

# **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

## **NATIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003**

### **FINAL SUMMARY REPORT May 2003**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Alberta Recreation and Parks Association (ARPA), along with a series of partners, hosted the first ever Canadian Youth Development Through Recreation Services Symposium (YDRS) in Calgary AB from April 24 to April 26, 2003. As part of this Symposium, a special national consultation was held by ARPA to inform commentary on the future of such a Symposium and on the future directions and possibilities for youth development in Canada.

To further explore these topics, a survey on youth development issues was circulated to approximately 120 individuals across Canada. These individuals represented groups such as: provincial governments; provincial parks and recreation associations; justice and policing groups; YMCA's; YWCA's; Boys and Girls Clubs; 4-H Councils; Boy Scouts; Girl Guides; and national health and wellness organizations. Seventy-eight responses were received from this survey. A one page consolidated summary of that information is included in Appendix One. The full survey results are available on request.

In brief, the results of this survey indicated that:

- While the vast majority (91%) of respondents noted their present involvement in educational and/or training initiatives that support youth development (YD), 85% felt more information was needed around planning and implementing YD services, 93% felt more information about best practices in YD was needed, and 86% felt that a 'network' of YD workers needed to be established
- Of the countless things that individuals could recommend to help support youth development on a national basis, a full 22% recommended improved sharing of information (personally, electronically, educationally) and 14% recommended increase funding for youth development initiatives

To create further context for the discussion, additional Internet-based research was completed. This research was to explore what various federal and provincial governments, associations and advocacy groups presently exist to support youth initiatives. This information is not exhaustive and is included, rather, to give a snap shot of what is happening across the country. A one page

consolidated summary of that information is included in Appendix Two. The more extended research summary is available on request.

In brief, the results of that Internet search indicated that:

- Of the 11 provincial/territorial groups for which information was able to be access, 5 had some concentration on youth, youth programs, a youth committee or youth recognition and an additional 2 had some youth- focussed content in their education and/or training events
- Of the 14 federal/provincial/territorial governments, 13 has some reference to youth either within a ministry or department related to sport and recreation, or in a ministry, department or secretariat specifically designated for youth; 6 governments have established bodies formed of youth and to represent the interests of youth

## **THE NATIONAL DISCUSSION**

All provinces and territories represented at the Symposium (8 of 13 were present) were in attendance at the national consultation meeting. A list of participants is included in Appendix Three.

As part of the national discussion process, participants were provided with and briefed on the results of both the survey and research components. They asked to consider two questions. The first question was “Should there be future such Symposia and, if so, what should/could it look like?” The second question was “What two concrete considerations could, over the next five to ten years, enhance the youth development movement in Canada?”

The following is a summary of the responses. The fuller recordings of the answers to the questions are included in Appendix Four.

### **QUESTION ONE**

#### **“Should there be future such Symposia and, if so, what should/could it look like?”**

As a preamble to the first portion of this question, it was noted that evaluation forms from the present Symposium had indicated an overwhelming desire to see this kind of event or activity continue in the future. In a straw vote show of hands, the participants of the national consultation process unanimously agreed with that desire.

The general response to this question was that:

- ✓ The format for this Symposium worked well and, with some minor adjustments, should be considered for future events
- ✓ The type and variety of content seemed good, again with some minor adaptations suggested
- ✓ The target audience was considered a good one (range of managers and practitioners) however the engagement and representation of other sectors was encouraged (e.g. health, education)
- ✓ Future symposia could be hosted by provincial and/or regional groups and possibly local groups also

Some specific themes arose in the responses to this question and these were:

- 1) Yes, have other events but recognize that there will be higher numbers of local representatives at whatever event is hosted so that just one national event per year may not meet local access needs and that regional, provincial or local events should be considered
- 2) Such events need to be used to help educate decision and policy makers, and to help validate the need for youth development
- 3) The involvement of youth needs to be reviewed; while this event was one for youth practitioners and not youth themselves, there were some youth who presented and participated and this raised some philosophical questions as to how best to serve this groups' needs (it was noted that this discussion was larger than was possible to be answered at this time)

There were also a series of 'head's up' areas that were noted and should be considered in the development of future symposia.

## QUESTION TWO

### **“What two concrete considerations could, over the next five to ten years, enhance the youth development movement in Canada?”**

This question brought a response of ideas and reflected that demographic, professional positions, experiential, and interest differences of those in the room. Some responses were repeated in more than one group. The main themes that seemed to come through were:

- 1) There needs to be a common definition around what is meant by youth development so that there is some consistent understanding on which to base future initiatives.

- 2) Some understanding of the role of youth development workers would help others better understand the 'profession' and validate this role within the community
- 3) A national youth development policy, such as Canada's Promise, would commit federally to the philosophy of supporting youth in a cohesive way
- 4) Some portal or access to information is needed and, for the most part, this was seen as to be done electronically by a website and also by a list serve
- 5) Having some regional versions of a national symposium was seen to be a good and on-going development vehicle

## **SUMMARY**

From the responses to the survey, to the Internet search, to the National Discussions in Alberta, it can be suggested that there:

- Is real interest in youth development in Canada
- Are some existing good initiatives, both within government and the not-for-profit sector on which to build
- Is an enthusiastic and committed group of practitioners who could be instrumental in helping support future symposia and youth development initiatives
- Is the beginning of a movement in Canada which, it is able to be capitalized on at this time and in the next few years to come, that efforts invested will be likened to 'riding the wave' as considered to 'swimming upstream.'

It would seem that there is a window of opportunity which can be capitalized on and which can have significant and meaningful impact on youth and their communities. From this initial investigation, it is strongly recommended that continued discussion take place, locally, provincially, regionally and nationally in order to ascertain the possibilities and outline future directions.

## **ADDENDUM ONE**

### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

### **NATIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003**

The following is a synopsis summary of the information collected via electronic survey from 78 youth-serving groups, agencies and government departments across the country. A copy of the full summary is available upon request.

91.0% of respondents provide educational and/or training opportunities for staff/volunteers who offer youth services

95.7% provide these opportunities in the form of information training events

85.3% believe more training is needed on planning and implementing youth development services

92.9% believe more training is needed on best practices in youth development services

70.3% believe an accredited training program is needed for youth development services

85.5% believe local networks are needed for those who work in youth development services

84.5% believe more research is needed on youth issues (e.g. bullying, suicide, mental health)

98.7% believe more training and development opportunities are needed for those who work in YD

93.1% believe this opportunity should be training and 80.6% believe it should be information sharing

70.6% believe the training should be local and 90.6% believe the information should be web-based

21.8% believe that, if one or 2 things could be done to advance youth development through sport and recreation in Canada, it should be through information sharing

14.1% believe that, if one or 2 things could be done to advance youth development through sport and recreation in Canada, it should be through increasing funding to the sector

6.4% believe that, if one or 2 things could be done to advance youth development through sport and recreation in Canada, it should be through training of professionals

6.4% believe that, if one or 2 things could be done to advance youth development through sport and recreation in Canada, it should be through addressing diversity (e.g. lower income, youth access to programs, quality recreation)

6.4% believe that, if one or 2 things could be done to advance youth development through sport and recreation in Canada, it should be through recognizing those leaders who are advancing positive youth development practices

## **ADDENDUM TWO**

### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

### **NATIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003**

#### **PROVINCIAL GROUPS AND ASSOCIATION INFORMATION**

Of the 13 provincial and national associations researched, no information could be accessed on one group. Of the remaining 12 groups:

- ✓ 5 groups either had a youth practitioners' stream of membership, a youth committee (or children and youth committee), a specific youth program or a youth volunteer recognition award. These were the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA), Alberta Recreation and Parks Association (ARPA), Parks and Recreation Ontario (PRO), Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association (SPRA) and Northwest Territories Recreation and Parks Association (NWTRPA)
- ✓ 3 groups had some partnership with other groups around youth issues – in two cases, these partnerships were with CPRA. These groups were British Columbia Recreation and Parks Association (BCRPA), PRO and Recreation Nova Scotia (RNS)
- ✓ 5 groups have committed to some form of session(s) on youth at their annual conferences or in their on-going training. These include: CPRA, BCRPA, ARPA, PRO and RNS

#### **FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT INFORMATION**

It is noted that of the 14 federal and provincial governments:

- ✓ With the exception of Prince Edward Island, there was some reference to youth either within a ministry or department related to sport and recreation or in a ministry, department or secretariat specifically designated for youth.
- ✓ 6 governments have established bodies formed of youth and to represent the interests of youth – these are normally named councils or advisory committees
- ✓ 9 governments have more than one department or ministry that deal with youth and recreation
- ✓ 1 government had 4 separate areas in which youth and recreation were in evidence
- ✓ 6 governments have only one primary contact for youth and/or recreation

An observation is that, while there is much information about what is going on relative to youth, there are no concrete examples of training programs to support those working with youth, and there appears to be limited governmental research on youth issues.

## ADDENDUM THREE

### YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM NATIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003

#	Prov	Name and Representation
1	BC	Sydney Millar, On the Move Coordinator, CAAWS
2	YT	Peggy Billingsley, Recreation Director, Vuntut Gwitchin First Nation
3	SK	Nancy Johnson, Youth Program Coordinator, City of Saskatoon
4	MB	Ellen Kelley, Recreation Consultant, Manitoba Culture, Recreation and Heritage
5	ON	Mary Held, Recreation Coordinator, City of Brampton
6	ON	Lauren Buchal, Supervisor Community Programs, City of Mississauga
7	ON	Duane Dahl, Assistant Director, Hamilton East Kiwanis Boys and Girls Club
8	QC	Jean-Francois Duliepre, Youth Coordinator, City of Montreal
9	NL	Lisa Lake, Youth Coordinator, City of St. John's
10	AB	Karen Hirl, Youth Development, City of Calgary
11	AB	Sylvia Hunter, Issue Strategist (Youth), City of Calgary
12	AB	Annette Hunter, Recreation Coordinator, City of Grande Prairie
13	AB	Lisa Walsh-Brost, Youth Evaluator, Falconridge/Castleridge CA
14	AB	Janet Fletcher, Recreation Consultant, Alberta Community Development
15	AB	Heather Raymond, Adult Advisor, Gateway Association Community Living YG
16	AB	Shelly Quong, City of Edmonton
17	AB	Julie Cournoyer, Program Manager, City of Edmonton
18	AB	Tina Brillantes, Manager Club Services, Calgary Boys and Girls Club
19	AB	Heather Cowie, Youth Coordinator, City of Calgary
20	AB	Rick Curtis, Executive Director, Alberta Recreation and Parks Association
21	AB	Karen Chugg, Senior Attendant Pools, City of Calgary
22	AB	Colleen O'Brien, Executive Director, Big Brothers/Sisters Wainright and District
23	AB	Shawna Gallant, Youth Director, Calgary YMCA
24	ON	Marion Price, Youth Services Strategy, Parks and Recreation Ontario

## **ADDENDUM FOUR**

### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

### **NATIONAL CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003**

#### **QUESTION ONE**

**“Should there be future such Symposia and, if so, what should/could it look like?”**

As a preamble to the first portion of this question, it was noted that evaluation forms from the present Symposium had indicated an overwhelming desire to see this kind of event or activity continue in the future. In a straw vote show of hands, the participants of the national consultation process unanimously agreed with that desire.

#### **Sub-Set Discussions >From Question One:**

##### **1) What could/should future symposia look like in terms of format?**

- Present plenary format worked well
- Short and snappy 20 minutes sessions were good as were longer keynotes
- Liked the length of the event

Possible changes could include....

- ✓ Consider some form of short opportunities for break out sessions to give some option
- ✓ Include panel discussions and formal networking opportunities
- ✓ Have tours in the morning
- ✓ Host a first night welcome and “get to know you” event
- ✓ Include a short presentation of what is happening in one’s own community

##### **2) What could/should future Symposia look like in terms of content?**

- Like practitioners with real stories to tell and inspire others
- “Brain dumping of ideas” – let’s really find out what’s out there

- Look at how to re-organize to get youth themselves involved in the program
- Need a component of convincing decision makers to support youth development
- Would like more information on aboriginal, rural, small town, kids in care, residential care, getting kids through the door

### 3) **Who should such a Symposium be geared for?**

- Like the present mix of practitioners (programmers and managers)
- Like the present mix of municipal and community-based service providers

Possible changes could include

- ✓ Need to include educators and health associations and departments
- ✓ Incorporate more youth – possibly have a youth program stream or a separate youth conference
- ✓ Have managers present the work of their departments
- ✓ Focus on groups (e.g. youth practitioners have a learning experience and youth have something similar on a for youth by youth format with both eventually coming together – recognize would have to subsidize youth involvement)
- ✓ Would be great to have some sessions for councillors and agency marketers to attend and hear the messages

### 4) **Who should be involved in creating future Symposia?**

- Like this one, multi levels of different organizations
- Practitioners, administrators, youth (in the latter case, need to get more than just the ‘keeners’ out)
- Consider broadening base to include health, education and other youth ‘experts’

### 5) **Who is best positioned to deliver future Symposia?**

- A coalition or collaboration of cross development groups and departments at a local level (such as this partnership between local and provincial) or at a provincial level
- Could be a series of Symposia across the country – a spin-off for each province and territory which built up from local events to provincial, regional and national which would create a national development movement
- Possible a national steering committee with a CPRA-like format where nationally-represented provincial representatives plan with the identified provincial host – have it provincially hosted but national supported with a clear set of roles and responsibilities
- At minimum, a like Symposia could be delivered by communities at a local level

## 6) What are the 'head's up' areas?

- Funding to attend, shrinking training budgets
- Subsidies needed for students to continue to attend
- Speaker and travel costs
- On-going stability and consistency from location to location (e.g. some provinces may have, offer or experience different levels of abilities to support such a venture)
- Language – translation issues on a national scale
- How did it get sold (why did people come – need to be clear on marketability potential)

## **QUESTION TWO**

### **“What two concrete considerations could, over the next five to ten years, enhance the youth development movement in Canada?”**

This question brought a response of ideas and reflected that demographic, professional positions, experiential, and interest differences of those in the room.

The following is a summary of the key responses provided (noted with an asterisk) and additional non-prioritized responses, with no asterisk, follow:

- Shift the attitude of the general populace toward youth moving them from seeing youth as a deficit in society to seeing them as assets to be supported and nurtured \*
- Develop and keep the present symposium website, include lists of all attendees and speakers, and build on the information there with additional resources and links \*
- Create a new award category to recognize those from across the nation for their advancement of youth development \*
- Create a definition of youth development so that there is a shared mission or vision statement nationally \*
- Create more regional versions of the symposium and build national ones on those – e.g. have regional ones every year and national ones every couple of years \*
- Create partnerships for sharing and accessing resources and that will legitimize recreation as a significant player and partner in the youth development business (recreation to be recognized for its human/technical expertise, access to target market, ability to make referrals, etc.) \*
- Need to validate and legitimize the role of the recreationist as youth development workers, such as through symposia \*
- Initiate research on youth development that is specific but not prescriptive \*

- Share information on application of youth development strategies such as best practices and training events \*
- Create a practical and regionally focuses institute on ‘train the trainer’ in youth development strategies \*
- Create consistent and adopted guidelines for youth development workers to establish a ‘profession’ approach to working with youth \*
- Create list serve or message board to connect those involved in youth development work and to share information (Pay it Forward type example) \*
- Create a youth development policy, nationally like Canada’s Promise, through which provincial and territorial strategies or policies can feed in to \*
- Marketing or promotion of the youth development symposium on a national basis to engage and attach a variety of groups who work with youth in a developmental way
- Create an on-line resource on youth development (information, strategies, successes, best practices)
- Create stronger links with schools and education to better serve the needs of youth
- Have more symposia
- Create a process to recognize those involved in and supportive of the youth development industry
- Initiate a list serve to share information on line
- Create an focus of inclusion to engage youth in the youth development process

# **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

## **FINAL SUMMARY REPORT May 2003**

### **ALBERTA CONSULTATION PROCESS Calgary, Alberta – April 2003**

This paper will serve as an official recording of the notes taken at the Alberta Consultation Process, held immediately following the National Consultation Process, in Calgary Alberta, April 2003. For contextual information regarding the National Discussion, please refer to that document.

This discussion was framed in a way to inform the Alberta Children and Youth Network as to what opportunities there may be to advance youth development in the province of Alberta. The information gleaned from this discussion would be forwarded to both the Network and the Alberta Recreation and Parks Association (ARPA).

It should be noted that this report does not include any formal recommendations and that it is providing input for consideration only.

#### **THE QUESTION**

**“If there was one thing which could be done in the province of Alberta to advance youth development, what might that be?”**

- 1) Increase communication between provincial groups to help share information, exchange best practices, consolidate training opportunities, and make better local connections. Groups identified included the ARPA, the Boys and Girls Clubs of Alberta, and the YMCA movement.
- 2) Increase connection with existing local and regional youth groups for the same reason (Lisa Walsh referenced a new initiative supported by the National Crime Prevention Council which is in the preliminary planning stages in Alberta and which may be able to be used to help support the youth development movement).
- 3) Build on existing resources such as the ‘Play Leadership’ initiatives whereby youth can be moved effectively from play participation to leadership participation. There was reiterated commentary not to start someone from scratch where an existing resource, network or springboard may already be in place (e.g. Pay it Forward or SPRYNT lists).

- 4) Replicate the symposium as part of the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association Conference to be held in Edmonton in 2005. Have youth development as one of the series of symposia to be hosted, with individuals from each symposium area possibly doing the keynote to the larger conference group to get key messages across (e.g. such as the need to have key decision and policy makers hear about the needs for and benefits of youth development, have a key leader in that area deliver the keynote address).
- 5) Consider an opportunity to better listen to youth. This may be done through more formalized involvement in future symposia (e.g. a half or full day focus group with youth) or through some other event which honours and respects their presence in a meaningful way (more discussion is needed on this topic to ascertain the intended purposes and the best way to achieve that purpose).
- 6) Support and encourage youth practitioners to get together - at the Children's forum in the spring, have the Children and Youth Network representatives chat with that group to validate the need for youth development worker interaction and look towards its inclusion in the future.
- 7) Consider establishing a research committee within the ARPA to undertake research on youth development issues.
- 8) Need to begin dialogue with academics and academic institutions to help ground directions in research and knowledge, and to help influence curriculum development. (e.g. Karen Fox and the University of Alberta who has information on gender issues, or Ian Reid – there are a few hot spots of learning and research information across the country, perhaps invite them to create one or two research papers on each of the symposium areas and have them present to help create and formalize that learning link).

As noted, these are initial points for consideration. It may be fruitful to further vet these suggestions with other representatives in the Alberta youth recreation sector. While there was great intelligencia in the room contributing to these discussions, there was only a handful there.

More than 100 delegates in attendance at the Youth Development through Recreation Services Symposium were from Alberta and, via electronic networks, those individuals – and others were may be key contributors but not able to be in attendance at that – may be able to participate in furthering these deliberations. This larger engagement may help provide additional expertise to the discussions and/or be able to act as a sounding board for those groups who wish to take this information further.

# **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT THROUGH RECREATION SERVICES SYMPOSIUM**

## **NATIONAL AND ALBERTA CONSULTATION PROCESS**

### **INFORMATION SEARCH SUMMARY DOCUMENT**

#### **BACKGROUND**

The Alberta Recreation and Parks Association (ARPA), along with a series of partners, is hosting the Youth Development Through Recreation Services Symposium (YDRS) in Calgary AB from April 24 to April 26, 2003. As part of this Symposium, it is the intent of the ARPA to collect information to inform recommendations that it might forward to the Canadian Parks and Recreation Association (CPRA) relative to the future of such Symposia on a national scale, and also what activities ARPA may wish to consider relative to supporting youth development recreationists in the province of Alberta.

To help inform these recommendations, a survey on youth development issues was circulated to approximately 120 individuals across Canada representing groups such as: provincial governments; provincial parks and recreation associations; justice and policing groups; YMCA's; YWCA's; Boys and Girls Clubs; 4-H Councils; Boy Scouts; Girl Guides; and national health and wellness organizations. Seventy-eight responses were received from this survey and a summary of those responses are appended to this document.

To further help inform those recommendations, this paper has been created. It includes general information on what various different provinces, associations and advocacy groups exist to support youth initiatives. A few points require clarification:

- The included list is not exhaustive – it is recognized that there are a myriad of groups and agencies that do exceptional and valued work with youth at and provincial levels. The intention of this list is to provide a 'snap shot' of what presently exists to that the pursuant discussions start a points of recognizing that any efforts undertaken are not starting at square one.
- Activities are constantly changing and being updated. As the included information was referenced from web sites, some information may not be one hundred percent accurate. The intention of this information search was not to undertake a scientific and methodology-based research. It was designed to capture a sense of the present activities and initiatives being undertaken.
- Some groups or departments are not included in the information. Where websites were not available from which to glean information, those groups or departments

were not included. There is no overt intention made to exclude this information – the exclusion was based on availability of and access to information.

## **PRESENTATION FORMAT**

There are three general groupings of information provided in this document. These include:

- **National and Provincial Parks and Recreation Associations:**  
The information on these groups summarizes what and how they are presently involved in youth development initiatives. This information includes references to youth-related sessions held at their annual conferences.
- **Federal and Provincial Governments:**  
The information on these departments summarizes what and how they are presently involved in youth development initiatives. In these cases, involvement with youth relates to sport, recreation or advisory council functions.
- **Reports and Strategies:**  
This information summarizes a sampling of provincial or intergovernmental research that has taken place about youth development.

## **PART ONE** **NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS** **Reference Appendix A**

The positive piece about the national and provincial parks and recreation associations is that – to a limited extent – youth are at least on the map with some of these groups.

Each website was reviewed to determine:

- If the association had some committee or task group reference to some youth undertaking
- If the association had some partnership with other groups around youth issues
- If the association had some component of training or conferences that included sessions on working with youth.

Of the 13 provincial and national associations researched, no information could be accessed on one group. Of the remaining 12 groups:

- ✓ 5 groups either had a youth practitioners' stream of membership, a youth committee (or children and youth committee), a specific youth program or a youth volunteer recognition award. These were CPRA, ARPA, PRO, SPRA and NWTRPA.

- ✓ 3 groups had some partnership with other groups around youth issues – in two cases, these partnerships were with CPRA. These groups were BCRPA, PRO and RNS.
- ✓ 5 groups have committed to some form of session(s) on youth at their annual conferences or in their on-going training. These include: CPRA, BCRPA, ARPA, PRO and RNS.

The strongest evidence of national and provincial organization activity relative to youth seems to be in areas where there has been some partnership with other groups and/or the provincial government. The three examples of these initiatives are in ARPA (through the YDRS), PRO and RNS.

## **PART TWO**

### **FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS**

#### **Reference Appendix B**

For clarity, when the government departments were researched, for the most part they were researched relative to youth in recreation references. Where there were separate youth engagement strategies in place, these are also noted. Where references were made to youth as part of health, social services, justice, environment or educational systems, these were not referenced unless they linked back to either the youth engagement or recreation components.

As the appended information will reflect, there appears to be much activity going on at the governmental level relative to youth and youth issues. To begin with, it should be noted that some of this information is not easy to find, as it is often embedded within levels of departments or ministries. As a result, it is reinforced that this list may not be completely reflective of the level of activity presently being undertaken.

Much of what is going on appears to be steps to engage youth as advisors to the policy decision makers vis-à-vis youth programs. It is noted that of the 14 federal and provincial governments:

- ✓ With the exception of Prince Edward Island, there was some reference to youth either within a ministry or department related to sport and recreation or in a ministry, department or secretariat specifically designated for youth.
- ✓ 6 governments have established bodies formed of youth and to represent the interests of youth – these are normally named councils or advisory committees
- ✓ 9 governments have more than one department or ministry that deal with youth and recreation
- ✓ 1 government had 4 separate areas in which youth and recreation were in evidence
- ✓ 6 governments have only one primary contact for youth and/or recreation

An observation is that, while there is much information about what is going on relative to youth, there are no concrete examples of training programs to support those working with youth, and there appears to be limited governmental research on youth issues.

**PART THREE**  
**REPORTS AND STRATEGIES**  
**Appendix C**

It was felt to be helpful to have examples of some of the work that various communities have been undertaking around youth in recreation. Appendix C provides a mere sampling of the kinds of information that exists, from scientific research to anecdotal information to attitudinal reports to qualitative research to examples of what might be. Additional reports can be found on the Provincial Consortium on Youth in Recreation archives section at [www.youthinrecreation.org](http://www.youthinrecreation.org).

## NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS SUMMARY CHART

ASSOCIATION	GENERAL INVOLVEMENT	CONFERENCE/WORKSHOPS
Canadian Parks and Recreation Association	CPRA has been involved with youth development since 1996. Initial work included the Youth-At-Risk project – a research component and subsequent pilot project component. Most of this work was completed by 2000. Another research project on children and youth living in poverty was undertaken in 2001. This report is completed however committee work is on going in the form of a task group.	For at least the past three years, concentration has been made in the development of the annual conference to include some youth development component. Over the 3-day conference, on average there are two or three sessions specifically dedicated to those who work with youth (as compared to children).
British Columbia Recreation and Parks Association	There appears to be no formal committee structure to support youth development, however BCRPA has been involved with the CPRA in its child and youth in poverty initiative.	There are 31 sessions at this year’s conference, of which 3, or 10%, are specifically directed to working in some capacity with youth (youth park development, youth engagement and an out trip to youth parks).
Alberta Recreation and Parks Association	Alberta is one of the few provincial organizations that appears to have an identified children and youth concentration. This is in the form of a committee that discusses and reacts to issues and opportunities related to children and youth in Alberta.	ARPA has taken strong leadership in hosting the Youth Development Through Recreation Services Symposium (Calgary 2003). Additionally, ARPA traditionally has some inclusion of youth content in its annual conference.  There is also the Playground Leader’s Curriculum Development initiative that is on going in nature.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS SUMMARY CHART

ASSOCIATION	GENERAL INVOLVEMENT	CONFERENCE/WORKSHOPS
Saskatchewan Parks and Recreation Association	Saskatchewan has a series of diverse committee groups and listings. As with other provincial associations, many of these have some general relationship to youth as recreation users. There is no specific information related to youth development initiatives noted on their website with the exception of a special youth volunteer award category.	<p>No information on previous or upcoming conferences is available at this time.</p> <p>There is the Playground Leader's Curriculum Development initiative that is on going in nature.</p>
Recreation and Parks Association of the Yukon	The RPAY approach is similar to the SPRA.	As noted above.
Recreation Connections Manitoba	Manitoba has a dedicated provincial ministry staff dedicated to support Rec Connections. Rec Connections works closely with the Ministry that also has a Healthy Child network of 7 provincial partners that are members.	The annual Recreation Conference for Community Volunteers targets community volunteers, elected officials and recreation practitioners from rural Manitoba. The goal is to deliver sessions that will help rural recreation leaders and community volunteers provide quality recreational opportunities throughout Manitoba.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS SUMMARY CHART

ASSOCIATION	GENERAL INVOLVEMENT	CONFERENCE/WORKSHOPS
Northwest Territories Recreation and Parks Association	The NWTRPA is a small organization. However, within that structure exists a commitment to youth in the form of training. It works with the Canadian Intramural Recreation Association to provide the 'Student Leadership Development Program.'	This year's conference has an aquatics theme with 7 of the 12 sessions pertaining to that topic. In smaller communities, recreation staff often are "Jacks of all trades" as compared to having certain areas of specialization and youth could well be included within anyone's mandate.
Parks and Recreation Ontario	One of PRO's six special interest areas of membership pertains to children and youth. Additionally, it is involved with the Provincial Consortium on Youth in Recreation (PCYR), a group designed to assist in the development of youth recreation programs in Ontario. A portion of one staff's time is specifically dedicated to youth.	In the past four years or so, PRO has had some form of youth session included in its annual forum. In 2003 there was at least one session per time slot. The PCYR also hosts an annual symposium for youth workers in sport and recreation and facilitates an email list serve that circulates weekly information on youth and recreational issues.
Association Québécoise du loisir municipal	The AQLM has a program in place to get the youth of Quebec involved in their community by providing programs and services through its community centers.	The AQLM has an annual conference but the previous conference listed does not have any specific issues on youth in its program.
Newfoundland and Labrador Parks/Recreation Association	NLPRA cites recreation and youth as one of its program service areas. It is unclear as to what programs or services are offered to members in this area, however it is listed as a service area.	This year's annual conference is limited to 6 sessions. Similar to the NWTRPA, staff from smaller communities or organizations may be participating in multiple activities with youth being a subset of those.

## NATIONAL PARKS AND RECREATION ASSOCIATIONS SUMMARY CHART

ASSOCIATION	GENERAL INVOLVEMENT	CONFERENCE/WORKSHOPS
Recreation and Parks Association of New Brunswick	The RPANB is similar to the SPRA.	No information on past or upcoming conferences or workshops was available at this time.
Prince Edward Island Recreation and Facilities Association	No information is accessible via website.	No information is accessible via website.
Recreation Nova Scotia	RNS has been active with representation on its provincial Physically Active Children and Youth Strategy Working Group and with the CPRA on the children and youth in poverty initiative. In the former area, RNS has taken a strong advocacy role in commenting on proposed government directions.	At its annual fall conference, RNS has included a youth stream for on understanding youth issues and youth practices.

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

### GOVERNMENT

### PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES

### OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES

#### Government of Canada

##### Health Canada

Promotes healthy lifestyles for youth. References the new Physical Activity for Youth resource materials. Much information directed at youth, not particularly at service providers.

##### Human Resources Development Canada

Predominantly a portal for youth employment information for youth not youth development workers.

##### YouthPath

Is designed for youth and is a single access point to government-related youth programs, services and information. It has a listing of sports and recreation contacts for across the country (mostly at the community level).

#### Province of British Columbia

##### Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women's Services

The Sport and Physical Activity Branch is the main government site for recreation. There is no separate youth component with it. The Aboriginal Sport and Recreation area has a specific Aboriginal Outdoor Leadership program for youth. This Ministry also has the Action Schools initiative that connects schools with recreation.

##### Ministry of Children and Family Development

There is a Youth Services division of this ministry. It deals with services for youth who are in care or at risk. In 2002, Bill 43 was passed which was the "Office for Children and Youth Act." The Act relates to services such as care, mental health, early childhood development, and addictions and youth justice.

BC also is supporting the Developmental Assets Network (Boys and Girls Clubs of BC strong lead).

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

GOVERNMENT	PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES	OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES
<b>Province of Alberta</b>	<p><b>Alberta Sport, Recreation, Parks &amp; Wildlife Foundation</b> The Sport &amp; Recreation division has a strong youth presence in the form of the Alberta's Future Leaders program and the Go Girl program. There are also 'Live Outside the Box' and Healthy Youth initiative (in the Health and Wellness area).</p> <p>The new launch of Alberta's Promise is also a government initiative.</p>	<p><b>Alberta Children and Youth Initiative</b> This is a comprehensive system that is responsible for five key areas of children's mental health, early childhood development, fetal alcohol syndrome, protection of children involved in prostitution, and student health. It includes some interesting components such as a youth advisory panel, a youth secretariat and youth forums.</p>
<b>Province of Saskatchewan</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Culture, Youth and Recreation</b> The youth components here include an employment program (internship type in the recreation sector), leaders of tomorrow (Crown Investment Corporations will designate one position for a youth on each crown corporation subsidiary board), and School PLUS which links school initiatives and activities outside schools, particularly in the area of physical activity and cultural development.</p>	
<b>Province of Manitoba</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Education and Youth</b> This department has a special area of Youth Initiatives under which one component is MB4Youth.Ca. While this section primarily focuses on employment, it also connects youth with all aspects of youth-related government departments and, in part, states that the province will ensure its support to youth in having access to organized leisure and in taking care of their physical health. There are references to youth town hall meetings with ministers; youth speak out forums, forums for youth parents, and leadership programs. Also, there are 7 departments that exist as members in addition to this Ministry.</p>	

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

GOVERNMENT	PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES	OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES
<b>Province of Ontario</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Tourism and Recreation</b> The Sport and Recreation Branch is the prime area that fosters the involvement of children and youth in sport and recreation. It does this through some research initiatives, through resource development for youth-at-risk (Together With Youth manual), and through its support of the work of the Provincial Consortium on Youth in Recreation. There is also Ontario's Promise, a government initiative to support health child and youth development.</p>	
<b>Province of Quebec</b>	<p><b>Ministry of Youth, Tourism, Leisure and Sport</b> The Ministry has a branch called "Secretariat a la jeunesse" that acts as the delegate branch to the Ministry to assist them in situations regarding the youth of Quebec. Youth components include a youth employment program, youth workshops, and youth cultural development. It is a portal to all local municipal parks and recreation programs.</p>	
<b>Province of New Brunswick</b>	<p><b>Youth Council of New Brunswick</b> The Council has a direct link to the Premier and reports directly to that office on youth-related issues. Issues around rural youth, youth volunteers and youth voting are just some of the topics being tackled by this group. There are 3 employees to support that group. It links with Fredericton Youth Information Services that is an interactive web site that includes information on employment, education, resources and training.</p>	<p><b>Culture and Sport Secretariat</b> This area has a Sport, Recreation and Active Living Branch that promotes amateur and elite sport, specialized regional services, research and some training programs (such as the National Coaching Certification Program).</p>

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

GOVERNMENT	PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES	OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES
<p><b>Province of Prince Edward Island</b></p>	<p><b>Ministry of Community and Cultural Affairs</b> The branch is the Culture, Heritage, Recreation and Sport. It is a portal to all local municipal parks and recreation programs.</p>	<p><b>Education and Learning</b> One program facilitated by government staff and hosted here is Allied Youth. It is an international young people's organization that promotes education, involvement and personal growth while the youth are in school. It is a service learning organization and provincial conferences are held annually.</p>
<p><b>Province of Newfoundland and Labrador</b></p>	<p><b>Department of Youth Services and Post-Secondary Education</b> This is quite a vibrant site good for both youth and youth development workers. Subsets include scholarships, employment, sports, grants, youth advisory committee, youth programs and career information. Links are created within other government departments and to outside groups.</p> <p><b>Newfoundland and Labrador Youth Advisory Committee</b> This group exists to advise the Minister on provincial government youth-related policies, programs and services.</p>	<p><b>Department of Tourism, Culture and Recreation</b> Programs and services relate to grants, games, certification, sports support, parks, and training.</p> <p><b>The Child and Youth Advocate</b> This Office represents the rights, interests, and viewpoints of children and youth who are receiving, or are entitled to receive, services and access to programs provided by the provincial government</p>

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

GOVERNMENT	PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES	OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES
<p><b>Province of Nova Scotia</b></p>	<p><b>Department of Education: Nova Scotia Youth Secretariat</b> This group was established in 1989 by an Act of provincial parliament to ensure there was an agency responsible for developing effective responses by Government to the needs of youth. It collaborates, researches, collects and disseminates information, promotes and supports youth involvement and liaises with non-governmental youth-service agencies.</p>	<p><b>Sport and Recreation Commission</b> The sports side provides athlete development, games, coaching development, grants, supports provincial sport organizations and undertaking special initiatives. The recreation side undertakes active living, community development, research, and volunteer leadership development.</p>
<p><b>Government of the Northwest Territories</b></p>	<p><b>Municipal and Community Affairs</b> Sport and Recreation programs fall under this Ministry. Support is similar to that noted in the Nova Scotia Sport and Recreation Commission. A community development branch also supports training for sport, recreation and youth programs, and community volunteer development.</p>	
<p><b>Government of Nunavut</b></p>	<p><b>Department of Culture, Language, Elders and Youth</b> Little information is available on the specifics of services offered, other than the reference of the need to encourage strong traditional values, knowledge and modern education.</p>	

## FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT SUMMARY CHART

### GOVERNMENT

### PRIMARY PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES

### OTHER PROMOTER (S) OF YOUTH and/or RECREATION INITIATIVES

#### Government of Yukon

#### Department of Community Services

Little information is available on the services offered other than that the government is committed to the growth of Yukoners and communities and promotes and develops recreation, sport and active living.

#### Department of Executive Council Office: Youth Directorate

#### Youth Leadership Training

This provides training for young people who want to be leaders. Participants work with young people from other Yukon communities and learn the skills involved in planning programs, writing proposals, working out conflicts, dealing with different types of behaviour and administering First Aid.

#### Youth Shaping the Future Council

This diverse council exists to bring youth together from across the Yukon to discuss the issues affecting them and figure out ways they can deal with those issues.

## REPORTS AND STRATEGIES SUMMARY CHART

REPORT TITLE	COMMISSIONED BY	AUTHOR AND DATE
A Youth's Future is Today: Annual Report	Newfoundland and Labrador Youth Advisory Committee	NLYAC, 2002 <a href="http://www.gov.nf.ca/yac">www.gov.nf.ca/yac</a>
Towards Physically Active Children and Youth in Nova Scotia	Nova Scotia Sport and Recreation Commission	NSSRC, May 2001 <a href="http://www.gov.ns.ca/src/publications/MinPASTRATEGY.pdf">www.gov.ns.ca/src/publications/MinPASTRATEGY.pdf</a>
The Important of Participation by All Young People in Every Community – A Western Regional Youth Committee Position Paper	Western Regional Youth Committee	Robyn Broadbent, Victoria University Institute for Youth Education and Community, 2001 - <a href="http://www.ivec.com/youth%20participation%20position%20paper%202001.pdf">www.ivec.com/youth%20participation%20position%20paper%202001.pdf</a>
Recreation and Children and Youth Living in Poverty: Barriers, Benefits and Success Stories	Canadian Parks and Recreation Association	Canadian Council on Social Development, September 2001 <a href="http://www.cpra.ca/cpra-ew/Services/Barriers_Report.pdf">www.cpra.ca/cpra-ew/Services/Barriers_Report.pdf</a>
Hearing the Voices of Youth: Youth Participation in Selected Canadian Municipalities	Childhood and Youth Division: Health Canada	Dr. Tullio Caputo, 2000 <a href="http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/childhood-youth/spsc/pdf/Municipalities.pdf">http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/childhood-youth/spsc/pdf/Municipalities.pdf</a>
1-Stop Youth Participation Shop	McCreary Centre Society	Website, 2002 <a href="http://www.mcs.bc.ca/yps">www.mcs.bc.ca/yps</a>

## **ADDENDUM TO RESULTS SUMMARY**

### **Page One: Survey Question 1 Part 3 – Other**

E-training, newsletter, intranet communication, community of practice initiative, governance and leadership opportunities for young women ages 18 to 30, self advocacy, community advocacy training and support, in-service resources (On the Move through CAAWS), annual provincial youth workers' symposium, list serve of 600 youth workers, 4-H Alberta resources, Leader Magazine.

### **Page Three: Survey Question 2 Part 6 – Other**

Play concepts	Funding resources at a glance
More adventure-based learning	Recognition as a support and retention tool
Youth councils	Cultural and tolerance information
Young women and girls information	Gender and relationship information
Violence prevention education	How to access the information that we know is out there
Trends in rural youth	Youth recreation and employment correlation
Crisis intervention and support	Leadership and self esteem training for females
Inclusion of youth with disabilities	Local community info (e.g. social action, community wide initiatives, municipal government, NGO's)
Substance use/abuse	
Factors that promote resilience	

### **Page Three: Survey Question 3 Part 6 – Other**

Experiential learning	Newsletter with ideas, descriptions of pilot programs, experts, good speakers on topics
Inclusionary learning activities	Start by creating awareness and circulate information on topic
Networking	Training institutes and having mentors would be helpful
Retreat activity	Increase awareness of needs of aboriginal youth
Conferences and credited courses	Training on empowering youth and including them in decision making and planning
Monthly electronic information	Commit to training for programmers in same way as it's done for management/coordinators
Retreat activity	
National newsletter sharing info from peers	
National website that links to local youth sites	

### **Page Four: Survey Question 3 Part 7 – Other**

10-month certificate  
Include reflection and debriefing opportunities  
Offer training on a regular basis so that it is continuous for new people and existing ones can come back for refreshers  
Keep training focused at those who work directly with youth  
Do an annual conference like NRPA so people plan to go every year  
Do training Semi-annually

## Page Four: Survey Question 3 Part 8 – Other

Mail out list

Newsletter or website with 'best' info

Events that bring practitioners together as one to have a dialogue

Use existing websites, such as Leisure Information Network, to share resources

Still need some hard copy info for people to access, touch, feel and show

## Page Five: Survey Question 4 First Response

#	RESPONSE
17	Information sharing (collaboration of ideas and models, to create 'best practices,' networking, consolidated web resources, awareness and education pieces, annual info sharing meetings, identify trends before they are trends, research on girls lack of involvement in sport, timely – not dated – info, national list serve or connect existing list serves, research on benefits of youth programming, create Canadian content on what is meant by youth development)
11	More funding (access to, information on, pay qualified staff, dedicated and ongoing)
5	Training of professionals (standardization of training, self improvement through self discipline, local/regional opportunities, national support for training in youth development)
5	Address diversity (lower income: easier access for these youth, quality recreation for this group; inclusive practices; increase opportunities for participation)
5	Recognition of those leaders involved with youth programs (government recognition of leaders and of impacts of programs, leadership courses)
2	Promoting and supporting youth involvement
2	Keeping it fun, less competition in recreational programs and increase participation
1	Less competition between sports and recreation – place equal value on both
1	Keep a grassroots/community-based focus in what is done
1	More attention to youth development of non-physically active youth
1	Educating the general public about the benefits of recreational opportunities for youth
1	Establish a better relationship with academic institutes – who teach our future leaders

## Page Five: Survey Question 4 Second Response

- | #  | RESPONSE  |
|----|---|
| 18 | Training (create a foundation to support training across the country, capacity building, accreditation, certification, part-time studies, youth philosophy course, disability inclusion training, team building training, how to promote cultures of inclusiveness, training (6), professional membership, training in coaching, tax credit for training courses, government support at all levels) |
| 9  | Funding (commitment from government, resource materials, sell importance of recreation to people who hold purse strings, national program like Sunlight Playday, national government initiative such as in the States and its support of youth development)   |
| 5  | Promotion (large scale activity to publicize youth development and recreation, declarations of youth development support, national awareness creation, cultural shift to support development versus reactionary programming)  |
| 2  | Access – low cost   |
| 2  | Research-based results, better relationship with academic community   |
| 1  | Less concentration on winning, more on team work, morals, etc.  |
| 1  | Youth engagement and connection with youth  |
| 1  | Increase in-school programs   |
| 1  | More programs for at-risk youth   |
| 1  | Special considerations for female youth   |

## Page Five: Survey Question 5 – Detailed Responses

**Federal government department** – CHRD, Health Canada, Heritage Canada, CPRA, RCMP, Attorney General, National Crime Prevention Centre, Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, HRDC, Canada Customs and Revenue Agency, Industry Canada, Sport Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, LIA, Innu Nation, National Child Benefit 45.3% 29

**Provincial government ministry** – Alberta Ministry of Children’s Services, Culture, Heritage and Tourism, Family Services and Housing, Intergovernmental Affairs, Justice, Community Development, Human Services and Employment, Health, Education, Manitoba Agriculture and Food, Public Safety, Solicitor General, OPP, Eastern Ontario Health Unit, Ministry of Child and Family Development, Child Welfare, OMAF, Citizenship, Youth and Post Secondary Education, Sport and Fitness, Recreation Parks and Wildlife, Ministry of Tourism and Recreation, Territorial Government 54.7% 35

**Service Clubs** – Kiwanis, Rotary, Lions, Elks, Optimist, Knights of Columbus, IODE, Shriners, Masons, Soroptimists, Royal Canadian Legion, Kinsmen 45.3% 29

**Educational Institution** – Department of Education – in-school special interest credit, Red River College, local school board, Waterloo District SB, Institute for Olympic Education, Mount Royal College, University of Calgary, South Alberta Institute of Technology, Bow Valley Campus, Calgary Board of Education, Calgary Catholic SB, University College of the Caribou, Akwesasne School Board, Catholic District SB of Eastern Ontario, Upper Canada SB, Conseil des ecoles public de l'Est de l'Ontario, Conseil Scholairie ecoles cat. De l'est de l'Ontario, Richmond SB, Canadian Rockies Public Schools, Junior Highschools throughout Edmonton, Texas A&M University, College of the North Atlantic, Memorial University, Conestoga College, University of Regina, University of Saskatchewan, NB Community Colleges 53.1% 34

**Provincial agencies** – Community Youth Network, Capital Coast Development Alliance, SPRA, Manitoba Community Services Council, AADAC, Calgary Rockyview Child and Family Services, Calgary Health Region, Youth Experiencing Success, Boys and Girls Clubs of Alberta and BC, United Way, Junior Achievement, Wainwright and District Family and Community Services, Interior Health Authority, Centre of Addiction and Mental Health, Addiction Services of Eastern Ontario, Centre de sante culturel de l'estrie, Girl Guides, Boy Scouts, Air Cadets, Navy league, Duke of Edinburgh's Award, Calgary Police Service, Provincial Recreation and Physical Education associations, Provincial Sport Organizations, CCYA, The Ontario Rural Council, ARPA, Public Health Boards, Regional economic Development Board, South Coast Community Development Corporation, Sport and Recreation wildlife Foundation, PCYR, NB Youth Council, Alberta Mentoring Partnerships, Sportalliance Ontario, Ontario Physical and Health Education Association, Ontario Prevention Clearinghouse, Parks and Recreation Ontario 43.8% 28

**Community agencies** – Boys and Girls Club, Saskatchewan Power-Share the Warmth Partners, Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, WJS Alberta, Calgary Children's Initiative, Wood's Homes, Child and Youth Friendly Calgary, Calgary YMCA, Volunteer Calgary, Hearth of the NE Community Solutions Resource Centre, North of McKnight Family Resource Centre, Huntington Hills Family Resource Centre, Sunrise Community Partnership, BowWest Community Support Services, St. Johns Ambulance, Read Cross, Family Services Bureau 57.8% 37

**Other Foundations** – Winnipeg Foundation, Sill Foundation, RBC Financial Group, Clifford E. Lee, Edmonton Community Foundation, Calgary Community Foundation, Wild Rose Foundation, Vancouver Foundation, BC Winter Games Legacy Fund, Burns Memorial Fund, Supporting Burnaby Youth Society, Search Institute, McCain Foundation, Laidlaw Foundation, Ontario Trillium Foundation, 4-H Foundation of Alberta, Calgary Children's' Foundation 29.7% 19

**Other** - CIACY, Health Region 8, St. Andrew's Church, Canadian Living Foundation. Edmonton Regional Coalition of Inclusive Education, Employment Centre, Local Business Association, RCMP, Communicates in Action for Children, Calgary Catholic Immigration Society, Mennonite Centre for Newcomers, Woods' Home, Sheriff Kin Home, Aspen Family, Interfaith, Community Support Network Society, Calgary Police Services, City of Calgary 29.7% 19

**Local government (Yes – 40, No 7) 73.4% 47**

United Way (Yes – 18, No - 15) 51.6% 33

Community Foundations (Yes – 25, No - 9) 53.1% 34

## Page Six: Survey Questions 7 & 8 – Part 1 First Response

Training	Develop ideas to create inclusive youth groups
Easier access to low income families	Youth worker workshops like the 'super' workshop
Increase funding (s)	Develop youth centre that include social and recreational components
Leadership development workshop for youth	Have a good/active website link to best youth websites and organizes by categories
Increase the number of sporting activities	Have Children and Family Services endorse the concept of youth development
Provide subsidies to attend training events	Provide leadership
Develop a youth advisory council	Coordinated approach to sharing info between all agencies
Keep a grassroots/community based focus	Help folk connect youth development and recreation
Allow free access to school gyms after hours	Increase pay to increase staff retention
Listen to youth and work with them	
Work to include more females in programs	
Shift culture from reactive to developmental	
National conference and networking	

## Page Six: Survey Questions 7 & 8 – Part 1 Second Response

Increase funding	Training for inclusion in generic youth environments
Standardize training for leaders	Develop or connect with a mentoring program to involved youth
Peer support workshop for youth	More promotion of the need for and benefits of youth programming
Accredit practitioners in youth development	Develop linkages with existing programs (e.g. SPRYNT network)
Provincial gov't support of local initiatives	Better coordination of services for youth between youth serving organizations
Conference to pull all youth serving agencies together to gain support and promote the movement	Recognition by provincial gov'n't of the important of volunteer organizations
Recognize specific community needs	Increase support to ensure quality staff are running youth development programs
Enable web-based attendance	
More training/networking (4)	
Adapt old Percy page awards to a broader and more inclusive access	
Better coaching	
Support a coaching development program	

## Page Six: Survey Questions 7 & 8 – Part 1

- a) Adventure programs and peer support training for adventure programs
- b) Implement adventure programs at an affordable price
- c) Advocate to the provincial government to incorporate community development practices within its children, youth and family services, educate, social services and health
- d) Become a centre of excellence for training, research, advocacy, networking, etc. and advocate, facilitate training, educate, research, develop, inform, provide youth leadership development
- e) Connect with agencies who support youth development to see what ARPA's role should be (as this survey is doing) and then possible have a focus group to discuss results and create an

action plan find out who and what the youth serving agencies do and where there may be a good fit for ARPA - don't re-create the wheel, but built ARPA's role into already existing services

- f) Look at each individual community and assess their need. Then work towards the implementation of programs and services for youth.
- g) Resource and support
- h) Create support materials and personnel who can work with youth groups across the province to help them to become inclusive in their membership.
- i) ARPA could become the leader or champion of youth development in the province by networking with other provincial youth organization to mentor youth and draft a strategy for direction purposes
- j) Funding, resource sharing body, planning and facilitating training events
- k) I am currently working with a group of youth and youth workers from around the province to form a Provincial Youth Network. This network will consist of youth and adult advisors from around the province that are currently instituting youth programs, groups, projects, etc. The purpose of the network is to provide tools, resources, and contacts from around Alberta to anyone in the province that is currently providing or looking at providing youth programming in all areas (leadership, recreation, mental health, etc.)
- l) There should be an annual conference like Super (summer supervisory staff), which would link up youth recreation programmers. Give them training, up to date info etc.
- m) Advocate for \$ to be allocated to communities for youth programming - assist in coordination of services -advocate for development of youth centres
- n) Help identify trends of youth before they are trends
- o) We've already got a bunch of training opportunities here in Alberta ... we need to coordinate them (so we're not training on the same weekend, or several similar opportunities are not being offered) ARPA could help to ensure coordination by collaborating with other organisations (i.e. YES Alberta and the like)
- p) Needs to be a strong link made with Universities and/or colleges to assist small pilot programs develop measurement criteria so that we can see the merits and benefits associated with the application of different Youth Development engagements and program outcomes. This would help to secure current and future funding.
- q) Take a lead role as should all Regional bodies
- r) Provide access to resources training for service providers
- s) Lobby for dollars provincial research Standing web site for ARPA members to use for resources etc for YD