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Final Research Report:  
Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk  
Mobility in Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities

CENTRE FOR



ABORIGINAL AND RURAL EDUCATION STUDIES



The Centre for Aboriginal and Rural Education Studies (CARES) is an applied research institute of the Faculty of Education at Brandon University. Its role is to promote and facilitate research activities that are of interest to rural, northern, aboriginal and rural school divisions, communities and related organizations. The Centre also offers research training and networking opportunities for educational researchers actively involved in aboriginal and rural education research.

**Final Research Report: Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk  
Mobility in 13 Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities**

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## Acronyms

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GED	Grade Equivalent Diploma
LA Exam	provincial Language and Arts Exam

## Statistical Explanations

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$\bar{x}$  mean or the average of scores, describes central tendency

$r$  Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient. It measures the strength and direction of linear dependence between two variables giving a value between + 1 and -1. For the report, the following division was used to interpret strengths of correlations ( $r$  can have both positive and negative values):

$r \geq .70$  Very strong relationship

$r = .40$  to  $.69$  Strong relationship

$r = .30$  to  $.39$  Moderate relationship

$r = .20$  to  $.29$  Weak relationship

$r = .01$  to  $.19$  Very weak or negligible relationship

In order to estimate the importance of the correlation coefficient, the  $r$  value is squared ( $r^2$ ). The squared value provides a rough percentage for the results that can be directly attributed to the other variable.

2-tailed two-tailed tests are used in statistical significance testing when test statistic can assume both positive and negative values and when both directions are considered extreme or unlikely, such as in normal distribution. Statistical significance testing provides  $p$ -values. In order for the results to be statistically significant, the  $p$ -value needs to be above the predetermined significance level, which is often 0.01 or 0.05.

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## Executive Summary

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The objective of this study, *Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk Mobility in 13 Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities*, is to increase our knowledge and understanding of the factors that may contribute to NEET youth mobility in rural and remote communities in Manitoba by undertaking a series of statistical analysis of the large data set originating from the 2010-2011 Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers Project.

The term NEET youth is used to define a subset of the youth population age 15-29 who are 'Not in education, employment or training.' As a group, NEET youth often have high rates of residential mobility which exposes them to being at-risk for homelessness. In Canada, homelessness is defined as a continuum of living situations from absolute homelessness to living in sub-standard accommodation. The factors that contribute to, or that are the consequences of mobility are complex. Some of these are age, dependent children, early sexual activity, employment opportunities, ethnicity, and lack of educational achievement.

The findings presented in this report come from descriptive and correlation statistical data analysis using 3 levels of community-only mobility: stable, moderately mobile and highly mobile. 52% of the NEET youth lived in only 1 community in the previous 12 months; 34% lived in two communities; and 13% lived in 3 or more communities. 70% of the respondents did not have a high school education, and 40% had dependent children.

Correlations were significant although relatively weak for a number of variables. Of these correlations, lack of education and perceived barriers to employment were the most consistent. Descriptive analysis revealed that the most mobile age group was around 24 years of age. Aboriginal males and females were more mobile than non-Aboriginal males and females across all age groups. Notably, the mobility rates of older Aboriginal females remained high when compared to the same age group of non-Aboriginal females. The highly mobile NEET youth had the highest average number of dependent children.

The report also brings some observations and recommendations from various community stakeholders including the call for more inter-agency cooperation, improved mechanisms for collecting and sharing information, and the recognition that there are differences between rural and urban NEET youth populations and circumstances.

## Chapter 1: Introduction

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### Background

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In 2011, the Centre for Aboriginal and Rural Education Studies in the Faculty of Education received research project funding as part of the Homelessness Knowledge Development Program of the Homeless Partnering Secretariat, Human Resources, and Skills Development Canada. The objective of the research was to explore the factors that contribute to the mobility of youth aged 15-29 who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET).

Data for this report originated from the *Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers* project funded by Service Canada and undertaken by the Centre for Aboriginal and Rural Education Studies at Brandon University.<sup>1</sup> The goal of the *Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers* was to gather information about youth between the ages of 15-29 living outside of the City of Winnipeg who are 'at-risk' of (a) chronic unemployment, (b) lack of educational achievement, and/or (c) chronic need for social supports and program interventions.

Community-based research practitioners collected a wealth of data located in surveys from nearly 1800 NEET youth. In addition to the high number of youth respondents, three significant findings emerged from the data<sup>2</sup>:

- Over 70% of the respondents did not complete high school;
- 40% of respondents had dependent children;
- Nearly 50% of the youth-at-risk had lived in more than one community in the previous 12 months. Of this number more than one-third had lived in more than two communities in the previous 12 months.

The wealth of information located in this extensive data set was the basis of this report which addresses the goal of the HP Secretariat to “know more about the extent and causes migration of homeless people or people at risk of homelessness, especially youth and Aboriginal people, from rural and remote areas to urban areas.” (Call for Proposals, Homelessness Partnering Strategy, Spring 2011, p.2).

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<sup>1</sup> In 2012-13, Service Canada funded an additional rural community in Manitoba. The results of from this community have been included in this report.

<sup>2</sup> The full research report can be found at [www.brandonuniversity/bucare.s](http://www.brandonuniversity/bucare.s).

## **Purpose of this Study**

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Mobile NEET youth are at high risk of homelessness. The objective of this study, *Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk Mobility in 13 Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities*, was to increase our knowledge and understanding of the factors that may contribute to NEET youth mobility in rural and remote communities in Manitoba by undertaking an additional data analysis of the large data set originating from the *2010-2011 Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers Project*. The secondary analysis re-examined the data from the perspective of mobility.

Specific research questions included:

- What are the patterns of mobility of these youth at-risk?
- What are the relationships between mobility and gender, age and ethnicity?
- How mobile are youth at-risk with dependent children?
- What is the influence of urban areas?
- Are youth at-risk in northern communities more or less mobile than in southern communities?
- What age group is the most mobile?
- Which of the communities or regions appear to have the most mobile youth-at-risk population?
- Is there a correlation between educational achievement and mobility?
- Is there a correlation between employment opportunities and mobility?

## **Data Set**

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The data set used for this report comes from nearly 1800 surveys collected in 2010-2011 from youth-at-risk (15-29 years of age) living in 13 rural and northern communities in Manitoba. The purpose of the original survey research was to inform rural and northern communities primarily about employment and educational barriers facing youth-at-risk.

Readers should note the following:

- It is difficult to determine the size of the total population defined as youth-at-risk as this sub-population may be marginalized or transient. They may also lack community connections and social networks.
- The data does not include the City of Winnipeg.

## Methodology

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This report is based on the secondary use and analysis of the data from *2010-2011 Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers Project*. The methodology involved descriptive and correlational statistical analysis using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). In chronological order statistical analysis included:

1. Division of the data set into stable NEET youth and mobile NEET populations followed by descriptive statistical analysis.
2. Division of the data set into three levels of mobility:
  - a. *stable NEET youth* who lived in within a 16 km (10 mile) radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months;
  - b. *moderately mobile youth* who lived in two communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months; and
  - c. *highly mobile youths* who had lived in three or more communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence. Descriptive statistical analysis of each level of mobility followed.
3. Correlational analysis of (a) the NEET youth population; and (b) the stable, moderately mobile and highly mobile populations with the following variables: weekly income, level of education, number of jobs, number of barriers to employment, number of community services used, and number of training services used.

All of the results from the SPSS were exported into an excel spreadsheet and then converted into charts or tables. Significant findings are presented in Chapter 4. All of the findings are presented in Appendix A: Figures for Stable and Mobile Youth, Appendix B: Figures for Stable, Moderately Mobile and Highly Mobile Youth and Appendix C: Tables for Correlations on Selected Variables.

In addition to statistical analysis, this project, *Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk Mobility in 13 Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities*, included an invitational forum with approximately 40 community stakeholders. The forum, held in Brandon, Manitoba, provided a variety of community stakeholders with the opportunity to (a) consider the findings based upon their particular contexts, and b) provide recommendations on moving forward.

## Outline of this Report

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Chapter 2 of this report presents some of the key terms and definitions used in this report. Chapter 3 presents a brief overview of the literature on a few selected key factors and consequences which we believed to be the most relevant to this particular NEET youth population. Readers should note that this review is not exhaustive for the following reasons: (a) the literature on each of these variables is simply too large; (b) the factors that contribute to, or result from, mobility and the circumstances of NEET youth are too complex to accurately discern or describe; and (c) there is very limited literature that speaks directly to rural, remote or northern NEET youth.

Chapter 4 of this report highlights some findings from the analysis. All of the descriptive analyses are contained in more than 70 figures in Appendix A and B. Appendix C presents the tables of the correlational analysis.

The report concludes with Chapter 5: Discussion and Recommendations. It includes the discussion and recommendations that emerged from the community forum held in Brandon, Manitoba in February, 2013.

## Chapter 2: Key Terms

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### Homelessness

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In December of 1981, the United Nations proclaimed that 1987 would be the *International Year of Shelter for the Homeless* (United Nations General Assembly, 1981). Over 130 countries, governmental associations, and non-governmental organizations pledged to participate in the program, resulting in the creation of over 360 projects to address the needs of the homeless population (UN General Assembly, 1986). The initial focus of the UN was to address the issue of homelessness in developing countries. By 1987, the problem of homelessness also became apparent in developed countries like Canada (Hulchanski, 2009).

In spite of the attention to the issue of homelessness, there is currently no consensus on the definition of homeless. Not surprisingly, the definitional debate creates challenges for (1) the design and implementation of appropriate programs and services, and (2) research and program evaluation efforts.

Due to the complex nature of defining the term 'homeless', many scholars and practitioners have attempted to describe homelessness as a continuum ranging from those living in inadequate shelter, to those who have no shelter at all (Springer, 2000). At one end of the continuum are people who sleep in the streets, public places, shelters, or any other building not intended for housing, constitute what Springer (2000) considered as 'houseless'. These individuals are the 'visible' or 'absolute' homeless population which researchers often use as measurements (Distasio, Sylvestre, & Mulligan, 2005).

On the other end of the continuum are individuals who are living in substandard shelters; living with friends and family because they cannot afford housing of their own, and those who are living day to day at a constant risk of houselessness (Springer, 2000). These individuals are the 'hidden homeless' or 'invisible homeless'. According to Distasio, Sylvestre, and Mulligan (2005) the hidden homeless are extremely hard to identify and measure, and have high needs for social, psychological, and physical supports.

Governmental definitions for the purpose of 'counting' the number of homeless people and formulating policy and program decisions vary from country to country (Table 1).

Table 1. Examples of Governmental Definitions for Homelessness

Country	Definition
European Union	<p>The European Federation of National Associations Working with the Homeless (FEANTSA) define homelessness as NOT having an adequate dwelling (or space) over which a person and his/her family can exercise exclusive possession (physical domain); being able to maintain privacy and enjoy relations (social domain) and having a legal title to occupation (legal domain). (FEANTSA, 2007)</p>
United Nations	<p>A homeless household as a 'household without a shelter that would fall within the category of living quarters. Members of homeless households carry their few possessions with them, sleeping in the street, in doorways or on piers or in any other space on a more or less random basis.' (United Nations Centre for Human Settlements, 1995, p. 38).</p> <p>This narrow definition only includes individuals who have no shelter at all, and sleep in public areas not designed for habitation.</p>
United States (1) <i>U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development</i>	<p>A 'homeless individual' includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; and</li> <li>• an individual who has a primary nighttime residence such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ a supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill);</li> <li>○ an institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or</li> <li>○ a public or private place not designed for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(Murphy, 2011, pp. 39-40)</p>



Country	Definition
United States (2) <i>McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act</i>	<p>Individuals who lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence (within the meaning of section 103(a) (1). The Act includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ children and youths who are sharing the housing of other persons due to loss of housing, economic hardship, or a similar reason; are living in motels, hotels, trailer parks, or camping grounds due to the lack of alternative adequate accommodations; are living in emergency or transitional shelters; are abandoned in hospitals; or are awaiting foster care placement;</li> <li>○ children and youths who have a primary nighttime residence that is a public or private place not designed for or ordinarily used as a regular sleeping accommodation</li> <li>○ children and youths who are living in cars, parks, public spaces, abandoned buildings, substandard housing, bus or train stations, or similar settings; and</li> <li>○ migrant children (as such term is defined in section 1309 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965) who qualify as homeless.</li> </ul>

There appears to be no single definition of homelessness in Canadian public policy (Echenberg & Jensen (2008)). Rather, homelessness appears in public policies as a continuum of types of shelters. At one end of the continuum, the concept of *absolute homelessness* includes those who are living on the street or living in emergency shelters. In the middle of the continuum, the concept of *hidden or concealed homelessness* includes those who live in vehicles, with friends or family, or in long term institutions because they do not have a place of their own. At the other end of the continuum, the concept of *relative homelessness* includes those who have substandard housing and/or may be at risk of losing their home (Echenberg, & Jensen, 2008).

## NEET Youth

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NEET Youth is a relatively new term that describes a sub-group of young people (aged 15-29) who are *Not in Education, Employment or Training*. Notably, this definition does not specify a single element that qualifies a youth as being a NEET youth. There are many dimensions and factors in the lives of all young people that can cause them to be Not in Education, Employment or Training.

Due in large measure to their lack of involvement in the workforce and/or lack of educational achievement, NEET youth are particularly at risk for a variety of negative experiences and outcomes (McMillan & Marks, 2003; Schafft, 2005; Temple, & Reynolds, 2000). These include the persistence of one or more of the following conditions:

- chronic and/or episodic periods of unemployment;
- low levels of skills and abilities coupled with lack of educational achievement;
- social exclusion;
- physical and mental health problems;
- criminal activities or associations;
- addictive behavior;
- detachment from social relationships and structural institutions;
- multi-generational patterns that grow exponentially over time; and
- homelessness.

NEET youth have factors in their lives that lead them to engage in behaviors or experience events that are harmful to themselves and their societies, and that affect not just the risk taker, but society in general and future generations. These behaviors include leaving school early without learning, being jobless (neither in school nor working), engaging in substance abuse, behaving violently, early sexual activity, and a variety of risky behaviors (Cunningham, McGinnis, García Verdú, Tesliuc & Verner, 2008).

## The NEET Rate

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The NEET rate is an indicator of the youth at-risk population that is currently gaining global popularity (Marshall, 2012). The NEET rate is the proportion of all youth who are not in education, employment, or training. This indicator provides valuable information to researchers and policy makers regarding the

number of youth who are not participating in the workforce, but who are also not involved in upgrading their skills for future participation in the workforce.

### **Residential Mobility**

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The concept of residential mobility is complex even though mobility has been a persistent dimension of North American culture for many centuries (Schachter, 2001). Mobility is also becoming increasingly important to other parts of the world where mobility has not been common (Oishi, 2010).

Like homelessness, residential mobility (or mobility) is defined in various ways including the distance moved, the reason for the move, or the number of moves (Jelleyman & Spencer, 2008).

Residential mobility is generally categorized by (a) rates and (b) patterns.

*(a) Mobility rates:* Mobility rate refers to the number of residential moves. According to Ihrke, Faber and Koerber (2011) 12.5% to 15.4% of the American population moved at least once between 2008 and 2009. Mobility numbers in Canada parallel that of the US. In 2006 one in seven (14.12%) Canadians reported that they had moved at least once in the past 12 months. In addition, over 40% (40.91%) of Canadians aged five or older reported that they had moved residences at least once in the previous five years (Statistics Canada, 2007).

Mobility rates are influenced by many factors including age, race, income, housing situation, marital status, and education level (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011; Schachter, 2001). For example:

- Individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 were the most mobile of all age groups with the highest mobility rate at 23 years.
- Economically, the relationship between residential mobility and income level is extremely evident. Mobility rates range from 24.7% in the lowest income group to 8.5% in the highest income level.
- Married individuals move much less than individuals who are separated, divorced, or never married (Ihrke, Faber, & Koerber, 2011).

*(b) Patterns of mobility:* Patterns of mobility refer to where individuals move to or from. Ihrke, Faber and Koerber (2011) found that patterns of

mobility varied considerably depending on the educational attainment of the individual. For example, individuals with a graduate or professional degree moved farther distances (as measured by moving out of the county) than individuals who did not graduate from high school. Furthermore, individuals who did not graduate from high school tended to move residences slightly more frequently but within their original county.

## Chapter 3: NEET Youth Mobility and Homelessness

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As a population group, generations of youth have had the ability and the desire to be mobile. However, as stated previously, NEET youth have several complex factors and conditions in their lives that (a) motivate them to move and (b) expose them to various types of homelessness (Jackson, 2012). Furthermore, NEET youth are not likely to realize the positive aspects of residential mobility. In contrast they are often overwhelmed by stress, feelings of powerlessness, and the persistent threat of homelessness (Jackson, 2012).

The difference comes down to the degree of individual choice and the amount of control, power, and choice of mobility (Kesselring, 2006). Bauman (1998) compared this degree of choice by referring to the difference between being a tourist and a vagabond. “The tourists travel because they want to, the vagabonds because they have no other bearable choice (p.93)”. For NEET youth, mobility and their choices for if, when, where, and how they will move, are shaped by various factors such as affordable housing, opportunities for employment, and familial or peer networks.

This chapter reviews the literature on several variables (presented alphabetically) that are closely associated to mobility in general and NEET youth mobility and homelessness in particular. Again, readers are cautioned against over-simplification as these variables are interrelated, complex and not easily discernible.

### Age

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According to the literature, the most mobile age for adults is 23. Mobility rates then begin a gradual decline throughout the lifespan until a slight rebound in the early 70's (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011; Yee & Van Arsdol, 1977). 20-24 year olds are five times more likely to move between provinces than 45-54 year olds (Bernard, Finnie, & St-Jean, 2008).

### Dependent Children

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Michelin and Mulder (2008) found that the composition of the family, particularly the presence of children, often tied a family to a particular location. Furthermore, moving residences with a family is typically more difficult and more costly than families or individuals without children (Bernard, Finnie & St-Jean, 2008). As well, unattached individuals and couples without children had

higher mobility rates than couples with children (Bernard, Finnie & St-Jean, 2008). Even so, NEET youth often move with their dependent children. These children often live in poverty and are at high risk for broken bonds with teachers, friends, relatives, school, and other potentially positive sources of security and opportunity (Buckner, 2008; Obradovic et al., 2009).

As a point of interest, in two samples of Manitoban students who entered Grade 3 in 1997 and 2002, one in five (20%) students had moved at least once before entering Grade 7 (Brownell et al., 2008).

### **Early Sexual Activity**

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Youth who are residentially mobile are more likely to engage in sexual activity at a younger age than their more residentially stable peers (Stack, 1994). South, Hayine, and Bose (2005) gathered survey information from youth at two different occasions, two years apart, and compared their mobility experiences and their sexual experiences. The results indicated that youth who were mobile were one-third more likely to experience their first episode of sexual intercourse between the first and second survey. The differences were not explained by parental differences or psychological well-being but by the composition of the youths' peer group and youths' individual risk behaviors (South, Hayine, & Bose, 2005).

### **Employment Opportunities**

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In addition to the risk of homelessness, mobile NEET youth are very likely to be denied access to decent work. Lack of decent work in early adulthood extends over a lifetime and into the next generation (International Labor Organization [ILO], 2006).

Employment vulnerability among NEET youth also exposes them to the loss of individual identity, low self-efficacy, social exclusion, poverty, and idleness (Hoare, 2006). Finally, mobile NEET youth do not provide a return on investment to employers in terms of education or workplace training (ILO, 2006).

### **Ethnicity**

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Patterns of mobility tend to differ somewhat along ethnic lines and the differences are important to take note of. In general, Aboriginal peoples in Canada are more residentially mobile than non-Aboriginal people. From 1991 to

1996, 55% of the Aboriginal population in Canada moved at least once, while 40% of the non-Aboriginal population moved residences. In addition, the Aboriginal population living in communities not on reserve land had the highest mobility rate reaching two out of every three people (66%); 29% moving between communities, and 39% moving residences within the same community. In this same period, 70% of the Aboriginal population living in major Canadian cities moved residences at least once, while less than half of the non-Aboriginal population living in the same cities moved residences (Norris & Clatworthy, 2003).

Canada is not the only country where minority groups experience increased rates of residential mobility. Both Australia and the United States have found differences between the mobility rates of the majority population and minority populations. In Australia, Aboriginal communities have been characterized by high levels of residential mobility both between and within communities (Memmott, Long, Chambers & Sping, 2003). In the United States, it is noted that higher mobility rates are observed for Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (20.8%), African American (19.5%), Hispanic or Latino (17.9%), and Asian (16.9%) populations as compared to the 13.8% for the non-Hispanic White population (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011).

## **Gender**

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Several studies indicated that men and women had similar rates of residential mobility (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011; Schachter, 2001, Shumaker & Stokols, 1982; Statistics Canada, 2006) indicated that men and women experience very similar rates of residential mobility. However, these conclusions are inconsistent with a number of Canadian studies which reported that (a) Canadian Aboriginal females move residences slightly more often than Aboriginal males; and (b) non-Aboriginal males and females do not differ (Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada [AANDC], 2012; Norris & Clatworthy, 2003).

For example between the years of 2001 and 2006, 46.2% of Aboriginal females moved at least once while 43.6% of Aboriginal males moved at least once (AANDC, 2012). In contrast, both non-Aboriginal males and females had a mobility rate of 40.80% (AANDC, 2012).

As well, young adult Aboriginal females aged 20-24 had higher rates of out-migration from reserves to larger urban centers than same-aged Aboriginal males (Norris & Clatworthy, 2003).

Various factors influence the mobility patterns of Aboriginal females including age, income levels, employment, identity group, and membership requirements (AANDC, 2012). It was also claimed that “Aboriginal women tend to move in a family context, reflecting a search for the possibility of better social services, improved health care, and educational opportunities that will help them and their children” (AANDC, 2012, p. 60).

### **Income Level**

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The average yearly income of an individual or household has a great influence on the mobility rate and patterns of the individuals or families. This conclusion is supported by American and Canadian statistics of mobility in general and interprovincial mobility. Between 2008 and 2009 in the United States, nearly one in four (24.7%) households with an income less than \$10,000 moved residences, as compared to less than one in ten (8.5%) of households earning over \$200,000 a year (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011). In fact, this same data shows a consistent relationship between income and mobility rate; as income goes down, mobility rate goes up.

The relationship between economic hardship and mobility can be seen in Canada as well. Longitudinal data from 1992 to 2004 showed Canadians with little or no yearly income were much more likely to migrate across provinces than those with yearly incomes between \$25,000 and \$100,000 (Bernard, Finnie, & St-Jean, 2008).

### **Lack of Educational Attainment: A Contributing Factor to Mobility**

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NEET youth typically have a lack of skills and low levels of educational achievement, and the lack of educational attainment is a significant contributing factor to, and outcome of, residential mobility. In today's context, graduation from high school is considered as the lowest acceptable level of education for the purpose of steady and reasonable employment, training, or post-secondary education.

In the 1970s, highly educated youth were the most mobile population group in the US (Shumaker & Stokols, 1982). Forty years later, the most mobile group were youth without a high school diploma (14.4%) and the least mobile group consisting of those with a graduate or professional degree (11.6%) (Ihrke, Faber & Koerber, 2011).



According to Ihrke, Faber, and Koerber (2011) there is also a difference in the patterns of mobility: 66% of all moves were made by individuals who did not graduate from high school; in contrast to 48% of moves by individuals with a graduate or professional degree. While people of all education levels are moving at about the same rate, better educated individuals are moving further distances to obtain better paying jobs (Schachter, 2001).

### **Lack of Educational Attainment: An Outcome of Residential Mobility**

The International Labor Organization (2006) stated that without an education the chances of an individual getting a decent job are almost zero (p. 27).

Residential mobility has been identified as the major cause of school mobility and there is a direct correlation school mobility and the lack of education attainment (Rumberger, 2003).

Rumberger and Larson (1998) investigated school and residential mobility, and high school completion of over 11,000 American youth using the National Education Longitudinal Survey of 1988. In their analysis they found that students with *even one school* change between Grade 8 and Grade 12 had a lower rate of graduation than students who had not moved. In addition, the more school changes made over that time period decreased the chance that they would graduate. Two years after the year that the students were to have completed Grade 12, the difference between the mobile students and the non-mobile students was significant. 87% of the students who had never moved had received a high school diploma, as compared to 69% of the students who had moved once, and 60% of the students who moved two or more times (Rumberger & Larson, 1998).

Obradovic et al. (2009) examined the academic achievement of homeless and highly mobile children in a longitudinal study. They identified homeless/highly mobile (H/HM) students and the number of residential changes made by the student within a 12-month period. If a student were to meet the criteria for a homeless child and/or reported three or more changes in residential address in a 12-month period, they were considered a H/HM student. Acknowledging the relationship between income level and education achievement, the authors compared H/HM students to low income but continually housed students, in addition to the general student population. The results from this study indicated that children who are homeless or highly mobile are at a greater risk for low academic achievement than the general student population (Obradovic et al.,

2009). This study clearly showed that the experience of being homeless or highly mobile is an additional risk factor for school success beyond the effects of gender, language skills, attendance rates, and ethnicity.

### **Mental Illness**

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According to Pearson and Linz (2012), there is a close relationship between mobility, homelessness, and serious mental health illnesses. A change in residence, regardless of the reason, is a stressful and disruptive event that requires significant adjustment (Jackson, 2012; Rafferty, Shinn & Weitzman, 2004). Examples of the connection between mobility and mental health include:

- The impact of high rates of residential mobility on mental health may also re-surface long after an individual's residency has been stabilized (Davey-Rothwell, German & Latkin, 2008).
- Residentially mobile women are more likely to experience depression than women who are more residentially stable (Magdol, 2002).

### **Rurality and Patterns of Mobility**

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Fitchen (1994) investigated the residential mobility of 40 low-income families in upstate New York and found striking differences between her sample of 'rural poor' and the general US population. 70% of the low-income households in the sample had moved within the last 12 months, 23% had moved more than once, and 25% had been in their current residence for 3 months or less (Fitchen, 1994). Fitchen also found that 70% of the moves reported by the families in the sample were within or nearby the same community (Fitchen, 1994). In spite of its small size, this study concluded that a factor of mobility of this rural population was the sense of remaining close to one's home community.

### **Social Capital**

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Social capital refers to the variety of social relationships or networks that contribute to an individual's social and economic well-being. Pribesh and Downey (1999) compared youth mobility with the amount of youth social capital. Their results indicated that there was relationship between mobility and decline in social capital. As well, residentially mobile NEET youth often face threats to developing social capital as evidenced by disrupted relationships,

stressful life events associated with mobility, and discontinuities in employment and education.

Social capital also extends into employment networks and the positive outcomes from participation in these networks. Mobile NEET youth often find themselves outside of these employment networks and may become vulnerable to employment exploitations and excluded from their rights as workers (ILO, 2006).

As well, NEET youth often develop feelings of isolation and may turn to criminal networks or groups engaged in civil disobedience. Overtime, exposure to these types of social networks exacerbates grievances. These youth also lose faith in the system of programs and services that they feel have failed to live up to their expectations (Hoare, 2006).

### **Youth Delinquency**

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Gaspar, DeLuca, and Estacion (2010) examined the influence of mobility on youth delinquency. Survey information was collected from nearly 9000 youth regarding the number of moves to a different city, county, or state they made over the course of the last year. The youth were classified as residentially mobile if they reported moving one or more times in the last year and not residentially mobile if they did not move during the year. Similarly, they were classified as having moved schools (not the result of a promotion) one or more times, or not having moved schools (not the result of a promotion).

The authors concluded that while there is a significant relationship between mobility and delinquent behaviors, other pre-existing differences between those who move and those who do not move may have the most effect on youth delinquency. The study also found that problem behaviors were driven more by a change of school rather than the actual change of address. More research is required to determine if a causal relationship exists between residential or school mobility and delinquent behaviors; however, clear evidence has been provided that the two occur are related to some extent.

## Chapter 4: Results

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The data set was comprised of nearly 1800 surveys of NEET youth in 13 rural and northern Manitoba communities and regions. The average age of the respondents was 22 years. There was a relatively equal ratio of male and female respondents. Of the respondents who identified their ethnicity (N=1750), 60.7% were of FNMI ancestry (Aboriginal) and 39.3% were non-Aboriginal.

Just over 52% of all of the NEET youth respondents were considered as stable based on the criteria of youth age 15-29 that lived the same community or communities within a 16 km (10 mile) radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months. Nearly 48% were considered as mobile because they had lived in 2 or more communities in the previous 12 month period.

This chapter highlights some of the findings from three sets of statistical analyses.

1. The first set of analyses was based on the division of the data set into two subsets: stable and mobile respondents. (See Appendix A: Figures for Stable and Mobile Youth.)
2. The second set of analyses the NEET youth were divided into three levels of mobility:
  - *stable NEET youth* who lived the same community or communities within a 16 km (10 mile) radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months;
  - *moderately mobile youth* who lived in 2 communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months; and
  - *highly mobile youth* who had lived in three or more communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence. (See Appendix B: Figures for Stable, Moderately Mobile and Highly Mobile Youth.)
3. The third set of statistical analyses involved correlational statistical analysis between mobility levels and several key variables. (See Appendix C: Tables of Correlational Findings.)

### **1. Descriptive Results: Stable and Mobile Youth**

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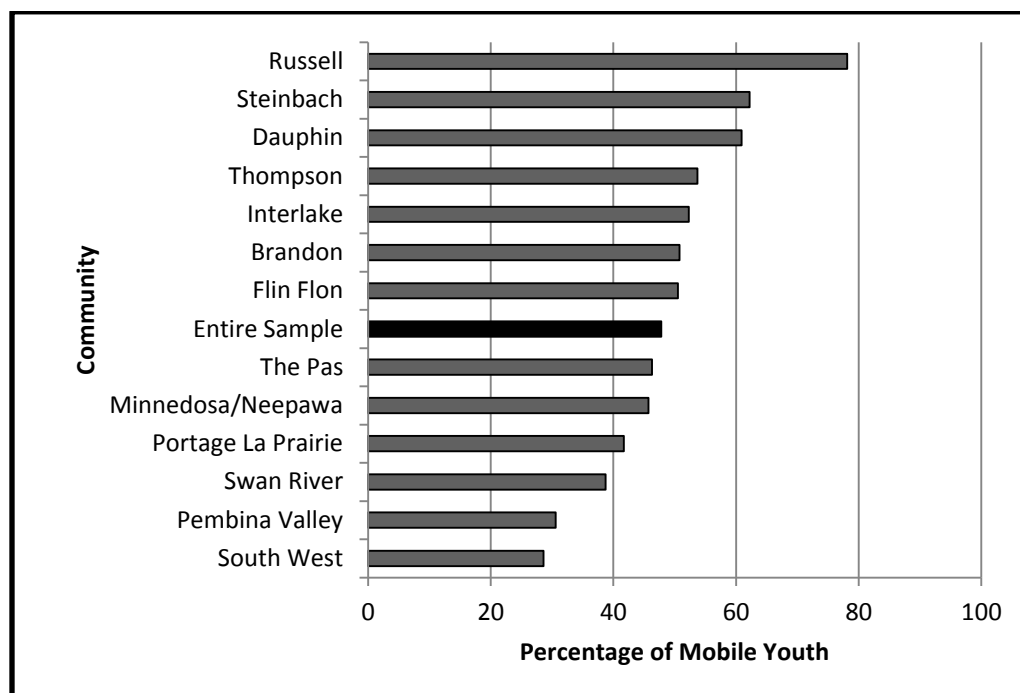
This group of selected results comes from the first round of data analysis which was divided into two sets of data: stable and mobile NEET youth. Appendix A contains more figures for stable and mobile groups.

## MOBILITY RATE AND PATTERNS

When adjusted for youth who lived in communities within a 16 km radius, 47.8% of all of the respondents (N= 1765) were mobile.

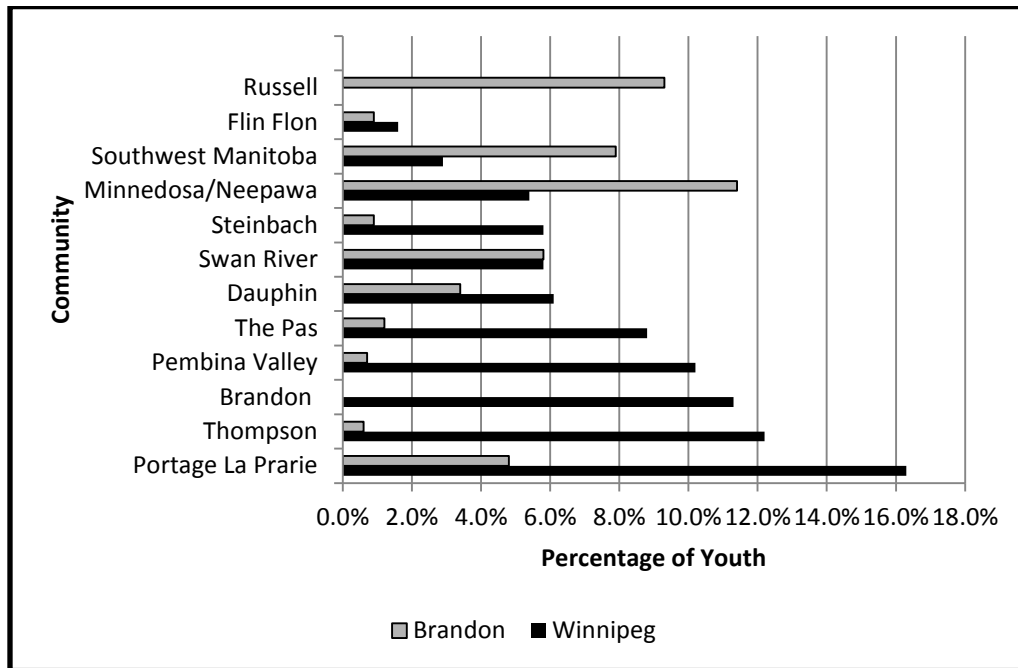
Of the thirteen communities in the study, Russell had the highest percentage of mobile NEET youth (78.1%) and Southwest Manitoba had the lowest (28.6%) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Percentage of Mobile NEET Youth by Community



Many of the NEET youth indicated that they had lived in either Winnipeg or Brandon or both in the previous 12 months. Figure 2 shows that 49.2% of the NEET youth had lived in Brandon and 86.4% in Winnipeg. This is notable for two reasons. Firstly, Brandon's population (53, 000) is just over one-thirteenth (1/13) the size of Winnipeg (703,000). Secondly, these youth moved away from both Brandon and Winnipeg in the previous 12 months to smaller, rural communities.

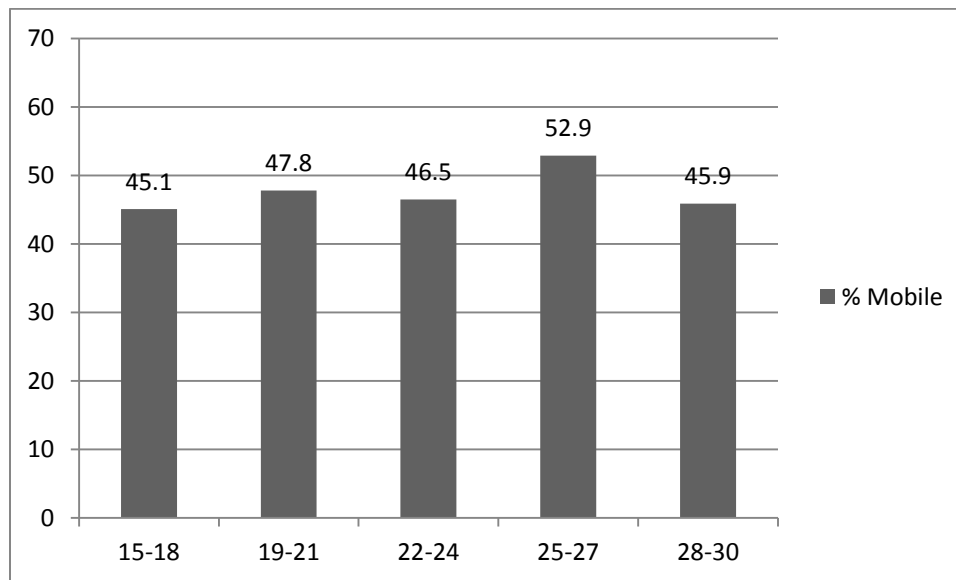
Figure 2. Percentage of Respondents by Residence in Brandon and/or Winnipeg



MOBILITY BY AGE, GENDER AND ETHNICITY

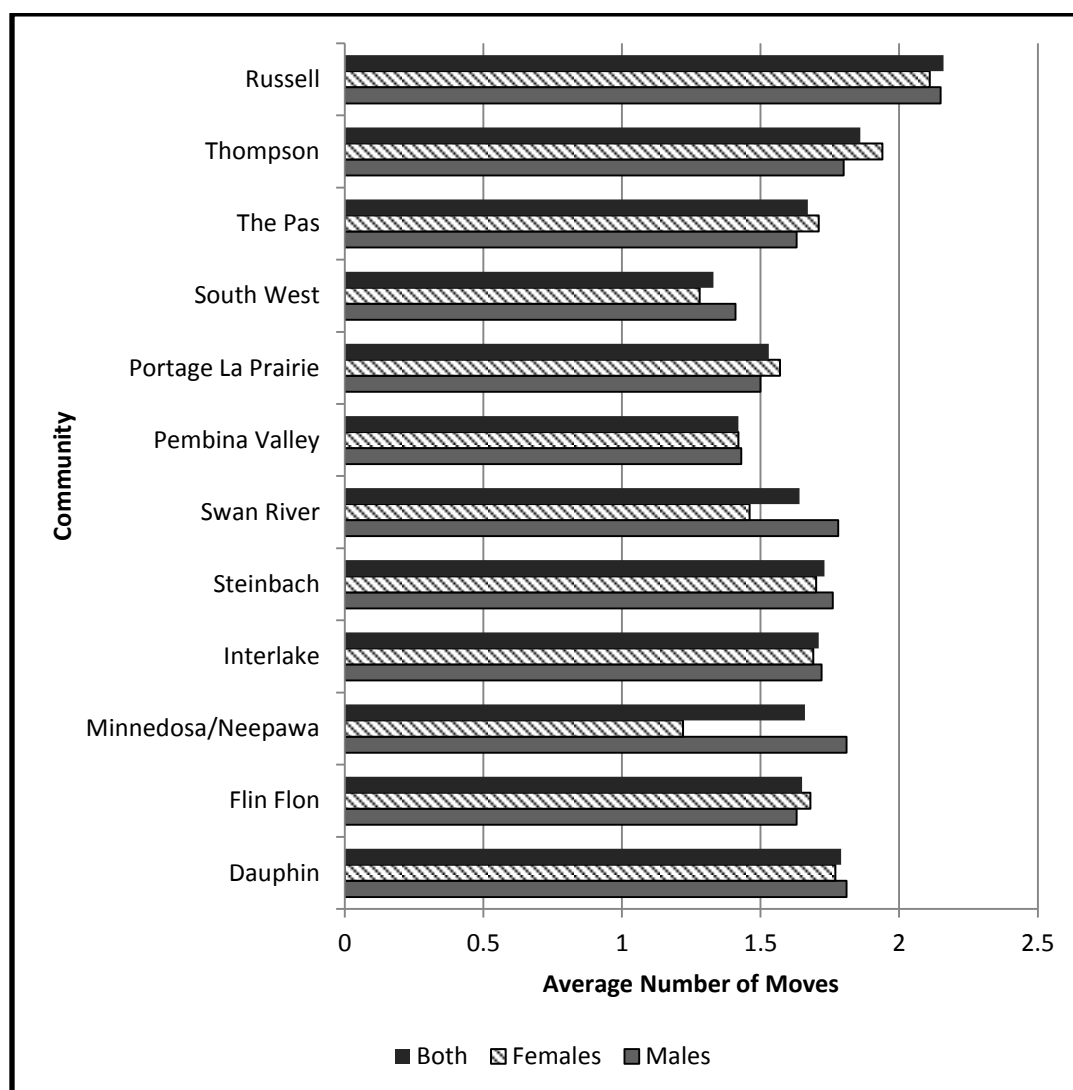
Figure 3 shows that among the mobile NEET youth, the 25-27 were most mobile (53.2%) and NEET youth aged 15-18 the least mobile.

Figure 3. Percentage Mobile Youth by Age



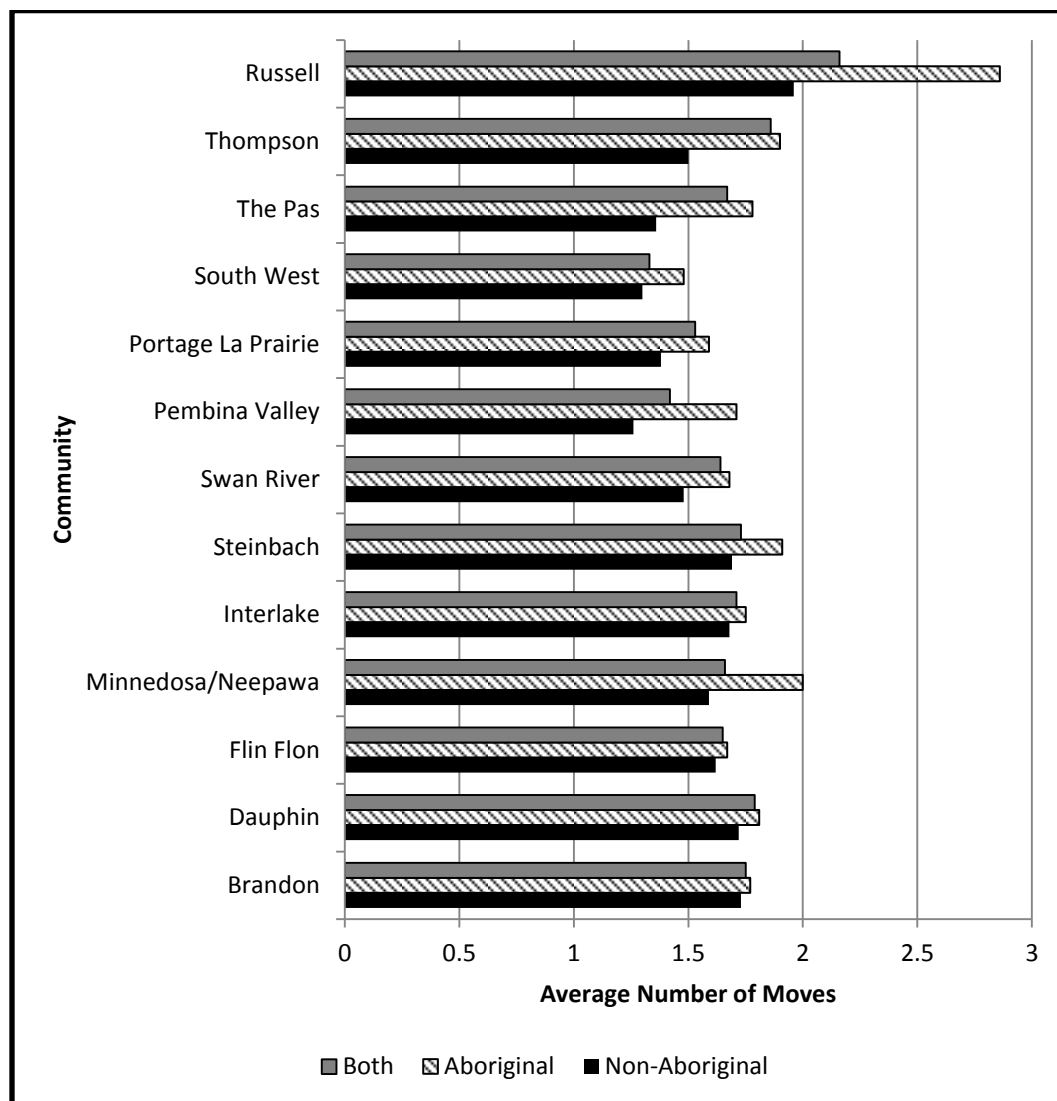
In terms of the number of moves by gender, the average number of moves for males ( $\bar{x} = 1.69$ ) was slightly higher than for females ( $\bar{x} = 1.63$ ). Examination of the average number of moves by gender and community showed that females were more mobile than males in the northern communities of Thompson, The Pas, and Flin Flon, as well as Portage La Prairie in the South (Figure 4).

Figure 4. Average Number of Moves by Gender and Community



In terms of the average number of moves by ethnicity, Aboriginal NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 1.75$ ) were more mobile than non-Aboriginal NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 1.53$ ). The percentage of mobile Aboriginal youth (60.7%) was also higher than the percentage of mobile non-Aboriginal youth (39.3%) (Figure 5).

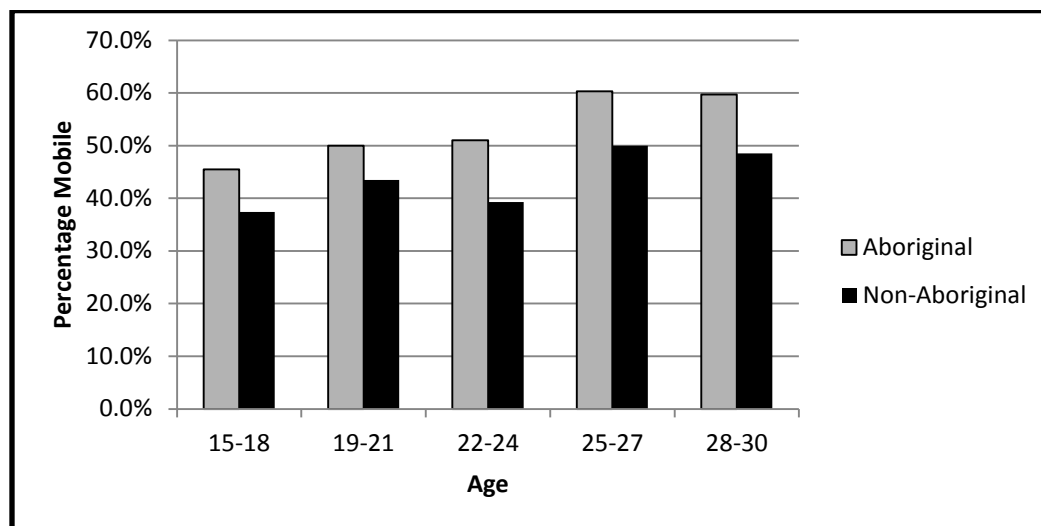
Figure 5. Average Number of Moves by Community and Ethnicity



When comparing mobility by gender and ethnicity, Aboriginal females (53.4%) were more mobile than Aboriginal males (51.3%). Examination of mobility by age, gender, and ethnicity showed that mobility rates increased for Aboriginal males as they got older (Figure 6).

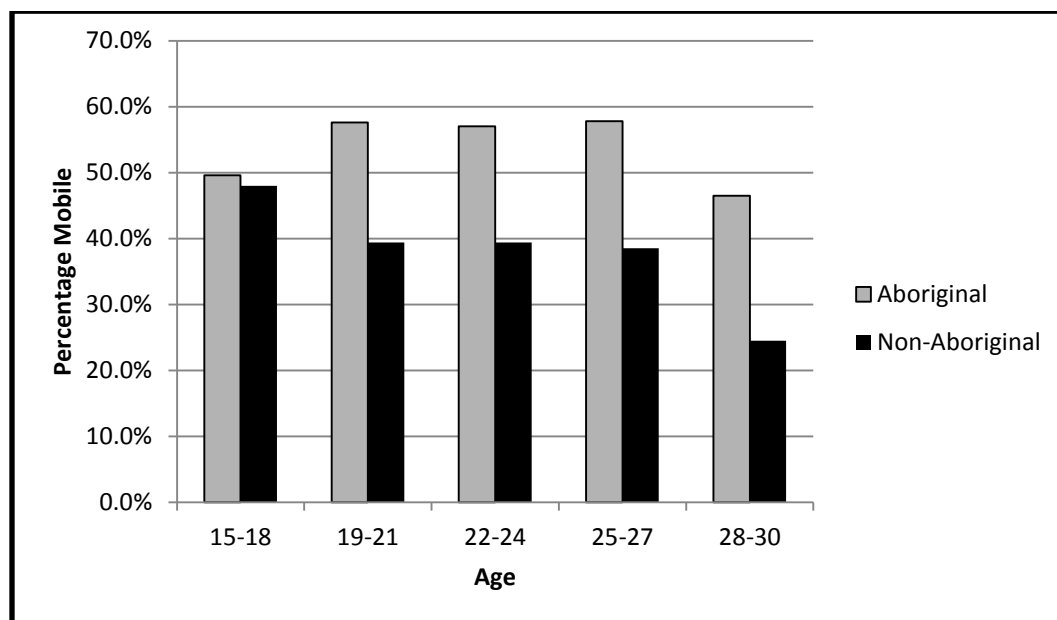


Figure 6. Percentage of Mobile Males by Age and Ethnicity



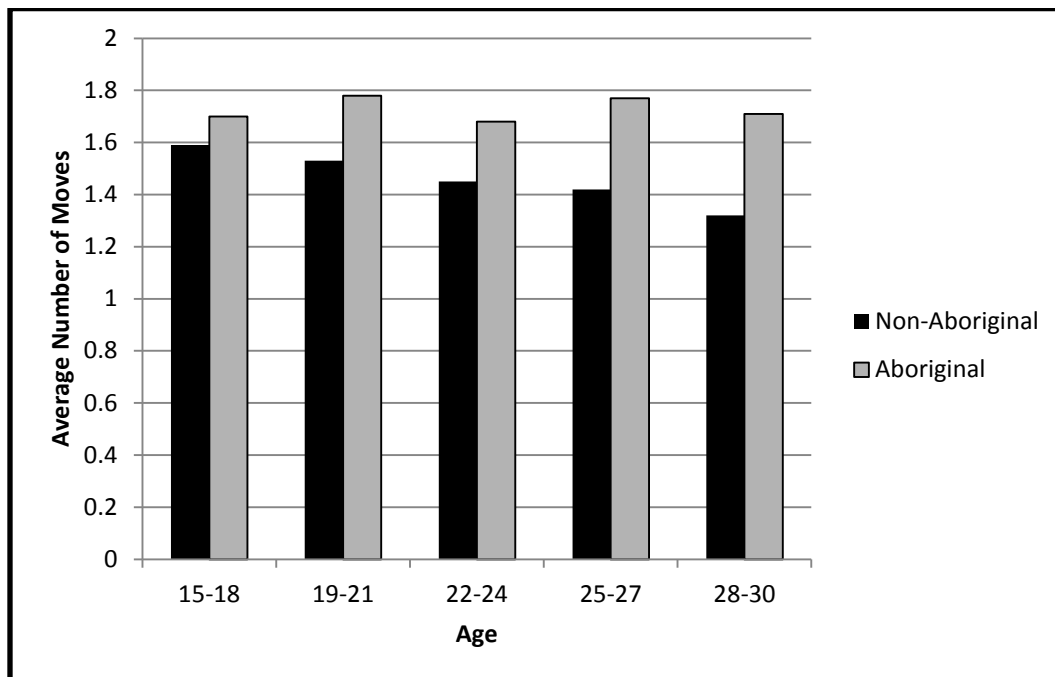
Notably, mobility rates remained high for Aboriginal females across different age groups; whereas mobility rates decreased for older age groups of non-Aboriginal females (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Percentage of Mobile Females by Age and Ethnicity



In terms of the number of moves within the previous 12 months, the average number of moves decreased in the older age groups of non-Aboriginal females. In contrast, all age groups of Aboriginal females had relatively the same average number of moves (Figure 8).

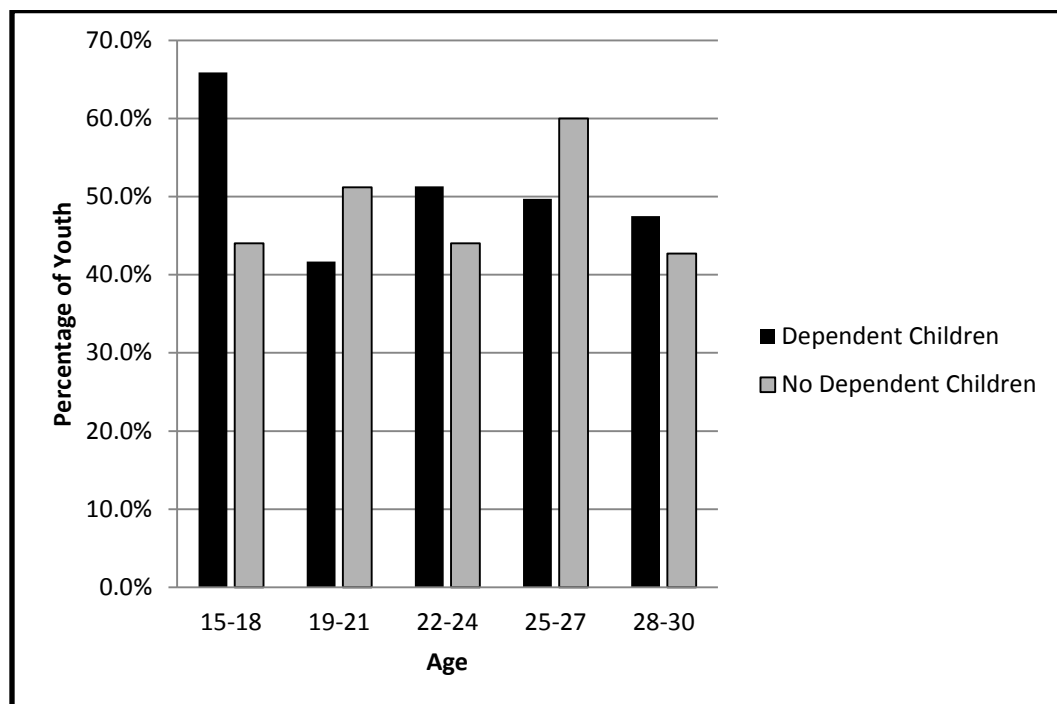
Figure 8. Average Number of Moves by Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Females



#### MOBILITY AND DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Of the respondents who answered the survey question about children (N=1750), 38.5% had children. A higher percentage of Aboriginal youth (26%) had children compared to non-Aboriginal youth (12.5%). Notably, 65% of the respondents with children were in the 15-18 age group (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Age of Respondents with Dependent Children



When comparing mobility with ethnicity and dependent children, over half (54.8%) of mobile Aboriginal youth had dependent children in contrast to 36.7% of non-Aboriginal youth.

#### EDUCATION ATTAINMENT

The lack of education attainment is one of the characteristics of NEET youth. For the purpose of this report, educational attainment is synonymous with grade level. Overall, only 30% of the NEET youth respondents claimed to have a high school diploma or successful completion of the Grade Equivalent Development (GED) test. This percentage was consistent for both stable and mobile NEET youth.

In contrast, the overall graduation rate of provincial schools in Manitoba is more than 80%. The percentage varied significantly by community: only 7.7% of the respondents in Thompson had completed high school compared to 62.7% in Southwest Manitoba (Table 2).

Notably, the most reported level of education was Grade 9–10, while the second most reported level of education was Grade 10 – 12. However, this does not

mean that the respondents have earned credentials for these grade levels. In reality this means that for many of these respondents, the last time they attended school was when they were 14 or 15 years old. The actual educational attainment might therefore be much lower.

Table 2. High School Diploma or GED Community

Community	High School or Diploma/GED
Thompson	7.7%
Portage La Prairie	13.0%
The Pas	18.5%
Russell	29.0%
Dauphin	30.5%
Brandon	31.2%
Steinbach	32.1%
Interlake	32.6%
Flin Flon	33.1%
Pembina Valley	36.3%
Swan River	38.7%
Minnedosa/Neepawa	45.6%
Southwest Manitoba	62.7%

Mobility was compared with educational achievement of youth in the provincial education system and living in the 2008 regional health authorities (RHAs) in Manitoba. The comparison used graduation rates and *on-time*<sup>3</sup> pass rates for the provincial Language Arts (LA) exam from the *Child Health Atlas Update, 2008*. The rates do not include band-operated schools.

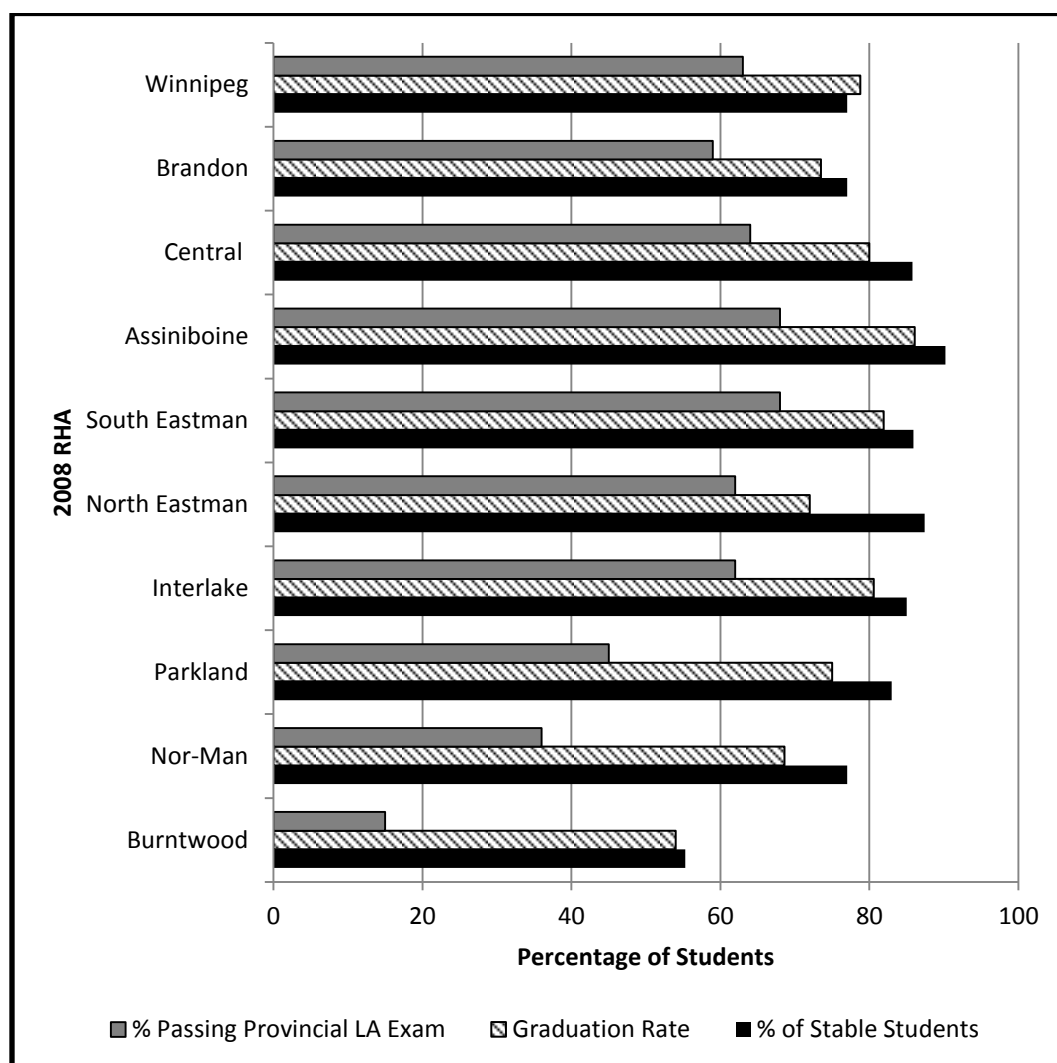
Figure 10 illustrates the relationship between mobility and graduation rates/passing LA Exam on time by the 2008 regional health authorities in Manitoba. The figure suggests that the more stable the youth are, the more

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<sup>3</sup> High school students can still graduate even if they fail the Language Arts Exam. The on-time pass rate for the LA Exam illustrates the percentage of youth who passed the exam on time. In other words, this percentage excludes youth, who should have taken the test, but who did not complete the test. Reasons from non-completion of the LA exam include absence at the time of the exam, previous withdrawal from school, or retention of at least one year (Child Health Atlas Update, 2008, p. 234).

likely they are to graduate or pass the provincial LA Exam on time. For example, Assiniboine Regional Health Authority had the highest percentage of stable youth (90.2%) AND the highest percentage of high school graduates (86.1%). In contrast, Burntwood River Regional Health Authority had the lowest percentage of stable youth (55.3%) and the lowest percentage of high school graduates (54%). Burntwood RHA also had a significantly low on-time pass rate for the LA exam (15.5%) which suggests retention at some point or withdrawal from school. In addition to mobility, low graduation rates and on-time pass rates for the LA exam were related to areas with low levels of income.

Figure 10. Stable Student Graduation Rates from Provincial Schools and Completion of LA Exam by 2008 RHAs



(data source Manitoba Child Health Atlas Update, 2008)

## INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT

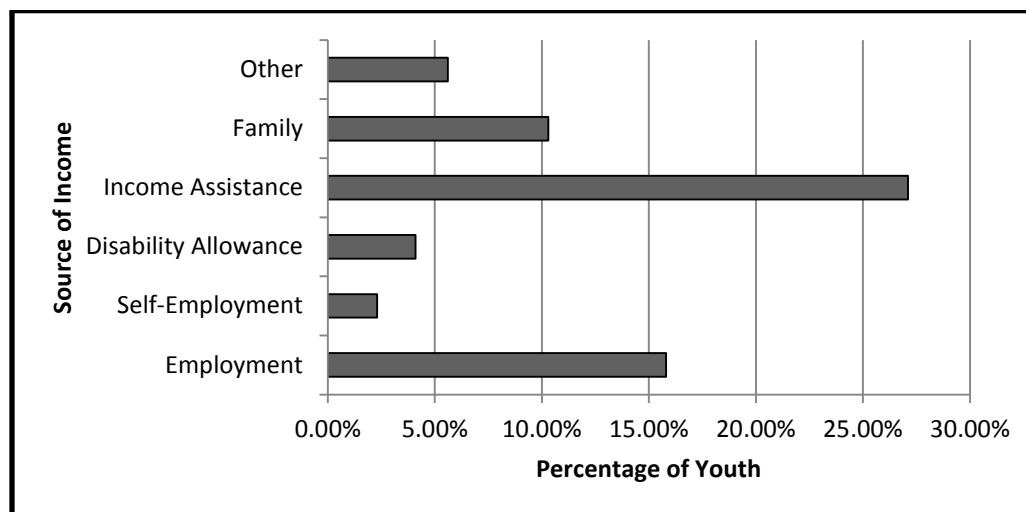
Overall, an average of 65.2% of the NEET youth responded having some kind of a steady source of income although the rates varied widely across communities (Table 3).

Table 3. Percentage of NEET Youth with a Steady Source of Income by Community

Community	% of Youth with Steady Income
Thompson	21.2%
Interlake	25.0%
Portage La Prairie	33.9%
Minnedosa/Neepawa	37.1%
Brandon	41.1%
Steinbach	48.6%
Swan River	49.6%
Russell	50.0%
The Pas	54.9%
Southwest Manitoba	55.6%
Dauphin	56.7%
Flin Flon	59.2%
Pembina Valley	78.1%

For most NEET youth, a steady source of income consisted of income assistance (27.1%) followed by employment (15.8%) and family (10.3%) (Figure 11). Employment includes self-employment or casual, part-time, or seasonal employment. By definition, youth who have full-time employment are not considered as NEET: Not in Education, Employment, or Training.

Figure 11. Steady Source of Income for NEET Youth



## 2. Descriptive Results: Stable, Moderately Mobile and Highly Mobile Groups

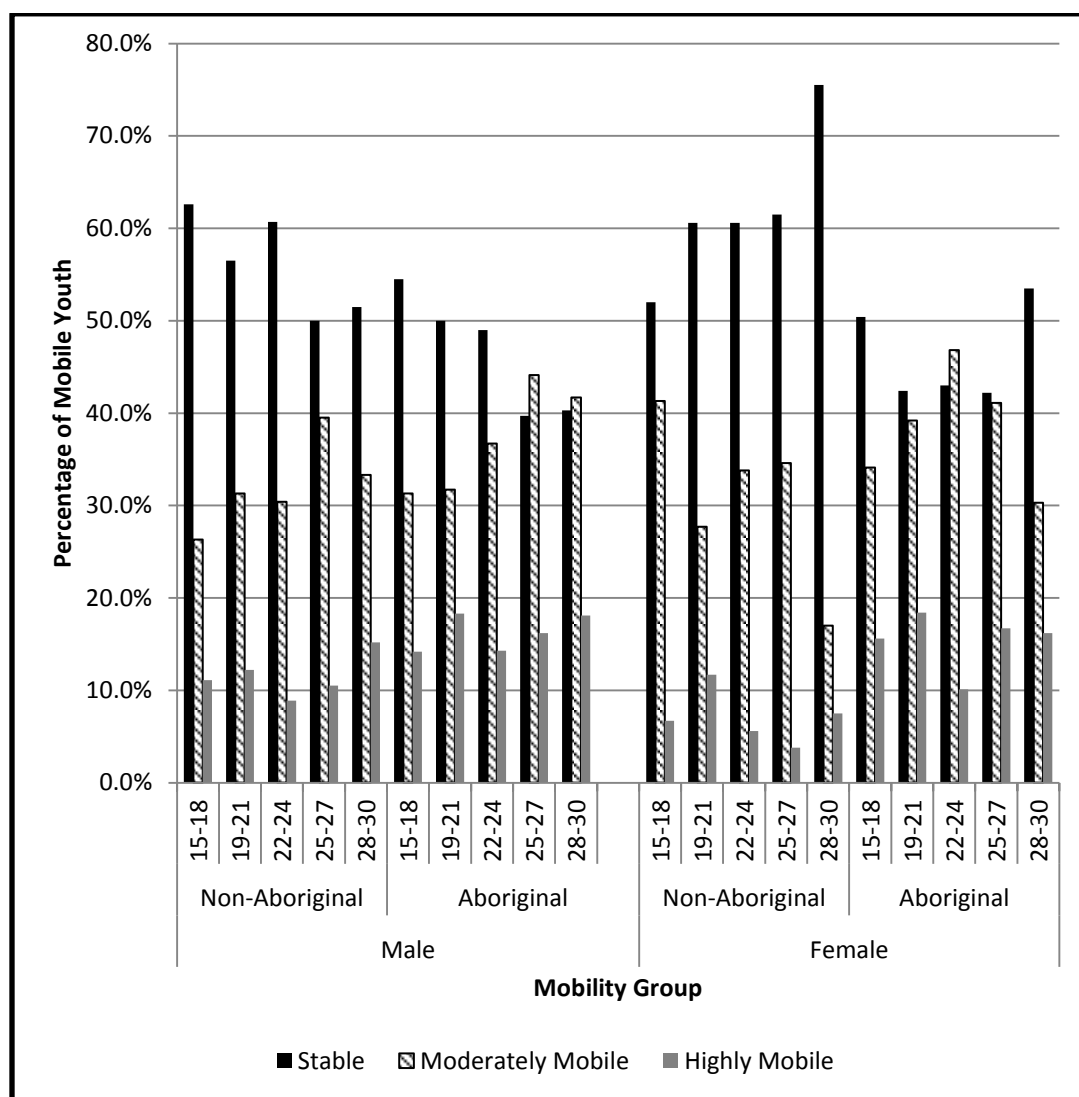
The following selected results come from the second set of data analysis which separated the data into three levels of mobility: stable, moderately mobile and highly mobile.

- *stable NEET youth* who lived the same community or communities within a 16 km (10 mile) radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months;
- *moderately mobile youth* who lived in 2 communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months; and
- *highly mobile youth* who had lived in three or more communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence. (See Appendix B: Figures for Stable, Moderately Mobile and Highly Mobile Youth.)

### MOBILITY GROUPS BY AGE, GENDER AND ETHNICITY

The most stable group of males were non-Aboriginal males aged 15-18. The most stable group of females were non-Aboriginal females aged 28-30. Aboriginal males and females were generally more mobile. The group of older (24+) non-Aboriginal females were more stable in comparison to older (24+) Aboriginal females (Figure 12).

Figure 12. Mobility Groups by Age, Gender, and Ethnicity



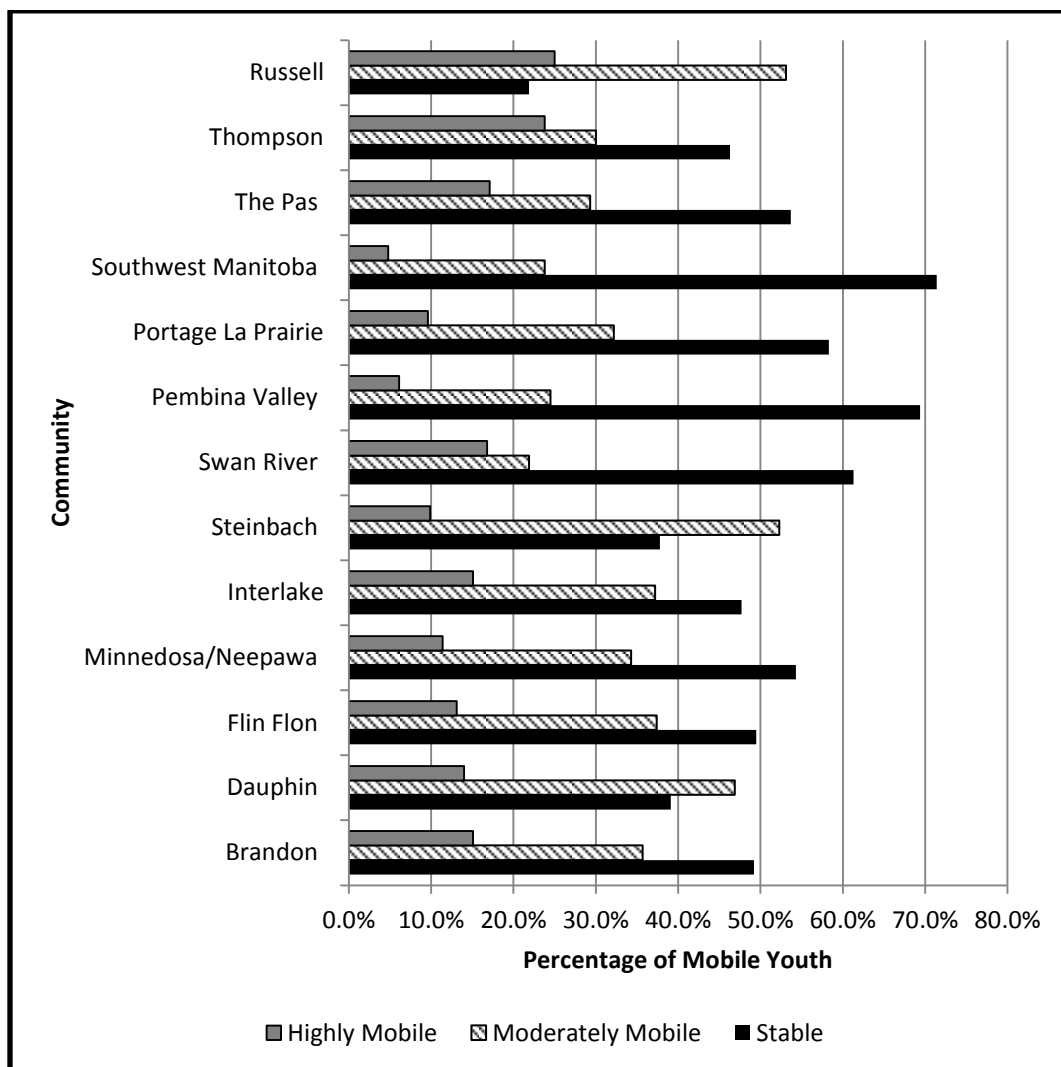


## MOBILITY GROUPS BY COMMUNITY

There appeared to be slightly more highly mobile NEET youth from northern communities, which is reasonable given distances between communities.

Over 73% of stable NEET youth indicated that they were going to stay in their community as opposed to 66.5% of moderately mobile and 62.2% of highly mobile NEET youth. When asked about plans for next year, approximately half of the NEET youth from all mobility levels indicated that they planned on getting job in the next year. About one third indicated that they planned on going back to school (Figure 13). Notably, the highly mobile group indicated employment as their first choice.

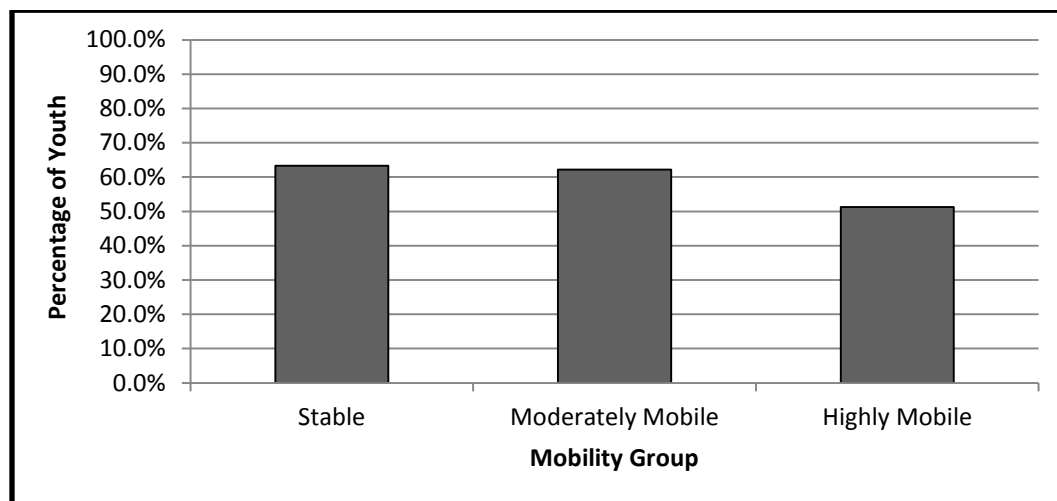
Figure 13. Mobility Groups by Community



## MOBILITY GROUPS AND FAMILY

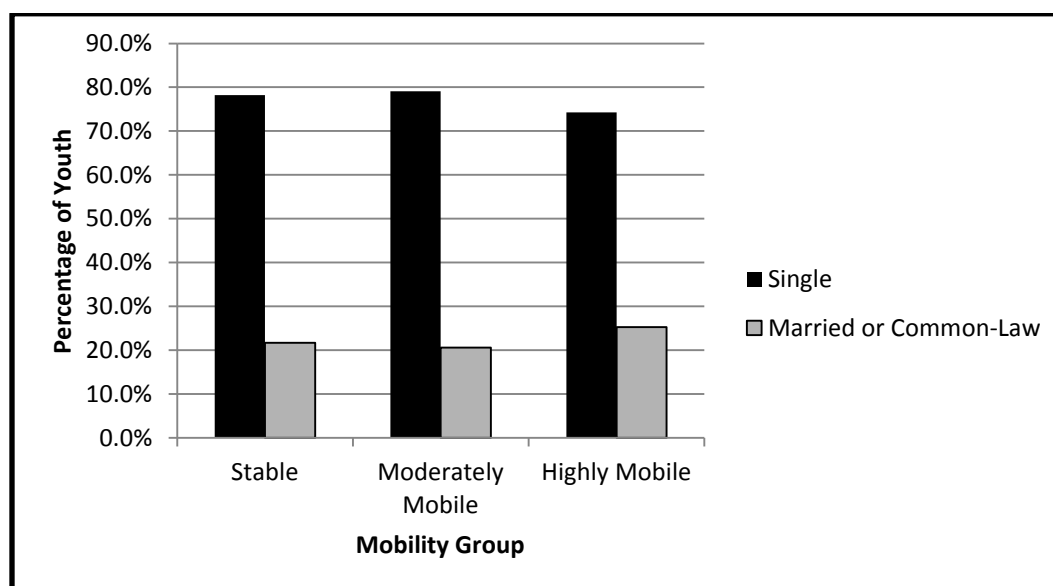
Figure 14 illustrates the percentage of NEET youth living with their family within mobility groups. Stable and moderately mobile youth were more likely to live with their families than highly mobile youth.

Figure 14. Percentage of NEET Youth Who Live with Their Family by Mobility Group



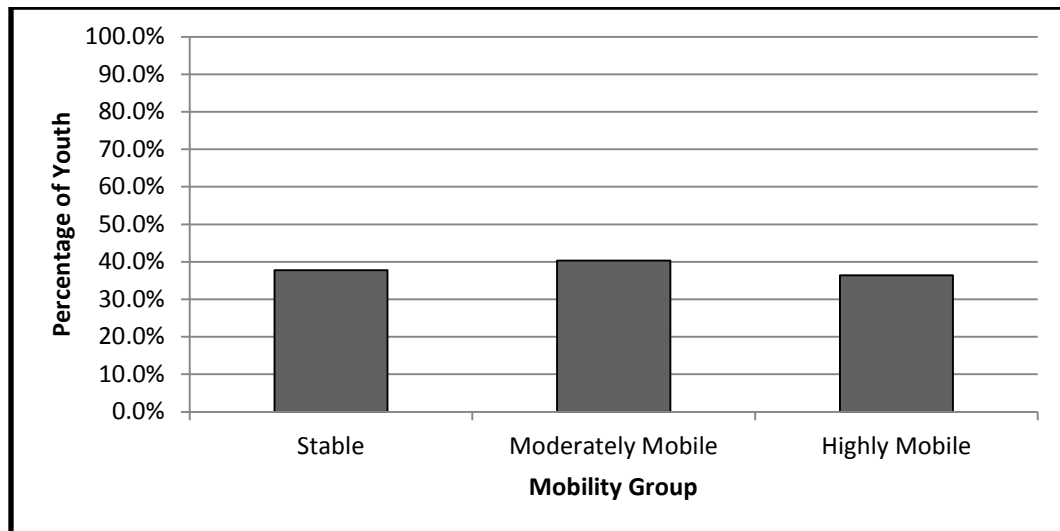
While the majority of respondents were single, there was a slightly higher percentage of highly mobile NEET youth who were married or in a common-law relationship (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Marital Status of NEET Youth by Mobility Group



Moderately mobile youth were slightly more likely to have children than stable and highly mobile youth (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percentage of NEET Youth with Children by Mobility Group



With a few exceptions, highly mobile NEET youth appear to have more children than stable or moderately mobile youth (Figure 17).

Figure 17. Number of Children by Mobility Group

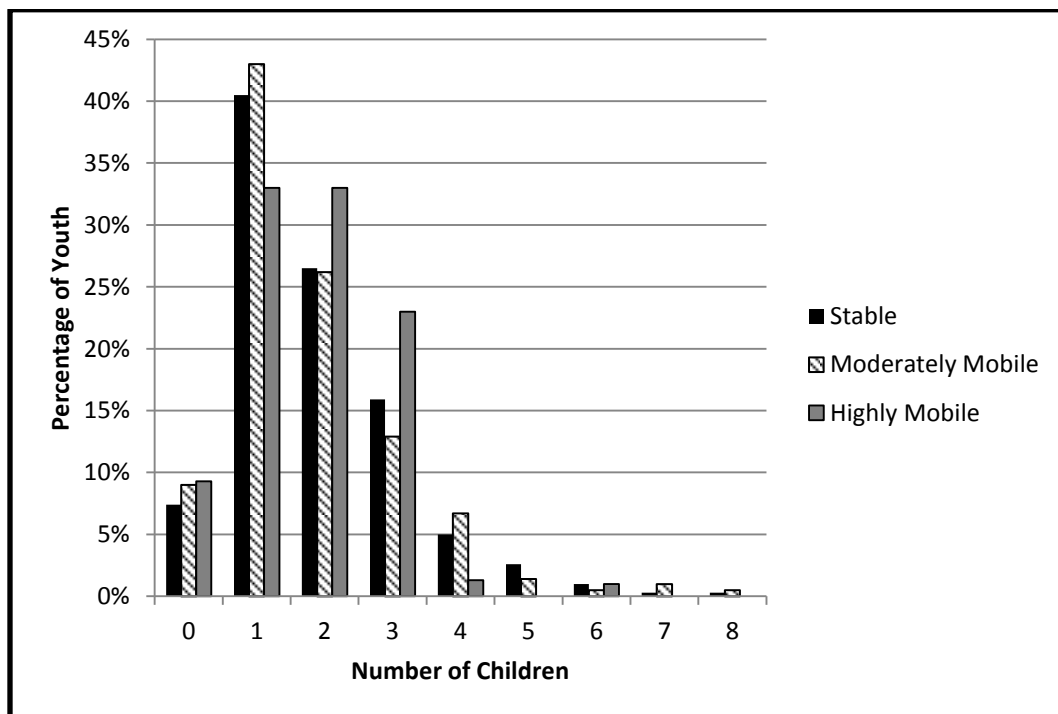
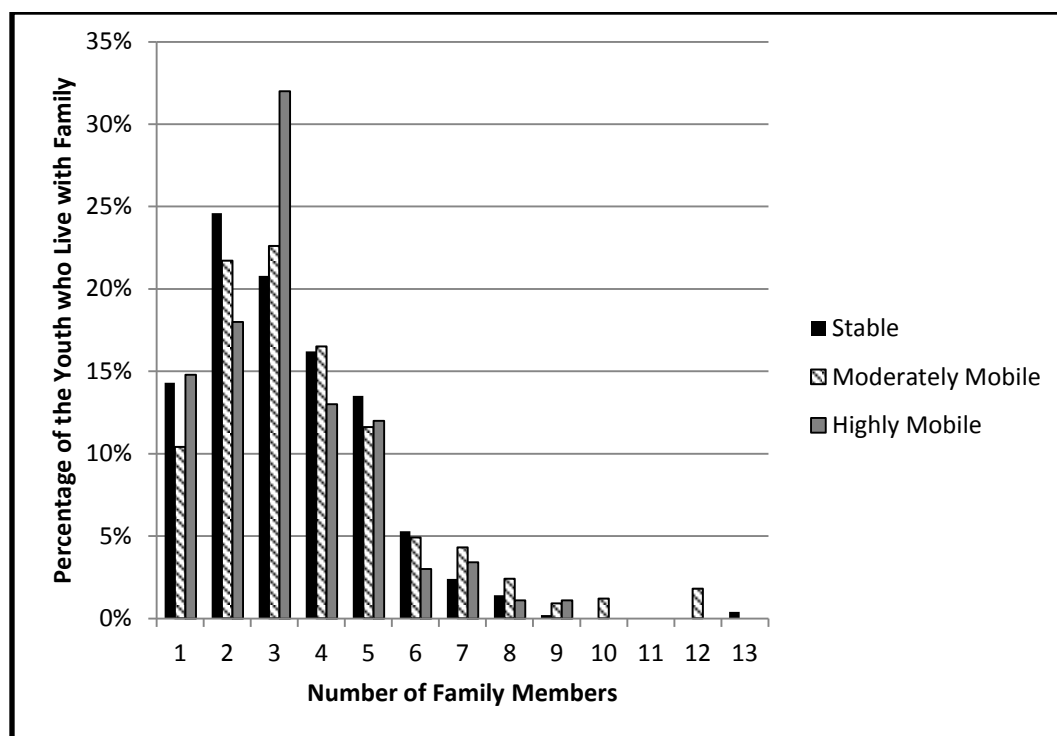


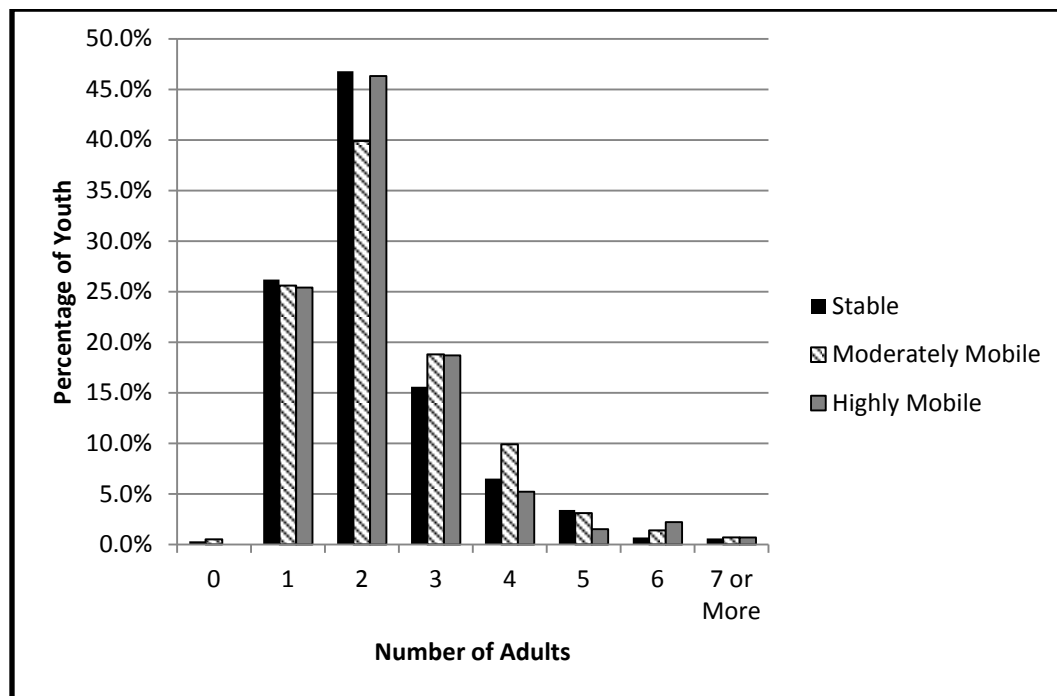
Figure 18 illustrates the number of family members that NEET youth live with by mobility group. Most stable youth had two family members at home, whereas highly mobile youth had three family members including children. When comparing the average number ( $\bar{x}$ ) of family members, there were no significant differences between the mobility groups: the average number of family members for stable youth was 3.3, for moderately mobile youth 3.7, and for highly mobile youth 3.2.

Figure 18. Number of Family Members by Mobility Group



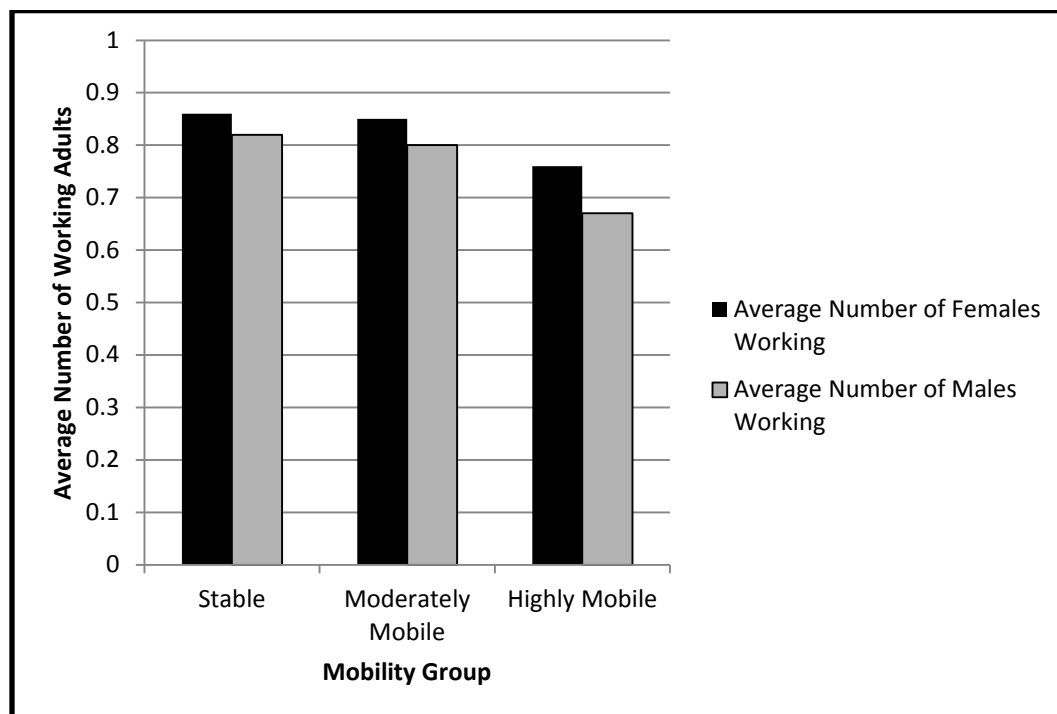
Most NEET youth in these communities were living with two or three adults at home (Figure 19).

Figure 19. Number of Adults at Home by Mobility Group



In terms of the average number of working adults in the household, the average number of working females ( $\bar{x} = .85$ ) was higher than working males ( $\bar{x} = .80$ ) for all the respondents. The average number of working females was higher than males for all the mobility groups. The figure also shows that the average number of working adults – both males and females – was higher for stable and moderately mobile youth as opposed to highly mobile youth (Figure 20).

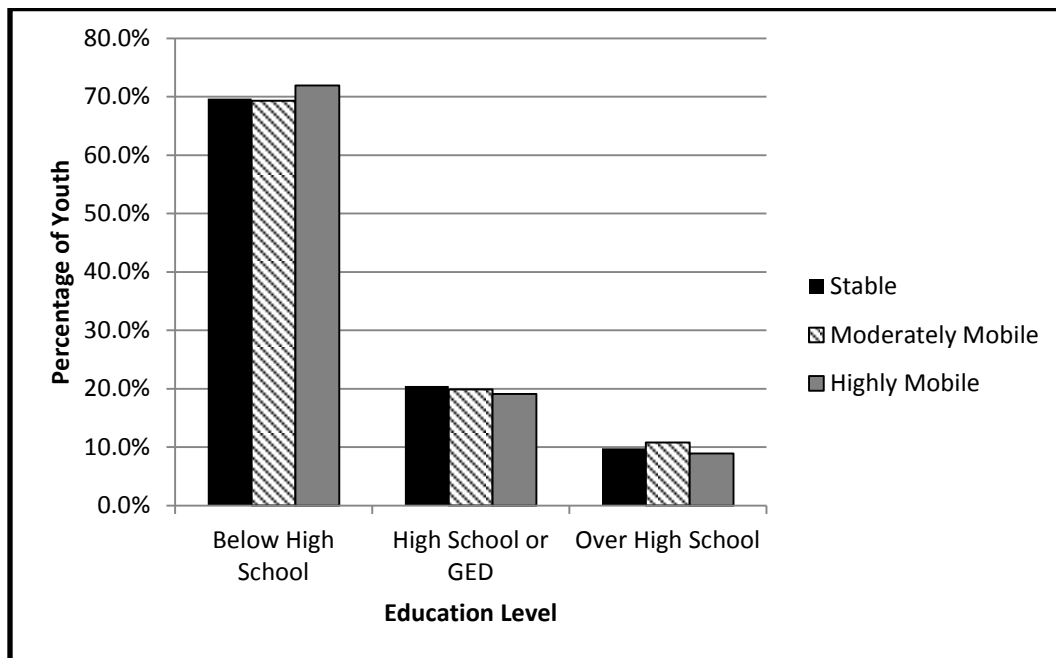
Figure 20. Gender of Working Adults in the Household by Mobility Group



#### MOBILITY GROUPS AND EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

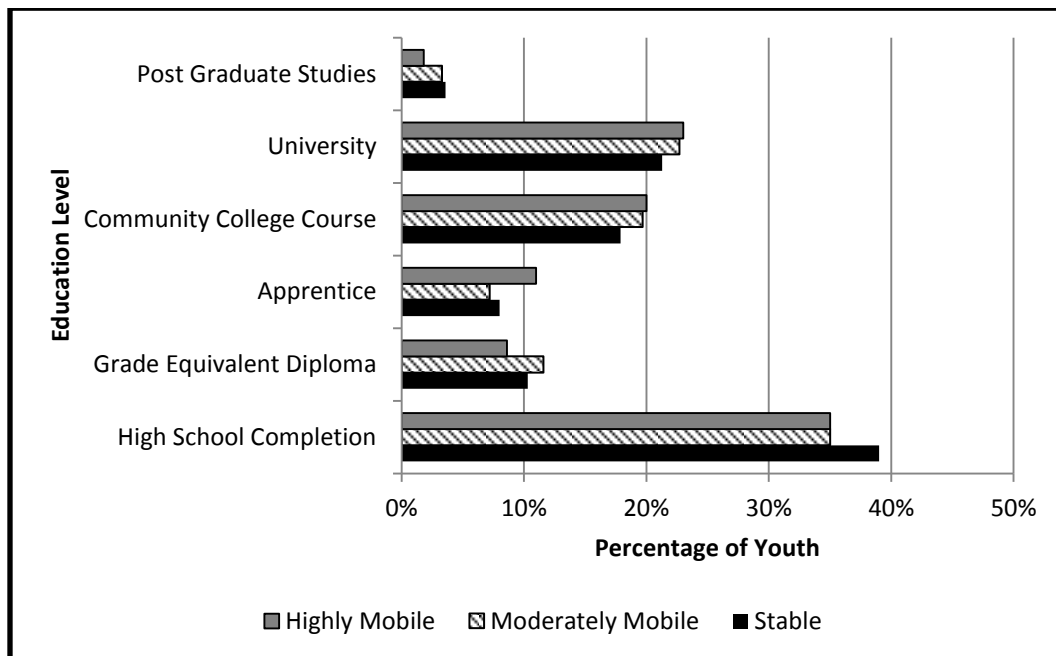
As stated previously, nearly 70% of the respondents had not completed high school, 20.1% had a High School Diploma or Grade Equivalent Diploma (GED), and 10% had education above high school. Of these NEET youth, 41% had less than grade 10 education. Differences in the level of educational attainment were small between the mobility groups (Figure 21).

Figure 21. Educational Attainment by Mobility Group



When combining the response rates for high school completion and grade equivalent diploma, almost half of the respondents in each mobility group would like to have a high school education (Figure 22).

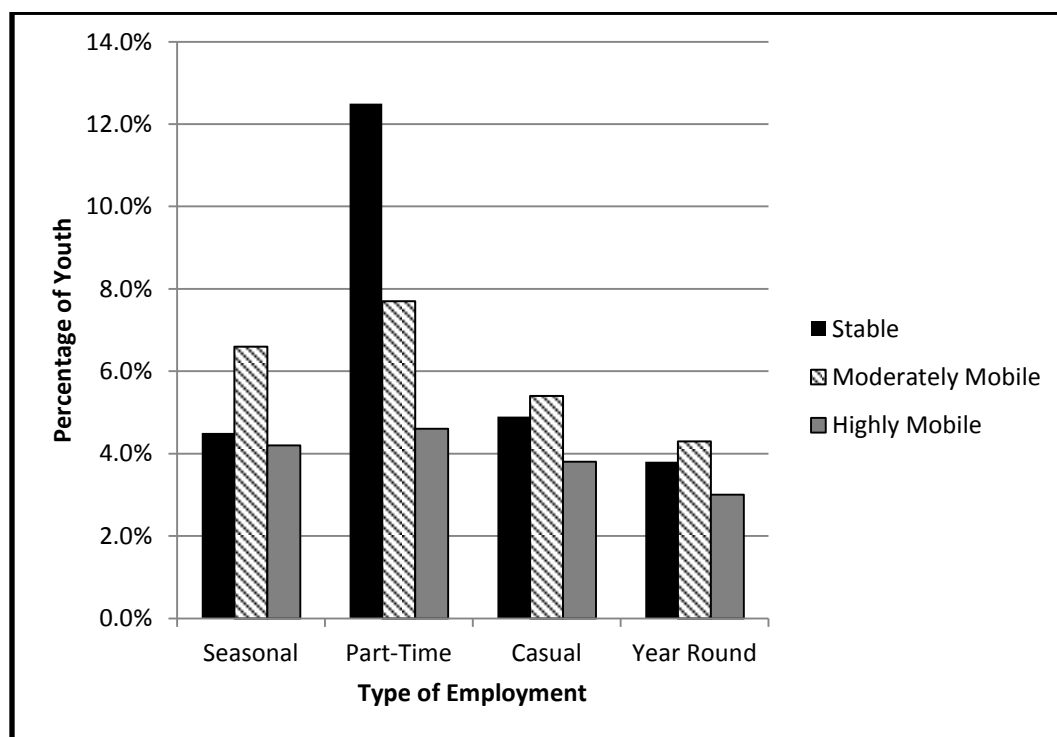
Figure 22. Desired Level of Education by Mobility Group



## MOBILITY AND EMPLOYMENT

For those NEET youth reporting some type of employment, the most common type of employment across all mobility groups were: part-time, seasonal, and casual work. (Figure 23)

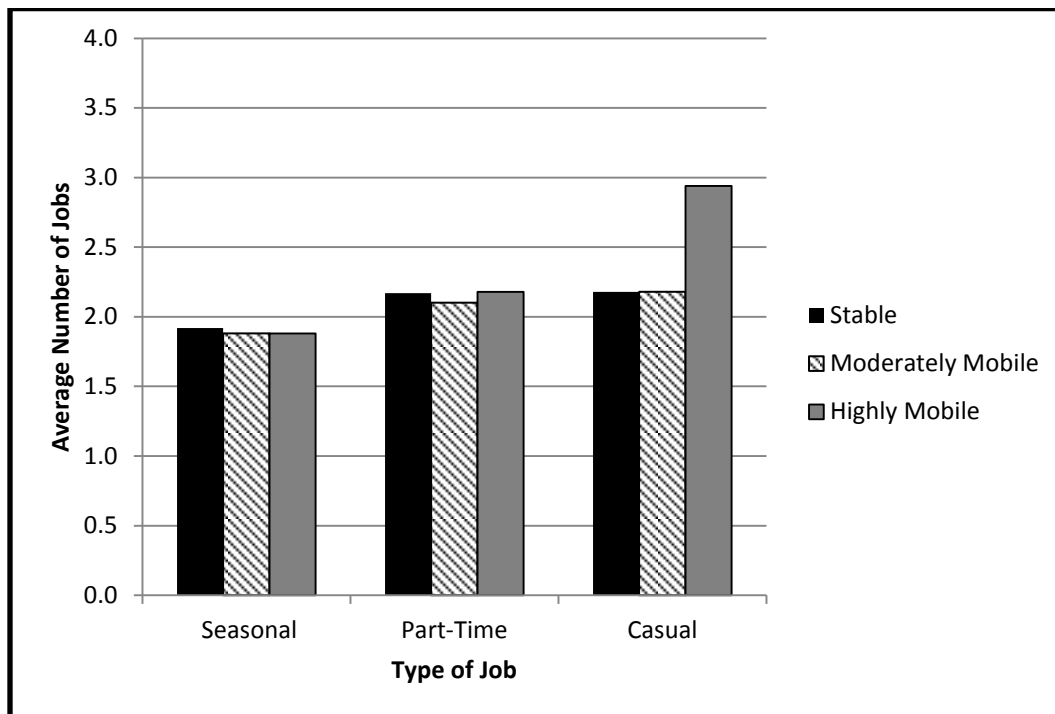
Figure 23. Types of Employment by Mobility Group



Notably, the average number of previous jobs ( $\bar{x} = 1.6$ ) was smaller for stable youth in comparison with the moderately mobile ( $\bar{x} = 1.9$ ) and highly mobile NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 2.4$ ). When comparing the type and average number of jobs within mobility groups, highly mobile NEET youth had held more casual jobs ( $\bar{x} = 2.9$ ) than moderately mobile ( $\bar{x} = 2.2$ ) and stable NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 2.2$ ), (Figure 23).

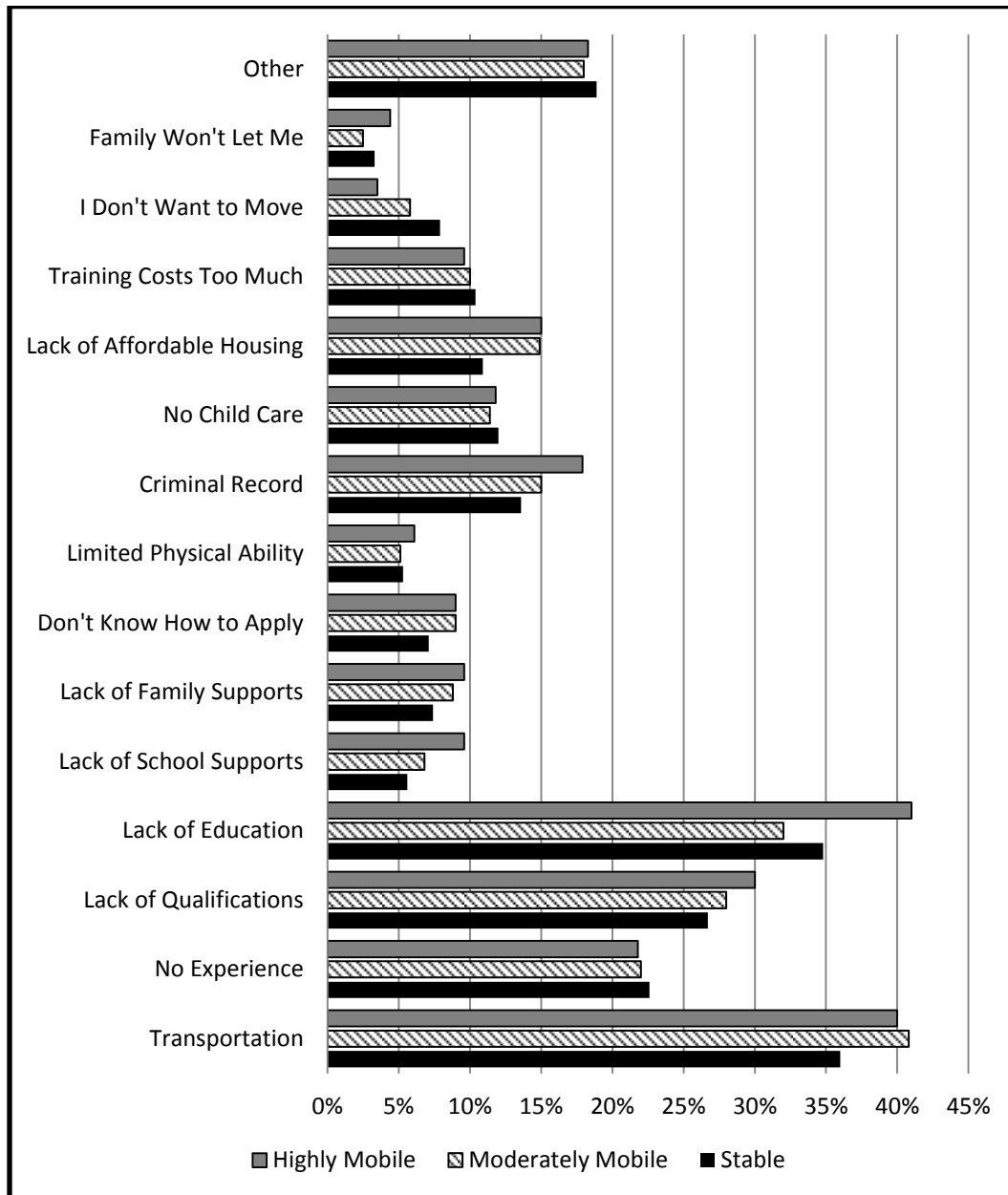


Figure 24. Type and Average Number of Past Jobs by Mobility Group



The average number of barriers to employment was lower for stable NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 2.2$ ) than for moderately mobile ( $\bar{x} = 2.4$ ) and highly mobile NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 2.5$ ). For all mobility groups, the most common barriers to employment were lack of education, transportation, and lack of qualifications (Figure 24).

Figure 25: Percentage and Type of Barriers to Employment by Mobility Group



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### INCOME BY MOBILITY GROUP

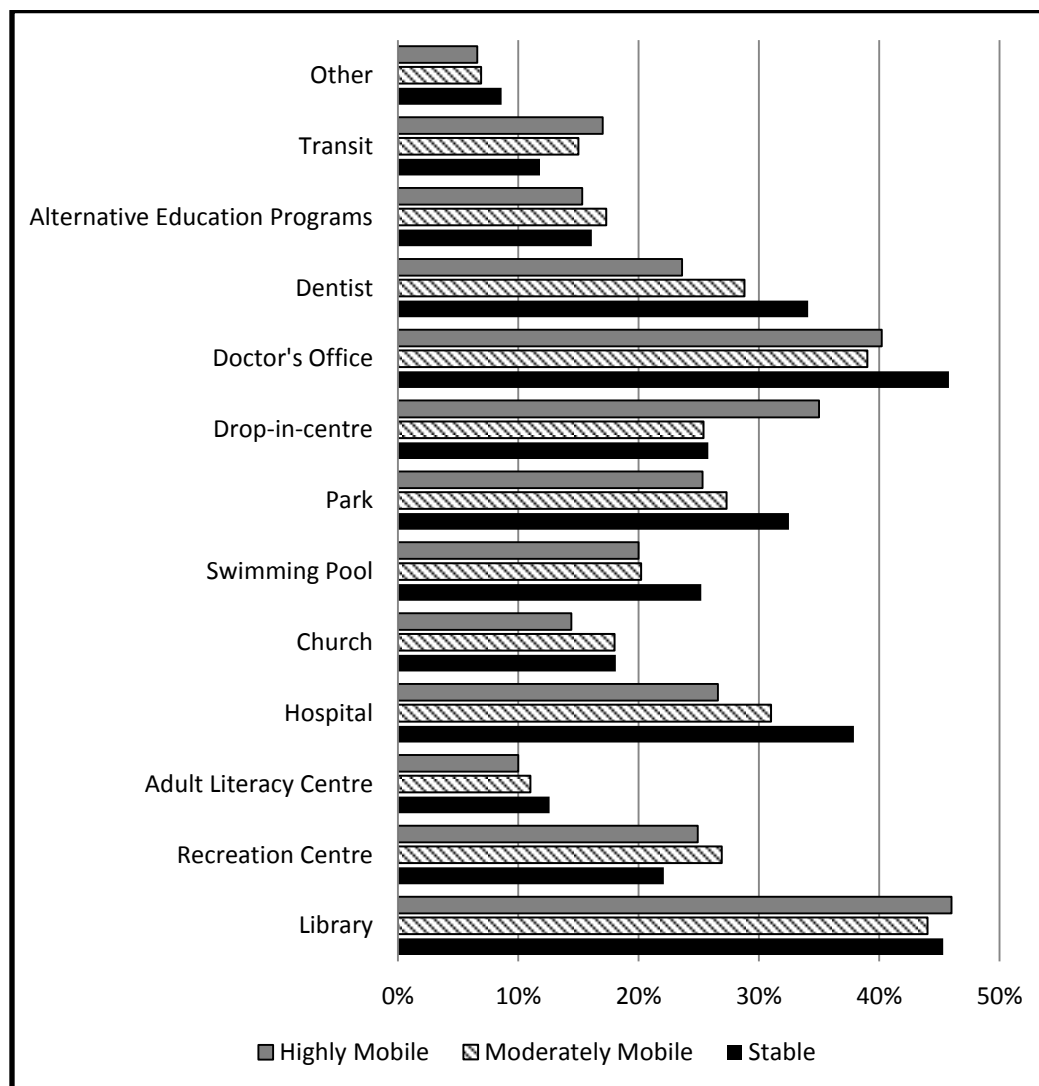
The difference in average weekly income by mobility group was small: stable youth averaged \$190, moderately mobile youth averaged \$199, and highly mobile youth averaged \$192. All were well below the poverty level.

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### MOBILITY AND SOCIAL CAPITAL

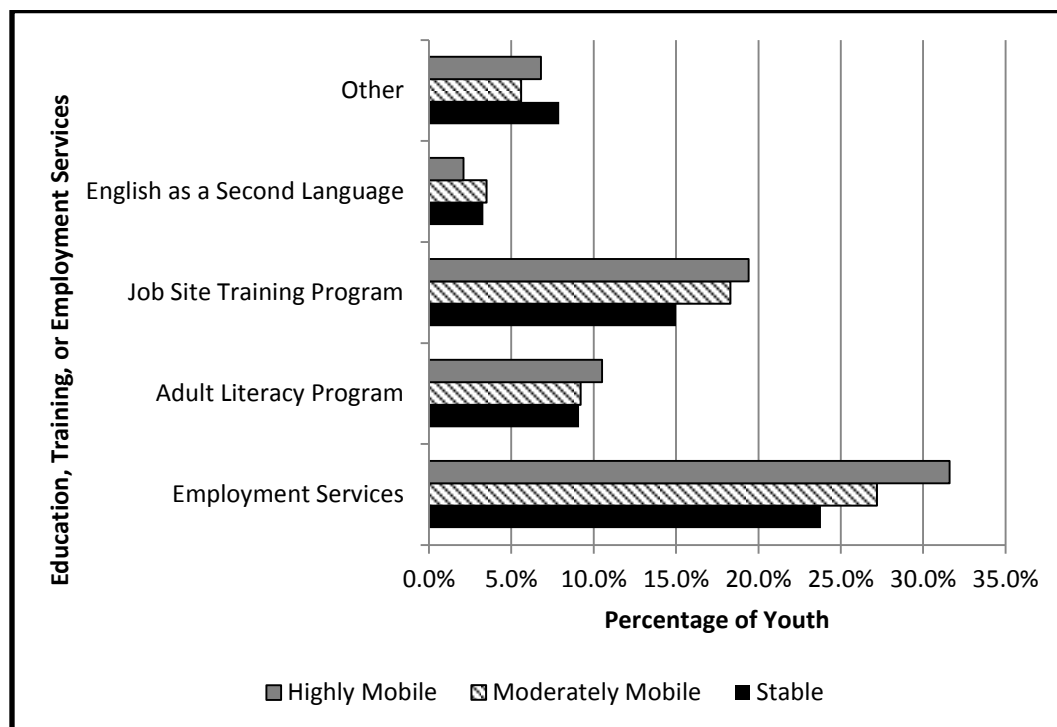
In this study, social capital was measured by the participation in or use of various community services that would engage respondents with the larger community. These indicators included the use of recreational activities, health services, libraries, bars, and restaurants (Figure 25). The average use of community services was slightly higher for stable NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 3.4$ ) than for moderately mobile ( $\bar{x} = 3.1$ ) and highly mobile NEET youth ( $\bar{x} = 3.1$ ). Notably, the stable NEET youth use health services (doctor, dentist, and hospital) more frequently than moderately or highly stable youth. However, the survey did not ask about availability of these services; therefore, there may be a question of accessibility.

Figure 26. Use of Community Services by Mobility Group



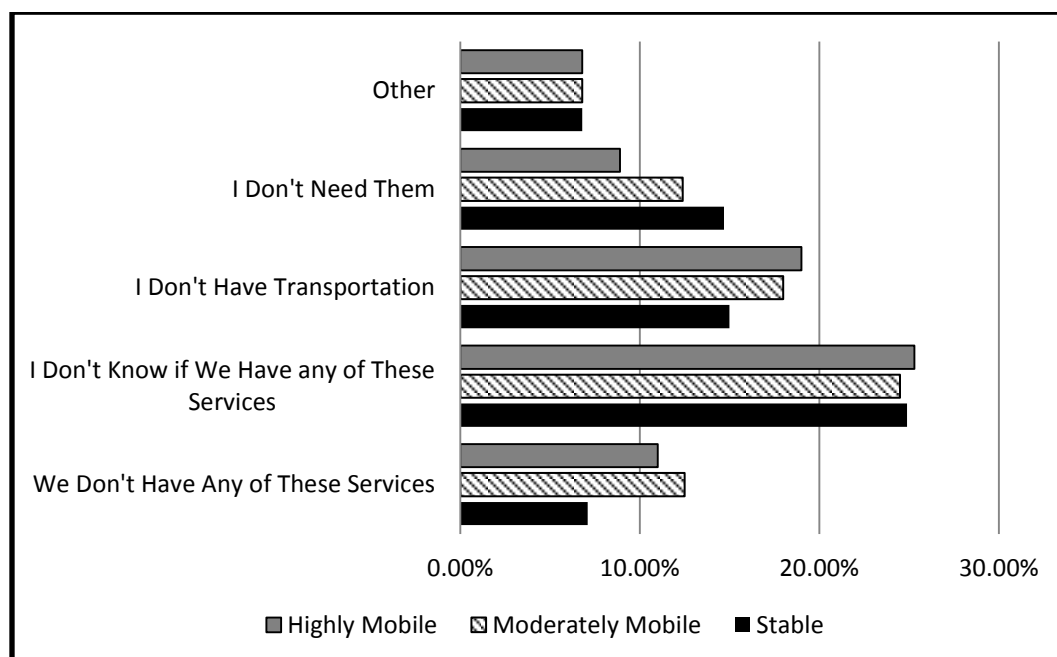
Within the mobility groups, 45.7% of highly mobile NEET youth used training and employment services as compared to 42.3% of moderately mobile, and 42.7% of stable NEET youth. NEET youth used employment services most followed by job site training (Figure 27).

Figure 27 Education, Training, or Employment Services by Mobility Group



When asked for reasons why NEET youth were not using training and employment services, the most common answer presented was an unawareness of these specific services followed by lack of transportation (Figure 28).

Figure 28. Reasons for Not Using Training and Employment Services



### 3. Correlational Findings

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The third set of statistical analysis involved the strength of relationships between several variables based on (1) the complete set followed by (2) correlational analysis between mobility groups. The variables were:

- educational attainment (level of education),
- number of jobs,
- number of barriers to employment,
- use of community services, and
- use of training services.

We remind readers again that the survey and the resultant data were not intended to investigate the impact of mobility. Furthermore, the multiple contributing factors to mobility may also be outcomes of mobility. Even so, there are a few correlational findings areas of interest even though the relationships, as measured by the correlational analyses, may be very weak or weak. Appendix C contains the statistical results of the correlational analysis.

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#### MOBILITY, NUMBER OF JOBS AND TRAINING SERVICES

When considering the entire sample, the correlational analysis indicated that the number of moves an individual experienced over the past year was significantly related to the number of jobs they reported having in the past ( $r=0.09$ ), and the number of training services they reported using in the past ( $r=0.05$ ).

The relationships, while significant, account for very small amounts of the variability between the variables. For example, the number of community moves that an individual experienced over the past 12 months accounts for a little less than 1% of the variability in the number of jobs that the individual reported in their lifetime.

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#### EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Less than 40% of the survey respondents indicated that they had some type of an income and those with higher levels of educational achievement also reported higher levels of weekly income. The level of education that an individual reported accounts for a little over 5% of the variability in the amount of weekly income that individuals reported ( $r=.23$ ).

In the entire sample, individuals who reported higher levels of educational achievement also reported using a higher number of community services ( $r=0.16$ ), a higher number of jobs in the past ( $r=0.08$ ), and reported experiencing a fewer number of barriers to employment ( $r=-0.12$ ).

Education attainment was not significantly related to the number of training services that the NEET youth reported using ( $r=0.03$ ).

Finally, no relationship was found between the number of training services used by NEET youth, and the amount of weekly income they reported, or the level of educational attainment that they had achieved.

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#### BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

As the number of barriers to employment increases, the number of community services an individual reported using ( $r=0.21$ ) also rose and accounted for over 4% of the variance. In addition, individuals who reported fewer numbers of barriers also reported more weekly income ( $r=-0.17$ ), higher levels of education ( $r=-0.12$ ), a fewer number of jobs in the past ( $r=0.17$ ), and a fewer number of training services used ( $r=0.09$ ).

A negative relationship was identified between the number of barriers to employment a youth reported and their level of educational attainment ( $r=-0.12$ ). This suggests that NEET youth with higher levels of educational attainment report fewer barriers to employment. This relationship was significant within the stable and moderately mobile groups of youth but not for the highly mobile group.

A positive relationship was identified between the number of barriers to employment a youth reported and the number of jobs they reported having in the past ( $r=0.17$ ). This relationship was significant for the stable and moderately mobile youth, but not for the highly mobile group.

Lastly, the number of barriers to employment a NEET youth reported was positively related to the number of training services they used ( $r=0.09$ ). This relationship was significant for the stable group of youth only.

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#### NUMBER OF JOBS HELD IN THE PAST

The NEET youth who reported a greater number of jobs in the past also reported that they experienced greater numbers of barriers to employment ( $r=0.17$ ). This

relationship was significant for the stable and moderately mobile youth but not for the highly mobile group.

Notably, when youth had moved between communities more than twice in the past 12 months (highly mobile group), there was no longer a relationship between the number of jobs they had held in the past and the number of barriers they reported experiencing.

In addition, a positive relationship was identified between the number of jobs held in the past and a NEET youth's educational attainment ( $r=0.08$ ). This relationship was significant for the moderately mobile group of youth; however, the relationship was not significant for the stable or highly mobile groups of youth. A positive relationship was identified between the number of jobs a youth held in the past and the number community services ( $r=0.10$ ) they used. This relationship was significant for the stable and moderately mobile groups but not the highly mobile group.

Lastly, the number of jobs a NEET youth reported having in the past was positively related to the number of training services ( $r=0.14$ ) they used. This relationship was significant for all groups.

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#### NUMBER OF COMMUNITY SERVICES USED

NEET youth who use more community services also tend to:

- have higher levels of education ( $r=0.16$ );
- have experienced more barriers to employment ( $r=0.21$ );
- use more training services ( $r=0.17$ ); and,
- have held more jobs in the past ( $r=0.10$ ).

There was also a positive relationship between the number of community services used and the number of training services used. This grew stronger as youth became more mobile (stable group  $r=0.17$ ; moderate mobile group  $r=0.18$ ; high mobility group  $r=0.23$ ).

Notably, the number of community services used by NEET youth was not significantly related to the weekly income of youth who reported an income.



## WEEKLY INCOME

Less than 40% of the sample of NEET youth reported that they had a source of weekly income. Within these subset of respondents, a positive relationship was evident between the amount of weekly income and educational level of the respondent ( $r=0.23$ ).

Beyond this overall effect, the level of mobility appears to show some influence on the relationship between weekly income and educational attainment:

- The stable mobility group showed a relationship between education and weekly income that is considered significant but weak ( $r=0.19$ ).
- The moderately mobile group showed a relationship between education and weekly income that approaches a moderate relationship ( $r=0.25$ ).
- The highly mobile group showed a relationship between education and weekly income that is considered well within the moderate range ( $r=0.34$ ).

In addition, within the highly mobile group, as the number of community moves increased, the average weekly income that individuals reported decreased. In fact, the number of community moves accounted for almost 5% (4.75%) of the variability in this group's weekly income.

A negative relationship was identified between the number of barriers that a NEET youth reported and the amount of weekly income they reported ( $r=-0.17$ ). This relationship held its significance across the stable and moderately mobile groups but failed to meet significance within the highly mobile group.

Weekly income was not significantly related to the number of jobs ( $r=-0.07$ ), the number of community services used ( $r=-0.04$ ), or the number of training services used ( $r=-0.06$ ).

## Chapter 5: Conclusions and Recommendations

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This chapter responds to the specific research questions, presents major conclusions from stakeholders and the research and identifies some recommendations for consideration by stakeholders. The chapter and the report concludes with some remarks directly specifically at

### Responses to Research Questions

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The purpose of this research was to examine factors that contribute to NEET youth mobility and the risk of homelessness in rural, remote, and northern communities in Manitoba. To review:

- Stable NEET youth (52% of survey respondents) lived the same community or communities within a 16 km (10 mile) radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months;
- Moderately mobile youth (34% of survey respondents) lived in 2 communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence in the previous 12 months; and
- Highly mobile youth (13% of survey respondents) had lived in three or more communities outside of a 16 km radius of their current residence.

Highly mobile youth as identified by the criteria described above may be at high risk of homelessness<sup>4</sup>, and therefore of importance to the Homelessness Partnering Strategy. Findings from this group primarily have been used to respond to the project's proposed research questions.

- What are the patterns of mobility of NEET youth?
- What are the relationships between mobility and gender, age and ethnicity?
- How mobile are NEET youth with dependent children?
- What is the influence of urban areas?
- Are NEET youth in northern communities more or less mobile than in southern communities?
- What age group is the most mobile?

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<sup>4</sup> The circumstances of these youth are temporal. At any given time, they can go from having a stable residence to moderately or highly mobile youth.

- Which of the communities or regions appear to have the most mobile NEET youth?
- Is there a correlation between educational attainment and mobility?
- Is there a correlation between employment opportunities and mobility?

#### PATTERNS OF MOBILITY FOR NEET YOUTH

Two questions on the original survey were of relevance to this research report. One question asked respondents if they had lived in any other community in the previous 12 months (mobility rate). The next question asked respondents to list the first three letters of the postal codes of the communities (mobility pattern).

The researchers undertook several types of geographic and statistical analyses looking for patterns of mobility for the NEET youth in these communities. While the original questions on the survey yielded more than a 100 pages of place names, specific patterns of mobility could not be determined.

Based on the descriptive and correlational results however, it is reasonable to suggest that the patterns of NEET youth mobility are linked to (a) employment opportunities, (b) access to training services and (c) family connections.

#### RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOBILITY, GENDER, AGE AND ETHNICITY

There is a strong positive relationship between levels of mobility, gender, age and ethnicity.

- 24 year olds are the most mobile age.
- In terms of gender only, males and females have nearly the same rates of mobility.
- In terms of ethnicity, Aboriginal NEET youth are more mobile (52.4%) than non-Aboriginal NEET youth (40.9%).
- Overall, the highest rate of mobility by gender, age and ethnicity was for Aboriginal males in the 25-27 year old age group (60.3%); followed by Aboriginal males in the 28-30 age group (59.8%). This was also the highest rate for all males.
- The lowest rate of mobility by gender, age and ethnicity was for non-Aboriginal females in the 28-30 age group (24.5%).
- The highest rate of mobility by females was for Aboriginal females in the 19-21 year old age group (57.6%). Notably, the mobility rate for

Aboriginal females remained consistently high or higher for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal males and females and across all age groups.

#### MOBILITY OF NEET YOUTH WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN

Thirty-nine percent of NEET youth indicated that they had dependent children although there is no indication whether or not these children are also mobile. Of this number:

- The 15-18 year old age group was the most mobile (66.8%) age group with dependent children.
- 67% of NEET youth with dependent children did not graduate from high school.
- Highly mobile NEET youth had the highest average number of children.

#### THE INFLUENCE OF URBAN AREAS

Many of the NEET youth surveyed indicated that they had lived in either Winnipeg or Brandon or both in the previous 12 months, while 49.2% of the NEET youth had lived in Brandon and 86.4% in Winnipeg. This is notable given that Brandon's population (53, 000) is just over one-thirteenth (1/13) the size of Winnipeg (703,000).

#### DIFFERENCE IN MOBILITY BETWEEN NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN MANITOBA

Based on these respondents, there was no evidence that northern NEET youth were more mobile than southern NEET youth. There was very little difference as well between mobility groups.

#### COMMUNITIES OR REGIONS APPEAR TO HAVE THE MOST MOBILE NEET YOUTH

When adjusted for youth who lived in communities within a 16 km radius, 47.8% of all of the respondents (N= 1765) were mobile.

Of the thirteen communities in the study, Russell had the highest percentage of mobile NEET youth (78.1%) and Southwest Manitoba had the lowest (28.6%).

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## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT AND MOBILITY

The analyses showed that there was a positive relationship between educational attainment and mobility.

- The most mobile group by education level was for NEET youth with some type of post-secondary education or training (51.1%). This group may be looking for, but unable to find employment.
- The second most mobile group, were NEET youth who had not completed high school (50.9%). Again, access to employment may be an issue.

There were also positive correlations between weekly income and educational level.

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## EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND MOBILITY

Only 15.8% of all NEET youth reported that they had some type of employment income. The most common type of employment was for part-time work followed by seasonal and casual employment. Stable youth participated in part-time employment more than mobile youth.

Notably, when asked about plans for the next year, mobile youth indicated that they wanted to get a job more than stable youth.

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## Conclusions

The following conclusions stand out with regard to educational attainment, mobility levels, and family connections. We remind readers that, while relationships do exist based on this particular data set, there are many contributing factors to youth mobility and homelessness that were not part of the original 2010-2011 youth employment survey. These variables include mental health or addiction factors, criminal activity, family history, parental attachment, place attachment, social exclusion, levels of health, social and economic well-being, and access to available housing.

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## EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

An individual's educational attainment had the highest number of significant correlations to other variables including:

- low weekly income,

- limited access to employment opportunities at home or in other communities,
- increased number of barriers to employment,
- perception of increased number of barriers to employment,
- increased use of community health and social services, and
- decreased use of training and educational programs.

#### MOBILITY

The impact of increased rates of mobility as measured by the number of communities lived in during the previous 12 months was related to:

- decreased social capital as measured by involvement in community activities; and
- interrupted participation in adult learning or training opportunities.

#### BARRIERS TO EMPLOYMENT

It was reasonable to find that there were a number of barriers to employment cited by NEET youth in this survey. These barriers included lack of education, lack of qualifications, and lack of transportation. There was also a correlation between the number of perceived barriers to employment and the number of past jobs. This may be indicative of chronic interrupted employment patterns.

There was also a weak but positive correlation between the number of jobs and increased use of training and employment services. No conclusions can be made as to whether the individuals are gaining benefits from these services.

#### DEPENDENT CHILDREN

While not specifically related to employment, around 40 % of the NEET youth respondents indicated that they had dependent children. The highly mobile NEET youth had the highest average number of children. This is troubling given the impacts of mobility on young children and older adults who may be acting as care-givers.

## MOBILITY OF ABORIGINAL FEMALES

The mobility of Aboriginal females in this study remained high and constant in comparison to non-Aboriginal males and females and Aboriginal males. It appears that some of this movement can be attributed to the pursuit of better employment or educational opportunities.

### **Recommendations from Community Stakeholders**

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In addition to statistical analysis, this project, *Exploration of Factors that Contribute to Youth At-Risk Mobility in 13 Rural and Northern Manitoba Communities*, included an invitational forum with approximately 40 community stakeholders. The forum, held in Brandon, Manitoba, provided a variety of community stakeholders with the opportunity to (a) consider the findings based on their particular contexts, and b) provide recommendations on moving forward. Most notable from these discussions was the abundance of commonalities, anecdotes and personal experiences that echoed the findings.

Emergent issues and challenges from the forum included:

- lack of employment opportunities for youth without a high school graduation;
- intergenerational impacts most importantly dependent children;
- access to, and availability of, role models in rural or remote communities;
- lack of education attainment ‘affects everything’;
- public awareness of the issues;
- controversies over ‘who owns the problem’; and
- undiagnosed learning difficulties are a leading contributor to drop out rates, mental health and mobility.

Recommendations from the community stakeholders included:

- streamline data collection and transfer processes between agencies;
- provide greater support for young women with children;
- increase coordination between departments and agencies;
- develop and use innovative, pilot projects to get NEET youth back to school or in employment programs;
- address social, education and employment issues in addition to housing;

- address safety issues especially for girls and women; and
- be more proactive than reactive.

### **Recommendations from the Researchers**

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This study provides some insights into NEET youth mobility in rural and northern Manitoba. However, the various factors that contribute to, and result from, youth mobility are not single events but rather part of a long process of educational failures, social and employment disengagement, and family history. Furthermore, each individual reacts differently to these events.

Given these limitations, the following are a few recommendations that have emerged from the literature and from the experience of the researchers on this project.

#### **FURTHER RESEARCH**

Further research is warranted on the ‘push-pull’ factors that influence the mobility of NEET youth. These factors include access to affordable housing, employment and educational opportunities, health and family services, and other quality of life indicators.

#### **IMPORTANCE OF TIMELY, EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS**

There are many community-based employment and educational programs and services targeted at this NEET youth population. However, the challenges lies in identifying which program or elements of the programs are effective and delivered in a timely manner. On-going evaluation of these programs would ensure that the most effective programs are used. As well, these evaluations should use a variety of evidence including personal and skill development, family relationships, and involvement in the community.

#### **DEPENDENT CHILDREN**

The mobility of dependent children is critically important to future educational success. There needs to be more effort on sharing information on mobile dependent children across all agencies. As well, specialized educational programs for mobile dependent children should be established particularly in communities known for high levels of mobility.



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## PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Research indicates that NEET youth have multiple risk factors that increase their mobility and impede their ability to obtain and maintain employment. Programs and services need to address as many of the factors as possible. For example, training programs should also need to address housing, social and economic needs.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL CAPITAL

Many NEET youth suffer from social marginalization or isolation. Social capital, that is, the collection of an individual's social networks, holds great potential to mitigate the negative influence of mobility and circumstances of NEET youth. Active participation in community activities exposes NEET youth to positive social networks and encourages employment and skill development. Community groups in rural and northern communities should pay particular attention to the participation of marginalized youth in community activities.

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## Concluding Remarks

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Readers are reminded of two overarching considerations:

1. The information contained in this report is derived from the survey data collected from NEET youth who participated in the *2010-11 Rural Manitoba Youth Facing Barriers Project*. In other words, it was a secondary use of data intended for a different purpose and therefore has limitations on the extent on what can be achieved for further analysis.  
Even so, much credit must be given to the program managers at Service Canada for initiating and pushing through with the initial 2010-2011 project which was aimed primarily at gathering baseline information about NEET youth in rural, remote and northern communities in MB. Until that point in time, there was very little information on NEET youth in these communities. Regardless of the limitations, we now know much more about this vulnerable population.
2. The complexity of factors surrounding NEET youth, mobility and homelessness has been mentioned across the literature and

throughout this report. More importantly, stakeholders also recognize this complexity.

The statistical analysis resulted in a considerable amount of descriptive information and correlations which we believe are relevant in local communities as well as with program managers and policy makers. We believe that the information and correlations can, and should be used to clarify the following assumptions that may be circulating about rural, remote and northern NEET youth. These are:

*Assumption 1:* that northern youth are more mobile than youth from the south.

Clarification: Yes and no. Yes, northern youth appear to be more mobile however, the distance between communities is a contributing factor.

*Assumption 2:* In Manitoba, Winnipeg has the greatest influence as an urban area.

Clarification: The researchers initially assumed that NEET youth would seek Winnipeg primarily as a destination and perhaps Brandon. The findings supported that assumption with more than 86% of respondents indicating that they had lived in Winnipeg. However, in terms of population ratio, Brandon also attracted NEET youth at a proportional population rate that was much higher than Winnipeg's. Finally, while a high percentage of the NEET youth had lived in these urban centres, they were no longer living in either of them. They had moved away or perhaps had gone back to communities closer to home.

*Assumption 3:* Rural, remote and northern NEET youth and urban NEET youth share similar challenges.

Clarification: Yes and no. It is clear that rural is not urban and rural is not remote or northern. Programs, services, and public policies should acknowledge these distinctions. For example, there are significant differences in access across communities to transportation and services. That said, there are more shared commonalities between rural, northern and remote communities than between urban and rural.

Clarifying these assumptions is a very small step to understanding NEET youth in rural, remote and northern communities. Many questions remain unanswered. For example, in our consultations and presentations, participants regularly asked for more information about the impacts of childhood trauma, children living in care, substance abuse, social engagement, and mental health. These are important but well outside of the nature of this particular data set. More research is therefore critical to understanding the complexities confronting rural, remote and northern NEET youth. We strongly believe however, that these questions these questions should be asked and answered from rural, remote and northern perspectives.

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## Appendix A. Figures for Stable and Mobile Youth

Figure 1A. Percentage of Mobile NEET Youth by Community or Region

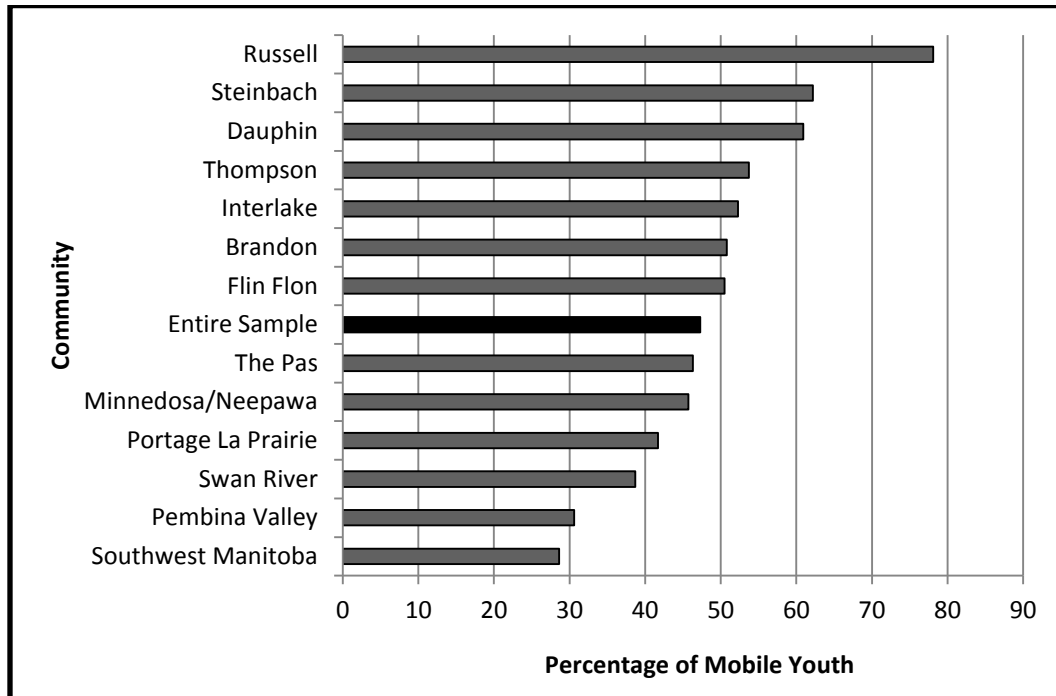


Figure 2A. Respondents Who Had Lived in Brandon and/or Winnipeg

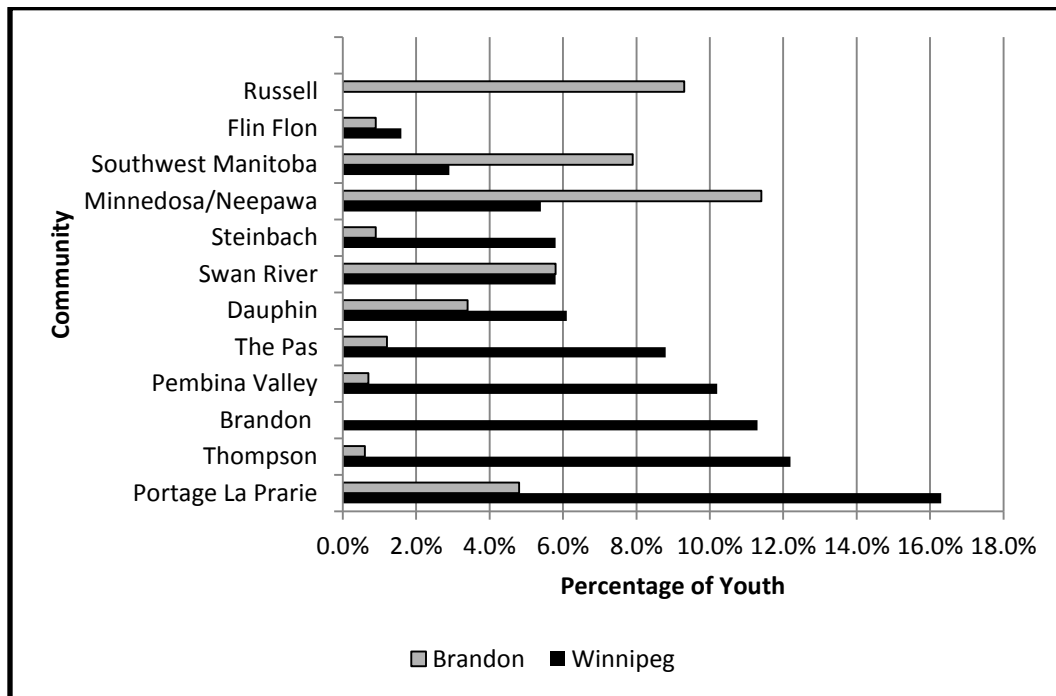


Figure 3A. Average Number of Moves by Age

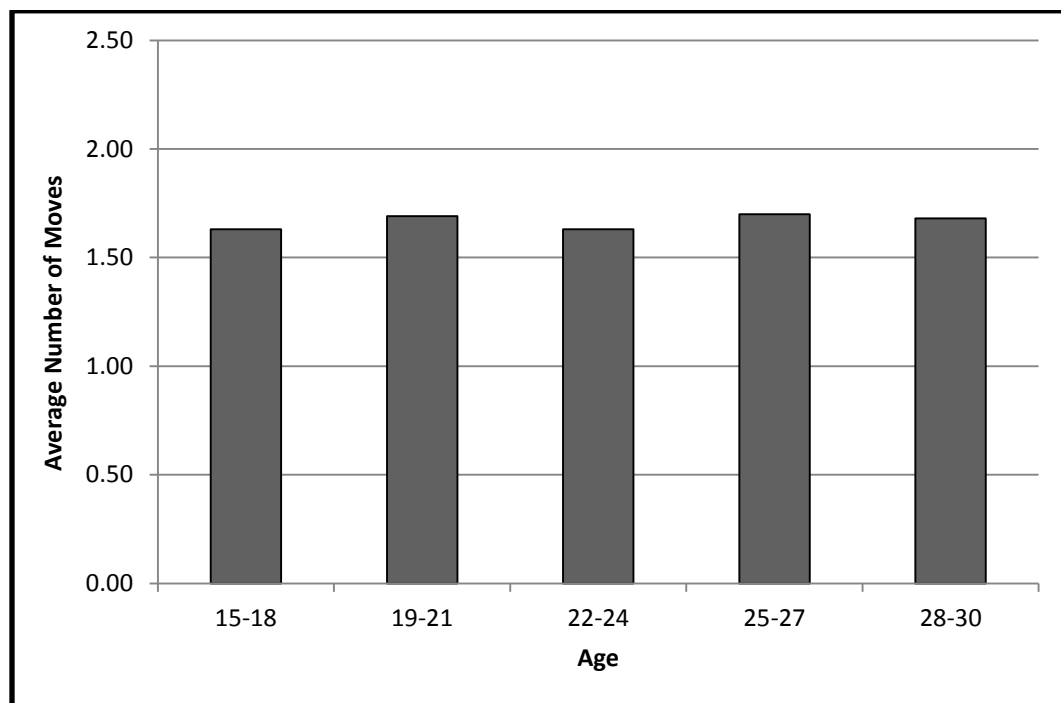




Figure 4A. Average Number of Moves by Gender and Community

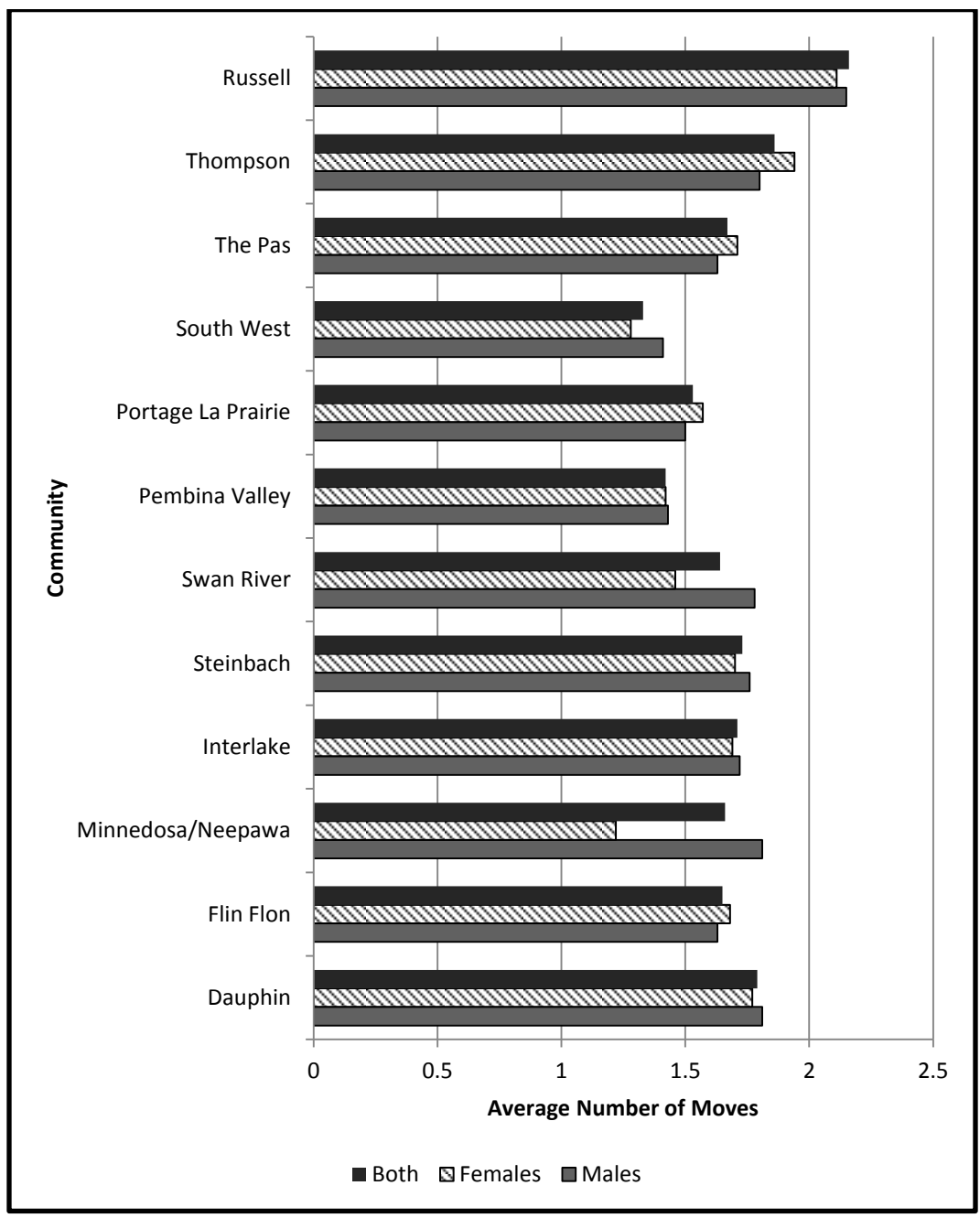


Figure 5A. Average Number of Moves by Ethnicity and Community

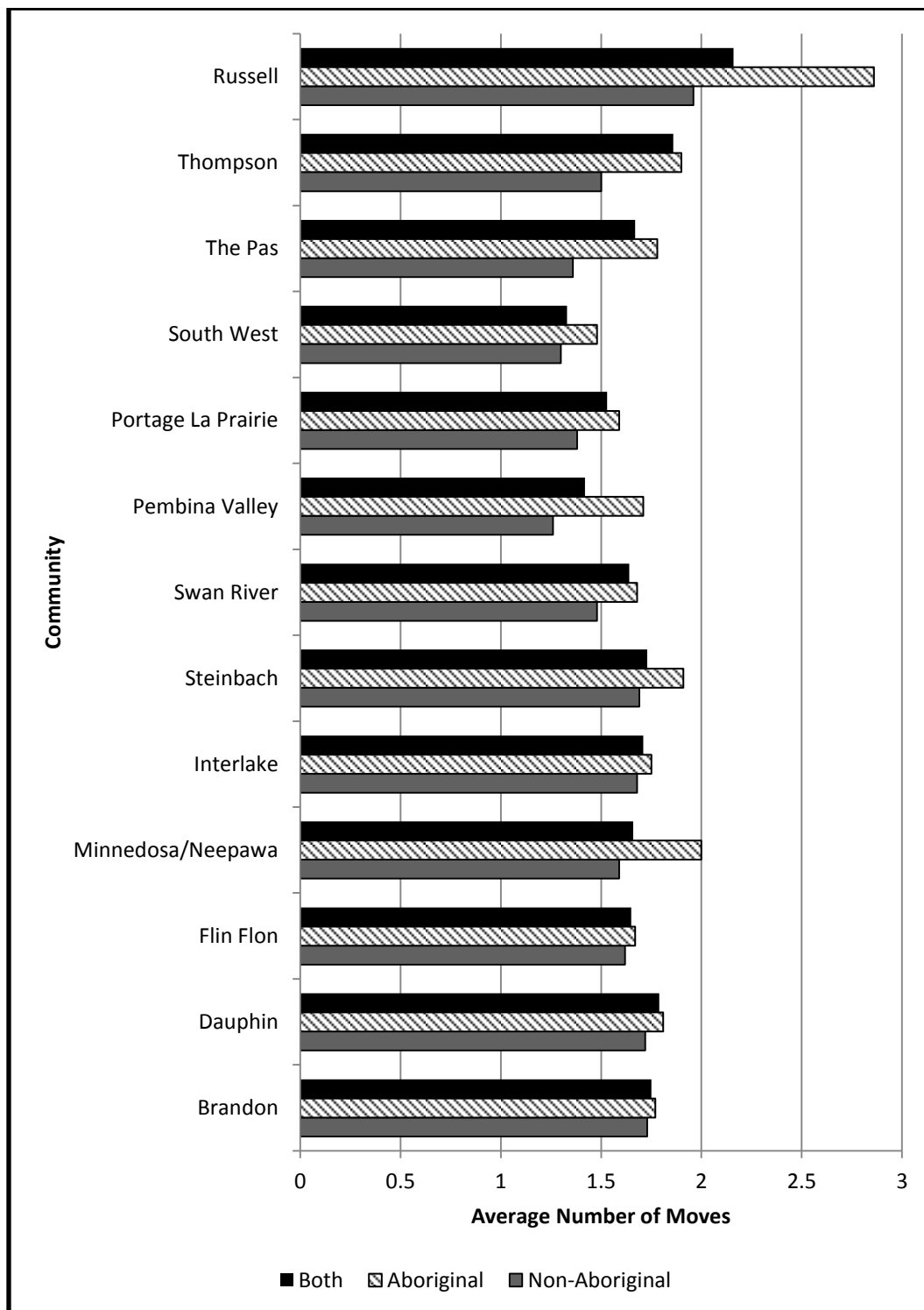


Figure 6A. Average Moves in Previous 12 Months by Ethnicity (Males)

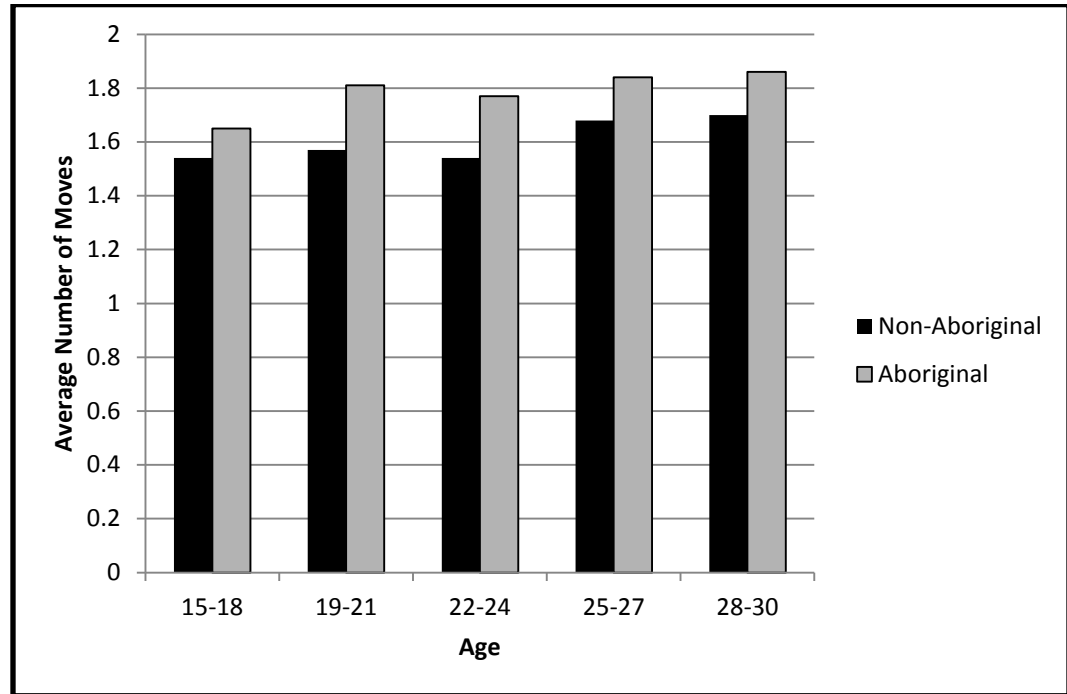


Figure 7A. Average Moves in Previous 12 Months by Ethnicity (Females)

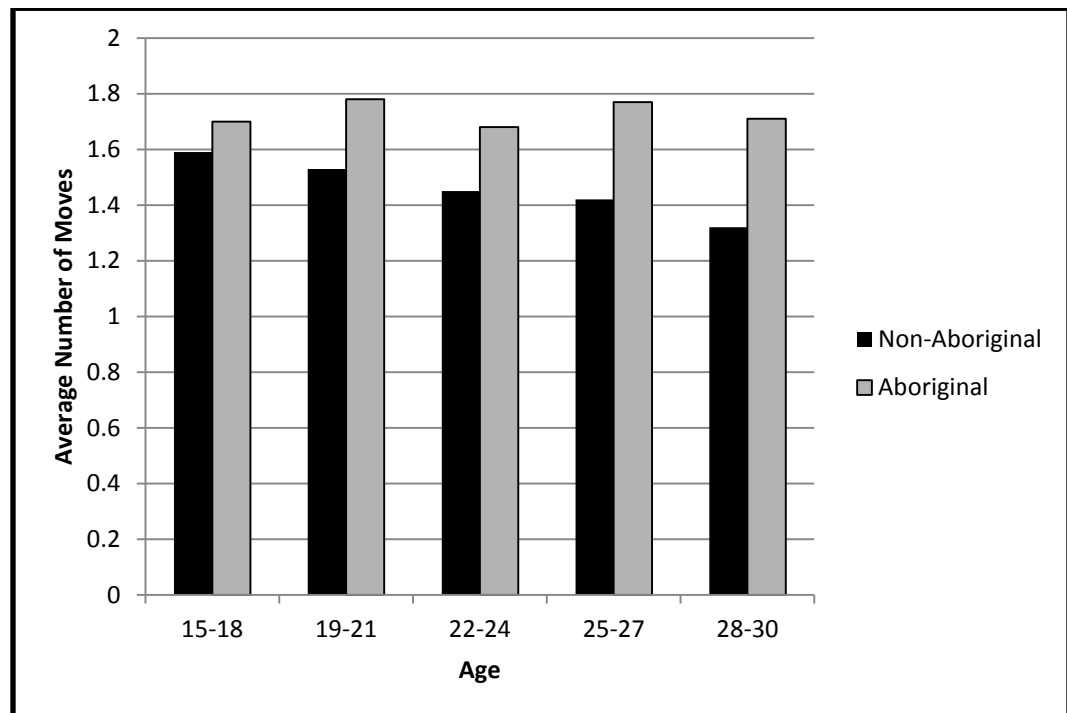


Figure 8A. Percentages of Mobile NEET Youth by Age and Ethnicity

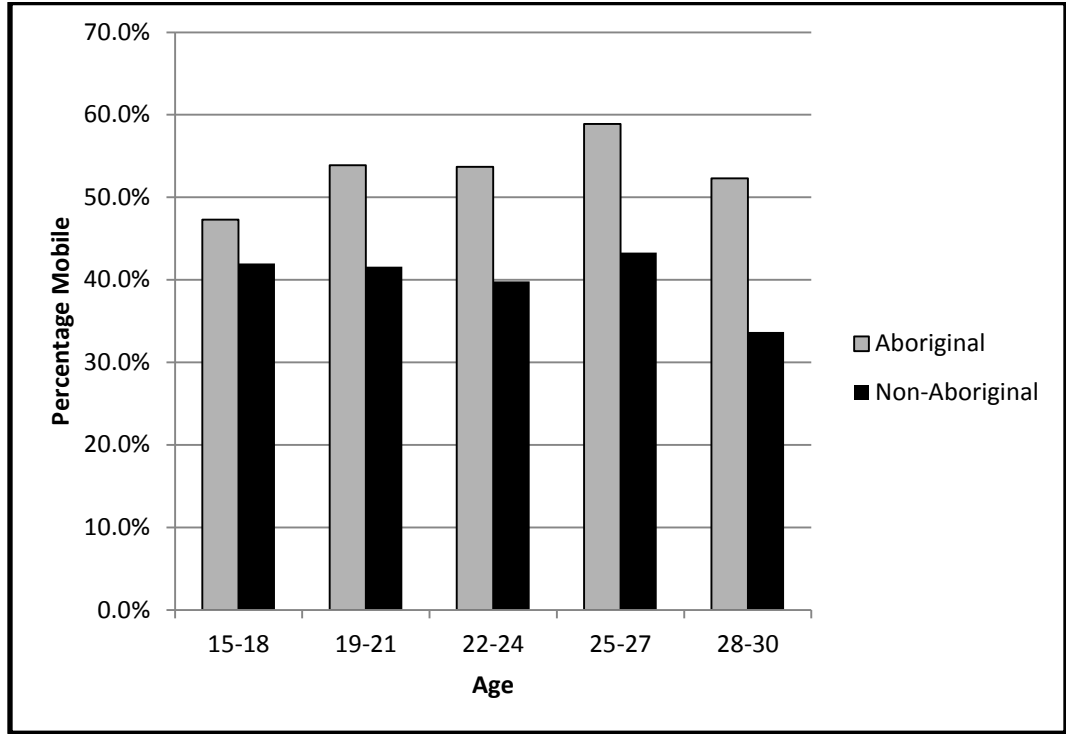


Figure 9A. Mobility by Age and Ethnicity (Males)

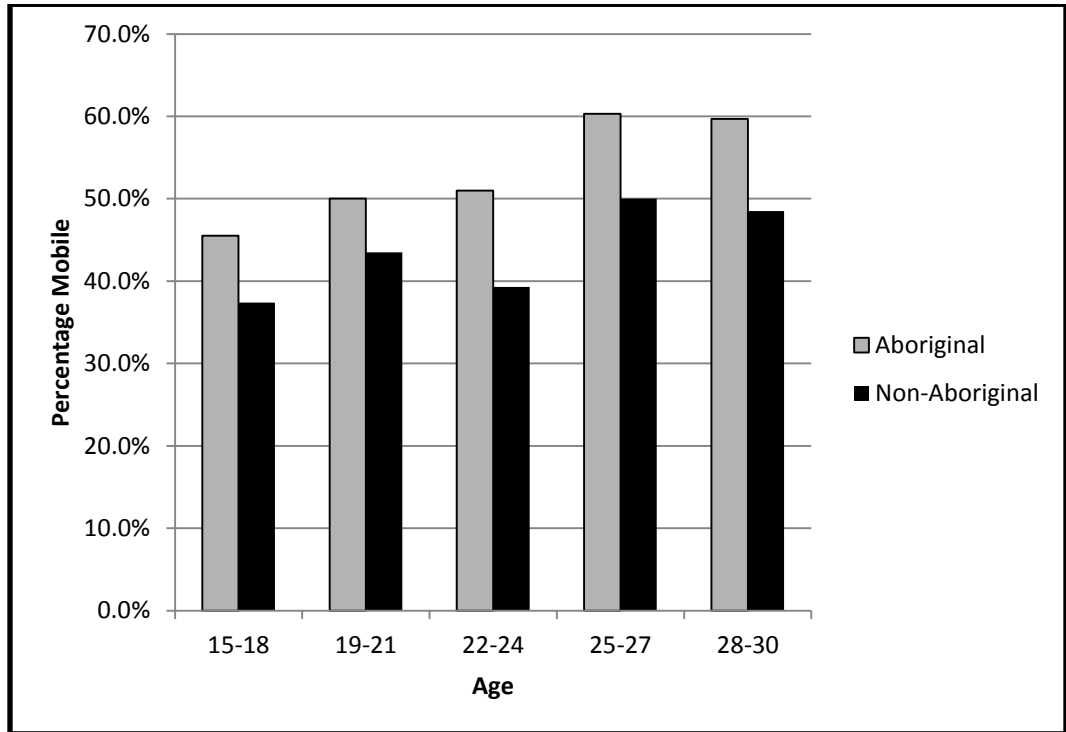


Figure 10A. Mobility by Age and Ethnicity (Females)

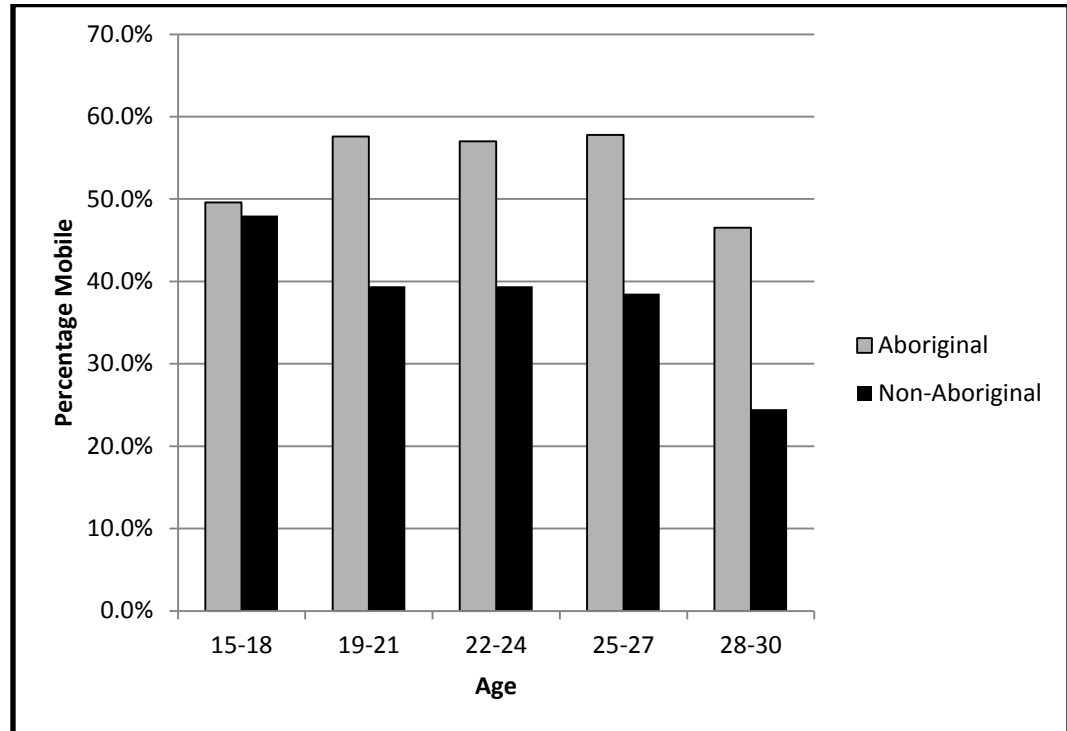


Figure 11A. Average Number of Moves by Age and Ethnicity

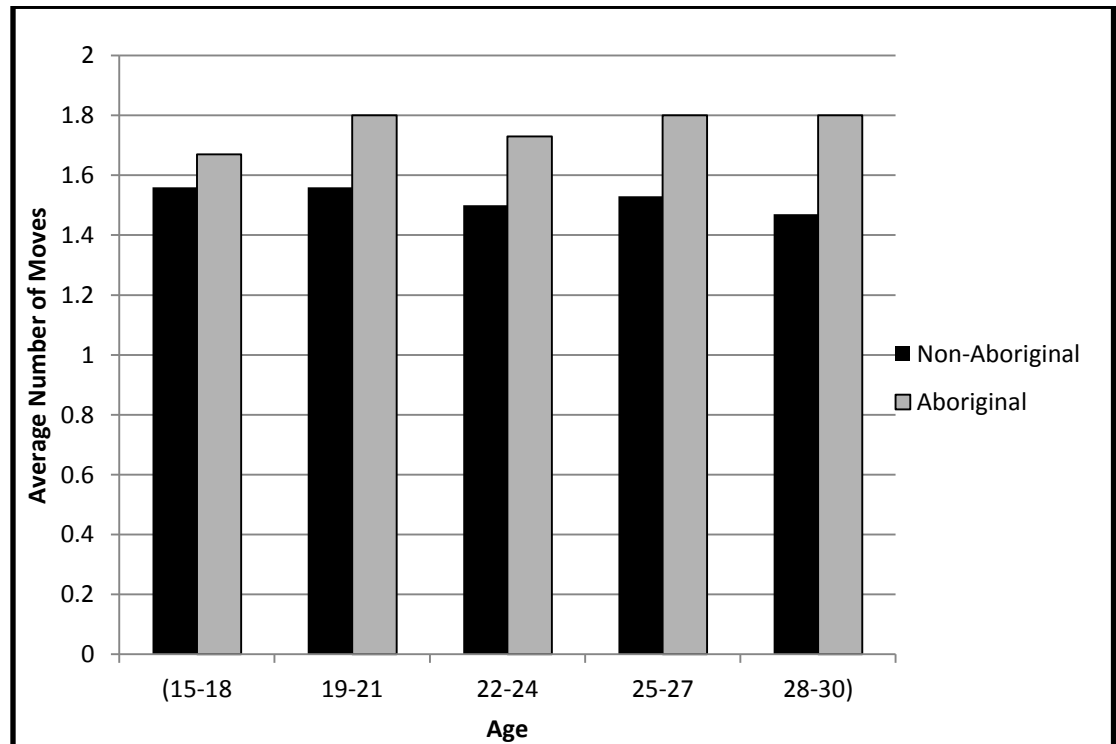


Figure 12A. Percentage All NEET Youth with Dependent Children

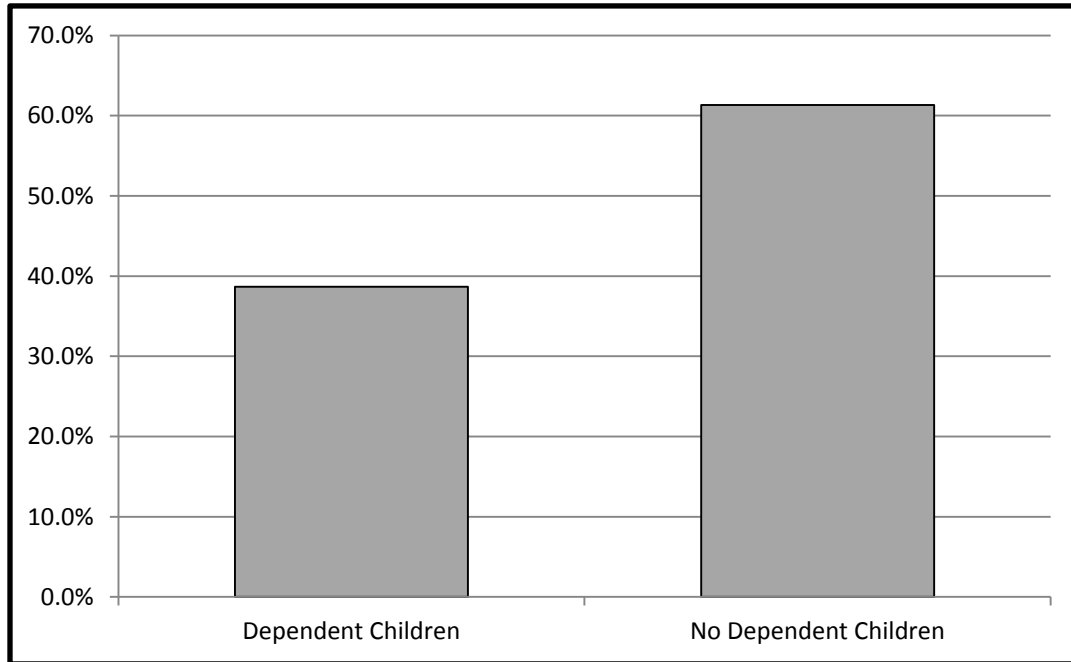


Figure 13A. Dependent Children by Stable and Mobile Groups

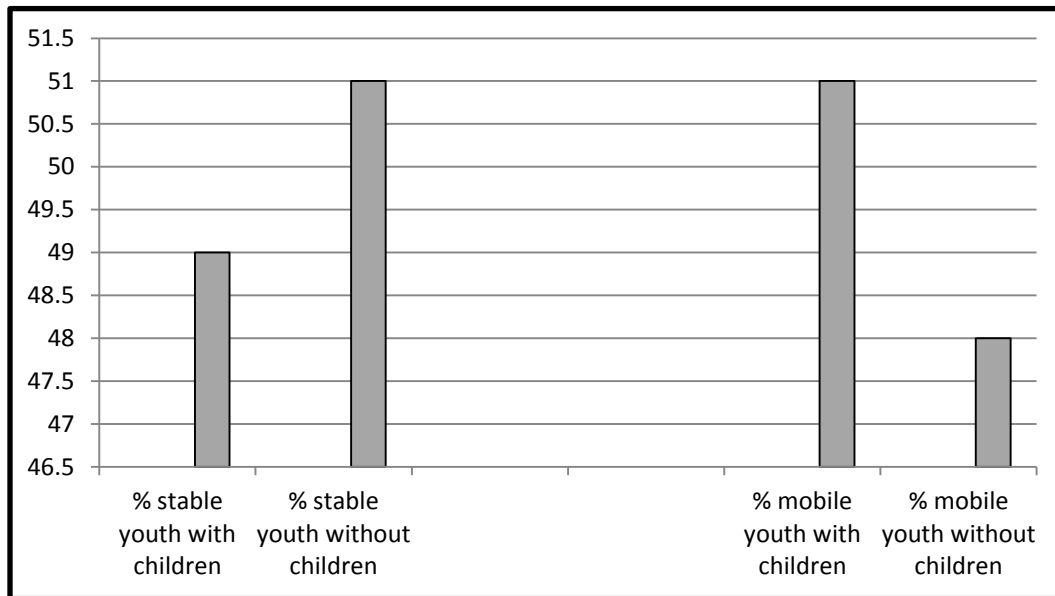


Figure 13A. Age Groups with Dependent Children

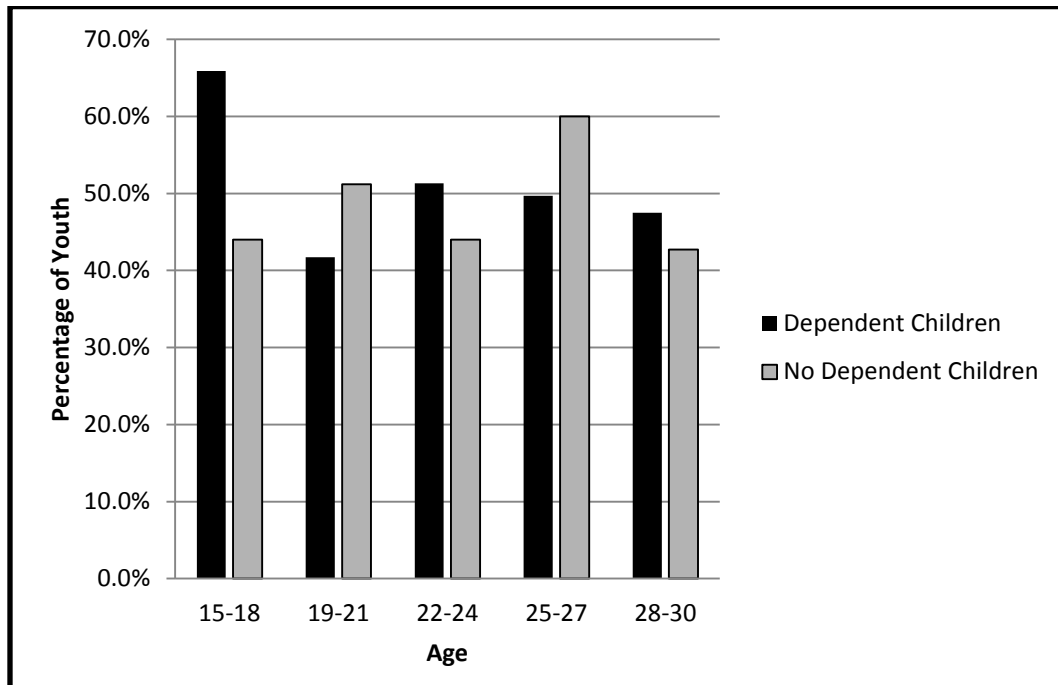


Figure 14A. Educational Attainment of NEET Youth

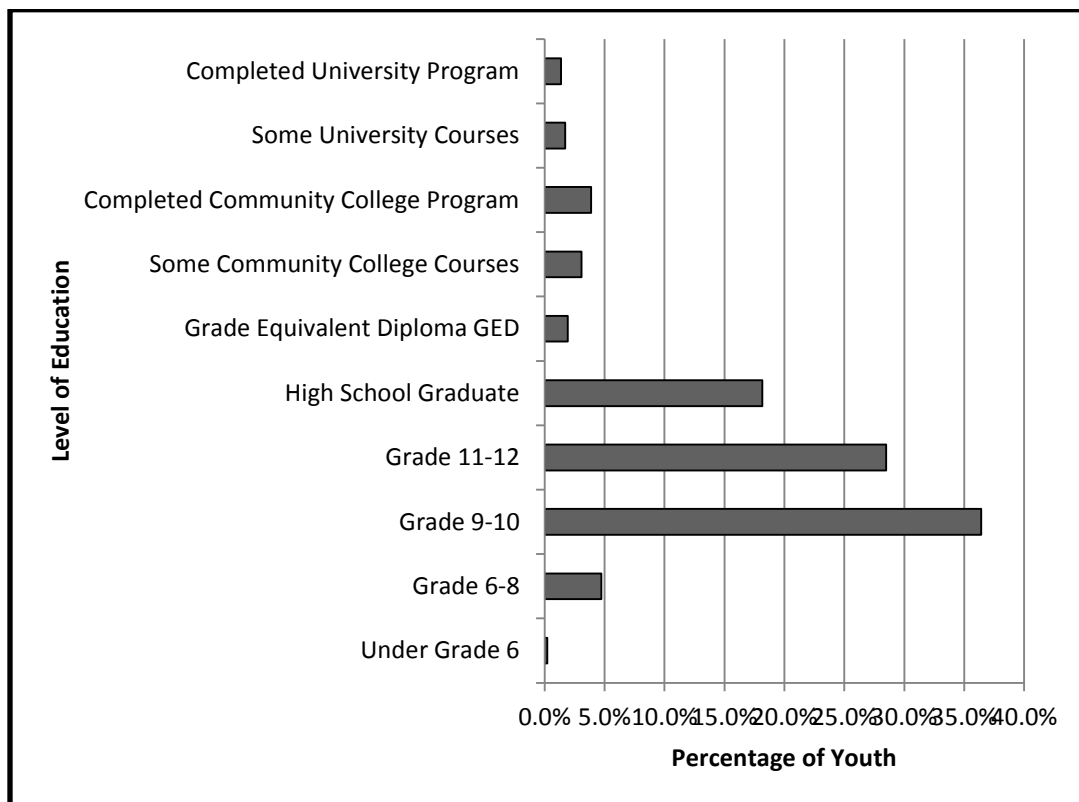


Figure 15A. Relationship between Mobility and Graduation Rates/Passing LA exam

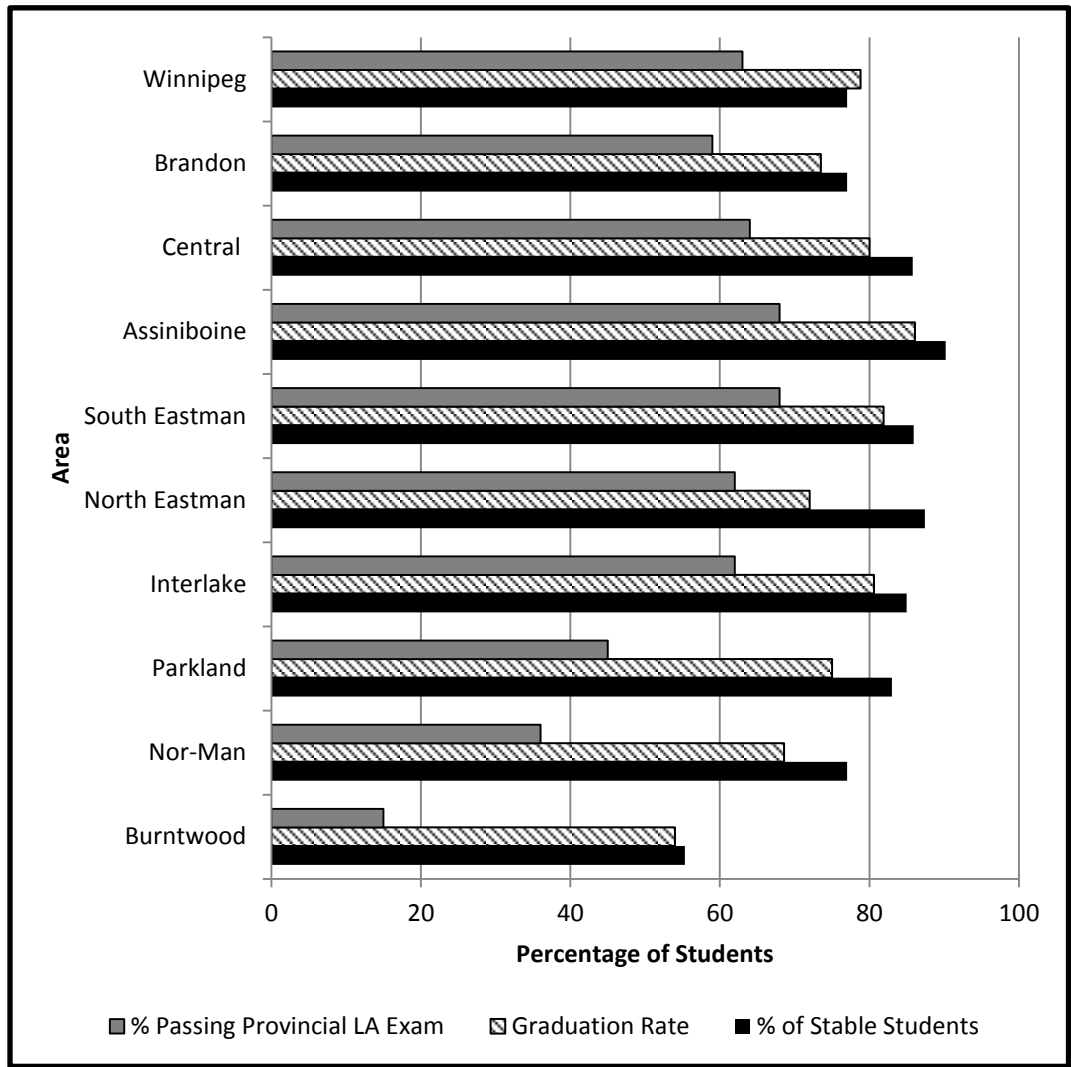
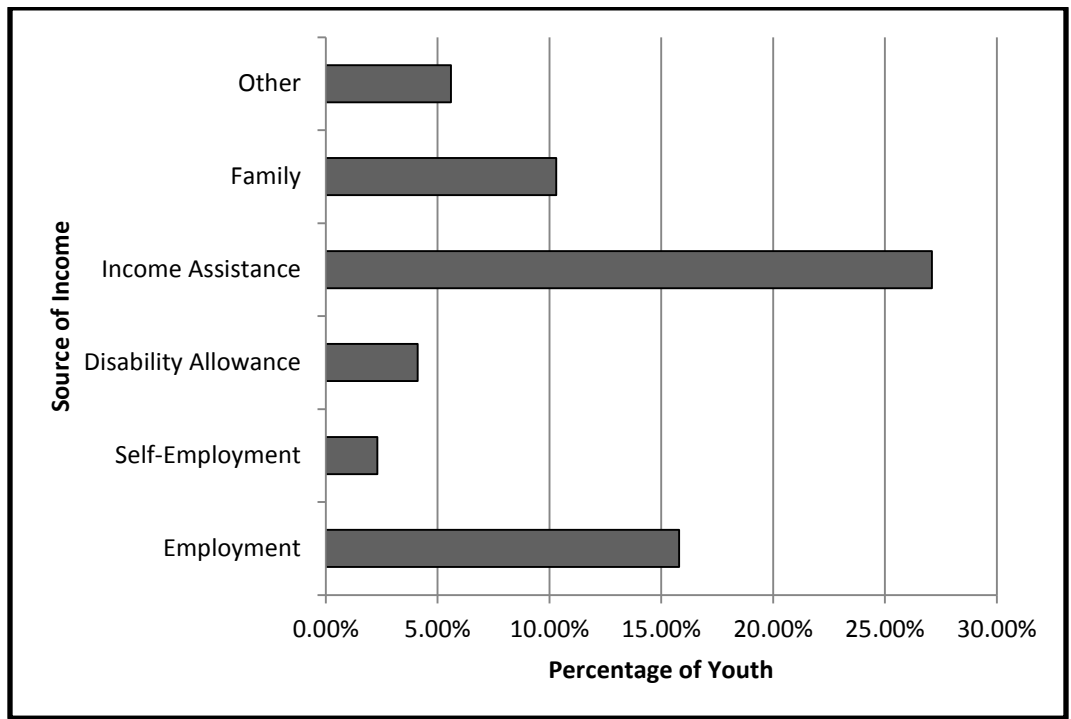




Figure 16A. Sources of Steady Income for NEET Youth



## Appendix B. Descriptive Figures for Stable, Moderately and Highly Mobile Youth

Figure 1B. Mobility Groups by Community

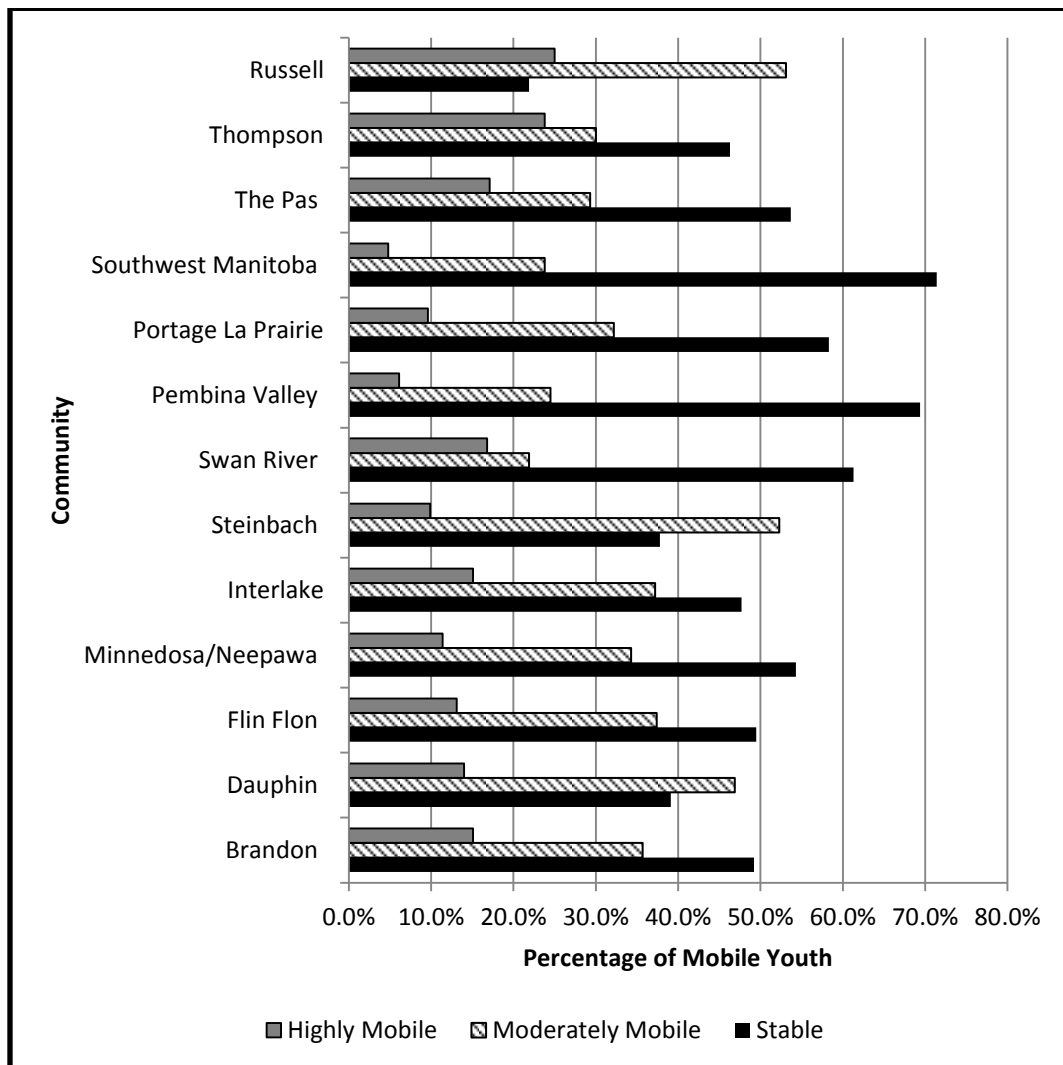


Figure 2B. Average Age of Mobility Groups

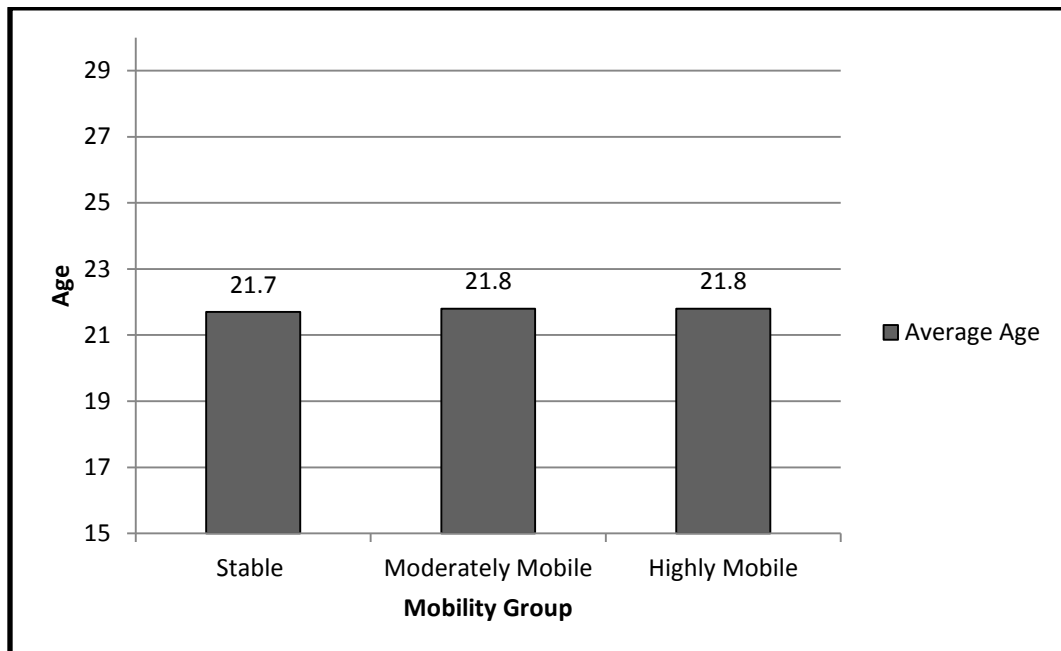


Figure 3B. Mobility Groups by Age

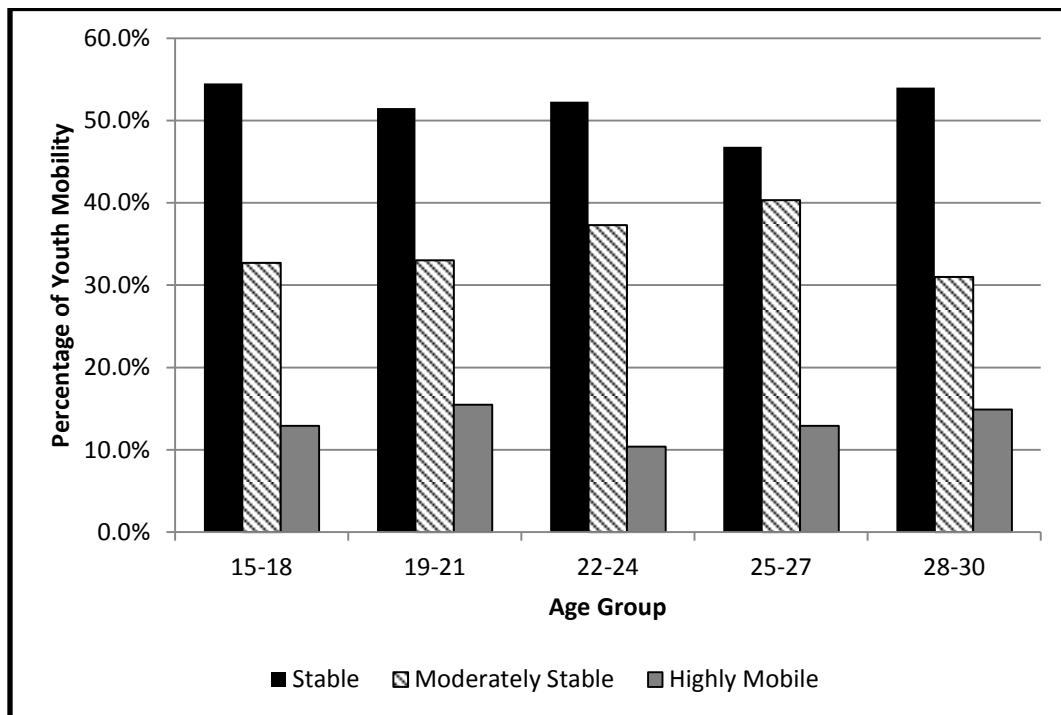


Figure 4B. Mobility Groups by Gender

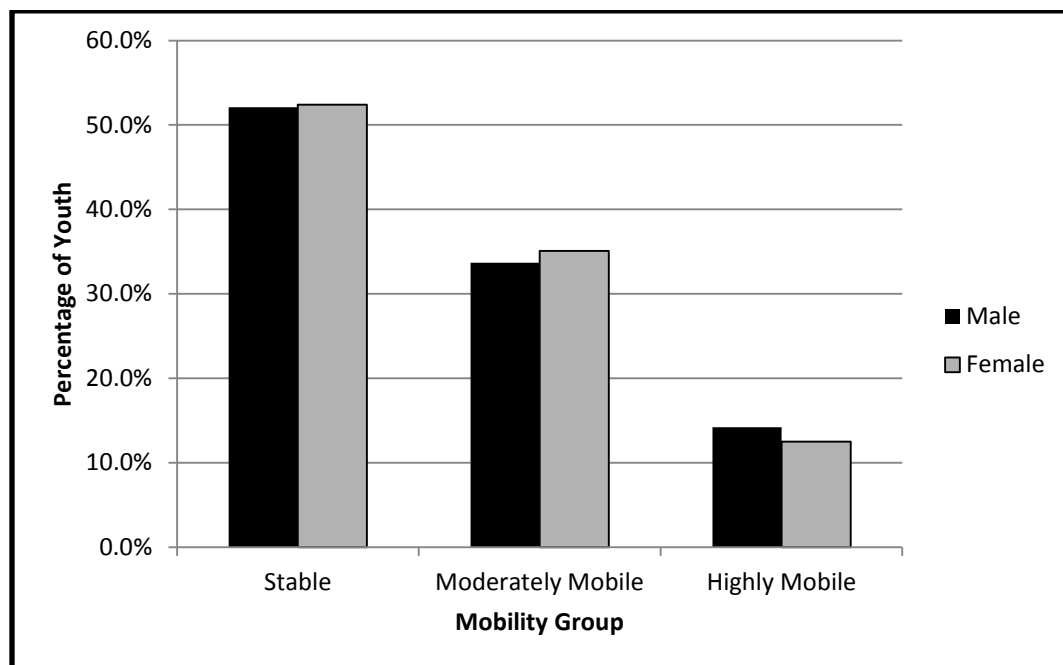


Figure 5B. Mobility Groups by Ethnicity

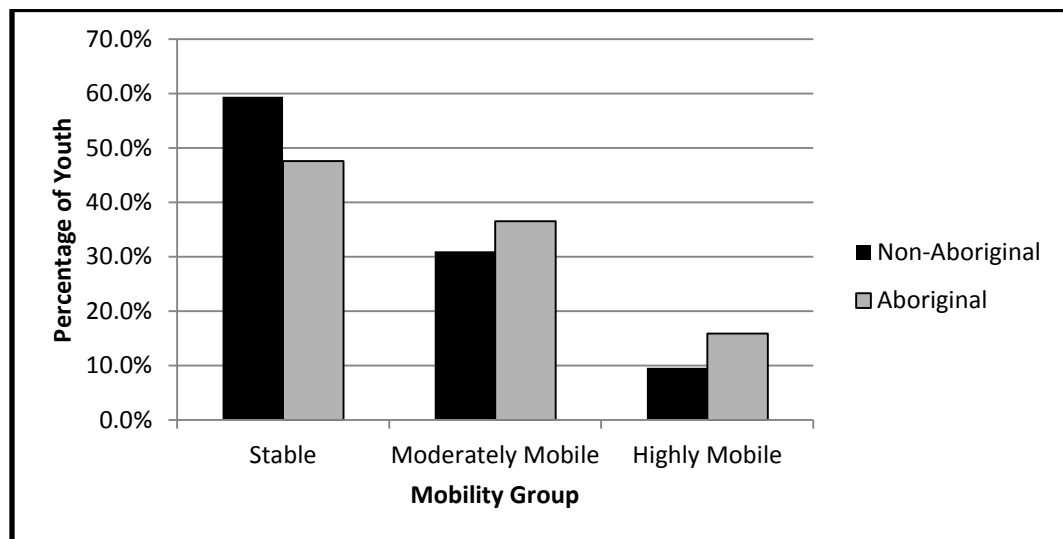


Figure 6B. Mobility Groups by Age and Gender

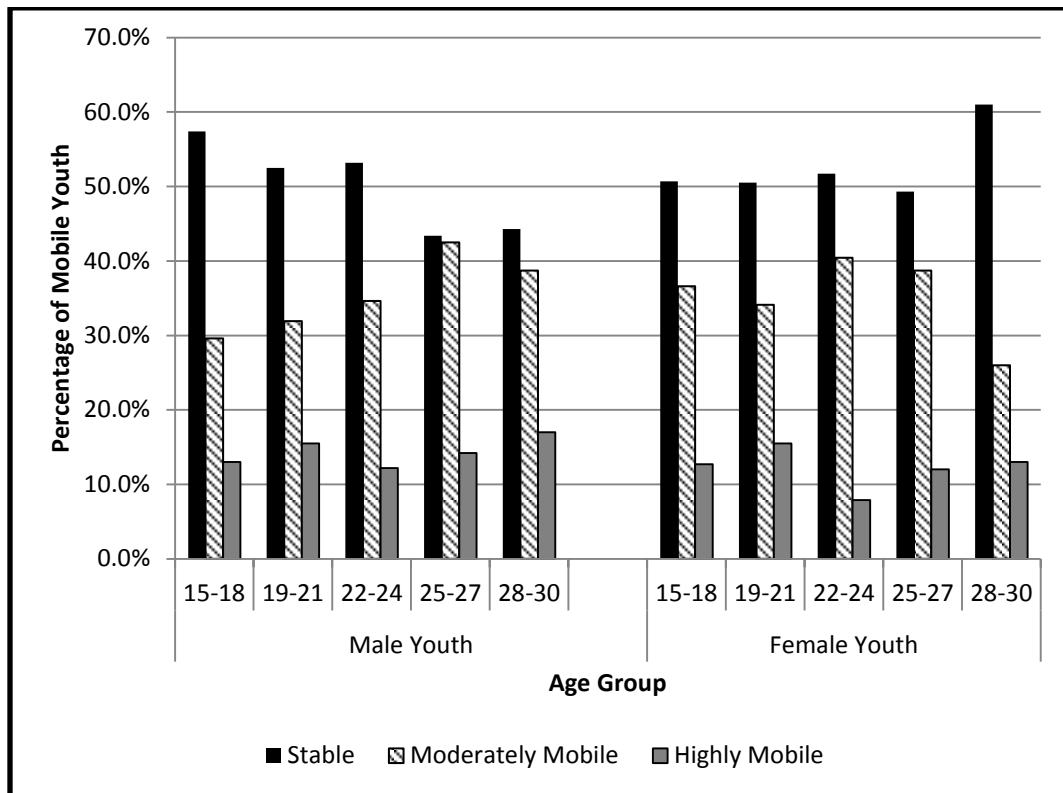


Figure 7B. Mobility Groups by Ethnicity and Gender

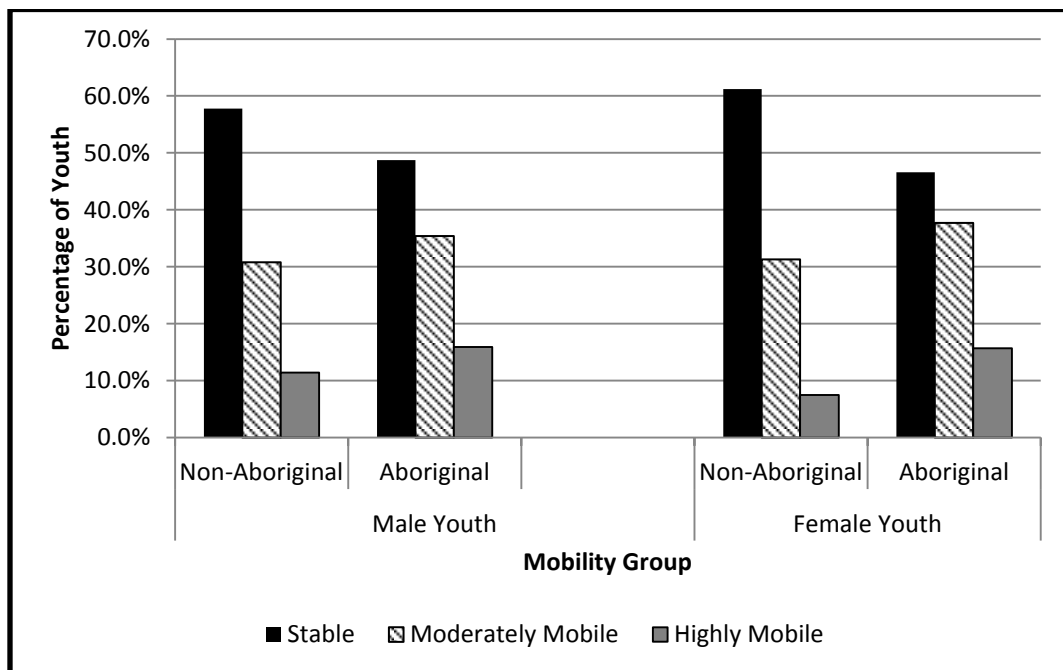


Figure 8B. Mobility Groups of Males and Ethnicity

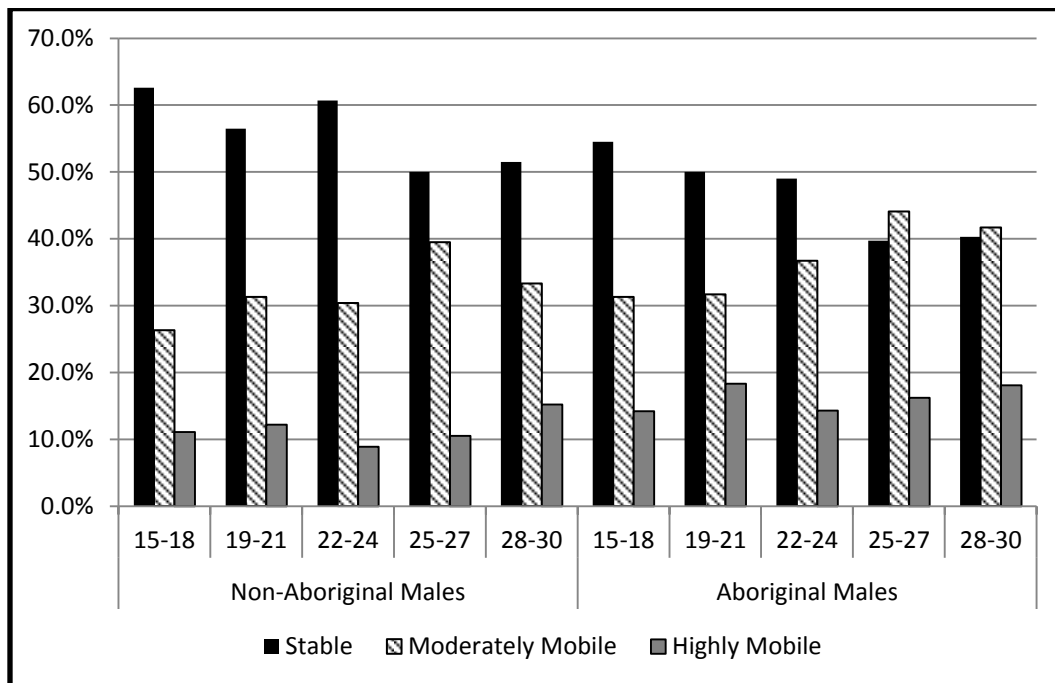


Figure 9B. Mobility Groups of Females and Ethnicity

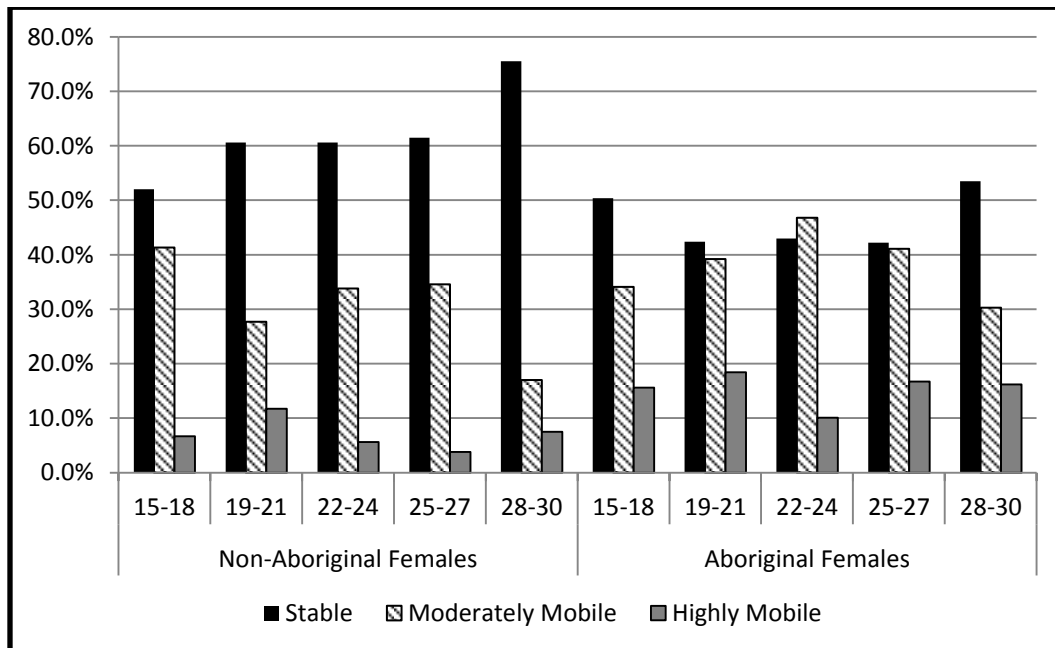


Figure 10B. Mobility Groups by Age, Gender and Ethnicity

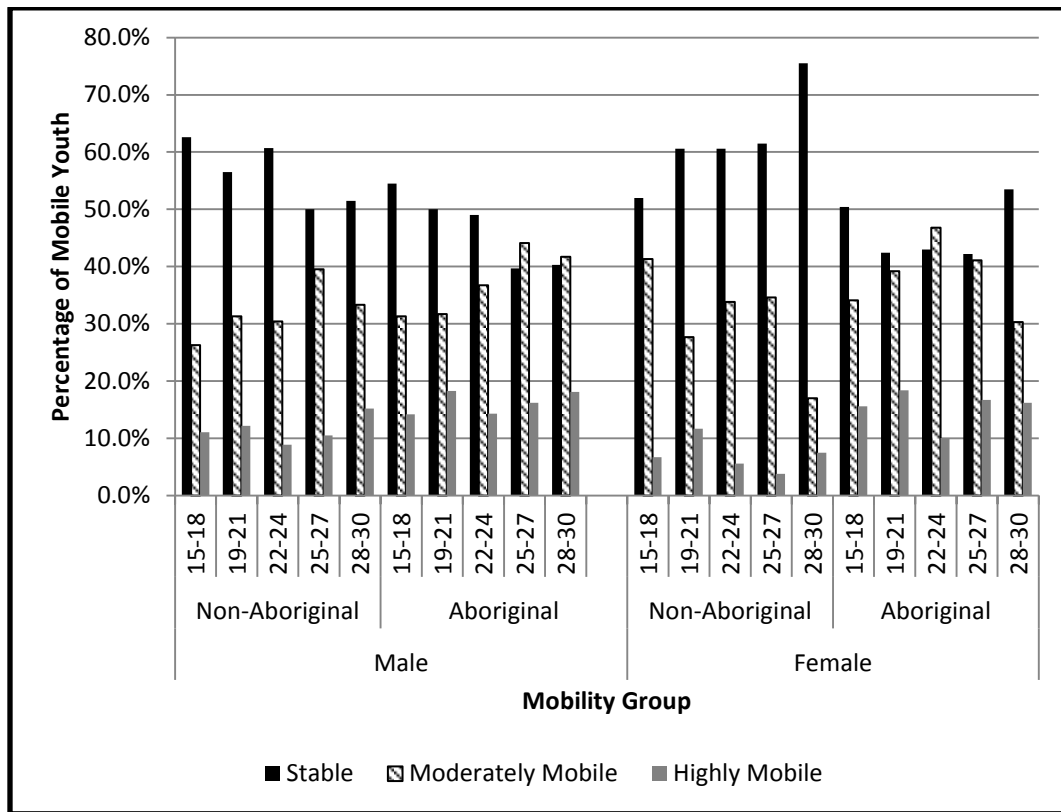


Figure 11B. Marital Status of NEET Youth by Mobility Group

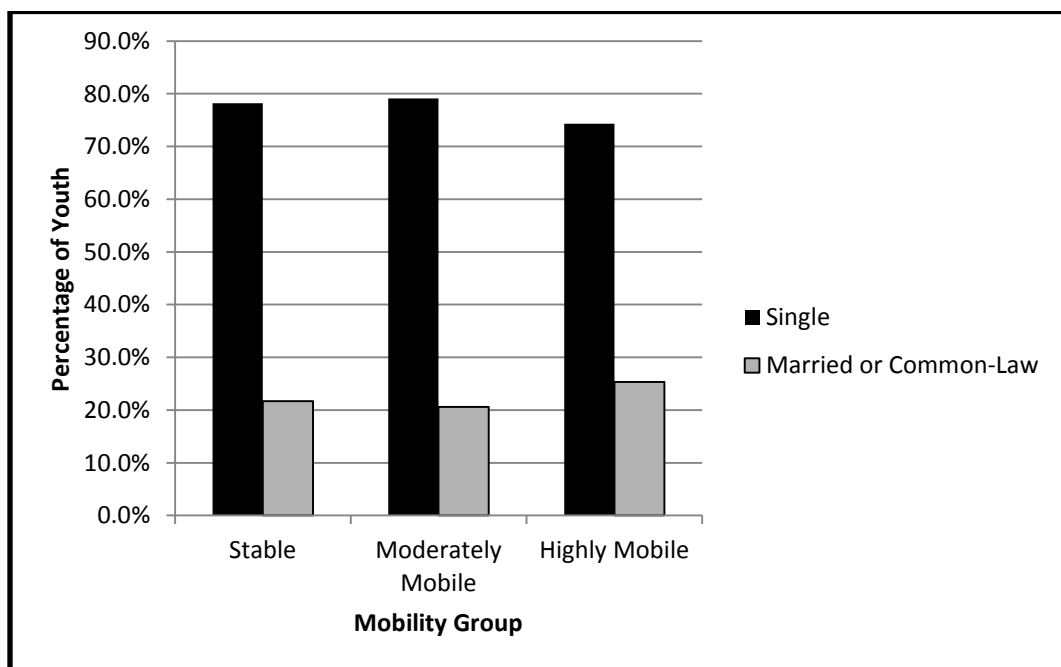


Figure 12B. Percentage of NEET Youth with Children by Mobility Group

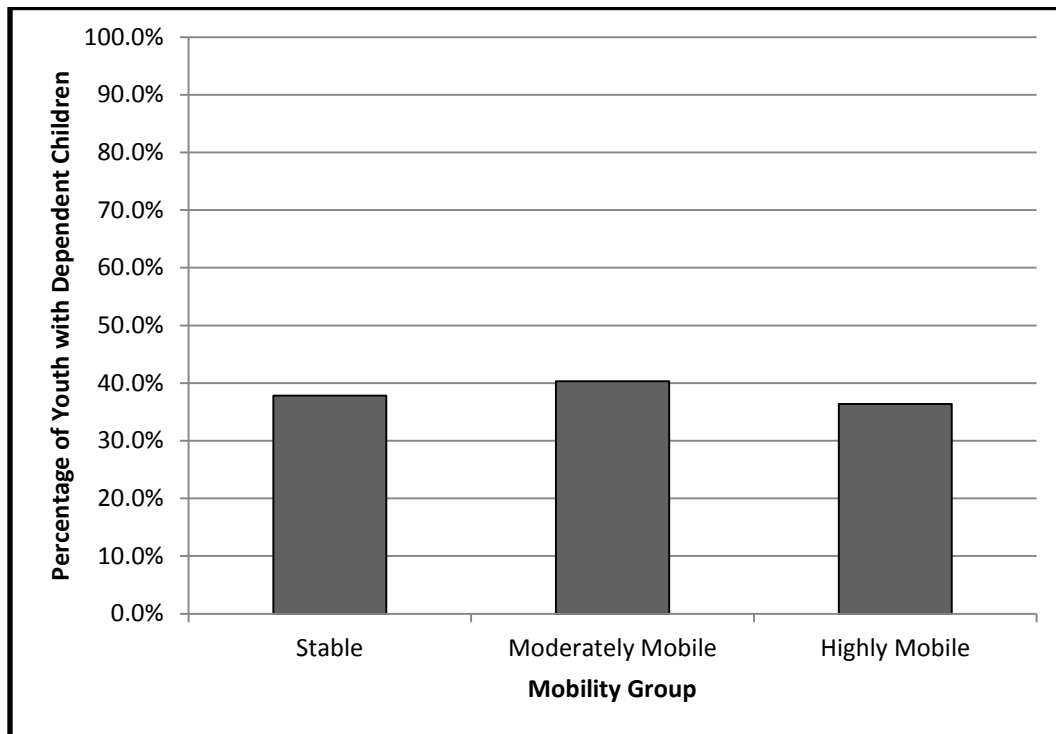


Figure 13B. Number of Children by Mobility Group

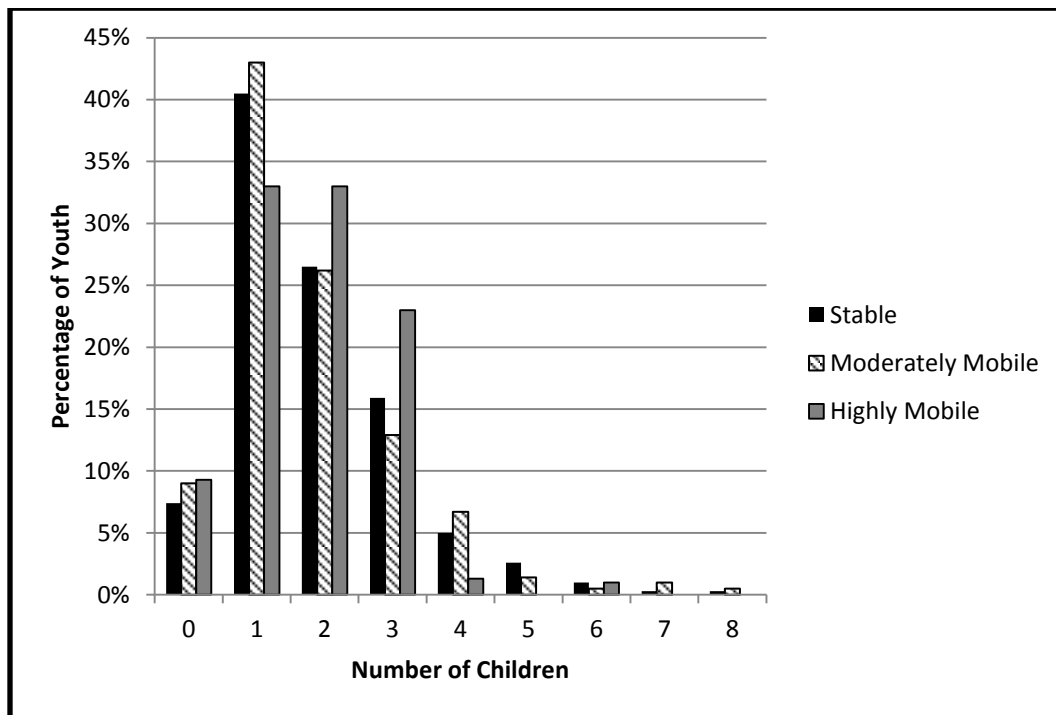




Figure 14B. Stable Mobility Group and Number of Children

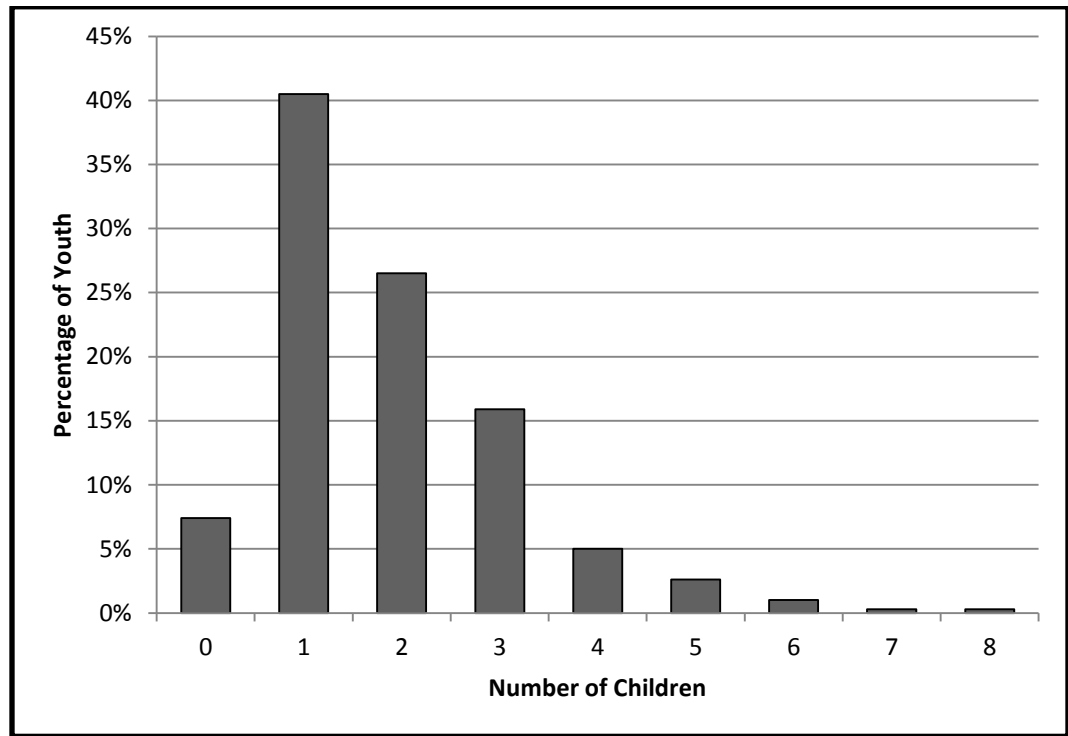


Figure 15B. Moderately Mobile Group and Number of Children

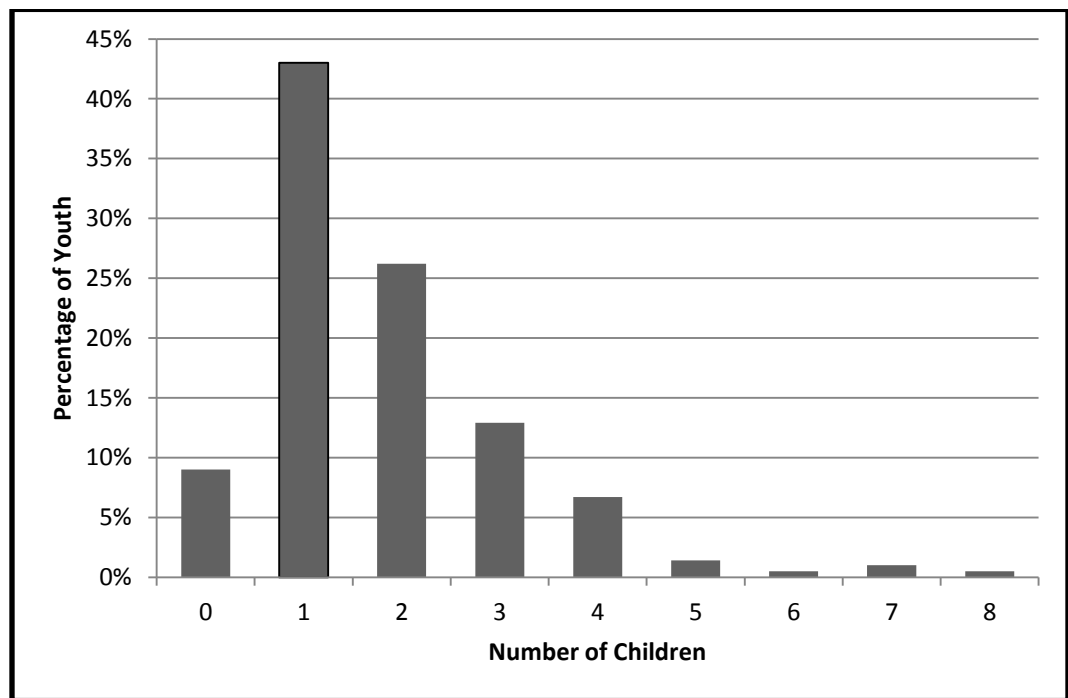


Figure 16B. Highly Mobile Group and Number of Children

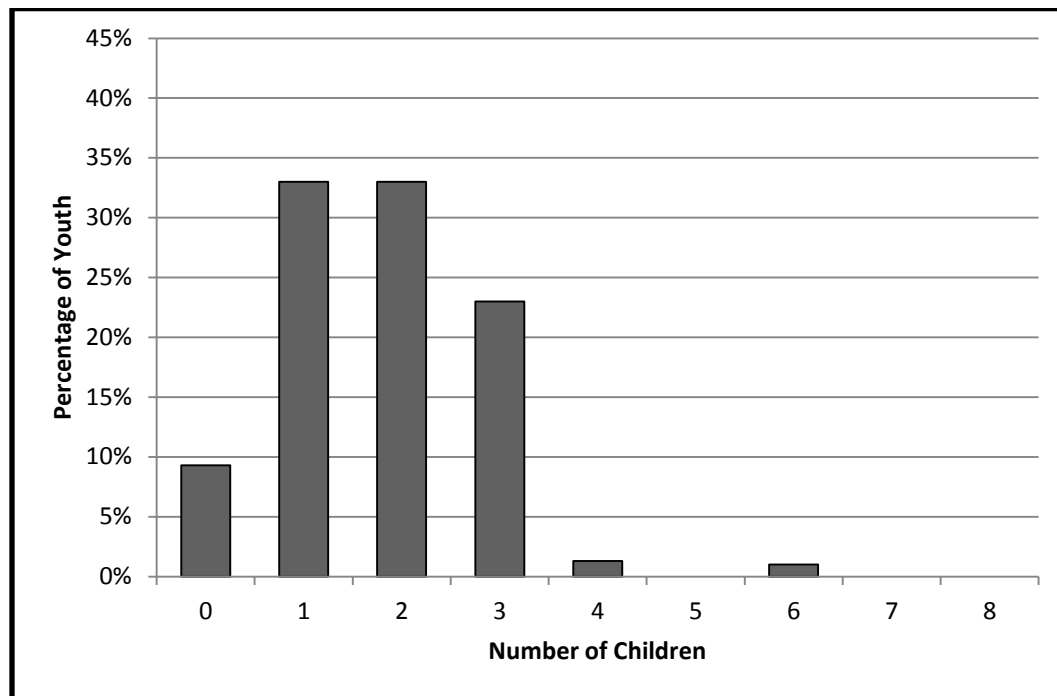


Figure 17B. Stable Mobility Group (by Age) with Dependent Children

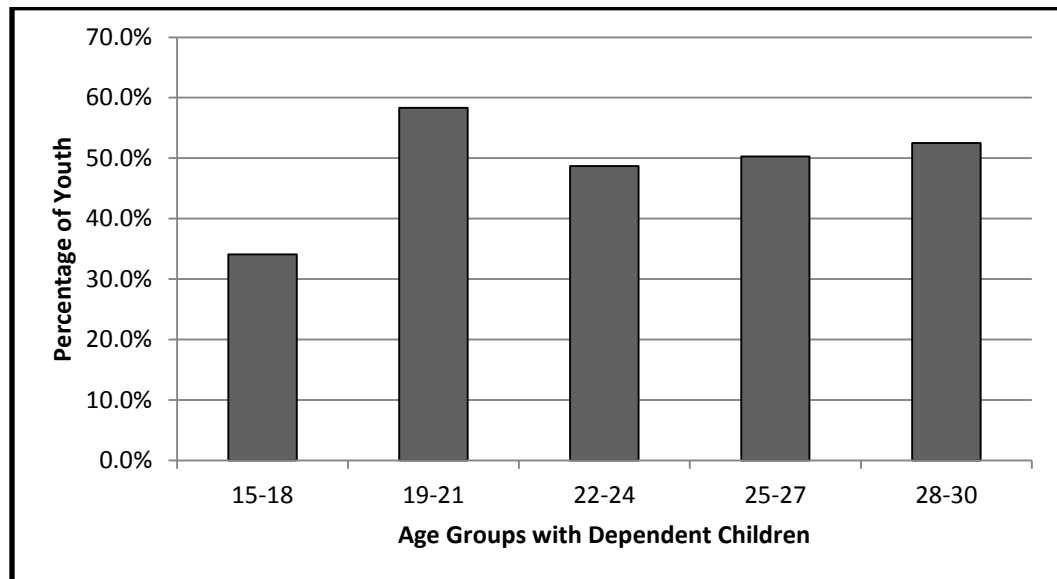


Figure 18B. Stable Mobility Group (by Age) without Dependent Children

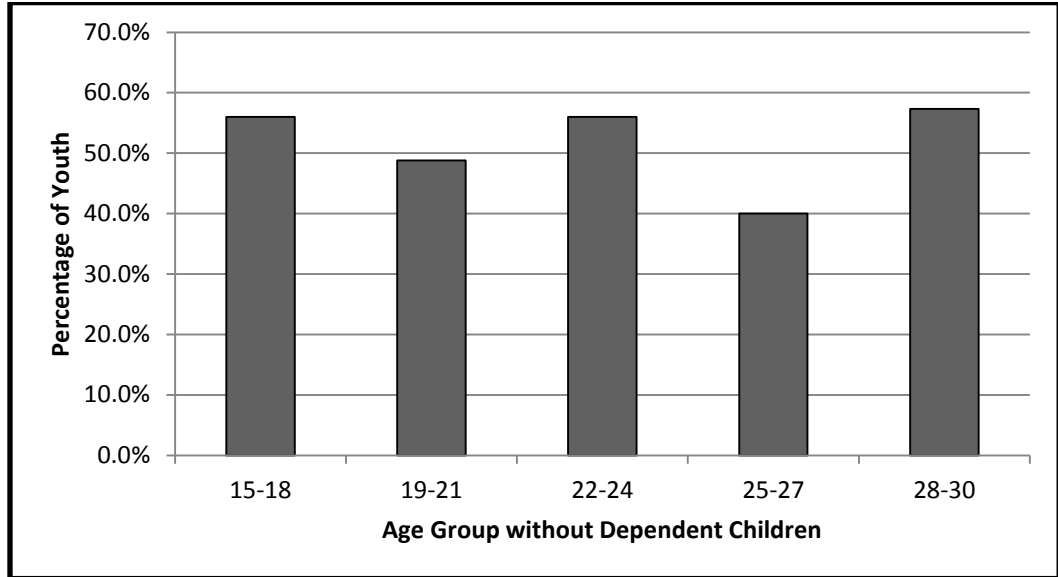


Figure 19B. Moderately Mobile Group (by Age) with Dependent Children

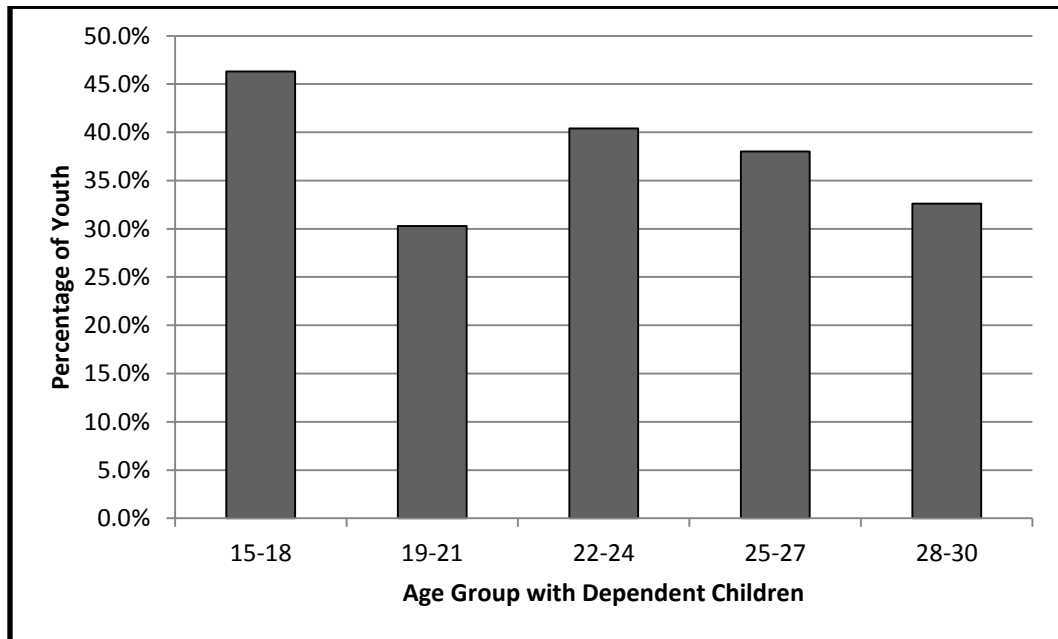


Figure 20B. Moderately Mobile Group (by Age) without Dependent Children

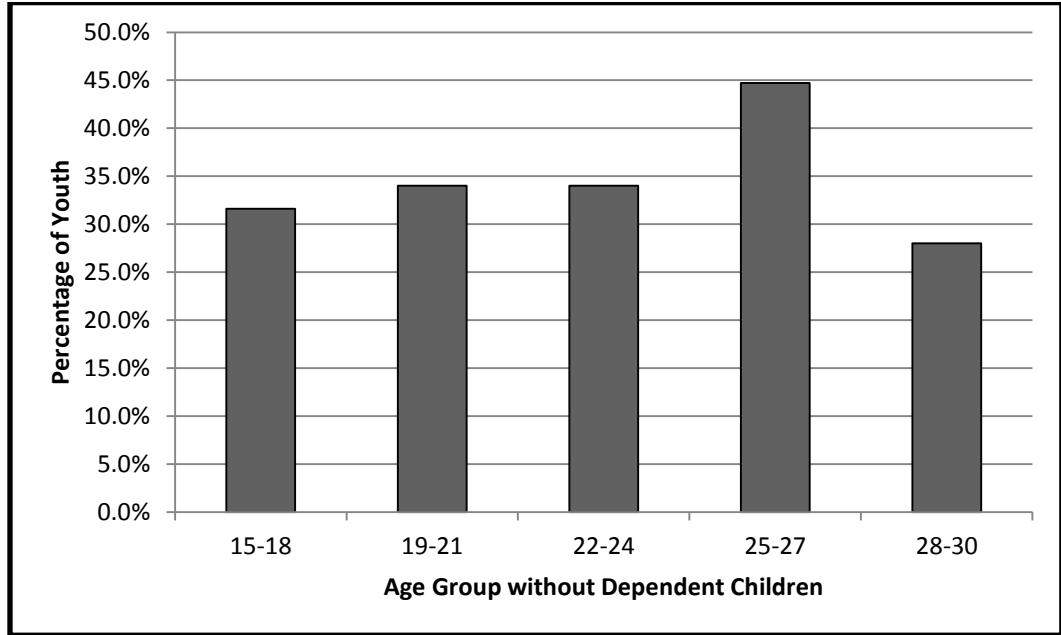


Figure 21B. Highly Mobile Group (by Age) with Dependent Children

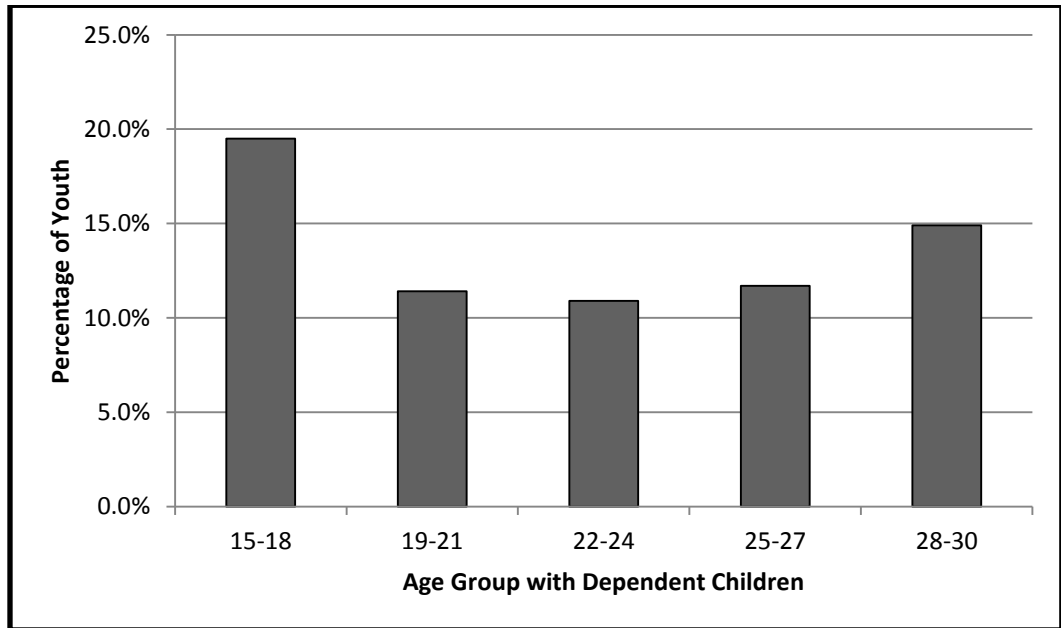


Figure 22B. Highly Mobile Group (by Age) without Dependent Children

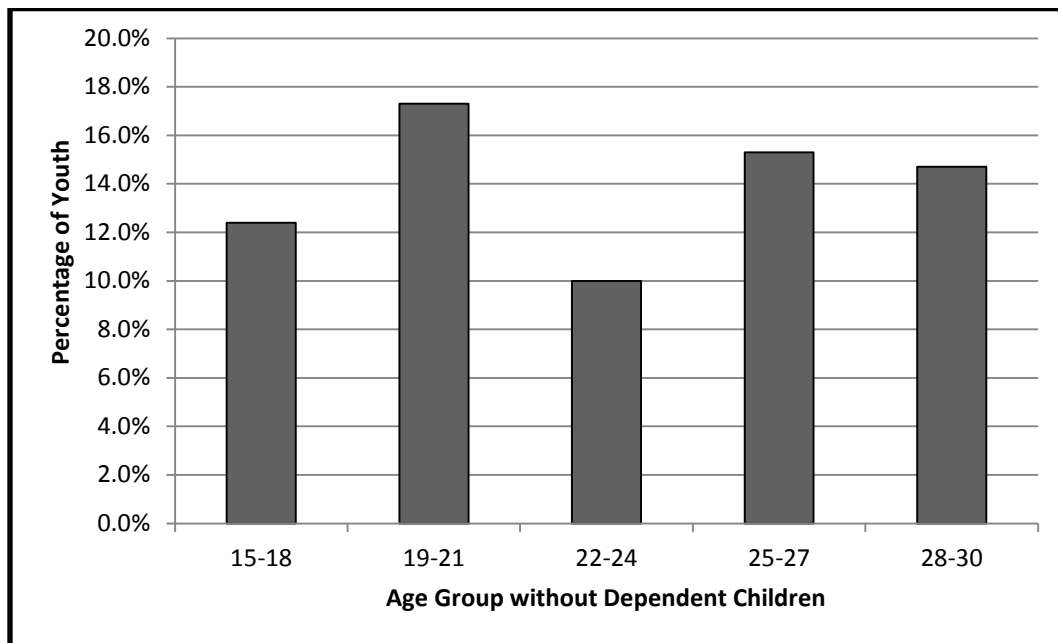


Figure 23B. Percentages of Mobility Groups by Ethnicity and Dependent Children

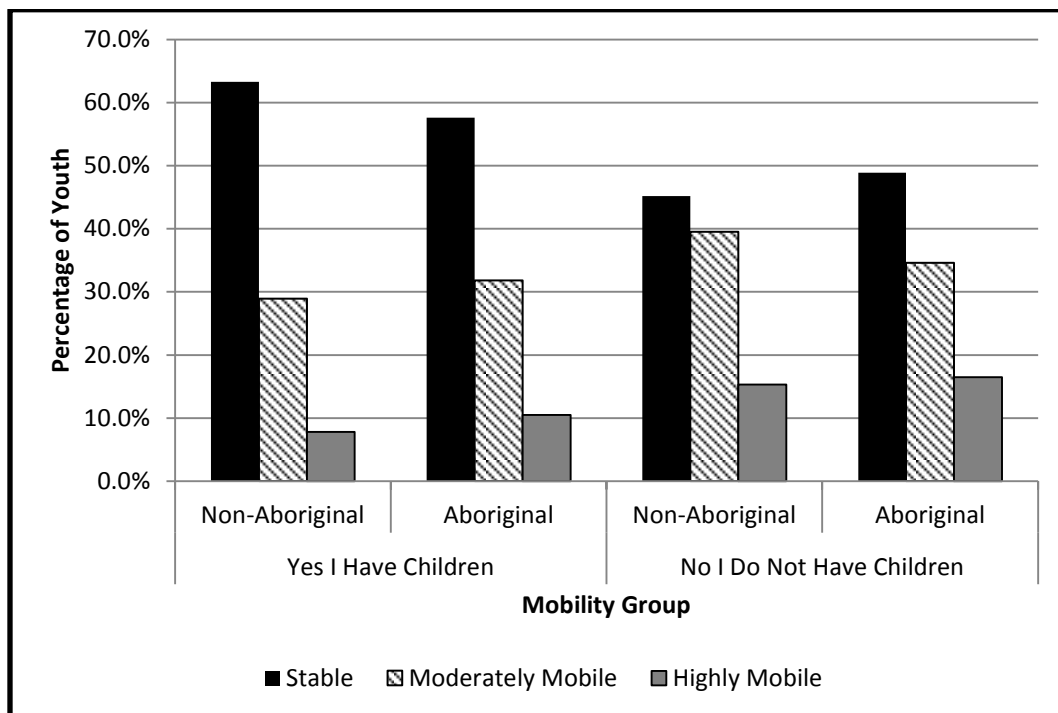


Figure 24B. Percentages of Mobility Groups by Education Level with Dependent Children

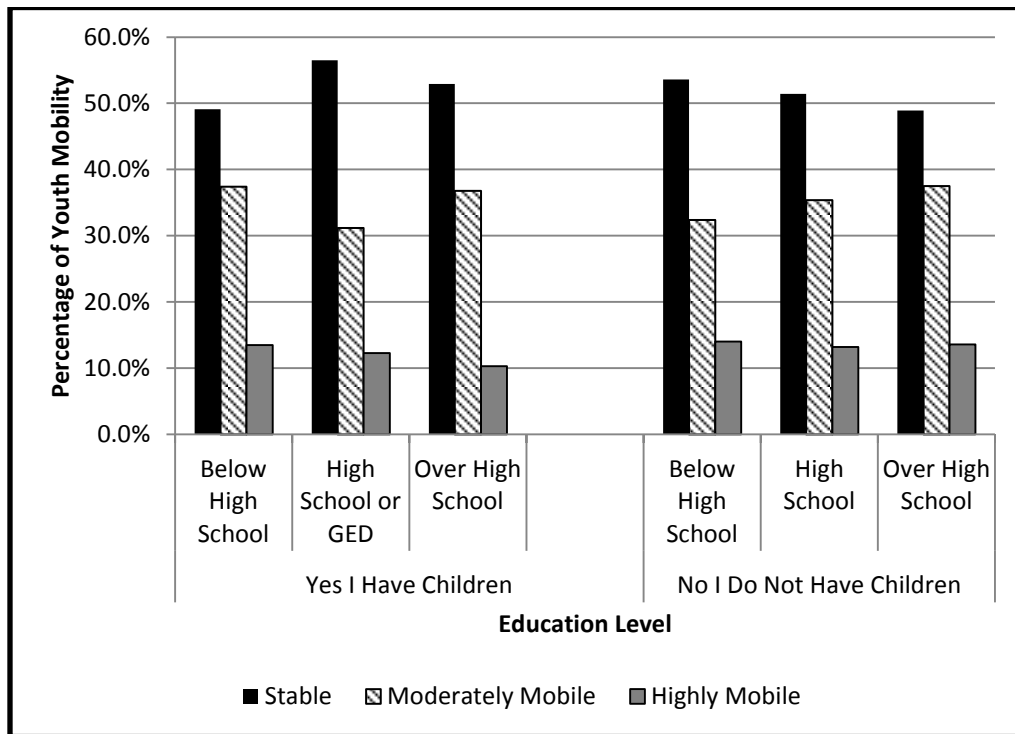


Figure 25B. Percentage of NEET Youth Who Live with Their Family Members by Mobility Group

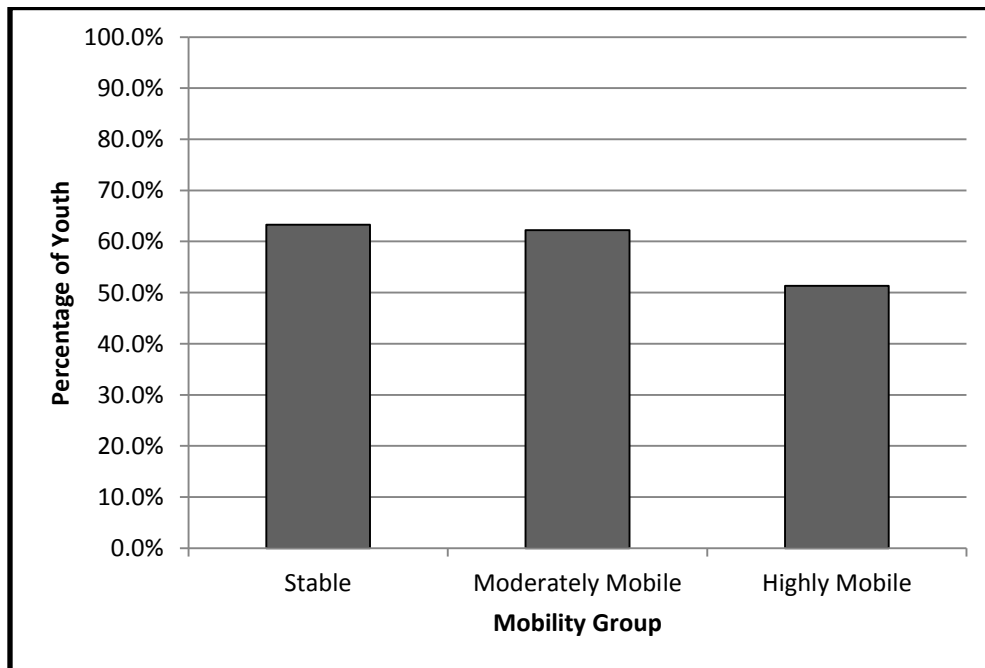


Figure 26B. Number of Family Members by Mobility Group

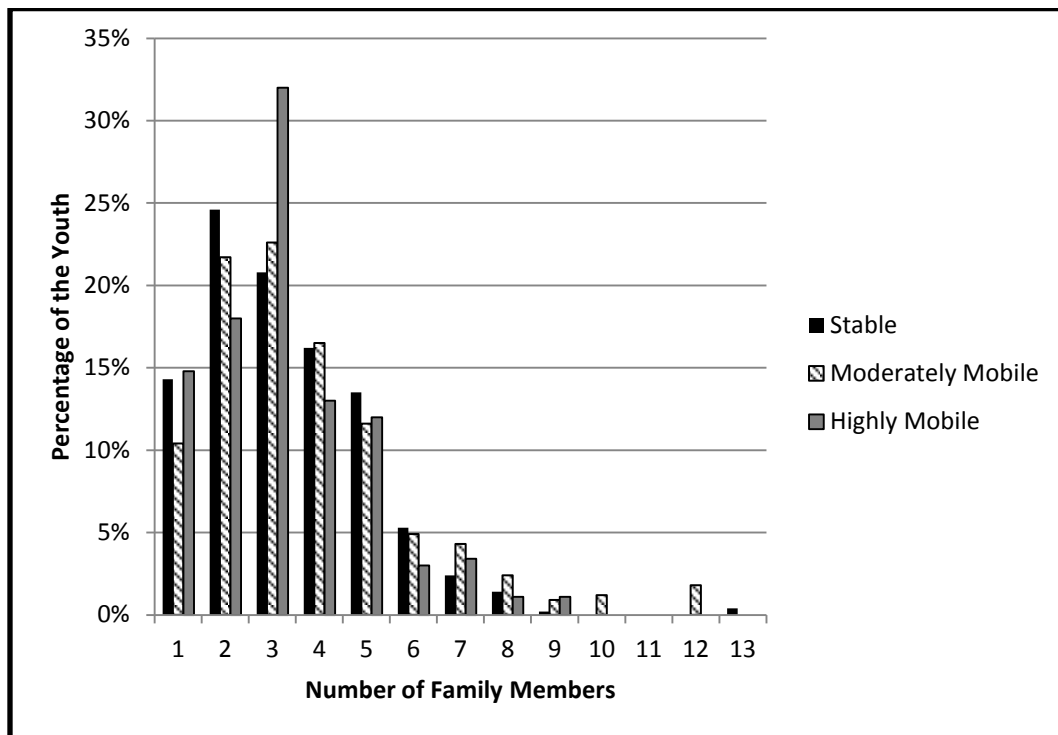


Figure 27B. Number of Family Members Living with Stable Youth

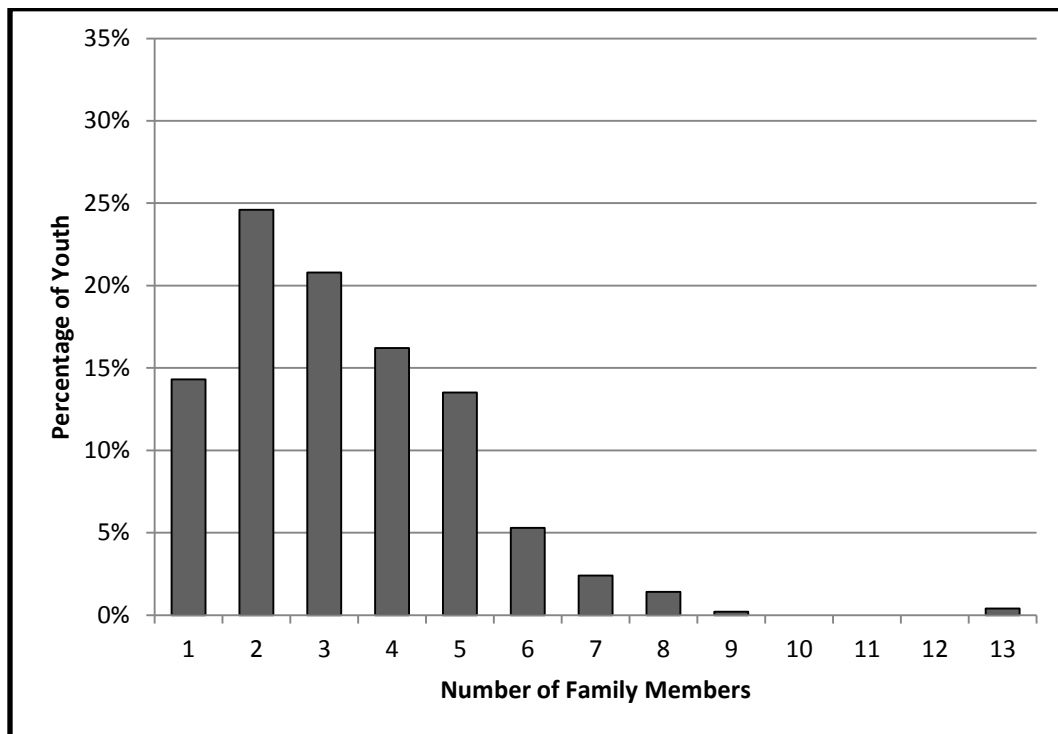


Figure 28B. Number of Family Members Living with Moderately Mobile Youth

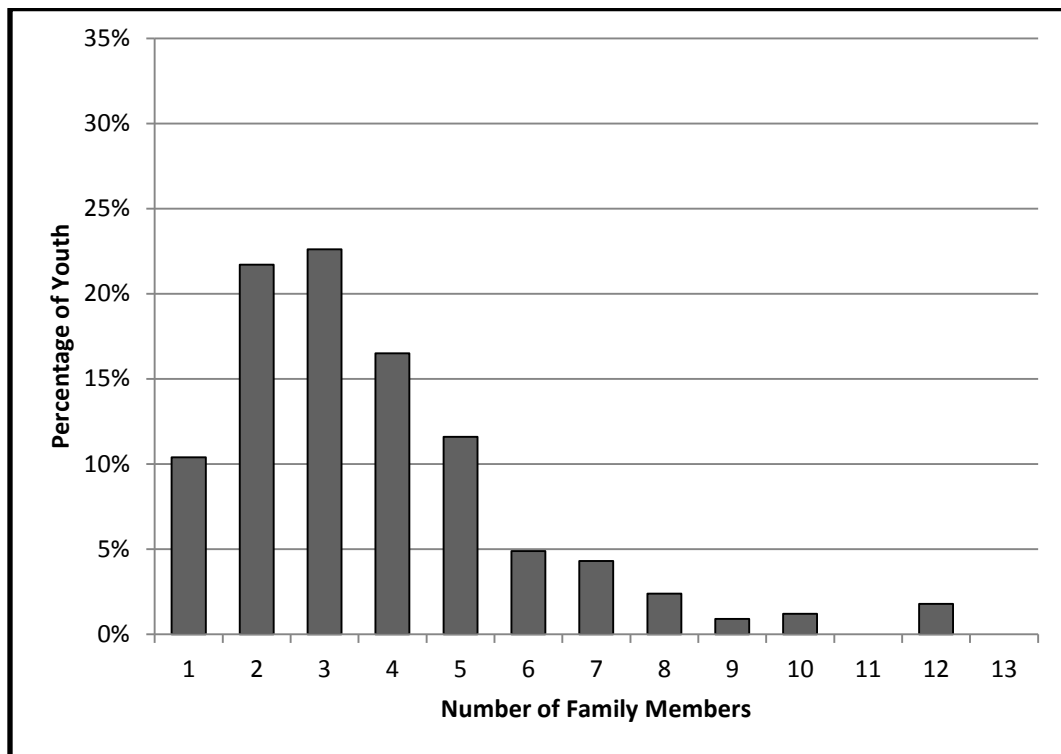


Figure 29B. Number of Family Members Living with Highly Mobile Youth

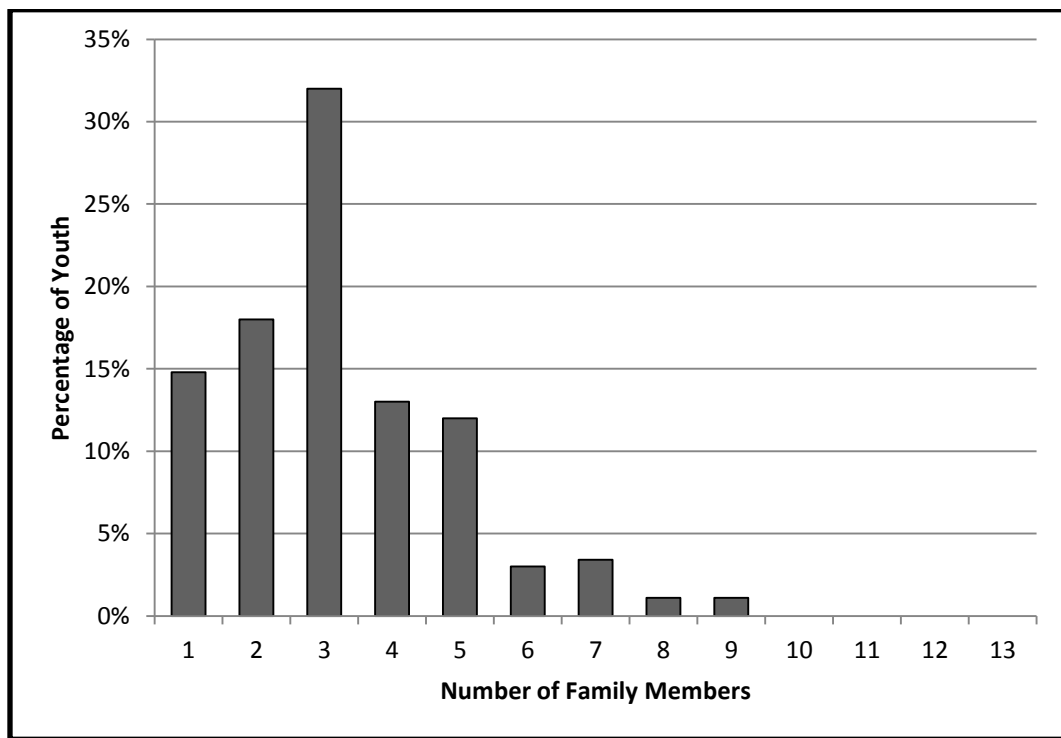




Figure 30B. Average Number of Family Members Living with NEET Youth by Mobility Group

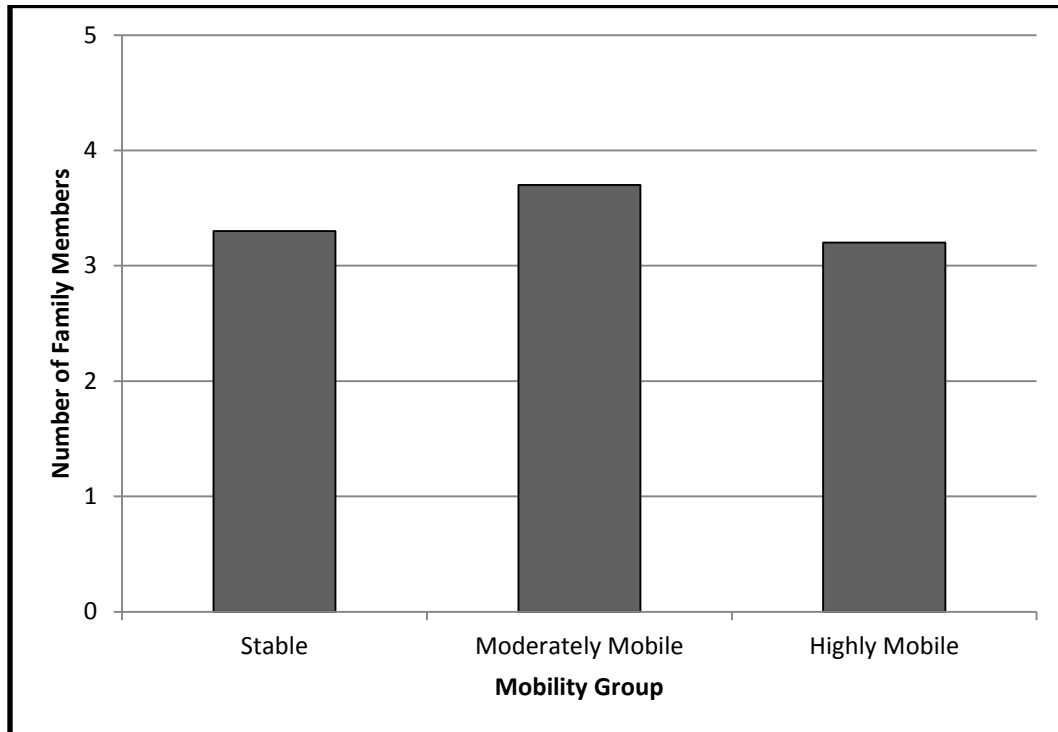


Figure 31B. Number of Adults at Home by Mobility Group

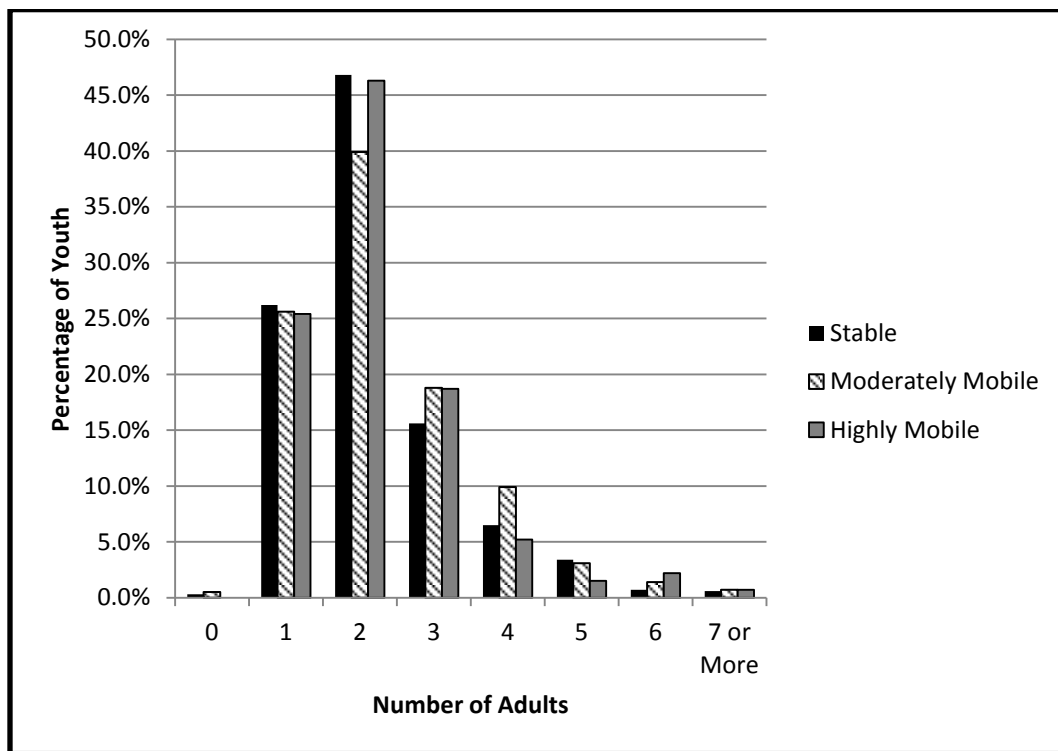


Figure 32B. Number of Adults at Home with Stable Youth

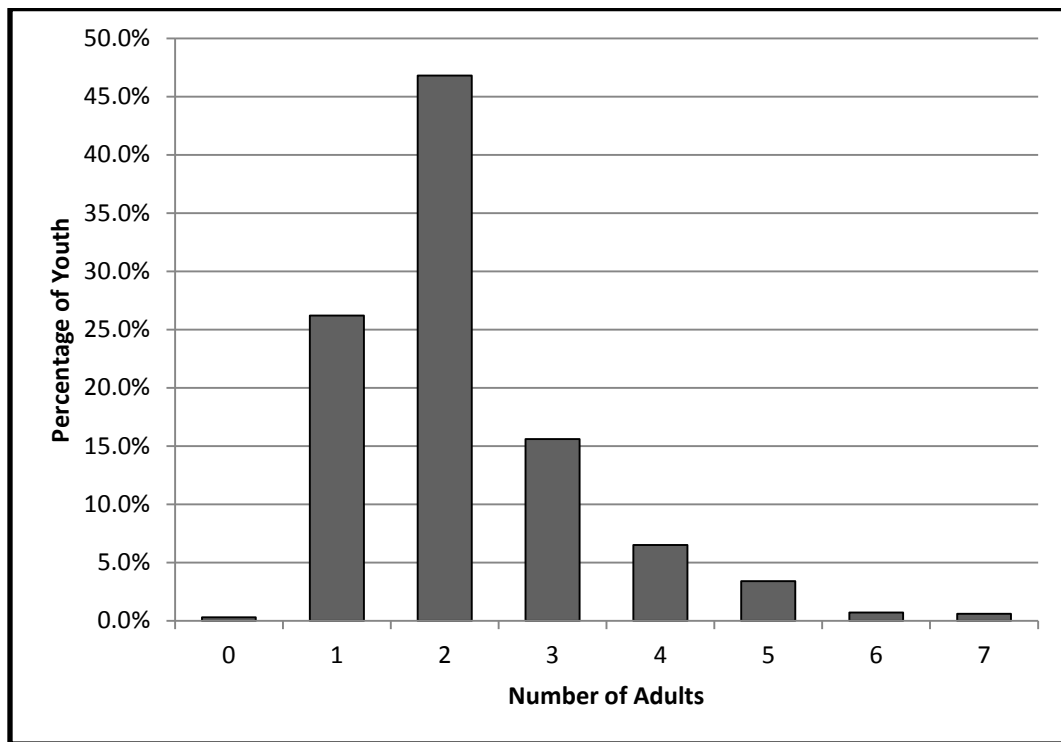


Figure 33B. Number of Adults at Home with Moderately Mobile Youth

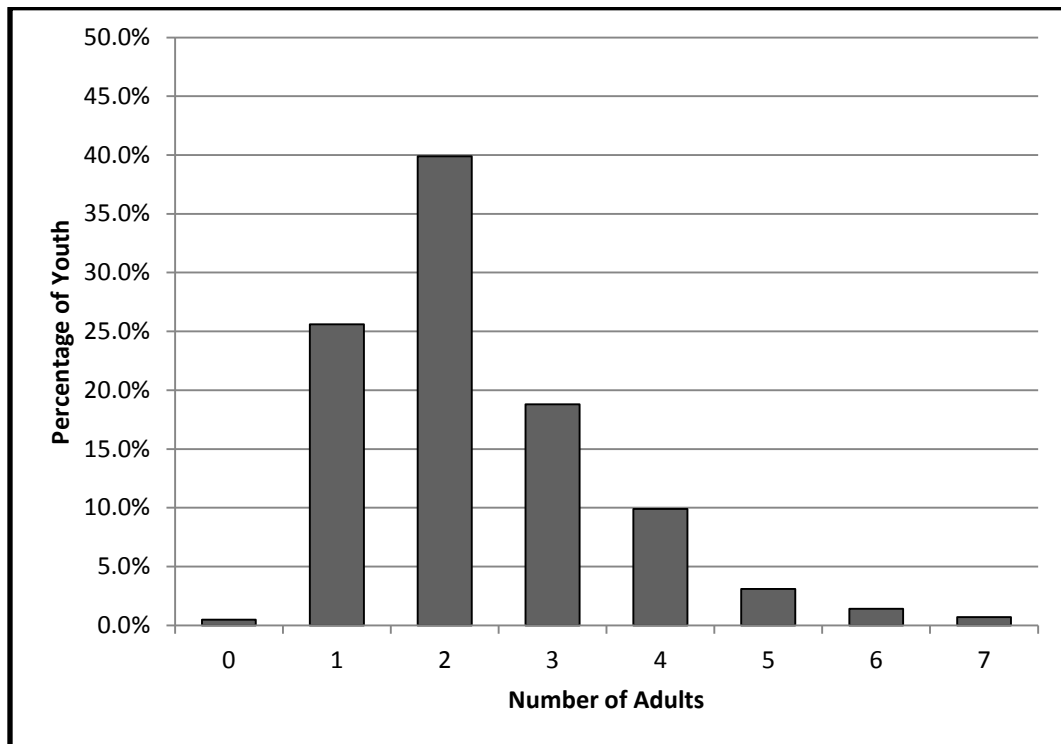


Figure 34B. Number of Adults at Home with Highly Mobile Youth

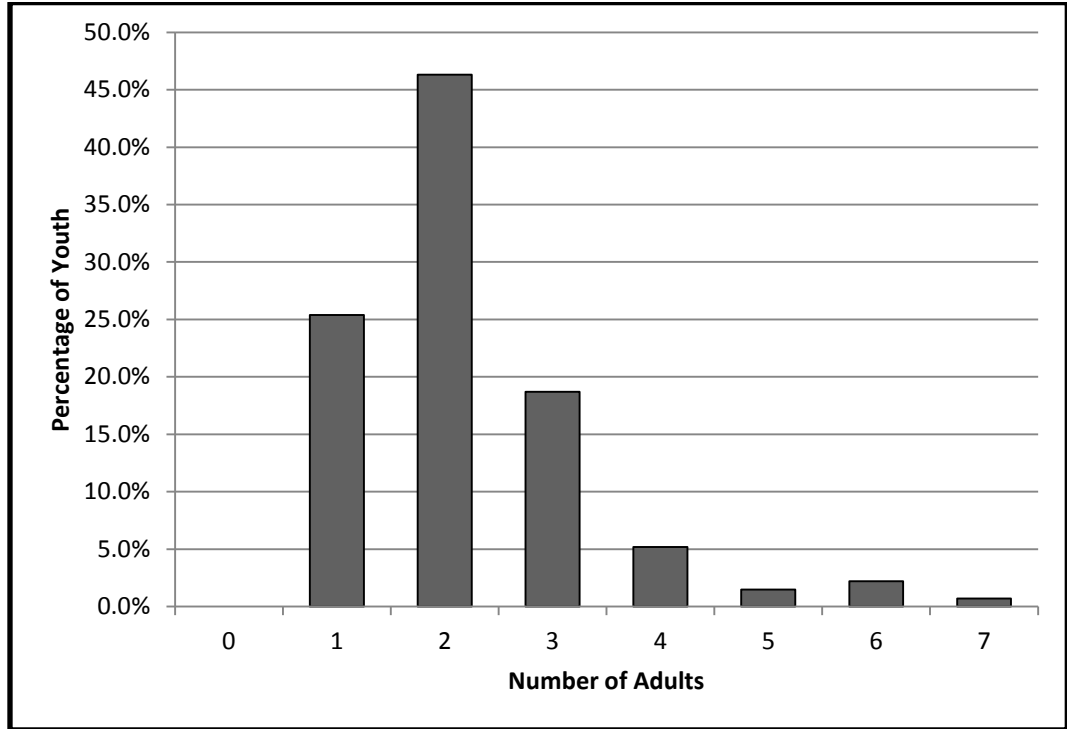


Figure 35B. Number of Working Males Living with NEET Youth by Mobility Group

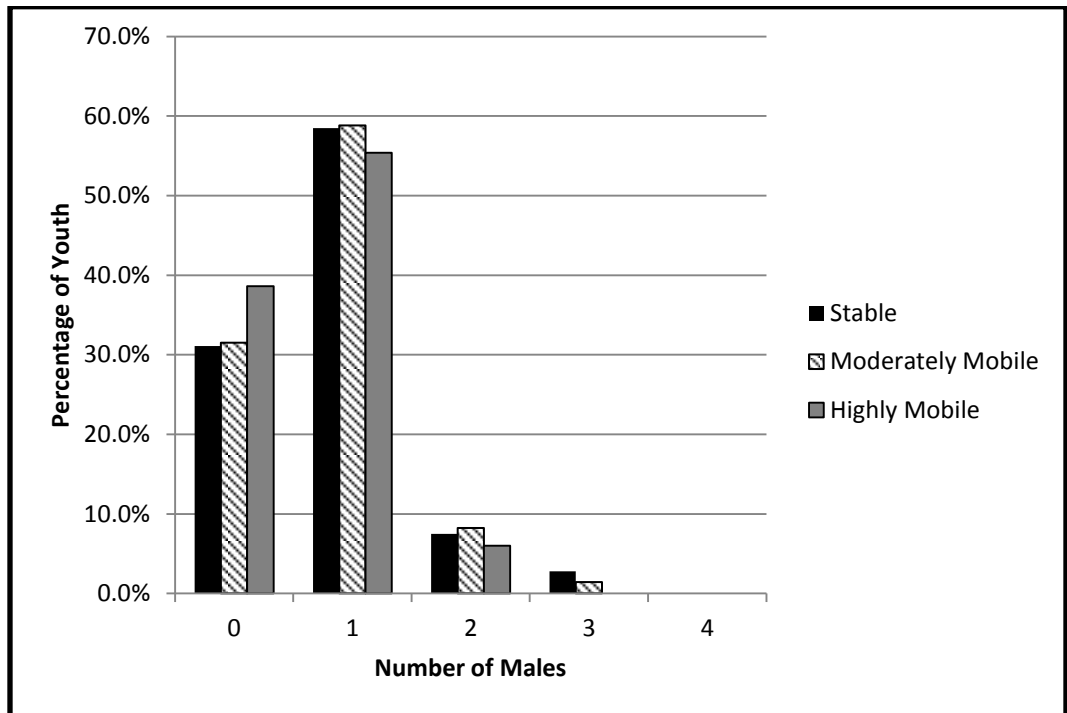


Figure 36B. Number of Working Females Living with NEET Youth by Mobility Group

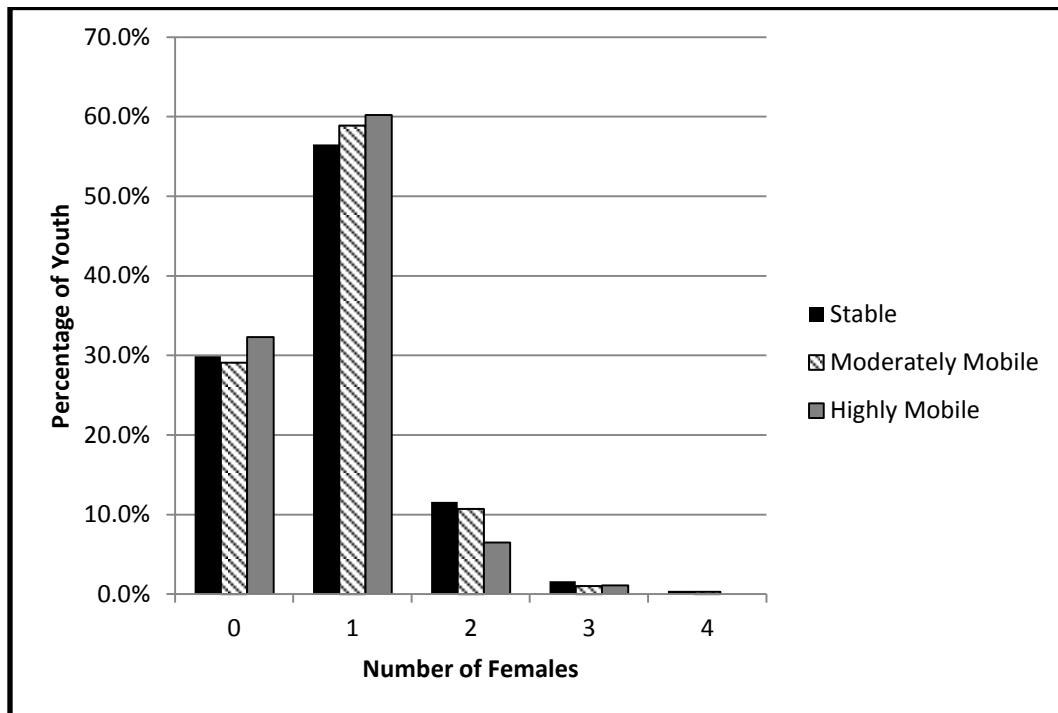


Figure 37B. Number of Adult Males with Jobs Who Are Living with Stable Youth

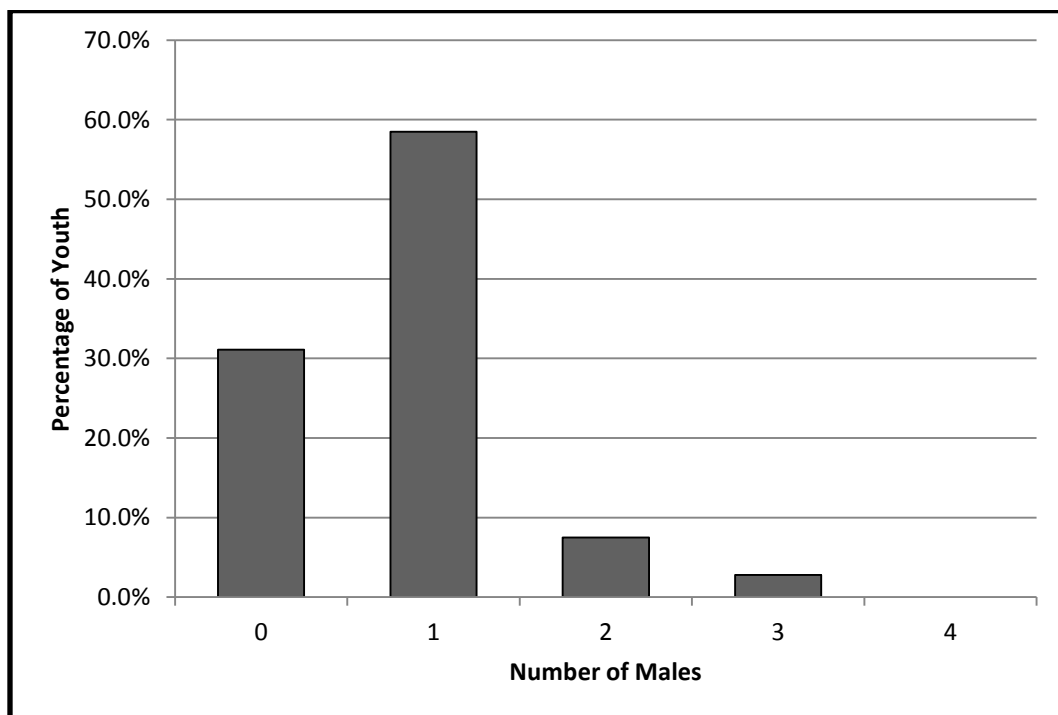


Figure 38B. Number of Adult Females with Jobs Who Are Living with Stable Youth

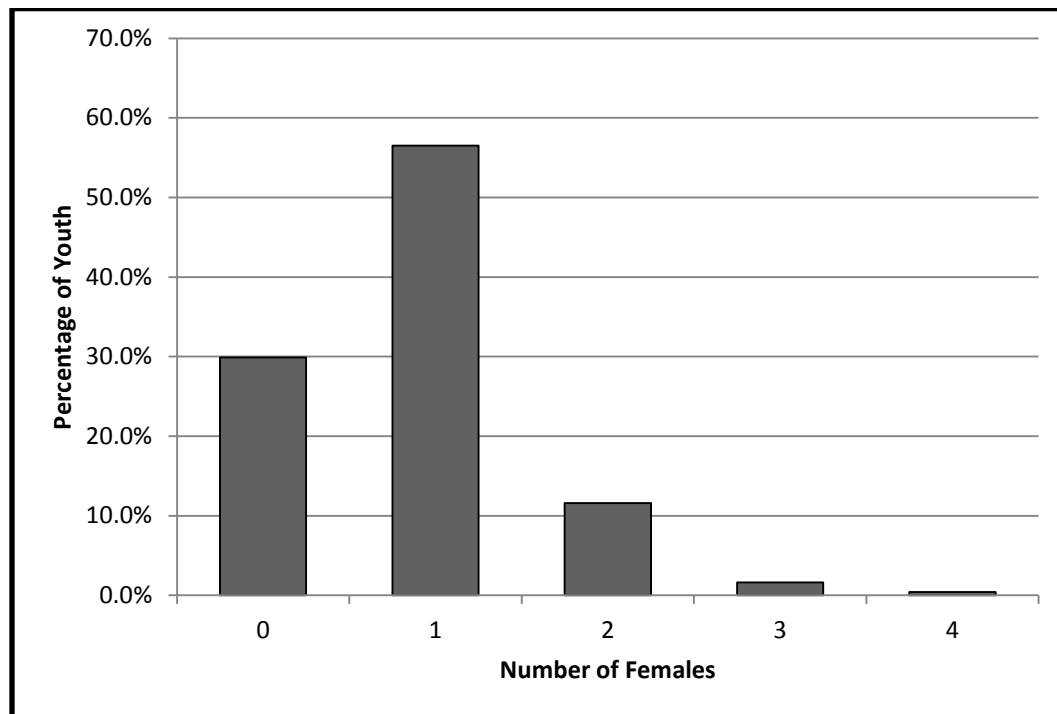


Figure 39B. Number of Adult Males with Jobs Who Are Living with Moderately Mobile Youth

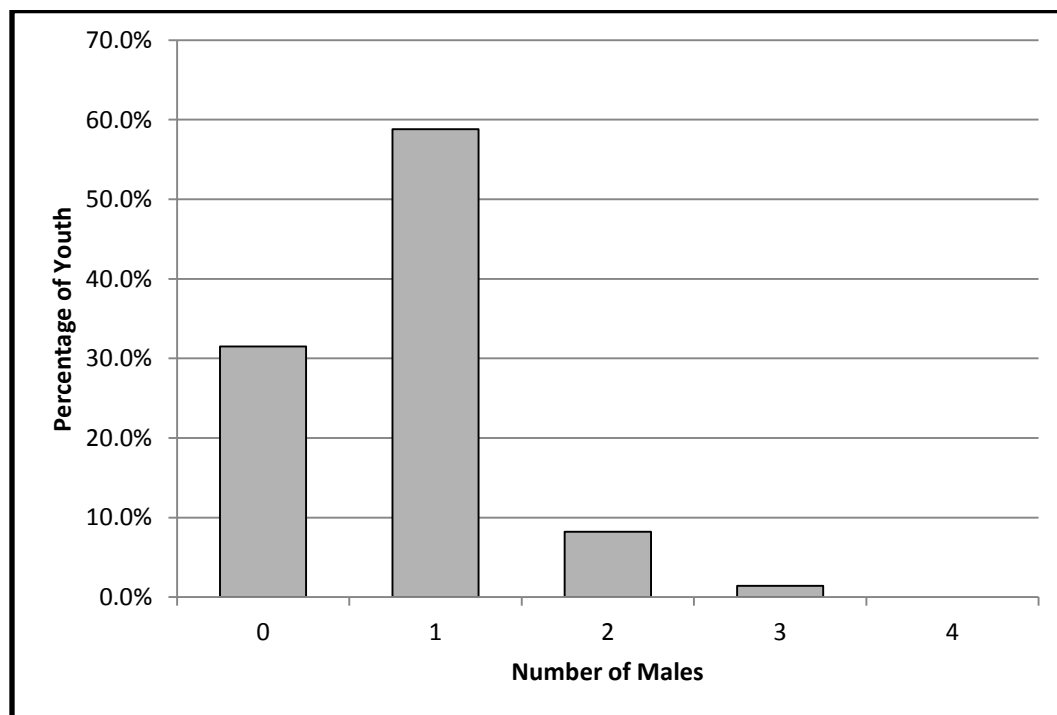


Figure 40B. Number of Adult Females with Jobs Who Are Living with Moderately Mobile Youth

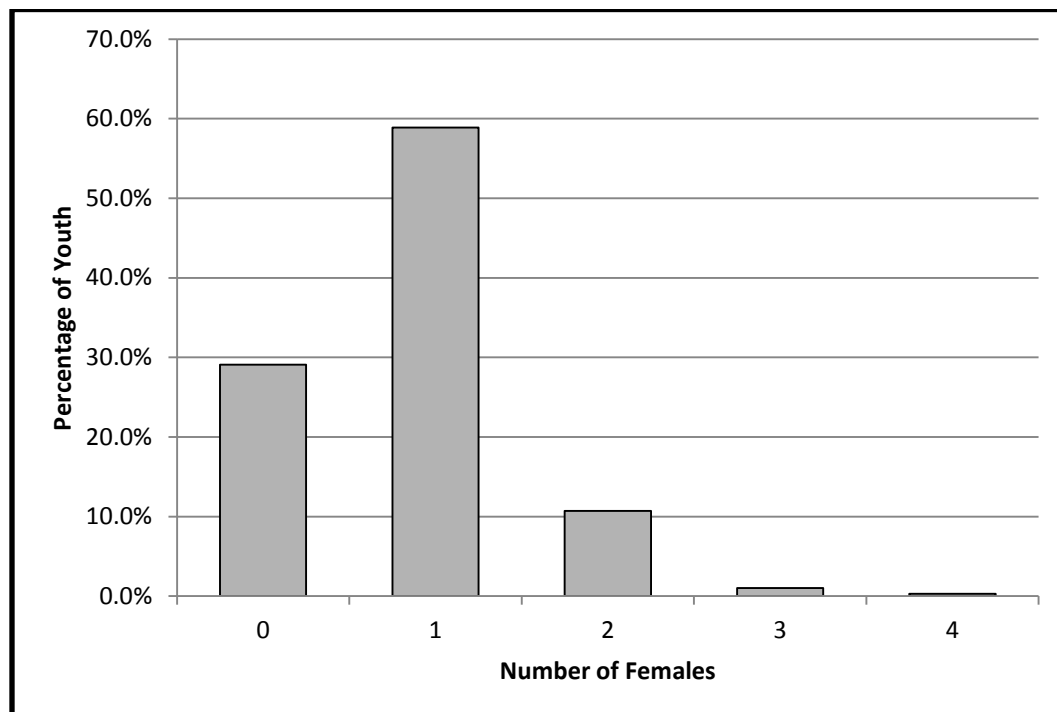


Figure 41B. Number of Adult Males with Jobs Who Are Living with Highly Mobile Youth

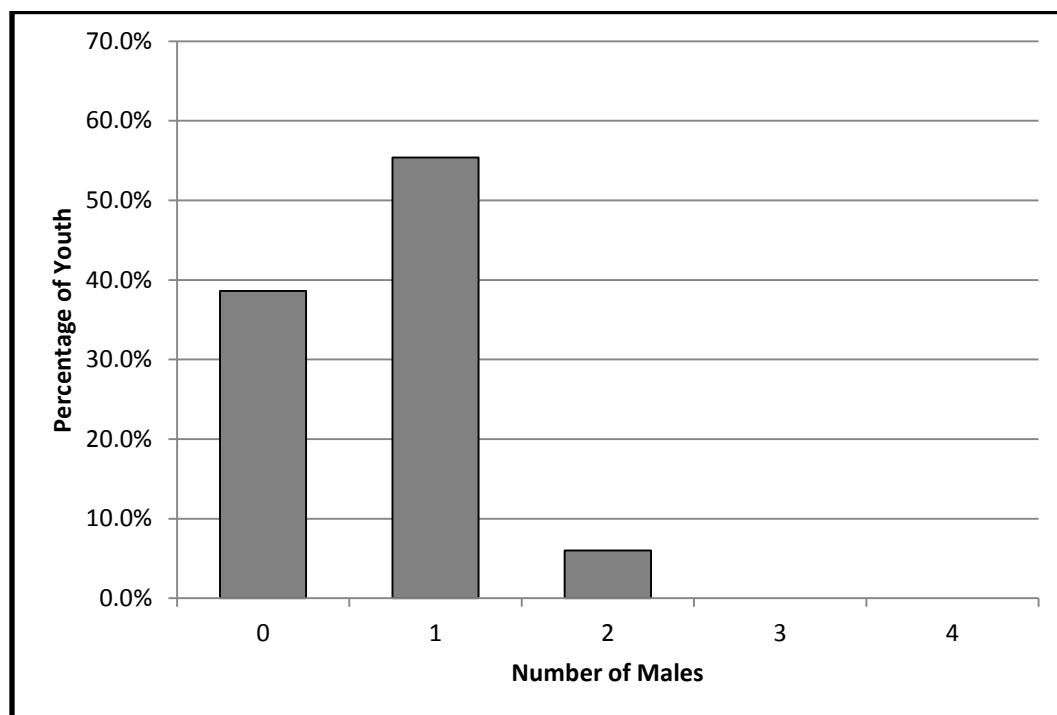


Figure 42B. Number of Adult Females with Jobs Who Are Living with Highly Mobile Youth

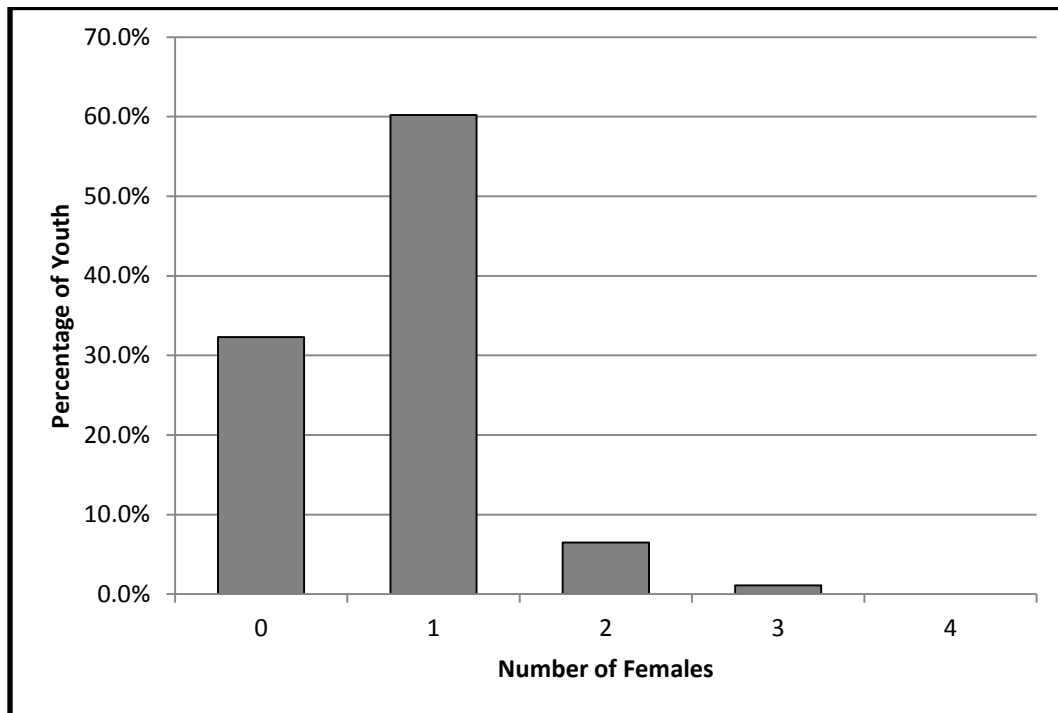


Figure 43B. Gender of Working Adults in the Household by Mobility Group

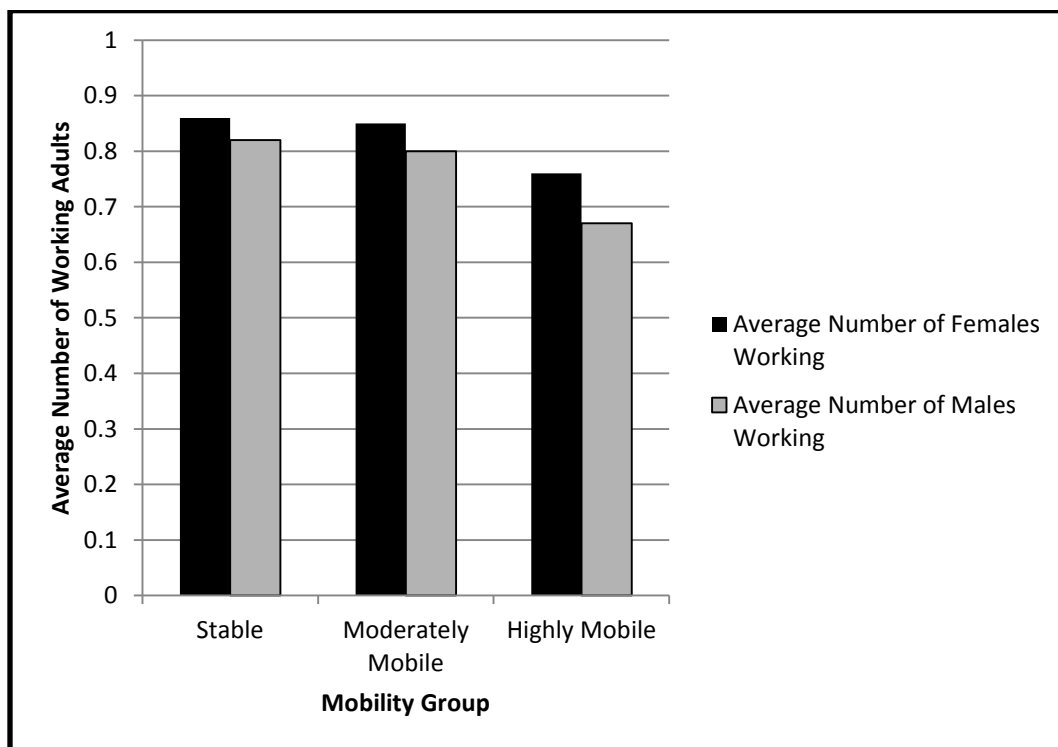


Figure 44B. Educational Attainment Level by Mobility Group

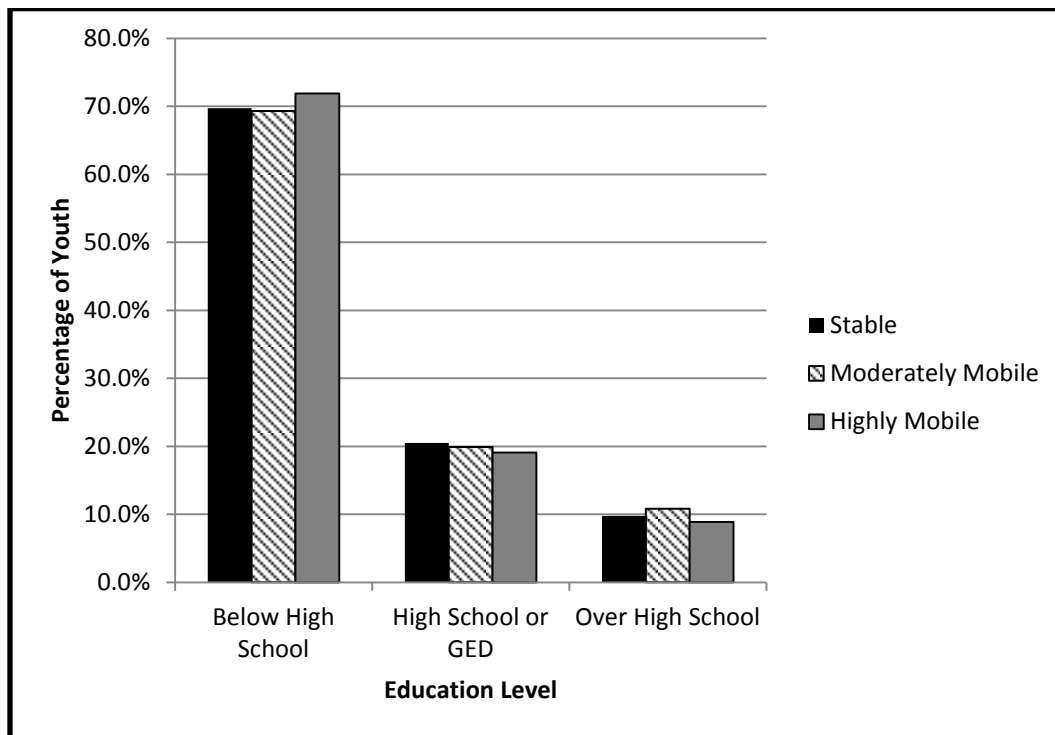


Figure 45B. The Educational Level of Stable Youth

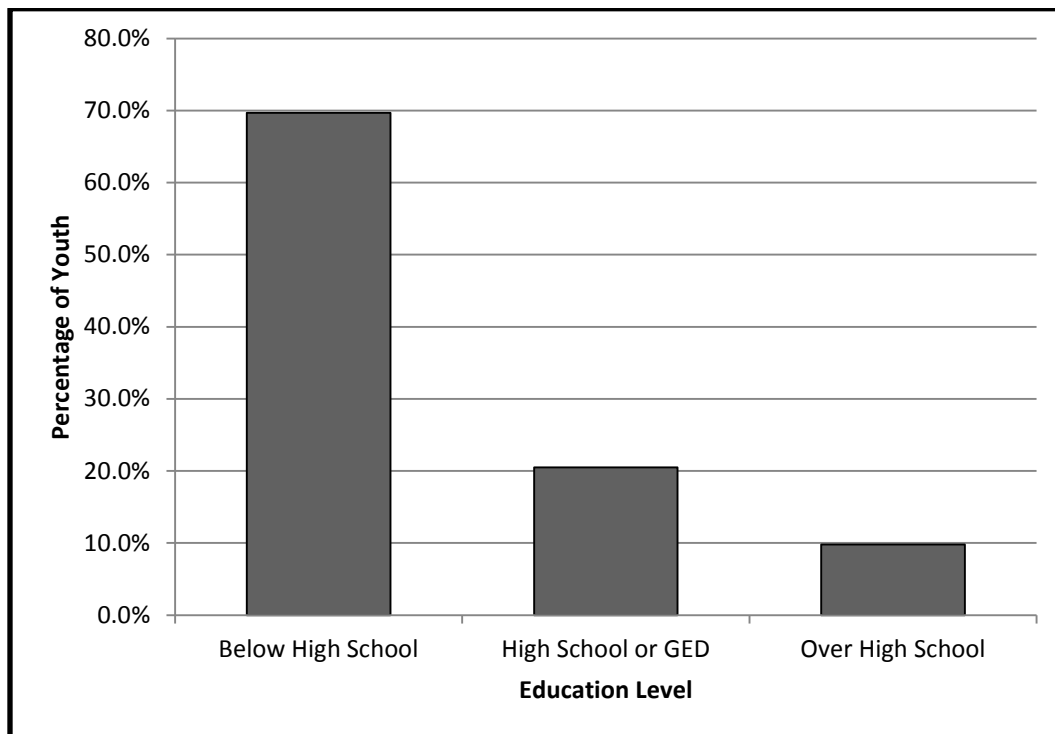




Figure 46B. The Educational Level of Moderately Mobile Youth

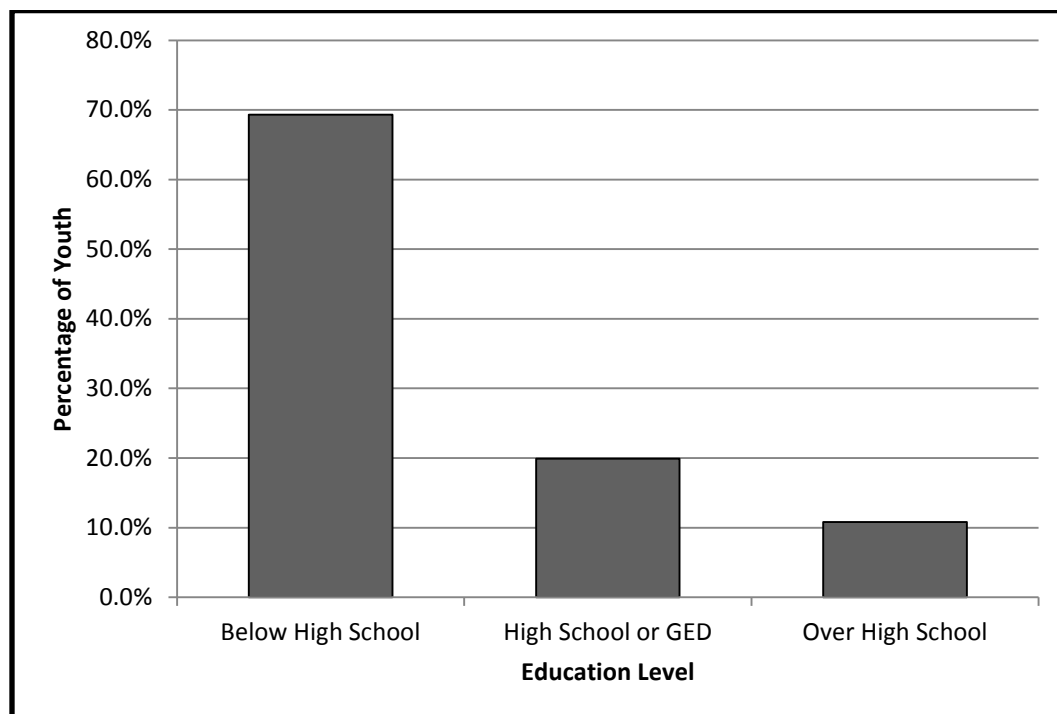


Figure 47B. The Educational Level of Highly Mobile Youth

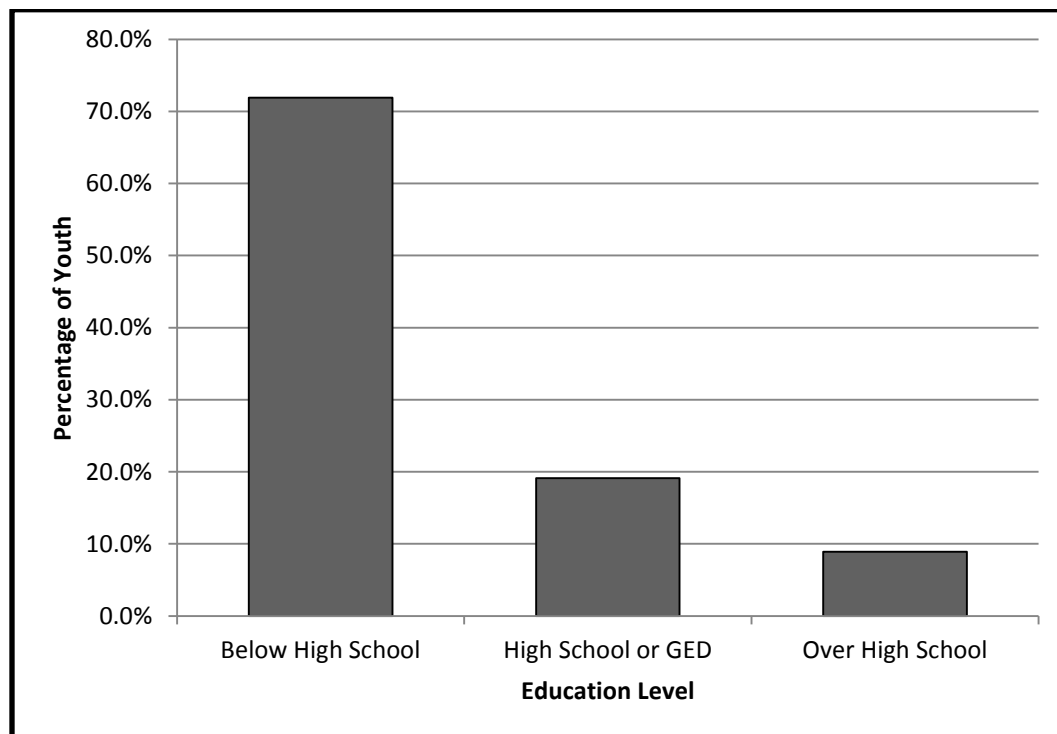


Figure 48B. Desired Level of Education by Mobility Group

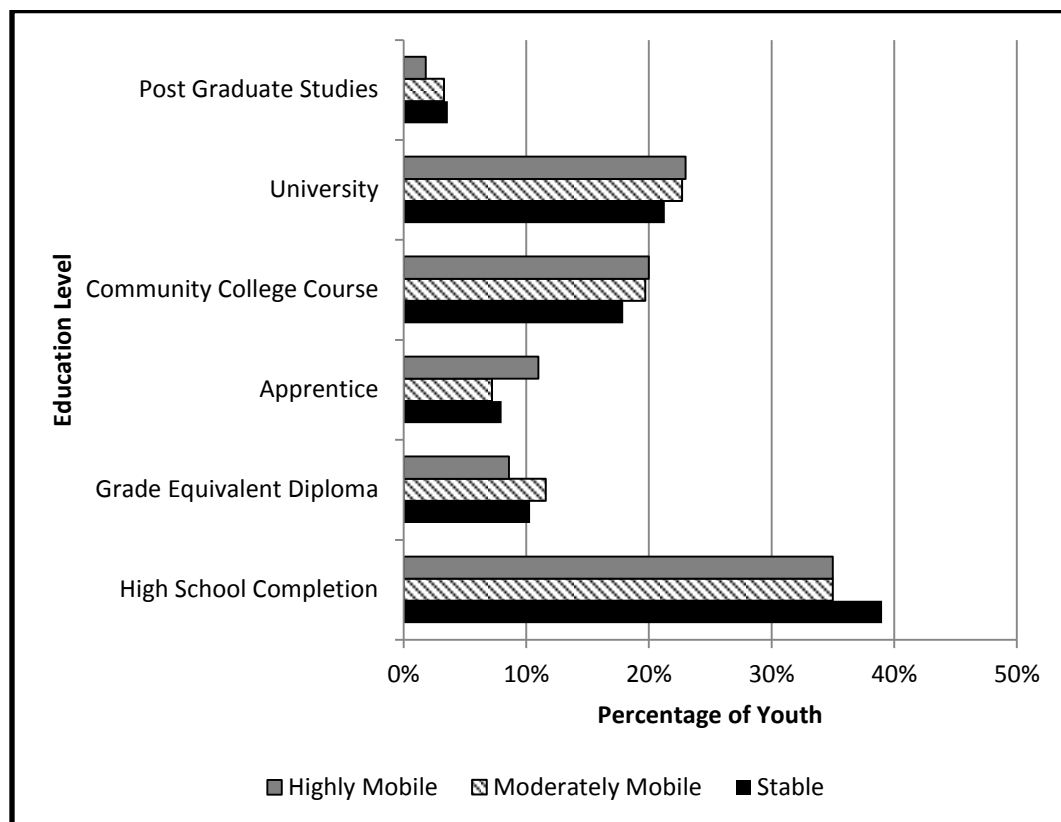


Figure 49B. Desired Level of Education of Stable Youth

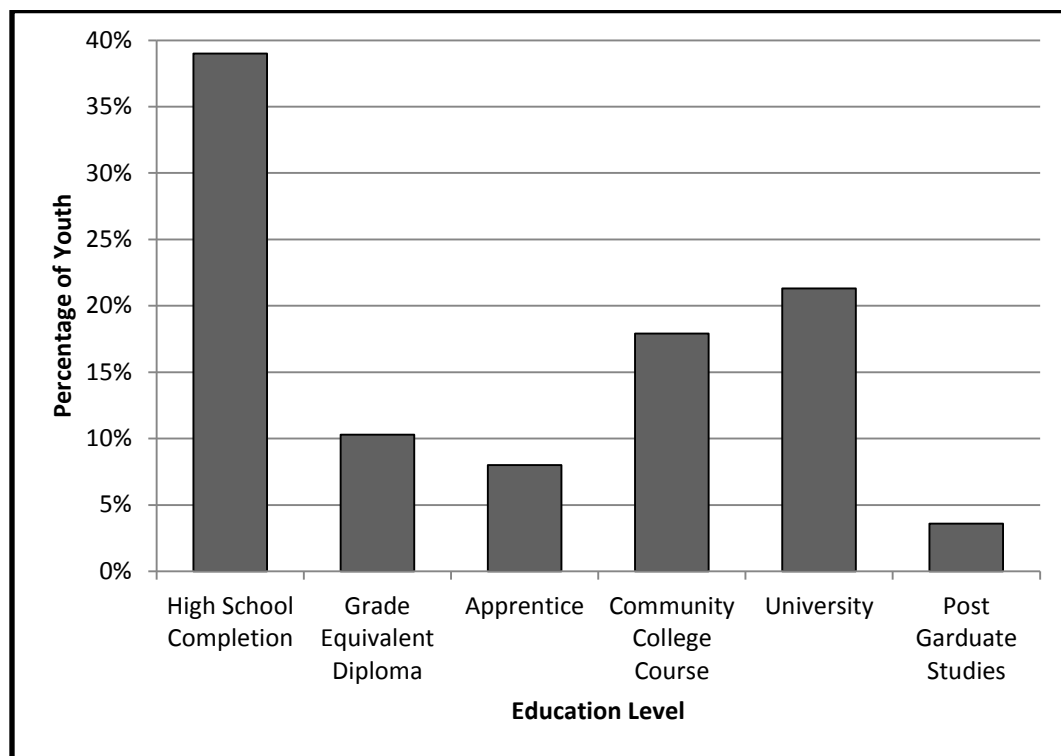


Figure 50B. Desired Level of Education of Moderately Mobile Youth

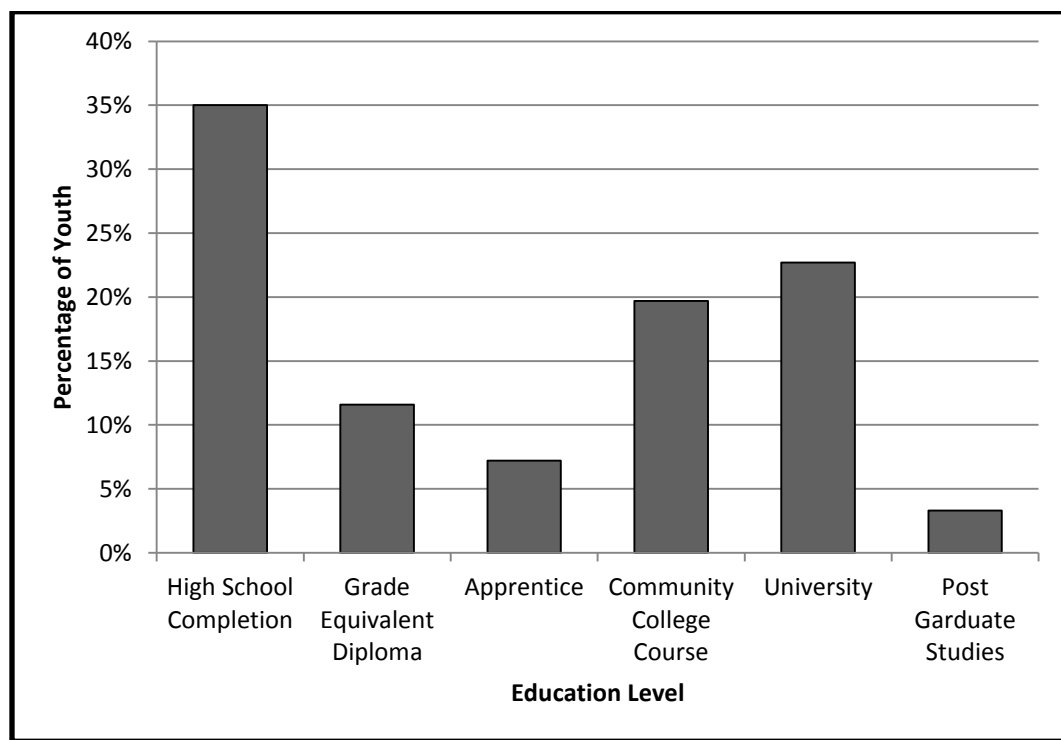


Figure 51B. Desired Level of Education of Highly Mobile Youth

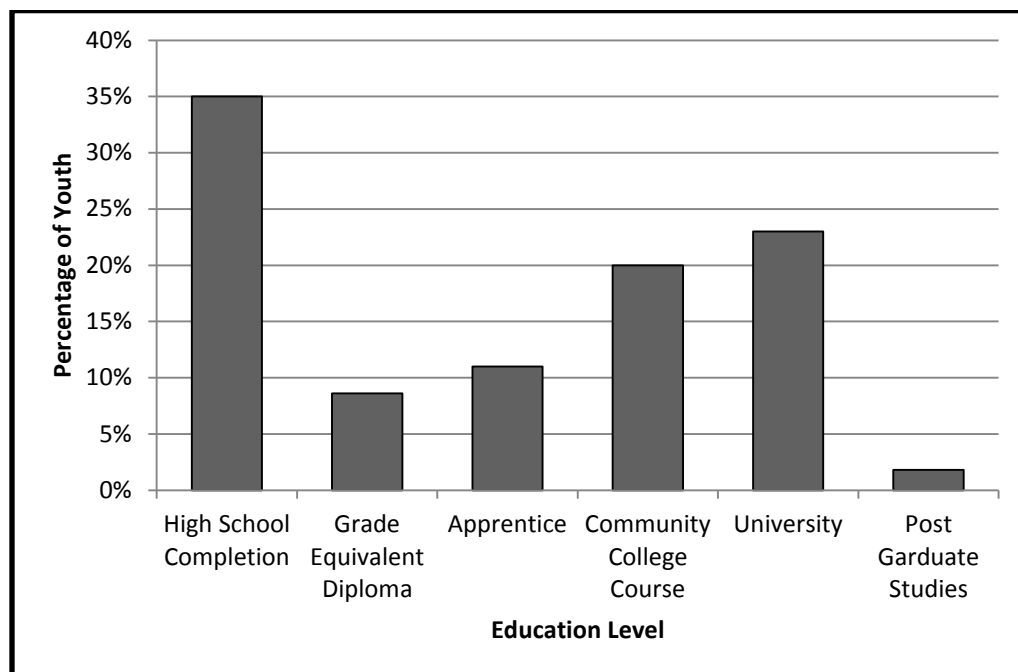


Figure 52B. Percentage of NEET Youth Currently Employed by Mobility Group

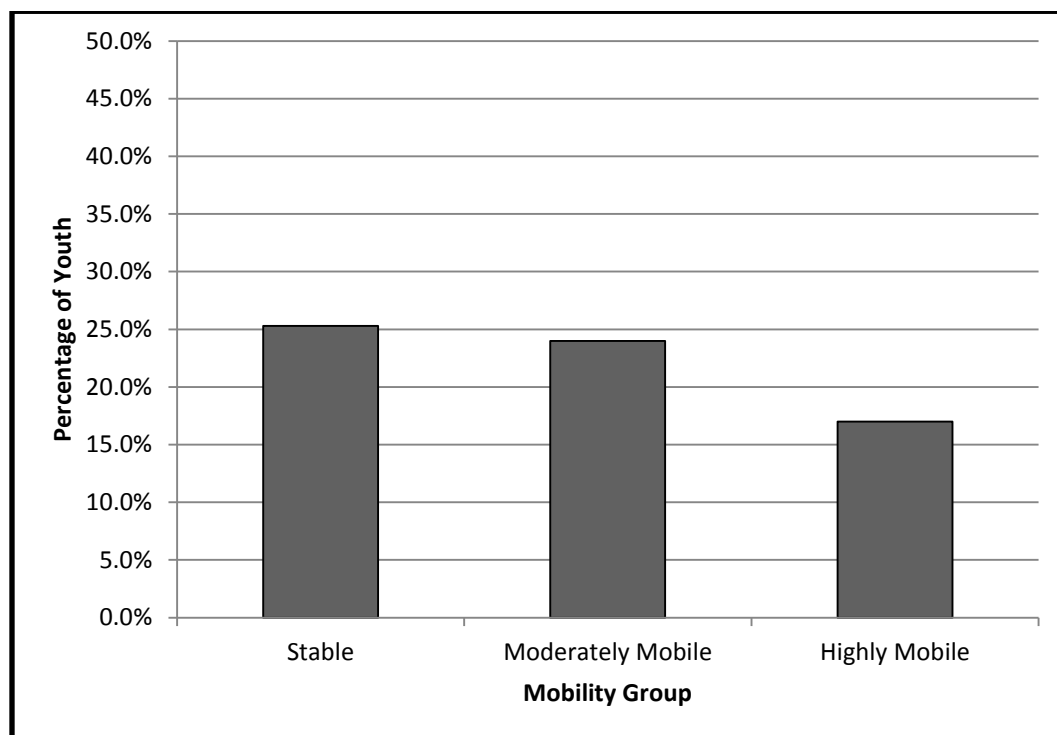


Figure 53B. Types of Employment by Mobility Group

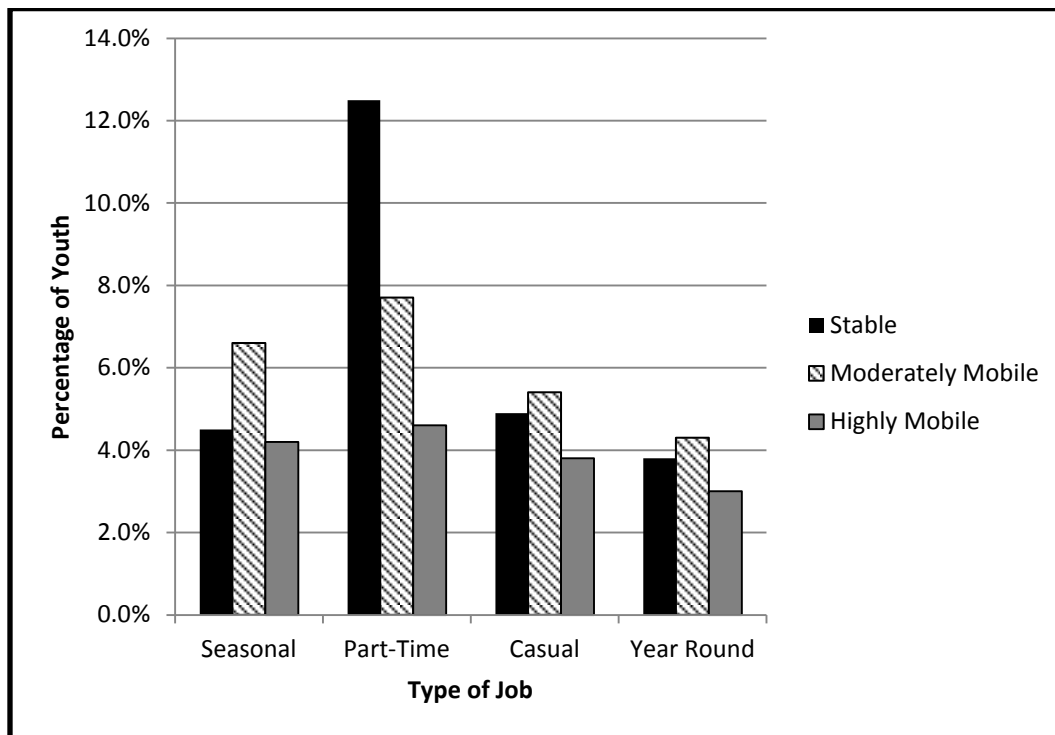


Figure 54B. Percentage of NEET Youth with a Previous Job by Mobility Group

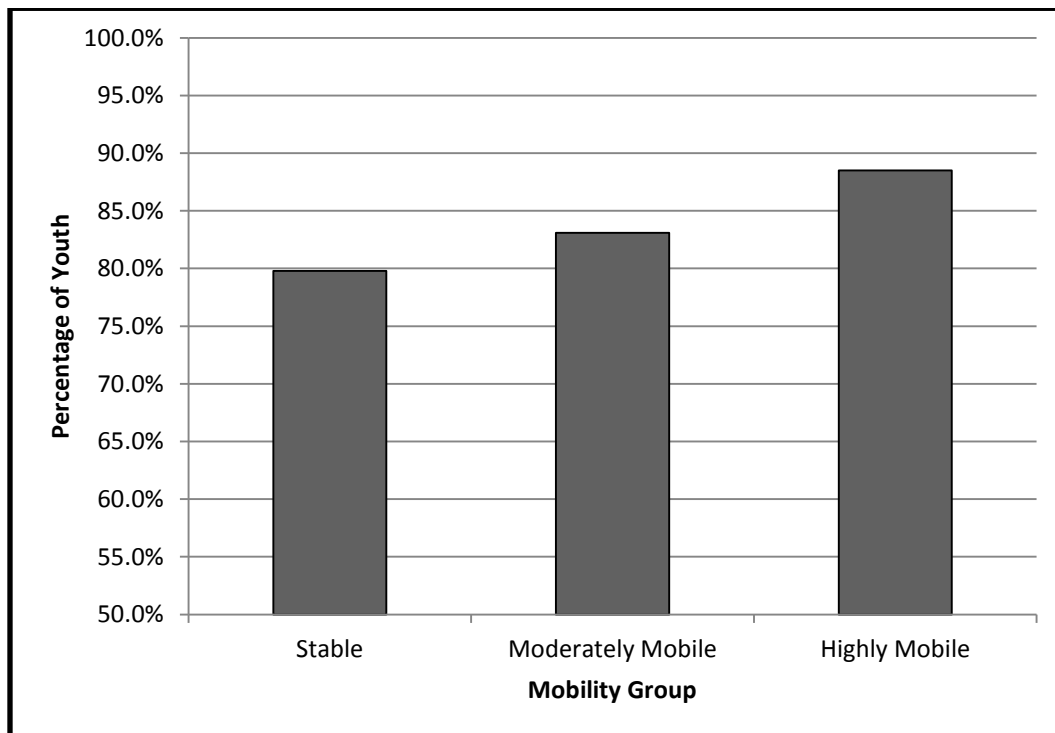


Figure 55B. Type and Average Number of Past Jobs by Mobility Group

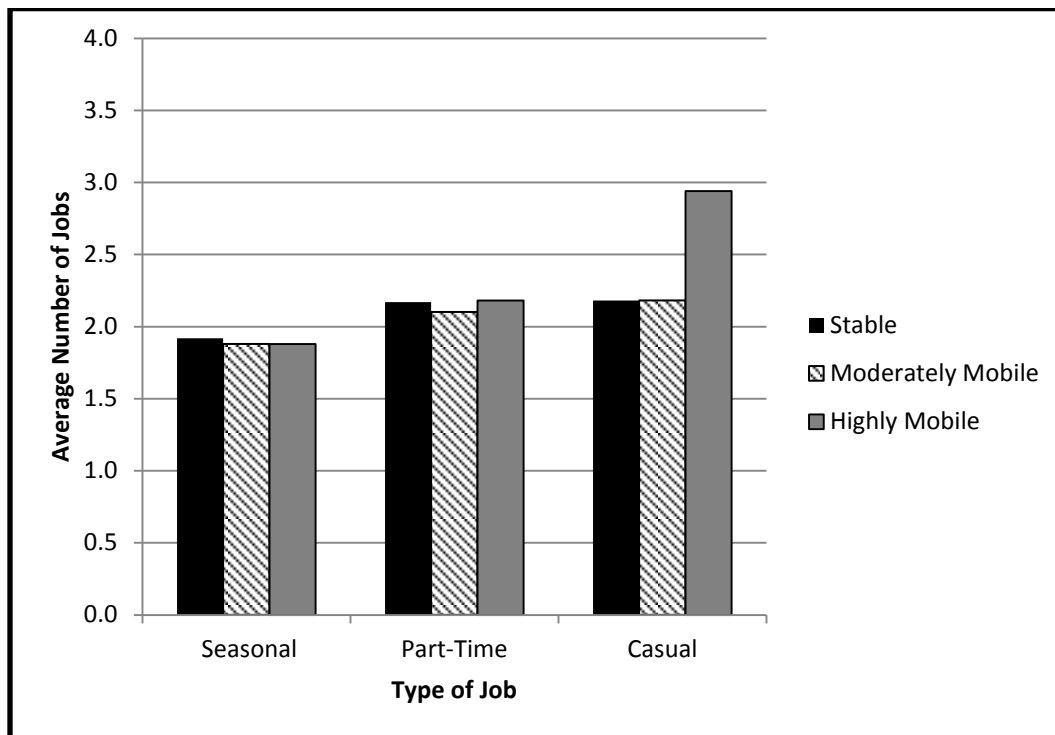


Figure 56B. The Average Number of Past Jobs by Mobility Group

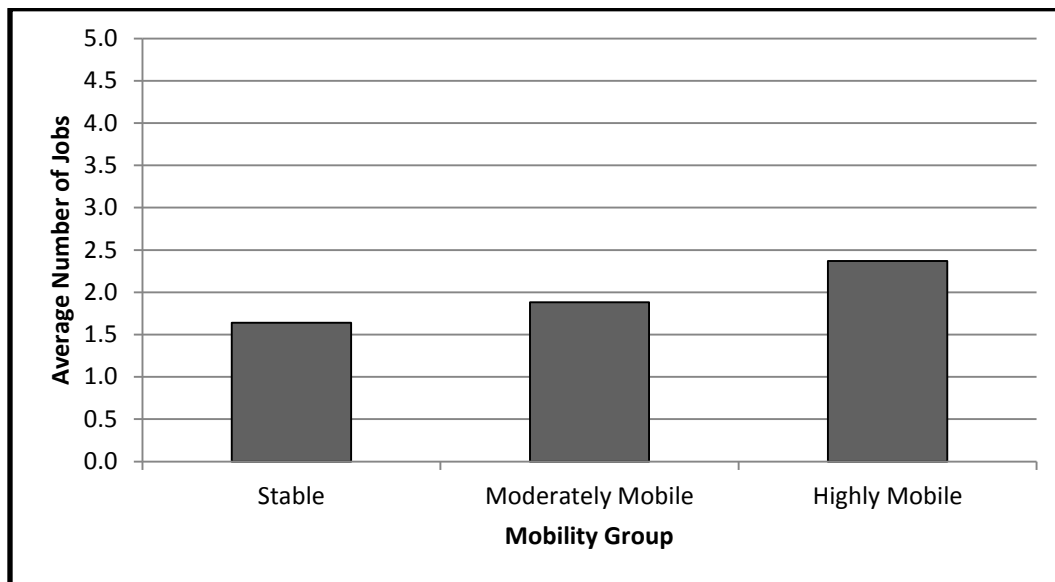


Figure 57B. Percentage and Type Barriers to Employment by Mobility Group

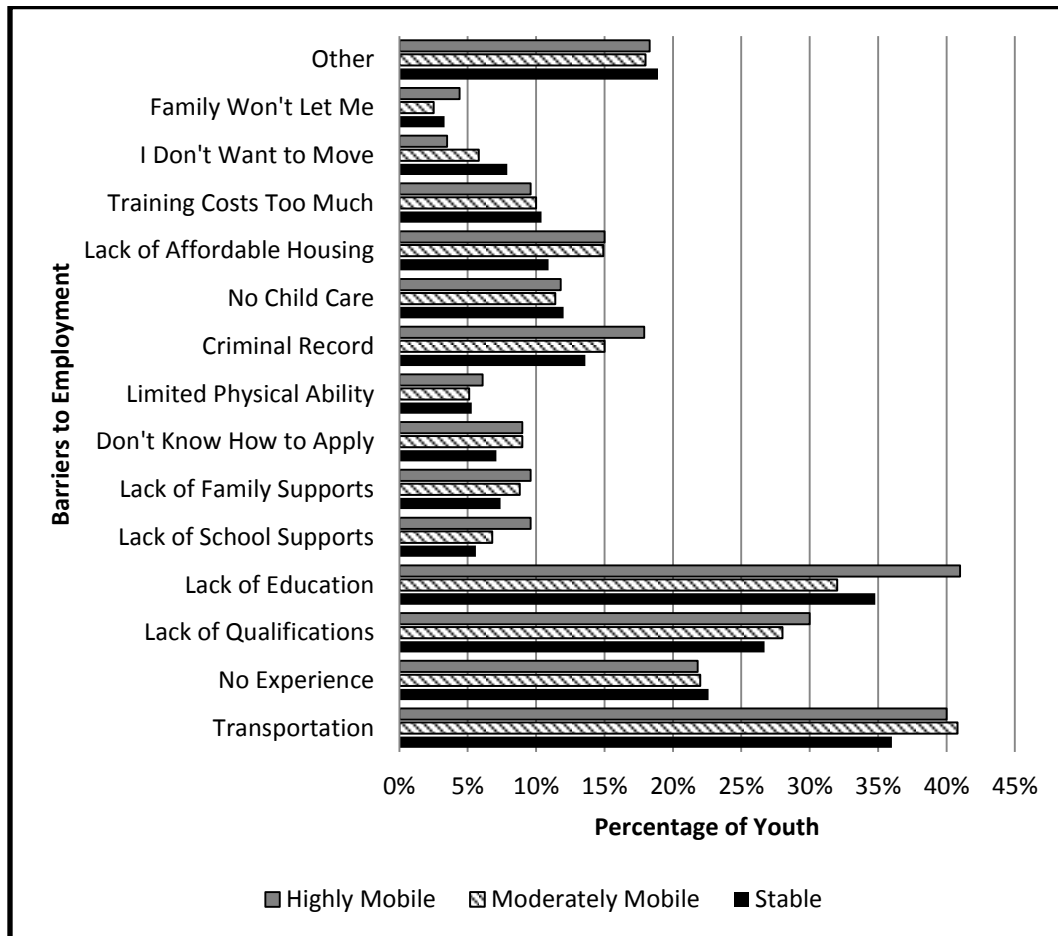


Figure 58B. Average Number of Barriers to Employment by Mobility Group

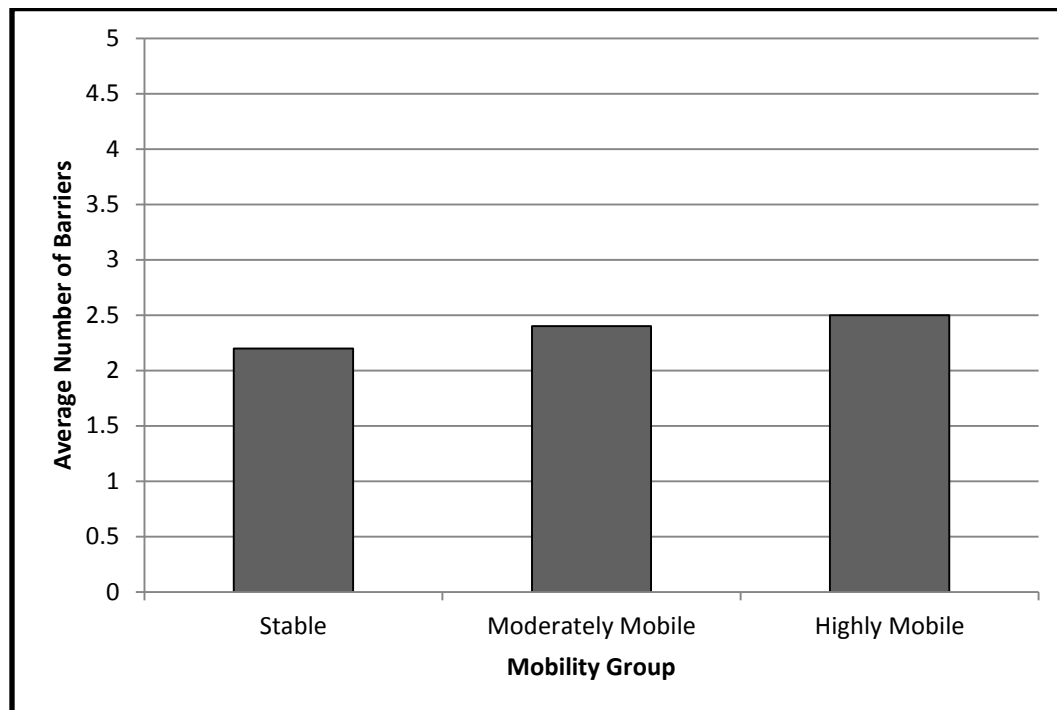


Figure 59B. Percentage of NEET Youth with a SIN by Mobility Group

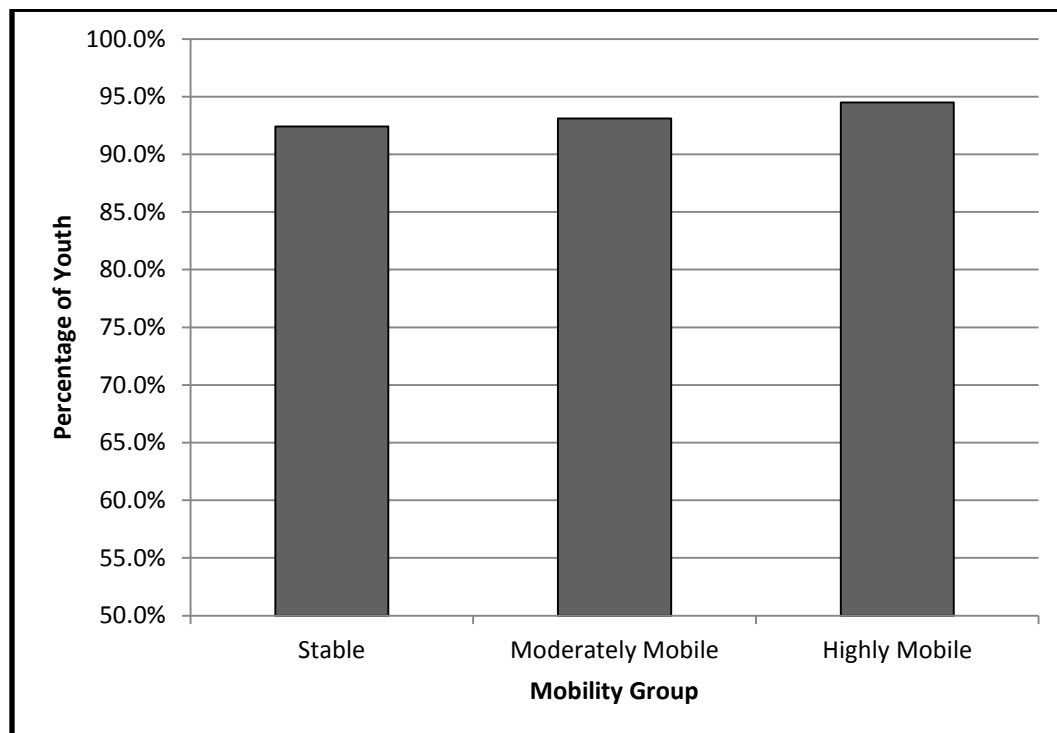




Figure 60B. Percentage of NEET Youth with a Driver's License by Mobility Group

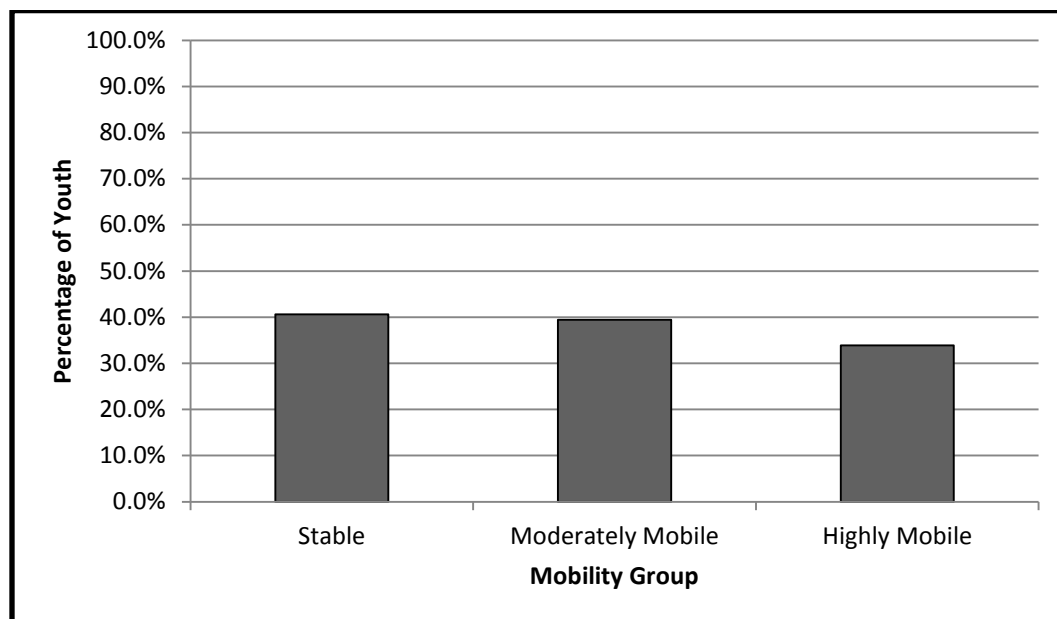


Figure 61B. Use of Community Services by Mobility Group

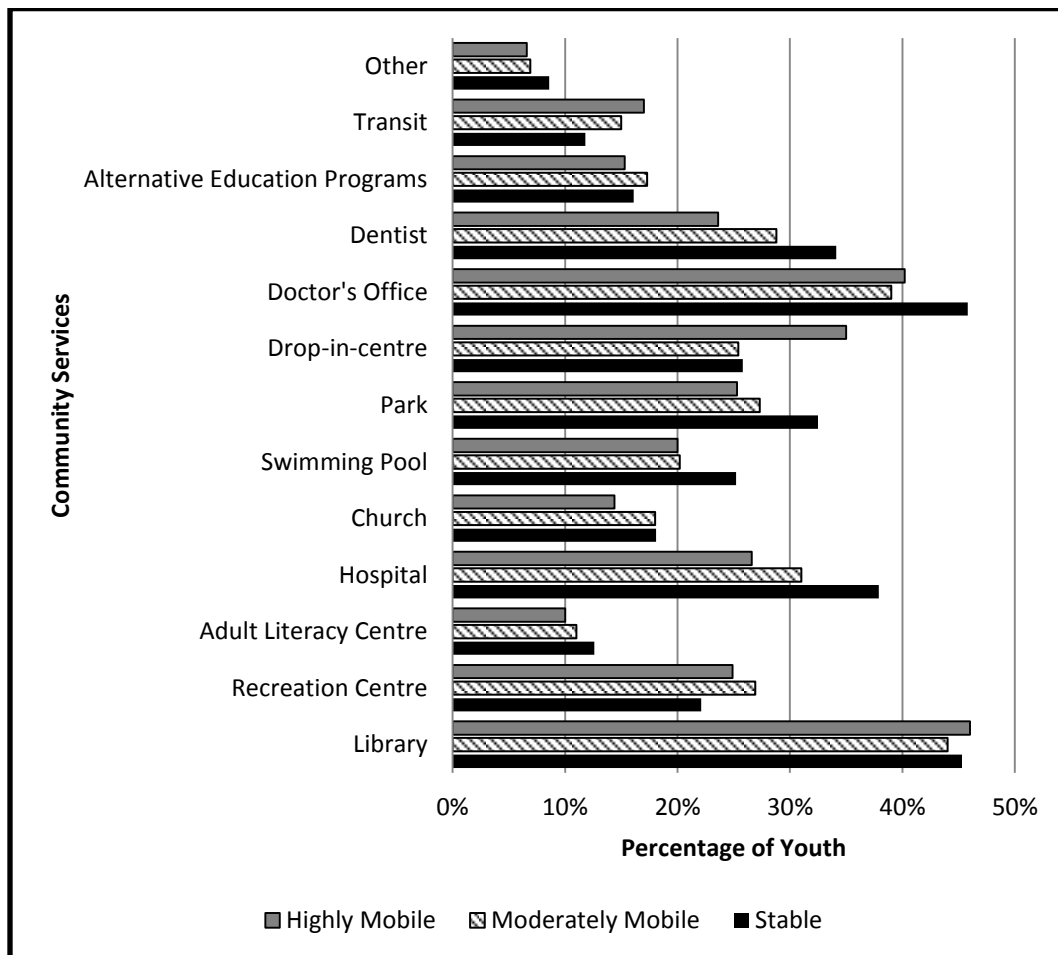


Figure 62B. Average Number of Community Services Used by Mobility Group

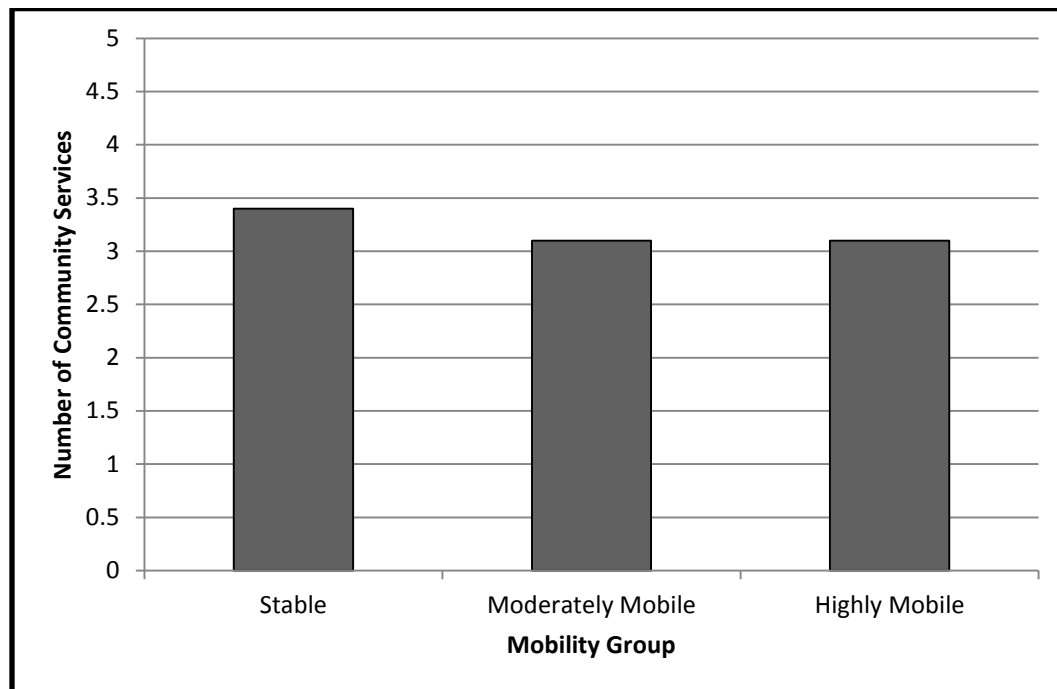


Figure 63B. Percentage of NEET Youth Using Training or Employment Services by Mobility Group

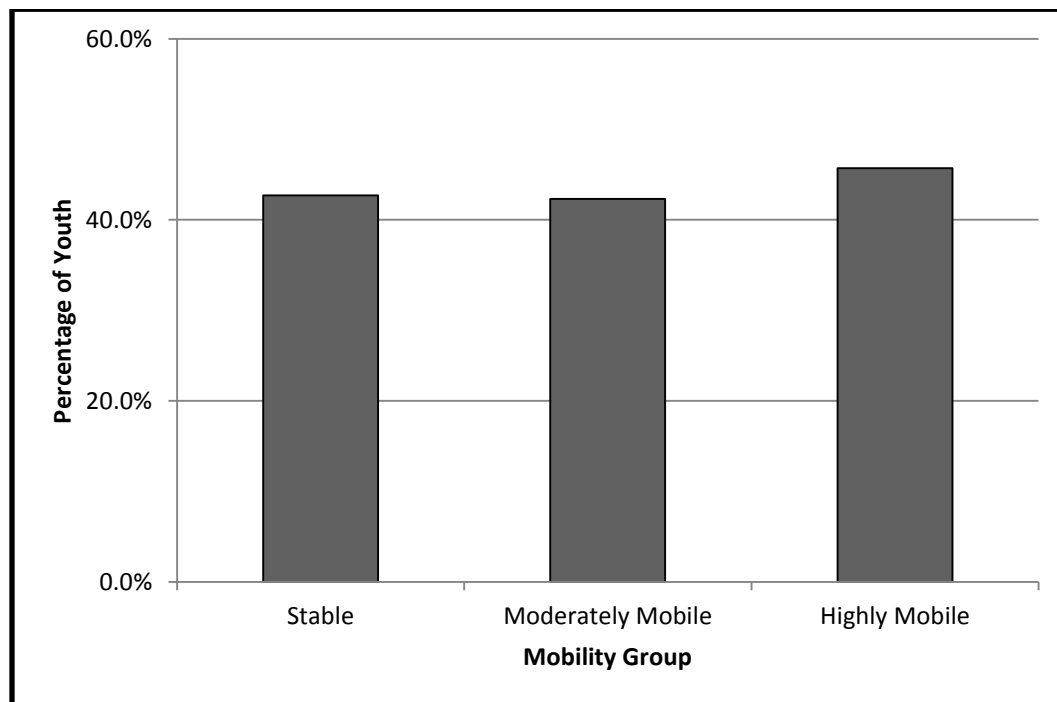


Figure 64B. Education, Training or Employment Services by Mobility Group

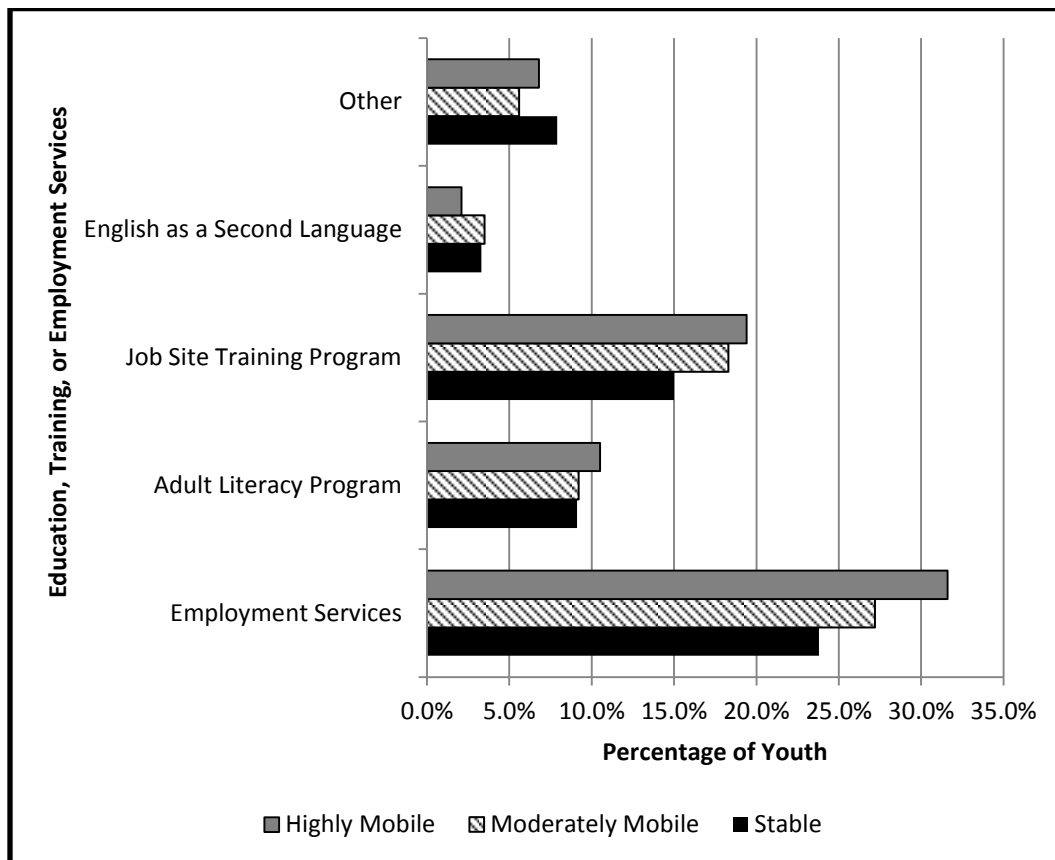


Figure 65B. Number of Services Used by Stable Youth

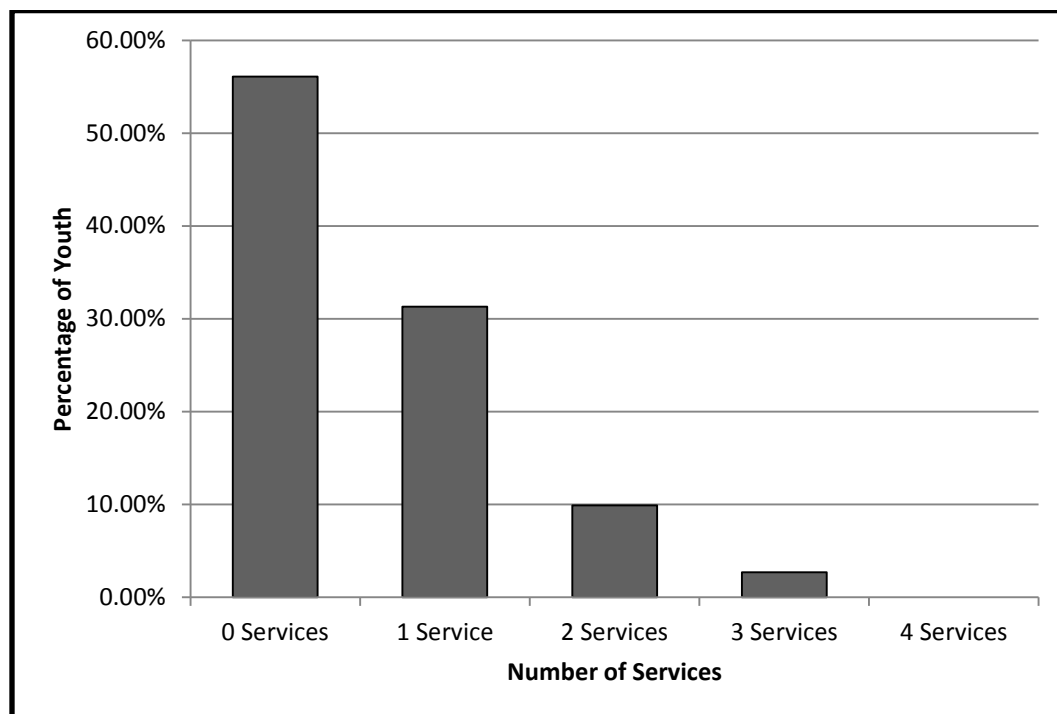


Figure 66B. Number of Services Used by Moderately Mobile Youth

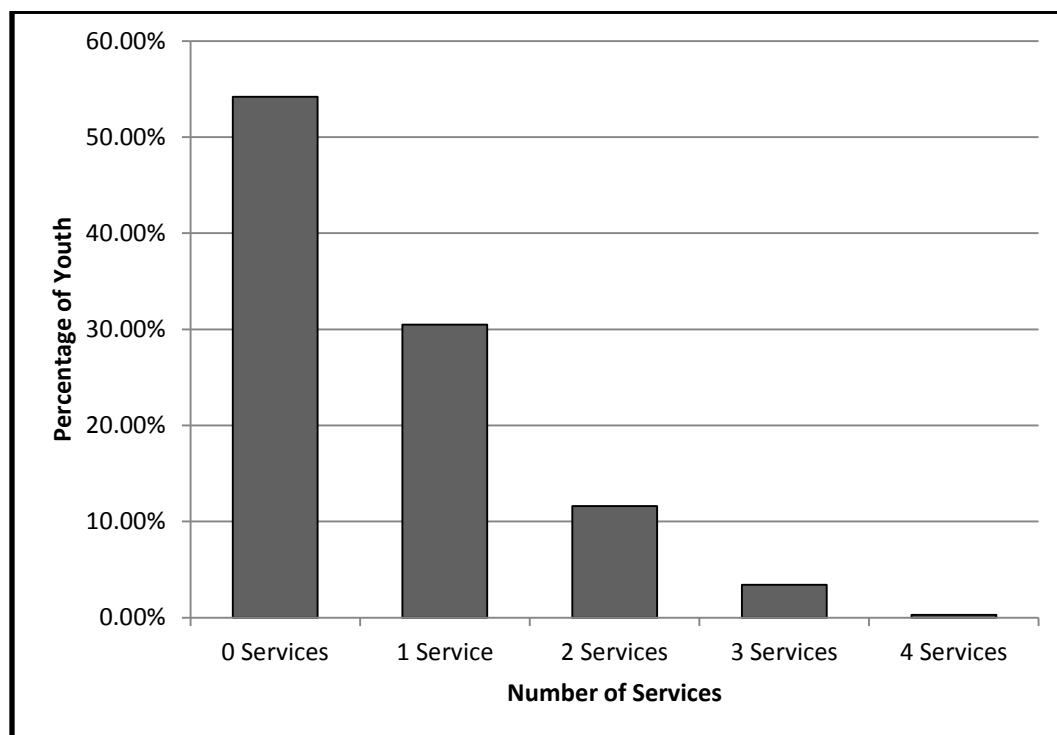


Figure 67B. Number of Services Used by Highly Mobile Youth

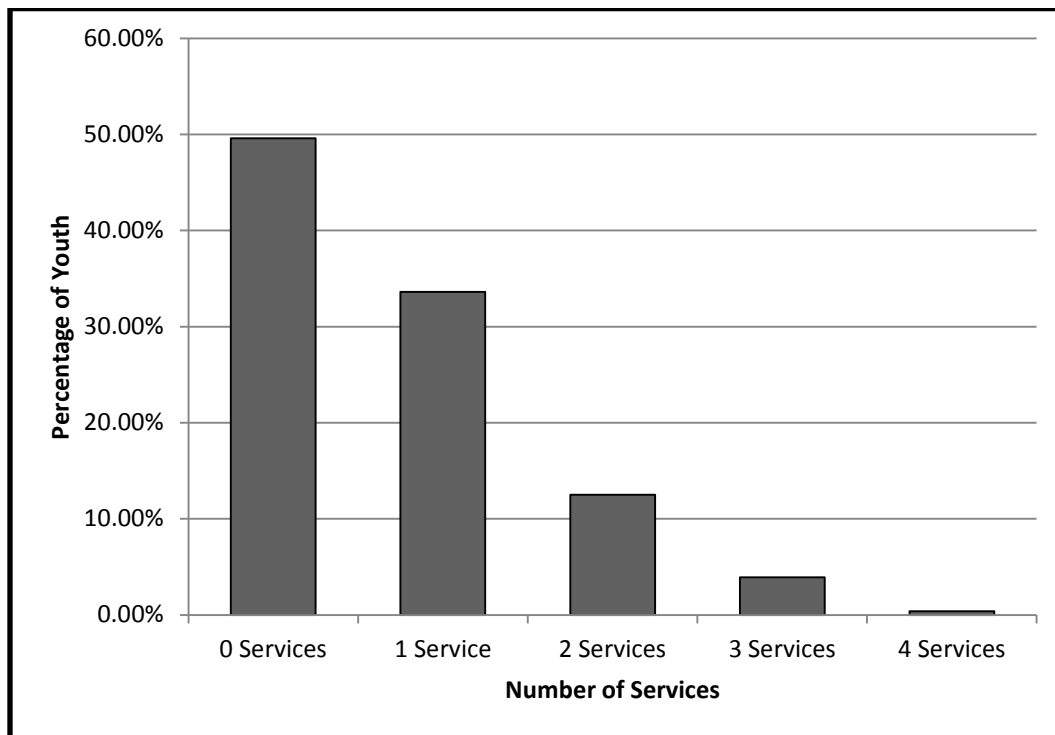


Figure 68B. Reasons for Not Using Training Services by Mobility Group

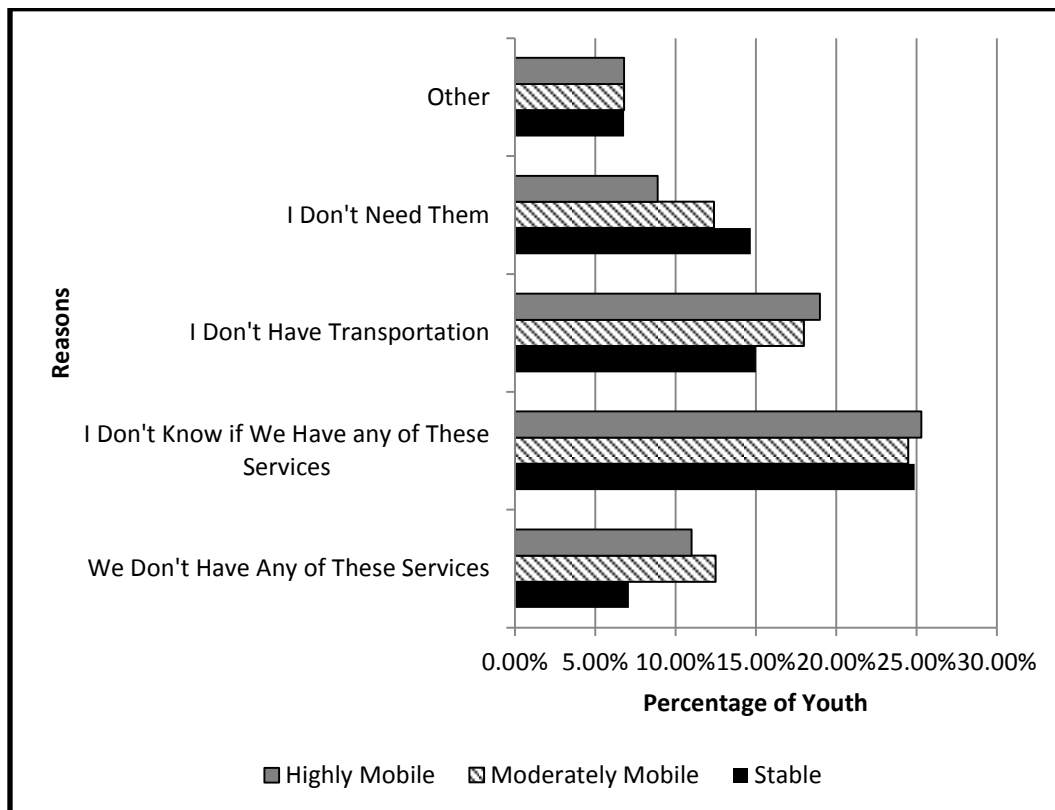


Figure 69B. Youth Planning on Staying in Their Community by Mobility Group

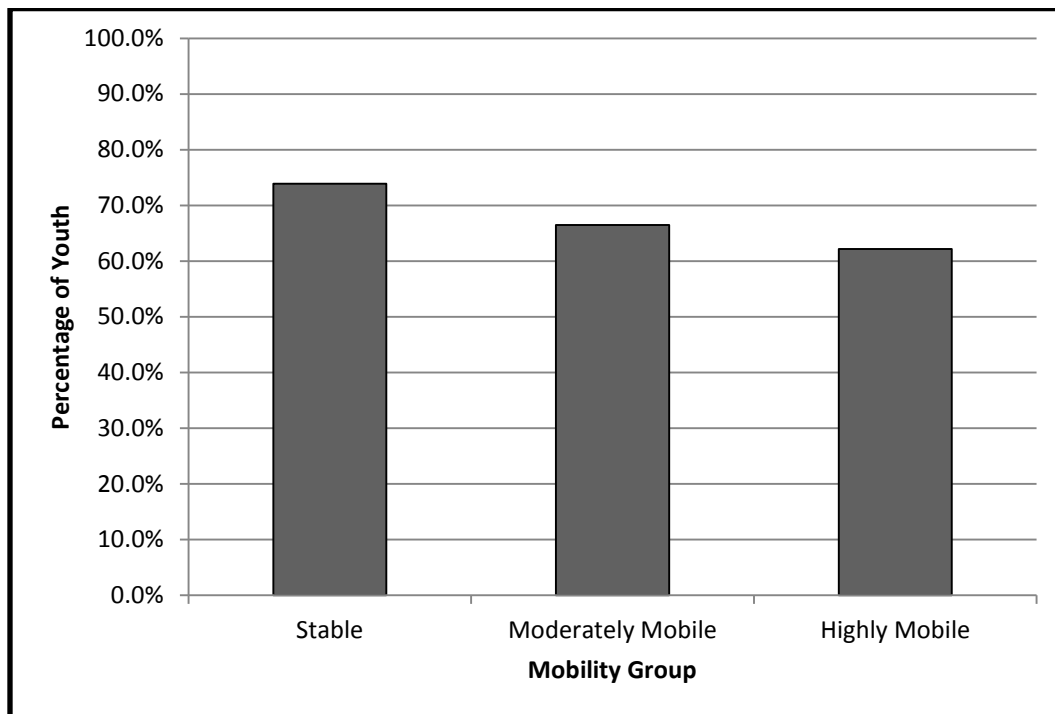


Figure 70B. Plans for Next Year by Mobility Group

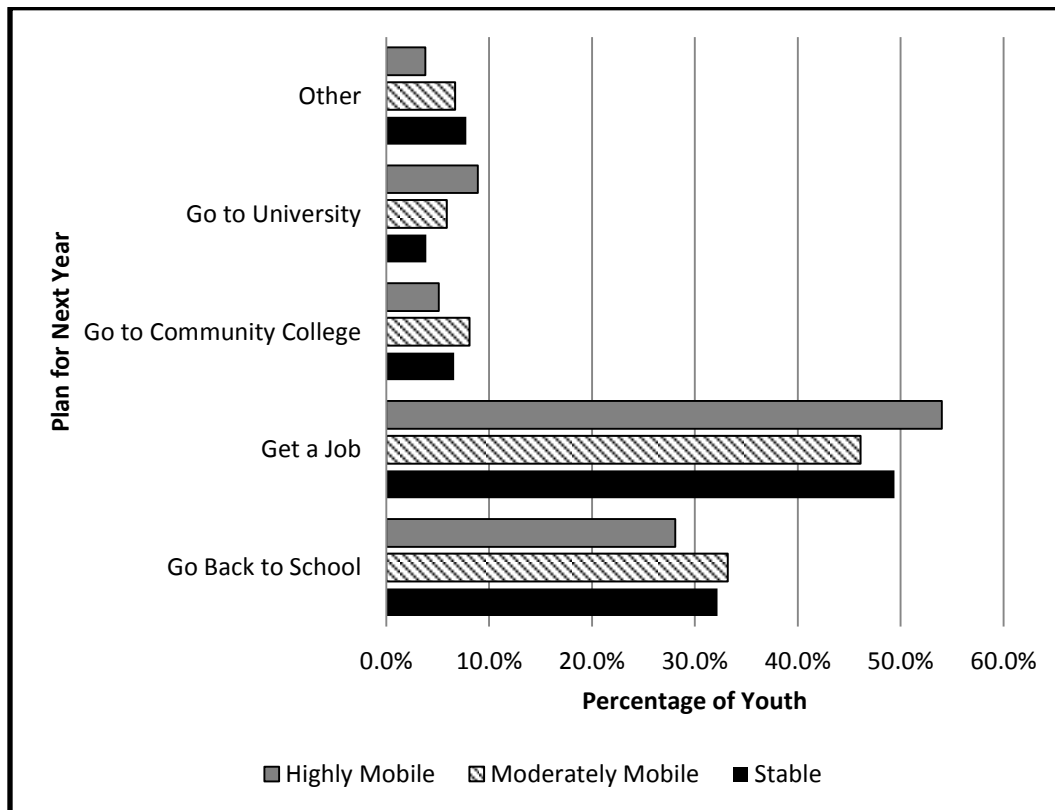


Figure 71B. Plans for Next Year for Stable Youth

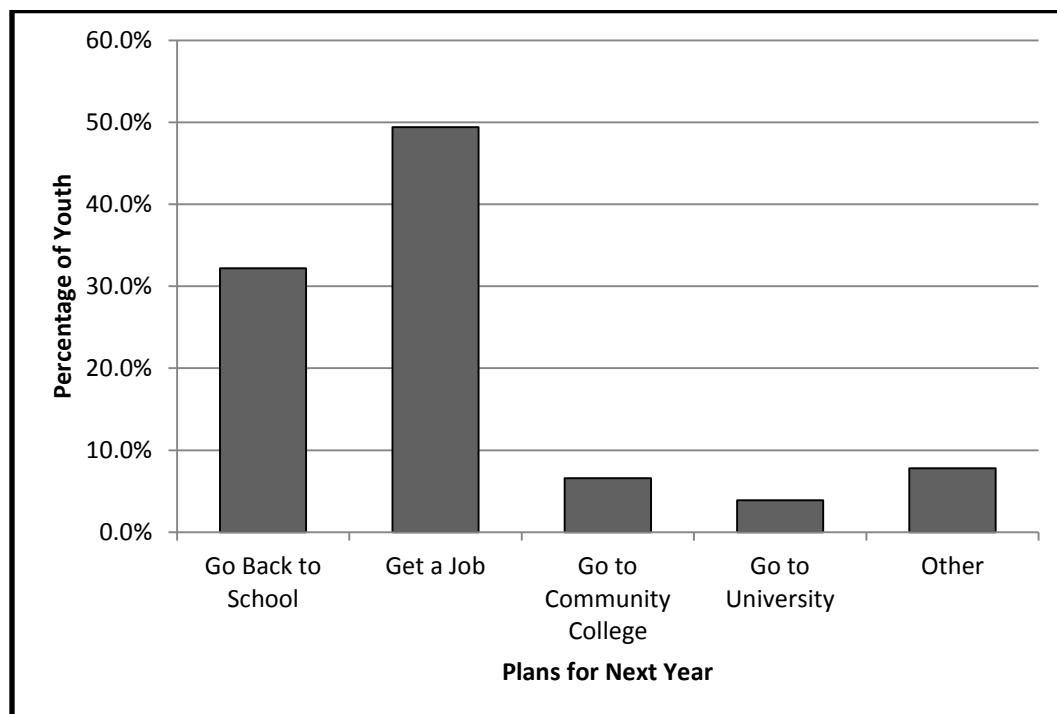


Figure 72B. Plans for Next Year for Moderately Mobile Youth

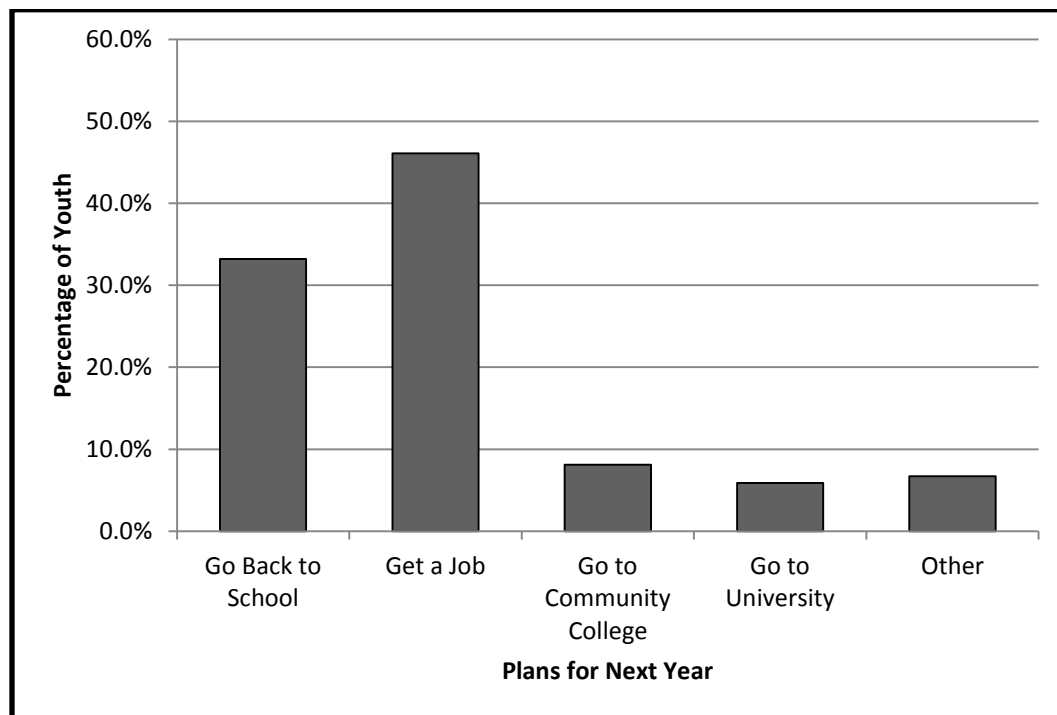




Figure 73B. Plans for Next Year for Highly Mobile Youth

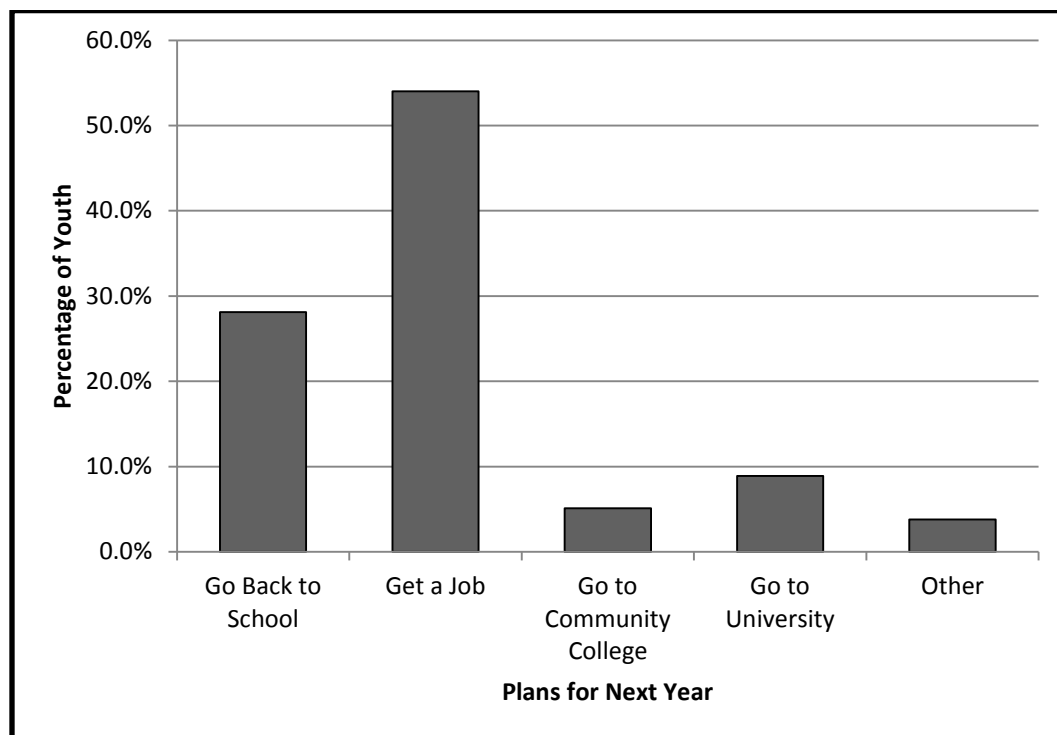
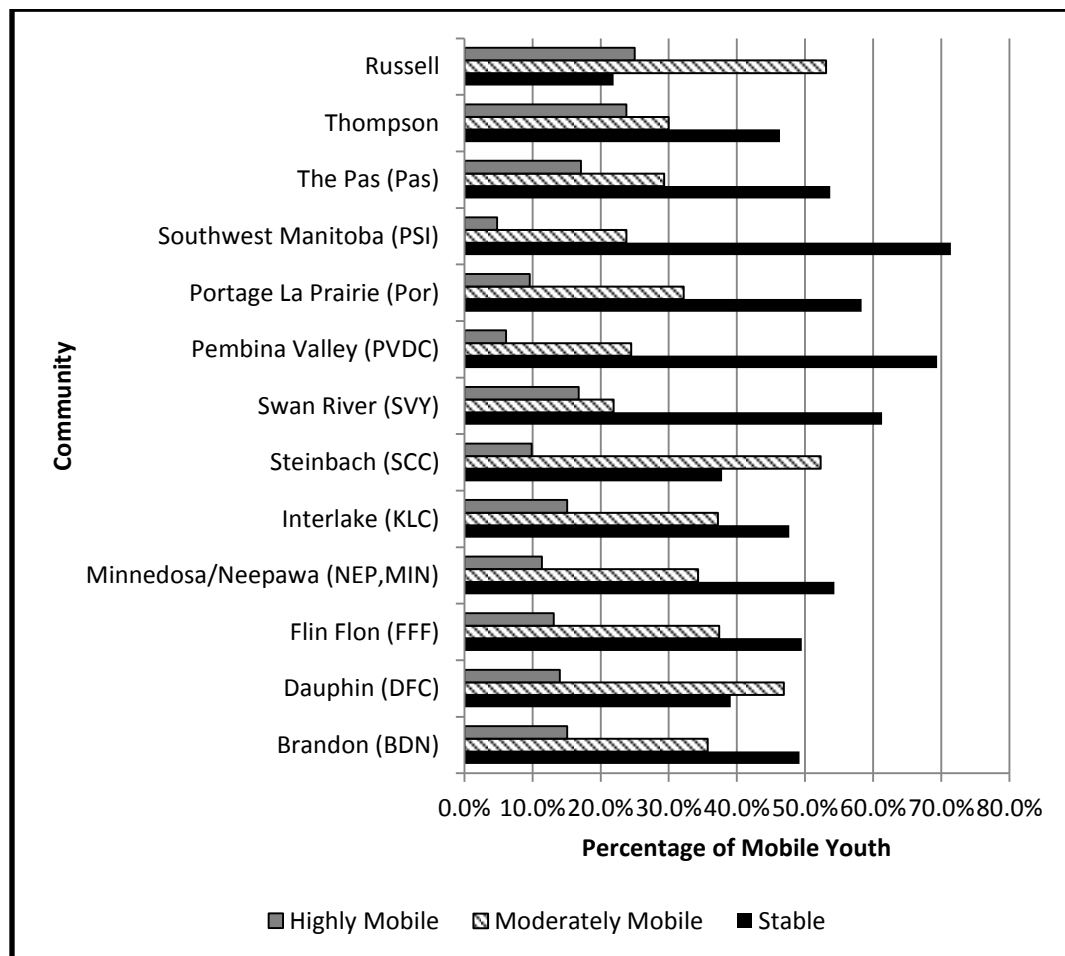


Figure 74B. Mobility Groups by Community or Region



## Appendix C: Correlations

Table 1C. Correlations between Selected Variables (all Mobility Groups)

	Level of Education		Number of Jobs		Number of Barriers		Number of Community Services		Number of Training Services	
	r	N	r	N	r	N	r	N	r	N
Weekly Income	.23**	689	-.07	678	-.17**	683	-.04	692	-.06	681
Level of Education	-		.08**	1727	-.12**	1742	.16**	1751	.03	1730
Number of Jobs			-		.17**	1739	.1**	1740	.14**	1736
Number of Barriers					-		.21**	1754	.09**	1738
Number of Community Services							-		.17**	1743

Significance \*  $p < .05$ , two-tailed. \*\*  $p < .01$ , two-tailed.

Table 2C. Correlations by the Number of Communities

	r	Number of Communities
		N
Weekly Income	-.00	692
Level of Education	-.01	1752
Number of Jobs	.09**	1740
Number of Barriers	.05	1755
Number of Community Services	-.04	1764
Number of Training Services	.05	1743

Significance \*  $p < .05$ , two-tailed. \*\*  $p < .01$ , two-tailed.

Table 3C. Correlations between Selected Variables and Mobility Groups

	Level of Education	Number of Jobs	Number of Barriers	# Community Services	# Training Services
Weekly Income:	.23** 689	-.07 678	-.17** 683	-.04 692	-.06 681
Stable Mobility	.19** 380	-.12* 378	-.17** 380	-.09 381	-.08 379
Moderate Mobility	.25** 222	-.03 215	-.15** 216	-.01 222	-.08 215
High Mobility	.34** 87	-.02 85	-.19 87	.1 89	.11 87
Level of Education:	-	.08** 1727	-.12** 1742	.16** 1751	.03 1730
Stable Mobility		.04 908	-.15** 913	.17** 914	-.03 910
Moderate Mobility		.11** 591	-.1* 596	.15** 603	.07 590
High Mobility		.13 228	-.09 233	.17** 234	.13 230
Number of Jobs:	-	-	.17** 1739	.1** 1740	.14** 1736
Stable Mobility			.15** 915	.1** 915	.1** 915
Moderate Mobility			.21** 594	.13** 595	.18** 592
High Mobility			.08 230	.08 230	.15* 229
Number of Barriers:				.21** 1754	.09** 1738
Stable Mobility				.24** 920	.11** 916
Moderate Mobility				.19** 600	.07 591
High Mobility				.21** 234	.1 231
Number of Community Services					.17** 1743
Stable Mobility					.17** 917
Moderate Mobility					.18** 594
High Mobility					.23** 232

Table 3C. Correlations by Number of Responses

Mobility Group			Number of Communities	Weekly Income	Level of Education	Total Number of Jobs	Number of Barriers	Number of Community Services	Number of Training Services
Stable	Number of Communities	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
		N	921	381	914	915	920	921	917
	Weekly Income	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	1	.193 <sup>**</sup>	-.115 <sup>*</sup>	-.169 <sup>**</sup>	-.088	-.077
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.	.000	.026	.001	.087	.136
		N	381	381	380	378	380	381	379
	Level of Education	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	.193 <sup>**</sup>	1	.044	-.147 <sup>**</sup>	.169 <sup>**</sup>	-.025
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.000	.	.188	.000	.000	.443
		N	914	380	914	908	913	914	910
	Total Number of Jobs	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	-.115 <sup>*</sup>	.044	1	.149 <sup>**</sup>	.098 <sup>**</sup>	.099 <sup>**</sup>
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.026	.188	.	.000	.003	.003
		N	915	378	908	915	915	915	915
	Number of Barriers	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	-.169 <sup>**</sup>	-.147 <sup>**</sup>	.149 <sup>**</sup>	1	.235 <sup>**</sup>	.108 <sup>**</sup>
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.001	.000	.000	.	.000	.001
		N	920	380	913	915	920	920	916
	Number of Community Services	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	-.088	.169 <sup>**</sup>	.098 <sup>**</sup>	.235 <sup>**</sup>	1	.165 <sup>**</sup>
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.087	.000	.003	.000	.	.000
		N	921	381	914	915	920	921	917
	Number of Training Services	Pearson Correlation	. <sup>a</sup>	-.077	-.025	.099 <sup>**</sup>	.108 <sup>**</sup>	.165 <sup>**</sup>	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.136	.443	.003	.001	.000	.
		N	917	379	910	915	916	917	917

Mobility Group		Number of Communities	Weekly Income	Level of Education	Total Number of Jobs	Number of Barriers	Number of Community Services	Number of Training Services	
Moderately Mobile	Number of Communities	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	. <sup>a</sup>	
		Pearson Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)							
		N	607	222	603	595	600	607	594
	Weekly Income	. <sup>a</sup>	1	.254**	-.025	-.152*	-.006	-.083	
		Pearson Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.717	.025	.926	.227	
		N	222	222	215	216	222	215	
	Level of Education	. <sup>a</sup>	.254**	1	.108**	-.100*	.151**	.069	
		Pearson Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.009	.015	.000	.092	
		N	603	222	603	591	596	603	590
	Total Number of Jobs	. <sup>a</sup>	-.025	.108**	1	.212**	.128**	.176**	
		Pearson Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.717	.009	.000	.002	.000	
		N	595	215	591	595	594	595	592
	Number of Barriers	. <sup>a</sup>	-.152*	-.100*	.212**	1	.188**	.065	
		Pearson Correlation							
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.025	.015	.000	.000	.117		
	N	600	216	596	594	600	600	591	
Number of Community Services	. <sup>a</sup>	-.006	.151**	.128**	.188**	1	.175**		
	Pearson Correlation								
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.926	.000	.002	.000	.000		
	N	607	222	603	595	600	607	594	
Number of Training Services	. <sup>a</sup>	-.083	.069	.176**	.065	.175**	1		
	Pearson Correlation								
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.227	.092	.000	.117	.000		
	N	594	215	590	592	591	594	594	

Mobility Group			Number of Communities	Weekly Income	Level of Education	Total Number of Jobs	Number of Barriers	Number of Community Services	Number of Training Services
Highly Mobile	Number of Communities	Pearson	1	-.218*	-.060	.076	-.001	.088	.023
		Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.041	.362	.252	.985	.180	.730
		N	237	89	235	230	235	236	232
	Weekly Income	Pearson	-.218*	1	.335**	-.021	-.187	.102	.107
		Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.041	.002	.846	.082	.339	.322	
		N	89	89	87	85	87	89	87
	Level of Education	Pearson	-.060	.335**	1	.129	-.090	.173**	.125
		Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.362	.002	.052	.171	.008	.059	
		N	235	87	235	228	233	234	230
	Total Number of Jobs	Pearson	.076	-.021	.129	1	.075	.082	.148*
		Correlation							
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.252	.846	.052	.254	.217	.025	
		N	230	85	228	230	230	230	229
	Number of Barriers	Pearson	-.001	-.187	-.090	.075	1	.205**	.098
		Correlation							
Sig. (2-tailed)		.985	.082	.171	.254	.002	.137		
	N	235	87	233	230	235	234	231	
Number of Community Services	Pearson	.088	.102	.173**	.082	.205**	1	.233**	
	Correlation								
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.180	.339	.008	.217	.002	.000		
	N	236	89	234	230	234	236	232	
Number of Training Services	Pearson	.023	.107	.125	.148*	.098	.233**	1	
	Correlation								
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.730	.322	.059	.025	.137	.000		
	N	232	87	230	229	231	232	232	

a. Cannot be computed because at least one of the variables is constant.

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

