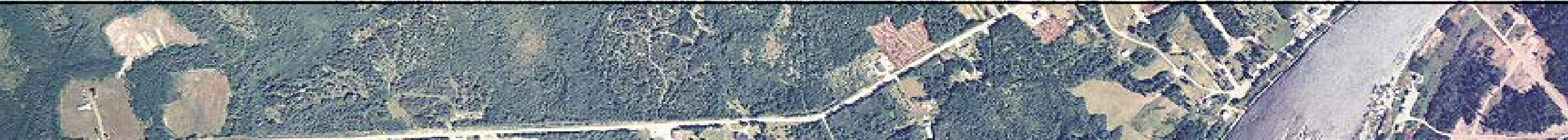


Fly-in/Fly-out Mobility in Source Hub Communities: Potential Implications for Community Sustainability

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Fly-in/Fly-out Mobility (FIFO)



Deer Lake Airport, December 2015

- Long-distance commuting arrangement involving work in remote areas¹
- Employees transported to and from the worksite by airplane
- Food and accommodations provided for workers at the worksite²
- Employees spend fixed periods of time at the worksite and home in rotation³



In the Literature

Defining Community Types

I. Host Communities (or Regions)

- ‘Work’ communities, (e.g. Fort McMurray, Alberta)

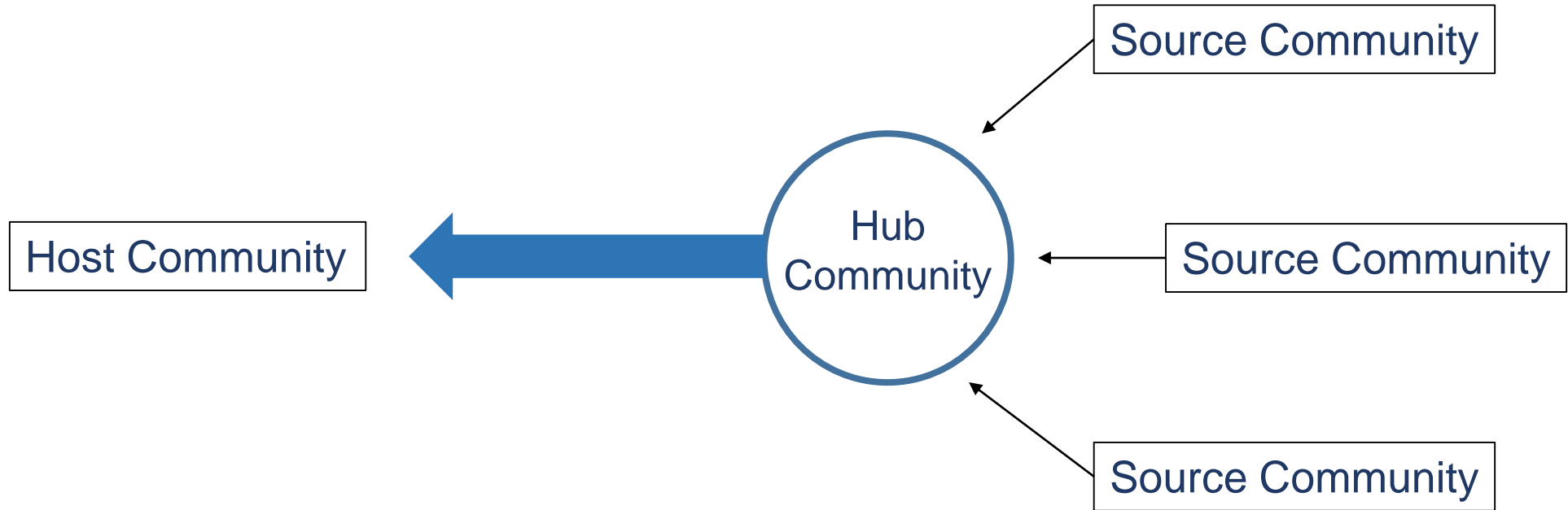
II. Source Communities (or Regions)

- ‘Home’ communities (e.g. Perth, Australia)

III. Source Hub Communities

- Characteristics: Access to services, affordable housing, the presence of an airport facility⁴

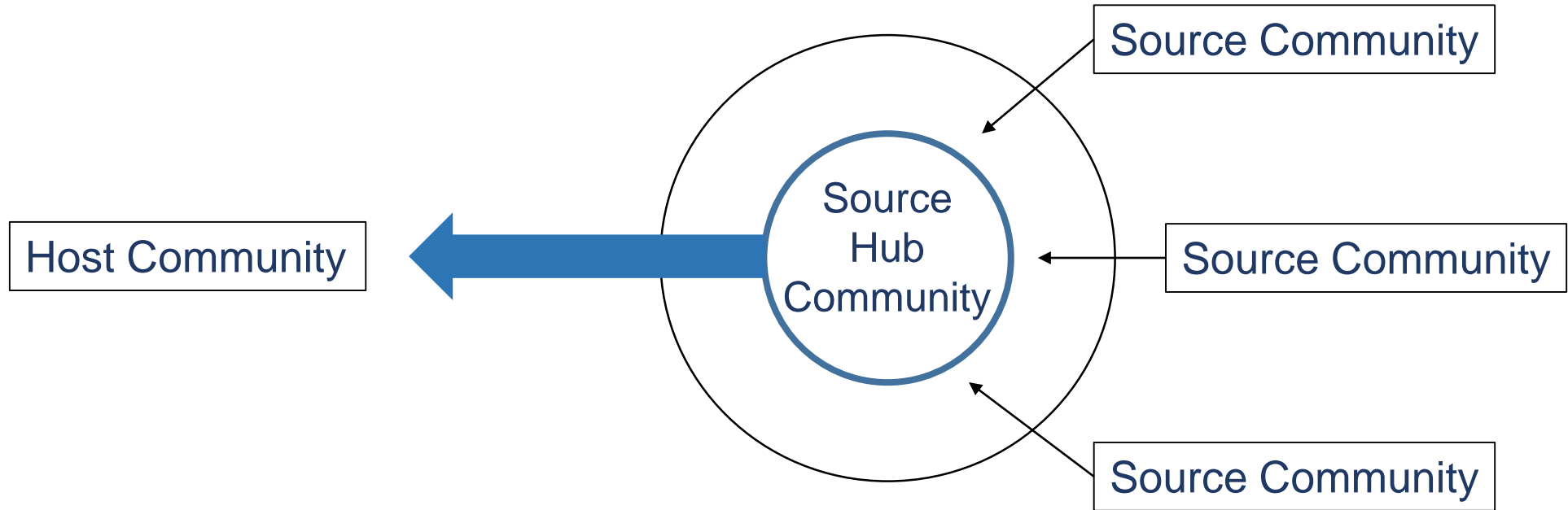
In the Literature FIFO Source Hub Communities





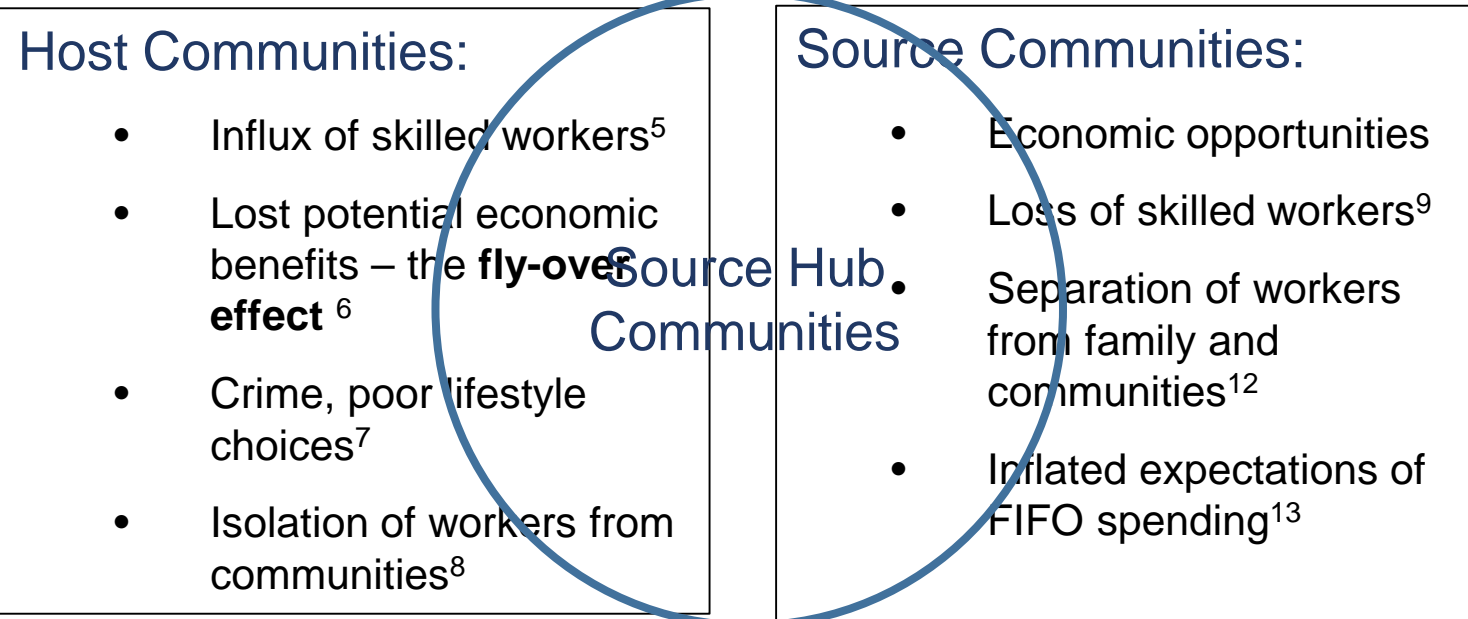
In the Literature

FIFO Source Hub Communities



In the Literature

Community Impacts of FIFO



⁵⁻⁶ Storey, 2001, Finnegan, 2015

⁷ Haslam McKenzie, 2011

⁸ Storey, 2001; Storey 2010; Finnegan 2015

⁹ McKenzie et al, 2014

¹⁰⁻¹¹ Haslam McKenzie, 2011

¹² Sandow, 2011; Schmidt, 2014

¹³ McKenzie et al, 2014

Source Hub Communities

A Strategy for Regional Sustainability?

Existing Literature suggests...

- Source hubs have qualities of both host and source communities¹⁶
 - Permanent resident population + transient worker population
- May experience some social consequences of host communities¹⁷
- May capture economic benefits as in source communities¹⁸
- Some communities in Australia vying to become source hubs¹⁹

¹⁶ McKenzie et al. 2014

¹⁷ Haslam, 2011

¹⁸ Haslam, 2011

¹⁹ Victoria Department of Transport, 2013

Source Hub Communities

A Strategy for Regional Sustainability?

“...the emergence of targeted source communities or natural hubs has, to a degree, effectively re-created one of the most significant disadvantages of the single-industry community”²⁰

Source Hub Communities

A Strategy for Regional Sustainability in NL?

- Historical engagement with employment-related geographic mobility (E-RGM)
- Engagement of residents with FIFO work (e.g. in Fort McMurray)¹⁴
- ‘Rural decline’¹⁵
- Source Hub Communities have yet to be identified in the Canadian context

¹⁴ Keough, 2013

¹⁵ Norman & Power, 2015

Proposed Research

Deer Lake – A Source Hub Community in NL?



Proposed Research

Deer Lake – A Source Hub Community in NL?



Proposed Research

Deer Lake – A Source Hub Community in NL?

Objectives:

- A) To determine whether Deer Lake NL may be considered a source hub community in the Canadian context,
- B) To identify changes in built space, planning, and land-use in Deer Lake resulting from FIFO E-RGM, and
- C) To identify resident perceptions of the built-space, planning, and land-use changes associated with FIFO to establish whether these might be indicative of socio-economic and/or environmental impacts experienced in Deer Lake as a result of FIFO

If source hub communities exist in NL, could this model contribute to policy and planning strategies for the sustaining of rural communities?



Thank you!

