

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
Towards 2000...A Community Action Plan for the NCCS	Haskins & Associates Ltd. For the NCCS	Jan-97	<p>This is the first comprehensive community plan by the North Central Community Society (now NCCA) which seems to show the NCCS developing a rationale for its services. The NCCS 'Organizational Considerations' statement covers all aspects traditionally encompassed under a community development plan (health, safety, education, awareness, housing, etc) and forms the framework within which the NCCS will operate. The Plan is guided by a clear mission statement ("working together effectively to enhance our community life") and four main objectives: (i) to create positive change in our community, (ii) to enhance the quality of life within our community, (iii) to promote and unify our community, (iv) to represent our community. It moves directly into a set of strategies and activities categorized under the four objectives and range from general goals such as "community beautification program" to specific actions like "[hold a] Community Day". A time frame and responsibility are indicated (on a first name basis, of volunteer members of the board). All strategies emphasize community participation, partnerships, and social development. There is a clear direction to maintain existing churches.</p>	Y
NCCP: Report on the Community Vision and Action Plan	Jeremy Parnes for North Central Community Partnership	May-03	<p>The NCCP conducted a series of consultations with North Central residents and agencies which led to the establishment of a Vision statement, Community Values, Community Goals, Action Plans (with timelines and champions), Action Pillars (or the themes of the Action Plans) and the 'seven Cs' of success (or principles of success). The Action Pillars include Housing and Infrastructure, Crime and Safety, Business and Economic Development, Health and Human Services, Education, and Community Development. This work was triggered by Provincial attention on housing in the Inner City, and the NCCP was struck as a partnership between three levels of government, Aboriginal leaders, residents, and the business community to address housing and community development issues in North Central. The report emphasizes building upon existing assets of the community, as a response to much of the negative stigma and reporting of North Central, and as a strategy to move forward with confidence. The plan identified housing and crime as major issues and suggested that more programs for youth and licensing of landlords was essential for improving the quality of life. Recommendations of the report included adoption of all the Action Plans, pillars, and principles of success, and the acquisition of a third party consultant who would be able to manage the administration and implementation of the Action Plans. This report also includes detailed documentation of the results of each consultation event and meeting.</p>	Y
North Central CPTED Final Report	Prairie Sky Consulting	Feb-04	<p>This CPTED (Crime Prevention through Environmental Design) audit of North Central was a joint project between the City of Regina, North Central Community Society (now NCCA), Public School Board, Regina Police Service, and North Central residents. Data was collected through audits of streets, alleys, and parks conducted by 40 volunteer residents aged 18-60. Depth to the data was also generated through focus group sessions with auditors and Regina Police Services. Generally, the areas auditors felt most unsafe was in the 1000-1400 blocks east of Elphinstone St. Factors that contributed to feeling unsafe was damaged property, graffiti, low lighting, and poor visibility of signage. Recommended actions include: (i) trimming trees and bushes to increase visibility, (ii) cleaning up streets and yards, (iii) improving lighting, (iv) improving signage (house numbers, particularly for aiding emergency services), (v) continuing efforts to light the alleys, (vi) cleaning up alleys and yards, (vii) updating park designs and providing more activities (play grounds, basketball courts), and (viii) improve overall maintenance in Confederation, Parkdale and Dedney Pool Parks. Detailed descriptions of auditor's notes for parks is provided.</p>	Y

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
<p>Research Report on Rental Housing Regulations for Rental Registry Steering Committee</p>	<p>NCCA</p>	<p>Jul-05</p>	<p>This research report by the NCCA follows the creation of the North Central Vision Statement. Research into rental housing regulation models was conducted in order to create a rationale for why some of the models researched would be effective in North Central, and to make a case for municipal action on affordable housing in North Central and all of Regina. The main premise of the research emerged from a public consultation process involving 450 resident interviews, two focus group sessions, a community meeting and an advisory group meeting. It revealed that inadequate housing and crime were the two main community issues, and the two are known to be strongly linked. Rental housing regulation models explored include: (i) rental unit licensing, (ii) landlord licensing, (iii) rental registries and public access to information (iv) complaint systems and rent withholding, (v) landlord training, programs, and certification (vi) public disclosure of code offenders. All are recommended to be implemented in conjunction with existing provincial incentives and supportive programs for housing stock improvement and affordable housing.</p>	
<p>An employment Development Strategy for Inner City Regina (For Employment Development Steering Committee and Department of Community Resources and Employment)</p>	<p>Garvin &amp; Associates</p>	<p>Summer 2005</p>	<p>A sub-committee of the Regina Inner City Community Partnership was established to create an Employment Development Strategy for the Inner City. The study was conducted through a literature review, community organization inventory, an assessment of youth employment programs, employer interviews, and employer training sessions. The EDS is based on six foundation principles: Shared Leadership, shared vision, respect for all community members, active involvement of community members, involvement of all levels of government, and accessible community services. The results of the consultation methods led to the development of action strategies. First, is to strength in community partnerships among all agencies, and encourage sharing of resources through roundtables that might begin to explore opportunities for enhanced services. An EDS committee should be struck to lead this. Second, is to build service-related infrastructure (daily life needs). Recommended establishments are a community employment centre, community based childcare services, and community village (shared facility). Third, is to support human capacity (build capacity) by training soft skills (work ethic, communication skills, presentation skills etc.), which 84% of interviewed employers state is difficult to find in applicants. Additionally, train employers on being sensitive to cultural differences and poverty issues (a workshop series or print materials is preferred), and provide leadership for youth (through mentorship programs). Public consultation should drive the development of the EDS.</p>	<p>Y</p>
<p>Quality of Life in Regina: A Pilot Study</p>	<p>University of Regina</p>	<p>Nov-05</p>	<p>Quality of Life (QoL) was measured for the entire City of Regina based on three 'domains': population resources, quality of housing, and community safety. Within each domain are a series of indicators, based on 2001 census data, grouped by Neighbourhood Service Areas (NSAs) (these are census tract based agglomerations by the City of Regina for administrative and servicing purposes). The indicators were used to rank each NSA relative to each other in five ranks (High, Medium High, Medium, Medium Low, Low). The main results of the study were that (i) North Central (NSA 1-6), while having a moderately sized population compared to the outer suburbs, showed low to Medium ranking of vulnerable seniors (single or couple without children); (ii) ranked High for vulnerable lone parent and aboriginal families; (iii) ranked High for low income household and poor quality housing and; (iv) ranked Medium to High for impoverished public safety (which is basically a concentration of criminal offenses). An overlay of these three results indicated that North Central has a High to Medium-High level of QoL issues. Generally, the results indicate that incidence of low income, aboriginal families, and poor quality housing may be associated, but does not indicate any correlation between policies, the quality of the built form, or other subjective qualifiers of QoL. Variable associations for the study also assume that aboriginal families are somehow an indicator of poor QoL, through their association with populations of low levels of education, income, and being a single parent. It is valuable, however, in indicating that there may be a 'collective deprivation' from a sense of decay and neglect in an area (the Inner City). Studies which instead use positive indicators to assess QoL (such as a concentration of community events, and a shift in how we determine what is a 'vulnerable' family structure) may result in different outcomes.</p>	<p>N</p>

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
A Report on Grocery Buying Habits of Residents of North-Central Regina	ARCAS Strategic Marketing Group	Jan-06	A telephone survey was conducted in North Central to ascertain public perceptions and attitudes towards a new grocery store in North Central. A total of 501 interviews were completed. The results showed that 40.5% of respondents shopped at the Superstore and 25.9% (the younger population) at Safeway (the older population), accounting for roughly 82% of all grocery shopping. Convenience and location were two major factors in selecting stores to shop at. On average, 33.5% people spend between \$301 and \$500 per month on groceries, 45% spend between \$101 and \$300. 82% of respondents drove to the grocery store and 75.4% indicated that a neighbourhood grocery store was very important. 94.4% of respondents indicated they would support a neighbourhood grocery store and 71.3% indicated they would be more likely to grocery shop if there was neighbourhood involvement and 54.5% indicating that a better location would be a main incentive to shop in the neighbourhood. (These are a sample of the results reported).	N
Business Concept Development and Feasibility Study concerning the establishment of a North Central Regina Community Grocery Store (Report for Ehrlo)	CS & R Associates	Mar-06	This study tested the feasibility of a neighbourhood grocery store in North Central, utilizing the results of the ARCAS telephone survey. The study required the established a business model to be tested. The business concept assumed: (i) 6000 sq ft, (ii) independently owned with 7-8 full time and 2-3 part time staff, (iii) not-for-profit grocery sales and convenience/impulse sales, (iv) located in a high traffic area, (v) open 7 days, 9am - 6pm, (vi) a weekly flier to market the store, (vii) mark-ups in the range of 15-20%, and (viii) a branding strategy that involves community service activities. The feasibility test included capital start-up costs of a new facility and compared total revenue to total expenses assuming a total growth in total potential sales of 5% per year. The test showed that a profitable business was not feasible given the low market size and high capital start up costs. Total sales would need to reach 30% of market potential to break-even under this model. It is noted, however, that a grocery store may still be feasible under a co-location model that would locate the store within the same facility as other community services such that operating costs are shared.	N
Neighbourhood characteristics and the distribution of crime in Regina	Minister of Industry, Stats Can (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics)	Nov-06	This study explores the correlations between spatial distribution of crime and neighbourhood characteristics (urban form and socio-economic status). Results show that property crime is more dispersed than violent crime. For overall crime, income level has an inverse correlation, and relative to all other variables examined is a good indicator of crime rate. Other indicators are level of education below bachelors degree and proportion of males aged 15-24. Older housing stock indicates a higher probability of property crime rates. Having a higher proportion of renters indicates a higher probability of violent crime rates. Higher proportion of Aboriginal populations and high rates of mobility are closely correlated with higher crime rates, however it is not clear whether this means a high crime rate contributes to mobility or vice versa. Urban form seemed to have less influence on crime than socio-economic status. North Central, downtown, and the Core neighbourhoods showed the highest densities of crime. A limitation to the data is that it is reported crimes only, and may not capture all committed crimes.	N

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
<p>Ganging up on Violence: Taking back the colours of Harmony</p>	<p>Reggie Newkirk</p>	<p>Dec-06</p>	<p>This briefing package is a compilation of articles on youth gang violence, particularly aboriginal gangs in Saskatchewan. Aboriginal gangs are most prevalent in Winnipeg, Edmonton, and Regina, and involve youth from the ages of 12-18. Normally, youth involved come from backgrounds that are affected by poverty, an unstable family setting, lack of opportunity for employment, racism and discrimination, sense of hopelessness and generally a lack of attachment to any positive force. These conditions are largely attributable to the effects of the residential schools which destroyed the aboriginal culture and family structures, having rippling effects into each generation. Youth who join gangs expect to gain respect, a sense of belonging, protection, money, power and control. Vulnerable youth are responsive to such promises, however, the reality is that gang involvement will lead to less freedom, more violent circumstances, and perpetual fear. Gang involvement often leads to a rapid decline in interest in everything else except gang related activity, advanced sexual activity (forced prostitution for young girls), and drug use. Elder guidance and involvement in the lives of vulnerable youth should be explored in various leadership models to break the cycle of gang involvement. Aboriginal gang members respect their elders and it is thought they will respond well to elder guidance. Activities for youth, which give a sense of belonging and protection, should be encouraged.</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>Improving Rental Housing in Regina: An Initiative of the NCCA</p>	<p>NCCA</p>	<p>Jan-07</p>	<p>This project scope and outline identifies a primary concern and constraint to quality of life in North Central - quality of rental homes. This initiative was led by the NCCA and is intended to explore various options to improve the maintenance and upkeep of rental properties for the benefit of its tenants, North Central residents. Crime and decreasing property values are believed to be strongly linked to poor quality rental housing and gives added impetus for this discussion project. Six strategies for improvement are proposed to be discussed: (1) Rental Unit Licensing, (ii) Landlord Licensing, (iii) Rental registries and public disclosure, (iv) Copmlaint systems and rent withholding, (v) landlord training programs and certifications, (vi) Public disclosure of code offenders. The goal is to determine which strategy would provide the most proactive model for managing housing quality, rather than the current reactive policy based on a complaint system. Landlord absenteeism is also a major concern, which justifies the use of some of the proposed strategies.</p>	<p>N</p>
<p>Inner City Tenants Survey</p>	<p>NCCA</p>	<p>Mar-07</p>	<p>The NCCA conducted an Inner City Tenants Survey (North Central, Eastview, and Core) to determine the characteristics of the renters, their knowledge of rights and responsibilities, and barriers to rental and ownership. The survey was also used as a tool to share information and dispell myths about rental and owner rights and responsibilities. The survey was conducted through door to door visits, focus group sessions, and public open house sessions, which aided participants with literacy and mobility issues. No total number of participants is stated (it is estimated to be 267). The survey results indicated that tenants choose to live in the Inner City because of it's relative affordability to the rest of the city, proximity to amenities, and proximity to extended family members. However, when asked why they were looking for new rental properties, tenants top three responses were the poor condition of the house, a lack of adequate space, and the location (perception and quality of the neighbourhood). Interestingly, while affordability is an attractive features of the inner city, it is also a reason to leave. Even those receiving a housing supplement cannot afford to live in the cheapest of rental units. High energy costs, paid in addition to the \$432 average rent, and due to poor housing insulation, decreases affordability. 61% of the tenants surveyed had one child residing with them. With a low income status, a child allows you to be eligible for the Saskatchewan Rental Housing Supplement. However, only 19% of these tenants recieved this supplement. Home ownership is desired (87% interested) but 68% say that it is an impossible dream due to the lack of affordability. Tenants also reported serious problems with absentee and lazy landlords and landlords dealing in illegal behaviour.</p>	<p>N</p>

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
Regina Community Plan: A Home for All (for Regina Homelessness Committee)	Barbara Kahan, Kael Consulting	Nov-07	The Regina Homelessness Committee was struck in 2001 to "encourage a coordinated response to community needs relating to homelessness, and to advise the federal government on funding requirements for local projects". The Plan 2007 has two main goals: one, to reduce immediate homelessness and cut the estimated 3,700 households at greatest risk by 50% by 2011, and two, to reduce the remaining 3,700 households at risk of homelessness by 50% by 2016. An environmental scan estimates that in 2001 7,500 people in Regina were at the risk of being homeless based on core housing need, spending nearly 45-51% of their income on accommodation. Spending over 50% puts a household at risk of being homeless. 'Absolute' homeless are estimated at 788 people, although this number is not certain (very high margin of error). The priority population groups that are homeless or at risk are categorized as: aboriginal peoples, youth, people with mental health and substance abuse issues, fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) peoples, and those involved in the legal system. Many aboriginal peoples often fall into two or three of these categories. Of the major contributors to homelessness includes rising utility and maintenance costs, low-income, and a lack of life-skills. Nineteen 'objectives' (actions) are recommended, six of these have been identified as priority: 1. Develop a system of supported/supportive housing for the Plan 2007 priority population. 2. Implement an outreach housing/services program with education, mediation, service brokerage, and advocacy components to assist the Plan 2007 priority population. 3. Develop and implement a housing strategy for youth. 4. Implement a system of one-stop drop-in and service centers to serve the priority population. 5. To develop an active housing and service provider network with multi-sectoral membership. 6. Implement a training and awareness program (for shelter workers and service providers).	Y
Report from the Community Meeting on Housing Issues	NCCA	Nov-07	This report from a NCCA facilitated community workshop on November 22, 2007 was based on ongoing work conducted by the NCCA on improving rental housing conditions (See Improving Rental Housing in Regina, NCCA January 2007). In the outcomes of the workshop, participants ranked the top five solutions/ideas as follows: the most popular solution was licensing landlords, followed by #2. increasing housing rates, #3. more by law enforcement, #4 support services for tenants, and #5 more social housing.	N
Renewing Regina Public Schools: A 10-Year Plan	Regina Public Schools	Nov-07	The 10-Year plan strategically sets out the objectives and direction for a renewal plan for the next 10 years for all Regina Public Schools across the city. Of particular importance is the merger of a few public schools resulting from low enrolment levels in various schools, particularly in North Central. Wascana, Kitchener, and Herchmer schools all fell under the low enrolment category in a modelling exercise that spanned between 2008 to 2018. Herchmer School has since been torn down, and is slated for a redesign last 2008. Wascana, the French immersion school, is to be merged with Mironuck French Immersion program in the 2007-2008 school year. In the 2010-2011 school year, Herchmer and Wascana are to be redeveloped as a single school, and opened in the subsequent year.	
North Central Shared Facility: Executive Summary	Craft Planning + Design and Stantec	Jan-08	The executive summary outlines the vision, mission, and business case for the shared facility, including construction, maintenance, and other operating costs and should be taken as a baseline or point of reference as it is subject to funding availability. The operational model for the shared facility is outlined as well as all the key partners involved (funders and users of the site). The role of the facility is for it to become a zone of community, zone of learning, and zone of health and wellness, which are anchored through the benefits of a shared space, shared service delivery, and offering integrated services, and visiting services to the community. The business case indicates a total project space need of 18,845 building gross square meters, and a \$68M cost estimate over a 66 month phased project. A replacement of the scott collegiate building is recommended (renovation cost is too high and existing interior doesn't fit the learning model).	N
City of Regina 2020 Recreational Facility Strategy Final Report	Professional Environmental Recreation Consultants Ltd.	Jul-08		

Title	Author	Date Published	Description	Action Plans?
Memo: Enforcement of Housing Standards	NCCA	Aug-08	<p>This memo to Council, the NCCA provides a thorough timeline of events on improving housing initiatives in North Central. It presents a case for Rental Unit Licensing that is supported by several years of research and community consultation by the NCCA and it's partnerships. Rental unit licensing is a housing management model that was considered favourable among both tenants and landlords. It requires the consideration of rental unit housing as a commercial business that should be taxed as such. This would cover the costs of excessive servicing caused by the burden of poor quality rental units. RUL is also a proactive form of housing regulation, as opposed to the current reactive approach whereby poor housing is only identified on a reporting-basis. Recommendations include a yearly inspection, placing a status time-stamp on units to ensure minimum standards are met and serve as a benchmark if conditions get worse; identification of performance indicators to gauge health of all inner city neighbourhoods; appointment of a community facilitator to work with landlords and tenants; reclassifying rental unit housing as a business; and reviewing the waste management strategy to assess rental housing units at par with apartments and commercial property.</p>	Y