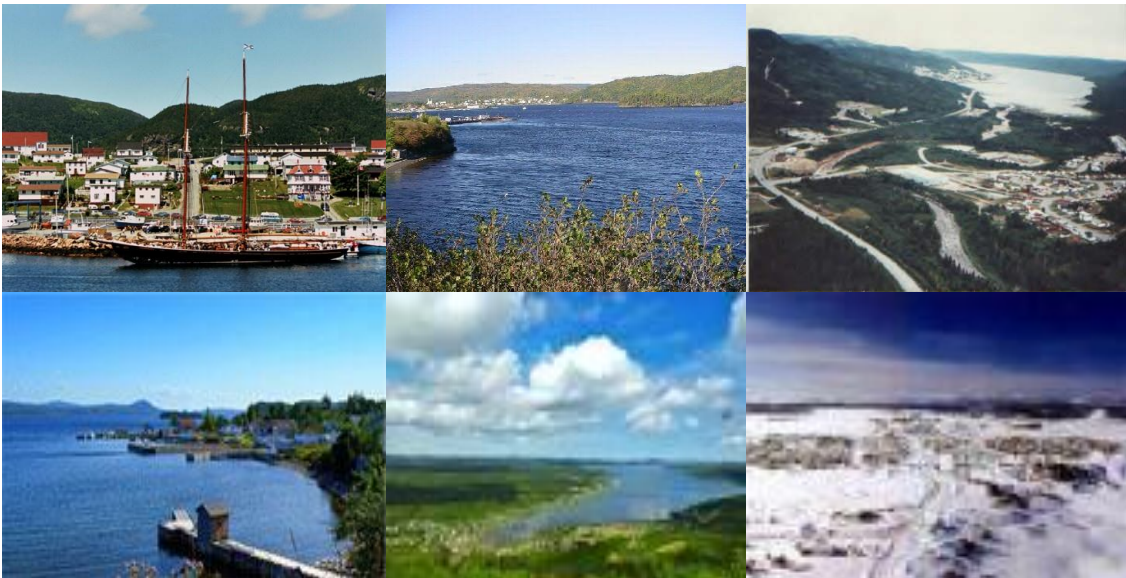


*Grand Falls-Windsor – Baie Verte – Harbour Breton  
Regional Council of the Rural Secretariat*



**Citizen's Perspectives**

**Focus Group Sessions**

Harbour Breton, St. Alban's, Baie Verte,  
Springdale, Point Leamington, Buchans

**Table of Contents**

Executive Summary.....3

Introduction ..... 4

Harbour Breton.....5

St. Alban’s.....7

Baie Verte.....8

Springdale.....10

Point Leamington.....12

Buchans.....14

Appendix A: Focus Group Schedule.....17

References.....19

## **Executive Summary**

In July and August of 2010, the Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton Rural Secretariat region held six focus groups in the surrounding area and invited citizens who represented community organizations such as, health, education, municipalities, recreation, youth and older adults.

The intention of the focus groups was to determine citizen's perspectives and priorities on which health, education and recreational services are important to make communities an attractive and healthy place to live. Focus group participants were given the opportunity to vote using Turning Point clicker technology as well as the opportunity to voice their opinions on which services are important to have locally located.

After much discussion from each group on health, education and recreation services, it was evident that certain services were of more value to a community than others. As expected, the majority of citizens thought that having primary care, K-12 schools, and outdoor sport and recreation services locally located would be the most important services to have in their communities.

For the majority of the focus groups, health services such as diagnostics and prevention services, long term care and residential services, and health promotion, prevention and health protection services were considered important to have in close proximity to any community.

It was evident among all the focus groups that accessibility to college or university courses and family resource centres were also very significant education services to have available to citizens.

Compared to health and education services, recreation services were not considered as important to have locally located. However, school gymnasiums and stadiums were discussed as being significant assets to a community.

## **Introduction**

The Grand Falls-Windsor - Baie Verte - Harbour Breton Rural Secretariat region, also known as Central West, includes the Baie Verte Peninsula, Green Bay, Exploits Valley and Coast of Bays. At 33,180 square kilometers, it is the largest geographic Rural Secretariat region on the island portion of the province.

In 2006 the region's population was approximately 48,600. The region, with 81 communities, has only one town, Grand Falls-Windsor, with a population over 5000. Whereas, there are 47 communities that have a population of less than 1000 people. Forty-one percent of the population lives in communities with less than 1000 people.

Recently, there were focus groups conducted in six different communities in the Grand Falls-Windsor – Baie Verte – Harbour Breton Rural Secretariat Region; Harbour Breton, St. Alban's, Baie Verte, Springdale, Point Leamington and Buchans. Each community had 15 to 20 individuals attend who represented community organizations such as, health, education, municipalities, recreation, youth and older adults.

The objective of the focus groups was to identify the citizen's perspectives and priorities on which health, education and recreational services are required to make rural remote and rural adjacent communities an attractive and healthy place to live. Citizens were polled using a combination of Turning Point clicker technology and AHP (analytical hierarchy process) modeling software to both evaluate the participants' decisions instantaneously, and to quantitatively structure them, as well. Along with obtaining this quantitative information, the participants were asked to discuss health, education and recreation services as a means of acquiring qualitative information. This document represents the qualitative information gathered from the focus groups in each community.

One question introduced by this quantitative analysis is whether a significant difference in service preference can be found between rural communities that are within commuting distance of an urban centre (Grand Falls-Windsor) and those that are more remote. To test this relationship, the sample communities are first loosely classified according to their distance from Grand Falls-Windsor. At 219 and 177 km respectively, Harbour Breton and St. Alban's (the two Coast of Bays communities) will be considered the 'remote' communities for this analysis. While they are not in the same sub-region, the communities of Springdale and Point Leamington (at 106 and 57.9 km, respectively) will be the 'urban adjacent' rural communities in the analysis. Completing the classification are Baie Verte and Buchans, which, at 177 and 103 km respectively, will be the urban non-adjacent (transition) communities (Ward, 2010, p.5-6).

## Harbour Breton

### Profile

The historic town of Harbor Breton is located on the south coast of Newfoundland. Harbour Breton has a magnificent land-locked harbour and is one of the oldest and largest fishing centres on the south coast of Newfoundland. This land-locked and ice-free harbour is located near the southern tip of the Connaigre Peninsula on the north side of Fortune Bay.

The 2006 Census population for Harbour Breton was 1,905. This represents a decline of 8.4% since 2001 (1,905 in 2006, down from 2,080). Over the same period, the entire province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in Harbour Breton was \$18,200. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 61.9%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 41.0% of people 18 to 64 years of age in Harbour Breton do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the entire province (“[http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR4jmA](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR4jmA)”, n.d.).

## Harbour Breton Citizen’s Perspectives

### Health Care

The Harbour Breton focus group was adamant in saying that primary health care is critical to have within 100 km’s of any community. They declared that everyone needs primary care and it is important for it to be accessible to each person in the community.

Diagnostic and prevention services were valued significantly higher than rehabilitative services to the citizens participating in the focus group. It was clear that people thought diagnostic and prevention services should be relatively close to any community to reduce patient travel time. Rehabilitative care was said to be less important because it is not used as often and they felt people would be willing to travel to receive care.

It was acknowledged that health promotion and prevention leads to a healthier population and helps to reduce health care costs. The group was clear in saying that it is not just one person’s role. Everyone must get involved to help educate the public; municipal government, volunteers and health care professionals.

Although the consensus was that community supports are important to have within a community because patients require immediate care after surgery, the focus group stated that people have to realize smaller communities cannot expect the same level of services as provided in larger centres. People choose to live in rural Newfoundland and Labrador where there is a sense of community and they must accept that not all services will be available to them.

### **Education**

The citizens of Harbour Breton thought education services, especially K-12 schools, access to College or University services and family resource centres are crucial services to have in a community. K-12 schools were said to be a vital part of any community. The group thought every community should have a school, or at least access to a school within 45 minutes to avoid issues with bussing and loss of extra curricular activities.

The focus group thought that it is important to have College or University courses within the region because costs are extremely high. Family resource centres were also considered of value because they support early development of every child.

Although it was declared that there is a rise in Harbour Breton's younger population because of the aquaculture industry's growth in Coast of Bays, resources for older adults was a significant topic. The Targeted Initiative for Older Workers (TIOW) was discussed as being an important tool for helping older adults gain employment, earn certificates and build continuing relationships.

### **Recreation**

When discussing recreation in the Harbour Breton focus group, most participants felt that outdoor sport and recreation is important for a community to have because the facilities are free of cost, accessible and key to providing physical activity to people of all ages. They also mentioned that outdoor swimming pools are better than ponds for safety and supervision reasons. However, the weather in Newfoundland and Labrador was addressed as being a problem for all outdoor recreation facilities.

School gymnasiums and stadiums, although not considered vital services to have in a community, were deemed important to providing a community with accessible and versatile venues for recreational purposes. They were viewed as being used for a variety of reasons by people of all ages. Accessibility was considered somewhat of an issue for gymnasiums due to insufficient bussing and for stadiums due to lack of activities offered all year round. These facilities, especially stadiums, were discussed as being financially challenging to maintain because of difficulties other communities' residents had to access the venues; i.e. high mountainous area and unpredictable weather being a problem for travel.

Libraries with internet access was mentioned as being a positive addition to Harbour Breton because of the free services they provide to people of all ages and especially to

individuals in low income families. The low hours of operation and number of services provided were issues identified to access libraries and internet services.

When the focus group talked about cultural activities and music, they stated that there is an abundance of talent in rural Newfoundland and Labrador which needs to be sustained and promoted.

## **St. Alban's**

### **Profile**

St. Alban's is located in the Bay D'Espoir estuary (commonly known as the Bay D'Espoir Highway) on the south coast of Newfoundland, Route 361. St. Alban's is the major service centre for the Bay d'Espoir area. Formerly known as Ship Cove, the community's name was changed in 1915 at the suggestion of parish priest, in order to avoid confusion with numerous other Ship Coves.

The 2006 Census population for St. Alban's was 1,435. This represents a decline of 8.3% since 2001 (1,435 in 2006, down from 1,565). Over the same period, the entire province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in St. Alban's was \$18,900. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 57.0%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 32.4% of people 18 to 64 years of age in St. Alban's do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the entire province ([http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXulCv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR6kGM\\_](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXulCv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR6kGM_), n.d.)

### **St. Alban's Citizen's Perspectives**

#### **Health Care**

Health Care services were regarded as very important to be locally located. In particular, when the St. Alban's focus group talked about primary care, everything discussed was positive. They stated there is a high demand and it is very necessary for a community. They noted that care starts at the local level.

Diagnostic and prevention services were also valued highly among the group. Participants considered them more important than rehabilitative services because there is

a great demand for them in the area and patients often find traveling too difficult. The group said that there is not a great need for rehabilitative services, except for the needs of seniors.

Long term care and residential services were also acknowledged as an asset to a community. Since their community has an aging population, they expressed the importance of easy access to long term care.

### **Education**

The focus group said that it is essential to have K-12 schools in or near their community. They also stated that having College or University services in a community or in close proximity is valuable. They thought that if residents could access these services locally, there would be reduced cost, fewer loans and lower student debt. Also, participants noted that leaving home at the age 18 can be very difficult.

Although not of most importance, the group identified family resource centres as important. They felt family resource centres provide early education and allow children who may not receive equal educational services, the opportunity to participate and learn in these settings.

### **Recreation**

Although recreation services as compared to health and education services were not considered high priority for the citizens of St. Alban's, outdoor sport and recreation was considered particularly important to community members because programs and activities for all ages can be offered at low costs, they can help people maintain healthy lifestyles and can provide significant social interaction. Some issues that did arise when discussing outdoor sport and recreation were maintenance, accessibility and weather unpredictability. However, when talking about outdoor swimming pools, the people in the focus group thought that costs to maintain and hire staff was too high.

Both stadiums and school gymnasiums were valued fairly high for recreation services among the group. Both venues offer citizens of all ages a chance to participate in a wide variety of activities. Again, accessibility, because of winter weather conditions, a lack of volunteers and liability issues, were considered a challenge.

## **Baie Verte**

### **Profile**

The Town of Baie Verte is located on the Northeast coast of Newfoundland and Labrador on the Baie Verte Peninsula in White Bay. Baie Verte existed as a small community in the late 1800's and early 1900's but with the discovery of asbestos and other ore bodies of copper, lead, zinc and gold in the mid 1950's the town flourished.



The 2006 Census population for Baie Verte was 1,360. This represents a decline of 9.0% since 2001 (1,360 in 2006, down from 1,495). Over the same period, the entire province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in Baie Verte was \$21,400. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 61.6%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 25.6% of people 18 to 64 years of age in Baie Verte do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the entire province ([http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR5jg\\_](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR5jg_), n.d.).

## **Baie Verte Citizen's Perspectives**

### **Health Care**

When focus group members compared health, education and recreation services, health care services, especially primary care, diagnostics and prevention services and long term care and residential care, were valued extremely high among the citizens in the Baie Verte focus group. Participants noted that primary care is essential to have in Baie Verte, especially for seniors because it is important for them to be in a familiar environment. They also said that long term care was significant for a community so patients are in close proximity to family and friends.

When looking at diagnostic versus rehabilitative care, the focus group thought it was imperative to look at the frequency of visits for each, and in doing so they declared that diagnostic services were a higher priority.

Health promotion and prevention services were also considered important services to have because these services help younger residents make better decisions and encourages the development of healthy habits at an early age.

Education and awareness, such as making use of help lines, support and technology was said to be the most important factor to having successful mental health and addictions services in a community. However, the focus group did not consider these services to be a priority.

### **Education**

Although not a top priority, family resource centres were deemed significant. They offer guidance, provide social benefits and children are more prepared for school. The group

thought that family resource centres could offer more programs and services, especially to people coming in town or planning a family.

During the focus group, it was stated that offering College or University courses was significant. Participants in the group stated that having College or University courses available in Baie Verte would bring students into town that need to avail of other services, such as housing and recreation services. Group members reiterated the same thoughts for apprenticeships, work terms and continuing education.

### **Recreation**

The Baie Verte focus group was firm in saying that school gymnasiums should be the focal point of a community for people of all ages. They stated that the community should have access to the school for things such as sports, theatre and cultural activities and public internet access, but contributors did note there may be liability issues involved.

Even though the group didn't consider stadiums a necessary service to have in a community, they did think that a stadium would be much more useful for a community to have than an outdoor swimming pool because it can be a multi-functional venue and there is a higher demand. However, stadiums do have high maintenance costs and it is hard to generate revenue. Even if residents of nearby townships are invited to use the facility, the municipality of Baie Verte still has to pay operational costs.

## **Springdale**

### **Profile**

Springdale is located off the Trans Canada Highway at the Springdale Junction, Route 390. The community of Springdale is a modern, well-groomed town nestled between rolling hills and the rugged coastline of Hall's Bay. The town was officially incorporated in 1945.

The 2006 Census population for Springdale and Surrounding Area was 3,155. This represents a decline of 11.3% since 2001 (3,155 in 2006, down from 3,555). Over the same period, the entire province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in Springdale and surrounding area was \$20,200. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 58.5%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 30.4% of people 18 to 64 years of age in Springdale and surrounding area do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the

entire province

([http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR6kGE](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR6kGE)”, n.d.).

## **Springdale Citizen’s Perspectives**

### **Health Care**

Health care services were valued quite high among the citizens in the focus group. Particularly, primary health care was considered critical to have in Springdale because there is an aging population and the older adults are less able to travel for services. It was also noted there is comfort in having primary care available in the community as some residents may put off going to receive care if they have to travel a great distance. The focus group stated the importance of having long term care and residential services and in their opinion, Springdale is currently offering these services as well. As one participant stated, “Springdale is already ahead of the game.”

Community supports were discussed as being a positive addition to any community because if there are qualified and trained home care workers available, it could potentially reduce the cost of long term care facilities. It was also noted that good community supports encourages health promotion and prevention. With regards to health promotion and prevention, it was mentioned how important it is for the middle age generation, as well as seniors and community groups to take ownership of endorsing health promotion.

Mental health and addictions services were said to be important because there is an aging population in Springdale and the majority of people availing of these services are seniors. The need to remove barriers and stigma attached to the need for mental health services was discussed as a significant issue.

When talking about diagnostic services versus rehabilitative services, the group stated that it is important to look at the frequency of visits and people’s willingness to travel to use these services. The group did think that diagnostic services were more important to have locally located than rehabilitative services.

### **Education**

The Springdale focus group said that it is essential to have K-12 schools locally located because without them there are less programs and activities available, such as recreation, primary care, etc. Family resource centres and resources for older adults were also considered significant services to have in Springdale. Family resource centres are important for child development because they offer a wide variety of programs and services. It was noted that they should provide programs for people of all ages, not just

youth. Transportation may play a part in the usage of resources for older adults because older adults may be more isolated and less able to travel.

When discussing College or University courses, the focus group thought it was important to have them locally located because it would be less expensive for students and their families. However, it was mentioned that a motivating factor of attending College or University courses away from home is leaving home and partaking in new life experiences.

### **Recreation**

Overall, recreation services were not considered to be top priority, as compared to health and education services. However, outdoor sport and recreation was valued quite high among the members of the focus group. They listed several reasons as to why it is important to have access to outdoor sport and recreation. They noted that it provides people with a safe environment, helps skill development, improves socialization skills, is relatively inexpensive to operate and draws Newfoundlanders and Labradorians from outside the region and tourists to the area. Outdoor swimming pools were also discussed as a positive feature for a community because they provide residents with a safe and accessible venue to increase physical activity and skill development. It was stated that most people who take lessons or play on a team become lifeguards and swimming instructors, which provides leadership and employment skills, thus providing significant personal development.

The Springdale focus group discussed cultural activities. They viewed cultural activities as important to have in a community, especially in Springdale because the area is lacking in cultural activities and the facility at the high school is inadequately used.

Stadiums were also considered to be of value to a community because they can have a longer season and can provide a wide variety of activities, such as hockey, figure skating, and broomball.

## **Point Leamington**

### **Profile**

The historic town of Point Leamington is situated in Notre Dame Bay on the province's northeast coast. The town is long and narrow and follows the length of the arm hugging the shoreline. At the entrance to Point Leamington, Rowsell's Hill Nature Trail starts near the mouth of Mill River. The trail is ideal for the hiking and nature enthusiast.

The 2006 Census population for Point Leamington was 670. This represents a decline of 5.6% since 2001 (670 in 2006, down from 710). Over the same period, the entire

province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in Point Leamington was \$18,500. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 59.2%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 19.4% of people 18 to 64 years of age in Point Leamington do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the entire province ([http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR5k2E\\_](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/onlinedata/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR5k2E_)”, n.d.).

## **Point Leamington Citizen’s Perspectives**

### **Health Care**

Primary care and community supports were the two health care services that were of highest value to the members of the Point Leamington focus group. They stated that it is very important to address the needs of the aging population and to provide services for post surgery patients. The group also stated that close proximity is preferred for long term care patients so it is easier for family and friends to visit.

When discussing diagnostic care and prevention services, the focus group thought it was important to have these services in close proximity but it is imperative to look at the frequency of use because that would determine need.

It was acknowledged that there is a greater impact on children and youth relating to health promotion and prevention and that it is important to have these services readily available to people in Point Leamington.

Access to mental health and addictions services continues to be a challenge for people in Point Leamington. However, it was noted that the school environment continues to identify mental health issues through the schools Guidance Counselors.

### **Education**

K-12 schools were said to be a vital part of any community. The group thought every community should have a school because it is the heart of rural communities and the majority of community activities revolve around schools.

The focus group thought College or University courses, apprenticeships and work term placements and continuing education are all important pieces to have available to

community members. The participants stated that having lifelong learning opportunities available within the community is important. Furthermore, skilled trades persons are in demand but the learning opportunities are lacking.

When discussing family resource centres versus resources for older adults, the group deemed family resources centers to be more beneficial because they focus on the development needs of children from the ages of 0-5 years. The group did however say that older adults are active members of the community and should have resources available to them.

### **Recreation**

Outdoor sport and recreation is considered important to community members of Point Leamington because access is more achievable and these services help people maintain a healthy lifestyle. However, outdoor swimming pools were not considered an asset because summer in Newfoundland and Labrador is such a short season and usage would depend on weather variability.

Libraries with internet access was also valued high among the focus group because they provide a number of programs and activities to people of all ages, especially programs for children such as, story time, art programs and social programs. Libraries with internet access can also be important for low income families who may not be able to afford internet access or purchasing books.

When the focus group talked about cultural activities and music, they stated that communities in rural Newfoundland and Labrador are very cultural and there is great support and influence within communities.

## **Buchans**

### **Profile**

The Town of Buchans is situated along Route 370 approximately 72 kilometers off the Trans Canada Highway from Badger, into the interior of the province. Steeped in mining history, beginning in 1927, Buchans provided a rich source of zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold.

The 2006 Census population for Buchans was 770. This represents a decline of 12.5% since 2001 (770 in 2006, down from 880). Over the same period, the entire province experienced a population decline of 1.5% since 2001 (505,470 in 2006, down from 512,930).

The 2006 income for every man, woman, and child (personal income per capita) in Buchans was \$19,100. For the province, personal income per capita was \$22,900. The employment rate for the entire year 2005 for those aged 15 and older was 47.1%. The provincial employment rate for the same period was 63.3%.

Census 2006 reported 14.7% of people 18 to 64 years of age in Buchans do not have a high school diploma compared to 25.1% of people in the entire province ([http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/online/online\\_data/accountselectionpage.asp?\\_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR9kQ](http://www.communityaccounts.ca/communityaccounts/online/online_data/accountselectionpage.asp?_vb7FnYmXuICv0q.Yjp-Fg5upv7iUko66uJR9kQ)”, n.d.).

## **Buchans Citizen’s Perspectives**

### **Health Care**

The focus group felt that primary care is essential to have in any community. They stated that in-migration to Buchans has occurred because of the stability of health care and most people would not normally have chosen to live in Buchans if they did not have good health care services. Some residents have indicated that if they lose primary care services in Buchans, they will leave the community.

Most participants felt long term care and residential services are of value to Buchans because it is important for family and friends to visit a patient or family member frequently and easily. Road conditions were mentioned as a factor when accessing long term care services over long distances.

It was mentioned that mental health and addictions services should be as close as possible because travel is a problem. However, the people in the focus group thought that privacy would be easier to maintain if patients were treated outside the community.

### **Education**

The Buchans focus group said that it is essential to have K-12 schools locally located because they are the heart and cultural centre of any community. Schools are important because they bring in professionals who offer other services to the community. Community members feel like they have the opportunity to get involved, to become a part the school’s culture.

College and University courses in a community were thought to be somewhat significant. The main reason cited was the expense incurred for accommodations and transportation when leaving Buchans to attend post-secondary institutions.

When discussing family resource centres and resources for older adults, the group felt resources for older adults were more important to have in a community. People mentioned that there are not enough activities and services available and when they are available, it’s only when requested by citizens. It was also stated that there is a need to

recruit more volunteers as current volunteers have reached their limit in providing these services.

Apprenticeships and work term placements were also thought to be very important to Buchans because these placements attract and retain young people in the area.

### **Recreation**

Libraries with internet access were regarded as high value to the community because they are actively used by people of all ages and the library provides education programs.

School gymnasiums were also discussed as being a significant venue to have in Buchans. They are multi-functional as they offer people of all ages a chance to participate in a variety of activities. Accessibility throughout the year due to travel distance, road conditions and weather predictability for regional teams coming into the area were considered issues.

Outdoor swimming pools were also considered important to Buchans because people who take lessons or play on a team usually become lifeguards, which provides leadership and employment skills.



**Appendix A**

**AGENDA**

***Community Based Research - Focus Group***

**Partnership between Memorial University, Geography Department and Rural Secretariat**

9:00 am – 2:00 pm

<b><i>9:00 a.m. – 9:10 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>Introductions and Overview</i></b>	Linda Brett, Rural Secretariat Jamie Ward, MUN
<b><i>9:10 a.m. – 10:00 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>Recreation</i></b> Participant Polling	Jamie Ward
<b><i>10:00 a.m. – 10:15 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>Discussion on Recreation</i></b>	Linda Brett
<b><i>10:15 a.m. – 10:25 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>BREAK</i></b>	
<b><i>10:25 a.m. – 10:35 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>Report Back on Recreation</i></b>	Jamie Ward
<b><i>10:35 a.m. – 11:25 a.m.</i></b>	<b><i>Primary Healthcare</i></b> Participant Polling	Jamie Ward

<b>11:25 a.m.– 11:40 a.m.</b>	<b><i>Discussion on Primary Healthcare</i></b>	Linda Brett
<b>11:40 a. m. – 12:20 p.m.</b>	<b><i>LUNCH</i></b>	
<b>12:20 p.m. – 12:30 p.m.</b>	<b><i>Report Back on Primary Healthcare</i></b>	Jamie Ward
<b>12:30 p.m. – 1:20 p.m.</b>	<b><i>Education</i></b> Participant Polling	Jamie Ward
<b>1:20 p.m. – 1:30 p.m.</b>	<b><i>Discussion on Education</i></b>	Linda Brett
<b>1:30 p.m. – 1:50 p.m.</b>	<b><i>Report Back on Education</i></b>	Jamie Ward
<b>1:50 p.m. – 2:00 p.m.</b>	<b><i>Report Back on Overall Results</i></b> <b><i>Closing Remarks</i></b>	Linda Brett, Rural Secretariat  Jamie Ward, MUN

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**Pictures:**

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