

Population and Public Health Branch

Atlantic Region



The Next Wave - A Discussion Final Report

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The Next Wave - A Discussion

Final Report

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INTRODUCTION

Over the next 20 years Canada will undergo many demographic, economic, and social changes. Some of these changes will reflect a positive growth while others may prove to be damaging to our population. In an effort to begin to address these changes among youth in the Atlantic provinces, Health Canada commissioned a report entitled, *The Next Wave*. This report examined the implications that these demographic, economic and social megatrends will have for the future of Atlantic Canadian youth.

The Next Wave provided valuable insight into the shifts expected over the next 20 years. More importantly perhaps, it provided youth with an opportunity to voice their hopes and fears for their future. Once this information was compiled it was recognized that youth should have the further opportunity to suggest recommendations for addressing the effect these megatrends will have on their lives. Thus, *The Next Wave - A Discussion*.

A conference was held in October 2000 and was attended by youth and adults working with youth from all four Atlantic provinces. Over the course of the two days, a forum was created where youth could talk freely about their future and what they feel is necessary to make it brighter. There were five overall objectives for the conference. These were developed with the input of the conference participants:

- To look at how megatrends affect youth and how we can make changes to ensure a brighter future.
- To provide youth with a voice.
- To share ideas and network.
- To make recommendations for next steps.
- To strategize on how information gathered at this conference is going to be used.

This final report outlines the key conclusions and recommendations coming out of *The Next Wave - A Discussion*. It reflects the voice and opinions of the youth who attended the conference. Throughout the weekend these young people exhibited tremendous resilience and capacity for change. The adults who attended the conference expressed their commitment to working with youth to effect change. What follows are their ideas, strategies and recommendations for a more positive future.

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In an effort to develop a framework for gathering recommendations it was felt necessary to first provide an opportunity for participants to reflect on their thoughts of their own future. An exercise was facilitated to examine the three megatrends by looking at such aspects as their future occupation, home and family. Participants were first asked to visualize their lives in the year 2020 and then to think about their hopes and fears. This is what they had to say.

OCCUPATION

Technology-related (4)
Health and social services (9)
Arts and entertainment (4)
Education (3)
Business/Management/Office (6)
Science (3)
Home/Family (4)
Other (3)

It was interesting to note that although *The Next Wave* document states that our economy is changing from one that is resource-based to knowledge-based, only four participants identified that they wanted to work within the technology field. While many others expressed interest in careers that require a significant level of knowledge, few are in the computer-related sector. Many expressed an interest in working directly with people but were concerned that the need for these occupations would be displaced by technology.

The participants expressed many hopes for their future with regards to their occupation. Having enough money and being successful were among the greatest of these hopes. In an economy where opportunities for employment for youth are limited and post-secondary education is becoming unaffordable for many, this shows a tremendous level of resilience.

Hopes

Able to retire (3)
Family (6)
Money (14)
Successful/rewarding job (8)
Happy/Healthy (6)

Not having enough money was listed among the greatest fears of participants. Other fears included having to relocate to find employment and not being able to secure work in their chosen field. These fears are certainly valid in light of the megatrends explored in *The Next Wave*. Youth also expressed concern for their safety and for the future of social assistance.

Fears

Money (15)
Forced to move (10)
No job for career choice (8)
Technology (5)
Having to work long hours (4)

HOME

Atlantic Canada (17)
Other parts of Canada (2)
Abroad (6)
Rural areas (9)
Small city (10)
Urban centre (2)
Close to home (6)

A majority of participants stated that they would like to remain in the Atlantic Provinces because it was home. For those who would live in the cities, smaller cities were preferred. Only two participants stated that they would be living in a large urban centre such as Montreal and one of these participants suggested that he/she did not really want to live there. Some participants expressed the desire to travel abroad.

Many participants expressed the desire to be close to their family. Living in a healthy community that was safe was a recurring theme. Again, money was something many participants hoped was part of their futures. Home ownership was another item to which many made reference. Most of the participants wanted to live in a place where they felt some belonging, ownership and comfort.

Hopes

Community/culture (7)
Close to family (8)
Owning a house (6)
Money (7)
Safety (8)
Environment (4)

When asked to express fears about their home in the future, a majority were worried about being forced to move away because of work. In turn, this resulted in fears expressed such as being away from family, having to live in an urban centre, safety and pollution. According to *The Next Wave*, this trend in population migration may very well introduce some of these fears into people's lives. Those who are left behind were worried about money and having no services.

Fears

Money (5)
Forced to move for work (10)
Pollution (4)
Being away from family (5)
Living in a large city (5)
Being unsafe (3)
Having no services (5)

FAMILY

Partner (18)
Children (21)
Animals (9)
Parents (11)
Siblings (6)
Grandchildren (2)
Adoption (4)
Fostering (1)

When thinking about family structure in the future, most participants expressed the need to have family members close by. A majority of participants want to have a partner and children. Many wanted their parents and siblings to be close by. A significant number of participants expressed the need to have animals in their family with many suggesting more than one. With the megatrends occurring, it may become more difficult for families to remain close, but as parents age there will be a need for family support.

Most participants hope that their family will be healthy and happy. This included having services, safe communities, being close to family and being able to support a family. This corresponds to *The Next Wave* findings that sense of family is still very important to youth.

Hopes

Family is happy/healthy (15)
To be close to family (6)
To be able to support family (5)

Corresponding to the hope that families will be healthy and happy is the fear that families will not be healthy nor happy. As well, the fear of having to move away from family is very much a reality. Money consistently plays a key role in participants' fears. Some participants expressed a concern about what the future holds for their aging parents and their children. The fear of being alone haunted others.

Fears

Family is unhappy/unhealthy (11)
Being alone (4)
Having to move far away (10)
Parents will suffer (3)
Children will suffer (5)
Money (6)

The exercise allowed participants to view how they see their own lives in the future, including where they would like to be and what they would like to be doing. By bringing out hopes and fears for these futures, participants were able to discuss how these megatrends may truly affect them as individuals and what impact they will have on their lives and their families. This context was carried through the rest of the discussions.

SCENARIOS - SHIFTING PARADIGMS

In order to discuss these issues, it was important to allow participants to shift their view to that of a different position. Participants were asked to consider a scenario from a position that was not necessarily their own. Participants were asked to discuss the issues identified in the scenario and how it affected their position. The three voices were youth, community and policy makers. In this section of the final report, the three scenarios will be explored. Points made by each of the voices will be highlighted and a synopsis of the discussion that followed will be provided.

Scenario I

Townville is a small coastal town in the Maritimes. Its population of 2,400 has been undergoing some major changes over the previous few years. Baby boomers are aging, the birth rate is falling and increasing numbers of well-educated youth are moving out of their province to find work.

Derek and Tod just graduated from Townville High School and are talking about their future. Derek says that he is planning on moving away like his older brother. Tod, however, is concerned about the future of his community and is trying to convince Derek to stay.

Derek says, “You know, I want to end up here eventually, but there’s nothing here for me right now.”

Tod argues, however, that if everyone leaves no one will be left to help support the older generation. “You’re going to have no one here in the work force and all these retirees to support.”

Tod might be right. *The Next Wave* predicts that within 20 years, the Atlantic region will have two seniors for every youth, causing the labour force to shrink.

How does the changing population impact you?

YOUTH VOICE

- < Implication is that caring for seniors is a youth responsibility. Everyone needs to take on the responsibility.
- < It is not fair.
- < One cannot stay if there are no opportunities.
- < We need opportunities **S** job training, economic development, etc.

COMMUNITY VOICE

- < There is less diversity in age.
- < Fewer services will be available and the ones remaining will not be affordable.
- < There will be many uneducated people left behind **S** fewer skilled professionals.
- < The education system will suffer.

POLICY MAKER VOICE

- < Schools will have to close. Seniors centres will open.
- < Property values will decrease as population moves.
- < Less property means less tax which means less revenue.
- < Standard of living will decrease.
- < Decisions need to be made with regard to what will be invested in.

DISCUSSION

The discussion around this scenario dealt with the idea that nothing stands on its own. Each thing impacts the other. A change in population would affect government revenue which affects jobs, which forces people to leave to find work, and the cycle continues. Does the government try to change that impact or accommodate it? It was suggested that there be a shift in ideology. We need to value the work involved in caring for seniors at home. The government needs to provide incentives for this kind of care. By strengthening communities we can strengthen economies. The government needs to decide what to invest in order to accomplish this.

Scenario II

Joanne and her father are sitting at the kitchen table having a late lunch after a long morning spent fishing. Joanne has been fishing with her father since she was a little girl. Now that she has graduated high school she is excited about taking over her father's boat and making her living the same way her father and grandfather had.

"Joanne, listen to this." Her father begins to read aloud from the newspaper. "The economy of the Atlantic region is changing from being 'resource-based' to becoming 'knowledge-based.' This means that fishing, farming and mining will contribute less to the economy of Atlantic Canada than computer software, telecommunications and technology-based industries. In terms of employment, knowledge-based industries are **S** and will continue to be **S** the fastest-growing part of the economy. A knowledge-based economy needs an educated work force and will create opportunities for highly skilled professional, technical and managerial workers."

"That's nice, Dad," says Joanne barely looking up from her plate. "But I don't want to work with computers inside all day. I want to fish **S** like you and Gramps."

"I think you should think about it, that's all."

How does this change from a "resource-based" economy to a "knowledge-based" economy impact you?

YOUTH VOICE

- < We still need to grow and gather food.
- < Unfortunately our resources have been depleted.
- < We need to find new ways to old means.

COMMUNITY VOICE

- < Main industries and spin-off industries have been shut down.
- < People feel they have to leave **S** leading to a decrease in population.
- < The community knows what is best **S** not the government.
- < Community development is important.
- < Services begin to decline (banks, health care, etc.).
- < We need to hold on to raw materials/resources.

POLICY MAKER VOICE

- < Building healthy public policies is difficult.
- < We need to support small businesses.
- < We need to empower the community.
- < We need to work on resource restriction.
- < Ensure public participation.
- < All sectors should be involved.
- < There needs to be skills training.
- < Evaluation needs to be consistent and constant.
- < We need to change from a finance-based focus.

DISCUSSION

Despite the scenario addressing the issue of resource vs. knowledge-based economies, the discussion that followed dealt mainly with the important issue of the relationship between government and youth. There was discussion around government policies and how youth could impact change. Youth expressed a concern about not knowing policies due to language issues as well as inaccessibility to government information. It was suggested that policies be written in “friendly” language and made accessible to youth.

It was a concern that politics and government were geared toward an older generation. Candidates and politicians rarely address youth and the youth voter turn out is low. There was discussion around lowering the voting age and having politicians visit schools and speak directly with the youth. These ideas came up frequently in further discussion and activities during the conference.

Scenario III

Sebastian is 18 years old and a single father. His ex-girlfriend decided to move to Calgary after giving birth to their son a year and a half ago. Sebastian wanted to stay in the Maritimes and his girlfriend decided that she would leave their child with him so he could be closer to both sets of grandparents.

Over the past 18 months Sebastian has been accessing the services of the single-parent resource centre run by the community's school. The parenting courses have been a tremendous help to Sebastian as has the support he has gained from the other parents using the centre. Because of cutbacks in funding, Sebastian has learned that the centre is in danger of closing. He has been a remarkable parent but he is fearing how he will continue to cope if the centre is shut down. There is another program in town that serves the needs of single parents but it has recently had to implement user fees because of cutbacks in funding. These user fees make it impossible for Sebastian to get the support he needs.

How do changes in community services affect you?

YOUTH VOICE

- < Lack of support leads to isolation and fear.
- < Limit of choices and opportunities.
- < Day-to-day survival limits the future.
- < High sense of insecurity.
- < Loss of sense of community.
- < Dangers can lead to abandonment, drug/alcohol abuse, suicide, etc.
- < Support is gained through reaching out to other parents.
- < Social networks need to be formed.

COMMUNITY VOICE

- < Single-parent homes are a reality.
- < Increase education and access to condoms.
- < Prevent teenage pregnancy.
- < Back to a more traditional style of community support.
- < Pressure government as a community.
- < Keep parents in the community.

POLICY MAKER VOICE

- < Try to reverse the trend of young parents or work with the trend.
- < Recognize that the cost of support is cost-efficient in the long run (i.e., quality of life is better, there is less use of future resources, etc.).
- < End cycle **S** no support for parent means no support for the child.
- < Creativity becomes crucial.
- < Work to battle user fees.

DISCUSSION

The discussion that followed these voices focussed on two main ideas: one, that we need to focus on strengths and two, that we need to support day care centres in schools thereby making child care accessible. There was discussion that the negative stereotype of youth was hard enough to live with, but that adding a baby to that made it more negative. There was also the perception that being a single parent was a negative thing. Single parents are considered a risk for student loans and because of fewer services find it more difficult to access child care. It was suggested that we need to shift this negative focus and instead concentrate on the strength and resilience a single parent has.

It was also discussed that child care services should be accessible to youth through schools. Free day care while youth finish school can mean less strain on social budgets later in life. It was also mentioned that single mothers and fathers should be treated equally. It was stated that the perception is that a young man is often praised for taking on the responsibility and young women are scorned for getting pregnant. This spoke to continued gender inequalities.

The discussion generated by these scenarios allowed us to examine the issues from a variety of perspectives. The issues discussed helped form the basis for many of the following recommendations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

With discussion having occurred around participants placing themselves within *The Next Wave* and followed by expressing different voices in future scenarios, participants were asked to brainstorm some ideas on what needs to be done in order to bring youth, adults and policy makers together to focus on the future. Within this activity, barriers were identified that would prohibit the relationship needs of these three groups. The ideas that resulted from discussion around strategies to overcome these barriers provide a basis for recommendations on how youth, adults and policy makers can work together to ensure a brighter and more inclusive future for youth.

Further development of some of the ideas coming out of the recommendations can be found in Appendix A.

RECOMMENDATION 1: DEVELOP, IMPLEMENT AND SUPPORT MORE PROGRAMS FOR YOUTH

A recurring theme of the conference was the need for more programs for youth within the Atlantic Region. Youth continually expressed the importance of existing youth programs to their communities. There was a fear that as education and health services were reduced due to financial cutbacks and shrinking population, these services would also be limited or decreased. Youth felt instead that these programs should be expanded to fill the gaps left by diminished health and education services.

Youth felt that these programs should be developed with full youth participation. Services should be youth-directed and new services implemented as a response to the needs identified by this population. There was a recognition that many of the current services are not accessible to youth of differing backgrounds. There was strong feeling among participants that program delivery should be such that youth from varying socio-economic backgrounds, races, sexual orientations and genders feel welcomed and have their experiences validated.

While a formal education was recognized as vital to one's future, youth also identified the importance of volunteer activities. It was felt that if more youth-directed services were implemented within the region, there would be more opportunities for such work. There was a discussion around incentives for youth who volunteered within their community (e.g., school credits), and that this would be an important step in facilitating youth involvement in their communities.

Opportunities for action

- Create more youth centres.
- Develop a wider range of programs for all youth. Ensure that programs are appreciative of youth from differing races, genders, sexual orientations, social economic backgrounds, etc.
- Develop programs and facilities around specific youth issues, e.g., homelessness.
- Create and support volunteer incentive programs, e.g., school credit for volunteer activities.
- Promote more access to youth facilities. Youth facilities should be implemented in areas that youth already access and where they feel comfortable, e.g., within schools or community youth centres.
- Develop and promote an annual youth day to empower youth and create a positive youth image.
- Support youth health centres through promotion, networking and funding youth-driven projects.
- Provide more events for youth, e.g., conferences, workshops, etc.

RECOMMENDATION 2: DEVELOP AND PROMOTE A POSITIVE RELATIONSHIP WITH THE MEDIA

It was agreed by the youth that their image in the media was negative and full of stereotypes. News coverage of youth was often only of criminal or deviant behaviours and reported little on the many positive and constructive activities of youth. These images can limit the potential of, and opportunities for, youth. Youth were concerned about the possibility of youth beginning to reflect the negative images occurring in the media. It was felt that this negative image of youth has a detrimental effect on the relationship between youth and adults. Youth expressed a desire and a need to change this image within the media. Discussion covered ideas including communicating with the media, using the media to create a positive youth image and creating youth media outlets.

Opportunities for action

- List resources and services for youth in local newspapers free of charge.
- Create, develop and support a youth channel with youth-directed programming.
- Support and promote weekly youth segments on youth and politics within existing media programs.
- Develop, support and promote a youth television program.
- Promote, write and feature articles in newspapers about positive things youth are doing.
- Meet with media to establish a positive relationship.
- Work to change the image of young people through positive media exposure.

RECOMMENDATION 3: FOSTER AND SUPPORT YOUTH INVOLVEMENT IN GOVERNMENT AND POLICY DEVELOPMENT

A common theme around the discussion of youth and government was that youth have very little access to government and policy development. This access is limited due to a number of identified factors. One factor identified was that politics and policies are not written and expressed in a youth-friendly way. Language and format are not accessible to youth. Likewise, politics and policies do not involve youth in process. Youth expressed disinterest in government due to the image of politics as boring and uninviting. Youth are neither included nor consulted in the development of policies nor in the political process.

There was discussion around the topic of voting. Youth expressed a concern with low voter turn-out among youth over the age of 18. Youth under 18 expressed concerns about not being able to vote. They are able to drive but not able to vote. A barrier identified by youth with respect to government was the view of youth as non-voters and therefore unimportant in political campaigns and election events. As a result, youth are unable to meet with, express concerns to, and create a dialogue with politicians and future political candidates. As a consequence, there is no youth voice in government, policies and the political arena. These concerns were expressed about all levels of government.

Youth provided recommendations based on these concerns and provided ideas on how youth can be more involved in government, and about how government can be more inclusive of and accessible to youth.

Opportunities for action

- Support and promote the direct representation and responsibility of youth at provincial, regional and federal levels. For example, youth inclusion on committees, planning teams and even as candidates were mentioned in the discussion.
- Promote requirements for youth representation on committees.
- Support and promote youth representation on city/town councils.
- Lower the legal voting age.

RECOMMENDATION 4: INCREASE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND RAISE AWARENESS AMONG YOUTH

Youth expressed a concern that their access to information was limited. Accurate and youth-friendly information on government, policies, health, education and other important areas was not readily available to youth. Likewise, information on youth, youth initiatives and youth issues are not available to adults. Information is often written in language inaccessible to youth, not available in places youth normally access, and do not reflect youth voices and experiences.

Another issue identified by youth was the lack of information sharing among youth initiatives. The work, ideas and skills involved in creating a youth health centre that was successful in one area are not easily available to those in other areas. As a result, youth feel unsupported and isolated in their efforts. Creating ways to share information will facilitate the expansion of youth initiatives and allow youth programs to allocate energies into new initiatives, while benefiting from frameworks developed by other programs.

Opportunities for action

- Utilize and increase surveying of youth for their voices.
- Support and promote the creation of youth-friendly information. This includes producing information using youth-accessible language and format.
- Increase information available to youth and adults on issues affecting youth.
- Create more places for youth to receive accessible and accurate information.
- Support and promote the creation of youth-friendly information about government.
- Create and make accessible youth-friendly information about Health Canada and Health Canada initiatives, programs and services.
- Foster and coordinate the sharing of information among youth initiatives, i.e., support youth networking.
- Develop and implement training on information development and sharing.

RECOMMENDATION 5: INCREASE COMMUNICATION AND NETWORKING AMONG YOUTH, ADULTS AND GOVERNMENT

As was the purpose of *The Next Wave - A Discussion*, there was an identified need to bring together youth, adults and government. Increasing communication among these groups will allow a forum for youth expression, a positive view of youth for adults and government, and an opportunity to share information and ideas. Youth expressed concerns throughout the discussions that they felt excluded from adults and government. Youth voices were not heard and youth were under-represented on committees and in decision making. An effort to include youth and to allow youth to meet with adults and government will make adults and government more accountable and accessible to youth.

Opportunities for action

- Support initiatives to have politicians come to schools and address students.
- Create opportunities for more youth/adult interaction through conferences and workshops.
- Create and support networks.
- Build sustainable links among community, youth and government.
- Create more opportunities for youth to be heard, e.g., youth seats on committees, planning teams and decision-making bodies.
- Develop an annual youth meeting to discuss issues around inclusion.
- Increase positive interaction between youth and community business by supporting initiatives such as job shadowing and volunteering.
- Develop an annual report card on government and community responses to youth and youth issues.
- Develop a follow-up conference to *The Next Wave - A Discussion* in order to further explore the initiatives and ideas sparked by the first conference.

CONCLUSION

The Next Wave - A Discussion provided youth with an unique opportunity to have their voices heard. Through their opinions and insights, they expressed a tremendous level of resilience and commitment to change. At this point in the report we would like to take the opportunity to thank the participants for their valuable input. Their names are included in Appendix B.

Many ideas and recommendations came out of *The Next Wave - A Discussion*. While these have been listed in this report it is perhaps necessary to highlight three of these “next steps.” They are as follows:

- Development of a regional network.
- Another youth conference of this nature.
- Working to ensure continued youth involvement.

These have been highlighted as they were continually identified by conference participants as important and necessary for the implementation of many of the key recommendations.

In conclusion, *The Next Wave* spoke to the effects that the megatrends (social, economic and demographic) are going to have on youth in Atlantic Canada over the next 20 years. *The Next Wave - A Discussion* allowed youth to respond to these effects and suggest recommendations for a brighter future. A recurring theme of the conference was that youth *can* make a difference if included in the decision-making process leading up to policy and program implementation. Youth have a strong voice in Atlantic Canada **S** we need to continue to provide opportunities for it to be heard.

APPENDIX A PROPOSED PROJECTS

Hold another conference for youth, adults and policy makers to further their discussions about the future of Atlantic Canada's youth.

What needs to be done?

- < Obtain approval
- < Obtain funding
- < Provide adequate accommodations
- < Gather all resources
- < Locate possible participants
- < Plan agenda/topics for discussion/activities
- < Plan/implement/evaluate
- < Research topics of interest

What resources are needed?

- < Finances/funding
- < People (youth workers, youth, government, community workers, facilitators, etc.)
- < Venue
- < Materials
- < Time

Who is going to do it?

- < Committees to plan and implement
- < Youth, youth workers, community groups, government, etc.

What are the objectives?

- < Put plan into action while allowing for flexibility
- < Use all information/compile and evaluate for future use
- < Identify themes/issues/concerns
- < Provide a safe environment to discuss issues
- < Provide atmosphere for learning and sharing
- < Ensure respect for all individuals
- < Ensure equality for all individuals

How is it going to be done?

- < Patience
- < Time
- < Organization
- < Flexibility
- < Passion

Creating better access to government information for youth.

What needs to be done?

- < Need an entry point
- < Government needs to talk to youth

What resources are needed?

- < Contacts
- < Training
- < Space

Who is going to do it?

- < Youth
- < Government (staff, politicians)
- < Community groups

What are the objectives?

- < Make government accessible to youth
- < Improve communication between government and youth

How will it be done?

- < Support from all departments
- < Youth voice
- < Sharing of information
- < Use elections as an opportunity for youth involvement

Create a school credit program for volunteer work.

What needs to be done?

- < Look at other programs
- < Find contacts
- < Develop a program

What resources are needed?

- < Business/organizations to support it
- < Schools willing to give credit
- < Teachers to support it

Who is going to do it?

- < Community committees
- < Volunteers
- < Junior Achievement

What are the objectives?

- < Recognize the value of volunteer work
- < Provide credit for volunteer experiences
- < Increase community volunteers

How is it to be done?

- < Accommodate different learning objectives
- < Approach organizations and schools
- < Promote the experience of volunteering

Create a youth channel.

What needs to be done?

- < Get youth to work together **S** writers, actors, producers, directors, etc.
- < Is it possible?
- < Permission from TV stations, as well as support
- < Approach existing youth TV shows

What resources are needed?

- < Money
- < Cooperating tv station
- < Volunteers
- < Coordinator

Who will do it?

- < Youth
- < Youth worker
- < Person of authority
- < Teacher of media studies
- < Special position

What are the objectives?

- < Target youth and share information
- < Give a positive image of youth
- < Give teens an opportunity to be heard
- < Provide a political forum for youth

How is it done?

- < Media exposure (radio, Internet, newspapers)
- < Proposal to Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission
- < Find funding

Create an Atlantic Region Youth Network.

What needs to be done?

- < Assess what is out there already
- < Assess whether needs are different
- < Contact others who would be interested
- < Develop guidelines

What resources are needed?

- < Time
- < Coordinator
- < A committed group of people
- < Money
- < Technology

Who is going to do it?

- < Health Canada
- < Contacts from different provinces

What are the objectives?

- < Sharing information and resources
- < Lobbying
- < Get input from youth
- < Promote youth-related events/activities

How is it going to be done?

- < Figure out who the players are and what needs to be done

APPENDIX B LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Nova Scotia

Cari Patterson, Wolfville
Nathan Moore
Nathan Roop, Coldbrook
Jason Keogh, Sydney
Myza Hill, Sydney
Bobby Morse, Port Hood
Shelley Feltham, Dartmouth
Shaleen Jones, Dartmouth
Christina Coffin, Bedford

New Brunswick

Mario Doiron, Val-Comeau
Eliane St-Pierre, St. Isidore
Amelie Basque, Haut-Sheila
Debbie Eden, Saint John
Allan Buck, Quispamsis
Sabrina Dunphy, Saint John
Christina Cole, Saint John
Davia Vancaillie, Canada World Youth

Prince Edward Island

Kelly Larkin Conway, Hunter River
Patricia Byrne, Charlottetown
Amanda Arnold, Charlottetown
Tanya White, Charlottetown

Newfoundland and Labrador

Tim Turner, St. John's
Rhiannon Thomas, St. John's
Damieon Lucy, Hopedale, Labrador
Sheila Angnatok, Nain, Labrador

Provincial Governments:

Fiona Heald, St. John's NF
Barry Chandler, Charlottetown PE
Marcie Dalton, Halifax NS

Health Canada:

Rosanne Leblanc, Halifax NS
Iwona Moore, Halifax NS
Jasvinder Chana, Halifax NS
Jane Oram, Halifax NS

The Facilitators:

Marc Colbourne
Leighann Wichman
France Breault