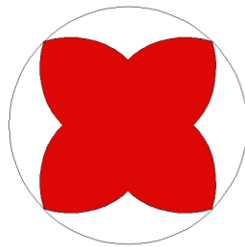


A WellBeing Return on Investment Assessment of the BCCA Connector Models



ANIELSKI
Management Inc.

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October 2, 2013

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About Anielski Management Inc.

Anielski Management Inc. provides communities, businesses, governments and other organizations with practical tools and processes for assessing, building and sustaining their genuine wealth – the human, social, natural, built and financial capital assets that contribute to well-being. The Genuine Wealth Model was developed specifically to help assess the well-being impacts (economic, social, environmental) of public policies, programs, services and business practices.

Mark Anielski, founder of Anielski Management Inc, has over 25 years experience in public sector economic policy analysis, performance measurement, triple-bottom and sustainability accounting, full-cost accounting, strategic-business planning, and natural capital accounting.

For further information on our work please see www.anielski.com

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is to share results of an assessment of the tangible economic well-being impacts of the BC Construction Association (BCCA) STEP and JobMatch programs.

Executive Summary

The objective of this assessment was to evaluate the financial well-being impacts of the BC Construction Association (BCCA) “Connector Model” programs STEP 3.0 and JobMatch. The Genuine Wealth Model – an integrated economic, social and environmental wellbeing impact assessment tool – developed by economist Mark Anielski of Anielski Management Inc. was used for the assessment.

These publicly-funded programs connect skilled labourers with jobs in BC’s construction sector.

Key questions are:

- What are the well-being impacts on individual participants?
- What are the relative economic and well-being returns on government tax dollars?

Looking at measurable (income) data, we can begin to understand the tangible economic wellbeing impacts of the BCCA programs. This first phase of assessment will help determine if further analysis of other well-being or quality of life impacts is warranted, advancing a new concept of well-being impact analytics, namely the W-ROI or WellBeing Return on Investment analysis developed by Anielski Management Inc. The W-ROI assessment expresses well-being impacts “big picture” terms combining the economic (monetary), community, employer, and personal/family (mental, physical, emotional) quality of life impacts of the BCCA programs.

The costs of underemployment and unemployment can be substantial to the individual worker, their families and communities, and to entire economies. These costs include losses of productive output to the economy and potential loss of skills due to minimal work experience. Socially, unemployment is linked with increased suicide, increased crime, increased family breakdown, and negative psychological impacts. Many of these societal costs cannot be easily monetized.

The BCCA programs have had an impact on reducing the number of unemployed and underemployed workers in BC, saving the BC economy money otherwise spent on income assistance and employment insurance.

These programs are:

Skilled Trades Employment Programs (STEP)

The STEP programs have been connecting people with employment opportunities in BC’s construction sector since 2005. Since then, an estimated 7,000 clients have been successfully placed into jobs through various STEP programs for immigrants, women, Aboriginals and other unemployed and underemployed low-skill workers (including JobMatch):

► ISTEP - Immigrant Skilled Trades Employment Program

The ISTEP program ran between June 2006 and August 15, 2010, placing roughly 1051 clients into employment opportunities.

A similar program ran from April 15, 2009 until October 31, 2010 with 492 clients participating in the program.

► **STEP 3.0**

Between 2010 and February 2013, STEP placed 584 clients. The average program operating cost per placement ranged from \$4,301 (2011-12) to \$5,998 (2012-13), with a three-year average operating cost of \$4,955. The average employment placement time for a STEP 3.0 participant ranged from 1 day to 18 months.

► **Immigrants in Trades Training (IITT)**

IITT was developed by the BCCA to help immigrants get an ITA recognized certificate. The IITT program ran successive programs from January 2009 to present with 449 clients. The average operating cost per placement in the WITT program ranged from \$5,809 (2011-12) to \$6,341 (2012-13), with a three-year average operating cost of \$6,083 per placement.

► **Women in Trades Training (WITT)**

WITT was developed to support women through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate. The WITT program ran successive programs between January 2009 and March 31, 2013 with 326 clients placed. The average operating cost per employee placement in the WITT program ranged from \$8,303 (2011-12) to \$9,396 (2010-11), with a three-year average operating cost of \$8,777 per placement.

► **Aboriginals in Trades Training (AITT)**

AITT was developed to support Aboriginal participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate. The AITT program ran programs from January 2009 to present with 183 clients. The average program operating cost per employee placement has ranged from \$4,500 (2011 pilot period) to \$5,828 (2012-13), with a three-year average operating cost of \$5,225 per placement.

JobMatch

At time of writing JobMatch is in the pilot stage. This program connects unemployed British Columbians with employment opportunities based on specific labour market vacancies in the industrial, commercial and institutional construction sectors.

JobMatch has an 80% success rate finding candidates sustainable employment in the construction field. Based on BCCA statistics, the average placement time for successfully job-matched participants ranged from 24-72 hours.

BCCA Program Data in this Study

The analysis is based on a qualitative survey tool of a sample of 18 BCCA program participants in 2011-12 operating period (3.5 percent of a total potential sample of 520 BCCA program participants and placements in 2011-12).

Questions were asked about their employment and wage conditions prior to entering the BCCA programs.

Of the respondents:

- 50% (9) were graduates from the STEP program
- 33% (6) completed the WITT program
- 17% (3) completed the ITTI program

There were no respondents for the AITT program.

	Weeks of Work	Weekly Salary	Annual Salary
Before	22.5	\$435	\$22,636
After	39.1	\$700	\$35,753
Change	+73%	+61%	+58%

Marginal Wage Benefits

The net increment in average weekly salaries of the BCCA graduates (i.e. the difference between weekly salaries before entering the BCCA program following job placement) averaged \$264 (or a 60.6% increase) in average weekly wages. Converted to annual salary terms, the average net annual salary increment was \$20,517 ranging (the median value was \$14,431) from a loss of income (due to a condition of moving into a lower paying apprenticeship position from a previous full-time trade position) to a high of \$100,000 net annual salary increment.

Living Wage Benefits

The **average estimated hourly salary** was \$22.56 per hour (the median value was \$20.29 per hour): more than 33 percent higher than the \$16.90 per hour living wage salary estimates for the communities in which these participants live and work.

Earning a living wage has important psychic benefits through reduction of financial stress and personal stress levels. While these psychic benefits cannot be easily monetized, they are an essential positive wellbeing impact on individuals, their families, employers, and communities.

Income Tax Benefits to Governments

The **estimated annual provincial and federal income taxes payable** (for 2012) on the estimated *net* annual salary increment post-BCCA averaged \$7,934 for 2012 (the median value was \$6,259 for 2012). Taxes payable ranged from \$1,990 to \$38,290.

Income Assistance Program Cost Savings

Eleven percent of participants in the survey had been on **Income Assistance** (IA) prior to becoming involved in the BCCA programs.

We estimate that the annual cost to the Province for these individuals averaged \$12,220 per annum.¹

The forgone spending on Income Assistance benefits to these workers is considered as a net cost saving to the BC Government and to society. Between January 2011 and February 2013, of the estimated 2,372 individual clients who attempted to go through the ASTEP, ITTI, STEP, and WTTI programs, roughly 1,325 were placed into jobs, with 91 having previously drawn on Income Assistance.

Assuming an average societal cost of \$12,220 per IA client, we estimate a cost saving to the BC Government of roughly \$1.112 million as a result of these clients being successfully placed into employment opportunities.

WellBeing Return on Investment

W-ROI is calculated as the ratio of incremental provincial/federal income taxes payable plus any IA cost savings associated with each individual client, over the average cost of processing a client through the program. The W-ROI can be interpreted as estimated number of months that it requires for Government funds invested in the BCCA programs to return back to provincial and federal government coffers.

The W-ROIs for the 2011-12 BCCA clients we evaluated averaged 1.67 (with a median value of 1.15). The average W-ROI for the STEP clients was 1.76, 0.65 for WITT clients, and 0.33 for the ITTI clients. This wide range reflects the diversity and variety of circumstances for each client and each respective BCCA program.

The W-ROI estimates can be translated into the number of months it takes for \$1 of government investment in the BCCA programs to return back to provincial and federal government coffers.

For example, if the average estimated W-ROI for the BCCA clients was 1.67 this would equate to over 7 months and 5 days as the pay-back period. This could vary considerably for each client and for each BCCA program. The average pay-back period for the WITT participants was over 18 months while the ITTI clients had a pay-back period of over 36 months. Clients from STEP 3.0 had a pay-back period of less than 7 months, based on an average W-ROI of 1.76.

Scaling the Analysis to all BCCA Clients

Applying the economic well-being impact assessment estimates of a sample of the 2011-12 BCCA placements to the total cohort of BCCA program participants (STEP, ITTI, WTTI, and ATTI) between 2011 and 2013 suggests that there are very positive societal economic well-being impacts, including incremental salary increases, more net income taxes payable to governments, and Income Assistance cost savings (see Table 1).²

¹ This rate is based on a maximum weekly rate of \$235/week (size 1, rate schedule A) for a single individual worker based on the most current IA rates from the BC Employment and Assistance Rates Tables (<http://www.eia.gov.bc.ca/mhr/ia.htm>), then calculated on an annualized basis. The rate assumed is conservative, in our opinion.

² These estimated economic well-being impacts should be considered as preliminary estimates as they were based on a small cohort of BCCA participants from the 2011-12 year who agreed to participate in our study. In future, a larger number (if not all) participants in BCCA programs should be evaluated using similar well-being impact criterion.

This preliminary assessment suggests a favourable societal return on investment or pay-back period of less than 10 months.

Table 1: BCCA Program Well-being Impacts for 2011-13

Well-being Impact Measure	BCCA Programs 2011-2013
Employee Placements	1345
Total Program Costs	\$7.55 million
Incremental Salary Benefits	\$31.0 million
Annual Income Tax Benefits to Governments (est.)	+\$8.17 million incremental revenue
IA Cost Savings (est.)	-\$1.11 million -Reduced Cost
TOTAL Societal Benefit	\$9.28 million
Pay-Back Period	Less than 10 months

JobMatch

In the past seven months of program operations (September 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013), the JobMatch program has placed roughly 366 into employment opportunities.

Of these, 152 (41.5%) had been on Employment Insurance (EI) and 69 (18.9 percent) had been on Income Assistance (IA) through the British Columbia Employment and Assistance program (BCEA).

Applying the same economic well-being impact analytics to the 329 individuals still employed since they entered the JobMatch program:

- Average hours worked per week: 47.4
- Average hourly salary: \$23.91/hour (about 40 percent higher than the BC living wage of \$17.13/hour).
- Average estimated annual salary: \$58,935
- Total earnings of JobMatch employed clients: \$19.39 million
- Estimated income taxes (federal and provincial) payable on earnings: \$5.76 million.
- Estimated annual cost savings to BC Government from eliminating IA dependents: \$841,800.

These preliminary results suggest that the estimated economic well-being impacts for JobMatch may be even more impressive than previous BCCA programs because JobMatch has shorter turn-around times between contact, placement, and program exit.

Stories and Testimonies: Lived Well-being Impacts

Personal well-being impact stories and testimonies were collected from 20 individual BCCA program participants from the 2011-12 operating year which provide powerful anecdotal information about the intangible well-being and quality of life impacts experienced by BCCA program participants, their families, their employers and their communities.

These testimonials complement and amplify the economic well-being impacts that were calculated providing a more comprehensive understanding of the well-being impacts and the genuine value of the BCCA programs.

Conclusions

Our study shows a net positive economic well-being impact on the individual client, their respective households and the communities in which they live and work.

There appears to be good payback to governments in the form of income taxes payable on the incremental salary benefits and cost savings from foregone Income Assistance program payouts.

The new JobMatch program will generate similar net well-being impacts upon completion of a full operating period in August 2013. Many of the qualitative impacts on quality of life of the worker, their families, their employer and their community were exhibited through the testimonials of participants.

We can conclude that the BCCA programs provide a relative efficient and effective return on investment of tax dollars, achieving the desired outcome of improving the skills of workers and matching these prospective employees with the demand for skilled labour.

Introduction

The objective of this work was to evaluate the net societal well-being impacts of the BCCA Connector Models.

The goal of our analysis is to demonstrate the well-being impacts to individuals, households, employers, and community from the publicly funded BCCA programs. This approach to assessing well-being impacts builds on successful analytic models such as Cost-Benefit Analysis tools and Social Return on Investment (SROI). This study lays the foundation for a new model called W-ROI (WellBeing Return on Investment).

What are the well-being impacts on individual participants in the BCCA Connector Model programs in terms of their overall individual or household economic well-being? What are the relative economic returns on government tax dollars invested in BCCA program/services? These are some of the questions explored in this report that lays the foundation for a deeper W-ROI or WellBeing Return on Investment analysis of the BCCA Connector Model programs.

The BCCA Connector Models: STEP and JobMatch

The BCCA has been developing and operating programs to assist unemployed or underemployed people enter the construction trades since 2005. The BCCA programs (including STEP and JobMatch) have successfully placed an estimated 7,000 clients into jobs. The programs were developed to answer to the need for skilled workers for employers in the construction industry and all operate from the demand-side needs.

All programs utilize Regional Trades Employment Specialists (REPS) to assist individuals interested in the skilled trades by identifying their skill level and recommending the proper employment path. If training is needed, the specialist works closely with each individual until they are ready for employment placement.

ISTEP

ISTEP (Immigrant Skilled Trades Employment Program) was a pilot project to help landed immigrants build careers in British Columbia's construction industry and provide employers with skilled trades workers.

Immigrants with experience in construction or who wanted to start a career in the construction industry were matched up with employers with jobs available. Immigrants were required to have a standard of English which ensured their capability of doing their job, and doing it safely. They were paid at industry standards, according to their skill levels.

The ISTEP program ran successfully between June 2006 and August 15, 2010 placing roughly 1051 clients into employment opportunities.

A similar program, STEP 2.0, ran from April 15, 2009 until October 31, 2010 with 492 clients participating in the program. The next edition (STEP 3.0) was launched in November 2010,

and has processed 584 clients to date. In addition to the STEP programs, the BCCA administered STEP for Small Business between April 2009 and October 2010 with 719 clients.

STEP 3.0

STEP 3.0 was launched by the BCCA in 2010 to help individuals who have minimal experience in the trades and those wanting to enter the trades. The goal is to build opportunities for British Columbians to enter and advance in meaningful, well-paying construction careers. STEP 3.0 also helps businesses manage workforce fluctuations.

Participants include:

- Unemployed/non-EI clients (not eligible for EI assistance nor has established a claim in the past 3 years (or 5 years for maternity leave)).
- Employed, low-skilled clients (lacking recognized certification, high school diplomas, or essential skills)

The measures of success include:

- One-on-one assessments
- Complete assessments
- Placing participants into employment in construction trades-related occupations
- Placing participants into construction trades-related formal training
- Providing participants with assistance to attain trade-related credentials or certification
- Apprenticeship registration numbers

STEP 3.0 was funded through the Canada-BC Labour Market Agreement. The current funding year concludes March 31, 2014.

The following table provides a summary and comparison of the last three years of operations. The program operating cost per employee over three years averaged to \$4,955 per placement. The placement time for a STEP 3.0 participant ranges from 1 day to 18 months.

Table 2: STEP 3.0 Placement and Cost Statistics

STEP 3.0	Actual Total 2010-11	Actual Total 2011-12	Actual Total 2012-13
Number of placements	492	251	596
Contract total	\$2,246,018	\$1,079,583	\$3,575,060
Innovation Fund (IF) total	\$346,663	\$163,804	\$568,425
Invoicing per placement	\$705	\$653	\$954
Total operating costs per placement	\$4,565	\$4,301	\$5,998

Immigrants in Trades Training (IITT)

IITT was developed by the BCCA to help immigrants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or to challenge applications to gaining an ITA-recognized certificate. The focus is on increasing the number of LMA-funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or become ITA certified.

The IITT program has run successively from January 2009 to present, with 449 clients. Prior to IITT, the EU-STEP program (the IITT predecessor) placed 141 clients between 2007 and 2009).

Participants include:

- Unemployed/non-EI clients (not eligible for EI assistance nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave)
- Employed, low skilled clients

The measures of success include:

- Placed into upgrading/training (essential skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training)
- Employment into Skilled Trades positions (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship
- Received apprentice registration
- Attained ITA certificate

The current IITT program funding year concludes on March 31, 2014.

The following table provides a summary and comparison of the last three years of operation. The average operating cost per employee placement in the IITT program has ranged from \$5,809 (2011-12) to \$6,341(2012-13), with a three-year average operating cost of \$6,083 per placement.

Table 3: ITTI Placement and Cost Statistics

ITTI	Actual Total 2010-11	Actual Total 2011-12	Actual Total 2012-13
Number of placements	95	99	91
Invoicing per placement	\$4,500	\$4,500	\$4,674
Innovation Fund (IF) total	\$138,156	\$117,806	\$135,429
Total IF cost per placement	\$1,454	\$1,190	\$1,488
Total operating costs per placement	\$4,645	\$4,619	\$4,853
Total cost per placement	\$6,100	\$5,809	\$6,341

Women in Trades Training (WITT)

WITT was developed by the BCCA to support women participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA-recognized certificate. The focus has been on increasing the number of LMA-funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or who become ITA certified.

The WITT program ran successive programs from January 2009 to present, with 326 clients placed. Prior to WITT, the STEP for Women program placed 116 women between August 2007 and July 2008.

Participants include:

- Unemployed/non-EI clients (not eligible for EI assistance nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave).
- Employed, low skilled clients

The measures of success include:

- Placed into upgrading/training (essential skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training)
- Employment into Skilled Trades positions (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship
- Received apprentice registration
- Attained ITA certificate

The current funding year for WITT concludes on March 31, 2014.

The following table provides a summary and comparison of the last three years of operations. The average operating cost per employee placement in the WITT program has ranged from \$8,303 (2011-12) to \$9,396 (2010-11), with a three-year average operating cost of \$8,777 per placement.

Table 4: WITT Placement and Operating Costs, 2010/11 to 2012-13

WITT	Actual Total 2010-11	Actual Total 2011-12	Actual Total 2012-13
Number of placements	52	80	78
Invoicing per placement	\$6,000	\$6,000	\$6,000
Innovation Fund (IF) total	\$160,539	\$167,542	\$183,300
Total IF cost per placement	\$3,087	\$2,094	\$2,350
Total operating costs per placement	\$6,308	\$6,209	\$6,282
Total cost per placement	\$9,396	\$8,303	\$8,632

Aboriginals in Trades Training (AITT)

AITT was developed by the BCCA to support Aboriginal participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate. The focus has been to increase the number of LMA-funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or who become ITA certified.

The AITT program has run successful programs from January 2009 to present, with 183 clients. Prior to AITT, the ASTEP Duncan pilot project placed 240 Aboriginals in 2005. Another 166 Aboriginal clients were placed into employment through the ASTEP program which ran between January 5, 2009 and March 31, 2010.

Participants include:

- Unemployed/non-EI clients (not eligible for EI assistance nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave).
- Employed, low skilled clients

The measures of success include:

- Placed into upgrading/training (essential skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training)
- Employment into Skilled Trades positions (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship
- Received apprentice registration
- Attained ITA certificate

The current AITT funding year concludes March 31, 2014.

The following table provides a summary and comparison of the last three years of operations. The average program operating cost per employee placement ranged from \$4,500 (2011 pilot period) to \$5,828 (2012-13), with a three-year average operating cost of \$5,225 per placement.

Table 5: AITT Placement and Operating Costs, 2010/11 to 2012-13

AITT	Actual Total 2010-11	Actual Total 2011-12	Actual Total 2012-13
Number of placements	12	90	60
Invoicing per placement	\$4,500	\$3,400	\$3,700
Innovation Fund (IF) total	\$15,114	\$159,256	\$114,000
Total IF cost per placement	\$1,259	\$1,770	\$1,900
Total operating costs per placement	\$3,241	\$3,577	\$3,928
Total cost per placement	\$4,500	\$5,346	\$5,828

JobMatch

The BCCA developed **JobMatch** to connect unemployed British Columbians with employment opportunities based on specific labour market vacancies in the industrial, commercial and institutional construction sectors.

The JobMatch program mobilizes qualified workers to local construction-based projects in all regions of the province, including the Northeast. They have the capacity and resources to make sure labour requirements are met quickly (within several weeks).

A unique aspect of JobMatch is the urgency created as a result of being a demand-driven program hiring less-skilled workers. Construction employers have high expectations to produce results quickly. The BCCA programs have the capacity to mobilize an unemployed client from one region of the province to another within 48 hours, in response to market demands.

This includes employer interviews, training, relocation, and starting the job. Although relocation has been a relatively small component of JobMatch to date, BCCA expects significant growth in those opportunities as they expand province-wide, adding offices in southern BC.

A significant asset of the JobMatch program is BCCA's ability to quickly customize individual training agreements so they are precisely and immediately responsive to the needs of the employer and employee.

This has been a far more effective approach than group training. It is this specific capacity which is used by Placement Coordinators to encourage an employer to hire an individual who has some challenges which must be addressed before they are job-ready.

It is a more costly process per candidate but it also takes individuals off government support programs such as IA and EI, and creates employment for individuals who normally would not form an attachment to the construction sector.

Between the September 2012 inception of the \$2.92 million³ JobMatch program and March 2013, an estimated 366 individuals participated in this new BCCA program with 252 being placed in employment opportunities.

Of the 366 participants, roughly 38.0% (139) were non-EI clients, 41.5% (152) were EI clients, 1.6% (6) were IA/BCEA applicants, 0.6% (36) were IA/BCEA over the last 0 to 12 months, and 18.9% (69) had been on IA/BCEA over the last 12 months or more. Of these 366 participants in JobMatch, 37 are no longer working, for several varied reasons.

Given that a full 12-month fiscal and operating period has not yet been completed, it is not possible to express the cost efficiencies of the JobMatch program on a per individual participant or per employee placement basis. JobMatch thus has an 80% success rate in finding candidates sustainable employment in the construction field.

Based on BCCA statistics, the average placement time for the 366 successfully job-matched participants ranged from 24-72 hours, between the time of contact with the BCCA JobMatch specialist and job placement.

³ The total cost of the JobMatch contract is \$2.92 million with \$1.7 million coming from the Innovation Fund which is funded through a shared funding arrangement between the BC/Federal government employment support funding and employer funding.

Since the JobMatch program is relatively new, it is too early to evaluate the wellbeing impacts of this BCCA Connector Model. However, the same tools used to evaluate the STEP 3.0 program participants could be used to evaluate the JobMatch program after a complete annual lifecycle.

**Table 6: JobMatch Placement and Operating Costs
September 2012 to February, 2013**

JobMatch	Totals September 2012 to February 2013
Number of placements	252
Contract total	\$2,920,000
Innovation Fund (IF) total	\$1,700,000
Cost per placement from IF funds (to date, February 2013)	\$6,746
Total costs (contract) per placement	\$6,746

Genuine Wealth Model for Assessing WellBeing Impacts

The model used to assess the WellBeing impacts is the Genuine Wealth Model© developed by economist Mark Anielski of Anielski Management Inc.

This current study of the BCCA programs does not include the WellBeing impacts, but is focused on Phase 1 of the assessment – the financial return, which can be measured by quantitative data.

Establishment of a WellBeing Impact Evaluation Framework

The first step in the evaluation project is to establish the framework which provides a comprehensive economic and social impact assessment of STEP.

The assessment framework, using the Genuine Wealth Model, was developed in consultation with the various stakeholders involved with BCCA Connector Model programs. The Genuine

Wealth Model has been used successfully to evaluate the net societal WellBeing impacts of government programs.⁴

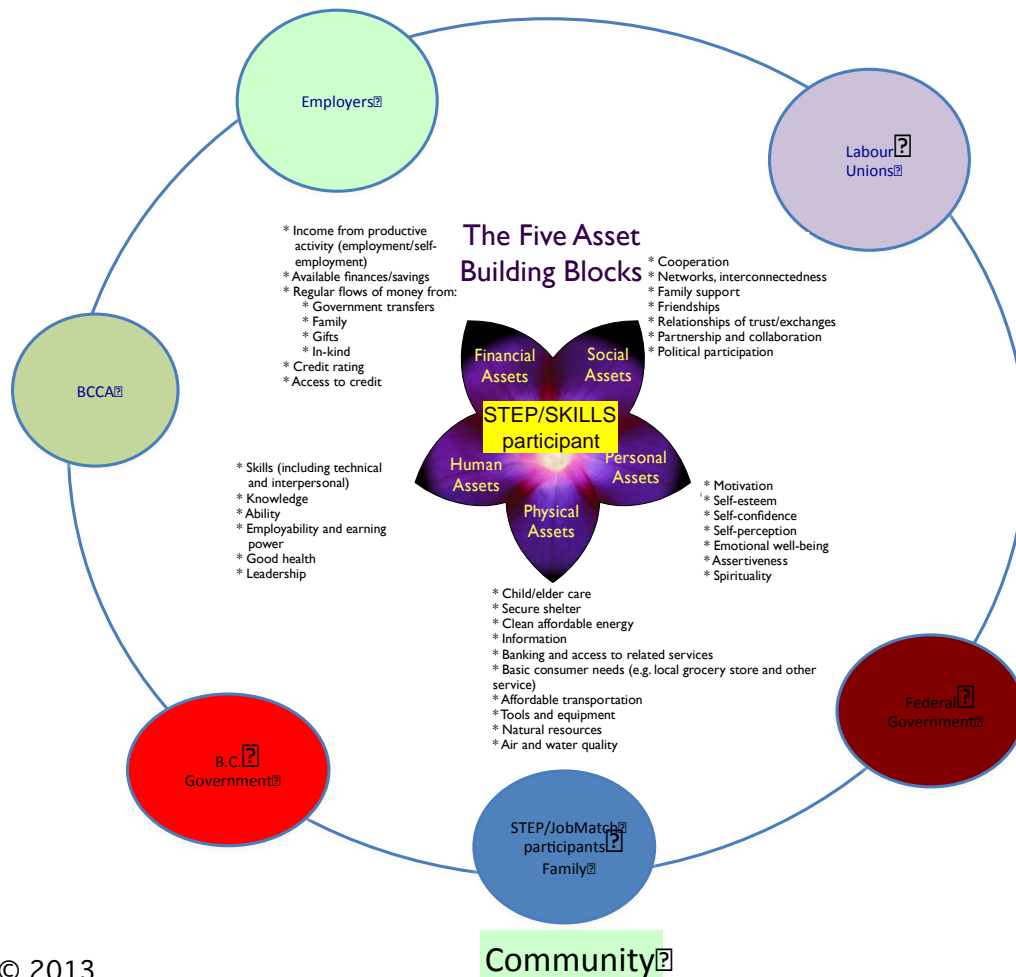
A relational map was developed to depict the relationship between the client/employee engaged and the various care-holders in their WellBeing.

Figure 1 shows this relational map, which includes the BCCA, the employer, the BC and Federal Governments (as funders of the BCCA programs), labour unions, and local communities in which the employee lives and works.

The individual participant/client is identified in the centre of the constellation of relationships as having five core assets as their building blocks for achieving a thriving and successful life.

These attributes are discussed in the following section.

Figure 1: WellBeing Impact Relational Map for Relational Connector Models (STEP/JobMatch)



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* Anielski Management Inc. completed a similar net societal (economic, social, environmental) well-being assessment for Alberta Environment's recycling programs in 2009.

Identification of Impact Criterion and Indicators: *Measuring What Matters to WellBeing*

Working with a team representing the BCCA and STEP 3.0 participants, a suite of Key Performance Indicators (KPI) was developed. These KPIs represent meaningful measures of the personal, economic and societal impacts of the programs (STEP 3.0 and JobMatch) and are drawn from the Genuine Wealth Model (personal assets, physical assets, human assets, social assets and financial assets⁵).

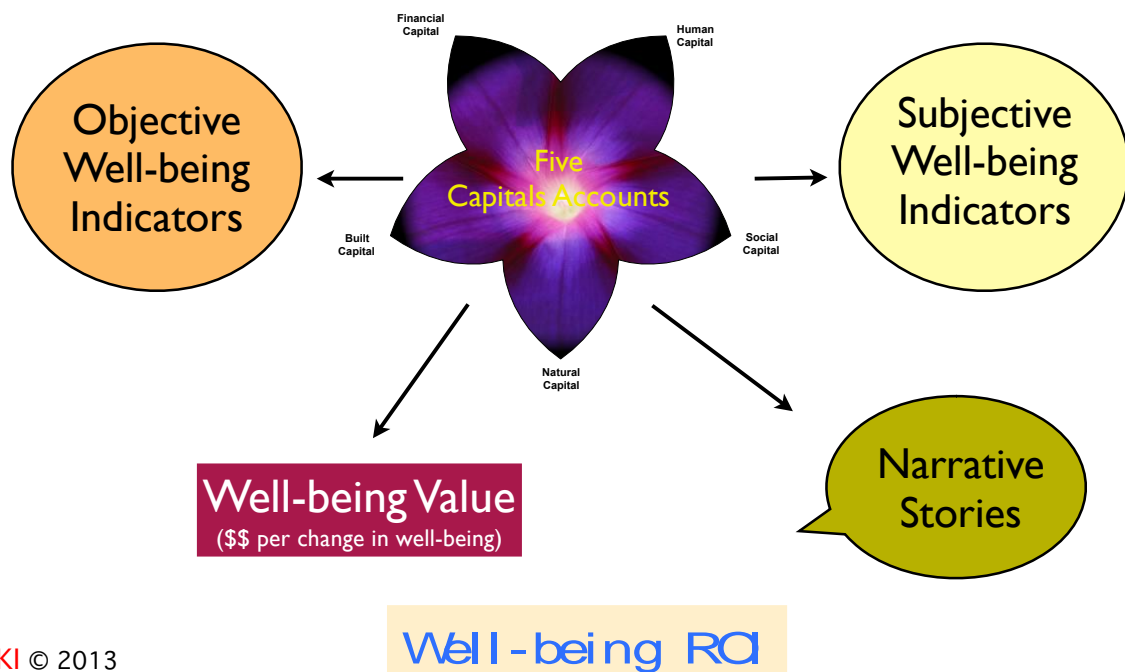
See Appendix 4 for diagrams illustrating the Personal, Business, and Community Relational Maps.

Genuine Wealth Assessment and WellBeing-ROI

A Genuine Wealth Assessment measure how investments of time, money and resources contribute to changes in economic, societal and environmental wellbeing conditions. The Genuine Wealth Model uses both quantitative (objective) indicators and qualitative (subjective) indicators, amplified by stories/narrative and anecdotal information⁶, to provide a comprehensive assessment of wellbeing impacts.

The ultimate objective of a Genuine Wealth assessment is to derive a WellBeing Return on Investment (W-ROI) assessment that expresses WellBeing impacts (objective, subjective and stories) in relationship to the financial, time and other resources invested in the programs and services (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Genuine Wealth ROI Model



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⁵ This model has also been proposed and used by the United Way of Northern Alberta in Edmonton.

⁶ Stories and narrative can be as important and powerful as objective statistics or indicators of performance particularly in cases where impacts to quality of life and well-being are being assessed.

The W-ROI assessment tool of the Genuine Wealth Model is a tool similar to SROI analysis (Social Return on Investment). W-ROI involves a full cost or monetized accounting (an advanced cost/benefit analysis tool) to assess the full costs and benefits of an organization's operations or services or the net societal benefits of government programs/services.

The result is a 'sustainable income' statement which reveals not only revenues but also unaccounted intangible benefits (e.g. goodwill, trust, relational capital) and unfunded or contingent liabilities which risk the capacity of an enterprise or organization to flourish and remain resilient. We call this analysis W-ROI or *WellBeing Return On Investment*.

W-ROI builds on the success and standardization of SROI (Social Return On Investment) model⁷ used by foundations, private investors and philanthropists, government agencies, academics, private social service agencies and other nonprofits. For the assessment of the BCCA programs, only a partial W-ROI was conducted – namely, the economic wellbeing impact analysis.

BCCA Connector Model Genuine Wealth Assessment and WellBeing Impact Assessment

Understanding the Data

The analysis conducted in this study constitutes qualitative research in which 3.5% (18) of the 520 total STEP 3.0 placements were successfully contacted and surveyed about their financial and employment conditions along with their personal stories.

Because of the recent launch of the JobMatch program (beginning in September 2012) it was not possible to apply the same W-ROI. However, the same accounting and assessment protocols applied to the STEP 3.0 program can be applied to the JobMatch program.

The *WellBeing* benefits we have estimated may not be sustained over time. For example, some participants may become unemployed again, may go back to school or further skill training, or other life circumstances arise where their employment situation changes.

It is difficult to scale up the individual participant experiences for the entire BCCA programs participant cohort or to the larger economy-wide impact scale, as each individual's circumstances, respective trades/skills and other life circumstances vary greatly. However, we are able to determine a typical or 'average' set of circumstances.

⁷ For many years nonprofits have attempted to document the non-monetizable benefits they have generated, and many organizations have attempted to calculate their SROI as part of their attempts to measure the outcomes of programs more comprehensively.

Societal Economic WellBeing Impacts: the Costs of Unemployment and Underemployment

The societal economic wellbeing costs of underemployment⁸ and unemployment can be substantial to the individual worker, their families, to communities and to entire economies. These include losses of productive output to the economy and potential loss of skills due to minimal work experience.

Socially, unemployment in particular is linked with increased suicide, increased crime, increased family breakdown, negative psychological impacts as well as trauma, stress and low self-esteem.

Many of these societal costs, while being identified and assessed in qualitative terms, cannot be easily monetized even though they should make up part of a full wellbeing cost impact analysis.

In this component of the GPI we need to be particularly mindful of the dangers of double counting.

The costs of unemployment are the following:

1. Loss of output in the economy due to under-utilization of factors of production;
2. Loss of human capital due to declines in levels of skills, especially as a result of long-term unemployment;
3. Declining levels of health and increasing suicide among the unemployed;
4. Increasing levels of crime associated with higher unemployment;
5. Increasing rates of family breakdown;
6. Psychological impacts on the families of unemployed people; and
7. Trauma, stress and loss of self-esteem associated with being unemployed.⁹

What is known is that many of these societal wellbeing impacts do show up in the provincial and national GDP (national income accounts) in terms of expenditures by individuals, businesses, and government programs and services to alleviate deal with these impacts.

New research into the emerging field of the economics of happiness and wellbeing shows that unemployment and underemployment is one of the greatest detractors of self-rated happiness and wellbeing. Economists such as Dr. John Helliwell (UBC) have conducted studies that show that unemployment is one of the most significant risks to wellbeing.¹⁰

⁸ Underemployed workers are defined as those who work part-time but would like to work full-time. These are workers performing tasks that do not make full use of their skills and experience. The absence of reliable time series data on underemployment in BC meant that this aspect of our wellbeing impact analysis is incomplete.

⁹ Clive Hamilton and Richard Denniss, 2000. *Tracking Well-being in Australia The Genuine Progress Indicator 2000*. Prepared by Australia Institute, 2000.

¹⁰ *New measures of the costs of unemployment: Evidence from the subjective well-being of 2.3 million Americans*. Paper and presentation by John F. Helliwell and Haifang Huang* February 24, 2011, University of Alberta. NBER Working Papers 16829, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.

When people become unemployed they experience sharp falls in wellbeing and their wellbeing remains at this low level until they are re-employed.¹¹ The main impact of unemployment on wellbeing is not through the loss of income, per se, but rather the loss of social status, self-esteem, workplace social life, and other factors that matter to quality of life.¹²

High unemployment has spillover effects the families of the unemployed as well as on those workers, who may feel less secure in their jobs. Private sector employees are more affected than public sector employees, who jobs are more secure.¹³

There are no studies of society costs of un- and under-employment for British Columbia, but estimates are available for Alberta (The Alberta Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI) study in 2001¹⁴). The cost of unemployment in Alberta in 2003 (when the unemployment rate was 5.1% with 92,100 unemployed workers) was estimated at \$2.7 billion or 2.1% of Alberta's GDP. The cost of underemployment¹⁵ in Alberta in 2003 was estimated at \$87 million or 0.07% of Alberta's GDP.

Marginal Wage Benefits

The economic and financial benefits that result from the BCCA STEP 3.0 and other Connector programs were evaluated in terms of the marginal wage benefit, by evaluating the difference between wages (or IA benefits) earned prior to participating the STEP 3.0 program and wages being earned after being successful placed in a new employment situation as a result of the STEP 3.0 program.

The **net increment in average weekly salaries** averaged \$264/week or a 60.6% increase in average weekly wages. Converted to annual salary terms, the **average net annual salary increment** was \$20,517 ranging (the median value was \$14,431/annum) from a loss of income (due to a condition of moving into a lower paying apprenticeship position from a previous full-time trade position) to \$100,000 net annual salary increment.

The **average estimated hourly salary** was \$22.56 (the median value was \$20.29/hour), or more than 33 percent higher than the estimated \$16.90 living wage salary estimates for the respective communities in which these participants live and work.

The benefits of incremental individual and household disposable income will increase personal and household purchasing power with increased expenditures on housing, food, transportation and other services having a positive impact on local community economies.

¹¹ The World Happiness Report. 2012. Edited by John Helliwell, Richard Layard and Jeffrey Sachs.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Anielski, Mark and Amy Taylor. 2001. *The Alberta GPI Accounts: Employment*. Prepared for Western Economic Diversification. Pembina Institute. January 23, 2001.

¹⁵ Underemployment is defined as those who sought full time work but could only find part time work. Thus, for an individual to be considered underemployed, they must be looking for full time employment.

Living Wage Benefit

Ideally, workers in society should be earning a living wage which provides for their material and well-being needs. The 'living wage' is a wage sufficient to support one's own and family needs based on the actual cost of living in a specific community.

A living wage is different from the minimum wage, which is the legislated minimum set by the provincial government. The living wage calls on employers to meet a higher standard for both their direct staff and major contractors.

Living wage estimates are available for various regions and communities in British Columbia.¹⁶ Based on the table below, the average living wage for British Columbia was roughly \$17.13/hour.

Table 7: Living Wage estimates (annual and hourly) for BC

	Annualized Living Wage/Income	Hourly Living Wage
Metro Vancouver	\$34,835	\$19.14
Sunshine Coast	\$34,216	\$18.80
Greater Victoria	\$34,216	\$18.07
Kamloops	\$32,669	\$17.95
Regional District of Central Okanagan	\$31,249	\$17.17
District 69 (Qualicum)	\$30,831	\$16.94
Prince George	\$30,758	\$16.90
Fraser Valley	\$29,793	\$16.37
Williams Lake	\$28,701	\$15.77
Cranbrook	\$25,771	\$14.16

¹⁶ See http://livingwageforfamilies.ca/?page_id=7

Our analysis of the impacts of the BCCA Connector programs assesses the wages of a successful STEP 3.0 or other Connector program placement in their current employment situation relative to the relative living wage estimate for the community in which they work and reside.

Income Assistance Program Cost Savings

Many participants in the BCCA Connector programs were previously drawing Income Assistance (IA) benefits from the B.C. Government. STEP 3.0 and other Connector programs draws from self-declared IA recipients, which the JobMatch program is pulling from Employment Insurance (EI).

About 11% of placement workers assessed had been on **Income Assistance** (IA) prior to becoming involved in the STEP, WITT or the ITTI programs. We estimate that the annual cost to the Province for these individuals averaged \$12,220.¹⁷

The forgone spending on Income Assistance benefits to these workers is considered as a net cost saving to the BC Government and society.

Alternatively, there is a net financial benefit to the provincial economy from these workers being employed and paying provincial and federal income taxes on their incremental earnings as a result of the benefits of the BCCA programs.

Between January 2011 and February 2013, of the estimated 2,372 individual clients who attempted to go through the ASTEP, ITTI, STEP, and WTTI programs, roughly 1,325 (55.9% of entrants) were placed into jobs.

Of these job-placed clients, 91 had previously been on Income Assistance. Assuming an average societal cost of \$12,220 per IA client, we estimate a cost saving to the BC Government of roughly \$1.112 million as a result of these 91 clients being successfully placed into employment opportunities.

The average cost per client of for administering the respective BCCA programs was \$6,447 (with a median value of \$5,789). This ranged from an average per client cost of \$4,955 per STEP client, \$6,083 per ITTI client and \$8,777 per WTTI client.

These costs will vary over time and across programs depending on the changing circumstances of the client group and administrative processes.

Income Tax Benefits to Government

As a result of being placed into a new job or employment situation, workers are now contributing to provincial and federal income taxes (personal income tax, GST, and other taxes), as well as contributing to local municipal taxes (e.g. property taxes).

¹⁷ This rate is based on a maximum weekly rate of \$235/week (size 1, rate schedule A) for a single individual worker based on the most current IA rates from the BC Employment and Assistance Rates Tables (<http://www.eia.gov.bc.ca/mhr/ia.htm>), then calculated on an annualized basis. The rate assumed is conservative, in our opinion.

We have estimated the incremental personal, federal, and provincial income taxes payable by the participants and graduates of the BCCA STEP 3.0 and other programs on the annual net salary increase (over and above their pre-BCCA salary condition or IA condition) that can be attributed to the BCCA programs. Other incremental tax benefits such as GST payable and municipal property taxes payable, were not calculated but could be included in future analysis.

The **estimated annual provincial and federal income taxes payable** (for 2012) on the estimated *net* annual salary increment post-BCCA program work of the 18 BCCA program graduates analyzed (using the respective marginal provincial/federal tax rates for 2012 for respective taxable income categories) averaged \$7,934 for 2012 (the median value was \$6,259 for 2012). These ranged from \$1,990 to \$38,290 in taxes payable.

WellBeing Return on Investment

WellBeing Return on Investment (W-ROI): An estimated W-ROI is calculated as the ratio of incremental provincial/federal income taxes payable plus any IA cost savings associated with each individual client over the average cost of processing a client through the respective BCCA program. The W-ROI can be interpreted as estimated number of months that it requires for Government funds invested in the BCCA programs to return back to provincial and federal government coffers.

The W-ROIs for the clients we evaluated averaged 1.67 (with a median value of 1.15). The W-ROIs ranged from a negative W-ROI of -0.01 for one IITT client¹⁸ to a high of 6.29 for another IITT client. The average W-ROI for the STEP clients was 1.76 and an average 0.65 for WITT clients. This wide range reflects the diversity and variety of circumstances for each client and each respective BCCA program.

These W-ROI estimates can be translated into the number of months it takes for \$1 in government investments in the BCCA programs to return back to provincial and federal government coffers.

For example, if the average estimated W-ROI for the BCCA clients we analyzed was 1.67 this would equate to over 7 months and 5 days as the pay-back period. This would vary considerably for each client and for each BCCA program. For example:

- the average pay-back period for the WITT participants was over 18 months
- the ITTI clients had a pay-back period of over 36 months
- The STEP clients had a pay-back period of less than 7 months

The results show there was a net positive economic wellbeing impact on individual clients, their respective households and the communities in which they live and work.

There appears to be a reasonably good payback (in the form of taxes and IA program cost savings) and reasonably short payback periods (i.e. between less than 7 months to as much as 36 months) to governments for the public funds invested in the BCCA programs.

The BCCA programs provided a relative efficient and effective return on investment of tax dollars.

¹⁸ This individual was earning slightly less as a refrigerator mechanical apprentice prior to entering the IITT program.

Quality of Life Impacts: Stories and Testimonies

Personal stories and testimonies provide powerful anecdotal input to the lived experience of employees, their employers and their communities.

Personal stories were collected from various STEP, WITT, ITTI, and AITT program participants for the 2012-13 program operating period. These stories are contained in the Appendix 3 of this report.

Anecdotal information, while not translatable into quantitative or monetary equivalents, provides the importance qualitative impact input which is key to understanding the experiential well-being impacts experienced by the BCCA program participants and their employers.

These testimonies attest the genuine value of the BCCA programs in matching the capacities and energy of skilled labour, with the needs of their employers, for the benefit of their communities and the BC economy.

Because of limits to information about other aspects of the BCCA clients' economic life, we did not extend our tax impact analysis to include GST payable on goods and services or municipal property taxes payable on housing/property. This could be conducted in future assessments.

Summary of Wellbeing Impacts of all BCCA Programs

We applied the results of the wellbeing impact assessment of the BCCA participants to all BCCA program participants (a total of 1345 successful placements) for a two-year period January 2011 to February 2013 (Table 8).

Table 8 summarizes the wellbeing impacts of all BCCA programs with a summary for all programs.

Table 8: BCCA Program Well-being Impacts for 2011-13

Well-being Impact Measure	STEP	ITTI	WTTI	ATTI	Totals (All BCCA programs)
Employee Placements	847	190	158	150	1345
Total Program Costs	\$4,196,780	\$1,152,117	\$1,404,358	\$830,862	\$7,584,116
Incremental Salary Benefits	\$26,426,400	\$1,884,800	\$1,392,640	\$1,305,600	\$31,009,440
Annual Income Tax Benefits to Governments (est.)	\$6,398,712	\$378,091	\$1,092,901	\$296,371	\$8,166,075

IA Cost Savings (est.)	\$(647,660) Reduced Cost	0 (no IA recipients)	\$(183,300) Reduced Cost	\$(281,060) Reduced Cost	(\$1,112,020) Reduced Cost
TOTAL Societal Benefit	\$7,046,372	\$378,091	\$1,276,201	\$577,431	\$9,278,095
Pay-Back Period	7 months	36 months	13 months	17 months	10 months

What about the new JobMatch Program?

In the seven months of pilot program operations (September 1, 2012 to March 31, 2013), the JobMatch program (with an estimated annual budget of \$2.9 million) has already placed roughly 366 individuals into employment opportunities, either full-time, permanent, long-term or ongoing employment.¹⁹ Of these 366 individuals:

- 152 (41.5 percent) had been on Employment Insurance (EI)
- 139 (38.0 percent) were non-EI clients.
- 69 (18.9 percent) had been on Income Assistance (IA) through the BCEA (British Columbia Employment and Assistance) program;
- 6 (1.6 percent) were BCEA program applicants.

Of these 329 individuals still employed, the following are relevant measures to assess W-ROI of the JobMatch program:

- Average hours worked per week: **47.4**
- Average hourly salary: **\$23.91** (about 40 percent higher than the living wage (\$17.13/hour) in B.C).
- Average estimated annual salary: **\$58,935**
- Total earnings of JobMatch employed clients: **\$19.39 million**
- Estimated income taxes (federal and provincial) payable on earnings: **\$5.758million.**
- Estimated annual cost savings to BC Government from eliminating IA dependents: **\$841,800 per annum**

Preliminary results suggest that the estimated W-ROI for JobMatch may be even more impressive than previous BCCA programs

JobMatch enjoys even shorter turn-around times between contact with a prospective client and an employer job-match of only 48-72 hours (with a target to fast-track placement within 5 working days).

¹⁹ During this time period 37 (10.1%) of the 366 JobMatch clients are no longer working, for various reasons.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Economic Well-Being Analysis Results

Participant/ Respondent	BCCA Program	Weeks worked per year before joining BCCA program	Date joined BCCA programs	Weeks worked per year after joining BCCA program	Weekly salary prior to joining BCCA program	Estimated annual earnings after BCCA	Estimated net salary benefit due to STEP	Income taxes payable on net annual salary due to STEP	Estimated annual cost of unemployment or under- employment	BCCA average cost per partici- pant	WellBeing Return on Investment (WROI)
A	IITT	50	Apr-12	52	\$960	\$47,840	\$(160)	\$(32)		\$6,083	(0.01)
B	IITT	0	Feb-12	50	\$0	\$100,000	\$100,000	\$38,290		\$6,083	6.29
C	IITT	14	Apr-12	26	\$480	\$16,640	9,920	\$1,990		\$6,083	0.33
D	STEP	44	Jul-10	52	\$840	\$43,680	\$6,720	\$1,996		\$4,955	0.40
E	STEP	0	May-11	52	\$235	\$31,200	\$31,200	\$6,259	\$12,220	\$4,955	3.73
F	STEP	0	Apr-12	44	\$320	\$38,280	\$38,280	\$8,690		\$5,495	1.58
G	STEP	50	Apr-11	52	\$560	\$41,600	\$13,600	\$9,443		\$4,955	1.91
H	STEP	44	Nov-11	12	\$840	\$8,400	\$(28,560)	\$1,907		\$4,955	0.38
I	STEP	0	Dec-11	52	\$332	\$33,280	\$33,280	\$7,555	\$12,220	\$4,955	3.99
J	STEP	26	Apr-12	52	\$230	\$38,480	32,500	\$8,735		\$4,955	1.76
K	STEP	0	Dec-11	52	\$572	\$37,440	37,440	\$8,499	\$12,220	\$4,955	4.18
L	STEP	3	Sep-11	24	\$32	\$15,360	15,263	\$3,487		\$4,955	0.70
M	WITT	52	Jul-12	52	\$448	\$31,200	\$7,904	\$6,259		\$8,777	0.71
N	WITT	26	Aug-12	0	\$267		Still in school			\$8,777	-
O	WITT	3	Apr-12	0	\$205		In school			\$8,777	-
P	WITT	42	Jul-12	52	\$880	\$53,664	\$16,704	\$15,938		\$8,777	1.82
Q	WITT	0		27	\$235	\$9,504	\$9,504	\$2,823	\$12,220	\$8,777	1.71
R	WITT	52	May-12	52	\$400	\$25,480	\$4,680	\$5,111		\$8,777	0.58
Averages		22.6		39.06	\$435	\$35,753	\$20,517	\$7,934		\$6,447	1.67
Median		20.0			\$366	\$35,360	\$14,432	6,259		\$5,789	1.15

*Indicates online survey

Appendix 2: BCCA Program Statistics

STEP is administered by the BCCA. As such, STEP management at the local/regional level is executed from the STEP offices within BCCA's four regional associations, as indicated in the columns below.

Gender	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Female	34	13	9	45	0	101
Male	538	471	412	995	10	2426
Unknown	0	2	0	1	0	3

Age	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
18 to 29	262	166	222	490	3	1143
30 and older	310	320	199	551	7	1387

Income Assistance	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Yes	51	70	50	151	2	324
No	517	409	362	860	7	2155
Unknown	4	7	9	30	1	51

Immigrant	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Yes	19	83	12	168	3	285
No	500	289	299	628	5	1721
Unknown	53	114	110	245	2	524

Employment Status	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Employed	82	194	164	237	0	677
Unemployed	489	291	255	801	10	1846
Unknown	0	1	2	3	0	6

Aboriginal Status	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
First Nations	75	25	48	38	1	187
Inuit	1	0	1	1	0	3
Metis	12	9	7	29	0	57
Not Aboriginal	481	448	362	957	9	2257
Unknown	3	4	3	16	0	26

Education Level	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Less than high school	121	118	99	180	2	520
High school (or equivalent)	293	230	184	389	5	1101
Some post-secondary	111	70	86	220	3	490
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	41	56	42	195	0	334
University – Bachelor's degree	6	9	9	44	0	68
University – above Bachelor's degree	0	3	1	10	0	14
Unknown	0	0	0	3	0	3

Employment						
Employed	76	117	137	207	0	537
Self-employed	6	77	27	30	0	140
Unemployed – Have looked for work in the past four weeks	445	239	215	700	10	1609
Unemployed – Have not looked for work in past four weeks	5	16	12	36	0	69
Unemployed – On temporary layoff and available for work	21	26	21	41	0	109
Unemployed – Available with new jobs starting within four weeks	18	10	7	24	0	59
Unknown	1	1	2	3	0	7

Education vs. Employment: Employed						
Less than high school	20	24	29	45	0	118
High School (or equivalent)	37	63	71	97	0	268
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	5	14	7	16	0	42
Some post-secondary	13	14	30	38	0	95
University – Bachelor's Degree	1	2	0	9	0	12
University – above Bachelor's Degree	0	0	0	2	0	2

Education vs. Employment: Self-Employed	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Less than high school	3	16	10	4	0	33
High School (or equivalent)	3	39	13	10	0	65
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	0	4	3	4	0	11
Some post-secondary	0	18	1	9	0	28
University – Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	2	0	2
University – above Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	1	0	1

**Education vs. Employment:
Unemployed (available for
work and have job to start in 4
weeks)**

Less than high school	3	3	4	3	0	13
High School (or equivalent)	8	5	3	6	0	22
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	2	1	0	4	0	7
Some post-secondary	5	1	0	9	0	15
University – Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	2	0	2
University – above Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0

**Education vs. Employment:
Unemployed (have looked for
work in last four weeks)**

Less than high school	90	62	49	112	2	315
High School (or equivalent)	230	113	84	246	5	678
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	31	24	29	156	0	240
Some post-secondary	90	32	45	151	3	321
University – Bachelor’s Degree	4	6	8	25	0	43
University – above Bachelor’s Degree	0	2	0	7	0	9

Education vs. Employment: Unemployed (have not looked for work in last four weeks)	BC Construction Association North (BCCA-N)	Southern Interior Construction Association (SICA)	Vancouver Island Construction Association (VICA)	Vancouver Regional Construction Association (VRCA)	Unlisted Region	Total
Less than high school	0	8	3	7	0	18
High School (or equivalent)	4	2	3	14	0	23
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	1	4	1	4	0	10
Some post-secondary	0	0	3	7	0	10
University – Bachelor’s Degree	0	1	1	4	0	6
University – above Bachelor’s Degree	0	1	1	0	0	2

Education vs. Employment: Unemployed (on temporary layoff and available for work)						
Less than high school	5	5	4	9	0	23
High School (or equivalent)	11	7	9	16	0	43
Non-university certificate or diploma (such as trade certificate)	2	9	2	9	0	22
Some post-secondary	3	5	6	6	0	20
University – Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	1	0	1
University – above Bachelor’s Degree	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Note: Employment status is “Unknown” for 7 participants

Appendix 3: BCCA Connector Programs' Eligibility Checklist & Programs Summary

Program	Purpose	Participants	Measurable Objectives or Deliverables
<p>Skilled Trades Employment Project 3.0</p> <p>This second phase (third term) focuses on strengthening and growing BC's skilled trades in the Construction sector</p> <p>End date – March 31, 2013</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Enhancing the opportunities of non-EI eligible persons and low-skilled employees to enter and advance in meaningful, well-paying construction trades related careers ➤ Assisting businesses to manage workforce fluctuations by creating a highly skilled workforce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed / Non-EI clients (not eligible for EI, nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave) <input type="checkbox"/> Employed, low skilled <input type="checkbox"/> Be legally entitled to work in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Be living in BC <input type="checkbox"/> Not be a student <input type="checkbox"/> Not currently participating in another LMA-funded program <input type="checkbox"/> Not receiving funding under any other government funded labour market program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> One-on-one Assessments <input type="checkbox"/> Complete Assessments <input type="checkbox"/> Placements involve: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - placing participants into employment in construction trades-related occupations - placing participants into construction trades-related formal training - providing participants with assistance to attain trade-related credentials or certification <input type="checkbox"/> Apprenticeship Registration numbers
<p>Immigrants In Trades Training (IITT)</p> <p>End date – March 15, 2013</p>	<p>To help Immigrants:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To support participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate ➤ The focus is on increasing the number of LMA funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or who become ITA certified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed / Non-EI clients (not eligible for EI, nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave) <input type="checkbox"/> Employed, low skilled <input type="checkbox"/> Be legally entitled to work in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Be living in BC <input type="checkbox"/> Not be a student <input type="checkbox"/> Not currently be participating in another LMA funded program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Placed into Upgrading/Training (Essential Skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training) <input type="checkbox"/> Employment into Skilled Trades position (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Received Apprentice Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Attained ITA Certificate (not Supervisory & Sign-Off Authority)
<p>Women In Trades Training (WITT)</p> <p>End date – March 15, 2013</p>	<p>To help Women:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To support participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate ➤ The focus is on increasing the number of LMA funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or who become ITA certified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed / Non-EI clients (not eligible for EI nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave) <input type="checkbox"/> Employed, low skilled <input type="checkbox"/> Be legally entitled to work in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Be living in BC <input type="checkbox"/> Not be a student <input type="checkbox"/> Not currently be participating in another LMA funded program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Placed into Upgrading/Training (Essential Skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training) <input type="checkbox"/> Employment into Skilled Trades position (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Received Apprentice Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Attained ITA Certificate (not Supervisory & Sign-Off Authority)
<p>Aboriginals In Trades Training (AITT)</p> <p>End date – March 15, 2013</p>	<p>To help Aboriginals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ To support participants through their transition to apprenticeship, apprenticeship placement, and/or challenge application to gaining an ITA recognized certificate ➤ Focus on increasing the number of LMA-funded participants who become registered apprentices and/or who become ITA certified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Unemployed / Non-EI clients (not eligible for EI nor has established a claim in the past 3 years or 5 years for maternity leave) <input type="checkbox"/> Employed, low skilled <input type="checkbox"/> Be legally entitled to work in Canada <input type="checkbox"/> Be living in BC <input type="checkbox"/> Not be a student <input type="checkbox"/> Not currently be participating in another LMA funded program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Placed into Upgrading/Training (Essential Skills, ESL, Code Refresher, Foundation, Technical training) <input type="checkbox"/> Employment into Skilled Trades position (active ITA trade) leading to apprenticeship <input type="checkbox"/> Received Apprentice Registration <input type="checkbox"/> Attained ITA Certificate (not Supervisory & Sign-Off Authority)

Definitions

Unemployed – Non-EI Clients

- ⇒ Non EI clients are individuals who do not currently qualify for (not eligible for) Employment Insurance (EI benefits) and have not established a claim, and/or been in receipt of EI benefits within the past three years (or five years for those who received maternity or parental benefits).
- ⇒ A Non-EI client is NOT eligible for assistance under labour market programs provided by the Canada Employment Insurance Commission under Part II.
- ⇒ Be legally entitled to work in Canada.
- ⇒ Be living in BC (BC Drivers' License or BC Care Card are proof of residence)
- ⇒ Not be a full-time post-secondary student
- ⇒ Not be a high school student
- ⇒ Not be participating in another Canada-BC Labour Market Agreement funded program

Employed Clients – Full Time >30 hours / week and Part Time < 30 hours / week

- ⇒ Employed – Is receiving, or entitled to receive, wages for work performed for an employer and who is subject to regular employment deductions
- ⇒ Self Employed - Working business owner, includes farm or professional.
- ⇒ Low skilled are those who do not have any post-secondary education towards a degree, do not have a high school diploma (or equivalent) or recognized certification
- ⇒ Has high school diploma (or equivalent) but lacks essential skills (this should be verified)

Self Employed

- ⇒ Persons who are working owners of an incorporated or un-incorporated business, farm, or professional practice, with or without paid help. Self Employed include unpaid family members for business such as a farm or professional practice owned and operated by another member living in the same dwelling.

General

- ⇒ Essential Skills – Reading Text, Document Use, Numeracy, Writing, Oral communications, Working with others, Thinking skills, Computer Use, Continuous learning (HRSD Canada).
- ⇒ Low-skilled are those who do not have any post-secondary education towards a degree, do not have a high school diploma (or equivalent) or recognized certification.
- ⇒ Immigrants are defined as individuals who were foreign-born and have been permitted by immigration authorities to live in Canada permanently.

Appendix 4: Building Blocks of Individual, Business, and Community Genuine Wealth

The assessment for the BCCA Connector Models uses the Genuine Wealth models for the individual, business/enterprise and community to understand the interrelationship between the flourishing of an individual's capacities and wellbeing, a flourishing enterprise/business or employer and a flourishing community. The Genuine Wealth Model is a suitable tool for assessing the relative performance and success of the BCCA Connector Models/programs as it pertains to improving the conditions of wellbeing for individual participants, their families, businesses who employ them and the community, at large.

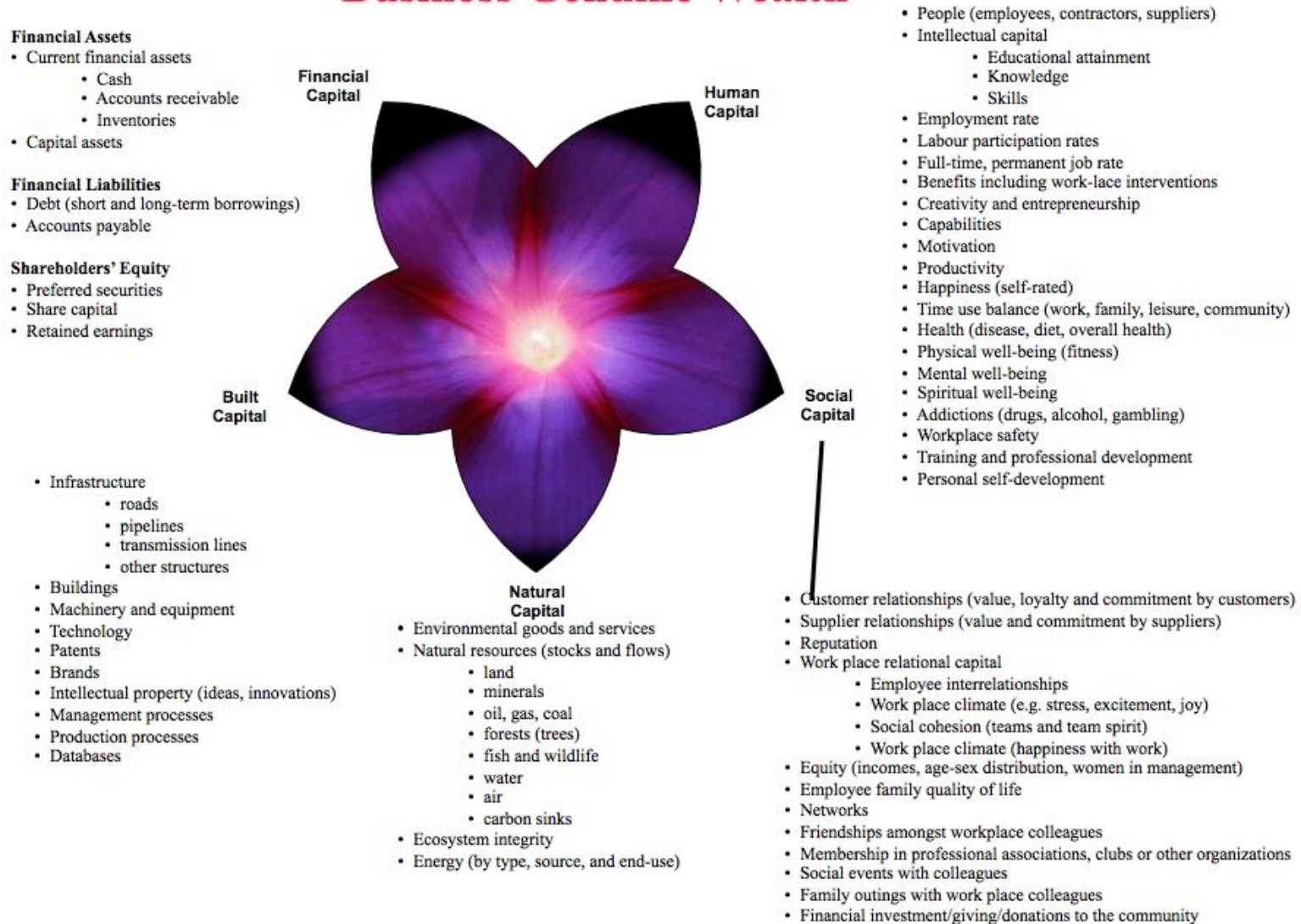
Five Asset Building Blocks of Individual Genuine Wealth



Genuine Wealth model for Business/Enterprise/Organizations

The Genuine Wealth five-capital-asset model also applies at the enterprise, business or organization level except that the five capital assets are defined as: financial assets, built assets, natural assets, human and social assets. The following diagram shows these five capital asset classes with some examples of indicators. This enterprise or business-based Genuine Wealth model has been used successfully as a corporate sustainability assessment tool for Suncor Energy and Epcor (Edmonton public utility).

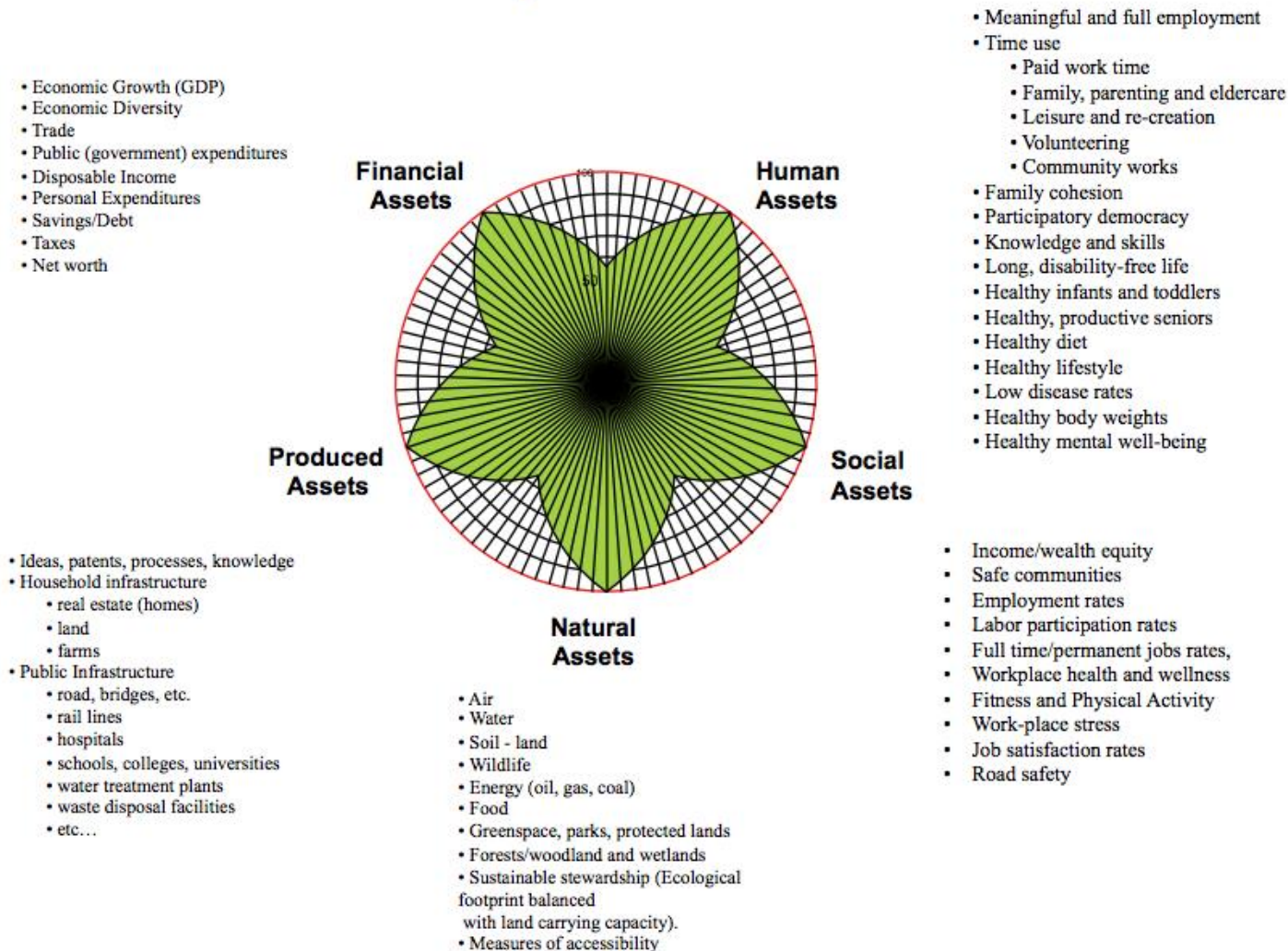
Business Genuine Wealth



Genuine Wealth Model for Communities and Nations

The Genuine Wealth model for communities (or provincial and national levels) uses the same integrated five-capital asset framework used for business/enterprise to evaluate the overall wellbeing conditions of the human, social, natural, built and financial capital assets. The Genuine Wealth model has been used and applied in several communities (e.g. Leduc (Alberta), Edmonton, Innsbruck (Austria), the province of Alberta and for China's municipal governments) to assess overall economic, societal and economic wellbeing. The following diagram shows a Community Genuine Wealth framework with suggested indicators to measure wellbeing.

Community Genuine Wealth



Appendix 5: BCCA Connector/STEP Participant Personal Stories

The following are the personal testimonials/stories of some of the recent participants in the STEP 3.0 and other BCCA Connector Model programs (AITT, WITT, ITTI) who have been successfully placed in employment opportunities. In some cases, employer testimonials have also been provided.

Maxime Cyr

Red Seal Roofer

STEP 3.0: Skilled Trades Employment Program

Maxime Cyr joined STEP in December of 2011. He moved to B.C. from Quebec with a goal to find a solid career path in the trades. He was 23 years old with plenty of entry-level experience as a labourer in various trades, but lacked formal training and knowledge. He was unaware of how B.C.'s apprenticeship system could help him advance in one dependable trades career.

Because Maxime had worked on construction sites alongside roofers and carpenters and found casual jobs as a building maintenance worker, he chose to pursue a carpentry apprenticeship with the help of TES Faith Dempster. He was appreciative of the employer connections he was given through STEP, as he had a limited network here in B.C.

Maxime's experience with finding permanent trades employment on his own was not successful, before using STEP – when we met him, he feared he would have to move back to Quebec because he was not close to achieving any professional goals. Faith assessed Max and helped him create a trades-oriented resume, showing Maxime how he could market his accumulated skills to employers.

After creating an action plan with Maxime, to set him up for success in the trades, Faith helped him find work in construction with exposure to carpentry, and a chance at an apprenticeship registration. Unfortunately because of the unstable winter season, this employer was not able to offer full time employment immediately upon hiring him - they were experiencing delays in starting some larger projects.

Maxime and Faith decided to try another job placement instead of waiting for full time hours to begin with the first interested employer. The top priority for the next job sourcing was to find a supportive employer who would apprentice Maxime to help him advance his trades skills, but who could offer year-round employment and full time hours. Maxime marketed his roofing exposure and experience with cutting, measuring and problem-solving, and secured a position as a Roofing Helper after being set up with an interview with Neo Roofing Solutions.

Neo has enjoyed having him on their team and have now officially registered him as a Roofing Apprentice. Maxime is learning shingling, metal cladding, and torch-on flat roofing – he has exposure to the full scope of his designated trade with this job placement. Maxime is commonly referred to as their “best apprentice,” and Neo plans to sponsor him through ITA-recognized Level 1 Roofing training in the near future.

Jason Wood, Neo Roofing's owner and operator, says he is grooming Maxime for long-term advancement in the company. Jason says, "This is the first time I have had an apprentice with such a strong sense of responsibility. He cares about his work and our company's reputation. I can also rely on him for superior problem-solving and for completing projects to our high standards. This is the kind of employee I reward with promotions and specialized training opportunities."

Maxime is happy because he fits in with the crew, has one-on-one training under two Journeymen Roofers, and occasional visits to suppliers for product training and demonstrations. He describes Neo Roofing Solutions as a company he would like to grow with. Maxime says he feels relieved that he is now seeing his career goals manifest in B.C. and will not have to return to Quebec where opportunities for him were slim.

He believes he would not be in such a stable and supportive employment position without the help of Faith and the STEP program. We believe we have set him up for success to become a Red Seal Roofer and maintain gainful employment in a trade he enjoys.

Kevin Gonzales

*Level 1 Machinist Apprentice
Immigrant in Trades Training Initiative (ITTI)*

Where are they from? What is their personal history/background?

Kevin was born and raised in the Philippines, and came to Canada in 2011. Kevin was a 3rd year Mechanical Engineering student in the Philippines, and had worked as a helper/machine operator in a machine shop prior to coming to Canada. He moved here with his parents, and was having a hard time finding steady work. Kevin was interested in the Machinist trade, and found on-call work in a shop. The shop wasn't able to give Kevin work very often, and eventually Kevin wasn't getting called in at all. Lack of work meant that money was tight for Kevin, and he didn't know how to source trades jobs effectively.

Why did they come to STEP?

Kevin came to STEP because he wanted help finding a job in the trades so that he could start a career.

How did they find their TES?

Kevin visited the ITA to get information on trades, and ITA referred him to STEP.

What did the TES do to help?

Kyle helped Kevin by giving him information on trades and apprenticeship in BC. Kyle then helped Kevin to refine his resume, and coached him on effective job sourcing techniques. Kyle also helped Kevin to source jobs and set him up with two interviews before eventually finding him an apprentice position in a machine shop. Once Kevin started working, Kyle was also able to get Kevin some basic tools required to start work.

What kind of job did the client get?

Kevin is now working as a Level 1 Machinist Apprentice at Blair Machine Ltd.

How did working with STEP change things for the client?

Kevin says that his life is much better since working with STEP, and he is happier and more confident now that he has started a career in the trades. He is really enjoying his new job. His employer is very happy with him as well, they feel that Kevin is a very enthusiastic young man with a great attitude. Kevin plans to complete his apprenticeship as a Machinist, and get his Red Seal certification. He is very happy with what STEP has done for him, and he has told friends of his about STEP.

Ohsan “Shaun” Kweon

Welder

Immigrant in Trades Training Initiative (ITTI)

Ohsan Kweon and his wife moved to BC from South Korea in search of a better quality of living. Ohsan had worked as a Welder in his homeland, but all his training was in-house and as a result, he arrived in Canada with no credentials in his trade. He was referred to STEP by the Ocean Program, and attended a STEP info session in order to check out his options and seek assistance with getting back into his trade. Being a newcomer to Canada, Ohsan found this all very overwhelming and was glad to find a program with TES's who knew how things worked in the skilled trades.

Gary Schwaiger, the TES giving the info session that day, saw huge potential in Ohsan. They made an appointment and sat down together to sort out how to get Ohsan back into welding. With an assessment from Gary and some assistance with improving his resume to show off his welding skills, they decided that he was ready to jump into a Welder apprentice position... the only catch was finding an employer who would take him on without any Canadian experience or training.

Gary soon found an available position with Alum Tek Industries, a company that makes enclosures, containers and sub-base fuel tanks out of steel, and set up an interview there for Ohsan. Alum Tek hired Ohsan the same day they interviewed him, and after talking to Gary, they agreed to register Ohsan, or Shaun as they call him, as their apprentice. Gary is also working with Ohsan and his new employer to get him certified by the Canadian Welding Bureau, a certification without which a Welder is prohibited from working on any structural projects, thus assuring Ohsan a long, stable career with Alum Tek.

Alum Tek say they love having Ohsan on their team and can see his skills growing more every day. Ohsan says that being new to Canada, he may never have found the help he needed, or the job he loves, without STEP's guidance. He is now able to support his family and plans to expand his experience as a successful Welder / Fabricator. He would recommend STEP to anyone looking for work in the trades and will tell anyone who will listen that STEP is here to help.

Scott Lahrs

Electrician

Immigrants in Trades Training Initiative



Scott is a 34 year-old man from “Down Under” who has two primary passions in life – mountain biking and his career as an Electrician. After immigrating here from Australia seven years ago, he had no idea at the time just how his love of these two things would lead him to STEP’s door. Scott spent eight years working as an Electrician in Australia, and his love for mountain biking is what drew him to Canada. He fell in love with the mountains and trails, and decided to make the big move overseas. After working for a pool company in Kelowna for a while, his desire to fully get back to his trade and stop working in other positions where he saw no future prompted him to look into obtaining his Red Seal certification. Scott realized this was an important step needed in order to excel in his chosen profession and eventually increase his earning potential. During some research on the ITA website, he found the information about STEP. What he thought would be a daunting process could not have been easier and it’s all thanks to his TES at STEP!

In September 2011, Scott came to STEP to see if we could help him achieve certification as a Construction Electrician in Canada. STEP worked with Scott to submit his paperwork to the ITA to challenge the exam. It was during this time that STEP introduced Scott to an employer who hired him as an electrician for a short project in Kamloops, giving him the opportunity to gain further electrical experience. For Scott, it was a big leap of faith to leave a solid job with the pool company to take a part-time position in his trade. To that end, Scott’s trust in the program was key and the support of the staff at STEP, especially his TES, was huge! One day on a mountain biking excursion, Scott met up with Mark Janssen, a fellow immigrant from South Africa and the man who would soon become his boss at Kimco. It was through this “right place at the right time” encounter that Scott was able to secure full-time work at Kimco in his chosen field once the project in Kamloops wrapped up. STEP supported Scott with his study materials, and is currently supporting him while he attends an IP refresher course that will assist him in successfully challenging for his Red Seal. He attends his course two nights per week for three hours an night and hopes to be finished the first week of December. And if that weren’t enough, Scott is also in is first year as an HVAC apprentice.

Scott’s employer continues to be very supportive of his continued education, and is very accommodating to offer him time off, as he needs it, in order to be successful. When asked what he wants out of the future, Scott is clear that he wants to eventually get certified as an FSR and continually upgrade his skills and knowledge in the hopes he can pass on what he knows to others

Dillon Meier

*Heavy Duty Technician (Mechanic)
Skilled Trades Employment Program*

Dillon Meier had decided early in his life to enter into the trades and wanted to pursue a career as a Heavy Duty Mechanic. This decision was due in part to the strong support he received by his family and friends in deciding to become a tradesman.

Dillon first became aware of the STEP program through an information session that was held for the foundation Heavy Duty Mechanic class at the College of New Caledonia, Prince George. The STEP program was explained to the students – they were made aware of how they could be assisted with potential needed supports and in securing employment in their apprenticeships. Dillon was one of the many enthusiastic students that wanted to begin working as soon as his schooling was finished and made immediate contact with the program.

In meeting with Dillon, the TES evaluated his situation and began creating an action plan to assist Dillon become successful. This plan included securing an employer that was willing to hire and sponsor Dillon and continue to train him in his trade. It was also determined that the greatest need was for start-up tools that were required to begin his apprenticeship. Working together with the employer and on-site journeyman HD mechanic, the TES and Dillon created a list of required tools. Within a week Dillon picked up his tools and was ready to begin his apprenticeship and would be taking his first step in obtaining Journeyman status.

The employer, Excel Transportation, has worked closely with STEP and has several apprentices. They continue to hire providing ongoing apprenticeship opportunities while working with STEP. They are a great supporter and have expressed a great appreciation for the help we give the apprentices and their company in acquiring new dedicated employees that are willing to put in a strong effort.

The employer is very happy with Dillon Meier and also continues to promote from within and advance several of their on site employees into apprentice positions. They have asked for our assistance in working with these clients and will include STEP in their future plans to expand and enlarge their company into the North.

Matthew Pitcher

Carpenter

Skilled Trades Employment Program

Matthew Pitcher first came to STEP to attend an info session back in March of 2012. He was holding down a part-time job as a Parking Attendant in downtown Vancouver. His facility manager offered him odd sporadic shifts with minimal opportunity for advancement and wage increases.

With some renovation carpentry and construction labour experience gathered from previous employers, Matthew dreamed of finding a position as an Apprentice Carpenter with a reputable company to learn and grow his repertoire of hands-on trade skills.

Matthew met with TES Jazret Mraze, a Red Seal Carpenter, who assessed his skills, gave him some job leads, and helped him revise his resume to highlight actual carpentry skills performed, projects worked on, and components built and installed. From there, Matthew set out on his bicycle to cultivate potential apprentice positions with employers from a list of companies that Jazret gave him.

Matthew was happy to report that one of the first employers he approached wished to hire him as a Renovation Carpenter, yet unfortunately they were not willing to sponsor him as an apprentice. “Stick to your guns, and keep your goals and objectives fixed firmly in mind,” Jazret told Matthew as they both continued the search for an ITA sponsor to register him as an apprentice Carpenter. After discussing the benefits of cutting his teeth on commercial construction projects, and of the wide-ranging skills that one will pick up while engaged in rough carpentry, Jazret forwarded Matthew’s resume to Wayne Marsden of PCL Constructors Westcoast Inc. In a return email, Wayne mentioned how an energetic, detail oriented, young worker will acclimatize to the senior, Journeyman carpenters on a project, where a mutual understanding of respect and mentoring takes place – the real heart of the apprenticeship process. As Matthew prepared for an interview with Wayne and PCL, Jazret suggested he speak directly to this point while in the interview, and stake his claim as an aspiring Red Seal Carpenter right from the get-go!

After PCL agreed to hire Matthew at \$17.88/hr to start, Matthew needed to undergo a three month probationary period (company policy) before he was eligible to be registered as an apprentice there. Living in North Vancouver and travelling to his first job site posting at YVR, Jazret stressed the importance of allowing oneself enough of a buffer of commuting time to ensure a steady record of early arrivals to the job. This action speaks volumes to an employer and reinforces the devotion needed to be excited about work, especially in a city that rates second worst for traffic congestion in all of North America.

By establishing himself as a reliable, dedicated, and motivated worker with a good attitude, Matthew has long surpassed his probationary period, taken additional in-house safety training courses, and is now preparing to schedule himself a six-week window to attend Level 1 Carpentry technical training at a local ITA-recognized training facility. Being open to work for PCL’s projects outside of Metro Vancouver in Northern BC has also painted Matthew as a go-to guy for accepting challenge and responsibility. With his recent earnings, Matthew is now happy to report that he has acquired his BC Driver’s License for the first time, just prior to his 24th birthday. Way to go Matthew!!

Steven Robbins

*2nd Year Electrical Apprentice
Skilled Trades Employment Program (STEP 3.0)*

Steven Robbins has a plan! And with a little help from Laurie Schuerbeke of the Skilled Trades Employment Program (STEP), he is rapidly moving towards it.

As a young man, Steven kicked around Vancouver for a couple of years without finding meaningful work. When an acquaintance suggested he go to Japan and teach English he thought, "Sure, why not!"

Steven lived and worked in Japan for ten years. He spent his first two years working for an established company before seeing an opportunity to start his own language business. "I rented some space and had the students come to me. Shortly afterwards I had to hire an administrator. It was a good business and I did well until the financial crash in 2008."

By that time Steven had managed to save some money, get married, and have a son. "I started to think it was time to come home as my son was about to enter elementary school. So we returned to Canada. However, my wife has since returned to Japan and I have my son with me full time."

Steven noted that it took some time to adjust to being back in Canada. "I was juggling ideas around about what to do. I had the math and physics prerequisites so I decided to take the Electrical Foundation program at Vancouver Island University (VIU). During the program Laurie Schuerbeke, a Trades Employment Specialist with STEP, came to our class and made a presentation about their services."

When he graduated that April, Steven tried to find employment as an electrical apprentice. When November rolled around and he was still looking, he took a friend's advice and called STEP. "I decided to give STEP a call and they put me in touch with Laurie."

Laurie recalls that Steven was a single dad grappling with child care issues. "He was going through a career transition and was trying to get into the electrical trade. We turned him on to some resources for single parents so that he could sort out his child care needs."

Laurie explained, "Eventually I found Steven an apprenticeship position with Mazzei Electrical. They often come to us for apprentices and we have placed three or four people with them."

Steven was impressed by how well it came together. "It was amazing how quickly they got me work, after I had spent months trying." Before Steven could get started with Mazzei he needed a power drill and some work clothes, which was a barrier to his employment. "Laurie was able to get those for me," he noted. Laurie confirmed, "Having tools is a big part of being job ready. So if someone is offered a job on a Thursday, for example, we can pay for and have those tools ready to go by Monday morning."

Steven had been with Mazzei Electrical for several months when he was laid off. He wanted to take this time to continue with his apprentice training. He did not have enough hours to qualify for employment insurance, so Laurie was able to sponsor the training portion of his level-two apprenticeship at VIU.

Laurie explains, "We can provide resource support and in some cases we can sponsor training into entry level foundation programs.

Steven's long-term plan is to attain his journeyman status as soon as possible. "After one year as a journeyman, I'll be able to take additional training to attain my B Foreman status. That will allow me to work with certain voltages. I'll make more money and work less," he added with a smile.

Steven's advice for others looking into the trades is to do your research. "There are so many different trades and so much variety in terms of what you'll be doing. It really helps if you know what you're getting into."

He added, "It also helps if you know someone or have a contact that can help you get your foot in the door." In Steven's case, contacting Laurie and the STEP program was all it took to get his plan off the ground.

Shannon Russ

Meatcutter

Women in Trades Training Initiative

Growing up on a farm, Shannon was exposed to all aspects of raising livestock including the butchering. To attend a meat cutting course would be a natural fit for Shannon with her background. When an opportunity presented itself to attend a Meat Cutter Foundation course at Thompson Rivers University, Shannon didn't need to think twice, she jumped at the opportunity.

Shannon's short work history had included several dead end jobs in the service industry that were going nowhere fast. She made up her mind to pursue meat cutting as a profession. She contacted several agencies who could offer little to no help, one person pointed her in the right direction, to STEP. It was there where she met Tully, who was a big help, working around her schedule to get Shannon into her course and get her new life started. It took a mere four weeks from the time of Shannon's first appointment with Tully to the time she started the meat cutting course at TRU. Now Shannon couldn't be happier.

"Tully did a lot," Shannon said when talking about what went into her even getting into the meat cutting course. She needed to take the Accuplacer, as well as her Food Safe, both of which Tully got her into. STEP also got her the equipment she needed for the course as well, equipping her with her aprons, knives, proper footwear and so much more.

"It wouldn't have been possible without STEP and Tully, who went above and beyond to get me into the course."

Derich Seidl - Electrician

STEP – VRCA

Derich Seidl contacted STEP after a recent move to the lower mainland, looking for a job opportunity. He was sleeping on a friend's couch until he could find a job and make enough money to bring his family to Vancouver to join him.

STEP's Trades Employment Specialist did an assessment with Derich which highlighted some of the specific hands-on skills that Derich had obtained from his previous experience, and encouraged his forward and personable approach which would work well in an interview process. Through STEP's continued relationship with a local Electrical company, Derich was encouraged to approach the company's site foreman, and an interview was arranged with the hiring manager, which turned into employment for Derich!

Derich thrived in his new position and is surrounded by a healthy support network of experience from his Red Seal certified colleagues and is scheduled to undertake his first level of Electrical technical training in the new year. Derich is extremely grateful to now be heavily engaged in the skilled trades sector as an Apprentice Electrician. He is currently learning and developing the practical aspects of his occupation, while at the same time, he is very excited for the opportunity to learn the technical theory content of his trade at his upcoming Level 1 training. Congratulations Derich on establishing yourself as an aspiring Electrician, and good luck with your continued success in the trades!

Louis Sylvester

*1st Year Carpentry Apprentice
Aboriginals in Trades Training (ATTI)*

Sometimes all it takes to make a connection is one phone call. For Louis Sylvester, it was a call made to Bill Lucas, a Trades Employment Specialist with STEP. He recalled, "Early one day I received a phone call from an Employment Service Provider to set up an appointment with Louis Sylvester. Louis was a young Aboriginal man looking for a position as an apprentice carpenter. So I went ahead and booked him an appointment."

In the meantime, Bill received a phone call from SupErb Construction requesting a carpenter. Bill asked for "a week or two to find them someone."

Rather than wait for his scheduled appointment, Bill got in touch with Louis on the phone to begin the Assessment process. "I asked him about his background and education and got a sense of what he was all about. Louis had some carpentry training but he was having a hard time finding steady work and had very few hours under his belt. However, he was very enthusiastic and when I mentioned the apprentice opportunity with SupErb, I could feel his excitement."

Bill advised Louis to connect with SupErb directly before they got together. When the interview went well, Bill arranged to meet with the owner of SupErb Construction to sign a Trades Training Agreement (TTA). The TTA ensures that among other things

Louis' hours will be recognized by the Industry Training Authority. Louis may be eligible for additional support under the Aboriginals in Trades Training program, an initiative funded by the ITA.

Bill reports that the feedback on Louis has been positive. "They've got a big project in Nanaimo coming up that they plan to move him to."

Trevor Botkin, site foreman for SupErb Construction agreed, "Louis has been excellent. He's been super, a stand-up guy. If he keeps up the hard work he'll have an excellent future in the industry."

Bikash Thapa

Electrician

Immigrants in Trades Training Initiative (ITTI)

Bikash is a journeyperson, or at least he's been on a few journeys; he was born in Nepal, and lived in Spain, Holland, and Australia before coming to Canada in 2011.

His past work experience included various cook and construction laborer positions, but a career as an electrician was what he was really interested in so he enrolled in the Electrical Foundation Program at BCIT. Bikash has a family to support so had to work part-time (at minimum wage) while going to school full time – it was very challenging but he was determined.

The STEP team did presentations to several Electrical Foundation classes at BCIT and this is where Bikash found the direction he needed. Once the Foundation course was complete, he met with a TES for an assessment and intake into the Immigrant In Trades Training program through STEP. Due to his strained financial situation, Bikash wanted (needed!) to start working as soon as possible.

Through the employer connections that STEP has established, the TES arranged an interview with an electrical company and was successfully placed as an Electrical Apprentice and registered with the ITA – double win! Bikash now has a full-time career in a well-paying trades job. His goal is to complete his apprenticeship through to Red Seal Certification and hopes to have his own electrical business in the future.

Brittani J. Wesley

*Heavy Equipment Operator
Women in Trades Training Initiative (WITT)*

After graduating from high school in May of 2012, Brittani felt strongly that she needed to make a decision regarding her future and career possibilities. After conducting research centred on her interests including Labour Market research and conversations with relatives and friends, Brittani decided that Heavy Equipment Operator was the trade for her. She was confident that committing to this decision would provide her with the future she sought, and could be both lucrative and long term.

The first step she took was to apply to the HEO foundation program at North West Community College, Terrace campus. With a great deal of excitement and minimal surprise, she was accepted for the August 28, 2012 start date.

Brittani approached her Band to discuss possible funding to assist her with tuition, which she was approved for. Brittani's family was able to contribute some financial assistance but there were still barriers for her to overcome to continue forward. Through the relationship that STEP had developed with her band, they referred Brittani to the Prince Rupert office to see if there was any support available for a young woman focused on a trade's path.

Brittani was assessed by a Trades Employment Specialist (TES) who determined that Brittani was eligible and a good fit for the program. An Action Plan was created with steps outlined for achieving her apprenticeship goal. STEP was able to support Brittani with help finding accommodation while going to school, as well as needed safety equipment required for her to take the course, and personal support along the way.

Brittani has now completed her Heavy Equipment Operator Foundations Certification along with Traffic Control, WHMIS, Occupational First Aid Level 1 and Transportation of Dangerous Goods. This Foundation Certificate will qualify her for the Heavy Equipment Operator Technician Apprentice Program. Brittani has applied for the second part of the program and is awaiting acceptance from the North West Community College Terrace Campus for an anticipated 2013 start date, to be announced by the college. Brittani is very proud of her accomplishments so far and continues to work with her TES as she continues on her career path as a Heavy Equipment Operator!

Appendix 6: One-Page WellBeing Report Summary

SKILLED TRADES EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM



British
Columbia
Construction
Association

STEP HAS BEEN SUPPLYING BC CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYERS WITH JOB-READY WORKERS FOR SKILLED TRADES JOBS SINCE 2006.

- ▶ STEP placed 1350 people into construction jobs between April and July 2013 – bringing our total placements to nearly 7,000.
- ▶ These tables show the outcomes of the STEP programs (using data from STEP's 2011-2012 operating period), based on a Well-Being Impact Study by Mark Anielski, using the Anielski Genuine Wealth model.

Personal Impacts

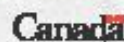
	Weeks of Work	Weekly Salary	Annual Salary
Before	22.5	\$435	\$22,185
After	39	\$700	\$35,753
Change	+73%	+61%	+58%

Societal Impacts

Well-Being Impact Measure	BCCA Programs
Employee Placements	1345
Total Program Costs	\$7.55 million
Incremental Salary Benefits	\$31 million
Annual Income Tax Benefits to Gov't (est.)	+8.17 million incremental revenue
IA Cost Savings (est.)	-\$1.11 million -reduced cost
Total Societal Benefit	\$9.28 million
Pay-Back Period	Less than 10 months



▶ **WHAT'S YOUR PLAN?**



These programs are funded by the Government of Canada and the Province of British Columbia through the Canada-BC Labour Market Agreement and the Employment Program of British Columbia.