on most indicators, one key measure stood out as an exception where positive change was identified more prominently in program communities than comparison sites.

When asked if organizations were networking or collaborating more within their community, considerable positive change was noted in several program communities. In Glace Bay, it was stated during the initial interview in 2001 that organizations tended to work as lone agents in the community. In fact, multiple respondents reported barriers to partnerships arising from competition for government funding and territorialism. In subsequent interviews, several organizations, including those involved with the local board and church sponsors, were noted by respondents as interacting quite well on a range of community activities.

Respondents from New Waterford first noted a certain level of isolation and competition amongst community organizations, but subsequent interviews highlighted a greater willingness to collaborate that was being fed by successful partnerships — for example, the Wellness Cluster project and an audio CD promoting the Colliery route's history. Similarly, co-operation amongst Sydney Mines groups was characterized as improving, with the comment stating: "*All groups understand they can't be exclusive anymore*." The production of an economic development plan for the area and a fundraising project for cancer were cited as examples.

A North Sydney interviewee noted that a major change had happened in the community with respect to church groups working together. It was noted that in cases of common goals, groups would co-operate, but sometimes had difficulty coming together if there was no person or organization leading the initiative. A local development association involved in CEIP was cited as being increasingly able to achieve this effectively. Similarly, some Whitney Pier organizations were initially described as isolationist, but two local sponsors were cited as leading the way in generating more co-operation.

It was also noted that people were becoming involved in multiple organizations, and this served as a potential path to sharing ideas.

[6] Referred to as the "Five Judges protocol," interviews were conducted in three rounds in 2001, 2003 and 2005, with a small sample of key community leaders in each program community and comparison site. Five key informants in each community were purposively identified, with input from local stakeholders, leading to a sample of about 75 interviews each in the program communities and comparison sites over the three rounds.

IN SUMMARY

CEIP's direct contribution to organizational capacity in the social economy was the provision of a free CEIP workforce to sponsoring organizations. Beyond CEIP workers, however, project sponsors may also increase their capacity by obtaining financial, technical or human resources as they implement CEIP, or by co-operating with other non-sponsoring, third-sector organizations to carry out their CEIP projects — linkages that community boards were expected to facilitate.

Project sponsors overwhelmingly reported improvements in their capacity to carry out their central missions and to engage in longer-term planning than they otherwise would have because of their participation in CEIP. Many suggested that having multi-year participant placements allowed them flexibility to engage in longer-term activities than what would normally be the case with single-year, renewable grants. Capacity gains were identified along a number of dimensions, arising from both significant value-added from higher-skilled workforce and other leveraged resources. Furthermore, nearly three quarters of project sponsors interviewed reported that CEIP enhanced their ability to network with other organizations and individuals in their community. In particular, organizations that engaged in outreach efforts as part of their regular operations were significantly helped by the acquisition of participants in this regard.

There appears to be, however, little incremental effect of CEIP on the number of active third-sector organizations. Some indirect improvements in the relative reach and activities of non-sponsoring organizations were still observed, including the number of residents served per third-sector group and an increase in the extent of collaboration among third-sector organizations within communities. Although community boards were active players in the social economy throughout the study — in both approving projects and facilitating relationships — no board was sustainable beyond the availability of workers.

Chapter 7:
Social Capital, Inclusion and Cohesion

Medium- and longer-term effects on communities were expected to emerge through two sources: the process of each community's engagement, organization and mobilization, and the product or output of the projects themselves. Previous chapters have demonstrated considerable variation across communities in these early processes and the scale and types of projects that were implemented, as seen through over 65 key indicators, each with multiple unique measures. These differences across communities can provide further support for the link between CEIP and any effects observed through the quasi-experimental design. Specifically, variation in the earlier indicators across communities suggests a pattern of *where* CEIP's effects are most likely to be observed (in which program communities), *when* they are most likely to have occurred (medium and longer terms — in 2003–2004 and 2005–2006, respectively), *which outcomes* are most likely to have been affected (social and economic), and by *whom* they are most likely to be felt (key sectors and subgroups).

THE THEORY OF CHANGE REVISITED

New Waterford and Sydney Mines experienced engagement, organizational and mobilization processes that were most consistent with expectations, with nearly 80 per cent of key indicators met. They achieved higher levels of awareness, support, and engagement among residents throughout the study, while also developing projects that employed the most participant resources of any community. Effects of CEIP are likely to be observed in these two communities, both during project operations, through 2003–2004, and possibly in the longer term, through 2005–2006.

North Sydney, Whitney Pier, and Glace Bay also experienced processes that were close to expectations — about 70 per cent of the indicators met — though with some variation across communities. North Sydney and Whitney Pier achieved higher levels of awareness, support, and involvement of residents, particularly in the later half of the project, while Glace Bay did not at this point in the study. Glace Bay, however, developed projects that employed more participant resources, particularly when compared to North Sydney, which received far less. All three communities began project development much later than New Waterford and Sydney Mines, suggesting that CEIP's effects will more likely be observed in these communities in the longer term, through 2005–2006.

Dominion experienced processes of engagement, organization, and mobilization that were most divergent from expectations, with only about 25 per cent of the key indicators met. Although the community accepted CEIP's offer and successfully formed a board, they failed to engage in strategic planning and did not mobilize any project sponsors. As a result, few significant effects of CEIP are expected to be observed in Dominion, particularly in the latter half of the follow-up period.

With regard to the type of effects observed in each community, one half of participant resources in each community was dedicated to projects that provided services that were of broad social, rather than economic, value to *all* residents. The largest categories of projects

included environment, community beautification, and health as well as recreation, arts, and cultural projects. This suggests that, although the scale of projects differed in each community, the types of outcomes that could be affected are likely to be similar among the full sample of residents in each community. This chapter considers those that are related to increasing levels of community involvement and interaction among residents — namely, changes in social capital, cohesion, and inclusion. Chapter 8 turns to a broader set of indicators of economic and social conditions in communities. In contrast, the other half of participant resources were similarly dedicated to meeting social needs, but were focused on key subgroups and varied somewhat across communities. Chapter 9 considers CEIP's effects on these important community subgroups — namely, youth and seniors.

SOCIAL CAPITAL, INCLUSION AND COHESION

With increasing levels of involvement and interaction of residents, CEIP was expected to reduce the exclusion of key groups, improve social capital levels, and enhance social cohesion among residents. Although not always articulated in precisely the same way, improvements in each of these areas were also identified as important outcomes by many community stakeholders involved in the development and implementation of the project. The idea of improving people's connections within their communities and increasing the involvement of marginalized groups were common goals among stakeholders. Similarly, enhancing the pride that residents share in their common community identity was often mentioned as a potential benefit of CEIP.

Social capital, inclusion, and cohesion are strongly inter-related and, though each is important in its own right, together they represent important elements of broader community capacity. Improvements in these areas could "grease the wheels" of the local social and market economies as well as providing support for future development efforts. For instance, socially cohesive communities are better able to mobilize residents and resources to effectively deal with their needs (Brown, 2001). Furthermore, social exclusion represents a significant threat to local communities through its negative effects on both economic capacity and social cohesion, in terms of possible reductions in trust and collective engagement. As a result, governments are particularly interested in ways to improve social inclusion, recognizing its important relationship to cohesion and community capacity (Jenson, 2001). At the same time, governments have a growing interest in social capital and its possible efficacy as a policy tool for, among other things, reducing social isolation among marginalized populations and enhancing connections to the labour market (Policy Research Initiative, 2003).

The important relationship between these outcomes often introduces a conceptual difficulty in that their definitions tend to overlap. Independent measures are required for meaningful empirical analysis. Text Box 7.1 summarizes these expected effects on social capital, inclusion, and cohesion as postulated in CEIP's theory of change. Subsequent sections of the chapter then review the definitions and specific measures that are utilized for evaluation. For each set of indicators, CEIP's effects on communities are reviewed by drawing on the three-wave longitudinal survey administered in program communities and comparison sites over 2001–2006. Indicators are presented, individually, followed by a summary where patterns across communities are highlighted and compared to expectations from CEIP's theory of change. Figures throughout the chapter include only those program

communities where significant differences in change were observed relative to the comparison sites. Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted, mean community outcomes for all variables, while Appendix D includes the equivalent tables of adjusted community means after controlling for pre-existing demographic differences between program communities and comparison sites.[1] Adjusted estimates are presented throughout the chapter when results differ significantly from the unadjusted means.

Text Box 7.1: Effects on Social Capital, Inclusion and Cohesion

8.0 CEIP leads to enhanced social capital, inclusion, and cohesion among residents

8.1 Improvements in social capital — network size, available resources, and structural characteristics

Residents experience improvements in their social networks and the resources available within them. This is seen through an increase the total size of their networks in terms of the number of contacts they have for particular types of resources. Bonding social capital develops through strong ties to resources of a personal nature, including emotional support and help with household chores. Bridging social capital may also develop through an expansion of weaker ties to resources associated with financial, employment, or specialized forms of advice. Networks may also become more heterogeneous and less dense.

8.2 Increasing level of social inclusion — improved access to and more diverse participation in community life

There is an increasing level of social inclusion seen through greater levels of more diverse participation in the community's economic, political, and social life. This may include more memberships in community groups, a higher level of volunteering, and more associational activities. In addition to volunteering more time, individuals may increase their charitable contributions to community organizations. Residents may also have fewer barriers to participation and have greater access to opportunities for community involvement, including improved access to transportation and childcare.

8.3 Increasing level of social cohesion — stronger sense of community, local involvement, and trust

There is an increasing level of social cohesion among residents, as seen through a stronger sense of community. The perception of the level of local involvement increases, as does the belief in residents' ability to mobilize their neighbours to deal with local concerns. Levels of social contact could increase, as individuals know more of their neighbours and interact with them on a more frequent basis. Levels of generalized, interpersonal, and civic trust improve — trust in strangers, neighbours, and law enforcement.

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL CAPITAL (ToC 8.1)

Consistent with recent conceptual developments, CEIP adopts a network-based measure of social capital. This definition is particularly relevant to the type of expectations held by many key stakeholders in the project, which are consistent with the basic conceptualization of social networks. The notion of improved connections to work or of increased sources of social support was often articulated by stakeholders. For example, if residents are brought

[1] Results presented in this chapter are largely insensitive to the type of econometric model that is used to account for community differences unrelated to CEIP. Most findings are consistent following regression adjustment using various demographic variables, in a panel model versus cross-section, and with or without sample weights. However, some differences in results do arise using alternative adjustment models and are footnoted accordingly throughout the chapter. See Appendix A for more details on the econometric models used for estimating the community effects of the project.

into contact with individuals they do not know, CEIP might provide opportunities to gain new social relationships and possibly improve their connections to employment. Implicit in these stakeholders' expectations is the notion of gaining access to resources or some form of support from new contacts.

This basic concept is the focus of the network-based definition of social capital common in recent literature, defined as a resource that arises from social networks that gains its value from the fact that it can open up access to diverse other resources, depending upon the characteristics of the network (Levesque & White, 1999; Woolcock, 2001; Policy Research Initiative, 2003). Certain types of resources require specific types of networks. For example, emotional support after the loss of a job can best be sought from family and close friends, but reference letters require an employment network, usually made up of less intimate ties. In general, the types of resources provided by closer and more distant ties are quite different, so much so that social capital is often dichotomized accordingly — bonding social capital refers to close or strong ties, while bridging social capital refers to more distant or weak ties.

Networks based exclusively on bonding social capital differ from those that also include bridging social capital in a number of ways. Because people generally prefer to be with other people who are similar to them, networks based on strong ties form easily and are usually homogeneous and dense, in the sense that most people in the network are alike and everyone has a higher likelihood of being acquainted. Close ties are often redundant in the sense that repeated interactions within the same group of individuals bring no new knowledge or information. Weak ties form less easily and are more costly to maintain because of the social and physical distances involved, though they could provide access to a greater variety of resources. The introduction of a more distant tie could provide a connection to a new network and result in new ideas and opportunities (Woolcock & Narayan, 2000). If weaker ties include vertical linkages with persons of higher socio-economic status or in positions of power and influence — known as linking social capital — they could provide significantly more leverage where new ideas and opportunities can be converted into economic gain.

To assess the effects of CEIP on social networks of residents, several indicators of network size, resource availability, and structural characteristics were used. Table 7.1 presents a summary of these indicators of social capital and illustrates where indicators in program communities have significantly increased in relation to comparison sites either by Wave 1 or 2 (or in both periods) of the community survey.[2] The specific measures collected include total number of family and friends respondents speak to on a regular basis; the total number of resources available to respondents within their larger networks — contacts who can provide emotional support, help when sick or assistance on a home project (bonding resources), as well as contacts who can provide financial assistance or links to employment or who are lawyers who are not a relative (bridging and linking social capital); and a count of the total number of links to all resource types combined. Network density is measured through the proportion of respondents who report that all their contacts know one another, while network heterogeneity is measured through the proportion of contacts who live in the same community.

[2] An observed change in either of the two follow-up surveys will provide important supporting evidence for the theory of change, which receives even greater validation if the timing of when changes are observed follows a pattern that corresponds to expectations. Table 6.4 provides a full summary of the changes in social capital, inclusion and cohesion indicators across the three waves of the survey.

Table 7.1: Selected Indicators of Changes in Social Capital, by Community

Key Outcomes and Indicators	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Sydney Mines	Glace Bay	North Sydney	All Program Communities
Community residents experience improvements in their social capital (ToC 8.1)							
Network Size							
Number of Contacts							
Resource Availability							
Bonding Resources				✓		✓	
Bridging/Linking Resources			✓			✓	
Total Number of Links			✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Network Structure							
Density	✓		✓	✓			✓
Heterogeneity				✓		✓	

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Network Size: Total Number of Contacts

One measure of the size of social networks can be derived from the average number of family and close friends that residents speak to on a regular basis. Although this definition does not consider the use or value of one's contacts, it provides an intuitive starting point in measuring the size of the immediate network of family and close friends that residents possess. This section considers the changes in average network size of residents during the evaluation period.

The average network of residents declined slightly, but did so equally across program communities and comparison sites by 2006.

The number of family and close friends that residents reported speaking to regularly was stable across both waves of the survey (2001–2002 and 2003–2004) in both program communities and comparison sites. On average, 18–20 contacts were reported in each community in Wave 3 — about the same at the point of the first two follow-up interviews. The exceptions were in Dominion and Whitney Pier where the number of contacts decreased from 21 and 20, respectively, down to 18.

By the 2005–2006 follow-up, network size also declined in other program communities by about one contact on average, but did so equally in comparison sites. The larger decreases in Dominion and Whitney Pier were no longer apparent and the number of contacts was similar to other communities — 17–19 contacts in each community.

Resource Availability: Bonding, Bridging and Linking Social Capital

An alternative measure of the size of social networks can be derived from the number of contacts that residents have for various types of resources. In addition to simply counting the total number of family and friends in respondents' networks, surveys assessed the number of contacts residents had for various personal support or bonding social capital, for bridging-type resources, and a measure of the possible presence of linking social capital, with contacts able to provide more than one type of resource. Of particular concern for the evaluation is that individuals in higher unemployment regions could have fewer contacts for bridging or linking social capital, putting them at risk of further exclusion from the labour market. Furthermore, if these areas also experience significant out-migration, remaining residents could face a deterioration of bonding social capital as some of their strong ties leave the area. Communities involved in the evaluation could be prone to this type of deterioration, which the program was theorized to help avoid.

Small decreases in bonding social capital were observed in most communities, to a lesser degree in Sydney Mines and North Sydney, but to a greater extent in Dominion.

When considered separately, there is little difference in the change in bonding resources experienced across both program communities and comparison sites — for example, contacts that can provide assistance with household chores, help when one is sick, and offer emotional supports. The average number of contacts that program community residents had for each of these supports declined by 1–2, down to an average of 6–8 contacts, by 2006. Sydney Mines and North Sydney, however, do appear to have slightly smaller decreases than comparison sites (by 0.3–0.5 contacts on average) between the first and second follow-up interviews, though these differences are no longer apparent by Wave 3. Conversely, Dominion experienced a slightly larger decrease in links to some bonding supports. For example, the average number of contacts who respondents can talk to when feeling down decreased by four contacts in Dominion compared to a decline of only one in comparison sites in Waves 1 and 2 of the evaluation.

There is evidence of slightly larger increases in bridging and linking social capital in several program communities, including Whitney Pier and North Sydney.

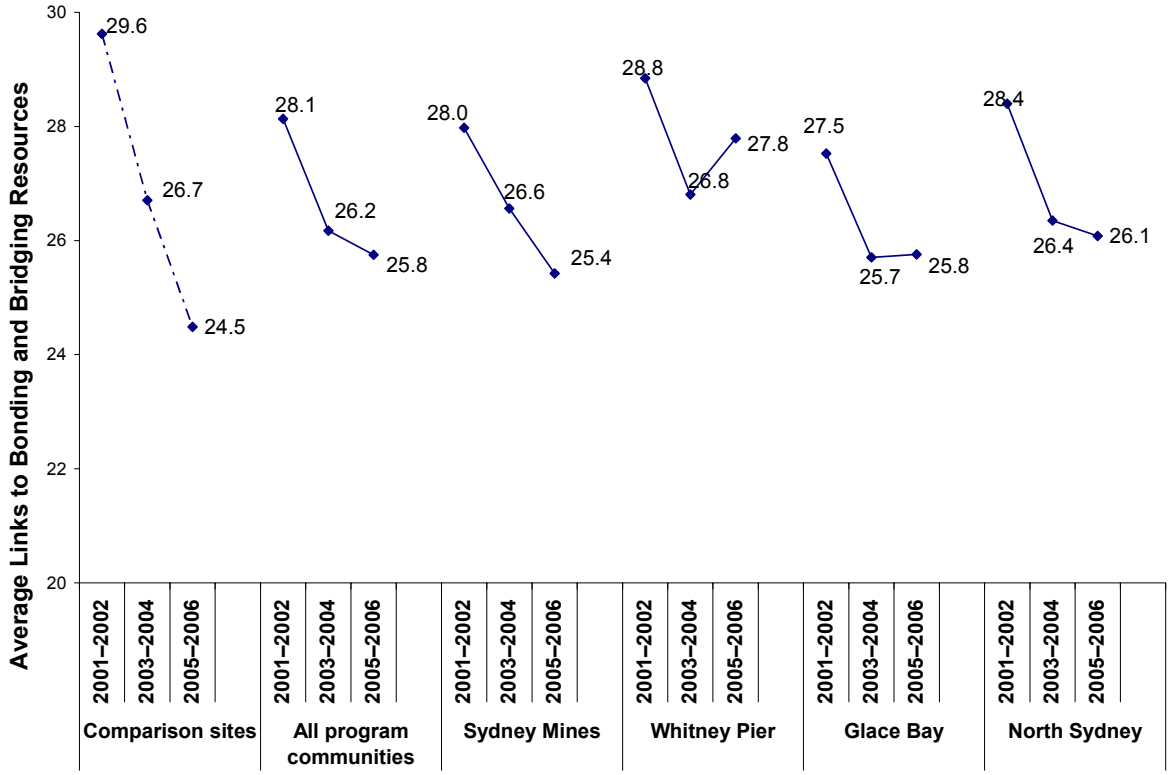
Links to bridging resources of a financial nature appear quite stable in most communities, declining by less than one contact between Waves 1 and 2 to an average of about four contacts in most communities. The exceptions are in Whitney Pier and North Sydney where links to bridging resources increased slightly (to an average of 4.3 and 4.6 contacts, respectively), rather than decreasing, with the change significantly different from comparison sites at the 10-per-cent level.

At the same time, linking social capital, as measured by the percentage of respondents who personally know a lawyer (who is not a relative), appears to have increased largely in program communities than in comparison sites. The percentage of respondents in comparison sites who knew a lawyer was stable at about 40 per cent. In contrast, program communities have experienced an increase of 5–8 percentage points between Waves 1 and 2, from a low of 36 per cent in New Waterford to a high of 43 per cent in Whitney Pier. These changes, however, are statistically insignificant following regression adjustments, and are no longer present by Wave 3, though they could be indicative of important subgroup differences.

Overall, program communities experienced smaller declines in the total number of links to resources, of all types combined, than observed in comparison sites.

Figure 7.1 presents the average number of links to all the types of supports combined, for each community and for each wave of the follow-up. Results suggest that the total number of links to supports was stable in the first three years of the study; it declined by 1–2 on average in each community, to 26–27 links in both program communities and comparison sites. The decline, however, continued in comparison sites through to Wave 3, where total links were down to 24 on average. In contrast, the decrease was diminished in several program communities. By Wave 3, links to supports in program communities had declined by only one additional link to about 25. In particular, Sydney Mines, Whitney Pier, Glace Bay, and North Sydney experienced smaller decreases in total links to supports, by 2–3 contacts, relative to that observed in comparison sites.

Figure 7.1: Links to Social Supports, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Network Structure: Density and Heterogeneity

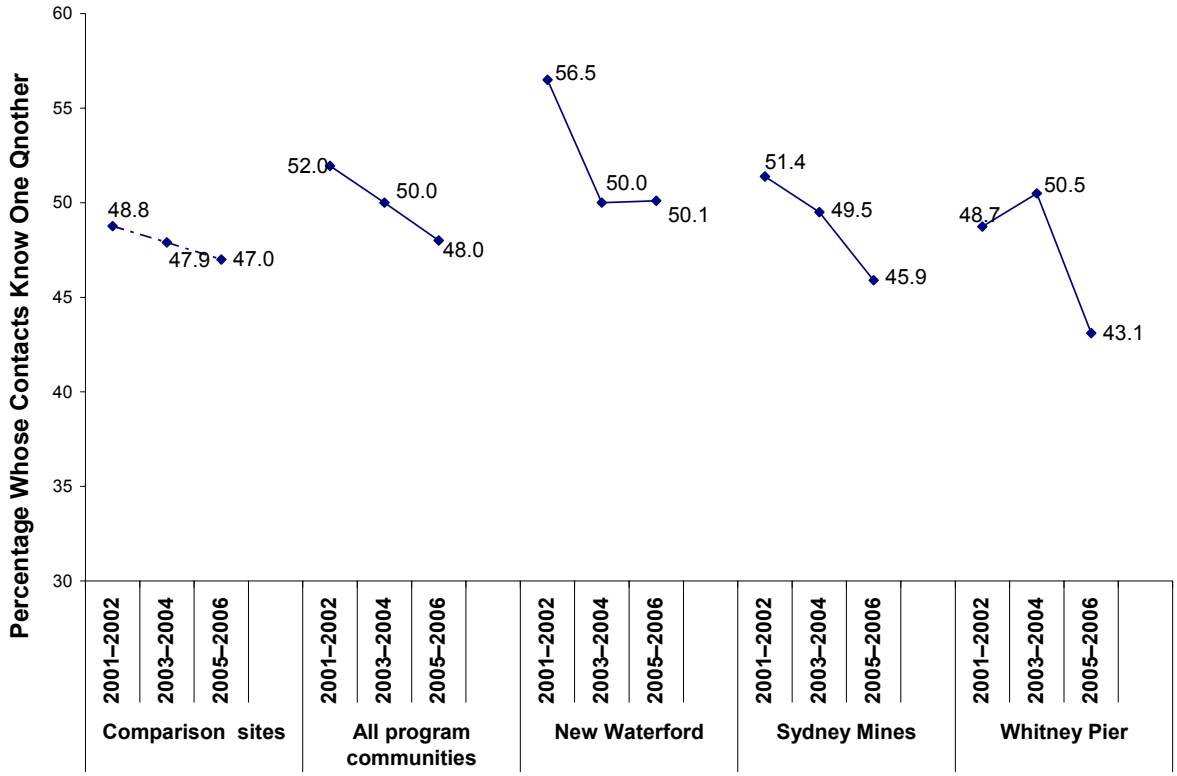
In addition to the number of contacts one has for various supports, the structural characteristics of social networks are also an important aspect of social capital. In particular, the density or interconnectedness of networks is an important trait (the extent to which individuals in a network know one another or share contacts), as is the degree of heterogeneity of individuals in a network (the extent of differences on various demographic

characteristics). Less dense and more heterogeneous networks are theorized to provide access to a greater variety of resources and to allow for leveraging of ideas and opportunities into economic gain. An example is the classic study by Granovetter (1974) who showed that weak ties were more useful than stronger ties in finding a job.

Program communities appear to have experienced a slightly larger reduction in network density than observed in comparison sites.

Figure 7.2 presents the percentage of residents who possessed very dense social networks, for each community, and for each wave of the follow-up period. While just under half of all respondents in comparison sites reported that all of their contacts knew one another — there was little change observed between Waves 1 and 3 — the percentage of those in program communities with very dense networks decreased by 4 percentage points. In particular, New Waterford, Sydney Mines, and Whitney Pier experienced larger reductions (4–7 percentage points) than other program communities.[3]

Figure 7.2: Social Network Density, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

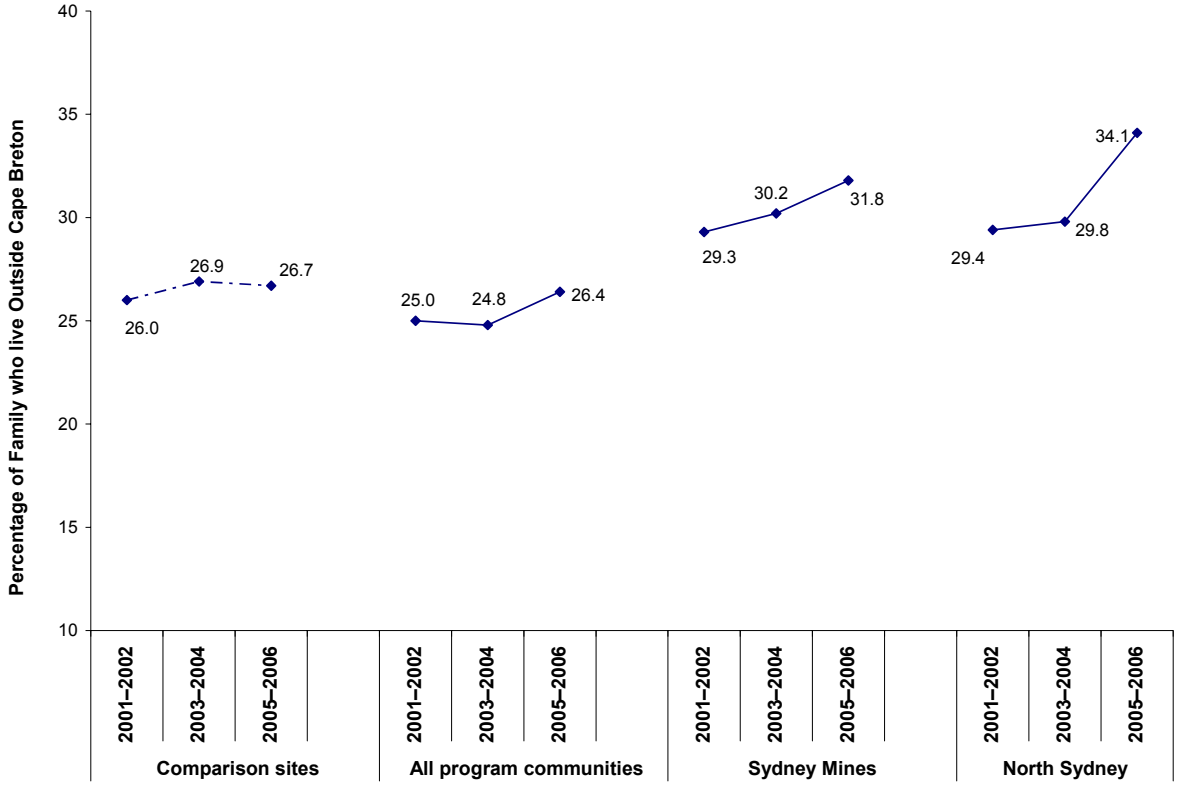
Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

[3] Though the pattern of changes is similar in different specifications of the model, they only reach statistical significance in some models, particularly those that use a panel rather than cross section of residents. Nonetheless, unadjusted results and those from the primary adjustment model presented in Appendix C and D are suggestive of improved density and are included here.

Several program communities experienced a slightly larger increase in heterogeneity than in comparison sites, particularly in the latter part of the evaluation.

Between Waves 1 and 2, there is very little change in network heterogeneity, in any community, with respect to the geographic proximity to one's contacts. Figure 7.3 displays the average percentage of residents' family members who resides outside of Cape Breton. This rate is fairly stable up to the second follow-up, though by Wave 3, several program communities appear to experience slightly larger increases in heterogeneity, particularly in Sydney Mines and North Sydney.

Figure 7.3: Social Network Heterogeneity, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

The exceptions are Dominion and Whitney Pier, where residents experienced a slight decrease in heterogeneity as measured by the percentage with at least one friend that resided outside of Cape Breton, though only the latter is statistically different from that observed in comparison communities.

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL INCLUSION (ToC 8.2)

Although the definition of social inclusion varies in the literature, central to most notions is that social inclusion implies equality of *access to* and *participation* in valued domains of society (Crawford, 2003). The particular dimensions that one chooses to focus on determine the basic orientation of the concept and the associated measures. For example, much of the

literature deals with the economic dimension of social inclusion, focusing on employment, equality of income, and poverty measures (Feres et al., 2003). The central idea in the economic dimension of inclusion is that of equality of access to and participation in market activity, particularly labour markets.

The economic dimension of social inclusion is relevant to CEIP given that one of the central aims is to enhance the social economy. In much of this literature, the economic dimension of inclusion is paramount, with Jenson (1998) stating: "[…] *inclusion means bringing people into contact with a recognized form of economic activity*." Effects on community are seen as the product of economic activity and participation in paid employment. Consistent with this notion, other chapters in this report review community economic outcomes with measures related to economic inclusion, including disparities in employment rates, the income distribution, poverty measures, and reliance on social assistance.

It is, however, important for CEIP to adopt a broader view of inclusion, which considers a greater set of valued societal situations beyond the labour market and which is more community oriented. Given that project development took place largely through existing voluntary sector organizations, rather than social enterprises engaged in some commercial activity, the types of expected effects are less likely to be of an economic nature. The literature on the voluntary sector takes the perspective that the autonomy that comes from receiving sufficient income is only one of many avenues to improved social inclusion (Jenson, 1998). Participation in valued aspects of community life — political, cultural, and social — is just as important to social inclusion as financial self-sufficiency.

To assess the effects of CEIP on social inclusion, several indicators were used to assess the degree of access to community life and of participation in institutional or group activities (associations, memberships), informal community-oriented time use (organized recreation, support to neighbours), and reduced time spent on solitary activities (watching TV). Table 7.2 presents a summary of these indicators and illustrates where significant differences in changes have been detected between program communities and comparison sites. Each indicator was evaluated with multiple measures, which are described in more detail in the relevant sections below.

Access-based Measures of Inclusion: Transportation and Childcare

There are a number of potential measures of the degree of access (or barriers to access) that individuals have to the various aspects of life in their communities. In large urban centres, barriers to access and reduced involvement can relate simply to the availability of information, such as poor awareness of upcoming community events. In communities with smaller populations, however, particularly those that are less dense and spread over a larger geographic area, awareness of community events is often less of a concern than are the practical arrangements that need to be made to attend. In this respect, two possible impediments that might limit community engagement were identified by community stakeholders early in the design and implementation of the project — the availability of transportation and childcare.

The mechanisms through which CEIP might have reduced these barriers included both the direct effects of possible community project services and the indirect development of social capital. First, if communities felt transportation and childcare were important constraints on the achievement of their priorities, they would address them by approving

projects to meet these needs, such as daycare centres and shuttle service. As Chapter 5 demonstrated, several communities did precisely this, approving projects for existing daycare centres as well as other support services for individuals seeking re-entry into the labour market.

Second, if CEIP led to improvements in the social capital of residents, it could also indirectly lead to improvements in access-based measures of inclusion. For example, if residents expand their networks by meeting people either through the implementation process of CEIP (board activities) or through a project (a recreational event), these new contacts could provide access to transportation (friend who could offer a ride, access to a carpool).

Table 7.2: Selected Indicators of Changes in Social Inclusion, by Community

Key Outcomes and Indicators	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Sydney Mines	Glace Bay	North Sydney	All program communities
Program communities exhibit increasing levels of social inclusion (ToC 8.2)							
Access to Community Life							
Availability of Transportation	✓			✓		✓	
Childcare (for own children)			✓	✓			✓
Childcare (for neighbour's children)				✓			✓
Formal Participation							
Unpaid Involvement in CEIP	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓
Associational Activity				✓			
Membership in Groups			✓				
Voting Rates			✓				
Informal Involvement							
Recreational Activity							
Support to Neighbours				✓			
Reduced Solitary Activities							
Watching TV, Using a Computer	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

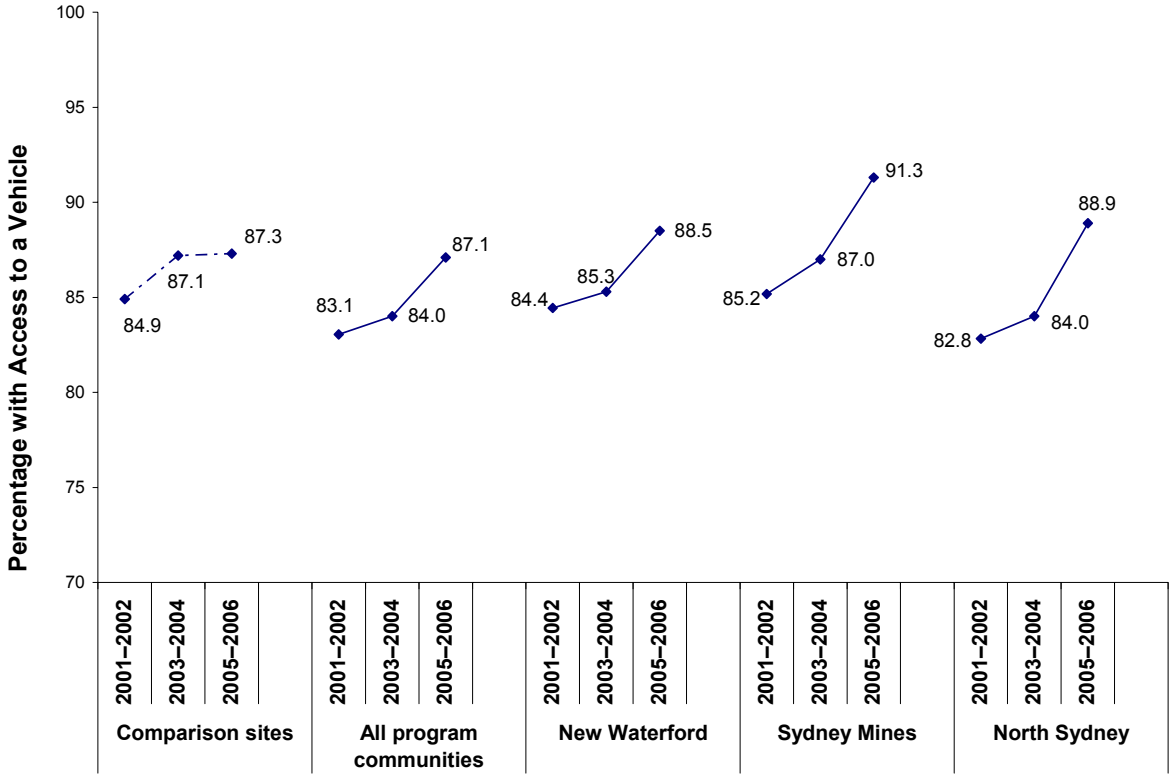
Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

The percentage of residents with access to a vehicle increased largely in several program communities.

Figure 7.4 illustrates that the large majority of residents reported having access to a vehicle — 80–90 per cent in each community. A similar, but slightly lower percentage had a valid driver's licence (not shown). In Sydney Mines and New Waterford, there was a slightly

larger increase in the percentage with a valid driver's licence than in comparison sites between Waves 1 and 2 (by 3 percentage points), while rates of access to a vehicle were down slightly in Dominion.

Figure 7.4: Access to a Vehicle, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

By Wave 3, however, the percentage of residents with access to a vehicle rose by a slightly larger amount in several program communities (by 4–7 percentage points), including New Waterford, Sydney Mines and North Sydney. The larger increase of Sydney Mines was statistically different from the change observed in comparison sites, at the 10-per-cent level of significance.

Although the percentage of residents with children under the age of 13 remained stable at about 20 per cent, the average time that parents were required to spend on childcare decreased in Sydney Mines and Whitney Pier, while the availability of other sources of care improved.

The average hours that parents were required to spend on childcare for their own children increased by 3 hours in comparison sites over the evaluation period, up to about 15 hours per week. In program communities, however, average hours were stable at about 13 hours per week, statistically different from comparison sites at the 5-per-cent level of significance after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. This difference is driven particularly by Sydney Mines and Whitney Pier where decreases in average hours of personal time spent on childcare were observed, down by about 1 hour to 12 and 13 hours per week, respectively. These decreases arise in part due to changes in the availability of other sources of childcare. In Sydney Mines, these are more likely from informal sources, where the percentage reporting that they helped neighbours with childcare increased by 5 percentage points between Waves 1 and 2 of the evaluation, to about 20 per cent. In Whitney Pier, however, formal sources of childcare (daycares, including those supported by CEIP) were more likely to be contributing to the change in parental childcare hours.

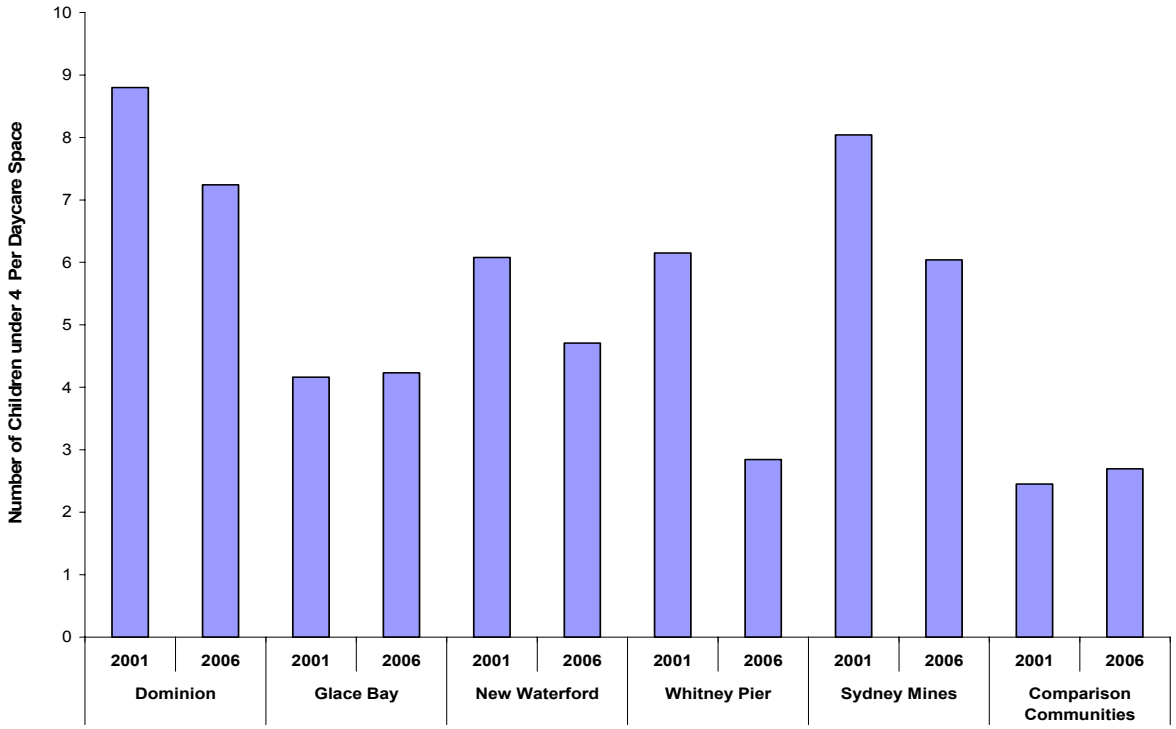
Figure 7.5 illustrates the ratio of the number of children under the age of 4 to the number of formal daycare spaces available in each community in 2001 and 2006. The figure illustrates that the ratio is much higher in program communities than comparison sites, where the ratio remained low and relatively constant over the five-year period. The figure also shows that the ratio of children to daycare spaces decreased dramatically in Whitney Pier in particular, from over 6 in 2001 to fewer than 3 in 2006, though smaller decreases were also observed in Sydney Mines, New Waterford, and Dominion. This suggests that one possible barrier to greater participation in community life — the need for childcare — was likely reduced.[4]

Participation-based Measures: Associational Activity and Group Memberships

Beyond improvements in residents' access to institutions and activities within their community, an increase in the extent of their actual participation is a critical indicator of inclusion. A range of community-oriented activities was monitored as part of the evaluation, particularly those related to the health of the third sector. These include measures of the extent of involvement in CEIP-related activities (unpaid involvement associated with the early mobilization effort, board operations, project development); associational activity through other organizations or groups (local service clubs); the number of memberships in associations, community groups, and political parties; and voting rates.

[4] The reduction in time spent on childcare reflects the availability of childcare and changes in personal time use, rather than shifts in the need for childcare arising from employment or a change in the number of dependents. No differences across communities were observed in the change in the percentage with children under the age of 13, which would account for reduced hours of childcare. Similarly, there were no differences in the change in employment rates, marital status, or household composition; rather, the change is consistent with a shift to childcare from other sources and a more community-oriented use of personal time.

Figure 7.5: Changes in Availability of Formal Daycare, by Community (2001–2006)



Source: Local administrative data sources.

In addition to formal activities and memberships, informal involvement in community was also measured through local recreational activity and the extent of support provided to neighbours, such as support with housework. Finally, an additional indicator of inclusion associated with community involvement would be the extent to which non-community-oriented endeavours and solitary activities decrease relative to more community inclusive activities — namely, a decline in those who watch television or use a computer for leisure.

Involvement in CEIP

The most obvious form of community participation that is linked with the intervention is the extent of unpaid involvement in CEIP-related activities. Unpaid involvement of residents could have taken many forms, including attendance at the initial round of public consultation meetings, membership on steering committees or community boards, participation in board activities such as strategic planning, and involvement as sponsors in project development or operations. Although individually these activities and processes were important indicators of the success of the implementation of the project, jointly, they also provide an important measure of the level of involvement of residents.

As illustrated in Chapter 5, the overall level of involvement in Dominion and Glace Bay were not statistically different from that observed in comparison sites. In contrast, the level of involvement in New Waterford, Sydney Mines, Whitney Pier, and North Sydney were each significantly higher than observed in comparison sites. At each wave, involvement is 2–3 percentage points above that in comparison sites and is statistically significant at the 5-per-cent level of significance.

Associational Activity and Membership in Community Groups

Formal associational activity and membership in community groups could be expected to increase because of CEIP if community boards chose to develop projects that supported (or created) organizations that encouraged active membership (drives, fundraising) within their community. Although most communities approved recreational projects or community outreach and educational initiatives (environmental awareness), few involved formal associations that would have directly solicited membership because of their involvement. The exception was in Sydney Mines, where the largest proportion of projects was approved in support of local chapters of various service clubs. On the other hand, one might expect CEIP to lead to a decrease in the extent of associational activity — within non-CEIP groups and organizations — if there is a significant substitution effect resulting from the increased involvement in CEIP illustrated above. It is important to assess any potential negative effects that CEIP involvement has on non-CEIP associational activity.

Figure 7.6 illustrates the average hours of associational activity per month, through community organizations or groups in program communities, highlighting those program communities that are different from comparison sites.

Average hours were stable at about 14 hours per month in most communities across Waves 1–3, suggesting there is little substitution effect apparent between CEIP activities and other associational activity. There was an increase of 2 hours observed in Sydney Mines to 16 hours per month as well as a decrease in Dominion of 3 hours to 12 hours per month, though neither was significantly different following regression adjustment. As well, comparing the distribution of hours spent in associational activity, the percentage of residents in the lowest end of the distribution — with zero hours of activity — decreased by 7 percentage points in Sydney Mines, significantly larger than comparison sites.

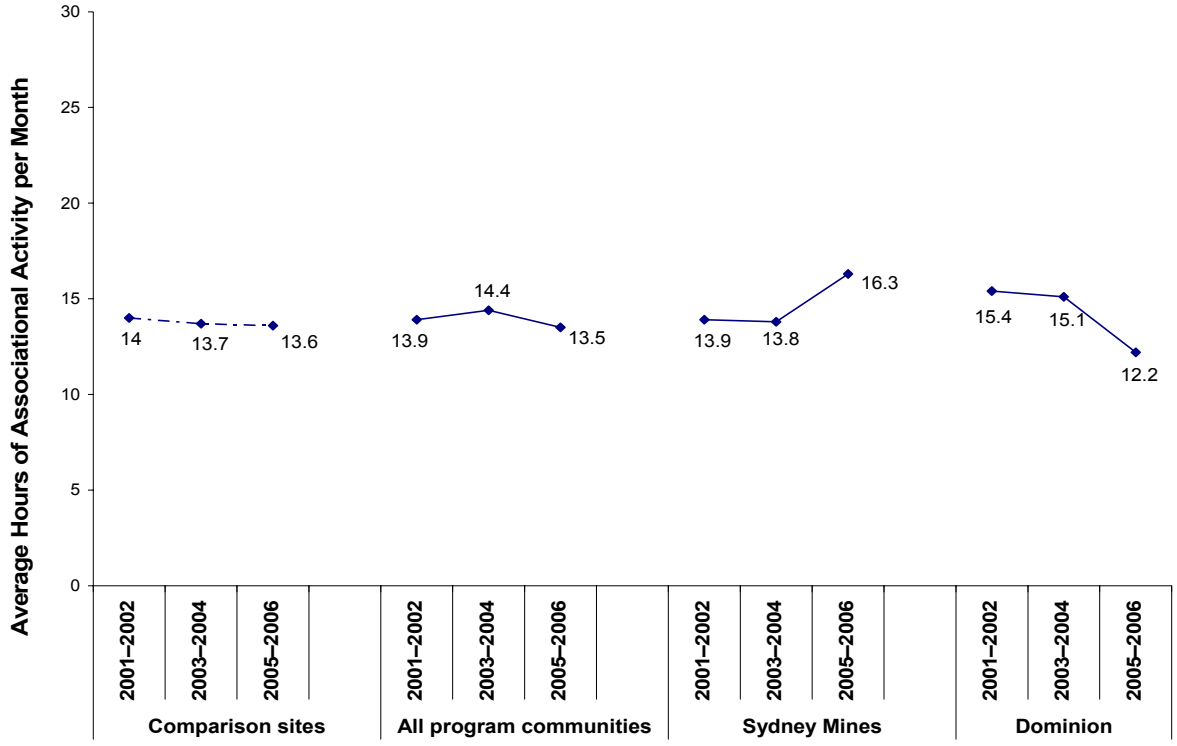
At the same time, the average number of memberships in community groups was stable in most program communities and the comparison sites, at about two memberships. Looking at the distribution of individuals with zero, one, two, and three or more memberships, however, the percentage of residents who had no membership was down by 5 percentage points in Whitney Pier. This difference was only apparent at Wave 2.

Voting

One indicator of inclusion — in the political dimension of life — is the extent to which residents take the opportunity to influence decisions that affect their communities by voting in local, provincial, and federal elections. The timing of recent federal elections was particularly useful for CEIP's evaluation, given their alignment with other data sources. Figure 7.7 illustrates voter turnout in program communities for the 37th, 38th, and 39th federal elections, which occurred in 2000, 2004 and 2006, respectively.

The figure illustrates that voter turnout in 2000 was similar in the program communities as the rest of Canada, at approximately 64 per cent. While Whitney Pier had the lowest turnout at 57 per cent, all program communities — except North Sydney — had lower turnout rates than the average turnout in comparison sites. In 2004, program communities again reflected the national trend of even lower turnout rates, though Whitney Pier increased turnout by 2 percentage points to 59 per cent. In 2006, voter turnout increased in all program communities but Sydney Mines, though only voter turnout in New Waterford and Glace Bay increased more than the corresponding increase in comparison sites.

Figure 7.6: Associational Activity, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

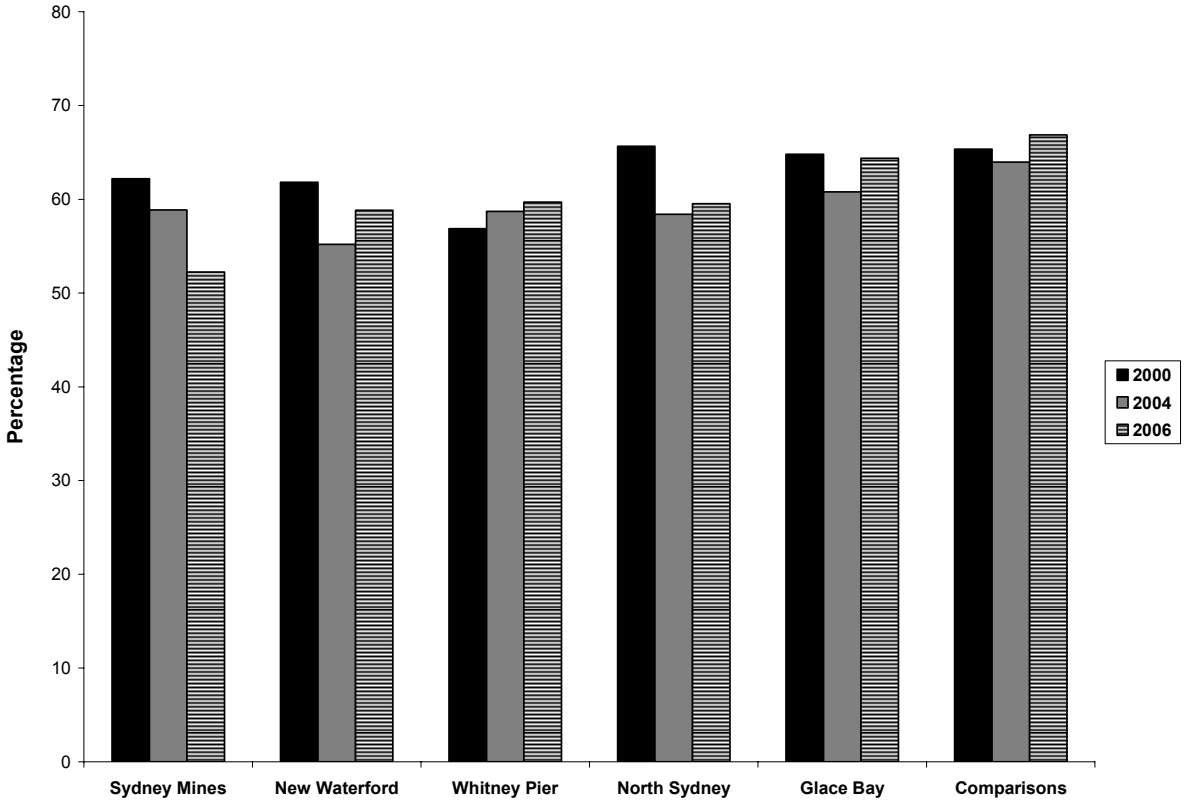
Informal Activities: Recreation and Support to Neighbours

In addition to formal volunteering and participation in local community groups, CEIP could have influenced the amount of recreation that residents were engaged in and the extent they informally volunteered for neighbours. Indicators include the number of hours of recreational activity spent within the community through local events as well as the incidence and amount of informal support provided to neighbours, for example, with housework or childcare.

With respect to recreational activity, there was little difference in change in recreation hours or in membership in recreational groups or local events across communities. Approximately one third of respondents in program communities and comparison sites reported having a membership in a recreational group and average hours of recreation were similar, at about 5 hours per month.

Results suggest that changes in the extent of informal support provided to neighbours varied across communities. In particular, decreases in the number of residents who provided housework support to others (outside of one's home) were larger in Dominion. Similarly, the average hours of support with housework provided outside of the home was down in Dominion by nearly 6 hours a month. With respect to support for childcare, a larger increase of 4.8 percentage points was observed in the proportion of residents in Sydney Mines who provided care outside of their home, to 19.9 per cent at Wave 2. At the same time, the average hours of childcare provided to others outside of home was down slightly in Whitney Pier.

Figure 7.7: Voter Turnout — Federal Elections, by Community (2000–2006)



Source: Local administrative data sources.

EFFECTS ON SOCIAL COHESION (ToC 8.3)

Although Jenson (1998) puts forth five dimensions of social cohesion, many of which encompass the above concepts, a common element that most definitions in the literature share is referred to as the belonging dimension. Social cohesion is most often seen in terms of shared values and collective identities of a community. A sense of shared identity allows individuals to feel attached to their community and is associated with reduced feelings of isolation. Trust is also an important component of social cohesion, particularly as it relates to the belonging dimension (Policy Research Sub-committee on Social Cohesion, 1997).

Measures of social cohesion associated with belonging, shared values, and trust are particularly relevant for the project. This conceptualization of social cohesion has been linked with both outcomes on social capital and inclusion, as well as those of interest in CEIP at both an organizational and individual level, including improvements in the voluntary sector and positive outcomes on health and well-being of individuals (National Forum on Health, 1997). Furthermore, with social capital measures focused on resources in networks and social inclusion assessed through access and participation, measures of social cohesion are best oriented towards the perceptions and attitudes of residents. The independence of these measures allows the effects of CEIP and relationships between social capital, inclusion, and cohesion to be explored.

As a result, CEIP defines its measures of social cohesion with a focus on the sense of belonging and connectedness to community, collective engagement, and trust among

residents. These include indicators of the level of social contact, length of local residency, perception of the collective will and ability to mobilize residents, as well as levels of interpersonal, civic, and generalized trust. Table 7.3 presents a summary of these indicators and illustrates where significant differences in changes have been observed between program communities and comparison sites. Each indicator was evaluated with multiple measures, which are described in more detail in the relevant sections below.

Connectedness and Attachment

The percentage of residents reporting contact with their neighbours on a daily, weekly, or monthly basis was quite similar across all program communities and comparison sites. About half of residents reported daily contact with their neighbours during the first interview in 2001–2002. This decreased by 5–10 percentage points in all communities by the time of the second follow-up in 2003–2004, to a low of 36 per cent in comparison sites and a high of 42 per cent in North Sydney. The only change that was statistically different from comparison sites was observed in Whitney Pier, where residents experienced a slightly larger decrease of about 12 percentage points over their initial level in 2001–2002, where daily contact was reported at a slightly higher rate of 52 per cent. The percentage reporting daily contact with their neighbours continued to decline in all communities through to Wave 3 in 2005–2006, but there was little difference across sites in this regard. Only about a third of residents reported daily contact with neighbours in 2005–2006, with rates slightly higher in Whitney Pier and North Sydney.

With respect to the length of local residency, there were small differences across communities in the length of time residents lived at their current address, within their community, and within Cape Breton. For example, a slightly larger increase in the percentage who resided at their current residence for more than 10 years was observed in Whitney Pier (a 9-percentage-point increase, to 70 per cent) with little change in comparison sites (remaining at about 55 per cent). Similarly, a larger increase in the percentage reporting that they have resided in Cape Breton for more than 10 years was observed in Sydney Mines.

Table 7.3: Selected Indicators of Changes in Social Cohesion, by Community

Key Outcomes and Indicators	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Sydney Mines	Glace Bay	North Sydney	All Program Communities
Social cohesion among residents in CEIP communities increases (ToC 8.3)							
Connectedness, Attachment							
Contact with Neighbours							
Length of Residency			✓	✓			
Collective Engagement							
Willingness to Help Neighbours							
Ability to Mobilize Residents							
Success of Collective Efforts							
Trust							
Trust in Neighbours						✓	
Civic Trust	✓	✓		✓			
Trust in Strangers	✓				✓		✓

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Attitudes toward Collective Engagement

Surprisingly, few significant changes in attitudes toward collective engagement were observed in any community during much of the operations phase through 2003–2004. When asked about the likelihood of being successful at engaging local residents in something of collective significance, most respondents reported being very or likely to be able to encourage their neighbours — 75–90 per cent on most measures in all communities. There were small decreases in the percentage reporting very likely across most communities (a 3–5-percentage-point decrease), but little significant differences in this regard. The one exception was in Dominion where about 15 percentage points fewer reported that residents would always help a neighbour.

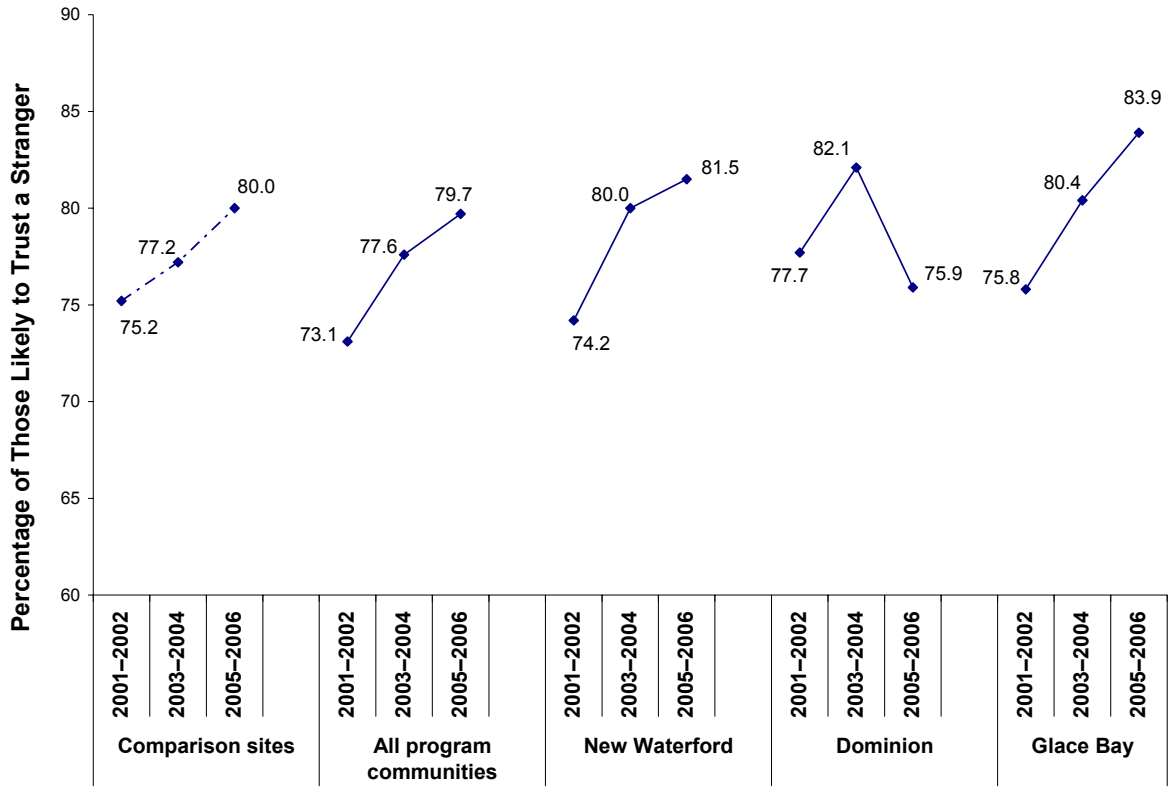
Similarly, there were few significant differences in changes in attitudes toward collective engagement observed in most communities through Wave 3 in 2005–2006. The one exception was a slightly larger decrease in the percentage of respondents in Sydney Mines who reported residents as being always willing to help their neighbours. Nonetheless, nearly 90 per cent of respondents in all communities report that residents would help their neighbours most of time. The lack of significant changes could in part reflect the relatively high level of perceived collective engagement to begin with in Cape Breton communities.

Trust

On measures of interpersonal trust (trust in close friends and neighbours) and civic trust (trust in police officers), 90–95 per cent of respondents in all communities reported being somewhat or very likely to trust that a lost wallet would be returned. Although these rates were stable in most communities, slightly larger increases in civic trust were observed in New Waterford, Dominion and Sydney Mines through 2005–2006, where all residents reported being somewhat or very likely to trust a police officer.

Similarly, a large majority of residents (75–80 per cent) reported being very or somewhat likely to trust that a stranger would return a lost wallet. Although these rates were stable throughout the follow-up period, changing only by 3–5 percentage points, slightly larger increases were observed in at least two program communities. Figure 7.8 illustrates the percentage of residents who were somewhat or very likely to trust a stranger. The percentage increased by a slightly larger extent in New Waterford and Glace Bay (2–3 percentage points more), while it decreased in Dominion relative to comparison sites.[5]

Figure 7.8: Trust in Strangers, by Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from that observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

[5] Trust is one outcome that is particularly sensitive to the use of sample weights. Nonetheless, the results are included here as they are present in the unadjusted community means and in at least one unweighted adjusted model.

COMMUNITY VARIATION AND THE THEORY OF CHANGE

Table 7.4 illustrates the full pattern of results for the social capital, inclusion and cohesion indicators across program communities, showing where significant differences in changes have been detected between program communities and comparison sites. The interim period of observation, corresponding to changes over 2001–2004, is listed in the column labelled W 2. The full period of observation, where changes are assessed from 2001–2002 through to 2005–2006, is listed under W 3. A '+/-' sign indicates positive or negative change that is greater than and statistically significant compared to that observed in comparison sites, while a blank indicates that there is no statistically significant difference in the change between program communities and comparison sites.

The pattern of results across communities appears largely consistent with the expectations derived from the theory of change presented at the beginning of the chapter. Out of the two dozen indicators that were measured in 2003–2004, and again in 2005–2006, New Waterford and Sydney Mines have experienced a large number and broad range of positive changes in social capital, inclusion, and cohesion, which were significantly larger than that observed in comparison sites – while at the same time experiencing the fewest negative changes that were different from comparison sites — a single indicator in each community. Furthermore, consistent with the expected timing of effects, New Waterford and Sydney Mines experienced more substantial positive change over 2001–2004 than any other community (three and six positive indicators, respectively), which continued through 2005–2006 (five and ten positive indicators, respectively).

North Sydney also experienced a large number and range of positive changes in social capital, inclusion, and cohesion, which are consistent with the expected timing of CEIP's effects. Residents in North Sydney experienced only a small number of significant changes in the first half of the study (two positive indicators by 2003–2004), but a substantial number in the second half, given their later enrolment in the project (seven positive indicators by 2005–2006).

Similarly, the number, range, and timing of changes in Whitney Pier are consistent with expectations. Given some of their early implementation challenges, it is not surprising that they experienced a mix of positive and negative changes by 2003–2004, beyond those observed in comparison sites (three positive and four negative indicators). Given Whitney Pier's growing success and the increasing level of involvement in the project, however, positive effects would be expected later in the study. By 2005–2006, in fact, residents experienced as many as eight indicators of positive change on at least one measure of social capital, inclusion, and cohesion, over and above that observed in comparison sites.

Glace Bay also experienced a few positive changes, though on a smaller range of outcomes. Residents had some improvements in their social capital and increased level of trust (one positive indicator in 2003–2004, two positive indicators in 2005–2006), but no changes in access- or participation-based measures of social inclusion. Given Glace Bay's later enrolment in CEIP, and the apparent lower levels of awareness and involvement in the project, it is not surprising that there are no significant changes in community participation detected.

As expected, given their early implementation challenges and their lack of projects, Dominion experienced very few positive changes beyond those seen in comparison sites over

the course of the study (one positive indicator in wave three). In fact, it was the only community to experience a larger number of negative indicators of change (four negative indicators in 2003–2004 and two in 2005–2006).

Table 7.4: Selected Indicators of Changes in Social Capital, Inclusion and Cohesion, by Community and Time Frame

	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities	
Outcome	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3	Wave 2	Wave 3
Social Capital														
Network Size														
Number of Contacts			-		-									
Resource Availability														
Bonding Resources			-				+				+			
Bridging/Linking Resources						+						+		
Total Number of Links						+		+		+		+		+
Network Structure														
Density	+	+				+		+						+
Heterogeneity					-		+			+		+		
Social Inclusion														
Access to Community Life														
Availability of Transportation		+	-				+	+				+		
Childcare (for own children)						+		+						+
Childcare (for neighbour's children)					-		+							+
Formal Participation														
CEIP Involvement (Unpaid)	+	+			+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+
Associational Activity								+						
Memberships in Groups					+									
Voting Rates†	-	-			+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Informal Involvement														
Recreational Activity														
Support to Neighbours				-		-	+	+						
Reduced Solitary Activities														
Watching TV, Using a Computer		+				+		+				+		+
Social Cohesion														
Connectedness, Attachment														
Contact with Neighbours					-									
Length of Residency						+		+						
Collective Engagement														
Willingness to Help Neighbours			-					-						
Ability to Mobilize Residents														
Success of Collective Efforts														
Trust														
Trust in Neighbours												+		
Civic Trust		+		+				+						
Trust in Strangers	+			-					+				+	+

Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

† Voting figures for 2004 and 2006 were not available for Dominion

IN SUMMARY

Results suggest that residents in several program communities were better able to preserve their links to social support and to enhance the structure of their networks over 2001–2006. Although there is little difference across communities in the size of social networks, there appears to be less deterioration in the depth of resources that are available within the networks of residents in program communities. At the same time, some residents in program communities experienced improvements in their network structure that were not observed in comparison sites. In particular, several program communities appear to have experienced a slightly more noticeable reduction in network density and increased heterogeneity.

With respect to social inclusion, results suggest that residents in several program communities have reduced some of their barriers to participation by finding transportation and childcare that are more reliable, though effects appear quite small in magnitude. The level of actual participation in community life also appears to have improved largely through increased involvement, associational activity, and membership in community groups. At the same time, few effects were observed in areas where expectations were quite high, given the scale of CEIP projects for those sectors, most notably, in the level participation in local recreation, which was quite similar across all communities.

At least two indicators of social cohesion appear to have improved largely in program communities. The average length of residency appears to have increased in some program communities, suggestive of increased community attachment. At the same time, indicators of trust have improved to a greater extent in program communities, including measures of interpersonal, civic, and generalized trust in strangers. Surprisingly, these were not accompanied by any improvements in the attitudes of residents towards a collective level of engagement within their communities.

Chapter 8:
Economic and Social Conditions

At the outset of the study, program designers and key community stakeholders were asked, as part of the theory of change design, about the possible long-term effects of CEIP on various economic and social conditions within program communities. Given the considerable uncertainty in the types and scale of projects that program communities would ultimately be able to develop, there was rarely consensus on the effects that CEIP might have. Nonetheless, many key community stakeholders identified several aggregate economic effects, including increased employment, wages, and incomes, which were all monitored as part of the overall evaluation. Similarly, a number of improvements in longer-term social conditions were commonly identified — namely, poverty reduction, improved health and wellness, education, the environment, neighbourhood and housing quality, crime and safety, and stabilizing population trends.

Key community stakeholders were also asked about the mechanisms through which their theorized effects would arise. Compared to those discussed in earlier chapters, longer-term effects on economic and social conditions were most often expressed, quite broadly, with only a general link to CEIP. In particular, community boards largely felt that future effects would simply be a direct consequence of the types of projects that they would approve. This suggests that, though the process effects of involvement in CEIP were likely important to the development of social capital, inclusion and cohesion, the scale and mix of CEIP projects, or product effects, may be more relevant to the pattern of longer-term aggregate economic and social conditions within program communities. Differences in the project mix across program communities that are relevant to the pattern of CEIP's effects will be highlighted in each of the relevant sections below.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Although most program communities identified employment as one of their central needs, the scale of projects that were ultimately developed to encourage re-employment of jobless residents was quite small. When asked about effects on employment, most community boards tended to emphasize their efforts to create jobs for CEIP participants. Although CEIP was hugely successful in this respect,[1] participant jobs alone were unlikely to affect aggregate employment levels in any individual program community, given that the 750 CEIP participants were drawn from all over the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM).

Nonetheless, about 7 per cent of CEIP's resources were dedicated to projects specifically designed to help the unemployed, which were available to all residents in need. In particular, support for organizations that provided job-search or placement services was most prominent. Whitney Pier allocated the most resources — more than 45,000 participant hours — in support of employment services, compared to about 30,000 in New Waterford and Glace Bay and about 10,000 in Sydney Mines and North Sydney. This represented nearly

[1] See Gyarmati et al. (2007).

14 per cent of the total resources received by Whitney Pier, compared to only about 5 per cent in other program communities. Whitney Pier, along with Sydney Mines and New Waterford were also the only program communities to experience improvements in multiple, access-based measures of inclusion — most notably, for daycare and availability of transportation — that may facilitate further access to the labour market.

A number of additional economic outcomes were assessed, including wages, income levels, and several broader measures of economic activity such as retail sales, building permits, and property values. Table 8.1 presents indicators of economic change and illustrates actual variation in results across program communities. Similar to earlier chapters, results were evaluated primarily through the three-wave community survey. Only change that was statistically different from comparison sites — after accounting for pre-existing variation — was considered as possible effects of CEIP.[2] Survey results were supplemented with data from local administrative records and the 2006 Census.[3]

Employment Levels

Employment Rates

In 2001–2002, the employment rate in most program communities was 40–45 per cent — full- or part-time. Another 27 per cent of residents reported being retired, 2–4 per cent were self-employed, 4–6 per cent were caring for family, and 2–5 per cent were going to school. Only 8–11 per cent reported being unemployed, while another 7–12 per cent were on long-term disability. Other than a slightly higher employment rate in Dominion, there was little significant difference across program communities in this respect.

By 2003–2004, there was also no significant change in employment rates, with an increase of about 6 percentage points observed in most program communities to 43–50 per cent employed. Employment rates continued to increase through 2005–2006 by another 1–5 percentage points in most program communities, with the exception of Dominion and Glace Bay where rates declined slightly. Overall, over the 2001–2006 period, the employment rate increased, on average, by about 7 percentage points in both program communities and comparison sites. Although a slightly larger increase was observed in Sydney Mines, at nearly 12 percentage points, it was not statistically different from that observed in comparison sites.

The percentage of respondents who identified themselves as unemployed followed a similar pattern to the employment rate. In 2001–2002, 8–11 per cent of respondents reported that they were unemployed, a similar rate across all program communities. Over the study, this rate was either stable or decreasing slightly by 1–3 percentage points in most program communities and comparison sites. The exception was in Dominion where the unemployment rate increased by about 5 percentage points, though this difference was not statistically significant in Wave 3 of the follow-up.

[2] Regression adjustment is only feasible on those indicators derived from the CEIP community survey. Given the wider range of data sources in this chapter, most estimates are presented without adjustment for consistency. Nonetheless, decisions regarding the sufficiency of changes compared to the theory (results in Tables 8.1 and 8.2) were still guided by the regression-adjusted estimates wherever possible.

[3] As of February 2008, very limited community-level data were readily available from the 2006 Census, though population and mobility rates were accessed from <www.gov.ns.ca/finance/communitycounts>.

Table 8.1: Key Indicators of Change in Economic Conditions, 2001–2006

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Employment Levels Increase						
Current Employment Rate						
Full-time				✓		
Part-time						
Average Hours of Work				✓		
Any Prior Employment	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Wages and Income Rise						
Wage Rates					✓	
Personal Income						✓
Household Income	✓	✓		✓		
Economic Activity Improves						
Retail Sales						
Building Permits						
Property Values						

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of change was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Hours of Work

Similarly, there was little significant change in full-time versus part-time employment or in the average hours of work. Over the study, full-time employment rates ranged 32–37 per cent and increased by 6–7 percentage points in most program communities, while part-time rates were stable at 5–9 per cent in all program communities. Whitney Pier and Sydney Mines were the exceptions, where full-time rates of employment increased by 13 percentage points by Wave 3 of the follow-up, compared to only 6 per cent in comparison sites. After adjusting for pre-existing demographic variations, however, the only difference that remained statistically significant was in Whitney Pier. Average hours of work were also stable over the study, ranging 36–41 hours per week in each program community. Again, a slightly larger increase was observed in Whitney Pier, up nearly 3 hours to 39 hours per week, compared to a small decline in comparison sites of 1 hour to 40 hours per week.

Prior Employment Rates and Labour Force Attachment

Although there was little significant change in point estimates of current employment levels at each wave, a less-conservative measure of employment effects would consider change in those who had any prior labour market experience. At each interview, residents were asked not only about their current employment, but also whether they held a job for pay in the last two years; and if not, at any point prior.

Results suggest that there was a larger increase in several program communities in the percentage of residents with any employment over the two years prior to each follow-up interview. In 2001, between half and two thirds of residents reported working in the two years prior, from a low of 53 per cent in New Waterford to a high of 63 per cent in comparison sites. This rate increased over the 2001–2006 period by up to 8 percentage points in program communities, compared to only 4 percentage points in comparison sites, though the difference was statistically insignificant following regression adjustment. Nonetheless, the percentage of residents who had any prior employment also increased in most program communities by 2–3 percentage points to 95–97 per cent, compared to a similarly sized decrease in comparison sites to 92 per cent. This may suggest that the slightly higher rates of recent employment in program communities occurred among those with the least prior work experience — for example, among youth (see Chapter 9). These small differences were statistically significant in all program communities but Whitney Pier following regression adjustment.

Finally, there was no significant change in attachment to the labour market across program communities. There was, however, a slightly smaller decrease in the percentage of retirees in Dominion, down 2 percentage points to 20 per cent, and those reporting care for family members in Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, down 3 percentage points to about 2 per cent in each community.

Wage Rates and Income Levels

In 2001, average wages among those working was quite similar across program communities and comparison sites at about $13 per hour, from a low of $12.10 in Glace Bay to a high of $13.60 in New Waterford. Wages rose by $2–3 per hour over the study in most program communities, to an average of about $15. The one statistically significant difference between program communities and comparison sites was observed in Glace Bay, where wages rose by over $4 per hour to just over $16 per hour. Change in average personal incomes was also consistent in program communities and comparison sites, increasing by $4,000–6,000 per year over the study. No significant change in average personal incomes was observed between any program community and comparison sites. There was, however, a significantly larger decrease — 20 percentage points to 11 per cent — in the percentage of residents in Whitney Pier who had personal incomes of less than $10,000 per year, compared to a 15–percentage-point decrease to 12 per cent in comparison sites.

With respect to households, incomes were lowest in Whitney Pier at about $34,000 per year, followed by Sydney Mines, New Waterford, and Glace Bay at about $39,000, and North Sydney and Dominion at just over $40,000. Although average annual incomes rose over the study by about $12,000 in program communities and comparison sites, from a low of $8,700 in Dominion to a high of $14,500 in Whitney Pier, there were no statistically significant differences. With respect to the distribution, a slightly larger decrease — 12 percentage points — in the percentage of households with incomes less than $30,000

per year was observed in Sydney Mines, compared to 6 percentage points in comparison sites, though this difference was no longer significant at Wave 3.

Although reliable community-level data was often difficult to obtain, a number of additional indicators of aggregate economic activity were monitored through local administrative sources, including retail and commercial activity, building permits, property values, and taxes on property sales. Little change over the study was observed that could be reasonably attributed to CEIP, given the range and scale of projects.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Focus groups and interviews with key community stakeholders reveal similarities in some prior expectations of the longer-term effects of CEIP on social conditions within program communities. Enhancing social capital, cohesion and inclusion were reiterated as long-term objectives, most often expressed as desired improvements in connections between residents, pride in a shared local identity, and increasing participation in community life. Improving these domains in the long term was particularly of interest to all community boards — most notably, for youth and seniors. Given their unique importance, CEIP's effects on these groups will be explored in more detail in Chapter 9.

There was less consistency in the expected effects of CEIP on other long-term social conditions, at an aggregate community-level, with a wide range of outcomes mentioned by key community stakeholders. The selection of indicators that were monitored as part of the evaluation aimed to provide some coverage for each of these areas, but do not imply that consensus was obtained in long-term expectations. Some of the more commonly held include poverty reduction, improved health and wellness, education, the environment, neighbourhood and housing quality, crime and safety, stabilizing population trends, and overall community satisfaction.[4] Table 8.2 lists some of the indicators of changing social conditions and illustrates actual variation in results across program communities.

Health and Wellness

The health of residents in program communities may have been influenced by CEIP through a number of avenues. Increasing the level of social support from network contacts as well as an enhanced level of social cohesion — most notably, trust — may be linked with an improved level of health. More directly, however, was the possible effect of CEIP projects involved in the promotion of health and safety, including health boards, various advocacy groups for those with particular needs (seniors, those with disabilities), and volunteer fire departments. The total amount of resources dedicated in these areas was nearly 200,000 participant hours over the study. This was highest in Sydney Mines at about 85,000 participant hours, nearly half of the total hours dedicated to this area across all program communities. Glace Bay and North Sydney also allocated significant resources to health and safety at 35,000 and 16,000 participant hours, respectively. For each of these communities, this represented 15–17 per cent of their total participant resources. By contrast,

[4] Although CEIP's community survey collected data for most of these outcomes, it was not possible to cover all stakeholders' expectations, as some would become apparent only after instruments were finalized. Although surveys were supplemented with locally collected, administrative sources, reliable data was not available at the community level for many outcomes. For example, indicators of crime and safety (property crime) and environmental outcomes (recycling, waste production) were only available at a regional level.

Whitney Pier and New Waterford dedicated very little of their resources specifically to health and safety, at about 5 and 1 per cent, respectively.

Poverty Reduction, Transfer Receipt

Incidence of Low Incomes

With the distribution of incomes being stable over the study in most program communities, little change in the incidence of low-incomes would be expected. In 2001–2002, the percentage of households with incomes below Statistics Canada's low-income cut-offs (LICOs) was similar across program communities and comparison sites at just over a third of respondents to the initial survey — 37–41 per cent in most program communities, though higher in Whitney Pier at about 45 per cent. This rate declined in most program communities by 2–4 percentage points by 2005–2006. Although the decline appeared larger in Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, at just over a 10–percentage-point decrease in each, this was not a statistically significant result in any program community following regression adjustments.

Reliance on Government Transfers

The percentage of residents receiving government transfers was also stable over the study. In 2001–2002, 15–20 per cent of residents in both program communities and comparison sites were in receipt of Employment Insurance (EI), while another 6–9 per cent was receiving income assistance (IA). Rates of receipt of EI benefits were either stable or rising only slightly by 1–4 percentage points in both program communities and comparison sites. Dominion was the exception where an 11–percentage-point increase in the receipt of EI benefits was observed, statistically significant compared to the stable rates in comparison sites. The receipt of IA benefits decreased in most program communities and comparison sites by a similar amount, down about 2 percentage points. Although the rate of IA receipt rose by 2 percentage points in Dominion, the difference was not statistically significant.

Measuring CEIP's effects on health outcomes was difficult with few indicators available at the community level. As a result, the focus of this section is on subjective measures — or self-assessments of one's own health in key areas — collected through the community survey. Respondents were asked to assess their overall level of health, the frequency at which they felt stress, the extent to which they had activity limitations related to health problems, and the severity of these limiting conditions.

Self-assessed Health and Stress Levels

In 2001–2002, about 80 per cent of respondents in all program communities reported their health as good, very good or excellent, another 10–15 per cent reported their health as fair, while only 3–5 per cent felt their health was poor. There was no significant change in these rates by 2003–2004. By Wave 3 of the follow-up, in 2005–2006, the only significant difference was observed in Sydney Mines where a larger increase — about 6 percentage points to 85 per cent — in the percentage of residents reported their health as good, very good or excellent.

Respondents were also asked how often they felt rushed — every day, a few times a week, once a week, once a month, or less frequently — as one possible measure of the level of stress felt by residents. In all program communities, about a third of respondents reported

feeling rushed every day, a little less than a third a few times a week and the remainder less frequently. There was little change over the study and no significant differences across program communities. The one exception was observed in Dominion where the percentage reporting daily stress from feeling rushed decreased by 8 percentage points to 28 per cent by Wave 3 of the follow-up.

Table 8.2: Key Indicators of Change in Social Conditions

Key Outcomes and Indicators	Sydney Mines	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Poverty Reduction						
Incidence of Low Incomes						
Reliance on Transfers						
Health and Wellness Increase						
Self-assessed Health	✓					
Stress levels			✓			
Activity Limitations			✓			
Neighbourhood and Housing Quality Improve						
Unsightly Premises	✓					
Fewer Repairs Needed	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Home Ownership				✓		✓
Education, Training						
Post-secondary (College, University)		✓				
Trade or Vocational Certificates	✓				✓	✓
High School Diploma						
Population Trends Stabilizing						
Net Migration Rates						
Age Distribution		✓				
Likeliness to Move						
Overall Satisfaction Increases						
Community Satisfaction				✓	✓	
Life Satisfaction						

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of change was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Severity of Activity Limitations

Respondents were also asked if they had activity limitations arising from continuous health problems or disabilities. Although CEIP is less likely to have affected the incidence or presence of these conditions, the severity of the limitations and individuals' ability to cope with them may have been reduced through enhanced services or social supports. In both program communities and comparison sites, 14–21 per cent of residents reported the presence of activity limitations with very little change over the study. When asked about the severity of the limitation, about 45 per cent of respondents in each community reported being affected a lot, another 40 per cent reported somewhat, while about 15 per cent reported being affected only a little. There was little change over the study and no significant differences across most program communities. Once again, the one exception was in Dominion where a substantial 24-percentage-point decrease to about 28 per cent was observed in those reporting that they were affected a lot by their condition, compared to a stable rate of just over 45 per cent in comparison sites. Although Dominion approved no projects of their own, a small number of projects were approved for their community by other boards — most notably, for seniors — that may be related to this finding. Effects on the health of seniors, and related outcomes, are explored in more detail in Chapter 9.

Neighbourhood and Housing Quality

A major priority for each program community was to improve the visual appearance of local neighbourhoods through both the upkeep and beautification of shared spaces as well as support to financially or physically disadvantaged residents with housing maintenance. At the same time, CEIP projects also supported many of the efforts of existing environmental action groups with outreach and education (conservation, recycling) as well as their involvement in local restoration and maintenance of parks and streams. This was also not limited to shared facilities, as several projects provided support directly to residents with home energy and water auditors to educate about conservation. CEIP jobs in these areas included various clerical support staff, maintenance workers, and those engaged in community outreach, education and fundraising.

In total, initiatives for community beautification and local environmental groups received over 250,000 participant hours over the study. New Waterford allocated the most resources in this area at nearly 90,000 participant hours, followed by Whitney Pier at about 70,000, and Sydney Mines and Glace Bay with about 50,000 each. North Sydney allocated less than 10,000 participant hours to environmental and beautification projects. For Whitney Pier and New Waterford, however, this represented the largest relative commitment at about 17 per cent of their total resources. Sydney Mines and Glace Bay allocated about 10 per cent of their total resources, while it was fewer than 5 per cent in North Sydney.

Measuring CEIP's effects on community-specific environmental outcomes, such as recycling and waste production, was particularly challenging with most indicators available only at a regional or CBRM level. The effects of beautification and housing-related projects, however, may be observed, quite directly, through the number of unsightly premises violations, which were available at the community level and collected locally. Furthermore, the 2001 and 2006 Census provides a couple of relevant community-level measures related to housing, including the extent of major, but unmet home repairs that were required by residents and the rate of home ownership. Finally, beautification, housing and environmental

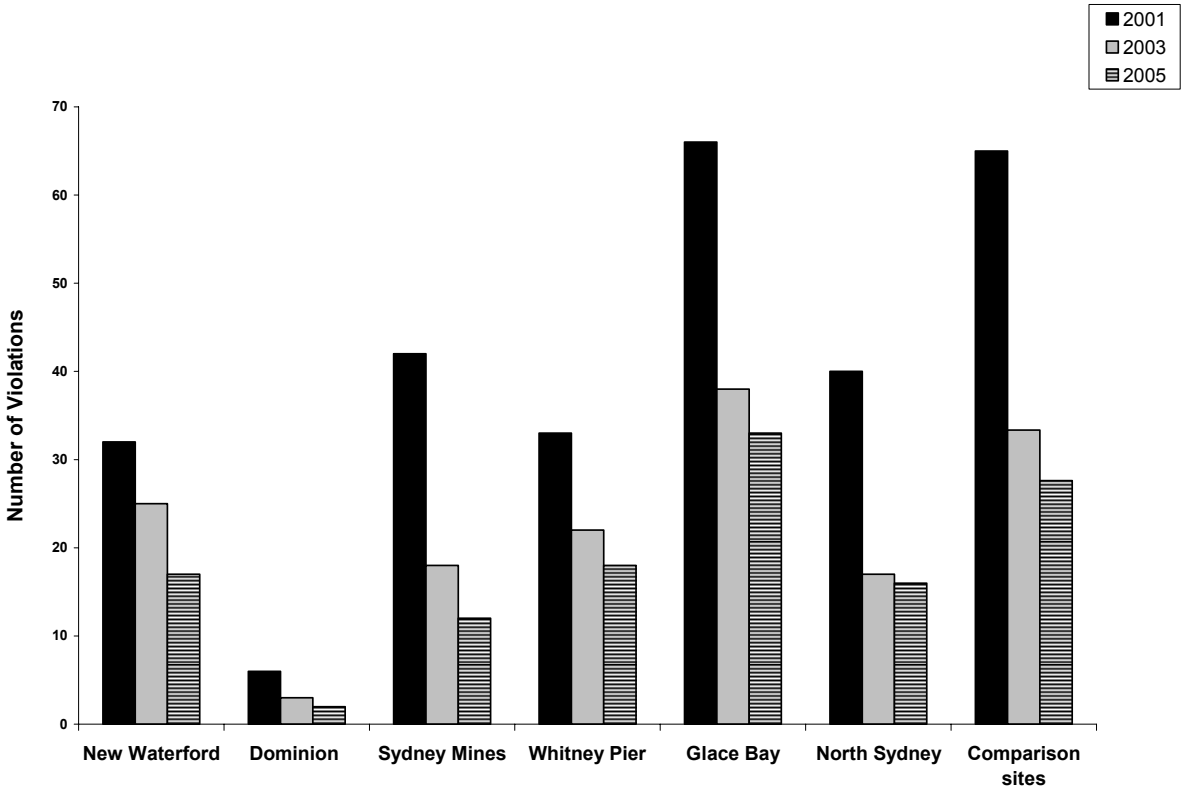
projects are likely to have influenced the extent of satisfaction among local residents with their neighbourhoods, which was assessed through the community survey (see below).

Unsightly Premises

Figure 8.1 presents the number of unsightly premises violations that were issued in program communities and comparison sites in 2001, 2003, and 2005. The total number of violations is clearly related to the size of the population in each program community, with the most incidents occurring in Glace Bay, the largest program community, and the fewest in Dominion, the smallest. Nonetheless, the pattern is very similar across program communities with a significant decline in the number of violations over the study. The largest proportional decline was in Sydney Mines where violations fell by over 70 per cent by 2005, compared to about 55 per cent in comparison sites.

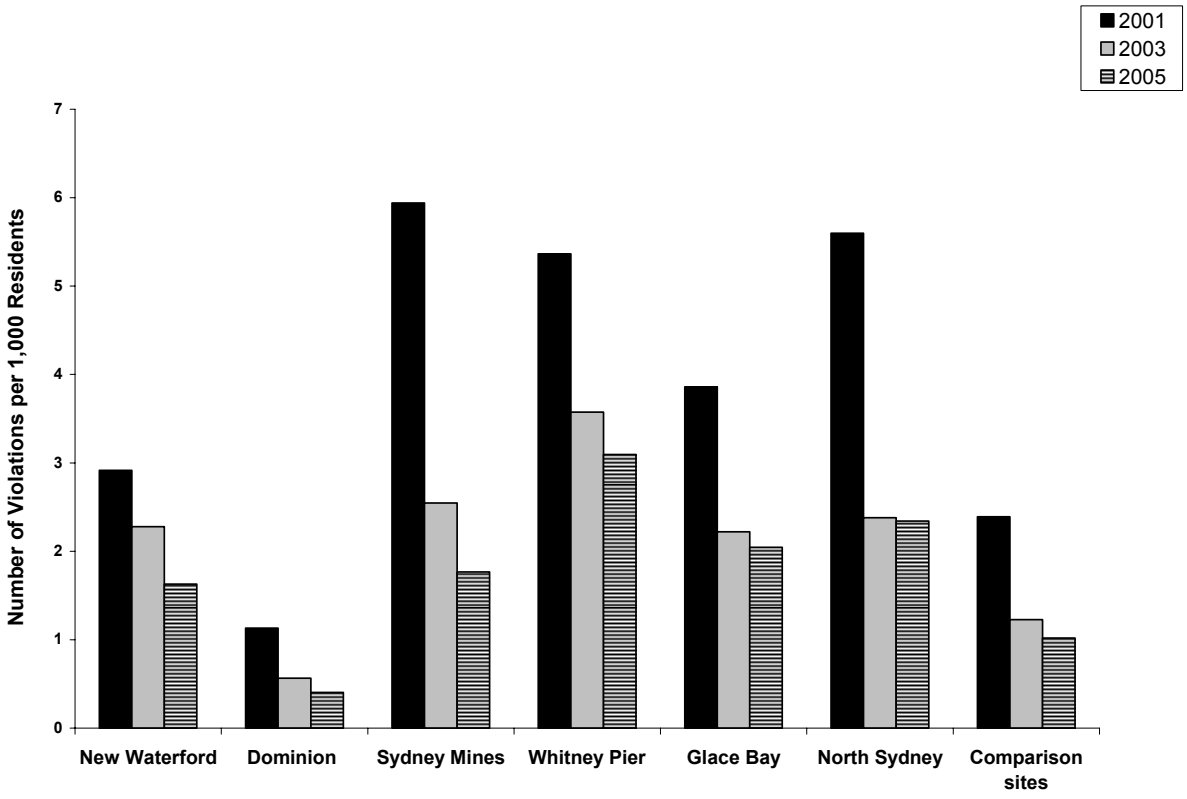
To account for differences in community size, Figure 8.2 presents the number of unsightly premises per 1,000 residents. In 2001, the level of violations is consistent in North Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Whitney Pier at about 6 per 1,000 residents, slightly lower in Glace Bay and New Waterford at 4 and 3, respectively, while it was lowest in Dominion at 1. With respect to the change over the study, a similar pattern is observed with violations per 1,000 residents declining significantly — 45–60 per cent to about 2 per 1,000 residents — by 2005 in most program communities. The largest decline was observed in Sydney Mines at about 70 per cent to fewer than 2 per 1,000 residents.

Figure 8.1: Unsightly Premises, 2001–2005



Source: Local administrative data sources.

Figure 8.2: Unsightly Premises per 1,000 Residents, 2001–2005



Source: Local administrative data sources.

Household Repairs

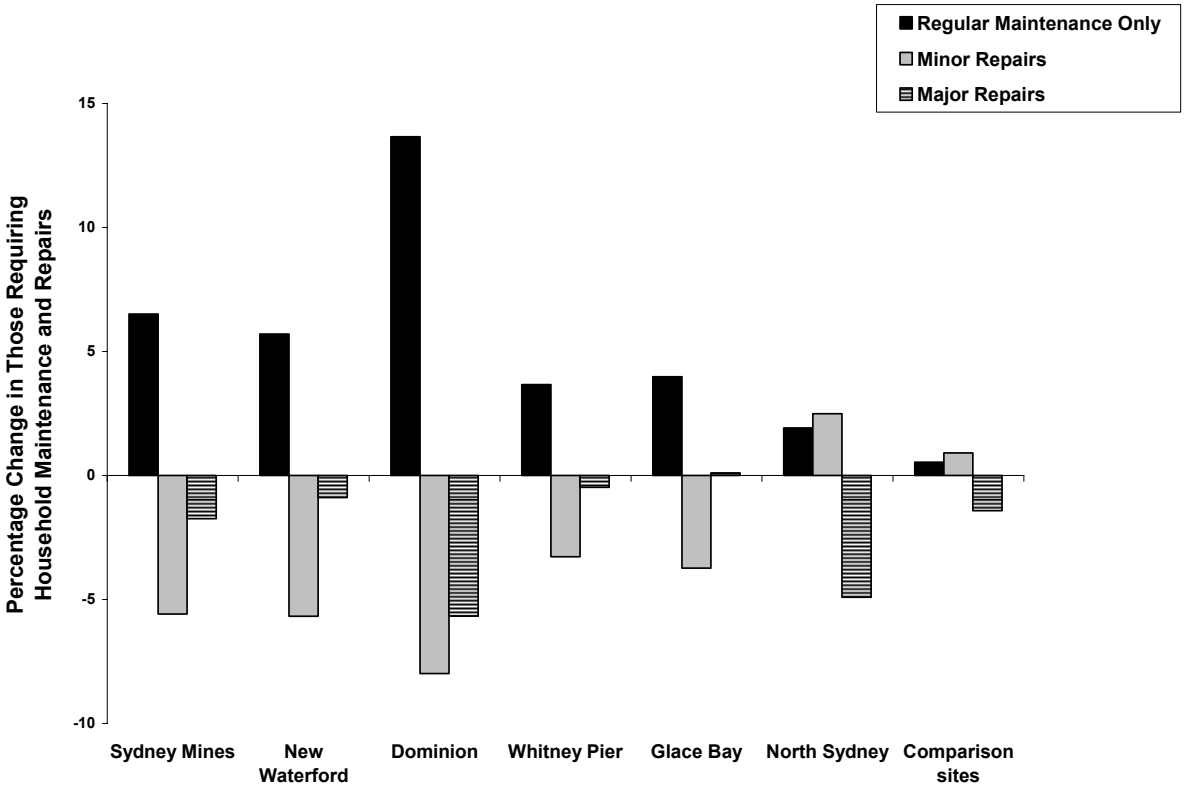
Drawing on the 2001 and 2006 Census, Figure 8.3 presents the change in the percentage of residents reporting that their dwellings were in need of major repairs, minor repairs, or only regular maintenance.[5] Respondents had to provide one answer from the three choices such that any reduction in major or minor repairs with an accompanying increase in those requiring regular maintenance only would be one possible positive indicator of an improved dwelling. Although the majority of CEIP project activity in this area would have supported maintenance or minor household repairs rather than major repairs, it is conceivable that even regular maintenance would help to avoid the deterioration of dwellings that could lead to the need for major repairs.

Over the 2001–2006 period, results suggest that most program communities experienced larger reductions in the percentage of residents that required repairs to their dwellings than those observed in comparison sites. Little change was observed in comparison sites with a small, 1-percentage-point reduction in those requiring major repairs and about an equivalent increase in those needing minor repairs. In contrast, each program community experienced nearly a 5–percentage-point reduction in the need for either major or minor repairs, with the largest reductions were seen in Dominion, New Waterford, and Sydney Mines, followed by Whitney Pier and Glace Bay. Although North Sydney experienced a large decrease in the

[5] Major repairs were defined as defective plumbing and electrical or structural concerns. Examples of minor repairs included missing or loose tiles, shingles or bricks, defective steps, railings or siding. Regular maintenance, finally, referred to painting and furnace cleaning.

need for major repairs, it was the only program community to see an accompanying increase in the need for minor repairs.

Figure 8.3: Change in Required Housing Maintenance and Repairs, 2001–2006



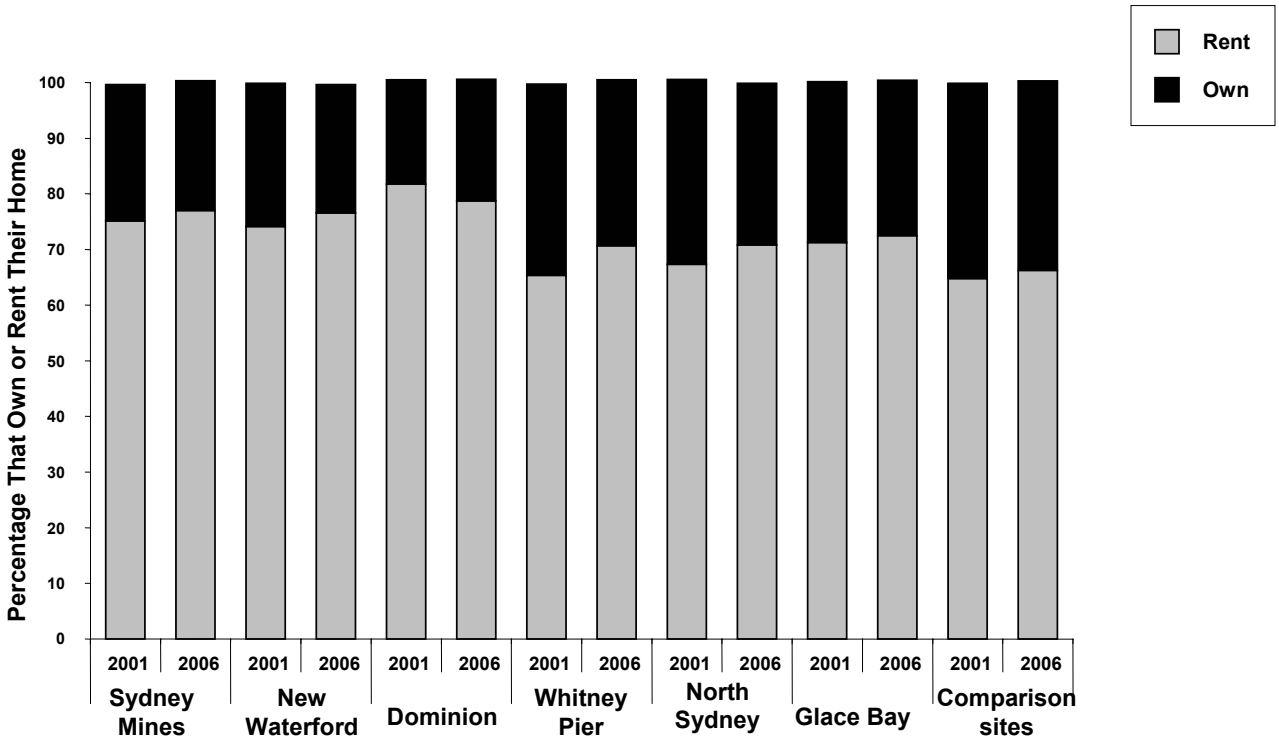
Source: 2001 and 2006 Census.

Home Ownership and Neighbourhood Attachment

The rate of home ownership is an additional housing-related measure that was readily available at the community level in both the 2001 and 2006 Census and that shows some modest variation across program communities. In addition to measuring economic circumstances, home ownership is also an indicator of increasing attachment to one's neighbourhood and contributes to stabilizing population trends, another goal of most program communities. Figure 8.4 presents the percentage of residents that rented or owned their own homes in 2001 and 2006 by program community.

Results indicate that rates of home ownership increased slightly in most program communities over the study. In comparison sites, the percentage of residents that owned their own homes increased by about 1 percentage point to 66 per cent. Rates of home ownership in most program communities were higher to begin with, at 70–75 per cent, but increased by a similar 1–2 percentage points over the study. The exceptions were in Whitney Pier and North Sydney where rates were slightly lower than other program communities were in 2001 at about 65 and 67 per cent, respectively. In both program communities, a larger increase in the rate of home ownership was observed over the study — by 5 and 3 percentage points, respectively, to about 71 per cent. Rates of home ownership were highest in Dominion in 2001 at over 80 per cent, though it was the only community to experience a decline by 2006 of about 3 percentage points.

Figure 8.4: Home Ownership and Rental Rates



Source: 2001 and 2006 Census.

Education and Training

Another important set of expectations mentioned by key community stakeholders relates to improved education and training outcomes. Possible effects were discussed in the context of both youth-related projects and those targeting the unemployed, which may have influenced the rates of enrolment and completion of various education and training credentials. For youth, several projects were aimed, directly or indirectly, at encouraging attendance and completion of high school — most notably, in New Waterford. If successful, rates of enrolment in post-secondary education may also have been affected.

For the unemployed, several CEIP projects provided employment-related services — particularly prominent in Whitney Pier, New Waterford and Glace Bay — that often included career-counselling services. These types of projects may have affected the enrolment in various types of apprenticeship or vocational training courses.

Over the study, projects for youth received about 160,000 participant hours. New Waterford dedicated, by far, the largest amount of resources in this area with over 90,000 participant hours, followed by Whitney Pier at 30,000, Sydney Mines at 25,000, and Glace Bay at 10,000. North Sydney allocated less than 2,000 participant hours to youth projects, while Dominion received no resources in this area. As such, effects on high school or post-secondary enrolment might be most expected in New Waterford and least likely in North Sydney and Dominion (see Chapter 9 for more detail on youth-specific outcomes).

With respect to the unemployed, CEIP projects were most prominent in Whitney Pier with 45,000 participant hours, followed by New Waterford and Glace Bay at about 30,000,

and Sydney Mines and North Sydney with 10,000. Effects on short-term apprenticeship or vocational training might therefore also be least expected in Dominion.

Although the best measures of CEIP's effects on enrolment and completion rates would come from administrative records of the actual participating institutions — namely, high schools where CEIP projects were active — reliable and comparable data across program communities was difficult to obtain. The focus, therefore, is on measures drawn from the three-wave community survey that asked respondents about their education levels and participation in various apprenticeship or vocational training programs.

In 2001–2002, about two thirds of residents in each program community and the comparison sites reported having a high school diploma, while 7–10 per cent reported having a university degree and another 2–3 per cent had some graduate training. About 5 per cent reported some college or university education without having completed a diploma or degree as of yet, and 20–30 per cent of respondents reported some form of apprenticeship or vocational training. These rates increased slightly over the study, but to a similar extent in most program communities. By 2005–2006, high school completion was up to 70 per cent in all program communities, while 10–15 per cent reported having a university degree and another 3–5 per cent with some graduate training. Completion of apprenticeship or vocational training, finally, was in the range of 25–35 per cent.

The exceptions were in New Waterford where a slightly larger increase of 5 percentage points to 10 per cent of residents was observed in those reporting some post-secondary education without having completed a diploma or degree, compared to smaller increases of 1–2 percentage points to 3–5 per cent in other program communities. Similarly, slightly large increases — 11 percentage points to 31 per cent — in the percentage of residents with apprenticeship or vocational training were observed in Glace Bay, compared to only 6 percentage points to 28 per cent in comparison sites.

As is the case with most outcomes in this report, the above results are derived from the cross-section of residents at each wave — in 2001–2002, 2003–2004, and 2005–2006. Although there are few differences in most results from the cross-sectional and panel analysis,[6] significant differences were revealed on the above outcomes. First, change in the percentage of residents (who were present in multiple waves) who had some post-secondary education was no longer significantly different in New Waterford. Second, larger changes in the percentage of residents with some apprenticeship or vocational training were observed in Glace Bay as well as Sydney Mines and North Sydney by about 4 percentage points, compared to stable rates in comparison sites. This suggests that the larger increase in post-secondary education observed in the cross-section of residents may arise, in part, due to a change in migration (see below). In contrast, change observed in apprenticeship and vocational training is largely among longer-standing residents in these program communities.

[6] The panel analysis was performed as part of sensitivity testing of the main results presented in this report for the full sample of residents in each program community. It uses only respondents who were present in multiple waves of the follow-up. Although this approach may have more power to detect changes among those with a continued presence in program communities, they are arguably not strictly community-level measures as is the case with the cross-sectional analysis. For most outcomes presented in this report, however, the primary findings for the full sample are not sensitive to the model specification (see Appendix A for more detail).

Stabilizing Population Trends

Although not explicitly linked to any specific CEIP projects, most key community stakeholders expressed a desire to stabilize their recent negative population trends — most notably their high level of out-migration, particularly, among youth. Reducing the net out-migration and stabilizing the age distribution were particularly important, in light of the aging population in Cape Breton. Although expectations were not entirely clear in this respect, the hope among many key community stakeholders was that CEIP projects for youth, along with some of the broader positive effects on community cohesion, might help stave off out-migration to some extent, at least. Given the significant priority placed on youth projects in New Waterford, along with the small improvements in cohesion in Sydney Mines, Glace Bay and North Sydney, effects may be more likely in these program communities — at least, based on key community stakeholders' expectations.

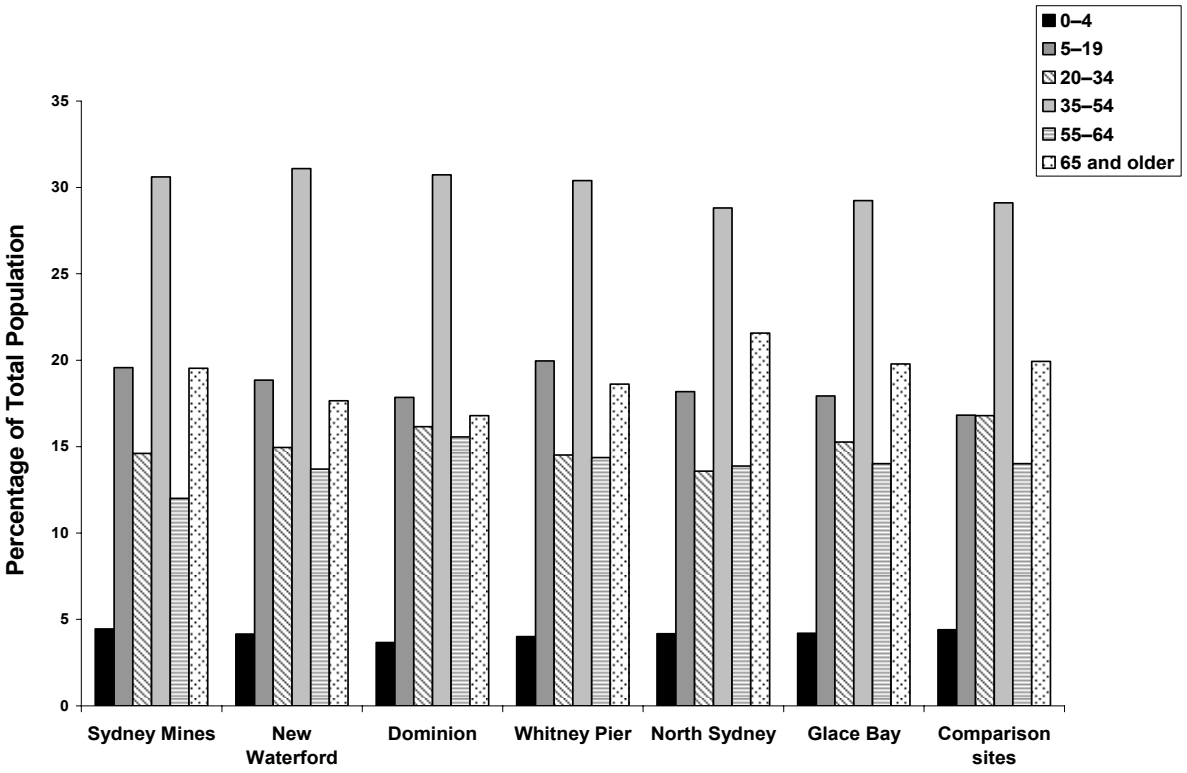
Population Size and Net Out-migration

According to the 2001 and 2006 Census, the population has continued to decline in all program communities and comparison sites, driven largely by net out-migration rather than death exceeding birth rates. The decline in the total population over the 2001–2006 period was largest in Dominion at 6.9 per cent, followed by Glace Bay and Whitney Pier at about 5.5 per cent. The population decreased in New Waterford by 4.9 per cent and in North Sydney by 4.4 per cent. Sydney Mines experienced the lowest decline at about 3.9 per cent, though decreases observed in comparison sites were less at about 3.1 per cent. In fact, program communities continued to experience decreases in their population sizes well in excess of the average for Cape Breton County, which was also at about 3 per cent.

Change in the Age Distribution

Change in the age distribution of the population in each program community is possibly of more importance than the overall size. Out-migration among young workers, an aging workforce, and an increasing proportion of seniors were noted as particularly pressing issues. Figure 8.5 illustrates the age distribution within program communities in 2006. Overall the distribution appears quite similar across program communities and comparison sites, with similar percentages of children (0–4), school-aged youth (5–19), young workers (20–34), working-aged adults (35–54), older workers (55–64) and seniors (65 and older), though the overall distribution masks key change over the study.

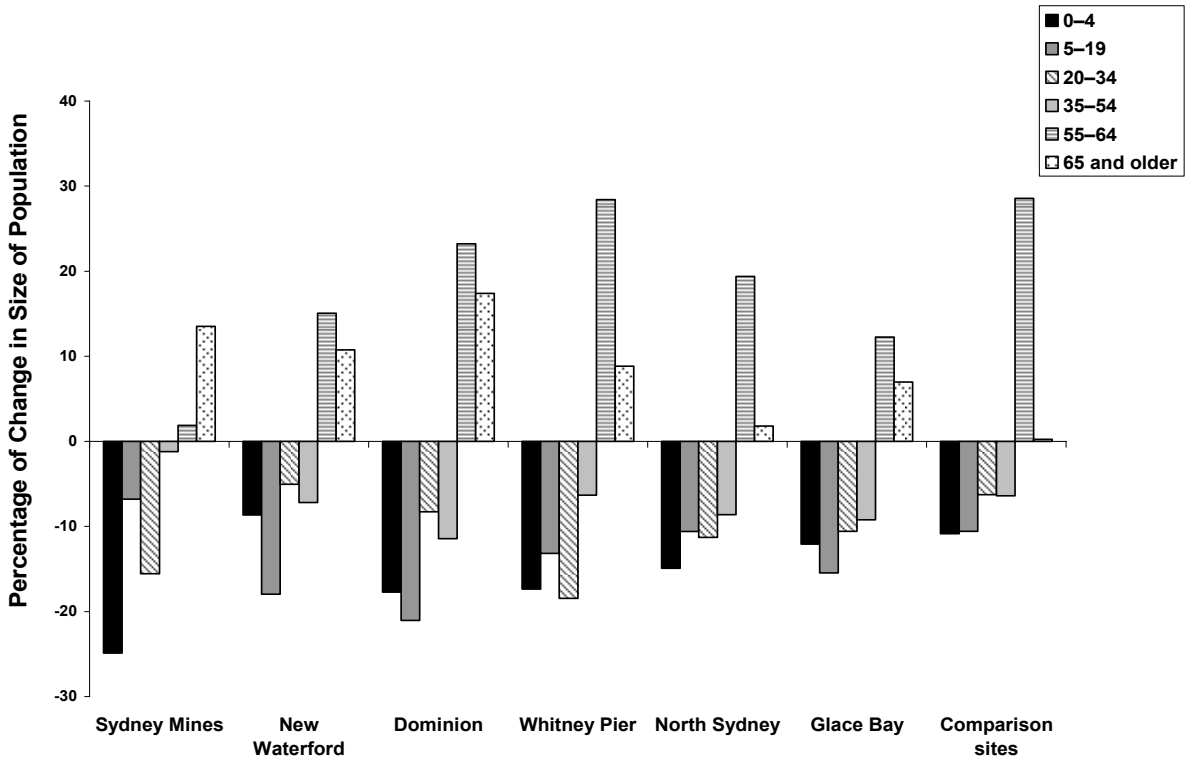
Figure 8.5: Age Distribution, 2006



Source: 2001 and 2006 Census.

Figure 8.6 presents change in the age distribution of the population over the 2001–2006 period across program communities and illustrates the concern of key community stakeholders regarding their aging populations. A decreasing percentage of residents is observed in each of the age categories below 55 in all program communities and there are accompanying increases in the percentage of older workers and seniors. Most strikingly, however, are the larger increases in the percentage of seniors in each program community, relative to comparison sites, along with the accompanying and larger decreases in youth and young workers. The only exceptions were observed in New Waterford where the percentage of younger workers decreased by slightly less than in comparison sites — 5 versus 7 percentage points — and in Sydney Mines where school-aged youth declined by only 8 percentage points, compared to over 10 percentage points in comparison sites. There were, however, significantly larger decreases in the neighbouring youth age categories (0–4 and 20–34), particularly in Sydney Mines, indicating that the problem is still more pervasive than in comparison sites.

Figure 8.6: Change in Age Distribution, 2001–2006



Source: 2001 and 2006 Census.

Likeliness to Move in the Future

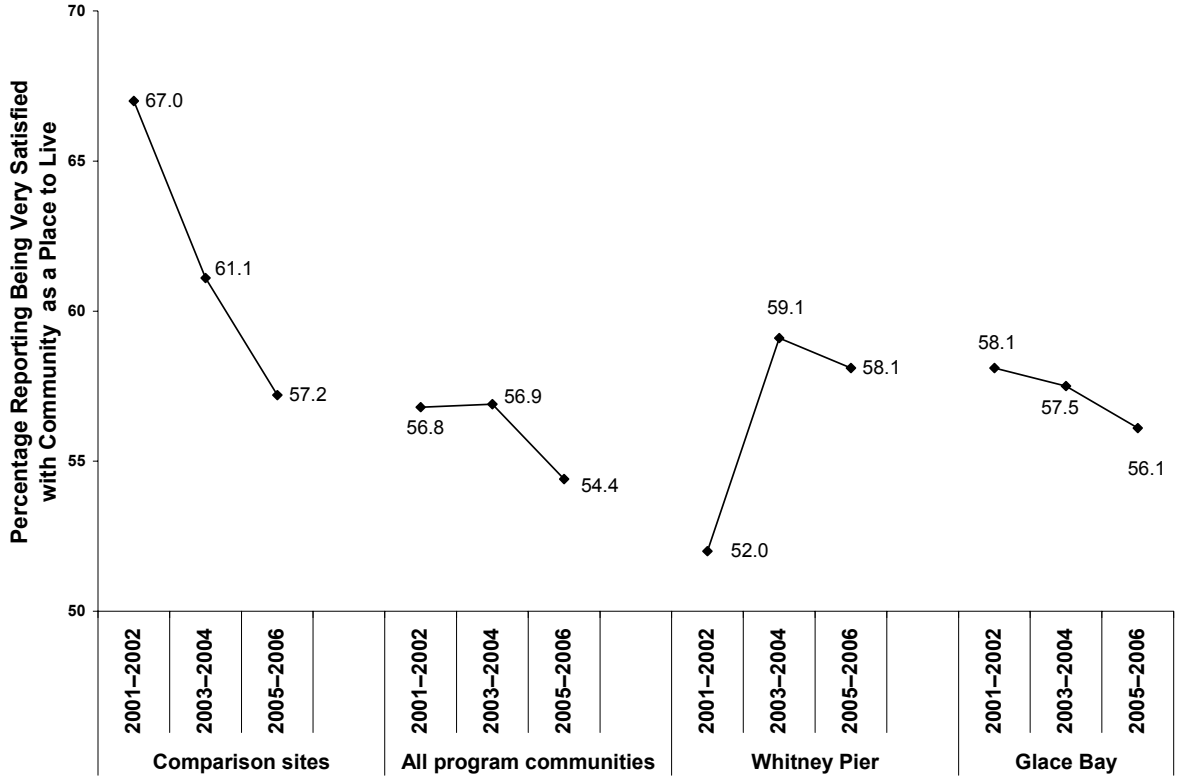
Another measure of the possible effects of CEIP on migration rates is intentions of residents to move in the near future. As part of the interviews for the community survey, respondents were asked whether they were likely to move outside of Cape Breton within the next two years. In 2001, results suggest that 17–20 per cent of residents had considered moving, though this rate declined by 2–4 percentage points over the study in each program community to 14–21 per cent of residents considering a move in 2006. The rate was lowest in Glace Bay at 14 per cent and highest in New Waterford, North Sydney, and Dominion at 21 per cent. In comparison sites, 16 per cent of residents had considered a move within two years.

Community and Life Satisfaction

An overall objective implicit in many of the expectations of key community stakeholders was to see an increasing level of satisfaction with community life. This may have arisen through many avenues discussed in this report, from increasing connections to fellow residents (social capital), a stronger level of social cohesion (trust and attachment), visually appealing neighbourhoods (beautification), and possibly from improvements in the available recreation as well as arts and cultural activities (participation and inclusion). The enhanced services for particular community sectors in need may also have improved their level of satisfaction.

At each wave of the community survey, respondents were asked to rate how satisfied they were with their community as a place to live — very satisfied, fairly satisfied, not very satisfied, not at all satisfied. In 2001, more than 50 per cent of residents in all program communities reported being very satisfied with their communities, from a low of 52 per cent in Whitney Pier to a high of 69 per cent in Dominion, while 66 per cent of residents reported being very satisfied in comparison sites. Another 28–38 per cent reported being fairly satisfied, which suggests a very high level of overall satisfaction in all program communities with nearly 90 per cent of residents reporting either fairly or very satisfied, and only a small minority reporting extreme levels of dissatisfaction.

Figure 8.7: Community Satisfaction



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's community survey.

Figure 8.7 presents the percentage of residents who were very satisfied with their community as a place to live, at each wave of the follow-up. These rates were stable over the study, declining only slightly in most program communities. The percentage reporting very satisfied declined by 2–9 percentage points in most program communities. The largest decline was observed in comparison sites, with a decrease of 9 percentage points, significantly larger than that seen in program communities at about 2 percentage points. The decline in Glace Bay at 2 percentage points was also statistically different from comparison sites. The one exception of a statistically significant increase in satisfaction occurred in Whitney Pier where an increasing percentage of residents — 6–percentage-point increase to 58 per cent — reported being very satisfied with their communities.

IN SUMMARY

Table 8.3 illustrates the full pattern of results for the indicators of economic and social conditions that were available, illustrating where significant change has been detected between program communities and comparison sites. The interim period of observation, corresponding to change over the 2001–2004 period, is listed in the column labelled W2. The full period of observation, where change is assessed from 2001–2002 through to 2005–2006, is listed under W3. A '+/-' sign indicates positive or negative change that is greater than and statistically significant compared to that observed in comparison sites, on measures derived from the community survey. A blank indicates that there is no significant difference in the change between program communities and comparison sites.

The observed pattern of change in program communities, particularly in local economic conditions, is more difficult to associate with CEIP than those presented in earlier chapters. In some respects, this is not surprising given the finite duration and limited scale of CEIP. Although there were no similar government initiatives near the scale of CEIP within program communities during the study, program expenditures represented a trivial percentage of the overall local economies. CEIP may have been, relatively, too small to have detectable effects on aggregate community indicators within the study. In part, this also underlies the difficulty that stakeholders had in identifying what the likely long-term effects of the program would be. Nonetheless, out of nearly 30 indicators measured in 2003–2004, and again in 2005–2006, 5–6 indicators of positive change were observed to be larger in most program communities than comparison sites and statistically significant. Change also appears consistent with the project mix and allocation of resources within each program community. Furthermore, the fewest positive indicators of change, along with a number of negative ones, were also observed in Dominion, which is consistent with the lower expectations for this community given its lack of CEIP projects.

With respect to economic conditions, there is little significant change in employment rates, wages, income, or broader economic activity across program communities that can be linked to CEIP. A slightly larger increase in the rate of full-time employment, hours of work, and the distribution of incomes was observed in a few program communities, though these differences were quite small and their pattern is less reliably attributed to CEIP than those in earlier chapters are.

With respect to social conditions, several program communities experienced small improvements in a number of additional indicators, which are more consistent with expectations arising from the CEIP project mix. Small improvements in self-assessed health were observed in Sydney Mines, consistent with their priorities on health and safety as well as support for seniors. A number of positive indicators of improved neighbourhood and housing quality were also observed in program communities, including larger reductions in unsightly premises, which were consistent with the broad focus on environmental and beautification projects in most program communities. The overall level of community satisfaction appears to have improved in at least a couple of program communities, though no change appears to have alleviated the negative population trends facing program communities, including a declining percentage of school-aged youth and young workers and an increasing percentage of older workers and seniors.

Table 8.3: Selected Indicators of Change in Economic and Social Condition

	Sydney Mines		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities	
	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3	W 2	W 3
Economic Conditions														
Employment Levels														
Employment Rate														
Full-time								+						
Part-time														
Unemployment Rate					-									
Average Hours of Work								+						+
Ever Employed		+		+		+				+		+		+
Wages and Income														
Wage Rates										+				
Personal Income								+						
Household Income	+		+							+				
Economic Activity														
Retail, Commercial Sales														
Building Permits														
Property Values, Taxes														
Social Conditions														
Poverty Reduction														
Incidence of Low Incomes														
Reliance on Transfers					-									
Health and Wellness														
Self-assessed Health		+												
Stress Levels					-	+								
Activity Limitations						+								
Neighbourhood, Housing Quality														
Unsightly Premises	+	+									+			
Fewer Repairs Needed		+		+		+		+		+		+		+
Home Ownership						-		+						
Education														
Post-secondary (College, University)				+										
Apprenticeship, Trade or Vocational	+									+		+		
High School Diploma														
Migration														
Net Migration Rates														
Age Distribution				+										
Likeliness to move														
Satisfaction														
Community Satisfaction							+	+		+			+	+
Life Satisfaction														

Chapter 9:
Effects on Youth and Seniors

The theory of change framework described in the main body of this report identifies the community-level changes that the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) is most likely to produce and in which communities the changes are most likely to take place. Whereas earlier chapters focused on results for the full sample of residents, this chapter turns to the effects of CEIP on key subgroups of interest. In particular, youth and seniors were identified as key priority areas of central interest to most program communities. Nonetheless, there was substantial variability across program communities in the allocation of CEIP-related resources to support services for seniors and youth. This variability allows for the establishment of an empirical link between the allocation of CEIP-related resources and the subsequent positive outcomes, which would lend credence to the idea that the changes in question were likely influenced by CEIP. Outcomes are assessed using a variety of key indicators, mostly related to social capital, inclusion, and cohesion, but also attachment to community among youth and indicators of health among seniors. This chapter compares the outcomes of youth and seniors living in program communities with those of youth and seniors living in comparison sites.[1] It highlights general trends across the outcome variables against theoretical expectations, identifying where CEIP could have led to community-wide effects on these key subgroups based on the theory of change. Results are detailed below, first for youth, then seniors.

EFFECTS ON YOUTH

Youth are especially at risk in regions of high unemployment, as they typically do not have the skills and experience of the older generation to find stable work in a challenging labour market. In Cape Breton, Census data show that the 2001 unemployment rate for those aged 15–24 was double that of those aged 25–54 (34 and 16.6 per cent, respectively). For younger children, living with financially strained families could lead them to engage in antisocial activities and, if they are students, could heighten the risk of under-performing or even dropping out of school.

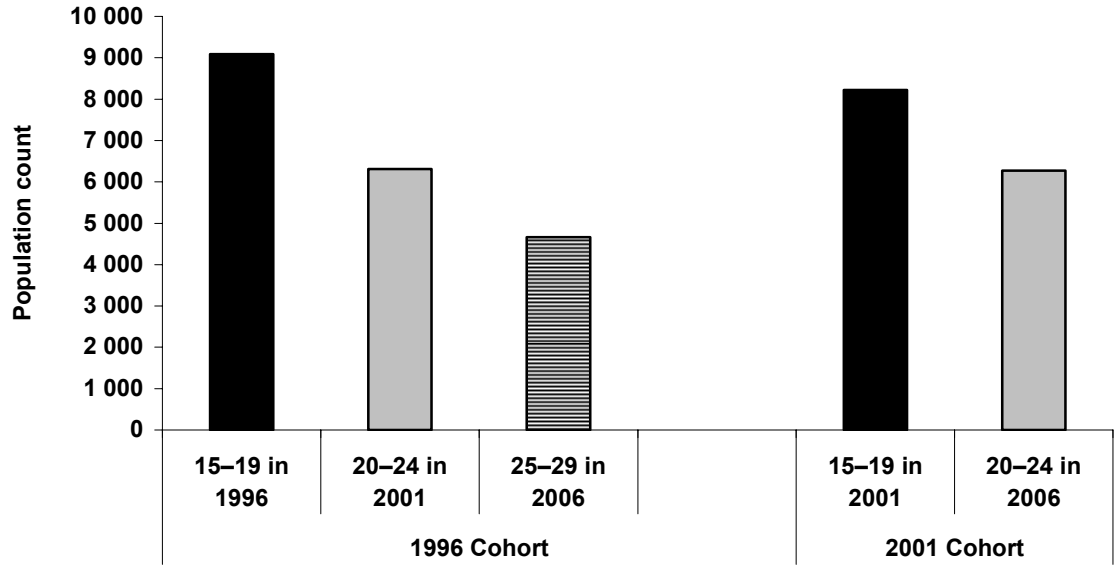
Of equal concern to communities is that high-unemployment rates among youth will encourage out-migration, leading to a depletion of local labour markets. Census figures show that over 1996–2006, the population of the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM) dropped by 11 per cent, while the median age rose from 37 to 45. Figure 9.1 shows a marked decline in the cohort of 15–19 year-olds who lived in Cape Breton[2] in 1996. By 2001, their population had been reduced by almost one third and by 2006, as they reached 25–29 years

[1] For the purposes of this study, youth are defined as those aged 18–29 when first surveyed in Wave 1, with the sample repeatedly topped up with 18–29 year-olds in subsequent waves, expanding the definition of youth to include those members of the original youth sample who had become 30 and older by Wave 3 of the survey. Given sample-size constraints, seniors are defined as those 60 and over at the time of their interview.

[2] In this context, Cape Breton refers to the Cape Breton Census Agglomeration made up of three adjacent municipalities, of which CBRM is, by far, the largest — accounting for 96 per cent of the total population. The other two municipalities are First Nation reserves, both with far younger populations than CBRM, so the net population losses shown in Figure 9.1 are probably slightly under-estimated. The age breakdowns used in Figure 9.1 were not available at the CBRM level on the Statistics Canada Web site.

of age, only a little over half remained. The trend continued among the 2001 cohort of 15–19 year-olds; by 2006, their population had been reduced by almost a quarter.

Figure 9.1: Net Population Loss in Two Cohorts of 15–19 Year-olds in Cape Breton

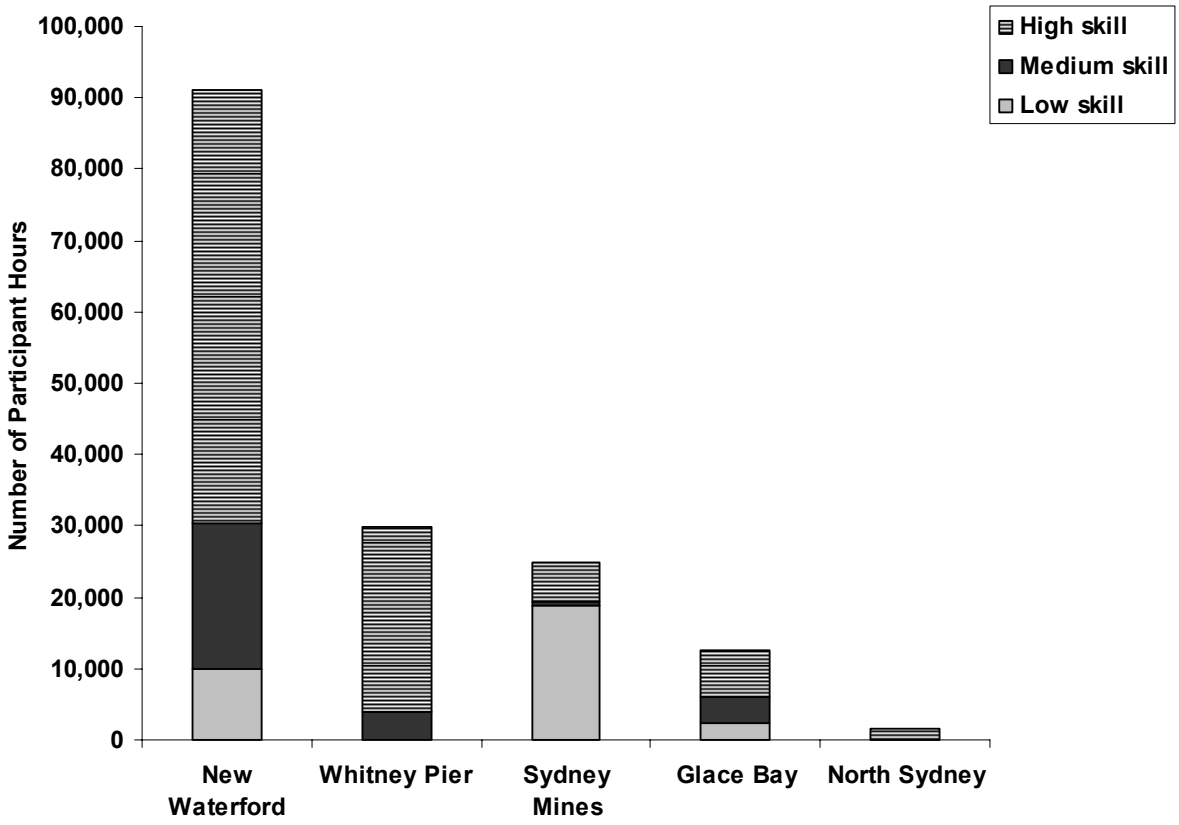


Sources: Census 1996, 2001, and 2006.

Theory of Change: Projects for Youth

Each of the communities identified youth support services as a priority in the strategic plans submitted by their respective community boards. As local sponsors were mobilized to propose projects, however, substantial variation appeared between communities in the extent to which proposed projects targeted youth. Figure 9.2 shows the number of participant hours spent working on youth-targeted projects in the five communities that were able to mobilize local sponsors and approve projects.

Figure 9.2: Number of Participant Hours Worked on Youth-targeted Initiatives Approved by Each Community Board



Source: Calculations from CEIP's Program Management Information System (PMIS).

New Waterford allocated by far the highest level of resources to youth-targeted projects. Projects approved by the New Waterford board totalled a higher number of hours than the other four communities combined, a little over 90,000 hours in all.[3] One of the major youth-targeted projects involved the expansion and staffing of the Family Resource Centre to include a youth drop-in centre, which organized social, recreational, and educational activities for young adults aged 14–29. Another prominent project provided community support workers to help at-risk Grade 7–12 students at the Breton Education Centre.

Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and Glace Bay also allocated significant levels of resources toward youth. In Whitney Pier, projects focused mainly on supplying extra youth workers to two existing initiatives, while projects in Glace Bay provided physical education instructors and maintenance workers to various sports organizations as well as fundraising and volunteer coordinators for the Youth Association of Glace Bay. In Sydney Mines, the majority of positions were in maintenance, security, canteen operation, and clerical work and bookkeeping for various sports organizations, as well as Community CARES Youth Outreach, dedicated to helping those aged 17–30 overcome barriers to social participation

[3] The large majority of resources for approved projects was for those within a board's community. A small percentage of resources, however, went to projects approved outside of a board's community. A noteworthy exception was youth-targeted projects approved by the New Waterford board, where roughly one-third of participant hours was allocated to projects outside the community, particularly in Sydney and Glace Bay. As a result, though the Glace Bay board approved youth-targeted projects totalling less than 15,000 hours, those that took place within the community totalled about 30,000 hours.

and employment. North Sydney and Dominion had very little in the way of youth-targeted participation — roughly 1,500 participant hours in North Sydney, and only 200 in Dominion.[4]

Based on hours allocated, board-forming communities can be divided into three tiers, with New Waterford allocating the most resources targeted toward youth; Whitney Pier, Glace Bay and Sydney Mines allocating a lower, yet substantial share of resources; and North Sydney allocating very little of its resources to youth-targeted projects. Logically, New Waterford is expected to generate the highest number of positive youth outcomes with the greatest magnitude of change, followed by the second-tier group of Whitney Pier, Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, and finally North Sydney and Dominion.

In terms of the type of outcomes that can be expected to develop in each community, the programs CEIP supported were generally not specifically employment-related but more broad-based in their goal to bring young people together for social activities. Some of these activities could be oriented to employment, but most were more focused on education, community development, or pure recreation. Since the common denominator of these programs tends to be socialization rather than employment *per se*, one might expect to see effects on measures of social capital, inclusion, cohesion, and attachment to community rather than employment, income and poverty. A difference-in-difference approach is used to identify youth-specific patterns of change that distinguish each program community from the comparison sites.

RESULTS

Table 9.1 presents a summary of the indicators that CEIP is most likely to influence, and illustrates the variation in results across program communities. A detailed discussion of each of the indicators follows.

Social Capital

New Waterford, more than any other community, experienced sustained youth-specific improvements in network structure — less density, more heterogeneity —, though these improvements were not accompanied by increases in network size or available resources.

Figure 9.3 highlights changes in one indicator of network density, the percentage whose contacts all know each other, for the two communities — New Waterford and Glace Bay — that diverged significantly from the average trend in comparison sites. In New Waterford, the youth whose contacts all knew each other dropped sharply by 25 percentage points over Waves 1–3, while the older population stayed at a relatively constant level. Youth in Glace Bay also had a significant 9-percentage-point decrease in network density over Waves 1–2, though it was not sustained beyond the project. By contrast, network density was relatively level in comparison sites, for those both under 30 as well as 30 and older.

[4] On a project approved by the Glace Bay board.

Table 9.1: Selected Indicators of Change in Social Capital, Inclusion and Cohesion

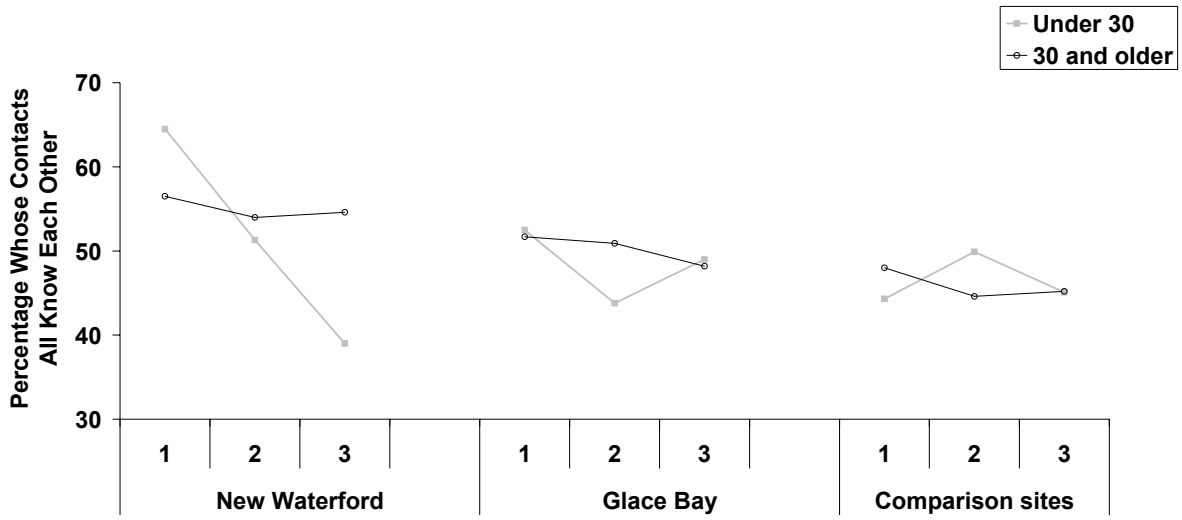
Key Outcomes and Indicators	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Sydney Mines	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Social Capital						
Network Size						
Number of Contacts						
Resource Availability						
Bonding Resources		✓				
Bridging/Linking Resources		✓				
Total Number of Links						
Network Structure						
Density	✓				✓	
Heterogeneity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Social Inclusion						
Access to Community Life						
Transportation						
Childcare						
Formal Participation						
Associational Activity				✓		
Membership in Groups			✓			✓
Informal Involvement						
Recreational Activity		✓		✓		
Support to Others	✓		✓		✓	✓
Social Cohesion and Attachment						
Collective Engagement						
Engagement with Neighbours	✓		✓			
Perceptions of Engagement among Neighbours						
Trust						
Trust in Neighbours	✓		✓	✓		
Civic Trust					✓	
Trust in Strangers	✓		✓	✓		
Connectedness and Attachment						
Length of Residency						
Likeliness to Stay				✓	✓	

Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Figure 9.3: Changes in Network Density, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

New Waterford also showed sustained youth-specific increases in several measures of heterogeneity — for example, the average proportion of total contacts living outside the community increased by 9 percentage points over Waves 1–3. In contrast, the youth in comparison sites showed little or no change in most of the same measures over the same period. Sustained increases in several measures of heterogeneity were also observed in Whitney Pier. Glace Bay, Sydney Mines, and Dominion also had youth-specific increases in one or two measures of heterogeneity, but they were not sustained beyond Wave 2.

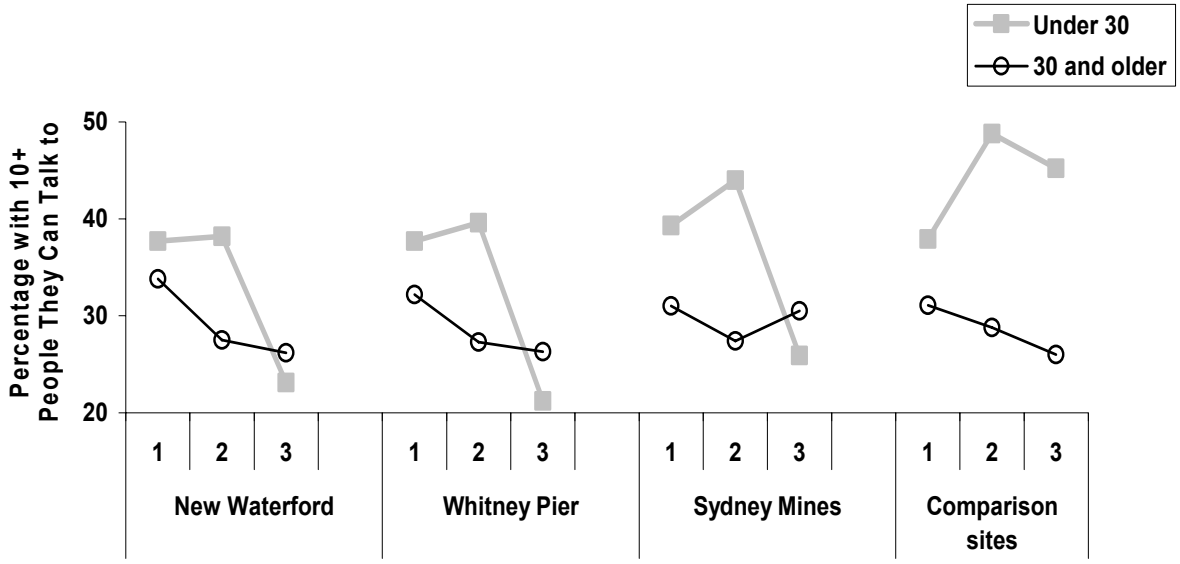
When social networks become less dense and more heterogeneous, as happened with youth in New Waterford and, to a lesser extent, Whitney Pier and Glace Bay, there could be several potential consequences. Networks in which everybody lives in the same community and knows one another are relatively easy to maintain. They are also efficient in terms of access to resources — if you cannot get a particular person to help with a familiar problem, the odds are someone else will be available — also known as bonding social capital. This kind of built-in redundancy, however, also means that the types of help one can get could be limited. Broader networks, though more costly to maintain because of the distances involved, could provide links to several other networks — bridging or linking social capital — and, thus, access to a greater variety of resources.

Indeed, in Glace Bay, reducing density and increasing heterogeneity are accompanied by a slight reduction in average network size, consistent with the theory that broader networks are more costly to maintain. As networks in New Waterford and Whitney Pier became less dense and more heterogeneous, there was a concurrent reduction in redundancy with respect to resource availability. For example, Figure 9.4 shows that the proportion of those with 10 or more people they can talk to when feeling down decreased sharply in New Waterford, Whitney Pier and Sydney Mines[5] while it was increasing among the youth in comparison

[5] Sydney Mines also had a large, yet statistically insignificant, youth-specific trend towards decreased network density over Waves 1–3.

sites. Having fewer than 10 people available for emotional support could be a reasonable trade-off if it leads to access to other resources. Although there was little evidence for a youth-specific broadening of available resources in New Waterford and Whitney Pier, only two potential indicators of bridging social capital were examined — namely, help with a $500 loan and knowing a lawyer. In fact, help with a loan could also be an indicator of bonding social capital. For example, Dominion showed a youth-specific increase in number of people who could help with a $500 loan, without any clear changes in network structure or size.[6] This implies that the sources of the $500 loan were likely previously existing members of a bonding network rather than new bridging or linking contacts.

Figure 9.4: Changes in Bonding Social Capital, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Social Inclusion

There were no outcomes favouring program communities on measures of access to community life. In fact, negative outcomes predominated, particularly in Dominion. For instance, youth in Dominion experienced a decline in access to transportation, while it rose in comparison sites and other program communities. In addition, the average weekly hours of childcare declined by about 3 among the youth in Dominion over Waves 1–3. Youth in North Sydney, Whitney Pier and Glace Bay also showed decreases or insignificant increases in access to childcare, while large youth-specific increases in this measure were the norm in comparison sites.

[6] Although the proportion of friends living elsewhere in Cape Breton increased by 25 percentage points among Dominion youth over Waves 1–3, about half of the increase was attributable to a reduced proportion of friends living outside Cape Breton. Furthermore, the proportion of family living outside Dominion decreased by 20 percentage points. As for network density, there was a non-significant upward trend, with the proportion whose contacts all knew each other increasing by 13 percentage points.

Participation and involvement outcomes were largely favourable for North Sydney and Sydney Mines youth. In North Sydney, the proportion of youth with membership in two groups increased by 18 percentage points over Waves 1–3, the largest such increase among program communities, and counter to the declining trend in comparison sites.[7] In contrast, the proportion of youth in Dominion with no group membership increased sharply by 43 percentage points.

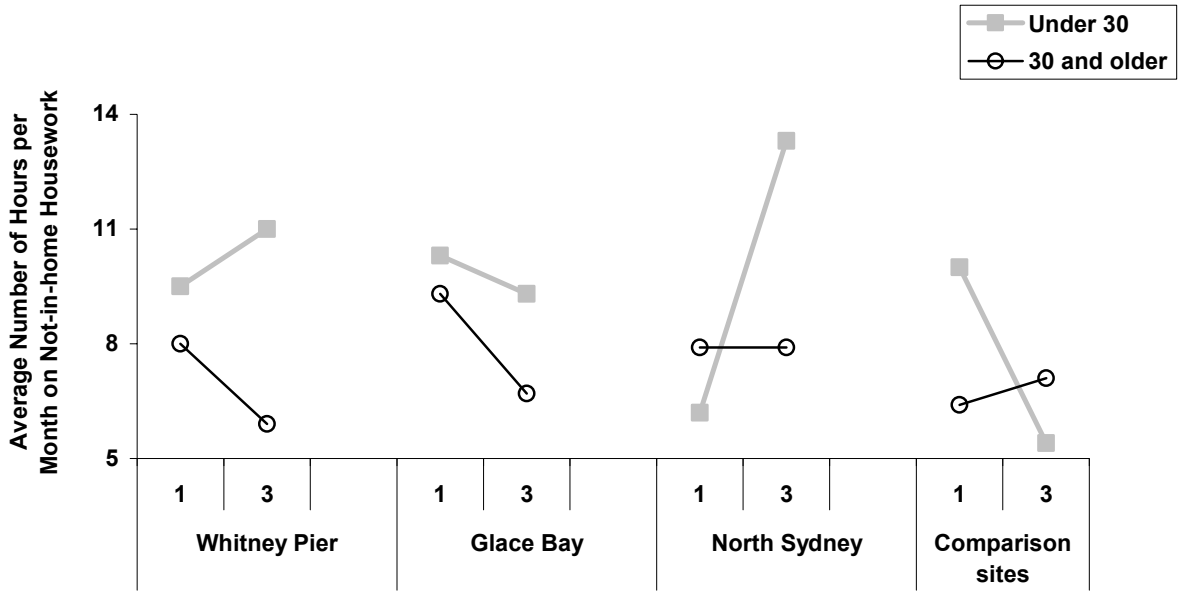
In terms of informal involvement, Figure 9.5 shows changes over Waves 1–3 in average monthly hours spent helping neighbours and friends with housework in the three communities that differed significantly from comparison sites. Youth in North Sydney more than doubled their hours, while older residents stayed at the same level. Outcomes in Whitney Pier and Glace Bay were also significantly different from those in comparison sites. There was a youth-specific increase in Whitney Pier, counter to the decline among youth in comparison sites. Youth in Glace Bay also did slightly better than older residents did — their hours declined less steeply. In contrast, the youth in comparison sites showed a steep decline and older residents a small increase.[8]

Besides North Sydney, Sydney Mines also had favourable outcomes for youth in both formal and informal involvement in community activities. Over Waves 1–3, while youth participation in association activities was declining in other communities, there was an 11–percentage-point increase in the proportion of youth in Sydney Mines spending more than 20 hours per month on these kinds of activities. Over the same period, youth in Sydney Mines increased time spent on recreational group activities by over two hours per month, again while the youth in other program communities were decreasing their participation.

[7] Whitney Pier youth with membership in two groups increased by 20 percentage points over Waves 1–2, but this outcome was not sustained beyond the program.

[8] Youth in New Waterford also had a significant increase in hours over Waves 1–2, but this outcome was not sustained beyond the program.

Figure 9.5: Changes in Informal Volunteering, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

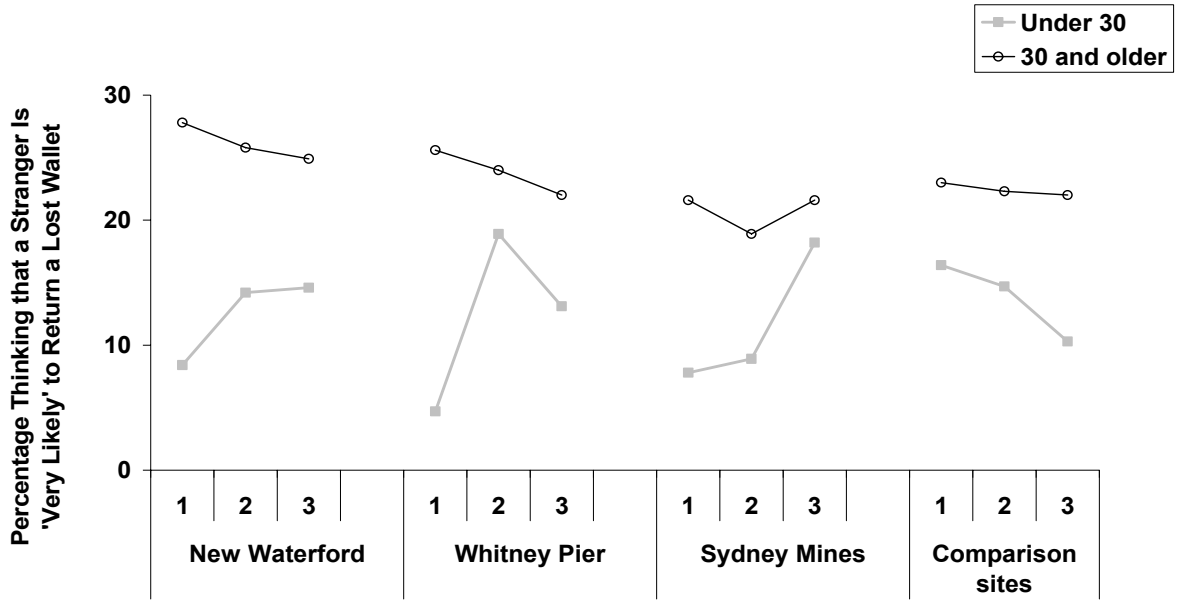
Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Social Cohesion

All four communities with substantial allocation of resources to youth had increases in trust. The pattern of results for collective engagement, however, is more complex. All program communities showed perceptions of declining engagement within neighbourhoods, but only the youth in North Sydney and Dominion — the two communities with little or no allocation of resources to youth projects — also experienced substantial declines in actual engagement with neighbours.

The level of trust among youth in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, and Sydney Mines showed sustained increases and broadened in scope — from increased trust that a local grocery clerk would return a wallet in Wave 2, to increased trust that a complete stranger would do the same in Wave 3. Figure 9.6 shows the level of trust in strangers among youth almost doubling in New Waterford, and more than doubling in Whitney Pier and Sydney Mines, while declining among the youth in comparison sites and older adults in general. There was also some increase in trust of police officers among Glace Bay youth. Outcomes in North Sydney were similar to those in program communities, while those in Dominion were worse, with substantial numbers of youth shifting from thinking it 'very likely' that neighbours and police officers would return a wallet to only 'somewhat likely' that they would do so.

Figure 9.6: Changes in Trust, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

With respect to collective engagement, youth in all program communities exhibited decreased confidence that neighbours would help each other, or be able to set up a meeting to prevent a fire station from closing. Among the four communities with substantial hours allocated to youth projects, however, only in New Waterford was the decline in perceived neighbourhood cohesion accompanied by a slight decline in engagement with neighbours. Over Waves 1–3, youth in New Waterford showed a decline — from 99 to 94 per cent — in the belief that they could get neighbours to help clean up a vacant lot.[9] In comparison, North Sydney youth's belief that they could do the same thing declined from 96 to 73 per cent over the same period. Youth in Dominion also showed a substantial decline in engagement with neighbours to go along with the decline in perceived cohesion within neighbourhoods — over Waves 1–3, there was a youth-specific increase of 45 percentage points in the proportion who reported talking to neighbours rarely or never. In contrast, youth in Whitney Pier showed a 13-percentage-point increase in the proportion who reported talking to neighbours several times a week.

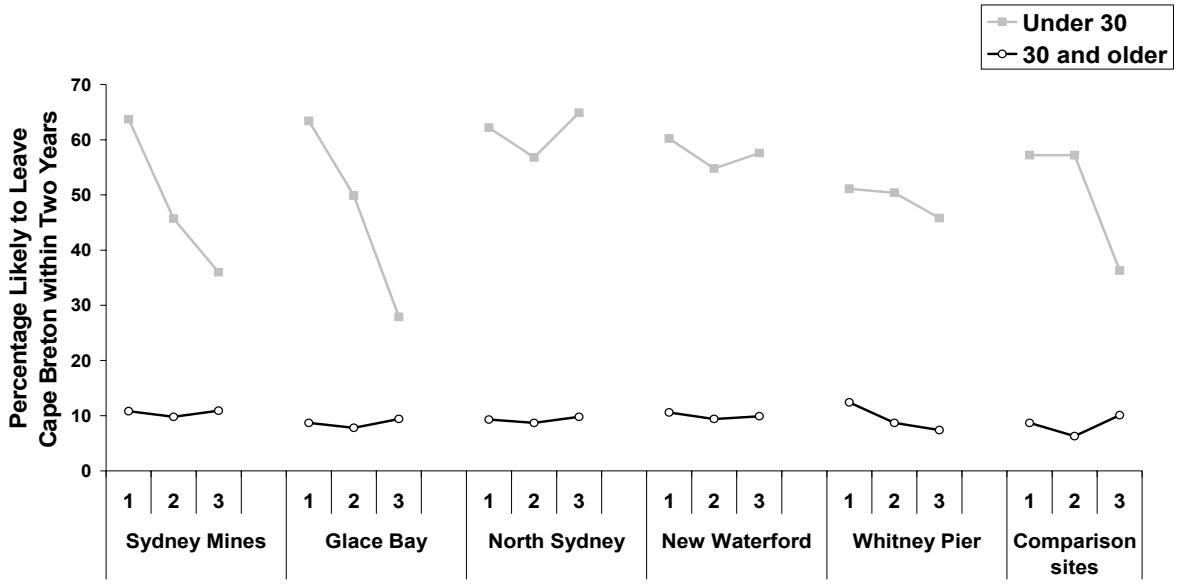
Connectedness and Attachment

Length of residency was stable among the youth in most program communities. The exception was Dominion, where there was a 23-percentage-point decrease over Waves 1–2 in the proportion of youth who had lived there more than 10 years, probably reflecting out-migration of long-term residents.

[9] Youth in New Waterford showed a similarly small, but significant increase over Waves 1–2 in the belief that they could get neighbours to meet about a busy intersection.

Youth in New Waterford had a particularly high level of long-term residency — around 90 per cent had lived there more than 10 years. These levels did not change much over Waves 1–3. Despite these indicators of attachment and ties to community, however, the proportion of youth in New Waterford who reported that they were likely to leave Cape Breton within two years remained stable at 55–60 per cent, while self-reported likeliness to move was declining among the youth in comparison sites. Figure 9.7 shows that likeliness to move also remained relatively stable in Whitney Pier and North Sydney (at about 50 and 60 per cent, respectively), but it declined sharply in Sydney Mines and Glace Bay, at an even steeper rate than in comparison sites.

Figure 9.7: Changes in Likelihood of Moving, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Employment, Income and Poverty

Youth employment rates generally increased in program communities and comparison sites, with the exception of Dominion, which showed a youth-specific, 18-percentage-point decrease in employment over Waves 1–3. The drop in youth employment in Dominion was associated with a 22-percentage-point decrease in proportion of youth-present households with incomes over $40,000. In contrast, the proportion of such households increased by 23 percentage points in comparison sites over the same period.

Most program communities showed some level of improvement in income or poverty for youth, beyond the level seen in comparison sites. Most of these improvements, however, were at the household level rather than the individual level, most probably having more to do with improvements in incomes of other household members. Over Waves 1–2, for example, the proportion of youth in Glace Bay living in households with incomes above $40,000 increased by 14 percentage points, and the proportion of those living below the low-income cut-off (LICO) decreased by 21 percentage points, but changes in the personal incomes of youth in Glace Bay were no different from those in comparison sites.

Similarly, over Waves 1–2, New Waterford had a reduction in severity of poverty in households with youth present — a 10-percentage-point increase from less than 75 per cent of the LICO to 75–100 per cent of LICO. In addition, the proportion of youth in Whitney Pier living in households with incomes above $60,000 increased by 17 percentage points. North Sydney showed the largest and most sustained improvements in youth income and poverty — a 38-percentage-point increase over Waves 1–3 in proportion of youth living in households with incomes above $60,000, and a concurrent, 31-percentage-point decrease in youth living below LICO. None of these changes, however, was accompanied by improvements in youth personal income beyond those experienced in comparison sites.

IN SUMMARY: EFFECTS ON YOUTH

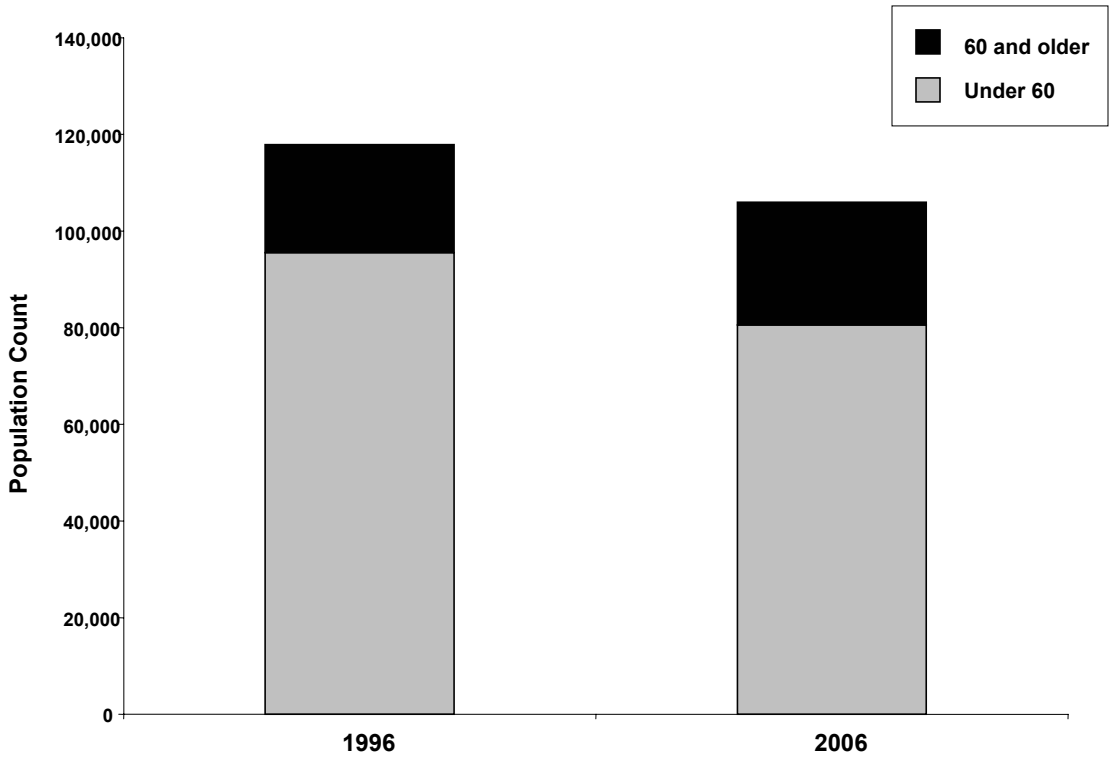
In general, allocation of resources to youth-targeted projects was linked, to some extent, with positive outcomes, though the correlation was not as large as it was expected to be. Positive outcomes — particularly on indicators of social capital and cohesion — were more likely to be found in communities with substantial allocation of youth-targeted projects, thus supporting the idea that at least some of these community-level effects can be attributed to CEIP. Still, New Waterford, which had, by far, the highest allocation of resources to youth, did not stand out as expected from the other three communities with substantial focus on youth — Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines and Glace Bay. Furthermore, some of the strongest positive effects on social inclusion indicators were found in North Sydney, which targeted very few resources to youth-targeted projects. As expected, improvements in youth economic outcomes were unrelated to allocation of resources, and probably had more to do with improvements in the incomes of other members of the household rather than youth themselves.

EFFECTS ON SENIORS

As the population in Cape Breton ages and youth leave to seek employment elsewhere, the capacity of communities to provide support services for the aged dwindles, even as the number of seniors who need them grows. Although the population of Cape Breton[10] dropped by about 12,000 from 1996 to 2006, those aged 60 and over grew in number by about 3,000 (see Figure 9.8). In Cape Breton, the proportion of the population aged 60 and over grew from 18.9 per cent in 1996 to 23.9 per cent in 2006. This is a faster rate of aging than the rest of Nova Scotia, where the number of those aged 60 and above grew from 17 per cent in 1996 to 20.4 per cent in 2006.

[10] In this context, Cape Breton refers to the Cape Breton Census Agglomeration made up of three adjacent municipalities, of which CBRM is by far the largest — accounting for 96 per cent of the total population.

Figure 9.8: Overall Population in Cape Breton, by Age



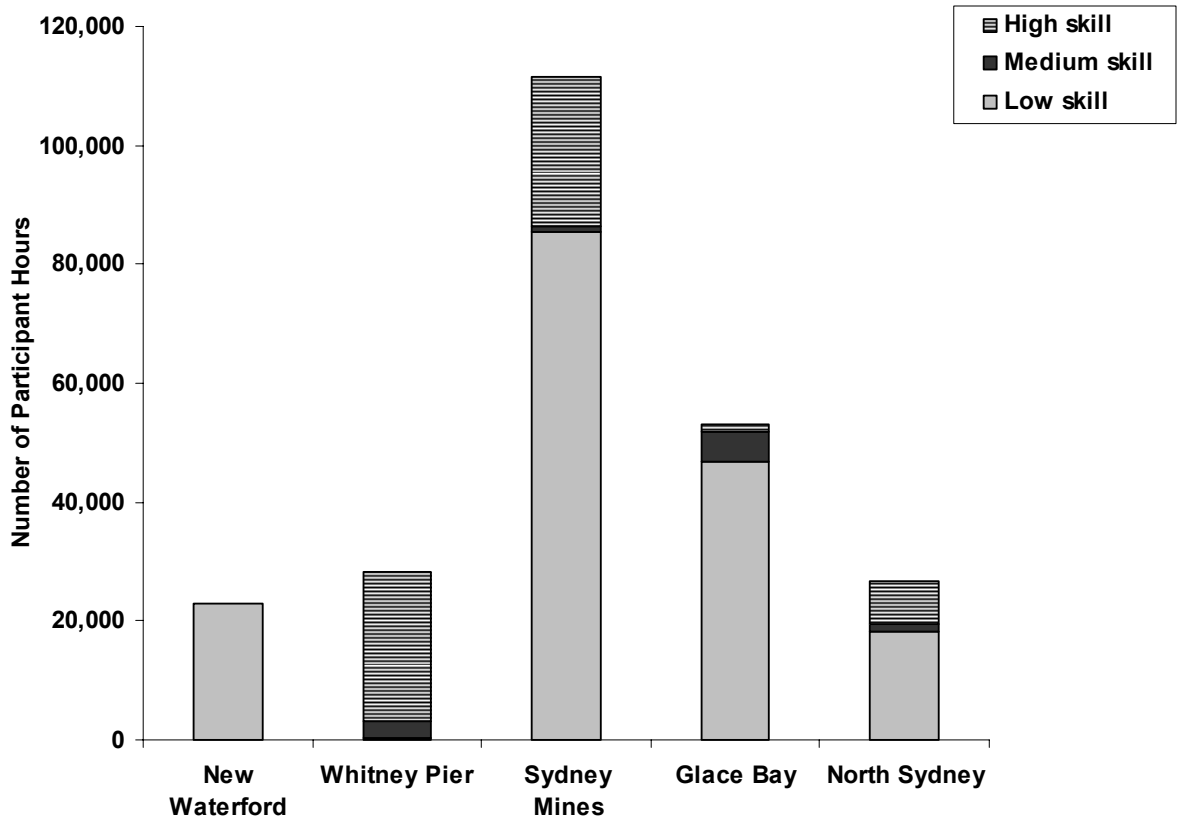
Sources: Census 1996 and 2006.

Theory of Change: Projects for Seniors

The challenges associated with an aging society — namely, the lack of sufficient care and support services leading to increased isolation, and reduced health and well-being — are likely to be especially acute in communities undergoing unusually rapid aging, such as those in Cape Breton. Improved services for seniors were priorities for all program communities that formed boards, and all allocated at least 20,000 participant hours to senior-targeted projects (see Figure 9.9). Even Dominion, which was unable to form a functional board and approve projects, had close to 5,000 participant hours allocated to senior-targeted projects within the community.[11] In particular, Sydney Mines made seniors an especially high priority, approving senior-targeted projects totalling more than 110,000 participant hours.

[11] On projects approved by the Glace Bay board.

Figure 9.9: Number of Participant Hours Worked on Seniors-targeted Initiatives Approved by Each Community Board



Source: Calculations from CEIP's PMIS.

Projects focused on seniors could be divided into three broad categories:

1) Providing More Outreach and In-home Support

One of the major outreach projects sponsored by CEIP was New Deal Development In-home Support, which provided basic cleaning and maintenance services, as well as social visits, to low-income seniors in Sydney Mines and neighbouring North Side communities.[12] Positions created included an in-home support coordinator, cleaners, painters, and in-home repairs.

Another prominent outreach project was the Senior Contact Program developed by the Cape Breton Regional Police and Seniors Council, which operated from Whitney Pier but served the entire Cape Breton industrial area. The program's goal was to provide regularly scheduled phone calls — and, if necessary, visits from patrol cars — for especially isolated seniors who would otherwise have little or no contact with family or neighbours. Positions created included a senior support services supervisor and coordinators.

[12] One of the communities served by this project was Florence, which was also one of the comparison sites used to assess CEIP's possible effects. Exposure to a project in a comparison site may lead to under-estimation of the possible community effects of CEIP.

A more narrowly focused project provided on-site security services for residents of Maple Hill Manor, a senior residential facility in New Waterford. Jobs created included various community security personnel, who patrolled the immediate neighbourhood, ensured property safety and maintenance, and arranged transport for family visits and a "wheels to meals" program that allowed other seniors in the community to join residents for occasional meals.

2) Improving Residential Facilities

CEIP provided activity/recreation assistants, fitness instructors, dietary assistants, and general and maintenance workers to senior residential care facilities such as the Northside Community Guest Home in North Sydney, the Victoria Haven Nursing Home in Glace Bay, and the Maple Hill Manor in New Waterford.

3) Improving Recreational Facilities

CEIP provided cleaners, painters, maintenance workers, and groundskeepers to the Seniors and Pensioners Club in Sydney Mines, as well as program administrators, researchers and research assistants, administrative assistants, receptionists, and maintenance workers to Royal Canadian Legion branches in Glace Bay, Dominion, North Sydney, and Whitney Pier.

For the purposes of this study, seniors were identified as those aged 60 and over in the wave they were surveyed. The sample from Wave 1 was topped up at subsequent waves to compensate for attrition and maintain the cross-sectional integrity of the sample. A theory of change framework was implemented to describe the community-level effects CEIP is most likely to produce, and to identify the communities in which these effects are most likely to take place.

A simple theory of change framework based mainly on hours allocated to relevant projects — like that used for youth outcomes — was inadequate to predict senior outcomes, because projects varied widely in terms of their goals and the specific populations of seniors they served. Sydney Mines and Whitney Pier allocated a large chunk of resources to outreach programs targeted at vulnerable populations of seniors who were still living independently, but in danger of becoming isolated. New Waterford, Glace Bay, and North Sydney focused most of their resources on seniors who were living in residential care facilities — they would have been surveyed and their outcomes recorded only if such facilities had private phone lines. In addition, most communities had some projects focused on recreational facilities for seniors. So, the theory of change outlined below takes into consideration both participant hours and project characteristics — namely, the specific goals of the project, whether it was community wide or more narrowly focused, whether the seniors it served were likely part of the community survey or not.

By any measure, whether it is the number of participant hours allocated or diversity of projects, Sydney Mines comes out ahead of the other communities. Its board approved a new community-wide, in-home support initiative, as well as extensive improvements to several pre-existing senior recreation facilities. Therefore, one would expect to see the greatest range of positive outcomes — again, primarily non-economic outcomes such as social capital, inclusion, cohesion, and health rather than income and poverty — for seniors in Sydney Mines.

Whitney Pier also initiated a broad-based outreach initiative to alleviate isolation and loneliness among independently living seniors, which could be expected to produce some positive outcomes especially with respect to social capital and in-community contacts. This program served the entire Cape Breton industrial area, so some leakage of similar positive social capital outcomes could be expected in other communities as well. New Waterford also allocated most of its resources for seniors to an outreach program, but it was more narrowly focused on the residents of a single home for the aged. Rather than alleviating loneliness, its primary goal was to increase both residents' and visitors' sense of security. Positive outcomes could therefore be expected principally in the areas of trust and engagement.

North Sydney and Glace Bay both dedicated most of their resources for seniors to improvements in residential care facilities. Some residents in the North Sydney facility had private phone lines, while those in Glace Bay did not. Hence, though Glace Bay had the second greatest number of participant hours allocated to seniors (behind Sydney Mines), most of the beneficiaries would not have been part of the community survey — one might therefore expect positive outcomes in Glace Bay to be under-estimated compared to the other communities above.

Having failed to approve any projects, Dominion lagged behind the other communities in terms of participation in CEIP. Nevertheless, the almost 5,000 participant hours allocated to seniors was nearly 20 times the amount allocated to the youth in Dominion — thus, though Dominion was expected to have fewer positive outcomes than most of the other communities, there was also an expectation that seniors would benefit from CEIP more than youth had.

To assess some of the expectations derived from the theory of change framework outlined above, a difference-in-difference approach was used to identify changes in outcomes experienced specifically by seniors in program communities, beyond those experienced by the rest of the population in program communities and seniors in comparison sites.

RESULTS

Table 9.2 presents a summary of favourable senior-specific outcomes, indicated by a checkmark. A detailed discussion of each set of outcomes follows.

Social Capital

Program communities had some positive social capital outcomes, with Sydney Mines, which had the highest number and diversity of senior-targeted projects, leading the pack. Seniors in most program communities maintained a higher proportion of in-community contacts and, hence, were less isolated than seniors in comparison sites were. Furthermore, seniors in most program communities were also more able to maintain the levels of resources available from their networks, which tended to decline in comparison sites.

Table 9.2: Selected Indicators of Change in Social Capital, Inclusion, Cohesion and Health

Key Outcomes and Indicators	New Waterford	Dominion	Whitney Pier	Sydney Mines	Glace Bay	North Sydney
Social Capital						
Network Size						
Number of Contacts					✓	
Resource Availability						
Bonding Resources	✓			✓	✓	
Bridging/Linking Resources	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Total Number of Links	✓			✓	✓	
Network Structure						
Density						✓
Contacts within Community	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓
Social Inclusion						
Access to Community Life						
Transportation		✓				
Formal Participation						
Associational Activity		✓				
Membership in Groups		✓				✓
Informal Involvement						
Recreational Activity	✓					
Support to Others						
Social Cohesion						
Collective Engagement						
Engagement with Neighbours		✓				
Perceptions of Engagement among Neighbours	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Trust						
Trust in Neighbours	✓					
Civic Trust						
Trust in Strangers	✓					✓
Health						
Self-assessed Health		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Activity Limitations				✓		

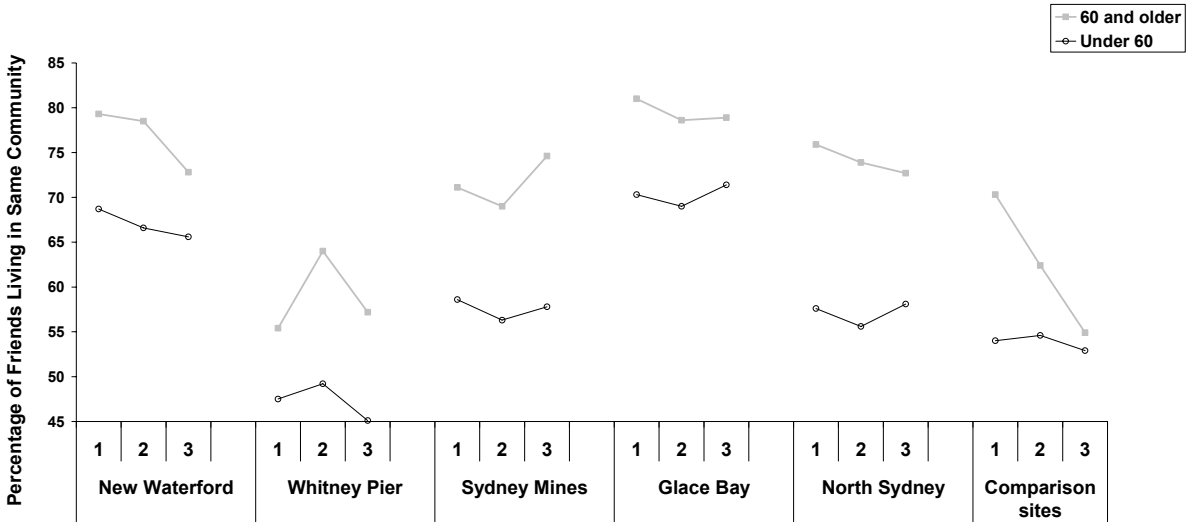
Notes: A checkmark signifies that expectations in the theory of change were met on a sufficient number of measures for the indicator. The sufficiency of changes was determined through assessments by key community stakeholders and evaluators as well as statistical significance tests when equivalent outcomes were available from comparison sites. Only those changes that are statistically different from comparison sites after controlling for pre-existing variations are considered possible effects of the program. See Appendix A for more detail on the approach used to model community effects.

Appendix C includes a full set of tables that provide unadjusted mean community outcomes for all variables.

Appendix D provides the equivalent tables of adjusted community means, controlling for pre-existing differences between program communities and comparison sites. Though several adjustment models were utilized, only the primary one is included.

Figure 9.10 shows the rapid erosion of in-community contacts among seniors in comparison sites. The number of friends remained relatively constant over Waves 1–3, but the proportion of friends living in one's own community — i.e. those who would most readily be able to provide support and care — declined steadily. In contrast, the proportion of in-community friends declined significantly less in New Waterford, Glace Bay, and North Sydney, and actually increased in Whitney Pier and Sydney Mines, the two communities that implemented outreach programs designed to alleviate isolation and loneliness. These are sustained effects, which continued into Wave 3, after CEIP had ended.

Figure 9.10: Changes in Proportion of Friends within Community, by Age and Community

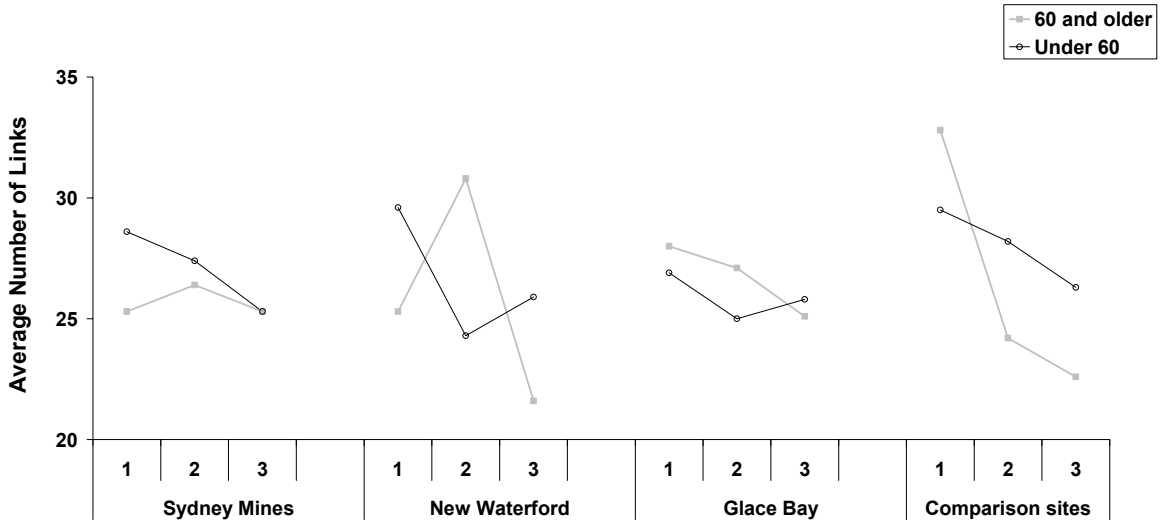


Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Maintenance of a core of in-community friends was associated with maintenance of resources — emotional and financial support — among seniors in program communities. For example, the number of persons one could talk to if feeling down remained unchanged over Waves 1–3 among seniors in Glace Bay and Sydney Mines, even as it was declining in comparison sites. Similarly, the number of persons who could provide financial support — help with a $500 loan — remained steady for seniors in New Waterford, Whitney Pier, Sydney Mines, and North Sydney, as it was declining in comparison sites. Figure 9.11 shows how the average total number of links to resources rose slightly for seniors in Sydney Mines, as it declined sharply in for seniors in comparison sites. Seniors in New Waterford and Glace Bay also started better maintaining their total number of links than those in comparison sites did, but, by Wave 3, the differences had become insignificant.

Figure 9.11: Changes in Total Number of Links to Resources, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

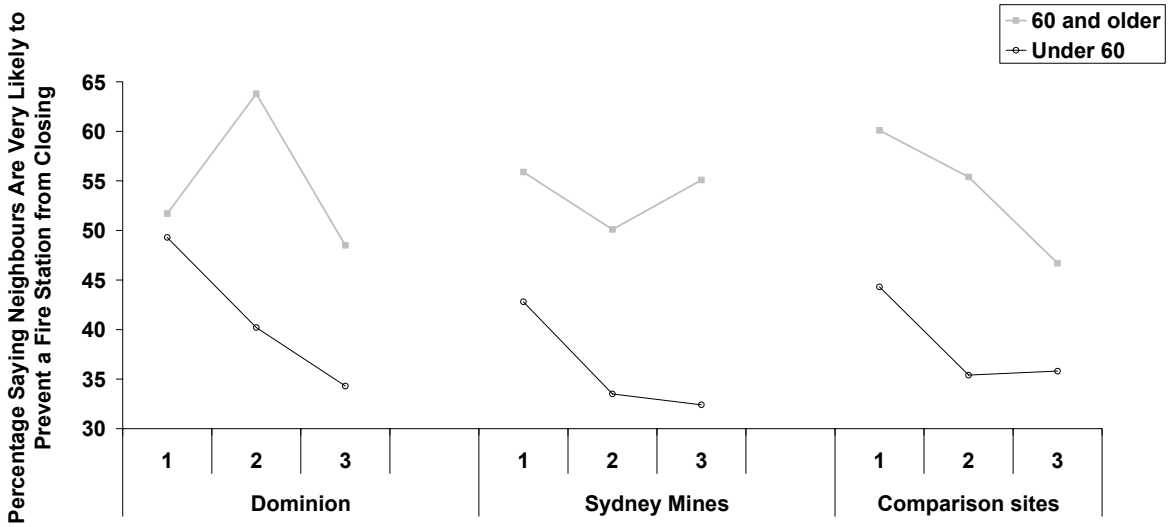
Social Inclusion

There were few sustained outcomes favouring program communities on measures of social inclusion. The exception was Dominion, where seniors enjoyed increased access to a vehicle and showed large increases in formal volunteering. The number of seniors in Dominion who joined community groups or associations increased by 14 percentage points over Waves 1–3, while it largely held steady or declined in the rest of Cape Breton. Similarly, seniors in Dominion increased their monthly hours of associational activity by an average of almost 10, a much higher rise than in other communities.

Social Cohesion

Seniors in New Waterford, Dominion, and Sydney Mines perceived an increasing level of engagement within their neighbourhoods over Waves 1–3. As illustrated in Figure 9.12, seniors in Dominion and Sydney Mines maintained their optimism that neighbours could get together to prevent a fire station from closing, while other communities and age groups became increasingly pessimistic. Similarly, the belief that neighbours would help each other increased among seniors in New Waterford and Dominion, while declining in comparison sites.

Figure 9.12: Changes in Social Engagement, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

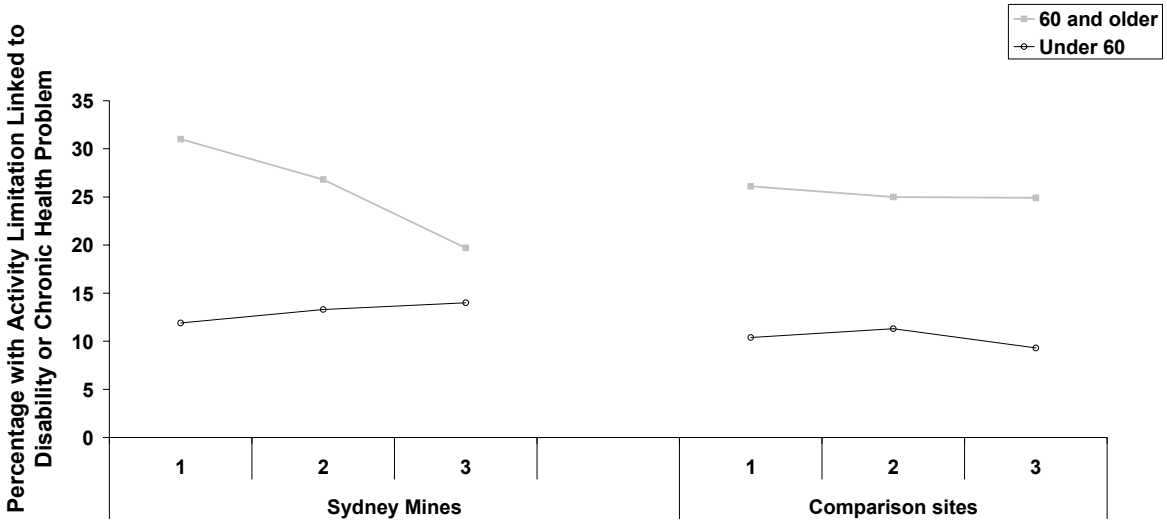
Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

While the level of trust in local business people and in the police declined for seniors in Whitney Pier and Glace Bay, respectively, sustained increases in trust were shown in North Sydney and New Waterford. Seniors in New Waterford, in particular, who benefited from a security outreach program of CEIP, showed the increasing level of trust in both people who live close by and complete strangers, while that level among seniors in comparison sites showed little or no change.

Health

Seniors in several program communities showed modest improvements in self-assessed health, but the largest improvements were enjoyed by seniors in Sydney Mines. Over Waves 1–3, the proportion of seniors reporting their health as good, very good or excellent rose by 15 percentage points in Sydney Mines, while remaining nearly level in comparison sites. Furthermore, as shown in Figure 9.13, only seniors in Sydney Mines reported a decline in activity limitations arising due to a disability or chronic health problem.

Figure 9.13: Changes in Percentage with Activity Limitation Linked to Chronic Health Problem, by Age and Community



Source: Calculations from Waves 1–3 of CEIP's Community Survey.

Note: Only those program communities are shown where changes are statistically different from those observed in comparison sites, after adjusting for pre-existing differences in demographic characteristics. See Appendix A for details on the approach used to model community effects.

Employment, Income and Poverty

As expected, there were few changes in economic indicators among seniors in program communities, beyond those experienced by their counterparts in comparison sites. Seniors in New Waterford experienced a reduction in depth of poverty, with those below 50 per cent of the low-income cut-off decreasing by 12 percentage points over Waves 1–3.

In addition, the percentage of seniors in Dominion who reported paid work as their main activity increased from 1.4 to 11.1 per cent over Waves 1–3. This increase in employment did not appear to be linked with other positive outcomes experienced by seniors in Dominion, since these outcomes remained significant when employment was added as a control variable to the difference-in-difference model.

IN SUMMARY: EFFECTS ON SENIORS

Sydney Mines' investment in seniors, both in terms of hours allocated and diversity of projects, appeared to pay off. While the trend among seniors in comparison sites and most other program communities was a decline in social capital over time, seniors in Sydney Mines were able to maintain and in some cases even improve their social capital, in terms of both in-community contacts and links to emotional and financial support. These positive outcomes were not confined to Wave 2 — the in-program period — but were sustained post-program into Wave 3. In addition, seniors in Sydney Mines showed by far the most positive health outcomes, as those with activity limitations caused by chronic health problems dropped from almost 1 in 3 in Wave 1 to less than 1 in 5 by Wave 3.

In other communities, more narrowly focused projects designed with specific outcomes in mind appeared to achieve their goals. For example, Whitney Pier allocated most of their

senior-targeted resources to an outreach program designed to alleviate loneliness and isolation. Whitney Pier was also one of only two communities where the proportion of in-community contacts actually increased among seniors — Sydney Mines was the other. Similarly, New Waterford focused on increasing security in and around a large senior residential facility, and experienced sustained improvements in trust among seniors, beyond those seen in any other program community or comparison site. In both cases, the closeness of fit between design and outcome makes CEIP the most likely cause of the observed improvements.

North Sydney and Glace Bay allocated most of their senior-targeted resources to improving residential facilities and nursing homes. Because the facilities targeted in North Sydney allowed seniors to have their own private phone lines while those in Glace Bay did not, seniors in North Sydney who benefited from these projects were more likely to participate in community surveys. As a result, though Glace Bay allocated more resources than North Sydney to seniors, it was expected that positive outcomes in Glace Bay would be under-reported compared to those in North Sydney. The results were consistent with these expectations. Seniors in North Sydney experienced positive outcomes in social capital, inclusion and cohesion, while those in Glace Bay only reported positive social capital outcomes, beyond those experienced by comparison sites.

One unexpected result was observed in Dominion, where seniors enjoyed the greatest improvements in a variety of social-inclusion indicators. Although Dominion failed to approve its own projects, seniors there benefited from almost 5,000 participant hours allocated by Glace Bay's board. Most of these hours were spent making improvements in Dominion's branch of the Royal Canadian Legion, which could have facilitated volunteering activity among seniors.

Chapter 10:
Conclusions

This chapter revisits the research questions underlying the central hypotheses of interest in CEIP's community effects evaluation. The first research question pertains to the communities' response to CEIP's offer and its ability to organize and mobilize residents and resources, as well as conceive and establish viable projects. The second question is concerned with the effect that the planning and operation of these projects has on the greater community. Although communities were successful in carrying out many of their responsibilities, a number of challenges arose throughout the implementation, which gives rise to a series of lessons learned. These lessons are reported in the last part of the chapter.

Can communities generate worthwhile development projects that provide meaningful work opportunities for unemployed workers?

Results suggest that despite a number of early implementation difficulties and initial resistance to CEIP among some local organizations and groups, communities can effectively engage, organize, and mobilize their resources to develop projects that both provide meaningful employment for participants and address a range of locally identified community development needs. Specifically, program communities were able to fulfill most of their responsibilities in establishing representative boards, preparing strategic plans, mobilizing residents and organizations, and developing projects that would employ workers.

Each program community successfully established a functional representative board, though some boards had difficulty maintaining the active involvement of their members.

Although several key informants reported difficulty in finding skilled volunteers to serve on community boards, a sufficient number of nominees were put forth by each steering committee for consideration by the community. Board members were subsequently elected through open and democratic votes in each community within the 18-month timeline, though the turnout for some of these elections was quite low — particularly in Dominion, the smallest community. Once approved, community boards began to successfully establish themselves, develop constitutions, and formalize decision-making structures, committees, bylaws and other policies. They also began to hold regular meetings, employ methods to ensure attendance, and establish some regular information dissemination practices.

Community boards, however, did not particularly struggle in establishing effective practices, but in maintaining them. Board operations were gradually weakened by turnover among members, partly due to a lack of broad institutional participation from many existing development organizations and from the exhaustion of over-worked volunteers. Some boards occasionally had difficulty maintaining involvement of key members and increasingly had fewer residents in attendance at their public meetings. In this environment, board decisions may be at risk of being under the direction of a select few individuals. Although no serious and sustained challenges to boards arose, a lack of greater engagement could threaten the legitimacy of boards and the choices they make regarding the use of CEIP's resources.

Each program community prepared a strategic plan to guide project development that was largely consistent with community priorities.

Each board successfully prepared a strategic plan that served the basic purpose of providing a set of priorities to guide project development. Community boards, however, tended to focus on the outcome of strategic planning rather than the process of developing a plan, engaging in only limited community consultation. This was due, in part, to their perception of the pressure to create jobs quickly within the allocated timeline of 24 months. Nonetheless, local representatives were accurate in reflecting many of the priorities of their community, as subsequently revealed in the community survey.

Program communities were successful at mobilizing more than 250 local organizations to develop projects to employ CEIP workers.

Although there was some initial resistance from existing organizations to participate and help facilitate the formation of community boards, there were no such difficulties in mobilizing organizations for project sponsorship in most communities. Over 250 community organizations were mobilized by program communities throughout the study to develop CEIP projects that would employ participants. Evidence suggests that with limited capital support and the relatively short timelines for project development inherent in CEIP's model, program communities largely relied on existing organizations in the non-profit and voluntary sectors to develop projects. Although some new partnerships were formed, most community projects were simply extensions of existing operations of non-profit organizations.

Dominion, the smallest community, was unable to carry its early momentum forward and did not mobilize any local organizations to develop projects. Evidence suggests that the small size of the community may not have provided the critical mass needed for the successful, sustained involvement and mobilization — at least, not within CEIP's 24-month timeline.

Program communities successfully implemented nearly 300 projects, serving a variety of sectors while providing over 1,300 positions in a range of occupations.

Throughout the study, program communities created 295 projects that served a wide range of community needs. Approximately 1,300 positions were generated through these projects, which spanned all 10 National Occupational Categorizations (NOC) and were filled through over 2,100 unique work placements. CEIP projects were also successful in providing meaningful employment for participants in terms of the skill level of jobs offered and the varied nature of work provided. Contrary to traditional programs of direct job creation, where uniformly low-skilled jobs are typically the norm, CEIP was successful in providing a range of occupations in both medium- and higher-skilled positions.

Will the planning and operation of these projects contribute to local capacity growth and longer-term community development by strengthening both the social economy and market economy?

Results indicate a preponderance of positive changes in program communities that are, for the most part, consistent with expectations outlined in the theory of change with respect to improvements in local capacity and social conditions. Positive changes were more prominent in program communities that had more success in the organization and mobilization of local resources and in the development of projects, while significant positive changes were largely absent in the community with the least success during the

implementation. Specifically, positive community effects were observed in a number of areas relevant to community capacity, which may support broader community development. Most notably, there were improvements in the capacity of third-sector organizations, social capital of residents, and, to a lesser extent, some indicators of social cohesion and inclusion.

Sponsoring organizations experienced substantial improvements in their capacity to carry out their missions and engage in longer-term planning.

Effects on the capacity of sponsoring organizations were most readily apparent. The multi-year availability of workers was reported to provide significant support for the missions of sponsoring organizations and help them engage in longer-term planning than they otherwise would have been able with single-year, renewable grants. CEIP appears to respond to two central needs of non-profits: availability of human resources and flexible, longer-term funding arrangements.

Capacity gains were identified along a number of dimensions, including the availability of sufficiently skilled workers, and other leveraged resources to aid in the operation of projects. Furthermore, nearly three quarters of sponsors interviewed reported that CEIP enhanced their ability to network with other organizations and individuals in their community. In particular, organizations that engaged in outreach efforts as part of their operations were significantly helped by participants.

Effects on organizations in the social economy throughout the study were not limited to sponsoring organizations, as community boards played a key role in the implementation in both approving projects as well as facilitating relationships and supporting sponsoring organizations in the development process. Several community boards had articulated an intention to continue in some capacity beyond the life of the project, though none did so in the year following the end of the project.

Residents in program communities were better able to preserve social capital.

CEIP also appears to have generated improvements in a number of other outcomes critical to community capacity. Residents in program communities improved their social capital in terms of both the resources that are accessible within their networks as well as their network structural characteristics. They experienced smaller reductions in the number of links to social supports and slightly larger improvements in network density than observed in comparison sites.

Social cohesion has improved on at least one measure in most program communities, including increases in trust among residents.

On measures of interpersonal and civic trust (trust in close friends and neighbours as well as in police officers, respectively), 90–95 per cent of respondents in all program communities reported being somewhat or very likely to trust that a lost wallet would be returned. Although these rates were stable in most program communities, slightly larger increases in civic trust were observed in three of them. Furthermore, a significantly larger increase in trusting strangers was observed in several program communities, increasing by 3–5 percentage points more than comparison sites throughout the study. Several indicators of attachment to community also revealed larger positive changes in program communities. These positive effects, however, were not accompanied by any improvements in the attitudes of residents towards the collective level of engagement within their respective community and the extent to which neighbours are supportive of each other and collective interests.

Several access- and participation-based measures of social inclusion have improved slightly more in program communities than in comparison sites.

Larger improvements in access-based measures of social inclusion were observed in program communities, including the availability of transportation and childcare. Furthermore, various participation-based measures of inclusion were observed. In addition to directly increasing community involvement while local boards were being organized, CEIP encouraged further associational activity and membership in community organizations to some extent. These later effects, however, were only observed in two communities and were quite small in magnitude. At the same time, few effects were observed in areas where expectations were quite high, given the scale of CEIP projects for those sectors — most notably, in the level of participation in local recreation, which was quite similar and stable across all program communities.

Improvements on several additional social indicators were observed — particularly for youth and seniors.

Several program communities experienced small improvements in a number of additional broad indicators of social conditions. Most notably, improvements in self-assessed health and overall level of community satisfaction were observed in two program communities. Evidence also suggests that a number of positive changes have taken place for key groups that were of high priority for community boards, including youth, seniors, and those with low incomes.

For example, in New Waterford, the community that dedicated the largest number of resources to youth projects, the youth experienced large and sustained improvements in network density, heterogeneity, and trust — beyond improvements among youth in comparison sites. Even in those program communities that dedicated a smaller, yet significant proportion of resources to youth projects, sustained improvements in trust and informal involvement in community were observed — beyond those experienced by youth in comparison sites.

With respect to seniors, Sydney Mines allocated the highest number of participant hours to both outreach projects providing in-home support to isolated seniors and projects designed to improve recreational facilities, and the investment appeared to pay off. While the trend among seniors in comparison sites and most other program communities was a decline in social capital over time, seniors in Sydney Mines were able to maintain and, in some cases, even improve their social capital in terms of both in-community contacts and links to emotional and financial support.

Few changes in local market conditions can be reliably linked with CEIP.

After adjusting for pre-existing differences in community demographics, there are few statistically significant changes in economic conditions, employment rates, wages, or income across program communities. In addition to a slightly larger increase in the percentage of residents who were ever employed, few changes in economic conditions differ across program communities and comparison sites that can be reliably attributed to the project.

Although this study detects little definitive effect of CEIP on aggregate market outcomes at a community level, the positive effects on voluntary-sector organizations, social capital of residents, and, to a lesser extent, on cohesion and inclusion are noteworthy. Although each of these outcomes is important in their own right as a measure of social conditions in program

communities, they are also significant components of broader community capacity. Improvements in any of these areas could "grease the wheels" of the social economy and provide support for future community development efforts.

LESSONS LEARNED

While results demonstrate that program communities were largely successful in organizing, mobilizing and developing projects, this was not the case in all respects. For one, difficulties arose during the formation and early activities of community boards, which reveal important lessons about the introduction of a community-based program with parameters similar to CEIP's. Variation was also observed in the way program communities carried out some of their responsibilities, for example, in strategic planning. Furthermore, particular program communities experienced considerable challenges with the mobilization of their residents and local sponsoring organizations. This section summarizes some of the important lessons that were learned from the processes of engagement, organization, strategic planning, and community mobilization.

Engaging Communities with a New Initiative

The delivery of CEIP's offer was, for the most part, coordinated effectively. There is, however, evidence to suggest that the extent of consultations and outreach at the local level should have been more broad-based and intensive preceding the public meetings in each program community. Similarly, the clarity and understanding of the offer among residents could also have been improved if elements of CEIP's model had been defined earlier in the process. A number of important lessons can be derived from this experience with the public launch of CEIP.

Extra care must be taken in the selection and outreach to stakeholders to be as inclusive as possible in order to avoid any perception of patronage or favouritism.

Local interests can work against the introduction of a new initiative, as existing relationships and frictions can be difficult to manage. Local representatives may also be inclined to promote familiar groups and personalities as key stakeholders. If there is even a perception of exclusivity, this could exacerbate pre-existing frictions between groups or personalities, which can have a strong influence on perceptions and lead to opposition.

Having a plan to manage existing frictions and educate critics is crucial and should be informed by extensive initial consultations to help reveal any relevant issues and relationships that may complicate the introduction of the initiative.

Opposition that develops along existing community fault lines could have a more significant or sustained effect on how the initiative subsequently evolves. The initial outreach strategy should involve a protracted period of consultation at the local level in order to educate stakeholders and generate buy-in, as well as learn about any relevant divisions and frictions among community groups and personalities.

A clear and consistent message is required during outreach to avoid hurdles that arise from pre-existing attitudes and biases — for example, in perceiving government-funded projects as grants programs.

Perceptions of government projects as development grants appear to be pervasive in some communities, and alternative approaches to income transfers for welfare recipients are often

viewed as workfare. The introduction of any new initiative must consider these types of perceptions in the design of its outreach and messaging strategy. Ambiguity in the program model, even when it is for the purpose of flexibility, can give rise to opposition and make it more difficult to address these types of pre-existing biases.

Community Organization and Board Formation

All communities accepted CEIP's offer and went on to form representative boards, though there were a number of challenges that arose in establishing and maintaining fully functional bodies. Most notably, it was difficult to attract and maintain the active involvement of residents as well as skilled volunteers, and, particularly, to tap into existing organizational capacity during the early implementation. Furthermore, the active involvement among some board members also declined over time, which could have further threatened the legitimacy of the boards.

Education of existing community groups to raise the profile and understanding of the goals of this type of initiative is essential to generating broader involvement and tapping into organizational capacities.

Recruiting skilled individuals and generating organizational contributions is a challenging undertaking for community boards. Reasons include the initial reluctance of some groups to "get out ahead" of public opinion during the early implementation while debate was still active. A lack of understanding of the program, and the self-exclusion of particular groups based on a limited buy-in or an existing community division are also impediments, which can be addressed through further outreach and education on the merits and goals of the program.

Creative uses of program incentives are likely necessary to attract skilled volunteers and create access to these organizational resources and capacities.

The limited resources available among many non-profit community groups and the exhaustion of the existing volunteer base are likely to be the most serious longer-term barriers to tapping into local capacities. Use of incentives to attract new volunteers and access organizational expertise might be necessary. This could include more formal program links or requirements in which sponsoring organizations contribute to the board in order to receive workers — namely, financial contribution, serving as board or committee member, offering in-kind support or expertise.

An organizational model that relies on a representative board may not be suitable in communities that lack a sustained involvement among residents in order to keep the board accountable.

CEIP's model assumed that community board accountability would rest with their respective community. In most communities, however, there was a significant decline in the level of involvement in board activities among residents as the project went on. Board members were largely free to function without any significant feedback from their community. Furthermore, the active involvement of some board members also declined. In this environment, board decisions may be at risk of being under the direction of a select few individuals. Although no serious and sustained challenges to community boards arose, a lack of wider engagement could threaten the legitimacy of boards and the choices they make regarding the use of CEIP's resources.

Strategic Planning and Capacity Assessment

Although each community board successfully prepared a strategic plan, which served the basic purpose of providing a set of priorities to guide project development, the process of development was not as comprehensive as expected. In particular, some community boards were less interested in engaging their wider communities in the planning process than expected. The plans that were ultimately developed also lacked many short-term milestones — specific measures of success — and their relationship to longer-term objectives. This appears to have hindered community boards' ability to conduct systematic assessments of their progress towards longer-term objectives.

Community involvement and the associated benefits of greater interaction will not arise inherently as part of a requirement for strategic planning and capacity assessment.

Community boards tended to focus on the outcome of strategic planning — a set of goals and priorities to guide project development — rather than on the process of developing a plan. Some board members felt there was no need for more involvement in the planning stage as the board represented, and could speak for, its community. Other members were simply unconvinced of the benefits associated with wider engagement in developing the board's strategic plan. Further educating potential board members about the theory behind the intervention may be necessary to facilitate acceptance of the idea and recognition of the importance of wider involvement.

Community engagement, organization, and strategic planning should take place before participant recruitment even begins.

Recruiting participants concurrently with community organizing and strategic planning imposed implicit time constraints on program communities as the need to begin placing participants loomed over boards. Some board members may have perceived an urgency to begin sponsor mobilization and project development earlier than necessary, expediting the planning process. The implementation committee may also have been reluctant to make additional demands regarding strategic plans on community boards in light of the impending need for participant jobs.

Introducing a requirement that boards make use of community development assistance may help ensure greater community involvement and a more comprehensive strategic planning process.

Community boards made little use of the option for external community development assistance with strategic planning; rather, they relied on internal capacity or cross-board collaboration. Although there was some resistance to external assistance in at least one program community, boards could have benefited from a facilitator. A design that requires the use of community development assistance from the outset could be an appropriate alternative, particularly in a design that has community development timelines independent of participant recruitment.

Community Mobilization and Project Development

Local representatives can be successful in mobilizing a range of organizations to sponsor projects in a relatively short period.

Throughout the study, over 250 community organizations were mobilized by all community boards but Dominion to develop projects. Nearly two thirds of these sponsors

came forward within the first half of project operations, suggesting quite a rapid mobilization. Furthermore, no single community sector or organization dominated the process. Communities created 295 projects that served a wide range of community needs and sectors.

The majority of these sponsors, however, came forward with proposals within the project's first two years, with a plateau reached in the levels of outreach and new project development thereafter. Although there were some promising cross-community collaborative efforts to enhance the range and scope of CEIP projects, it was widely felt that they came too late in CEIP's implementation to make a difference.

In a development model with little capital support and short timelines, communities will rely on the non-profit and voluntary sectors for project development and job creation.

Sponsoring organizations were largely non-profits or voluntary sector groups, with few social enterprises or groups engaged in commercial activities. Furthermore, few new organizations or groups were created and sponsors primarily proposed extensions or enhancements to their existing activities. Nonetheless, collaboration among community groups appears to have improved and some new partnerships formed in the delivery of their services.

Although communities could put forward similar priorities, the projects they ultimately develop may vary in terms of their scale and focus, based, in part, on existing community capacity rather than new strategic vision. Some communities will approve projects quicker than others will, relying on proposals from existing groups rather than proactive outreach. In contrast, others will implement processes that are more thoughtful with discerning approval criteria. This can lead to differences in the projects' scale and focus across communities, which are not always reflected in strategic plans.

There is a likely minimum threshold in terms of population and organizational capacity for mobilization to be successful within a short timeline.

Dominion, the smallest program community, did not develop any projects within the required 24-month timeline. Evidence suggests that the small size of the community may not have provided the critical mass needed for successful, sustained involvement and mobilization. Furthermore, their over-reliance on technical supports could have hampered local ownership of the mission.

Some key informants suggest that small communities can be successful with this type of engagement and organizational exercise, though it can take much longer than 18 months. Their experience suggests that, while there could be a sufficient base, it takes a great deal of time and care to get it mobilized.

FINAL REPORT

Although this report has presented promising results on the effects of CEIP on communities, it is only one dimension of the overall evaluation: the second component concerns impacts of the program on participants who worked on projects. Earlier reports have reviewed those impacts through the full three years of program eligibility. A final report will present the post-program impacts on participants over a year after their eligibility has ended. In addition, the final report will integrate results from CEIP's study of community effects and will present a comprehensive cost–benefit analysis to determine the overall net value of the program to Canadian society.

Appendix A:
Measuring Community Effects of CEIP Difference-in-Difference Estimation

This appendix provides a review of the basic approach that will be taken for the analysis of community effects in the Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) using difference-in-difference (DiD) estimation. Following a brief background, the appendix outlines the basic DiD model and then reviews alternative approaches to the analysis — balanced vs. unbalanced panel. Additional issues facing DiD estimation raised in Donald and Lang (2007) and Bertrand, Duflo, and Mullainathan (2004) are discussed. It concludes with a description of the preferred approach to analyzing community effects and a review of the variables that will be included as covariates in the adjusted models.

BACKGROUND

The community survey is a three-wave instrument that is both cross-sectional and longitudinal in design. Wave 1 data interviewed 7,412 respondents, while Wave 2 interviewed 4,838 respondents from the original sample plus 426 new respondents, for 5,264 respondents in total. Wave 3 interviewed 4,326 respondents in total: 3,729 from Wave 1, 233 from Wave 2 and 364 new respondents.

All new respondents were drawn randomly by Random Digit Dialing (RDD). Assuming that the number of households is constant in the surveyed region, a cross-sectional sample data from a particular wave of the survey is a random sample of households in select Cape Breton communities. While the timing of the random sampling, be it in the current or a previous wave, does not affect the probability of the sample selection, a sample from one wave is dependent on another wave since the selections in a later wave partially depend on the sample selections of previous waves. Thus, estimation methods using independent, repeated, cross-sectional data are not readily applicable to data using multiple-wave sampling. Therefore, the DiD estimator to be used in the community effects study cannot assume independent sample means for each wave of the survey.

The purpose of this appendix is to document the statistical model recommended for use in the community effects study.

THE BASIC DiD MODEL

The simplest DiD model is a comparison of the change in an observed outcome in the treatment group *P* to that of the comparison group *C* from period 1 to period 2. Assuming that the observed outcome is the mean of the group, the DiD can be represented by:

$$D = (\mu_2^P - \mu_1^P) - (\mu_2^C - \mu_1^C), \quad (1)$$

where μ_t^P is the mean of the measurement in the treatment group at time $t \in \{1,2\}$, and μ_t^C is that of the comparison group.

In order to estimate the DiD, we can make use of the sample means of the corresponding groups at periods 1 and 2:

$$\hat{D} = (\overline{Y}_2^P - \overline{Y}_1^P) - (\overline{Y}_2^C - \overline{Y}_1^C), \quad (2)$$

where $\overline{Y}_t^P$ is the sample mean of the measurement *Y* in the treatment group at time $t \in \{1,2\}$, and $\overline{Y}_t^C$ is that of the comparison group.

Since data is collected by random sampling, the simple DiD estimator is unbiased, regardless of the longitudinal nature of any observation:

$$E(\hat{D}) = D. \quad (3)$$

If data in Waves 1 and 2 is collected through independent random sampling, each data point is independently distributed. The variance of the estimated DiD is:

$$\text{var}(\hat{D}) = \frac{\text{var}(Y_1^P)}{n_1^p} + \frac{\text{var}(Y_2^P)}{n_2^p} + \frac{\text{var}(Y_1^C)}{n_1^C} + \frac{\text{var}(Y_1^C)}{n_1^C}. \quad (4)$$

If the measurement *Y* is distributed with an identical variance σ^2, the variance of the DiD estimator can be further simplified to:

$$\text{var}(\hat{D}) = (\frac{1}{n_1^p} + \frac{1}{n_2^p} + \frac{1}{n_1^C} + \frac{1}{n_1^C})\sigma^2. \quad (5)$$

Equivalently, we can model DiD in terms of regression:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 G_i + \beta_2 T_t + \beta_3 I_{it} + \varepsilon_{it}, \quad (6)$$

where G_i is an indicator of the treatment group the individual *i* belongs to, T_t is an indicator of Wave 2 observation, and I_{it} is the indicator of the post-treatment of the individual *i*.

In this regression, β_3 is the DiD parameter to be estimated. If we assume that ε_{it} is distributed individually and identically with mean zero and variance σ^2, the ordinary least square (OLS) estimate of β_3 is the same as $\hat{D}$.

Applying a regression model in DiD estimation has the advantage of incorporating covariates that could contribute to the difference in changes of measured outcomes that are not attributable to the treatment. If $\mathbf{Z}_{it}$ is a vector of such covariates, the regression model becomes:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 G_i + \beta_2 T_t + \beta_3 I_{it} + \mathbf{Z}_{it}\boldsymbol{\gamma} + \varepsilon_{it}, \qquad (7)$$

where β_3 is the same as the DiD.

Panel Data

If the data is collected in panel format, Wave 2 sample is dependent on Wave 1 sample. In the case of homoskedasticity and identical correlation, the variance of the DiD estimator is:

$$\text{var}(\hat{D}) = 2\sigma^2(1-\rho)\left(\frac{1}{n^P} + \frac{1}{n^C}\right), \qquad (8)$$

where $\rho = corr(Y_{i1}, Y_{i2})$, $n_1^P = n_2^P = n^P$, and $n_1^C = n_2^C = n^C$. Usually, the correlation is positive, thus reducing the standard error of the estimated DiD.

Assuming positive serial correlation, the panel-data regression model is more specific about the source of correlation, and ε_{it} is replaced with $u_i + v_{it}$:

$$Y_{it} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 G_i + \beta_2 T_t + \beta_3 I_{it} + u_i + v_{it}, \qquad (9)$$

where u_i is individual *i*-specific component and v_{it} is the random error. For simplicity, v_{it} is assumed to be individually and independently distributed, though it is easily extended to include autocorrelation.

In the model, u_i is unobservable. If u_i is correlated with other right-hand-side variables, this is a fixed-effect model. A fixed-effect model can be estimated by adding individual-specific dummy variables into the OLS estimation of (9) to capture the individual effects, which is referred to as a Least Square Dummy Variables (LSDV) estimation in the literature.

If u_i is independent from the other right-hand-side variables, (9) is a random-effect model where observations are sorted by individual and time. In this case, the error variance-covariance matrix of the random-effect model has a block diagonal structure:

$$E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}') = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i \otimes \mathbf{I}_n, \text{ where } \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_{ui}^2 + \sigma_{vi}^2 & \sigma_{ui}^2 \\ \sigma_{ui}^2 & \sigma_{ui}^2 + \sigma_{vi}^2 \end{bmatrix}. \qquad (10)$$

In other words, $\rho_i = corr(Y_{i1}, Y_{i2}) = \dfrac{\sigma_{ui}^2}{\sigma_{ui}^2 + \sigma_{vi}^2}$.

A Feasible Generalized Least Square (FGLS) estimation can be used to obtain consistent and efficient estimates of the parameters. Since OLS estimates from (6) are consistent but inefficient, the residuals e_{it} obtained from the estimation of (6) are consistent estimators of $(u_i + v_{it})$. Assuming that both u_i and v_{it} are distributed with zero means and variances σ_u^2 and σ_v^2, respectively, the combined variance can be consistently estimated by:

$$\overline{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_v^2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p}\sum_{t=1}^{T} e_{it}^2}{n_p T - k - 1}, \tag{11}$$

where T is the number of periods, k is the number of regressors, and n_p is the number of individuals in both waves.

There are several methods to estimate the σ_u^2 or σ_v^2 in order to construct an estimated $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$. For example, the LSDV estimation of (9) produces consistent estimate of σ_v^2, thus the difference between (11) and the estimate from LSDV gives an estimate of σ_u^2. Alternatively, using OLS residuals, σ_u^2 can be consistently estimated by:

$$\bar{\sigma}_u^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p} e_{i1} e_{i2}}{n_p - k - 1} \text{ and, therefore, } \bar{\sigma}_v^2 = \overline{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_v^2} - \bar{\sigma}_u^2. \tag{12}$$

Note that a negative estimate is possible using difference-in-squares methods. There are other difference-in-squares methods to estimate $\boldsymbol{\Sigma}$ (Wooldridge, 2002; Greene, 2004).

The transformation of y_{it} and $\mathbf{X}_{it}$ (a row vector including a constant, G_i, T_t, I_{it}, and, possibly, $\mathbf{Z}_{it}$) for FGLS is therefore:

$$y_{it}^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_v}(y_{it} - \theta \bar{y}_i) \qquad \mathbf{X}_{it}^* = \frac{1}{\sigma_v}(\mathbf{X}_{it} - \theta \bar{\mathbf{X}}_i), \tag{13}$$

where $\theta = 1 - \frac{\sigma_v}{\sqrt{\sigma_v^2 + T\sigma_u^2}}$. Consistent estimates of σ_u^2 and σ_v^2 can be used to transform the data for the second-stage estimation in FGLS.

Alternatively, OLS' consistent estimates of parameters can be used to estimate the robust standard errors of these parameters, similar to the handling of heteroskedasticity in White (1980). Froot (1989) shows that OLS estimates of (9) are distributed according to:

$$\sqrt{n_p}(\hat{\boldsymbol{\beta}} - \boldsymbol{\beta}) \rightarrow N(0, (\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}(\mathbf{X'\Omega X})(\mathbf{X'X})^{-1}), \tag{14}$$

where $\boldsymbol{\Omega} = E(\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}') = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_i \otimes \mathbf{I}_n$. Using OLS residuals, $\mathbf{X'\Omega X}$ can be consistently estimated by:

$$\mathbf{X'}\hat{\boldsymbol{\Omega}}\mathbf{X} = \sum_{i=1}^{n_p}\left(\sum_{t=1}^{T} e_{it}\mathbf{X}'_{it}\right)\left(\sum_{s=1}^{T} e_{is}\mathbf{X}_{is}\right). \tag{15}$$

Note that the robust estimation of variances does not assume homoskedasticity in u_i and v_{it}.

Unbalanced Panel Data

Researchers usually discard observations that appear in only one wave in panel-data model estimation. If the purpose of the research is to study a treatment's average effect on individuals, observations appearing in only a single wave do not contain useful information. Indeed, it is impossible to estimate the fixed effect in this case as all fixed-effect models make use of the variation of measurements of an individual to identify the fixed effect at the individual level.

If the purpose of the research is to study a treatment's average effect on groups, it is more appropriate to include observations that appear in only one wave in the estimation and it is possible to estimate the random-effect model with unbalanced panel data of this nature using the robust standard errors for inference. With OLS residuals **e**, FGLS could be estimated by first estimating:

$$\overline{\sigma_u^2 + \sigma_v^2} = \frac{\mathbf{e}'\mathbf{e}}{N-k-1} \text{ and } \quad \overline{\sigma}_u^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n_p} e_{i1}e_{i2}}{n_p - k - 1}, \qquad (16)$$

where *N* is the total number of observations. There are two problems associated with FGLS using unbalanced panel data. First, it is unclear whether the first-stage OLS should use all observations or only those observations in both waves. The second problem is that FGLS can only be estimated when the estimated $\sigma_u^2 > 0$, since the estimated $\mathbf{\Sigma}_i$ is singular and its inverse does not exist. This is likely for situations where individual demographics do not change over time, but group averages can change because of changes in group composition over time. Therefore, DiD inferences have to be based on the variations from data appearing in only a single wave.

If there are many groups included in the research, group means could be used to form panels for estimation instead of individual-level data, including only individual observations appearing in a single wave in the aggregation, though this approach is infeasible when the number of groups is small.

Further Issues with DiD Estimations

There are two issues to be aware of in DiD estimations. Donald and Lang (2007) and Bertrand, Duflo, and Mullainathan (2004) found that DiD estimations tend to over-reject the null hypothesis of zero-treatment effects. Donald and Lang (2007) attribute the over-rejection problem to the practice of using more detailed units of observation than the level of variation, where the standard errors of DiD estimates are underestimated if a grouped error term impacts all individuals within the same group.

There are two possible solutions to this problem: relax the assumption that observations of individuals within the same group are independent and use the cluster-estimation technique to correct standard errors estimation; or base estimations on the group means if the

number of groups is large enough. Unfortunately, if there are only two periods, it is impossible to isolate the grouped-error effect from the treatment-effect estimation.

Another issue with DiD estimations is that serial correlations in the error term and the treatment variable contribute to the over-rejection problem (Bertrand, Duflo, & Mullainathan, 2004), an issue that is simply ignored by many research studies using DiD estimation. The problem is less severe if the number of periods is small.

RECOMMENDED APPROACH

In the community effects study, we employ the random-individual effect model for the analysis of community survey data and estimate the robust standard errors of parameters using the method in Froot (1989). Unless we are willing to drop all unbalanced observations, the fixed-individual effect model is infeasible. Even if the fixed-individual effect model were feasible, it is unclear whether CEIP's effects on individuals are representative estimates of the effects on the communities since the panel data sample does not contain any new immigrants to the communities, nor anyone who left Cape Breton. Nevertheless, a fixed-individual effect model using data appearing in all waves will be estimated as part of the sensitivity analysis.

For the random-individual effect model, we can also obtain FGLS instead of OLS estimates with robust standard errors in most effects. Since FGLS assumes homoskedasticity, it is more efficient than OLS estimates. Given the large sample size, the improvement of efficiency of FGLS over OLS is limited. Besides, FGLS is infeasible, or too sensitive, if the estimated correlation $\hat{\rho}_i = corr(Y_{i1}, Y_{i2})$ is close to 1.

Choice of Covariates for Regression Adjustment

Demographics

If the changes of Y are not the same in different demographic groups and the distribution of demographics is different in the program communities and comparison sites, then $E(\varepsilon_{it} \mid G_i, T_t, I_{it} = 0) \neq E(\varepsilon_{it} \mid G_i, T_t, I_{it} = 1)$. For instance, suppose the left-hand-side variable Y is the size of social networks. If less educated men are less likely to expand their size of networks over time, and if the comparison sites have a higher proportion of less-educated men than the program communities do, the estimated DiD $\hat{\beta}_3$ would be positively significant even without any treatment effect (i.e. $\beta_3 = 0$). Thus, it is important to include demographics into the covariates to account for the distributional difference.

The community survey provides information on respondents' gender, marital status, age, educational attainment, religious affiliation, community attachment, household size, household income, employment status, and activity limitation. In the analysis, dummy variables will be used for gender, marital status, age groups (25–29, 30–44, 45–54, 55 and older), high school completion, household size (2, 3, 4, 5 or more), the number of children in the household (1, 2, 3 or more), activity limitation, years living in the current

residence/community/Cape Breton or on the mainland (1–4, 5–10, 11 or more), working for pay, and household income groups ($10–20K, $20–30K, $30–40K, $40–60K, $60K or more). An indicator for religion is not included because a few CEIP projects were sponsored by religious organizations. Wave 1 values of individuals are used for recall respondents, while Wave 2 values are used for new respondents in the Wave 2 survey.

Community Characteristics

Community characteristics could affect changes of the left-hand-side variables over time. For example, the growth of social capital could depend on the initial level of social capital or local economic conditions. In the analysis, the averages of several characteristics in Wave 1 of the survey, stratified by community, gender and age (below 55 or 55 and older), are controlled for in the estimation: the number of family/friends who the respondent talks to on a regular basis; the number of persons who would help with a home project; the number of persons who would help if sick; the number of persons who would help with a $500 loan; the number of persons who the respondent can talk to if feeling down; monthly hours of recreational activities; monthly hours of total volunteering activities; the local unemployment rate; average household income; and collective involvement and trust scores. Other measures of social capital are not used because of sensitivity and collinearity.

Appendix B:
Selecting Comparison Sites

The Community Employment Innovation Project (CEIP) community effects research employs both a theory of change and a quasi-experimental approach involving comparison sites. The quasi-experimental approach's success to community effects research relies, in part, on a high degree of similarity between program communities and selected comparison sites. This appendix reviews the approach used in CEIP — proximity score analysis — to select comparison sites and groups of communities to form a pooled comparison group.

In addition to decisions of a statistical nature, the implementation of a proximity score analysis for Cape Breton involved a series of additional considerations regarding local community knowledge, the available data sources, and practical concerns for the research. The process involved six stages:

1. Establishing a list of candidate communities, which can be clearly defined in terms of the 1996 Census small-area data (the latest available at the time);
2. Identifying and compiling appropriate descriptive data from 1996 Census small-area data for each community, which will form the basis for community similarity indices and proximity calculations;
3. Eliminating communities from further analysis, based on
    a. preliminary comparisons and prior local knowledge, if any, that suggest non-data factors that may affect suitability of certain communities as comparison sites; and
    b. potential grouping of comparison sites for analysis based on the implementation strategy;
4. For the various community groupings, calculating pooled statistics for each of the descriptive community characteristics;
5. For each community and community grouping, calculating the squared Euclidean distance of the normalized Census characteristic variables from every other community; and
6. Selecting the comparison sites and community groupings with the shortest squared Euclidean distances, and refining the selections in light of fieldwork and survey constraints.

The results of each stage of the analysis for Cape Breton communities are described below.

Establishing a List of Candidate Communities

CEIP is being implemented within the Cape Breton Regional Municipality (CBRM). At the time of the initial proximity analysis, however, the final list of program communities

was not known. Dominion, New Waterford, Sydney Mines and Whitney Pier had been selected as four lead sites, but others were only to be added in the second year of implementation.[1] It would be preferable to have some communities within the CBRM as comparison sites, though it was possible that all CBRM communities could have become program communities. Consequently, all CBRM communities with populations in excess of 1,500 were included in the list of communities for which data would be collected for evaluation purposes. This would ensure that data would be collected on all communities in the program group, regardless of whether they were selected at the outset or added in Wave 2. In addition, CBRM communities that were not selected for the program would then be available as comparison sites.

Since the evaluation could not rely on CBRM communities not being in the program group, it was necessary to include some communities from outside the CBRM. The initial list (see Table B.1) included every self-contained small town in Nova Scotia that was not within daily commuting distance of Halifax.

Table B.1: Candidate List of Comparison Sites

Within the CBRM	Outside the CBRM	
Dominion	Amherst	New Minas
Florence	Arichat	Pictou
Glace Bay	Baddeck	Port Hawkesbury
Louisbourg	Bridgewater	St. Peters
New Waterford	Ingonish	Shelburne
North Sydney	Inverness	Stellarton
Reserve Mines	Kentville	Truro
Sydney Downtown	Liverpool	Windsor
Sydney Mines	New Glasgow	Yarmouth
Whitney Pier		

To determine the suitability of the initial communities on the list, comparable data on each were required. Thus, Social Research and Demonstration Corporation (SRDC) researchers defined each one based on Census enumeration area (EA) boundaries. These were the smallest geographical units capable of being aggregated for which Census data were readily available.[2]

[1] An overview of the process by which program communities were selected and a brief description of each selected community are given in Chapter 4.

[2] Relative to the size of communities, EAs were large. For example, Reserve Mines was covered by EAs 067–069 in Federal Electoral District 12002. In some cases, therefore, a community had two Census boundary definitions. This happened when a community's boundaries did not lie clearly within a compact set of enumeration areas. The bulk of each community's population did lie within a small set of EAs, but parts of some communities strayed into *(continued)*

Identifying and Compiling Descriptive Data to Form the Basis for Community Similarity Indices and Proximity Calculations

The next step was to compile descriptive data on characteristics from the 1996 Census for each community. The choice of characteristics was guided by several factors, including the available data sources and the research hypotheses. The limited range of variables available in Statistics Canada's *Community Profiles* (2003a) restricted the analysis to those concerned with demographics, employment, income, population structure, level of education, as well as families and dwellings. Variables were then selected in accordance with the research hypotheses. The aim was to choose variables that could possibly be influenced by CEIP and that genuinely differed between potential sites. Data on 21 variables were selected (see Table B.2) and were used for the proximity calculations.

Eliminating Communities from Further Analysis Based on Preliminary Comparisons, Prior Local Knowledge, and Possible Community Groupings

To narrow down the list of potential communities, a preliminary, crude "similarity index" was constructed. Each community scored one point for each of the 22 variables whose value was 0.8–1.2 times the value of that variable for the CBRM as a whole. Among the lead communities, North Sydney and Sydney Mines scored 16 on this index, while Dominion and Whitney Pier scored 15 (out of a possible 22). For comparison, the overall score for Nova Scotia was 12 and for Canada, it was 5. Communities that scored below 12 — that matched the CBRM less well than did Nova Scotia as a whole — were dropped from the list,[3] including Baddeck, Bridgewater, Ingonish, Kentville, New Glasgow, New Minas, Truro, and Yarmouth.

Calculating Pooled Statistics for Each of the Descriptive Community Characteristics for Various Groupings of Communities

The research design calls for comparison sites to act as a combined counterfactual and not a comparison of matched pairs of communities. Each program community is not paired with a comparable non-CEIP site. Apart from the practical difficulties of trying to align individual communities in this way from among the limited set of available communities, chance factors could intervene over the five-year study and render a carefully selected and matched comparison site much less comparable by the end of the study. In terms of the planned community survey, pooling several communities is more efficient since a smaller sample size is required from each community than if each program community required its own matched pair. Therefore, the comparison sites will collectively serve as a barometer of changes occurring in similar Nova Scotia communities throughout the project. This will enable researchers to determine, for example, whether an increase in network size in New Waterford is a general trend, already happening in such towns, or only happening where CEIP is operating.

(cont'd) neighbouring EAs. Two boundary definitions were thus defined: an inclusive definition to capture the whole community, and a core definition to capture the bulk of its population.

[3] There were two exceptions. Downtown Sydney was kept on the list, since it continued to be a potential project site. Port Hawkesbury was also retained since it represented the only other large town on Cape Breton Island — outside CBRM — with an industrial heritage comparable to CBRM's.

Table B.2: Variables Used for Community Comparison

Percentage change in population between 1991 and 1996
Percentage of the population aged 0–4 years
Percentage of the population aged 15–19 years
Percentage of the population aged 20–24 years
Percentage of the population aged 65 years and older
Percentage of the population having English as their first language
Percentage of the population who are immigrants
Percentage of the population who are of First Nations ancestry
Percentage of the population who are members of a visible minority
Percentage of the population aged 15 years and older without a high school diploma
Percentage of the population with a post-secondary education qualification
Mean total per capita income
Unemployment rate
Male participation rate
Female participation rate
Percentage of the population 15 years and older with work experience in the service industry
Percentage of the population 15 years and older with work experience in manufacturing or construction
Percentage of the population 15 years and older with work experience in the primary sector
Percentage of families headed by a lone parent
Percentage of households living in rented accommodation
Average value of homeowners' dwellings
Approximate economic dependency ratio (the ratio of non-earned to earned income)

Consequently, various community combinations (see Table B.3) were tested in order to select communities that collectively, not just individually, would represent valid comparisons with program communities. This analysis consisted of producing a matrix of squared Euclidean distances based on Census characteristics.

Table B.3: Community Groupings for Proximity Score Analysis

Community Groupings	Census Communities
CEIPCOMP1	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Downtown
CBRMCOMP1	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg
CBCOMP1	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness
ENSCOMP1	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness, Stellarton, Pictou
CBCOMP2	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness, St. Peters
ENSCOMP2	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness, Stellarton, Pictou, Shelburne
ENSCOMP3	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness, Stellarton, Pictou, Liverpool
ENSCOMP4	Florence, Reserve Mines, Sydney Main, Louisbourg, Inverness, Stellarton, Pictou, St. Peters, Shelburne

Calculating the Squared Euclidean Distance of the Normalized Census Characteristic Variables of Each Community and Community Grouping from Every Other Community

First, the Census observations were normalized so that their variation was measured in standardized units (mean of zero, standard deviation of one). In this way, each of the 22 variables contributed equally to the analysis. Because unemployment plays such a major role in defining the towns of Cape Breton, the unemployment rate variable was included in the analysis twice, making 23 variables. The squared Euclidean distance between each pair of communities in the matrix was calculated based on the normalized values of each of the 23 variables. The distance between two communities *i* and *j* was calculated as:

$$d_{ij} = \sqrt{(\sum(x_{ik} - x_{jk})^2)},$$

where x_{ik} is the normalized value of Census characteristic *k* for community *i*. The square root of the sum of the squared differences for all 23 variables is then taken to derive the distance between communities *i* and *j*.

The lower the squared Euclidean distance between two communities — including community groupings — the more similar these communities are considered to be. Thus, it is not surprising that the shortest distances were recorded between overlapping community definitions: the distance of Glace Bay Core from Glace Bay was just 0.72 units, while the distance of Whitney Pier Core from Whitney Pier was 1.35 units.

Also not surprising is that among the uniquely defined communities, program communities were quite similar to each other. The distance between New Waterford and Glace Bay was just 2.51 units, 4.03 units between North Sydney and Whitney Pier, 4.15

units between Sydney Mines and New Waterford, and 4.19 units between Glace Bay and Sydney Mines. At the other extreme, all six program communities were most dissimilar from Canada as a whole, ranging from 17.60 units between North Sydney and Canada to 19.51 between New Waterford and Canada. All other distances from program communities were 3.7–11.0 units. This indicates that program communities were much more similar to every other community in Nova Scotia included in the analysis than they were to Canada. The most distant community pairs within Nova Scotia included Dominion–Sydney Downtown (10.99 units), Sydney Mines–Port Hawkesbury Core (10.16 units), and New Waterford–Liverpool (10.10 units).

Selecting the Comparison Sites and Community Groupings with the Shortest Squared Euclidean Distances and Refining in Light of Fieldwork and Survey Constraints

To help identify the closest comparison sites, the means of the distances of the six program communities from each community were calculated. The results are plotted in Figure B.1, which shows once again that the program communities are most similar to one another (and to Reserve Mines). Program communities also show a strong similarity to the combined characteristics of all the tested community groupings. All the mean distances of the pooled combinations are in a very narrow range (4.91–5.32). In fact, there is very little reason to choose any comparison-site combination tested over the others. ENSCOMP4 is the most similar to the six program communities. If cost were not a factor, this analysis suggests that the ENSCOMP4 combination of communities represents the most appropriate counterfactual. Nonetheless, the distances of CBCOMP2, ENSCOMP1 and ENSCOMP2 from the six program communities were each within a tenth of a unit of the distance of ENSCOMP4.

Ultimately, cost and practical considerations for the fieldwork — for example, small and scattered communities, like Shelburne, and unincorporated towns, like St. Peters, were much harder to collect data from — led to the selection of communities within the ENSCOMP1 grouping:

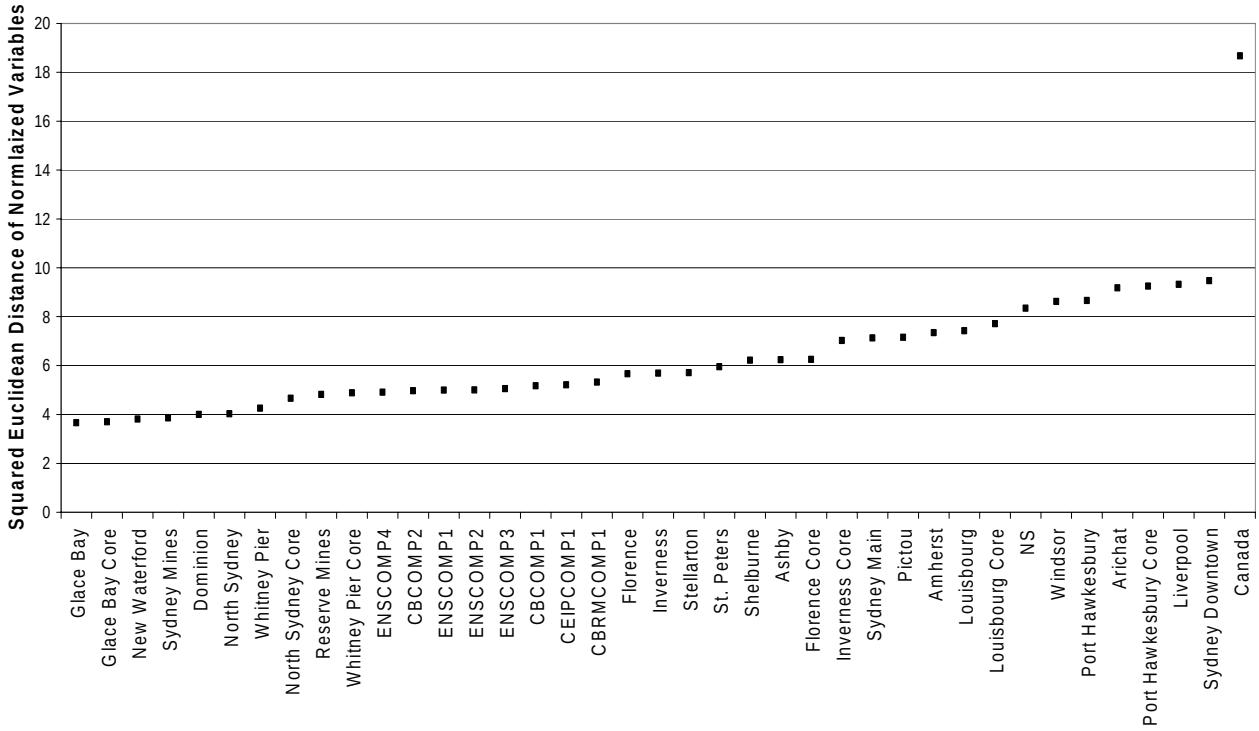
Within CBRM

- Florence
- Louisbourg
- Reserve Mines
- Sydney Main

Outside CBRM

- Inverness
- Pictou
- Stellarton

Figure B.1: Communities Similar to All Six Program Communities



Appendix C:
Unadjusted Estimates of Community Indicators

This appendix contains all estimated means of community indicators since Wave 1 of the community survey. (Regression-adjusted means are presented in Appendix D.) Tables C.1–9 provide estimates of the means from Wave 1 to Wave 2, while Tables C.10–18 provide estimates of the means from Wave 1 to Wave 3. Stratified household sampling weights, based on age and gender characteristics from the 2001 Census, are used in estimation.

Information regarding Tables C.1–9:

Source: Calculations from Waves 1 and 2 of CEIP's community survey, which were administered in 2001–2002 and 2003–2004, respectively.

Notes: All estimates are weighted by sampling weights. Invalid or missing values are not included in individual variable distributions. Rounding may also cause slight discrepancies in the sums and differences.

The column labelled W2 presents the baseline measure from Wave 2 of the community survey.

The column labelled Diff presents the change in the mean outcome between Wave 2 of the community survey and the baseline measure from Wave 1.

The column labelled D (difference-in-difference) indicates whether the change in outcomes between Waves 1 and 2 is statistically different in the program communities and comparison sites.

A two-tailed t-test was applied to the difference-in-differences. Statistical significance levels are indicated as follows: * = 10 per cent; ** = 5 per cent; *** = 1 per cent.

Information regarding Tables C.10–18:

Source: Calculations from Waves 1 and 3 of CEIP's community survey, which were administered in 2001–2002 and 2005–2006, respectively.

Notes: All estimates are weighted by sampling weights. Invalid or missing values are not included in individual variable distributions. Rounding may also cause slight discrepancies in the sums and differences.

The column labelled W3 presents the baseline measure from Wave 3 of the community survey.

The column labelled Diff presents the change in the mean outcome between Wave 3 of the community survey and the baseline measure from Wave 1.

The column labelled D (difference-in-difference) indicates whether the change in outcomes between Waves 1 and 3 is statistically different in the program communities and comparison sites.

A two-tailed t-test was applied to the difference-in-differences. Statistical significance levels are indicated as follows: * = 10 per cent; ** = 5 per cent; *** = 1 per cent.

Table C.1: Demographics

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Gender																
Male	46.7	0.0	46.6	0.0	45.8	0.0	45.3	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	46.0	0.0	46.1	0.0
Female	53.3	0.0	53.4	0.0	54.2	0.0	54.7	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	54.0	0.0	53.9	0.0
Living with spouse or partner	61.2	1.9	66.8	3.8	56.4	2.1	61.3	-0.5	64.8	4.5	66.9	4.2	63.0	3.0	64.0	1.8
Average age	47.7	-0.2	46.9	0.2	48.4	0.3	48.2	0.1	48.3	0.0	49.9	0.5	48.3	0.1	48.1	0.2
Age groups																
18–24	11.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.7	0.0
25–29	5.6	-0.9	5.7	0.9	5.8	0.0	6.0	0.5	4.4	-1.1	4.0	-0.7	5.0	-0.5	5.7	-1.2
30–44	27.9	0.9	29.1	-0.9	28.4	0.0	29.1	-0.5	27.4	1.1	27.3	0.7	27.9	0.5	27.8	1.2
45–54	20.9	0.0	22.6	0.0	19.6	0.0	18.3	0.0	19.9	0.0	19.3	0.0	19.9	0.0	19.6	0.0
55 and older	34.2	0.0	31.5	0.0	35.2	0.0	36.1	0.0	37.2	0.0	39.2	0.0	36.1	0.0	35.0	0.0
Education																
High school diploma or equivalent	68.2	2.8	71.5	3.9	67.8	2.7	68.5	4.3	70.1	6.6 *	70.9	2.7	69.4	4.3	70.5	3.4
Apprenticeship diploma	3.3	0.9	4.4	-0.2	2.3	0.3	3.6	1.0	4.0	1.1	1.5	-0.2 *	3.3	0.7	3.1	1.2
Trade or vocational diploma	22.0	3.4	27.2	4.9	21.9	2.7	18.4	2.8	23.6	5.5	21.1	6.4 *	22.3	4.5	22.7	2.9
University diploma (not a degree)	6.4	1.0	8.6	0.8	5.1	0.5	7.0	0.2	7.9	2.5	7.2	1.4	7.1	1.4	6.7	0.9
Some undergraduate, but no degree	7.0	2.2	7.0	2.4	7.9	2.9	7.8	2.8	8.5	2.7	3.5	-0.8 **	7.3	2.2	9.3	3.0
Bachelor's degree	9.7	2.0	9.0	-1.0 **	8.6	1.7	9.1	0.2 *	10.9	2.2	12.0	2.2	10.2	1.6	12.1	3.2
Some graduate studies	1.1	0.2	1.9	0.7	0.4	-0.5 *	2.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.2
Graduate degree	2.1	-0.4	3.4	0.3	1.5	0.1	3.0	0.8	2.3	-0.3	2.6	0.6	2.3	0.0	2.7	-0.1
Religious denomination																
Roman Catholic	81.8	-0.9	82.2	3.0 **	68.4	1.1 *	59.3	0.3	61.7	1.7 **	53.0	1.1 *	66.4	0.9 **	46.5	-3.0
Anglican	4.1	-0.1	3.6	-2.0	9.0	-1.7	13.2	-0.4	8.9	-2.2	17.9	-0.5	9.4	-1.2	8.1	-0.4
Protestant	1.8	-0.8	0.9	-0.3	3.2	-1.8 *	1.9	-0.9	2.9	-1.1	1.1	-1.1	2.2	-1.1 **	2.5	0.4
United Church	6.1	1.3	7.0	-1.7	5.6	-0.9	10.0	-0.4	13.3	-0.7	14.0	0.2	10.1	-0.2	14.3	-0.5
Other (includes none)	6.1	0.5	6.3	1.0	13.9	3.3	15.6	1.4	13.2	2.3	14.1	0.3	11.9	1.6	28.6	3.5
Number of persons in household																
One	13.1	-1.3	9.3	-2.4	13.6	-1.8	11.7	-1.6	13.9	-0.7	13.7	-0.4	13.1	-1.1	15.3	-1.9
Two	29.5	-1.6	27.1	-3.5	29.5	-2.7	27.7	-3.2	30.2	-1.1	31.6	-1.7	29.7	-1.9	31.9	-1.7
Three	22.7	0.9	22.6	1.4	23.2	-1.2	26.9	3.4	23.6	1.4	23.5	0.9	23.7	1.1	22.1	2.0
Four	21.9	-0.4	26.3	7.1 **	19.8	2.1	19.7	-0.4	19.1	1.1	18.0	1.6	20.1	1.2	17.8	-0.3
Five or more	12.8	2.3	14.7	-2.7	13.9	3.7	13.9	1.7	13.1	-0.7	13.1	-0.3	13.4	0.7	13.0	2.0
Number of adults in household																
One	17.1	-0.7	12.1	-3.6	17.0	-2.7	15.9	0.7	16.7	-1.1	16.9	-0.1	16.5	-1.1	17.5	-1.8
Two	46.6	-2.8	50.4	-1.3	46.6	-3.6	46.4	-7.3	49.6	-0.6	46.6	-4.7	47.8	-2.9	51.2	-4.0
Three	25.1	4.1	21.9	2.3	22.2	0.0	26.5	5.0	22.2	1.9	24.4	4.1	23.6	2.8	21.2	4.6
Four or more	11.1	-0.5	15.6	2.6	14.2	6.3 **	11.3	1.6	11.5	-0.2	12.0	0.7	12.1	1.1	10.1	1.2
Number of children in household																
None	63.0	-1.7	55.9	-6.3 *	65.5	-1.4	62.3	0.3	64.9	0.8	66.6	-1.7	64.0	-0.9	66.0	0.2
One	18.4	1.5	25.1	7.6 ***	18.0	2.3 *	19.4	0.9	18.2	-1.1	16.1	1.3	18.5	1.0	15.5	-1.8
Two	13.4	0.0	13.7	-0.1	11.8	-1.4	14.1	-1.0	10.1	-1.2	11.9	-0.1	12.0	-0.7 *	13.3	1.3
Three or more	5.2	0.3	5.3	-1.2	4.6	0.5	4.2	-0.2	6.7	1.4	5.4	0.5	5.5	0.6	5.1	0.2
Age of the Youngest Child	10.4	0.6	9.1	0.9	9.5	0.6	9.2	0.3	8.7	-0.5 *	9.3	0.6	9.3	0.2	9.1	0.4
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.2: Social Capital: Network Size

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Network size (based on measures of strong ties)																	
Total number of family/friends who the respondent talks to on a regular basis																	
None		0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.5	0.3	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.3	-0.1
1–5		10.1	0.7	5.9	-2.4	11.2	0.6	7.7	-2.4	8.9	-1.3	8.8	-3.2	9.1	-1.1	6.7	-2.1
6–9		20.7	-1.3	24.2	4.5	21.4	0.4	18.5	-1.3	19.6	0.5	19.0	1.6	20.2	0.3	19.6	0.0
10 or more		69.1	0.5	69.9	-1.6	67.0	-0.8	73.6	3.9	71.5	1.0	72.1	1.7	70.6	0.9	73.3	2.2
Average		18.3	-0.6	18.3	-3.2 ***	17.7	-1.8 **	18.7	-0.8	18.2	-0.8	18.0	-0.1	18.2	-0.9 **	19.6	0.7
Close family and relatives that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																	
None		1.2	-0.1	1.4	-1.6	2.2	0.5	0.8	-1.5	1.0	-0.4	1.1	-0.9	1.2	-0.5	1.4	-1.2
1–5		37.1	-1.3	36.8	6.8 *	38.2	-2.3	34.4	-0.6	35.0	-2.1	36.8	-1.8	36.1	-1.2	34.9	-1.0
6–9		23.1	-0.2	24.0	2.8	26.7	4.0	23.5	2.4	25.5	2.5	24.7	3.6	24.7	2.3	26.2	3.2
10 or more		38.6	1.5	37.8	-8.0	32.9	-2.1	41.2	-0.3	38.5	0.0	37.4	-0.9	37.9	-0.6	37.5	-1.0
Average		9.6	0.2	9.5	-1.7 ***	9.1	-0.1	10.2	0.0	9.6	0.2	9.7	0.5	9.6	0.1	9.7	0.3
Close friends that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																	
None		2.7	-0.3	0.9	-1.9	2.6	-0.5	2.2	-1.1	3.7	0.3	3.2	-0.2	2.9	-0.3	2.1	-0.6
1–5		44.8	1.2	50.1	7.5 *	53.0	9.0 ***	47.5	2.0	41.5	-0.5	43.4	-2.1	45.2	1.7	42.4	0.1
6–9		21.0	2.4	20.0	-0.5	17.1	-1.3	19.4	1.7	23.5	2.1	23.9	4.3	21.5	1.8	21.3	1.4
10 or more		31.5	-3.2	29.0	-5.1	27.3	-7.2 **	30.9	-2.6	31.3	-1.9	29.4	-2.1	30.4	-3.2	34.2	-0.8
Average		8.6	-0.8	8.9	-1.5	8.6	-1.7 **	8.7	-0.9	8.7	-1.0	8.3	-0.7	8.7	-1.0 **	9.8	0.2
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
	Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table C.2: Social Capital: Network Size *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Network size (based on links to resources)																
Total number of links to bonding and bridging social capital																
None	0.3	-0.3	0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.0	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	-0.6	0.4	-0.1	0.5	0.1
1–5	2.8	-0.2 *	1.7	-0.1 *	3.1	0.1 *	2.2	-1.3	2.4	-1.1	4.3	-0.4	2.8	-0.6 *	1.4	-2.2
6–9	8.7	0.5	6.0	-1.6	8.8	-1.5	8.2	-2.3	8.7	2.8 *	9.2	1.9	8.6	0.7	7.2	-0.9
10 or more	88.2	0.0	92.2	1.8	87.3	1.4	89.2	3.7	88.4	-2.0 **	86.4	-0.9 *	88.3	-0.1 **	90.9	3.0
Average	25.7	-3.1	24.9	-5.1	25.8	-0.4	27.2	-0.7	25.6	-1.6	27.1	-0.5	26.0	-1.7	27.3	-2.9
Contacts associated with bonding social capital																
Number of persons would help with home project																
None	3.3	0.0	3.0	0.3	4.5	-0.3	3.4	-2.3	3.2	-1.4	3.5	-2.5	3.4	-1.1	2.6	-1.3
1–5	49.9	1.5	49.4	0.8	51.5	-1.5	50.0	0.8	50.3	6.6	49.1	2.0	50.1	2.8	49.9	3.6
6–9	19.3	2.9	19.0	1.4	17.4	1.3	15.8	1.7	18.4	-1.3	18.6	0.5	18.2	0.6	17.6	-0.3
10 or more	27.6	-4.4	28.7	-2.5	26.6	0.5	30.8	-0.1	28.1	-3.9	28.9	0.1	28.3	-2.3	29.9	-2.0
Average	7.6	-2.0	7.2	-3.0	7.3	-0.5	8.2	-0.2 *	7.6	-1.2	7.9	-0.1 **	7.6	-1.1	7.9	-1.6
Number of persons would help if sick																
None	1.9	-0.9	1.3	-0.3	1.8	-0.2	1.8	-0.6	2.6	1.0	2.4	-1.5	2.1	-0.2	1.7	-0.3
1–5	61.7	6.7	61.6	4.0	66.1	3.5	62.2	5.7	61.9	6.4	57.3	-1.5	61.8	4.7	57.6	1.9
6–9	15.1	-2.1	16.9	-1.5	11.5	-2.5 *	15.3	0.7	13.9	-3.6 **	20.2	4.1	15.0	-1.4	17.3	1.6
10 or more	21.3	-3.8	20.2	-2.2	20.5	-0.8	20.7	-5.8	21.7	-3.7	20.2	-1.1	21.0	-3.1	23.5	-3.3
Average	6.4	-1.3	7.1	-0.8	6.1	-0.5	6.3	-1.0	6.2	-1.1	6.4	-0.7	6.3	-1.0	6.8	-1.0
Number of persons can talk to if feeling down																
None	2.3	1.0	0.6	-1.2	2.8	0.6	2.4	-0.5	1.9	-0.9	2.3	-0.5	2.1	-0.2	1.8	0.0
1–5	48.7	-1.3	51.3	3.8	52.2	1.5	50.2	2.7	50.9	5.8 **	49.6	0.0	50.4	2.5	47.3	-1.0
6–9	19.4	5.2 *	20.8	5.5	15.2	1.2	16.8	-0.4	15.3	-0.6	21.4	3.9	17.5	1.8	18.0	0.4
10 or more	29.6	-5.0 *	27.2	-8.1 **	29.8	-3.3	30.6	-1.8	31.9	-4.3	26.8	-3.4	30.0	-4.1 *	33.0	0.6
Average	7.8	-0.7	7.3	-4.6 **	8.7	0.0	8.6	-0.3	8.0	-1.5	8.7	-0.3	8.2	-1.0	8.4	-1.4
Contacts associated with bridging social capital																
Number of persons would help with a $500 loan																
None	8.5	-2.6	5.6	-3.7	12.5	-1.2	10.1	-2.6	8.2	-0.8 *	10.6	-3.3	9.2	-2.0	7.5	-4.3
1–5	73.2	5.6	75.5	8.0	69.2	0.1 **	71.6	6.5	72.5	4.4	68.9	3.3	71.8	4.4	72.1	6.7
6–9	8.3	-1.1	7.9	-2.2	8.7	2.4	6.7	-3.3	10.3	1.0	11.8	1.3	9.3	0.1	8.8	-0.6
10 or more	10.0	-1.8	11.0	-2.1	9.6	-1.3	11.6	-0.7	9.0	-4.6	8.6	-1.4	9.7	-2.5	11.6	-1.8
Average	4.3	-0.2	4.0	-0.9	4.1	0.0	4.4	-0.3	4.1	-0.6	4.1	-0.4	4.2	-0.4	4.4	-0.7
Personally know a lawyer who is not a relative																
Yes	35.8	5.6	35.4	5.4	42.6	6.2	41.6	4.6	41.2	7.3	40.8	4.4	39.9	5.9	38.7	2.4
No	64.2	-5.6	64.6	-5.4	57.4	-6.2	58.4	-4.6	58.8	-7.3	59.2	-4.4	60.0	-6.0	61.3	-2.4
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.3: Social Capital: Density and Homogeneity

Outcome	New Waterford W2	New Waterford Diff D	Dominion W2	Dominion Diff D	Whitney Pier W2	Whitney Pier Diff D	Sydney Mines W2	Sydney Mines Diff D	Glace Bay W2	Glace Bay Diff D	North Sydney W2	North Sydney Diff D	All program communities W2	All program communities Diff D	Comparison sites W2	Comparison sites Diff
Network density, tie strength																
Family and friends that know each other																
All	53.5	-4.5	47.9	-1.3	53.0	-0.2	51.9	-2.0	49.6	-2.3	48.9	-0.3	50.9	-2.1	45.7	-1.6
Most	31.8	2.2	34.3	-0.2	29.9	0.2	34.5	4.8	32.7	-2.1	33.6	1.4	32.6	0.5	34.6	1.4
Only a few	14.2	2.3	16.0	2.2	14.2	-0.7	12.0	-2.7	16.0	4.8	16.1	-0.8	14.9	1.7	18.0	0.7
None	0.5	-0.1	1.8	-0.8	2.9	0.7	1.7	-0.2	1.7	-0.5	1.4	-0.3	1.6	-0.2	1.7	-0.5
Score	3.4	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.3	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.2	0.0
Met at least one friend last year	14.9	-1.0	12.4	-6.0	14.6	-3.7	14.9	-0.9	16.7	-0.2	12.8	-5.5	15.0	-2.0	16.3	-3.6
Proportion of friends of more than a year	95.5	0.5 *	96.8	2.9	95.4	1.6	95.1	0.8	95.2	0.2 **	96.2	3.2	95.5	1.1 *	95.3	2.6
Network homogeneity																
At least one family member																
Lives in the same community	82.1	-1.0	68.3	2.7	68.3	1.2	79.9	2.8	83.1	2.2	73.7	0.6	78.3	1.3	71.9	1.0
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	45.1	0.2	65.3	-9.2 **	70.1	1.5	56.4	-2.5	44.0	-0.5	57.9	3.9	52.4	-0.2	63.2	0.2
Lives outside Cape Breton	45.8	-1.7	54.1	5.6	50.1	0.3	50.9	2.7	45.2	-3.2	46.3	-4.5	47.4	-1.4	51.2	-1.6
At least one friend																
Lives in the same community	88.0	-0.9	76.5	2.5	82.4	5.0 **	83.3	-0.6	90.0	-0.1	86.5	-0.7	86.4	0.4	81.4	-0.3
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	39.9	2.0	67.6	-1.8	63.9	-3.1	54.6	4.9 *	39.6	1.5	50.4	1.6	48.0	1.3	51.7	-2.2
Lives outside Cape Breton	22.7	0.1	30.5	8.0	18.0	-2.7 **	20.9	1.6	17.4	-1.3 **	23.2	-0.6	20.6	-0.2 **	26.1	4.5
Proportion of family that																
Lives in the same community	56.3	0.2	36.1	3.8	35.7	0.2	45.3	-0.5	55.6	0.5	44.5	-1.0	49.1	0.3	40.0	0.5
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	20.7	1.2	36.5	-5.7 **	39.3	0.6	28.8	0.7	20.7	1.0	29.8	2.5	26.4	0.8	32.9	0.7
Lives outside Cape Breton	22.8	-1.5	27.6	2.1	25.3	-0.7	25.9	-0.2	23.7	-1.6	25.8	-1.2	24.5	-1.0	27.0	-1.4
Proportion of friends that																
Lives in the same community	69.6	-1.6	46.4	-0.3	53.2	3.7 **	59.8	-2.4	71.7	-1.4	61.1	-1.7	64.3	-0.9	56.5	-1.4
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	19.6	1.6	40.5	-2.3	38.3	-2.2	30.7	2.3	19.8	1.1	27.6	2.0	25.9	0.9	31.6	-0.4
Lives outside Cape Breton	10.9	0.0	13.2	2.7	8.4	-1.7 **	9.5	0.3	8.4	0.2	11.1	-0.5	9.7	0.0	11.8	1.8
Proportion of total contacts that																
Lives in the same community	63.0	-0.7	42.6	3.1	43.8	1.2	52.4	-1.3	63.4	-1.5	53.3	-0.9	56.6	-0.7	48.0	-0.8
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	20.9	1.6	36.9	-5.8 **	39.3	-0.2	30.0	1.1	20.8	1.5	29.5	2.5	26.6	1.0	31.9	-0.5
Lives outside Cape Breton	16.2	-0.8	20.7	2.9	17.2	-0.8	17.6	0.2	15.8	0.0	17.3	-1.5 *	16.8	-0.3	20.2	1.5
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.4: Time Use and Community Participation

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Time use																
Childcare																
Parent or guardian of children < 13	19.3	-0.5	25.5	-0.8	20.2	-0.6	22.2	0.6	22.5	1.6	20.8	2.4	21.5	0.7	20.6	0.6
Hrs of childcare provided in avg weekday for child<13	12.5	0.7	15.7	0.4	13.1	0.8	14.0	-0.1	13.5	0.4	13.0	1.6	13.4	0.6	12.3	0.1
Provided unpaid childcare outside of HH for child<13	19.1	0.5	19.1	-1.3	18.9	1.5	19.9	4.8	18.3	0.6	17.3	1.9	18.6	1.2	18.6	1.5
Hrs of childcare provided for friend/neighbour's child<13	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.1	2.4	-0.1	2.4	0.8	2.1	-0.2 *	1.8	-0.2 *	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.6
Housework																
Did housework on regular basis	94.4	1.8	96.1	4.6	89.7	2.0	91.9	3.9	93.3	2.5	93.9	2.0	93.1	2.5	94.0	3.2
Hours spent on housework in average week	15.7	0.2	15.8	-1.1	15.5	-0.7	14.6	-2.6 ***	16.0	0.7	14.9	-1.9 *	15.5	-0.4	15.5	-0.1
Provide regular unpaid help to others with housework	37.5	1.8	36.5	-3.8 *	32.4	0.0	32.7	1.3	37.6	3.8	34.2	1.7	35.7	1.8	33.6	3.4
Hours of housework help provided in average work	2.0	-0.2	2.0	-0.5	1.8	-0.1	2.1	0.4	2.4	0.2	1.9	0.2	2.1	0.1	1.7	0.1
Personal, recreational																
Average weekly hours spent watching TV	17.5	-1.1	16.9	-0.9	18.1	-0.5	16.6	-1.3	15.3	-1.1	15.7	-0.3	16.4	-0.9	15.5	-1.5
Use a computer on regular basis	44.5	5.5	46.3	10.1	43.5	7.9	42.7	6.9	45.9	9.9	41.6	6.0	44.3	7.8	44.9	5.7
Average weekly hours spent using e-mail or Internet, excluding work or school time	2.0	0.9 *	1.7	0.8	1.5	-0.1	1.4	0.2	1.8	0.7	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.4
Member of a recreational group	35.1	2.6	38.0	6.6	28.2	-2.2 *	35.0	3.4	34.2	2.0	32.0	5.5	33.6	2.5	33.7	2.8
Average monthly hours of recreational activities	7.7	1.5	7.8	1.7	6.3	0.3	6.5	0.8	7.4	0.5	6.3	1.7	7.1	1.0	5.8	0.4
Access to the community																
Have a driver's license	82.0	1.3	82.1	-2.6	76.1	0.7	86.7	3.7 **	83.7	2.2	81.9	0.9	82.3	1.5	84.0	-0.7
Have access to a car	85.3	0.8	86.0	-3.7 **	77.4	-1.7 *	87.0	1.9	84.5	2.6	84.0	1.2	84.0	1.0	87.2	2.2
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Percentage who ever volunteered	64.0	3.0	68.1	-1.7	62.4	5.1	62.5	3.4	65.3	0.8	63.1	2.5	64.2	2.2	66.3	2.3
Percentage who volunteered with																
Community groups, or associations	14.8	1.0	15.8	-1.8	15.4	2.5	15.7	-0.2	13.4	0.0	15.6	0.7	14.7	0.5	20.6	1.9
Groups that help the needy	16.6	0.5	20.0	3.0	16.6	3.7 *	16.6	1.1	20.6	2.7	15.8	-3.2	18.1	1.4	19.7	-1.1
Organizations for young people	6.8	1.2	5.7	-2.9 ***	7.4	2.0	10.1	0.6	9.8	1.6	8.5	-0.7	8.5	0.8	9.9	2.1
Religious organizations	70.1	-8.6 **	76.2	2.7	72.3	0.9	71.4	0.2	67.9	-0.1	71.7	-0.5	70.4	-1.5	66.0	-3.1
Groups that organize sports activities	7.7	-1.2	10.7	1.1	7.9	0.9	7.0	-1.2	8.0	1.0	7.2	0.5	7.9	0.2	8.6	-0.4
Union or labour organization	23.8	0.9	27.3	3.6	21.2	1.7	26.7	4.3	23.8	2.5	24.6	2.3	24.1	2.3	20.1	1.5
A political party	6.7	0.8	7.4	0.1	8.2	2.3	6.7	-1.2	5.9	-1.4	6.0	-0.1	6.6	-0.1	5.5	0.3
An environmental group	5.7	0.6	11.0	4.4 **	8.6	1.7	7.5	-0.1	5.7	0.2	8.0	0.8	7.0	0.8	6.7	-0.5
Other groups or organizations	10.5	0.5	5.2	-5.9 **	8.7	0.9	8.0	-1.9	9.8	0.0	11.4	3.6 *	9.5	0.1	11.3	-0.2
Average monthly hours volunteered for																
Community groups, or associations	1.4	0.3	2.1	-0.1	1.5	0.1	1.2	-0.1	0.6	-0.5	2.1	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.8	0.2
Groups that help the needy	1.4	0.0	0.9	-0.4	1.6	0.3	1.4	-0.2	1.3	0.2	1.3	-0.7	1.3	-0.1	1.3	-0.1
Organizations for young people	0.7	-0.1	0.5	-0.6 *	0.6	-0.2	1.3	-0.2	1.0	0.3	1.1	-0.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
Religious organizations	1.3	-0.2	1.5	-0.1	1.2	-0.2	1.6	0.1	1.5	-0.3	2.1	0.1	1.5	-0.1	1.7	0.1
Groups that organize sports activities	0.7	-0.3	0.8	-0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	-0.7	0.7	-0.2	0.7	-0.1
Union or labour organization	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
A political party	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
An environmental group	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other groups or organizations	1.2	0.1	0.5	-0.8	1.4	0.3	0.7	-0.4	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table C.4: Time Use and Community Participation *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Number of membership in community groups																
None	18.5	5.2 *	13.2	-1.3	12.9	-4.5 **	12.4	-3.2 *	18.1	1.1	16.2	1.4	16.2	0.5	16.4	0.9
One	34.1	-3.2	37.3	-0.2	37.4	-2.5	36.3	2.4	35.7	-2.8	35.2	-2.8	35.7	-2.1	33.4	-2.1
Two	24.9	-4.7 *	24.7	1.2	30.6	3.5	31.9	2.0	24.2	-0.8	25.4	0.5	26.3	-0.4	28.6	1.0
Three or more	22.5	2.7	24.8	0.3	19.1	3.5	19.4	-1.2	21.9	2.6	23.2	0.9	21.7	1.9	21.6	0.1
Mean	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.7	0.2 **	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.0
Monthly hours of associational activities																
None	43.1	-2.0	40.0	-3.6	45.9	-1.8	42.2	-3.3	42.3	0.3	43.8	-2.3	43.0	-1.5	39.5	-1.7
1–9	20.6	1.1	18.8	1.8	18.8	-1.0	20.4	1.2	20.0	0.3	19.0	-3.5	19.8	-0.1	24.6	0.8
10–20	14.0	1.1	15.3	1.1	15.0	0.8	15.5	1.6	15.8	0.4	15.4	3.5	15.2	1.2	14.7	-0.3
21 or more	22.3	-0.2	25.8	0.7	20.3	2.0	21.9	0.5	21.9	-0.9	21.8	2.3	22.0	0.4	21.2	1.3
Mean	14.7	1.1	15.1	-0.3	14.3	0.8	13.8	-0.1	14.0	0.0	14.9	1.3	14.4	0.5	13.7	0.6
Monthly hours of non-in-home childcare																
None	81.5	-1.5	81.3	-0.2	83.1	-1.8	82.1	-5.0	83.3	-0.3	83.9	-2.7	82.7	-1.6	82.9	-2.0
1–24	8.2	1.4	6.5	0.8	7.3	4.1 **	5.6	0.6	5.1	-1.7	6.5	1.5	6.4	0.6	5.6	-0.4
25–50	4.1	0.1	4.7	-2.3	3.2	-2.4 **	6.4	3.1	6.2	1.9	5.0	1.7	5.1	0.8	5.1	0.8
51 or more	6.1	0.0	7.5	1.7	6.3	0.2	5.9	1.4	5.4	0.1	4.5	-0.5	5.7	0.3	6.4	1.6
Mean	11.4	0.5	11.4	0.6	10.5	-0.3	10.5	3.6	9.1	-0.9 *	7.9	-0.7 *	9.9	0.1	11.0	2.8
Monthly hours of non-in-home housework																
None	64.8	-3.1	65.5	3.7 *	69.8	-1.0	69.3	-1.3	65.0	-4.3	68.0	-2.2	66.6	-2.5	67.9	-4.8
1–14	17.7	4.7	15.2	-2.0 *	14.0	2.7	13.5	-0.7 **	16.4	4.0	14.9	0.2 *	15.7	2.5	18.6	5.1
15–40	10.7	-1.2	13.4	0.4	11.2	-1.8	12.7	3.1 *	13.0	1.5	11.9	1.2	12.1	0.6	8.8	-0.8
41 or more	6.7	-0.3	5.9	-2.1	5.0	0.1	4.5	-1.2	5.7	-1.2	5.2	0.9	5.6	-0.6	4.7	0.4
Mean	8.7	-0.9	8.7	-2.2	7.9	-0.4	9.1	1.6	10.4	0.9	8.4	0.7	9.2	0.2	7.3	0.3
Monthly hours of total volunteering activities																
None	36.0	-3.0	31.9	1.7	37.6	-5.1	37.5	-3.4	34.7	-0.8	36.9	-2.5	35.8	-2.2	33.7	-2.3
1–14	22.8	0.2	27.6	3.2	25.6	5.9	23.6	-1.1	25.2	0.9	24.2	-0.4	24.6	1.2	30.4	1.2
15–30	16.5	3.7	12.4	-3.2	13.3	0.1	13.9	2.3	16.1	-1.3	14.4	0.6	15.1	0.5	13.8	0.9
31 or more	24.7	-0.9	28.1	-1.7	23.5	-0.9	25.0	2.3	24.0	1.2	24.5	2.3	24.5	0.6	22.0	0.3
Mean	26.8	-0.6	27.3	-3.3	26.0	0.0	26.6	4.3	25.5	-0.5	24.6	-0.4	26.0	0.0	26.0	3.3
Charitable contribution in past 12 months																
None	24.8	0.1	23.5	-3.1	30.8	2.6	23.8	-1.8	23.9	-5.7	23.4	-3.8	24.9	-2.5	24.7	-1.7
$1–100	41.7	0.4	31.0	-8.9	41.7	-1.7	37.8	-1.3	37.6	-0.5	32.5	-1.0	37.9	-1.1	36.0	-2.2
$101–500	26.6	1.8	35.2	10.4	19.2	-1.0 *	25.9	2.5	27.0	4.6	27.6	3.5	26.3	3.2	28.5	3.8
$501 or more	6.9	-2.3	10.4	1.6	8.4	0.1	12.5	0.5	11.6	1.5	16.5	1.4	10.9	0.4	10.8	0.0
Mean	190.4	-20.6	273.9	79.5 *	186.6	12.5	296.1	20.6	270.4	0.8	424.8	79.5	267.8	16.1	271.1	15.5
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.5: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust

Outcome	New Waterford W2	New Waterford Diff D	Dominion W2	Dominion Diff D	Whitney Pier W2	Whitney Pier Diff D	Sydney Mines W2	Sydney Mines Diff D	Glace Bay W2	Glace Bay Diff D	North Sydney W2	North Sydney Diff D	All program communities W2	All program communities Diff D	Comparison sites W2	Comparison sites Diff
Contact with neighbours																
How often talked to neighbours																
Every day	41.1	-7.8	38.2	-10.9	41.0	-12.5	37.6	-9.0	41.7	-10.3	42.0	-3.9	40.8	-9.1	36.4	-7.6
Several times a week	25.5	2.3	30.3	5.6	27.7	6.3 *	28.7	4.0	27.4	2.6	27.6	-0.1	27.4	3.0	28.9	0.9
At least once a week	18.4	4.0	19.5	2.5	16.7	2.6	22.8	4.3	18.3	3.3	18.3	4.1	18.7	3.5	20.2	4.2
At least once a month	6.9	-0.3	5.7	2.2	6.5	1.4	6.4	1.8	6.2	1.2	6.0	1.0	6.4	1.0	7.3	2.1
Several times a year	3.0	0.2	3.8	0.9	2.8	0.7	1.6	-0.6 *	1.9	0.7	2.2	-0.1	2.4	0.3	3.5	1.4
Less often (includes never)	5.0	1.6 *	2.5	-0.4	5.2	1.5	2.9	-0.6	4.5	2.5 ***	3.7	-0.9	4.3	1.2 *	3.6	-0.9
Score	4.8	-0.2	4.9	-0.2	4.8	-0.3	4.9	-0.1	4.9	-0.3	4.9	-0.1	4.9	-0.2	4.8	-0.2
Will tell neighbour if their child(ren) skipped school																
Very likely	43.1	-4.3	45.5	-10.7 **	48.7	-3.1	39.7	-4.5	51.4	-6.5	39.9	-5.5	46.0	-5.5	47.2	-1.7
Fairly likely	27.3	2.5	33.7	10.2 *	23.1	2.7	29.2	2.9	27.6	4.8	29.6	3.3	27.8	4.0	29.8	2.5
Not very likely	20.6	1.1	16.1	1.9	19.1	2.9	20.0	1.5	14.1	0.9	20.1	2.5	17.7	1.6	16.5	0.1
Not at all likely	9.1	0.7	4.7	-1.4	9.1	-2.5	11.1	0.1	6.8	0.8	10.4	-0.2	8.4	0.0	6.5	-0.9
Score	3.0	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	0.0	3.0	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	0.0
Collective engagement																
How many neighbours would meet to try to prevent fire station from closing due to budget cuts																
All	39.9	-3.0	41.3	-4.7	25.0	-3.8	32.6	-6.6	31.7	-4.3	34.6	-6.0	33.6	-4.5	34.9	-4.7
Most	41.5	0.4	42.1	-1.2	46.0	0.8	41.2	1.8	42.3	0.1	39.7	1.8	42.1	0.6	46.5	2.8
About half	15.5	2.1	12.7	3.5	22.1	3.4	22.0	6.2 *	19.4	3.7	19.1	4.2	18.9	3.7	13.5	1.0
Few (includes none)	3.2	0.6	4.0	2.4	6.9	-0.3	4.2	-1.4	6.6	0.5	6.5	-0.1	5.5	0.2	5.0	0.9
Score	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	2.9	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
How likely to prevent fire station from closing																
Very likely	46.5	0.5 **	45.4	-4.4	38.0	-4.3	38.1	-8.6	37.8	-8.8	36.8	-7.6	39.9	-5.9	40.8	-7.7
Fairly likely	32.5	1.0 *	33.3	1.3	31.9	2.3	37.1	7.5	36.0	5.2	41.8	10.1	35.5	4.7	38.0	6.5
Not very likely	17.5	-0.1	16.3	1.9	23.9	4.6	19.1	2.3	21.5	4.5	16.8	-0.7	19.8	2.4	16.1	1.5
Not at all likely	3.4	-1.4	5.0	1.2	6.2	-2.6	5.7	-1.2	4.7	-0.9	4.6	-1.8	4.8	-1.3	5.1	-0.4
Score	3.2	0.0 **	3.2	-0.1	3.0	0.0	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
In general, when asked to help their neighbours residents would do so																
Always	42.6	-8.3	31.0	-14.3 **	30.1	-8.9	29.3	-11.1	34.7	-11.1	28.2	-4.5	33.9	-9.5	32.2	-6.1
Most of the time	47.1	5.2	60.8	15.8 ***	55.0	6.3	57.4	8.0	55.0	8.9	57.4	3.6	54.4	7.4	55.0	3.5
Sometimes	8.8	4.0	7.7	0.2	12.4	3.2	11.4	3.1	8.1	2.2	11.4	0.5	9.7	2.4	10.9	3.0
Rarely (includes never and depends on circumstances)	1.6	-0.8	0.5	-1.7	2.4	-0.5	1.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.9	0.5	2.0	-0.3	1.9	-0.4
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Respondent can get neighbours to held pick up trash																
Yes	93.9	-0.5	94.7	-1.5	91.7	0.4	95.3	1.5	95.3	1.9	96.6	2.8	94.7	1.1	96.5	1.5
No	6.1	0.5	5.3	1.5	8.3	-0.4	4.7	-1.5	4.7	-1.9	3.4	-2.8	5.3	-1.1	3.5	-1.5
Respondent can get neighbours to meet re: intersection																
Yes	98.8	1.4	99.0	0.5	97.6	0.3	98.6	1.0	99.2	0.7	98.6	1.1	98.7	0.9	98.3	0.6
No	1.2	-1.4	1.0	-0.5	2.4	-0.3	1.4	-1.0	0.8	-0.7	1.4	-1.1	1.3	-0.9	1.7	-0.6
Collective engagement score	12.7	-0.2	12.8	-0.5 *	12.2	-0.2	12.2	-0.5 **	12.5	-0.5 **	12.2	-0.3	12.4	-0.4 *	12.6	-0.2
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table C.5: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Trust																
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by someone who lives close by																
Very likely	75.1	-0.4	77.3	-0.8	70.3	2.8	68.4	-5.8	73.8	-5.5	69.2	-1.4	72.5	-2.5	74.8	-2.0
Somewhat likely	20.8	1.1	17.7	-1.0	22.2	-3.6 **	28.2	7.8	22.2	4.2	26.9	3.2	23.0	2.5	22.5	3.5
Not at all likely	4.1	-0.7	5.1	1.8 *	7.4	0.8	3.4	-1.9	4.0	1.3 **	3.9	-1.8	4.5	0.0	2.7	-1.5
Score	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	-0.1 *	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a clerk at the grocery store where respondent shops																
Very likely	79.4	4.2	74.4	2.9	72.9	4.1	81.5	4.3	76.4	-0.5	77.0	1.2	77.1	2.1	79.8	2.2
Somewhat likely	18.2	-2.5	23.2	-1.7	22.4	-1.6	17.3	-1.8	22.0	1.1	21.1	0.6	20.7	-0.6	18.1	-1.2
Not at all likely	2.4	-1.8	2.5	-1.2	4.7	-2.5	1.2	-2.5	1.6	-0.6	1.9	-1.8	2.2	-1.5	2.1	-0.9
Score	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.8	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a police officer																
Very likely	88.4	1.1	89.9	1.0	88.6	1.3	89.5	3.1	88.7	2.9	85.0	-2.0	88.3	1.5	90.0	0.9
Somewhat likely	9.6	0.0	6.4	-1.3	9.3	-1.1	8.9	-2.8	10.5	-1.7	13.1	2.2	10.0	-0.8	9.0	0.0
Not at all likely	2.1	-1.1	3.7	0.2	2.1	-0.2	1.6	-0.4	0.8	-1.2	1.9	-0.2	1.7	-0.7	1.0	-0.9
Score	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a complete stranger																
Very likely	23.5	-0.6	20.5	-3.6	23.0	1.1	17.0	-2.3	21.2	-3.4	19.9	2.8	21.2	-1.3	20.7	-1.0
Somewhat likely	56.5	6.4	61.6	8.0	48.9	3.0	55.8	4.7	59.2	8.1	55.3	1.9	56.4	5.8	56.5	3.0
Not at all likely	20.0	-5.8	17.9	-4.4	28.1	-4.2	27.2	-2.4	19.6	-4.7	24.8	-4.7	22.4	-4.5	22.8	-2.0
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Community trust score	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.6: Attachment to Community, Migration

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Length of residence																
Number of years living at the current address																
Less than one	1.5	-4.6	0.8	-2.9 ***	1.5	-3.8 **	0.6	-3.8 **	1.3	-3.8 **	1.9	-3.4 **	1.4	-3.9 ***	0.7	-6.4
1–4	20.5	6.3 **	17.5	0.0	18.7	2.4	17.0	2.5	21.2	6.6 **	16.5	0.6	19.3	4.2	24.7	1.2
5–10	14.9	0.8	17.2	1.4	17.3	0.2 *	21.0	0.2 *	15.2	1.6	20.6	0.3	17.0	0.9 **	19.6	4.1
11 or more	63.0	-2.5	64.5	1.5	62.5	1.2	61.3	1.1	62.2	-4.4 **	61.1	2.6	62.3	-1.3	55.0	1.1
Entire life	6.3	-1.4	8.3	-0.4	6.7	-1.0	8.5	0.9	8.6	-0.7	6.8	-0.3	7.6	-0.6	5.4	-1.4
Mean	21.3	1.4	22.1	3.1	21.8	1.4	21.2	1.3	22.5	1.5	22.2	3.0	22.0	1.7	19.0	1.8
Number of years living in community																
Less than one	0.5	-0.4 ***	1.3	0.4 ***	0.5	-0.7 ***	0.9	-0.2 ***	1.6	0.2 ***	0.7	-0.6 ***	1.0	-0.2 ***	0.3	-2.7
1–4	3.7	0.4 **	7.5	0.8	4.9	-0.1	4.1	0.7 **	4.3	2.3 ***	6.7	1.5 **	4.8	1.2 ***	9.6	-2.5
5–10	6.4	1.0	12.6	6.0	10.4	2.1	10.2	-0.1 *	4.4	-0.1 **	7.0	-0.3 **	7.2	0.8 **	12.5	3.3
11 or more	89.4	-1.0	78.6	-7.2 ***	84.2	-1.3	84.8	-0.3	89.6	-2.4 **	85.5	-0.7	87.0	-1.8 **	77.7	1.9
Entire life	38.7	-0.5	24.0	-5.7	31.1	-1.2	38.5	2.4	41.2	-1.2	31.8	-0.8	36.6	-0.8	21.6	-1.3
Mean	47.8	10.0 **	35.0	4.5	41.7	6.7	46.6	10.6 **	49.6	10.8 **	43.8	8.4	46.1	9.3 **	34.9	6.8
Number of years living in Cape Breton/mainland																
Less than one	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	0.0	-0.2
1–4	1.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1	1.2	-0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.2	1.2	-0.2
5–10	1.3	0.2	4.2	2.6	1.4	0.4	1.2	-1.2 **	1.8	0.9	1.1	-0.9	1.6	0.3	1.8	0.4
11 or more	97.4	-0.3	95.4	-2.3	97.5	0.8	98.2	1.1	97.5	-0.9	97.7	1.2	97.5	-0.1	97.0	0.0
Entire life	50.3	-3.0 **	53.5	-5.9 **	55.5	0.4	59.5	5.5	54.6	-2.3 *	52.7	4.8	54.1	-0.4	53.0	3.7
Mean	42.8	0.1	42.2	-0.4	44.6	0.6	43.7	0.0	43.9	-0.6	44.2	1.1	43.7	0.0	42.1	0.3
Links to community																
Relatives (see and talk to) live in the community	82.1	-1.0	68.3	2.7	68.3	1.2	79.9	2.8	83.1	2.2	73.7	0.6	78.3	1.3	67.4	1.6
Friends (see and talk to) live in the community	88.0	-0.9	76.5	2.5	82.4	5.0	83.3	-0.6	90.0	-0.1	86.5	-0.7	86.4	0.4	80.4	1.0
Mother born in Cape Breton/mainland	83.4	1.1	86.3	3.3	71.8	0.7	79.3	0.8	82.1	-0.1	66.7	1.5	78.7	0.8	78.8	0.2
Father born in Cape Breton/mainland	79.5	2.1	81.2	-0.5	67.6	1.0	78.2	1.4	82.0	-0.4	69.1	2.3	77.2	0.9	77.8	0.0
Both parents born in Cape Breton/mainland	74.4	1.8	74.0	-1.0	59.8	-0.6	71.1	1.0	74.2	-1.2	56.9	1.3	69.4	0.2	69.2	-0.5
Born in Cape Breton/mainland	90.6	0.3	91.3	1.8	89.2	1.8	89.1	0.1	90.5	-1.3	86.3	3.4 **	89.6	0.4	85.4	-0.5
Likely to move away from CB/NS in next two years	18.0	-1.6	19.0	-0.7	17.1	-1.8	16.7	-2.7	15.5	-2.2	16.8	-0.4	16.8	-1.8	16.4	-0.6
Reason for possible move																
To find work, get a job, etc.	66.3	-0.3	64.5	-10.1	71.6	6.3	55.5	-9.8	57.9	-15.6 **	66.4	-5.6	63.0	-6.8	79.9	2.2
To join members of my family	7.7	-2.9	8.8	2.5	4.9	-8.2 **	9.9	3.7	6.2	2.5	6.4	-2.3	7.0	-0.6	2.5	-0.4
To go to school, university, get training	13.5	2.7	16.2	12.3	5.1	-6.1	21.9	6.7	14.2	-1.3	14.9	7.2	14.0	1.9	11.2	-0.8
No prospects here	2.4	-2.5	1.7	-3.5	3.6	0.5	3.9	-1.6	4.7	2.6	1.2	-7.2 *	3.3	-1.0	1.4	-1.5
Health, retirement, old age	1.2	0.5 *	0.0	-1.3	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.8	-0.1	1.7	1.1 **	0.0	-0.3
Pollution, environmental problems	0.6	0.6	2.0	1.0	0.0	-2.0 *	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.0
Other, not classified elsewhere	6.6	1.3	6.8	1.7	11.0	6.6	5.3	-0.4	15.8	12.5 *	7.9	7.5	10.2	6.2	4.9	1.8
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.7: Satisfaction with Community

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Satisfied with community as a place to live																	
Very satisfied		52.6	-0.4	67.5	-1.1	59.1	7.1 ***	51.5	-2.8	57.5	-0.5	59.1	-1.8	56.9	0.0 **	61.1	-5.0
Fairly satisfied		36.8	-0.8	27.8	-0.1	31.9	-1.6	40.1	2.2	34.8	0.3	33.7	0.0	34.8	0.0	34.2	3.5
Not very satisfied		8.3	1.8	3.5	2.2	6.5	-1.3	6.9	1.5	5.1	0.1	4.5	0.7	6.0	0.6	2.8	0.4
Not at all satisfied		2.3	-0.6	1.2	-1.0	2.6	-4.3 ***	1.5	-0.9	2.6	0.2	2.6	1.1	2.3	-0.6	1.9	1.0
Score		3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.2 ***	3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0 **	3.5	-0.1
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
	Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.8: Health and Activity Limitations

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Self-reported general health																	
Excellent		19.6	-1.4	22.1	1.5	19.4	1.0	17.1	-1.2	20.3	-0.3	19.3	-1.6	19.6	-0.5	21.1	1.0
Very good		40.3	3.8	44.4	1.6	40.0	-1.4	42.9	1.1	44.6	3.4	39.3	-2.0	42.2	1.7	42.0	0.4
Good		21.9	-2.3	16.8	-4.0	23.2	2.4	22.3	2.8	20.5	0.7	25.6	4.8	21.9	0.9	20.7	0.1
Fair		11.3	-1.1	15.2	4.0	11.8	-2.5	9.9	-4.2 *	11.1	-1.0	10.9	-0.3	11.3	-1.2	12.2	-0.1
Poor		6.8	1.0 *	1.5	-3.2	5.6	0.5	7.9	1.5 *	3.3	-2.8	4.9	-1.0	5.0	-0.8	4.0	-1.3
Index		3.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.1
How often respondent feels rushed																	
Once a day		32.7	1.3	34.7	-0.9	30.7	-2.3	40.3	5.3 *	30.8	-1.8	32.9	-0.8	32.8	-0.2	33.5	-0.8
Few times a week		26.0	-0.9 *	30.2	5.0	26.5	-0.1	24.9	-0.5	28.6	2.3	28.9	1.5	27.5	1.1	30.5	4.2
Once a week		18.8	3.5	15.9	5.7 *	13.8	2.7	14.2	0.7	17.3	3.0	15.1	3.1	16.4	2.9 *	13.8	-0.1
Once a month		7.7	0.1	4.0	-4.9 **	9.1	1.1	7.2	-0.1	8.7	2.2	8.1	-0.7	8.0	0.5	9.2	1.3
Less than once a month		2.9	-1.3	5.5	2.5	5.0	2.5 **	1.8	-0.8	3.9	0.2	1.7	-1.3	3.4	0.0	2.7	-0.8
Never		11.9	-2.8	9.6	-7.4	14.9	-3.8	11.6	-4.6	10.6	-5.9	13.4	-1.8	11.9	-4.3	10.4	-3.7
Index		4.4	0.1	4.6	0.3	4.2	0.0	4.6	0.3	4.4	0.1	4.4	0.1	4.4	0.1	4.5	0.1
Activity limitations		33.3	-0.7	29.9	-1.1	32.0	1.8	29.8	-0.8	30.9	-1.5	29.5	1.4	31.2	-0.4	26.6	-1.0
Arising due to a disability or continuous health problem		20.7	-0.3	13.4	-2.4	17.5	1.9	17.2	-0.5	16.5	-0.8	15.3	0.3	17.2	-0.2	15.1	0.3
Among those with disability or health problem, percentage limited																	
A lot		50.4	4.5 *	19.8	-32.1 *	40.1	-13.1	49.3	-2.2	43.4	-9.5	46.6	-6.9	44.6	-6.5	37.0	-11.4
Somewhat		36.5	2.8	45.4	19.4	38.3	11.4	30.2	-1.0	42.3	9.3	25.5	1.7	36.9	6.3	45.3	11.0
A little bit		13.1	-7.4	34.7	12.7	21.5	1.7	20.5	3.2	14.4	0.2	27.9	5.2	18.5	0.3	17.7	0.4
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		#REF!		2225	
	Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		#REF!		1436	

Table C.9: Employment and Income

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Present situation																
Working for pay	42.7	4.9	49.7	5.4	48.8	5.2	45.9	9.9	46.3	7.0	46.5	4.1	46.1	6.2	51.1	5.7
Self-employed	3.3	-0.6	3.5	0.3	2.2	-0.2	4.2	0.2	2.9	-0.6	5.8	1.5	3.5	-0.1	6.0	0.0
Working for pay or self-employed	46.0	4.2	53.2	5.7	51.0	5.0	50.1	10.1	49.2	6.4	52.3	5.6	49.6	6.1	57.1	5.7
Part-time	7.4	-0.1	6.9	-2.0	7.4	-1.0	9.0	2.7 *	5.6	-1.7	6.9	-1.6	6.9	-0.7	5.4	-0.4
Full-time	37.6	5.2	45.2	7.8	42.7	6.5	40.5	8.3	42.1	7.9	43.7	7.4	41.5	7.1	50.1	6.2
Average work hours	37.9	0.8	38.2	1.5	37.2	1.1	39.2	0.0	38.4	0.2	39.6	0.9	38.4	0.6	41.0	-0.1
Any paid employment (current or in last two years)	56.8	3.8	70.0	8.9 *	59.6	2.3	59.6	4.6	60.9	6.6	59.6	0.8	60.1	4.6	65.9	2.7
Ever worked	90.3	-1.0	96.6	1.9	94.0	-1.6	93.7	0.9	93.3	0.8	93.5	0.9	93.1	0.2	95.2	-0.9
Number of years with current/main employer	5.0	-2.7 **	7.0	-0.6	5.4	-2.7 **	5.8	-2.5 *	6.6	-1.7	10.3	0.1	6.5	-1.9 *	8.5	-0.2
Average hourly wage (currently working)	14.5	0.9	14.1	1.6	12.6	0.3	13.2	0.8	13.6	1.5	13.0	0.3	13.5	1.0	13.5	0.7
Personal income																
Less than $10,000	22.7	-3.4	17.8	-2.4	24.3	-6.6	19.6	-8.4	19.3	-9.5	21.4	-2.7	20.9	-6.4	18.6	-7.8
$10,000–19,999	29.1	1.7	27.4	-1.4	31.1	3.9	26.9	-1.5	28.4	2.9	25.6	-1.3	28.3	1.4	25.8	-0.5
$20,000–29,999	21.1	1.2	22.8	5.0	22.1	1.4	26.5	8.3	18.6	0.0	16.2	0.4	20.4	1.8	20.7	3.2
$30,000–39,000	10.4	-0.5	12.3	-1.7	10.3	-0.8	11.7	1.0	15.3	1.6	12.2	-1.4	12.6	0.2	12.7	2.1
$40,000–59,000	13.1	0.2	13.8	-0.6	10.3	2.6	10.8	0.4	10.1	0.3	18.5	4.3	12.2	1.2	14.7	1.5
$60,000 or more	3.7	0.8	5.9	1.1	1.9	-0.6 *	4.5	0.2	8.3	4.8 **	6.1	0.6	5.6	1.9	7.5	1.5
Mean	22.7	0.8	25.3	1.2	21.0	1.0	23.9	1.8	25.5	3.4 *	26.8	2.1	24.3	2.0	26.9	0.5
Household income																
Less than $10,000	6.9	-1.8	2.6	-3.8	8.8	-1.5	6.6	-1.8	5.5	-3.5	6.8	-1.0	6.3	-2.3	5.1	-2.1
$10,000–19,999	16.4	-3.3	16.7	-3.9	19.2	-0.3	15.3	-3.8	15.7	-3.0	15.4	-5.6	16.3	-3.2	15.0	-2.3
$20,000–29,999	15.9	-1.3	17.0	3.4	18.8	-1.8	16.6	-6.1	16.8	-0.1	16.8	2.4	16.9	-0.7	14.7	-1.9
$30,000–39,000	15.9	0.7	15.8	0.3	15.9	-0.3	16.4	3.6 **	13.8	-2.0	11.3	-3.3	14.6	-0.6	14.2	-2.1
$40,000–59,000	22.7	5.3	18.4	-3.4	18.2	-3.1	21.8	3.8	22.8	3.2	22.3	0.5	21.7	2.1	22.5	0.5
$60,000 or more	22.2	0.3 ***	29.5	7.4	19.1	7.0	23.3	4.3	25.4	5.4	27.5	7.1	24.2	4.8	28.4	7.8
Mean	42.1	3.0	46.0	3.0	37.6	3.7	42.9	4.1	46.5	7.7 *	45.6	4.5	43.8	5.1	47.6	4.0
Received income in the last 12 months from																
Government pension (CPP/OAS/GIS, among eligibles)	82.3	2.1	74.1	-8.4 *	83.0	5.8	79.2	-2.8	76.2	-6.1 **	80.6	1.7	79.2	-1.5	78.0	2.8
Work-related pension (among eligibles)	16.5	-0.2	15.2	-2.0	15.5	0.9	13.8	-2.2 *	15.9	-1.5	15.4	3.1	15.6	-0.4	12.2	0.8
Employment insurance	17.6	2.0	25.1	9.3 **	15.8	-1.3	22.4	2.9	17.1	0.5	14.7	-0.8	17.8	1.2	19.1	0.1
Social assistance	8.3	0.4	5.6	-0.2	12.1	2.7 *	6.3	-1.9	7.6	-0.4	6.9	-2.2	8.0	-0.2	5.8	-0.3
Incidence of low household incomes																
Household income below LICO																
Less than 50% of LICO	12.4	-0.9	11.2	-0.9	14.2	0.0	11.6	0.4	9.9	-4.4	10.3	-1.6	11.3	-1.9	8.4	-1.3
50–75% of LICO	9.5	-2.4	10.8	-0.5	12.6	1.5	12.2	0.7	9.2	-1.4	12.0	-0.4	10.6	-0.8	11.6	0.7
75–100% of LICO	15.8	2.2 *	15.3	1.3	16.7	-3.2	12.8	-5.2	14.4	0.2	14.0	0.2	14.8	-0.4	11.8	-2.4
Household income above LICO																
100–150% of LICO	25.6	4.3	19.0	1.7	25.3	3.8	26.6	7.3	22.4	4.0	22.9	5.4	23.8	4.5	24.6	5.4
150–175% of LICO	9.0	1.2	9.2	0.2	9.2	-0.6	9.9	0.3	7.4	-4.1	7.2	-1.8	8.3	-1.4	8.7	-1.6
175–200% of LICO	4.5	-1.9	7.8	0.7	5.9	-1.4	4.8	-2.2	7.4	0.8	5.3	-2.0	6.0	-0.8	7.1	0.2
200% of LICO or more	23.1	-2.6	26.7	-2.6	16.1	-0.1	22.1	-1.3	29.3	4.9 **	28.3	0.0	25.2	0.9	27.9	-1.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table C.10: Demographics

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Gender																
Male	46.7	0.0	46.6	0.0	45.8	0.0	45.3	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.9	-0.2
Female	53.3	0.0	53.4	0.0	54.2	0.0	54.7	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.1	0.2
Living with spouse or partner	62.6	3.4	68.4	5.5	61.6	7.3	63.0	1.2	66.6	6.2	65.3	2.6	64.6	4.6	65.8	3.6
Average age	47.8	-0.1	46.9	0.1	48.8	0.7	48.1	0.0	48.4	0.1	50.1	0.7	48.5	0.2	48.5	0.6
Age groups																
18–24	11.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	11.0	0.0	10.5	0.0	11.1	0.0	10.2	0.0	11.0	0.0	11.4	-0.3
25–29	7.3	0.8	6.9	2.2	4.0	-1.9	5.1	-0.3	3.9	-1.7	5.3	0.7	5.1	-0.5	5.1	-1.9
30–44	26.2	-0.8	27.9	-2.2	30.2	1.9	30.0	0.3	28.0	1.7	26.0	-0.7	27.9	0.5	28.6	2.0
45–54	20.9	0.0	22.6	0.0	19.6	0.0	18.2	-0.1	19.9	0.0	19.3	0.0	19.9	0.0	19.7	0.1
55 and older	34.2	0.0	31.5	0.0	35.2	0.0	36.1	0.0	37.2	0.0	39.2	0.0	36.1	0.0	35.2	0.1
Education																
High school diploma or equivalent	71.7	6.4	70.5	2.9	70.6	5.4	71.2	7.0	69.8	6.3	70.2	2.0	70.6	5.5	73.0	5.9
Apprenticeship diploma	3.2	0.8	5.0	0.5	4.0	2.0	3.4	0.8	6.8	3.9 *	4.0	2.3	4.8	2.2	3.1	1.1
Trade or vocational diploma	21.3	2.7	34.2	11.9	23.1	3.9	20.2	4.7	24.8	6.6	23.0	8.3	23.6	5.8	25.1	5.3
University diploma (not a degree)	7.7	2.3	9.6	1.8	7.1	2.5	7.0	0.1	8.8	3.4	5.8	0.0	7.7	2.1	7.2	1.4
Some undergraduate, but no degree	9.8	5.1 *	5.7	1.1	7.4	2.5	7.3	2.2	8.8	3.0	5.7	1.5	8.0	2.9	7.7	1.4
Bachelor's degree	14.7	7.0	10.1	0.1 *	11.0	4.0	12.1	3.2	9.0	0.3 *	16.2	6.5	11.8	3.3	13.7	4.8
Some graduate studies	1.4	0.6	1.9	0.7	0.4	-0.4 *	2.4	0.9	0.7	0.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.4
Graduate degree	3.3	0.9	4.2	1.1	1.8	0.4	3.3	1.0	2.5	0.0	2.4	0.4	2.8	0.5	3.7	0.9
Religious denomination																
Roman Catholic	83.7	1.0	73.0	-6.2	68.8	1.6	59.5	0.6	61.3	1.3	49.5	-2.4	65.6	0.2	49.1	-0.3
Anglican	4.8	0.6	4.4	-1.2	7.8	-2.8 *	13.1	-0.5	9.6	-1.5	18.3	-0.1	9.7	-0.9	8.4	0.0
Protestant	0.7	-1.9	0.2	-1.0	4.9	-0.1	2.6	-0.2	2.3	-1.7	1.5	-0.7	2.1	-1.2	1.3	-0.8
United Church	5.3	0.6	8.0	-0.8	6.7	0.2	9.1	-1.3	14.5	0.5	13.7	-0.1	10.4	0.1	14.7	-0.1
Other (includes none)	5.4	-0.2	14.4	9.2	11.8	1.2	15.6	1.4	12.3	1.4	17.0	3.2	12.1	1.8	26.4	1.3
Number of persons in household																
One	11.8	-2.6	13.6	2.0	12.6	-2.9	11.6	-1.8	14.0	-0.7	12.8	-1.3	12.9	-1.4	15.0	-2.2
Two	28.3	-2.7	25.8	-4.8	28.1	-4.2	28.1	-2.8	29.4	-2.0	31.2	-2.2	28.9	-2.7	31.5	-2.1
Three	22.3	0.6	21.4	0.2	23.3	-1.1	24.0	0.5	23.0	0.8	25.5	2.8	23.3	0.7	22.2	2.1
Four	21.9	-0.4	20.1	0.9	22.4	4.7	21.0	0.9	20.8	2.8	17.2	0.8	20.7	1.8	18.2	0.1
Five or more	15.7	5.2	19.1	1.7	13.6	3.4	15.3	3.1	12.9	-1.0	13.3	-0.1	14.3	1.6	13.1	2.1
Number of adults in household																
One	16.0	-1.8	16.5	0.8	15.7	-4.1 *	14.7	-0.5	16.6	-1.2	15.1	-2.0	15.9	-1.6	19.6	0.3
Two	46.4	-3.1	47.7	-4.0	44.9	-5.2	47.8	-5.8	50.0	-0.2	49.0	-2.3	48.1	-2.7	52.4	-2.8
Three	21.4	0.4	21.2	1.6	24.8	2.6	20.9	-0.5	18.6	-1.7	23.9	3.6	21.2	0.4	18.5	2.0
Four or more	16.1	4.5	14.6	1.6	14.7	6.8 **	16.5	6.9 *	14.8	3.1	12.0	0.7	14.8	3.9	9.4	0.5
Number of children in household																
None	61.9	-2.9	61.9	-0.3	66.1	-0.8	62.8	0.7	66.2	2.0	69.4	1.1	65.1	0.2	65.0	-0.8
One	16.7	-0.2	14.8	-2.7	16.9	1.1	18.6	0.1	16.4	-2.9	12.8	-1.9	16.2	-1.3	14.1	-3.2
Two	16.8	3.4	14.5	0.7	13.8	0.5	14.0	-1.1	10.3	-0.9	13.4	1.4	13.2	0.5	14.7	2.7
Three or more	4.6	-0.3	8.8	2.3	3.2	-0.8	4.6	0.3	7.1	1.8	4.4	-0.6	5.5	0.5	6.2	1.3
Age of the Youngest Child	9.7	-0.1	8.3	0.1	9.4	0.5 *	8.6	-0.4	8.0	-1.1	9.2	0.5 *	8.8	-0.3	7.9	-0.9
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.11: Social Capital: Network Size

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network size (based on measures of strong ties)																
Total number of family/friends who the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.3	-0.2	0.2	-0.1	0.0	-0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	-0.2
1–5	7.6	-1.8	7.5	-0.8	11.2	0.6	7.1	-3.0	11.9	1.7	10.1	-1.9	9.8	-0.4	7.8	-1.0
6–9	23.5	1.5	18.3	-1.4	22.6	1.6	21.6	1.8	22.7	3.5	24.4	6.9	22.7	2.8	22.6	3.0
10 or more	68.7	0.2	73.8	2.3	65.8	-2.0	71.1	1.4	65.5	-5.0	65.0	-5.4	67.3	-2.4	69.3	-1.8
Average	17.6	-1.3	19.9	-1.6	18.9	-0.6	18.5	-1.0	16.8	-2.3	16.3	-1.8	17.6	-1.6	17.6	-1.3
Close family and relatives that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	2.2	0.9 **	1.0	-2.1	1.2	-0.5	0.6	-1.7	2.2	0.8 **	1.2	-0.7	1.6	-0.1 *	1.0	-1.6
1–5	39.5	1.1	31.1	1.1	41.6	1.1	38.3	3.3	35.2	-1.8	43.4	4.8	38.2	0.9	39.7	3.8
6–9	20.6	-2.6	27.0	5.8	20.3	-2.5	21.0	-0.1	25.8	2.8	19.8	-1.4	22.7	0.2	23.5	0.5
10 or more	37.7	0.6	40.9	-4.8	37.0	1.9	40.1	-1.4	36.8	-1.7	35.6	-2.7	37.5	-1.1	35.8	-2.7
Average	9.4	-0.1	10.9	-0.3	9.1	-0.1	10.5	0.4	9.1	-0.3	8.5	-0.8	9.4	-0.2	9.2	-0.2
Close friends that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	2.4	-0.6	3.3	0.5	2.5	-0.7	3.1	-0.2	3.7	0.3	3.6	0.2	3.1	-0.1	2.4	-0.4
1–5	47.0	3.4	46.3	3.7	51.0	7.1	48.5	2.9	55.2	13.2 **	49.7	4.2	50.9	7.3	46.6	4.4
6–9	19.1	0.5	17.6	-2.9	15.9	-2.5	21.2	3.6	17.6	-3.8	22.6	2.9	18.8	-0.9	18.1	-1.8
10 or more	31.5	-3.2	32.7	-1.3	30.6	-3.9	27.2	-6.4	23.5	-9.6 *	24.2	-7.3	27.2	-6.3	32.9	-2.2
Average	8.3	-1.1	9.0	-1.4	9.7	-0.7	8.1	-1.5	7.7	-2.0	7.8	-1.2	8.2	-1.4	8.6	-1.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

(Continued)

Table C.11: Social Capital: Network Size *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network size (based on links to resources)																
Total number of links to bonding and bridging social capital																
None	0.6	0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.0
1–5	1.9	-1.2	1.1	-0.7	3.3	0.3 *	2.2	-1.3	2.7	-0.9	3.2	-1.4	2.5	-0.9	1.7	-2.0
6–9	7.7	-0.5	12.5	4.9 **	8.0	-2.3	6.8	-3.7	9.9	3.9 ***	8.4	1.1 *	8.8	0.9 **	5.4	-2.7
10 or more	89.7	1.5	86.4	-4.0 **	88.5	2.6	90.7	5.1	86.9	-3.4 ***	87.8	0.5 *	88.2	-0.1 ***	92.6	4.7
Average	25.0	-3.7	27.1	-2.9	25.3	-0.9 *	25.3	-2.6	25.6	-1.5 *	25.6	-2.0	25.5	-2.2	25.5	-4.7
Contacts associated with bonding social capital																
Number of persons would help with home project																
None	2.4	-0.9	2.0	-0.8	3.9	-0.9	1.6	-4.2 **	2.4	-2.2	3.9	-2.2	2.7	-1.9	3.3	-0.6
1–5	47.5	-0.9	48.3	-0.2	51.0	-2.0	52.1	2.9	49.8	6.1	51.3	4.2	49.9	2.6	45.8	-0.5
6–9	19.8	3.4	12.6	-5.0 *	16.7	0.5	19.5	5.3	17.9	-1.8	23.1	5.1	18.7	1.2	20.1	2.2
10 or more	30.3	-1.6	37.1	6.0	28.4	2.4	26.9	-4.1	29.9	-2.1	21.7	-7.1	28.7	-1.8	30.8	-1.1
Average	7.6	-1.9	8.8	-1.4	7.7	-0.1	7.7	-0.7	8.0	-0.8	7.2	-0.8	7.8	-1.0	7.9	-1.6
Number of persons would help if sick																
None	1.3	-1.5	0.9	-0.6	2.9	0.9	1.9	-0.5	1.9	0.3	2.3	-1.6	1.9	-0.4	1.2	-0.8
1–5	58.3	3.3	58.2	0.6	64.7	2.1	62.2	5.7	61.4	5.9	61.2	2.4	61.1	4.0	57.6	1.9
6–9	17.8	0.6	12.5	-5.9 **	14.8	0.7	17.0	2.4	15.7	-1.8	20.7	4.7	16.7	0.2	18.3	2.7
10 or more	22.6	-2.5	28.3	5.9 *	17.7	-3.7	18.9	-7.5	21.0	-4.4	15.8	-5.4	20.4	-3.8	22.9	-3.8
Average	6.6	-1.1	7.1	-0.8	5.9	-0.6	6.3	-1.0	6.0	-1.3	5.9	-1.2	6.2	-1.1	6.7	-1.1
Number of persons can talk to if feeling down																
None	2.7	1.3 **	0.9	-0.9	1.5	-0.7	1.5	-1.3	2.6	-0.2	1.7	-1.1	2.1	-0.3	0.9	-0.8
1–5	56.0	6.1	56.8	9.2	57.9	7.2	49.8	2.2	55.6	10.5 *	47.6	-2.1	54.3	6.3	51.3	3.0
6–9	15.8	1.6	11.2	-4.1	15.4	1.5	19.2	2.0	17.4	1.5	22.4	4.9	17.4	1.7	17.2	-0.3
10 or more	25.5	-9.0 *	31.1	-4.3	25.2	-7.9	29.5	-2.9	24.4	-11.8 **	28.4	-1.7	26.3	-7.8 *	30.6	-1.9
Average	7.0	-1.5	8.0	-3.9	7.5	-1.2	8.1	-0.9	8.0	-1.4	8.2	-0.7	7.8	-1.4	7.9	-1.8
Contacts associated with bridging social capital																
Number of persons would help with a $500 loan																
None	7.7	-3.4	4.6	-4.7	10.0	-3.7	7.9	-4.7	7.8	-1.2	10.2	-3.7	8.3	-2.9	7.6	-4.2
1–5	69.5	1.9	69.2	1.7	71.1	1.9	72.3	7.3	75.0	6.8	69.6	3.9	71.9	4.5	72.7	7.3
6–9	11.6	2.2	8.2	-1.9	7.9	1.6	11.1	1.1	8.2	-1.1	9.7	-0.8	9.4	0.2	9.9	0.5
10 or more	11.1	-0.7	18.0	4.9 *	11.0	0.1	8.7	-3.7	9.0	-4.5	10.5	0.6 *	10.4	-1.8	9.9	-3.5
Average	4.3	-0.2	4.7	-0.2	4.3	0.2 *	4.3	-0.4	4.2	-0.4	4.6	0.2 *	4.3	-0.2 *	4.2	-0.9
Personally know a lawyer who is not a relative																
Yes	36.7	6.5	34.4	4.4	47.0	10.6	44.7	7.7	40.2	6.2	41.9	5.4	40.8	6.9	42.2	5.9
No	63.3	-6.5	65.6	-4.4	53.0	-10.6	55.3	-7.7	59.8	-6.2	58.1	-5.4	59.2	-6.9	57.8	-5.9
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.12: Social Capital: Density and Homogeneity

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network density, tie strength																
Family and friends that know each other																
All	51.1	-6.9	45.6	-3.6	47.4	-5.8	48.1	-5.8	48.4	-3.5	48.8	-0.4	48.6	-4.3	45.2	-2.1
Most	34.7	5.2	42.8	8.3	36.3	6.6	35.5	5.9	34.9	0.1	34.2	2.0	35.5	3.5	35.1	1.9
Only a few	13.2	1.3	10.8	-3.0	15.4	0.5	14.9	0.2	14.7	3.5	15.8	-1.1	14.4	1.2	18.6	1.2
None	1.0	0.4 *	0.8	-1.7	0.9	-1.3	1.5	-0.3	2.0	-0.1	1.3	-0.5	1.4	-0.3	1.1	-1.1
Score	3.4	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	-0.1	3.3	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.2	0.0
Met at least one friend last year	11.5	-4.5	15.3	-3.1	14.8	-3.5	15.1	-0.7	11.9	-5.1	10.1	-8.1	12.5	-4.5	16.5	-3.5
Proportion of friends of more than a year	97.1	2.1	95.4	1.4	95.3	1.5	96.0	1.7	96.5	1.4	96.7	3.8	96.3	1.9	94.6	1.9
Network homogeneity																
At least one family member																
Lives in the same community	83.1	0.1	65.8	0.1	68.4	1.4	76.7	-0.4	81.9	1.0	75.7	2.6	77.8	0.8	72.3	1.5
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	44.1	-0.7	68.8	-5.7	75.3	6.7	60.7	1.8	37.8	-6.7 *	51.9	-2.1	50.8	-1.8	63.4	0.5
Lives outside Cape Breton	45.6	-1.8	50.2	1.7	46.3	-3.5	52.5	4.4	48.9	0.5	56.8	6.0	49.5	0.8	54.8	2.0
At least one friend																
Lives in the same community	86.4	-2.5	73.7	-0.3	77.5	0.1	84.4	0.5	89.3	-0.7	87.5	0.3	85.3	-0.7	79.2	-2.5
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	42.6	4.7	76.7	7.2	69.2	2.2	50.7	1.0	32.6	-5.5 ***	47.5	-1.2 *	46.5	-0.2 **	60.6	6.8
Lives outside Cape Breton	25.1	2.5	21.4	-1.1	17.1	-3.7 **	21.3	2.0	20.8	2.2	27.9	4.2	22.2	1.5	25.9	4.3
Proportion of family that																
Lives in the same community	57.5	1.4	36.8	4.6	36.0	0.5	41.9	-3.9	57.5	2.4	44.8	-0.7	49.6	0.8	39.5	0.1
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	18.4	-1.1	38.4	-3.8	41.5	2.9	30.3	2.1	18.0	-1.7	24.8	-2.5	25.0	-0.6	32.4	0.2
Lives outside Cape Breton	24.0	-0.3	24.7	-0.8	22.5	-3.5	27.9	1.8	24.3	-0.9	30.5	3.6	25.3	-0.2	28.1	-0.3
Proportion of friends that																
Lives in the same community	67.3	-3.8	41.2	-5.4	48.4	-1.1	62.3	0.1	73.6	0.4	62.4	-0.4	64.0	-1.2	53.4	-4.5
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	20.7	2.8	48.9	6.1	42.7	2.2	29.0	0.6	16.4	-2.3 **	24.8	-0.8	25.5	0.4	35.4	3.4
Lives outside Cape Breton	11.9	1.1	9.7	-0.9	8.8	-1.3	8.7	-0.5	10.1	1.9	12.6	1.0	10.4	0.7	11.2	1.2
Proportion of total contacts that																
Lives in the same community	63.3	-0.3	38.9	-0.6	42.7	0.0	51.6	-2.1	65.5	0.6	53.9	-0.4	57.0	-0.3	46.5	-2.4
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	19.3	0.0	44.2	1.5	41.4	2.0	29.6	0.7	17.4	-1.9	24.9	-2.1	25.2	-0.3	33.7	1.2
Lives outside Cape Breton	17.3	0.3	16.7	-1.1	15.9	-2.1 *	19.0	1.6	17.1	1.2	21.4	2.6	17.8	0.7	19.8	1.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.13: Time Use and Community Participation

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Time use																
Childcare																
Parent or guardian of children < 13	21.0	1.2	26.8	0.4	21.0	0.1	21.8	0.2	22.5	1.6	20.3	1.9	21.9	1.1 *	25.1	5.0
Hrs of childcare provided in avg weekday for child<13	13.7	1.9	14.4	-1.0	11.7	-0.5 *	13.3	-0.8 *	14.2	1.0	11.5	0.1	13.3	0.5	15.3	3.0
Provided unpaid childcare outside of HH for child<13	15.1	-3.5	16.1	-4.3	15.5	-1.9	19.1	3.9	17.4	-0.3	17.0	1.6	16.7	-0.7	17.0	-0.1
Hrs of childcare provided for friend/neighbour's child<13	2.2	-0.4	2.2	-0.3	1.9	-0.6 *	2.3	0.7	2.1	-0.2	1.7	-0.3	2.0	-0.2	2.4	0.5
Housework																
Did housework on regular basis	92.9	0.3 **	92.8	1.4	91.4	3.6	93.5	5.5	93.5	2.7	94.6	2.7	93.2	2.6	95.2	4.4
Hours spent on housework in average week	15.1	-0.5	16.1	-0.8	15.1	-1.0	15.0	-2.2	15.6	0.4	15.4	-1.4	15.4	-0.6	15.1	-0.6
Provide regular unpaid help to others with housework	31.2	-4.5 **	30.8	-9.6 **	35.3	2.9	31.5	0.0	32.3	-1.5	32.6	0.1	32.3	-1.6	33.2	2.9
Hours of housework help provided in average work	1.8	-0.4	1.3	-1.3 ***	1.6	-0.3	1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.5	2.1	0.3	1.7	-0.3	1.5	-0.1
Personal, recreational																
Average weekly hours spent watching TV	16.6	-2.0	17.0	-0.8	17.0	-1.6	17.6	-0.3	14.7	-1.7	14.1	-1.9	15.8	-1.5	16.9	-0.1
Use a computer on regular basis	49.2	10.2 **	59.7	23.5	46.4	10.8 *	48.1	12.2	50.8	14.7	45.6	10.0 **	49.4	12.9 *	56.8	17.5
Average weekly hours spent using e-mail or Internet, excluding work or school time	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.4	-0.2 ***	1.5	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.9	0.8	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.8
Member of a recreational group	33.0	0.4	33.1	1.6	30.4	0.0	33.8	2.2	31.9	-0.3	27.5	1.0	31.6	0.5	31.3	0.5
Average monthly hours of recreational activities	5.7	-0.5	5.3	-0.9	6.2	0.2	7.4	1.8	5.6	-1.3	5.5	1.0	5.9	-0.2	5.7	0.4
Access to the community																
Have a driver's license	86.7	6.0 *	81.8	-2.9	78.4	2.9	88.0	5.1	84.7	3.2	85.7	4.7	84.6	3.8	85.8	1.1
Have access to a car	88.5	4.1	85.7	-4.0	82.3	3.2	91.3	6.1 *	86.2	4.3	88.9	6.1	87.1	4.1	87.3	2.4
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

(Continued)

Table C.13: Time Use and Community Participation *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Number of membership in community groups																
None	17.1	3.8 *	21.8	7.4	16.0	-1.5	13.4	-2.1	18.4	1.4	13.6	-1.3	16.8	1.0	14.5	-1.0
One	35.0	-2.3	27.8	-9.7 **	39.7	-0.2	36.1	2.2	39.6	1.1	38.3	0.4	37.4	-0.4	37.6	2.2
Two	28.3	-1.3	19.4	-4.1	28.0	0.9 *	29.8	-0.2	20.6	-4.4	27.4	2.5 *	25.1	-1.6	22.3	-5.2
Three or more	19.6	-0.2	30.9	6.4	16.4	0.8	20.8	0.1	21.3	2.0	20.6	-1.6 *	20.7	0.9	25.6	4.0
Mean	1.6	-0.1	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.1	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0
Monthly hours of associational activities																
None	46.5	1.4	45.0	1.4	48.7	1.0	37.9	-7.6 *	43.7	1.7	44.5	-1.6	44.5	-0.1	40.5	-0.7
1–9	18.5	-0.9	20.3	3.2	17.4	-2.4	23.4	4.2	21.1	1.4	19.9	-2.7	20.1	0.3	25.6	1.8
10–20	14.6	1.8	13.6	-0.6	13.5	-0.6	12.9	-0.9	13.6	-1.8	17.3	5.4 **	14.2	0.3	12.4	-2.6
21 or more	20.3	-2.2	21.1	-4.1	20.3	2.1	25.7	4.3	21.6	-1.3	18.4	-1.2	21.2	-0.5	21.5	1.5
Mean	13.0	-0.6	12.2	-3.2	13.3	-0.2	16.3	2.4	13.2	-0.8	13.6	-0.1	13.5	-0.4	13.5	0.4
Monthly hours of non-in-home childcare																
None	85.2	2.2	85.1	3.5	85.6	0.6	82.7	-4.4 *	83.6	0.1	84.4	-2.2	84.3	-0.1	85.5	0.5
1–24	4.7	-2.1	6.0	0.3	5.1	1.8	5.4	0.4	7.0	0.1	5.7	0.6	5.8	0.0	5.6	-0.4
25–50	3.6	-0.4	4.0	-2.9	3.4	-2.3	4.8	1.4	3.7	-0.6	6.8	3.5	4.2	-0.1	3.1	-1.2
51 or more	6.5	0.3	4.9	-1.0	6.0	-0.2	7.2	2.6	5.7	0.4	3.1	-1.9 *	5.6	0.2	5.8	1.0
Mean	9.4	-1.5	9.6	-1.2	8.1	-2.6 *	10.0	3.2	8.9	-1.0	7.3	-1.2	8.9	-0.9	10.5	2.3
Monthly hours of non-in-home housework																
None	70.6	2.7 *	70.3	8.5 **	65.6	-5.1	69.4	-1.1	68.2	-1.1	68.8	-1.5	68.7	-0.3	68.8	-3.9
1–14	13.7	0.6	16.0	-1.2	19.6	8.3	14.1	-0.1	15.6	3.3	14.1	-0.6 *	15.4	2.2	18.5	5.0
15–40	10.2	-1.8	10.7	-2.3	9.8	-3.3	11.2	1.7	10.3	-1.2	9.5	-1.3	10.2	-1.3	9.2	-0.4
41 or more	5.6	-1.5	3.0	-5.0 **	5.0	0.1	5.3	-0.4	5.8	-1.0	7.7	3.4	5.7	-0.5	3.5	-0.7
Mean	7.7	-1.9	5.5	-5.5 ***	7.0	-1.3	8.3	0.7	7.3	-2.2	9.0	1.3	7.6	-1.4	6.7	-0.4
Monthly hours of total volunteering activities																
None	40.7	1.6	33.9	3.7	39.8	-2.8	33.7	-7.2	37.0	1.4	39.1	-0.2	37.8	-0.3	34.7	-1.4
1–14	22.8	0.1	29.5	5.1	24.3	4.6	28.2	3.5	24.2	-0.1	21.7	-2.9	24.4	0.9	31.2	1.9
15–30	15.2	2.4	16.0	0.4	12.7	-0.5	12.4	0.8	15.0	-2.4	14.7	0.9	14.4	-0.2	12.9	0.0
31 or more	21.4	-4.1	20.7	-9.2 **	23.2	-1.3	25.7	2.9	23.9	1.1	24.5	2.3	23.4	-0.5	21.2	-0.6
Mean	24.3	-3.1	21.9	-8.7 **	22.1	-3.9	26.9	4.6	23.6	-2.4	24.1	-0.9	23.9	-2.1	24.6	1.9
Charitable contribution in past 12 months																
None	24.5	-0.2	25.8	-0.7	23.0	-5.2	27.2	1.6	28.6	-1.0	21.9	-5.3	25.7	-1.7	22.8	-3.5
$1–100	36.5	-4.8	34.9	-5.0	39.9	-3.4	37.3	-1.7	35.2	-2.8	30.5	-3.1	35.7	-3.3	32.6	-5.6
$101–500	29.0	4.2	27.2	2.4	29.8	9.6	21.8	-1.6 **	24.4	2.1	32.8	8.7	27.1	4.0	31.8	7.1
$501 or more	10.0	0.8	12.2	3.4	7.3	-1.0	13.6	1.7	11.8	1.7	14.8	-0.4	11.5	1.0	12.8	2.0
Mean	258.3	47.3	274.0	79.6	214.8	40.7	300.5	24.9	267.6	-2.0 *	396.0	50.7	280.9	29.2	324.9	69.3
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.14: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Contact with neighbours																
How often talked to neighbours																
Every day	33.8	-15.1	30.0	-19.0	44.0	-9.4	34.2	-12.4	37.7	-14.4	40.9	-5.1	37.3	-12.6	32.8	-11.3
Several times a week	26.2	3.0	28.8	4.1	27.4	6.0	28.9	4.2	30.5	5.7	26.2	-1.6	28.3	3.9	31.2	3.1
At least once a week	21.5	7.1	19.2	2.2	16.8	2.7	22.9	4.5	16.5	1.5 *	20.9	6.6	19.1	3.9	23.1	7.1
At least once a month	10.3	3.1	8.0	4.5	4.9	-0.2	6.1	1.4	8.8	3.8	8.5	3.5	8.1	2.8	8.0	2.7
Several times a year	3.8	0.9	2.7	-0.2	2.7	0.6	3.4	1.3	3.4	2.2	1.1	-1.3	3.0	1.0	1.9	-0.2
Less often (includes never)	4.5	1.0 *	11.2	8.3 *	4.2	0.4	4.6	1.1 *	3.2	1.1 **	2.4	-2.2	4.1	1.0 ***	3.0	-1.5
Score	4.6	-0.4 *	4.4	-0.6 *	4.9	-0.2	4.7	-0.3	4.8	-0.3 *	4.9	-0.1	4.8	-0.3 *	4.8	-0.2
Will tell neighbour if their child(ren) skipped school																
Very likely	42.0	-5.3	46.4	-9.8 *	45.7	-6.1	37.7	-6.5 *	49.7	-8.3 **	41.1	-4.3	44.8	-6.7 **	49.4	0.5
Fairly likely	35.3	10.5	34.8	11.3	26.9	6.5	33.6	7.3	30.6	7.8	34.3	8.0	32.2	8.4	32.9	5.6
Not very likely	16.8	-2.7	12.2	-2.1	20.9	4.8 **	17.8	-0.7	13.0	-0.2	16.8	-0.9	15.9	-0.3	14.1	-2.2
Not at all likely	5.9	-2.5	6.6	0.5	6.5	-5.1	10.9	-0.1	6.6	0.6 **	7.8	-2.8	7.1	-1.3 **	3.6	-3.9
Score	3.1	0.0	3.2	-0.1 *	3.1	0.0	3.0	-0.1 **	3.2	-0.1 ***	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0 ***	3.3	0.1
Collective engagement																
How many neighbours would meet to try to prevent fire station from closing due to budget cuts																
All	32.0	-11.0	36.7	-9.3	21.4	-7.4	29.1	-10.1	27.0	-9.0	33.9	-6.7	29.1	-9.0	29.8	-9.8
Most	51.0	9.9	43.7	0.4	44.3	-0.9 *	45.0	5.5	45.6	3.5	44.0	6.1	46.1	4.6	50.4	6.6
About half	14.0	0.5	14.1	4.9	25.9	7.2	19.9	4.1	23.0	7.2	17.0	2.1	19.8	4.7	16.3	3.8
Few (includes none)	3.1	0.5	5.4	3.9	8.3	1.1	6.1	0.5	4.4	-1.7	5.1	-1.6	5.0	-0.3	3.5	-0.6
Score	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.2	2.8	-0.2	3.0	-0.2	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
How likely to prevent fire station from closing																
Very likely	39.8	-6.2	37.4	-12.5	34.9	-7.4	38.6	-8.1	40.4	-6.2	35.3	-9.1	38.4	-7.4	38.6	-9.9
Fairly likely	42.9	11.3	36.6	4.7	36.6	7.0	38.6	8.9	36.4	5.6	44.6	12.9	39.1	8.3	42.1	10.7
Not very likely	13.4	-4.2	22.0	7.5	22.4	3.0	16.8	0.1	17.1	0.1	15.8	-1.6	17.2	-0.1	14.8	0.2
Not at all likely	3.9	-0.9	4.0	0.2	6.2	-2.6	6.0	-1.0	6.1	0.5	4.2	-2.2	5.3	-0.8	4.4	-1.1
Score	3.2	0.0	3.1	-0.2	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
In general, when asked to help their neighbours residents would do so																
Always	39.5	-11.4	33.7	-11.7	29.8	-9.3	24.8	-15.6 **	35.0	-10.8	26.8	-5.9	32.7	-10.7	32.2	-6.2
Most of the time	51.8	9.9	56.3	11.3	55.6	6.9	59.6	10.3	51.9	5.8	58.7	4.8	54.5	7.5	55.8	4.3
Sometimes	6.9	2.1	9.4	1.9	11.5	2.2	13.6	5.2	10.7	4.8	11.6	0.7	10.4	3.2	10.7	2.7
Rarely (includes never and depends on circumstances)	1.8	-0.6	0.6	-1.5	3.2	0.3	2.0	0.1	2.3	0.2	2.8	0.4	2.3	0.0	1.3	-0.9
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.2 **	3.2	-0.2	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Respondent can get neighbours to held pick up trash																
Yes	95.9	1.5	96.4	0.2	93.4	2.1	94.2	0.4	95.6	2.2	90.8	-3.1	94.6	1.0	95.2	0.2
No	4.1	-1.5	3.6	-0.2	6.6	-2.1	5.8	-0.4	4.4	-2.2	9.2	3.1	5.4	-1.0	4.8	-0.2
Respondent can get neighbours to meet re: intersection																
Yes	98.3	0.9	99.6	1.1	97.6	0.2	98.6	1.0	99.3	0.8	98.4	0.9	98.7	0.8	98.1	0.4
No	1.7	-0.9	0.4	-1.1	2.4	-0.2	1.4	-1.0	0.7	-0.8	1.6	-0.9	1.3	-0.8	1.9	-0.4
Collective engagement score	12.7	-0.2	12.6	-0.7 **	12.0	-0.4	12.1	-0.6 **	12.5	-0.5 **	12.4	-0.1	12.4	-0.4 **	12.7	-0.2
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

(Continued)

Table C.14: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford W3	New Waterford Diff D	Dominion W3	Dominion Diff D	Whitney Pier W3	Whitney Pier Diff D	Sydney Mines W3	Sydney Mines Diff D	Glace Bay W3	Glace Bay Diff D	North Sydney W3	North Sydney Diff D	All program communities W3	All program communities Diff D	Comparison sites W3	Comparison sites Diff
Trust																
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by someone who lives close by																
Very likely	75.4	-0.1	73.9	-4.2	71.0	3.5	69.4	-4.8	75.9	-3.5	72.7	2.2	73.8	-1.3	76.3	-0.4
Somewhat likely	20.7	1.0	23.1	4.4	24.3	-1.6	24.4	3.9	21.2	3.3	23.1	-0.6	22.3	1.8	20.5	1.5
Not at all likely	3.9	-0.9	3.0	-0.3	4.7	-1.9	6.2	0.9	2.9	0.2	4.1	-1.6	3.9	-0.5	3.1	-1.1
Score	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.6	-0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a clerk at the grocery store where respondent shops																
Very likely	81.3	6.1	70.8	-0.6	71.8	3.0	83.0	5.8	77.2	0.4	76.7	1.0	77.5	2.5	82.9	5.3
Somewhat likely	17.6	-3.1	26.9	2.0	24.5	0.5	15.3	-3.8	20.9	0.0	20.7	0.2	20.4	-0.9	16.1	-3.2
Not at all likely	1.1	-3.1	2.3	-1.4	3.7	-3.5	1.7	-2.0	1.9	-0.3 *	2.5	-1.2	2.1	-1.7	0.9	-2.1
Score	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.8	0.0 *	2.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.1
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a police officer																
Very likely	91.8	4.5	82.0	-6.9 *	84.8	-2.6 *	91.6	5.2	84.8	-1.1	87.0	0.1	87.1	0.4	91.4	2.3
Somewhat likely	7.6	-1.9	17.5	9.9 **	11.2	0.8	8.3	-3.3	14.3	2.2	10.9	0.0	11.5	0.7	7.2	-1.8
Not at all likely	0.7	-2.6 *	0.5	-3.0 *	4.1	1.8	0.1	-1.9	0.9	-1.1	2.1	0.0	1.3	-1.1	1.4	-0.5
Score	2.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0 *	2.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a complete stranger																
Very likely	22.5	-1.7	19.0	-5.1	20.1	-1.8	20.8	1.5	22.2	-2.4	17.0	-0.1	20.9	-1.6	19.1	-2.6
Somewhat likely	59.0	9.0	56.9	3.3	52.1	6.3	54.0	2.9	61.5	10.5	63.6	10.1	58.9	8.2	60.9	7.4
Not at all likely	18.5	-7.3	24.1	1.8	27.8	-4.5	25.2	-4.4	16.2	-8.0	19.4	-10.0	20.3	-6.6	20.0	-4.8
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.2 **	3.2	-0.2	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Community trust score	2.0	0.1	1.9	-0.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.15: Attachment to Community, Migration

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Length of residence																
Number of years living at the current address																
Less than one	1.1	-5.1	2.9	-0.8 **	1.3	-4.0	1.8	-2.6 **	1.2	-3.9	1.0	-4.3	1.3	-3.9 **	1.2	-5.9
1–4	22.0	7.8 **	25.8	8.2	18.1	1.9	19.3	4.8	28.5	13.9 ***	21.6	5.7 *	23.6	8.5 ***	22.5	-1.0
5–10	14.4	0.2 **	14.6	-1.2 **	10.3	-6.9 ***	16.8	-4.0 ***	13.5	-0.1 **	18.5	-1.8 **	14.4	-1.7 ***	21.3	5.9
11 or more	62.5	-3.0	56.7	-6.3	70.3	9.0 **	62.0	1.8	56.8	-9.8 ***	58.9	0.4	60.7	-2.9	54.9	1.0
Entire life	6.6	-1.1	5.7	-2.9	7.6	-0.1	5.5	-2.1	7.6	-1.7	5.1	-1.9	6.7	-1.5	6.8	-0.1
Mean	18.8	-1.1 *	18.2	-0.9	21.6	1.2	19.4	-0.5	19.6	-1.5 *	19.6	0.4	19.6	-0.6	17.8	0.6
Number of years living in community																
Less than one	0.7	-0.2 ***	0.8	-0.1 **	1.2	0.0 **	1.0	-0.2 **	0.5	-1.0 *	2.1	0.8 ***	0.9	-0.3 ***	0.7	-2.3
1–4	2.8	-0.6 ***	8.0	1.4 ***	1.1	-3.9	4.9	1.5 ***	6.1	4.2 ***	5.2	0.0 ***	4.6	1.0 ***	5.5	-6.5
5–10	5.1	-0.3 ***	11.0	4.4	8.8	0.5 ***	8.8	-1.5 ***	6.1	1.6 **	6.9	-0.4 ***	7.0	0.6 ***	17.8	8.6
11 or more	91.4	1.0	80.2	-5.6	88.9	3.4	85.3	0.2	87.3	-4.7	85.8	-0.4	87.4	-1.3	76.0	0.2
Entire life	39.7	0.6	27.4	-2.3	33.0	0.7	29.1	-7.0 *	38.1	-4.3	36.2	3.7	35.7	-1.7	23.2	0.2
Mean	38.0	0.2	29.3	-1.2	35.4	0.3	34.6	-1.4	37.4	-1.5	36.0	0.6	36.2	-0.6	28.3	0.3
Number of years living in Cape Breton/mainland																
Less than one	0.1	-0.1	0.0	-0.3	0.0	-0.5	0.0	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.2
1–4	0.7	-0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	-1.8 *	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.7	-0.1	1.2	-0.2
5–10	0.9	-0.2 **	2.4	0.8	1.5	0.5	1.0	-1.5 ***	2.7	1.8	1.9	-0.1	1.9	0.5	3.2	1.8
11 or more	98.3	0.6	97.2	-0.5	98.5	1.8 **	98.6	1.5 **	96.3	-2.2	96.5	0.1	97.3	-0.2	95.6	-1.4
Entire life	53.2	-0.1 **	58.2	-1.2 *	57.6	2.5	52.4	-1.7 **	54.1	-2.8 ***	56.9	9.1	54.8	0.4 **	57.4	8.0
Mean	43.5	0.7	41.9	-0.6	45.6	1.5	44.1	0.3	43.8	-0.7	44.6	1.5	44.0	0.3	42.5	0.7
Links to community																
Relatives (see and talk to) live in the community	83.1	0.1	65.8	0.1	68.4	1.4	76.7	-0.4	81.9	1.0	75.7	2.6	77.8	0.8	68.1	2.3
Friends (see and talk to) live in the community	86.4	-2.5	73.7	-0.3	77.5	0.1	84.4	0.5	89.3	-0.7	87.5	0.3	85.3	-0.7	80.5	1.1
Mother born in Cape Breton/mainland	84.2	1.9	87.9	4.9	76.5	5.5 **	80.4	1.9	85.3	3.1	68.3	3.1	81.1	3.2	79.1	0.6
Father born in Cape Breton/mainland	79.6	2.1	80.2	-1.5	68.5	1.9	78.9	2.0	83.9	1.5	73.1	6.3 *	78.6	2.2	79.1	1.3
Both parents born in Cape Breton/mainland	74.8	2.3	75.3	0.3	62.0	1.6	71.6	1.5	78.3	3.0	60.9	5.4	71.9	2.6	69.8	0.2
Born in Cape Breton/mainland	90.5	0.1	90.5	1.0	90.0	2.6	89.9	0.9	87.5	-4.3 **	84.9	2.0	88.5	-0.7	86.7	0.9
Likely to move away from CB/NS in next two years	20.8	1.2	20.6	1.0	15.5	-3.4	16.8	-2.5	13.6	-4.2	20.7	3.5	17.1	-1.4	16.0	-1.1
Reason for possible move																
To find work, get a job, etc.	77.5	10.9	85.8	11.2	73.6	8.2	71.5	6.2	60.1	-13.3	72.0	0.0	71.3	1.6	73.2	-4.6
To join members of my family	4.0	-6.5 ***	5.8	-0.4	4.8	-8.3 ***	3.1	-3.1 **	16.8	13.1	8.4	-0.3	8.3	0.8	8.8	5.8
To go to school, university, get training	8.2	-2.7	0.0	-4.0	9.9	-1.3	3.3	-11.8	18.4	2.9	3.3	-4.5	9.1	-3.0	2.0	-10.1
No prospects here	2.3	-2.6	6.1	1.0	4.5	1.4	2.5	-3.0 *	1.0	-1.2	2.6	-5.8 **	2.6	-1.7	8.5	5.5
Health, retirement, old age	2.7	1.9	0.0	-1.3	4.2	4.2	5.7	5.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.8
Pollution, environmental problems	0.0	0.0 ***	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-2.0 *	0.0	-0.7	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0 ***	0.0	-0.8 **	0.0	0.0
Other, not classified elsewhere	5.4	0.1	0.6	-4.6 *	3.0	-1.4	7.5	1.8	3.7	0.4	6.8	6.4	4.8	0.8	5.5	2.5
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.16: Satisfaction with Community

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Satisfied with community as a place to live																	
Very satisfied		48.1	-4.9	65.5	-3.1	58.1	6.1 ***	48.2	-6.1	56.1	-1.9 *	56.2	-4.8	54.4	-2.4 **	57.3	-8.8
Fairly satisfied		43.9	6.3	28.8	0.9	36.1	2.6 *	45.3	7.5	38.5	4.0	39.9	6.1	39.7	4.8	40.3	9.6
Not very satisfied		6.5	0.0	3.7	2.4 *	4.0	-3.7 *	5.5	0.1	4.0	-1.1	2.1	-1.6	4.4	-1.0	1.6	-0.8
Not at all satisfied		1.5	-1.4	2.0	-0.2	1.8	-5.1 ***	1.0	-1.4 *	1.4	-1.0	1.9	0.3	1.5	-1.4 **	0.8	0.0
Score		3.4	0.0	3.6	-0.1	3.5	0.2 ***	3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0 *	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0 ***	3.5	-0.1
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
	Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.17: Health and Activity Limitations

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Self-reported general health																	
Excellent		20.0	-1.0	19.4	-1.1	20.6	2.2	19.5	1.2	20.8	0.2	16.6	-4.3	19.8	-0.4	20.1	0.1
Very good		37.4	0.9	48.9	6.1	37.4	-4.0	44.2	2.4	40.5	-0.7	42.5	1.2	40.7	0.2	40.8	-0.9
Good		25.5	1.3	17.2	-3.6	25.0	4.2	21.6	2.0	24.0	4.2	24.4	3.7	23.8	2.8	22.1	1.5
Fair		12.3	-0.1	10.9	-0.3	11.4	-2.9	8.4	-5.7 ***	11.2	-1.0	12.2	1.0	11.2	-1.3	13.0	0.8
Poor		4.8	-1.0	3.6	-1.1	5.6	0.5	6.4	0.0	3.4	-2.7	4.3	-1.6	4.5	-1.4	3.9	-1.4
Index		3.6	0.0	3.7	0.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.1	3.6	0.1	3.5	-0.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0
How often respondent feels rushed																	
Once a day		32.6	1.3	27.5	-8.1 **	34.8	1.7	32.8	-2.2	34.9	2.3	33.2	-0.5	33.5	0.4	35.3	1.0
Few times a week		27.6	0.7	33.3	8.0	23.1	-3.4	29.6	4.2	29.9	3.6	27.7	0.3	28.4	1.9	27.8	1.5
Once a week		13.7	-1.6	18.5	8.3	13.1	1.9	14.6	1.1	13.9	-0.4	13.8	1.8	14.1	0.7	16.1	2.2
Once a month		9.0	1.4	9.4	0.5	10.3	2.3	9.8	2.4	8.6	2.0	8.1	-0.6	9.0	1.5	7.3	-0.7
Less than once a month		3.4	-0.8	1.8	-1.2	2.6	0.1	2.0	-0.6	1.7	-2.0	2.5	-0.5	2.3	-1.0	2.2	-1.3
Never		13.6	-1.0	9.6	-7.4	16.2	-2.6	11.3	-5.0	10.9	-5.6	14.7	-0.5	12.7	-3.6	11.3	-2.8
Index		4.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	4.3	0.1	4.5	0.1	4.5	0.3	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.1	4.5	0.2
Activity limitations		32.3	-1.8	32.7	1.7	33.2	3.0	29.5	-1.1	30.6	-1.9	28.0	-0.1	30.9	-0.6	27.0	-0.7
Arising due to a disability or continuous health problem		20.0	-1.0	15.2	-0.5	16.3	0.7	15.6	-2.0	17.8	0.5	13.0	-2.0	16.9	-0.5	13.6	-1.2
Among those with disability or health problem, percentage limited																	
A lot		43.9	-2.0	27.9	-24.0 *	48.0	-5.2	46.2	-5.3	49.7	-3.2	49.4	-4.1	46.6	-4.6	45.5	-2.8
Somewhat		45.2	11.6	60.0	33.9 **	41.1	14.2	39.3	8.1	33.3	0.4	33.9	10.2	39.2	8.6	41.8	7.4
A little bit		10.9	-9.6	12.1	-9.9	10.9	-9.0	14.5	-2.9	17.0	2.9	16.6	-6.1	14.2	-4.0	12.7	-4.6
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
	Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Table C.18: Employment and Income

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Present situation																
Working for pay	44.6	6.7	47.4	3.1	53.3	9.8	47.6	11.6	45.0	5.7	47.5	5.1	46.9	6.9	51.8	6.4
Self-employed	4.0	0.1	6.1	3.0	4.0	1.6	3.9	-0.1	3.8	0.2	5.1	0.8	4.2	0.6	6.4	0.4
Working for pay or self-employed	48.6	6.8	53.5	6.0	57.3	11.4	51.5	11.5	48.8	5.9	52.6	5.9	51.0	7.5	58.2	6.8
Part-time	8.2	0.6	8.5	-0.4	7.2	-1.1	5.0	-1.4	4.5	-2.8 *	6.0	-2.5	6.1	-1.5	7.1	1.3
Full-time	39.4	7.1	43.5	6.1	49.0	12.8 *	45.5	13.4 *	42.7	8.4	45.7	9.4	43.7	9.3	50.3	6.4
Average work hours	38.0	0.9	40.0	3.3	38.6	2.5 **	39.5	0.3	40.2	2.0	39.7	0.9	39.4	1.6 *	40.6	-0.5
Any paid employment (current or in last two years)	59.6	6.6	68.4	7.3	65.1	7.9	61.4	6.4	59.9	5.6	61.8	3.0	61.5	5.9	67.8	4.5
Ever worked	94.1	2.9 ***	96.7	2.0 *	93.3	-2.2	94.6	1.8 **	93.9	1.5 *	94.2	1.6 **	94.2	1.4 ***	93.7	-2.4
Number of years with current/main employer	9.9	2.1	8.5	0.9	12.3	4.2	13.6	5.3	9.9	1.6	11.4	1.2	10.8	2.4	11.5	2.8
Average hourly wage (currently working)	16.7	3.1	13.9	1.4	15.0	2.7	14.3	1.9	16.1	4.0 *	14.3	1.7	15.5	2.9	15.1	2.3
Personal income																
Less than $10,000	16.0	-10.1	11.1	-9.1	11.4	-19.5	15.2	-12.7	15.3	-13.5	15.1	-8.9 *	14.6	-12.7	11.5	-14.8
$10,000–19,999	26.3	-1.0	26.3	-2.5	29.2	1.9	25.1	-3.4	24.9	-0.7	22.1	-4.8	25.5	-1.4	25.1	-1.2
$20,000–29,999	21.7	1.9	25.2	7.4	24.9	4.2	22.3	4.1	19.9	1.3	19.5	3.7	21.5	2.8	20.4	2.9
$30,000–39,000	17.4	6.5	11.7	-2.4	16.7	5.6	14.4	3.7	17.5	3.8	15.2	1.6	16.3	3.9	12.9	2.3
$40,000–59,000	11.8	-1.1 ***	16.2	1.8	13.6	5.9	17.0	6.6	14.0	4.2	19.0	4.8	14.7	3.6	19.0	5.8
$60,000 or more	6.8	3.9	9.6	4.8	4.3	1.8 *	6.0	1.7 *	8.4	4.9	9.1	3.6	7.4	3.7	11.0	5.0
Mean	26.8	4.9	28.4	4.3	26.0	6.0	27.9	5.8	27.7	5.5	29.8	5.1	27.6	5.4	32.0	5.6
Household income																
Less than $10,000	7.9	-0.8 *	4.0	-2.4	3.2	-7.1 **	3.4	-4.9	4.0	-4.9	3.9	-3.9	4.6	-4.1	3.2	-4.0
$10,000–19,999	11.4	-8.3	13.9	-6.7	13.1	-6.4	10.2	-8.9	14.8	-3.9	10.1	-10.9 **	12.6	-6.9	11.9	-5.4
$20,000–29,999	16.2	-0.9	13.2	-0.3	18.1	-2.5	16.1	-6.5	14.8	-2.2	15.4	1.0	15.7	-2.0	13.5	-3.1
$30,000–39,000	16.2	1.0	15.7	0.2	16.3	0.1	10.7	-2.1	13.5	-2.3	10.6	-3.9	13.8	-1.4	13.3	-3.1
$40,000–59,000	21.9	4.5	24.7	2.9	24.1	2.8	29.4	11.3 *	19.9	0.4	21.3	-0.5	22.5	2.9	25.4	3.4
$60,000 or more	26.5	4.6 **	28.4	6.3	25.2	13.1	30.1	11.1	33.1	13.0	38.6	18.2	30.9	11.5	32.8	12.2
Mean	50.6	11.5	51.6	8.7	48.5	14.5	51.2	12.4	52.1	13.3	52.0	11.0	51.2	12.4	54.3	10.7
Received income in the last 12 months from																
Government pension (CPP/OAS/GIS, among eligibles)	82.0	1.8	85.0	2.4	82.7	5.5	79.9	-2.1	80.2	-2.1	81.9	3.0	81.4	0.7	77.5	2.3
Work-related pension (among eligibles)	17.1	0.4	16.7	-0.6	13.2	-1.3	17.4	1.4	17.1	-0.3	14.7	2.4	16.2	0.3	12.7	1.2
Employment insurance	18.1	2.4	26.4	10.6 *	17.5	0.4	23.3	3.8	19.8	3.2	15.4	-0.2	19.3	2.7	18.8	-0.3
Social assistance	8.4	0.5	7.4	1.6	7.5	-1.9	6.5	-1.6	6.4	-1.6	6.5	-2.6	7.0	-1.2	6.4	0.2
Incidence of low household incomes																
Household income below LICO																
Less than 50% of LICO	11.6	-1.6	8.2	-3.9	7.5	-6.7	7.8	-3.4	8.8	-5.4	6.4	-5.5	8.7	-4.5	6.0	-3.6
50–75% of LICO	10.9	-1.0	14.1	2.8	9.6	-1.5	10.8	-0.8	13.2	2.6	9.7	-2.7	11.5	0.2	10.4	-0.5
75–100% of LICO	14.0	0.3	12.5	-1.5	15.5	-4.5	10.8	-7.2 *	13.4	-0.9	11.6	-2.2	13.2	-2.1	12.3	-1.8
Household income above LICO																
100–150% of LICO	21.8	0.6	26.2	8.9	29.6	8.0	26.1	6.9	19.5	1.1	20.9	3.5	22.7	3.4	22.5	3.3
150–175% of LICO	7.2	-0.6	9.3	0.3	9.7	-0.1	11.3	1.8	6.9	-4.6 *	9.7	0.7	8.4	-1.4	10.9	0.5
175–200% of LICO	8.9	2.5	5.8	-1.3	7.6	0.3	8.3	1.3	7.5	0.9	15.0	7.8	8.9	2.0	7.7	0.8
200% of LICO or more	25.5	-0.3	24.0	-5.3	20.6	4.3	24.9	1.5	30.7	6.3	26.6	-1.7	26.6	2.3	30.2	1.2
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		795		797		4395		2225	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1160	

Appendix D:
Adjusted Estimates of Community Indicators

This appendix contains regression-adjusted means of community indicators since Wave 1 of the community survey. (Unadjusted means are presented in Appendix C.) Tables D.1–9 provide estimates of the means from Wave 1 to Wave 2, while Tables D.10–18 provide estimates of the means from Wave 1 to Wave 3. Stratified household sampling weights, based on age and gender characteristics from the 2001 Census, are used in estimation. Results presented here are derived from the regression-adjustment model described in Appendix A. Estimates may differ from those presented throughout the report, as model refinements were performed for various outcomes as part of a sensitivity analysis, including the use of different covariates, a panel regression versus cross-section, altering the comparison group composition, and varying the use of sampling weights. Although most results are robust under different model specifications, mean estimates and standard errors vary.

Information regarding Tables D.1–9:

Source: Calculations from Waves 1 and 2 of CEIP's community survey, which were administered in 2001–2002 and 2003–2004, respectively.

Notes: All estimates are weighted by sampling weights. Invalid or missing values are not included in individual variable distributions. Rounding may also cause slight discrepancies in the sums and differences.

The column labelled W2 presents the baseline measure from Wave 2 of the community survey.

The column labelled Diff presents the change in the mean outcome between Wave 2 of the community survey and the baseline measure from Wave 1.

The column labelled D (difference-in-difference) indicates whether the change in outcomes between Waves 1 and 2 is statistically different in the program communities and comparison sites.

A two-tailed t-test was applied to the difference-in-differences. Statistical significance levels are indicated as follows: * = 10 per cent; ** = 5 per cent; *** = 1 per cent.

Estimates are adjusted for Gender, Marital Status, Age, High School Certificate, Household Size, Number of Children, Activity Limitations, Number of Years at Current Address/Community/Region, Working for Pay, Household Income, and the community means of unemployment rate of seniors and youth, household income, total network size, number of persons who could help for home project/sickness/emotional support/finance, monthly recreational hours, monthly volunteering hours, collective engagement score, and community trust score.

Information regarding Tables D.10–18:

Source: Calculations from Waves 1 and 3 of CEIP's community survey, which were administered in 2001–2002 and 2005–2006, respectively.

Notes: All estimates are weighted by sampling weights. Invalid or missing values are not included in individual variable distributions. Rounding may also cause slight discrepancies in the sums and differences.

The column labelled W3 presents the baseline measure from Wave 3 of the community survey.

The column labelled Diff presents the change in the mean outcome between Wave 3 of the community survey and the baseline measure from Wave 1.

The column labelled D (difference-in-difference) indicates whether the change in outcomes between Waves 1 and 3 is statistically different in the program communities and comparison sites.

A two-tailed t-test was applied to the difference-in-differences. Statistical significance levels are indicated as follows: * = 10 per cent; ** = 5 per cent; *** = 1 per cent.

Estimates are adjusted for Gender, Marital Status, Age, High School Certificate, Household Size, Number of Children, Activity Limitations, Number of Years at Current Address/Community/Region, Working for Pay, Household Income, and the community means of unemployment rate of seniors and youth, household income, total network size, number of persons who could help for home project/sickness/emotional support/finance, monthly recreational hours, monthly volunteering hours, collective engagement score, and community trust score.

Table D.1: Demographics

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Gender																
Male	46.2	0.0	46.1	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	46.0	0.0	46.0	0.0
Female	53.8	0.0	53.9	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.1	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.1	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.0	0.0
Living with spouse or partner	62.9	1.3	64.0	1.3	62.5	1.9	62.6	-0.6	64.0	1.1	66.0	2.1	62.8	1.3	62.0	0.8
Average age	48.3	1.3	47.9	1.9 *	48.9	1.8	48.3	1.5	48.5	1.4	49.3	1.6	48.8	1.5	49.3	1.5
Age groups																
18–24	11.0	-1.6	9.2	-3.7	10.4	-2.6	10.3	-1.6	10.4	-1.9	10.4	-1.6	10.2	-1.9	10.6	-1.5
25–29	6.1	-0.5	6.9	1.0	5.0	-0.4	6.3	-0.6	5.2	-1.2	5.3	-0.9	5.3	-0.7	5.0	-1.6
30–44	25.9	-1.9	27.9	-0.6	27.9	-1.6	28.0	-0.8	27.1	-0.8	27.5	-0.7	27.2	-1.1	26.8	-0.5
45–54	22.0	1.9	35.2	0.5	17.2	2.6	15.8	1.3	21.7	1.9	14.4	1.7	20.9	1.6	20.0	1.5
55 and older	35.0	2.2	20.9	2.8	39.4	2.0	39.5	1.6	35.6	2.0	42.4	1.5	36.4	2.1	37.6	2.1
Education																
High school diploma or equivalent	68.0	0.0	68.4	-0.1	68.3	0.8	68.1	0.0	68.1	0.4	69.6	1.1	67.9	0.4	67.9	0.3
Apprenticeship diploma	3.0	0.9	3.7	-0.3	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.9	3.9	1.1	1.4	-0.2	3.2	0.6	3.3	1.1
Trade or vocational diploma	21.6	3.1	27.0	4.8	20.2	2.8	19.3	2.3	24.4	4.6	20.4	6.0 *	22.0	3.7	22.2	2.4
University diploma (not a degree)	6.8	0.8	10.8	0.7	7.2	0.3	8.9	-0.4	9.0	1.9	8.4	1.2	7.4	1.0	5.5	0.8
Some undergraduate, but no degree	7.0	1.7	7.3	1.3	6.4	2.3	6.0	1.9	7.0	2.0	2.9	-0.9 ***	6.9	1.6	9.2	2.6
Bachelor's degree	10.2	1.7	8.8	-1.3 *	9.1	1.3	9.7	-0.6 *	10.3	1.1	11.6	2.0	10.5	1.0	10.4	2.6
Some graduate studies	1.1	0.1	2.1	0.6	0.1	-0.5 *	1.6	0.4	0.5	-0.2	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.1
Graduate degree	3.1	-0.5	3.7	0.3	1.7	0.2	3.5	0.7	2.5	-0.3	2.3	0.6	2.5	0.0	2.2	-0.1
Religious denomination																
Roman Catholic	75.0	-1.6	65.4	2.6 **	68.1	0.2 *	52.7	-0.6	55.0	2.2 ***	49.6	0.8 *	64.6	0.6 **	49.6	-3.5
Anglican	5.9	-0.1	8.2	-1.7	8.0	-1.3	13.2	-0.1	9.7	-2.2	17.3	-0.7	9.7	-1.0	7.8	-0.3
Protestant	2.2	-0.8	2.9	-0.2	1.7	-1.7 *	1.8	-0.9	3.4	-1.2	1.0	-1.1	2.2	-1.1 **	2.6	0.5
United Church	7.7	1.9	10.2	-0.8	4.5	0.0	11.2	0.3	14.8	-0.6	12.9	0.5	10.7	0.1	13.4	-0.3
Other (includes none)	9.3	0.5	13.2	0.2	17.8	2.8	21.0	1.3	17.1	1.8	19.3	0.5	12.8	1.5	26.6	3.6
Number of persons in household																
One	15.4	0.0	15.4	0.0	15.0	-0.7	14.9	-0.4	15.5	0.3	15.2	-0.4	14.4	-0.2	14.3	-0.7
Two	33.7	1.1	31.1	-1.8	34.6	0.6	31.6	-1.5	33.7	0.9	34.0	0.0	31.7	0.3	30.4	-0.8
Three	19.9	-0.4	20.5	-0.2	19.8	-1.7 *	21.5	1.0	20.4	-0.1	21.0	1.2	22.1	0.0	24.4	2.3
Four	20.1	-0.5	26.1	7.6 ***	17.6	0.6	18.1	-1.1	17.7	-1.3	18.5	0.8	19.3	0.1	17.6	-1.8
Five or more	10.9	-0.2	7.0	-5.7 ***	13.1	1.3	13.9	2.0	12.7	0.2	11.3	-1.6 *	12.5	-0.2	13.3	0.9
Number of adults in household																
One	19.0	-0.2	18.2	-1.5	17.5	-1.6	18.4	1.5	18.2	-0.4	18.6	-0.4	17.6	-0.5	16.3	-0.8
Two	48.2	-3.3	54.7	-2.3	50.6	-2.6	49.1	-7.3	51.0	-3.4	47.7	-6.4	48.0	-4.0	49.4	-4.7
Three	21.9	3.6	17.2	1.4	18.5	-0.4 *	21.1	4.3	19.1	2.4	21.9	5.1	22.3	2.9	24.1	5.1
Four or more	10.9	-0.1	10.0	2.3	13.4	4.5 **	11.5	1.5	11.7	1.4	11.7	1.8	12.1	1.6	10.2	0.4
Number of children in household																
None	67.0	3.8	61.6	-0.9	67.8	3.2	65.6	3.3	68.9	6.2	67.8	3.6	66.9	4.2	66.9	3.8
One	17.6	-0.7 *	24.0	4.3 ***	16.7	-0.6 *	16.9	-2.0	15.7	-3.8	16.7	-0.2	17.1	-1.6 *	14.6	-4.1
Two	12.2	-1.3	12.7	-0.5	10.0	-2.5 *	12.3	-1.4	9.6	-3.0 **	10.5	-2.7 **	11.1	-2.1 **	13.2	0.2
Three or more	3.2	-1.9 **	1.7	-2.9 **	5.4	-0.1	5.1	0.1	5.8	0.6	5.0	-0.7	4.9	-0.4	5.3	0.1
Age of the Youngest Child	10.4	1.4	10.4	1.5	9.2	1.3	8.4	0.6	8.9	0.5	8.6	1.4	9.6	0.9	9.4	0.7
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.2: Social Capital: Network Size

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Network size (based on measures of strong ties)																
Total number of family/friends who the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	0.6	0.1	-0.1	-0.5	0.7	-0.3	0.4	-0.2	0.3	-0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1	0.1	-0.1
1–5	9.4	0.7	9.9	-2.1	9.5	0.9	7.5	-2.1	8.9	-0.8	7.9	-2.9	8.9	-0.9	7.5	-1.8
6–9	21.9	-1.6	26.6	4.6	20.6	0.5	19.0	-1.0	19.9	0.7	18.9	1.8	20.2	0.4	19.6	0.2
10 or more	68.1	0.7	63.6	-2.0	69.2	-1.1	73.1	3.3	70.9	0.3	72.9	1.1	70.6	0.6	72.8	1.7
Average	18.2	-0.6	15.0	-3.2 ***	16.6	-1.6 *	17.9	-0.7	18.1	-0.9	17.4	-0.2	18.0	-1.0 **	19.8	0.5
Close family and relatives that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	1.6	-0.1	1.6	-1.6	2.0	0.4	1.1	-1.5	1.2	-0.3	1.4	-0.9	1.3	-0.4	1.2	-1.1
1–5	37.5	-1.6	40.2	6.7 *	37.0	-2.5	35.0	-0.3	35.5	-1.3	37.0	-1.6	36.0	-0.8	36.0	-0.5
6–9	23.7	0.0	25.5	2.9	31.6	4.1	26.4	2.5	26.8	2.5	26.0	3.7	25.3	2.4	25.0	3.1
10 or more	37.2	1.6	32.7	-8.0	29.4	-2.0	37.5	-0.7	36.4	-0.9	35.6	-1.3	37.3	-1.2	37.8	-1.6
Average	9.6	0.1	8.2	-1.8 ***	8.5	0.0	9.5	0.0	9.4	0.1	9.4	0.4	9.5	0.0	9.9	0.2
Close friends that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	2.6	-0.1	2.4	-1.8	2.9	-0.4	2.4	-0.9	3.9	0.4	3.6	0.0	3.0	-0.2	2.2	-0.5
1–5	45.2	0.8	59.1	8.2 *	49.9	9.0 ***	46.2	2.3	41.6	-0.7	39.4	-1.9	45.2	1.6	42.5	0.3
6–9	21.6	2.1	16.2	-1.0	23.6	-1.6	22.2	1.5	23.9	2.0	26.1	4.0	21.8	1.7	20.4	1.3
10 or more	30.6	-2.8	22.4	-5.5	23.6	-7.0 *	29.1	-2.9	30.6	-1.8	30.9	-2.0	30.0	-3.2	34.9	-1.0
Average	8.6	-0.9	6.9	-1.5 *	8.3	-1.6 **	8.4	-0.9	8.7	-0.9	8.2	-0.8	8.6	-1.0 **	9.9	0.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table D.2: Social Capital: Network Size *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Network size (based on links to resources)																
Total number of links to bonding and bridging social capital																
None	0.3	-0.3	0.6	-0.1	0.9	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	-0.6 *	0.3	-0.1	0.6	0.2
1–5	2.3	0.0	2.5	0.1	2.7	0.0	1.9	-1.1	2.7	-1.1	4.2	-0.2	2.8	-0.5 *	1.7	-1.8
6–9	8.7	0.4	7.1	-1.6	8.6	-1.5	8.3	-2.2	8.8	2.9 *	8.9	2.1	8.6	0.8	7.5	-0.5
10 or more	88.7	-0.1	89.8	1.5	87.8	1.6	89.7	3.5	88.1	-2.1 *	86.8	-1.3	88.3	-0.3	90.3	2.1
Average	25.5	-3.2	22.3	-5.0	26.8	-0.1	26.6	-0.6	25.7	-1.6	26.4	-0.6	26.2	-1.7	26.7	-3.1
Contacts associated with bonding social capital																
Number of persons would help with home project																
None	2.9	0.2	3.9	0.8	4.5	0.0	3.5	-2.0	3.3	-1.1	3.0	-2.2	3.5	-0.8	3.0	-1.0
1–5	49.8	1.2	50.1	0.4	48.8	-2.2	48.5	0.4	49.3	6.6	48.0	1.9	49.6	2.8	51.0	3.8
6–9	20.2	3.2	20.6	1.5	19.9	1.5	17.0	1.8	18.8	-1.4	20.1	0.7	18.4	0.7	17.1	-0.4
10 or more	27.1	-4.7	25.5	-2.7	26.8	0.6	31.1	-0.2	28.7	-4.2	28.9	-0.4	28.4	-2.7	28.9	-2.5
Average	7.6	-2.0	6.7	-3.1	7.7	-0.5	8.3	-0.2 *	7.7	-1.2	8.1	-0.2 *	7.7	-1.1	7.7	-1.7
Number of persons would help if sick																
None	1.7	-0.9	2.6	-0.1	0.7	-0.1	1.1	-0.4	2.4	1.0	1.9	-1.5	2.1	-0.1	1.9	-0.1
1–5	61.5	6.4	61.9	4.3	70.2	2.8	63.6	5.5	61.2	6.6	58.8	-0.9	61.7	4.8	57.9	2.1
6–9	16.2	-1.4	17.8	-1.2	11.6	-1.9	16.1	1.1	15.1	-3.6 **	21.3	4.1	15.4	-1.3	16.6	1.5
10 or more	20.6	-4.2	17.7	-3.0	17.5	-0.8	19.3	-6.2	21.3	-4.0	18.0	-1.6	20.7	-3.4	23.7	-3.5
Average	6.2	-1.3	6.3	-0.8	6.3	-0.5	6.4	-1.0	6.2	-1.1	6.6	-0.7	6.3	-1.0	6.8	-1.0
Number of persons can talk to if feeling down																
None	2.4	1.1	2.5	-1.0	2.7	0.5	1.8	-0.5	1.9	-0.8	1.6	-0.3	2.2	-0.1	1.9	0.2
1–5	48.2	-0.8	54.3	4.8	53.4	2.0	52.0	3.6	52.0	6.5 **	49.8	0.5	50.7	2.9	47.3	-0.4
6–9	19.4	5.4 *	21.5	5.4	17.2	1.4	17.5	-0.3	15.3	-1.0	22.4	3.7	17.5	1.8	17.9	0.6
10 or more	29.9	-5.8 *	21.6	-9.3 **	26.7	-3.9	28.7	-2.7	30.8	-4.7	26.1	-3.9	29.6	-4.6 *	32.9	-0.4
Average	8.3	-0.7	6.7	-4.7 **	8.4	0.0 *	8.3	-0.3	8.1	-1.4	8.3	-0.3	8.2	-1.0	8.2	-1.5
Contacts associated with bridging social capital																
Number of persons would help with a $500 loan																
None	8.7	-2.3	8.5	-3.2	13.4	-1.1	9.8	-1.9	8.8	-0.4 *	10.1	-2.6	9.5	-1.5	7.9	-3.6
1–5	72.1	5.1	75.4	7.2	66.8	-0.3 *	71.3	5.8	71.9	4.1	67.8	2.7	71.4	3.9	72.2	6.1
6–9	9.2	-1.2	7.1	-2.2	9.7	2.5	7.9	-3.3	10.8	1.0	13.2	1.2	9.6	0.2	8.2	-0.6
10 or more	10.0	-1.7	9.1	-1.9	10.1	-1.1	11.1	-0.6	8.5	-4.7	8.9	-1.3	9.6	-2.6	11.8	-1.9
Average	4.4	-0.2	3.8	-0.9	4.3	0.0	4.3	-0.3	4.0	-0.6	4.1	-0.4	4.2	-0.4	4.2	-0.7
Personally know a lawyer who is not a relative																
Yes	35.5	4.6	33.5	5.4	37.9	5.9	39.1	3.6	40.9	6.5	37.5	3.8	39.0	5.4 *	39.6	1.6
No	64.5	-4.6	66.5	-5.4	62.1	-5.9	60.9	-3.6	59.1	-6.6 *	62.5	-3.8	60.9	-5.4 *	60.4	-1.6
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.3: Social Capital: Density and Homogeneity

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Network density, tie strength																
Family and friends that know each other																
All	50.0	-4.3	46.9	-0.7	50.5	-0.3	49.5	-1.4	46.2	-1.8	47.7	0.0	50.0	-1.8	47.9	-1.7
Most	32.9	2.1	31.9	-0.8	28.2	0.1	36.1	4.0	34.9	-2.7	34.2	0.8	32.8	0.2	33.8	1.2
Only a few	16.2	2.2	19.0	2.3	17.6	-0.6	12.5	-2.5	16.9	5.0	15.8	-0.4	15.6	1.8	16.8	0.9
None	0.9	0.0	2.1	-0.8	3.6	0.8	1.8	-0.1	1.9	-0.5	2.2	-0.4	1.7	-0.2	1.6	-0.4
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
Met at least one friend last year	15.2	-1.4	10.0	-7.2	12.8	-4.1	16.7	-1.3	18.1	0.0	14.3	-5.7	15.5	-2.2	15.1	-3.5
Proportion of friends of more than a year	95.6	0.8	97.9	3.3	95.7	1.7	94.3	0.9	94.9	0.1 **	95.3	3.1	95.3	1.2	95.6	2.5
Network homogeneity																
At least one family member																
Lives in the same community	83.6	-1.6	69.7	2.3	72.1	0.9	81.6	1.8	84.0	2.3	77.0	-0.2	79.4	1.2	65.4	1.0
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	37.9	0.4	55.4	-10.0 **	52.6	1.8	44.4	-2.5	39.1	-1.0	44.7	4.3	50.4	-0.6	73.2	-0.4
Lives outside Cape Breton	48.4	-0.8	56.6	6.0	54.2	0.8	56.4	2.6	46.7	-3.9	50.9	-3.8	47.6	-1.1	51.1	-0.8
At least one friend																
Lives in the same community	91.8	-1.3	78.5	2.9	87.5	4.9 *	90.7	-0.5	92.3	0.1	92.9	-1.1	87.2	0.6	77.5	-0.1
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	30.9	2.3	57.7	-2.7	48.9	-2.4	42.7	4.5 *	34.7	1.4	38.1	1.7	45.6	0.7	63.7	-2.6
Lives outside Cape Breton	24.5	-0.2	32.8	7.1	22.7	-3.2 **	25.2	0.5	18.1	-2.6 **	27.5	-1.0	21.2	-0.6 **	21.3	4.3
Proportion of family that																
Lives in the same community	59.4	-0.4	39.4	3.7	43.2	-0.1	50.5	-0.9	58.3	0.6	50.3	-1.9	50.3	0.0	32.0	0.3
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	15.3	1.1	29.7	-6.2 **	27.6	0.7	19.5	1.1	17.0	1.0	20.1	3.0	24.9	0.6	41.0	0.2
Lives outside Cape Breton	25.2	-0.9	31.1	2.7	29.7	-0.4	30.2	-0.1	24.7	-1.7	29.8	-0.8	24.8	-0.6	26.9	-0.7
Proportion of friends that																
Lives in the same community	76.1	-1.6	52.9	0.3	63.3	3.5 **	70.1	-1.8	75.6	-1.0	70.4	-2.1	65.8	-0.5	48.9	-1.1
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	11.8	1.9	32.5	-2.4	25.2	-1.6	18.5	2.0	15.1	1.2	15.5	2.3	24.1	0.6	41.6	-0.7
Lives outside Cape Breton	12.0	-0.2	14.7	2.0	11.5	-2.0 **	11.3	-0.1	9.1	-0.3	13.8	-0.6	10.0	-0.2	9.5	1.7
Proportion of total contacts that																
Lives in the same community	68.1	-0.9	48.0	3.4 **	53.9	1.0	59.9	-1.4	66.8	-1.2	60.8	-1.6	58.2	-0.6	39.7	-0.7
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	14.0	1.7	28.6	-6.3 **	26.1	0.0	19.6	1.2	16.3	1.3	18.8	2.9 **	24.8	0.8	41.2	-1.0
Lives outside Cape Breton	18.0	-0.7 *	23.5	2.9	20.5	-0.8	20.6	0.2	16.9	-0.2	20.6	-1.3 *	17.0	-0.2 *	19.2	1.7
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.4: Time Use and Community Participation

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Time use																
Childcare																
Parent or guardian of children < 13	16.5	-4.2 **	22.5	-3.9	19.5	-3.1	22.0	-0.8	20.8	-2.5	21.0	-1.6	19.9	-2.6	19.4	-1.4
Hrs of childcare provided in avg weekday for child<13	11.1	-1.8	12.6	-1.7	12.9	-1.3	14.0	-1.2	12.7	-2.2	12.7	-1.3	12.3	-1.8	11.4	-1.3
Provided unpaid childcare outside of HH for child<13	18.1	0.1	17.6	-1.1	15.7	1.3	18.8	4.9	17.0	0.7	15.1	2.2	17.9	1.1	19.8	1.0
Hrs of childcare provided for friend/neighbour's child<13	2.1	0.1	2.1	0.2	1.5	-0.1	2.2	0.8	1.8	-0.1	1.3	-0.1	2.1	0.1	3.0	0.6
Housework																
Did housework on regular basis	94.1	1.7	97.3	4.6	87.5	2.4	90.7	3.6	92.3	1.6	91.9	1.6	93.0	2.1	93.8	2.9
Hours spent on housework in average week	15.3	0.4	15.2	-0.8	15.3	-0.6	13.9	-2.1 ***	15.8	0.8	14.2	-1.6 *	15.2	-0.2	16.5	0.0
Provide regular unpaid help to others with housework	36.5	1.2	35.0	-4.7 *	29.4	-0.7	29.4	0.5	36.3	2.9	32.7	0.8	35.3	0.9	33.2	2.5
Hours of housework help provided in average work	1.8	-0.2	1.6	-0.5	1.5	-0.1	2.0	0.4	2.1	0.2	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.0	1.9	0.0
Personal, recreational																
Average weekly hours spent watching TV	16.3	-1.0	17.1	-0.7	15.7	-0.4	15.4	-1.0	14.5	-0.7	14.4	0.0	16.1	-0.6	16.6	-1.3
Use a computer on regular basis	45.0	3.6	44.4	7.3	44.6	6.1	42.4	4.0	46.5	6.6	40.3	4.5	44.1	5.3	41.5	3.4
Average weekly hours spent using e-mail or Internet, excluding work or school time	2.1	0.9 *	1.7	0.6	1.4	-0.2	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.3	1.7	0.5	1.4	0.3
Member of a recreational group	33.4	2.6	38.9	7.1	27.9	-2.1	34.1	2.6	33.1	1.6	32.4	5.7	33.4	2.2	33.5	2.2
Average monthly hours of recreational activities	6.9	1.4	6.7	1.7	5.4	0.2	6.0	0.6	6.6	0.5	6.8	1.8	6.8	0.9	6.3	0.3
Access to the community																
Have a driver's license	83.7	1.0	81.2	-3.7	74.0	0.5	85.7	2.5 **	82.3	0.7	80.7	0.1	82.1	0.4	82.7	-1.7
Have access to a car	86.7	0.3	87.3	-5.0 ***	76.9	-2.1	86.2	0.6	83.0	1.0	84.3	0.3	84.1	-0.2	85.2	1.1
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Percentage who ever volunteered	61.5	2.0	65.3	-2.7	59.5	4.3	59.3	2.1	62.8	-0.6	60.2	1.3	63.3	1.0	66.1	0.7
Percentage who volunteered with																
Community groups, or associations	16.6	1.6	11.4	-1.0	14.0	3.7	17.6	0.4	14.6	1.0	13.3	0.8	15.0	1.2	20.9	2.3
Groups that help the needy	15.1	0.7	19.6	2.7	13.1	3.7 **	13.0	0.5	18.3	2.5	14.3	-3.0	17.5	1.2	20.5	-1.4
Organizations for young people	5.6	0.5	4.4	-3.6 ***	8.9	1.4	9.0	-0.1	9.2	0.6	8.9	-1.4 *	8.3	0.1	9.2	1.5
Religious organizations	67.3	-7.7 *	67.3	2.9 *	67.2	1.2	67.9	0.5	65.7	0.2	68.0	-0.4	69.1	-1.2	68.9	-3.3
Groups that organize sports activities	5.4	-1.5	8.5	0.8	9.6	0.9	6.9	-1.3	7.1	0.5	7.7	0.1	7.6	-0.1	8.7	-0.7
Union or labour organization	24.0	0.5	22.6	3.9	21.5	2.1	24.1	3.2	22.4	0.8	23.4	1.7	23.9	1.5	19.3	0.6
A political party	6.3	0.7	4.3	0.2	7.6	2.4	5.8	-1.3	4.9	-1.5	4.9	0.0	6.5	-0.1	5.7	0.3
An environmental group	4.8	0.3	8.5	4.0 **	9.2	1.4	6.9	-0.5	5.4	-0.3	8.0	0.3	6.6	0.5	6.9	-0.8
Other groups or organizations	10.7	0.6	7.5	-5.8 **	8.6	0.8	6.4	-2.1	8.7	0.1	10.3	3.8 *	9.6	0.2	11.2	-0.3
Average monthly hours volunteered for																
Community groups, or associations	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	1.4	-0.1	0.6	-0.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.1	2.0	0.3
Groups that help the needy	1.3	-0.1	0.3	-0.4	1.3	0.2	1.1	-0.2	1.0	0.2	1.4	-0.6	1.2	-0.1	1.5	-0.1
Organizations for young people	0.6	-0.2	0.3	-0.6 **	0.6	-0.3	1.0	-0.2	1.0	0.2	1.1	-0.2	0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.0
Religious organizations	1.2	-0.1	0.8	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	1.4	0.1	1.3	-0.3	2.5	0.2	1.5	-0.1	1.9	0.2
Groups that organize sports activities	0.5	-0.3	0.7	-0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.5	-0.1	0.8	-0.7	0.6	-0.2	0.9	-0.1
Union or labour organization	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.0
A political party	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.0
An environmental group	0.3	-0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0
Other groups or organizations	1.0	0.2	0.4	-0.8	1.4	0.3	0.4	-0.4	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.1	1.2	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table D.4: Time Use and Community Participation *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Number of membership in community groups																
None	19.1	4.7	17.9	-1.5	13.5	-4.9 ***	14.4	-3.2 *	18.7	1.0	18.5	1.4	16.5	0.4	15.9	1.2
One	34.5	-2.4	38.9	-0.2	38.2	-2.5	37.9	3.3	38.0	-1.8	36.4	-2.2	36.1	-1.4	33.5	-1.3
Two	26.9	-4.7 *	25.6	1.7	31.0	3.7	31.3	2.0	24.3	-0.5	24.1	0.4	26.5	-0.3	28.1	0.7
Three or more	19.6	2.4	17.6	0.0	17.4	3.7 *	16.4	-2.1	19.0	1.3	21.1	0.4	20.8	1.3	22.5	-0.6
Mean	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.2 ***	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.7	0.0
Monthly hours of associational activities																
None	44.8	-1.8	40.1	-3.6	47.3	-1.7	44.4	-2.1	43.5	1.2	46.1	-1.7	43.5	-0.9	39.7	-0.7
1–9	21.3	0.6	22.0	1.4	18.4	-1.2	20.9	0.6	21.5	-0.2	17.8	-4.3	20.0	-0.4	23.7	0.4
10–20	13.4	1.2	15.2	1.4	15.2	1.0	14.3	1.5	14.0	0.4	15.6	3.6 *	14.9	1.1	15.0	-0.6
21 or more	20.5	-0.1	22.7	0.8	19.2	1.9	20.4	0.0	21.0	-1.3	20.6	2.3	21.6	0.2	21.6	0.9
Mean	13.0	1.0	11.3	-0.3	13.2	0.6	12.5	-0.4	12.1	0.0	15.4	1.7	13.7	0.5	15.0	0.4
Monthly hours of non-in-home childcare																
None	83.0	-1.1	83.4	-0.3	86.4	-1.5	83.6	-4.9	84.6	-0.4	86.1	-2.7	83.5	-1.4	81.8	-1.4
1–24	8.1	1.3	6.0	0.6	7.6	3.9 ***	5.2	0.5	4.7	-1.8	6.3	1.4	6.3	0.4	5.3	-0.7
25–50	3.6	-0.1	3.3	-2.3	1.2	-2.6 **	5.2	3.0	5.5	1.6	4.1	1.7	4.7	0.6	5.6	0.4
51 or more	5.4	-0.1	7.4	2.0	4.8	0.3	5.9	1.5	5.2	0.5	3.6	-0.4	5.5	0.4	7.2	1.6
Mean	8.9	0.3	9.2	0.9	6.5	-0.4	9.6	3.6	7.8	-0.6	5.7	-0.5	9.0	0.2	12.8	2.6
Monthly hours of non-in-home housework																
None	66.4	-2.3	67.2	4.5 *	73.7	-0.2	73.0	-0.3	67.0	-3.0	69.9	-1.3	67.3	-1.3	68.2	-3.6
1–14	16.8	4.1	15.4	-2.7 *	13.5	2.2	11.9	-1.8 **	14.9	2.7	15.2	-0.4 *	15.6	1.7	17.7	4.4
15–40	9.8	-1.6	12.2	0.0	8.2	-2.1	10.7	3.0 *	12.5	1.0	9.6	0.8	11.7	0.1	9.0	-1.2
41 or more	7.0	-0.2	5.2	-1.8	4.6	0.1	4.4	-0.8	5.6	-0.8	5.3	0.9	5.5	-0.5	5.0	0.4
Mean	7.6	-0.9	6.8	-2.1	6.4	-0.5	8.5	1.7	9.3	0.9	8.2	0.6	8.7	0.1	8.1	0.0
Monthly hours of total volunteering activities																
None	38.5	-2.0	34.7	2.7	40.5	-4.3	40.7	-2.1	37.2	0.6	39.8	-1.3	36.7	-1.0	33.9	-0.7
1–14	23.4	-0.2	32.4	2.7	27.1	5.7 *	24.1	-2.1	25.3	-0.2	24.3	-1.3	24.9	0.5	28.8	0.6
15–30	16.2	3.2	10.5	-3.8	12.6	-0.3	13.2	1.9	15.5	-1.8	14.0	0.2	15.0	0.0	13.2	0.3
31 or more	21.9	-1.0	22.4	-1.5	19.7	-1.1	22.0	2.3	22.1	1.4	21.8	2.3	23.4	0.6	24.1	-0.1
Mean	22.4	-0.9	20.4	-3.1	20.5	-0.3	24.5	4.4	22.1	-0.3	22.2	0.1	24.3	0.0	29.4	2.9
Charitable contribution in past 12 months																
None	23.7	-0.4	26.5	-2.6	27.4	1.7	22.5	-1.3	24.2	-4.2	21.8	-3.3	24.6	-2.2	25.9	-1.2
$1–100	40.6	-0.1	28.9	-9.2	44.0	-2.1	39.8	-1.9	36.7	-1.1	34.6	-1.8	37.6	-1.6	35.8	-2.8
$101–500	29.0	2.3	36.5	10.4	20.0	-0.3	25.8	2.4	28.4	3.9	27.1	3.2	26.7	3.1	27.6	3.9
$501 or more	6.8	-1.8	8.2	1.5	8.6	0.7	11.9	0.9	10.8	1.3	16.6	1.9	11.1	0.7	10.7	0.1
Mean	203.8	-9.3	249.0	84.4 *	202.7	27.7	312.3	30.7	273.3	-3.0	425.9	86.6	277.3	21.2	257.2	18.9
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.5: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust

	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
Outcome	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Contact with neighbours																
How often talked to neighbours																
Every day	39.8	-7.3	30.4	-10.6	41.8	-12.4	37.0	-8.2	40.1	-9.6	43.7	-4.3	40.2	-8.5	38.4	-7.5
Several times a week	26.1	2.4	31.9	6.0	27.5	6.3 *	29.1	3.4	26.7	2.2	27.3	0.3	27.3	2.8	28.8	0.6
At least once a week	18.4	3.4	21.5	1.9	16.9	2.3	21.4	4.0	18.8	3.1	16.5	3.9	18.8	3.2	19.6	4.0
At least once a month	7.8	-0.2	10.0	2.3	6.3	1.6	7.8	1.8	7.4	1.1	6.6	1.0	6.9	1.0	6.1	2.1
Several times a year	2.4	0.2	4.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	-0.6 *	1.7	0.6	1.4	-0.1	2.2	0.3	3.7	1.4
Less often (includes never)	5.5	1.5	1.8	-0.7	6.3	1.5	3.9	-0.4	5.2	2.7 ***	4.6	-0.9	4.6	1.2 *	3.2	-0.6
Score	4.8	-0.2	4.7	-0.2	4.8	-0.3	4.8	-0.1	4.8	-0.3	4.9	-0.1	4.8	-0.2	4.8	-0.2
Will tell neighbour if their child(ren) skipped school																
Very likely	43.8	-4.0	42.9	-10.8 **	53.1	-2.7	41.4	-3.8	52.7	-5.8	40.1	-5.5	46.1	-5.2 *	47.5	-1.3
Fairly likely	26.9	1.9	33.9	10.5 **	21.2	2.2	27.0	2.0	25.6	3.8	28.7	3.2	27.5	3.4	29.6	1.9
Not very likely	20.1	1.1	16.3	1.3	21.0	2.6	22.1	1.2	15.1	0.9	22.6	1.9	18.0	1.6	15.8	-0.2
Not at all likely	9.1	1.0	7.0	-1.1	4.7	-2.1	9.5	0.6	6.6	1.1	8.7	0.4	8.5	0.3	7.1	-0.5
Score	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	0.0	3.0	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	0.0
Collective engagement																
How many neighbours would meet to try to prevent fire station from closing due to budget cuts																
All	37.1	-3.2	34.4	-4.2	25.3	-3.8	31.9	-5.9	29.3	-3.9	35.8	-5.9	33.4	-4.0	36.1	-4.0
Most	42.8	0.6	44.7	-1.6	45.6	0.8	42.1	1.1	42.9	-0.1	40.2	1.6	41.9	0.2	46.2	2.1
About half	16.9	2.0	15.9	3.2	23.1	3.1	22.0	6.1 *	21.0	3.3	18.9	4.2	19.3	3.5	12.4	0.9
Few (includes none)	3.1	0.6	5.1	2.5	6.1	-0.1	4.0	-1.3	6.7	0.6	5.1	0.1	5.4	0.3	5.2	1.0
Score	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	2.9	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	2.9	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
How likely to prevent fire station from closing																
Very likely	43.2	1.0 **	36.4	-4.2	36.2	-3.7	35.4	-7.1	36.0	-7.3	34.5	-7.0	39.5	-4.9	43.1	-6.9
Fairly likely	32.1	0.5	34.2	0.5	28.0	1.4	35.3	6.2	34.1	3.9	42.3	9.7	35.2	3.8	37.4	5.7
Not very likely	19.9	-0.2	20.9	2.3	29.0	4.6	23.6	2.0	24.0	3.8	18.8	-1.2	20.4	2.1	14.4	1.3
Not at all likely	4.8	-1.3	8.5	1.4	6.7	-2.4	5.8	-1.0	5.9	-0.5	4.4	-1.5	4.9	-1.0	5.2	-0.1
Score	3.1	0.0 **	3.0	-0.1	2.9	0.0	3.0	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.2	-0.1
In general, when asked to help their neighbours residents would do so																
Always	41.4	-7.9	24.6	-13.3 *	34.6	-8.7	29.1	-10.8	33.4	-10.7	29.6	-4.4	33.7	-9.2	33.1	-6.1
Most of the time	47.2	4.7	64.7	14.7 ***	51.3	6.1	58.3	7.5	55.2	8.2	57.0	3.2	54.3	6.9	54.3	3.0
Sometimes	10.1	3.9	9.8	-0.1	12.7	2.9	11.0	3.0	9.1	2.3	11.5	0.4	10.0	2.5	10.4	3.3
Rarely (includes never and depends on circumstances)	1.2	-0.7	0.9	-1.4	1.4	-0.3	1.6	0.3	2.3	0.2	1.9	0.7	2.0	-0.2	2.2	-0.2
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Respondent can get neighbours to held pick up trash																
Yes	93.2	-1.0	93.3	-2.0	91.1	0.2	95.1	1.4	94.6	1.6	96.5	2.5	94.5	0.8	96.4	1.2
No	6.8	1.0	6.7	2.0	8.9	-0.2	4.9	-1.4	5.4	-1.6	3.5	-2.5	5.5	-0.8	3.6	-1.2
Respondent can get neighbours to meet re: intersection																
Yes	98.1	1.3	97.4	0.3	97.5	0.1	98.3	0.8	98.7	0.6	98.4	0.9	98.5	0.8	98.6	0.4
No	1.9	-1.3	2.6	-0.3	2.5	-0.1	1.7	-0.8	1.3	-0.6	1.6	-0.9	1.5	-0.8	1.4	-0.4
Collective engagement score	12.6	-0.2	12.3	-0.5 *	12.3	-0.2	12.1	-0.5 *	12.3	-0.5 **	12.3	-0.3	12.4	-0.4 *	12.7	-0.2
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

(Continued)

Table D.5: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Trust																
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by someone who lives close by																
Very likely	74.3	-0.1	75.5	-0.8	74.5	2.9 *	69.3	-5.7	72.4	-5.5	71.0	-1.4	72.4	-2.4	74.8	-2.4
Somewhat likely	21.7	0.6	18.3	-1.3	19.9	-3.8 **	27.8	7.2	23.7	3.9	25.8	2.9	23.2	2.2	21.9	3.5
Not at all likely	4.0	-0.6	6.3	2.1	5.7	0.9	2.9	-1.5	3.9	1.6 **	3.3	-1.5	4.4	0.3	3.3	-1.1
Score	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	-0.1 *	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a clerk at the grocery store where respondent shops																
Very likely	79.9	4.5	74.2	3.1	74.9	4.3	81.1	4.5	75.1	-0.3	78.0	1.0	77.4	2.3	79.3	2.1
Somewhat likely	17.6	-2.7	24.6	-1.8	20.3	-1.8	17.6	-2.2	23.0	0.7	20.3	0.8	20.5	-0.8	18.3	-1.3
Not at all likely	2.6	-1.8	1.2	-1.3	4.7	-2.5	1.3	-2.3	1.9	-0.4	1.7	-1.9	2.1	-1.5	2.4	-0.8
Score	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a police officer																
Very likely	89.2	0.8	89.8	1.0	91.2	1.2	91.3	2.9	87.9	2.8	87.0	-2.2	88.4	1.4	89.5	0.6
Somewhat likely	8.7	0.3	5.7	-1.3	7.3	-1.1	7.4	-2.6	10.9	-1.6	11.5	2.4	10.0	-0.7	9.4	0.2
Not at all likely	2.1	-1.1	4.5	0.3	1.4	-0.1	1.3	-0.3	1.2	-1.2	1.5	-0.2	1.6	-0.7	1.2	-0.8
Score	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a complete stranger																
Very likely	23.1	-0.1	18.8	-3.3	27.1	1.3	18.6	-2.3	21.3	-3.1	21.1	3.3	21.3	-0.9	20.8	-0.8
Somewhat likely	56.4	5.3	56.5	6.8	48.6	2.6	54.4	3.9	57.0	6.6	56.6	1.2	56.3	4.9	55.4	2.0
Not at all likely	20.5	-5.3	24.7	-3.5	24.3	-4.0	27.0	-1.6	21.7	-3.5	22.3	-4.6	22.4	-4.0	23.8	-1.2
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Community trust score	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.6: Attachment to Community, Migration

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Length of residence																
Number of years living at the current address																
Less than one	1.5	-4.8	2.4	-2.7 **	3.5	-2.7 ***	2.0	-3.3 **	2.0	-3.4 *	1.9	-3.9	1.7	-3.6 **	0.8	-5.3
1–4	23.8	3.5	21.8	-0.8	22.5	0.5	23.0	1.2	24.8	5.3 **	23.8	1.3	21.0	2.9	19.5	0.7
5–10	15.8	-0.5 **	19.0	1.8	15.4	-0.3 **	17.2	0.5 *	15.5	-0.2 **	15.2	-2.4 ***	16.3	-0.5 ***	19.5	3.7
11 or more	58.9	1.8	56.8	1.7	58.6	2.5	57.7	1.7	57.6	-1.7 *	59.1	5.0 **	61.0	1.2	60.2	0.9
Entire life	5.8	-1.1	4.2	-0.3	8.0	-1.3	9.0	0.6	8.4	0.0	7.4	-0.1	7.6	-0.2	5.8	-1.5
Mean	19.4	2.9	19.6	3.5	20.0	2.1	20.8	1.9	21.7	2.8	21.5	3.6 **	21.7	2.8	20.9	2.1
Number of years living in community																
Less than one	1.3	-0.6 **	3.0	0.5 **	1.6	-0.3 ***	1.7	0.0 ***	2.2	0.3 ***	1.2	-0.5 **	1.4	-0.1 ***	-0.2	-2.2
1–4	7.0	-0.5	8.1	-0.9	7.6	-0.8	8.8	0.0	7.8	1.6 **	10.0	0.8 *	6.3	0.5 *	6.1	-1.4
5–10	9.7	1.2 **	16.0	6.4	10.6	1.1 **	9.6	-0.2 ***	6.4	-1.1 ***	8.9	0.6 **	7.9	0.4 ***	11.1	4.4
11 or more	82.1	-0.2	73.0	-6.0 **	80.2	0.1	79.9	0.2	83.5	-0.8	79.8	-0.9	84.4	-0.7	82.9	-0.8
Entire life	38.4	-0.5	17.4	-5.1	35.9	-0.9	39.6	2.5	40.8	-0.6	30.2	-1.3	35.9	-0.6	22.8	-2.4
Mean	45.8	10.9 ***	31.8	5.6	42.3	7.8	46.5	11.6 ***	48.8	12.0 ***	41.3	8.8	45.4	10.4 ***	37.4	6.6
Number of years living in Cape Breton/mainland																
Less than one	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	0.2	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.8 *	0.0	-0.4	0.2	-0.2
1–4	1.8	0.0	0.6	-0.3	2.1	-0.7	2.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	2.4	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.9	-0.4
5–10	1.9	0.2	4.2	2.5	2.6	0.2	1.6	-1.3 **	1.9	0.5	2.2	-0.8	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.4
11 or more	96.3	0.1	95.2	-1.9	95.2	0.9	96.3	1.2	96.8	-0.4	95.3	1.2	97.5	0.2	97.8	0.2
Entire life	50.0	-1.8 *	50.4	-5.5 **	52.0	1.6	53.4	6.2	54.3	-1.2 *	45.3	4.7	54.1	0.2	54.8	4.1
Mean	43.0	1.5	42.1	1.3	43.1	2.0	42.9	1.2	43.5	0.9	42.2	2.0	44.1	1.4	44.2	1.6
Links to community																
Relatives (see and talk to) live in the community	81.6	-0.6	71.3	3.8	70.8	1.5	79.0	3.1	84.5	2.9	73.8	0.2	78.5	1.5	66.6	0.5
Friends (see and talk to) live in the community	87.5	-1.0	73.2	2.9	86.5	4.9 *	86.6	-0.6	90.3	0.1	89.8	-1.0	86.5	0.6	80.1	0.5
Mother born in Cape Breton/mainland	80.2	0.5	87.7	2.8	65.4	0.1	73.9	0.3	81.2	-0.3	63.3	0.9	78.5	-0.2	76.3	-0.9
Father born in Cape Breton/mainland	75.4	1.6	82.8	-0.8	61.0	0.8	73.0	0.9	80.5	-0.5	65.3	2.2	77.3	0.0	74.3	-1.0
Both parents born in Cape Breton/mainland	69.7	1.2	74.9	-1.2	52.5	-0.9	64.8	0.7	72.7	-1.6	53.1	1.2	69.4	-0.9	65.9	-1.6
Born in Cape Breton/mainland	88.3	0.7	90.6	2.1	86.4	2.3	84.8	0.2	88.7	-0.7	81.7	3.6 ***	89.6	0.6	86.0	-0.5
Likely to move away from CB/NS in next two years	16.7	-2.7	19.6	-2.8	15.8	-3.7	14.4	-4.1	15.3	-2.6	17.2	-1.1	16.2	-2.7	16.1	-2.1
Reason for possible move																
To find work, get a job, etc.	63.5	-3.3	63.5	-14.3	62.5	9.0	51.6	-12.5 *	64.3	-6.9	70.3	-3.5	63.4	-4.9	81.9	-0.5
To join members of my family	15.2	0.4	17.6	6.4	4.4	-7.2 **	13.1	5.5	4.3	0.2	6.5	-1.7	7.0	-0.1	4.6	1.1
To go to school, university, get training	8.6	1.4	5.5	8.6	2.8	-8.9	16.7	6.0	9.1	-4.3	6.4	4.4	13.0	-0.4	8.3	-3.6
No prospects here	4.0	-2.0	5.9	-3.2	6.3	1.2	6.3	-1.2	6.9	1.6	1.1	-8.4 **	3.2	-1.3	1.2	-0.5
Health, retirement, old age	0.8	0.4	1.7	-0.6	1.6	1.7 **	5.3	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.6	-0.1	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.5
Pollution, environmental problems	0.3	0.5	3.7	2.5	-0.6	-2.9	0.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.4	0.0	0.0 ***	0.1	-0.6	0.6	0.2
Other, not classified elsewhere	5.1	2.0	4.1	3.5	19.5	7.0	4.7	0.7	14.5	11.6 *	12.0	8.1	11.0	6.8	2.2	3.3
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.7: Satisfaction with Community

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Satisfied with community as a place to live																	
Very satisfied		52.5	0.9 *	67.5	0.0	53.7	8.1 ***	50.5	-1.8	56.7	1.2 *	55.5	-0.7	56.7	1.2 **	62.9	-4.4
Fairly satisfied		35.8	-1.9	26.1	-1.3	37.6	-2.9 *	41.9	1.0	35.5	-1.4	38.2	-1.2	35.2	-1.2 *	32.0	2.9
Not very satisfied		9.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	5.9	-1.1	5.9	1.6	5.2	0.0	4.2	0.8	5.9	0.6	3.1	0.5
Not at all satisfied		2.6	-0.7	2.7	-0.8	2.8	-4.2 ***	1.6	-0.8	2.7	0.2	2.1	1.1	2.3	-0.7 *	2.0	1.1
Score		3.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.4	0.2 ***	3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0 *	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0 **	3.6	-0.1
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
	Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.8: Health and Activity Limitations

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
		W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Self-reported general health																	
Excellent		20.8	-1.9	23.2	0.2	19.3	0.1	16.3	-2.3	19.1	-1.5	18.3	-2.7	19.3	-1.6	20.3	0.4
Very good		41.0	3.2	45.0	0.4	39.6	-1.6	42.8	0.2	46.2	2.4	37.8	-3.4	42.3	0.8	40.3	-0.5
Good		21.0	-1.8	16.9	-3.4	21.1	2.9	22.0	3.1	19.5	1.0	24.6	5.1	21.5	1.3	22.2	0.6
Fair		11.0	-0.6	12.9	5.2 *	14.8	-2.0	11.4	-3.2 *	12.2	0.1	13.3	1.1	11.9	-0.1	12.4	0.6
Poor		6.2	1.1 *	2.0	-2.5	5.2	0.6	7.5	2.3 **	3.0	-2.0	5.9	-0.2	4.9	-0.3	4.8	-1.2
Index		3.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	-0.1	3.7	0.0	3.5	-0.1 **	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0
How often respondent feels rushed																	
Once a day		32.1	-0.5	33.9	-2.0	29.3	-3.1	39.4	3.6 *	30.4	-3.7	32.8	-2.2	32.6	-1.7	31.9	-2.0
Few times a week		25.4	-0.7	28.4	4.3	26.1	-0.2	24.3	-1.2	27.5	1.9	28.5	1.2	27.1	0.7	30.6	3.6
Once a week		19.7	3.6	18.2	5.8 *	15.5	2.5	14.8	0.9	19.1	3.3	16.0	3.5	16.7	3.2 *	13.4	0.2
Once a month		6.9	0.3	2.9	-4.7 ***	7.8	1.1	6.0	0.3	7.4	2.7	7.3	-0.2	7.8	0.8	10.0	1.5
Less than once a month		3.2	-0.9	6.0	2.8	4.4	2.7 **	1.4	-0.6	3.8	0.3	1.1	-1.1	3.4	0.2	3.0	-0.7
Never		12.8	-1.8	10.5	-6.1	16.8	-3.0	14.1	-3.1	11.7	-4.5	14.3	-1.1	12.4	-3.2	11.0	-2.6
Index		4.4	0.1	4.5	0.2	4.2	0.0	4.5	0.2	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.0	4.4	0.1	4.5	0.1
Activity limitations		29.9	0.1	27.8	0.7	29.9	1.9	30.3	1.9	29.6	1.1	33.0	5.0 ***	31.1	1.6	29.2	-0.2
Arising due to a disability or continuous health problem		18.1	0.3	9.6	-1.6	16.1	1.8	15.7	1.1	14.7	0.6	16.7	2.6	17.0	1.0	17.1	0.8
Among those with disability or health problem, percentage limited																	
A lot		52.6	8.0 *	21.1	-30.7 **	41.6	-10.0	46.0	2.1	44.9	-4.0	49.4	2.1	46.0	-2.1	41.3	-6.4
Somewhat		31.6	0.9	43.9	17.0	33.7	10.8	31.5	-3.5	39.9	5.1	24.6	-3.5	36.4	4.5	42.3	6.9
A little bit		15.8	-8.8	35.0	13.7	24.8	-0.9	22.5	1.5	15.1	-1.1	26.1	1.4	17.5	-2.4	16.4	-0.5
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		#REF!		2223	
	Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		#REF!		1436	

Table D.9: Employment and Income

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All program communities		Comparison sites	
	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff D	W2	Diff
Present situation																
Working for pay	47.0	2.8	50.6	5.6	52.1	4.7	49.4	4.6	47.9	3.6	48.4	1.5	46.4	3.7	46.8	3.6
Self-employed	2.9	-0.7	3.7	-0.2	3.9	-0.2	4.2	0.7	2.9	-0.7	5.5	1.5	3.6	-0.1	5.8	0.0
Working for pay or self-employed	49.9	2.1	54.2	5.4	56.0	4.6	53.5	5.3	50.7	3.0	53.9	3.0	50.0	3.5	52.6	3.5
Part-time	7.6	-0.5	6.4	-2.4	5.7	-1.3	8.0	2.2	5.2	-1.9	6.7	-1.9	6.8	-1.2	4.9	-0.8
Full-time	41.1	2.7	46.5	7.0	49.2	5.7	45.1	3.3	43.9	4.5	45.6	4.7	41.8	4.5	45.6	3.7
Average work hours	39.6	1.1	40.0	1.8	40.5	1.3	39.8	0.5	38.9	0.1	40.1	1.0	38.8	0.8	40.4	-0.1
Any paid employment (current or in last two years)	59.4	1.3	70.5	6.6 **	61.9	1.2	60.0	0.3	61.1	2.8	59.7	-2.0	59.8	1.5	62.1	0.0
Ever worked	91.6	-1.3	99.2	1.6	93.2	-1.6	92.5	0.4	93.4	-0.1	92.4	0.4	92.9	-0.4	94.6	-1.5
Number of years with current/main employer	6.5	-1.4	7.6	0.1	7.5	-1.4	6.7	-2.1 **	8.0	-0.6	10.9	0.7	7.6	-0.7	8.5	0.3
Average hourly wage (currently working)	14.3	1.3	14.3	2.1 **	12.6	0.3	13.0	1.2	13.6	1.2	12.9	0.5	13.8	1.1	13.2	0.8
Personal income																
Less than $10,000	19.7	-4.3	14.0	-5.4	21.8	-8.1	17.1	-7.7	18.3	-8.6	19.8	-2.5 *	19.6	-6.5	21.5	-7.1
$10,000–19,999	27.1	2.6	31.9	0.6	29.2	4.1	27.1	0.9	28.0	4.4	27.0	0.1	28.3	2.8	27.5	0.2
$20,000–29,999	23.4	1.8	18.6	4.2	23.8	2.3	28.2	8.6 *	19.6	0.2	19.4	-0.3	20.7	1.7	20.2	3.3
$30,000–39,000	11.6	-0.5	15.9	-1.1	8.8	-0.4	10.8	0.3	15.8	1.5	10.4	-1.2	12.9	0.1	11.6	1.6
$40,000–59,000	14.1	-0.2	16.2	0.5	10.2	2.7	11.4	-1.3	10.5	-0.8	17.5	3.8	12.9	0.7	12.5	0.9
$60,000 or more	4.0	0.5	3.4	1.2	6.2	-0.5	5.3	-0.9	7.8	3.3 *	5.9	0.2	5.6	1.3	6.6	1.1
Mean	23.9	0.4	24.4	1.2	24.1	1.4	24.5	0.6	25.4	1.7	25.0	1.2	24.7	1.3	25.1	-0.1
Household income																
Less than $10,000	4.6	-2.9	0.5	-4.3 *	7.4	-1.8	5.7	-1.8	3.9	-3.5	6.7	-1.6	5.7	-2.3	6.6	-1.5
$10,000–19,999	15.6	-1.6	19.5	-0.8	15.1	-0.1	15.6	-0.3	16.2	-1.4	13.4	-3.5	16.1	-1.8	17.1	-1.8
$20,000–29,999	16.0	-0.2	14.2	0.3	17.3	-0.5	15.1	-4.2	16.5	-0.5	15.6	1.0	16.4	-0.9	16.1	-0.7
$30,000–39,000	17.1	0.7	14.1	-1.7	16.9	-1.1	16.9	2.7 *	14.6	-1.3	13.1	-4.1	14.9	-0.4	14.4	-0.9
$40,000–59,000	24.4	3.9 *	24.4	-2.7	17.8	-3.3	21.6	1.2	22.7	2.3	21.9	-0.6	22.0	0.9	19.5	-1.5
$60,000 or more	22.3	0.3 ***	27.2	9.2	25.6	6.9	25.2	2.4 *	26.1	4.4	29.3	8.9	24.7	4.5	26.3	6.4
Mean	42.5	-0.8	41.6	-1.2	42.7	0.4	42.9	-1.9	45.3	2.4	43.7	-0.1	43.1	1.4	43.5	0.1
Received income in the last 12 months from																
Government pension (CPP/OAS/GIS, among eligibles)	100.0	5.1	88.3	-2.4	82.5	7.0	81.2	2.1	78.7	-2.4 **	83.8	6.1	80.5	2.0	80.2	5.6
Work-related pension (among eligibles)	19.5	1.2	11.5	-1.5	13.3	1.4	15.3	-1.3 *	16.6	-0.1	14.6	3.6	16.5	0.6	11.6	1.3
Employment insurance	16.6	1.3	27.3	8.6 **	17.9	-1.9	22.7	2.4	17.7	-0.7	16.6	-2.0	17.5	0.3	18.5	-0.7
Social assistance	6.5	-0.2	5.4	-0.6	9.6	2.3	5.2	-1.5	7.1	0.2	7.0	-1.9	7.7	-0.1	6.6	-0.2
Incidence of low household incomes																
Household income below LICO																
Less than 50% of LICO	10.2	-1.5	8.2	-1.3	11.6	-0.3	10.5	1.3	9.0	-3.4	9.6	-1.3	10.7	-1.3	10.7	-0.4
50–75% of LICO	9.2	-1.3	11.8	0.7	9.0	2.3	11.6	2.8	9.9	0.0	10.6	0.3	10.6	0.2	12.7	1.2
75–100% of LICO	13.6	2.9	14.4	1.6	16.0	-2.6	13.0	-3.4	14.1	1.0	13.3	0.6	14.5	0.3	13.8	-1.1
Household income above LICO																
100–150% of LICO	25.8	5.0	17.7	0.2 *	22.8	4.2	25.1	7.4	20.6	4.4	24.0	4.9	23.6	4.6	25.4	6.1
150–175% of LICO	10.3	1.3	13.0	0.7	9.1	0.0	9.8	0.1	8.8	-3.8	7.6	-1.4	8.5	-1.4	8.5	-1.6
175–200% of LICO	6.2	-1.8	10.6	0.6	9.3	-1.8	4.9	-2.9	8.2	0.9	5.9	-2.0	6.5	-0.8	5.9	-0.1
200% of LICO or more	24.6	-4.7	24.4	-2.5	22.2	-1.8	25.1	-5.3	29.4	1.0 **	29.1	-1.2	25.6	-1.5	23.0	-4.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 2:	629		292		568		602		615		601		3307		1436	

Table D.10: Demographics

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Gender																
Male	46.1	0.0	46.0	0.0	45.9	0.0	45.8	0.0	45.9	0.0	45.8	0.0	45.9	0.0	45.9	0.0
Female	53.9	0.0	54.0	0.0	54.1	0.0	54.2	0.0	54.1	0.0	54.2	0.0	54.1	0.0	54.1	0.0
Living with spouse or partner	62.9	1.0	65.9	3.0	64.0	4.6	63.2	-0.7	64.3	0.9	62.6	-1.8	63.1	1.0	64.3	2.1
Average age	49.5	3.3	48.5	3.2	49.7	3.6	49.1	3.1	49.4	3.2	50.2	3.3	49.7	3.3	50.3	3.2
Age groups																
18–24	8.8	-5.0	9.8	-4.0	10.3	-2.9	9.1	-3.8	10.0	-3.1	9.4	-4.1	9.2	-3.7	9.8	-3.3
25–29	6.5	0.6 *	5.7	0.7	2.4	-3.3	4.4	-2.6	2.8	-3.3	5.5	0.2	4.6	-1.7	4.1	-3.1
30–44	25.0	-4.8 *	27.1	-4.1	28.3	-2.3	29.1	-1.2	26.8	-3.2	27.1	-2.9	26.4	-3.0	26.3	-1.4
45–54	24.5	6.0	40.2	3.2	18.2	5.2	15.7	4.3	24.8	6.3	13.0	4.0	22.8	5.0	21.0	4.4
55 and older	35.2	3.3	17.1	4.1	40.8	3.3	41.7	3.3	35.6	3.2	45.0	2.7	36.9	3.4	38.7	3.3
Education																
High school diploma or equivalent	68.6	-0.2	68.9	-0.7	70.4	1.2	69.4	0.0	68.3	-0.2	70.1	-0.1	68.4	0.1	69.9	1.7
Apprenticeship diploma	3.0	1.0	4.8	0.3	3.3	1.7	2.8	0.6	6.8	3.8 *	3.8	2.2	4.7	2.0	3.0	1.0
Trade or vocational diploma	21.1	2.5	33.8	11.6	21.8	3.6	21.8	3.5	25.8	5.2	22.9	7.2	23.1	4.5	24.5	4.5
University diploma (not a degree)	8.4	1.5	10.9	0.9	8.6	1.9	7.9	-1.0	9.6	2.6	6.2	-0.8	7.8	1.3	6.0	0.8
Some undergraduate, but no degree	9.6	3.8	6.3	0.4	6.7	1.3	5.4	0.9	8.0	2.4	4.7	1.1	7.7	2.0	7.1	0.8
Bachelor's degree	14.9	5.6	11.1	-0.1	10.7	3.2	11.3	1.5	8.3	-0.9 **	14.7	6.1	12.0	2.2	11.7	3.9
Some graduate studies	1.4	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.2	-0.4 *	2.0	0.7	0.6	-0.1	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.9	0.3
Graduate degree	4.6	0.7	5.1	1.2	1.7	0.5	3.7	0.8	2.8	-0.1	1.6	0.2	3.0	0.4	2.8	0.5
Religious denomination																
Roman Catholic	77.5	-0.1	60.0	-6.5	68.7	-0.2	51.9	-0.5	54.5	1.7	46.1	-2.8	63.8	-0.5	52.2	-0.5
Anglican	7.1	0.6	7.8	-1.1	7.1	-2.6	12.9	-0.9	10.7	-1.9	17.8	0.0	10.2	-0.8	7.5	-0.1
Protestant	0.9	-2.0	1.5	-1.1	2.6	-0.1	2.4	-0.2	2.4	-2.0	1.6	-0.7	1.9	-1.3	1.6	-0.9
United Church	6.3	1.4	8.8	-0.2	4.9	1.1	10.6	-0.7	15.6	0.9	13.7	0.4	10.9	0.6	14.3	0.1
Other (includes none)	8.3	0.1	22.0	9.0	16.6	1.8	22.2	2.2	16.8	1.3	20.8	3.1	13.1	1.9	24.4	1.3
Number of persons in household																
One	16.2	1.5	21.4	6.5	15.1	0.8	13.9	0.0	16.0	1.9 *	13.9	-0.2	14.8	1.3 *	14.6	-0.7
Two	33.8	0.8	28.6	-1.5	33.4	0.8	31.9	-0.8	32.8	1.0	33.8	1.6	31.5	0.6	29.4	-1.8
Three	19.5	0.4	18.5	-1.2	19.8	-2.1	22.6	1.2	21.6	0.3	23.1	3.3	22.5	0.3	23.6	2.5
Four	19.1	-3.5	17.7	-2.3	18.2	0.3	19.0	-1.0	17.9	-1.8	17.3	-1.2	18.5	-1.6	18.3	-1.7
Five or more	11.4	0.7	13.8	-1.3	13.5	0.2	12.6	0.7	11.6	-1.4	11.9	-3.4	12.6	-0.6	14.1	1.6
Number of adults in household																
One	19.9	0.9	23.6	4.1	17.5	-0.2	16.6	1.1	18.2	1.0	16.4	-0.7	17.7	0.6	18.6	1.2
Two	47.0	-5.7	48.3	-6.7	47.6	-5.0	49.9	-7.3	49.9	-5.3	49.2	-5.3	47.3	-5.4	49.6	-5.6
Three	17.5	0.2	16.0	1.0	21.7	0.9	19.6	0.2	16.8	-0.4	23.1	4.3	20.3	0.7	21.3	3.2
Four or more	15.6	4.7	12.1	1.5	13.2	4.3	13.9	6.0 *	15.2	4.7	11.3	1.7	14.6	4.1	10.5	1.2
Number of children in household																
None	70.7	8.8	68.8	9.6	69.9	7.0	67.7	6.5	72.4	11.3 **	70.0	9.3	70.2	9.1 **	66.0	4.1
One	13.8	-3.8	12.3	-6.9	13.3	-3.3	15.8	-2.8	13.6	-5.7	13.3	-4.2	14.4	-4.6	13.5	-5.1
Two	12.9	-2.2	14.0	-1.2	10.9	-2.4	11.4	-2.8	8.4	-5.0 ***	13.0	-0.8	11.0	-2.9 **	14.6	0.5
Three or more	2.7	-2.7 *	4.9	-1.5	5.9	-1.2	5.1	-0.9	5.6	-0.6	3.8	-4.2 *	4.4	-1.6	5.9	0.6
Age of the Youngest Child	9.8	1.4	9.6	1.6	8.6	1.6	8.6	0.9	8.8	0.7	8.9	2.1	9.4	1.1	9.1	1.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.11: Social Capital: Network Size

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network size (based on measures of strong ties)																
Total number of family/friends who the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	0.6	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.7	-0.2	0.4	-0.1	0.2	-0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	-0.1
1–5	7.1	-1.7	11.0	-0.5	8.2	1.3	6.3	-2.8	11.6	2.6	9.1	-1.2	9.8	0.3	8.9	-0.4
6–9	24.4	2.0	21.5	-1.1	20.2	1.6	21.9	2.5	23.3	3.1	24.4	8.0	23.0	3.2	22.5	3.5
10 or more	67.9	-0.5	67.4	1.8	70.9	-2.8	71.4	0.4	64.9	-5.4	65.9	-7.0	66.9	-3.4	68.4	-3.1
Average	17.9	-1.4	17.2	-1.9	18.9	-0.5	17.8	-1.1	16.4	-2.3	16.3	-2.2	17.3	-1.8	17.8	-1.5
Close family and relatives that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	2.8	1.0 **	1.3	-2.0	1.4	-0.3	0.6	-1.7	2.3	0.9 **	1.2	-0.7	1.8	0.1 *	0.9	-1.4
1–5	39.4	2.2	37.5	1.9	38.7	1.6	39.3	4.5	35.7	-1.1 *	43.1	6.1	38.5	2.0	40.9	4.9
6–9	19.7	-2.7	23.4	5.5	22.3	-3.1	22.7	-0.7	26.7	2.5	19.7	-1.6	22.7	0.0	23.1	0.3
10 or more	38.2	-0.5	37.9	-5.3	37.7	1.9	37.4	-2.1	35.4	-2.3	36.0	-3.8	37.0	-2.1	35.1	-3.9
Average	9.6	-0.2	9.7	-0.5	9.5	-0.1	10.0	0.3	8.9	-0.4	8.4	-1.0	9.3	-0.3	9.1	-0.4
Close friends that the respondent talks to on a regular basis																
None	2.7	-0.3	5.3	0.6	2.4	-0.5	3.1	0.3	3.9	0.5	3.3	0.2	3.3	0.1	2.5	-0.1
1–5	46.8	3.4	49.2	4.0	45.5	7.0	45.2	2.6	54.6	12.5 **	47.3	4.8	50.8	7.4	47.2	4.8
6–9	20.2	0.6	18.3	-2.7	22.1	-2.6	24.8	3.5	18.1	-4.0	23.1	2.3	19.3	-1.0	16.9	-2.0
10 or more	30.4	-3.7	27.2	-1.9	30.0	-3.9	26.8	-6.4	23.3	-8.9 *	26.3	-7.3	26.7	-6.6	33.4	-2.7
Average	8.5	-1.0	7.8	-1.5	9.5	-0.5	7.9	-1.4	7.6	-1.9	7.9	-1.3	8.1	-1.4	8.8	-1.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

(Continued)

Table D.11: Social Capital: Network Size *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network size (based on links to resources)																
Total number of links to bonding and bridging social capital																
None	0.7	0.0	0.2	-0.3	0.5	-0.6	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.4	0.7	-0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0
1–5	1.8	-0.6	2.7	-0.4	2.6	0.6 *	2.0	-0.7	2.4	-0.6	3.0	-0.8	2.6	-0.5	2.1	-1.5
6–9	6.9	-0.6	13.4	5.6 **	7.6	-1.9	6.5	-3.4	9.6	3.7 ***	8.0	1.3 *	8.6	1.1 **	6.1	-2.2
10 or more	90.7	1.2	83.7	-4.8 **	89.2	1.9	91.2	4.2	87.3	-3.5 ***	88.3	-0.3 *	88.3	-0.6 ***	91.5	3.7
Average	25.0	-3.9	24.2	-3.3	27.8	-1.1 **	25.4	-2.5	25.8	-1.8 *	26.1	-2.3	25.8	-2.4 *	24.5	-5.1
Contacts associated with bonding social capital																
Number of persons would help with home project																
None	2.0	-0.2	2.4	-0.1	3.4	-0.2	1.7	-3.2 **	2.6	-1.3	3.3	-1.4	2.9	-1.2	3.8	-0.1
1–5	47.7	-0.2	51.3	0.5	42.1	-1.7	48.2	2.9	49.1	6.6 *	47.5	5.3	49.4	2.9	47.2	-0.1
6–9	19.8	3.9	12.3	-4.9 **	20.5	0.4	20.5	5.6	18.0	-2.2	23.3	4.5	18.7	1.2	20.2	2.4
10 or more	30.5	-3.4	34.0	4.6	34.0	1.5	29.6	-5.3	30.2	-3.1	25.9	-8.3	29.0	-2.9	28.7	-2.1
Average	7.7	-2.0	7.9	-1.5	8.3	-0.2 *	8.1	-0.7	8.0	-0.9	7.6	-0.8	7.8	-1.0	7.8	-1.7
Number of persons would help if sick																
None	1.2	-1.4	1.3	-0.6	2.8	0.9	1.3	-0.2	1.6	0.3	2.1	-1.6	1.9	-0.3	1.4	-0.5
1–5	57.4	3.6	59.9	0.8	62.8	2.4	61.2	5.1	60.4	5.5	60.1	2.8	60.6	3.7	58.2	1.6
6–9	19.1	1.3	11.8	-5.5 **	17.0	0.9	19.2	3.0	17.1	-1.7 *	23.0	5.0	17.2	0.5	17.8	3.0
10 or more	22.3	-3.4	26.9	5.3 *	17.4	-4.2	18.3	-7.9	20.8	-4.1	14.8	-6.2	20.4	-4.0	22.5	-4.2
Average	6.9	-1.0	6.9	-0.8	6.6	-0.6	6.3	-0.9	6.1	-1.2	6.1	-1.2	6.3	-1.1	6.5	-1.1
Number of persons can talk to if feeling down																
None	2.5	1.3 **	2.1	-0.9	1.9	-0.7	1.4	-1.3	2.5	-0.1	1.7	-1.3	2.2	-0.1	1.0	-0.6
1–5	57.1	8.2	65.2	11.6	54.3	8.6	48.3	3.8	56.5	10.9	44.7	0.7	54.3	7.1	52.6	4.4
6–9	14.4	1.8	10.1	-3.9	16.5	1.0	19.4	1.6	16.3	1.4	23.6	4.3 *	17.2	1.7	17.3	-0.7
10 or more	26.0	-11.3 **	22.5	-6.9	27.3	-8.9	30.9	-4.1	24.7	-12.2 **	30.1	-3.7	26.3	-8.6 *	29.0	-3.2
Average	7.4	-1.6	6.6	-4.1	8.2	-1.3	8.4	-0.8	8.1	-1.4	8.6	-0.9	7.9	-1.5	7.5	-1.9
Contacts associated with bridging social capital																
Number of persons would help with a $500 loan																
None	7.1	-2.5	5.2	-3.8	12.3	-2.7	8.8	-3.3	7.4	-0.9	11.1	-2.7	8.6	-2.1	8.2	-3.5
1–5	69.8	1.7	69.7	1.3	66.5	1.7	70.1	6.0	75.8	7.3	67.1	3.7	71.7	4.1	72.6	7.0
6–9	12.2	2.2	9.5	-1.7	9.0	1.3	11.8	0.9	8.1	-1.5	10.5	-1.0	9.5	0.1	9.5	0.4
10 or more	10.9	-1.3	15.5	4.2 *	12.2	-0.3	9.3	-3.7	8.7	-4.9	11.3	-0.1	10.2	-2.2	9.8	-3.9
Average	4.3	-0.2	4.3	-0.3	4.4	0.1 *	4.1	-0.4	4.2	-0.5	4.5	0.1 *	4.3	-0.3 *	4.0	-0.9
Personally know a lawyer who is not a relative																
Yes	35.7	4.3	33.1	3.6	44.1	8.8	44.0	6.2	40.0	5.2	40.7	4.5	39.9	6.0	42.8	4.8
No	64.3	-4.3	66.9	-3.6	55.9	-8.8	56.0	-6.2	60.0	-5.2	59.3	-4.5	60.1	-6.0	57.2	-4.8
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.12: Social Capital: Density and Homogeneity

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Network density, tie strength																
Family and friends that know each other																
All	50.1	-6.4	46.9	-2.7	43.1	-5.6	45.9	-5.5	46.8	-3.3	44.2	-0.5	48.0	-4.0	47.0	-1.8
Most	34.6	4.5	38.1	7.5	35.4	5.9	36.0	4.9	35.1	-0.2	35.3	1.4	35.2	2.9	35.0	1.5
Only a few	14.4	1.5	13.8	-3.1	20.5	0.9	16.5	0.9	15.9	3.6	18.7	-0.4	15.2	1.3	16.9	1.2
None	0.9	0.5 *	1.1	-1.8	1.0	-1.2	1.6	-0.3	2.2	-0.2	1.9	-0.4	1.5	-0.3	1.1	-0.9
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.3	0.0	3.2	0.0	3.3	-0.1	3.3	-0.1	3.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.3	0.0
Met at least one friend last year	12.2	-5.6	15.9	-5.5	14.9	-3.7	15.3	-2.1	12.5	-5.8	11.1	-8.7	12.8	-5.4	14.8	-4.2
Proportion of friends of more than a year	96.9	2.4	94.9	2.3	93.9	1.4	94.9	2.0	95.8	1.7	95.5	3.8	96.0	2.1	95.4	2.1
Network homogeneity																
At least one family member																
Lives in the same community	84.7	-1.2	71.2	0.4	70.1	-0.1	79.3	-1.9	82.7	0.8	79.4	1.0	78.5	0.0	66.0	1.6
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	37.7	-0.7	59.3	-6.8	60.4	5.8	50.2	0.5	33.2	-7.9 **	40.4	-3.5	48.5	-2.8	73.6	-0.5
Lives outside Cape Breton	48.1	-0.3	53.6	4.1	55.0	-1.9	58.0	5.1	50.5	1.9	60.6	6.3	50.8	2.3	52.5	3.0
At least one friend																
Lives in the same community	90.5	-2.4	75.9	0.4	81.4	-1.2	92.9	0.9	91.3	0.1	94.9	-0.2	86.1	-0.4	76.1	-1.6
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	34.4	5.3	68.7	6.9	58.3	2.6	37.1	0.6	27.0	-5.8 ***	36.1	-0.8 *	44.4	-0.8 **	70.9	5.3
Lives outside Cape Breton	25.8	1.0	23.6	-2.1	20.7	-4.4 **	24.6	0.3	20.6	0.3	29.6	3.1	22.2	0.2	21.8	3.4
Proportion of family that																
Lives in the same community	60.2	0.0	41.0	4.1	39.7	-0.4	46.5	-4.2 *	59.9	2.4	50.2	-1.5	50.3	0.0	33.2	0.1
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	13.1	-1.5	30.4	-4.8	31.4	2.5	21.7	1.8	14.0	-2.8	15.9	-3.0	23.2	-1.4	40.1	-0.9
Lives outside Cape Breton	26.7	1.4	28.5	0.9	29.2	-2.1	31.8	2.5	25.8	0.2	34.1	4.7 *	26.4	1.4	26.7	0.7
Proportion of friends that																
Lives in the same community	74.0	-3.7	48.1	-4.3	55.7	-2.1	74.3	0.9	77.7	1.5 *	72.9	-0.4	65.5	-0.5	47.1	-3.3
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	14.0	3.4	41.2	5.7	33.2	3.3	16.3	0.2	12.1	-2.6 **	13.6	-0.6	23.9	0.2	43.6	2.4
Lives outside Cape Breton	11.9	0.3	10.5	-1.6	10.7	-1.5	9.4	-1.0	10.1	1.1	13.2	0.9	10.4	0.2	9.3	0.9
Proportion of total contacts that																
Lives in the same community	68.1	-1.0	44.4	-0.3	49.2	-0.8	59.3	-1.9	68.7	1.2	61.7	-0.8	58.2	-0.2	40.2	-1.7
Lives elsewhere in Cape Breton	13.4	0.3	36.2	0.6	31.5	2.1	19.7	0.4	13.2	-2.8	15.5	-1.9	23.5	-0.9	41.1	0.1
Lives outside Cape Breton	18.5	0.7	19.2	-0.5	19.3	-1.5	21.1	1.7	18.1	1.5	23.1	2.9	18.3	1.2	18.6	1.5
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.13: Time Use and Community Participation

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Time use																
Childcare																
Parent or guardian of children < 13	16.8	-6.3 ***	22.8	-6.3 **	18.2	-4.1 **	20.1	-3.6 **	18.6	-6.3 ***	19.4	-4.2 *	18.5	-5.4 ***	23.3	1.2
Hrs of childcare provided in avg weekday for child<13	11.2	-3.3 *	11.2	-5.6 ***	10.3	-3.5 **	12.3	-3.6 **	12.0	-4.1 ***	11.3	-3.9 **	11.2	-3.8 ***	13.6	0.1
Provided unpaid childcare outside of HH for child<13	15.2	-4.0	12.8	-4.7	14.5	-2.5	18.1	3.4	16.7	0.1	14.1	1.2	16.4	-0.9	17.2	-0.6
Hrs of childcare provided for friend/neighbour's child<13	2.0	-0.3	1.8	-0.3	1.1	-0.7 *	2.0	0.7	2.1	-0.1	0.9	-0.2	2.0	-0.2	2.6	0.5
Housework																
Did housework on regular basis	91.9	-0.5 **	89.3	1.0	92.1	3.3	94.0	4.8	92.7	1.6	95.6	1.7	93.0	1.9	94.7	3.6
Hours spent on housework in average week	14.9	-0.1	15.7	-0.8	15.3	-0.8	14.9	-1.4	15.4	0.5	14.9	-1.3	15.2	-0.3	15.9	-0.4
Provide regular unpaid help to others with housework	28.3	-6.3 **	26.9	-11.3 **	29.9	1.5	29.8	-2.1	31.0	-3.7	30.1	-2.1	31.0	-3.5	32.9	0.8
Hours of housework help provided in average work	1.4	-0.4	0.3	-1.2 ***	1.6	-0.3	2.0	0.2	1.5	-0.5	1.9	0.3	1.7	-0.3	1.6	-0.1
Personal, recreational																
Average weekly hours spent watching TV	16.6	-1.2	17.0	-0.4	17.9	-0.8	18.2	0.5	14.4	-0.9	14.6	-1.1	16.1	-0.8	17.4	0.5
Use a computer on regular basis	48.0	5.3 ***	56.0	19.7	46.6	6.7 **	48.4	7.1 **	50.0	9.4	46.7	6.7 **	48.2	8.1 **	52.2	13.8
Average weekly hours spent using e-mail or Internet, excluding work or school time	2.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	1.4	-0.4 ***	1.4	0.1 *	1.6	0.4	2.0	0.7	1.7	0.4	1.6	0.7
Member of a recreational group	32.6	0.7	36.4	3.6	28.7	-0.7	32.0	1.1	31.6	-0.5	27.2	1.5	31.1	-0.2	31.2	-0.3
Average monthly hours of recreational activities	5.3	-0.5	5.4	-0.5	5.7	-0.1	6.8	1.6	5.1	-1.2	5.9	1.1	5.7	-0.3	6.0	0.2
Access to the community																
Have a driver's license	87.3	4.6 **	78.5	-4.7	75.1	0.6	85.5	2.6	82.0	1.1	83.7	2.8	83.9	1.8	84.4	-0.3
Have access to a car	88.2	2.1	83.6	-6.8 *	79.9	0.4	89.2	3.5	84.0	1.9	88.1	3.9	86.5	1.9	85.7	1.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

(Continued)

Table D.13: Time Use and Community Participation *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Formal volunteering with groups or associations																
Number of membership in community groups																
None	17.8	3.9 *	25.3	6.4	17.7	-1.3	14.5	-1.9	18.0	0.9	16.6	-1.3	16.7	0.8	14.3	-1.3
One	36.6	-2.3	31.0	-10.5 **	43.7	0.5	37.5	2.0	41.8	1.7	39.9	0.8	38.3	0.4	36.9	2.8
Two	28.3	-1.1	17.5	-2.7	28.3	1.0 *	31.6	0.4	20.8	-4.0	27.6	2.1 *	25.1	-1.5	22.7	-5.0
Three or more	17.4	-0.4	26.2	6.8	10.4	-0.2	16.4	-0.5	19.4	1.5	15.9	-1.6 **	20.0	0.3	26.2	3.5
Mean	1.5	-0.1	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.1	1.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	0.0
Monthly hours of associational activities																
None	47.6	2.2	46.4	0.6	50.5	2.1	38.4	-5.9	43.4	2.5	46.0	-0.2	44.8	1.0	41.3	0.1
1–9	19.3	-2.0	19.5	2.4	18.6	-2.8	25.3	2.1	22.7	-0.2	20.9	-4.7	20.5	-0.5	23.8	1.3
10–20	15.4	2.4 *	15.9	0.5	14.8	-0.6	13.0	-0.4	14.0	-1.3	16.4	5.6 **	14.4	0.4	12.3	-2.5
21 or more	17.7	-2.6	18.2	-3.4	16.1	1.2	23.3	4.2	19.9	-1.1	16.7	-0.7	20.3	-0.8	22.6	1.1
Mean	11.7	-0.5	10.2	-2.6	11.4	-0.4	15.2	2.6	12.0	-0.3	14.1	0.7	13.0	-0.3	14.7	0.3
Monthly hours of non-in-home childcare																
None	85.7	2.5	88.2	3.7	87.7	1.5	83.9	-3.9 *	84.2	-0.2	87.1	-1.6	84.9	0.4	84.9	1.0
1–24	4.7	-2.5	4.9	-0.1	5.6	1.2	5.3	-0.1	6.7	-0.2	6.4	0.2	5.7	-0.4	5.2	-0.7
25–50	3.1	-0.6	1.5	-3.0	2.7	-2.5	4.1	1.2	3.3	-0.5	5.3	2.8	3.9	-0.4	3.5	-1.4
51 or more	6.5	0.6	5.4	-0.7	4.1	-0.2	6.6	2.8	5.8	0.9	1.3	-1.4 *	5.5	0.4	6.4	1.0
Mean	8.8	-1.2	7.8	-1.3	4.7	-2.9 *	8.5	3.2	8.9	-0.3	3.8	-1.0	8.5	-0.7	11.4	2.2
Monthly hours of non-in-home housework																
None	73.9	4.8 *	74.1	10.3 **	72.5	-3.4	71.9	1.3	70.0	1.5	72.1	1.0	70.3	1.8	68.9	-1.6
1–14	12.4	-1.3	16.3	-3.0	16.3	7.1	13.2	-2.7 **	15.4	0.5	13.3	-2.5 *	14.7	0.4	17.4	3.3
15–40	8.3	-2.2	8.7	-2.4	6.0	-3.8	9.3	1.4	9.1	-1.2	7.9	-1.4	9.5	-1.8	9.9	-1.0
41 or more	5.4	-1.3	0.9	-4.9 **	5.1	0.1	5.6	-0.1	5.6	-0.8	6.7	2.9	5.5	-0.4	3.8	-0.8
Mean	6.1	-1.9	1.4	-5.3 ***	6.8	-1.4	8.8	0.9	6.6	-2.1	8.1	1.4	7.3	-1.4	7.1	-0.5
Monthly hours of total volunteering activities																
None	43.6	3.5	38.6	4.0	44.7	-0.4	35.1	-4.7	36.7	2.9	41.2	1.5	39.0	1.5	35.1	0.6
1–14	23.8	-0.8	33.5	5.8	27.0	4.0	29.8	1.7	27.1	-1.6	23.4	-4.2	24.7	0.0	29.2	1.2
15–30	13.9	1.6	14.0	-0.7	10.3	-1.7	11.9	0.1	14.4	-3.0	14.5	0.4	14.0	-0.9	12.6	-0.9
31 or more	18.7	-4.4	13.9	-9.1 **	18.1	-1.9	23.2	3.0	21.8	1.7	20.9	2.4	22.3	-0.6	23.1	-0.9
Mean	21.2	-2.6	13.9	-8.3 **	16.9	-4.2 *	25.3	5.1	22.4	-1.2	19.9	0.1	23.0	-1.8	26.8	1.7
Charitable contribution in past 12 months																
None	22.8	-1.3	26.1	-2.0	20.8	-5.5	28.0	2.2	29.9	-0.1	23.2	-4.2	25.8	-1.9	22.7	-3.4
$1–100	37.4	-4.2	33.8	-4.4	41.1	-3.6	37.5	-2.9	35.5	-3.8	30.1	-2.9	35.3	-3.5	33.2	-5.9
$101–500	29.5	4.2	33.0	2.4	29.9	9.9	21.2	-1.2 **	22.9	1.7	31.6	7.6	27.2	3.9	31.5	7.3
$501 or more	10.4	1.3	7.2	4.0	8.2	-0.8	13.3	2.0	11.7	2.2	15.1	-0.4	11.8	1.5	12.6	2.0
Mean	283.9	67.0	243.3	102.9	242.2	53.3	330.0	38.8	281.1	14.8	406.9	60.7	296.1	46.8	312.1	73.7
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.14: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust

	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
Outcome	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Contact with neighbours																
How often talked to neighbours																
Every day	34.2	-14.0	26.4	-17.2	46.1	-8.4	35.8	-10.8	38.3	-12.8	41.5	-5.3	37.3	-11.6	34.5	-10.4
Several times a week	27.1	2.2	28.9	4.1	25.7	4.7	27.6	2.8	29.8	4.7	24.3	-1.5	28.0	3.2	30.8	2.3
At least once a week	19.9	6.4	20.4	0.9	14.0	2.9	20.0	3.8	14.6	1.2 *	19.8	6.9	18.8	3.7	23.2	6.7
At least once a month	9.8	3.1	9.7	3.8	5.8	-0.3	7.1	1.7	10.0	3.6	10.2	3.4	8.7	2.8	6.9	2.8
Several times a year	3.6	1.1	3.3	-0.1	3.1	0.6	3.4	1.2	3.3	1.8	1.0	-1.2	2.9	0.8	2.0	-0.2
Less often (includes never)	5.3	1.1 *	11.3	8.4 *	5.2	0.5	6.1	1.3 *	4.0	1.5 **	3.3	-2.2	4.4	1.1 **	2.7	-1.3
Score	4.6	-0.3 **	4.3	-0.6 **	4.9	-0.1	4.7	-0.3	4.8	-0.3 *	4.9	-0.1	4.7	-0.3 *	4.8	-0.2
Will tell neighbour if their child(ren) skipped school																
Very likely	43.6	-4.7	43.7	-10.0 **	44.6	-4.4	37.9	-4.9	50.9	-7.8 **	38.2	-4.0	44.8	-6.4 **	49.8	1.0
Fairly likely	33.2	9.2	33.7	11.0	28.5	4.7	33.1	5.6	29.2	6.4	33.9	6.8	31.9	7.3	31.8	4.5
Not very likely	17.1	-2.2	14.5	-1.3	22.1	4.5 **	19.6	-1.0	13.6	0.6	19.8	-0.3	16.0	0.2	14.4	-1.9
Not at all likely	6.1	-2.3	8.0	0.4	4.8	-4.7	9.4	0.3	6.3	0.8 **	8.1	-2.6	7.2	-1.1 *	3.9	-3.6
Score	3.1	0.0	3.1	-0.1 **	3.1	0.0	3.0	0.0 *	3.2	-0.1 ***	3.0	0.0	3.1	0.0 ***	3.3	0.1
Collective engagement																
How many neighbours would meet to try to prevent fire station from closing due to budget cuts																
All	29.7	-10.2	36.1	-7.6	24.5	-7.0	31.3	-8.1	26.3	-7.6	36.4	-6.2	29.6	-7.9	30.7	-8.4
Most	52.2	9.3	44.4	-0.5	44.2	-1.6 *	43.5	4.1	46.7	2.7	42.6	5.1	45.7	3.7	49.9	5.9
About half	14.3	0.3	12.5	4.1	22.3	7.2	19.1	3.7	22.1	6.4	16.1	2.2	19.5	4.3	16.2	3.2
Few (includes none)	3.7	0.6	7.0	4.1	9.1	1.3	6.1	0.4	4.9	-1.5	5.0	-1.1	5.2	-0.2	3.3	-0.6
Score	3.1	-0.1	3.1	-0.2	2.8	-0.2	3.0	-0.1	2.9	-0.1	3.1	-0.1	3.0	-0.1	3.1	-0.1
How likely to prevent fire station from closing																
Very likely	38.8	-4.9	32.7	-11.0	34.5	-5.1	37.6	-5.4	39.3	-4.0	32.8	-7.1	38.7	-5.5	40.7	-8.3
Fairly likely	42.3	10.5	38.3	3.8	31.7	5.2	35.6	7.2	35.6	4.2	43.6	10.8	38.5	6.5	41.1	9.5
Not very likely	14.9	-4.5	25.3	7.7	26.1	2.4	19.2	-0.8	18.7	-0.5	17.3	-1.7	17.4	-0.4	13.9	-0.2
Not at all likely	3.9	-1.2	3.7	-0.5	7.6	-2.5	7.6	-1.0	6.4	0.3	6.4	-2.1	5.4	-0.7	4.3	-1.0
Score	3.2	0.0	3.0	-0.2	2.9	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	3.2	-0.1
In general, when asked to help their neighbours residents would do so																
Always	38.3	-10.8	29.6	-10.2	36.4	-8.7	26.1	-14.5 **	33.3	-10.7	29.6	-5.9	32.7	-10.2	33.1	-5.6
Most of the time	52.5	9.0	57.0	10.1	51.8	5.5	59.3	9.3	53.2	5.8	56.5	4.5	54.4	7.1	55.2	3.6
Sometimes	7.8	2.2	12.3	1.6	9.4	2.6	12.8	4.8	10.7	4.8	11.6	0.9	10.6	3.1	10.2	2.7
Rarely (includes never and depends on circumstances)	1.5	-0.4	1.1	-1.5	2.3	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.8	0.1	2.3	0.6	2.3	0.1	1.5	-0.7
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.2 **	3.2	-0.2	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Respondent can get neighbours to held pick up trash																
Yes	94.3	0.7	95.0	-0.5	92.6	1.6	93.2	-0.1	94.5	1.5	92.1	-2.7	94.1	0.4	95.3	-0.4
No	5.7	-0.7	5.0	0.5	7.4	-1.6	6.8	0.1	5.5	-1.5	7.9	2.7	5.9	-0.4	4.7	0.4
Respondent can get neighbours to meet re: intersection																
Yes	97.5	0.6	98.0	0.8	97.9	-0.2	98.5	0.5	99.2	0.5	98.5	0.5	98.5	0.6	98.1	0.2
No	2.5	-0.6	2.0	-0.8	2.1	0.2	1.5	-0.5	0.8	-0.5	1.5	-0.5	1.5	-0.6	1.9	-0.2
Collective engagement score	12.7	-0.2	12.3	-0.7 **	12.1	-0.3	12.1	-0.5 **	12.4	-0.5 **	12.3	-0.2	12.4	-0.4 **	12.7	-0.1
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

(Continued)

Table D.14: Cohesion: Contact with Neighbours, Collective Engagement, Trust *(cont'd)*

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Trust																
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by someone who lives close by																
Very likely	75.2	0.6	73.9	-4.2	72.8	3.0	71.5	-4.3	76.8	-2.7	73.1	1.1	74.2	-0.7	76.4	0.3
Somewhat likely	21.9	0.4	23.2	4.0	22.4	-1.6	22.7	3.0	21.3	2.3	22.5	0.1	22.0	0.9	19.7	0.5
Not at all likely	2.9	-0.9	2.9	0.1	4.8	-1.5	5.8	1.3	1.9	0.4	4.4	-1.2	3.8	-0.2	3.8	-0.9
Score	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	-0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a clerk at the grocery store where respondent shops																
Very likely	82.4	6.3	71.3	-0.9	76.2	3.3	85.7	5.9	77.4	0.9	80.1	0.3	78.6	3.0	81.3	5.7
Somewhat likely	16.4	-3.3	26.6	2.1	19.4	0.0	12.2	-4.3	20.3	-0.8	17.5	0.9	19.3	-1.5	17.6	-3.7
Not at all likely	1.3	-3.1	2.1	-1.2	4.4	-3.2	2.1	-1.7	2.3	-0.1 *	2.3	-1.2	2.1	-1.5	1.1	-2.0
Score	2.8	0.1	2.7	0.0	2.7	0.1	2.8	0.1	2.8	0.0 *	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.1
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a police officer																
Very likely	94.0	4.3	84.2	-7.2 **	88.7	-2.4 *	93.0	5.1	85.9	-0.7	88.0	-0.4	87.9	0.4	89.6	2.2
Somewhat likely	5.8	-2.0	15.3	10.0 **	7.3	0.5	6.6	-3.5	13.8	1.9	8.9	0.3	10.9	0.7	8.6	-1.7
Not at all likely	0.2	-2.3 *	0.6	-2.8 **	4.0	2.0	0.4	-1.6	0.3	-1.2	3.0	0.1	1.2	-1.0	1.8	-0.5
Score	2.9	0.1	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0 *	2.9	0.1	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.0
If lost a wallet containing $200, it will be returned with the money in it if it was found by a complete stranger																
Very likely	24.0	-0.2	21.1	-4.1	22.7	-0.8	22.3	2.4	23.4	-1.0	17.9	0.5	21.4	-0.3	19.8	-1.6
Somewhat likely	58.9	8.1	55.6	2.8	50.7	5.2	51.9	0.7	60.4	8.8	61.0	9.2	58.8	6.8	59.0	6.6
Not at all likely	17.0	-7.8	23.3	1.3	26.6	-4.4	25.8	-3.1	16.2	-7.8	21.1	-9.7	19.8	-6.4	21.2	-5.0
Score	3.3	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.1	-0.2 **	3.2	-0.2	3.1	-0.1	3.2	-0.1	3.2	-0.1
Community trust score	2.1	0.1	2.0	-0.1	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.15: Attachment to Community, Migration

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Length of residence																
Number of years living at the current address																
Less than one	2.2	-4.8	3.6	-2.1 **	3.1	-2.6 ***	3.0	-2.5 ***	1.8	-4.0 *	1.6	-3.7 **	1.8	-3.9 **	-0.2	-6.9
1–4	23.6	3.9 **	26.1	4.8	22.7	1.9 *	22.9	0.9	29.3	9.3 ***	26.6	2.9 **	23.6	5.1 ***	18.0	-2.9
5–10	16.6	-1.3 ***	18.4	-0.1 **	11.9	-7.7 ***	16.3	-2.6 ***	13.9	-3.1 ***	15.9	-2.4 ***	14.6	-2.8 ***	20.0	6.2
11 or more	57.7	2.2	51.9	-2.6	62.3	8.4 **	57.9	4.3	55.0	-2.1 ***	55.8	3.2	60.1	1.6	62.1	3.6
Entire life	6.8	-0.8	4.0	-2.6	8.8	-0.6	6.1	-2.1	7.2	-0.3	6.1	-1.3	6.9	-0.9	7.1	0.1
Mean	17.9	1.2	17.3	0.8	20.4	2.0	19.2	1.0	19.9	1.5	19.2	2.0	20.0	1.6	20.1	2.1
Number of years living in community																
Less than one	1.5	-0.6 **	1.4	-0.5 **	3.3	0.3 ***	2.5	0.0 ***	1.4	-0.7 **	3.5	0.8 ***	1.5	-0.3 ***	-0.9	-3.1
1–4	6.3	-1.2 ***	9.8	0.0 ***	5.4	-2.3 ***	7.6	-0.6 ***	8.0	1.8 ***	7.6	-1.8 ***	5.5	-0.3 ***	2.5	-5.9
5–10	8.0	-0.7 ***	14.2	2.3 **	9.9	0.5 ***	9.9	-1.8 ***	5.9	-2.0 ***	9.7	-0.7 ***	7.2	-0.8 ***	16.2	9.3
11 or more	84.1	2.4	74.5	-1.8	81.3	1.5	80.0	2.4	84.7	1.0	79.3	1.6	85.7	1.3	82.2	-0.3
Entire life	38.9	0.9	24.1	-1.3	33.3	0.0	29.3	-6.1 *	37.8	-2.0	32.5	3.7	35.1	-0.9	24.9	-0.5
Mean	36.6	2.7	28.6	1.5	34.9	1.5	35.1	1.0	37.9	2.1	34.2	2.6	36.5	2.2	31.2	1.7
Number of years living in Cape Breton/mainland																
Less than one	0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.8	0.1	-0.2	0.1	-0.3
1–4	1.8	-0.5	1.4	-0.4	1.6	-1.5	1.7	-0.1	1.4	-0.2	2.7	0.2	0.6	-0.3	0.3	-0.7
5–10	1.3	-0.1 *	1.5	0.2	3.3	1.0	1.7	-1.4 ***	2.6	0.9	2.5	-0.2	1.9	0.3	2.4	1.6
11 or more	96.8	0.8	97.1	0.5	95.0	0.9	96.5	1.7 **	95.6	-0.9	94.8	0.7	97.4	0.3	97.2	-0.5
Entire life	51.1	0.4 **	60.6	1.4 *	53.4	3.2 *	46.0	0.3 ***	52.6	-0.3 ***	50.2	9.7	54.8	1.5 ***	61.4	9.4
Mean	44.7	3.7	43.2	2.5	44.4	3.7	44.7	2.8	44.5	2.6	44.1	3.9	45.2	3.2	45.1	3.3
Links to community																
Relatives (see and talk to) live in the community	82.0	-0.1	71.1	1.8	70.6	0.8	77.0	-0.7	82.6	1.9	76.4	2.2	77.9	0.5	67.0	1.1
Friends (see and talk to) live in the community	87.3	-2.1	72.2	-0.3	81.5	0.1	89.9	1.0	91.4	0.5	92.2	0.3	85.9	-0.2	79.7	1.0
Mother born in Cape Breton/mainland	80.0	0.3	88.3	5.3 **	68.5	3.1	74.2	0.4	83.4	2.6	64.6	2.5	80.3	1.2	77.4	-1.0
Father born in Cape Breton/mainland	75.2	0.4	82.4	-1.0	62.0	0.0	73.5	0.4	82.0	1.3	70.6	5.3 **	78.3	0.4	74.6	-0.3
Both parents born in Cape Breton/mainland	69.1	0.2	75.7	1.0	53.0	-1.0	64.3	-0.2	75.8	2.3	57.4	4.5 *	71.3	0.5	66.2	-1.6
Born in Cape Breton/mainland	87.0	0.7	89.1	2.5	86.9	2.6	85.2	1.2	85.2	-2.5 **	80.0	2.8	88.5	-0.2	88.6	1.5
Likely to move away from CB/NS in next two years	18.4	-1.6	22.2	-1.4	13.4	-5.0	12.6	-4.8	12.2	-5.0	19.1	1.6	16.1	-3.1	16.1	-2.3
Reason for possible move																
To find work, get a job, etc.	73.4	14.3 *	86.0	11.5	52.5	8.9	60.1	7.8	60.4	-8.2	71.6	4.0	71.7	3.9	80.8	0.4
To join members of my family	7.8	-4.3 **	10.5	0.5	8.6	-7.8 ***	4.0	-2.5 **	12.3	8.7	6.6	-2.8	7.7	0.6	11.5	4.8
To go to school, university, get training	4.7	-5.6	-5.4	-3.5	10.3	-4.6	0.6	-12.9	20.8	4.5 **	-2.8	-8.2	8.3	-5.0	-0.2	-11.0
No prospects here	5.7	-2.3	12.7	-1.8	12.1	3.5	7.9	-3.0	3.8	-0.4	6.4	-5.6 **	2.8	-1.9	5.7	4.6
Health, retirement, old age	2.8	1.5	-4.9	-1.7	3.5	2.8	6.7	4.8	-0.7	-0.1	5.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.7
Pollution, environmental problems	0.0	0.0 ***	0.6	-1.0	0.7	-2.6 *	0.1	-0.9	-0.4	-1.4	0.0	0.0 ***	-0.1	-0.9 *	0.3	0.0
Other, not classified elsewhere	4.5	-2.4	-0.1	-3.8	9.7	0.1	11.1	1.5	3.5	-1.8	10.0	8.1	5.2	0.9	2.2	1.5
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.16: Satisfaction with Community

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
		W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Satisfied with community as a place to live																	
Very satisfied		48.1	-2.5	64.5	-0.1	54.2	7.6 ***	48.4	-4.1	56.1	0.4 **	53.6	-3.4	54.6	-0.3 ***	60.0	-7.2
Fairly satisfied		42.7	4.0	27.8	-2.3 **	39.7	0.7 **	45.5	5.3	38.0	1.5 *	42.5	4.7	39.6	2.8 **	37.5	8.1
Not very satisfied		7.4	0.0	4.2	2.5 *	3.9	-3.5 *	5.3	0.1	4.3	-1.0	2.4	-1.5	4.4	-1.0	1.6	-0.9
Not at all satisfied		1.7	-1.6	3.5	-0.1	2.3	-4.8 ***	0.8	-1.3 *	1.7	-1.0	1.5	0.2	1.4	-1.5 **	1.0	-0.1
Score		3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.2 ***	3.4	0.0	3.5	0.0 **	3.5	0.0	3.5	0.0 ***	3.6	-0.1
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
	Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.17: Health and Activity Limitations

Outcome		New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
		W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Self-reported general health																	
Excellent		20.9	-3.1	20.8	-2.3	20.9	0.7	18.2	-0.4	20.1	-2.1	16.4	-5.7	19.1	-2.5	18.5	-1.4
Very good		37.7	-1.1	50.5	4.6	36.1	-6.0	42.8	0.1	42.1	-1.8	39.5	-1.0	40.5	-1.2	39.0	-2.5
Good		24.1	2.9	15.6	-2.9	20.2	5.5	21.9	3.3	23.4	5.1	22.9	4.5	23.6	3.6	23.9	2.6
Fair		11.8	1.5	8.4	0.9	15.9	-1.5	10.6	-4.3 ***	11.2	0.5	15.9	2.6	12.1	0.5	13.9	2.1
Poor		5.5	-0.2	4.7	-0.4	6.9	1.3	6.4	1.3	3.2	-1.7	5.4	-0.4	4.7	-0.4	4.8	-0.8
Index		3.6	-0.1	3.7	0.0	3.5	-0.1	3.6	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.5	-0.1	3.6	-0.1	3.5	-0.1
How often respondent feels rushed																	
Once a day		30.8	-1.2	26.5	-10.7 **	27.7	0.0	28.6	-4.5	33.6	-0.7	29.1	-2.2	32.2	-2.2	34.1	-1.1
Few times a week		25.2	-0.7	32.4	7.0	24.4	-4.9	29.0	2.6	29.4	2.6	28.0	-0.9	27.6	0.8	27.6	0.4
Once a week		15.6	-0.8	20.4	8.7	16.7	2.6	16.9	1.9	14.6	0.3	15.4	2.2	14.7	1.4	16.0	2.9
Once a month		8.7	2.2	8.2	1.2	10.6	2.5	9.8	3.1	8.8	2.6	8.5	0.2	9.3	2.3	7.9	-0.1
Less than once a month		4.0	-0.2	2.0	-0.6	2.5	0.5	1.6	-0.2	2.2	-1.6	2.3	-0.1	2.4	-0.7	2.5	-1.0
Never		15.7	0.7	10.4	-5.7	18.1	-0.7	14.1	-2.9	11.5	-3.2	16.6	0.7	13.8	-1.5	12.0	-1.1
Index		4.2	-0.1	4.4	0.0	4.1	-0.1	4.3	0.0	4.5	0.1	4.2	-0.1	4.4	0.0	4.5	0.0
Activity limitations		32.1	3.2	30.8	3.2	33.0	5.8	30.3	3.6	31.2	2.8	30.9	5.5	32.1	3.8	31.2	3.5
Arising due to a disability or continuous health problem		18.6	1.5	10.6	-0.4	14.7	1.9	13.8	0.3	16.3	2.5	14.3	1.0	17.2	1.9	16.7	1.2
Among those with disability or health problem, percentage limited																	
A lot		48.7	2.8	29.1	-19.4 **	53.5	0.8	51.6	1.3	52.8	3.9	55.5	6.3	49.4	0.7	47.1	1.4
Somewhat		38.0	5.9	53.2	28.0 **	31.7	7.5	33.4	0.0	27.9	-6.8	30.1	-1.4	36.7	4.4	41.1	4.2
A little bit		13.4	-8.7	17.7	-8.6	14.8	-8.3	15.0	-1.2	19.3	2.9	14.4	-4.9	13.9	-5.1	11.8	-5.6
Sample Sizes	**Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
	Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

Table D.18: Employment and Income

Outcome	New Waterford		Dominion		Whitney Pier		Sydney Mines		Glace Bay		North Sydney		All Program Communities		Comparison Communities	
	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff D	W3	Diff
Present situation																
Working for pay	46.8	3.1	47.1	0.6	54.4	6.4	48.8	3.6	46.1	1.1	48.7	0.6	46.2	2.5	46.5	2.2
Self-employed	3.4	-0.3	6.0	2.6	5.3	1.2	4.0	0.5	3.8	-0.1	4.9	0.5	4.1	0.4	6.1	0.1
Working for pay or self-employed	50.2	2.8	53.1	3.2	59.7	7.6 *	52.8	4.1	49.9	1.1	53.7	1.1	50.3	2.9	52.6	2.3
Part-time	8.3	-0.6	7.4	-2.1	7.1	-1.9	4.5	-2.7 *	4.4	-3.7 **	6.9	-3.5 *	5.7	-2.7 *	6.4	0.6
Full-time	40.5	3.3	45.1	4.8	51.3	8.9 **	47.6	6.6	43.9	4.3	46.0	5.0	43.2	5.3	44.9	2.0
Average work hours	38.9	1.5	39.5	4.0 **	41.4	2.9 ***	40.7	1.2	40.4	2.1 **	39.8	1.3	39.6	1.9 **	40.3	-0.7
Any paid employment (current or in last two years)	59.3	0.9	68.9	3.0	64.7	3.4	60.6	-1.0	60.3	0.0	60.9	-1.8	60.0	0.4	62.6	-0.5
Ever worked	95.0	1.6 ***	97.5	1.0 **	93.9	-3.3	94.0	0.4 **	93.5	-0.1 *	94.6	0.8 ***	94.0	0.2 ***	92.3	-3.5
Number of years with current/main employer	10.1	2.2	9.7	3.0	12.7	4.1	13.2	3.9	10.8	2.3	9.6	-1.1 ***	11.0	2.5	11.9	3.5
Average hourly wage (currently working)	16.7	3.1	15.1	1.9	13.8	2.7	13.6	2.4	16.0	4.0 *	13.7	2.4	15.6	3.1	15.0	2.3
Personal income																
Less than $10,000	12.7	-10.9	9.7	-9.1	8.4	-18.4 *	12.8	-11.0	14.9	-11.8	13.9	-8.9	13.9	-12.2	14.1	-13.6
$10,000–19,999	25.7	1.3	28.1	-1.1	27.8	4.0	24.4	-0.9	25.9	2.3	23.4	-1.5	26.3	1.6	27.0	-0.6
$20,000–29,999	24.0	2.2	22.1	4.8	29.5	3.3	26.4	4.6	20.5	0.6	24.6	3.1	21.7	2.4	19.8	3.3
$30,000–39,000	17.4	6.3	15.9	-1.6	10.4	5.7	10.5	3.0	15.5	2.7	10.2	0.9	15.6	2.7	12.8	1.5
$40,000–59,000	13.4	-2.1 ***	19.9	2.9	15.8	4.5	19.2	3.4	15.1	2.7	19.7	3.9	15.2	2.7	16.6	5.1
$60,000 or more	6.9	3.1	4.3	4.1	8.2	0.9 **	6.7	0.9 *	8.1	3.5	8.3	2.5	7.4	2.8	9.7	4.3
Mean	28.4	4.0	26.8	3.0	29.7	5.0	28.7	4.4	27.9	3.5	27.8	3.8	27.7	4.0	29.8	4.5
Household income																
Less than $10,000	6.6	-1.0	5.4	-0.8	3.8	-4.4	4.1	-2.8	4.3	-3.1	4.6	-2.5	4.9	-2.8	4.5	-2.6
$10,000–19,999	12.4	-5.0	15.4	-4.7	15.3	-2.1	12.1	-5.4	16.7	-2.1 *	11.3	-6.8	14.1	-3.7	12.0	-5.7
$20,000–29,999	17.6	0.8	12.2	-3.6	14.5	-2.5	15.4	-3.6	14.0	-1.8	13.8	-1.3	15.3	-1.8	15.1	-1.9
$30,000–39,000	18.3	2.9	17.4	-0.8	11.5	-0.1	9.5	-1.2	13.9	-0.6	9.7	-2.3	14.1	-0.7	14.0	-1.9
$40,000–59,000	22.3	0.8	24.6	3.7	25.4	0.2	29.6	5.4	19.1	-2.9	24.8	-1.8	21.7	0.4	23.4	1.6
$60,000 or more	23.0	1.5 ***	25.0	6.3	29.4	8.9	29.2	7.6	32.0	10.5	35.9	14.6	29.9	8.6	31.0	10.6
Mean	47.2	4.5	43.1	2.3	48.5	5.7	49.9	4.8	49.3	6.2	48.3	2.9	48.7	6.0	50.6	6.2
Received income in the last 12 months from																
Government pension (CPP/OAS/GIS, among eligibles)	100.0	10.4	79.3	16.1	81.1	10.5	90.0	7.1	86.2	7.8	86.2	11.0	85.4	9.4	82.0	10.2
Work-related pension (among eligibles)	19.1	1.4	13.0	-0.2	10.7	0.0	18.6	2.2	16.7	1.2	14.9	3.8	17.1	1.6	12.8	2.2
Employment insurance	17.2	1.2	28.5	9.0 **	16.1	-0.4	22.2	2.5	20.7	1.9	15.1	-1.6	18.5	1.3	18.4	-1.6
Social assistance	7.1	0.0	7.5	0.7	7.6	-1.5	5.9	-1.0	6.2	-1.2	8.1	-2.4	7.1	-1.0	6.5	0.3
Incidence of low household incomes																
Household income below LICO																
Less than 50% of LICO	10.5	-1.3	7.0	-2.8	7.4	-3.7	8.0	-0.9	8.7	-3.7	6.6	-3.4	9.1	-2.8	7.6	-2.3
50–75% of LICO	11.7	1.5	16.4	4.0	10.0	2.0	11.1	2.4	15.5	4.9 **	9.7	0.1	12.6	2.4	10.6	0.0
75–100% of LICO	14.3	2.8	10.2	-2.7	14.5	-2.7	10.7	-5.2	12.5	0.3	12.3	-1.5	13.2	-0.5	14.6	-0.4
Household income above LICO																
100–150% of LICO	23.3	1.2	27.7	5.9	24.7	6.8	25.1	6.9	18.9	1.1	21.1	3.0	22.2	3.4	24.1	4.6
150–175% of LICO	7.7	-0.8	11.5	1.8	12.0	-0.8	12.0	1.3	8.4	-3.9 *	12.2	1.8	8.5	-1.5	10.7	0.7
175–200% of LICO	8.8	1.5	7.2	-0.6	6.8	-0.4	6.9	0.0	7.3	1.0	11.5	6.0 *	8.6	1.3	7.2	0.4
200% of LICO or more	23.8	-5.0	19.9	-5.5	24.6	-1.2	26.2	-4.5	28.7	0.4	26.7	-6.0	25.7	-2.3	25.3	-3.0
Sample Sizes **Wave 1:**	802		403		807		791		794		797		4394		2223	
Wave 3:	513		246		479		503		500		495		2736		1159	

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