

The Community Impacts of E-RGM in the Clarenville-Isthmus Region

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Research Questions

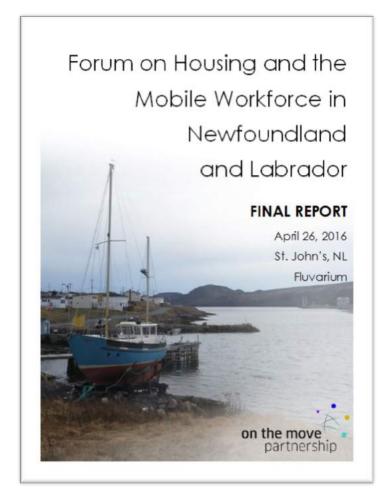


- What are the impacts of E-RGM for the communities of E-RGM (source/home, host, hub)?
- What are the respective responses by companies, union leaders, policymakers, and non-government organizations at the local level?
- 3) How does context (i.e. legislation, community history, proximity to work sites, corporate policies, labour policies, etc.) affect E-RGM and related impacts and responses?

Methods



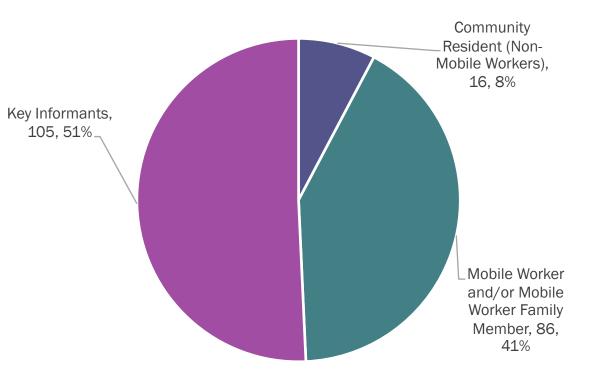
- Door-to-door surveys (Parker's Cove, New Waterford, Deer Lake)
- Re-coding interviews from various
 OTM components (49 interviews)
- Interviews with key informants (133 interviews)
- Engagement activities
 - Community / regional meetings
 - Forum on Housing and the Mobile Workforce (April 26, 2016)



Methods: Interviews



CI Interview Transcripts By Interviewee Type



KI Participants	#
Municipal Reps	30
Businesses	21
Industry Reps	8
Education	8
Community Groups	7
Ec Dev and Bus Orgs	6
Non-Profits - other	5
Provincial Government	4
Airports	3
Labour Orgs	3
Federal Government	3
Aboriginal Orgs	2
Harbour Authorities	2
Health Orgs	2
Religious	1

Dominant Themes



INFRASTRUCTURE/SERVICES

Housing (114/182 sources, 389 references)

ECONOMIC

Employment (111 sources, 310 references)
Spending (108 sources, 284 references)
Income (73 sources, 119 references)

SOCAL CULTURAL

Family Dynamics (111 sources, 349 references)
Community Engagement (84 sources, 184 references)
Sense of Place (83 sources, 181 references)

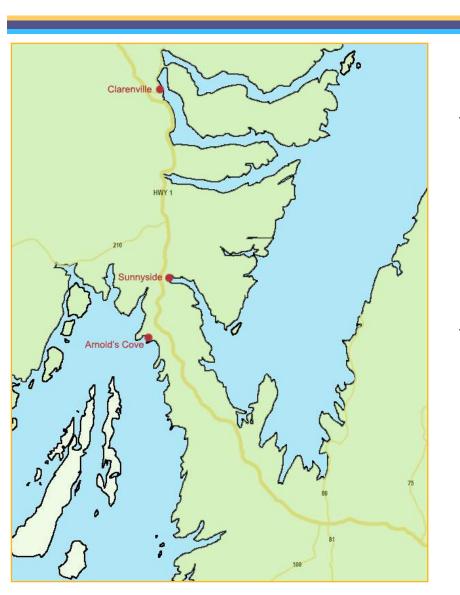


Findings from the Clarenville-Isthmus Region



Methods





Data Collection:

 25 interviews with key informants and mobile workers in Clarenville, Sunnyside, and Arnold's Cove

Data Analysis (ongoing):

- Thematic content analysis (Nvivo)
- Statistical analysis (descriptive)





SUSTAINABILITY (23/25 sources, 51 references)

SOCIAL-CULTURAL

Community Dynamics (22 sources, 77 references)

Community Engagement (19 sources, 56 references)

Family Dynamics (18 sources, 42 references)

Volunteerism (17 sources, 43 references)

INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES

Housing (20 sources, 78 references)

Sustainability







- Temporary nature of local construction/resource jobs
 - Some choose to work in Alberta for relative stability
- No incentive for workers to settle in host communities
- Questions about whether large projects are sustaining (and will sustain) communities

Social-Cultural

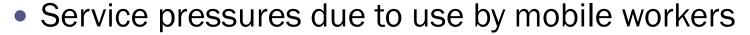


- Lack of community engagement
- Concerns about substance use
- Increased traffic and safety concerns
- Family impacts
 - Child-parent relationships
 - Challenges for couples (e.g. single-parenting, isolation)
 - Changing role of grandparents and extended families

Infrastructure and Services



- Housing pressures
 - Boom: increased demand, decreased availability/affordability
 - Bust: housing vacancy, trailer park closures
- Increased road traffic due to DIDO



- Limited ability to track use of services, roads, etc.
- Limited ability to address impacts of increased use of services (e.g. road degradation)



Economic



- Spending on big ticket items (particularly youth)
- Some new business development
- Businesses benefiting from transmission line construction
- Wage pressures for local businesses
- 'Boom and Bust' business trends
 - Some businesses closed (downturn)



Environmental



- 'Bulldozing' practice
 - Hope that useable equipment from Bull Arm would be salvaged and donated
- Sewage waste
 - Due to population increases in the boom
- Hebron recycling program

Planning and Governance



- Council challenges
 - Running for council, making council meeting
- Volunteer capacity challenges
 - Draining of talent in the community
- Lack of inter-community cooperation
- Need for strategic planning, policy and regulatory support for productive/healthy community-industry relations
- Hebron Community Liaison Committee
 - Positive community-industry relations (e.g. partnership with REACH, holiday donations)

Local Responses



- To needs of families: Family Resource Centre, Clarenville
 - Program, 'Nobody's Perfect'
 - 'Strongest Families' online support program
- To housing demand:
 - RV parks developed in Sunnyside
 - REACH board and Habitat for Humanity
 - NewLife Community Church affordable housing development





Local Responses



- To safety concerns
 - Town of Sunnyside partnered with RCMP for new traffic signs and drug-related challenges
- Industry contributions:
 - Hebron Community Liaison Committee
 - Recyclable wood from Bull Arm donated to Sunnyside
 - Sold to community members for \$25/pick up truck
 - \$ put into a legacy fund
 - Grant in lieu of taxes (Sunnyside)
 - Small Towns Big Industry partnership

What We Have Learned



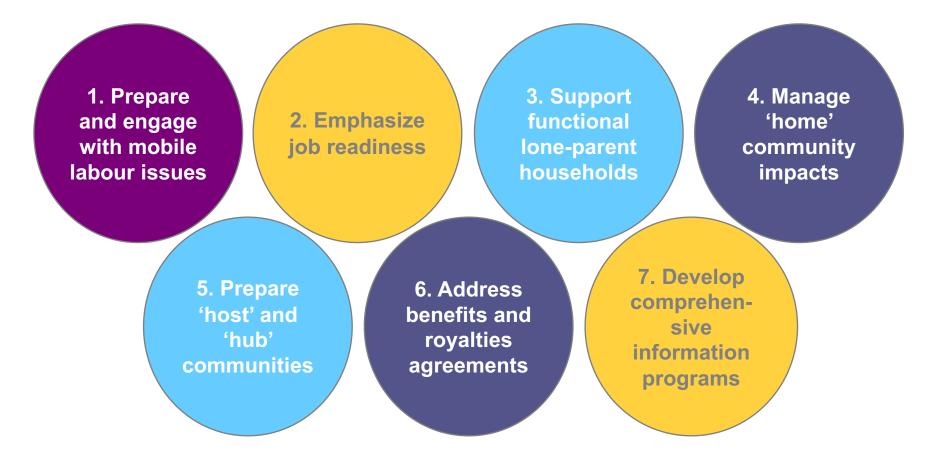
- Community impacts of ERGM in Canada are complex and context-specific
- Compound community types exist in the Canadian context (e.g. source-hub, source and home)
- Mobile work perceived and experienced as both threat and opportunity
- Need for greater knowledge and preparedness/ response capacity

Remaining Questions

- How do impacts and responses vary in different contexts, and shift over time?
- How can "communities" effectively plan for the presence of mobile workers?
- Role of various actors: companies, union leaders, municipal associations, government policy makers, others? and relationships between them?

Policy Recommendations







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