
**The Social & Economic Landscape
for Bridging the Gap:
From Education to Employment, Pilot Phase II**



CLARENVILLE

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Introduction

This document that you hold in your hands is ***The Social and Economic Landscape for Bridging the Gap, Pilot Phase II—Clarenville***. It is a key part of the evaluation of the Bridging the Gap (BTG) program. It seeks to describe the social and economic state of the communities which are taking part in this phase of the BTG pilot. It does this with the goal of allowing the Evaluation Subcommittee and the External Evaluator to better understand the broad picture of the social and economic opportunities and issues that exist in the partnering communities. The document compares information at the community, zonal, and provincial level in order to get at the larger picture. The information is further divided into 5 headings, drawing upon the analytical framework of the Strategic Social Plan of Newfoundland and Labrador.

- Educated People
- Self-Reliant People
- Prosperous People
- People Living within Sustainable Communities/Zones

In all cases, the latest available statistical information is referenced, which varies from 1996 to 2001.

In this document, the focus is on the Clarenville region. This necessitates the inclusion of the adjacent community of Shoal Harbour. Due to the manner in which statistical data has been collected over the years, and the varied sources used for this document, information for some topics is not always available for Shoal Harbour. Furthermore, the statistics for Clarenville also incorporate figures for some of the smaller surrounding communities. The Clarenville group of communities includes all communities on Random Island except Britannia, Hickman's Harbour and Lower Lance Cove as well as all communities from Milton to Waterville. It is important to note Clarenville is the location of the Bridging the Gap program, but many participants come from these surrounding communities which may have different landscapes.

To begin the landscape, some basic population information is presented below. Clarenville and Shoal Harbour have remained different from the zonal and provincial trends by continuing to grow throughout the 1990s.

Population

Population	1986	1991	1996	2001
Clarenville	4,016	4,473	5,335	5,104
Shoal Harbour	845	940	1,120	1,070
Economic Zone 15	34,710	34,734	33,627	29,945
Newfoundland and Labrador	568,275	568,475	551,795	512,930

Note: 2001 population figures were estimated based on Statistics Canada's Census Subdivisions (CSD's). For this reason estimates are subject to revision as new information becomes available. Figures may not add to total due to rounding of the underlying data. **Source:** 1986, 1991 & 1996 figures, Newfoundland & Labrador Zone Profiles 2000 <http://www.linkproject.nf.ca/profiles/2000.pdf> . All provincial figures, Statistics Canada <http://www.statcan.ca>

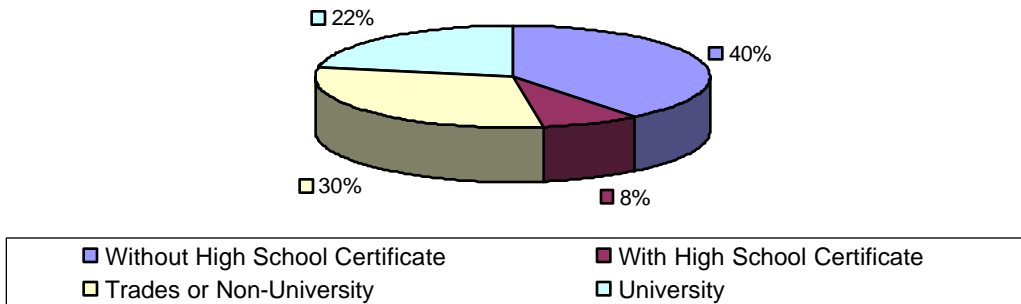
Educated People

This section presents a description of the area with regard to its educational characteristics. This includes looking at levels of formal education such as high school, college and university, as well as touching on issues such as literacy and skills training. It is also concerned with how these issues intersect with gender and employment characteristics.

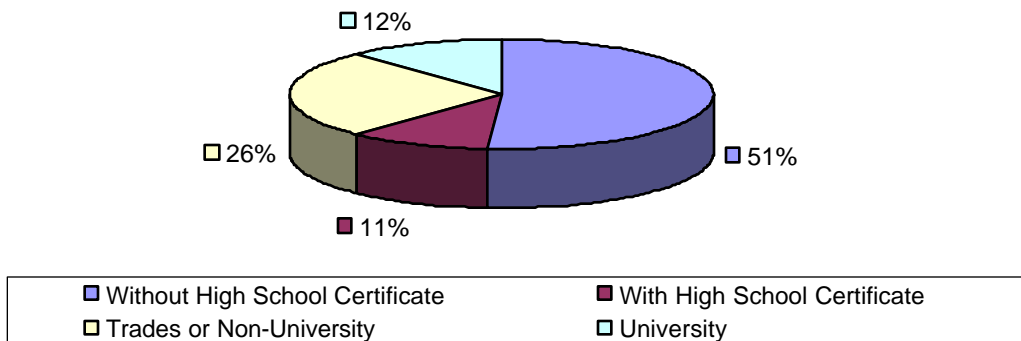
Level of Education—Total population

Comparing the three graphs below, we see some significant differences among the three regions. While the percentages with regard to trades or non-university and high school appear to be relatively uniform across all three regions, the Clarenville communities have significantly smaller numbers of people without a high school certificate, and a significantly larger number of people with a university education when compared to Economic Zone 15. The Clarenville communities also maintain this difference to a smaller degree when compared to the province.

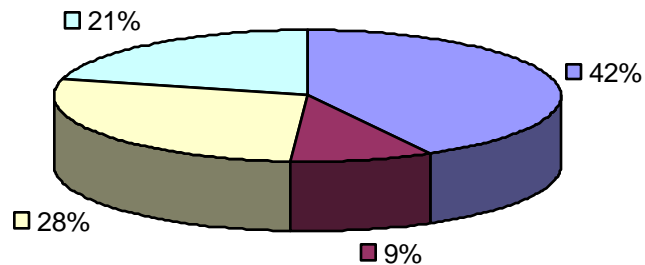
Level of Education - Clarenville



Level of Education - Economic Zone 15



Level of Education - NF & LB



Without High School Certificate	With High School Certificate
Trades or Non-University	University

Level of Education by Gender

Clareville	Males	Females
Without High School Certificate	37%	41%
With High School Certificate	8%	9%
Trades or Non-University	31%	29%
University	24%	20%

Economic Zone 15	Males	Females
Without High School Certificate	51%	52%
With High School Certificate	9%	12%
Trades or Non-University	29%	23%
University	12%	13%

Newfoundland & Labrador	Males	Females
Without High School Certificate	42%	43%
With High School Certificate	9%	10%
Trades or Non-University	29%	26%
University	20%	22%

Figures may not add to totals due to rounding. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on custom tabulations from the Census of Population 2001, Statistics Canada.

There is no discernible gender gap in the education levels of the Clareville population and they have as high (or for males, higher) levels of university education compared to both the province and the zone.

Literacy Issues

The government has not conducted any formal survey of literacy in the last nine years. Currently, the Provincial Department of Education recommends using educational attainment (which is closely correlated to literacy levels as it assumes a certain degree

of literacy based on achieving certain educational levels) as a measure of adult literacy levels. Educational Attainment levels for Clarenville (as indicated above) are higher than both the zonal and the provincial averages, indicating a higher than average literacy level. The trends for the future may be found by looking at the current high school enrollments and pass rates for the School District, as below.

**Percentage of High School Enrolments that Graduate
 Enrolment 2000-2001**

Vista School District	
Senior high total	1,287
Grade 10	424
Grade 11	414
Grade 12	413
Fourth year ^a	36

Pass Rates – June 2001

	Males	Females	Total
Vista School District	85.7	92.1	89.0

^a Fourth year students are those who attended senior high school for at least three years. Figures include all schools located in the area, including francophone, private, first nation and other schools. Education Accounts, Enrolment, 1989-2002, Vista School District **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on information provided by the Department of Education, K-12 School Profile System.

Taking the total number of enrollees in Senior High School combined with the Pass Rates for 2001, we can determine that 1,145 of those will pass to their next year, and that 409 of those passing will be completing their senior year (or their ‘fourth year’) and receive their high school certificate. Thus the Vista School District graduates approximately 409 students per year.

By way of comparison, the table below presents the pass rates for all school boards in the province. The Vista School District ties for second highest with the Burin District behind the Avalon West District.

Pass Rates—June 2001

School District	Males	Females	Total
Labrador	84.5	93.2	88.9
Northern Peninsula/Labrador South	73.1	84.6	78.6
Corner Brook/Deer Lake/St. Barbe	79.8	93.3	86.8
Cormack Trail	86.5	89.0	87.8
Baie Verte/Central/Connaigre	78.3	91.1	84.6
Lewisporte/Gander	79.8	88.9	84.4
Burin	86.2	91.3	89.0
Vista	85.7	92.1	89.0
Avalon West	87.2	94.8	91.2
Avalon East	80.1	87.4	83.8

Source: Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on information from the Department of Education.

Skill Set Training

Skill Set training is an important element of employment, particularly within industry, as the following trends suggest.

- According to Newfoundland Statistics, the industrial sector is growing at an estimated rate of 2% per year (600 people), and the retirement rate is approximately 4% per year (1,200 people), introducing a 6% increase in demand for human resources annually.
- Currently 8.5% of high school graduates enter industrial training programs. As the number of graduates shrink and the need for industrial sector workers increases, the estimate is that 40% of high school graduates will be required to enter the industrial sector in 10 years.

Source: Canadian Manufacturers and Exporters, 2002/2003 Budget Submission, Innovation and High Level Job Creation, <http://www.cme-mec.ca/shared/upload/2002-03%20Prebudget%20Submission.pdf>

Provincial, national and international trends indicate new job opportunities are increasingly tied to educational attainment. In this Province, those with a post secondary degree, certificate or diploma accounted for 55% of total employment in 1999, up from 45% at the beginning of the decade.

Conversely, those with less than high school accounted for 20% of employment in 1999 as compared to 29% in 1990. Those with high school completion or with some post-secondary studies accounted for about 25% to 27% of total employment over the decade.

Unemployment rates also appear to be correlated with educational attainment. In this Province, the unemployment rate for those with post secondary completion was 11.9% in 1999 (5.1% for university graduates), as compared to 18.2% for high school graduates and those with some post secondary, and 27.0% for those with less than high school completion.

Source: Labour Market Trends, Newfoundland and Labrador, Annual 2000 All analysis based on Statistics Canada's Labour Force Survey http://www.economics.gov.nf.ca/pdf/LMT/LFS_Q4_2000.PDF

Self Reliant People

The intent of this section is to better understand the level of community self-reliance by examining the level of transfer payments going into the area. In this case, self-reliance refers to the ability of an area to sustain itself without outside financial output. By examining the different public interventions upon which that the area relies, we can get a picture of the level of non-dependence in an area.

Employment Insurance Incidence

Employment Insurance Incidence 1998	
Clarenville	34.0%
Economic Zone 15	50.4%
Newfoundland & Labrador	38.1%

The Employment Insurance data reported here includes only claims related to job loss and fishing activity. All other types of claims are excluded (maternity leave, sickness, parental/adoption, work sharing, job creation, training and self-employment). Figures may not add to totals due to random rounding. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on information provided by Human Resources Development Canada.

Social Assistance Incidence

Social Assistance Incidence 1998	
Clarenville	14.0%
Shoal Harbour	9.8%
Economic Zone 15	14.4%
Newfoundland & Labrador	16.3%

Employment Insurance and social assistance payments are two of the most common forms of transfer payments upon which individuals rely. Looking at the above charts, we can see the communities in the Clarenville area have a lower rate of EI and social assistance payments than do either the zone or the province. There is only one very significant difference, but it is extreme: The Clarenville communities have an approximately 16% lower incidence of Employment Insurance than the economic zone.

Other Social & Economic Public Interventions Families & Individuals Rely Upon

Other transfer payments which play a role in family incomes include:

- Old Age Security
- Canada Pension Plan
- Child Tax Benefit
- GST Credit
- Workers Compensation
- Provincial Tax Credit

Except for Workers Compensation, which had 150 recipients in the Clarenville area in 1999, most of these transfer payments individually affect between 600 and 1,000 people in the Clarenville communities. The chart below indicates overall levels of these transfer payments.

Transfer Payments-1999

Clarenville	Number Reporting	3,420
	% of Population (2001)*	67%
Economic Zone 15	Number Reporting	20,410
	% of Population (2001)	68%
Newfoundland & Labrador	Number Reporting	306,730
	% of Population (2001)	60%

Source: Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit, based on Canada Customs and Revenue Agency summary information as provided by Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada. *2001 population figures are the closest available population figures. Some distortion may result.

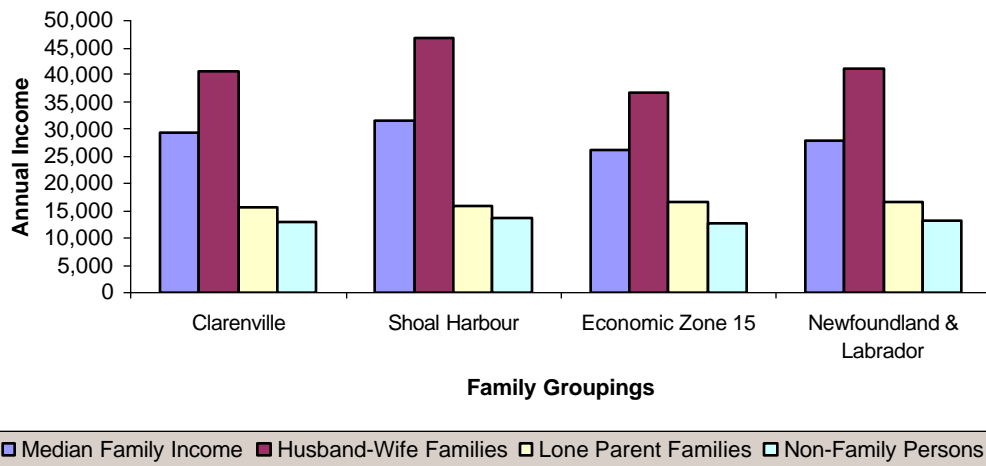
As the chart above demonstrates, a substantial number of people in each region receive some form of transfer payment as part of their income. The Clarenville and Economic Zone 15 figures are higher than the provincial figures.

Prosperous People

This section presents information primarily concerned with income and employment. Although related to self-reliance, it is more a measure of the *quality* of life (in a limited economic sense) in an area as opposed to its self-sufficiency.

As the graph below indicates, the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities have higher than average family incomes than both economic zone 15 and the province, and are approximately equal with regard to lone-parent families and non-family persons. This correlates with the employment charts found next—the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities have higher employment rates and lower unemployment than their zonal and provincial counterparts.

Average Annual Household Income-1999



Source: Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit, based on Canada Customs and Revenue Agency summary information as provided by Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

Labour Force with Annual Employment

Census - Labour Markets, 1995-96: Labour force (May 1996): Employment rate	Prime Labour Force Age	Age 15 and Over
Clarenville	67%	50%
Shoal Harbour	71%	55%
Economic Zone 15	51%	35%
Newfoundland & Labrador	58%	42%

Unemployment Rate

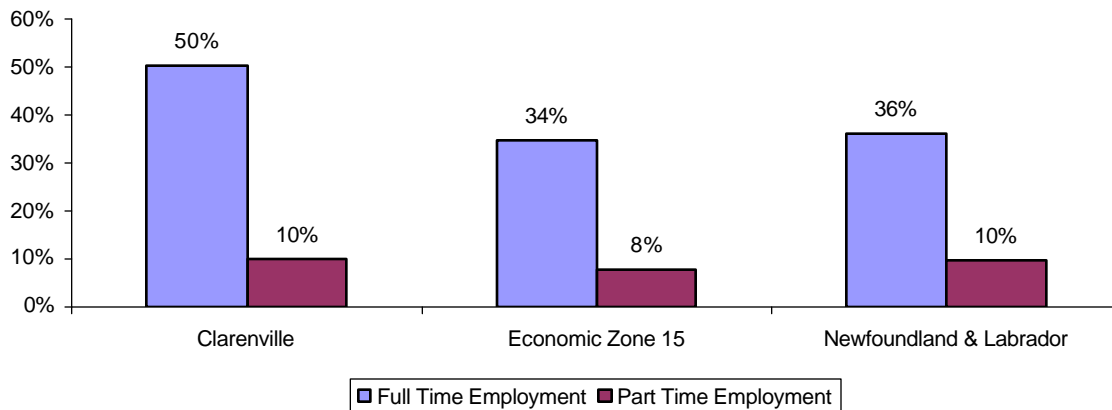
Census - Labour Markets, 1995-96: Labour force (May 1996): Unemployment rate	Prime Labour Force Age	Age 15 and Over
Clarenville	15%	18%
Shoal Harbour	12%	16%
Economic Zone 15	28%	31%
Newfoundland & Labrador	23%	25%

Source: Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on custom tabulations from the Census of Population 1996, Statistics Canada.

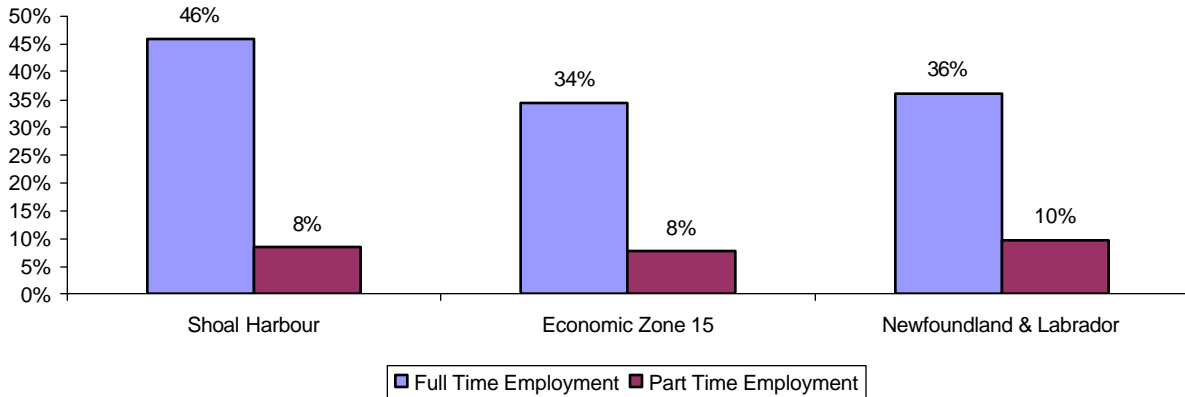
Proportion of Employment

The proportion of employment charts below reflect the number of full and part-time (working less than 30 hours per week) workers as a percentage of total population (thus, the percentages do not add to 100). Keeping with the trend established above, the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities have much higher proportions of full-time employment than the economic zone and the province.

Proportion of Employment - Clarenville



Proportion of Employment - Shoal Harbour

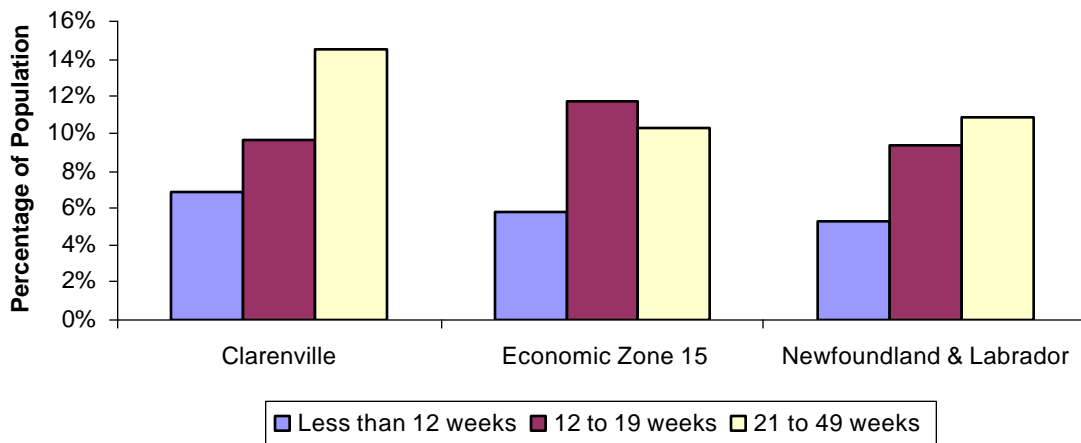


Notes: Age 15 and over; Figures may not add to totals due to random rounding. Extracted from Labour Market Accounts, Labour Market Profile, Clarenville, Economic Zone 15, and Newfoundland & Labrador. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on custom tabulations from the Census of Population 1996, Statistics Canada.

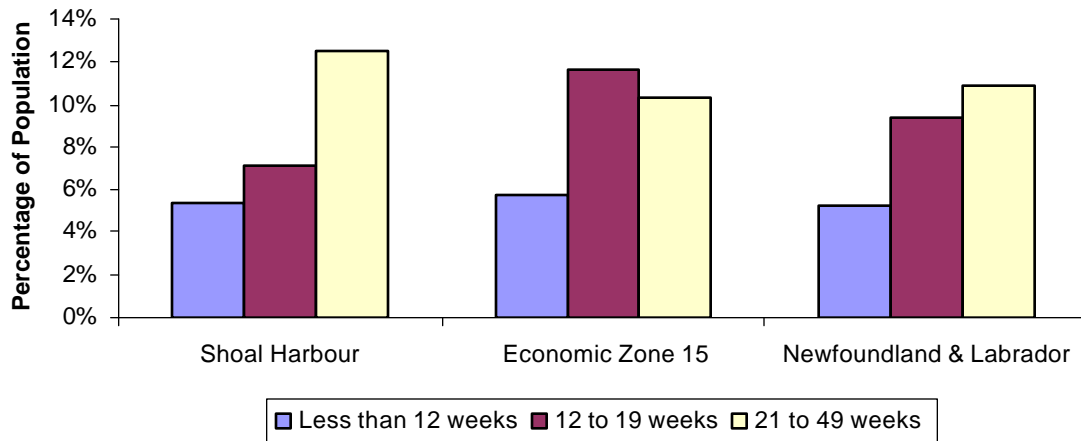
Seasonal Employment

The distribution of weeks among seasonally employed workers in the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities are very similar in proportion, with Clarenville having slightly higher numbers over all. Compared to the zone and province, both communities have more workers employed in the 21 to 49 week period, and less employed in the 12 to 19 week period, with the numbers in the under 12 week period being approximately equal.

Seasonal Employment - Clarenville



Seasonal Employment - Shoal Harbour



Age 15 and over. Extracted from Labour Market Accounts, Labour Market Profile, Clarenville, Economic Zone 15, and Newfoundland & Labrador. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on custom tabulations from the Census of Population 1996, Statistics Canada.

Households Living in Poverty

The major aberration with regard to the figures presented above is while they do indicate the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities have a high level of prosperity relative to the zone and province, this trend does not extend to low-income families. In fact, there are no significant differences in the percentage of husband-wife families living below the low income cut-off when all four regions are compared. ¹

% Below Low Income Cut-off*	Husband-Wife Families
Clarenville	17%
Shoal Harbour	13%
Economic Zone 15	17%
Newfoundland & Labrador	16%

*Estimated using Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-Offs (1992 base). Extracted from Income Accounts, Distribution of Family Income, 1997, Clarenville, Economic Zone 15, and Newfoundland & Labrador. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit, based on Canada Customs and Revenue Agency summary information as provided by Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Statistics Canada.

¹ Information on lone parent families is not available for Clarenville and Shoal Harbour.

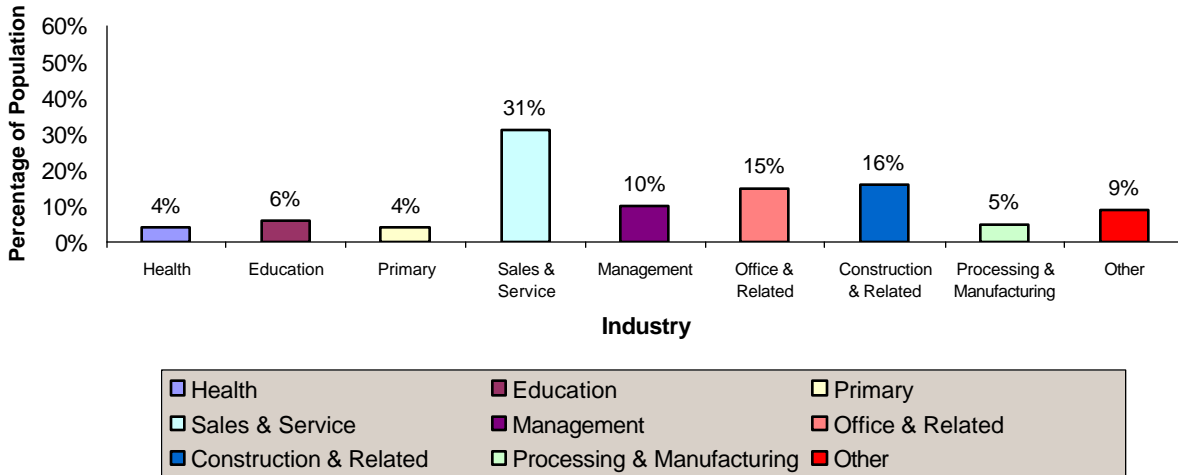
People Living within Sustainable Communities/Zones

This section presents information with regard to the sustainability of communities. One of the key indicators of a sustainable community is a diversified economy.

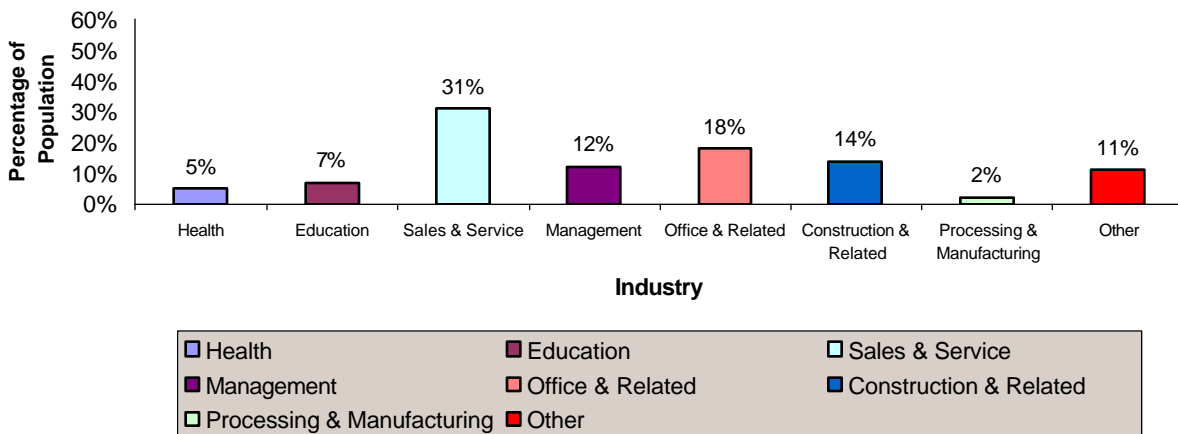
The graphs below demonstrate the main industries in the Clarenville and Shoal Harbour communities, and the percentage of the population they employ. In both communities, “Sales and Service” is the single largest sector, employing close to one-third of the workforce.

Main Industries

Main Industries - Clarenville



Main Industries - Shoal Harbour



Figures may not add to totals due to random rounding. Figures based on 1991 Standard Occupational Classification. **Source:** Compiled by the Community Accounts Unit based on custom tabulations from the Census of Population 1996, Statistics Canada.