



City of Kamloops



Kamloops Social Plan

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Submitted by:
Social Planning and Research Council of British Columbia



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In September of 2006 the City of Kamloops retained the Social Planning and Research Council of BC (SPARC BC) to undertake the development of a Social Plan. The goal of this plan is to enhance the well-being of Kamloops residents.

The priorities and actions for the City of Kamloops Social Plan have some significant common themes. Since the City often holds secondary or limited responsibility for social services, many of the options available to the City involve communications, advocacy and partnership building with and between community agencies. While the City does not have the mandate or capacity to function as a front-line social service delivery agency, it does have an opportunity to engage with the community and community agencies to identify community needs and help ensure that the needs of community members are met.

Through the process of creating the Social Plan, twenty-one priority social service elements were identified. An inventory of existing services, and matrices of government responsibilities related to each of the priorities were created to assist community members with identifying gaps in services and resources, as well as the community action necessary to address those gaps. The following main themes are addressed:

- Section 2.1 – Housing & Homelessness
- Section 2.2 – Safe places, alternative transportation & environmental health
- Section 2.3 – Youth Issues
- Section 2.4 – Aboriginal Community
- Section 2.5 – Building Social Agencies & Community Capacity
- Section 2.6 – Children & Families
- Section 2.7 – Health & Addictions

In order for a social plan to be effective, it is essential to regularly assess the needs of the community, to identify emerging issues and to ensure that the City has the capacity to engage with community agencies over time and across a range of issues. The following global recommendations reflect the overarching goals and actions of the Social Plan.

Short-term

- Ensure that adequate staff capacity exists at the City to engage with community agencies and community issues on an ongoing basis. Staff should have specialized skill set that will:
 - Bring a ‘social’ lens to a variety of municipal and community issues;
 - Work collaboratively with stakeholders;
 - Facilitate community discussions on key social issues;
 - Advocate for social change and community development; and
 - Monitor social trends (e.g. Social indicators).
- Work to bring together social service agencies, taking a facilitating role to increase collaboration, cooperation and problem solving, as well as recognizing and building upon successes.

- Develop and establish processes for identifying and responding to emerging social issues.
- Ensure the city retains the capacity to have a role in developing social policy for Kamloops residents.
- Participate in programs that contribute to the understanding what contributes to a good quality of life in similar sized municipalities.
- Continue to support the role of the Social Planning Council in a grass-roots approach to social planning with a mandate to:
 - “feel the pulse” of the community and provide recommendations to local service agencies and to all government agencies on the allocation of funds (e.g., Service Canada on the National Homelessness Initiative) and the direction of social development programs (e.g., Social Plan Implementation);
 - Assist in the identification of major social trends in the community;
 - Encourage and assist in the development of strategies which strengthen and enhance the well-being of Kamloops; and
 - Provide an unbiased independent perspective that is committed to critical thinking and proactive approaches.

Long-term

- Apply a ‘social’ lens to development and policy planning, to ensure that the social priorities of the community are considered in municipal planning and processes.
- Continue to position the City of Kamloops as a leader in addressing the social issues in the community by serving a partnership building and information sharing role.

Implementation

In order to move forward in a coordinated way in implementing the plan, it is recommended that City of Kamloops staff, in consultation with the Kamloops Social Planning Council and community agencies, develop an annual implementation plan for the Social Plan. It will be important for City staff to monitor progress, and report annually to Council on their achievements.

Many of the recommendations involve working in collaboration with community social service agencies to address issues that have been identified during the planning process. A number of recommendations in the plan involve advocating to senior levels of government to ensure that adequate levels of social services are provided in the City of Kamloops.

It is recommended that City staff work with community agencies to develop a coordinated advocacy effort. While advocacy is usually an ongoing process, Council endorsement of recommendations to senior levels of government will be crucial if advocacy efforts are to be effective. On many issues, the City of Kamloops may wish to

encourage other municipalities to join their advocacy efforts, including bringing motions forward to the Union of BC Municipalities.

Social Planning Council Role

The structure of the Kamloops SPC is unique in British Columbia in its focus on independent ‘grassroots’ community volunteers (e.g., persons who are not members of any social group or agency). This requirement was instituted to ensure that members were able to provide a grassroots, unbiased perspective on community issues. As well, limitations on the term of office (maximum 6 years on staggered terms) ensure that the SPC maintains fresh perspectives. The Kamloops SPC also has local and senior government advisors to provide needed expertise as required.

Since its inception in 1993 the SPC has proven to be an effective mechanism for addressing and collaborating on social issues. The Social Plan recommends maintaining this strong ‘grassroots’ focus and continuing to engage the SPC in the implementation of the new Kamloops Social Plan.

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1.1 BACKGROUND

In the fall of 2006, the City of Kamloops contracted the Social Planning and Research Council of BC (SPARC BC) to create a social plan to provide guidance for the City on how to meaningfully and effectively engage with social issues in the community. Like many communities in British Columbia, the City of Kamloops faces growing social issues and challenges that the City is under increasing pressure to address. Although municipalities in Canada lack the mandate and capacity to directly address many of the social issues that take hold within their communities, the City does have a role in identifying, advocating for and supporting solutions to those issues. This social plan helps to articulate that role for the City, for community partners and for residents. The plan is also intended to develop a specific set of actions related to the community's priority social issues.

Considerable work has already been undertaken in the City of Kamloops to address aspects of community well-being. The social plan is intended to build upon work that has already been conducted rather than duplicate those efforts. The planning process also included a review of Social Plans in other BC municipalities to provide a framework of existing strategies and successes in social planning. A summary of this research is provided in Appendix A.

The project team endeavoured to be inclusive of community members at critical points in the development of the social plan. Through the process of creating the social plan, twenty-one priority social service elements were identified. An inventory of existing services, and matrices of government responsibilities related to each of the priorities were created to assist community members with identifying gaps in services and resources, as well as the community action necessary to address those gaps.

1.2 PROCESS AND PARTICIPATION

The following process was designed by SPARC BC and approved by the City of Kamloops to ensure that the City of Kamloops Social Plan meets the needs of the community and builds upon work already undertaken by both the City of Kamloops and by community groups.

1.2.1 Literature Review and Key Informant Interviews

Previous research was reviewed and synthesized (Appendix B), to provide background for the project and help ensure that work already completed was not duplicated. The literature was identified through internet searches and through conversations with community stakeholders during the interview process outlined below. The literature review allowed the project team to identify the existing social issues in the community, and provided background about the scope of existing issues and potential solutions. To the extent possible, the literature review sought to identify existing social service and

planning capacity in the community, such as existing committees and roundtables that focus on particular issues.

The issues identified through the literature review were built upon through key informant interviews conducted by telephone in early 2007. Short interviews explored perceptions of the biggest social issues facing the community, the roots of those issues, potential solutions and identified key players in addressing those issues. The consultants summarized this research into a list of 52 important community issues (Appendix C).

1.2.2 Prioritization Workshop

The social issues identified through the literature review and key informant interviews were used as a starting point for the priority-setting workshop, held in March of 2007. Each of the issue areas identified in the development of the social plan has an enormously complex range of contributing factors, programs and services. In order to ensure that the City of Kamloops Social Plan is a useful and actionable tool, it was essential to prioritize a limited number of social service elements. At the workshop, the initial list of 52 potential priority social service elements, participants identified an additional 19 elements for a total of 71. The participants then worked to narrow the priorities down to a total of 21 social service priorities which became the focus of the Kamloops Social Plan (Appendix D).

1.2.3 Inventory of Social Services in Kamloops

The project team developed an inventory of social services and programs. The inventory had two functions. First, the inventory served to help determine the baseline level of service in the City. Second, it was also used to inform the gap analysis aspects of the project, through which we identified the nature and scope of needs in the community relating to the prioritized social service elements (Appendix E).

1.2.4 Social Responsibility Matrices

At the completion of the inventory, a set of social responsibility matrices was developed to outline the responsibilities of each level of government involved in a specific social service element. The matrices also identify the responsibilities of the community service sector and other potential interests, such as foundations, business groups, public advocacy groups and health authorities. The matrices function as a reference tool for the social plan.¹

¹ The social responsibility matrices can collectively seem somewhat overwhelming. The matrices are meant to be dealt with individually. While there are some overlaps, a person or group that is active in one area may have no role in another. As such, each social responsibility matrix should be considered separately, as an individual matrix, which will serve as a reference tool for developing action plans to meet identified gaps in services.

responsibilities outlined in the matrices fall into three general categories: planning, construction and siting, and operations. Each of these three categories is further subdivided into three categories of responsibility: legislative, financial and implementation. Because each level of government or service agency has a differing scope of responsibilities in each area, that scope is represented in the following three categories: primary, secondary and limited. The tables identify appropriate ministries or agencies when that information is readily available. The overlapping nature of many social service responsibilities indicates potential for partnerships and collaboration to address social needs, though overlaps in jurisdiction can also result in no one taking responsibility to address those needs.

The complexity of legislative responsibility can be overwhelming, and confusion exists in many communities about the difference between the responsibilities of a certain level of government or agency, and the roles that each can play in addressing social needs. In some cases this confusion can lead to paralysis when various actors come together to address social issues. The matrices developed for this project have proved to be a useful tool in developing a specific set of actions that can be taken by a community stakeholder, in this case the City of Kamloops.

1.2.5 Social Indicators

The planning process included research on social indicators (Appendix G) related to the 21 social service priorities. The resulting list of indicators is intended to be used by the City over the long term to monitor the social health of the community.

1.2.6 Gap Analysis

The next stage in the development of the social plan was to identify gaps in services and to discuss options for addressing those gaps. A series of workshops were conducted in the spring of 2007, the purpose of which was to determine the scope of need in each of the 21 priority issue areas. More detail about the gap consultations and outcomes can be found in the Preliminary Report. The notes from these meetings are included as Appendix H.

1.2.7 Action Plan Consultations

In the fall of 2007, a series of workshops and interviews were undertaken in order to explore the options (actions) available to the City of Kamloops to engage with the priority issues. Participants reviewed the relevant inventories and social responsibility matrices and then explored possible options for addressing the various service gaps. The participants had clear ideas about the role that the City of Kamloops could play in addressing social issues and these have been developed into the recommendations presented in this report.

1.2.8 Final Report

This report completes the City of Kamloops Social Plan process presenting the policy direction and implementation strategy on how the City can engage with the community to help meet social needs in Kamloops.

This section outlines the current capacity and recommended actions for the City of Kamloops in the twenty-one priority issue areas. The priority actions are grouped thematically (e.g. housing and homelessness, children and families) but otherwise appear in the report in no particular order.

2.1 Housing and Homelessness

2.1.1 AFFORDABLE HOUSING

Current Capacity

The need for more affordable housing is a persistent requirement in Kamloops most B.C. communities. Kamloops continues to be faced with rising building costs, a lack of new rental housing construction and the conversion of rental housing stock to private market housing. The net result of these trends has been a relative erosion of rental housing inventory and rising rental costs.

All sectors of the population have been impacted by the rental market crunch but those populations who were identified as being most affected were:

- persons who are harder to house (landlords screen as being “less suitable”)
- women and children
- youth
- indigenous people

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops does not have the mandate to build and operate affordable housing but has developed an important role in promoting the creation of affordable housing in the community. The City has a well established affordable housing policy that has been effective in providing assistance to new social housing projects. As part of this social planning process the effectiveness of the existing policies were confirmed and several opportunities to strengthen the municipal role have been identified.

Recommendations

- Establish guidelines for the Housing Reserve Fund to target specific community opportunities.

Option A:

- continue to promote the Housing Reserve Fund as seed funding to be used by not-for-profit housing providers to leverage other funding sources.

Option B:

- expand the Housing Fund into a Housing Foundation that creates a capital investment capable of generating sufficient annual income for affordable housing solutions. A community campaign may be required to raise additional foundation funds.

Option C:

- expand the scope of the Housing Reserve funding opportunities to include for-profit housing where affordable rental units are protected through Housing Agreements and managed as affordable units over the long term.
- Review housing density designations throughout the municipality, to ensure that densities are relevant. This is particularly significant for multi-family designations as densities have been so permissive that density bonusing is not pursued by developers. This means the City loses opportunities to obtain affordable housing through the rezoning process or through density bonusing.
- Review tax exemption opportunities and consider strategies to support property owner initiatives to upgrade and maintain rental housing stock as affordable housing. This may be accompanied with a no-net-loss policy that restricts the loss of affordable housing (e.g. restricts the conversion of rental units to condominiums).
- Encourage broad application of residential designations that support secondary suites in all new housing, particularly in single family development areas.
- Work with local agencies to facilitate the preparation of standardized housing waitlists, turn away lists and other statistics that, when consolidated, provide an accurate understanding of collective trends in the community.
- Continue to provide staff support for local groups addressing social housing needs. Support will include attending meetings and facilitating municipal actions where appropriate.
- Maintain awareness of federal and provincial funding opportunities to support protection (including rehabilitation) of affordable housing and link these opportunities; wherever possible, to service providers in the community (e.g. landlords) to encourage re-investment in the community.
- Continue to support applications of the City's Affordable Housing Policy as outlined in the current Official Community Plan.

2.1.2 SUPPORTIVE HOUSING

Current Capacity

Supportive housing provides ongoing supports to persons who otherwise may face challenges functioning in their independent housing. With supports, these persons are more successful in avoiding homelessness and marginalization. Supportive housing may also function as transitional housing, providing services for persons who are transitioning from one life style (e.g. shelter, detox, incarceration) towards independent living. Often these persons need supports to increase successful transitions.

The Kamloops planning process identified successful examples of transitional and supportive housing but also identified a growing need for more units particularly units servicing women with children and youth.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops does not have the mandate to build and operate supportive and transitional housing; however, the City does have a role in facilitating and promoting the creation of new housing. The City's Affordable Housing Strategy identifies municipal strategies and tools but the municipality can also expand this role.

Recommendations

- Continue to advocate with the federal and provincial governments to maintain a strong role in the community in the provision of supportive and transitional housing.
- Continue to provide staff participation in multi-agency partnerships addressing housing issues (e.g. Kamloops Integration Project (KIP)). The City may consider expanding staff participation into a broader role as meeting facilitator to ensure the funding partners and agencies continue to meet and collaborate.
- Assist agencies applying for new housing projects through the development approval process. This may involve referral to and discussion of Best Practices for integrating new social housing projects successfully into the community.
- Continue to support existing collaborative partnerships with local agencies providing supportive services for the homeless and at-risk populations (e.g. Y Women's Shelter).

2.1.3 EMERGENCY SHELTER BEDS

Current Capacity

Kamloops had an inventory of 98 emergency shelter beds in 2007. New initiatives, like expanding the Out of the Cold program are targeted to expanding this inventory. However, those consulted in this planning process consistently reported that more emergency shelter beds were necessary, particularly for women, youth and individuals requiring a no or low barrier shelter.

Municipal Responsibility

Municipalities have limited responsibilities for emergency shelters. Opportunities for involvement are focused on project facilitation and advocacy, planning approvals, licensing and other conditions associated with the municipalities' affordable housing strategy.

Recommendations

- Work with community groups and government agencies that have primary responsibility in addressing the need for increased emergency services.
- Continue to advocate for the provision of low barrier and/or no barrier emergency shelter services for men and women in Kamloops. Advocacy will include an education strategy to raise understanding of the required service and the needs of this population.

2.2 Safe Places, Alternative Transportation & Environmental Health

2.2.1 SAFE PUBLIC SPACES

Safe public spaces are an important part of any healthy community, and participants in the prioritization workshop affirmed the importance of safe public spaces for the Kamloops Social Plan. Gap consultation participants noted a specific need to increase the opportunities for individuals to meet and interact in shared public spaces as members of a shared community.

Current Capacity

Currently a wide range of resident's associations and community groups work to enhance the safety of public spaces in Kamloops. These include neighbourhood specific resident's associations as well as groups like the North Shore Community Patrol and the

Friends of Macdonald Park. Additionally, the City works to enhance public spaces through parks planning.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops has primary responsibility for some aspects of community safety, particularly in park and public space design. As such it is responsible for ensuring that public spaces are safe places for shared and individual community activities. Currently, the City operates the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership, which is a group of community agencies and individuals who work together, with the support of the City, to improve community safety. Additionally, the City of Kamloops has a Crime Prevention Officer, who works with the Community Safety Partnership and other groups to address safety and crime issues. The Official Community Plan includes design guidelines that encourage safe buildings and developments. Kamloops also participates in a Safer Cities Committee, which is an interagency committee oriented to community safety issues.

Recommendations

- Continue to ensure that the City of Kamloops has the capacity to participate in and support community safety committees such as the Safer Cities Committee and the Community Safety Partnership
- Consider opportunities for reviews that implement Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles.
- Ensure that safe design guidelines are included in development and permit processes (e.g. CPTED).
- Continue to work with the RCMP, neighbourhood and sub-neighbourhood organizations, and other agencies to address community safety issues as they arise.
- Ensure that pedestrian safety is a key aspect of traffic and transportation planning processes.

2.2.2 ALTERNATIVE TRANSPORTATION OPTIONS

Community consultation participants identified Alternative Transportation Options as an important issue for Kamloops, and as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Alternative transportation generally refers to non-automobile transportation, particularly transit, bicycling, skateboarding and walking. Gap consultation participants identified a need for improved availability and accessibility of transit (including affordability), as well as a need for improvements to bicycle routes and pedestrian options in Kamloops.

Current Capacity

Alternative transportation options in Kamloops include BC Transit, which operates the bus system and is subsidized by the City of Kamloops. In the community there is also an alternative transportation co-operative organization, which shares equipment among its members and advocates for improved options in the community.

Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is primarily responsible for traffic planning within City boundaries. Additionally, it is primarily (though not solely) responsible for subsidizing BC Transit and the bus system in the city. The City has a recently updated Transit Plan, a Pedestrian Master Plan and a Bicycle Master Plan, all of which are oriented to improving options in their respective areas. The Transit Plan in particular has been recently updated, and seeks to address many of the issues identified in the social plan consultations. The City also provides five hundred transit tickets per month to the United Way, to be disbursed to individuals who are in need.

Recommendations

- Continue to improve Transit, pedestrian and cycling options through the planning process.
- Incorporate an understanding of the social issues which overlap with transportation planning into the planning process and implement strategies to improve community accessibility for those most in need (e.g. availability of transit passes).
- Advocate for increased support for alternative transportation options from higher levels of government.

2.2.3 ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

Environmental health is an important issue in most communities, and was identified as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Participants identified a need to reduce the use of pesticides in the community, to improve the air quality, and to look at water conservation options, including the possibility of water metering.

Current Capacity

Currently there are several community organizations and advocacy groups that are working towards improving environmental health in Kamloops. These range from organic food producers to the Interior Health Authority working on preventive health measures.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops has primary responsibility for some aspects of environmental health issues, particularly in bylaws and licensing decisions. Additionally, the City is responsible for the health of parks and other public spaces, which are a key aspect of environmental health in the community. Currently the City is in the process of devising a new environmental plan that will help to address some of the issues identified in the gap consultations.

Recommendations

- Incorporate environmental health concerns into the development approval process, including water conservation issues and air quality concerns.
- Continue to analyze the use of pesticides and other chemical agents within City jurisdiction and to consider strategies to address this issue.
- Advocate with higher levels of government and the business community to take steps to reduce the health impacts of environmental issues such as air quality.

2.3 Youth Issues***2.3.1 YOUTH CRIME PREVENTION***

Consultation participants identified youth crime and issues relating to youth crime as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Specific gaps that arose include a need for more strategies to work with and support at-risk youth and a need for second-stage housing to be available for some youths. It is important to note that youth crime overlaps with many other aspects of social service delivery, and effective prevention requires a comprehensive approach to youth social service needs. Consultations on potential action steps for the municipality involved youth service providers, as well as two youth only discussion groups.

Current Capacity

Current capacity in Kamloops includes a number of community agencies that work with youths, including Interior Community Services, Canadian Mental Health Association, the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops and the White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre. Additionally, the RCMP and other agencies work to address youth crime, and to identify ways to reduce it where possible. School District 73 also operates

a Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Intervention program. The RCMP also operates a positive ticketing program, which provides youths with recreational opportunities.²

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for youth crime prevention; however it does have an important role in community efforts to address youth crime. The City employs a Crime Prevention Officer, who works with community groups and police on crime prevention issues, and is also involved with the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership. Additionally, the City provides some funding for programs at the YMCA and through the City Parks and Recreation Department, as well as providing the facility for the Kamloops Boys and Girls Club. The City of Kamloops is also involved in a provincial program to reduce youth gang violence.

Recommendations

- Continue City involvement in crime prevention initiatives, including the Crime Prevention Officer and the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership.
- Ensure the City has the capacity to continue working with community agencies to identify social service gaps for youth and opportunities to fill those gaps.
- Advocate with higher levels of government and the Health Authority for increased funding to programs that work with youths who have FASD.
- Engage with community agencies, housing providers and other levels of government to ensure that sufficient second stage housing is available for youths in the community.
- Continue to support opportunities for at-risk youth to access municipal programs and services (e.g. Affordable Recreation for Community Health) as well as other community programs (e.g. Nights Alive program).

2.3.2 LIFE SKILLS TRAINING & EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS FOR YOUTHS

Consultation participants identified a range of gaps in life skills training for youths, including a need for live in training, options for youths transitioning out of care, increasing the number of foster families, outreach for life skills programs, and services for children between eleven and fourteen years old. Additionally, a need was identified for strategies to address the current entry requirements for skilled trades programs, and a need for workplace based training and culturally sensitive job placement programs in the

² Positive ticketing is a practice where police officers approach youths who are behaving in positive manners and provide them with positive tickets such as passes to access recreational facilities.

community. Consultation participants identified a gap in life skills training and supports for youths transitioning out of care as a particular issue.

Current Capacity

A wide range of service providers offer life skills and training programs in Kamloops, including Interior Community Services, Canadian Mental Health Association, the YMCA, the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops, School District 73, several aboriginal organizations, and a variety of population specific programs such as job training for young mothers. The large number of service providers suggests that additional programs could be added relatively easily through enhancing the capacity of existing providers.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops has limited responsibility for employment and life skills training for youths. The City supports the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops through provision of a facility and funding, and supports labour market development efforts through Venture Kamloops. Additionally, the City is involved in supporting improved literacy through the Act Now program.

Recommendations

- Position the City as a facilitator and advocate for improved youth employment and life skills options.
 - Work with community agencies, the business community and other levels of government to identify potential partnerships and opportunities to enhance life skills and employment training opportunities for youths in the community.

2.3.3 OUTREACH SERVICES FOR YOUTHS

Outreach services are a key link between at-risk youths and community health and service providers. Consultation participants identified a need for increased outreach to youths as a priority for the social plan. The gap consultations noted that the number of outreach workers is currently insufficient to meet community needs, and that a particular need exists for increased outreach in the afternoon and for the “after hours” when many programs are closed.

Current Capacity

Five agencies currently operate outreach programs in Kamloops, including the Interior Health Authority, Interior Community Services, Interior Métis Child and Family Services Society, the AIDS Society of Kamloops, and Safe Spaces (an agency that provides support for gay, lesbian and transgendered youths). In addition, several services provide

drop-in programs for youths in which service workers are able to make contact and help link youths to needed programs.

Municipal Responsibility

The municipality is not primarily responsible for social programs, including outreach. However, the City does have a role in supporting the creation and operation of outreach programs in the community. Currently the City supports the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops through funding and the provision of their facility. Additionally, the City provides a permissive property tax exemption to all community non-profit agencies.

Recommendations

- Continue to support agencies such as the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops that operate outreach and other programs. Assistance may include advocacy for health, safety and employment programs for youth.
- Explore ways to link parks and recreation programs to services that work with youths and to identify outreach opportunities for youths at-risk or otherwise in need.
- Advocate with other governments and private funders to increase the number of outreach workers in Kamloops, particularly after hours and on weekends.

2.4 Aboriginal Community

2.4.1 CULTURALLY APPROPRIATE SERVICES FOR THE ABORIGINAL POPULATION / STRATEGIES TO MEANINGFULLY & EFFECTIVELY ENGAGE WITH THE ABORIGINAL COMMUNITY

Community consultation participants identified the importance of healthy relationships with the aboriginal community. Participants noted that aboriginal people are a central part of the identity of Kamloops, and a significant percentage of the population. A need for strategies to meaningfully and effectively engage with the aboriginal community was identified as an important priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Additionally, it was noted that culturally appropriate services for aboriginal people are an important aspect of effective service delivery in the community.

Current Capacity

Currently there are several aboriginal organizations providing social services in Kamloops. Additionally, there are a number of communities in the region, including the

Kamloops Indian Band, whose members regularly access services in Kamloops, and often are resident in Kamloops as well.

Municipal Responsibility

The City is not primarily responsible for social service provision to any population. However, it is responsible for engaging with Kamloops residents, and participants in the public consultation affirmed a need for the City to develop a respectful engagement strategy with the aboriginal community.

Recommendations

The action plan consultation with the aboriginal community identified a set of recommendations for the City that would help develop a respectful and effective channel of communication with the aboriginal community. Participants in the consultation expressed interest in developing an aboriginal social planning committee that identified and developed solutions to social issues facing aboriginal residents of Kamloops, and could also serve a valuable communications role between the aboriginal community and the City of Kamloops. The recommendations of the consultation were:

- Work with the aboriginal community to identify ways to facilitate the creation of an Aboriginal Social Planning Committee. Meetings could be held approximately four times yearly.
- Liaise with Aboriginal Social Planning Committee on a regular basis, to identify common issues and concerns, as well as opportunities.
- Mandate an aboriginal voice on the Kamloops Social Planning Council in the form of a member nominated by the Aboriginal Social Planning Committee.
- Seek ways to celebrate aboriginal culture and artworks in its public art displays, festivals and celebrations.
- Ensure that the aboriginal community is consulted as a matter of course on issues that may affect them.

2.5 Building Social Agencies & Community Capacity

Recent years have seen significant changes in the funding of community based service agencies. Social agency representatives who participated in consultations identified significant challenges to their ability to provide needed services, as well as their ability to articulate community needs to funders and governments.

2.5.1 COMMUNICATION & COOPERATION BETWEEN THE MULTIPLE AGENCIES DELIVERING LOCAL SERVICES

In the consultation process, participants identified a need for increased co-operation and communication between agencies delivering local services. Participants suggested that agencies often lack the capacity to network with other services, which can result in missed partnership opportunities. Improved cooperation between agencies could help increase the overall capacity of the community to address social issues.

Consultation participants particularly identified a need for a community resource directory that is regularly maintained and updated, as well as a central information and communications hub for the various services in the community. Additionally, participants identified a need for a collaboration function to be taken on in the community, to facilitate increased cooperation and communication across the service sector.

Current Capacity

A large number of community roundtables, committees and initiatives are in place in Kamloops. All of these initiatives serve a vital role in linking services and providing a more effective and efficient service delivery structure. For a complete list of these initiatives refer to the Kamloops Social Services Inventory.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops does not have primary responsibility for social services in the community. However, the City does have a critical role in linking services together, and supporting community based agencies as they serve the community. Representatives of the City sit on many of the committees and roundtables that are in existence, and provide an important connection between community agencies and the municipal government. The Kamloops Community Safety Partnership, Kamloops Social Planning Council, the City supported SHOP program³, the Kamloops Integration Project, the Mayor's Advisory Committee for People with Disabilities, and the City of Kamloops Race Relations Committee. Additionally the City provides \$60,000 each year in community grants to agencies and services.

Recommendations

- Ensure that the City has the capacity to initiate, participate in and support community based roundtables, committees and service groups.

³ Social and Health Options for Persons in the Sex Trade, offered in partnership with the Elizabeth Fry Society and the ASK Wellness Centre.

- Where the City can have a positive effect, position the City as a facilitator to bring together diverse groups to address specific social issues, particularly those identified as priorities in the Social Plan. The Kamloops Community Safety Partnership, Changing the Face of Poverty and the Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness are excellent examples.
- Identify and build opportunities to initiate and support a regular committee of social agency leaders, focused on identifying emerging issues and building cooperation and collaboration between agencies.
- Support initiatives to develop an online directory of community services.

2.5.2 BUILDING SOCIAL ENTERPRISES & SOCIAL AGENCY CAPACITY

Social agency capacity is central to a community's ability to address social issues. Where social agencies are under significant financial pressure their ability to seek funding is diminished, and their overall capacity to engage with the community is strained. Consultation participants identified building social agency capacity, and social enterprises, as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Particular issues that were identified as important in the consultation process include a need for an ongoing engagement strategy to link agencies with community members, and a need to develop strategies to address issues of 'NIMBYism'⁴ when developing new services or programs.

Some barriers to social agency capacity identified at the consultations include staff recruitment challenges as a result of a shortage of available housing and child care.

Municipal Responsibility

The municipality is not primarily responsible for social agency capacity or social enterprises. However, the City of Kamloops does provide support for social agencies in a wide variety of fashions, including the permissive property tax exemption for non-profit groups. The City has hosted a number of social enterprise workshops, and regularly works with neighbourhood associations and community groups to enhance their capacity to effect change in the community. The City also provides \$60,000/year in financial support to community agencies through the Social Planning Council Community Grants program.

⁴ NIMBYism refers to the 'Not In My BackYard' phenomenon, a common community response to social agencies that are expanding or developing in new areas.

Recommendations

A number of groups exist to promote the capacity of social agencies and to promote the development of social enterprises, however there are still ways the City can have a strong role in working to enhance the capacity of community agencies.

- Develop a process to assist agencies seeking to expand or develop a new facility, to help address community concerns and minimize community opposition.
- Work with Venture Kamloops and other agencies to identify and address barriers to recruitment of staff for community agencies.
- Review the terms of reference for the Community Grants Program to highlight leveraged funding as a way of increasing their impact in the community.

2.5.3 *FOOD SECURITY – EMERGENCY FOOD & FOOD PRODUCTION CAPACITY****Community Capacity***

The issue of food security (emergency food and food production capacity) was identified as a priority social service element for the Kamloops Social Plan. The Kamloops Food Bank was identified as an important service in the community, serving increasing numbers and having a relatively healthy range of food options when compared to food banks in other communities. Kamloops also has the advantage of having a Food Policy Council that has been active in making Kamloops a leader in the province in the development of food policy. In 2002 the City amended the Kamloops Social Plan to incorporate specific food policy goals and objectives. In 2006, the Interior Health Authority, City of Kamloops and the Kamloops Food Policy Council partnered to undertake a Community Food Action Initiative and in 2007, the Kamloops Food Policy council completed a report on Best Practices in Urban Agriculture for the City of Kamloops. These initiatives have set the groundwork for social planning initiatives around food policy in the City of Kamloops, although further work is needed to enhance additional components of the food security continuum.

Municipal Responsibility

Municipalities have limited responsibility for addressing food security and also have limited responsibility and opportunity to address the underlying issues that cause people to access food banks. While primary legislative responsibility rests with federal and provincial agencies, it is the local community service groups that take a primary financial responsibility for the delivery of most food security and emergency food services. The City of Kamloops is not in a position to deliver Food Bank services or other aspects of the food security continuum, however, the City can have a role in supporting local

solutions and programs to address food security. The City's priority responsibility is to recognize and value the concept of food security, through a strong policy framework that recognizes local initiatives and the necessary responsibilities of senior government.

Recommendations

- Continue to support the Kamloops Food Policy Council (KFPC) as the lead agency in the development of food policies in consultation with the local health authority. The City supports the KFPC objectives that provide the framework for a Kamloops Food Charter as follows:
 - encourages systems of production, processing, distribution, consumption and recycling that protect our natural resources.
 - supports local and regional agriculture and food production systems which supply wholesome food to the region's residents on a sustainable basis, balancing fair international agricultural trade and diverse vibrant production for the local market.
 - provides safe, sufficient, culturally acceptable and nutritious food to all residents.
 - respects food as a basic human right where access to safe and nutritious food is not limited by economic status, location or other factors beyond a resident's control.
 - ensure all residents have the information and skills necessary to achieve nutritional well-being.

- Actions to support the KFPC could include:
 - provide space necessary for regular meetings of KFPC.
 - provide staff support at KFPC meetings, particularly where there is potential for liaison between KFPC initiatives and city programs and services (e.g. community gardens, healthy recreation programs, community kitchens).
 - Facilitate opportunities for partnerships with the KFPC and other agencies working on community food issues (e.g. Interior Health Authority, Venture Kamloops, and Ministry of Agriculture).
 - Support initiatives to raise awareness of safe and nutritional food and food security issues.

- Support initiatives that contribute to the enhancement of conditions for urban agriculture. Potential actions include:
 - Continue to support the involvement of Venture Kamloops in further developing the local agriculture economy (e.g. working collaboratively to raise awareness of local food products).

- Work with the local Farmer’s Market to foster the market’s growth and continued success (e.g. additional locations and times).
 - Encourage demonstration gardens.
 - Work with senior regional governments on the designation and use of public lands reserved for agriculture (e.g. agricultural plans for lands within the ALR).
 - Recognize gardens as a universally accepted land use in the municipality.
 - Amend multifamily regulations to include landscaping for food production (e.g. fruit trees, berries, garden plots).
 - Encourage new or renovated public buildings to incorporate gardening opportunities in their green space (e.g. roof top gardens and edible landscapes).
 - Consider urban gardens as a condition for density bonusing in multifamily projects and other higher density mixed use areas.
 - Prepare an inventory of community garden and community kitchen resources in the City and support opportunities to work with the community to maintain a community garden inventory.
- Support efforts to raise community awareness of role of healthy food and healthy eating practices, including raising awareness of community food distribution networks (e.g. food banks).

2.6 Children & Families

2.6.1 WORKING WITH PARENTS WITH ADDICTIONS TO KEEP CHILDREN OUT OF CARE & SUPPORTING CHILDREN IN CARE

Gap consultation participants identified links between the need to support children in care, and the need to reduce wait lists at shelters so homeless parents can stabilize their lives and reunite with their families as quickly as possible. Additionally, participants identified a need for enhanced support services for children in the home, and for children with addictions.

Current Capacity

Currently there are a number of agencies that provide services to parents with addictions and children in and out of care, including four aboriginal organizations, Interior Community Services, Make Children First and the YMCA/YWCA. The Ministry of Child and Family Development also works with children in care, and provides child protection services in the community. Recently, the responsibility for aboriginal child protection and care has been delegated to the aboriginal community, specifically Secwepemc Child & Family Services.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for social services, including services to children and adults with addictions. However, the City has a range of options and tools available with which it can support existing and new programs, and advocate for additional programs as needed in the community. Currently the City has a relatively minor role in addressing this priority, largely because it is primarily the responsibility of the provincial government. Where occasions arise that the City is able to assist with the development process for a new facility, the City can have some influence.

Recommendations

- Explore opportunities for City participation on existing committees, such as the *Supporting Families with Parental Mental Illness Committee*. The City can have a positive role in bringing the City perspective to the table, and in providing advice and input relating to new services.
- Continue participation on the *Kamloops Integration Project* group.

2.6.2 ACCESS TO CHILD CARE

Participants in the gap analysis discussion on child care identified several key gaps in the community. These included:

- A need for more child care spaces to meet the large demand
- Support for existing child care facilities when they seek to expand
- A need for more qualified practitioners

Current Capacity

Current child care capacity in Kamloops consists of several large scale day care facilities, and a large number of in-home small scale day care programs. Additionally, the Child Care Resource and Referral Program serves to link parents with child care spaces (when possible), and to support child care providers through training and other tools. Consultation participants were unanimous in noting a significant shortage of child care spaces in Kamloops, and a need for more staff to operate existing and additional programs.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for funding or providing child care services. However, it does have a significant role in supporting existing services and advocating for any additional programs. The City of Kamloops has taken a role of advocating for additional child care facilities in the community, as well as additional

child care workers. Currently the City hosts a number of after-school child care programs in City facilities, as well as hosting some preschool programs. These programs operate in City-owned space attached to existing schools. Additionally the City rents space out to daycare providers in a few locations.

Recommendations

- Continue to advocate for the provision and adequate funding of more child care spaces, training and services in the community.
- Engage with the Business community, Thompson River University (TRU) and Venture Kamloops to explore opportunities to address the current shortage of child care workers in the community.
- Provide ongoing support for child care providers in the development approval process, including waiving development cost charges.
- Explore the use of tools such as density bonusing in the development process to facilitate the expansion of child care services in the community, particularly in new developments.
- Explore community partnerships to create child care spaces in unused school or City facilities.

2.6.3 INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE SOCIAL SERVICES FOR CHILDREN UNDER 6

Social services for children under six years of age were identified as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. However, the gap analysis consultations clarified the issue, and participants noted that while services do exist, public awareness of those services is somewhat limited. Additionally, where a person may know about a service, there can be transportation and other barriers to accessing that service. However, while a wide range of services do exist; participants did note that there remains a need for additional programs that service children with behavioural and emotional needs.

Current Capacity

Community agencies operate a wide range of services and initiatives for families and children in Kamloops. These include the Kamloops Infant Development Society, Interior Community Services, the Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops, the Make Children First Initiative, and the Interior Health Authority.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for social services, including services for children under six. However, the City has an important role in building awareness of services, and in supporting and advocating for needed programs.

Recommendations

- Engage with community service providers to identify services with waitlists, and advocate to funders and other governments to increase the capacity of those agencies.
- Explore opportunities within the City to raise public awareness of existing programs and address barriers to services by:
 - Identifying ways to bring services to neighbourhoods.
 - Continuing to improve the utility of public transportation, and improve the safety of other transportation modes such as cycling and walking.
 - Providing advertising space for services within City publications, such as the Parks and Recreation brochure.
- Continue to support and expand community events that promote affordable family, social, cultural and recreational opportunities.
- Explore opportunities to create no or low cost access to public parks for community service agency activities.

2.6.4 PROGRAMS AND STRATEGIES TO REDUCE FAMILY VIOLENCE

Family violence is an issue that faces every community. Programs and strategies to reduce family violence were identified as a priority in the consultation process. The gap consultations clarified the issue, noting that while many services currently exist, people are often unaware of them and have difficulty accessing them in a crisis. However, consultation participants also identified a need to restore funding that has been cut from family violence programs, women's centres and legal aid services. Family violence issues are often exacerbated by a shortage of community services such as affordable housing and housing for women with children.

Current Capacity

Currently, Kamloops has several programs and services working to reduce family violence. These include community service agencies, the RCMP, the Women's Shelter and an intersectoral Crime Response Committee, as well as a Community Response Network that addresses abuse, neglect and other issues. Additionally, the Ministry of

Child and Family Development works to address family violence, and further work is completed through the Kamloops Regional Corrections Centre.

Municipal Responsibility

Municipal governments are not primarily responsible for addressing social issues, including family violence. However, the City does operate a number of programs where family violence issues may arise, and the City does have a range of communications and support tools to help programs operate successfully. The City of Kamloops also has a strong voice that can be used in an advocacy role, particularly in dealing with higher levels of government and funding decisions.

Currently the City of Kamloops is involved in the Crime Response Committee, as well as the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership, which works with other agencies to improve public safety. Additionally, the City funds the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and provides a permissive tax exemption that all non-profit service providers are eligible to receive.

Recommendations

- Work with community agencies and other levels of government to ensure that an adequate supply of affordable and supportive housing is available for women and families fleeing family violence.
- Advocate to the Provincial government to restore funding to family violence programs and Women's Centres.
- Ensure the City retains the capacity to continue participation in committees and roundtables that work to address community safety issues, including family violence.
- Use City publications as tools to increase public awareness of existing family violence programs.
- Work with the community to help ensure that an information and referral service or phone line is available to help people find the services they need.

2.7 Health & Addictions

2.7.1 INITIATIVES TO DEAL WITH DRUGS & DRUG-RELATED CRIME

Consultation participants identified drugs and drug related crime as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Particular gaps identified include needs for transitional housing for men and women exiting incarceration, long-term supportive housing units, respite facilities, culturally appropriate services for aboriginal youths, and a need for grassroots advocacy and organizations to represent and empower people with addictions. Participants also emphasize the linkages between substance abuse, crime and shortages of other social services such as affordable housing and addiction treatment facilities.

Current Capacity

There are several community agencies working to address substance addiction issues, and the associated drug related crime. Additionally, various committees are in operation in the community including the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership, Kamloops Crimestoppers Organization, and the Kamloops Integration Project. For a complete list of the community agencies and initiatives in place refer to the Kamloops Social Services Inventory.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for social services or drug crime related issues. However, as a municipal government it has a central role in linking community services together in projects such as the Kamloops Community Safety Partnership. Additionally, the City can support service agencies through the development and zoning process where appropriate. The City also supports neighbourhood associations and community policing efforts of the RCMP.

Recommendations

- Take a leadership role in co-coordinating a committee of people and agencies involved in programs related to drugs and drug related crime in order to develop a comprehensive community strategy for prevention, treatment and harm reduction. Possible components of the strategy include:
 - Short-term pre-treatment needs
 - Post-treatment supportive housing
 - Community based treatment spaces

- Address crime and community safety issues through the Community Safety Partnership as developed by the RCMP and the crime prevention function of the municipality.

2.7.2 TREATMENT BEDS & SUPPORTIVE SERVICES FOR PEOPLE TRANSITIONING OUT OF TREATMENT

A key aspect of the continuum of care for people who are recovering from addictions is access to treatment facilities when they initially seek to escape their addictions and ongoing support once they begin to transition out of treatment. Where supportive services are unavailable, individuals run a significantly higher risk of relapsing into addiction and subsequent hardship, as well as contributing to increased pressure on community agencies and health services. Participants in the prioritization process identified the need for additional treatment beds and supportive services as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Particular gaps included a need for addiction treatment that services seniors, children and youths, a need to expand the capacity of existing services so they are able to house recovering addicts in daytime hours, and a need for improved access to medical care for people with addictions.

Current Capacity

An inventory conducted in 2007 identified 8 beds for men exiting addictions treatment at the Kamloops Safe Housing Society, 5 addiction treatment beds for youths that are operated by the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Phoenix Centre, a 20 bed detox facility also operated by the Phoenix Centre, and a 21 bed addictions treatment facility operated by Kiwanis House. The Interior Health Authority operates a range of addiction services for several populations, including children, youths, adults and older adults. The Kamloops Indian Band operates a drug and alcohol program, and the White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre provides addiction counselling services to men, women and youths. Additionally, there is the Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness, which works on issues of homelessness in the community, and conducts calls for applications for funding through the National Homelessness Initiative.

Municipal Responsibility

The City of Kamloops is not primarily responsible for addictions treatment or supportive services. However, in the case of new facilities the City has an important role in the development approval process. Additionally, the City has a very important role in building community support for programs and facilities, helping to address and prevent community concerns about new programs, and advocating with other governments and private funders for programs and facilities to meet the needs of Kamloops residents.

Recommendations

- Take a leadership role in education and public awareness about health and addictions. This could include endorsing a commitment to a holistic approach which recognizes all persons in the community.

- Identify ways to broadcast successes more effectively, such as Council workshops on community diversity. In this way the City can contribute to creating a caring community that embraces the normalization of all populations.
- Endorse and support interagency partnerships, and a client based approach to addictions treatment.
- Consider assisting education and awareness programs to address community concerns generated by new development proposals.
- Continue to have a strong role in the Kamloops Integration Project Team meetings. The City's participation:
 - provides the authority and legitimacy of local government
 - promotes a set of values for a healthy and holistic community
 - facilitates and communicates relationships to other aspects of municipal government operations
 - is an opportunity to educate and raise awareness of new approaches to social issues and opportunities in the community.
- Continue sponsorship of recreation and leisure opportunities for the disenfranchised, such as the Affordable Recreation for Community Health (ARCH) program.

2.7.3 INCREASED MENTAL HEALTH OUTREACH WORKERS & HEALTH SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE WITH MENTAL ILLNESSES OR OTHER DISABILITIES

Consultation participants identified a shortage of mental health outreach workers and health support for people with mental illnesses as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. When people with mental illness are unable to access the supports they need, the social and personal cost can be very high. Participants identified a need for:

- an information or crisis line in Kamloops,
- individualized treatment options for mental health treatment,
- Improved mental health assessment when people do access supports or programs such as Income Assistance

Current Capacity

At present there are a wide range of services for people with mental illnesses in Kamloops, including services through the Interior Health Authority which operates treatment and other services, as well as a street outreach program. Other services are

offered through the John Howard Society, Axis Family Resources and Forensic Psychiatric Services.

Municipal Responsibility

The City has limited responsibility for health services. Except where delegated to community agencies, the primary responsibility for health programming lies with the Interior Health Authority. However, the City does have a role in facilitating cooperation between community agencies, as well as supporting the development of needed programs where appropriate.

Recommendations

- Retain the capacity to participate in community committees and roundtables that identify emerging social issues and develop strategies to address them.
- Continue to seek ways to support the creation of needed services in the community.

2.7.4 PROGRAM & STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS THE SEX TRADE & RELATED ISSUES

The sex trade was identified by consultation participants as a priority for the Kamloops Social Plan. Participants affirmed a need for follow-up support and programs for people who have completed addictions treatment and have left the streets, as a way to prevent relapses. Additionally, participants identified a need for addiction treatment programs that are long enough to suit the needs of some clients (more than the current 28 days).

Current Capacity

At present there are few organizations working specifically with participants in the sex trade, however many services do include sex trade workers in their clientele. The AIDS Society of Kamloops operates the SHOP program (Social and Health Opportunities for Persons in the Sex Trade), with the support of the municipality and other agencies. Additionally, the Kamloops Crime Reduction Committee is an inter-sectoral group including the City, the RCMP, Interior Health Authority and some community agencies, and it does some work around addressing the sex trade.

Municipal Responsibility

The municipality is not primarily responsible for addressing sex trade issues. However, Kamloops employs a crime prevention officer who works with the community agencies, the RCMP and various committees to address issues that include the sex trade. Additionally, the City has an important role in building community cooperation and communication between agencies, as well as advocating for and supporting services needed in the community. The City additionally supports the SHOP program through direct funding.

Recommendations

- Explore opportunities for social service programs that have a strong community engagement and capacity building process, with the possibility of acting as a seed funder or liaising with other project funders to support innovative programs.

3.1 GLOBAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The priorities and actions for the City of Kamloops Social Plan have some significant common themes. Since the City often holds secondary or limited responsibility for social services, many of the options available to the City involve communications, advocacy and partnership building with and between community agencies. While the City does not have the mandate or capacity to function as a front-line social service delivery agency, it does have an opportunity to engage with the community and community agencies to identify community needs and help ensure that the needs of community members are met.

In order for a social plan to be effective, it is essential to regularly assess the needs of the community, to identify emerging issues and to ensure that the City has the capacity to engage with community agencies over time and across a range of issues. The following global recommendations reflect the overarching goals of the Social Plan.

Short-term

- Ensure that adequate staff capacity exists at the City to engage with community agencies and community issues on an ongoing basis. Staff should have a specialized skill set that will:
 - bring a “social” lens to a variety of municipal and community issues.
 - work collaboratively with stakeholders.
 - facilitate community discussions on key social issues.
 - advocate for social change and community development.
 - monitor social trends (e.g. social indicators).
- Work to bring together social service agencies, taking a facilitating role to increase collaboration, cooperation and problem solving, as well as recognizing and building upon successes.
- Develop and establish processes for identifying and responding to emerging social issues.
- Ensure the City retains the capacity to have a role in developing social policy for Kamloops residents.
- Participate in programs that contribute to understanding what contributes to a good quality of life in similar sized municipalities.
- Continue to support the role of the Social Planning Council in a grass-roots approach to social planning with a mandate to:
 - “feel the pulse” of the community and provide recommendations to local service agencies and to all government agencies on the allocation of funds

(e.g. Service Canada on the National Homelessness Initiative) and the direction of social development programs (e.g. Social Plan Implementation).

- assist in the identification of major social trends in the community.
- encourage and assist in the development of strategies which strengthen and enhance the well-being of Kamloops.
- provide an unbiased independent perspective that is committed to critical thinking and proactive approaches.

Long-term

- Apply a ‘social’ lens to development and policy planning, to ensure that the social priorities of the community are considered in municipal planning and processes.
- Continue to position the City of Kamloops as a leader in addressing the social issues in the community by serving a partnership building and information sharing role.

3.2 IMPLEMENTATION

This Social Plan for the City of Kamloops sets out an ambitious plan for coordinating social planning efforts in the City and building upon the good work that has already been done. Many of the recommendations involve working in collaboration with community social service agencies to address issues that have been identified during the planning process.

In order to move forward in a coordinated way in implementing the plan, it is recommended that City of Kamloops staff, in consultation with the Kamloops Social Planning Council and community agencies, develop an annual implementation plan for the Social Plan. It will be important for City staff to monitor progress, and report annually to Council on their achievements.

There are a number of recommendations in the plan which involves advocating to senior levels of government to ensure that adequate levels of social services are provided in the City of Kamloops. It is recommended that City staff work with community agencies to develop a coordinated advocacy effort. While advocacy is usually an ongoing process, Council endorsement of recommendations to senior levels of government will be crucial if advocacy efforts are to be effective. On many issues, the City of Kamloops may wish to encourage other municipalities to join their advocacy efforts, including bringing motions forward to the Union of BC Municipalities.

3.3 SOCIAL PLANNING COUNCIL ROLE

Throughout British Columbia, social planning committees, boards, councils or societies are an effective part of the implementation strategy for community social plans. Appendix I provides an overview of five social planning groups in comparable communities. While there are some variations in their work and membership composition, all five groups have an advisory relationship with council and have strong advocacy, education and research roles. This is consistent with the current mandate for the Kamloops Social Planning Council (SPC) and is appropriate for the tasks recommended for the SPC in the current Social Plan.

The structure of the Kamloops SPC is unique in British Columbia in its focus on independent “grassroots” community volunteers (i.e. persons who are not members of any social group or agency). This requirement was instituted to ensure that members were able to provide a grassroots, unbiased perspective on community issues. As well, limitations on the term of office (maximum 6 years on staggered terms) ensure that the SPC maintains fresh perspectives. The Kamloops SPC also has local and senior government advisors to provide needed expertise as required.

Since its inception in 1993 the SPC has proven to be an effective mechanism for addressing and collaborating on social issues. The Social Plan recommends maintaining this strong “grassroots” focus and continuing to engage the SPC in the implementation of the new Kamloops Social Plan.

APPENDIX A

Social Plans in Other British Columbia Communities

Appendix A

Municipal Social Plans in British Columbia

Since the mid-1990s municipalities in BC have been taking an increasing interest in exploring the ways in which they can contribute to resolving social issues in their communities. In order to ensure that residents continue to enjoy a high quality of life, a number of municipalities have developed plans to determine how it will respond to emerging issues. This literature review outlines the approaches used in developing social plans in BC. It also identifies the components and priority social issues in each municipality. Each municipal social plan in BC is highlighted here independently, but several common themes have emerged overall.

Of the six plans in BC, four limited their scope to a handful of key social issues (Surrey, Nanaimo, Kamloops and Prince George) and two took a broader lens and included between ten and fourteen issues (North Vancouver and Kelowna). Three social plans blended social issues with population groups, while others separated the two and discussed population groups in relation to the social issues being addressed. The following six social issues appeared in the majority of plans:

- Housing and shelter
- Community life
- Community health
- Safety and security
- Education
- Employment and income.

Other issues that were addressed in only one or two of the social plans include accessibility, substance abuse and diversity. In almost all cases the priority social issues emerged through the process of plan development. In the case of Surrey, the municipality determined the five issue areas from the outset and the engagement process centred specifically on the five issues.

Social plans in BC generally outline the City's goal in addressing a specific issue, which is supported by a number of objectives and specific activities or strategies. Several plans also provide a snapshot of what is happening to address specific issues in the community. Other plans outline specific partners with whom the municipality can work. In the case of the Surrey plan, specific gaps in the community are highlighted and the recommended actions to fill the gaps fall into three primary roles for the City: understanding the issues affecting the City; advocating for resolution of the issues; and supporting the implementation of solutions to social service issues.

In terms of approaches used in developing the social plans, social plans in BC have typically taken one of two approaches. In the cases of Surrey, Prince George and Nanaimo, an extensive public process with a number of different opportunities for both "expert" and broader public participation occurred. In the cases of Kelowna, North Vancouver and Kamloops the plan process was informed by information gathered

through previous municipal public engagement opportunities such as surveys and open houses during OCP reviews.

During the plan development process, most municipalities in BC have used the expertise of some type of advisory body as a means of informing the process. The advisory bodies are commonly municipal social planning committees made up of residents and social service providers. Other approaches include a body of municipal staff who are representative of all municipal departments such as the Surrey example and an inter-sectoral steering body made up of organizations representing several sectors and each level of government as in the case of Nanaimo.

What follows is a brief summary of the approach and plan components for each of six social plans in the province.

City of Surrey – Plan for the Social Well Being of Surrey Residents (2006)

Approach

- The City of Surrey began its two phase social plan development process by identifying five main issue areas for inclusion in the social plan. Within these five areas, over 150 potential sub-issues were identified by way of literature review. Given the complexity of the subject matter, a stakeholder meeting was held to reduce the total number of elements to 31. A social responsibility matrix was developed to identify the degree to which each level of government had a mandated responsibility. The responsibilities of community agencies were included in the matrix. One public workshop for each of the five main issue areas was held so that members of the public could help to identify the type and scope of key gaps in service for each element. A youth workshop was held separately. The gap analysis, the social services inventory and the responsibility matrix were presented at the public meeting, which concluded Phase I of the project.
- Another set of community consultations was conducted to determine how the gaps could best be “filled”. The action plan was developed in two stages, with the first stage focusing on those elements and gaps for which the City has primary responsibility in order that the City could commence its work in these areas quickly. The second set of consultations focused on developing an action plan for which has secondary, limited or no responsibility. In addition to the focus group and interview methodologies, workbook sheets were available online in a paper format for those wishing to provide input into the action plan.

Plan Components

- The action plan is divided into two sections: gaps for which the City of Surrey has primary responsibility and gaps for which the city has Secondary, Limited or no responsibility. The five gaps, or “issue elements” in section one are: (1) child and youth friendly city; (2) programs and recreation for children and youth; (3) initiatives to encourage citizen engagement; (4) public education on clean-up issues and civic pride; and (5) ethno- and culturally appropriate service, opportunities and

programming. Each of the five elements identifies a key gap, short- and long-term recommendations, a highlight of the interview and workshop process, an overview of current and existing work, opportunities that may help address the gap and potential collaborations.

- Section two addresses a number of elements within the following five major issues: (1) housing and homelessness; (2) substance abuse and addictions; (3) children and youth; (4) crime and public safety; and (5) community development and diversity. The recommended actions here fall into three primary roles that the City can plan in facilitating solutions: understanding the issues affecting the City; advocating for resolution of issues; and supporting the implementation of solutions to social service issues.

Nanaimo Social Development Strategy (2004)

Approach

- The social development strategy was developed through a multi-sectoral partnership. Although the City of Nanaimo participated extensively, it will not be the body to lead the implementation. Rather, the preferred option was determined to be the establishment of a Social Development Group with an executive and a larger membership with the use of formal written agreements or memorandums of understanding between all involved partners.
- Established a 16- member steering committee to guide the social development strategy. Members came from: social service agencies; school districts; First Nations groups; municipal, regional, provincial and federal governments; the business sector and the health authority.
- Community consultation was a key term of reference for the development of the strategy, and the consultant and steering committee designed a process that began with the development of a discussion paper organized by age group: children and families, youth and young adults, adults and seniors. The discussion paper facilitated the input of the identified groups and was used as the basis for two community symposiums. The steering committee also included those who are not typically involved in consultation processes: the aboriginal community, the homeless, lone parents and street-involved youth. The overall consultation reached more than five hundred individuals and involved:
 - A community service provider forum
 - Two community symposiums to introduce the discussion paper
 - Completion of the discussion paper
 - An aboriginal focus group
 - A youth forum
 - Two seniors focus groups
 - Two long/young parents focus groups
 - An alcohol and drug focus group
 - A senior management meeting
 - Two community forums to discuss the draft strategy report
 - Interviews with key informants
 - Five steering committee meetings.

Plan Components

- Five major themes emerged through the public consultation: asset-based development; early intervention and prevention; root causes; inclusiveness; and collaboration and partnership. Different from the main issue areas, these five major themes are intended to guide the implementing body in its work.
- The consultations produced over 20 possible issue areas which were then refined to the following six major areas of focus: education and learning; employment and income; community and health services; housing and shelter; safety and security; and community life. For each of the six areas, the strategy outlines existing assets and strengths, challenges, the proposed goal, suggested strategies for the implementing body and possible benchmarks.

Prince George Social Plan (2002)

Approach

- The Prince George Social Plan was conducted by the municipally-funded Prince George Community Planning Council in 2002, and is divided into two documents: the supportive data and the social plan. The social plan has been adopted by the municipality.
- Used several methodologies, some of which were neighbourhood based because of Prince George residents' high level of identification with neighbourhoods. Other methods include:
 - A social service agency survey
 - Focus groups with UNBC planning students
 - Focus groups with a selection of Grade 10-12 students
 - Discussions with stakeholder groups
 - Development of a social mapping system
 - Neighbourhood safety audits
 - Neighbourhood discussion consultations
 - Open houses and public forums.

Plan Components

- A broad range of issues were identified through the public process, which were narrowed down to include a final seven: housing; health, welfare and education; unemployment and poverty; community safety; substance misuse; downtown revitalization; and recreation. Each of the identified issues has a number of objectives attached and a number of initiatives are outlined to support the objectives. Each of the issues is accompanied by a list of suggested partners. The social plan concludes with the articulation of a long range vision that recommends establishing a steering committee to ensure that the plan's recommendations are implemented.

City of North Vancouver Social Plan (1998)

Approach

- Established a citizen’s committee to assist in the main phases of plan development (6 person Social Plan Working Group included a representative from the Advisory Committee on Disability Issues and the Social Planning Advisory Committee)
 - Provided feedback on drafts of the Background Document, developed the vision and value statements (the basis of the social plan) and participated in defining the consultation methods.
 - Reviewed and edited drafts of the social plan, and were involved in open houses.
 - Three presentations to Council throughout the process
- Community input occurred at two intervals: (1) initial drafting of the plan sections (key professionals and interested individuals); (2) review and comments on the first draft were obtained through presentations and discussions with target groups, focus groups and meetings with service agencies; (3) a two-week open house was hosted at City Hall to inform and solicit opinions.
 - Community involvement was “abbreviated” because of a short timeframe – consultation relied on key stakeholders and fewer in-depth consultations with specific target groups and the general public than initially planned.

Plan Components

- The plan has two components: (1) vision and values statements have guided the development and updates of the plan; (2) goals, objectives and actions for each issue area identify what the City will do to achieve the vision (prioritized by ongoing, short-term and long-term frames for implementation).
- The social plan blends population groups with issue areas (but does not outline actions for each population group within each issue area). The fourteen focus areas are: community life; youth; seniors; families and children; people with disabilities; housing; community social services; safety and security; transportation; cultural diversity; arts, culture and heritage; leisure services; emergency preparedness; and linkages. Each of the focus areas contains a goal, supporting objectives and the actions that the City will take to meet each objective.
- The City of North Vancouver responds to social issues in three ways: (1) social planning staff provides professional advice to Council in the development of municipal programs and assists the community in developing responses to social issues; (2) the City provides funding in support of community initiatives; and (3) the City provides land and facilities for community services.

City of Kelowna Social Plan (1996)

Approach

- Although the social plan document itself does not identify the approach that the City took in developing the plan, the approach was described by community planning staff to SPARC BC. A draft social plan was developed by community planning staff using

existing municipal policies and research documents (a report on homelessness and a 1993 social needs assessment conducted by telephone survey are two examples), which had included community consultation. The draft social plan was then reviewed at a public workshop attended by 94 participants. There were three objectives for the workshop: (1) to suggest changes to the draft social plan; (2) to identify specific actions for the strategies; and (3) to recommend strategies for future public input into the draft social plan. The feedback received from the workshop was taken into consideration by the Social Planning Board for incorporation into the final plan.

Plan Components

- The social plan identifies and outlines the needs of a number of specific population groups: children, families, men and women, people with special needs, seniors, single adults, transient population and youth.
- At the time the social plan was written, the City of Kelowna had identified its role in addressing social issues as a preventative one and its social plan was developed through this lens.
- A broad range of social issues are addressed through the plan: accessibility; arts and culture; childcare; community development; crime prevention; education; employment; health; housing; and human rights. Each of the issues includes a section on community initiatives currently in place to address the issue, the City's goal in addressing the issue, objectives, and short, long-term and ongoing strategies.

City of Kamloops Social Plan (1996)

Approach

- Considerable background research and engagement was conducted as a means of determining what work on social issues had already been completed, which was seen as an important first step as the social plan was developed at a time when the City of Kamloops was expanding its social planning function. A social planning workshop was held with service providers and community organizations to develop the social action strategy in 1995, a precursor to the social plan. Background research to identify thirteen topic areas was conducted shortly thereafter, followed by a community social provider's workshop. Issues were identified and grouped into the following seven key topic areas in order of priority: education, health and social service reform, youth issues, employment, housing, quality of life, and people. The information emerging from the workshop was further refined during an OCP conference, which was open to members of the public.

Plan Components

- The social plan is comprised of two components: section one outlines the general principles, goals, specific objectives and actions to direct the City's social planning function; section two details the background information that informs section one.
- Seven social issues are identified and addressed in the plan: education, children and youth, employment, health, housing, quality of life and people. Each issue area has a goal with a number of objectives and actions outlined to meet the goal. Each of the actions is given either a high or medium priority.

APPENDIX B

Literature Review

Appendix B

Literature Review

SECTION 1

LITERATURE CITED

The following documents were reviewed and summarized as part of this project.

1.1 Community Planning Documents

1. Kamloops City Centre Plan, 2005
2. KamPlan, 2004 (OCP)
3. McDonald Park Neighbourhood Plan, 2004 (for a North Shore neighbourhood)
4. Kamloops Food Action Plan, 2006 (has not been adopted by City, commissioned by Kamloops Food Policy Council)
5. Kamloops Community Plan on Homelessness (2001)
6. 2003 Evaluation of Kamloops Community Plan on Homelessness
7. 2007 Evaluation will address (in addition to updated Assets & Gaps Inventory)
8. Kamloops Social Plan (1996)
9. 2006 Corporate Strategic Plan
10. Kamloops City Council Strategic Plan (2006-08)
11. 2003 Cultural Strategic Plan (City's Arts, Culture, Heritage Department will be engaging community in a process to determine progress with this plan, need for modifications (Feb. '07))
12. Bicycle Master Plan (City of Kamloops, 2000)
13. Pedestrian Master Plan (City of Kamloops, 2002)
14. City of Kamloops Transit Plan (2000)
15. Traffic Calming Policy (2002)

1.2 Local Research and Reports

1. 2006 City of Kamloops Citizen Survey
2. 2004 Statistical Data on Kamloops (produced by City staff)
3. 2005 City Annual Report
4. Inventory of Service Assets & Gaps for the Homeless, 2003
5. Inventory of Service Assets and Gaps for the Homeless in Kamloops (2007 update)
6. Youth Transitional Housing Research Project, 2005. Completed by SPH Consultancy on behalf of Kamloops and District Elizabeth Fry Society.

7. Social Housing Survey, 2001. Conducted by UCC Social Work practicum students in partnership with Social Planning Council, City of Kamloops Development Services.
8. Kamloops Rooming House and Single Room Occupancy Inventory (2000). Conducted by Regional Housing Centre.
9. Minutes for Mayor's Advisory Committee for Persons with Disabilities (Sept. 15, 2006)
10. Pesticide Use By-law Advisory Committee Minutes (June 26, 2006)
11. Interim Report on Social & Health-Care Pilot Project for Sex Trade Workers (1997)
12. TravelSmart Project Summary Report (1999)
13. Results from 2003 (Grade 7-12) Adolescent Health Survey (McCreary)
14. School District 73 2006 Safe School Social Responsibility Survey for Secondary Students
15. City of Kamloops Youth Services Inventory (2003)
16. North Shore Neighbourhood Plan Survey Results (2006)
17. City-supported Affordable Housing Projects Summary (2004)
18. Property Value Analysis (2002) (City of Kamloops)
19. *Heritage Resources Tax Incentive Program*
20. 2006 Interior Health (IH) Population Report
21. Positive Ticket Program
22. Health & Career Education Curriculum Review Committee (Coordination of Drug & Alcohol Ed. Delivery in District) – Nov. 14/06 Minutes
23. S.D. #73 Drug & Alcohol Program Advisory Committee – Nov. 15/06 Minutes
24. S.D. #73 – TRU Partnership Working Committee – Practicum Placement Meeting Minutes (May 19/06)
25. North Shore Youth Resources Meeting Minutes (Nov. 8/06)
26. Kamloops North Shore Plan Background Report (Jan. 2007)
27. Mapping Early Child Development, School District 73

1. Kamloops City Centre Plan, 2005

- pedestrian environment, comfort, safety
- liveable neighbourhoods
- public open space
- heritage
- public safety and security (including lighting and related landscaping improvements)
- preferred future facilities
- special events and attractions
- accessibility for persons with disabilities
- calls on Social Planning Council to regard City Centre as a priority
- acknowledges need for Social Planning Council input into locations of shelters, activity centres, other similar facilities
- integration of community care and special needs facilities throughout City, within Centre but no specific strategies regarding this
- specifies community planning staff as responsible for consulting key stakeholder groups in Centre, making other City departments aware of Plan-related projects
- specifies Parks & Rec Department as responsible for organizing and coordinating special events and attractions
- criteria for evaluating and priority setting:
 - project costs and value for money spent
 - acceptability and support
- design guidelines, including landscaping, access

2. KamPlan, 2004 (OCP)

- regional growth
 - community & neighbourhood
 - affordable housing – fund exists but non dispersed
 - agricultural/resource lands
 - parks and rec
 - community facilities
 - heritage
 - police & fire protection
 - social planning
 - economic development (including TRU)
 - environmental management
 - natural environment
 - urban environment
 - policy support for affordable housing
- } *Quality of Life*

- infill and intensification
- mix of housing types in all neighbourhoods
- expediting applications
- variances for unique housing types
- grants-in-lieu of DCCs
- make City-owned land available

Findings:

- need for public education about social/affordable housing
- public is demanding say in housing decisions, esp. location
- public reaction is based on tenant group not physical design aspects
- non-profits need to seek private sector investors

3. *McDonald Park Neighbourhood Plan, 2004 (for a North Shore neighbourhood)*

- appearance (including design and beautification)
- safety and well being
- connectivity and transportation, accessibility
- designed as toolkit for other neighbourhood revitalization and community-led projects
- neighbourhood values and expectations (for potential investors)
- community identity
- collaboration and capacity building
- liveability
- crime and prostitution

4. *Kamloops Food Action Plan, 2006 (has not been adopted by City, commissioned by Kamloops Food Policy Council)*

Includes actions and strategies related to:

- short-term relief (emergency food provisions)
- food policy development and redesign (i.e. for public organizations)
- economic development

Recommendations for City of Kamloops include:

- establish an Agriculture and Food Action Committee in partnership with Venture Kamloops (economic development organization)
- review options for supporting work of KFPC
- implement urban agriculture guidelines
- initiate a planning process for the preparation of an Agricultural Area Plan
- also has recommendations for school district and IHA

5. Kamloops Community Plan on Homelessness (2001)

Includes:

- community overview (population, area, etc.)
- priorities for addressing homelessness
 - emergency shelters
 - transitional and supportive housing
 - independent housing
 - adequate income
 - outreach services
 - drop-in centres
 - health services
 - mental health services
 - substance misuse
 - prevention
 - program coordination
- aboriginal strategy, including:
 - emergency shelters
 - transitional and supportive housing
 - independent housing
 - outreach services and drop-in centres
 - health services
 - prevention services
- evaluation and monitoring strategies
- communication strategy
- sustainability issues

6. 2003 Evaluation of Kamloops Community Plan on Homelessness

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| ➤ priorities addressed? | } | <i>emergency shelters</i> |
| ➤ objectives met? | | <i>transitional & supportive housing</i> |
| ➤ common themes | | <i>independent housing</i> |
| ➤ best practices | | <i>adequate income</i> |
| ➤ recommendations | | <i>outreach & drop-in services</i> |
| ➤ program coordination | | <i>mental health, substance misuses &</i> |
| ➤ community committee administration | | <i>prevention services</i> |

7. 2007 Evaluation will address (in addition to updated Assets & Gaps Inventory):

- sustainability of current supports, services
- evaluation of existing Committee and Working Group Structure, membership, activities
- recommendations for updated Plan

8. Kamloops Social Plan (1996)

- community trends
 - population
 - age distribution
 - household characteristics
 - employment and income
 - housing
 - crime
- community social priorities
 - education
 - children and youth
 - health (and coordination of services/social reform)
 - housing
 - quality of life (community planning, public safety and sense of security)
 - people (seniors, Aboriginal People, Ethnic Groups and People with Special Needs)

*goals,
objectives
and
actions for
each*

9. 2006 Corporate Strategic Plan

- identifies same goals and objectives as 2005 Annual Report (summarized in Section Two below), but assigns responsibilities for specific actions to staff

10. Kamloops City Council Strategic Plan (2006-08)

- same goals as in corporate strategic plan
- 2003-05 accomplishments include:
 - tourism function contracted to tourism industry, City providing start-up funds, ongoing subsidy
 - shift from UCC to TRU
 - Business & Client Services Division established
 - annual heritage and social housing reserve funds established (evaluation criteria for grants established)
 - Arts/Culture Strategy implemented (cultural manager hired)
 - Urban Forestry Project initiated
 - anti-graffiti program expanded
 - public art expanded
 - Macdonald Park Neighbourhood Revitalization Project initiated
 - police resources increased by 12, auxiliary police by 10
 - Crime Prevention Officer position established, improved community liaison
 - firefighters increased by 4
 - \$750,000 capital improvements to Museum & Archives
 - upgrades/expansion to Sagebrush Theatre, Heritage House

11. 2003 Cultural Strategic Plan (City's Arts, Culture, Heritage Department will be engaging community in a process to determine progress with this plan, need for modifications (Feb. '07))

- blueprint for next decade of cultural development for Kamloops
- report confined to arts and heritage; does not include areas such as broadcasting, cultural industries
- rooted in belief in community-building capacity of cultural sector
- 84% of survey respondents felt City had made moderate or considerable progress in advancing arts and heritage over past decade
- general sense that City supports arts and heritage in principle and financially
- Five Key Strategies:
 - A) Focus on Heritage: Celebration, Commemoration and Preservation
 - 8 key recommendations
 - B) Cultural Presentation & Development
 - Recommendations:
 - C) Marketing, Cultural Tourism & Economic Development
 - opportunity for arts/heritage to support downtown revitalization
 - recommendations:
 - D) Cultural Infrastructure (need for integrated long-term strategy)
 - key objective is to address cultural facility needs for the next 10-15 years
 - review and needs assessment resulted in following recommendations:
 - E) Culture & Education: Building a Learning Community
 - while only a minority of organizations have identified arts education as a primary activity, 71% of arts and heritage organizations provide some kind of educational experience.
 - Recommendations:

12. Bicycle Master Plan (City of Kamloops, 2000)

Components:

- network of inter-connected bicycle routes throughout Kamloops (including on-street routes and bicycle lanes, off-street pathways and trails, connections to transit services)
 - provides direct access to major destinations and recreational areas throughout Kamloops
- comprehensive design guidelines for bicycle facilities
- staged implementation strategy
- funding strategy

13. Pedestrian Master Plan (City of Kamloops, 2002)

Includes:

- needs assessment
- safety issues rating, pedestrian safety index
- network contribution rating, pedestrian demand rating
- pedestrian aggregate priorities
- existing sidewalk coverage
- curb lane width
- total, scaled, and maximum demand approaches
- optional pedestrian treatments for all roadway segments without sidewalk facilities
- estimated costs

14. City of Kamloops Transit Plan (2000)

- analysis of existing system and community
- BC Transit Strategic objectives
- TravelSmart guiding principles
- plan is expected to:
 - coordinate long term investments in transit with local transportation and land use goals
 - provide the provincial government with a long term view of transit in the Kamloops region in order to improve the ability to access funding and equipment
 - allow current system to be reviewed and altered to facilitate future expansion with the least amount of change
- Municipal Transit Objectives Beyond TravelSmart:
 1. to increase the accessibility of transit
 2. to focus service on the needs of commuters for school and work
 3. to extend service to all major activity centres and all new major residential areas and review service to those areas that are infilling or increasing in density (to be evaluated through biennial service reviews)
 4. to provide service to those groups, particularly seniors, persons with disabilities, and youths, less likely to have access to alternative modes of transportation
 5. to integrate transit considerations into the land use approvals process

15. Traffic Calming Policy (2002)

- developed in conjunction with ICBC Safer City Initiative
- measures recommended for use in Kamloops
 - vertical deflection

- horizontal deflection
- obstruction
- signage

Issues identified in traffic calming studies:

- speeding on local streets
- short-cutting through local streets
- intersection safety for pedestrians and cyclists

Non-traffic calming issues:

- lack of sidewalk or crosswalk facilities
- roadway geometry and signal timing
- arterial road operation and safety
- incompatible land uses
- transit operational uses

1. 2006 City of Kamloops Citizen Survey

⇒ 400 phone interviews of age 19+

⇒ results weighted using 2001 census data

- quality of life (rated as good and improving)
- City services (satisfaction expressed)
- City vision
- City contact and communications (favourable impressions of staff)
- safety and security
- environment
- recreation and fitness
- social planning

Top 2 issues:

- ◆ taxation/municipal government spending
- ◆ transportation
- drugs a growing concern
- City Service Delivery Primary Strengths:
 - recreation facilities and programs
 - police
 - waste collection
 - road maintenance
- City Service Delivery Primary Weaknesses:
 - communication between City Hall and residents
 - infrastructure improvements
 - recycling/composting services (most residents willing to pay for recycling collection but not yard/garden waste)

Other key issues which respondents felt should be addressed by local leaders:

- crime
- healthcare
- social
- municipal government services
- education
- economy
- growth
- Parks, Recreation & Cultural Facilities/Programs
- environment
- revitalization

*in
descending
order of
number of
mentions
(after top 2
issues)*

Importance of City Services (descending order):

- police
 - road maintenance
 - recycling and composting
 - waste collection
 - infrastructure improvements
 - communication between City Hall and residents
 - recreation facilities and programs
 - transit service
 - visual/performing arts and cultural initiatives
 - heritage conservation
- 72% satisfaction rate in terms of contact with City
- citizens would rather City increase taxes than cut services (3:1 ratio)
- citizens would rather see City obtain additional revenue from user fees than increase property taxes (73% vs. 22%)

Crime and safety issues (descending order of importance):

- drugs/drug-related crimes
 - B & E
 - theft
 - auto theft/break-ins
 - robbery/armed robbery
 - vandalism/graffiti
 - traffic safety
 - prostitution
 - youth crimes/gangs
 - home invasions
 - assaults/violence/muggings
- 37% of citizens feel more secure in community than five years ago
- 41% feel less secure

Priority of environmental initiatives being considered by City (descending order):

- Water Protection Plan for Thompson Rivers
 - expanded environmental programs, e.g. water conservation, recycling, in schools and the community
 - encouraging proper use of pesticides and herbicides
 - reducing air pollution by encouraging carpooling and anti-idling
 - reducing air pollution caused by wood stoves and open burning
- air quality related as poor by 13%, very poor by 3%

- 66% willing to pay \$2-3/month for bi-weekly recycling collection, 33% willing to pay same for bi-weekly compost collection

Social priorities that citizens would like City to address:

- alcohol and drug addictions
- people living in poverty
- homelessness

2. 2004 Statistical Data on Kamloops (produced by City staff)

- 45% of population is on North Shore (including Brock and Westsyde)
- information includes:
 - rent, housing prices
 - school enrolment
 - household characteristics
 - age profiles
 - neighbourhood characteristics
 - bylaw services
 - parks and recreation facilities
 - airport movement
 - Kamloops Fire & Rescue
 - RCMP & Community Policing
 - dwelling counts by neighbourhood

3. 2005 City Annual Report

Goals & Objectives:

- to fulfill the challenge of being the Tournament Capital of Canada
- to diversify and strengthen our economy
- to ensure Kamloops maintains a high quality of life while meeting challenge of growing community
- to invest in long-term financial stability of City's assets and improve the overall infrastructure standards of the City
- to be nationally recognized for excellence in public service

Sports events attracting 100+ participants:

- Western Canadian Synchro Championships
- Canadian National Lifeguard Championships
- Strauss Canada Cup of Curling
- 2005 BC Spring Crossing Country Ski Championships
- Women's Masters Recreational Hockey Tournament
- 2005 BC/Yukon Reg. Agility Dog Championship
- 2005 Tim Horton's National Road Race Championship

- 2005 Canadian Rifle Silhouette Championships
- WSWBC Wakeboard Provincial Championships
- 2006 IIHF World Junior Hockey Championship

Parks:

- 82 totalling 1,350 ha
- largest municipal park in BC (800 ha of natural parkland)
- live music in Riverside Park, free every summer, 59,000 visitors 2005

Arts & Heritage:

- contributes \$9.2 million to local economy
- employs 190 people, total salaries upwards of \$4 million

Safety and Security:

- 111 RCMP officers under contract
- 10 new auxiliary officers selected and trained
- introduced Theft Awareness Program to reduce theft of high-end bicycles
- DARE Program delivered to 333 Grade 5 students
- Bait car introduced to target car thieves
- all fires investigated within three days

Development:

- construction values exceeding \$200 Million (doubling from 2004) (highest level since '93)
- 671 new business starts
- multi-family construction 86% higher than 2004 (500 vs. 269)
- Venture Kamloops coached 176 new clients, supported 54 new and expanding businesses, creating 87 new jobs
- 71 new subdivision applications processed by City's Development Services, creating 555 new lots
- 60% increase in housing starts (855)
- 281 development-related applications (other than building permits)
- commercial building permits = \$207.5 Million (93% increase over 2004)
- \$70.8 Million in commercial/industrial/institutional building activity (doubling from '04)
- \$464,000 of City funds directed towards Venture Kamloops until 2008, \$90,000 leveraged through partnerships
- Tourism Kamloops receives \$250,000 annually from City, 2% Hotel Room Tax expected to generate in excess of \$700,000 in first year

Other:

- Green Streets Canada designation
- Public Works Association of BC Project of the Year; Kamloops Centre for Water Quality
- 2,703,000 rides on City buses
- \$500,000 spent on local road reconstruction
- \$400,000 spent on upgrades to bike paths
- Kamloops covers 373 square km, is at crossroads of BC's 4 main highways, Canada's 2 main railways
- WaterSmart program has reduced water consumption by over 25% since 1990, despite growing population
- 38 km Rivers Trail along both Rivers
- Kamloops Community Network, a publicly owned and operated utility, providing low-cost, high-speed internet connection
- new solid waste program charges by volume

4. *Inventory of Service Assets & Gaps for the Homeless, 2003*

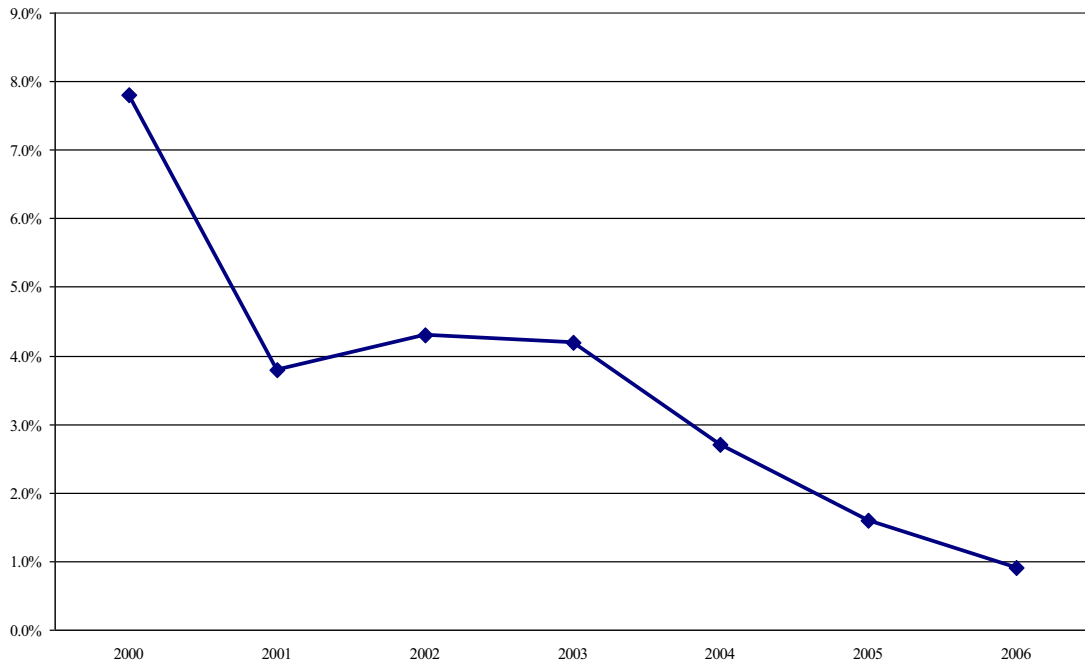
- review of income (in)adequacy services for:
 - youth
 - First Nations
 - women
 - men
 - senior citizens
 - people with mental health issues
- issues relating to the structure and delivery of services
 - duplication
 - coordination/partnerships
 - landlord issues
- provides list of community priorities that has been used to direct funding and is incorporated into the Community Plan on Homelessness
 - housing for all groups is cited

5. *Inventory of Service Assets and Gaps for the Homeless in Kamloops (2007 update)*

This project is currently a work in progress however the following information has been assembled and is included for information.

- Rental vacancy rates for apartments and townhouses in Kamloops were 0.8% in 2006. This represents a significant decline from the 2002 rate of 4.3%. While the Kamloops rate for 2002 was higher than the provincial rate (3.3%) at that time, the Kamloops rate is currently lower than the provincial rate (1.2%) for municipalities with populations of 10,000 or greater. The 2006 townhouse vacancy rate was 0%, down from 2.5% in 2005, and lower than the 2006 provincial rate, also 2.5%. In October of 2006 there were a total of 31 vacant units (of the 3851 rental units including townhouses and all apartment types) in Kamloops (CMHC Rental Market Report, December 2006).

Rental Vacancy Rates in Kamloops



Source: CMHC Rental Market Reports

- The average rents in Kamloops in 2006 were \$525/month for a 1 bedroom apartment, \$634/month for a two bedroom apartment, and \$837 for a townhouse, with an overall average rent (for townhouses and all apartment types) of \$646 (CMHC Rental Market Report, December, 2006).
- In 2001 there were 8860 rental households in Kamloops, representing 28% of the total households in the City.
- The median household income (MHI) for 2001 in Kamloops is comparable to the MHI for British Columbia as a whole. In Kamloops the MHI for females is \$16,879 while for males it is \$30,141. The MHI for non-family (persons living independently) is lower for both males and females (\$20,434 – males; \$15,727 – females).
- The 50% of households with incomes below the MHI, will need to spend more than 30% of their income to pay the average rent for a one bedroom apartment in Kamloops.
- Households receiving the minimum wage (\$8.00 per hour) would spend 39% of their income to rent the average one bedroom apartment. This represents an increase from the 2002 rate of 35%.
- In the Kamloops Local Health Area in 2005, 52.5% of tenants paid more than 30% of their income on housing costs, compared to the provincial rate of 44.1%. Both of these figures increased from the 2003 levels of 47.5% for Kamloops and 42.4% for the province as a whole (BC Stats, 2005, 2003).
- Kamloops has a 6.3% unemployment rate, which is somewhat high compared to the provincial rate of 4.8% (BC Stats, August, 2006). However, unemployment has decreased since May 2003, when the rates were 10.2% for the Kamloops region, and 8.6% for the province as a whole.

- In the City of Kamloops, the number of British Columbia Income Assistance (IA) recipients in April 2001 and May 2003 were as follows:

	<u>April 2001</u>	<u>May 2003</u>
Under 19	28	15
Age 19 – 24	717	429
Over 25	2869	2405

- Over 12% of the population of Kamloops was over 65 years in 2001. This age group will grow significantly over the next 20 years with the aging of baby boomers (45 – 65 years, 26% of population).
- There has been significant construction of new seniors housing in Kamloops, but it has been primarily market rental or purchased housing. The newest constructed affordable seniors housing is Bedford Manor, which has 76 subsidized assisted living units managed by the local chapter of the John Howard Society.

Rates reflecting dependency on the safety net (Income Assistance and Employment Insurance Benefits) are higher in Kamloops than in British Columbia as a whole for all age groups – particularly for youth and young adults.

Inventory Changes since 2003:

Assets

- significant increase in availability of seniors beds
- addition of Out of the Cold shelter has increased availability of emergency beds at certain times
- general consensus that public awareness has improved
- some improvement noted in terms of service coordination
- New Life Mission's House of Ruth received provincial funds to construct 8 – 2 bedroom units for women suffering with substance misuse issues who have children. Also the project will include a 10 bed shelter for homeless women

Gaps

- increasing need for low-barrier / high-tolerance / harm-reduction (i.e., wet or damp housing)
- services formerly classified as housing providers (e.g. Kiwanis House, Phoenix Centre) can no longer be considered as such
- decreased availability of affordable housing due to increased cost of housing, gentrification of formerly affordable neighbourhoods
 - 65 single room dwellings have been lost since SCPI introduced

Ongoing Issues:

- full range of housing types (emergency, transitional, and independent) still needed by women and youth
- need for transitional / supportive housing remains high for all groups

- inadequacy of income assistance rates
- service coordination could still be improved
 - confusion amongst many regarding roles and relationships of various local social service committees
 - lack of funding for participation on committees makes consistent attendance a challenge
- no significant increase in independent affordable housing since 2003, yet demand remains high
 - waitlist for E. Fry Society housing included 171 names of those in urgent need in 2006
 - waitlist for ICS housing included 139 names in 2006; 78.4% of these were single-parent families

6. *Youth Transitional Housing Research Project, 2005. Completed by SPH Consultancy on behalf of Kamloops and District Elizabeth Fry Society.*

- E. Fry Society has identified a recurring challenge in finding suitable accommodation for youth
- most significant issue for youth was lack of affordable housing and meaningful employment opportunities
- E. Fry considering a project consisting of 15-20 units with 14-16 single units and 4 double units for single parents, for stays of 6 months to two years
- various existing services would fit well into partnership model of housing for youth; integrated case management and some co-location of staff are approaches currently used by some agencies
- level of need identified in this study indicates that more than 2 organizations may be required to meet demand
- need for culturally appropriate services
- funds for this project have not been secured; BC Housing a potential major funding source, particularly because their allocation incorporates a 25-year rent subsidy, and funding to support, manage, and maintain the buildings
- report recommends that E. Fry should become a housing provider for MCFD, could also address shortfall of placements for youth who leave foster care at age 19
- E. Fry has strong skills base in social housing, but skill areas specific to client group will need to be addressed by partner agencies
- social enterprise one means of generating income, reducing risks associated with total dependency on external funding
- at time of study, 9 youth on Youth Agreements were homeless, not including Aboriginal Youth
- study recommends building 15-20 units in 2 phases (3 models for estimated building costs provided)

- construction industry currently highly competitive; challenges to securing contractors

7. *Social Housing Survey, 2001. Conducted by UCC Social Work practicum students in partnership with Social Planning Council, City of Kamloops Development Services.*

- purpose was to assess community attitudes, information to guide future decision-making.
- The majority of respondents have no contact with their neighbours in social housing (68.4%).
- More people have an excellent to good relationship with their neighbours in social housing (25.5%) than a not good to poor relationship (6%).
- Most people indicated a high acceptance of social housing for seniors, families, and people with physical disabilities in their neighbourhood, while few people indicated an acceptance of social housing for First Nations or people who are homeless or mentally ill.
- Housing for seniors, people with physical disabilities, low income families and single parents all received a 50% or greater favourability rating.
- Slightly more people indicated that social housing is a positive addition to a neighbourhood (29.2%) than indicated a belief that certain socioeconomic groups should not be placed in neighbourhoods (28%), with respondents in the control areas without social housing being less accepting than respondents in areas containing social housing.
- Responses indicated high levels of approval for the exterior appearance of specific social housing complexes in their neighbourhood.
- Most people felt that the buildings are always or usually well maintained (92%), the grounds are always or usually well maintained (90.7%), the areas were well landscaped (88.2%) and people are parking in their designated areas (90.2%).
- The majority of respondents indicated that social housing was about the same quality as other houses in their neighbourhood (75.3%), while 18.6% said the social housing was of better quality, and only 6.2% said it was poorer.
- Most respondents indicated that the smaller the social housing complex the better, with 48.2% saying that 0-10 units was their ideal size, compared to 2.4% who preferred a size of 41+ units.
- Most people (77.9%) did not indicate safety concerns about the presence of social housing in their neighbourhoods. 22.1% of respondents indicated that they did have safety concerns.
- Respondents had the most concern about the tenants, followed by concerns over potential impact on property values.
- Respondents were least concerned about impact on neighbourhood amenities (8.8%) and the economic impact the presence of social housing might have on local businesses (5.4%).
- Many people are unaware of the existence of social housing in their area (55.8%), and fewer know the correct name of the housing (29.3%) or the

managing agency (18.7%). This data suggests a fairly low awareness of the existence of social housing in neighbourhoods that contain such housing, although awareness increases with proximity to the social housing complex.

- The North Shore test area in the vicinity of the original Victory Inn site (Mackenzie Avenue) which had previously indicated a high level of resistance to social housing was one of the area's most accepting of the social housing already in place. Control areas (neighbourhoods without social housing) were less accepting than the areas containing social housing. This might indicate an increase in acceptance after the establishment of social housing.

8. *Kamloops Rooming House and Single Room Occupancy Inventory (2000).*

Conducted by Regional Housing Centre.

- Twenty-six of the 29 licensed rooming houses and SRO's are concentrated within the Downtown Kamloops' neighbourhood. In facilities and number of units, this accounts for nearly 90% of the market.
- On-site management appears to significantly lessen tenant tendencies and/or opportunities for drug trafficking, prostitution and property damage.
- One cannot assume that the rooming houses and SRO's provide 'affordable' housing, or that they meet our community's total needs for 'hard to house' housing.
- Governing agencies within this sector are ineffective, generally provide no enforcement of their decisions/policies, and are often incapacitating to the landlords.
- Rooming house and SRO designations at the municipal level are inconsistent with the governing definitions.

Recommendations for improvement within this sector, resulting from this inventory, include:

- The promotion/development of a Landlord's Association, based upon an established code of ethics, which might increase landlord bargaining power with governing agencies, and which concentrates on enhancing this sector's management practices.
- The promotion of a substantial increase to the shelter allowance provided by BC Benefits.
- A review of the rooming house, SRO, and other housing designations by City staff.
- The improvement of this sector's governing agencies' service deliveries, in a collaborative effort by and between agencies (perhaps through the Rooming House Task Force vehicle).
- The promotion of more affordable housing in Kamloops, utilizing existing housing stock, by municipal incentive and/or other means.
- The promotion of on-site management for rental properties.
- Monitor, on a yearly basis, changes to the rooming house and SRO stock, utilizing this inventory.

9. Minutes for Mayor's Advisory Committee for Persons with Disabilities (Sept. 15, 2006)

- WRECKERS project (minutes did not identify what this is)
- Dec. 15th meeting was planning session for 2007 Priorities & Goals (minutes not available at time of writing)

10. Pesticide Use By-law Advisory Committee Minutes (June 26, 2006)

- municipalities need to promote education and responsible use of pesticides
- need to integrate garden centres and landscape contractors into provincial and municipal pest management strategies

11. Interim Report on Social & Health-Care Pilot Project for Sex Trade Workers (1997)

Findings:

- due to peer violence, some people in sex trade end up working in more isolated, less safe areas
- increased legislation (e.g. “John” or “Jill” School recently proposed by Kamloops RCMP) linked to increase in violence within street-level prostitution, increased antagonisms among sex trade workers (competition increases with decreased number of clients)
 - sex trade workers may be forced to accept dates with clients that they would normally turn down
 - this legislation has been found to lead to displacement, workers moving to more isolated areas
- workers plagued by number of complex health concerns, but many refuse to see health practitioners due to previous bad experiences
- worker’s schedules not conducive to structure required for medical treatment
- some women continue to work without practicing safe sex due to economic situations (can earn more for sex without condoms), violent dates, and lack of information
- many workers suffer from malnourishment and dehydration, eating disorders
- many women do not access Food Bank, other resources where food is available; many do request food, vitamins, mineral supplements at Street Clinic (no longer exists in 2007)
- social support services for sex trade workers are most successful when peer-driven
- during 14 weeks of study, four requests from female sex trade workers for temporary housing
- other workers confided that homelessness was reason for first becoming involved in sex trade
- women who use drugs and/or alcohol, and/or those who have mental health issues are not suitable for Y Women’s Emergency Shelter
- Downtown Business Association President agrees that increased education about street involved people will help decrease fear that public has towards them
- majority of women interviewed for this project explained that the main reason they work is for the money. Find it impossible to live on the amount of money distributed by social assistance or working for jobs that pay minimum wage (especially women with children)
- a number of study participants explained that they work in sex trade to supplement other incomes
- women experience rude and abusive remarks and behaviour at hospital, physicians offices (some), and government offices, were asked intrusive questions when searching for “legitimate” employment
- many women indicated a desire to return to school for training, upgrading and skills building

- barriers to entry to “legitimate” employment include:
 - never having had employment other than sex trade work, or not for a long time
 - discomfort with disclosing sex trade work due to judgments of employment/training agencies
 - lack of telephone to inquire about employment opportunities, receive calls from potential employers
- sex trade workers fear reporting crimes committed against them
- approximately 125 people working in sex trade in Kamloops (5-10% are youth)
- approximately 75 of the 125 work the street
- most invisible groups are youths and males and those involved with organized crime (Hell’s Angels)
- of 48 who participated in study, 14 were First Nations
- during the 16 weeks of this study, researcher received reports on five “bad dates”, observed 4 women with major signs of domestic abuse, 3 women concerned that they had become pregnant.
- Sex trade workers report that the RCMP do not take their reports of violence seriously.

Recommendations:

- continue building and maintaining relationships with existing contacts on the sex trade to increase trust and understanding
- build new contacts with male sex trade workers, children involved in prostitution, women involved in organized crime through networking with other sex trade workers
- in cooperation with agencies such as Interior Indian Friendship Centre, the Native Health Centre, and the Immigration Society, establish culturally sensitive tools for education and outreach that can incorporate First Nations’ beliefs of tradition and healing into current models of detoxification, recovery, and support
- continue to refer sex trade workers to the Native Outreach Employment Program, the Family Violence Program, Women’s Sharing Circles, and the Aboriginal Sexual Abuse Intervention Program (not sure if these programs still exist in 2007, but local AIDS Society now operates SHOP program for sex trade workers)
- explore cultural attitudes toward gender roles and sexuality in order to create preventative tools and workshops that are culturally sensitive
- in cooperation with existing youth agencies such as Street Beat and the Native Youth Project, target vulnerable youth with preventative education/information
- work with Street Beat in further identifying youths that may be involved in prostitution and create intervention strategies (not sure if program still exists in 2007)
- monitor the number of youth working in sex trade

- increase sex trade workers' awareness of existing community resources (through liaison/outreach workers)
- follow-up on referrals
- create a Bad Date list; monitor its circulation
- work in cooperation with RCMP in assuming sex trade workers' rights when reporting crimes committed against them; encourage sex trade workers to report crimes, in addition to informing them of their rights as citizens
- encourage peer education on how to be safe on the street
- in cooperation with other established agencies develop a prevention program to work with youth and the general public that deals with issues surrounding violence against women
- work with RCMP to encourage prosecution of abusers
- evaluate effectiveness of education, skills and new knowledge in reducing number of violent incidents and number of individuals charged
- continue projects like Drop-In where sex trade workers can relax in a neutral environment
- encourage peer participation on projects that build on their similarities and mutual interests (e.g. decriminalization, Bad Date List)
- create and implement an "early warning system" in partnership with sex trade workers and RCMP to prepare for displacement, negative side-effects of legislation
- increase SHOP outreach worker contact with workers following sting enforcements which reduce number of dates
- increase safe sex education through peer education seminars and user-friendly education material (created by and with other sex trade workers)
- encourage sex trade workers to practice safe sex in all relationships (personal and professional)
- continue to educate IVDU sex trade workers on vein maintenance and safe drug use using educational material specifically designed for sex trade workers
- continue creating and distributing health information cards on Hepatitis and HIV that use the discourse of prostitutes
- offer workshops on nutrition and health lifestyles that take into consideration the employment and lifestyle of sex trade workers
- monitor referrals to agencies such as the Food Bank and the New Life Mission, in addition to working with the Women's Resource Centre in researching why women are not accessing these resources (Women's Resource Centre no longer exists in 2007)
- continue the SHOP drop-in where sex trade workers can seek comfort and support from each other
- employ a current or former sex trade worker as an outreach worker
- peer support group with trained peer counselling to work with women and men currently working in the sex trade, trying to leave it, or have left it
- work in coordination with existing agencies on developing preventive workshops on abuse for youth

- continue to deliver support for Women's Emergency Services and encourage the construction of women's temporary housing which is available to those with addictions and mental health issues
- develop a program that informs public about issues related to sex trade
- develop sensitization/anti-stigma campaigns to end stereotyping and stigmatization of sex trade workers and street-involved persons
- work with the local media in reconstructing the images of sex trade workers into positive, proactive images (i.e. creation of press releases)
- advocate for better employment conditions for women by educating the necessary government agencies and politicians on the status of working women
- develop workshops for professionals and institutions that are aimed at sensitizing people to the issues surrounding people in the sex trade
- work in partnership with existing agencies, such as Aspen Education (not sure if still exists in 2007) in providing education and retraining for sex trade workers
- organize a series of peer drive workshops based on information gathered from SHOP participants
- offer skills/computer training in a neutral environment so that sex trade workers learn to write their own résumés and cover letters which will create positive self-worth
- encourage use of the computer at the Street Clinic (no longer exists in 2007)
- create a space where sex trade workers can have use of telephones, computers and other facilities as they need for retraining, job searches, etc. (similar to PEERS in Victoria)
- advocate for increased legislation aimed at those living off the avails (i.e. pimps/boyfriends/spouses) and those recruiting prostitutes rather than legislation aimed at sex trade workers
- advocate for decreased legislation aimed at prostitutes
- advocate for innovative enforcement strategies
- work in cooperation with RCMP (locally) to advocate for the needs of women in difficulty
- provide the RCMP with workshops about the social issues surrounding sex trade workers and intravenous drug users
- work with the RCMP in informing sex trade workers about their options, rights, and choices
- continue to refer female sex trade workers seeking legal advice to Elizabeth Fry Society
- offer workshops on legal issues in cooperation with RCMP and Legal Services

12. TravelSmart Project Summary Report (1999)

Includes:

- land use growth strategy

- neighbourhood design considerations
- road network improvements (to population thresholds of 100,000 or 120,000)
- corridor protection (beyond 120,000)
- travel demand management
- comparison with past transportation planning exercises

13. Results from 2003 (Grade 7-12) Adolescent Health Survey (McCreary)

- for Thompson Cariboo Shuswap Region - # of surveyed, by?
- 43% of youth feel safe at school
- 32% of students had engaged in binge drinking in past month
- 17% seriously considered suicide in past year
- 17% have been physically abused
- 10% have been sexually abused (17% for girls/3% for boys)
- 66% of sexually active youth used a condom during last intercourse
- 33% of students who have driver's licenses had driven after alcohol or drug use
- 28% involved in one or more physical fights in past year (36% for males, 18% for females)

14. School District 73 2006 Safe School Social Responsibility Survey for Secondary Students

- 26% of students felt that adults in their schools did not treat students fairly
- 23% did not feel that there was an adult at their school that they could go to for support or advice or to talk about problems and worries; an additional 21% were undecided about this

In the past school year:

- 21% have carried a weapon in the community
- 44% have engaged in physical violence in the community
- 32% have threatened someone with physical violence in the community
- 18% have experienced racial discrimination (bullying and/or harassment) at school or school events
- 23% had engaged in bullying and/or harassment based on someone's race at school or school events
- 28% had engaged in bullying and/or harassment based on someone's sexual orientation at school or school events
- of the 58% of students who had experienced discrimination, bullying, harassment or an attack, 24% chose fighting back physically as the most effective means of stopping the perpetrator. The percentage of students choosing this option was nearly double the percentage choosing any of the other 14 options given
- 39% felt that students at their school were never, rarely, or only sometimes accepting of all individuals regardless of race, ethnicity, or culture

- 62% felt that students at their school were never, rarely, or only sometimes accepting of all individuals regardless of sexual orientation
- 61% felt that students at their school were never, rarely, or only sometimes accepting of all individuals regardless of their physical or mental disability
- 24% of students felt that they do not contribute to their school
- 15% indicated that they have a hard time solving problems peacefully
- 17% indicated that they are interested in taking action to make their community a better place
- 71% have never or only once or twice participated in a school club or group
- 65% have never or only once or twice participated in a community club or organization
- 75% have never or only once or twice participated in drama, art, or music activities at school
- 66% have never or only once or twice played on a school sports team
- 46% have never or only once or twice participated in physical activities other than a school sports team
- 85% had never or only once or twice participated in a group to make school a better place
- 84% had never or only once or twice participated in a group to make their community a better place

15. City of Kamloops Youth Services Inventory (2003)

Provides the following information:

- agencies and organizations providing services
- location and availability of services
- type of service provided
- population served
- accessibility of service (fees, referral, waitlists)
- number of youth served

Finding:

- additional research required to better understand how current services are meeting demand
- 53 agencies and organizations providing 61 programs were identified

Recommendation:

- that research be conducted on best practices of service delivery and trends in youth population
- consult youth to see if their needs (service gaps) match those identified by service providers

Service Delivery Gaps:

- information
- transportation financial issues
- cooperation
- geographic distribution
- drop-in programs
- life skills
- family and youth support services
- youth participation

16. North Shore Neighbourhood Plan Survey Results (2006)

Top 3 Assets (rated by 513 residents)

- ① flatness (102 votes)
- ② McArthur Island (72 votes)
- ③ great weather (63 votes)

Top 3 Challenges (rated by 513 residents)

- ① lack of shopping (172 votes)
- ② bad traffic/transportation (60 votes)
- ③ sex trade workers (56 votes)

- 47% indicated that more public transportation would improve their quality of life, 53% indicated that this would neither improve nor worsen their quality of life
- 61% said that more street lighting in their residential neighbourhood would improve quality of life; 37% were neutral
- 46% said more access to recreation areas would improve quality of life; 53% were neutral
- 87% said more shopping opportunities would improve quality of life; 12% were neutral
- 58% said that more access to social services and/or cultural activities would improve quality of life; 40% were neutral
- 51% said neighbourhood plan should encourage conservation of heritage homes and properties on North Shore; 24% said no, 25% undecided
- 42% said that bicycle facilities on North Shore do not meet their needs
- 64% said that there were not adequate sidewalks available
- 58% (of residents) said that they require sidewalks to walk safely in their neighbourhood
- 42% are willing to pay increased taxes for the installation of curb, gutter, sidewalks, and underground wiring within their neighbourhoods; 24% undecided

- 43% said that more street lighting should have the highest priority for improvements expenditures; 34% said more sidewalks, curbs and gutters, 19% said more public transport
- greatest proportion of respondents (113 of 513) have lived on North Shore for 26-40 years; 2nd highest proportion (85 respondents) have lived there for 1-5 years
- greatest proportion of respondents (247) live in single family houses; 2nd highest proportion (99 respondents) live in apartments, townhouses, or condos

16. North Shore Neighbourhood Plan Survey Results (2006)

Absolute Homeless:	15
On the verge of losing current housing:	40
Living in shelters:	100
Express not wanting housing (all male):	5
Couch surfing:	30 – 40

17. City-supported Affordable Housing Projects Summary (2004)

- Hilltop House ('92)
 - 35 unit family housing
 - no DCCs
 - North Shore
- Legion Manor ('93)
 - 48 unit market seniors housing
 - 6 units tied to SAFER guidelines
 - City land
 - CMHC mortgage insurance
 - downtown
 - City gets 15% of profit on resale of market units – put into Affordable Housing Fund
- Cottonwood Manor ('94)
 - 147 unit market seniors housing
 - 19 units (rental) tied to SAFER guidelines
 - CMHC mortgage insurance
 - City land
 - North Shore
 - 15% of resale profit goes to City, 35% of resale profit goes to North Kamloops Housing Society to buy units to make as rentals
- New Life Mission ('95)
 - 18 bed male 2nd stage recovery housing
 - land swap
 - downtown

- Stokstad Place ('95)
 - 6 unit family housing (2 accessible)
 - surplus City land from road widening
 - City-hired architect, led neighbourhood consultation
 - North Shore (Brocklehurst?)
 - 60 year lease
- Corner House ('96)
 - 15 unit at risk housing (mental illness)
 - North Shore
- Elizabeth Court ('99)
 - 46 unit family housing
 - downtown
- Victory Inn (2000)
 - 32 unit low income urban singles
 - North Shore
- Habitat for Humanity
 - 2 units
 - City land at 50% of market value
 - North Shore (Brocklehurst)
- Greenfield Place
 - 32 units supportive seniors housing
- Kamloops Hospice
 - 6 beds, South Shore (Sahali)

Zoning Bylaw

- allows density bonusing for affordable housing
- voluntary 5% accessible/adaptable units
- revised parking standards to reflect actual usage

Affordable Housing Fund

- \$50,000 annually from City budget
- \$5000 - \$6000 annually from 15% profit on resale
- City committed to position of NOT being a housing provider, but willing to play facilitative role
- Social Planning Council has recently (2006) formed an Affordable Housing Sub-Committee
- total 450 units created 1992 – 2004

- 135 family
- 227 seniors
- 67 at risk
- 21 special purpose

18. Property Value Analysis (2002) (City of Kamloops)

- conducted in response to 2001 Social Housing Survey finding that 30.4% of respondents were concerned with negative effect of social housing on property values
- property values study based on data from 1985 – 2001 (BC Assessment Authority)

Finding:

- social housing did not affect values of surrounding properties

19. Heritage Resources Tax Incentive Program

- assists with costs of preservation, restoration and/or rehabilitation of eligible heritage resources

20. 2006 Interior Health (IH) Population Report

Note: Merritt ranks among the lowest in the province for many socio-economic indices; this likely impacts the overall picture of the Thompson Cariboo Shuswap (TCS) Health Service Area

- 77% of residents aged 12 and above report at least one chronic disease, many with multiple disease conditions
- falling birth rates, aging population
- TCS has 30.87% of total IH population, but only 21.5% of the 85 and older population
- life expectancy increasing, but in TCS it falls below provincial average; 78.2 – 79.4 years in Kamloops
- circulatory system disease is leading cause of death (34.2% from 2000 – 2005); cancer is 2nd at 28.1%
- an average of 15 IH residents die each day
- in IH in 2004, only 3% of households earned more than \$80,000 annually, whereas 25% earned less than \$30,000
- nearly 5% of IH population depends on income assistance (slightly more than province wide figure)
- 13 – 15% of IH population lives below low-income cut-off (TCS is highest at 15%)
- food costs in BC increased by roughly 38% between 1989 and 2005; income assistance support allowance declined 16% over same period

- cost of feeding family of four rose 3.5% from 2004 – 2005
- cost of purchasing a house in the Interior has doubled in five years
- Kamloops residents experience high socio-economic stress (0.15 index value), high cardiovascular age standardized mortality rate (15.14)
- one in six children in IH (excluding Kootenays) lives in poverty
- 15.9% of families in TCS are lone parent (2001); average income of single-mother families (12.6% of all families) in this area is \$29,069, \$41,846 for single-father families (3.3%), \$61,973 for couples.

Crime Rates, Average 2001 – 2003 and Child Abuse, 2003 in TCS (per 1000):

Motor Vehicle Theft	6.3	Highest in IH but lower than provincial average.
Property Crime	12.3	
Serious Drug Crime	1.22	
Spousal Assault	3.5	Increasing and higher than IH and provincial average.
Violent Crime	2.3	Highest in IH but lower than provincial average.
% change in crime rate (since 1998 – 2000)	-9.6	
Child Abuse (Age 0 – 18)	10.4	2 nd highest in IH and higher than provincial average.

- 49.1% of TCS population aged 25 – 54 had not completed post secondary education, 22.4% has not completed high school (2001) (highest rates of non-completion in IH) and higher than provincial figures
- unemployment rates in TCS dropped from 2001 – 04
- people in IH feel more connected to their communities than Canadians in general; 72% of IH residents feel very strongly or somewhat strongly connected to their communities
- TCS shows highest rate of children in care (15.5 per 1000) in IH; higher than provincial average (9.8 per 1000)
- IH is able to provide information regarding health and social determinants thereof
- IH needs to work with municipalities and other stakeholders to support effective health-impact assessment and planning protocols that consider the social determinants of health, along with traditional built-environment issues such as sewage and air quality
- allocation of social resources has greatest impact on public health

21. Positive Ticket Program

- RCMP ‘ticket’ youth for good behaviour
- ‘tickets’ include recreation passes, positive incentives

22. Health & Career Education Curriculum Review Committee (Coordination of Drug & Alcohol Ed. Delivery in District) – Nov. 14/06 Minutes

- aims to provide options to teachers for curriculum implementation
- aims to utilize community resources
- respectful relations program will be taught to Grade 7 – 11 students (aimed especially at victims of violence)
- new tobacco education program at pilot schools in Kamloops (through CAR BC)

23. S.D. #73 Drug & Alcohol Program Advisory Committee – Nov. 15/06 Minutes

- increased incidence of accidents/deaths related to drug and alcohol issues in Aboriginal community
 - need cultural perspective from this population in order for programs to be more effective
- in terms of tracking at risk students, goal is to track students who have been suspended and re-engage them into school system
- new mental health and addictions curriculum being created
- increased demand for in-service training
- challenge in connecting parents to reliable information and good support
- low parent turnout for Parent Awareness events, especially for at risk parents
- need to direct parents to meet with child's D & A counsellor
- need for community service component for suspensions; need suggestions for placements other than New Life Mission and Food Bank
 - require youth to present positive things they've accomplished to family/friends/community
- need to get more First Nations students into Peer Helping program
- restitution-based approach and respond to infractions by teaching, not punishing
- re-integration of suspended students to be assisted by Peer Helping program

24. S.D. #73 – TRU Partnership Working Committee – Practicum Placement Meeting Minutes (May 19/06)

- United Way has funds available for youth-directed projects; District will match funds granted by United Way
- committee promotes quality of placements

25. North Shore Youth Resources Meeting Minutes (Nov. 8/06)

- Axis is 4-week program (treatment); 12 people per program
 - Felix Delorme, youth counsellor
 - program needs letters of support to continue receiving funding
- drop-in program at Friendship Centre Tuesdays

- Four Directions Storefront School and Phoenix Centre Raven Program partnered in pilot project
 - culturally based peer helping program, elders as integral part of program
- crystal meth workshops held Nov. '06 for professionals and students
- lunch program for at risk youth at North Kamloops Secondary (also for high needs youth)
 - referral-based program with 30 – 40 students participating
- alternative school has 6 youth
 - need outside resources to provide additional supports, e.g. social worker, drug and alcohol program
- staff from Interior Community Services (ICS) available to meet with school staff to provide updates and describe how to access programs
- staff from Interior Métis Society available to provide information regarding other programs and services
- While Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society offers education on Sexual Exploitation in Cyber Space
- possibility of connecting ICS counsellors to families with youth involved in Directed Suspension program for D & A issues

26. Kamloops North Shore Plan Background Report (Jan. 2007)

- most prominent transportation issue is the routing of trucks through the area – especially trucks carrying dangerous goods
- lack of sidewalk infrastructure (or pedestrian accommodation in areas without sidewalks) and the widespread combination of sidewalks without utility poles and light standards leads to accessibility challenges across the North Shore
- success of a coffee shop opened on Tranquille in the past few years is a testament to the latent demand for quality social gathering places on the North Shore
- area between 12th Street and Singh has the highest population density and the greatest predominance of young families and children, as well as single-parent families
- Brocklehurst exhibits higher levels of income, home ownership, and education than the rest of the North Shore
- perceived and actual feelings of insecurity are connected to image and design issues on the North Shore; perceptual issue corroborated, in particular neighbourhoods (i.e., North Kamloops), with an above-average level of criminal activity and significant safety and security issues. Root causes of safety and security issues need to be addressed.
- main obstacle for North Shore image has much to do with community care and maintenance, particularly of public space
- significant challenges remain for providing the foundation for neighbourhood pride

27. *Mapping Early Child Development, School District 73. Research conducted by the Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) at UBC.*

This document compares early childhood development in 2003-2004 (Cycle 1), and 2006 (Cycle 2). The following domains of development were measured:

- Physical Health and Well-being
 - Social Competence
 - Emotional Maturity
 - Language and Cognitive Development
 - Communication Skills and General Knowledge
-
- District-wide, 24.7% of children were vulnerable on at least one domain of development in Cycle 1 and 21.4% in Cycle 2, a decrease of -3.3%.
 - Kamloops is now in the least vulnerable quintile of districts provincially.
 - North Kamloops had 43.8% of children vulnerable in at least one domain of their development in 2006.
 - The lowest proportion of vulnerability (4.4%) was in Brocklehurst, a North Shore neighbourhood. Aberdeen and Dallas/Monte Creek also had lower levels of vulnerability. These three neighbourhoods are among the least vulnerable in the province. The report recommends that planners consider the existing strengths in these neighbourhoods and develop strategies to replicate them.
 - Five neighbourhoods had an increase in vulnerability since the last sample, the largest of which was in Northwest Kamloops (+8.3%).
 - Six neighbourhoods had decreases in vulnerability, the largest of which were in Brocklehurst (-14.2%) and North Thompson (-14.0%).
 - District-wide (Cycle 2), 9.5% of children were vulnerable on the domain of Physical Health and Well-being. This was a decrease of -1.7% since the last sample. This was the highest proportion of any of the domains, although it is still low within the provincial context. Some consideration should be given to increasing the focus on the provision of basic health and food security services as well as the development of recreation and outdoor play opportunities.
 - Despite decreases, vulnerabilities still exist in all areas; a full range of services must continue to be universally available and neighbourhood based, although some services should be targeted to Northwest and North Kamloops.
 - The Emotional Maturity domain had a lower level of vulnerability and the largest decrease.
 - There is considerable disparity between neighbourhoods in the Kamloops area. Questions of affordable housing, transportation, and equal access to services should be considered. Challenge is to establish a community where every neighbourhood is child-friendly.

APPENDIX C

Background Research (Issue) Summary for Prioritization Workshop

Appendix C

Background Research (Issue) Summary for Prioritization Workshop

Social Service Elements

The Kamloops Social Plan process will focus on twenty prioritized social service elements. Each social service element will be action oriented, meaning it will have specific programs or initiatives linked to it, either currently or potentially. The following lists of potential social service elements have been identified using three key approaches. These were: a comprehensive literature review of previous needs assessments and plans in Kamloops, a series of interviews with key community representatives, and a survey of individuals who indicated they would attend this workshop.

The social service elements listed below are not finalized. They are intended to serve as a starting point for the discussion in the workshop, to confirm the existing social issues in Kamloops, and to help inform the prioritization process. It is very likely that additional social service elements will be identified through the course of the workshop, and included in the prioritization discussion.

For the purposes of discussion only, the potential social service elements are divided into five rough categories: Child & Youth Issues, Housing & Homelessness, Crime & Public Safety, Community Development and Health & Addictions. It is possible that workshop participants will identify and prioritize potential social service elements that do not fit within the five categories.

Child & Youth Issues

- Programs addressing drug and alcohol use by youth
- Approaches to strengthening youth connectedness to the community
- Provision of affordable and accessible quality licensed childcare and pre-school programs, particularly targeted to low income and working poor
- Creating a child and youth safe, friendly city
- Child poverty alleviation measures
- Programs addressing/preventing childhood obesity and related health and activity factors
- Life skills programs for youth and skills training and employment programs

- Affordable and accessible transportation options for youth and families
- Supports for single parents
- Mentorship programs for youth at risk
- Strategies to address youth violence (youth:youth/ youth:community)

Housing & Homelessness

- Homelessness outreach programs including follow-up with housed clients
- Emergency shelter beds
 - Youths
 - Hard to house
 - Adults
 - Low-barrier/harm reduction beds and services
- Transitional/supportive housing for all groups
 - Women
 - People exiting incarceration
- Supportive housing that provides medical care and/or life skills programs for people with mental illnesses and/or addictions, as well as people with disabilities
- Drop-in facilities/daytime services for the homeless
- Prevention programs focusing on at risk populations such as the working poor, single parents, children, people with disabilities, and seniors on fixed incomes
- Single room occupancy dwellings
- Emergency weather services (i.e. short-term shelter beds)
- Public awareness & education around homelessness
- Affordable housing
 - Families & children

Crime & Public Safety

- Addressing neighbourhood vandalism
- Programs to reduce household and vehicle break-ins
- Improving the safety for children and youth in their neighbourhoods
- City upgrading and maintenance of parks, buildings and streets to ensure safe and useable public spaces
- Initiatives to deal with drugs and drug related crime
- Programs to reduce family violence
- Rehabilitation programs, training and counselling for offenders and re-offenders
- Programs to address the sex trade & related issues

Community Development

- Public transportation availability & accessibility
- Communication and cooperation between the multiple agencies delivering local services, including communication on the availability of services
- Capacity building for community programs:
 - Local food production, access, education, and consumption
 - Service providers
- Planning to ensure that local services and businesses are appropriate to the scale of the neighbourhood to create more complete communities
- Walkable neighbourhoods, alternative transportation options (bicycle, pedestrians)
- Revitalization of depressed neighbourhoods (infrastructure and public spaces)
- Cultural diversity awareness and sensitivity programs/efforts
- Women's Resource Centre services
- Post secondary education opportunities
- Initiatives & efforts to improve physical accessibility for people with disabilities

- Employment opportunities & economic development to provide adequate income
- Income Assistance rates
- Recycling & Composting programs
- Advocacy services (poverty/legal aid/welfare)
- Initiatives to counter negative images of the North Shore

Health & Addictions

- Detox and treatment beds for people with addictions
- Supportive services for those transitioning out of treatment
- Public awareness and understanding of addiction and mental illness and their relation to homelessness
- Services for mental health clients in neighbourhood community care facilities
- Community-based addiction treatment facilities
- Substance abuse prevention programs
- Programs specifically targeting crystal meth use
- Health support programs for people with mental illness/disabilities

APPENDIX D

Prioritization Workshop Outcomes

Appendix D

Prioritization Workshop Outcomes

Kamloops Prioritization Workshop March 12th, 2007

Questions after the presentation:

- How were the 52 social service needs identified?
 - o Literature review
 - o Interviews
 - o Responses to invitations
- How come they have to be narrowed to 20?
 - o Comes from the need to keep it limited and within budget
 - o Doing more than 20 social service needs complicate the action plan
- Is there a representative of from MCFD?
 - o There was MCFD
 - o Important to have province involved because they have so much responsibility for social issues, as noted in the social responsibilities matrix
- Were invitations sent to multi-cultural groups and the youth population?
 - o Sent to a lot of people
 - o This focus is people at strategic level and people with a lot of experience in the community
 - o Intent is to have a youth workshop
 - o People not here can send in their comments, and many have

What is missing?

- Emergency food (housing and homelessness)
- Environmental health – contaminants (health and addictions)
- Outreach services for youth (children and youth)
 - o Youth at risk
 - o Marginalized youth
- Aboriginal participation is all social issues (community development)
 - o Would like more discussion/engagement
- Literacy programming (community development)

Report back on issues:

Community Development

What's missing?

- engagement of Aboriginal population
 - o enhance this and link to strategic priorities that came out of the Kamloops Indian Band – need to ensure that the work we do reflects the work they have already done
 - o we will be engaging with the Aboriginal population, but for now it is not evident that it needs to be a social service issues
 - o want to include Métis and Urban Aboriginal in the wording
- Want language around harnessing economic opportunities in the community
 - o Economic boom, shortage of workers
 - o Want to explore economic development around self-employment
 - o Building social enterprise
- Include collaboration between community organizations
- Initiatives to support families with children under 6 years
- Regional issue of Kamloops being a centre
 - o Won't have social services in small surrounding communities
 - o People will come to the closest centre
 - o Is it an issue or a frame for the social plan
 - o Speaks to the need for different types of resources for the work they do
 - o There is a regional prison which releases into the community
- Services for people leaving incarceration
- Building social enterprises/social agency capacity

What can be removed/combined?

- combined non-car options
- combined neighbourhood oriented bullets
- want to remove bullet on income assistance rates – it's not something the city can deal with because it is a provincial issue
- want to remove recycling and compost issue because the city is currently dealing with it, so it doesn't need to be part of the social plan

What can be reworded?

- clarification about 3rd bullet on page 6 of handout – community capacity was actually related to community food
- post-secondary educations bullet is access to... because of high drop-out rates and lots of jobs available, so a lot of people aren't going on to post-secondary education

Housing and Homelessness

- there are a number populations with different needs
- do have some shelter beds, but where does someone go if they have been drinking?
 - o If she is a chronic drinker, she can't come to the shelter
- Pacifica housing (tolerant housing model)
- Better to provide supports for people now while they are at-risk than when they end up on the street
- Need culturally-appropriate housing services and supports (first Nations, Métis, Aboriginal)
- Need for moderate cost housing (low end market)
- Challenges for people coming into strong market from outside
- Mental health workers
- Treatment beds
- Subsidized/low cost housing for seniors, people with disabilities, people with developmental delays
 - o Loss of Horseshoe to seniors housing
- Wet beds (sobering room with nurse)
- Funding
- Housing for women fleeing domestic violence
- High risk support programs
 - o Support for people at risk of homelessness, capacity building

Crime and Public Safety

-there is a lot of overlap

What's missing?

- more involvement in schools (grade 7 and up)
- sex trade
 - o safety of sex trade workers
- strategy for prolific offenders
 - o rehab for ex-cons – job training, mentors, support services etc.
- cultural-relevance
 - o needs Aboriginal lens as well

What can be removed/combined?

- programs to reduce break-ins and drug related crimes combined
- sex trade has some programs – but there is still a need to cover those issues
- is the motivation for entering sex trade economic or addiction
- literacy issues
- taking pride in oneself

Health and Addictions

What's missing?

- collaborative care model – medical practitioners are informed about addiction services
- support for children living in addicted families
 - o some programs have started
- working with parents to keep children out of care
- substance abuse services for multi-cultural communities – everyone needs access to help
- support to seniors with addictions
- emerging issues around internet gambling/gaming
- timely access to care
- barriers to high risk individuals (barriers people face when gaining access to services and concurrent disorders)
- culturally-relevant services for aboriginal people – not over and above other cultures, but making sure those needs are well-addressed
- multi-cultural health services
- long-term street oriented people – can't assume what their needs are
- access to services continually – not just 9 to 5
- what about the issue of transient populations (other communities – jail) – coming here for treatment – how does this affect our ability to serve local populations

What can be removed/combined?

- need to be broader than just crystal meth instead of funnelling money to one specific drug

What can be reworded?

- Aboriginal piece needs to be separate from the multi-cultural piece
 - o It is distinct

Child and Youth

What's missing?

- outreach services for youth
 - o high-risk youth
- children under 5 are not getting enough food – how do we reach them before they reach school

What can be removed/combined?

- life skills issues already have a lot going on in the community

What can be reworded?

- family poverty – with children, not child poverty

- single parent issues – lone parents instead
- connecting and engaging youth is important
- added the words child to a bunch of the bullet
 - o strategies to address child and youth violence
 - o mentorship for under-supported youth (rather than youth at risk)?
 - o programs addressing drug and alcohol by children and youth
- what is considered to be a youth
 - o there are different definitions
 - o typically 16 and 24
 - o didn't define it on purpose
 - o depends who is funding the project and what kind of programs (depends on where the money is coming from)
 - o important to be fluid about it at this point
 - o city has a limited definition of youth
 - o province says up to 19

Prioritization Process:

- Would like to combine horizontally
- Could just like one vote for issue to eliminate strategic voting and collaboration
- Other people would like to vote for their issue
- Comprise – Max of five dots per issue
- Think beyond the mandate of your organization to the community of a whole

Top Issues (First Round):

- Transportation (20 dots)
- Access to child care (22 dots)
- Supportive housing – not emergency shelter (28 dots)
- Affordable housing – market housing, social housing, seniors, people with difficulties (18 dots)
- Emergency shelter beds – youth, adults, women fleeing abuse (16 dots)
- Crime – youth crime prevention (28 dots)
- Initiatives to deal with drugs and drug related crime (19 dots)
- Treatment beds and supportive services for people transitioning out of treatment (29 dots)
- Communication and cooperation between the multiple agencies delivering local services (18 dots)
- Food security – emergency and food capacity (16 dots)
- Neighbourhood revitalization, city upgrading and maintenance of parks. Buildings, and streets to ensure safe usable space (17 dots)
- Culturally relevant services for the Aboriginal population which is significantly over-represented in justice system (14 dots)
- Working with parents with addictions to keep children out of care and supporting children in care (13+ dots)
- Outreach services and strategies for youth – drug prevention, violence (could be combined but will go to next round of voting)

- Leave entrepreneurial supports and life skills because separate from employment for youth
- Question: what is the connection between these programs and the municipalities (not municipal jurisdiction) – City can't give the drugs and alcohol programs more counsellors
 - o The social responsibility matrix will help the city find its place in making these programs happen
 - o Need to find the place for the city in this
 - o City can take the information from the plan to lobby different levels of government appropriately

Top Issues (Second Round):

- Outreach services for youth (43 dots)
- Initiatives to improve social services for children under 6 (40 dots)
- Building social enterprise and social agency capacity
- Life skills training for youth and employment programs
- Environmental health
- Increased mental health outreach workers and health support for people with mental illness/disabilities (61 dots)
- Programs and strategies to reduce family violence
- Programs and strategies to address sex trade and related issues
- City is already addressing sex trade issues
 - o But don't want City to think that the team doesn't need to think it is clear
- Can the city address child poverty issues?
 - o The city has the ability to reduce transportation costs and do some other programs like recreational activities
 - o A lot of the other issues would address child poverty (it will be encompassed in other areas)
 - o Took it off
- Homelessness outreach programs is covered under the ones we have already in the first round
- What can the city do in terms of family violence
 - o The city can raise awareness and say that it is an issue that they won't stand for
 - o The city is doing this Kamloops
 - o Need affordable services – can facilitate partnerships
- Could do 21
- What about seniors?
 - o There was one for addictions that fell off
 - o It is implied in housing and other issues
 - o Population issues will be happening in Spring

Food Security

- grocery store access
 - o mapping projects
- hectares of community gardens

- IH
- number of food hampers by charitable food providers
 - perishable/non-perishable
- hot meal programs at schools
- hot meal programs
- number of pounds going out through foodshare
- demo of charitable food users

Support/Outreach for people with mental illness/disability

- number of programs offering volunteer options for people who can't work
- number of organizations serving people with disabilities
- number of

Community Development Group:

Transportation

- number of wheelchair accessible buses
- capacity of HandiDart
- ridership/bus pass sales by population
- transit coverage
- transit times
- carpooling capacity
- number people participating carpooling network
- number of km of linked bike lanes and walking paths
- number of pedestrian accidents
- number of pedestrian friendly intersections
- number of home-based businesses (people who don't commute)
- number of children who walk to school (being measured through safer city safer school)

Neighbourhood revitalization

- diversity of neighbourhood (ethnicity, income, age etc)
- lighting in public spaces for safety and visibility
- uptake on tax revitalization/tax exemption
- uptake on storefront beautification in North Shore
- creation or maintenance of neighbourhood associations
- property/graffiti vandalism
- property values relative to other neighbourhoods
- neighbourhood crime
- number of garden plots
- distance to a park in residential neighbourhoods (play grounds)

Cooperation between community agencies

- number of interagency projects
- level of participation in community tables
- number of collaborations in funding applications

- referrals to different agencies
- social agencies that are sharing resources e.g. foodshare

Building social agency capacity and social enterprises

- number of social enterprises
- charitable returns for non-profits
- number of full-time agencies (service Canada, united way)
- amount of fundraising that comes into community over time
- number of income assistant recipients over time
- amount of transfer coming into city (BC Stats quarterly report)

Child and Youth:

Child Care

- number of children on waitlists for licensed care
- cost of child care (compare to subsidy level and to other communities)
- number of child care spaces related to number of children
- number of programs closing and opening (sustainability)
- number of licensed versus non-licensed
- how many students are going into ECE programs
- vacancies in child care

Social support for children under 6

- number of children in care
- number of programs for children under 6
 - o number of children served by these programs
- number of kids served by food bank
- school readiness

Outreach services for youth

- number of youth in care
- drop outs before graduation
- youth accessing services for drug, mental health
- youth incidence where RCMP get called
- youth aware of services/accessing services
- number homeless youth

Life Skills and Employment Training for Youth

- number of youth unemployed
- number of dropouts
- number of youth accessing employment services
- number of youth agreements with ministry
- number of youth accessing EI
- number of youth on the street

Crime and Safety:

Reducing family violence

- number of police call re domestic violence
- transition house intake reports
- children in care as a result of violence
- school indicators of family violence
- elder abuse

Drug related crime

- property related crime
- drug seizures (number and quantity)
- number of people incarcerated with addictions
- complaints to the city regarding drug houses
- trafficking and possession charges

Sex trades

- number of complaints
- number of identified sex trade workers
- number of people in SHOP program
- recruitment and exploitation of youth in sex trade
- number of escorts and escort agencies

Youth crime prevention

- school indicators of truancy and suspensions for behaviour
- special needs programs
- number of reported crimes for youth

Housing and Homelessness:

Emergency Shelter beds

- number of available beds
- people turned away
- homelessness served
- location of shelter
- demographics of the populations served
- barriers to access – service profile of the beds

Supportive Housing

- number of units by population
- number of people on waitlists
- percent change in access to services once housing is provided
- % of people graduating from supportive housing
- Whether providing decrease in chronic homelessness
- Funding available for affordable housing

Affordable housing

- rental availability
- agency sustainable funding
- wait lists for social housing
- habitat for humanity
- decrease in homelessness access to other services like food banks
- secondary suites

Culturally-relevant services

- movement between reserve and urban

APPENDIX E

Inventory of Social Services

1. Housing & Homelessness Issue Area - 1a. Emergency Shelter Beds – Youths, Adults, Women

Service	Description	Contact Information
ASK Wellness Centre (AIDS Society of Kamloops)	Street outreach housing program - links adults with safe, affordable housing where available and supports to people once placed - assists landlords providing safe, affordable housing to maintain availability - advocates for expanded resources for the hardest to house	Bob Hughes – Executive Director 433 Tranquille Rd. Kamloops, BC V2B 3G9 bob_aidskamloops@telus.net
Interior Community Services	Youth Safe House and life skills program. Four shelter beds and two longer-term beds for youth aged 13-19.	1286 River Street Kamloops, BC V2C 1Y7 314-0771 lscott@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness, Working Group	Provides direction and advice to the provincial and federal government, the City of Kamloops, and other key community stakeholders on the issue of homelessness in Kamloops. Development, initiation, and promotion of a community strategy in collaboration with HRSDC on addressing homelessness. Conducts calls for applications for funding under the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI).	Mary Doonan, Chair 554-1611, ext. 27 mmdoonan@telus.net
Kamloops Christian Hostel	38 dry shelter beds and hot meals for men aged 19 and up	Brian Otto 207 West Victoria Street 372-3031
New Life Mission	– hot meals seven days a week – Dental services – pro bono legal services – 8 emergency shelter beds for women	Tim Larose, Executive Director 181 West Victoria Street 434-9898 timlarose@shaw.ca
St. Vincent de Paul Society	– seasonal emergency shelter for men and women with capacity for 34 people – hot breakfasts three times a week	Ron Tronson, President 168 Briar Ave. 554-0098 ronandwanda@hotmail.com
BC Housing	Partners with private and non-profit housing providers, other levels of government, health authorities and other community agencies to increase subsidized housing options for those in greatest need.	Peter Chau , Regional Director 800 834-7149 290 Nanaimo Avenue West Penticton BC V2A 1N5 InteriorRegion@bchousing.org
YMCA-YWCA Women's Shelter	23 beds for women and their children leaving abusive relationships	Sheila Loranger, Director 400 Battle Street Kamloops, BC 374-6162 sheila.shelter@kamloopsy.org

1. **Housing & Homelessness Issue Area - 1b. Supportive Housing Programs – not emergency shelters**

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Community Services	Youth Safe House and life skills program. Four shelter beds and two longer-term beds for youth aged 13-19.	1286 River Street Kamloops, BC V2C 1Y7 314-0771 lscott@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness, Working Group	Provides direction and advice to the provincial and federal government, the City of Kamloops, and other key community stakeholders on the issue of homelessness in Kamloops. Development, initiation, and promotion of a community strategy in collaboration with HRSDC on addressing homelessness. Conducts calls for applications for funding under the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI).	Mary Doonan, Chair 554-1611, ext. 27 mmdoonan@telus.net
New Life Mission	– 21 adult addictions supportive recovery beds for men – 11 adult addictions supportive recovery beds for women	Tim Larose, Executive Director 181 West Victoria Street 434-9898 timlarose@shaw.ca
Pinegrove Care Centre	Extended care facility with 75 beds for seniors	313 McGowan Ave. 376-5701 pinegrove@shawbiz.ca
BC Housing	Partners with private and non-profit housing providers, other levels of government, health authorities and other community agencies to increase subsidized housing options for those in greatest need.	Peter Chau , Regional Director 800 834-7149 290 Nanaimo Avenue West Penticton BC V2A 1N5 InteriorRegion@bchousing.org
Carrington House Assisted Living Residence	Private assisted living residence with 4 units for seniors	Diane Nelson 3567 Pine Grove Place 579-9003 or 579-8889
Kamloops Safe Housing Society	– 8 beds for men exiting addictions treatment	566 - 4th Ave. 851-2720 www.kamloopssafehousingociety.ca
Thrupp Manor Association	– 45-unit low-income seniors' supportive housing facility	Dave Beardsell 591 Royal Ave. 376-6536 beerbus@telus.net
Cariboo Manor	– 12-unit supportive seniors' housing facility	831 Serle Road 579-9350 schnd45@telus.net

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4 affordable housing facilities (68 units) – one large family home with rent proportionate to IA rates – 2 supportive housing facilities (11 beds) for people with disabilities – 1 supportive housing unit for families – 1 supportive housing unit for youth with mental illness 	Charlie Rennie 376-3660 crennie@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Elizabeth Fry Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 affordable housing facilities (81 units) – 1 supportive housing facility for adults with mental illness (15 units) – 5 supportive housing units for youth – 5 addictions treatment beds for youth (in partnership with Phoenix Centre Osprey program) – poverty law advocacy – support group for women with no or low-income 	Louise Richards, Executive Director 827 Seymour Street 374-2119 louise@efrysoc.com
Private Group Homes licensed through Community Care Licensing Act	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 10 group homes (48 units) for people with physical and/or developmental disabilities 	Jodie Helm IHA Jodie.Helm@interiorhealth.ca
Kamloops Society for Community Living	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4 licensed group homes (16 units) for people with physical and/or developmental disabilities – Provides support and services to adults with developmental disabilities. Services focus on clients' evolving residential, vocational, recreational and educational needs. 	Debbie Steele 521 Seymour Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2G8 www.kscl.ca
Thompson Community Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4 licensed group homes (19 units) for people with physical and/or developmental disabilities 	828-1508
Overlander Residential Care	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 189 seniors' extended care beds – 9 beds for people with physical and/or developmental disabilities 	953 Southill Kamloops, BC V2B 7Z9 554-2323
John Howard Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 12 beds at 2 supportive facilities for people with mental illness – 76-unit subsidized supportive facility for seniors and those who need assistance with at least two activities of daily life – 24 supportive units for adults involved with corrections and/or forensics – 25 supportive units for low-income adults – advocacy, counselling, and outreach services – client and public education – prison inmate and parole services (education, counselling, support) 	Dawn Hrycun, Executive Director 434-1700 529 Seymour Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2G8 dhrycun@jhstr.ca
Gaumont Residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 units for people with mental illness 	1070 NorthGlen Drive. Kamloops. V2B 5C1 376-3942
Interior Health Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 25 family care homes for people with mental illness 	Niesje.Vandendool@interiorhealth.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
Garden Manor	– 24 units for people with mental illness	63 Nicola St. West Kamloops V2C 1J5 374-7612
Westsyde Care Residence and Annex	– 19 units for people with brain injuries	2980 Westsyde Road. Kamloops, BC V2B 7E9. 579-7675.
Ponderosa Lodge	– 118 bed seniors' extended care facility	425 Columbia Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2T4 374-5671
Kamloops Seniors Village	– 100 subsidized units for seniors, 2 private pay units	1220 Hugh Allan Drive Kamloops, BC V1S 1B4 (250) 571-1800 1-866-662-4969 kberg@retirementconcepts.com
Greenfield Place	– 32 subsidized units for seniors	101-1835 Greenfield Avenue Kamloops, BC V2B 8R5 376-9596
AXIS Family Resources	– 2 beds for youth aged 13-24 with problematic substance use and mental health – youth can stay up to six weeks – also provides counselling support services to children, youth, families, foster parents, and adults in crisis or with challenges	Brenda Wagner CHRP 651 Victoria Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2B3 851-2947 brenda.wagner@axisfamilyresources.ca
New Roads Recovery House	– 4 substance misuse recovery beds for men	374-8258
Forensic Psychiatric Services	– housing support workers for court-ordered individuals – counselling, sex offender programs – outreach services – referrals to other services – assist clients in accessing physicians & psychiatrists	Louanne Jessome, Case Manager 377-2671

1. Housing & Homelessness Issue Area - 1c. Affordable Housing Programs – market housing, social housing, seniors, people with difficulties/barriers

Service	Description	Contact Information
ASK Wellness Centre (AIDS Society of Kamloops)	Street outreach housing program - links adults with safe, affordable housing where available - assists landlords providing safe, affordable housing to maintain availability - advocates for expanded resources for the hardest to house	Bob Hughes – Executive Director 433 Tranquille Rd. Kamloops, BC V2B 3G9 bob_aidskamloops@telus.net

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness, Working Group	Provides direction and advice to the provincial and federal government, the City of Kamloops, and other key community stakeholders on the issue of homelessness in Kamloops. Development, initiation, and promotion of a community strategy in collaboration with HRSDC on addressing homelessness. Conducts calls for applications for funding under the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI).	Mary Doonan, Chair 554-1611, ext. 27 mmdoonan@telus.net
Kamloops Native Housing Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 60 units for native families – 24 units for native seniors and people with disabilities 	#101 -1139 12 th Street Kamloops, V2B 7Z2 250-376-6332 roxanne@knhs.ca
BC Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance	Provision of income assistance, including shelter allowance	Lisa Matheson 828-4630 300-619 Victoria Street Kamloops BC V2C 6W7 Lisa.Matheson@gov.bc.ca
Kamloops Social Planning Council Affordable Housing Sub-committee	Leveraging funds (federal and provincial), facilitating housing partnerships	Jennifer Casorso 828-3758 jcasorso@kamloops.ca
City of Kamloops	Development services, including community planning	David Trawin, Director 828 3561 devadmin@kamloops.ca
Habitat for Humanity	Non-profit, no-interest housing	28-1425 Cariboo Place 314-6783 www.habitatkamloops.com
Sahali Housing Co-op	60 affordable housing units	374-2712
BC Housing	Partners with private and non-profit housing providers, other levels of government, health authorities and other community agencies to increase subsidized housing options for those in greatest need.	Peter Chau , Regional Director 800 834-7149 290 Nanaimo Avenue West Penticton BC V2A 1N5 InteriorRegion@bchousing.org
Cottonwood Manor	– seniors' housing facility with 19 low-income units	730 Cottonwood Ave. 376-4777
Glenfair Seniors' Housing	– seniors' housing facility with 32 low-income units	828-0913
Kamloops Senior Citizens Housing Society	– 39-unit low-income seniors' housing facility	40-289 Maple St. 376-3653 rwms@telus.net

Service	Description	Contact Information
Thrupp Manor Association	– 45-unit low-income seniors' supportive housing facility	Dave Beardsell 591 Royal Ave. 376-6536 beerbus@telus.net
Legion Manor	– seniors' housing facility with 6 low-income units	
Interior Community Services	– 4 affordable housing facilities (68 units) – one large family home with rent proportionate to IA rates – 2 supportive housing facilities (11 beds) for people with disabilities – 1 supportive housing unit for families – 1 supportive housing unit for youth with mental illness	Charlie Rennie 376-3660 crennie@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Elizabeth Fry Society	– 2 affordable housing facilities (81 units) – 1 supportive housing facility for adults with mental illness (15 units) – 5 supportive housing units for youth – 5 addictions treatment beds for youth (in partnership with Phoenix Centre Osprey program) – poverty law advocacy – support group for women with no or low-income	Louise Richards, Executive Director 827 Seymour Street 374-2119 louise@efrysoc.com
Silver Threads	– 150-unit low-income seniors' housing facility	
John Howard Society	– 12 beds at 2 supportive facilities for people with mental illness – 76-unit subsidized supportive facility for seniors and those who need assistance with at least two activities of daily life – 24 supportive units for adults involved with corrections and/or forensics – 25 supportive units for low-income adults – advocacy, counselling, and outreach services – client and public education – prison inmate and parole services (education, counselling, support)	Dawn Hrycun, Executive Director 434-1700 529 Seymour Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2G8 dhrycun@jhstr.ca
Kamloops Seniors Village	– 100 subsidized units for seniors, 2 private pay units	1220 Hugh Allan Drive Kamloops, BC V1S 1B4 (250) 571-1800 1-866-662-4969 kberg@retirementconcepts.com
Greenfield Place	– 32 subsidized units for seniors	101-1835 Greenfield Avenue Kamloops, BC V2B 8R5 376-9596

2. **Health & Addictions Area - 2a. Enforcement and rehabilitation to reduce drug related crime**

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	265 cell corrections facility with programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - respectful relationships and social dynamics - domestic violence - life skills - substance abuse management - job training and career planning 	Peter Tilt, Warden 2250 West Trans-Canada Highway Kamloops BC V2C5M9 571-2200
Kamloops Community Corrections	Probation office that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilitates offender programs - supervises court orders - oversees conditional release programs - prepares reports and assessments about adult offenders, victims, and sentencing options for the court - manages community work service, and supports offenders to make positive changes in their behaviour and attitudes. 	Dennis Hrycun 102-455 Columbia St. 828-4008
RCMP	Downtown Community Policing	560 Battle St. Kamloops, BC V2C 6N4 florence.paradoski@rcmp-grc.gc.ca 828-3055
RCMP	North Shore Community Policing	60-789 Fortune Drive 376-5099
RCMP	T'kumlups Rural Detachment	395 Yellowhead Hwy. 314-1800
Kamloops & District Crimestoppers Association	Combats crime through cooperation with the police, the media, the community, and citizens.	PO Box 3122 Kamloops, BC V2C 6B7 828-3215

2. **Health & Addictions Area - 2b.** *Prevention, Treatment & Support Services for People with Problematic Substance Use*

Service	Description	Contact Information
School District 73	Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Intervention Program	Angela Lawrence, Coordinator 376-2266 alawrence@sd73.bc.ca
Interior Health Authority - Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental Health and Addiction Services for youth, adults and seniors - Community Access Team – first response and brief services - Community Counselling Services -individual and group assessment and treatment, community day programs, referrals to residential treatment when indicated, relapse prevention, follow up and maintenance programs - Adult Community Support (outreach case management, life skills and residential care) - Geriatric Outreach program including seniors with problematic substance use linkages and navigation through detox and contracted residential support programs - on-campus prevention and early intervention program at TRU 	Access number: 851-7450 Philip Snyman, Community MHAS Manager philip.snyman@interiorhealth.ca Carol Savage, Thompson Cariboo Addiction Services Manager carol.savage@interiorhealth.ca
New Life Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 21 adult addictions supportive recovery beds for men - 11 adult addictions supportive recovery beds for women 	Tim Larose, Executive Director 181 West Victoria Street 434-9898 timlarose@shaw.ca
Phoenix Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 20 bed detox facility, primarily for adults requiring medical management for withdrawal (approximately 7 days) 	Jerry Nordoft, Executive Director 922 Third Ave. 374-4634 Jerry.Nordoft@phoenixcentre.org www.phoenixcentre.org
Phoenix Centre Osprey and Raven Programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5 addictions recovery beds for court-ordered youth - counselling, education, and day program for youth 	Patrick MacDonald 922 Third Ave. Kamloops, BC 374-4634 osprey@mail.ocis.net www.phoenixcentre.org
AXIS Family Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mobile day treatment program for youth to age 25 – 1- 4 weeks plus preparation and follow up - 2 supportive recovery beds for youth aged 13-24 with problematic substance use and mental health - youth can stay up to six weeks - also provides counselling support services to children, youth, families, foster parents, and adults in crisis or with challenges 	Trudy Annand 651 Victoria Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2B3 851-2947 trudy.annand@axisfamilyresources.ca
Interior Indian Friendship Centre	Drug and Alcohol Program -primarily counselling, referral and follow up for adults - some limited youth and prevention/education work	Floyd Eustache 376-1296

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Indian Band	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aboriginal Apprenticeship program – Drug and alcohol program 	Ray Gauthier 828.9768 200-355 Yellowhead Highway Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1 rgauthier@kib.ca
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – outreach and advocacy services – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle
Kamloops Safe Housing Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 8 beds for men exiting addictions treatment 	566 - 4th Ave. 851-2720 www.kamloopssafehousingociety.ca
Elizabeth Fry Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 5 addictions treatment beds for youth (in partnership with Phoenix Centre Osprey program) 	Louise Richards, Executive Director 827 Seymour Street 374-2119 louise@efrysoc.com
New Roads Recovery House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 4 substance misuse recovery beds for men 	374-8258
Kiwanis House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 21-bed addictions intensive treatment program for adults 	Murphy Kenedy, Executive Director 101 Columbia St. 374-6551 exdir@kiwanishouse.ca www.kiwanis.ca

2. Health & Addictions Area - 2c. *Increased Mental Health Outreach Workers and Health Support for People with Mental Illnesses/Disabilities*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Health Authority – Mental Health and Addiction Services	Services for youth (limited), adults and seniors with serious mental health problems and concurrent disorders, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Access and urgent response - Assessment and care planning - Treatment - Individual and group therapy - Outreach case management and Rehabilitation - Residential services - Consultation 	Philip Snyman – Community Manager 519 Columbia Street Kamloops philip.snyman@interiorhealth.ca Niesje Vandendool – Manager, MHAS Thompson Cariboo 519 Columbia Street Kamloops niesje.vandendool@interiorhealth.ca
Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services (Thompson Area) Clinic	Assessment and treatment for young offenders	Susan Morris-McEwan, Coordinator 8 – 1315 Summit Drive 828-4940 Susan.MorrisMcEwan@gov.bc.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
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John Howard Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 12 beds at 2 supportive facilities for people with mental illness – 76-unit subsidized supportive facility for seniors and those who need assistance with at least two activities of daily life – 24 supportive units for adults involved with corrections and/or forensics – 25 supportive units for low-income adults – advocacy, counselling, and outreach services – client and public education – prison inmate and parole services (education, counselling, support) 	Dawn Hrycun, Executive Director 434-1700 529 Seymour Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2G8 dhrycun@jhstr.ca
Forensic Psychiatric Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – housing support workers for court-ordered individuals – counselling, sex offender programs – outreach services – referrals to other services – assist clients in accessing physicians & psychiatrists 	Louanne Jessome, Case Manager 377-2671
Interior Health Authority – Public Health Prevention Services	Street outreach program including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medical services, health promotion provided through outreach – harm reduction and prevention programs, e.g., needle exchange, condom distribution 	Gaudenza Ramunno, Street Nurse Gaudenza.Ramunno@interiorhealth.ca
Kamloops Brain Injury Association	Provides education and support to brain injured persons and their families. Increases awareness about brain injury in the community at large. Services Provided: Education, prevention programs, survivors' support groups, caregivers' support groups, one on one support, life skills, advocacy, crisis intervention, weekly drop in centre, community reintegration, assistance with job search, volunteer experience, resource library, community kitchen, anger management, respectful relationships, goal setting, and outreach.	Helen McKenzie 408 Victoria Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2A7 372-1799 kbia@kbia.ca
Canadian Mental Health Association	Services for people with mental illness including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – drop-in centre – free internet – social outings – recreational support 	857 Seymour Street 374-0440 verna@cmhakam.com www.cmhakam.com
BC Schizophrenia Society	Advocacy and support for people affected by schizophrenia.	203-421 St. Paul St. 372-5788
Anxiety and Mood Disorders Associations of BC, Kamloops Branch	Support for individuals with anxiety and mood disorders and their families	100-540 Seymour St. 372-2278
AIDS Society of Kamloops (ASK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – advocacy, counselling – education – w/clients, and public in community, schools, agencies – outreach services – referrals to housing/shelter, and supports to people once placed – long term HIV & HEP C support – SHOP (Social and Health Opportunities For Persons in the Sex Trade) outreach – support for male and female sex trade workers 	Bob Hughes, Executive Director 433 Tranquille Road 376-7558 ask@telus.net www.aidskamloops.bc.ca

2. **Health & Addictions Area - 2d.** *Programs & Strategies to Address the Sex Trade and Related Issues*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Crime Reduction Committee (Intersectoral: City, Crown Counsel, RCMP, IHA, etc.)	Target-setting, statistical research, following UK model	Mark Huhn 851-8823 7 Victoria Street West Kamloops, BC V2C 1A2 markhuhn@shaw.ca
AIDS Society of Kamloops (ASK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – advocacy, counselling – education – w/clients, and public in community, schools, agencies – outreach services – referrals to housing/shelter, and supports to people once placed – long term HIV & HEP C support – SHOP (Social and Health Opportunities For Persons in the Sex Trade) outreach – support for male and female sex trade workers 	Bob Hughes, Executive Director 433 Tranquille Road 376-7558 ask@telus.net www.aidskamloops.bc.ca

3. **Youth Issues - 3a.** *Youth Crime Prevention*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services (Thompson Area) Clinic	Assessment and treatment for young offenders	Susan Morris-McEwan, Coordinator 8 – 1315 Summit Drive 828-4940 Susan.MorrisMcEwan@gov.bc.ca
Crime Reduction Committee (Intersectoral: City, Crown Counsel, RCMP, IHA, etc.)	Target-setting, statistical research, following UK model	Mark Huhn 851-8823 7 Victoria Street West Kamloops, BC V2C 1A2 markhuhn@shaw.ca
School District 73	Drug and Alcohol Prevention and Intervention Program	Angela Lawrence, Coordinator 376-2266 sdixon@sd73.bc.ca
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community – community health services – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women – supported child care program – outreach and advocacy services – community breakfast once a week – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Mounted Patrol	Event & park patrols	578-7123 wanless.hacab@telus.net www.kamloopsmountedpatrol.com

3. Youth Issues - 3b. *Life Skills Training for Youths and Youth Employment Programs*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Libraries	Library services. Free computer access, training.	South Shore: 372-5145 North Shore: 554-1124 www.tnrplib.bc.ca
Interior Community Services	Youth Safe House and life skills program. Four shelter beds and two longer-term beds for youth aged 13-19.	1286 River Street Kamloops, BC V2C 1Y7 314-0771 lscott@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Boys and Girls Club, Kamloops Chapter	<u>Services include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <u>educational support system for young mothers</u> - <u>social recreational programs for children 5-12</u> - <u>childcare programs for children 5-12 years</u> - <u>preschool program for children 3-4 years</u> - <u>after school homework programs for children 9-13</u> - <u>social recreational programs for youth 12-18 years</u> - <u>late night social program for youth 13-18 years</u> - <u>alternate education program for youth 13-18 years</u> - <u>grief and loss support groups for children 6-12 years</u> - <u>skill building and support groups for parents</u> 	Leah Dawson, Executive Director 554-5437 exdir@bgckamloops.com http://www.bgckamloops.com
Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services (Thompson Area) Clinic	Assessment and treatment for young offenders	Susan Morris-McEwan, Coordinator 8 – 1315 Summit Drive 828-4940 Susan.MorrisMcEwan@gov.bc.ca
School District 73	Alternative education program for at-risk youth	Marilyn Hogg, Assistant Superintendent 374-0679 1383 – 9th Avenue Kamloops, BC V2C 3X7 mhogg@sd73.bc.ca
Learning Works	Literacy services for youth and adults	614 Tranquille Rd. 554-1040 kllc@ocis.net www.literacykamloops.com

Service	Description	Contact Information
Thompson Rivers University, Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops, School District #73, and Interior Community Services	First Steps education program for mothers aged 14 – 24.	376-9119 firststeps@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Kamloops Work Search Centres	Assists young adults between the ages of 15 to 30 and others who face barriers to employment to recognize their skills, research their options, and reach their potential.	www.kamworksearch.com info@kamworksearch.com South Shore: 100-275 Lansdowne St. 372-3803 North Shore: 517A Tranquille Rd. 376-3111
TRU Student Employment Centre	Provides employment and career services to students and recent graduates.	371-5627 900 McGill Road PO Box 3010 Kamloops, BC V2C 5N3 www.tru.ca/es
Wage Subsidy Centre	Assists individuals to secure long term work by providing direct work experience. Wage subsidies are designed to encourage employers to hire individuals who they would not normally hire in the absence of a subsidy.	262 Seymour Street 372-1666 info@wagesubsidycentre.com www.wagesubsidycentre.com
Métis Nation BC	Employment and training services	#208-444 Victoria Street Kamloops BC V2C 2A7 Toll Free: 1-888-823-9263 Phone: 250-851-9263 Fax: 250-851-9236 pmyhre@mnbca.ca
Aboriginal Employment Services	Aboriginal employment counselling services to clients in an urban setting. Internet access for potential employment opportunities.	144A Briar Ave. 554-4556
Shuswap Nation Tribal Council	Shuswap Training and Employment Programs (STEP) provides opportunities for all First Nations individuals and communities in the STEP service area to achieve economic self sufficiency through training and employment services that support locally defined needs.	304 – 355 Yellowhead Highway 314-1511 sntcstep@shuswapnation.org www.step.shuswapnation.org
Kamloops Indian Band	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aboriginal Apprenticeship program – Drug and alcohol program 	Ray Gauthier 828.9768 200-355 Yellowhead Highway Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1 rgauthier@kib.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community – community health services – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women – supported child care program – outreach and advocacy services – community breakfast once a week – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle
Service Canada	Employment services	Kathy Aldus 235 Lansdowne St. 372-2515, ext.225 kathy.aldus@servicecanada.gc.ca
Elizabeth Fry Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 affordable housing facilities (81 units) – 1 supportive housing facility for adults with mental illness (15 units) – 5 supportive housing units for youth – 5 addictions treatment beds for youth (in partnership with Phoenix Centre Osprey program) – poverty law advocacy – support group for women with no or low-income 	Louise Richards, Executive Director 827 Seymour Street 374-2119 louise@efrysoc.com
Kamloops YMCA-YWCA	Three locations throughout Kamloops. A community recreation facility (25 meter indoor pool, cardio and weight training, fitness studio) that also offers personal training, health, and wellness services, playcare, summer camps, and volunteer opportunities.	Colin Reid, CEO 372-7725, ext.202 creid@kamloopsy.org www.kamloopsy.org
Interior Community Services	Interior Community Services provides comprehensive services for families and children. A full list of their services is available at: http://www.interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca/	Paul Sibley, Executive Director 765 Tranquille Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3J3 Tel:(250) 554-3134 Fax: (250) 376-3040 adm@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca

3. Youth Issues - 3c. *Outreach Services for Youth*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Métis Child and Family Services Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – services for Métis people; however, no one refused service – advocacy and support for at-risk youth – advocacy, counselling, initial consultation for addiction treatment – drop-in services, and some outreach – referrals to housing, and other community services – family support & counselling – Early Childhood Education & Development – close partnerships with Indian Friendship Centre 	<p>Moreno Goring, Executive Director E-3 750 Cottonwood Ave. Kamloops, BC V2B 3X2 554-9486 moreno@imcfs.bc.ca www.imcfs.bc.ca</p>
Interior Health Authority	<p>Street outreach program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – medical services, health promotion provided through outreach – harm reduction and prevention programs, e.g., needle exchange, condom distribution 	<p>Gaudenza Ramunno, Street Nurse Gaudenza.Ramunno@interiorhealth.ca</p>
AIDS Society of Kamloops (ASK)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – advocacy, counselling – education – w/clients, and public in community, schools, agencies – outreach services – referrals to housing/shelter, and supports to people once placed – long term HIV & HEP C support – SHOP (Social and Health Opportunities For Persons in the Sex Trade) outreach – support for male and female sex trade workers 	<p>Bob Hughes, Executive Director 433 Tranquille Road 376-7558 ask@telus.net www.aidskamloops.bc.ca</p>
Safe Spaces	Support for gay, lesbian, two-spirited, bisexual, transgendered, or questioning youth	<p>371-3086 sspaces@mail.ocis.net</p>
Interior Community Services	<p>Youth Safe House and life skills program.</p> <p>Four shelter beds and two longer-term beds for youth aged 13-19.</p>	<p>1286 River Street Kamloops, BC V2C 1Y7 314-0771 lscott@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca</p>

4. **Children & Families** - 4a. *Working with Parents with Addictions to keep Children out of care, and Supporting Children in care.*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Health Authority - Mental Health and Addiction Services (MHAS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mental Health and Addiction Services for youth and , adults - Community Access Team – first response and brief services - Community Counselling Services -individual and group assessment and treatment, community day programs, referrals to residential treatment when indicated, relapse prevention, follow up and maintenance programs – Perinatal Depression Program - Adult Community Support (outreach case management, life skills and residential care) - linkages and navigation through detox and contracted residential support programs - on-campus prevention and early intervention program at TRU 	<p>Access number: 851-7450</p> <p>Philip Snyman, Community MHAS Manager philip.snyman@interiorhealth.ca</p> <p>Carol Savage, Thompson Cariboo Addiction Services Manager carol.savage@interiorhealth.ca</p>
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community - community health services - addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth - employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women - supported child care program - outreach and advocacy services - community breakfast once a week - nurse practitioner onsite - aboriginal response team program 	<p>Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle</p>
Secwepemc Child and Family Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - works in collaboration with seven Secwepemc bands with regards to child protection and the prevention of abuse and neglect of all Secwepemc children. The ultimate goal is to take over full responsibility of child protection for community members. - works under a Delegation Enabling Agreement that transitions the authority of child protection through a matrix of roles and responsibilities until full delegation is reached. 	<p>225-355 Yellowhead 250-314-9669 reception@secwepemc.org http://www.secwepemckids.org</p>
Interior Indian Friendship Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drop-in centre and meal service on Fridays - assistance with housing search, applying for IA shelter allowance - counselling for addictions, parents, sexual abuse, mental health, HIV/AIDS - family support (MCFD) - health centre, nutritionist - Elders program - Violence Against Women – education, information & counselling - referrals to housing and other community services - provides picture ID 	<p>Melissa Mongrain, Acting Executive Director 125 Palm Street Kamloops, BC V2B 8J7 melissamongrain@hotmail.com 376-1296 or 376-1617</p>

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Métis Child and Family Services Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – services for Métis people; however, no one refused service – advocacy and support for at-risk youth – advocacy, counselling, initial consultation for addiction treatment – drop-in services, and some outreach – referrals to housing, and other community services – family support & counselling – Early Childhood Education & Development – close partnerships with Indian Friendship Centre 	Moreno Goring, Executive Director E-3 750 Cottonwood Ave. Kamloops, BC V2B 3X2 554-9486 moreno@imcfs.bc.ca www.imcfs.bc.ca
BC Ministry of Children and Family Development	Child protection	David Hall 371-3650 125-1165 Battle Street Kamloops, BC, V2C 2N4
Make Children First	Community driven initiative with the goal of enhancing the community's ability to support the healthy development of children and their families. Recognizes the early years of development as being essential in creating a strong and vibrant community. Offered by Interior Community Services.	Val Janz, Interior Community Services 396 Tranquille Road Kamloops, BC V2B 3G7 (250) 554-3134 vjanz@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Kamloops YMCA-YWCA	Three locations throughout Kamloops. A community recreation facility (25 meter indoor pool, cardio and weight training, fitness studio) that also offers personal training, health, and wellness services, playcare, summer camps, and volunteer opportunities.	Colin Reid, CEO 372-7725, ext.202 creid@kamloopsy.org www.kamloopsy.org
Interior Community Services	Interior Community Services provides comprehensive services for families and children. A full list of their services is available at: http://www.interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca/	Paul Sibley, Executive Director 765 Tranquille Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3J3 Tel:(250) 554-3134 Fax: (250) 376-3040 adm@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca

4. Children & Families - 4b. Access to Child Care

Service	Description	Contact Information
Child Care Resources & Referral Program	Links families and child care providers by offering free consultation, information, education, support, and referral services to parents seeking child care. Child care providers are supported through information, outreach, resource library networking and learning opportunities.	Unit E -1420 Hugh Allan Dr kamloopsccrr@shawlink.ca 372-7791 or 554-9622
Boys and Girls Club, Kamloops Chapter	Services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – educational support system for young mothers – social recreational programs for children 5-12 – childcare programs for children 5-12 years – preschool program for children 3-4 years – after school homework programs for children 9-13 – social recreational programs for youth 12-18 years – late night social program for youth 13-18 years – alternate education program for youth 13-18 years – grief and loss support groups for children 6-12 years – skill building and support groups for parents 	Leah Dawson, Executive Director 554-5437 exdir@bgckamloops.com http://www.bgckamloops.com
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community – community health services – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women – supported child care program – outreach and advocacy services – community breakfast once a week – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle
Kamloops YMCA-YWCA	Three locations throughout Kamloops. A community recreation facility (25 meter indoor pool, cardio and weight training, fitness studio) that also offers personal training, health, and wellness services, playcare, summer camps, and volunteer opportunities.	Colin Reid, CEO 372-7725, ext.202 creid@kamloopsy.org www.kamloopsy.org
Interior Community Services	Interior Community Services provides comprehensive services for families and children. A full list of their services is available at: http://www.interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca/	Paul Sibley, Executive Director 765 Tranquille Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3J3 Tel:(250) 554-3134 Fax: (250) 376-3040 adm@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca

4. **Social Services Inventory – Children & Families - 4c.** *Initiatives to Improve Social Services for Children under 6*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Infant Development Society	Services for children from birth to three years of age who are experiencing or are at risk for developmental delays. Home based and family centred. Confidential home visits. Supervised groups. Free of charge.	Diane Henry 801 McGill Road 371-4140 kids@kamloops.net www.geocities.com/kamloopsidp
Family Tree	Drop-in playgroup for children and infants aged 0-6. Provides healthy lunch and snacks. Seminars and support groups for parents.	Jennifer: 377-7718 Heather : 374-2542
Boys and Girls Club, Kamloops Chapter	<u>Services include:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <u>educational support system for young mothers</u> – <u>social recreational programs for children 5-12</u> – <u>childcare programs for children 5-12 years</u> – <u>preschool program for children 3-4 years</u> – <u>after school homework programs for children 9-13</u> – <u>social recreational programs for youth 12-18 years</u> – <u>late night social program for youth 13-18 years</u> – <u>alternate education program for youth 13-18 years</u> – <u>grief and loss support groups for children 6-12 years</u> – <u>skill building and support groups for parents</u> 	Leah Dawson, Executive Director 554-5437 exdir@bgckamloops.com http://www.bgckamloops.com
Make Children First	Community driven initiative with the goal of enhancing the community's ability to support the healthy development of children and their families. Recognizes the early years of development as being essential in creating a strong and vibrant community. Offered by Interior Community Services.	Val Janz 396 Tranquille Road Kamloops, BC V2B 3G7 (250) 554-3134 vjanz@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
La Leche League	Breastfeeding information and support	Lorna 573-5671
Breastfeeding Matters	Breastfeeding information and promotion	Patty Hallam, RN 519 Columbia Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2T8 851-7313 patty.hallam@interiorhealth.ca
Interior Health Authority	Post-Partum Depression Support	519 Columbia Street 851-7450
Magpie Corners	Social, educational, and recreational program for single mothers and children to age 6.	851-5437
Interior Community Services	Interior Community Services provides comprehensive services for families and children. A full list of their services is available at: http://www.interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca/	Paul Sibley, Executive Director 765 Tranquille Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3J3 Tel:(250) 554-3134 Fax: (250) 376-3040 adm@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca

4. Children & Families - 4d. *Programs and Strategies to Reduce Family Violence*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Crime Reduction Committee (Intersectoral: City, Crown Counsel, RCMP, IHA, etc.)	Target-setting, statistical research, following UK model	Mark Huhn 851-8823 7 Victoria Street West Kamloops, BC V2C 1A2 markhuhn@shaw.ca
Interior Indian Friendship Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – drop-in centre and meal service on Fridays – assistance with housing search, applying for IA shelter allowance – counselling for addictions, parents, sexual abuse, mental health, HIV/AIDS – family support (MCFD) – health centre, nutritionist – Elders program – Violence Against Women – education, information & counselling – referrals to housing and other community services – provides picture ID 	Melissa Mongrain, Acting Executive Director 125 Palm Street Kamloops, BC V2B 8J7 melissamongrain@hotmail.com 376-1296 or 376-1617
BC Ministry of Children and Family Development	Child protection	David Hall 371-3650 125-1165 Battle Street Kamloops, BC, V2C 2N4
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	265 cell corrections facility with programs including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – respectful relationships and social dynamics – domestic violence – life skills – substance abuse management – job training and career planning 	Peter Tilt, Warden 2250 West Trans-Canada Highway Kamloops BC V2C5M9 571-2200
Family Justice Centre	Mediation, dispute resolution	200 – 444 St. Paul Street (888) 764-3663 or 828-4688
Kamloops Community Corrections	Probation office that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – facilitates offender programs – supervises court orders – oversees conditional release programs – prepares reports and assessments about adult offenders, victims, and sentencing options for the court – manages community work service, and supports offenders to make positive changes in their behaviour and attitudes. 	Dennis Hrycun 102-455 Columbia St. 828-4008
RCMP	Downtown Community Policing	560 Battle St. Kamloops, BC V2C 6N4 florence.paradoski@rcmp-grc.gc.ca 828-3055
RCMP	North Shore Community Policing	60-789 Fortune Drive

Service	Description	Contact Information
RCMP	T'kuhlups Rural Detachment	376-5099 395 Yellowhead Hwy. 314-1800
Sexual Assault Counselling Centre	For people who have been sexually assaulted or abused	627B Victoria Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2B3 372-0179
RCMP Victim Services	Emotional support, information and referrals to victims of all kinds of crime and trauma.	560 Battle Street Kamloops, BC V2C 6N4 828-3223
Kamloops Community Response Network	Coordinated response to abuse, neglect, self-neglect	#6E-750 Cottonwood Avenue Kamloops, BC V2B 3X2 376-7878 information@peopleinmotion.org
YMCA-YWCA Women's Shelter	23 beds for women and their children leaving abusive relationships	Sheila Loranger, Director 400 Battle Street Kamloops, BC 374-6162 sheila.shelter@kamloopsy.org
Interior Community Services	Interior Community Services provides comprehensive services for families and children. A full list of their services is available at: http://www.interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca/	Paul Sibley, Executive Director 765 Tranquille Road Kamloops, B.C. V2B 3J3 Tel:(250) 554-3134 Fax: (250) 376-3040 adm@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca

5. Public Spaces - 5a. *Safe Public Spaces through Neighbourhood Revitalization, Parks, Buildings & Streets*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Downtown Residents Association		
Rose Hill Residents Association		
Dallas Residents Association		
Barnhartvale Community Association	Meeting place for recreation, education, athletic, and civic activities	Andrew Duggan 1280 Highridge Drive 573-5075
Crime Reduction Committee (Intersectoral: City, Crown Counsel, RCMP, IHA, etc.)	Target-setting, statistical research, following UK model	Mark Huhn 851-8823 7 Victoria Street West Kamloops, BC V2C 1A2 markhuhn@shaw.ca
Interior Community Services	Community gardens and kitchens	Vera Doell 554-3134

		vdoell@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Service	Description	Contact Information
City of Kamloops	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services	Byron McCorkell, Director 828-3400 parks@kamloops.ca
City of Kamloops	Development Services, including community planning	David Trawin, Director 828 3561 devadmin@kamloops.ca
North Shore Community Centre	Recreation and education programs	452 – 730 Cottonwood Avenue 376-4777

5. Public Spaces - 5b. *Alternative Transportation Options*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Alternative Transport Co-op	Equipment sharing, organized advocacy	katc-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
Handy DART, Health Connections	Transportation for people with disabilities, taxi coupons	376-7525
City of Kamloops	Development services, including community planning	David Trawin, Director 828 3561 devadmin@kamloops.ca

5. Public Spaces - 5c. *Environmental Health*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Council of Canadians, Kamloops Chapter	Advocacy and citizen engagement around issues related to the environment.	Anita Strong, Chair 377-0055 cgarden@mail.ocis.net
Pesticide Free Kamloops	Committee of citizens whose aim is to better protect humans by advocating the reduction and eventual elimination of unnecessary chemical pesticides.	710 Dairy Rd. Kamloops, BC V2B 8N5 pfkam@pesticidefreekamloops.ca
BC Sustainable Energy Association – Kamloops Chapter	Non-profit association of citizens, professionals and practitioners, committed to promoting the understanding, development, and adoption of sustainable energy and energy conservation and efficiency.	Matt Greenwood 374-0601 m_greenwood@shaw.ca
Kamloops Alternative Transport Co-op	Equipment sharing, organized advocacy	katc-subscribe@yahoogroups.com
City of Kamloops Pesticide Use By-law Advisory Committee	To provide recommendations to Council on future direction the City may take with regards to pesticide use. The committee represents various groups and agencies within the community.	Sophie Verrier , Integrated Pest Management Advisor Community Futures-Thompson Country 320-4761 (320-IPM1) or 314-2976 ipm@communityfutures.net

Service	Description	Contact Information
Shuswap Thompson Organic Producers Association	– promotion and certification of organic farming practices	Paula Rubinson, Chair (250) 373-2312 prubinson@hotmail.com
City of Kamloops	Parks, Recreation, and Cultural Services	Byron McCorkell, Director 828-3400 parks@kamloops.ca
City of Kamloops	Development services, including community planning	David Trawin, Director 828 3561 devadmin@kamloops.ca John Popoff, Community Planning Supervisor 828-3502 jpopoff@kamloops.ca
Canadian Cancer Society	Provides education about detection and prevention of cancer. Fundraising for research and public education. Offers support groups, visitor programs and assistance.	111 – 450 Lansdowne St. Kamloops, BC V2C 1Y3 374-9188
BC Cancer Society	Community Prevention	Kim Jensen, Coordinator kim.jensen@shaw.ca
Interior Health Authority	Health Planning Research	Dr. Ronald Dovell ron.dovell@interiorhealth.ca
Kamloops Downtown Health Centre (IHA)	Nicotine Intervention Program	851-7958
Interior Health Authority	Health Protection Services	Ken Christian, Director 851-7309 519 Columbia Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2T8 ken.christian@interiorhealth.ca
Recycling-4-You	Collection service	1 888-577-5766
City of Kamloops Solid Waste Services	In 2007, the City of Kamloops will launch its new Residential Curbside Recycling Program. This program will provide curbside pickup of recyclable goods to all residents currently receiving curbside and lane garbage collection.	800 Mission Flats Rd Kamloops BC V2C 1A9 ph (250) 828 3461 solidwaste@kamloops.ca

6. **Community Capacity** - 6a. *Communication and Cooperation between the Multiple Agencies delivering Local Services*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Changing the Face of Poverty	Poverty Advocacy, Service Coordination	Debra Apperley, Chair 827 Seymour Street 374-2119, ext.30 debra@efrysoc.com
Community Arts Council	Supports local artists and art organizations, and promote cooperation among them, government and business.	Jacquie Brand 262 Lorne Street 372-7323 info@cackamloops.ca
Children and Youth Advocacy Committee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – To share information and concerns. – To establish, maintain and develop professional relationships. – To disseminate knowledge and provide educational opportunities relevant to the community. – To be a vehicle through which common identified concerns from the community can be voiced. – To support funding initiatives for the provision of services to children, youth and their families. – To act as an advocacy council regarding issues, services and gaps in services for children, youth and their families. – To act as a liaison between the community, MCFD, the Interior Planning Committee and other ministry regional entities in the Interior Region. 	Wally Gibb 349-730 Cottonwood Avenue Kamloops BC V2B 8M6 (250) 376-9887 wallygibb@mac.com
Kamloops Community Committee on Homelessness, Working Group	<p>Provides direction and advice to the provincial and federal government, the City of Kamloops, and other key community stakeholders on the issue of homelessness in Kamloops.</p> <p>Development, initiation, and promotion of a community strategy in collaboration with HRSDC on addressing homelessness.</p> <p>Conducts calls for applications for funding under the National Homelessness Initiative (NHI).</p>	Mary Doonan, Chair 554-1611, ext. 27 mmdoonan@telus.net
Healthy Life Network	Service Coordination, Knowledge Exchange	Diane Carlson (IHA), co-Chair 851-7411 Diane.Carlson@interiorhealth.ca Clint Andersen (City of Kamloops), co-Chair 828-3581 candersen@kamloops.ca
Kamloops Region Outreach Workers (KROWS)	Information-sharing regarding clients accessing services from multiple agencies	Ken Salter (AIDS Society of Kamloops) 376-7558, ext.228

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Integrated Project	To coordinate service delivery among the following agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – BC Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance (MEIA) – Interior Health – Forensic Psychiatric Services – BC Housing – City of Kamloops – Corrections – Service Canada 	Lisa Matheson (MEIA) 828-4630 300-619 Victoria Street Kamloops BC V2C 6W7 Lisa.Matheson@gov.bc.ca
Crime Reduction Committee (Intersectoral: City, Crown Counsel, RCMP, IHA, etc.)	Target-setting, statistical research, following UK model	Mark Huhn 851-8823 7 Victoria Street West Kamloops, BC V2C 1A2 markhuhn@shaw.ca
Thompson Rivers University, Boys and Girls Club of Kamloops, School District #73, and Interior Community Services	First Steps education program for mothers aged 14 – 24.	376-9119 firststeps@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Kamloops Food Policy Council	Food security policy and program development	Laura Kalina, Co-Chair (250) 372-0815 shopsmart@telus.net
Kamloops Food Bank and Action Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – monthly food hampers (some emergency hamper services) – weekly hampers for pregnant or nursing moms, babies under two, seniors, people with terminal illness – operates FoodShare program which distributes food to multiple local service providers – volunteer and skills training opportunities – free clothing (when available) 	Bernadette Shiracky, Executive Director 376-2252 mspina@kamloopsfoodbank.org
Agriculture Awareness Group	Information sharing related to local food security initiatives	Graham Strachan, Resource Stewardship Agrologist, BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, co-facilitator 250-371-6054 Graham.Strachan@gov.bc.ca Rose Soneff, Leader – Community Development, IHA, co-facilitator 851-7417 rosario.soneff@interiorhealth.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Social Planning Council	Social issues advisory committee	Ray Jolicoeur rajol@shaw.ca 374-7467 ext 211.
Kamloops Social Planning Council Affordable Housing Sub-committee	Leveraging funds (federal and provincial), facilitating housing partnerships	Jennifer Casorso 250-828-3758 jcasorso@kamloops.ca
BC Healthy Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Providing information on resources, tools and other Healthy Community initiatives – Making referrals to relevant resource materials and organizations – Facilitating/co-facilitating community meetings that engage diverse sectors – Developing educational materials and resources – Working in partnership to develop/maintain databases and resource inventories 	Jackie Tegart, Regional Facilitator 250 453 9457 Toll Free: 1888 356 0892 ext 5 Jackie@bchealthycommunities.ca

6. Community Capacity - 6b. *Building Social Enterprises and Social Agency Capacity*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Venture Kamloops	Marketing and economic development arm of the City of Kamloops. Assists with business start-up, expansions, and relocations.	Jeff Putnam, CEO 828-6818 info@venturekamloops.com
Community Futures Development Corporation – Thompson Country	Promotes community economic development through the support of small business.	Phil Lindsay or Shirley Culver 828-8772 info@communityfutures.net
Community Futures Development Corporation of Central Interior First Nations	Promotes and provides community economic development support services to First Nations People. Services and programs include Private Post Secondary Training Institute, First Citizen’s Fund Aftercare, Cross Cultural Training, Community workshops, and Aboriginal Artisan’s Showcase & Sale.	Geri Collins, General Manager 215-345 Yellowhead Hwy. 828-9833 geri@cfdcfcifn.com www.cfdcofcifn.com
New Life Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – hot meals seven days a week – Dental services – pro bono legal services – 21 supportive recovery beds for men – 11 supportive recovery beds for women – 8 emergency shelter beds for women 	Tim Larose, Executive Director 181 West Victoria Street 434-9898 timlarose@shaw.ca
Kamloops Food Policy Council	Food security policy and program development	Laura Kalina, Co-Chair (250) 372-0815 shopsmart@telus.net
Kamloops Farmer’s Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – market for locally produced foods – open twice a week on a seasonal basis 	Tristan Cavers, Chair (250) 679-8421 tcavers@resist.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
BC Ministry of Economic Development	Economic Development	Myles Bruns Myles.Bruns@gov.bc.ca
Royal Inland Hospital Foundation	Fundraising for hospital	311 Columbia Street 314-2325 lisa.denis@interiorhealth.ca www.rihfoundation.ca
Kamloops Foundation	Endowment fund management and distribution to non-profit groups	Paddy Harrington 554-5072 info@kamloopsfoundation.com www.kamloopsfoundation.com
United Way, Kamloops	Builds non-profit sector capacity by helping agencies strengthen their services to assist those in need. For the United Way, this means working with agencies, community services, and other organizations to understand the needs of people within our communities. The role of the United Way is to match the resources of the community to those areas of greatest need.	Brenda Aynsley, Executive Director 203-239 Victoria Street Kamloops, BC V2C 2A1 372-9933 brenda@kamloops.unitedway.ca
Venture Kamloops	Marketing and economic development arm of the City of Kamloops. Assists with business start-up, expansions, and relocations.	Jeff Putnam, CEO 828-6818 info@venturekamloops.com

6. Community Capacity - 6c. *Food Security – Emergency Food & Food Production Capacity*

Service	Description	Contact Information
Kamloops Christian Hostel	38 dry shelter beds and hot meals for men aged 19 and up	Brian Otto 207 West Victoria Street 372-3031
Mt. Paul United Church	Community garden plots	Dawne Taylor, Minister 140 Laburnum 376-2261 mtpauluc@kamloops.net
Church of the Nazarene	Three hot meals a week	Marilyn Hennessy 702 Columbia St. 372-0633
St. Paul's Anglican Cathedral	Frozen soup free of charge three times a week	Terry Guys 360 Nicola Street 372-3912
Kamloops United Church PIT Stop program	One hot meal a week to 125+ people	Sharon Huuha 372-3020 kuchurch@shaw.ca

Service	Description	Contact Information
New Life Mission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – hot meals seven days a week – Dental services – pro bono legal services – 21 supportive recovery beds for men – 11 supportive recovery beds for women – 8 emergency shelter beds for women 	Tim Larose, Executive Director 181 West Victoria Street 434-9898 timlarose@shaw.ca
Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – provides hot meals three times a week at two locations 	Mary Doonan, Community Services Coordinator 554-1611, ext. 27 mmdoonan@telus.net
St. Vincent de Paul Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – seasonal emergency shelter for men and women with capacity for 34 people – hot breakfasts three times a week 	Ron Tronson, President 168 Briar Ave. 554-0098 ronandwanda@hotmail.com
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community – community health services – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women – supported child care program – outreach and advocacy services – community breakfast once a week – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle
Interior Indian Friendship Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – drop-in centre and meal service on Fridays – assistance with housing search, applying for IA shelter allowance – counselling for addictions, parents, sexual abuse, mental health, HIV/AIDS – family support (MCFD) – health centre, nutritionist – Elders program – Violence Against Women – education, information & counselling – referrals to housing and other community services – provides picture ID 	Melissa Mongrain, Acting Executive Director 125 Palm Street Kamloops, BC V2B 8J7 melissamongrain@hotmail.com 376-1296 or 376-1617
Kamloops Food Policy Council	Food security policy and program development	Laura Kalina, Co-Chair (250) 372-0815 shopsmart@telus.net
Kamloops Farmer's Market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – market for locally produced foods – open twice a week on a seasonal basis 	Tristan Cavers, Chair (250) 679-8421 tcavers@resist.ca
Shuswap Thompson Organic Producers Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – promotion and certification of organic farming practices 	Paula Rubinson, Chair (250) 373-2312 prubinson@hotmail.com

Service	Description	Contact Information
Interior Community Services	Community gardens and kitchens	Vera Doell 554-3134 vdoell@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
Interior Community Services	Meals on Wheels	Karen Rosenke 554-3134 krosenke@interiorcommunityservices.bc.ca
TRU	Student Food Bank	Students Society 828-5289 info@trusu.ca www.trusu.ca
Kamloops Food Bank and Action Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – monthly food hampers(some emergency hamper services) – weekly hampers for pregnant or nursing moms, babies under two, seniors, people with terminal illness – operates FoodShare program which distributes food to multiple local service providers – volunteer and skills training opportunities – free clothing (when available) 	Bernadette Shiracky, Executive Director 376-2252 mspina@kamloopsfoodbank.org
Agriculture Awareness Group	Information sharing related to local food security initiatives	Graham Strachan, Resource Stewardship Agrologist, BC Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, co-facilitator 250-371-6054 Graham.Strachan@gov.bc.ca Rose Soneff, Leader – Community Development, IHA, co-facilitator 851-7417 rosario.soneff@interiorhealth.ca
City of Kamloops	Development services, including community planning	David Trawin, Director 828 3561 devadmin@kamloops.ca John Popoff, Community Planning Supervisor 828-3502 jpopoff@kamloops.ca
Royal Inland Hospital	Diabetes Educational Centre	374-5111
Canadian Diabetes Association	Information and support	120-540 Seymour Street 374-5744 glenna.armstrong@diabetes.ca

7. **Aboriginal Community-7a. Culturally Relevant Services for the Aboriginal Population/Strategies to Meaningfully and Effectively Engage with the Aboriginal Community**

Service	Description	Contact Information
Community Futures Development Corporation of Central Interior First Nations	Promotes and provides community economic development support services to First Nations People. Services and programs include Private Post Secondary Training Institute, First Citizen's Fund Aftercare, Cross Cultural Training, Community workshops, and Aboriginal Artisan's Showcase & Sale.	Geri Collins, General Manager 215-345 Yellowhead Hwy. 828-9833 geri@cfdcfcifn.com www.cfdcfcifn.com
Four Directions Storefront School	Education program for First Nations people aged 16 and up	193 Royal Avenue 376-8061
Secwepemc Cultural Education Society	Language and education program for Shuswap people	(250) 828-9779 www.secwepemc.org
Métis Nation BC	Employment and training services	#208-444 Victoria Street Kamloops BC V2C 2A7 Toll Free: 1-888-823-9263 Phone: 250-851-9263 Fax: 250-851-9236 pmyhre@mnbca.ca
Aboriginal Employment Services	Aboriginal employment counselling services to clients in an urban setting. Internet access for potential employment opportunities.	144A Briar Ave. 554-4556
Shuswap Nation Tribal Council	Shuswap Training and Employment Programs (STEP) provides opportunities for all First Nations individuals and communities in the STEP service area to achieve economic self sufficiency through training and employment services that support locally defined needs.	304 – 355 Yellowhead Highway 314-1511 sntcstep@shuswapnation.org www.step.shuswapnation.org
Kamloops Indian Band	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aboriginal Apprenticeship program – Drug and alcohol program 	Ray Gauthier 828.9768 200-355 Yellowhead Highway Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1 rgauthier@kib.ca
White Buffalo Aboriginal Health Society and Resource Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – youth sexual exploitation education to youth and community – community health services – addiction counselling and services to men, women, and youth – employment and wellness programs and counselling for youth and women – supported child care program – outreach and advocacy services – community breakfast once a week – nurse practitioner onsite – aboriginal response team program 	Debra Canada 554-1176 executivedirector@whitebuffalo.name www.whitebuffalo.name/moodle
Two Rivers Métis Society	Encourages and celebrates Métis heritage and culture. Services such as genealogical research for people who wish to establish their Métis ancestry, funding options for Métis members, cultural events, youth and elder's projects as well as referral to other Métis agencies in the community.	376-4095 E3 - 750 Cottonwood Avenue Kamloops, BC V2B 3X2 tworiversmetisociety@telus.net

Service	Description	Contact Information
Qwentsin Health Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – community health nursing – home care nursing – dental hygiene – dietician services 	435-546 St. Paul St. 314-6732
Kamloops Native Housing Society	60 units for native families 24 units for native seniors and people with disabilities	#101 -1139 12th Street Kamloops, V2B 7Z2 250-376-6332 roxanne@knhs.ca
Secwepemc Child and Family Services	works in collaboration with seven Secwepemc bands with regards to child protection and the prevention of abuse and neglect of all Secwepemc children. The ultimate goal is to take over full responsibility of child protection for community members. works under a Delegation Enabling Agreement that transitions the authority of child protection through a matrix of roles and responsibilities until full delegation is reached.	225-355 Yellowhead 250-314-9669 reception@secwepemc.org http://www.secwepemckids.org
Interior Indian Friendship Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – drop-in centre and meal service on Fridays – assistance with housing search, applying for IA shelter allowance – counselling for addictions, parents, sexual abuse, mental health, HIV/AIDS – family support (MCFD) – health centre, nutritionist – Elders program – Violence Against Women – education, information & counselling – referrals to housing and other community services – provides picture ID 	Melissa Mongrain, Acting Executive Director 125 Palm Street Kamloops, BC V2B 8J7 melissamongrain@hotmail.com 376-1296 or 376-1617
Interior Métis Child and Family Services Society	services for Métis people; however, no one refused service advocacy and support for at-risk youth advocacy, counselling, initial consultation for addiction treatment drop-in services, and some outreach referrals to housing, and other community services family support & counselling Early Childhood Education & Development close partnerships with Indian Friendship Centre	Moreno Goring, Executive Director E-3 750 Cottonwood Ave. Kamloops, BC V2B 3X2 554-9486 moreno@imcfs.bc.ca www.imcfs.bc.ca
RCMP	T'kumlups Rural Detachment	395 Yellowhead Hwy. 314-1800

APPENDIX F

Social Responsibility Matrices

INTRODUCTION:

The Social Responsibility Matrix outlines the varying scope of responsibility for each of the three levels of government, as well as the Community service sector and other potential interests (i.e. private foundations, business community etc.).

Responsibilities have been divided into three general categories:

- **Planning** – Involving the coordination, participation and development of planning for services in a community. The form of planning processes may vary significantly, depending on the type of project or program. For example, planning for the construction of a facility is significantly different than planning for recreational services within existing facilities.
- **Construction & Siting** – This category includes responsibilities for financing and organizing construction of new facilities as well as identifying locations and siting for specific programs
- **Operations** – The day-to-day operation of the social service in question.

Each general category is further subdivided into three responsibility categories:

- **Legislative** – Legislative responsibility identifies when a government has either specific responsibilities in an area, or has assumed some role in addressing a specific social element
- **Financial** – Financial responsibility outlines financial obligations of each government or agency, including roles various levels of government have voluntarily assumed.
- **Implementation** – Implementation responsibility identifies the varying degrees of responsibility for actual implementation of the planning, construction or operations of programs.

Each level of government or service agency has differing scope of responsibilities in each area. Scope of responsibility is represented in the following categories:

- **Primary responsibility** – A specific agent has the primary responsibility for this aspect of the element. For example, provincial governments have the primary responsibility for the creation and operation of homeless shelters, though they often delegate day-to-day implementation to a community service agency.
- **Secondary responsibility** – Differing agents share responsibility for this item. Due to the overlapping and varying nature of many governmental responsibilities, this term is necessarily vague. A government or agent with secondary responsibility has a role in addressing the issue, but is not primarily responsible.
- **Limited responsibility** – The government or agent has limited involvement and responsibility for the item. Often they take on a small or contributing role, but they are not directly responsible for the provision or planning of services.
- **None or Not Applicable (N/A)** – The agent has no responsibility for this item (i.e. Community groups have no legislative responsibilities).

The tables identify appropriate Ministries or agencies when that information is readily available. The overlapping nature of many social service responsibilities indicates potential for partnerships and collaboration to address social needs, though overlaps may also be contentious. The elements are not listed in order of priority.

IMPORTANT NOTE: The social responsibility matrices can collectively seem somewhat overwhelming. These matrices are meant to be dealt with individually. While there are some overlaps, a person or group that is active in one area may have no role in another. As such, each social responsibility matrix should be considered separately, as an individual matrix, which will serve as a reference tool for developing action plans to meet identified gaps in services.

Champions: Each level of government, as well as the various community agencies and programs have a range of responsibilities. Due to the complexity of social issues, and the many demands on the attention and funds of every level of government, many responsibilities are not fully assumed without outside pressure. The pressure can come from any other level of government, or from the community. These ‘champions’ advocate for the responsible parties to address an identified need for services or programs.

Responsibilities vs. Roles – Significant confusion exists about the difference between the responsibilities of a government or agency, and the roles that each can play in addressing social needs. This is a particularly challenging issue in Canada, where the constitution delineates various overlapping responsibilities between the federal and provincial governments. The situation is further complicated with the inclusion of municipal governments, which are delegated a range of responsibilities by their respective provinces.

For example, the provincial government is primarily responsible for the provision of youth shelter services. However, the federal government has chosen to involve itself in addressing homelessness through various approaches and funding initiatives. Homelessness ultimately occurs in municipalities, and municipal governments have zoning, land-use and bylaw considerations. The municipal government also has a direct interest in ensuring that measures are taken by senior levels of government to address homelessness, which could include the provision of shelter services. Each level of government has different financial capacities and legal mandates. A result of this confusion is that the roles of each government are not clear. However, the primary responsibility for a given social service element is normally clear, and the Social Responsibility Matrices seek to identify and outline the various responsibilities of the other governments and agencies involved.

1. *Housing and Homelessness: Emergency Shelter Beds* – Services for youths, adults and women fleeing abuse.

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: policymaking related to funding etc. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: support for planning processes HRSDC (SCPI/HPI), National Homelessness Initiative/Homelessness Partnering Strategy ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: support of local and regional planning (SCPI, Regional and Local Homelessness Plans and Committees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: coordination & planning of shelter services (MHR). ● Financial – Primary responsibility: support for planning processes. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: implementation of planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: community planning (OCP). Zoning and land use planning. Support of homelessness planning. Also a limited role in coordinating community services. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: support planning processes. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: support of planning processes. Participation in planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: support for planning of emergency shelters. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: participation in planning processes, contribution of knowledge and expertise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: fundraising, participation in planning processes. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: participation in community plans, implementation of plans and coordination of planning with internal goals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: community funding for planning processes (foundations, donations). ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: participation in planning processes. Volunteer support for community plans.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: policymaking, some capital funding. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: capital funding for some shelters - CMHC; HRSDC (SCPI/HPI); NHI/HPS; Urban Aboriginal Strategy. ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: some oversight and regulation responsibilities (MHR). Also BC Building Code, Community Care Licensing. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: funding and MHR ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: construction of shelters, provision of shelter services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: zoning; land use. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: possible provision of sites, land use, zoning and Building Code. ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: contribution of expertise and knowledge to design of shelters. Support for shelter creation and possible provision of facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: fundraising, coordination of funding. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: design of shelter, community outreach, building support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: capital funding support for emergency shelters (Foundations etc.) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: building community support for shelters, volunteering.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: regulation and policymaking. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: financing (SCPI/HPI, Urban Aboriginal Strategy, HRSDC, NHI/HPS) ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: oversight and regulation (MHR). ● Financial – Primary responsibility: MHR funding for some shelters. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: regulation of shelters. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: indirect(zoning, land use, various tools) ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: enforcement of health regulations. Provision of health-related services. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: coordination with shelters to provide health services to residents. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: support of shelters through health services. Community Care Licensing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some fundraising. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: operation of most youth shelters. Regulation and training of staff. Program operation (support & outreach). Often delegated by provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some financial support for capital and operational costs (Foundations, donations, capital campaigns). ● Implementation – None

2. **Housing and Homelessness: Affordable Housing** – Housing options in both the social and market sectors for seniors and people with difficulties

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: planning and partnership building for affordable housing development. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: supporting planning for new affordable housing, as well as planning maintenance of existing affordable housing. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: supporting and participating in planning for affordable housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: development of affordable housing policies and regulations in BC Housing; Homes BC. Building standards and practices, regulation (BC Building Code). ● Financial – Primary responsibility: supporting planning for affordable housing. Participating in affordable housing planning. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: developing planning for affordable housing, identifying and prioritizing needs and resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: Building standards and zoning for affordable housing. Planning for creation and land use re: affordable housing. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some tools to support planning for the creation and maintenance of affordable housing developments. Affordable Housing Fund. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: Support for implementation and development of planning processes at the local level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some financial support to participate in planning processes. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: participation in planning for affordable housing, particularly the non-profit and co-operative sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: participation by community in planning for affordable housing.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: maintenance of existing affordable housing developments and programs. Construction of new affordable housing developments. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: creation and development of new affordable housing. Financial support and subsidization of affordable housing, including co-operative housing. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: maintenance and operation of affordable housing (CMHC, Urban Aboriginal Strategy). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: creation and development of new affordable housing (BC Housing, Homes BC). Maintenance and support of existing affordable housing developments. Also BC Building Code for safety and quality of affordable housing. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: creation and development of new affordable housing. Financial support and subsidization of affordable housing initiatives and programs, including co-operative housing. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: construction of affordable housing (BC Housing). Support for construction of affordable housing developments (BC Housing, Homes BC). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: zoning for affordable housing. Density bonusing. Secondary suite policies. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some tools to support the creation of affordable housing (land provision). Affordable Housing Fund. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: support for affordable housing developments, encouraging the construction of affordable housing through various tools. Zoning and land-use support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some capital fundraising and support of affordable housing developments. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: building community support for affordable housing developments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some financial support through donations and foundations. Some construction and maintenance of low-income housing in the private sector. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: operation of low-rent apartments and properties. Identification of appropriate sites.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: legislating for affordable housing programs. Creation and maintenance of affordable housing programs (CMHC). ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: operation and maintenance of affordable housing programs. Financial support and subsidization of affordable housing. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: maintenance of affordable housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: regulation and creation of affordable housing. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: funding for subsidized housing units (BC Housing). Subsidies to non-profit & cooperative housing. Rent supplement assistance. Operation and maintenance of affordable housing. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: management of affordable housing programs in BC. Health inspections etc. (via Health Authority) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: zoning for affordable housing. Density bonusing. Secondary suite policies. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some tools to support the creation of affordable housing (land provision). Affordable Housing Fund ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: enforcement of bylaws and secondary suite policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: enforcement of bylaws and secondary suite policies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some fundraising and creation of affordable housing (i.e. Habitat for Humanity). ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: operation of co-operative housing, possibly some affordable housing programs. Primary responsibility when delegated by the provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: private financial contributions through foundations and donations. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: private operation of low-cost housing options (i.e. apartment buildings). Operation of secondary suites and co-operative housing units.

3. **Housing and Homelessness: Supported Housing Programs** – No limits on length of stay.

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: support planning for supported housing. Support research into supported housing issues (CMHC, SCPI/HPI, NHI/HPS). ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: financial support for planning processes, esp. for homeless. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: participation in planning for supported housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: provincial jurisdiction for health services, including supported housing services. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: health related housing, financial support for planning of supported housing programs (MHR). ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: support and participation in planning for supported housing initiatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: helping to identify local needs. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: participation in and support of local planning for supported housing initiatives. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: participation in planning processes and support of local needs identification. Zoning for group supported housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: planning for health treatment and services. Community Care Licensing. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: support and initiation of planning for health related services ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: initiation and participation in planning for health related services. Planning for Community Care Licensing requirements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: advocacy and participation in planning for supported housing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: participation in planning for supported housing. Private sector may have a role in planning
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: participation in the development & construction of supported housing (SCPI/HPI, CMHC etc). ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: capital funding for some supported housing initiatives (SCPI/HPI etc). ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: federally funded construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: provincial health jurisdiction. Creation of supported housing programs and initiatives, particularly those with health factors. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: creation of health oriented supported housing programs and facilities ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: construction of supported housing. Often delegated to community groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: zoning, land use planning. Building inspections. Development permits and processes. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some tools to support construction or creation of supported housing. ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: creation and maintenance of assisted living units and programs. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: construction and development of assisted living facilities. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: development, planning and construction of assisted living facilities and programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some capital fundraising for supported housing projects. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: participation and support of construction in some cases. When delegated by the provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: private sector assistance with construction is possible.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: some oversight of federally funded programs. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: financing of operation costs. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: oversight of federally funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: regulation of supported housing programs. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: ongoing operational costs, especially in health and addiction. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: operation of supported housing programs and facilities. Often delegated to community groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: building inspections, addressing zoning issues and complaints. ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: bylaw enforcement and zoning regulation. Addressing community safety concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: operation of assisted living programs. Health services to programs. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: Funding and coordination of assisted living and care facilities. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: ongoing operation of assisted living and other care facilities. Provision of health services. Admissions to supported living facilities. Community Care Licensing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility: management of finances, some fundraising for specific supported housing initiatives. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: operation of supported housing initiatives (where provincial government or health authority contracts a community service agency). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – N/A ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: some private operation of supported housing programs.

4. *Safe Places, Alternative Transportation and Environmental Health: Alternative Transportation Options – Cycling routes, pedestrian options, transit.*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – mainly via Canada Transport Act ● Financial – Limited Responsibility - Partnership with Provincial Government to fund BC Transit; Possible capital funding for expansion of alternative transportation options ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – Ministry of Transportation – Delegate responsibility to set up public transportation systems ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – Ministry of Transportation – funding transfers to regional and local authorities; Licensing of Taxis via Provincial Motor Carrier Commission ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – capital projects and major roads; Support for planning processes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - Secondary Responsibility – Transportation Department – local road maintenance, bicycle trails or bike-oriented transport designations ● Implementation - Secondary Responsibility – Transportation Department – local road maintenance, bicycle trails or bike-oriented transport designations; Issuing of Business Licenses for taxi operators and drivers; option – Parks and Recreation Dept – bus for program participants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation – None – option to provide community organization passenger vans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – BC Transit ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – BC Transit (and wholly owned subsidiaries, and contractors); Electrical companies (utility levy); Private sector – Contracted services (HandiDart); also development of Public/Private partnerships for transportation options; Business community – private carrier (taxi and shuttle) services ● Implementation - Primary Responsibility – BC Transit; Private sector – Contracted services (HandiDart); Business community – private carrier (taxi and shuttle) services
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – Partnership with Provincial Government, Capital funding for some transportation infrastructure ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary Responsibility – Ministry of Transportation ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – Responsibility for capital support (funding transfers to BC Transit); ● Implementation- Limited Responsibility - for capital projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – Siting of bike trails, municipal roads ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – creation of alternative transportation options within municipal boundaries – bike trails, pedestrian options. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – Participation in siting of major transportation initiatives; traffic planning; siting of bike trails 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – BC Transit ● Financial – Primary Responsibility (transit) – as delegated by Province, partnerships on major projects (BC Transit) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – as delegated by Province, partnerships on major projects
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – delegate to BC Transit & municipalities ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility - transfers to BC Transit; transfer of motor fuel tax and PST (off-street parking) revenues; transfer of levy on electricity accounts for some initiatives ● Implementation - Limited Responsibility – Mainly funding transfers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – Zoning and planning for bike trails and roads ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility - bicycle trails (on public streets), or bicycle-oriented designations; maintenance of municipal roads, pedestrian options ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – business licensing of taxi operators and drivers; bicycle trails or bike-oriented transport designations; traffic planning; maintenance of municipal roads 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial - None ● Implementation- None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – BC Transit ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – BC Transit (and wholly owned subsidiaries and contractors); setting fares and rates; Electrical companies (utility levy); Private sector – Contracted services (HandiDart); also development of Public/Private partnerships for transportation options; Business community – private carrier (taxi and shuttle) services ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – BC Transit (and wholly owned subsidiaries, and contractors); Contracted services (HandiDart); Business community – private carrier (taxi and shuttle) services

5. **Safe Places, Alternative Transportation and Environmental Health: Safe Public Spaces, Neighbourhood Revitalization and City Maintenance** – City upgrading and maintenance of existing infrastructure such as parks, buildings and streets to ensure that space is safe and usable.

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Groups & Agencies	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: potential responsibility concerning any federal lands and buildings in Kamloops; possible funding opportunities through the National Crime Prevention Strategy ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: potential responsibility concerning any federal lands and buildings in Kamloops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some opportunity for funding of specific initiatives ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: participation in planning strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: Parks and Recreation; local by-laws; urban design, zoning and planning strategies for revitalization; public works and infrastructure maintenance. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: planning and local infrastructure and public works maintenance; parks and recreation. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: planning support for specific community clean-up initiatives, crime prevention centres, convening inter-sectoral planning committees, local environmental programs, establishing partnerships etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: participation of community and environmental groups on planning and revitalization committees. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: community and environmental groups, business community, BIA sponsorship and involvement with local clean-up, litter and beautification programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: community policing initiatives through RCMP; business community sponsorship of local clean-up programs and beautification initiatives. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: community policing initiatives through RCMP; business community sponsorship of local clean-up programs and beautification initiatives.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i> N/A – This element deals with existing public spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: potential concerning federal lands and buildings in Kamloops ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: potential concerning federal lands and buildings in Kamloops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some sponsorship or funding potential for specific programs ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: specific revitalization programs through parks and recreation, by-laws, zoning, infrastructure and public works ● Financial – Primary responsibility: through departmental budgets and support of community planning processes and funding to crime prevention offices. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: working with developers and community groups on revitalization, development of park initiatives and crime preventative through environmental design (CPTED). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: commitment of resources from community, environmental and business groups. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: community, environmental and business community involvement in carrying out specific projects and programs such as local clean-up and beautification programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: RCMP commitment of funding for community policing initiatives; private development. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: RCMP community policing initiatives; business community initiatives.

6. *Safe Places, Alternative Transportation and Environmental Health: Environmental Health Issues (Pesticide Use etc)*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility. Enforcement of federal environmental regulations & laws - waterways. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – support of planning for environmental health issues ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation in and support of local planning initiatives to address environmental health issues. Primarily responsible for waterways. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Health & environment. Responsible for resource usages & health services/prevention ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding of planning for programs to improve environmental health. Prevention through regulation of environmental health issues. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Health prevention & environmental protection. Ministry of Forest & Range, Ministry of Health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility for some aspects of local environmental health. Bylaws & zoning for environmental health concerns (pesticide use, industrial, water quality) ● Financial - Primary responsibility. Planning to improve environmental health issues. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Land use planning & bylaw development to promote environmental health/address environmental health issues (i.e. water quality, pesticide use) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. As delegated by the province. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility (as delegated). Funding & participation in planning to reduce environmental health risks. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility (as delegated). Participation in planning to address environmental health issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation in and advocacy for planning to address environmental health concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility (business & residents). Participation in planning to reduce environmental health impacts. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility (business & residents). Participation in planning processes.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i> N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. Protection of waterways, enforcement of environmental regulations. Also Health Canada & prevention ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Ongoing enforcement & protection of some aspects of environmental health, esp. waterways. Enforcement of criminal code where appropriate. Funding for programs in some cases. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Enforcement of regulations & laws relating to environmental health. Oversight & support of funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Health & Natural Resources. Prevention & mitigation of environmental health concerns. ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding of programs to address environmental health concerns. Enforcement of regulations. Health prevention & treatment (delegated to RHA) ● Implementation- Primary responsibility. Delegated to RHA for health prevention. Also enforcement & promotion of environmental issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility (within boundaries). Zoning & bylaws, traffic planning etc. Water quality. ● Financial – Primary responsibility (within boundaries). Enforcement of zoning & bylaws. Transportation planning. Effective planning to prevent environmental health issues. Support and participation in initiatives to improve environmental health outcomes. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility (within boundaries). Enforcement of bylaws & zoning. Transportation planning to improve/maintain air quality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility (as delegated by province). Prevention programs and advocacy to reduce environmental health impacts/ improve health outcomes. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility (as delegated by province). Support for programs to improve health outcomes & prevent health issues. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility (as delegated). Operation of prevention programs where possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation- Limited responsibility (as delegated by governments). Advocacy for improved environmental health issues. Implementation of programs where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility (business & residents, funders). Reducing environmental impacts & contributing to improving health outcomes. Support for programs to reduce environmental impacts. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility (business & residents, funders). Participation in reduction of impacts.

7. *Youth Issues: Youth Crime Prevention*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	School District & Other agencies
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility. Criminal Code & Youth Criminal Justice Act ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Support for prevention planning & enforcement ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Planning for prevention of youth crime. NCPC, RCMP 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility (MCFD, MAG. Ministry of Education) ● Financial – primary responsibility. Support for planning & development of programs to reduce youth crime. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility - Planning programs to prevent youth crime, esp. with Ministry involved youths. Youth crime prevention planning in schools & school districts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Land use, recreation services. Licensing of community agencies. ● Financial - Limited responsibility. Participation in planning strategies to reduce youth crime. Planning for safe infrastructure (i.e. parks & facilities, streets) ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation in and initiation of planning processes & community development to reduce youth crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – none ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Support for programs and planning to reduce youth drug use. Youth mental health programming. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation and support for planning programs to address youth drug use & mental health issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Participation in, and advocacy for, planning to reduce and prevent youth crime. Planning operation of prevention and treatment programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. Prevention & awareness within the school system ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Participation and support for planning to address youth crime within the schools ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation in planning.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Criminal Code & youth Criminal Justice Act. RCMP, NCPC ● Financial – Primary Responsibility. Funding of programs to reduce & prevent youth crime. ● Implementation –Secondary responsibility. Support & oversight of funded agencies. Direct involvement through the RCMP & crime prevention outreach programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility (MAG, MCFD, Min. of Education) ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Support for youth crime prevention programs through MCFD and school programs. ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility. Primary responsibility through MCFD, MAG. In-school crime prevention as delegated to school districts. Other efforts delegated to community agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Planning, Land use, zoning, business licensing. ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Responsible for planning & development to ensure safe spaces. Some options to support initiatives and programs that reduce youth crime, esp. through recreation & community centres ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Crime prevention efforts in partnership with RCMP & other levels of government. Community development & planning to reduce crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility (as delegated by provincial government). Mental health & addictions treatment & prevention. ● Financial – Limited Responsibility. Funding & Support for mental health, addictions treatment & prevention programs ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Operation of mental health services, addictions treatment programs. Licensing & health inspection of treatment facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. As funded by governments and foundations. ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility (as delegated by government agencies). Operation of mental health, addiction & prevention programs for youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. Prevention within the school system ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Support for prevention programs, operation of in-school prevention ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. In-school prevention & intervention.

8. *Youth Issues: Life Skills Training for Youths & Youth Employment Options*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other (School Board)
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – HRSDC ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – Western Economic Diversification. HRSDC, Youth employment programs & initiatives ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. HRSDC. Planning & developing youth employment programs. Employment insurance and funded programs, where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. MEIA, MCFD, Ministry of Education ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Planning for life skills and employment training programs through ministries & community agencies, also schools. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility- Planning & participation in planning to meet life skills and training needs through ministries and education 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial - None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in planning & advocacy for life skills and youth employment programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative –None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Advocacy and planning for life skills & youth employment initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary responsibility. Education & training for youths, including life skills & employment readiness ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – within school programs ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – planning programs within school context
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - ● Financial – ● Implementation -
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. HRSDC, Western Economic Diversification. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Funding of youth employment training & programs. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – as delegated to community agencies and for-profit employment programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. MEIA, MCFD, Ministry of Education. ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding of life skills training for youths, especially youths in care. Training & employment opportunities for youths accessing welfare, and also youths in school. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility (often delegated to community level agencies). Provision of training and life skills programs for youths. Life skills training in schools where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Licensing & bylaws where appropriate ● Financial – None. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Community economic development, business development. Licensing & inspections. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility (as delegated by governments). Fundraising & other approaches to support life skills & employment programs ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility (as delegated). Operation & administration of life skills & employment programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary responsibility. Provision of life skills and employment readiness in school system ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Allocation of funds for life skills programs & employment readiness within the school system ● Implementation – Primary responsibility within the school system.

9. Youth Issues: Outreach Services for Youths

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. HRSDC ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Funding for planning related to homelessness (e.g. SCPI, NHI). Primary responsibility as related to First Nations. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Partnership building, participation in and support of planning for outreach services through funding initiatives & community development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility for social programs. MCFD, MEIA, MCAWS. Ministry of Education. ● Financial – Primary responsibility for social programs. Funding planning and needs assessments for outreach services ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Funding & participation in planning processes for outreach programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial - None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Participation in planning for social programs in the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Participation in planning for social programs. Larger responsibility as it relates to mental health and addictions outreach planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Participation in and advocacy for outreach programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility (business groups). Funding & participation in planning social programs ● Implementation – Limited responsibility (community & business). Participation in planning social programs. Advocacy for programs where they do not exist.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation –. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation – 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - ● Financial – ● Implementation-
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Homelessness initiatives etc. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Funding for outreach programs through homelessness & other initiatives. DIAND. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Oversight of funding for outreach programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding of outreach & other youth programs. MCFD, MEIA, MCAWS, Ministry of Education ● Implementation- Primary Responsibility (often delegated to community agencies). Operation and oversight of outreach programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Business licensing for community agencies ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Inspections and licensing. Awareness building and support for outreach programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility as related to mental health and addictions outreach programs ● Financial – Secondary responsibility, as related to mental health and addictions. Funding for outreach, street nurses etc. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Operation of outreach for mental health & addictions programs that are funded by health authority. Sometimes delegated to community agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Operation and fundraising for outreach programs ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility. Operation of outreach programs when delegated, or when governments do not meet their responsibilities & other funding sources available 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Donations & volunteering. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Support for outreach programs. Volunteering & participation in social programs.

10. **Aboriginal Community: Culturally Appropriate Services for the Aboriginal Population/ Strategies to meaningfully & effectively engage with the Aboriginal community**

Note: Given the range of this element, all stakeholders have a duty to make services, opportunities and programming more ethno and culturally appropriate.

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other (First Nations governments, School boards)
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Canadian Constitution; Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Multiculturalism Act; (Heritage Canada) ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – Some funding of cultural services through Canadian Heritage ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – some involvement in cultural services and programming through Canadian Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Planning of various initiatives - Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS) (Settlement and Multicultural Branch); Ministry of Education (MOE) (heritage language studies; related continuing education courses); Ministry of Treaty Negotiations (MTN) (Aboriginal services and employment opportunities); ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – Various initiatives – MCAWS (First Citizen’s Fund; MOE (language studies); MTN; Option to delegate to community services ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – Various initiatives – MCAWS (Settlement and Multicultural Branch); MOE (heritage language studies; related continuing education courses); MTN (Aboriginal services and employment opportunities); Option to delegate to community services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary – Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment & community services training ● Financial - Primary Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment training ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – (Language Services) interpreter and translation services provided across the district ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – (Language Services) interpreter and translation services provided across the district 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – as delegated from province ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – as delegated from province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – School Board – delegated responsibility from Provincial government (heritage language and cultural studies courses, continuing education opportunities) ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – School board budget for heritage language and continuing education classes ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – School Board – as implemented by local schools
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial - ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - ● Financial – ● Implementation-
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Canadian Constitution; Charter of Rights and Freedoms; Multiculturalism Act; (Heritage Canada) ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – Some funding of cultural services through Canadian Heritage ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – some involvement in cultural services and programming through Canadian Heritage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Various initiatives – Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS) (Settlement and Multicultural Branch); Ministry of Education (MOE) (heritage language studies; related continuing education courses); Ministry of Treaty Negotiations (MTN) (Aboriginal services and employment opportunities); ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – various initiatives – MCAWS (First Citizen’s Fund; MOE (language studies); MTN; Option to delegate to community services ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – various initiatives – MCAWS (Settlement and Multicultural Branch); MOE (heritage language studies; related continuing education courses); MTN (Aboriginal services and employment opportunities); Option to delegate to community services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary – Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment training ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment training ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – With respect to city services in general, and employment training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility –Ensure programs are accessible to aboriginal persons ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – Ensure programs are accessible to aboriginal persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – as delegated from province ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – as delegated from province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – School Board – delegated responsibility from Provincial government (heritage language and cultural studies courses, continuing education opportunities, appropriate & supportive curricula). Band Councils & other First Nations Governments – Primary responsibility ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – School board budget for continuing education & support of aboriginal culture. Bands & other First Nations government have primary responsibility in this area. ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – School Board – as implemented by local schools. Primary responsibility for Band councils & other First Nations governments.

11. Building Social Agencies and Community Capacity: Food Security – Emergency Food and Food Production Capacity

Note: Given the diverse nature of this Element, Primary responsibility is shared by various levels of government and community

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Health Canada (HC); Agriculture and Agrifood Canada (AGAC) (food security and inspection; Nutritional and Food information) ● Financial – Limited – HC; AGAF – Financial support for federal programs; informational materials ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – HC; AGAF (food security and inspection; informational programs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – Planning of various initiatives - Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (income assistance); Ministry of Education (MOE) (Social Equity Branch – Community LINK program; school meals); Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) (information programs); Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) (school meals; informational) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility - MHR; MOE; MAFF; MHS; MCFD & MOE ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility - MHR; MOE; MAFF; MHS; MCFD & MOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – support for planning, land-use planning and zoning – allowances for community gardens, and community kitchens, food banks ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – mainly through information and referral services, helping to identify local needs; (option: funding of programs) ● Implementation – Limited - Responsibility - mainly through information and referral services; helping to identify local needs; possible use of community space via Parks and Recreation; (option: funding of programs – e.g. Kids Can Cook) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility - inspection of school food preparation facilities, and restaurants ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – inspection of public and private food preparation facilities in schools, restaurants. Funding for the creation of food security plans. ● Implementation - Secondary Responsibility – inspection of inspection of public and private food preparation facilities in schools, restaurants; information on food security issues; partnership on nutrition and cooking program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – depending on program ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – depending on program <p>Programs here include food banks, community kitchens, community gardens, fundraising and food gathering drives, advocacy work on poverty issues and other initiatives.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary – School Board – School Meal programs ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – School Board - Meal Programs; Directorate of Agencies for School Health – Breakfast for Learning; Fundraising, food-drives and charitable initiatives within the Business community ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – School Board meal programs; School cooking and nutrition education for children; Fundraising, food-drives and charitable initiatives within the Business community
<i>Construction & Siting responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited – some support for agriculture & farmers, some financial support for emergency food programs ● Implementation – Limited – food security, international programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – food inspection, MHR, Ministry of Agriculture, Food & Fisheries. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – financial support for capital projects in food security sometimes ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility (delegated to food banks & other services). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – zoning & land use for community gardens & urban agriculture. Licensing for food banks etc. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – some tools to encourage community gardens etc. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – inspections, bylaw enforcement & creation. Zoning & land use decisions. Option to provide space or land for programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Inspection of emergency food & school food programs ● Financial - Limited responsibility – some funding for the creation of food security programs. Inspection of food service programs. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Some provision of food or food services in facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Primary responsibility – siting & location of emergency food programs (i.e. Food Banks). ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – selection & development of sites using funding from governments & other agencies. Support & development of urban agriculture & community gardens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None. Some involvement of school boards in emergency food provision (i.e. school lunch programs) ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. School board development of facilities for meal programs. Private funding of emergency food banks & other sites. ● Implementation- Limited responsibility. Community involvement in emergency food provision. Business participation in food recovery programs.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Health Canada (HC); Agriculture and Agrifood Canada (AGAF) (food security and inspection; Nutritional and Food information) ● Financial – Limited – HC; AGAF – financial support for federal programs; informational materials ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – HC; AGAF (food security and inspection; informational materials) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary responsibility – Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (income assistance); Ministry of Education (MOE) (Social Equity Branch – Community LINK program; school meals); Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Fisheries (MAFF) (information programs); Ministry of Health Services (MHS) (health and nutrition information); Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) (school meals; informational) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility - MEIA; MOE; MAFF; MHS; MCFD & MOE ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility - MEIA; MOE; MAFF; MHS; MCFD & MOE 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – indirect (zoning, land-use) – allowances for community gardens, and community kitchens, food banks ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – mainly through information and referral services; (option: funding of programs.) ● Implementation – Limited - Responsibility - mainly through information and referral services; helping to identify local needs; possible use of community space via Parks and Recreation; (option: funding of programs – e.g. Kids Can Cook) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility - inspection of school food preparation facilities, and restaurants ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – inspection of public and private food preparation facilities in schools, restaurants ● Implementation - Secondary Responsibility – inspection of inspection of public and private food preparation facilities in schools, restaurants; information on food security issues; partnership on nutrition and cooking program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – depending on program ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – depending on program <p>Programs here include food banks, community kitchens, community gardens, fundraising and food gathering drives, advocacy work on poverty issues and other initiatives</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary Responsibility – School Board – School Meal programs ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – School Board - Meal Programs; Directorate of Agencies for School Health – Breakfast for Learning; Fundraising, food-drives and charitable initiatives within the business community ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – School Board meal programs; School cooking and nutrition education for children; Fundraising, food-drives and charitable initiatives within the business community

12. **Building Social Agencies and Community Capacity: Building Social Enterprise & Social Agency Capacity**

Note: Most Community Development Initiatives at the Federal and Provincial levels are built around job-finding and employment related programs

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Planning of various initiatives – HRSDC (job-search information, grants, CED project assistance); Industry Canada (IC) (grants); Western Economic Development (WED) (CED information and funding); Indian and Northern Affairs (INA) (CED initiatives and grants for First Nations); Fisheries and Oceans Canada (FAO) (CED – fisheries related) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – HRSDC (grants & support); IC (grants & support); WED (grants & support); INA (grants & support); FAO (grants & support) ● Implementation - Primary Responsibility – HRSDC (job-search information, grants, CED project assistance); IC (grants); WED (CED information and funding); INA (CED initiatives and grants for First Nations); FAO (CED – fisheries related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Planning of various initiatives – Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (job-finding, employment information); Ministry of Small Business & Economic Development (MSBED) (entrepreneurialism, limited tax credits; business start-up information); Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS) (Aboriginal Employment); Ministry Responsible for Treaty Negotiations (MRTN) (Aboriginal Employment); Ministry of Advanced Education (MAE) (Apprenticeship programs) ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – MEIA (job-finding, employment information MSBED (entrepreneurial activation, limited tax credits; business start-up information); MCAWS (Aboriginal Employment); MRTN (Aboriginal Employment); MAE (Apprenticeship programs) ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – MEIA (job-finding, employment information); MSBED (entrepreneurial activation, limited tax credits; business start-up information); MCAWS (Aboriginal Employment); MRTN (Aboriginal Employment); MAE (Apprenticeship programs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – designation of BIA and related bylaws ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – BIA levy; Economic Development (ED) office; small Community grants program; sponsorship of community events and festivals ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – BIA levy; information and outreach; ED Office; business licensing; small Community grants program; Parks and Recreation courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – staff involvement of community groups in planning local CED initiatives ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – staff involvement of community groups in planning local CED initiatives; Development of social enterprise initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None – BIAs activities within designated areas ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – BIAs –activities within designated areas; Chamber(s) of Commerce; Business Community and Financial Services – sponsorship of local CED initiatives ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – BIAs activities within designated areas; Chamber(s) of Commerce (business development and marketing initiatives
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i> Not applicable to this element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial - ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - ● Financial – ● Implementation-

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – HRSDC (job-search information, grants, CED project assistance); Industry Canada (IC) (grants); Western Economic Development (WED) (CED information and funding); Indian and Northern Affairs (INA) (CED initiatives and grants for First Nations); Fisheries and Oceans Canada (FAO) (CED – fisheries related) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – HRSDC (grants & support); IC (grants & support); WED (grants & support); INA (grants & support); FAO (grants & support) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – HRSDC (job-search information, grants, CED project assistance); IC (grants); WED (CED information and funding); INA (CED initiatives and grants for First Nations); FAO (CED – fisheries related) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (job-finding, employment information); Ministry of Small Business & Economic Development (MSBED) (entrepreneurialism, limited tax credits; business start-up information); Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS) (Aboriginal Employment); Ministry Responsible for Treaty Negotiations (MRTN) (Aboriginal Employment); Ministry of Advanced Education (MAE) (Apprenticeship programs) ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – MEIA (job-finding, employment information; MSBED (entrepreneurial activation, limited tax credits; business start-up information); MCAWS (Aboriginal Employment); MRTN (Aboriginal Employment); MAE (Apprenticeship programs) ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – MEIA (job-finding, employment information); MSBED (entrepreneurial activation, limited tax credits; business start-up information); MCAWS (Aboriginal Employment); MRTN (Aboriginal Employment); MAE (Apprenticeship programs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – designation of BIA and related bylaws ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – BIA levy; Economic Development (ED) office; small Community grants program; sponsorship of community events and festivals ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – BIA levy; information and outreach; ED Office; business licensing; small Community grants program; Parks and Recreation courses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – staff involvement of community groups in planning local CED initiatives ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – staff involvement of community groups in planning local CED initiatives; Development of social enterprise initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None – BIAs activities within designated areas ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – BIAs –activities within designated areas; Chamber(s) of Commerce; Business Community and Financial Services - sponsorship of local CED initiatives ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – BIAs activities within designated areas; Chamber(s) of Commerce (business development and marketing initiatives)

13. *Building Social Agencies and Community Capacity: Communication & Cooperation between the Multiple Agencies Delivering Local Services*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other(Community Members, Business Community)
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Support through funding for community agencies & programs. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – support for ongoing planning & collaboration through funding for community agencies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – responsibility for social programs and social issues links indirectly to an obligation to support cooperation and communication between agencies. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – funding for social agencies and issues to allow cooperation and collaboration ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – funding and support for planning and collaboration in communities to address social issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Participation and support for planning & capacity building ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Support & participation in planning. Can take a role as facilitator of partnerships and capacity building. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility. Support for capacity building within funded agencies. ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility. Participation in capacity building processes, and support for agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Participation in capacity & partnership building. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – planning & partnership building to increase agency capacity to deliver services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in planning & community development processes
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation- 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial - ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – ● Financial – ● Implementation - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - ● Financial – ● Implementation-
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Support for collaboration & partnership efforts, community development. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Support & oversight of funded programs to encourage collaboration & partnerships 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Responsibility for social programs in a community. ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding capacity & collaboration, encouraging partnerships and collaboration between funded agencies. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – encouraging & facilitating enhanced collaboration between agencies providing community services. Primary responsibility for social programs & capacity of social programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Participation in, and facilitation of capacity building & partnership development ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – Participation and support for capacity building within the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Supporting funded agencies in building capacity. Engaging with and partnering with community service agencies where appropriate ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Participation in capacity building. Engaging in partnerships with community agencies where appropriate and possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Working with other agencies & the community to build capacity. Fundraising, partnership building. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Working with other agencies & community to develop partnerships and build capacity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – financial support for community agencies to build capacity (donations, volunteer time) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Support for and participation in capacity building and community development efforts.

14. *Children and Families: Working with Parents with Addictions to Keep Children out of Care & Supporting Children in Care*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – Participation in planning (HRSD, SDC, National Drug Strategy, Health Canada) ● Financial – Limited responsibility – support for planning processes ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – Planning and prioritization of outreach and support programs ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Support and funding of planning processes. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility. Coordination and participation in planning and prioritization of outreach and support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility –helping to identify local needs. Zoning and land use planning. ● Financial - Limited responsibility – support & participation in local planning processes. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – support of planning processes. Participation in local planning. Advocacy to senior governments. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – Community-based prevention and outreach. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – planning for prevention/outreach. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility –planning for outreach services – coordination with health services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial - Limited responsibility – participation in planning. Advocacy for needed services. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – advocacy and participation in local and regional planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in local planning by public, funders and business groups.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i> NOTE: Siting for non-residential services is a relatively minor financial consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – capital funding where appropriate. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – oversight of federally funded construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – construction (where appropriate) and siting of outreach facilities. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – capital funding where appropriate, otherwise siting of programs ● Implementation- Primary responsibility – Development of needed services. Option to delegate to community services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – Zoning and land use regulation. Bylaw enforcement – ensuring appropriate site usage. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – encourage siting and construction, or provide municipal spaces. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – support of construction and siting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – programs at Health facilities ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – outreach for addictions programs ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility –provision of facilities for programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility – may be delegated to lead a project. Fundraising. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – if delegated, management of construction. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – None –foundations etc. for capital funds. Business community can support creation of programs. ● Implementation- None
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – oversight of federally funded programs. Option to provide operational funding to programs and support services. (SCPI, HRSD, SDC) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – oversight of federally funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – health and social services. Option to delegate to community services. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – operational funding for outreach and support services. ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility – Usually delegated to community agencies. Outreach & support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – Zoning and bylaw enforcement. Option to remove barriers to operation of programs. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – provision of municipal space for programs, option to provide some funding to programs. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – coordination with programs and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – addiction services ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – ongoing outreach and support programs through existing health programs ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – ongoing support of outreach and support programs – referrals, participation, provision where appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – fundraising, donation campaigns. Day to day operation of programs if delegated to do so. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility – Ongoing operation of programs and supports. Management of budgets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – None – Some foundations, private donors may support ongoing operations. ● Implementation – None – volunteers may contribute to programs and supports.

15. **Children and Families: Programs and Strategies to Reduce Family Violence** – Developing materials and initiatives to foster security for family members in abusive situations – to discourage abusive situations, to mitigate the sense of isolation that it fosters, and to create safe spaces where abusive situations can be reported and action can be taken.

Note – Because of the range of initiatives represented in this element Primary responsibility is divided between Provincial and Federal levels of government depending on specific initiatives. A number of programs are informational only.

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: various initiatives through the Department of Justice (DOJ) such as the Criminal Code, Family Violence Initiative; Health Canada (HC)/Public Health Agency Canada (PHAC) is lead agency in Family Violence Initiative); Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND) addresses First Nations family violence. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: funding for various initiatives outlined above. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: partners with and supports partnerships between community agencies and other levels of government on initiatives to address prevention and consequences of family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: various initiatives through the Attorney General (MAG); Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (MPSSG); Ministry of Community, Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS); Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) and BC Housing. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – various funding initiatives through MPSSG, MCAWS; contracting of services via MAG; additional funding for employment assistance agencies through MEIA, BC Housing. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: various initiatives funded through MPSSG, MCAWS, MAG and MEIA informational initiatives and outreach activities; BC Housing (transition and second stage housing options). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: planning, zoning and by-laws for facilities. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: funding or other support for community groups planning to address family violence. ● Implementation – None: option to act as an advocate and to participate in planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: programs as part of provincial funding allotment ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: planning for programs to deal with the effects of violence; some information and outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: fundraising and participating in planning for Provincial fund allocation. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: community partners in government initiatives. Provision of services as delegated by Province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: RCMP involvement in family violence programs, prevention initiatives and enforcement. School Board involvement via school counsellors. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: RCMP involvement in family violence programs, prevention initiatives and enforcement. School Board involvement via school counsellors.
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: funding of some shelters and supportive housing through CMHC and some assistance for transition houses. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: funding of some shelters and supportive housing through CMHC ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: monitoring of financial contributions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: BC Housing; Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility: BC Housing; MEIA; Ministry of Community Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility: BC Housing; MEIA; Ministry of Community Aboriginal and Women’s Services (MCAWS); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: planning, land-use planning, zoning and by-laws. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: possible provision of sites, zoning and land use. ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – planning, land-use planning, zoning and by-laws. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: fundraising ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: as delegated by Province 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: regulation and policy-making through Department of Justice (DOJ) (Criminal Code); Health Canada (HC) / Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) (Family Violence Initiative); Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (DIAND). ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: funds some local/provincial initiatives and also funds development of information programs. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: DOJ (Criminal Code) – HC/ PHAC (Family Violence Initiative); DIAND 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: Ministry of the Attorney General (MAG); Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (MPSSG) (Provincial statutes, criminal code); MCAWS; Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (income assistance, employment assistance). ● Financial – Primary responsibility: MAG; MPSSG (Provincial statutes, criminal code); MCAWS; MEIA (income assistance). ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: MAG; MPSSG (Provincial statutes, criminal code); MCAWS; MEIA (income assistance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: by-laws. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some financing of community groups through grants ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – programs as part of provincial funding allotment ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – programs to deal with the effects of violence; some information and outreach 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: programs, services and spaces concerning family violence with Provincial and Federal grants. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: programs, services and spaces concerning family violence with Provincial and Federal grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: RCMP involvement in family violence programs, prevention initiatives and enforcement of applicable federal and provincial laws; School Board involvement via school counsellors. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: RCMP involvement in family violence programs, prevention initiatives and enforcement of applicable federal and provincial laws; School Board involvement via school counsellors.

16. *Children and Families: Access to Child Care*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Social Development Canada (SDC); Canada Customs and revenue Agency (CCRA); Health Canada (HC); Public Health Agency (PHAC) ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – SDC (benefits; child support programs); CCRA (deductions for home childcare facilities); PHAC (Community Action Program for Children); Aboriginal Headstart Program ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – SDC (federal/provincial territorial agreement); CCRA; HC (Services for Children Information); Multilateral Framework for Early Learning and Childcare 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – through various ministries – Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) (Child Care Programs Branch, Child Care Policy Branch); Ministry of Health Services (MHS) (Community Care Facilities Branch - Licensing of Child Care facilities, information); Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (MEIA) (Child Care Subsidy); Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (MPSSG) (Criminal record check for childcare staff and volunteers) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility - MCFD – Childcare Operating Funding Program; also funds community agencies (e.g. Options) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – Mainly through zoning controls and planning process ● Financial - None ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – Staff participation in planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary Responsibility - Health Authority – monitoring of Childcare facilities, assessment for supported childcare options and funding of some community service agencies ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – for monitoring of Childcare facilities ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility - Interior Health Authority – monitoring program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary (Goal to shift from parent fees being 80% of child care revenue to 20%) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – community organizations, religious organizations and service agencies providing licensed childcare, preschool programs and family resource programming; childcare resources referral programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Limited Responsibility – School District (provision of some spaces; parenting education programs) ● Financial – Limited Responsibility - Kamloops School District; Private operators (option to contribute to planning process) ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – Kamloops District School Board – Parenting Education (e.g. Growing Together Program); Private operators (option to contribute to planning process)
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility - grants to community organizations ● Implementation – None (other than transfer of funds to Province) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Community Care Facilities Act ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – funds for new facilities (future) (25% possible contribution) ● Implementation- Secondary Responsibility – most childcare facilities and programming venues developed via existing facilities (may contribute 25% of cost for new spaces) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – through municipal zoning controls and by-laws and development permits ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None (option to locate childcare spaces in municipal facilities and/or reduce rental fees) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Childcare licensing ● Financial - None ● Implementation - None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – (Need to raise 75% of funds for new space) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – (Need to raise 75% of funds for new space) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Second Responsibility – Private operator building / renting facilities; School board – building / renting facilities within schools ● Implementation- Limited Responsibility – Private operator building / renting facilities; School board – building / renting facilities within schools.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – Social Development Canada (SDC); Canada Customs and Revenue Agency (CCRA); Health Canada (HC); Public Health Agency (PHAC) ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – SDC (benefits; child support programs); CCRA (deductions for home childcare facilities); PHAC (Community Action Program for Children); Aboriginal Headstart Program ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – SDC (federal/provincial territorial agreement); CCRA; HC (Services for Children Information) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – through various ministries – Ministry of Children and Family Development (MCFD) (Child Care Programs Branch, Child Care Policy Branch); Ministry of Health Services (MHS) (Community Care Facilities Branch - Licensing of Child Care facilities, information); Ministry of Employment & Income Assistance (Child Care Subsidy); Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General (MPSSG) (Criminal record check for childcare staff and volunteers) ● Financial – Primary Responsibility - MCFD – Childcare Operating Funding Program; also funds community agencies (e.g. Options); MEIA (Childcare subsidies) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility (mainly delegated to community service providers) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – Zoning, Land use policies Financial - None ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – Staff participation in planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Secondary Responsibility - Health Authority – monitoring of Childcare facilities, assessment for supported childcare options and funding of some community service agencies ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – for monitoring of Childcare facilities ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility - Interior Health Authority – monitoring program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary (Goal to shift from parent fees being 80% of child care revenue to 20%) ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – community organizations, religious organizations and service agencies providing licensed childcare, preschool programs and family resource programming; childcare resources referral programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Limited Responsibility – Kamloops School District (provision of some spaces; parenting education programs) ● Financial – Limited Responsibility - Kamloops School District; Private operators (option to contribute to planning process) ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – Kamloops District School Board – Parenting Education (e.g. Growing Together Program); Private operators (option to contribute to planning process)

17. *Children and Families: Initiatives to improve social services for children under 6*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other (Community Members)
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – support for planning of programs. More responsibility when urban aboriginal or recent immigrants involved ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – financial support for planning processes. ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – participation in planning processes, especially re: urban aboriginals and recent immigrants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary Responsibility – Social and health services ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – preparation and planning for social services. Support of planning processes. MCFD ● Implementation – Primary Responsibility – initiation and implementation of planning for health and social services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None – (option: staff support for local planning processes). ● Implementation – None – (option: participation in planning process). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – support for planning of mental health services, counselling services, outreach ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – planning of services. Contribute knowledge & expertise to planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – participation in planning processes. ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – participation in planning processes. Input and expertise on community needs and capacities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – advocacy for improved services, awareness building of existing services
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i> NOTE: Siting & Construction a very minor aspect of this element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – possible capital funding for facilities that include these services ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – oversight of federally funded construction projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – Creation and development of services ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – construction of facilities where necessary. Support of program rent costs. Identification of appropriate sites. ● Implementation- Primary Responsibility – Construction and siting of programs and facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – zoning and land use regulation. Building code enforcement. ● Financial – None – option to provide space in municipal facilities ● Implementation – None- option to provide and support programs in municipal facilities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – creation of facilities for mental health services ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – funding the creation of facilities for mental health services ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – creation of facilities and services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial - Limited Responsibility – some fundraising) ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility – coordination of construction or siting processes, when delegated by provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation- Limited responsibility. Community support for programs and facilities.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None – more involvement in programs for urban aboriginal or recent immigrants ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – option to fund programs ● Implementation – Limited Responsibility - Oversight of federally funded programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility – health and social services. ● Financial – Primary Responsibility – provision of operational funding for programs and services. Often delegated to community groups. ● Implementation- Primary Responsibility – operation or delegation of programs and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited Responsibility – business licensing, enforcement of zoning & bylaws. ● Financial – None Responsibility – option to provide space or other supports to programs ● Implementation – None – (option to co-sponsor programs). Building awareness of existing programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary Responsibility – operation of mental health programs and services ● Financial – Secondary Responsibility – ongoing funding and support for programs ● Implementation – Secondary Responsibility – operation and coordination of services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – Limited Responsibility – operational fundraising ● Implementation- Secondary Responsibility – day to day operation of programs. Building awareness of existing services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – support for existing programs, advocacy for expanded programs where necessary

18. *Health and Addiction: Initiatives to Deal with Drugs & Drug Related Crime*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other (Foundations, Business Community)
<i>Planning Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary Responsibility (crime) – Criminal Code & enforcement. Ministry of Public Safety. ● Financial – Primary responsibility (crime). Criminal code. Funding of planning processes to reduce crime. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – participation in planning processes to reduce crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility (drug treatment). Health Ministry, Attorney General. ● Financial – Primary responsibility (drug treatment) – Health & social services. Funding & support for planning processes to develop drug treatment & prevention programs ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – support & initiation of planning to reduce drug use and drug related crime. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Zoning & land use decisions re: treatment. Policing & enforcement at the local level. ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Support and participation in planning to reduce crime & treat addictions ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Participation in planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility (treatment). As delegated by the provincial government. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – planning for treatment & prevention programs. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – participation & leading of planning for treatment & prevention programs, as delegated by provincial government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – participation in planning processes where appropriate ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation & advocacy for planning processes & creation of programs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Foundations & other sources funding planning for prevention & treatment. School board participation in youth oriented program planning ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in planning processes by private sector. School board participation in planning for youth programs
<i>Construction & Siting Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – provision of funding, transfers to provinces ● Financial – Secondary responsibility (treatment) – capital funding for creation of treatment facilities. Primary (crime) – funding for prevention & enforcement ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Support & funding of facility development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Creation & development of treatment & prevention facilities. Delegated to Health authorities & community agencies ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Capital funding for the creation of treatment facilities. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility. Initiation & oversight of development for facilities as needed. Often delegated to health authorities and community groups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. Zoning & Land Use approval. Business licensing. ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Some tools available (i.e. bonusing) to encourage development of facilities. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. Inspections & licensing. Engage with community concerns over siting & land use decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. As delegated by province. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility (treatment & prevention). Creation & development of facilities. As delegated by province. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Funding & support for creation of facilities (treatment). Often delegated to community agencies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Capital fundraising for projects. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility. Often delegated to oversee and operate facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Capital support for projects & facilities (private sector) ● Implementation- Limited responsibility. Community support for the creation of treatment & prevention programs.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility. Enforcement of criminal code & crime prevention where possible. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Funding of treatment & related programs & facilities, directly or through homelessness & other initiatives ● Implementation – Limited responsibility (often delegated to community agencies & health authorities). Oversight of federally funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility. Ministry of Attorney General. Ministry of Health ● Financial – Primary responsibility. Funding & support for treatment, prevention & other programs. Also financial support for enforcement & prevention efforts ● Implementation- Primary responsibility (often delegated to community groups). Operation of treatment & prevention programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Use of tools available (bonusing, grants etc) to encourage & support programs & prevention. Funding of RCMP & other enforcement. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility. May use tools available to support programs where appropriate. Enforcement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility. As delegated by province. Treatment & prevention ● Financial – Secondary responsibility, as delegated by province. Funding for treatment & prevention, support services ● Implementation – Primary/Secondary responsibility for treatment & prevention programs. Limited responsibility for crime prevention. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility. Fundraising & operation of funded projects ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility (as delegated by province & other funders). Operation of treatment & prevention programs. Collaboration with other agencies & governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - None ● Financial – Limited responsibility. Funding of programs in the community through grants & other support ● Implementation – None

19. *Health and Addictions: Treatment & Support Services for People Transitioning out of Treatment*

Substance Abuse & Addictions Issue Area

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None – ● Financial – Limited responsibility – support of local planning and consultation processes. Time limited SCPI funds. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – option to participate in planning for recovery houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – Planning and designing regulations/licensing of recovery houses. Setting licensing regulations. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – coordinating planning of recovery houses where necessary. Support for planning processes. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – coordination of planning for recovery houses. Liaising with local governments and community agencies for planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – land use planning and zoning ● Financial – Limited responsibility – participation in planning for recovery houses. Land use planning and zoning. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – Participation in planning regulation. Location guidelines, if appropriate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – participation in planning and regulation of recovery houses ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – support for planning of recovery houses ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – Planning for the regulation of recovery houses. Community Care licensing implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – coordination with provincial and municipal governments to develop appropriate guidelines and zoning. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – participation into recovery house planning, zoning and land use guidelines, location guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility – some private operators of recovery houses. Participation in planning processes. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – Participation by private operators and the public in planning zoning and location guidelines.
<i>Construction & Siting responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – option to finance creation of recovery houses. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – supervision of federally funded recovery houses, if they are created. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – Regulation and licensing of recovery houses. Health and safety inspections. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – financing creation of recovery houses. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility – Supporting, through regulations, the creation of houses. Option to build and operate recovery houses, alternatively to delegate to community groups, or create conditions for private operators. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – zoning and land use of recovery houses. Possible development of location guidelines. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – tools to support creation of recovery houses, such as zoning, bylaws etc. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – Bylaw enforcement. Zoning and land use guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – Financial support for recovery houses an option. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – Option to create or support the creation of recovery houses. Community Care licensing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – Acquisition of property for recovery homes. Fundraising. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – ensuring recovery homes conform to guidelines and zoning. Development of recovery homes, if delegated by the provincial government. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – Privately operated recovery homes are responsible for siting and acquisition of property. ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility – privately operated recovery homes, responsible for ensuring homes meet licensing guidelines.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility – option to provide operational funding to recovery homes through time limited funding programs (minimal). ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – oversight of any federally funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – regulation and licensing of recovery houses. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – direct funding of recovery houses. Option to run directly, or delegate operations to community or private agencies. MHR, Ministry of Mental Health & Addictions. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility –regulation of recovery houses. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – bylaw, zoning and land use regulation. Location guidelines enforcement. Business licensing. ● Financial – None – ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – Enforcement of bylaws. Business license regulation. Addressing local concerns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – health regulation and inspections. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – Support for recovery house operations ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – health inspections. Provision of health services to residents. Community care licensing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – management of recovery homes. Fundraising, fee for service. ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility – operation of recovery homes, when delegated by provincial government. Ensuring conformity to bylaws and regulations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – privately operated recovery homes. Management and maintenance of recovery homes, within budgets. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility –Private recovery homes. Ensuring conformity to bylaws and regulations.

20. *Health and Addictions: Increased Mental Health Outreach Workers and Health Support for People with Mental Illness/Disabilities*

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Service Groups	Other
<i>Planning responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – support for planning processes ● Financial – Limited responsibility – support local & regional planning processes (SCPI) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in planning processes. Urban Aboriginal strategy, National Drug strategy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Primary responsibility – Planning of social and health services and treatment. MCFD, Ministry of Mental Health & Addictions, Ministry of Education. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – support for planning processes ● Implementation – Primary responsibility – Ensuring adequate services available through appropriate planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – helping to identify local needs ● Financial - Limited responsibility – support for planning processes. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – Participation in planning processes for services, hosting planning processes. Support of planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – role in planning for outpatient treatment programs ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – support planning for outpatient treatment programs ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in and support of planning processes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility – participation in planning processes, advocacy for programs ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – participation in local planning efforts. Support of local plans, input into prioritization and decision making in the planning process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Limited responsibility – school boards & in-school programs ● Financial – Limited responsibility (school boards) for planning of in-school programs. School counsellors. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – support of local planning processes by the public and business community. Participation where appropriate. School boards planning in-school programs & counsellors.
<i>Construction & Siting responsibility</i> NOTE: Siting for non-residential services is a relatively minor financial consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – oversight of federally funded developments ● Financial – Limited responsibility – financial support for creation of programs, possible capital funding for construction of facilities ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – capital funding for construction if necessary, oversight of federally funded siting decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – Coordination and support of treatment services and programs. In-school included. ● Financial – Primary responsibility – funding of construction where necessary. Supporting non-capital programs through funding ● Implementation- Primary responsibility – option to delegate to community services. Coordination of siting and (where necessary) construction efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – land use and zoning where necessary. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – Option to provide sites for programs in municipal property, such as Recreation buildings. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – siting some programs in municipal (recreation) facilities. Option to assist in construction where necessary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – Health regulations where appropriate. Outpatient treatment. ● Financial – Secondary responsibility – support of creation or siting of programs where appropriate. Outpatient program siting. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – creation or provision of facilities for A&D treatment programs for youths. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility – fundraising for capital projects, if necessary. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – siting and construction where necessary, coordination and budgeting of programs, particularly when delegated by province. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative - Limited responsibility – school boards construction and allocation of sites. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – option to support construction or siting through donations/foundations. School boards and in-school programs, use of school facilities. ● Implementation- None- Siting of in-school programs by school board where appropriate.
<i>Operational Responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – oversight of federally funded programs. ● Financial – Limited responsibility – operational funding for programs and facilities (SCPI) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility – Oversight of federally funded programs and services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility – Coordination and prioritization of social services, including in-schools ● Financial – Primary responsibility – provision of operating funding for services and programs. ● Implementation- Primary responsibility – Usually delegated to community groups. Provision and operation of health and social services. Provision for school-based counselling. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – bylaw enforcement. Support of services. ● Financial – Limited responsibility - Support operation of programs (i.e. zoning, provision of municipal buildings for sites) Parks & Recreation facilities. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility –Support for programs using limited tools (i.e. zoning etc), use of space in municipal facilities, also political support. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility – Provision of treatment services, outpatient programs ● Financial – Secondary responsibility - enforcement of health regulations, inspections. Outpatient treatment programs. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility – health care for recovery house residents. Enforcement of health regulations, operation of outpatient treatment programs. Community care licensing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – N/A ● Financial – Limited responsibility – some fundraising for operating funds. Budget management, coordination of day to day operations and expenses (when delegated by province) ● Implementation- Secondary responsibility – often delegated to provide and coordinate services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility – school board operating in-school programs ● Financial – Limited responsibility – operation and support of in-school programs by school. ● Implementation – <i>School boards</i> – Primary responsibility for in-school programs. School counsellors.

21. *Health and Addictions*: Programs and Strategies to Address Sex-Trade and Related Issues

Responsibility	Federal Government	Provincial Government	Municipal Government	Health Authority	Community Groups & Agencies	Other
<i>Planning responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: laws pertaining to the sex trade in Canada are outlined in the Criminal Code; establishing working groups for the national review of legislation ● Financial – Primary responsibility: support for planning initiatives to address sex-trade and related issues. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: developing partnerships with other levels of government to collaboratively plan strategies for addressing sex-trade and related issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: jurisdiction for health services and developing approaches to address sex-trade and related issues; Safe Streets Act may have some applicability ● Financial – Primary responsibility: provision of funding to assist communities in developing local initiatives to address sex-trade and related issues. ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: Committee on Prostitution and the Sexual Exploitation of Youth coordinates provincial action on issues related to sex-trade; participation in federal committees. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Secondary responsibility: licensing & regulation of business licenses, including home business which may apply to sex trade ● Financial – Limited responsibility: provision of funding or support for community grants programs (needle exchange, homelessness, substance misuse etc.) ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: support for community dispute mediation; participation in task forces and planning tables related to sex trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: working in intersectoral partnerships to develop strategies for addressing public health and harm reduction 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: as delegated from province to address issues related to sex-trade (addictions services, harm reduction and housing, etc). ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: contributing expertise to planning processes and coordination with other service providers to deliver support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Secondary responsibility: RCMP involvement in prevention initiatives and enforcement of applicable federal and provincial laws. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: RCMP involvement in prevention initiatives and enforcement of applicable federal and provincial laws.
<i>Construction & Siting responsibility</i> Limited applicability to this element	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative ● Financial ● Implementation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – None
<i>Operational responsibility</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: some oversight of federally funded programs. ● Financial – Limited responsibility: financing of operation costs where applicable. ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: oversight of federally funded programs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Primary responsibility: regulation of health services; provision of services related to sex-trade often delegated to community groups. ● Financial – Primary responsibility: provision of ongoing funding to assist communities in developing local initiatives to address sex-trade and related issues. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: specific programs and initiatives often delegated to local communities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – Limited responsibility: enforcement of by-laws and zoning controls. Financial – Limited responsibility: support for community programs and projects through grants program ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: support for prostitution diversion programs; control of motor vehicle traffic in specific neighbourhoods. Identification of problem neighbourhoods & issues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – None ● Implementation – Limited responsibility: addressing health impacts of sex trade (public health, drug and alcohol treatment and counselling, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Limited responsibility: some fundraising for specific initiatives and projects ● Implementation – Secondary responsibility: community conflict mediation between conflicting groups; implementation of strategies delegated to community groups (food and shelter services, prostitution diversion programs, citizen patrols, crime prevention, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Legislative – None ● Financial – Primary responsibility: RCMP law enforcement and prevention initiatives. ● Implementation – Primary responsibility: RCMP law enforcement and prevention initiatives.

APPENDIX G

Social Indicators

Appendix G

Social Indicators Audit

Overview

Social indicators are quantitative methods used to measure trends in a community. Indicators, when used carefully, can be important tools for measuring the impacts of new programs, policies, and initiatives. The development of indicators relative to the 21 social service elements outlined in the Kamloops Social Plan can be a valuable for tracking progress towards achieving the goals of the plan, and highlighting successes and accomplishments over time.

The indicators presented in this section will help to measure impacts of actions taken as a result of the Kamloops Social Plan in terms of goals determined as priority areas as part of the plan. Each goal has been assigned some indicators that should be measured over time to compare trends to actions taken to address these goals. Baseline data is also included for each indicator in this section to help monitor changes over time.

It is important to note that social indicators are not perfect indications of the impact of any particular policy or action. Due to the unavoidably complex nature of social development and the effect of external events on a given community, it is difficult or impossible to ascribe a change in a given indicator strictly to one action or policy. That said, a range of indicators like those identified in this report can provide a multi-tiered understanding of changes over time, and a more complete view of the impact of the social plan and other policies. Roughly speaking, positive trends in all or most of the identified indicators would indicate success in the implementation of the social plan.

Selecting Indicators

During the Prioritization Workshop, held in Kamloops on March 12, 2007, participants were presented with examples of indicators used in other social plans and indicators projects from Canada and around the world to help the group brainstorm indicators for each of the 21 goals selected as priority issue areas to address in the Kamloops Social Plan. Participants were broken up into small groups and asked to identify a number of potential indicators to in order to measure progress around achieving each of those goals. Participants were also asked to suggest potential resources for collecting data to set the benchmarks for each of the proposed indicators. While brainstorming indicators, participants were asked to keep the following considerations in mind:

- **Availability of Data** - Data are available and easily accessible

- **Understandable** - Data are easily understood by a diverse range of people
- **Credible** - Data are valid, reliable
- **Temporal** - Data can show trends over time and progress towards targets
- **Relevant** - Indicators reflect community values
- **Integrative** - Data demonstrate connections among key dimensions of sustainability
- **Comparable** - Data can be compared with other regions
- **Linked to Action** - Selected indicators can be linked to concrete actions to help reach goals

Collecting Baseline Data

Based on the feedback during the prioritization workshop in terms of possible indicators and potential resources, data was collected about several of the proposed indicators, and a few that appeared in the course of the research. Some of the sources include the Assets and Gaps Update 2007 for the City of Kamloops, Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation, Statistics Canada, BC Stats, Interior Health, Kamloops Food Bank and Action Centre, Venture Kamloops, and the City of Kamloops.

There are some factors to consider when creating baselines for the indicators in this report. The data included in this report is based on the most recent information available as of May 2007. Some of the data is somewhat old because the most recent available Census data is from 2001. As well, more data will likely become available with the completion of the Quality of Life Indicators project that is currently underway through the Thompson Rivers University. Another consideration is that because multiple sources were used to collect the baseline data, the scope of the data can be different depending on the source. For example, Interior Health typically presents data for the local health area, which has slightly broader boundaries than just the city of Kamloops. It will be important over time to ensure that baseline data and trends are measured for a consistent regional scope to ensure comparability.

Indicators and Baselines

Child Care

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of children on waitlists	The trend for this indicator should move downward, as fewer children on waitlists for child care indicates that the demand is better met.	<p>Group Day Care</p> <p>Preschool: There is a one year wait for preschool, with 87 children currently on the waitlist.</p> <p>Children under 3 years: The wait time for this age group is 12 to 24 months and there are 465 children on the waitlist.</p> <p>Children over 3 years: The wait time for this age group is 12 to 24 months and there are 465 children on the waitlist.</p> <p>Family Day Care (Operated out of home)</p> <p>Family day care waitlists are not broken down by age. The wait time for all age groups waiting for a space in a family day care ranges from 2 months to 2 years. There are 204 children on the waitlist.</p>	January 2007	City of Kamloops	CCRR

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Cost of child care	<p>The cost of child care relates to affordability. As such, the trend should ideally move towards lower costs to ensure that care is affordable. There are several factors to consider in terms of the cost of child care, including the level of subsidies and funding provided by government, as well as the costs of the child care centre, such as the cost of high quality child care workers.</p>	<p>Group Day Care (6 group day cares)</p> <p>Children 0-18 months: The cost of child care for children in this age group ranges from \$700-\$750.</p> <p>Children 19 months to 3 years: The cost of child care for children in this age group ranges from \$635 to \$800.</p> <p>Children 3-5 years: The cost of child care for children in this age group ranges from \$455-\$615</p> <p>School Age Children (After school): The cost of after school care ranges from \$167-\$300.</p> <p>Family Day Care (Operated out of home)</p> <p>Children under 1 year: The cost ranges from \$625-\$900 per month.</p> <p>Children 1-3 years: The cost ranges from \$560-\$835 per month.</p> <p>Children 3-5 years: The cost ranges from \$385-\$790 per month</p> <p>Preschool (Ages 3-5 years)</p> <p>2 days a week: The cost ranges from \$111-140 monthly. 3 days a week: The cost ranges from \$175-195 monthly. 4 days a week: The cost is on average \$250 monthly. 5 days a week: This cost is on average \$275 monthly.</p> <p>After School Programs</p> <p>The cost of after school programs for school age children ranges from \$150-\$420.</p> <p><i>NB: Some group day cares are increasing fees in June when operating money is cut. It is expected that fees will increase by \$100 per month to reflect the new cheques families will be receiving from the federal government for child care.</i></p>	2007 (January survey of day care fees)	City of Kamloops	CCRR

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of licensed child care facilities, including number of children served and the number of spaces available	The more licensed facilities available the better, but this needs to be taken into consideration with the capacity of each of these facilities and the number of spaces available at each facility to determine if demand is being met.	<p>Preschools</p> <p>There are 29 licensed preschools. These preschools currently serve 620 children and have 11 spaces available.</p> <p>Group Day Cares</p> <p>Children under 36 months: There are 9 licensed facilities with a capacity of 190 spaces and 1 space available</p> <p>Children over 30 months: There are 22 licensed facilities with a capacity of 464 and 1 space available.</p> <p>Family Day Cares</p> <p>All ages: There are 110 licensed home-based family day cares, with a capacity of 770 spaces and 18 spaces available.</p> <p><i>NB: It is possible for unlicensed child care facilities to register themselves, but not all facilities are aware that they can do this, making tracking of unlicensed facilities impossible.</i></p>	January 2007	City of Kamloops	CCRR

Social Support for Children Under Age 6

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of children under 6 in the care of the Ministry	This trend should move downward, with less children in the care of the Ministry. Fewer children in the care of the Ministry would suggest that there are adequate social supports in place for children under the age of 6 and their families.	There were 151 children under the age of in the care of the Ministry.	2004	Thompson-Nicola	Interior Health: Child Health Report
Rate of Aboriginal children under 7 years in care/1000	Same as above.	The rate of Aboriginal children under the age of 7 years in the care of the Ministry was 37 per 1000 Aboriginal children, whereas the rate for all children is 13.5.	2003	City of Kamloops	BC Atlas of Child Development

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of children under 6 relying on food banks	This indicator can be interpreted in two ways. In one sense, food banks are a social support for children in that provision of emergency food helps to ensure that children under the age of 6 are fed. On the other hand, it could be argued that a decreasing trend would suggest that there are adequate supports in place to ensure that children are getting the food they need through other community-based programs and not emergency sources.	The Kamloops Food Bank and Food Action Centre served 205 children under the age of 6 during the month of March, which represents 11% of their total clients.	March 2007	City of Kamloops	Kamloops Food Bank and Food Action Centre
School readiness – EDI	Fewer children should be considered vulnerable.	<p><i>School readiness is defined by HELP (at the University of British Columbia) as including broad understanding of early development including education, health, child care, welfare, or justice - to see how the interrelations between all of these areas influence children before they reach age six.</i></p> <p>Physical Health and Well-being: 11.23% of children in the region are vulnerable on this scale.</p> <p>Social Competence: 9.04% of children in the region are vulnerable on this scale.</p>	2005	Kamloops-Thompson	BC Atlas of Child Development

		<p>Emotional Maturity: 8.48% of children in the region are vulnerable on this scale.</p> <p>Language and Cognitive Development: 9.35% of children in the region are vulnerable on this scale.</p> <p>Communication and General Knowledge: 5.17% of children in the region are vulnerable on this scale.</p>			
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Outreach Services for Youth

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Rate of youth in care/1000 youth	This trend should move downward, with less youth in the care of the Ministry. Fewer youth in the care of the Ministry would suggest that there are adequate outreach services in place for youth and their families.	The rate of youth in care of the Ministry is 16.2 per 1000 youth.	2006	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Percent of population between the ages of 15-24 years attending school full time	This trend should move upward to suggest that more youth are attending high school or post-secondary school full-time.	53.3% of youth between the ages of 15 and 24 years were attending high school or post-secondary school on a full-time basis.	2001	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Percent of 18 year olds who did not graduate	This trend should move upward to suggest that more youth are graduating high school within four years.	31.3% of 18 years olds did not graduate from high school by the time they should have completed grade 12.	Average 2003/04-2005/06	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of youth accessing the food bank	This indicator can be interpreted in two ways. In one sense, food banks are a form of outreach for youth that are experiencing hunger in that provision of emergency food helps to ensure that they are fed. On the other hand, it could be argued that a decreasing trend would suggest that outreach is happening through other means in that youth are gaining access to meals through hot meal programs in schools or other community-based programs or activities (e.g. community centres or after-school programs)	There were 627 youth (children under the age of 19 years) that accessed the Kamloops food bank in March 2007, which represents 35% of the food bank's clients.	March 2007	City of Kamloops	Kamloops Food Bank and Food Action Centre
Youth crime rates	Youth crime rates should move downwards, as decreasing youth crime rates would indicate that you are engaged in other, more positive activities.	Rate of youth involved in (ages 12-17 years): Violent Crime: 2.7% Property Crime: 3.9% Total Serious Crime: 6%	Average 2003-2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of homeless youth	The number of homeless youth should decrease to suggest that there are adequate outreach services for youth (e.g. youth shelters, family services to deal with problems at home)	In the last Kamloops homeless count, 9 homeless youth were found which represents 7% of the homeless population in Kamloops.	2006	City of Kamloops	2006 Homeless Count

Life Skills and Employment Training for Youth

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Percent of youth claiming employment insurance	The rate of youth claiming employment insurance should decrease, as this indicator looks at the youth who would like to be working (and not in school instead).	2.7% of youth aged 19-24 years claimed employment insurance.	September 2006	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Percent of youth out of school	This indicator should have an upward trend to suggest that youth are getting life skills and employment training opportunities provided through educational institutions. It should be taken into consideration that many of these people not in school could be working instead.	46.7% of youth 15-24 years old are not in school (high school and post-secondary).	2001	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Percent of youth (under age 25) accessing income assistance	The rate of youth claiming income assistance should decrease, as this indicator looks at the youth who would like to be working (and not in school instead).	4.7% of youth, between the ages of 19 and 24, claimed income assistance.	September 2006		BC Stats

Food Security

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source																																																						
Number and demographics of people accessing emergency food	In an ideal world, the number of people accessing food banks should decrease, but the reality is that there is hunger and if this is the case, this trend should reflect demand – so if there is a need for emergency food, the trend should move upward. It is also important to pay attention to the demographics of food bank users (e.g. children, seniors, single-parent families) to determine the distribution of food bank users by certain characteristics.	<p><i>Household Type</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Household Type</th> <th>Number</th> <th>Hamper Count</th> <th>Hamper Value</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Unspecified</td> <td>6</td> <td>18</td> <td>\$401</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single</td> <td>493</td> <td>1,935</td> <td>\$40,830</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single Parent</td> <td>175</td> <td>922</td> <td>\$24,226</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Married</td> <td>30</td> <td>137</td> <td>\$3,574</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Common Law</td> <td>74</td> <td>384</td> <td>\$9,956</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Roommates</td> <td>5</td> <td>18</td> <td>\$469</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Family</td> <td>91</td> <td>445</td> <td>\$12,936</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other</td> <td>1</td> <td>3</td> <td>\$76</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Totals:</td> <td>875</td> <td>3,862</td> <td>\$92,468</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p><i>Age Breakdowns</i></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Age Range</th> <th>Number</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Babies (0 to 2)</td> <td>68</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pre-schoolers (2 to 6)</td> <td>137</td> </tr> <tr> <td>School Children (6 to 19)</td> <td>422</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Adults (19 to 60)</td> <td>1,053</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seniors (60 to 100)</td> <td>67</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Clients Served:</td> <td>1,797</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Household Type	Number	Hamper Count	Hamper Value	Unspecified	6	18	\$401	Single	493	1,935	\$40,830	Single Parent	175	922	\$24,226	Married	30	137	\$3,574	Common Law	74	384	\$9,956	Roommates	5	18	\$469	Family	91	445	\$12,936	Other	1	3	\$76	Totals:	875	3,862	\$92,468	Age Range	Number	Babies (0 to 2)	68	Pre-schoolers (2 to 6)	137	School Children (6 to 19)	422	Adults (19 to 60)	1,053	Seniors (60 to 100)	67	Total Clients Served:	1,797	March 2007	City of Kamloops	Kamloops Food Bank and Food Action Centre
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Number of pounds of perishable food going out through Foodshare	This indicator should show an upward trend to indicate that there is an adequate food redistribution system in place in Kamloops.	When FoodShare started, it was collecting 400 pounds of food per month. Now, the program collects 50,000 pounds of food every month.	2007	City of Kamloops	<i>Kamloops This Week – April 1, 2007</i>																																																																											

Support Programs/Outreach for Mental Health Illness/Disability

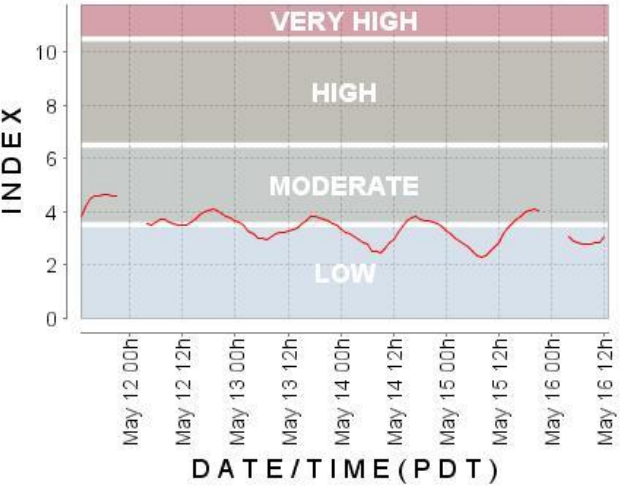
Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of long-term beds available for people with mental illness	This indicator should be considered with demand in mind.	There are 84 longer-term beds available for people with mental illness and 105 spaces available for people with physical and/or developmental disabilities.	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007
Number of emergency beds available for people with mental illness	This trend should move upwards, but should be considered with demand in mind.	In 2001, there were 6 beds available in one facility. There are currently no beds or facilities available for adults with mental illness.	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007
Number of people on street with mental illness	If this trend increases, it suggests that there are not adequate support and outreach programs for people with mental illness.	23 of homeless people reported that they had a mental illness.	2006	City of Kamloops	2006 Homeless Count

Working with Parents with Addictions and Support for their Children⁵

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of alcohol related deaths		298, which represents 8% of all deaths	2001-2004	Kamloops LHA	Interior Health: Kamloops Local Health Area Profile, 2006
Waitlists for detox		2 weeks	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007

⁵ Due to the difficulty in identifying measurable data sources, this indicator may have room for improvement

Environmental Health

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Air Quality Health Index	The index should be low to indicate good air quality.		May 12-16, 2007	City of Kamloops	http://www.airplaytoday.org/recent-kamloops.htm
Water turbidity at Noble Creek	Good: < 1 NTU Fair: 1-5 NTU Poor: Over 5 NTU	May 08, 2007 - 6.3 NTU May 07, 2007 - 2.6 NTU May 06, 2007 - 3.6 NTU May 05, 2007 - 5.4 NTU May 04, 2007 - 4.5 NTU	May 4-8, 2007	City of Kamloops	http://www.kamloops.ca/water/noblecreek.shtml

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of days over 30°C	Extreme weather is a consequence of climate change. Although the City of Kamloops is located in a warm climate area, it would be preferable in terms of environmental health factors if there were more days with moderate temperatures. This means the City should aim for a higher ranking through efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions that cause global warming and climate change.	Kamloops ranked #1 for most hot days above 30°C in Canada.	2004	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Community Facts
Number and hectares of parks	It is generally accepted that green space is desirable; therefore this trend should move towards increasing number or hectares of development and natural parkland.	The City of Kamloops has 82 parks, with more than 1,350 hectares of developed and natural parkland.	2005	City of Kamloops	City of Kamloops Annual Report: 2005

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Pesticide Use	Pesticide use is associated with certain environmental health concerns; therefore, the goal with this indicator should be to reduce the amount of pesticides used in the City.	89 litres and 62 kilograms of 71 different chemicals were used in the City of Kamloops.	April 2006	City of Kamloops	Final Report – Pesticide use by-law advisory committee

Reducing Family Violence

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of beds available for women and children fleeing abuse	There should be enough spaces to meet demand.	There is one facility dedicated to providing shelter for women and children fleeing an abusive relationship, with 23 beds available in the facility.	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007
Spousal Assault Rate	This trend should move downwards. However, it is important to note that this rate could be influenced by the number of people reporting spousal assault.	The spousal assault rate is 3.1 per 1000 population	Average 2003-2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Child Abuse Rate	Same as above.	The spousal assault rate is 12.1 per 1000 children between the ages of 0 and 18 years.	2006	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats

Drug Related Crime

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source																																																																								
Non-cannabis drug offences rate per 100,000 population	This rate should decrease. Increases may not necessarily be as a result of more drug users, but also because of increased police enforcement on drug use.	There were 216 per 100,000 people drug offences for drugs other than cannabis.	Average 2003-2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats																																																																								
Illicit drug deaths per 100,000 population aged 19-64 years	This rate should decrease.	There were 7.4 per 100,000 people between the ages of 19-64 years that died as a result of illicit drugs.	2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats																																																																								
General drug offences compared to other select BC cities	These rates should decrease. Increases may not necessarily be as a result of more drug users, but also because of increased police enforcement on drug use.	<p style="text-align: center;">Drug Offences 2001 & 2002</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th>Cities</th> <th>Year</th> <th>Cannabis</th> <th>Heroin</th> <th>Impaired Driving</th> <th>Cocaine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Coquitlam</td> <td>2001</td> <td>251</td> <td>11</td> <td>177</td> <td>21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>261</td> <td>11</td> <td>162</td> <td>16</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Kamloops</td> <td>2001</td> <td>328</td> <td>4</td> <td>201</td> <td>66</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>355</td> <td>5</td> <td>192</td> <td>93</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Kelowna</td> <td>2001</td> <td>407</td> <td>4</td> <td>224</td> <td>106</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>438</td> <td>3</td> <td>223</td> <td>81</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Langley</td> <td>2001</td> <td>337</td> <td>1</td> <td>331</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>259</td> <td>2</td> <td>224</td> <td>34</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Nanaimo</td> <td>2001</td> <td>451</td> <td>22</td> <td>331</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>446</td> <td>19</td> <td>290</td> <td>77</td> </tr> <tr> <td rowspan="2">Prince George</td> <td>2001</td> <td>328</td> <td>10</td> <td>247</td> <td>85</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2002</td> <td>277</td> <td>10</td> <td>233</td> <td>78</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Source: Ministry of Public Safety & Solicitor General http://www.pssg.gov.bc.ca/police_services/publications/summary_statistics/appendices/appendix_B.pdf</p>	Cities	Year	Cannabis	Heroin	Impaired Driving	Cocaine	Coquitlam	2001	251	11	177	21	2002	261	11	162	16	Kamloops	2001	328	4	201	66	2002	355	5	192	93	Kelowna	2001	407	4	224	106	2002	438	3	223	81	Langley	2001	337	1	331	18	2002	259	2	224	34	Nanaimo	2001	451	22	331	49	2002	446	19	290	77	Prince George	2001	328	10	247	85	2002	277	10	233	78	2001/2	City of Kamloops.	City of Kamloops
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Sex Trade and Related Issues

NOTE: Measurable indicators have been difficult to identify for this social service element.

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source

Youth Crime Prevention

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Juvenile non-cannabis drug offences per 100,000 population aged 12-17 years	Same as above.	The rate of juvenile non-cannabis drug offences per 100,000 people between the ages of 12 and 17 years was 39.7.	Average 2003-2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats
Youth crime rates	Youth crime rates should move downwards, as decreasing youth crime rates would indicate that you are engaged in other, more positive activities.	Rate of youth involved in (ages 12-17 years): Violent Crime: 2.7% Property Crime: 3.9% Total Serious Crime: 6%	Average 2003-2005	Thompson-Nicola	BC Stats

Emergency Shelter Beds

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of available emergency shelter beds	This indicator should be considered with demand in mind.	There were 98 emergency shelter beds available at 5 facilities.	2006		Assets and Gaps, 2007
Proportion of homeless people staying in shelters	The proportion of the homeless population staying in shelters should increase.	51 people found during the Homeless Count (40% of respondents) stayed in facilities that included shelters, safe houses, transition housing, recovery housing, and detox. 39 people found during the Homeless Count (30% of respondents) 'slept out' in the outdoors, garages, cars, or public buildings.			
Number of homeless served	This indicator should be considered with demand in mind.	On the night of the Homeless Count, it was reported that 139 people were staying in homeless shelters.	2005		2005 Homeless Count

Supportive Housing

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source																																				
Number of supportive housing units available by population	This indicator should be considered with demand in mind.	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Client Group</th> <th>Facilities</th> <th>Units</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Women</td> <td>1</td> <td>11</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Men</td> <td>3</td> <td>33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Single men and women</td> <td>2</td> <td>49</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth</td> <td>4</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Youth with mental illness</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Families</td> <td>1</td> <td>1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seniors</td> <td>9</td> <td>406</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Seniors extended care</td> <td>4</td> <td>484</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mentally ill (includes people with brain injuries)</td> <td>7</td> <td>103</td> </tr> <tr> <td>People with disabilities</td> <td>23</td> <td>105</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>61</td> <td>1202</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Client Group	Facilities	Units	Women	1	11	Men	3	33	Single men and women	2	49	Youth	4	9	Youth with mental illness	1	1	Families	1	1	Seniors	9	406	Seniors extended care	4	484	Mentally ill (includes people with brain injuries)	7	103	People with disabilities	23	105	Total	61	1202	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007
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Affordable Housing

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Percent of households that spend more than 30% of their income on shelter	This trend should move downwards.	52.5% of tenants paid more than 30% of their income on housing costs, compared to the provincial rate of 44.1%	2005	Kamloops, LHA	Assets and Gaps Report, 2007
Rental availability	A higher vacancy rate usually means that rent will be more affordable, as it is easier to find rental accommodations.	The total vacancy rate for 0.9%, but there is a large discrepancy between the South Shore and North Shore. The South Shore vacancy rate is 0.2% and the North Shore rate is 1.9%.	December 2006	City of Kamloops	CMHC: Rental Market Report British Columbia Highlights

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of subsidized housing units available	Generally more subsidized housing units are preferable; however, this needs to be considered with the number of people spending more than 30% of their income on shelter in mind.	There are 294 subsidized housing units available in Kamloops. Of those units, 84 are designated for indigenous families.	2007	City of Kamloops	Assets and Gaps, 2007
Average Rent	This indicator relates to affordability, so an upward trend on average rent could make affording rental accommodations difficult for many households.	Total: \$620 The average rent for the City of Kamloops in general is \$620 per month. The average rent on the South Shore (\$649/month) is higher than on the North Shore (\$580/month), which corresponds with the vacancy rates.	2006	City of Kamloops	CMHC: Rental Market Report British Columbia Highlights
Average Housing Costs (Owned)	This indicator relates to affordability, so an upward trend on the cost of owned shelter could make affording one's own house difficult for many households.	The average cost of owned housing is \$297,000.	2006	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Community Facts
Housing Under Construction	It is important that housing construction keeps up with demand.	Detached: 246 new detached homes were under construction. Mobile: 12 mobile homes were under construction. Two Family: 7 two-family homes were under construction. Multi-Family: 269 homes were under construction. Total homes under construction: 534	2004	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Housing and Taxation Facts

Culturally Relevant Services

NOTE: Due to the nature of this element, indicators have been difficult to identify as yet. It may be possible to identify potential indicators in the course of consultations with the aboriginal community.

Transportation

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Percent of wheelchair accessible buses	This trend should remain the same.	100% of buses in Kamloops are wheelchair accessible	2005	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Transportation Facts
Transit ridership	This trend should move upwards.	There were 2,645,000 bus rides taken in 2005.	2005	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Transportation Facts
Types of bus rides	The proportion of bus rides should move towards an increased percentage of riders using bus passes or U-passes to help ensure sustainable ridership.	<p>Bus Passes: 9.6% of bus rides were paid for using a bus pass.</p> <p>U-Passes: 30% of bus rides were paid for using a U-Pass.</p> <p>Adults: 26.5% of bus rides were paid for at the adult fare rate.</p> <p>Seniors: 3.6% of bus rides were paid for at the senior fare rate.</p> <p>Student: 30.3% of bus rides were paid for at the student fare rate.</p>	2006	City of Kamloops	Kamloops Transit Business Plan (BC Transit)
Transit frequency	Transit frequency should increase with demand for public transportation.	Kamloops buses run every half hour throughout the day, every 15 minutes during rush hour, and every hour in the evening.	2005	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Transportation Facts
Number of HandiDart Users	This trend will likely increase with the aging population. This number should be considered with HandiDart capacity in mind and perhaps wait times for HandiDart.	There are 500 HandiDart riders every day.	2005	City of Kamloops	Venture Kamloops: Transportation Facts

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of Licensed Vehicles	This trend will likely increase with growth in the City of Kamloops, but as the number of bus passes and U-passes increase, the number of vehicles could decrease.	There were 39,226 passenger vehicles registered in the City of Kamloops and 19,271 commercial vehicles.	2004	City of Kamloops	T:\Kamloops Social Plan\Social Indicators Audit\Resources for Indicators Audit\Transportation Venture Kamloops.mht
Number of home based businesses (no commute)	This trend should move upwards.	2505 people work at home (7% of workers) and do not require a commute.	2001	City of Kamloops	Statistics Canada
Number of people carpooling, using public transportation, walking/biking to work	The proportion of people driving should decrease relative to the number of passengers, people taking public transportation, and biking or walking to work.	<p>Driver: 28,595 people drive their own cars to work, which is 82% of commuters</p> <p>Passenger: 2,315 people are passengers in a carpool to work, which is 7% of commuters</p> <p>Public Transportation: 1,165 people take public transit to work, which is 3% of commuters</p> <p>Walk/Bike: 2,375 people walk or bike to work, which is 7% of commuters</p> <p>Other: 315 use other modes of transportation to get to work, which is 1% of commuters</p>	2001	City of Kamloops	Statistics Canada

Neighbourhood Revitalization

NOTE: Due to the nature of this social service element, no indicators are readily available for measurement.

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source

Communication & Cooperation between Agencies

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Value of City grants to community organizations	As the City budget allows, it would be ideal if the value of grants increased to allow for community capacity development	In 2005, \$3.7 million in community grants was transferred from the City to neighbourhood groups, cultural organizations and social service providers	2005	City of Kamloops	City of Kamloops Annual Report, 2005
Number of community meetings hosted by the City	If communications between agencies is going to increase, so to should opportunities for collaboration. The City is well-positioned to host these opportunities, as well as set an example for other agencies around cooperation.	Council held 37 public meetings, 16 public hearings, and heard 70 public presentations at their meetings in 2005.	2005	City of Kamloops	City of Kamloops Annual Report, 2005
Value of tax exemptions for land owned by non-profit organizations in Kamloops	An upwards trend for this indicator would show increased cooperation between the City and non-profit agencies in the City of Kamloops.	The value of tax exemptions for land owned by non-profit organizations in Kamloops was \$328,694.	2005	City of Kamloops	City of Kamloops Annual Report, 2005

Indicator	Targets and Considerations	Baseline Data	Year of Baseline Data	Regional Scope of Baseline Data	Data Source
Number of organizations receiving food from Foodshare	An increasing number of organizations receiving food from Foodshare are an example of strong collaboration between agencies.	40 agencies and programs receive nutritious food on a regular basis from FoodShare, which includes 11 school programs that serve hot meals and/or grab and go lunch and snacks, and nine other agencies that deal directly with children. 20 other outreach agencies and food banks use the food as well.	2007	City of Kamloops	<i>Kamloops This Week</i> – April 1, 2007

APPENDIX H

Gap Analysis

Appendix H

Gap Consultation Notes

City of Kamloops – Social Plan
Housing & Homelessness Meeting – May 23, 2007

1. Women's Shelter Research

- 23 beds.
- 6-10 women per week attempt to access the Y Women's Shelter but do not fit the mandate
- approximately 12-15 women leave the shelter per month.
- almost all transitioning women require some form of affordable housing.
- approximately 50% of transitioning women will be on income assistance (6-8 women).
- approximately 25% of transitioning women will have children (3-4 households) – these are particularly difficult to house because they are most likely to be on income assistance and the maximum housing allowance for women and children, regardless of number of children is \$700 per month.

2. Supportive housing

- Additional Inventory Comments:
 - ASK Wellness Centre – approximately 300 people linked with housing through Kamloops Integration Project partnership since project inception. Most of these people are placed in market housing.
 - proposed Youth Transition House at SafeHouse site for youth aged 15 – 19, may be up to 25.
 - New Life Mission – new contract with IHA, for supportive recovery housing.
- Gap Comments
 - need housing for people with soft disabilities – no supports available for these.
 - need housing for 'hard to house', supports to stop them from being evicted.
 - persons with mental health and addictions need outreach support

- in tight market conditions landlords have options for filling units with others; nothing left for hard to house.
- ASK – 270 people came in looking for housing in a 5-day period – est. 90% would require supports and housing.
- 50% of women leaving the Y shelter need short term supports, 15-20% need longer term supports
- need for supportive housing in community is estimated at 200 units

3. Affordable Housing

a) Additional Inventory Comments

- 22 units at Whistler Court – BC Housing has made offer to purchase. This may be supportive housing.
- Georgian Court (45 units) to be constructed by John Howard Society.
- Social Planning Council Affordable Housing Sub-committee identifying existing affordable housing units in private market

b) Gap Comments

- CMHC has research rental vacancy rates in communities and has found that 3.5 - 4% vacancy rates create availability for affordable housing. Others argue that vacancy does not necessarily imply affordability.
- people accessing Employment Insurance (at max. \$413 / week) often rent homes and then fill them with friends who have no incomes and no homes.
- social services have limited capacity to address affordable housing needs as defined by market
- new student housing at TRU has not freed up affordable housing units

4. Emergency Shelters

• Inventory Comments

- potential loss of youth shelter beds, as MCFD is considering shifting funding to youth-in-care beds.
- in the past few months, shelters in Kamloops have been full for the first time.
- Youth SafeHouse status – 60% occupancy in 2006 is consistent across the province.
 - shelter may turn people away sometimes but at this time there is not a need for more shelter beds.

- Gap Comments
 - greatest need is for low- or no-barrier facilities.
 - need sobering rooming addition to emergency shelter beds.
 - need temporary beds for people transitioning out of detox and waiting for treatment
 - need more churches / organizations to cover more days for Out of the Cold program.

City of Kamloops - Social Plan
Safe Places, Alternative Transportation & Environmental Health
Meeting - May 24, 2007

1. Safe Public Spaces (revitalization of neighbourhoods, parks, buildings & streets).

a) Inventory

- Add:
 - Kamloops Central Business Improvement Association
 - North Shore Business Improvement Association
 - Valleyview Business Improvement Association
- Schubert Enhancement Society.
- Friends of MacDonald Park.
- Westsyde Neighbourhood Association.
- Friends of Heritage Homes (Christina Mader is contact person).
- Herb Hartley – RCMP – CPTED.
- Graffiti Task Force.
- North Shore Safety Patrol.

- call Clint Andersen (City of Kamloops Parks and Rec. Dept.) to get contact information for neighbourhood associations.

b) Gaps

- need to get more people into places so they have ownership of their spaces.
- get people out of their cars so there is more interaction between people.
- connect places that are part of residents' everyday lives so they become active places, i.e., with more people sharing and using the area it becomes a safe place.
 - e.g., bicycle routes from South Sahali to downtown through Petersen Creek Park.
- Kamloops needs to encourage active living – so people will get to know each other. Knowledge of each other will make places safer.

- social marketing – “asking people to do little things they will be more likely to do big things”.
- maybe need neighbourhood catalyst (network person) – or grass roots bottom-up planning to get neighbours to participate.
- need active engagement from City with neighbourhood associations and sub-neighbourhoods (smaller than catchment area of neighbourhood-school).
- feed success stories from different areas, e.g. Centennial pool in Riverside Park changed to water-park, moved crime and transient population and brought families back into park.
- facilitation of neighbourhood capacity to develop safe places.
 - e.g., contact list of neighbour – given to new neighbours
 - e.g., create commitment from residents to monitor parks and/or blocks and thereby keep their neighbourhoods safer.
- “Last child in the woods” – philosophy that children need raw natural places to explore in unstructured way to build healthy people. Safe places can create these opportunities.

2. Alternative Transportation

a) Additions to Inventory

- Kamloops Cycling Coalition (contact kamloopscycling@yahogroups.com)
- Kamloops Bicycle Advisory Committee (City of Kamloops)
- City gives out 500 passes per month to United Way and they distribute to social agencies who then give them to transit riders – United Way responsible for determining number required.

b) Gaps

Buses

- a need to expand frequency and hours of operation.
- need clearer line of communication between public and service provider.
- City could lead by example in use of alternative transportation.
- City transit getting busier without updating timing (therefore buses often run late). Need to improve connection timing.
- cost of bus pass prohibitive to low-income people
- HandiDart cannot accommodate people with baggage (e.g., groceries, baby carriers)

Bicycles

- customize stairs for bicycles – e.g. bike trough on stairs to make it easier to get bikes up and down.

- road design needs to consider bicycle traffic, e.g., Lansdowne should have had a bike lane when road upgraded.
- Kamloops needs new and more bicycle racks, particularly at bus depots, parks, hospital, law courts, businesses
 - Cost sharing for new racks? Unique designs (appropriate for bikes with quick-release wheels), convenient locations.

Pedestrian

- need more attention to pedestrian amenities when planning.
- separate paths from traffic.

General

- lack of “City” organization around alternative transportation
- need organized challenges from public and city to increase use of alternative transportation.
- need to communicate alternative transit routes e.g. Leisure Facilities Guide-outdated but good product.
- concern that taxpayer dollars are being put into parkade improvements, could be better spent on extensions to transit service, parking shortages are actually incentives for people to use alternate forms of transport

3. Environmental Health – Issues and Challenges

- water meters –discussion debated need for water meters and supported the concept that right to water should be accessible to all.
- pesticide use – still an issue – bylaw being reviewed by City.
- air quality – need to be constantly improving air quality.

* support a tree program to encourage greening of the environment – higher need with loss of pines to mountain pine beetle.

- Need to improve back-yard gleaning program – create opportunities for social enterprise – people picking may need to meet their need first then share remainder fruit with food bank.
- Need to consider impact of bears – City.
- Partnerships with other groups in the City have been effective e.g. no smoking areas in parks.
- Smoking still happens in bus shelters.

City of Kamloops - Social Plan
Youth Issues Meeting - May 28, 2007

- 11 interested participants
- 1. Introduction to social planning process
- 2. Discussion of ways to engage youth in discussions on youth issues.
 - maybe Social Plan needs to direct City to go out to the community to talk to children/youth.
 - what is the City's role on youth issues?
 - send literature review to Kathie at Boys & Girls Club (done).
 - population of youth to address in Social Plan is marginalized and we will need to have specific efforts directed at youth to get them on board asap, however, participants at workshop consider themselves knowledgeable on youth issues.
- 3. Youth Crime Prevention: Additional Services not included in the Inventory
 - Student Crime Stoppers – Brian Kijowski, CEO of Crime Stoppers
 - Raven and Osprey Programs
 - RCMP – School Liaison Officers
 - Kamloops Community Safety Partnership – Mark Huhn, money for youth gang prevention.
 - Youth Probation – MCFD.
 - Restorative Justice program – JHS and E. Fry.
 - Sky Program – E. Fry – residential tenants programs.
 - Nights Alive – Boys & Girls Club.
 - RCMP – positive tickets (listed).
- 4. Youth Crime Prevention: Gaps in Services
 - need more youth focused outreach after all other services close down.
 - Boys & Girls Club – Monday – Thursday till 8/Friday – midnight
 - Safe House – 24/7 but no outreach
 - need plan in place to deal with fetal alcohol syndrome (FASD).
 - traditional system does not work for youth with FASD.
 - need training on how to work with youth with FASD.
 - response to this point is that youth prevention workers do have training but much new information is coming out that can be included – province is taking on strategies to develop inclusiveness for FASD – maybe City can work on raising awareness FASD – look at research.
 - Youth Probation (MCFD) has developed some innovative strategies.
 - Measuring Up program also offer strategies.

- Housing
 - don't have transitional second stage housing, need extends beyond proposed transitional housing.
 - foster families often won't take teenagers.
 - kids without housing commit crimes.
 - new student housing at TRU is \$612/month.
 - McGill dorms won't rent to youth anymore.
- Need to deal with adult crime because adults are masterminding crime behaviour in youth.

5. Life Skills Services for Youth – not included in Inventory

- LTD Consulting – “Employ” = paid work experience life skills (10 weeks) – Dorothy Pickering and Leslie Motis (sp?) in Highlander Building – Service Canada Program.
- great launching program.
- POPARD – children with autism or other spectrum disorders helped to transition to other life situations.
- Community Kitchens – ICS – Vera Doell.
- Inner Voice for girls 12 – 19 at risk girls.
- Kids in Control – kids in families with mental health and addiction illness – program of Children & Youth in Mental Health.
- Kamloops Sexual Assault Centre.
- Canadian Mental Health Association – Club House.

6. Gaps in Life Skill Services for Youth

- need live in residential life skills training on North and South shore.
- ICS has 4 beds plus residential youth mentorship program (6 month program but having trouble recruiting mentors - \$800 plus rent to mentor a youth).
- need Boys & Girls Club open on weekends.
- transitioning out of care – no programs available to children over 19 – do have 3 mentors who can max out to 45 kids.
- currently 15 youth in Kamloops who are in independently supported care – “Staffed Resources”. Where kids have no other options they are housed with specialized staff. There could be a more cost effective way of providing this service.
- need outreach for kids who won't go to services – need to catch these and then provide support/programs to keep them in their accommodation or job.
- contact Indian Friendship centre to see if they consider themselves with gaps for youth outreach or life skills.
- need programs for children in school who have difficulty learning. School District tries to keep them in school so they have a safe place but they don't fit with school.

- gap in services for children 11 to 14 with no supports – no help at home – no safe place.

7. Youth Employment: Gaps in Service

- entry requirements for TRU trades programs are prohibitive to students with low academic achievement.
- gap – need to help kids keep jobs – job maintenance program – workplace based training to help employer/employee relationship.
- need culturally sensitive programs.
- lots of children working in jobs that are not following human rights practices or workplace safety.
- children/youth have jobs working too many hours.
- approximately 200 students in School District in Grade 11 lost to oil patch in one year.
- 475 grade 10 students taught economic benefits of staying in school when they attended a recent workshop at TRU.
- positions as labourers may be more appropriate for marginalized youth.

6. Outreach Services for Youth – Service Inventory Elements

- ICS Street Outreach Services – some ICS Outreach available from 11 AM to 2 PM if Safe House is covered.
- Phoenix Centre – has partial outreach.
- Kamloops Work Search Services has one outreach worker in each centre.
- KROWS – mostly adult focus.

Gaps in Outreach Services

- need afternoon, after hours and Sunday/Monday crash time for youth without place to live.
- specialize delivery of service – sensitive to barriers experienced by youth.
- a potential outreach model would include at least one 2-person team downtown, one team on the North Shore and one crisis intervention team.
- 6 PM to 2 or 3 AM – Friday, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday.
- need experience with drug and alcohol treatment and youth focused outreach skills.
- need interagency model with expertise from multiple agencies e.g. Phoenix/ ICS/Mental Health/IFS/IHA/B&G/Youth Forensics/RCMP.
- possible City role facilitating.
- look to McCreary report for youth statistics.
- outreach services need to be appropriate to Native population, youth with mental issues/addictions, youth who have been sexually exploited and/or assaulted.

City of Kamloops - Social Plan
Community Capacity Meeting - May 29, 2007

1. General Discussion – Social Planning and Municipal Budgeting for Social Planning:
 - permissive tax exemption
 - SPC grants
 - affordable housing
 - consultation process
 - Sustaining commentary partnership committee

2. Community Capacity

- 2a. New Inventory Items

Kamloops Community Response Network
Mayor’s Task Force a Persons with Disability – Tod Harding Chair
Make Children First
Kamloops South Thompson Mapping and Capacity Partnership – Dave Whiting
Thompson Nicola Cariboo
Kamloops Volunteer Co-ordinators – Volunteer Kamloops
Community University Research Alliance – Will Garret Petts

- 2b. Gaps
 - 1) need ongoing update of Community Agencies – Volunteer Kamloops Website offers a Kamloops Community Resource Directory:
 - needs support for ongoing maintenance, needs to be better advertised
 - need central place for information and meeting (web-based communication hub)

 - 2) could have better co-ordination between agencies

 - 3) need more collaboration structure

 - 4) need a website that allows better communication between agencies – need way to broadcast between agencies to distribute information – e.g. easy access to email lists

 - 5) when agencies get together there should be participation from leaders/decision makers

3. Building Social Agency Capacity and Social Enterprise

3a. New Inventory Items

- Volunteer Kamloops
- Kamloops Food Bank and Action Centre

3b. Gaps

What would help to build capacity?

- need affordable housing options for homeless and those at risk of homelessness
- potential need for ongoing engagement strategy with people receiving services – there has been some consultation and information collected but may need to re-engage those who have been participating
- agencies spend a lot of time surviving and may not have enough time to research clients – keeping funding income more important
- agencies engaged in new programs have challenges facing NIMBYISM – are there ways for City to be supportive and facilitate approval process? Social Plan – can address ways to consider NIMBYISM
- include statement of importance of political will – process of approvals is easier when there is political will
- would help if Stats Canada was more flexible about making information available without constraints for licensing – could City buy it? Local research is being done but information is not available for wide distribution because of Stats Canada restraints

3c. Food Security

1) Gaps in Inventory of food services

- Heartland Foods and Farm Tours
- Gardengate (THEO BC)
- Boys and Girls Club
- Family Tree Drop-in
- Magpie Corners
- Babies Head Start
- Safe House

2) Emergency Food Capacity – What is needed?

- people who are most at risk are in need of education on healthy diets need increased awareness on healthy eating
- Food Bank does have good produce for healthy diets because of FoodShare
- need to work more upstream – broader perspective in addressing food issues – urban agriculture – adopt and implement Food Action Plan – growing more food locally

- need public awareness around reasons for food banks – need to understand underlying issues causing people to need food banks
 - opportunity to raise awareness in community on importance of donating healthy food – e.g., protein. Food Bank does have list of healthy food to donate
 - community kitchens great assets – learn to cook healthy food on a budget – lots of kitchens available but there are barriers – need resources to support co-ordination, insurance access to facilities with partners in order to widen program
 - Kamloops needs to adapt – community green practices, apply for funding – follow Best Practices on Urban Agriculture recommendations
 - City Council needs to have better respect for ALR
 - could promote 100 Mile diet?
 - need broader agricultural education (ranging from small-scale to larger plots)
 - Communities in Bloom should have urban garden component
 - need demonstration garden with master gardeners
 - need to worry about pesticides and water supply at Council level; need to ensure that water metering rates are affordable for food-producing landscapes
 - need stronger policy to support healthy local food at Tournament Capital events; Schools, City events
 - challenges in identifying food insecurity, evaluating food programs
 - could have food security report card to raise food security on the City agenda; Council needs to demonstrate accountability
 - TRU needs community gardens; administration is presenting obstacles with concerns around aesthetics, maintenance
- other issues need to forecast future of seniors rapidly aging baby boomer population
 - need to consider environmental issues
 - need to bring health/active life styles and obesity up as critical issue in social plan

**City of Kamloops - Social Plan
Children and Families Meeting – June 4, 2007**

1. Additions to Inventory

- Child and Youth Mental Health programs – Debra Saari 371-3648
- School District supporting families (children with mental health) Cathy Price
- ICS – foster parent etc. many programs
- Family Tree?
- Raven Program – goes to schools – deals with children of addicts
- Kids In Control
- New Life Mission – House of Ruth – programs for women with addictions

2. Gaps

- Need system where agencies can communicate e.g. wait list for affordable housing; contacts for community events.
- Can Kamloops service agencies – reduce wait lists at shelters to get families re-united faster
- MCFD response – addictions and mental health are most important reasons for children entering into care – but ministry does not keep statistics directly on numbers
- support services lacking for children in the home
- services lacking for women on the street (with issues of addiction or who don't qualify for youth shelter)
- need services that keep kids with families
- need services for children with addictions
- social plan needs to understand broader picture
- need respite services for families – adults and children
- need an Aboriginal lens with a completely different perspective
- Sexual assault line discontinued – now don't have crisis line in Kamloops
- if parent has other disabilities – in addition to mental health – it is even harder to access services
- City does not have service to counsel men dealing with abuse need services similar to services available to women
- when violence happens – need to be able to get social worker asap – kids need help dealing with both parents – may need more connection between police and social worker – MCFD does have provincial phone number 314-1234 – may need more advertising as many were unaware of this service
- may need to review protocols with RCMP & MCFD to ensure safety for children
- how can the City help work with families with kids to keep kids – egg more flexible work environments for kids

Topic: Access to Child Care

2. Inventory Additions

- Inventory of provincially licensed child care facilities

2b. Gaps

- need government to value children and their care
- need more child care spaces
- businesses need to be more flexible
- students can't afford daycare
- provincial model for child care operations can't work

- efforts of facilities to expand (new projects) are often unsuccessful – need bonusing/gifts to work economically (can City provide land or incentives)
- Kamloops – day care wait list can be 2 years – people making decisions to leave and not come to Kamloops because of lack of spaces
- Estimated 1000 kids (Val Janz) looking for spaces
- Boys and Girls Club – all spaces full with waiting list of 185 people. Recently phoned persons on wait list, only 85 actually available to fill 47 spaces
- need family center model – e.g. children at work places
- need staff – aren't enough trained professionals to fill job vacancies particularly for care of young children
- workers can't make living as wages are too low
- day care subsidy on welfare insufficient
- need better family policy for community – incentives for employers to set up day cares
- change zoning related to community care facility licensing (10 kids) to match zoning regulations (8 kids) existing family day cares may be able to create more spaces (checked legislation – family day care max is 7 and after school care max is 10)
- schools have empty spaces – make them available for day care at cost savings
- tax incentives for family day care?
- need land use planning process to facilitate/support site approvals
- does community/City – have sites or facilities to make available?
- include in a broader definition of economic development
- Kamloops has projected labour shortage – families need to be supported – approach employers for child care
- need facilities for child care located strategically near jobs and people
- Venture Kamloops labour survey has questions about child care – will have some recommendations for social plan
- finding quality people will still be an issue – need to pay staff more? Fed issue?
- are there ways to make it possible for staff at agencies/daycares to have benefits other business would have – e.g. health insurance policies
- need City child care with green spaces
- need strong relationship with child care educators to make new opportunities and quality care

Topic: Initiatives to Improve Social Services for Children

Introduction Comments

- the topic is not really about gaps in programs. Kamloops has good supply of programs and services but needs to reduce barriers and increase awareness of programs

Inventory Additions

- IHA – speech, language
- Children Therapy and Family Resource Centre
- ICS
- Interior Health list of child cares

Gaps

- build awareness of existing resources?
- agency response is that it is very expensive to advertise – are there more cost effective ways to advertise to improve awareness of programs
- 211 access number may be good addition to community
- opportunities to consolidate services?
- recreation brochure advertising effective but costly – can City make opportunities for advertising at reduced cost for social services for children and youth
- McMaster research on website access – to services
- TNFRS – on McGill – hard to get to – costly and difficult on low income (e.g. using bus from North Shore)
- gap for kids with behavioural and emotional needs who need therapy – also gap for services to families who may need therapy
- pay attention to details in designing communities for families e.g. doors opening for children and mom – need sidewalks, crosswalks
- use child friendly lens in social planning
- create child friendly award – similar to Communities in Bloom – focus on family and children
- need after hour program for families – e.g. Music in the Park

Topic: Programs, Strategies to Reduce Family Violence

Inventory Additions

- ICS
- Red Cross – education programs for children and families
- School District – Second Step Program – not school district wide – is social responsibility focus but not throughout
- Roots of Empathy Program

Gaps

- restraining orders not sufficiently enforced so women can feel safe in their community – women may need to move to another community to feel safe
- systemic problem in way government views women
- lack of current research on status of violence
- need to focus on reading – reading key to learning

- more SD #73 reading focus in curriculum but not widespread
- need programs for everybody – educate everybody - e.g. “Make Children First” – need to educate the families
- Kamloops s/b known as family friendly city – planning for families and children
- asset building committee good way for City to emphasize/focus responsibility on family values – economical investment for great return – City needs to revisit commitment to support asset building
- prevention of violence – can’t get treatment unless charged – need to make treatment more accessible
- need to have community that feels safe
- make children first study – need to feel safe – could be addressed through lighting and sidewalks
- RCMP – needs to be clear about pressing charges – when issues of family violence → don’t put responsibility on women to press charges
- family violence linked back the affordability issue – can’t leave violent situation without housing
- need to have family resource service inventories distributed widely; accessible, repeated and current

**City of Kamloops - Social Plan
Health and Addictions Meeting – June 5, 2007**

1. General Discussion – Social Plan Process – introduction and questions?

2. **Topic:**

Initiatives to deal with drugs and drug related crime.

2a. **Inventory Additions**

- Kamloops Mental Health After Hours Response Team KMHART
- Tobacco Reduction Program
- Alternative Measures Program – JHS & E Fry
- IHA funds Friendship Centre – Needle Exchange Program
- Interior Friendship Centre has Alcohol and Drug Counsellor
- House of Ruth - beds
- New Life Mission
- Alcohol and drug – AA & NA programs
- Relapse prevention IHA
- ASK – after care – Kiwanis – White Buffalo
- RCMP – Prolific Offender Program – enforcement efforts
- Kamloops Community Safety Partnership

2b. Gaps

- no grassroots organizations – need continuum of service delivery. Many services could be run by people who want to help, not people paid to help e.g. Peer walkers
- transitional housing for KRCC – need 50-100 units
- mental health court worker program
- tobacco cessation programs – not just self help
- permanent supportive housing – to transition into
- need more youth beds – not enough for long term needs - shelter beds currently accommodating long term clients – reduces number of available shelter beds
- transition and supportive housing – substance abuse youth programs
- respite beds
- adolescent culturally relevant services here, not Alberta
- lack of integrative planning for KRCC released individuals
- need more beds for women
- readiness, responsiveness, relationships – these practices not in place in Kamloops – may have practices but not relationships – may not be able to work one on one with individuals
- House of Ruth not big enough – beds available for 3 months – not long enough for a recovering addict
- examples of good grass roots – these need community support:
Anything is Possible by Ruth Arnet
Magpie Corners – 40 moms 2 x/week
- integrity needs to be associated with delivery of service – there are examples that it exists and examples that it doesn't in Kamloops
- future planning for housing S/B smoke free
- need to plan for a safe sobering facility
- interagency, joint planning teams for youth required

3. Topic:

Treatment Beds and Services for people transitioning out of treatment.

Comment: take out “beds” - we need both beds and community based treatment

3a. Additional Inventory Elements

- House of Ruth
- Ask Wellness Centre
- New Roads Recovery
- New Life Mission
- Kamloops Integration Project – providing more beds

Gaps

- need shelter for women with children – (House of Ruth – will provide some units soon)
- permanent supportive housing
- provide support services for children and youth
- seniors population growing and some have addiction issues. Some seniors facilities struggling (e.g. Thrupp Manor)
- addictions not just substance abuse also process abuse – e.g. Gambling, video games
- need partnerships with B.I.A.'s for full discussion – also need opportunities to build relationship
- there are examples from other communities – e.g. develop street people association so street persons can speak for themselves
- need to increase awareness of benefits (e.g. cost savings) of helping people in need
- need services for women and men during day – require places to go
- need to address systemic issues
- need housing units about 400 units – with support
- need facility where children can get care – when moms get care
- North shore – has developed a no go zone around 7-11 – prolific criminals will be in breach of court order
- need to give money to people who need help
- general discussion around role of Kamloops Social Plan
- need general education of people – addiction is a health issue, not a moral issue
- social plan good process to record issues and provide community hope and direction to other agencies
- no service for children, co-morbidity (multiple health factors and addictions)
- not enough doctors to deal with recovering addicts

4. **Topic:**

Increased mental health outreach workers and health support for people with mental illness/disabilities

4a. Additional Inventory Elements

- Interior Friendship Centre – has Drug and Alcohol Counsellor has been cut

4b. Gaps

- need crisis line
- any increase in the number of outreach workers needs to be associated with an increase in the number of beds and services
- services should be along continuum of wellness

- provide options to treatment – need counselling in groups and for individuals
- need to meet social determinants of health
- need IA to keep records of the number of people needing services; situation they are in – also need to get this information out to the community agencies (e.g. web based program)
- don't have good assessment process to identify people's challenges – individuals don't have good health voice – even to advocate for health issues
- need community awareness to deal with de-stigmatization of mental health issues
- need doctors to specialize in mental health practices
- need services to be provided for the length of time needed – not length of time service structured for
- need consistency in service delivery – encourage funding agencies to keep funding existing programs
- need for co-operation and collaboration up the ladder with funding agencies when making decisions
- there are very few agencies that are able to provide advocacy for people who need help. Often client's don't have a strong voice or understand the process

5. **Topic:**

Programs and Strategies to address the sex trade and related issues

5a. Additional Inventory Elements

- Viper program and in school education – White Buffalo – Lisa Armstrong
- Interior Indian Friendship Centre – counselling, guidance, listening
- North Shore Citizen Patrol
- E Fry and Ask, partner WIT – women in transition program

5b. Gaps

- follow up programs for people who have been through addiction programs and have been or are still in addictive lifestyle.
- Peers – Prostitution Empowerment Education Resources Services - links persons in sex trade with professionals (nurses, social workers) to support and link to services – driven by people themselves – professionals there to support
- 28 day programs don't work – need long term e.g. 1 year
- need separate facilities for transitional housing
- Sheway Program – example of good model
- women with addictions and children or pregnant need specialized services
- need to ensure rights are retained for women on street – not a lot of harm reduction on street
- need to have planners at table to link social planning to land use planning – City to get creative around legislation

- Tournament Capital of Canada – bring tournament people to Kamloops and may bring other types of services that may not be desirable – e.g. Street workers came to Merritt during Merritt Mountain Music festival and then they move to Kamloops with the Summer Games – need to recognize this trend and plan how to address it
- is a Red Light District a strategy that the City is ready for?
- need to meet other needs – then visible street workers wouldn't be there address all of the determinants of health that are not being met to remove women on the street
- “if you don't know the answer there is always one answer – money”
- need to look at people as assets – not just “sex trade workers” or “addicts”

APPENDIX I

Social Planning Committee Examples

APPENDIX I: SOCIAL PLANNING COMMITTEE EXAMPLES*

Committee Name	Membership Composition	Member Selection	Mandate	Work Examples
1. Community Liaison Committee City of Coquitlam	2 Councillors; 13 appointees by resident and community associations.	Mayor and Council	Mandate to open community between Council and community groups.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides effective mechanism for Community Associations to make recommendations to Council and take information back to the community. • Identifies local area issues.
2. Social Planning Council District of Maple Ridge	15 members: 1 Councillor, 1 School Board Trustee, 8 agency representatives, 5 residents.	Council-appointed and Agency- appointed.	Advise Council on Social Planning Issues.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Centre Feasibility Study • Healthy Community workshops • Affordable Housing Study • Neighbourhood Development Report • Social Planning and the OCP • Information and Referral Study • Community Food Mapping Project • Picket Fence Project • Building Community Solutions • Annual Service Providers Resource Fair • Community Service Youth Awards • Community Homelessness Coalition

<p>3. Community Services Advisory Committee</p> <p>District of North Vancouver</p>	<p>10 residents.</p>	<p>Staff recommends; Mayor appoints; Council endorses.</p>	<p>Distribution of community grants and advises Council on a broad range of social issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Seniors Funding Forum ● School based substance abuse prevention program ● Community Services Survey ● Review of proposed Community Charter and site plans.
<p>4. Kelowna Social Planning Board</p>	<p>12 broad community representatives.</p>	<p>Agency representatives, community members and Residents' Association.</p>	<p>To establish a “round table” by bringing together a diverse group of community and agency representatives concerned about community and social issues and the well-being of the community. To advise City Council.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Information sharing, networking opportunities, discussions, forums for community service agencies. ● Advises the City on social policies and community planning issues (e.g. affordable housing)
<p>5. Prince George Community Planning Council</p>	<p>12 Volunteer Directors</p>	<p>Non-profit organization, registered with BC Societies Act in 1995.</p>	<p>Services provided include: facilitation; referral; advocacy; education and research.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resource directory partners for a healthy downtown, ● NHI implementation
<p>6. Kamloops Social Planning Council</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 9 residents with “grassroots” interest in social issues. ● Non-voting advisors from local and senior government. 	<p>Appointed by Council</p>	<p>Encourage cooperative inter-agency planning in the development of social strategies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Co-hosted the Homelessness and Housing Forum. ● Recommendations on NHI funding and planning grants. ● Consultation on Social Plan. ● Receive delegations from community groups and agencies on a broad range of issues. ● Recommendations on social planning grants.

*Much of this information has been adapted from “Abbotsford Cares, Agenda for Social Planning in the City of Abbotsford” – April 2006