

# **Housing Component Greater Winnipeg Development Plan Review: Proposal to Undertake Study B, Older Inner City-Type Area Study**

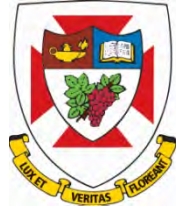
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1978

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**The Institute of Urban Studies**





THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WINNIPEG

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**HOUSING COMPONENT GREATER WINNIPEG DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW: PROPOSAL TO UNDERTAKE STUDY B, OLDER INNER CITY-TYPE AREA STUDY**

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The Institute of Urban Studies is an independent research arm of the University of Winnipeg. Since 1969, the IUS has been both an academic and an applied research centre, committed to examining urban development issues in a broad, non-partisan manner. The Institute examines inner city, environmental, Aboriginal and community development issues. In addition to its ongoing involvement in research, IUS brings in visiting scholars, hosts workshops, seminars and conferences, and acts in partnership with other organizations in the community to effect positive change.

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# HOUSING COMPONENT GREATER WINNIPEG DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW

proposal to undertake STUDY B  
OLDER INNER CITY - TYPE AREA STUDY

Submitted April 10th., 1978

UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

INSTITUTE  
OF URBAN  
STUDIES

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THE UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

WINNIPEG, CANADA

R3B 2E9

INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES

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April 10 1978

Mr. R. L. Ward  
Study Manager  
Development Plan Review  
Department of Environmental Planning  
City of Winnipeg  
100 Main Street  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3C 1A5

Dear Bob:

Re: Housing Component Study B  
Greater Winnipeg Development Plan Review

On behalf of the Institute of Urban Studies, I am pleased to enclose our detailed terms of reference in connection with Study B, Inner City Type Area. In framing our submission we have attempted to carefully follow the guidelines set out in your letter of March 16th and attached terms of reference. However, if you have any questions regarding our submission, please do not hesitate to call me at the above number.

Yours sincerely,

Christine McKee  
Assistant Director

CM:nc  
Encl.

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SECTION 1  
STUDY CONTENT AND  
PURPOSE

### 1-1 PURPOSE OF STUDY

The overall purpose of the study is to assist the Greater Winnipeg Plan Review Team to develop policy options for Winnipeg's inner city in relation to Winnipeg as a whole and to set targets and guidelines for future policies related to the inner city.

One of the basic prerequisites in developing housing policy options at the municipal level is the collection of a systematic body of knowledge. This provides detailed information on the existing housing situation, provides a base for predicting future scenarios, for consideration of policy options and offers improved guidance on the choice of blanket or target policy options appropriate for particular areas. This is particularly important in inner city areas where there exists a diversity of very different neighbourhood environments and a similar diversity of views and impressions of the inner city



and prescriptions about what should be done. The housing work organized by the City of Winnipeg for the Greater Winnipeg Development Plan Review provides the opportunity to develop a sound information base for policy purposes, to sift out the relevant economic, social and physical conditions in the inner city, determine relationships between those conditions and assess the right course of action. The Institute of Urban Studies feels privileged to have been asked to participate in formulating a proposal for assembling this data base.

#### 1-2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- a. To develop a dynamic definition for the inner city and inner city type areas.
- b. To determine an appropriate unit of analysis.
- c. To describe and analyze present inner city conditions at both the macro inner city and micro area by area level in relation to demographics of population, housing stock, land use, land and property ownership, investment patterns, private and public rehabilitation activity, servicing levels, effectiveness of existing political structures and specific need groups.
- d. To determine community goals and objectives in relation to inner city areas and to examine attitudes to inner city.
- e. To analyze and project the implications of existing trends.
- f. To define and document inner city housing problems in relation to the following groups and factors, city related problems, problems related to other levels of government, problems as defined by residents, problems as defined by other interest groups, housing supply problems and the problems of specific need groups.

- g. To develop policy options for the inner city and at the aggregate level, at the target area level, and at the policy planning level to deal with the problems of special need groups.

### 1-3 PROPOSAL

It is proposed that the Institute of Urban Studies undertake Study B, Older Inner-City Type Area Study, using a special core study group of four Institute staff members which would be directed from the Institute's office at the University of Winnipeg. Additional research assistance would be utilized as required.

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SECTION 2  
CAPABILITY OF THE  
INSTITUTE OF URBAN  
STUDIES TO UNDERTAKE  
STUDY

## 2-1 RELEVANCE OF PREVIOUS INSTITUTE WORK

Since its inception in 1968, the study of housing in the inner city of Winnipeg and prescriptive policy options to deal with its special nature have been a major focus of the work of the Institute of Urban Studies. This interest and expertise is reflected in the diversified work that has been undertaken by the Institute on the subject. Its work in housing has included studies on urban renewal, rehabilitation and conservation of older houses in inner city areas, infill housing, determining housing needs of senior citizens, evaluating government and voluntary agency programs operating in the inner city and elsewhere, and training low income housing managers. The Institute's work on inner city housing issues has taken several forms and directions. These include directly commissioned studies and program evaluations for government and other groups such as the United Way and non profit housing groups; initial impetus for and involvement in direct action programs such as Winnipeg

Home Improvement Project, Kinew Housing, and St. Andrews Place; and policy oriented work which has recently involved presenting briefs on prescriptive policy options to Community Committees, on a conservation area approach to inner city problems;<sup>1</sup> the Building Commission, on alternative approaches to Code Enforcement;<sup>2</sup> to the Chamber of Commerce on economic development strategies for the core area;<sup>3</sup> and to the Bellam Commission on Land Use Policies.<sup>4</sup> In addition, I.U.S. recently completed a major study in Saskatchewan as part of the national evaluation of NIP and RRAP programs. This involvement provided the Institute with unique and valuable experience in developing special research tools in program evaluation and community analysis.<sup>5</sup>

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1. Christine McKee et al, Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods, (Winnipeg: IUS, 1977).

2. Gene Milgram, A Plan for Life Safety from Fire for 11 Kennedy Street, (Winnipeg: IUS, August, 1976).

3. Christine McKee et al, Economic Restructuring of the Inner City, A Community Development Approach, (Winnipeg: IUS, 1978).

4. Josh Barber et al, Land Ownership in the Winnipeg Fringe Area, IUS Submission to the Bellam Commission, (Winnipeg: IUS, June, 1977).

5. David Walker et al, "NIP/RRAP Saskatchewan Study," (Winnipeg: Unpublished study done for CMHC by IUS, 1976).

The Core Area Report<sup>6</sup> undertaken for the Winnipeg Police Commission which analyzed conditions in the core area in terms of socio-demographic profiles, housing conditions, services and facilities, physical, social and economic interventions, crime and police services and the special problems of native people, was a particularly valuable analysis.

In 1976 and in 1977, IUS conducted random surveys of the residents of the inner city area of Winnipeg to probe their views towards their neighbourhood in general and the housing in particular. In all, 700 people living within the boundaries of the defined area (Arlington on the West, the rivers on the south and east, and Church on the North) were surveyed through in person interviews conducted at their homes by teams of trained interviewers. Information collected includes: aspects of the neighbourhood residents' like and dislike (elicited in a completely open-ended manner), residents' view of the condition of their own and others' housing in the area, number and type of housing repairs made, whether repairs were made by occupant or landlord, residents' familiarity with various housing repair assistance programs, residents' degree of attachment to the

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6. Lloyd Axworthy et al, Winnipeg's Core Area: An Assessment of Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement, (Winnipeg: IUS, 1975).

neighbourhood, and resident priority placed on housing repair. In addition, demographic information (age, education, ethnic origin, income, size and composition of household, type and cost of housing unit, tenure, number of years at same address) was collected for each interviewee. Information was obtained from randomly-drawn samples in two successive years so that changes, if any, over time could be noted. The data have been coded, and frequency distributions as well as cross-tabulations have been obtained. The information now available presents a highly interesting and provocative profile of inner-city processes and potential -- including differences across ethnic origin, in attitudes to housing; tenant/owner differences and, surprisingly, similarities; effect of income and education level on attitudes toward the inner city; variables affecting knowledgeability about public repair assistance programs -- a profile which provides essential background material against which to evaluate the suitability and acceptability of alternate planning efforts in the inner city.<sup>7</sup>

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7. Christine McKee et al, op. cit.

The information being collected city-wide in 1978 by the Social Planning Council survey covers ground similar to that of the I.U.S. surveys, but in some cases in more detail. Together, they can provide a valuable opportunity for a three-year continuum of changes in the inner city, from 1976 through to 1978. All of the information in the SPC survey is relevant to the Inner City Study. In particular, the SPC's detailed interviewer evaluation of housing condition provides an important and needed dimension to the detailed resident evaluation of housing features obtained in the IUS survey, but absent from the SPC instrument. Though not strictly comparable on a house-by-house basis, the two surveys together would provide complementary pictures of the state of repair of the inner city as seen by "insiders" and as seen by "outsiders", a process which could reveal important attitudinal factors necessary to take into account in successful planning for the inner city. They will be most useful for macro level analysis although less useful for micro area by area analysis because of problems of statistical validity.

Present work being undertaken in conjunction with the City of Winnipeg Planning Department on the relationship of Winnipeg Code Enforcement to the loss of low income housing units is also of direct relevance to the present study required by the city.



Other work undertaken in 1977 and 1978 indicating a grasp of major planning issues related to the inner city and involving the use of community input are publications entitled Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods<sup>8</sup> and Report to the Day Care Commission.<sup>9</sup> The former also provides a discussion of a dynamic definition for the inner city, provides micro-level profiles of selected inner city areas, assesses public policy interventions and suggests some prescriptive policy options. An unpublished paper on private investment in the inner city of Winnipeg is also likely to be a valuable and unique data source.<sup>10</sup>

A complete list of Institute published and unpublished work relevant to the proposed study is included in Appendix C.

In addition, the Institute of Urban Studies has undertaken programs and detailed examination of many data sources available to identify and study the variables identified for Study B both in the course of collecting information for this submission

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8. Christine McKee et al, op. cit.

9. Joyce Epstein, Report to the Day Care Commission, (Winnipeg: IUS, 1977).

10. Marianne Bossen, "The Role of Private Financial Institutions in Older Winnipeg Neighbourhoods," (Winnipeg: Unpublished consultant's report, IUS, 1976).

and in the recent past in connection with other work. The Institute's understanding and experience with local conditions mean that the Institute will be at a distinct advantage in relation to other consultants particularly in view of the tight timetable of the project not only in terms of familiarity with the data and grasp of major issues, but because of detailed knowledge of data sources and as a major holder and co-ordinator of relevant data.

In addition, the Institute can offer a skilled and experienced interdisciplinary team of staff to work on the inner city study drawn from diversified backgrounds which include Planning, Political Science, Social Policy and Administration, and Psychology; student research assistance resources, particularly master level students enrolled in the M.A. in Urban Management, and access to the University of Winnipeg on-line computer and computer services staff.

#### 2-2 ABILITY TO WORK WITH OTHER CONSULTANTS

During the course of collecting information for this submission, the Institute has been in touch with all consultants competing for Housing Studies A and B. It was recognized by IUS that a close working relationship would need to be established with consultants intending to bid on Housing Study A. From these

discussions, the Institute is confident that it could collaborate with any of the consultants listed. It is likely that should IUS be selected to conduct Study B, mutual collaboration would be particularly effective with IBI Associates or Peter Barnard and Associates. The Institute already has a close working relationship with the Social Planning Council.

SECTION 3  
DEFINITION AND  
DOCUMENTATION OF  
EXISTING SITUATION  
(ACTIVITY H-5)

### 3-1 DEFINITION OF TERMS

The purpose of H-5 is to define and document housing problems of the inner city on an area by area basis as an information base for determining and selecting future policy options. A prerequisite in assembling a systematic information base is a means of describing and classifying the phenomena in question. The proposal call for Study B identifies four specific requirements in this connection.

1. The development of a dynamic definition of the inner city.
2. Definition of a unit of analysis which will allow comparability area by area and future monitoring and updating.
3. Categorization of inner city areas according to key housing and demographic characteristics.
4. Identification of particular types of inner city areas likely to respond to different types of policy and development options.

The following discussion addresses Requirements 1 and 2.

### DYNAMIC DEFINITION OF INNER CITY

The inner city is often defined in simply spatial terms as the central core of urban areas and the residential and mixed areas surrounding this core.<sup>11</sup> This provides geographically defined boundaries and a manageable focus and framework for organizing information about the inner city. It will be necessary for the purposes of this study to spatially delineate the inner city areas which are to be studied. This will constitute a meaningful entity for analysis and a point of departure for policy formulation. However, it is important that this spatial delineation be finally determined after discussion and agreement between the development Plan Review Team and the selected consultants for both study A and B and that a dynamic definition be arrived at which takes into account all relevant definitional factors including spatial.

The reasons for developing a dynamic definition are several. The characteristics which make inner city type areas susceptible to unique pressures and which call for special policy

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11. Christine McKee, op. cit.

prescriptions are more complex than a spatial definition can reflect and are related to:

- heterogeneity of population;
- mixed and changing land use patterns;
- aging structures;
- wide disparity of land prices;
- redevelopment pressures;
- low income zones;
- congestion problems;
- shifting community structures, both ethnic and socio-economic.<sup>12</sup>

In addition recent research on inner city areas has placed increasing emphasis on understanding the series of networks which make up the inner city and an analysis of social, political and economic factors, as well as spatial and physical, as a basis for policy making in housing and planning.

The loss of meaningful participation in the mainstream economy has resulted in neighbourhood decay, social disorganization, crime, vandalism, blight, and housing abandonment - all the phenomena of crises associated with the ghetto. A seemingly cancerous process leads to the rapid destruction of sound housing stores in neighbourhoods populated by those trapped on welfare or in the secondary labor market.<sup>13</sup>

Also, both our own work and that of other researchers has observed the close linkages between housing satisfaction, social malaise and neighbourhood perception.<sup>14</sup>

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12. Lloyd Axworthy et al, op. cit., p. 3.

13. H. E. Long, "A Marshall Plan for Cities?," The Public Interest, (New York, Volume 46, Winter, 1977), p. 53.

14. H. E. Long, op. cit.

The people in this study want homes in neighbourhoods that are safe, convenient, friendly, and undoubtedly, economical. The core still fulfills these needs, but with problems. The preservation of the core from destruction by external pressures requires increased awareness and involvement by the residents and increased government sensitivity to the diverse values, needs and problems of the population.<sup>15</sup>

If residents feel their neighbourhoods are improving, this may indicate that renewal efforts are either effective or need not be applied. If, on the other hand, pessimism is prevalent, further decay and abandonment can be expected.<sup>16</sup>

A dynamic definition of the inner city must be based on a variety of urban indicators which should be taken into account when developing housing policy options and scenarios for the inner city. Two options are discussed here which spatially define the inner city of Winnipeg and are based on a dynamic definitional approach.

#### I.U.S. DEFINITION OF CORE AREA<sup>17</sup>

For its report on Winnipeg's Core Area undertaken for the Police Commission<sup>18</sup> the Institute of Urban Studies examined

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15. Christine McKee et al, op. cit., p. 51.

16. W. G. Grigsby and L. Rosenberg, Urban Housing Policy, (New York: APS Publications, 1975) p. 96.

17. Lloyd Axworthy et al, op. cit.

18. Ibid.



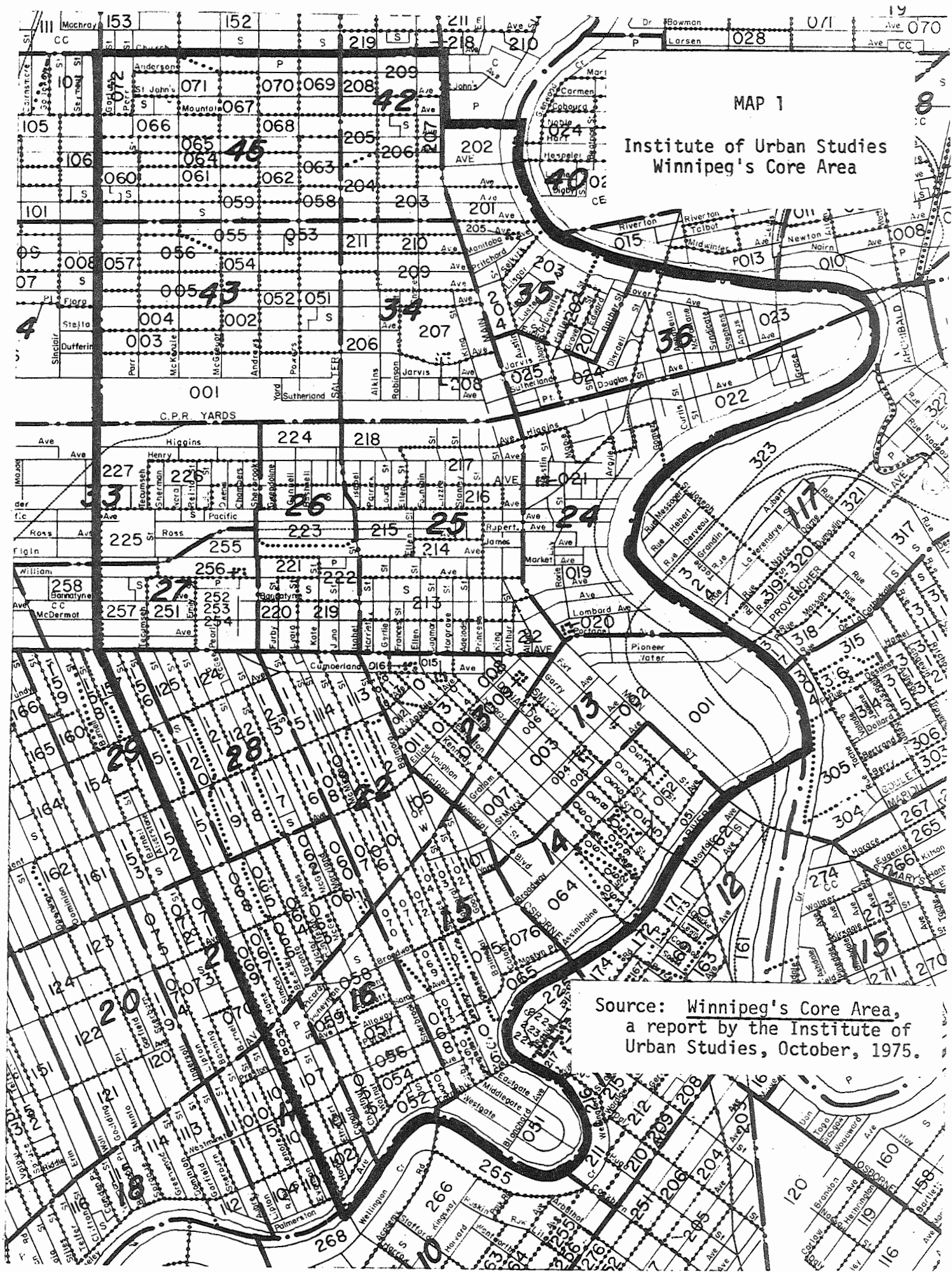
a number of different approaches to defining the core area of Winnipeg and scrutinized definitions used for previous studies and policy purposes. These included Urban Renewal Area Definitions, the definition used by the Social Planning Council for its Social Service Audit in 1969 and functional approaches used by City Departments. Combining these various approaches, I.U.S. developed a dynamic definition based on an amalgam of physical, social and administrative factors. The Core Area encompassed census tracts 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, 42, 43, 45, and was bounded by Church Avenue to the North, Arlington Street to the West, and the Assiniboine and Red Rivers to the South and East, as shown on Map 1.

McLEMORE, AASS AND KEILHOFER DEFINITIONS OF INNER CITY<sup>19</sup>

Reg McLemore et al have developed a definition of the inner city which recognizes its special characteristics and the unique pressures to which it is exposed. In operationalizing their definition of the inner city, they use the age of the housing stock as the index. They show that the area that emerges when this index is used is a cluster of census tracts around the centre of the city. They define the inner city as

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19. R. McLemore et al, The Changing Canadian Inner City, (Ottawa: Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, 1975).



MAP 1

Institute of Urban Studies  
Winnipeg's Core Area

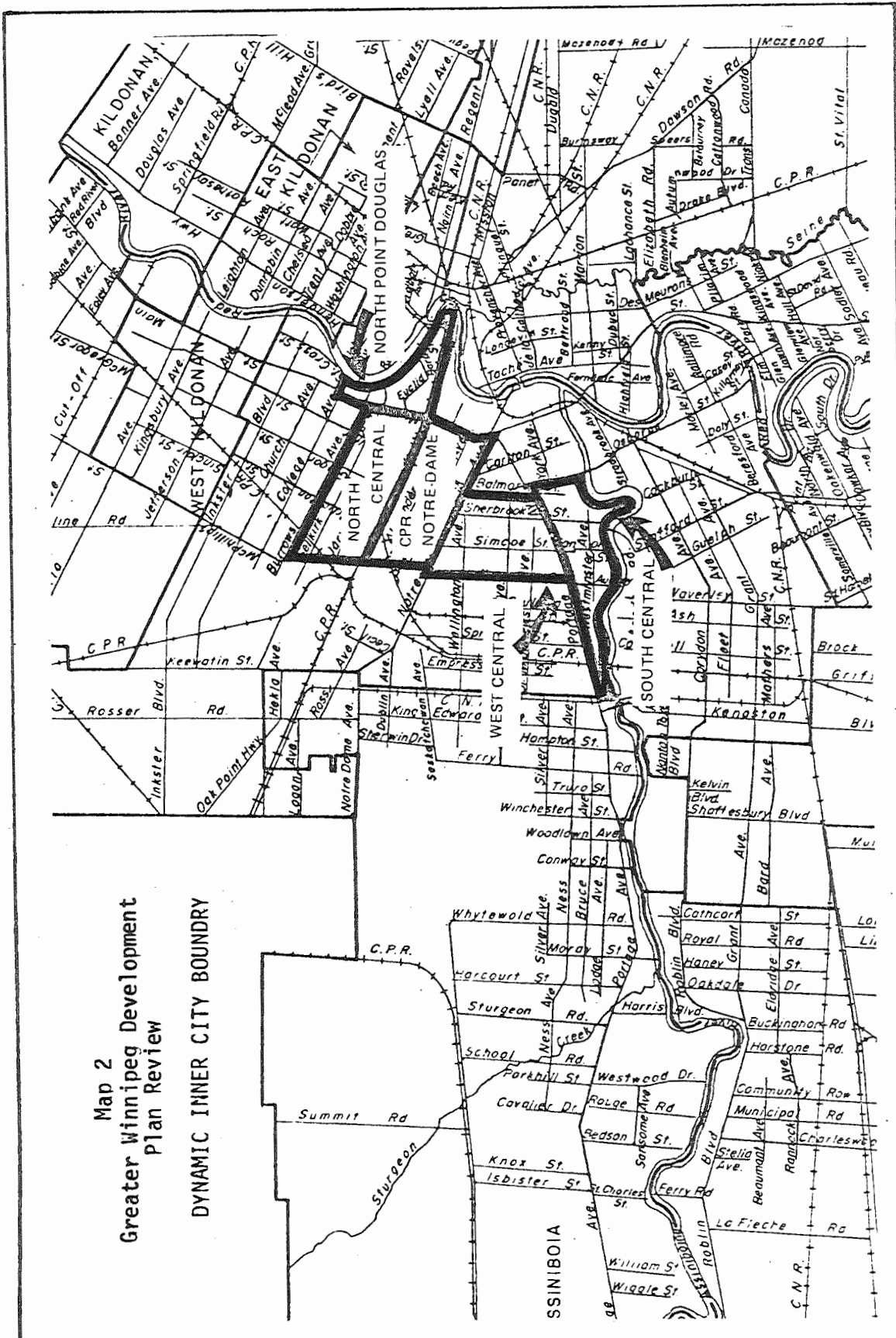
Source: Winnipeg's Core Area,  
a report by the Institute of  
Urban Studies, October, 1975.

those generally contiguous census tracts where the percentage of housing built before 1946 is more than double the Metropolitan figure.<sup>20</sup> Their boundaries are illustrated in Map 2.

The Institute of Urban Studies recommends that its own definition in somewhat modified form be used for the Inner City Study, because it is based on a greater variety of urban indicators and earlier local experience. It is suggested that the Western boundary be extended west to make it contiguous with the boundaries of Census Tracts 17, 21, 29, and 27. This option is illustrated in Map 3. It is recognized that boundaries may need to be further modified to take new and changing conditions into account and to dovetail the inner city boundaries with Consultant A's definition of the outer city. It is also recognized that this recommendation could cause potential anomalies as the area of the old City of Winnipeg will be used as the definition of the inner city for the "in house" Inner City Capacity Analysis. A final decision on the boundaries of the area of study must therefore be made in consultation with Consultant A and the Development Plan Review Team.

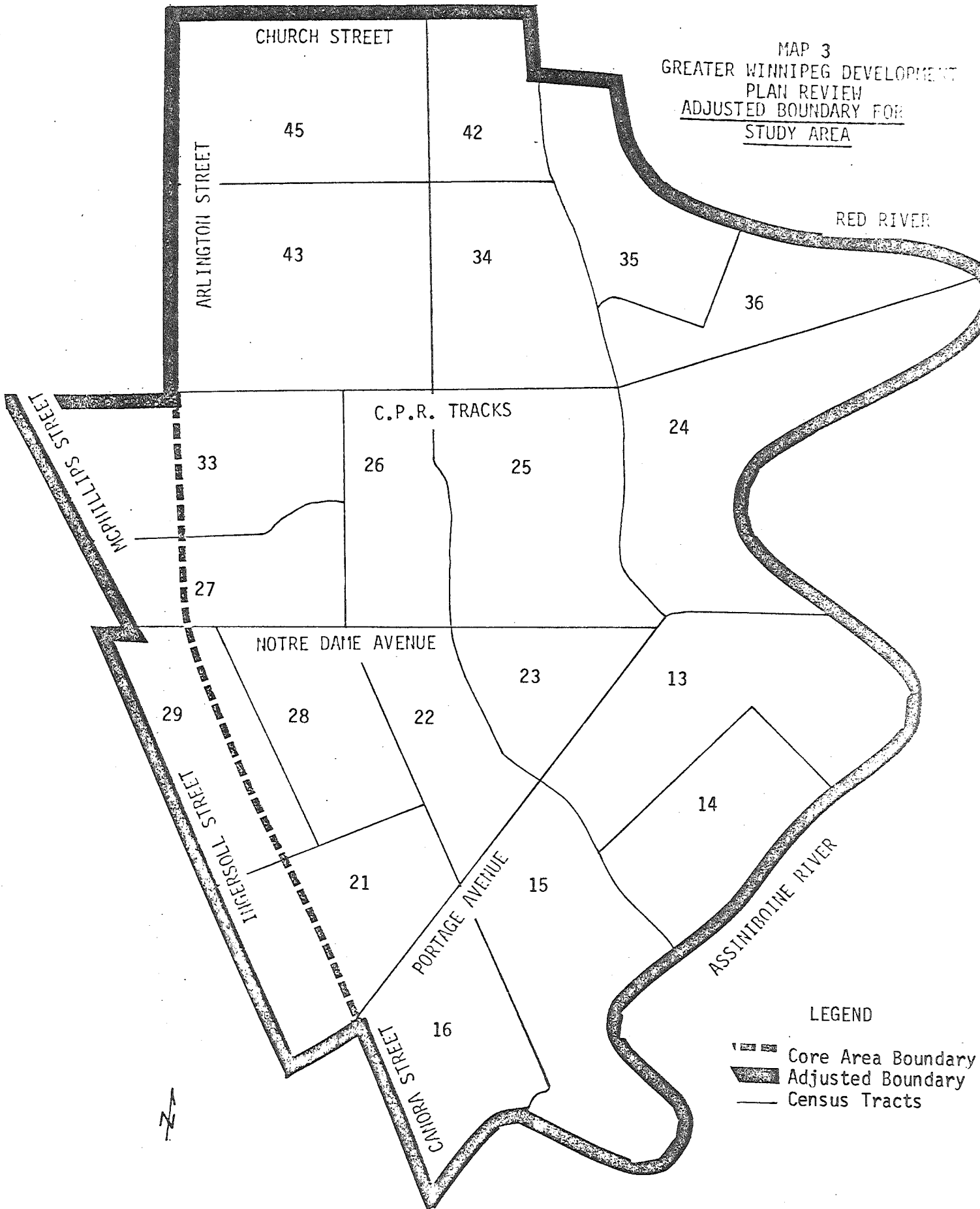
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20. R. McLemore et al, op. cit.



Source: Reg McLeMure et al.,  
 The Changing Inner City  
 MSUA, 1975

MAP 3  
GREATER WINNIPEG DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN REVIEW  
ADJUSTED BOUNDARY FOR  
STUDY AREA



### 3-2 UNIT OF ANALYSIS

In determining an areal unit on which to base data collection which will accommodate the above requirements, it is important that the unit of analysis used:

- is comparable to units used for other Development Plan Review Studies that have been commissioned;
- is an appropriate unit of analysis for future policy making purposes in the inner city;
- will allow for ease of future monitoring and updating.

Discussions with City of Winnipeg staff and preliminary work undertaken to prepare this submission indicate that there is unlikely to be a unit of analysis which would be an epitome for all requirements. It is suggested that there are three possible alternatives which might be used which are outlined below:

1. Census Enumeration Area. This is a spatial unit canvassed by a Census representative. It has the advantages of smallness and the opportunity to collect finely tuned data on an area by area basis. It is however, too small for other purposes, such as projections, and its boundaries are subject to change from census to census.
2. A Census Tract. A census tract on the other hand is a small permanent census statistical area established in larger urban communities. It has the advantage of comparability over time from census to census, so is a useful base unit for projections and observing trends, and allows comparable area by area analysis. Census tracts are delineated by Statistics Canada according to the following criteria:

- a) a population between 2,500 and 8,000 except for tracts in the central business district or institutional tracts which may have a lower population;
- b) an area that is as homogeneous as possible in terms of economic status and social living conditions;
- c) boundaries that follow permanent and easily recognized lines on the ground;
- d) as much as possible, a compact shape.

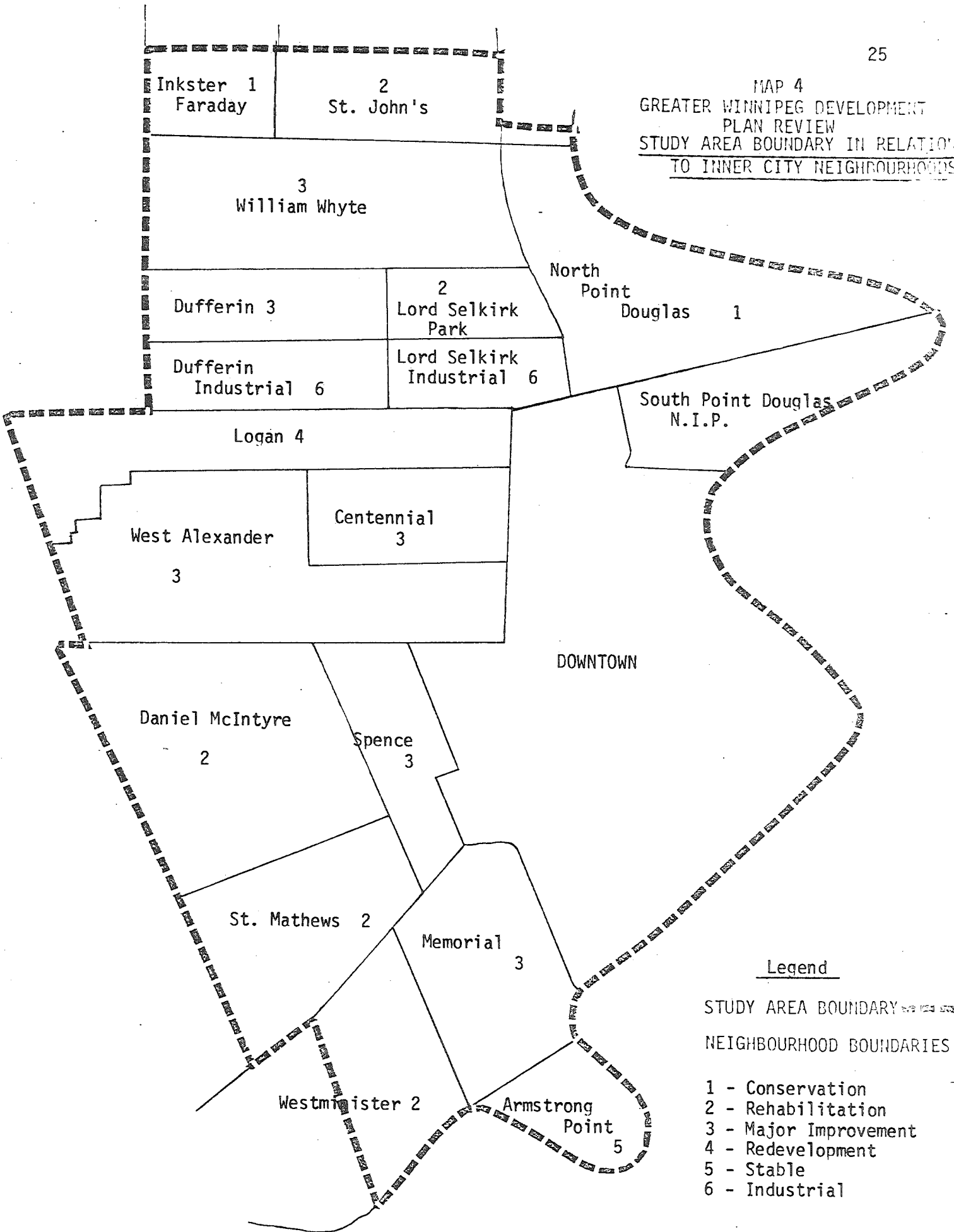
These criteria have been carefully thought out, yielding sensible units for analysis. Data can be disaggregated to the more detailed geographical unit of enumeration area where necessary. The census tract however, has the disadvantage of some arbitrarily drawn boundaries which may cut across neighbourhoods.

3. Neighbourhood. Staff of Winnipeg City Planning Department have recently divided the City of Winnipeg into 164 neighbourhoods. The criteria used for identifying and characterizing neighbourhoods were mainly related to physical factors such as homogeneity and age of housing stock and methods used for drawing neighbourhood boundaries were intuitive rather than highly definitive. Neighbourhood areas characterized in the inner city are roughly comparable in size to census tracts and in some cases, neighbourhood boundaries are contiguous with census tract boundaries.<sup>21</sup> The neighbourhood characterization boundaries have not yet been adopted by Council. (See Map 4) Using these neighbourhood designations as the unit of analysis for the inner city study would present the inherent problem of lack of comparability if the rest of the Development Plan Review is using census tract as the unit of analysis. Some of these problems can be overcome in the future as 1976 Census information for neighbourhood areas can be assembled through the use of Statistics Canada Query Library. It is unlikely however, that 1976 Census Canada data for the majority of neighbourhoods could be assembled in time to be of use to the inner city study.

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21. There are 20 census tracts in the inner city based on the I.U.S. definition and neighbourhoods.

MAP 4  
GREATER WINNIPEG DEVELOPMENT  
PLAN REVIEW  
STUDY AREA BOUNDARY IN RELATION  
TO INNER CITY NEIGHBOURHOODS



Legend

STUDY AREA BOUNDARY

NEIGHBOURHOOD BOUNDARIES

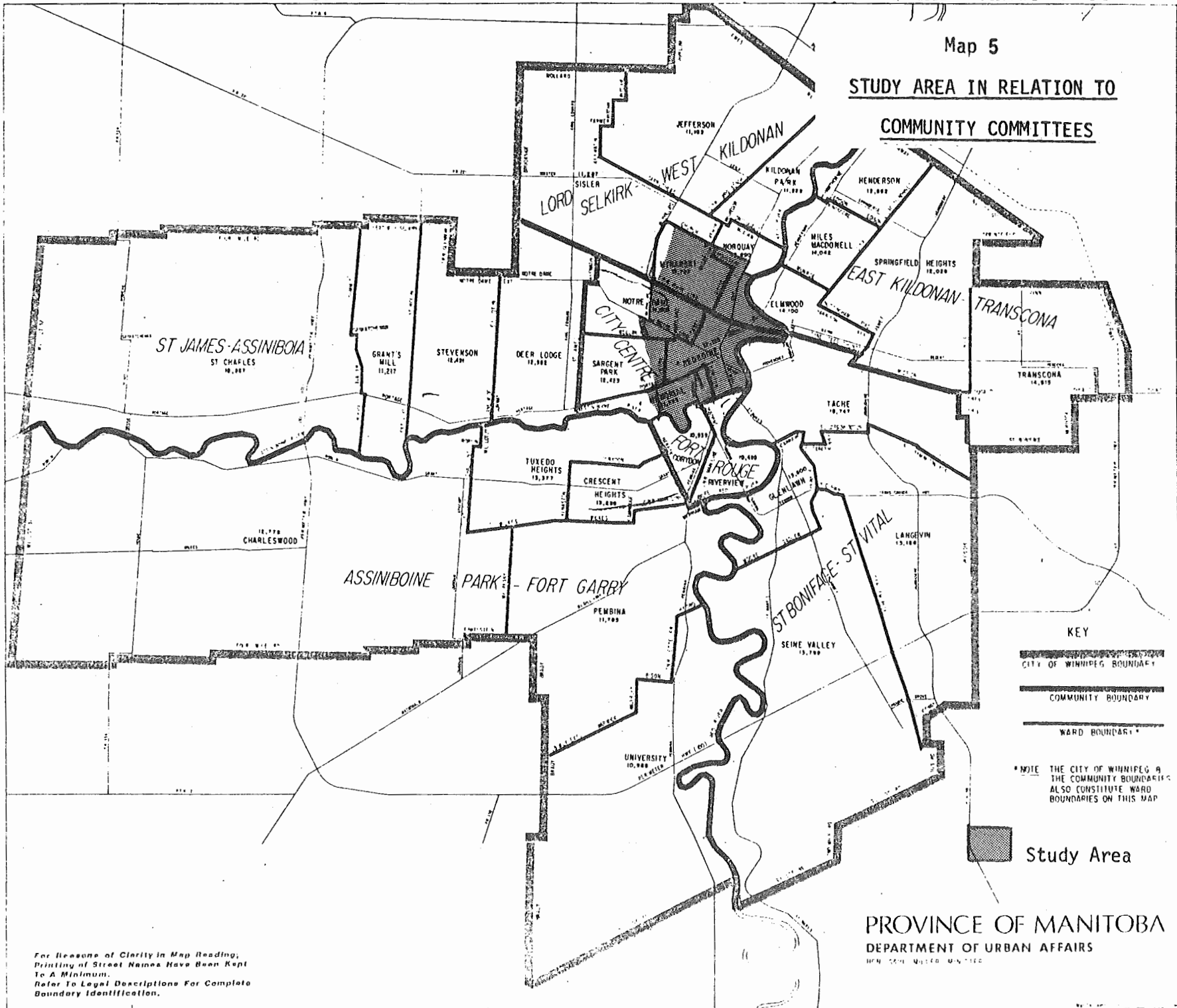
- 1 - Conservation
- 2 - Rehabilitation
- 3 - Major Improvement
- 4 - Redevelopment
- 5 - Stable
- 6 - Industrial



# COMMUNITY COMMITTEE AND WARD BOUNDARIES AND WARD NAMES 1977

Map 5

STUDY AREA IN RELATION TO  
COMMUNITY COMMITTEES



For Reasons of Clarity in Map Reading, Printing of Street Names Have Been Kept To A Minimum. Refer To Legal Descriptions For Complete Boundary Identification.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA  
DEPARTMENT OF URBAN AFFAIRS  
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

In light of the above discussion, it is recommended that Census Tract be used as the basic unit of analysis for phases H-5 and H-6 of the inner city study.

It should be noted however, that despite anomalies still present in using neighbourhoods as a basic unit of analysis, the Planning Department's work is closely linked to policy options for designated types of areas and this will be taken into consideration in developing inner city type area policy options and scenarios in phase H-7 of this study.<sup>22</sup>

### 3-3 APPROACHES TO DATA COLLECTION

Whenever possible, use will be made of existing data sources.

Reasons for this include the following:

1. Constraints of time and budget will allow only limited collection of original data.
2. The proposal call requires that units of analysis be established for data collection purposes which will allow for comparable data to be collected from existing sources and for monitoring and updating in future years.

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22. See Section V of this proposal. It is intended to develop policy options and scenarios for at least "pilot neighbourhoods" (i.e. neighbourhoods which have been the subject of special study by the Planning Department) which are located in the study area.

For these reasons, IUS staff have conducted an extensive survey of existing data sources. The results of this survey are summarized in the following Data Source/Variable Matrix. The Matrix charts out the list of variables specified in H-5 of the terms of reference (with some additions and modifications) against known or likely data sources. Comments in the body of the matrix reflect varying levels of knowledge on availability, accessibility, context, format, level of detail, etc. for each variable. It also indicates possible methods for data collection and identifies those variables that require special treatment and where a limited survey approach may be necessary.

For example, selected interviews may be required where there are significant information gaps or where existing data requires interpretation. In addition, it is likely that discussions will also be necessary with City of Winnipeg staff and other interest groups in order to define and document inner city housing problems from different perspectives.

There are several variables for which very detailed and valuable data is available but the data is in such a form that extensive manual sorting and collection may be required. Two such sources in particular are City building permit records and TEELA Survey

DATA SOURCE/VARIABLE  
MATRIX

LIST OF AREAL UNIT ABBREVIATIONS

- I.P. - Individual Property
- E.A. - Census Enumeration Area (incl. C.T. - Census Tract)
- C.N. - City Neighbourhood (from neighbourhood Characterization Study)
- C.C.A. - Community Committee Area
- C.M.A. - Census Metropolitan Area
- City - City of Winnipeg other than C.M.A.

GENERAL INDEX OF DATA AVAILABILITY

- 1 - Data readily available
- 2 - Data available but spotty, requires some reorganization and/or data collection planned by City but not yet done
- 3 - Data not readily available, very spotty, and/or requires special survey or interpretive work

AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS ABBREVIATIONS

- I.U.S. - Institute of Urban Studies
- S.P.C. - Social Planning Council
- D.P.S.R. - Development Plan Study Review
- N.I.P. - Neighbourhood Improvement Program
- R.R.A.P. - Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program

x Denotes possible use of Student Assistants

VARIABLE	AVAILABILITY		DATA SOURCES				DATA COLLECTION COMMENTS
	GENERAL	UNIT	CITY	IUS	GOVERNMENT	OTHER	
1. <u>DEMOGRAPHIC</u> POPULATION -TOTALS -AGE -SEX	1	E.A. & C.N.	-CITY SPECIAL ORDER - 1976 VARIABLES BY ALL CITY NEIGHBOURHOODS  -DEVELOPMENT PLAN STUDY REVIEW (DPSR) - STUDY A: URBAN DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS UDO - 5: DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS	-IUS INNER CITY SURVEYS 1976 (INNER CITY) AND 1977 (BY C.T.)	-CENSUS - 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976	-S.P.C. SURVEY - 1978 (FOR SELECTED 1971 E.A.'S)	-IUS WOULD UTILIZE AND LIAISE WITH CITY UDC-5 MATERIAL AS IT IS PRODUCED
HOUSEHOLDS -TOTALS -COMPOSITION -SIZE -TYPE	1	E.A. & C.N.	-CITY SPECIAL ORDER TO CENSUS CANADA - 1976 VARIABLES BY ALL CITY NEIGHBOURHOODS -UDO - 5	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977	-CENSUS - 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976	-S.P.C. SURVEY - 1978	
INCOME -S AMOUNTS -SOURCE	3	E.A. & 1970		-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977	-CENSUS - 1961 & 1971 ONLY -REVENUE CANADA POSSIBILITY NEEDS INVESTIGATION (CONFIDENTIALITY PROBLEMS) -STATS CANADA ANNUAL SURVEYS FOR GRGS FIGURES -SOCIAL ASSISTANCE ROLLS (PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL) POSSIBILITY	-S.P.C. SURVEY - 1978	-SERIOUS GAP IN RELIABLE INCOME DATA PAST 1971 CENSUS -DETAILED INVESTIGATION OF POSSIBLE SOURCES REQUIRED - USE OF STUDENT X
MIGRATION -MOVEMENTS TO/FROM -SUBURBS -TRANSIENCY	3	?			-CENSUS - 1971	-S.P.C. FOR SELECT AREAS 78 -SCHOOL TURNOVER RATES POSSIBLE INDICATOR	-MIGRATION DATA DIFFICULT -DEPENDS TO A GREAT EXTENT ON THE METHOD CHOSEN TO ACTUALLY MEASURE MIGRATION - USE OF STUDENT X
2. <u>HOUSING STOCK</u> - GENERAL			-HIP AREAS IN DETAIL -CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD PILOT AREAS IN DETAIL	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977		-S.P.C. SURVEY - 1978 (LIMITED)	-SURVEYS GOOD ONLY FOR SAMPLED AREAS OR FOR BROAD GENERALIZATIONS
TOTALS -DEMOLITIONS -CONSTRUCTION -CONVERSIONS -DECONVERSIONS	2	I.P.	-CITY DEMOLITION AND BUILDING PERMIT RECORDS	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977	(SEE VARIABLE ITEMS 5 & 6)	(SEE VARIABLE ITEMS 5 & 6)	-MANUAL REVIEW AND EXTRACTION OF CITY DATA PROBABLY REQUIRED - USE OF STUDENTS X

VARIABLE	AVAILABILITY		DATA SOURCES				DATA COLLECTION COMMENTS
	GENERAL	UNIT	CITY	IUS	GOVERNMENT	OTHER	
TYPES } TENURE }	1	I.P.&E.A.	-CITY APARTMENT SURVEY	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977	-CENSUS - UP TO AND INCL. 1976	S.P.C. SURVEY 1978 (LIMITED)	
VACANCIES	1	CITY			-CMHC SURVEY		
VALUES	2	I.P.	-CITY ASSESSMENT FILE	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977	-PROVINCIAL LAND TITLES	-TEELA SURVEY BACK TO 1969 -MLS - REAL ESTATE BOARD	-MANUAL SAMPLING AND EXTRACTION OF DATA PROBABLY REQUIRED - USE OF STUDENTS -ACCESS TO MLS COMPUTER DATA MUST BE NEGOTIATED
CONDITIONS	2	I.P.	-CODE ENFORCEMENT ORDERS -ASSESSMENT FILES (LIMITED SOURCE)	-IUS SURVEYS 1976 AND 1977		S.P.C. SURVEY 1978 (LIMITED)	-CONDITIONS INFORMATION SPOTTY AND MAY REQUIRE SOME FIELD WORK
3. <u>LAND USE</u> - GENERAL			-NIP AREAS IN DETAIL -CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD PILOT AREAS IN DETAIL				
PHYSICAL MAPPING, ACREAGES, AND DENSITIES	2	C.T.&I.P.	-AVAILABLE NOW FOR 1972 -DPSR - STUDY A: URBAN DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS, UDO 4-LAND USE ANALYSIS PLANNED AS INPUT				-DETAILED UPDATES MAY BE REQUIRED IN AREAS OF KNOWN SIGNIFICANT CHANGE (IN CONJUNCTION WITH CITY)
VACANT LAND - CAPACITY -COMMITTED INFILL AND REDEVELOPMENT	2	I.P.	-DPSR -STUDY A: URBAN DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS, UDO-6 - INNER CITY CAPACITY ANALYSIS PLANNED AS INPUT				-IUS WOULD UTILIZE AND LIAISE WITH CITY UDO-6 MATERIAL AS IT IS PRODUCED
4. <u>OWNERSHIP PATTERNS</u> -PUBLIC VS. PRIVATE -PRIVATE LAND ASSEMBLY -RENTAL OWNERSHIP PATTERNS }	2	I.P.	-CITY ASSESSMENT FILES		-PROVINCIAL LAND TITLES		-SURVEY OF GOVERNMENT AGENCIES FOR PUBLIC OWNERSHIP PATTERNS MAY BE VALUABLE -SEARCH AND DETECTIVE WORK INVOLVED IN LAND ASSEMBLY INFORMATION -USE OF STUDENT

VARIABLE	AVAILABILITY		DATA SOURCES				DATA COLLECTION COMMENTS
	GENERAL	UNIT	CITY	IUS	GOVERNMENT	OTHER	
5. <u>INVESTMENT PATTERNS</u> -PUBLIC HOUSING CONSTRUCTION SUBSIDY -THIRD SECTOR -PRIVATE HOUSING OWNERSHIP VS. RENTAL	2	OVERALL		-IUS RESEARCH ON PRIVATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-CMHC AND MHRC DATA ON CAPITAL AND SUBSIDY SPENDING -PROVINCIAL LAND TITLES RE: CONDOMINIUM INFO. -CMHC SURVEY OF CO-OPS IN CANADA	-HUDAM FOR PRIVATE SECTOR -PRIVATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS -SOUTHAM BUILDING REPORT	-SELECTED INTERVIEWS WITH KEY PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AND FINANCIAL REPRESENTATIVES MAY BE REQUIRED- (SEE VARIABLE ITEM 2)
6. <u>PRIVATE REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES</u> -TYPE AND LOCATION -S QUANTITY -SOURCE OF S	3	I.P.	-CITY BUILDING PERMIT RECORDS	-IUS SURVEYS 1976&1977		-HUDAM AND PRIVATE FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS	-SOME DETECTIVE WORK REQUIRED, POSSIBLE CASE STUDY OR SAMPLE AREA APPROACH -USE OF STUDENT (SEE VARIABLE ITEM 2)
7. <u>PUBLIC REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES</u> -TYPE AND LOCATION -S QUANTITY	2	I.P.	-CITY NIP AND RRAP INFORMATION FOR THESE PARTICULAR AREAS	-IUS RESEARCH ON NON PROFIT AND CO-OP ACTIVITIES	-HERITAGE CANADA -CMHC SURVEY OF CO-OPS IN CANADA -CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY OF MANITOBA	-INFORMATION DIRECTLY FROM EXISTING NON-PROFITS AND CO-OPS	-(SEE VARIABLE ITEM 6)
8. <u>SERVICING</u> -HARD SERVICES -SOFT SERVICES	2		-DPSR - STUDY A: URBAN DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS, UDO -6 INNER CITY CAPACITY STUDY	-IUS DATA ON SOCIAL SERVICES (NOT COMPLETE)	-PROVINCIAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	-NUMEROUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN THE PROVISION OF SOCIAL SERVICES	-UDO - 6 SHOULD PROVIDE MOST OF THE DATA FOR THIS PART
9. <u>EFFECTIVENESS OF EXISTING POLITICAL STRUCTURES</u>	2		-MUNICIPAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN HOUSING AND HOUSING RELATED ACTIVITIES	-IUS RESEARCH AND UNDERSTANDING OF CITY OF WINNIPEG MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT	-PROVINCIAL AND FEDERAL AGENCIES INVOLVED IN HOUSING AND HOUSING RELATED ACTIVITIES		-SELECT INTERVIEWS AND INTERPRETIVE WORK REQUIRED -USE OF STUDENT

and Multiple listing source MLS records of property sale values.<sup>23</sup>

In this regard, the Department of Environmental Planning in discussions with IUS staff during the preparation of this submission have expressed considerable interest in having special surveys of TEELA and MLS data to determine trends in current housing prices; and of building permit information to determine level and type of rehabilitation activity in the inner city. Ready IUS access to student research assistance would make it possible for IUS to undertake these activities within the Study B package and budget. It may be that some economies of scale could be achieved by expanding these activities to provide data from these, or other sources, for both Studies A and B, if mutually beneficial arrangements could be made between the selected consultants.

It is intended that the matrix be "dynamic," expanding and changing as our knowledge and familiarity with the data increases.

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23. Held by Winnipeg Real Estate Board.



Establishing the co-operation of the various government and non-government agencies which can provide data requirements is of critical importance. Comprehensive data collection is dependent upon receiving this co-operation, and, as such, the Institute's ability to meet the terms of reference herein set out are made conditional on access to and availability of relevant data sources. However, our preliminary contacts with primary data sources (See Appendix B) have been very positive and we do not anticipate any problems in this regard.

### 3-4 ANALYSIS OF VARIABLES

Once the data for the inner city is compiled it must be sorted and analysed to yield a comprehensive overview and understanding of the existing situation. Wherever possible, the material summarized in the matrix will be presented as follows:

#### 1. Area Profiles

Time ( $t_1$ ) profiles of major variables for the inner city will be developed and broken down on a small area basis (C.T.).

This would include for each area:

- SPSS computer cross tabulations of variables as possible and as desirable
- an interpretive review and discussion highlighting key points and problems
- typology of inner city areas, according to key housing and demographic criteria.

In conjunction with the time ( $t_1$ ) area profiles of inner city areas, criteria for the establishment of an inner city area typology will be developed. It is expected that the City's Neighbourhood Characterization Study information will be very useful in this regard. The typology will provide a useful framework for the development and application of future policy options.

### 2. Area Trends

Past trends (time series) profiles of major variables for the inner city will be developed, broken down on as small an areal unit as possible within the limitations of existing time series data.

### 3. Summary Overview

This will include a summary overview of problems (as per terms of reference p.16) related to:

- areas of city jurisdiction
- other levels of government
- focus and special interest groups
- special needs groups
- housing supply.

Much of the material for this part will be based on selected interviews with key personnel in various public and private agencies and on the material acquired through activity H-10: Public and Interest Group Input. A sharing of responsibility and co-ordination with consultant A is required and is essential

for this activity to avoid duplication of contacts and efforts in this regard. (See Section 6 herein for further discussion.) It is also expected that input will be available from the larger Development Plan Review Study - Public Review Work Process, particularly Activity P-6: Attitude Survey scheduled for completion by mid summer.

The output of this activity (H-5) will be produced as an interim report in the form of a general working information package for limited distribution and use by city and other consultant staff.

SECTION 4  
PROJECTION OF EXISTING  
SITUATION AND PROBLEMS  
(ACTIVITY H-6)

The future of the inner city cannot be viewed in isolation from the rest of the city. What is likely to happen in Winnipeg's core is very much dependent on a close interplay between inner vs. suburban conditions and decisions - all operating within overall economic, social and political constraints. Close co-ordination between Housing Study A consultant, The Institute of Urban Studies and City planning staff will be essential for successful completion of Activity H-6. As per the terms of reference, Study A consultant will be responsible for providing "the basic framework within which the consultant for Study B will function." The Institute acknowledges this precondition and suggests the following approach to Activity H-6.

#### 4-1 INPUT TO CITY COMPUTER MODEL

A review of the City's computer model for housing projections, as mentioned in the terms of reference, reinforces our conclusions about the interdependent nature of this projection component of

the housing work.

We understand the model to be basically a population allocation model, which starts with a predetermined city-wide projected population as a given quantity. That total population is then distributed within the city, based upon a number of important educated assumptions which are built into the process as required input variables or as program parameters. The key variables involved include measures of past and estimates of future:

- construction - numbers & types of dwelling units
- demolitions - numbers & types of dwelling units
- household size and composition
- "rehousing"
- C.M.A. population projections.

From our initial review of the model, the staff of the Institute of Urban Studies feels that the suggested modelling exercise is a useful one and should be carried out.

The Institute views its role as one of providing educated inner city input to the larger overall process. For this reason it is important that all parties concerned are involved and that the format for involvement is determined at the very early stages of the modelling process. An early starting date for discussing this activity has been incorporated into the submitted Study timetable presented in Section 6.

In the modelling process itself, it is felt that a number of alternative sets of assumptions and input projections will be required such that a variety of inner city and suburban scenarios are developed. This will provide a basis for the development of policy options in Activity H-7, all of which will provide the basis for the housing input to the City's ongoing Urban Development Options activities.

The actual costs and time that might be involved in providing inner city input to the modelling process is impossible to estimate at this point in time. Hence we have adopted the approach of allocating a maximum dollar value (approximately \$2,000 as indicated in Section 7) to the completion of this work. This approach can be finalized through discussions with the City at a later date.

#### 4-2 HOUSING SCENARIOS AND PROJECTIONS OF PROBLEMS

In addition to the foregoing quantitative computer exercise, a somewhat more qualitative approach will be taken toward Activity H-6. The numerical, area by area analysis of problems and trends will be analysed and interpreted, within the context of inner city physical and social capacities, with a view to focusing and highlighting future problems. The computer generated scenarios will complement and, in fact, provide input into this

process. In this way, the quantitative computer approach to activity H-6 can be balanced and interpreted through a parallel qualitative approach. This work relates very closely to the development of policy options (Activity H-7). To some extent the 'testing' of certain policy options will, in fact, provide the basis for the development of the future scenarios.



SECTION 5  
DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY  
OPTIONS  
(ACTIVITY H-7)

### 5-1 INTRODUCTION

Ultimately this section will need to be written in close co-operation with consultant A as he has the overall responsibility for the generation of policy options and guidelines. The following discussion however identifies the factors that must be taken into account in developing a general range of policy options to deal with existing and future problems identified for older, inner city type areas and suggests an approach for organizing this section of the study.

The design and provision of housing and the provision of residential environments appropriate to the needs and desires of individual uses in inner city areas is a complex one. Housing policies and programs are a product of many actors and the development of policy options and scenarios must take into account many questions which include the following.

- What is the current role and actions of government in housing at the federal, provincial and municipal level? What are the likely future directions it will take?
- What should the particular role of the city be in the provision of housing? The range of choices could imply a very passive role of merely guiding and advising the private sector, to that of a highly active and dominant role in the planning and production of the inner city's new housing stock and the rehabilitation of its old.
- What tools would the city need in developing a more dominant role? What would be the costs and benefits of such a role?
- How do the people of Winnipeg perceive the inner city and its future housing role? For example, is it realistic to designate the inner city as a residential growth area if the negative perception of the inner city cannot be overcome? However, if particular groups favour the inner city as an appropriate residential location, what are their needs and where should they be located?
- What inner city housing targets should be established based on the identified needs of particular groups? What kind of built forms and programs can best respond to those needs?
- Which particular geographical areas require prescriptive programming and what target and blanket policy options would be most appropriate?
- Is the private sector prepared to undertake investment in mortgages, in rehabilitation, in infill and re-development in older, inner-city type areas? If not, what incentives are necessary to encourage investment and what implications does this have for municipal involvement in investment?

In addition, the impact of particular policy directions and interventions must be related to the capacity of existing services to respond to and cope with new demands that may be

placed upon them. For example, if it is observed that the 65+ age group should be a housing target group in the inner city because of identified need and housing location preference, the implications of increasing residential density for this age group must be assessed in relation to servicing levels, some of which are beyond the ambit of municipal control, such as health services, social services and transportation.

Another area of analysis must be the assessment of the cost implications of particular policy options. For example, in the case of housing programs the following costs can be identified:

1. Comparative costs of housing provision in relation to:
  - rehabilitation
  - infill
  - redevelopment.
2. Infrastructure and environmental improvement costs.
3. Soft service cost implications.
4. Housing subsidy costs.

A complete, definitive analysis of the impact of policy options and scenarios for the inner city and the development of criteria for the evaluation of impacts is beyond the scope of this study. However, this is an important exercise and will be dealt with under Study A in the overall Development Plan Research Program,

Urban Development Options, as part of the 'in-house' work of the Development Plan Review Team. The terms of reference of consultant B should, however, involve identifying what the impacts of particular policy options are likely to be and undertaking some preliminary cost analysis.

#### 5-2 SUGGESTED APPROACHES TO DEVELOPING POLICY OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS

5-2-1 The first task of this section will be to identify policy priority areas such as the following:

- housing targets (type, tenure, client groups)
- service levels
- conservation
- energy conservation etc.

5-2-2 The next section will discuss policy options at three levels of analysis:

- aggregate
- area by area
- target groups.

Organization of the discussion will be closely related to the data analysis undertaken in Section III.

#### 5-3 POLICY OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS RELATED TO AGGREGATE INNER CITY CONDITIONS

This section will include discussion of the following policy related questions.

- Brief overview of present and future problems in inner city (summary related to H-5 and H-6).
- Possible future housing roles for inner city.
- Housing targets for inner city.
- Implications of above for future housing role of outer city.
- Possible future housing roles of City of Winnipeg inner city.
- Tools needed to implement particular housing roles e.g. anti-demolition controls, co-ordination and refinement of code enforcement, new financial mechanisms and incentives, role of municipal housing corporation etc.
- Role of other levels of government.
- Implications of particular housing roles on associated services e.g. transportation, renewal of capital infrastructure etc.
- Preliminary cost analysis of above.
- Constraints to solution of problems (e.g. attitudes to and perception of inner city, financial constraints, limitations of federal and provincial support).
- Recommended scenarios (see diagram 5-1) which will be linked to strategies, policy implications, impacts and outcomes.

#### 5-4 POLICY OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS RELATED TO PARTICULAR AREAS

It is suggested that four main activities should be undertaken in connection with the development of policy options and scenarios for particular areas.

1. Identification of areas which will require particular programming approaches on the basis of the micro-level analysis undertaken in H-5.
2. Discussion of policy options appropriate for different types of areas. e.g. housing action areas, designated conservation, rehabilitation and redevelopment areas.

3. Discussion of tools and mechanisms needed to implement target policies e.g. anti-demolition controls, combined city and private loan arrangements, city line of credit to encourage private loans and investment, mechanisms to encourage 3rd sector housing etc.
4. Development of particular scenarios for particular types of areas. This will include a special analysis of model policy scenarios for 'pilot neighbourhoods' in the inner city indentified by the City of Winnipeg Planning Department in their recent neighbourhood characterization exercise.

#### 5-5 POLICY OPTIONS AND SCENARIOS RELATED TO PARTICULAR TARGET GROUPS

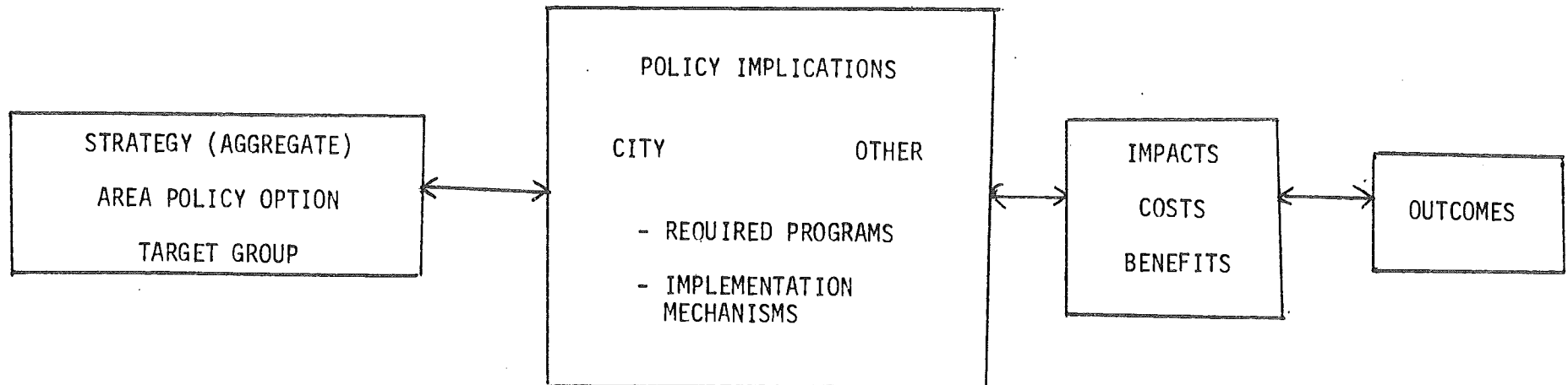
The final level of analysis of this section will involve the development of policy options and scenarios for particular target groups which could be served by inner city housing.

Discussion will be undertaken under the following headings.

1. Identification of particular need and target groups which could be served by inner city housing (e.g. clustering of low income, elderly, single parent families).
2. User requirements in terms built forms, unit type, new/old accommodation, neighbourhood environments, recreational needs and other service requirements.
3. Program approaches necessary by the city and other levels of government to meet these needs and demands.
4. The development of suggested scenarios.

DIAGRAM -1

The following diagram illustrates a suggested approach for the development of policy scenarios.





SECTION 6  
PUBLIC INPUT COMPONENT  
(ACTIVITY H-10)

#### PUBLIC INPUT COMPONENT H-10.

Section H-10 of the terms of reference for the Inner City Study recommend a public input component in order to understand interest group and public attitudes to and concerns about the inner city, to identify housing needs of specific groups and to plan for its future housing role. Strategy for developing a public input component will need to be closely integrated with consultant A's plans. However, the following section illustrates the Institute's general expertise in organizing public input and participation and suggests possible specific mechanisms and data for gathering and soliciting public input in the case of the inner city study.

#### 6-1 INSTITUTE CAPABILITY TO ORGANIZE PUBLIC INPUT COMPONENT

The Institute of Urban Studies has had considerable experience in the process of public participation, and from a number of standpoints - soliciting community needs and attitudes through

through population survey techniques, developing and organizing community support for programming, and inviting public participation in open hearings on controversial topics. With regard to the latter, recent public hearings organized by the Institute on the subject of day care for young children attracted over 300 participants to a series of twelve informal public meetings held at various locations throughout the city. Hearing locales were selected with a view towards maximizing community participation and, together with the forty formal written briefs that were submitted by organizations and individuals, the hearings succeeded in providing a forum for a very wide range of public concerns. The Institute's experience in organizing these hearings has highlighted certain key components that are necessary prerequisites for mounting an effective public process. For example, general (and expensive) publicity through newspapers and radio is not as productive as a more limited target-directed effort through well-placed posters, hand-outs, notices in community newspapers, and individual mailings to relevant organizations and interest groups such as tenant's associations, community committees, service groups, and so on. To encourage public participation, it is important to provide a fairly specific frame of reference to which the public can respond, and a designated staff person to handle

queries, explain the nature of the study, and co-ordinate meetings and presentations. It is important also to allow for an ample period between publicity and deadline for public response so that organizations have sufficient time to prepare their briefs and get their own governing board approval before they can make formal public presentations of position. These, and many other crucial aspects involved in soliciting public input, are in important in achieving an effective public component, something that is more than mere window dressing to the expert's assessment. The Institute's previous experience in this area renders it uniquely capable of mounting such an effort.

#### 6-2 SPECIFIC SUGGESTED MECHANISMS AND DATA FOR DEVELOPING PUBLIC INPUT

##### 1. Use of Attitude Survey Information and I.U.S. and Housing Needs Analysis Data

There will be three main sources of survey information available for developing the public input section. First, information on housing and the inner city from the public attitude survey.\* Second, data held by I.U.S. collected in its 1976 and 1977 inner city housing surveys, which should provide some indications about resident perceptions of inner city neighbourhoods. Third, some questions included in the Social Planning Council Housing Units

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\* Which is to be organized under the auspices of the overall public participation program for the Greater Winnipeg Development Plan Review.

Survey may also provide peripheral information.<sup>23</sup>

## 2. Existing City Held Data

A second useful exercise would be to review and consolidate recent briefs and submissions related to housing held by Winnipeg City Council and extract information relevant to the inner city.

## 3. Briefs and Hearings

The third element would involve the collection of information from and inviting written briefs and verbal presentations from relevant interest groups, possibly using a "hearing" type of format. Specific approach by letter and methods mentioned earlier in this section e.g. targetted, advertising would be used to solicit briefs. Interest groups would include:

- 3 levels of government
- HUDAM
- banks, credit unions and investment organizations
- tenant groups
- landlord groups
- housing action coalition
- service groups etc.

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23. Social Planning Council ..... Survey of Housing Units Questionnaire Section A Questions 18, 19, and 20.

#### 4. Advisory Group

Use of an advisory group mechanism for the inner city component of the housing work will need to be closely linked with any advisory mechanism for the overall study. Previous experience suggests that the use of advisory machinery is important in monitoring the progress of the study, ensuring its complete relevance and facilitating acceptance of study findings. It is therefore strongly supported by I.U.S. as a useful public input and monitoring mechanism. (See Diagram-2)

A flow chart is included below to illustrate how different kinds of public input might be used at different stages of the inner city study, to suggest linkages to study A strategies, and to illustrate overall monitoring role of advisory machinery.

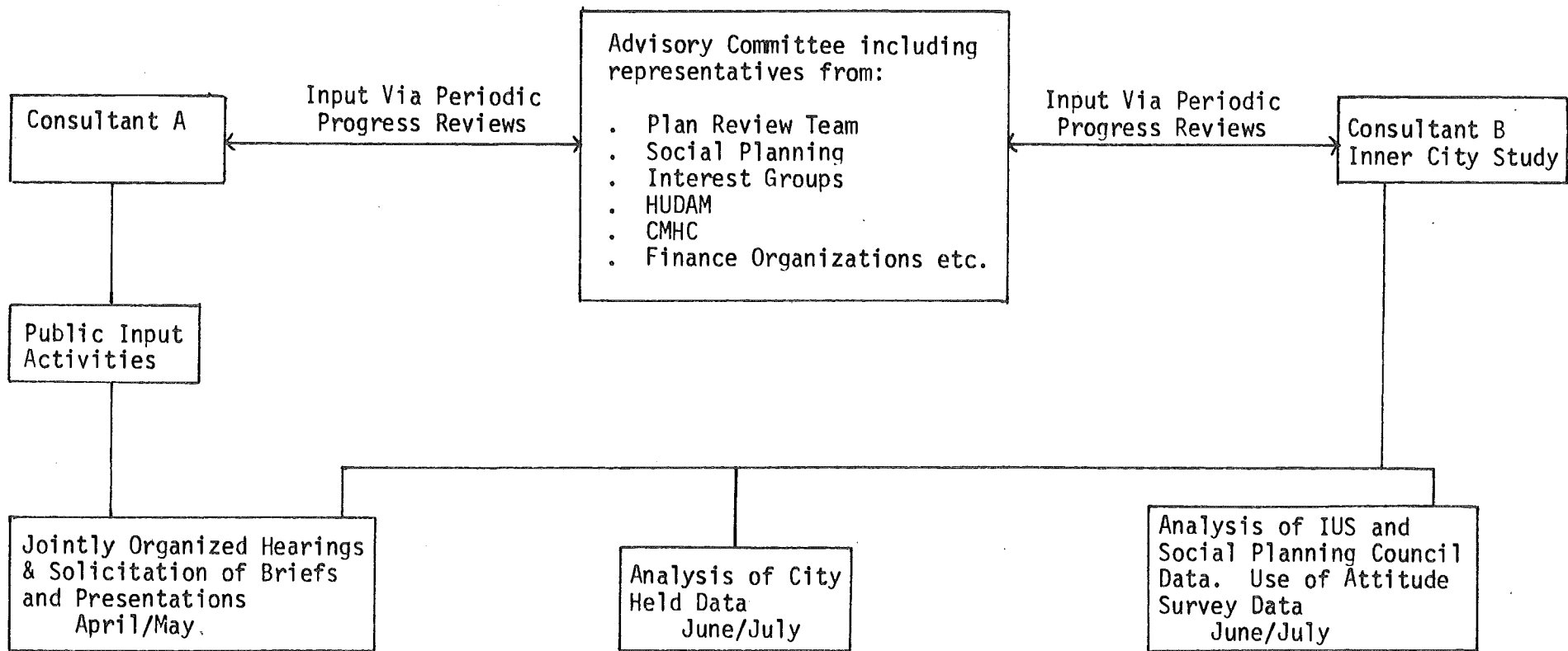


DIAGRAM - 2

Suggested Advisory Group Mechanism for Public Input

**SECTION 7  
STUDY TEAM, TIMING  
AND SCHEDULING OF  
TASKS**



CITY OF WINNIPEG  
DEVELOPMENT PLAN STUDY REVIEW  
HOUSING STUDY B - Older Inner  
City Type Area Study

STUDY TEAM

Senior I.U.S. Supervision	Director / Assistant Director, I.U.S. Lloyd Axworthy/Christine McKee
Senior I.U.S. Staff to be assigned to project	Joyce Epstein Jackie DeRoo
Research Assistants	Sybil Frenette (and others to be appointed including students from Urban Studies program, University of Winnipeg).
Computer Services Advisor	Brian Chalmers - Director, Computer Services, University of Winnipeg.

Curriculum Vitae for principle investigators are presented in  
Appendix A.

SUGGESTED TIMETABLE AND SCHEDULING OF TASKS

MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER
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PERIODIC MEETINGS WITH DEVELOPMENT PLAN REVIEW TEAM, CONSULTANT A AND ADVISORY MACHINERY.

Finalize unit of analysis.  
 Finalize area of study.  
 Finalize terms of reference.  
 Matrix and methodology.  
 Develop strategies for co-operation with Consultant A.  
 Begin work on public participation.

June 15th - August 15th  
 Undertake and Complete H-5.  
 Preparation of Interim Report on Documentation and Analysis of Existing Situation and Problems.

Approximate Dollar Cost of H-5 \$10,000

Mid-July - August 15th  
 Undertake and Complete H-6 Projection of Older Area Trends and Problems.

Approximate Dollar Cost of H-6 \$2,000 input to complete modelling  
 \$2,000 preparation for activity H-7

Mid-July - September 1st  
 Undertake and Complete H-7 Older Inner City-Type Area Policy Options.

Approximate Dollar Cost of H-7 \$8,000

Mid-May - September 1st  
 Continuing Involvement with H-10 Public Input Component in Conjunction with Consultant A. Feeding in of Information from Public Review Process of Attitude Survey as it becomes available into H-5, H-6, and H-7.

Approximate Dollar Cost of H-10 \$3,000

**SECTION 8  
BUDGET**

BUDGET

1. Project Director: equivalent of 5 man/weeks @ \$615/week	\$ 3,075
2. Senior I.U.S. staff: equivalent of 15 man/weeks @ \$525/week	\$ 7,875
3. I.U.S. Research Assistant: equivalent of 15 man/weeks @ \$440/week	\$ 6,600
4. Student assistance: equivalent of 20 man/weeks @ \$190/week	\$ 3,800
5. Secretarial assistance: equivalent of 5 man/weeks @ \$350/week	\$ 1,750
6. Expenses and travel	\$ 500
7. Preparation of public input expenses, media, materials, photocopying of interim and draft final reports.	\$ 2,000
	<hr/>
TOTAL	\$25,000

APPENDICES

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Lloyd Axworthy  
Director  
Institute of Urban Studies  
University of Winnipeg  
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9

Telephone: (204) 772-4658

Date of Birth: December 21, 1939

### Education:

Attended the Winnipeg public school system. Graduated in 1961 with a B.A. from United College (now the University of Winnipeg). Attained his M.A. in Political Science from Princeton University in 1963, and completed his Ph.D. from Princeton in the spring of 1972.

### Awards:

University of Manitoba Silver Medal in Arts and Science, 1961.  
Woodrow Wilson Fellowship.  
Woodrow Wilson Doctoral Fellowship.  
Awarded the "Outstanding Young Man of the Year" award (1969) by the Winnipeg Jaycees.

### Professional and Public Activities:

While in the United States, was active in civil rights movements and participated in early community action programs in New Jersey.

Professor of Political Science at the University of Winnipeg 1965-1967 and 1969 to present.

Was appointed Special Assistant to the Honourable John Turner in 1967, assisted in the development of the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and was chief policy organizer and speech writer for John Turner in his leadership campaign for the Liberal Party.

Appointed Executive Assistant for Housing and Urban Development to the Honourable Paul Hellyer and was assigned to the Housing Task Force.

Following the Task Force, helped in the preparation of new housing legislation and new housing programs.

Professional and Public Activities (Cont'd.)

Appointed Director of the Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, July 1969. This is an urban research centre aimed at developing practical, applied research programs for the solution of urban problems encountered by government and business in their work.

Elected as a Liberal Member of the Legislative Assembly of Manitoba, representing the Fort Rouge Constituency, June 1973, re-elected, October, 1977.

Appointments:

Member of the Council of the Company of Young Canadians, 1969-1971.

Member of Board of Directors, Neighbourhood Service Centres, 1970-1973.

Advisory Group, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute.

Member of Senate, University of Winnipeg.

Advisory Panel, Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation.

Advisory Committee, Young Women's Christian Association.

Board of Directors, Alcoholic Family Service Center.

Council Member, Canadian Council on Urban and Regional Research.

Member of Housing Committee, Canadian Council on Social Development.

Chairman, Manitoba Environmental Council, 1972-1973.

Member of National Committee on Human Settlements, responsible for Canadian Participation and activities at the United Nations Conference, "Habitat", Vancouver, 1976.

Member of Advisory Committee on an Urban Governance Project at the Institute for Research on Public Policy, Montreal, 1977.

Publications:

Essay, "The Politics of Urban Innovation," in Living in the Seventies by Allen M. Linden. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates Limited, 1970.

Essay, "The Housing Task Force: A Case Study," in Structures of Policy Making in Canada, G. Bruce Doern and Peter Aucoin, editors. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, 1971.

Primary author of a Report to the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg entitled "The Structure and Organization of Urban Development Corporations," Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, U of W, 1970.

Publications (Cont'd.)

Editor, The Future City - A Selection of Views on the Reorganization of Government in Greater Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, U of W, 1971.

Editor, The Citizen and Urban Renewal - A Selection of Working Papers on Planning With People in the Inner City. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, U of W, 1972.

Co-editor, with James Gillies: The Canadian City: Problems and Prospects. Toronto: Butterworth and Company (Canada) Limited, 1973.

Co-author, with James Cassidy: Unicity: The Transition Years. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, U of W, 1973.

Co-author, with Pat Christie: Winnipeg's Core Area: An Assessment of Conditions Affecting Law Enforcement. Winnipeg: IUS, U of W, 1975.

Co-author, with Christine McKee: Winnipeg's Meals on Wheels, a program evaluation and examination of alternative models of operation. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, U of W, 1975.

Essay, "A Test for Institutional Innovation: Winnipeg's Unicity," to appear in forthcoming book on local government edited by Donald Rowat of Carlton University, Ottawa.

Essay, on Unicity to appear in forthcoming book on urban problems, edited by Stan Drabek of the University of Calgary.

Essay, on "Politics of Urban Populism" to appear in forthcoming book on emergent patterns in the Canadian planning mosaic, prepared by Dr. William Perks and Dr. Ira Robinson, Faculty of Environmental Design, University of Calgary.

Series of articles in the Winnipeg Free Press dealing with current topics in the field of housing: "The End of Rental Housing," "The Prospect of Rent Control," "The Planning Dilemma," and "A City in the Housing Business: The Case of Toronto," August-September, 1975; has published numerous articles in periodicals including Community Planning Association Review, The Journal of Liberal Thought, ANSUL, Canadian Welfare, Canadian Forum, PLAN, Canadian Issues, and others.



Has presented papers to the Canadian Association for Social Studies Annual Convention; the 42nd Annual Meeting of the Canadian Political Science Association; the Canadian Association of Real Estate Boards; The Canadian Studies Association; the CULF Conference; The Ditchley Conference in Oxford, England on implications of increase in leisure time, entitled: Community Employment and Urban Problems; Victoria Housing Conference; to members of the Social Sciences, Economic and Legal Aspects Committee of the International Joint Commission Research Advisory Board, Ann Arbor, Michigan on Environmental Protection on the International Level, entitled: Reflections on the Garrison Diversion Project; at the Community Planning Association of Canada Housing Conference in Saskatoon, entitled: Examination of Factors Affecting Housing Availability - A Critical Analysis; the National Social Science Conference, Ottawa, entitled: Social Science and Public Policy.

As well, is frequently asked to speak to a wide variety of associations and organizations in Winnipeg and often represents the Institute at local, national and international conferences relating to urban topics.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Christine Diane McKee (Mrs.)

Date of Birth: July 17, 1941

### EDUCATION

1952-59 Educated at Sheffield High School for Girls (scholarship entrant) gaining General Certificate of Education, Ordinary level in 8 subjects in 1957 and General Certificate of Education, Advanced level in 3 subjects in 1959.

1959-62 Student of Social Science, Department of Social Administration, University of Birmingham, England.

1962 Graduated, gaining degree of Bachelor of Social Science with second class honours.

### WORK EXPERIENCE

1962-67 Intermittent part-time teaching appointments while bringing up family (children now 11 and 14).

1967-69 Sessional lecturer in Liberal Studies to Higher National Diploma students, Birmingham Polytechnic.

1968-70 Sessional lecturer in British Government and English Language and Literature to General Certificate of Education candidates, Bournville College of Further Education.

1969-71 Research Associate, Institute of Local Government Studies, University of Birmingham.

Worked on a study financed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government which examined the process of local government reorganization in the West Midlands and Teesside and Torbay.

1971-73

Research Associate, Department of Social Administration, University of Birmingham.

Designed and organized a study which examined the functions and organizational characteristics of charitable and voluntary organizations in Birmingham. During this time undertook some teaching of Social Policy to first and third year undergraduates.

1973-1974

Senior Research Associate and Seminar Organizer, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, University of Birmingham.

This job involved examining the relationship between social research and social policy, particularly the extent to which social research could be useful in solving policy problems experienced by local authorities.

It also involved organizing post-experience courses and seminars for local government officers and some teaching of post-graduate students.

1975-1976

Research Officer, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.

1976 -

Assistant Director, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.

Since joining the Institute work undertaken has included:

- The preparation of draft material for a publication on the housing and related conditions and preferences of older persons in Winnipeg.
- Evaluation of the Winnipeg Meals on Wheels Service and Information and Resource Centres operated by the Children's Aid Society.
- Providing assistance in developing a methodology for monitoring and evaluating social housing programs.
- Analysis of Winnipeg inner city conditions and the implications of public policies related to the inner city.
- The organization of conferences on Urban Growth and Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods.
- Direction and co-ordination of social housing management training programs offered by the Institute.

- Joint responsibility with the Director for the Organization and curriculum development of the Urban Workshop, a third level undergraduate course and one of the core courses of the Urban Studies program.

OTHER OFFICES HELD

1975 - Board member, Winnipeg Home Improvement Project, an employment training program, providing amongst other services, rehabilitation of older homes in the inner city area.

1976 - Board Chairman IHIP.

1977 - Board member, Winnipeg Art Gallery.

## PUBLICATIONS

1. Setting Up the New Authorities  
Dr. J. Long and A.L. Morton,  
Chas. Knight 1973  
  
(Assistance given with research design,  
collection of information  
and writing up of research project  
on which this book is based)
2. Problems of Reorganization  
for Public Health Department  
C. McKee  
Environmental Health, August, 1972  
Vol. 80, no. 8.
3. Facing Up to  
Reorganization  
C. McKee with Ray Puffett  
Municipal Engineering, May 25, 1973  
Vol. 150, No. 4.
4. Perspectives on Charities  
C. McKee  
Social Service Quarterly, Spring, 1973  
Vol. XLVI, No. 4
5. Birmingham Charities Survey  
C. McKee  
Report to General Purposes Committee,  
Birmingham City Council, Dec. 1973.
6. Charitable Organizations  
C. McKee  
Centre for Urban and Regional Studies,  
(Special Series), Sept. 1974.
7. Perspectives on Planning,  
Employment and Industrial  
Location  
ed. C. McKee  
Working Paper No. 20. Centre for  
Urban and Regional Studies, Dec. 1973.
8. The Role of the  
Comprehensive Housing  
Service in Relieving  
and Preventing Homelessness  
ed. C. McKee  
Working Paper no. 21. Centre for  
Urban and Regional Studies, Feb. 1974.
9. Social Aspects of  
Local Planning  
ed. C. McKee  
Working Paper No. 22. Centre for  
Urban and Regional Studies, July, 1974.

Publications 7, 8, and 9 record the proceedings of day seminars.

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|---|--|
| 10. Winnipeg Meals on Wheels Service: A Program Evaluation and Examination of Alternative Models of Operation | C. McKee with Lloyd Axworthy, Institute of Urban Studies, September, 1975.   |
| 11. Evaluation Report, Social Housing Management Course   | C. McKee, Institute of Urban Studies, June, 1976.  |
| 12. Information and Resource Centre Evaluation  | C. McKee, assisted by Joyce Epstein, Institute of Urban Studies, November, 1976.   |
| 13. Retirement Housing in Urban Neighbourhoods: Some Inner City Options.                                      | Don Epstein, Institute of Urban Studies, July, 1976.<br>(Preparation of Preliminary draft of the survey findings on which this publication is based) |
| 14. Non-profit Housing  | Gene Milgram, Christine McKee and Lloyd Axworthy. <u>Canadian Consumer</u> , February, 1977.   |

#### FORTHCOMING PUBLICATIONS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| - Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods (A collection of Seminar papers) | ed. Christine McKee, Institute of Urban Studies, October 1977  |
| - Inner City Profiles and Processes of Change.   | Joyce Epstein and Christine McKee, in Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods, Institute of Urban Studies, October 1977. |
| - Handbook for Social Housing Managers   | Claudia Engel, Christine McKee, Tom McCormack, and Gene Milgram, Institute of Urban Studies, November 1977.                                    |
| - Social Housing Management Training - Case Studies and Class Techniques                         | Christine McKee, Institute of Urban Studies, Spring, 1978.   |

Joyce Epstein  
11 - 375 Wellington Crescent  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3M 0A1

Psychologist

Telephone: 475 - 1477

WORK

- 1/76 - present     Research Officer, Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Design, direct and evaluate studies in the fields of housing, women's needs, education, work, community services, and law enforcement. Also lecture in Environmental Psychology for an Urban Studies course.
- 3/75 - 8/75        Consultant, California Youth Authority, Berkeley, California. Conducted research for a national study of women's correctional services.
- 1/75 - 8/75        Adjunct faculty member, New York Institute of Technology, Old Westbury, New York. Lectured in behavioural sciences for special adult degree program.
- 1/74 - 8/74        Tutor (part-time), the Open University, London, England. Graded assignments for a course in introductory psychology.
- 10/72 - 4/73       Program manager, Centre for Community Research, New York, New York. Directed the planning, implementation and evaluation of programs in housing, delinquency, child development and aging. Also developed funding proposals.
- 2/70 - 9/72        Senior research analyst, New York State Office of Planning Services, New York, New York. Regional planning coordinator for crime and juvenile delinquency control and prevention activities. Also responsible for creating, shaping and recommending approval of evaluation designs for funded programs throughout the state.
- 10/66 - 12/69     Research analyst, New York State Division for Youth, New York, New York. Designed, directed and evaluated a series of studies on the occupational adjustment problems of economically disadvantaged urban youth.
- 5/66 - 9/66 &  
5/65 - 9/65        Psychologist, Psychiatric Institute, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Conducted psychological testing and group therapy.
- 10/62 - 4/66       Research and teaching assistant (part-time), University of Manitoba, Department of Psychology, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Assisted in research projects on communications and learning. Taught introductory psychology and mental testing.

## EDUCATION

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba BA/64 MA(Psychol)/66

The New School for Social Research, New York, New York. Various non-credit courses in psychology and French language and literature. 1970 - 73.

## AWARDS

Vineburg Research Prize in Psychology. 1966  
Board of Governors' Bursary. 1964  
Government of Manitoba Bursary. 1964  
Government of Manitoba Bursary. 1962  
The Winnipeg Tribune Award. 1962

## Publications and Papers

- Epstein and Vanderhoef, "Paraprofessionalism: A Study for the Winnipeg Police Commission", Institute of Urban Studies, June 1977.
- Epstein, "Evaluation of Operation Affirmative Action" Institute of Urban Studies, April 1977.
- Epstein and McKee, "Inner City Profiles and Processes of Change" Institute of Urban Studies, April, 1977.
- McKee and Epstein, "Windsor Park and Norwood Information and Resource Centre Evaluation" Institute of Urban Studies, November, 1976.
- Goldman, Kohn, Epstein, Geiler and McDonald, "Final Report: Youth and Work Evaluation Study". New York State. 1972.
- McElroy, Wilks, Epstein, Geiler, Goldstein and Delaney. "New York State Comprehensive Plan for Crime Control". New York State, 1972.
- Goldman, Kohn, Epstein and McDonald. "Dimensions of Work Experience Among Economically Disadvantaged Youth". Paper read at American Orthopsychiatric Association Meeting, San Francisco, 1970.
- Epstein, Goldman and McDonald. "Occupational Aspirations of Economically-Disadvantaged Urban Youth". Paper read at Eastern Psychological Association Meeting, Philadelphia, 1969.
- Goldman, McDonald and Epstein. "Characteristics of Jobs Held by Economically Disadvantaged Youth". American Journal of Orthopsychiatry, 1970. 40 (1). pp 97 - 105. Paper read at American Orthopsychiatric Association Meeting. New York City, 1969.
- Goldman, McDonald and Epstein. "Effects of Four Community Work Training Programs on the Work Patterns of Youths from Low-Income Neighbourhoods". Paper read at American Orthopsychiatric Association Meeting, Chicago, 1968.



Publications and Papers (cont'd)

Adair and Epstein. "Verbal Cues in the Mediation of Experimenter Bias".  
Psychological Reports, 1968, 22, pp 1045-53. Paper read at  
Midwestern Psychological Association Meeting, Chicago, 1967.

PERSONAL

Date of Birth        August 28, 1943

Marital Status     Married, one child

## JACKIE DEROO (MS.) B.A.

EDUCATION: B.A. (Hons.) Geography, 1971.  
Major: Urban Geography and Planning  
From: McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY: Summer, 1969 Government of Ontario  
Department of Lands and Forests  
Member of Northern Ontario field  
team for Canada Land Inventory.

Summer, 1970 Canada Centre for Inland Waters  
Federal Government Department of  
Energy, Mines and Resources  
Research Geographer: Prepared  
detailed economic water and land  
use map for the Great Lakes drainage  
basin - distributed nationally by  
Federal Government.

1971 - 1973 Philips Planning and Engineering  
(Canada), Consulting Engineers and  
Planners  
Planner: Co-ordinated a four-  
company consultant team working on  
the background research studies and  
long range development policies for  
Ontario's Regional Municipality of  
Niagara. Worked on a local govern-  
ment reorganization study for  
Ontario's Regional Municipality of  
Hamilton-Wentworth.

1973 - 1974 Murray, Murray, Pettit and Partners  
(Ireland), Architects and Town  
Planners  
Planner: Member of a study team  
working on an overall development  
plan for Limerick City (Ireland)  
including four detailed Neighbour-  
hood Plans.

1974 - 1976 The Planistics Group (Canada)  
Consulting Town Planners  
Senior Planner: Assistant Project  
Director for the Town of Ancaster's  
Official Plan program - including  
the preparation of numerous research  
reports, briefs, development policies,  
bylaws, etc.

Worked in numerous private and public  
planning policy and design contracts  
predominantly in Southern Ontario.

1977

Institute of Urban Studies (Canada)  
University of Winnipeg

Research Officer: Since joining  
the Institute work has included-

- A Community School Evaluation Study  
in Winnipeg (in progress)
- Review and Evaluation of Integrated  
Housing projects in Canada (in  
progress)
- Seminar teaching responsibilities  
relating to 3rd level urban work-  
shop course.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS:

1. Research Report: Community Facilities

prepared for the Regional Municipality of Niagara, St. Catharines,  
Ontario, by Philips Planning and Engineering, Burlington, Ontario,  
1972.

2. Research Report: Land Use

prepared for the Regional Municipality of Niagara, St. Catharines,  
Ontario, by Philips Planning and Engineering, Burlington, Ontario,  
1972.

3. Research Report: Environment

prepared for the Regional Municipality of Niagara, St. Catharines,  
Ontario, by Philips Planning and Engineering, Burlington, Ontario,  
1972.

4. Draft Official Plan: Regional Niagara

prepared for the Regional Municipality of Niagara, St. Catharines,  
Ontario, by Philips Planning and Engineering, Burlington, Ontario,  
1973.

5. Limerick Environs Development Plan - Main Report

prepared for Limerick County Council by Murray, Murray, Pettit  
and Partners, Ireland, August, 1974.

6. Limerick Environs Development Plan - Dooradoyle District Plan,  
Castletroy District Plan, Caherdavin District Plan, Gouldavoher  
District Plan

prepared for Limerick County Council by Murray, Murray, Pettit  
and Partners, Ireland, 1974.

7. Town of Ancaster Official Plan Program

List of Working Papers:

1. Sign Guidelines - Village Area, 1975
2. Interim Development Policy, 1975
3. Neighbourhood Boundaries, Existing Urban Area Criteria and Rationale, 1975
4. Interim Noise Control Policies: Highway 403 & New Residential Development, 1975
5. Public Participation Programme
  - Report 1: Planning Background Discussion Paper, 1975
  - Report 2: Review of 1st Series of Discussion Meetings, 1975
  - Report 3: Alternative Development Concepts, 1976
  - Report 4: Review of 2nd Series of Discussion Meetings, 1976
6. A Concept for Evaluation: A Business/Industrial Park, 1976
7. A Sign By-Law for a Defined Area Within the Town of Ancaster, 1976
8. Interim Consents Policies, 1976
9. Medium Density Residential Development: Development Criteria and Design Standards, 1976.

## CURRICULUM VITAE

Sybil Frenette  
80 - 17 Roslyn Rd.  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3B 0G6

### EDUCATION

M.A. (Urban and Regional Planning), University of Waterloo, Ontario.

Hons. B.A. (Geography) University of Windsor, Ontario, Grade 13 Honours Diploma,  
Riverside Secondary School, Windsor, Ontario.

### EMPLOYMENT

- 9/77 - present    Research Officer, Institute of Urban Studies, University of  
Winnipeg, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Conduct research and evaluate  
programs in inner city, housing related fields.
- 5/77 - 9/77        Researcher - Waterloo Region Planning Department. Designed and  
authored an assessment of environmental development standards.
- 9/76 - 5/77        Teaching Assistant, University of Waterloo, School of Planning.  
Instructed a fourth year undergraduate planning class "Planning  
Philosophy."
- 5/76 - 9/76        Researcher - Waterloo Region Planning Department. Work projects  
consisted of:  
1. a study to determine the impact of social services on Regional  
townships after boundary adjustments  
2. plotting of land consolidation practices of private development  
firms on the urban periphery.
- 9/75 - 4/76        Teaching Assistant, University of Waterloo School of Planning.  
Instructed a second year undergraduate planning course in  
research methodology.
- 1974 - 1975        Planner I, City of Windsor Planning Department. Working within  
the Current Operations Division, was responsible for reports to  
Council concerning rezoning, Official Plan Amendments, Bikeways  
study, Downtown Redevelopment Plan. In addition, performed the  
public relations, community lecturing function for the department.
- 5/74 - 9/74 &  
5/73 - 9/73        Research Assistant, City of Windsor Planning Department. Under  
the MSUA sponsored "Experience Program" assisted in research  
projects on industrial relocation, land use in the inner city and  
zoning changes in the downtown area of Windsor.

4/73 - 5/73 & 4/72 - 6/72 Field Surveyor for De Leuw Cather Consultants of London, Ontario. Involved in two transportation studies; one to determine the impact of a downtown mall on traffic flow and parking problems and another, a ridership study of public transit.

#### AWARDS AND DISTINCTIONS

University of Waterloo Scholarship 1975 - 1976  
University of Windsor Dean's Roll 1973 - 1974

#### AFFILIATIONS

Canadian Association of Planning Students (previous executive member)  
Canadian Institute of Planners (student member)  
Heritage Canada and the National Trust  
American Society of Planning Officials  
The Housing Action Coalition (Winnipeg)

#### PAPERS AND UNPUBLISHED DOCUMENTS

- S. Frenette and J. Herscovitch. "Tenant Relocation Study," Institute of Urban Studies, December, 1978.
- S. Frenette and G. Milgram. "Code Enforcement Study - City of Winnipeg," Institute of Urban Studies, March, 1978.
- S. Frenette and J. Herscovitch. "Non Profits and Their Share of the Assisted Housing Purse," Institute of Urban Studies, in progress.
- S. Frenette. "An Assessment of Development Standards." Regional Planning and Development Department, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, November, 1977.
- "The Phenomena of Whitepainting and Its Effect on Inner City Change," M.A. thesis, University of Waterloo, April, 1978.
- S. Frenette and J. MacKenzie, "The McDougall Industrial Corridor Study," a report prepared for the City of Windsor Planning Department, 1973.
- S. Frenette, "Area Municipality Boundary Adjustment Study," a report prepared for the Waterloo Region Planning Department, 1976.
- S. Frenette, and P. Rostic, "A Policy in Conflict: Neighbourhood Conservation in the City of Toronto," prepared for the graduate planning workshop, 1977.
- S. Frenette, "A Critical Examination of Zoning Implementation," term paper for Planning Theory, University of Waterloo, 1976.

#### PERSONAL

Date of Birth - July 26, 1952  
Marital Status - Single

APPENDIX B

CONTACTS MADE DURING PREPARATION OF SUBMISSION

<u>NAME</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ORGANIZATION</u>
Jim Cassidy	Co-ordinator	Development Plan Review Dept. of Environmental Planning City of Winnipeg
Bob Ward	Study Manager	Development Plan Review Dept. of Environmental Planning City of Winnipeg
Gordon Courage	Senior Researcher	Development Plan Review Dept. of Environmental Planning City of Winnipeg
Irwin Torry	Planner	Development Plan Review Dept. of Environmental Planning City of Winnipeg
Tim Sale	Director	Social Planning Council
Ken Murdoch	Assistant Director	Social Planning Council
Harvey Stevens	Researcher	Social Planning Council
Mrs. Bennett	Representative	Winnipeg Real Estate Board
Peter Barnard	Managing Director	Peter Barnard & Associates
Neil Irwin	Director	IBI Group
Phil Beinhacker	Director	
Charles Simon	Partner	Richard Acquah-Harrison & Associates
Don Epstein	Staff Consultant	Interdisciplinary Systems Ltd.
J. Reed	Census Inquiry Officer	User Inquiry Service Statistics Canada, Ottawa
V. Kawka	Census Inquiry Officer	Population Estimates & Projection Division, Statistics Canada, Ottawa
Bert Lithman	Representative	TEELA Surveys-Toronto Head Office

APPENDIX C

PRELIMINARY BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Bain, R. Calgary - An Urban Study. Clark Irwin and Co., 1973.
- Barnard, Peter & Associates, Defining Housing Research Needs.  
Greater Winnipeg Plan Review, Housing: Phase I Report,  
Winnipeg: 1977.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Improving Rehabilitation Technology. Report prepared  
for C.M.H.C. Toronto: 1973.
- Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Apartment Vacancy Surveys.  
Ottawa: 1972-1977.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Winnipeg: Survey of Housing Units. Ottawa: 1974.
- Committee on Public Participation in Planning, People and Planning.  
London: H.M.S.O., 1969.
- Klein and Seers/Damas and Smith Ltd., Core Area Housing Study.  
Toronto: City of Toronto Planning Board, December, 1974.
- Leeming, J., The Revitalization of Older Neighbourhood  
Districts.
- McLemore, R., Carl Aass and Keilhofer, The Changing Canadian  
Inner City. Ottawa: 1975.
- Ministry of State for Urban Affairs, Interim Population Projections  
of 22 Census Metropolitan Areas. Demographic Research Group,  
Ottawa: 1975.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Profile Winnipeg. prepared by Bernard, Leville  
and Lord, Ottawa: 1975.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Urban Indicators: Quality of Life Comparisons for  
Canadian Cities, Ottawa: December, 1975.
- Montreal, City of, Montreal Urban Community. Planning Department,  
Montreal: 1972.
- O'Brien, D.W. et al. A Community Profile. Dartmouth Halifax  
Metropolitan Region, Halifax: 1971.



- Sandell, D.J. Population Projections for Manitoba by Region and Town Size. Research Bulletin No. 73-2, Dept. of Agricultural Economics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg: 1973.
- Schnere, A.B. and R.J. Struyk, Segmentation in Urban Housing Markets. Urban Institute, Washington: 1977.
- Scloff, M.R. and R. Pilette, Metroplan: Correlates of Social Structure in Metropolitan Toronto. Metro Toronto Planning Board, Toronto: 1975.
- Toronto, City of, Research Bulletins. City of Toronto Planning Board Publications: 1973 - 1974.  
No. 2. Substandard Housing.  
No. 3. Occupied Dwellings (Households).  
No. 4. Changes in the Housing Stock 1951 - 71.  
No. 6. Toronto Housing Statistics 1973.  
No. 7. Population Projections 1974.
- Toronto, Metropolitan, Urban Renewal Study. Metro Toronto Planning Board, Toronto: 1966.
- Vancouver, City of, Information and Statistics. Dept. of Planning and Civic Development.  
No. 5. Selected Housing Characteristics, 1973.  
No. 8. Construction, Demolition and Maintenance Activity, 1973.
- Winnipeg, City of, Winnipeg C.M.A. Housing and Population Projections by Community Committee Area and Census Tract and Traffic Zone. Dept. of Environmental Planning, Research Branch, 3rd Printing, Winnipeg: February, 1977.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Research Branch Statistics and Publications. including Population Projections for Winnipeg Census Metropolitan Area by P. Bennett, Dept. of Environmental Planning, Research Branch, Winnipeg: April, 1978.

INSTITUTE OF URBAN STUDIES PUBLICATIONS  
AND UNPUBLISHED DATA

Axworthy, L. and Pat Christie, Core Area Report. IUS. Winnipeg: 1975.

Bossen, Marianne, The Role of Private Financial Institutions in Older Winnipeg Neighbourhoods. (unpublished), IUS, Winnipeg: 1976.

Epstein, Joyce, Core Area Housing Surveys. (unpublished), Winnipeg, 1976, 1977.

\_\_\_\_\_. Day Care Study. Winnipeg: 1978.

Frenette, S. and J. Herscovitch, Relocation Paper. Winnipeg: 1977.

Frenette, S. and G. Milgram, Code Enforcement Study. Winnipeg: 1978.

McKee, Christine (editor), Innovative Strategies for the Renewal of Older Neighbourhoods. Winnipeg: 1977.

Vanderhoef, S. with J. DeRoo, A Study of the Community Schools Concept: The Fort Rouge Experiment. Winnipeg: 1978.

Walker, D., T. McCormick and L. Axworthy, RRAP Impact Study: Saskatchewan, Winnipeg: 1977.