

WIRA Bibliography (December 2002)

1. Urban Aboriginal Perspectives. (1991 May). CpeCifics Newsletter.
Keywords: Aboriginals
Call Number: 360 S7415
Abstract: This special issue of the Social Planning Council's newsletter focuses on some urban Aboriginal problems as seen through the eyes of Aboriginal people. Articles contained in the newsletter highlight issues such as the search for justice by Aboriginal peoples through achieving rights to self-determination, a system of education which reflects Aboriginal values, heritage and culture, stereotypes and media misconceptions, culture and spirituality, sensitive health care, Aboriginal women's issues and the challenge for Native youth. The range of articles in the newsletter reminds the reader of the broad spectrum of issues encountered by Aboriginal peoples in the urban environment, while at the same time highlighting the diversity in the urban Aboriginal community itself. Threaded throughout the articles are references to the unique heritage and culture of Aboriginal peoples, which must be reflected in any attempts to address issues.
2. Adrian, C. (1997). Design of a Prototype Decision Support System for Urban Redevelopment Planning. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Revitalization
Call Number: Practicum A35
Abstract: The practicum describes the design of a prototype decision support system developed to assist planners in downtown revitalization projects involving multiple stakeholder. Using the Exchange District in Winnipeg as a demonstration site, the study identifies four critical variables that planners need to work with in redevelopment planning. These factors include the location-specific growth potential for a certain activity, the ability of a specific type of vacant space to support an activity, locational advantages of the available space for certain activities, and the value of alternative activities in encouraging additional activities and investment. These four factors and specific data related to them for the selected demonstration site are used as the basis for creating computer data bases and search engines to assist planners in selecting, organising, relating and communicating redevelopment potentials for a particular area.
3. Basham, A. (2000). Rising to the Occasion: a Community History of Wolseley, West Broadway & Armstrong's Point. Winnipeg: Robert A. Steen Memorial Community Centre.
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/ Community History
Abstract: The focus of the book is the history of three Winnipeg communities - Wolseley, West Broadway, and Armstrong's Point. These neighbourhoods today are home to about 14,000 people. They face many of the problems and challenges of older urban neighbourhoods. This history brings together the stories of many people whose lives and work built the communities.
4. Baspaly, M. A. (1995). Reshaping Cities for Tourists: a Critique of Urban Tourism Development, Winnipeg Case Study. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Tourism
Call Number: Thesis B2933
Abstract: This study represents a theoretical inquiry into the relationship between commodification of the city and city planning. One visible aspect of this commodification is the marketing of tourism destinations through brochures. Photographs within the brochures were analysed to determine the types of thematic elements promoted within several Canadian cities. Canadian cities' actual tourism visitation was examined through Statistics Canada data. Unlike the more populated areas of Canada, most visitation to Manitoba was domestically-based. While this fact may prompt a city like Winnipeg to engage in large-scale tourism development to attract people from other parts of the world, this study provides a note of caution, as the lack of community participation could endanger long-term tourism initiatives. The role of the tourism planner in Winnipeg is to bridge the gap between community concern and commodification, ensuring that tourism becomes socially and economically viable in the City of Winnipeg.

5. Beavis, M. A. (1993). Sustainable Uses of Urban Open Space: a Guide to the Literature. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: City Planning/ Sustainable Development/ Green Space
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.197
Abstract: The document is a review of the secondary literature that has been published on various subject areas related to the field of urban green space planning. In accordance with the mandate of this series (which is to give an overview on the current state of research on a topic of urban sustainability accessible to a wide audience) this paper is a “guide to the literature” for academics, professionals and the general public with an interest in the area. One aim of the review is to highlight the “green” component of sustainable urban development. A second objective of the paper is to sensitise readers to the ubiquity of urban open space, and of urban nature. The emphasis is on the advantages of keeping urban areas open, and on enhancing the ecological functions of urban open space.

6. Bijelic, E. (1991). A Study of Gentrification in Winnipeg’s Wolseley Area. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Gentrification/ Urban Decline
Call Number: Practicum B4855
Abstract: Winnipeg's Wolseley area is being gentrified. This practicum reaches this conclusion after an investigation of the theory surrounding the gentrification process and its role in the process of inner-city decay. A comprehensive theoretical framework was developed and applied to the Wolseley area in order to determine whether the area is being gentrified. The methodology developed in the study is applicable to other inner-city neighbourhoods. The research involved a literature review relating to the gentrification process, Statistics Canada data analysis, and interviewing city planners and real estate agents who are familiar with the Wolseley area.

7. Broadway, M. (1995). The Canadian Inner City 1971 - 1991: Regeneration and Decline. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 4(1).
Keywords: Socio-Economic Conditions/ Urban Decline
Abstract: Growth patterns in Canadian cities suggest that inner cities are evolving along a continuum. The paper aims to determine whether such a continuum exists by providing a longitudinal analysis of inner city social conditions between and among Canada’s twenty-two major metropolitan areas between 1971 and 1991. The article begins with a review of alternative explanations for inner city decline and rejuvenation. This is followed by a framework within which to explain the evolution of inner cities, and an empirical analysis of inner city conditions at the inter- and intra-city levels. The paper concludes with some policy implications and suggestions for additional research.

8. Broadway, M. J., & Jesty, G. (1998). Are Canadian Inner Cities Becoming More Dissimilar? An Analysis of Urban Deprivation Indicators. Urban Studies, 35(9).
Keywords: Socio-Economic Conditions
Abstract: The dominant paradigms in contemporary Canadian inner-city research have been documenting the influx of well-educated professionals into select inner-city neighbourhoods and the distinctiveness of Canadian cities from their US counterparts. These approaches have ignored the role of structural economic change in producing high levels of unemployment as manufacturing jobs have left the inner city. This paper measures the relative strength of these opposing forces within the Canadian urban system by examining changes in inner-city deprivation levels between 1981 and 1991 for the 22 largest cities. The study found evidence of increasing divergence in deprivation levels at the inter-city and intra-city levels but these could not be attributed to structural economic change; instead, local factors appear to be major determinants of overall inner-city conditions.

9. Brownlee, J. (1995). Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods
Abstract: The paper examines what constitutes a "good neighbourhood". A brief literature review presents some essential characteristics of successful neighbourhoods: diversity, safety, and human scale, network of communication and human interaction, good physical structure and others. Then the author analyses The Corydon Village area in Crescentwood/Fort Rouge in terms of "good" neighbourhood's features. It is shown in some detail how the elements of people, buildings, physical structure and diversity manifest themselves in the neighbourhood.
10. Bruce, S. (1999). The Exchange District. A National Historic Site: Heritage Interpretation Strategy. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Exchange District/ Historic Buildings/ Historic Buildings
Call Number: Thesis B83172
Abstract: The purpose of this thesis is to review and critique the development of the work of the Exchange District Heritage Partnership by measuring the process against the project's Terms of Reference. Three stages of study were completed covering a wide range of items including identification of historical themes, general research and data collection, public consultation, and the production of several drafts. The result was a Heritage Interpretation Strategy. It generated the necessary background information on the primary historical themes around which the Strategy was developed and identified short, medium, and long term options for the themes based on a study of the existing interpretative services.
11. Bruce, S. (1999) The Exchange District. A National Historic Site: Heritage Interpretation Strategy [Web Page]. URL <http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/historic/ED%20interp%20strategy.pdf> [2002, May 24].
Keywords: Central Business Districts/Historic Buildings/Historic Buildings/Historic Buildings
Abstract: In September 1997, Winnipeg's Exchange District became a National Historic Site. The Exchange District Heritage Partnership was created to develop a Heritage Interpretation Strategy for the Exchange District National Historic Site in January 1998. Development of this work was focused on achieving three goals: to achieve preservation/conservation awareness of the Exchange District National Historic Site through an improved visitor experience; to create a framework in the Exchange District for historic resource interpretation by a stakeholder structure; and to create economic opportunities for the local business community. This Strategy provides a comprehensive framework for interpreting the history of the District. It will achieve conservation awareness and resource stewardship as visitors gain a greater understanding and appreciation of the National Historic Site.
12. Bunting, T. E., & Filion, P. (Editors). (1998). The Changing Canadian Inner City . Waterloo: University of Waterloo, Dept. of Geography.
Keywords: Urban Form
Abstract: The volume is focussed on Canadian inner cities. It is premised on the growing acknowledgement that Canadian urban form is substantially different from that found in the United States or Britain, the two countries with settlement patterns most comparable to Canada's, and whose inner cities have been subject to most research investigation. The papers collected here fill a gap in the literature as concerns the documentation of ongoing change and improvement in the inner city.
13. Bunting, T. E., Filion, P., & Priston, H. (2000) Changing Patterns of Residential Centrality: Population and Household Shift in Large Canadian CMAs, 1971-1996 [Web Page]. URL http://www.fl.ulaval.ca/geo/cgq/textes/vol_44/ind44.html [2002, May 16].
Keywords: Residential Centrality
Abstract: The research focuses on Canadian metropolitan regions with populations of 500 000 or greater over the period 1971-1996. It uses population density gradients and enumeration of population and household shift to assess changing patterns of residential centrality over the twenty

five-year period. Results indicate that all of the Canadian metropolitan regions examined have experienced continued outward dispersion. However, when decentralisation is gauged using household enumeration instead of population counts, all of the places studied show evidence of new housing production in the central city. The study concludes that there is a direct link between evolutionary patterns within the national urban system and changes observed in residential centrality.

14. Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. (2001) Disinvestment and the Decline of Urban Neighbourhoods. CMHC Research Highlights [Web Page]. URL <http://www.cmhc-schl.gc.ca> [2002, May 26].
Keywords: Disinvestment/Housing/Urban Decline
Abstract: The research examines the processes of urban disinvestment and decline. It intends to develop an understanding of factors that trigger and accelerate decline, to create a framework for action that can reverse decline, to examine the role of investment in housing as a primer of regeneration, and to identify opportunities for concrete action involving partnerships. The study aims to inform the development of public policy, primarily at the local and municipal levels, by articulating a range of policies that can work to prevent or reverse inner city decline. The methodology of the study includes a literature review, analysis of Statistics Canada data and interviews. Six cities were included in the case studies: Winnipeg, Montreal and Saint John's were studied in more depth while Edmonton, Kitchener and Halifax provided supplementary lessons. The study concludes that comprehensive approaches to revitalization comprised of a selection of policies tailored to suit the specific circumstances of individual cities are required.

15. Canadian Wheat Board. (1993). Renaissance on the Red: a Concept Plan for the Redevelopment of the Ogilvie Flour Mill at 55 Higgins Avenue into a World Grain Centre. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Canadian Wheat Board.
Keywords: Historic Buildings/ Adaptive Reuse
Call Number: HD 9044 C22 R45 1993
Abstract: Given its location and historical significance, the old Ogilvie Flour Mill lends itself to numerous grain-related tourism and business development possibilities. This document outlines a proposal for a renaissance of the old Ogilvie Flour Mill on Higgins Avenue and with it the historic Point Douglas area of Winnipeg. It presents a proposal for generating new economic wealth by capitalising on our "inherent" as well as our "acquired" strength as a region, as an industry and as a city. The report proposes a way of building an economic bridge to the future while paying tribute to an illustrious past.

16. Carter, T. (1999). Homeowner Motivation and Revitalization of Older Residential Neighbourhoods. A Study of Incumbent Upgrading in Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Housing/ Incumbent Upgrading
Abstract: The study determines if the revitalization process underway in certain older neighbourhoods in the city of Winnipeg was incumbent upgrading and explores the factors important in homeowner decisions to renovate. The methodology includes an initial analysis of building permit activity in older neighbourhoods and the development of their profiles. Three specific neighbourhoods Archwood, West Elmwood and Luxton were identified as most likely to be characterised by incumbent upgrading. These neighbourhoods were then subjected to a more comprehensive analysis including more detailed profiles using Statistics Canada data and a survey of residents that provided documentation of the level and nature of renovation activity and the factors that were important in people's decisions to upgrade their property. The results of this study suggest that motivation of residents to invest in property renovating depends on a range of neighbourhood characteristics: attachment to area, property value trends, perception of crime, participation in local organisations and the perception of the neighbourhood in general. The study also states that effective policies to encourage upgrading are far more likely to be those that address human resource issues as opposed to the physical infrastructure.

17. Charette, C. (1995). Issues in Canadian Urban Design. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Urban Design
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.219
Abstract: This is a collection of papers on urban design issues relating to Canadian experiences, and written primarily by Canadians who teach about and/or analyse urban design. The volume's purpose is both to describe the urban design issues dealt with by Canadian urban designers. The rationale in drawing together such a volume is rooted in a number of factors: the scarcity of Canadian-specific literature; the widely held belief that Canadian cities are developing more by accident than by design; the relative newness of the design discipline and the debate about what it should and should not be or do; and the positive response to an earlier issue of the IUS Newsletter (34 [1991]) wherein some of these issues were debated. The papers vary from academic to personal commentary.
18. Charette, C. (1994). Public Opinion in Canadian Prairie Inner Cities. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Public Opinion
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.206
Abstract: This report describes public opinion in the five Prairie inner cities as gathered through a number of public opinion surveys, primarily the "Urban Canada Study" (Angus Reid, 1991). Presented are inner-city residents' views regarding a variety of factors, including quality of life, crime and safety, preferred place of residence and satisfaction with housing, downtown and municipal services. Inner-city views are placed in the context of the non-inner city and of the inner cities of five other Canadian cities (Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Halifax). Wherever possible, changes in perception that have occurred are documented. The report also draws implications for downtown and inner-city renewal. The report is particularly relevant to practitioners and academics concerned with public policy and programs for downtown and inner city renewal, but will be of interest to anyone concerned with gaining a better understanding of Canadian inner cities and how they could be improved.
19. Charette, C. (1994). Winnipeg's Inner City: Current and Future Research Directions Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.211
Abstract: This volume contains the proceedings of a one-day workshop, "Winnipeg's Inner City: Current and Future Research Directions," held at the University of Winnipeg and co-ordinated by Catherine Charette of the Institute of Urban Studies (November 27, 1993). The workshop was conducted to gather feedback on current inner-city research initiatives underway in Winnipeg, to discuss how such research might better be conducted and used, to facilitate the co-ordination of inner-city related research, and to provide guidance and direction for those undertaking research on this topic. The workshop was funded by a grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Aid to Small Universities Program and the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation. The proceedings contain a summary of the Workshop presentations and a summary of the keynote address and a synthesis of the issues and directions that were raised in the small workgroups.
20. Cheal, D. J. (1992). Family Types and Housing Affordability in Winnipeg. Winnipeg: C.M.H.C.
Keywords: Family Structure/ Housing/ Public Health
Call Number: HD 7305 W5C44 1992
Abstract: The thesis explored in this report is that different types of husband-wife families tend to occupy different niches in the housing market. Three sets of issues in family, work and housing are examined. The first deals with the effects of families' employment patterns on housing tenure, housing suitability and housing affordability. The second involves the relative abilities of different families to attain community housing standards, and the implications that this has for levels of subjective housing satisfaction or dissatisfaction. The third set of issues concerns how the relationship between the family economy and the housing market may affect women's fertility decisions, possibly resulting in delayed childbearing and smaller family size. Policy implications of findings are discussed with reference to the place of family and children in current housing

programs. A case for child-focused housing policies is advanced, and recommendations and suggestions are made for future research.

21. Chmielewska, E. (1994). The Perception of Downtown Winnipeg and its Role in Shaping the City. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Revitalization/ Central Business Districts
Abstract: The paper explores the experience of place in Downtown Winnipeg, how this experience shapes our approach to the entire city and how it shapes us. First the study defines Downtown Winnipeg and presents the history of Downtown and its redevelopment. In order to survey how the Winnipeg downtown is perceived the author conducted 25 interviews with a selected group of citizens. The sample group reflected a variety of professions, ages, incomes, places of residence, family status, ethnic origins and varied urban experiences. The outcome of the interviews prompted a closer analysis of two areas: Broadway and Portage Avenue. The paper concludes that ignoring the sense of place and the importance of the perceived environment will not only deprive us personally of an enriching experience but also result in further "dullification" of the city.
22. Chu, J. W. I. (1991). Urban Native Housing: Problems, Policies, Programs and Prospects. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Housing Policy/ Housing Provision
Call Number: Practicum C47
Abstract: This thesis provides a general overview of the Native urbanisation process, the socio-economic problems encountered by Natives living in Canadian cities, and the housing programs offered by government to assist in providing affordable and adequate shelter. Using Winnipeg as a case study, the author incorporates a literature review and analysis of available Census data, supplemented by fieldwork such as interviews with stakeholders, clients and Native leaders. Social housing policies and programs at the Federal level are explored and found to be insufficient for meeting housing needs. The Urban Native Non-Profit Housing Program is examined and problems such as jurisdiction issues, cost effectiveness, diffused delivery mechanisms, and limited resource abilities are highlighted. The author concludes that urban Native housing problems must be viewed in a wider context. She suggests that housing is one of the tools that can be used to assist the Native community in implementing a wider strategy of community economic development.
23. Chubaty, G. P. (1995). An Inquiry into the Relevance of Redeeming and Regenerating the Concept of Community in Canadian Professional Planning Practice. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ City Planning
Call Number: Thesis C47004
Abstract: The thesis examines the case for redeeming and regenerating community planning. Three methods of study were used to determine what the term "community planning" means, and how it relates to Canadian professional practice. The first method involved a literature search exploring the concept of community and focusing on community planning in Canadian professional planning. The second deals with a case study of the development of the government of the City of Winnipeg and the role that community planning has played in this environment. Thirdly, the 75th Anniversary Edition of the Plan Canada journal was analysed to discover how contemporary planners perceive community and community planning.
24. CIETCanada. (1995) Cigarette use among Native Canadian Youth in Winnipeg, Manitoba, 1995 [Web Page]. URL http://www.ciet.org/www/image/country/_new-frames.html [2002, June 18].
Keywords: Public Health/Aboriginals/Youth
Abstract: In 1995 twelve researchers conducted a pilot inquiry into cigarette use among 12-24 years old Native Canadians living in the inner city of Winnipeg. This study was funded by the Canadian Federal Ministry of Health and co-ordinated by the Nechi Institute on Alcohol and Drug Education, with technical support from CIETCanada. The study was in support of efforts to dissuade First Nations youth from taking up cigarette smoking or helping them to quit if they are already addicted. Out of 622 youth who participated, half were daily smokers of an average of

eight cigarettes, 75% of the youth smoked occasionally. Their average age of uptake was 12 years. Focus group discussions suggested strategies to reach the Native youth, including peer-to-peer programmes, locally specific comic books and CD ROMs, increase in public health education in schools and role-modelling of parents and teachers.

25. CIETCanada. (1998) First Nations Youth Resilience to HIV/AIDS (1998) [Web Page]. URL http://www.ciet.org/www/image/country/_new-frames.html [2002, May 24].
Keywords: Public Health/HIV/AIDS/Aboriginals/Youth
Abstract: HIV/AIDS is one intractable issue that has been little addressed with a First Nations research paradigm. This pilot study sought the fullest possible participation from each of the communities while obtaining actionable data based on First Nations knowledge and values. A pilot baseline survey on risk behaviours and knowledge of HIV/AIDS amongst Aboriginal youth was designed, one that can be applied at the national level. Four independent community-based designs led by key opinion makers, health service workers and youth in Montreal, Winnipeg, Mistissini and Waswanipi produced highly comparable questionnaires for youth aged 14 to 19 years. Focus groups with youth and service workers generated feedback on the results and ways forward in dealing with the issue. The survey covered 289 youth, three quarters of them school going. It demonstrates that First Nations communities can design and run their own research on high priority and difficult issues, in a way that is reproducible across Canada.
26. CIETCanada. (1996) Risk and Resiliency within the Urban Aboriginal / First Nations Youth Context. Final Report, 1996 [Web Page]. URL http://www.ciet.org/www/image/country/_new-frames.html [2002, June 15].
Keywords: Public Health/Aboriginals/Youth
Abstract: The report presents the study on risky behaviour among Aboriginal students in grades six through twelve in urban Winnipeg and Victoria, B.C., with the support of CIETCanada. The methodology included personal interviews with 240 students, focus groups of five to 15 young people each, and case studies. More than half of questionnaire respondents have separated or divorced parents. Some 45% reported experiencing suicide or attempted suicide by a family member or close friend. Focus groups discussed the problem of racism experienced by Native youth in school. In addition to its findings, the study provided an important training and confidence-building experience for the youth conducting the work.
27. City of Winnipeg. (2000) Draft Housing Implementation Framework [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/housing_impl_fmwk.pdf [2002, May 21].
Keywords: Housing Policy/Implementation Analysis
Abstract: On November 17, 1999 City Council adopted a Draft Winnipeg Housing Policy and requested that the Directors of Property and Development Services and Community Services, together with EPC Secretariat, prepare an Implementation/Business Plan to effect the intent of the Draft Winnipeg Housing Policy by March 31, 2000. This Report responds to Council's request. In addition to the Draft Winnipeg Housing Policy, key recommendations of the *CentrePlan Development Framework* for downtown residential neighbourhoods are incorporated in this Report. Section 2.0 describes the work process to prepare this Report by a Steering Committee representing staff from Property and Development Services, Community Services and other civic departments. Section 3.0 summarizes the key contents of City Council's approved Draft Winnipeg Housing Policy and recommendations of the *CentrePlan Development Framework*.
28. City of Winnipeg. (2002) Spence Neighbourhood Housing Plan [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/Spence_Housing_Plan_0202.pdf [2002, May 25].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Community Planning/Housing
Abstract: Over the last twenty-five years the housing in Spence has been in a slow decline which has accelerated in the last decade. The Neighbourhood Housing Plan was created to build on the work already in process in the areas of housing. The basis of the plan was the creation of the Neighbourhood's Vision Goals. They describe a very possible reality of what the Spence Neighbourhood could become given enough resources, within the next five to ten years. Attempts are made to address all sides of the problem, from rebuilding the structures to providing social

supports to creating a feeling of ownership among community residents. The Housing Plan will be re-evaluated by residents of the Spence Neighbourhood on an ongoing basis, to ensure that new experiences and information are added to the actions taken.

29. City of Winnipeg. (2001) Volunteer Committee for the Monitoring, Supervision and Regulation of the Sex Trade/Prostitution in Winnipeg. Final Report [Web Page]. URL <http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference.html> [2002, March 16].
Keywords: Sex Trade
Abstract: The report summarizes the activities of the Volunteer Committee for the Monitoring, Supervision and Regulation of the Sex Trade/Prostitution in Winnipeg in their effort to explore the issue of prostitution and the means available to the City of Winnipeg to effectively address the problems associated with prostitution. The Committee consulted with organizational representatives and community members, reviewed relevant literature and by-laws in other city centers, and drew upon the expertise of the Committee members to develop a set of recommendations for the consideration of Winnipeg's City Council. As a result the Committee has drawn conclusions regarding major issues pertaining to the sexual exploitation of children and youth and adult prostitution.
30. City of Winnipeg, & Statistics Canada. (1996) Winnipeg's Neighbourhood Profile [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/interhom/about_winnipeg/profile/econo_demo.stm_ [2002, April 18].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Demographics
Abstract: The website gives a detailed information on Winnipeg's neighbourhoods.
31. City of Winnipeg, Council. (2000). Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision. Winnipeg: City of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Policy/ Revitalization
Abstract: *Plan Winnipeg 2020 Vision* is City Council's long-range policy plan, adopted December 12, 2001. The Plan is intended to guide Winnipeg into the twenty-first century by addressing the broad physical, social, economic, and environmental conditions in the city. In that sense, Plan Winnipeg is the most important document prepared by the City of Winnipeg because it provides the foundation for all civic activity. The Plan's vision spans twenty years, a generation in time, in order to describe the kind of city we want for ourselves and our children. Yet, to maintain its currency and relevance, the Plan will be reviewed and updated in five-year increments. Using Plan Winnipeg as a guide, Council sets priorities, makes decisions, and manages the City with greater consistency, clarity, and predictability. The Plan explains how Council and the Winnipeg community can work together to achieve Winnipeg's potential.
32. City of Winnipeg Cultural Policy Review Panel. (1997). Into The 21st Century: Arts and Culture in Winnipeg. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Arts/ Cultural Policy
Call Number: NX 513 A5W56 1997
Abstract: The report examines the following issues: existing cultural policy; city structures and programs relating to cultural issues; mandate and structure of the Winnipeg Arts Advisory Committee; sources of cultural funding; assessment of the Amusement Tax. The study also investigated cultural support mechanisms in other municipalities, studied cultural policy documents from elsewhere, conducted a public consultation process. A set of recommendations to respond to the unique circumstances and opportunities present in Winnipeg was developed. The study concludes that a vibrant cultural sector is an advantage to the city in many important respects including economic development, cultural tourism, downtown and neighbourhood revitalization, international prestige and recognition, social service opportunities, and improved quality of life for a community.

33. City of Winnipeg Planning Department, Community Programs Division. (1992). Report on Core Area Initiative. Neighbourhood Services and Neighbourhood Facilities Programs. January 1988 - September 1992. Winnipeg: City of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning
Abstract: This report provides a description of the two Neighbourhood Specific Programs, Neighbourhood Facilities and Neighbourhood Services, which were implemented by the City of Winnipeg under the second Core Area Initiative Agreement. The programs provided financial assistance and resources to facilitate the development and improvement of facilities and services in six inner-city neighbourhoods Lord Selkirk, William Whyte, Dufferin, West Alexander, Centennial and Logan. The report identifies both the physical and social needs in these neighbourhoods and analyses and develops supportive strategies to address those needs. The involvement of residents and service providers in the process of planning and implementation of both programs was of prime importance. The study highlights the development of both the Neighbourhood Facilities and Neighbourhood Services Programs and documents the capacity of both programs to relate to the diverse needs of older neighbourhoods.
34. City of Winnipeg, Planning Property and Development Department, Planning and Land Use Division. (2002) Osborne Village Transportation Overview. Final Draft. May 2002 [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/OVtrans.pdf [2002, May 25].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Transportation
Abstract: The Osborne Village transportation Overview is one component of the research conducted towards the preparation and implementation of the Osborne Village Development Plan. Current and potential conflicts among modes of transportation and those between the regional transportation system and neighbourhood character must be confronted in the formulation of the Osborne Village Development Plan. The document intends to: describe components of the transportation network within the Osborne Village Study area; identify current traffic patterns (automobile, transit, bicycle, pedestrian, river-based and other); begin to identify how components of this system relate to local land-use and character issues; describe anticipated changes to the formal transportation network and potential impacts on the study area. For the purposes of this report, this overview is divided into discussion on the following sections: Street System, Parking, Public Transit, Pedestrians, Bicycles, Assiniboine River, Local Transportation Trends.
35. City of Winnipeg, Planning Property and Development Department, Planning and Land Use Division. (2002) Osborne Village Zoning Overview. March 2002 Draft [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/ov_zonover.pdf [2002, May 24].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Urban Development/Zoning
Abstract: The Osborne Village Zoning Overview represents one component of research undertaken towards the overall preparation and implementation of the Osborne Village Development Plan. The initial reason for generating the Osborne Village Zoning Overview was to demonstrate the forms of development that have occurred in Osborne Village, and also what could occur in Osborne Village with a zoning by-law in place, but without a development plan. The zoning overview also provides a summary of the present zoning regulations within the Osborne Village Study Area and the relationships with existing land use. Future development and redevelopment of the Village, including any zoning initiatives, will take direction from the Osborne Village Development Plan, and the community expectations and principles that are to be detailed in the plan.
36. Clatworthy, Leskiw and Associates. (1990). Manitoba/Winnipeg Community Revitalization Program: Evaluation Report. Manitoba:
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/ Community Planning/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 178 C22 W5 1990
Abstract: The evaluation, which focuses on the Manitoba/Winnipeg Community Revitalization Program aims to provide information on program results. This information is based, for the most part, on the experience of the program in the Weston neighbourhood. The final report is divided

into five sections. The introductory part describes the mandate and focus of the evaluation; the data and methods employed in the study. Sections two through four present the evaluation findings as they relate to program objectives and rationale, program implementation, and program outcomes, respectively. A concluding section presents the evaluation's conclusions and recommendations. The recommendations have been provided as a means to strengthen the effectiveness of the programming, given the constraints under which operates. These generally relate to the need for greater emphasis on measures to co-ordinate the actions of the participating parties and to create a level of flexibility within the program that enables it to become more sensitive to the needs of each designated neighbourhood.

37. Clayton Research Associates Limited, & Fish Marks Jenkis Real Estate Consulting. (1999). Understanding Private Rental Housing Investment in Canada. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Rental Housing
Abstract: The study examines the nature and extent of private rental housing investment in Canada; develops a profile of who is investing in private rental housing; and establishes a thorough understanding of what investors consider in their decision-making process. The emphasis of the analysis, particularly with respect to the development of a profile of rental investors, is on "active" investors (those who invest in new units, or are purchasing existing units). The study takes a Canada-wide view of private rental investment. Where available, statistical information is presented for the 26 Census Metropolitan Areas. In addition, the following six major markets have been selected for more in-depth analysis: Halifax; Montreal; Toronto; Winnipeg; Calgary and Vancouver. These centres were chosen as they are among the largest rental markets, and also provide for a degree of geographic variation.

38. Comack, E., Chopyk, V., & Wood, L. (2000) Mean Streets? The Social Locations, Gender Dynamics, and Patterns of Violent Crime in Winnipeg [Web Page]. URL <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/> [2002, June 12].
Keywords: Crime Prevention
Abstract: Contrary to public perception, violence committed by strangers makes up only a small percentage of violent crime in Winnipeg. The data, drawn from Police Incident Reports, reveal that male violence against women they know is a social problem deserving of serious public attention and response. However, they also suggest a need to re-examine the strategies being used to address this issue. The zero-tolerance policy implemented in 1993 has resulted in more men and women being charged with domestic violence. It accounts for Winnipeg's high ranking for violent crime compared with other Canadian cities. Double-charging occurred frequently in cases when women were accused. Stays of proceedings were even higher in these. These findings imply the need to re-think a policy that removes all discretion from police in deciding whether or not criminal charges are warranted in a particular case.

39. Coriolis Consulting Corp. (2000) Retail Development. Policy Recommendations for Plan Winnipeg [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/comm_policy.pdf [2002, May 18].
Keywords: Retail/Urban Policy
Abstract: As part of the Plan Winnipeg update, the City commissioned Coriolis Consulting Corp. to provide an analysis of retail trends and prospects in Winnipeg; evaluate how effective the existing policy has been at achieving the City's goals; agree on the appropriate goals for City retail policy and translate these goals into recommendations for the Plan; provide suggestions to assist the City in implementing the recommended policies. The existing Plan Winnipeg policies guiding retail development fall into three broad categories: policies regarding regional shopping centres; policies regarding community and neighbourhood shopping areas; policies regarding Downtown. Based on the background land use and market analysis and on the input from City staff, representatives of the commercial real estate industry, and the Plan Winnipeg Review Committee, the report recommends creating commercial land use and development policies that help achieve a more compact form of commercial development, reduced automobile dependence, and increased use of alternative forms of transportation.

40. Cyrenne, P. (1999) Analyzing Shared Service Contracts: The Case of Food Services for Winnipeg Hospitals [Web Page]. URL <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/> [2002, June 11].
Keywords: Hospitals/Food Provision/Food Safety
Abstract: This study examines the Urban Shared Services Corporation (USSC) agreement to provide rethermalized food to Winnipeg's nine urban hospitals. The analysis concludes that the public sector absorbs most of the risk venture, and that the proposed \$5.9 million in savings will likely never be realized. Meanwhile, the quality of hospital food, which is the key variable, makes the decision to close existing kitchens a very high-risk strategy.
41. Decter M., & Kowall J. (1996). The Winnipeg Core Area Initiative: A Case Study. Ottawa: Economic Council of Canada.
Keywords: Winnipeg Initiative/ Urban Development
Call Number: HT 178 C22W599
Abstract: This document was originally prepared for the Economic Council of Canada and submitted as a background paper for its project on Local Development. The study presents the history of the Winnipeg Core Area Initiative, its programs and implementation. It analyses the impacts of the initiative on quality of life, housing, human resource development, visual appearance, sustainability, and impacts on disadvantaged groups. By focusing a range of spending initiatives in the core area or inner city of Winnipeg, the Core Area Initiative sought to reverse the core's socio-economic and physical deterioration. The case study examines the design, planning, and implementation phases of the Core Area Initiative in the context of Canada's regional development experience.
42. Dennis McKnight 2051 Inc. (1997). Quantitative Tracking Study with Residents Regarding Downtown Winnipeg. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Public Opinion/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 178 C22W52 1997
Abstract: Dennis McKnight 2051 Inc. was commissioned by CentrePlan, Downtown BIZ, and The Exchange District BIZ to conduct a quantitative tracking study. Adults were contacted by telephone using a randomised plus digit sampling method. The primary objectives of the study were to determine the frequency and purpose of visiting downtown Winnipeg; a profile of those who visit downtown; awareness, reaction and participation regarding proposed developments, marketing concepts, promotional events in downtown. The report also examines perceptions towards specific areas of the downtown, rates various issues and the impacts these issues are having on people, and determines who the public perceives to be responsible for initiating change to improve and strengthen the downtown of Winnipeg.
43. Dharsee, S. S., & Edel, B. (1994). A Background Study of the William Whyte Neighbourhood. Winnipeg: North End Housing Project.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Urban Neighbourhoods
Call Number: HD 7305W5D44 1994
Abstract: This report presents a study on the existing conditions of the William Whyte neighbourhood. This background aimed to assist the North End Housing Project to develop a proposal for the Winnipeg Development Agreement and other funding agencies. The report is divided into three main sections. The first section is a general overview of William Whyte neighbourhood. The second section describes and examines the existing neighbourhood conditions such as socio-demographic characteristics, zoning/land use profiles and the current conditions of single dwelling units in the neighbourhood. The third part discusses and analyses the internal survey results.

44. Diamant, P., & Cory, S. (1995). Budgeting and the Prairie City: A Commentary. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Budgets/ Finance
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.216
Abstract: This report reviews the 1994 budgets and budgeting procedures of the five Prairie cities, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and Winnipeg. It examines how these cities are dealing with their financial problems. The political structures are discussed, and the expenditures and revenues of the five cities compared. While it is difficult to make exact comparisons, a review of the revenue and expenditures does identify some common trends as well as differences between the five cities. The report highlights and provides city comparisons on per capita increases in expenditures, the level of borrowing and debt charges, the dependence of each city on revenue from property taxes, provincial grants, business taxes and utilities. The report concludes that over the years, the budgeting process in all cities has emphasised incremental change rather than programme evaluation. It appears that Council debates rarely focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and need for a particular program. Debate appears to be line item focussed as opposed to policy driven.
45. Douchant, C. E. Incumbent Upgrading. A Framework for Analysis: Towards a New Understanding of Residential Revitalization in Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Housing/ Incumbent Upgrading
Call Number: Thesis D74372
Abstract: The thesis conducts empirical research into residential revitalization for the inner city of Winnipeg. The methodology includes the establishment of a framework for analysis that involves the identification of basic underlying assumptions as testable hypotheses. Different independent variables were then selected to identify the socioeconomic characteristics of neighbourhoods. The results reveal that there is the intimation that several inner city neighbourhoods are exhibiting evidence of upgrading and this is possibly attributed to the public policies and federal incentive programs that have been administrated during the last several years.
46. DS-Lea Consultants Ltd. (1995). Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Residential Development . Ottawa: Canadian Home Builders' Association.
Keywords: Housing/ Environmental Impact Assessment/ Environmental Issues/ Urban Development
Call Number: TD 194.68 C22 W53 1995
Abstract: The focus of this research was to examine the need for and feasibility of incorporating a preliminary environmental assessment into the residential land development approval process in Winnipeg. Winnipeg's approval process was examined primarily through interviews with municipal staff and a review of printed material from various departments on Manitoba's environmental legislation and regulations. Six cities, from five provinces other than Manitoba, were chosen to provide input on their environmental screening of land development applications. The report concludes with recommendations regarding environmental assessment and screening as part of Winnipeg's development approval process.
47. DS-Lea Consultants Ltd. (1993). Environmental Assessment Guidelines for Residential Development in the City of Winnipeg . Ottawa: Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation.
Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessment/ Housing
Call Number: HD 7303 D7 1993
Abstract: The prime purposes of this research were: to examine environmental legislation and regulations in Winnipeg; to examine municipal response to environmental screening of development applications in six other Canadian cities; to investigate the City of Winnipeg's land development approval process with respect to current practices on the assessment of potential environmental risk; and to make recommendations regarding environmental assessment. The examination of the approval process in Winnipeg was primarily conducted through interviews

with municipal staff. Information on the status of environmental assessments and development approval processes in Vancouver, Edmonton, Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, and Halifax were obtained through telephone interviews and correspondence with officials from these cities.

48. Evans, L. (1998). The Informed and Enabled Small Business Entrepreneur: a Case Study of a City of Winnipeg Information-Based Local Economic Development Initiative, the Draft Document "How to Do Business in the City of Winnipeg". Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Development/ Small Businesses
Call Number: Practicum E 86
Abstract: Changes in the Canadian economy suggest the need for municipal economic development initiatives in the form of growth of new and young small businesses. The problem that gave rise to this research is that there are many barriers faced by entrepreneurs in terms of starting or altering a business. To ameliorate this problem the City of Winnipeg Business Liason and Intergovernmental Affairs Department drafted the document "How to Do Business in the City of Winnipeg", which is intended to mitigate one such barrier that of a complex regulatory process. The focus of the research was on the testing of this document to determine whether it in fact provides information that assists entrepreneurs to navigate the regulatory process and thereby encourages an aspect of local economic development in the form of growth of new and young businesses. In order to test the utility of the draft document direct and indirect feedback on the document from Winnipeg entrepreneurs and key informants was obtained.
49. Exchange Partnership. (1996). The Exchange District: Strategic Action Plan. Winnipeg: Exchange District Business Improvement Zone.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Exchange District/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 178 C22W5247 1996
Abstract: The Exchange district is facing a variety of immediate challenges and opportunities. To assist in responding to these opportunities and challenges, the Exchange District BIZ determined that a strategic vision for the District was necessary. The strategic vision and resulting action plan were to embody the collective needs and desires of the District's stakeholders to help combine the best of what the District has to offer with the best it could become. The report formulates a vision statement for the neighbourhood, and identifies goals and strategies. Each strategy includes a series of specific actions, identifies the partners most likely to be involved in implementing the strategy, and sets target dates for implementation. The underlying focus of most of the strategies is to increase the number of people who shop, conduct business, visit, attend and participate in cultural events, work and live in the Exchange District.
50. Finkel, G. (1996). Feasibility of Disability-Integrated, Universally Accessible, Urban Co-housing in Winnipeg. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: People with Disabilities/ Housing/ Co-op Housing
Call Number: HV 1569.2 C22 M3537
Abstract: This report describes a model of disability-integrated co-housing based on the precepts of typical co-housing. Using universal design principles, co-housing developments can provide accessibility for all people, regardless of their abilities, to all areas of a site, rather than providing limited barrier free access based on disability specific solutions. Design principles that encourage social interaction are also included. The neighbourhood intentionality of co-housing is created through the effort of the residents within the principles of co-housing and reinforced by design directions. Conclusions and recommendations were developed as guidelines for people interested in such a model.
51. Finnigan, S. (2001) Osborne Village Character Inventory Study. Final Draft, October 2001 [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/OVCharacter.pdf [2002, May].
Keywords: Development Plan/Urban Design
Abstract: This document is in response to the *Fort Rouge Neighbourhood Management Plan*, a plan that calls for the establishment of an urban development management strategy for the urban villages of Fort Rouge. The objective of this document is to provide a series of recommendations

that will help in establishing development plan and design guidelines for the area of Osborne Village. This document is intended to be clear and accessible. The information included describes the physical character of Osborne Village. The approach taken in creating this document is primarily based on personal observation; however, other data, such as City of Winnipeg traffic data, historic/heritage building research, and Census Canada data, contribute towards this document. The Character Inventory is to be used in conjunction with the Zoning Overview and Transportation Overview documents.

52. Forde, D. R. (1992). Public Attitudes toward Crime and Police Services: Survey Findings for Winnipeg in 1989 and 1992. Winnipeg: Dept. of Sociology, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Public Opinion/ Crime Prevention/ Police
Abstract: The research evaluates public attitudes about crime and police services in Winnipeg. Using survey findings from the 1989 and 1992 Winnipeg Area Study surveys the research analyses public opinion in the following areas: perception of crime in the neighbourhood and city; issues facing police in the community; assessment of deployment of police for specific tasks; degree of satisfaction with and trust concerning police services; and effectiveness of the police and the criminal justice system. The study involved the administration of telephone interviews to a representative sample of Winnipeg citizens. The report includes a description of the methodology of the Winnipeg Area Study, a presentation of findings, and a summary of the results of the research.
53. Forks North Portage Partnership. (1997). Progress Report. Winnipeg, Man.: The Partnership.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT169 C32W488 1997
Abstract: The merger of the North Portage Development Corporation and The Forks Renewal Corporation occurred in 1993/94. Since that time steady progress has been made on the financial performance of the organisation. The Partnership devoted significant attention to preparing the five-year Business Plan, maintaining the original "meeting place" theme and balanced mixed-use approach to renewal of both sites. Long range planning for the effective management and maintenance of the Partnership's assets is also critical to the continuing success and viability of The Forks and the North Portage Neighbourhood.
54. Forsyth, S. (2001). Mother's Health and Access to Recreation Activities for Children in Low-Income Families. Prairie Women's Health. Winnipeg: Centre of Excellence.
Keywords: Poverty/ Housing/ Affordable Housing/ Public Health/ Recreation Programs
Abstract: The study examines the link between a low-income mother's ability to find affordable recreation programs for her children and her health. To a lesser extent, this research included an exploration of how municipal governments devise policies and programs to facilitate access to recreation and enrichment programs for low-income families. The study had two distinct phases. The first phase was in-depth, qualitative survey of the health concerns related by low-income women as they described the barriers encountered when seeking programs for their children. The second phase of the study consisted of a survey of "accessibility" policies or programs offered to low-income families in selected urban centres across Canada. A survey was prepared for distribution to nine municipal governments across Canada in order to compare their programs, policies and costs with those of Winnipeg. The results of this research are important as they can be used by all three levels of government to develop policies and programs to increase access to recreation programs for the children of low-income families.
55. Garbo, L. (1999). The Revitalization of the Exchange District: Biennial as Catalyst. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Arts/ Revitalization
Call Number: Thesis G162
Abstract: The Exchange District, once a vital part of Winnipeg's industrial district, has been struggling with disinvestment due largely to the shift from manufacturing-based to the service- and technology-based economy in the city. The thesis examines the importance of arts in urban life in general, and in Winnipeg's Exchange District in particular, through the proposal of a

“biennial” (a bi-annual international art exhibition) that might act as catalyst in this area’s transformation into an artistic village/centre. Interviews with key players in Winnipeg on the topic of a hypothetical biennial focused on the potential social, cultural and economic impacts of a biennial in order to address the central question of whether a biennial might be beneficial to the Exchange District. Highlighted are a number of recommendations, if a formal proposal for a biennial in the Exchange District were to be developed.

56. Grant, K. R., & Jacob, C. (1991). Selected Findings From the 1991 Winnipeg Area Study. Winnipeg: Dept. of Sociology, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Central Business Districts
Abstract: The 1991 Winnipeg Area Study, a research project of the Sociology Department at the University of Manitoba, was the ninth in this series. This paper describes the topics, the sampling design, the data collection method, the representativeness of the sample, and the quality of the interviews. The topics included in the survey were: attitudes toward the downtown and The Forks; occupational injuries and illnesses; wife abuse; adult education experiences; attitudes toward universities. Extensive interviewing was undertaken. A number of standard demographic, quality of life and others questions were asked. All interviews were conducted in person.
57. Hamilton, J. D., & Dickie, B. (1998). A Winnipeg Album: Glimpses of the Way We Were. Toronto: Hounslow Press.
Keywords: Urban Development/ Urban Environment/ Historic Buildings
Abstract: A Winnipeg Album is a pictorial impression of Winnipeg's colourful, dramatic, and relatively brief history, compiled and with commentary by John David Hamilton and Bonnie Dickie. Over one hundred stunning black-and-white photographs record the early days of the city and trace some of the dramatic events that made Winnipeg "Canada's Chicago".
58. Hanson, R. C. J. (2000) Rent Control in Winnipeg. Quantifying the Damage, Considering Solutions [Web Page]. URL http://www.fcpp.org/rent_control_winnipeg.html [2002, May 27].
Keywords: Rent Control
Abstract: This report discusses the damage caused by rent control in Winnipeg and suggests a number of approaches to ease out of them. Although it was written in November 1996, complete inaction by the Province of Manitoba since then means that its observations remain valid today. The purpose of the paper is to show cause for alarm and promote joint communication and cooperation between all levels of government, departments within government and the private sector so that an orderly use of resources can be designed for the mutual benefit of all the stakeholders. It describes how rent controls have devastated the assessment value of Winnipeg apartment buildings, thereby transferring a large portion of their property tax load to owner-occupied homes. In other words, home-owners are subsidizing the damage caused by rent control with higher than necessary property taxes. As high property taxes correlate to some degree with lower property values one might draw the conclusion that rent control in Winnipeg is one reason the city has the lowest property values in Canada.
59. Hathout S., & Romanowski J. (1992). Strategies for an Environmental Zonal Evaluation of the City of Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Environmental Policy/ Environmental Zoning
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.188
Abstract: The complexity of assessing, monitoring and managing the environment within urban areas has been a growing concern for urban planners. Environmental zoning is one rational first step in the management of Winnipeg’s urban setting. The main purpose of this study is the assessment of the usefulness of diverse environmental factors in carrying out environmental zoning of urban areas. These urban environmental factors are landscape (ground, space, and pollution index) and urban ecosystem (tree density, built-up area and biomass index). The authors have found that these factors are compound as well as complementary in representing the urban environment. The paper has also found that the biomass index, derived from satellite imagery, could be used to carry out urban environmental zoning.

60. Historical Buildings Committee. ([A Guide for Researching Winnipeg's Heritage Buildings](http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/historic/research.pdf) [Web Page]. URL <http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/historic/research.pdf>.
Keywords: Historic Buildings
Abstract: Researching your house or building is a unique way to discover more about Winnipeg, your neighbourhood and the people who helped transform a fur trading post into a major Canadian centre and provincial capital. Depending on the building, little or no recorded information may be available at the various sources. This pamphlet is intended to assist people in uncovering historical information on their buildings.
61. Humble, J. C. (1998). Mobilising a Sustainable Community Development Strategy: a Planning Approach for North Main Street. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Revitalization
Call Number: Thesis H8795
Abstract: The heart of Winnipeg's North Main Street community has long been in need of government funding, commitment, and a holistic community vision. Amidst the combination of physical decline and deeply rooted socio-economic problems of unemployment, poverty, crime, racism, substance abuse, and inadequate housing, North Main Street has come to symbolise a daunting inner-city crisis in Winnipeg. It is only recently under the sealed down tri-level Winnipeg Development Agreement that some level of government support has been secured for the formulation and implementation of a North Main community strategy. The thesis explores the theoretical elements of community mobilisation and determines the degree to which they are applicable to the Main Street context. The methodology of the study includes a literature review, census data analysis, questionnaire surveys, and the examination of the Task Force Strategy.
62. Institute of Urban Studies . (2002). Report on the Proceedings of the Housing Forum 2001 Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies .
Keywords: Housing/ Housing Provision
Abstract: The Housing Forum 2001 provided the opportunity to discuss important issues related to the inner city housing stock. The event was organised around two main themes: Affordable Rental Housing in the Inner City, and New Residential Construction in the Inner City. The goal of the discussions was to set a direction for the development of Winnipeg's inner city housing, new and rehabilitated, resident-owned and rental. The forum generated dialogue between government, the community and the private sector that identified barriers to affordable rental housing and new construction in the inner city, and created strategies to work collectively to overcome these barriers and improve the quality of residences. This report was written based on materials presented at the forum, and notes provided by the designated recorders of the discussion groups.
63. Inter-Agency Group, & Community Inquiry Board. (1990). Community Inquiry into Inner City Revitalization: Final Report. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Urban Policy/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 169 C32W34 1990
Abstract: To give voice to inner city issues, a voluntary Community Inquiry Board was set up in March 1990 under the sponsorship of Inter-Agency Group's Urban Futures Circle. The report is based on the main problems and themes concerning Winnipeg inner city raised before the inquiry. This information has been distilled from written briefs, tapes of verbal presentations and exchanges, and summaries circulated to Community Inquiry Board members following each public hearing. Given its short time frame and modest resources, the Board has not been able to undertake detailed assessments of the Core Area Initiative's various programs. Of necessity, it has relied primarily on the information submitted to it by Inquiry participants.
64. James, D. B. (1993). Re-development of Fort Garry Park, Downtown Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba , Winnipeg.
Keywords: Historic Buildings
Call Number: Practicum 145
Abstract: The proposed re-development of Fort Garry Park is seen as a way to give much needed recognition to one of the city's most important heritage sites, a way to help strengthen the history

surrounding the newly redeveloped Forks site, and a way to create an appropriate environment for the appreciation of the area's unique historical features by organising pedestrian movement between Broadway Avenue and the Assiniboine Riverwalk. The result is a project that not only gives some insight to the cultural significance of Upper Fort Garry, but also consolidates a downtown neighbourhood together through the linking of a series of park spaces.

65. Johnson, D. L. M. (1998). An Analysis of the Manitoba/Winnipeg Community Revitalization Program Implementation Process. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Implementation Analysis
Call Number: Practicum J551
Abstract: The practicum is a study of the implementation of the Manitoba/Winnipeg Community Revitalization Program. The purpose of the research is to examine the implementation of the program in two case study neighbourhoods and analyse how the implementation process actually unfolded. The analysis leads to a better understanding of how and why implementation does not always happen as planned and how the implementators involved in the process can be flexible and adjust to changes as they occur. The research methodology first involved a review of existing literature in the field of implementation analysis in order to develop an appropriate framework for the analysis in the case study neighbourhoods. The next stage of the research involved a description of the implementation process as it is designed by the implementators, followed by a description of what actually occurred, based on author's experience as a participant-observer. Using an interpretative approach to the analysis, the study looked at, from several perspectives, the relationships and interactions between the actors involved in implementation.

66. Jopling, D. (1995). Graham Avenue Mall Survey: Final Report. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Stores/ Retail/ Shopping Centres
Call Number: HF 5430.6 C2J67 1995
Abstract: The City of Winnipeg completed Phase One of the Graham Avenue Transit/Pedestrian Mall or "Graham Mall" in 1994. This report provides the qualitative and quantitative results of a survey of Graham Avenue businesses in the Phase One area. The survey intended to obtain the impressions of business owners regarding the physical and functional changes which were made to Graham Avenue; to determine the impact of recent changes to the street on businesses; to identify the level of support for businesses to supplement funds towards the implementation of tree lights and an initiative to continue the planting and maintenance of flowers; and to receive feedback on the recent reintroduction of 2 hour free metered parking on Saturdays. To meet objectives of the research project, all data was collected using a questionnaire. A total of 35 surveys were completed out of the potential of 42 businesses located along the street.

67. Kachur, R. G. F. (1991). The Role of Co-operative Housing in Revitalizing Urban Neighbourhoods. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Housing/ Co-op Housing/ Revitalization/ Incumbent Upgrading
Call Number: Thesis K1023
Abstract: This study examines the hypothesis that inherent characteristic elements of co-operative housing can contribute to the revitalization of urban areas, specifically, residential neighbourhoods. By their nature, co-operative housing projects introduce physical revitalization whether through rehabilitation, conversion or new construction. However, housing co-operatives and their unique formation process and resident participation can offer communities something more than purely physical residential development. This study seeks to identify the impact of housing co-operatives and the Provincial Co-operative Program (Manitoba Co-operative Homestart) on neighbourhood revitalization in Winnipeg and determine what role the program and housing co-operatives in general could play in residential neighbourhood revitalization from an incumbent-upgrading perspective. The research employs an appropriate literature review and a case study (Mountain-Andrews-Parr-Selkirk neighbourhood improvement organisation) analysis.

68. Kalen, H. (2000). Winnipeg. Winnipeg: McNally Robinson Booksellers.
Keywords: Urban Environment/ Historic Buildings/ Historic Buildings
Abstract: The oldest city in Western Canada, Winnipeg offers an assortment of historic sites, urban attractions, neighbourhoods and parks. The book is a photoalbum of Winnipeg, captured on camera by Henry Kalen.
69. Klos N., Ament D., Everton B., & Dayal R. (2000). Accessible Downtown Residential Communities: A Case Study of Winnipeg, Manitoba. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Urban Design/ People with Disabilities/ Central Business Districts
Call Number: NA 3545 P5A29 2000
Abstract: The purpose of this project is to identify housing and community needs of persons with mobility, dexterity and sensory disabilities and determine how these needs can be met in a downtown residential location as part of the revitalization of the downtown area. Incorporating diverse physical needs in the design of the built environment will help to ensure that the resulting product is usable by all members of the community. Using interviews and focus group meetings, Downtown Winnipeg and other downtown areas are examined as accessible residential sites for persons with disabilities and seniors. The research reviews design considerations and priorities in making housing and communities accessible and usable by persons with disabilities. Numerous strategic actions are proposed for downtown stakeholders to improve accessibility in residential developments and neighbourhoods within Downtown Winnipeg as part of a comprehensive downtown accessibility strategy.
70. Klos, N., Douchant, C., & Jopling, D. (1996). Winnipeg Insight: Compendium of Winnipeg Planning Literature. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Bibliography/ City Planning
Call Number: HT 169 C22W585 no.222
Abstract: This publication is the most recent attempt to create a Winnipeg planning bibliography. It recognises the scope of urban planning and the vast quantity of documents related to urban planning that exist. Each document represents a contribution to the larger picture of planning in Winnipeg and to varying degrees, each provides important information and insights. The publication's goal is to identify reports and other literature over the last three decades, although there was some attempt to locate documents dating back almost 50 years to the immediate post-war period. It is intended for use by government departments, planning practitioners/professionals, community groups, academics, students and the general public. The bibliography contains sixteen sections relating to the different planning fields and local initiatives
71. Koehl, H. (1991). Redrawing Winnipeg's Municipal Boundaries: An Inner-City Focus. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Election Districts/ Boundaries
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.184
Abstract: This study discusses the restrictions on the ward boundary selection process and how these restrictions affect the final shape of any ward configuration. The author is convinced that "[t]he starting point, the first few wards created, determines the final layout of all the wards." The ward boundary proposal contained in this study respects natural, social and existing boundaries where possible. This boundary proposal is based on the premise that Winnipeg's Inner City is the most appropriate starting point for a redrawing of the City ward boundaries. After analysing the four proposals from the Ward Boundaries commission using the methodology described in this study, the author concludes that none of the four proposals provide adequate representation for the Inner City.

72. Kubiski, W. S. (1992). Citizen Participation in the 90s: Realities, Challenges and Opportunities. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Public Participation
Call Number: HT169 C32W585 no.193
Abstract: This paper was initially presented at the First Western Canadian Urban Studies Conference held at The University of Winnipeg on May 15, 1992. The author intends to reconsider some of the conventional wisdom about citizen participation on light of present social, economic and political realities. The paper discusses the nature of public participation and why it is needed, realities of citizen involvement in governance and administration, and prescription for citizen participation in the 90s. A summary of the evolution of citizen participation and planning in Winnipeg was presented.
73. Kuz, T. J., Linton, D., & Saprawich, M. (1993). Winnipeg Residential Tax Assessment in 1990: an Equitable Assessed City? Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Tax Assessment/ Real Property Tax
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.201
Abstract: The City of Winnipeg Assessment Department in 1990 conducted a general reassessment of all real property. This study analyses the relation between assessed and market valuation of single-detached properties to determine the equity of the assessment process. The 1990 assessment and the 1985 market price valuations are compared for over 7,000 observations at the neighbourhood characterisation area level employing a wide variety of statistical techniques. One of the study conclusions is that the property assessments are regressive.
74. Lennon, R., & Leo, C. (2001). Stopping the Sprawl: How Winnipeg Could Benefit from Metropolitan Growth Management Strategies for a Slow-Growth Region. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.
Keywords: Urban Sprawl/ Urban Policy
Abstract: Many North American cities have adopted measures designed to counter urban sprawl and achieve more compact growth across urban regions. These measures, often referred to as "smart growth" or "metropolitan growth management" strategies have, for the most part, been adopted in areas affected by rapid population growth. There is a widespread conception that they are most appropriate to rapid growth. Stopping the Sprawl argues that sprawl development is potentially far more damaging to slowly growing cities than rapidly growing ones, and that metropolitan growth management is therefore highly appropriate to a slow-growth situation. Examining the case of Winnipeg, the study considers the problems and possibilities that are likely to be encountered in any attempt to manage this slowly growing urban region's growth, and produces a set of recommendations designed to take advantage of the opportunities and overcome the difficulties.
75. Leo, C. (2001). Winnipeg: A City that Doesn't Apologize for Itself. Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives.
Keywords: Tourism
Abstract: Winnipeg is growing slowly. As a result, Winnipeggers suffer from entirely unwarranted feelings of inferiority, and these feelings are displayed in the way the city promotes itself as a tourist destination. *Winnipeg: A City That Doesn't Apologize For Itself* investigates existing tourist promotions and concludes that they are less effective than they could be. The report considers alternative methods of promoting Winnipeg as a tourist location, which begin with a focus on things that are unique, interesting, or excellent about Winnipeg and Manitoba.

76. Leo, C., & Brown, W. (1998). Urban Development in a Slow-Growth City: the Case of Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Policy/ Urban Growth/ Housing/ Infrastructure/ Economic Development
Call Number: HT 169 C22W568 1998
Abstract: The paper distinguishes between cities experiencing high rates of growth and those growing more slowly, and argues that North American slow-growth cities have tended to follow policies more appropriate to fast-growing centres, to their own detriment. Using Winnipeg as the primary example of a slow-growth city, but drawing on a wide range of data, the paper considers the following policy areas: housing, management of infrastructure, economic development, and immigration. In each of these areas the argument is that policies that may be defensible in fast-growing centres are unthinkingly and inappropriately followed in slow-growth cities, where different lines of policy would be more beneficial. Appropriate policies for slow-growth cities are suggested, and tested against empirical evidence.
77. Leo, C., & Shaw, L. (1998). Inner-City Decay in Winnipeg: Causes and Remedies. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives. Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Decline/ Urban Growth
Call Number: HT 178 C22W525 1998
Abstract: This study discusses the problem of urban decay, presents Statistics Canada data to explore it, and examines a variety of remedies. The primary focus is on Winnipeg, but it is emphasised that the problem is North America wide, and that there are many commonalities in the solutions available to different cities. The paper explores the causes and consequences of decay using both first-hand observation and statistical data. Then it focuses on the growing efforts in many communities across North America to deal with growth-related problems that help cause inner-city decay, and considers some of the tools that are available in Winnipeg and other Canadian cities. The study discusses the measures that could contribute to the inner city's recovery from some of the problems associated with decay.
78. Ley, D. (2000). The Inner City. In T. Bunting, & P. Filion (editors), Canadian Cities in Transition: The Twenty-First Century (Second ed., pp. 274-302). Toronto: Oxford University Press.
Keywords: Urban Decline
Abstract: David Ley examines the inner city, which is seen to be "chaotic" to the extent that it manifests the contradictions and tensions inherent in the shift to a post-industrial, post-modern urban society. The study begins by defining the inner city in terms of its physical boundaries and explores what form of descriptive profile of the inner city emerges from the earlier attempts at region building. The research identifies four categories of inner-city districts in Canada according to the dominant processes of identifiable change: decline, stability, revitalization, and massive redevelopment. An assessment of reasons for inner-city decline is presented.
79. Lezubski, D., Silver, J., & Black, E. (1999). High and Rising: the Growth of Poverty in Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Poverty
Call Number: HV 4050 W5L49 1999
Abstract: Using customised Census Canada data the study examines trends in population, household formation, labour force characteristics, income levels, educational attainment and poverty for Winnipeg's inner city and for Winnipeg as a whole. Additional historical census materials are drawn from public data. In some cases, the research investigates data relating specifically to the circumstances of Aboriginal people, youth, and single-parent households. The study concludes by offering some tangible and achievable recommendations that, if adopted, would begin the process of turning around Winnipeg's appalling problem of poverty.

80. Linton, D. (1992). Rental Housing Supply in Winnipeg: a Spatial Profile. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Rental Housing/ Housing Provision
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.191
Abstract: This study develops an accurate description of the Winnipeg rental housing stock, according to its spatial distribution by structural type, period of construction, and inventory share and identifies rental housing sub-markets based on the spatial distribution of supply characteristics. The spatial distribution and identified sub-markets of Winnipeg's rental housing supply are compared to the conventional patterns of urban land use models, and the processes underlying these models are briefly explored. The present work provides substantive observations, behavioural insights, and a conceptual model for future research into rental housing and policy development.
81. Liu, X. (2001). Portage Avenue: A Case Study of Downtown Commercial District Redevelopment in Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Urban Design/ Central Business Districts
Call Number: Practicum L543
Abstract: This practicum focuses on urban design issues, that is, the physical design and development of the downtown portion of Portage Avenue. The objectives of the study are to analyse the current physical condition of Portage Avenue as a downtown commercial street; to evaluate the "Portagescape" project; and to make recommendations for the further development of the street. A literature review of the relevant materials, interviews with key informants and case studies of other cities' development of downtown streets are the principal research methods employed. Recommendations and design suggestions are presented in the conclusion.
82. M2 City Planning Students, The University of Manitoba, Department of City Planning. (1997). West Broadway: Towards a Framework for Evaluation of Progress Presented to the West Broadway Alliance. Winnipeg: The University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 178 C22 W5278 1997
Abstract: The six chapters of this document explore the policy and program issues of Land Use Standards and Regulation, Ownership, Rental/Tenancy, Community Safety, Community Health, and Economic Development in the West Broadway Neighbourhood. They expand on these issues through an examination of the strategies of the West Broadway Alliance, current municipal and provincial structures, neighbourhood strengths, and exemplary case studies of practice. In each chapter an explanation is provided of how programs and policy development can be influenced and evaluated through the use of indicators.
83. Macdonald, C. (1995). A City at Leisure: An Illustrated History of Parks and Recreation Services in Winnipeg 1893-1993. Winnipeg, MB: City of Winnipeg, Parks and Recreation Dept.
Keywords: Recreation/ Parks
Call Number: FC 3396.65 M32 1995
Abstract: *A City at Leisure* captures in words and photos the colourful and sometimes controversial history of the Parks and Recreation Department's first one hundred years. The history serves as a permanent record of the significant contributions made by the department in enhancing the quality of life of Winnipeg residents - individually, socially, environmentally and economically.
84. MacPlan Environmental Services Ltd., & Marr Consulting & Communications. (1994). Environmental Impact Assessment Report for the Main Street and Norwood Bridges Project. Winnipeg: MacPlan.
Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessment/ Bridges
Call Number: TD 195 B74E58 1994
Abstract: The Environmental Impact Assessment assesses the potential positive and negative impacts of the Main Street and Norwood Bridges Project on the biophysical environment and

environmental health, as well as potential social, cultural, heritage and economic impacts directly related to the Project or its environmental effects. To the extent possible, these impacts have been quantified, and their significance, directness and time frames understood. The location and severity of the impacts were identified where possible. Appropriate mitigation, monitoring and research opportunities were identified and any residual impacts determined. The scope of coverage and the methods of data collection are consistent with other urban socio-economic impact assessment studies in Manitoba.

85. MacPlan Environmental Services Ltd., & Marr Consulting & Communications. (1993). Initial Evaluation of the Main/Norwood Bridges Project Options for Environmental Considerations Report. Winnipeg: The City of Winnipeg, Works and Operations Division, Street and Transportation Department.
Keywords: Environmental Issues/ Bridges
Call Number: HE 331 C32W536 1993
Abstract: This document was prepared as a preliminary review to provide information to the Main/Norwood Bridges Project decision-making process. In this initial evaluation, the various alternatives proposed for the project were compared to each other to highlight any potential differences with respect to environmental topics. The purpose of this report is to provide an overview comparison of the alternatives, so that environmental factors can be considered in the selection of a preferred alternative.
86. Mancer, K. (1999). Ageing Tenants in the Private Rental Market. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Rental Housing/ Senior Citizens
Abstract: The report presents the results of a case study analysis undertaken in Vancouver, Victoria, and Winnipeg of privately owned and operated rental buildings occupied by a significant concentration of ageing tenants. The focus of the research project was four-fold: to conduct a review of the literature on ageing tenants in the private rental market; to assess the willingness and the capacity of private landlords to respond to the needs of their ageing tenants; to identify initiatives that have been undertaken in the private and public rental market across Canada to accommodate the needs of older tenants; and to describe measures that may help landlords address the needs of ageing occupants.
87. Manitoba Intergovernmental Affairs, & The City of Winnipeg's Planning, Property and Development Department, Planning and Land Use Division. (2002) A Guide for Developing Neighbourhood Plans [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/Nhbd_guide.pdf [2002, May 28].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Community Planning
Abstract: This guide is meant to help neighbourhoods assess their strengths, identify their vision of a vibrant community, and come up with an action plan to achieve their neighbourhood goals. The City of Winnipeg, the Province of Manitoba, and the Government of Canada are encouraging neighbourhoods and communities to develop a planned approach to improvements. The document has been developed to assist communities to organize, plan effectively and get some of the resources they may need to improve their neighbourhoods. The guide includes suggestions on how to get started with your plan, steps to consider as you proceed, and where to find additional resources.
88. Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy, & Urban Aboriginal Strategy Subcommittee. (1998). Towards a Strategy for Aboriginal People Living in Winnipeg: Final Report, Conclusions, Findings, and Recommendations of the Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy Urban Aboriginal Strategy Public Consultation Process. Winnipeg: Manitoba Round Table on Environment & Economy.
Keywords: Aboriginals/ Social Conditions/ Government Relations
Abstract: The Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy initiated a Strategy for Aboriginal people living in Winnipeg to address people's well being as part of the provincial Sustainable Development Strategy. The purpose of the Strategy is to create more effective working relationships and better communication, improve consultation processes, and develop

mutual trust, understanding and respect between Aboriginal people in Winnipeg and governments. Six workshops that attracted over 1000 grassroots participants were held. Governments were also surveyed and consulted on programming, policies and spending for the urban Aboriginal community. The Round Table's report reflects the grassroots perspective of this consultation.

89. Manitoba Round Table on Environment & Economy. (1991). Discussion Paper on an Urban Aboriginal Strategy. Winnipeg: Manitoba Round Table on Environment & Economy.
Keywords: Aboriginals/ Socio-Economic Conditions/ Sustainable Development
Call Number: E 78 M25D573 1991
Abstract: The Manitoba Round Table on Environment and Economy undertook a public consultation process to develop a sustainable development strategy directed at creating more effective working relationship between Aboriginal people in Winnipeg and governments in Manitoba. Objectives are to provide better communication, improved consultation processes and the development of mutual trust and understanding between Aboriginal people in Winnipeg, governments and the community to encourage the development of the full human potential of Winnipeg's diverse Aboriginal population in a sustainable manner.
90. Mathur, B. (1991). Perspectives on Urban Health. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Public Health/ Urban Policy
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.178
Abstract: This publication contains five papers on urban health presented at the Canadian Urban and Housing Studies Conference held at the University of Winnipeg in February 1988. The papers provide an overview of some of the concepts and issues that have emerged within the field in recent years. Papers examine topics such as how the definition of health has evolved and how health promotion is now seen as an important means to achieving better health; the approaches to health promotion; and the issues in urban health. They also consider the concepts behind the Healthy Communities Project and the role which urban planning can play in achieving the goals of the Healthy Communities Project.
91. McDermot-Sherbrook Residents Association. (2001). McDermot-Sherbrook Residents' Association Neighbourhood Survey. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/ Community Planning
Abstract: Using financial assistance from *Neighbourhoods Alive!* The McDermot-Sherbrook Residents' Association conducted a household by household survey of the needs and concerns of the people living in a part of the West Alexander neighbourhood of Winnipeg. The study aimed to find out what residents liked about the area; to identify problems that could be dealt with immediately and others that might require broader changes on a government policy basis; to focus the resources of the Residents' Association and serve as a starting point for a neighbourhood plan. The survey questionnaire was based on issues that had arisen in the neighbourhood in the past five years. People from close to three hundred households responded.
92. McFadyen, L. F. (1994). Single-Parent Women: Their Perceptions of Housing in an Inner-City Neighbourhood. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Single Parents
Call Number: Thesis M16233
Abstract: Using a qualitative approach to interview 30 single-parent women, this thesis explores their perceptions about West Broadway, an inner city Winnipeg neighbourhood. The women lived in either public housing, a housing co-operative or private rental housing. The study states, that housing for low-income households cannot be considered in isolation. It must be placed within the context of the neighbourhood and it must be co-ordinated with other aspects of the social safety net intended to support these households. In addition, single-parent women are a diverse group they vary in their ability to cope with their disadvantaged circumstances and to become self-sufficient. Program responses must also be diverse, and they must be flexible enough to respond to local conditions.

93. McIntyre, G. (2000). The Role of Incremental Planning for Community Development: a Case Study of the North End Housing Project. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Housing Provision
Call Number: Practicum M0523
Abstract: This work showcases the complexity and involvement of community development. It focuses primarily on the creation of a community-based housing corporation called the North End Housing Project and the community economic development elements incorporated into the initiative. North End Housing and its community development partners face a large number of obstacles, ranging from social problems to a huge stock of old and deteriorating housing. The purpose of the practicum is to show how planning theory can be applied in the context of community development. A planning theory called Pragmatic Incrementalism is explored in this regard. Incremental planning theory works well with a variety of social theories that are embodied by community development. Pragmatic Incrementalism helps to structure debate within the community development process and to bridge the class and value divide that may separate the practitioner and community members. The methodology of the study is described as participant observation and research.
94. McKee, C., & Douchant, C. (1994). Incumbent Upgrading Implications for Residential Revitalization. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Housing/ Incumbent Upgrading
Call Number: HT 178 C22W5324 1994
Abstract: The scope of the report involves theoretical and empirical research into incumbent upgrading. The study develops a framework for analysis based on indicators that measure both actual reinvestment and renovation in the housing stock and the socio-economic characteristics of neighbourhoods. Further, using correlation analysis, linear regression and spatial analysis, it tests the assumptions that incumbent upgrading is spatially associated with social status factors such as lower levels of education, income and employment status and factors such as neighbourhood stability, cohesiveness and public policy intervention. Incumbent upgrading areas are described in terms of their physical and socio-economic characteristics. The report concludes that gentrification is not a force in inner city revitalization in Winnipeg; that incumbent upgrading is evident in several inner city neighbourhoods, that public policy intervention is an important catalyst in encouraging incumbent upgrading; and that different forms of inner city revitalization can be observed if both socio-economic and housing investment indicators are used in examining inner city revitalization.
95. McNeil, P. H. (1992). The Feasibility of Private Market Single Family Detached Infill Housing in the City of Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Housing/ Infill/ Revitalization
Call Number: Thesis M23293
Abstract: An "Infill/Revitalization" strategy was developed as a part of "Plan Winnipeg" development plan to deal with the problem of urban decline. This strategy encouraged the construction of new infill housing by the private development industry. The study examines the practical problems of building single family detached houses on scattered lots in the older neighbourhoods in Winnipeg and how government policy affects infill construction. The research found that with the exception of a program of grants to homebuyers by the Core Area Initiative, no programs were established to assist in the development of new infill houses. The author concludes that a successful infill housing market cannot develop in Winnipeg without government assistance. He recommends a series of programs to be directed at both homebuyers and homebuilders to encourage the development of infill houses in older neighbourhoods.

96. Miller, D. T. (1992). Urban Architecture. The Opportunity of a Bridge. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Design/ Bridges
Call Number: Practicum M524
Abstract: The practicum is in response to the recently created and overlooked opportunities represented by the bridges within the core area. The study demonstrates a strategy for detailed architectural development and revitalization of the Main Street Bridge. The bridge is considered in terms of its potential for historic and cultural identity, for contemporary use (accessibility and accommodation, aesthetic enhancement) and its ability to provide vision for the future.
97. Mittmann, S. A. (1996). Design and Personal Safety in Downtown Winnipeg: an Examination of Design for Personal Safety from a User's Perspective. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Urban Design/ Safety/ Central Business Districts
Call Number: Practicum M565
Abstract: The purpose of this practicum is to examine urban design problems and benefits with respect to personal safety in downtown Winnipeg. The study describes and evaluates unsafe places in terms of various user-related planning and design issues as identified by users of the downtown and through discussions and reports. The methodology includes a literature review on the history of personal safety, the criminal behaviour in the built environment and the role of planning in resolving urban safety problems. Analysis and evaluation of safe and unsafe places and elements in the city's downtown was undertaken. The study develops a list of recommendations pertinent to the information gathering, communication, implementation, and education process that will assist in making downtown Winnipeg a safer place.
98. Mochama, A. N. (2001). Residential Mobility of the Urban Poor: a Study of Female-Headed Single Parent Aboriginal Households in Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Poverty/ Residential Mobility/ Single Parents/ Aboriginals
Call Number: Thesis M7167
Abstract: The thesis examines the pattern and determinants of frequent residential mobility among highly mobile low-income families in Winnipeg. The study documents the reasons that cause families to move frequently and explores where families are moving from and to. The research attempts to explain what the relationship is between housing conditions and constant relocation of low-income households. Interviews with serial movers highlight several important findings on peculiarities of their age, income, housing tenure and length of residence in a neighbourhood, family size and household composition, housing characteristics, and community ties. The study advances previous knowledge about the residential mobility of the urban poor and particularly poor Aboriginal lone-parent women in Winnipeg.
99. Mulgrew, A. M. (1995). Critical Planning Theory and its Application in Planning with Communities. A Study of Robert A. Steen Community Centre. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Planning Theory
Call Number: Practicum M85
Abstract: This practicum is an inquiry into the dynamics of the community planning process and the link to Critical Planning Theory through a reflection on practice, using a case study method. Six recurring themes in the planning literature are examined and developed as a diagnostic tool descriptive of a progressive planning practice. This tool is applied to a case study, which examines planning practices in the development of Robert A. Steen Community Centre, during 1982-1992, in the Wolseley neighbourhood in Winnipeg.

100. Murdie, R. A., & Teixeira, C. (2000). The City as Social Space. In T. Bunting, & P. Filion (editors), Canadian Cities in Transition: The Twenty-First Century (Second ed., pp. 198-223). Toronto: Oxford University Press.
Keywords: Social Geography/ Social Groups/ Ethnicity
Abstract: The research focuses on the emerging social variety of Canadian cities and examines the changing pattern of residential differentiation and the processes that have created these patterns. Two spatial scales of analysis are considered national and urban. The underlying theme of the study is transitional shifts in the social geography of Canadian Metropolitan areas, including Winnipeg. It begins with a brief overview of important societal trends that potentially impact on intra-urban space. This is followed by a discussion of the emerging social mosaic, focusing particularly on the nature and spatial distribution of social groups in Canadian metropolitan areas. The third and fourth sections offer more detailed examination of two major shifts in the social make-up of Canadian cities income polarisation and the changing geography of ethnicity.
101. Myers, B. A. (1995). The Greening of Winnipeg's Business Community: Opportunities and Municipal Partnerships. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Environment/ Green Space
Call Number: Practicum M96
Abstract: The practicum is a suggested method for the City of Winnipeg to target municipal conservation assistance at the small and medium size business community. The study is based on the environmental management approach used by large companies practising "due diligence" and corporate environmentalism. It translates this approach into an environmental management plan aimed at the conservation requirements of small and medium size businesses in Winnipeg.
102. North End Community Renewal Corporation, & William Whyte Residents Association. (2001) William Whyte Neighbourhood Housing Plan [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/WW_Housing_Plan_0202.pdf [2002, May 24].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Community Planning/Housing
Abstract: This Plan represents a community-based response to the housing needs evident in the City of Winnipeg's William Whyte neighbourhood. The development of the Housing Plan is centred on a consultative approach to consolidate the various concerns and requirements reflected by the residents of William Whyte, housing groups, and support agencies active within the neighbourhood. Coupled with supporting research, this pointed to the immediate and critical need to provide new and rehabilitated, affordable housing in William Whyte, as well as the need to actively maintain and repair the existing housing stock. The Housing Plan is premised on a number of key objectives, primarily: determining immediate to long-term housing strategies and appropriate responses; enhancing and coordinating housing programs and resources to increase housing renewal; determining ways to activate and to sustain housing initiatives over the long-term; and enhancing the residential liveability in the neighbourhood. The Plan provides a basis on which available and future resources may be allocated by the community and its partners.
103. North Main Street Task Force. (1997). Our Place: North Main Task Force: Winnipeg Development Agreement. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Revitalization/ Central Business Districts
Abstract: This report presents the recommendations of the Mayor's Task Force, which was mandated by Winnipeg's City Council to undertake a community-based consultation process and prepare a development strategy and plan for the revitalization of the North Main Street area of downtown Winnipeg. These efforts represent a significant, concerted effort by the three levels of government and the community, working together to renew and revitalize the North Main Street area. Part I of the report introduces and describes the process and work of the Task Force. Part II describes the work and conclusions of the Sub-Committees established by the Task Force to examine specific areas of interest. Part III outlines the recommended strategy for "Our Place", including the specific projects to carry out the plan. Lastly, Part IV presents the financial requirements to provide the necessary resources to carry out the plan.

104. North Portage Development Corporation. Annual Reports. Winnipeg: The Corporation.
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/ Community Planning/ Revitalization
Call Number: HT 178 C22 W555
Abstract: The Annual Reports cover the period of operation of North Portage Development Corporation. In that time the Corporation has attracted private investment, created jobs and stimulated the development of a mixed use community in downtown Winnipeg. The contribution the Corporation has made to the revitalization of its mandate area has not only been recognised locally but has also been praised by many agencies and bodies involved in downtown redevelopment in other North American centres.
105. Olson, R. F. (1992). Seniors' Housing Open Space Redevelopment. A Case Study of a Seniors' High-rise in Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Design/ Open Space/ Senior Citizens
Call Number: Practicum O47
Abstract: This practicum presents a case study of the elderly residents' views and use of the outdoor spaces at a high-rise apartment building in central Winnipeg. The main objective of the study is the application of research findings to aid in the redesign of the exterior spaces. Information was gathered through a literature review, a resident questionnaire, researcher observations, staff interviews as well as an analysis of the existing site conditions. Based upon the findings, a number of objectives were established and recommendations for the redesign are discussed.
106. Olson, S. (2000). Form and Energy in the Urban Built Environment. In T. Bunting, & P. Filion (editors), Canadian Cities in Transition: The Twenty-First Century (Second ed., pp. 224-243). Toronto: Oxford University Press.
Keywords: City Planning/ Sustainable Development/ Urban Form
Abstract: The form of a city, or urban morphology, is an expression of forces exerted on it during the years of its existence. In this essay, after some thoughts about the meaning of form as it applies to urban identity, the author considers first the physical landscape on which the metropolis develops. She looks at the structures we have built, examines the "built landscape" as a product of flows of investment, and finally turns to the problem generated by massive flows of energy through our urban landscape. The study analyzes how the form of a city sets limits on our lifestyles and creates diverse problems for urban residents. It concludes that the future Canadian metropolis will have to be more compact, more self-contained, and more conscious of the costs.
107. Parks and Recreation Department. (1995). Winnipeg Leisure Study. 1st Quarter Jan.-Mar. 1995. Winnipeg: Planning and Marketing Div., Parks and Recreation Dept.
Keywords: Recreation/ Public Opinion
Abstract: The Winnipeg Leisure Study collects the opinions of a random sample of adult Winnipeggers monthly. Respondents were asked to assess the leisure related services they use and the leisure related opportunities that are available to them. This report provides a set of tables of the monthly repeated questions by another factor.
108. Patterson, J. (1995). Green City Views: Public Opinion and Urban Environment in Ten Canadian Cities/Research and Working Paper 39. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Sustainable Development/ Living Standards/ Public Opinion
Call Number: HT 169 C32W585 no.214
Abstract: This second Research and Working Paper on issues in sustainable urban development focuses primarily on the attitudes, preferences, behaviour and practices of individuals as they impinge on the environmental and ecological health of ten cities (Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Vancouver, Regina and Saskatoon). An introductory section places the nature and type of surveys carried out in the context of the current urban quality of life and social indicator literature. Approximately one half of the approximately 200 variables in the surveys are used by the Angus Reid Group to develop quality of life indices in 11 domains: economy; physical environment; social harmony; downtowns; housing; transportation; leisure, recreation and culture; crime and personal safety; stress; and attachment to city. The relationship

of these indices to one another, to an overall index of quality of Canadian urban life, and to environmental concerns, is explored.

109. Patterson, J. (1993). Preferred Environmental Actions of Urban Canadians. Winnipeg: Dept. of Sociology, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Environmental Issues/ Public Opinion
Abstract: Analysis of a national public opinion survey of Canadians in eight of the largest cities with respect to concern for the impact of the environment on their health and support for environmental conservation measures. It contains a Winnipeg sample with respect to opinions on eight alternative public policies sensitive to conserving environmental quality and of individual willingness to assume behaviours more amenable to conservation of environmental resources. These behaviours include willingness to switch to alternative modes of travel to work, to participate in recycling programs and to encourage urban intensification in own neighbourhoods in support of greater urban densities. The study involved a total of over 4,000 telephone interviews with a sample of 500 or more in each of Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Halifax.
110. Peters, J. (1997). "Ideas for Transforming Wolseley into Winnipeg's First Non-Sexist Neighbourhood: an Ecofeminist Analysis of Urban Design". In Women and Urban Environments, Volume 2: Feminist Eutopian Visions of the City. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Feminist Theory/ Urban Environment
Call Number: HT169 C32W585 no.226
Abstract: The author identifies the feminist elements in her downtown Winnipeg neighbourhood. An ecofeminist analysis is an approach to understanding the social processes that affect women's lives and the environmental ethics of society. For the purpose of this paper, the methodology of this analysis involves examining information from a women-centred perspective, interpreting how issues specifically affect women, critiquing structures and institutions that marginalise women, other social groups, and non-human beings. The paper is divided into three sections. The first section explains the methodology and significance of ecofeminist analysis. The second section provides a brief profile of the Wolseley neighbourhood. The final, most comprehensive section identifies aspects of urban design in Wolseley that fail to meet women's needs, and suggests examples of urban design changes informed by ecofeminist analysis that contribute to gender equality and urban ecological sustainability.
111. Povoledo, S. D. (1998). Downtown Winnipeg Safety Audit, 1997. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Crime Prevention/ Central Business Districts
Call Number: HV 7431 D69 1998
Abstract: The purpose of this safety audit is to identify conditions, which jeopardise safety within downtown Winnipeg and bring them to the attention of those who have the ability to correct them. Due to the size of Winnipeg's downtown, the audit was conducted in twelve stages, each stage focusing on a smaller more manageable portion of the entire downtown. The Watch started the safety audit during the spring and completed it in the fall of 1997, using guidelines from the "Safe City" safety audit kits, information from the Toronto safety audit and other local safety audits. Many issues relating to safety concerns were identified. It was recommended that this type of audit be repeated annually in order to evaluate the effects of actions directed on safety improvement.
112. Prairie Research Associates. (1991). The Relationship Between Newcomer Tenants and Their Landlords. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Housing/ Immigrants
Call Number: HV 4013 C2R44 1991
Abstract: This study, undertaken for a Winnipeg immigrant settlement agency, surveyed newcomers from four linguistic groups (Farsi, Spanish, Vietnamese and Polish) and landlords in order to determine the issues which commonly caused tension between landlords and immigrant tenants. The research applied an ethnographic approach, involving qualitative "discussions" between researchers and various groups. The newcomer tenant problems reported by landlords included multiple tenancy, cleanliness standards, noise and lease violations, attributed largely to

lack of adequate understanding and knowledge. Housing quality was the most significant issue for immigrant tenants. Housing affordability and location were also concerns. The report concludes with a list of recommendations directed to the settlement agencies, the Refugee Settlement Unit of Employment and Immigration Canada, Manitoba Landlord and Tenant Affairs, and ethno-cultural organisations.

113. Prusina, O. (1995). Heritage Conservation as a Vital Urban Strategy: Examining the Role of Urban Heritage in the Contemporary City. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Historic Buildings/ Community Planning
Call Number: Thesis P9514
Abstract: This thesis examines the important role of urban heritage and the promotion of heritage conservation as a necessary urban strategy in the contemporary city. The study also discusses heritage conservation as a community development activity. It concludes that heritage conservation must extend the role of urban heritage as a tool of rebuilding local communities, appreciating and shaping their culture. The methodology is based on the review of literature on heritage conservation, post-modern culture and urban transformation in North America. Heritage conservation in Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria is used as an example of heritage conservation practice in Canadian Cities.
114. Ray, B. K., & Moore, E. (1991). Access to Homeownership among Immigrant Groups in Canada. Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology, 28(1).
Keywords: Housing/ Immigrants
Abstract: Based on an examination of data from the 1986 census, the authors find that homeownership among immigrants differs by ethnicity, age, year of immigration, education and region in Canada. Overall, immigrants show higher levels of homeownership than non-immigrants do. South Europeans and Asians are much more likely to own. Younger immigrants are less likely to own than middle-aged (35-64). This may be explained by the fact that earlier immigrants have had longer to establish themselves economically, but it may also be a result of the changing profile of recent immigrants (third World immigrants and refugees) and changes in the Canadian economy. The authors speculate that high levels of homeownership among immigrants in Canadian inner cities may explain the relative stability of inner city neighbourhoods compared with U.S. cities.
115. Research and Policy Analysis Branch of the Board of Commissioners, The City of Winnipeg. (1992). Environmental Issues: a City of Winnipeg Status Report - 1992. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Environmental Issues/ Environmental Policy/ Environmental Protection
Call Number: TD 171.5 C32W56
Abstract: Environmental Issues: a City of Winnipeg Status Report 1992 marks the second year that the City of Winnipeg has published an annual environmental report. It was produced by the research and Policy Analysis Branch of the Board of Commissioners with extensive assistance and co-operation from civic departments. The report is a summary of the many and varied activities the City is taking relative to environmental concerns. The intent of this report is twofold: to serve as an information base for decision making purposes and to inform the public about City activities, particularly where these have not been widely publicised.
116. Rewniak, D. O. M. (1997). Third Sector Housing: an Examination of Third Sector Housing Initiatives and a Comparison of the Private and Non-profit Rental Markets in Inner-City Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Rental Housing/ Rental Housing
Call Number: Practicum R365
Abstract: The two main purposes of this practicum were to briefly examine third sector housing initiatives and their role in Canadian inner cities, and to compare Winnipeg's non-profit and private rental markets. The methodology consisted of a literature review of Canada's third sector and a neighbourhood and rental market analysis of four study areas in inner-city Winnipeg. The detailed analysis showed that private and non-profit housing partnerships are one way to solve the

high vacancy problems of the private rental sector and to help stabilise inner-city decline. The practicum concluded that partnerships alone are not enough. Additional third sector housing initiatives must be implemented if third sector housing organisations are to be significant players in Canada's future housing market.

117. Root, L. (1997). The North Portage Project: an Urban Planning Perspective on Public-Private Partnerships and Downtown Revitalization. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Revitalization/ Public-Private Partnerships
Call Number: Practicum R566
Abstract: This is a qualitative study of the North Portage revitalization project in downtown Winnipeg. The objective of the practicum is to examine downtown revitalization and public-private partnerships from an urban planning perspective. In this context the investigation explores the planning and development process, the role and function of the key public and private sector actors in the project, and identifies the key critical variables and factors of public-private partnerships in downtown revitalization.
118. Sanders, E. (1995). A Qualitative Evaluation of Development of The Forks, Winnipeg: a Search for Meaningful Public Participation in Planning for Major Public Projects. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Urban Development/ Public Participation
Call Number: Thesis S21478
Abstract: The purpose of this study is fourfold: to gain insight into the complex interactions of powerholders and stakeholders in the planning and development of public development projects; to identify different beliefs and values regarding public participation in the planning of a public development project; to examine how the process that evolved affected the outcome; and to identify any implications for the planning profession. Using qualitative research methods, forty-eight individuals were interviewed to gain their understanding on public participation for a major public development project, now referred to as "The Forks", in Winnipeg, Manitoba. The results of the study demonstrate that there are significant differences among the powerholders and stakeholders concerning perceptions of appropriate roles and expectations of public involvement. A typology representing the different perception of public participation was developed.
119. Scarth, T., & Harris, G. (1999) What's a Million? The Capital Budget and the Financial Health of the City of Winnipeg [Web Page]. URL <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/> [2002, May 28].
Keywords: Budgets
Abstract: Scarth and Harris demonstrate that suburban sprawl has driven the City's capital budget, which in turn has squeezed the current budget, increasing the City's reliance on the property tax. Using data from the City's budgets of the past three decades, Scarth and Harris identify a sharp increase in the City's capital spending that corresponds with a boom in suburban development beginning in the middle 1970's. The study also includes data that demonstrates that the cost of basic civil services and of city workers' wages and benefits as a percentage of total spending has been in decline for many years. Such spending is not the cause of the City's budget problems.
120. Schafer, A. (1998). Down and Out in Winnipeg and Toronto: the Ethics of Legislating against Panhandling. Ottawa: Caledon Institute of Social Policy.
Keywords: Panhandling/ Public Policy
Call Number: HV 4510 S35 1998
Abstract: This investigation originally was done in response to an invitation from the National Anti-Poverty Organisation to provide research support for their court challenge to Winnipeg's anti-panhandling by-law. The paper explores the questions: Is it good public policy to use legal coercion against peaceful panhandlers? Can it be morally right in a democratic society to prevent one person from publicly saying to another "I'm in trouble and need help?" The study disputes that the cure (legal coercion) will be worse than the passive panhandling. It argues that we cannot expect much success if we treat panhandling as an isolated problem to be dealt with by police action. If a compromise solution is to be reached, it would seem to respect the right of citizens to

ask others for help, at the same time as protecting the right of all to carry out their daily business without being subjected to threats or aggression.

121. Schroeder, T. (1998). Artist Live/Work Spaces: Study of the Potential for Development of Artist Live/Work Spaces in Winnipeg's Historic Exchange District. Winnipeg: Arts & Heritage Solutions.
Keywords: Artists/ Housing/ Central Business Districts
Abstract: The potential and benefits of encouraging artist live/work spaces in downtown Winnipeg have previously been identified in documents prepared for CentrePlan, in the Exchange District Strategic Action Plan, and also in the City of Winnipeg's 1997 Cultural Policy Review. This study provides an opportunity to consider ways to enhance the benefits of the centralisation of cultural activities by encouraging more artists to meet their residential and studio needs in downtown Winnipeg. The purpose of the project was to research and identify the potential market for artist live/work space in Winnipeg. The data for this study was gathered in different ways: discussion groups and public meetings, survey distribution, interviews with artists and Exchange Area building owners, interviews with individuals involved in artist live/work developments in other cities. The report concludes with the study results and recommendations.
122. Shindruk, C., & Carter, T. (1991). Selected Sources on Aboriginal Issues. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Bibliography/ Aboriginals
Call Number: HT169 C32W585 no.177
Abstract: This bibliography was compiled to assist people who are interested in and working on Aboriginal issues. It is particularly useful for those involved in research, policy development and program design, delivery and evaluation. It includes approximately 375 entries; over half of them are annotated. The bibliography includes entries under Native housing and community planning, Native constitutional issues, Native culture and tradition, Native economic development, education, health and social welfare.
123. Silver, J. (2002) URL <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/manitoba/urban-futures.pdf> [2002, June 2].
Keywords: Revitalization
Abstract: This report is the result of a study initiated by the Urban Futures Group and funded by the University of Winnipeg's Community-University Research Alliance Program. The study was undertaken because Winnipeg's unique, 15 year experience with tri-level, inner city revitalization agreements - the two Core Area Initiative Agreements (1981- 1991) and the Winnipeg Development Agreement (1996-2001) - has come to an end with the expiry on March 31, 2001, of the Winnipeg Development Agreement. The purpose of the study is to develop a mandate from the inner city community on which a renewed, tri-level inner city revitalization agreement could be based, and to identify the principles, priorities and preferred program delivery models that the inner city community believes should shape such an agreement. The study is based on personal interviews with representatives of 100 organizations, approximately 80 percent of which are community-based organizations working in Winnipeg's inner city.
124. Silver, J. (1999). Solutions That Work: Fighting Poverty in Winnipeg's Inner City. Winnipeg: Canadian Centre for Policy Alternatives and Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Poverty
Call Number: HT 178 C22W5575 1999
Abstract: The paper reviews some recent evidence, which reveals that poverty in Winnipeg's inner city is a serious social and economic problem. The study discusses some unsuccessful attempts to respond to this problem and solutions that are working and constitute the basis for a different public policy approach to solving the problem of inner-city poverty in Winnipeg. The paper discusses a community-based approach as the most practical and innovative initiative that could constitute the basis of a long-term solution to the poverty crisis. The political will is needed to take the steps to fully support these locally based initiatives in community building.

125. Skelton, I. (2000). Co-operative and Non-profit Housing in Winnipeg: Toward a Re-engagement of the Provision Infrastructure. Canadian Journal of Urban Research, 9(2).
 Keywords: Housing/ Co-op Housing/ Non-profit
 Abstract: This paper examines the organisation of low-cost housing provision in Canada, focussing on the national co-operative and non-profit housing programs that operated over a period of about two decades, beginning in the early 1970s. It discusses the infrastructure for housing provision that is in place in the aftermath of these programs, and reviews recent approaches to the analysis of the organisational forms that housing provision has assumed, in the search for possible strategies to extend provision. An empirical study of housing organisations in Winnipeg suggests that, unlike what has happened in a number of other jurisdictions, an elaborate network did not emerge around housing issues and housing policy. The results of this paper may be of general interest in the current international context of devolution of housing provision and of particular interest in Canada where presently no national program exists to support the widespread production of low-cost housing.
126. Skelton, I. Residential mobility of aboriginal single mothers in Winnipeg: an exploratory study of chronic moving. Journal of Housing and the Built Environment, 17(2), 127-144.
 Keywords: aboriginals / housing / Residential Mobility / single parents
127. Skelton, I. (1998) The Shelter Shortage: New Direction for Low-cost Housing Policy and Practise Canada [Web Page]. URL <http://www.policyalternatives.ca/> [2002, May 24].
 Keywords: Housing Policy/Housing Provision/Housing Provision
 Abstract: This study is an analysis of federal and provincial government housing policy over the last 20 years. It also provides recommendations for the promotion of a new social housing strategy for which there is a very great need in Winnipeg.
128. Social Development Review Committee, City of Winnipeg with support from the Institute of Urban Studies . (1995). Planning for Equity in Winnipeg. Winnipeg:
 Keywords: Urban Policy/ Socio-Economic Conditions
 Call Number: HT 169 C22W5574 1995
 Abstract: Significant inequities exist in Winnipeg in the social and economic circumstances that people experience, the housing they occupy and the quality of life they lead. To gain a better understanding of the city, the Social Development Review Committee has prepared a benchmark document that focuses on the socio-economic circumstances of the City and its residents. This document provides a mechanism to monitor change, compares inner-city versus suburban situations, highlights issues important from a planning and community development perspective, and in some instances compares the situation in Winnipeg with other Western cities.
129. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. (2001) A Community Plan on Homelessness & Housing in Winnipeg [Web Page]. URL <http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference.html> [2002, May 25].
 Keywords: Housing/Affordable Housing/Homelessness/Funding
 Abstract: The Community Plan on Homelessness and Housing represents a grassroots response to the issue of homelessness in Winnipeg. This plan has been developed through the efforts of the Community Partnership on Homelessness and Housing, a diverse group representative of housing and outreach organizations in Winnipeg. The research to support this plan was funded through the Supporting Communities Partnership Initiative (SCPI) and conducted by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. The Community Plan is based on four objectives: 1) to identify the people who are in need of housing resources the most; 2) to identify the gaps in housing resources; 3) to increase available, safe, appropriate and affordable housing; and, 4) to increase the coordination of housing resources. To effectively address the issue of homelessness in Winnipeg it is recommended that a combined strategy would include initiatives to address housing infrastructure as well as the resources to provide the necessary support to individuals and families. The Community Plan provides the foundation for resource allocations and funding decisions in the near future by the community and the government.

130. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. (2002) Exploitation in the Sex Trade: What Can Communities and Agencies Do Together? Forum Report [Web Page]. URL <http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference.html> [2002, May 26].
Keywords: Sex Trade
Abstract: The Forum on Exploitation in the Sex Trade, held in Winnipeg on March 8, 2002, came about as a result of a collective of community members who shared a mutual concern for people working in the sex trade and the impact the sex trade had on their communities. The central purpose of the Forum on exploitation in the sex trade was to inform everyone in attendance as to what was currently being done to address the issue; to gather opinions of experiential people, service providers and community members as to what the gaps in services are; and, to facilitate a collective process whereby the ideas of how the community, agencies and individuals could work together were solicited and documented. This report serves to summarize the information that was presented by the panel speakers and the ideas and comments brought forth by the individuals, agency representatives and politicians in attendance. Conclusions are drawn based on the information collected during the Forum, and the next steps in the planning process are laid out.
131. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. (1998) An Integrated Community Approach to Health Action: A Practical Guide to Building Healthy Communities [Web Page]. URL http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference/doc_intapproachguide.html [2002, June 1].
Keywords: Public Health/Poverty/Community Planning
Abstract: This guide has been developed using the evaluation findings and lessons learned from An Integrated Community Approach to Health Action project. There were four partners in this three-year project: Andrews Street Family Centre (in partnership with the William Whyte neighbourhood in Winnipeg); West Broadway Neighbourhood Housing Resource Centre (in partnership with the West Broadway neighbourhood); The Pas Friendship Centre (in partnership with the community of The Pas, Manitoba); and The Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, who brought the partnership together and provided co-ordination, public education, and evaluation functions; and Health Canada, Health Promotion and Programs Branch, Manitoba-Saskatchewan Region. The project was based on a concept that recognised the effect the interrelationship of poverty conditions on the health and well being of individuals, families, neighbourhoods and whole communities. The project used a capacity-building framework, emphasising processes to empower residents to improve their quality of life and their general health and well being. The guide has been designed for local neighbourhoods and communities. Program planners, funders, service providers and others may also find it useful.
132. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. (1998) A Networking Partnership Project for Youth by Youth [Web Page]. URL <http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference.html> [2002, May 26].
Keywords: Youth/Empowerment
Abstract: In August, 1998, the Community Safety and Youth Project in The Pas, Manitoba and the Youth Community Partnership project in Assiniboine South, Winnipeg Manitoba, came together under the sponsorship of the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg in a partnership project - "A Networking Partnership Project for Youth by Youth".
The project had an overall goal of enabling youth from the two groups to understand each other's cultural background in order to be able to develop positive social relationships with people from diverse backgrounds. While there were cultural differences between the groups in terms of race and culture, the important difference was more related to the size of the two cities and the different life experiences of the youth participants. The approach used to organise and guide the project focused on a capacity building model of empowerment, personal growth and development, skill enhancement, shared knowledge, cross-cultural understanding and sensitivities and relationship building through shared activities in new opportunities.

133. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg. (1998) Proceedings: Back Door Meeting [Web Page]. URL http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference/doc_proceedings.html [2002, June 12].
Keywords: Poverty/Children/Youth
Abstract: The purpose of the meeting that brought together key people in Winnipeg with people from Calgary and Edmonton was to discuss the application of the Back Door program approach to help get some of the street kids off the street and to discuss issues and opportunities with the approach, including how it works, sustainability, transferability and outcome measures. The meeting was looking at two dimensions that are important in communities: people outside society who can become a problem, e.g. crime, and the human tragedy involved in personal lives. Representatives from the three cities highlighted information on the Back Door model in Calgary, adaptation in Edmonton, and what Winnipeg has been doing. They agreed to discuss further how a virtual network could be established. The purpose of the network is to develop a system for informal learning through information exchange; to create a practical learning system; and to change the framework of understanding.
134. Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, & Winnipeg Harvest. (2001) Acceptable Living Level (ALL) 2000. Updated & Revised [Web Page]. URL <http://www.spcw.mb.ca/reference.html> [2002, June 2].
Keywords: Poverty/Living Standards
Abstract: This report continues efforts of both Winnipeg Harvest and the Social Planning Council to inform and educate the public on the realities of poverty in Winnipeg. Unlike traditional methods of developing poverty measures, this report uses an inclusive, “bottom up” approach to determining an acceptable living level in Winnipeg. All of the participants of this process live in and understand poverty first hand. To demonstrate the differences between what people should and can afford, case study comparisons have been included to compare and contrast actual spending patterns to the Acceptable Living Level. A nutritional analysis was also undertaken comparing the food budget available from the Acceptable Living Level and an approximated “actual” food budget available to people living in poverty.
135. Spence Neighbourhood Council, & Neighbourhood Programs Division, Community Services Department, City of Winnipeg. (1998). Spence Neighbourhood: Neighbourhood Revitalization Strategy. Winnipeg: City of Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Revitalization
Call Number: Institute of Urban Studies, University of Winnipeg: HT 178 C22 W577 1998, University of Manitoba, Arch/Fine Arts Downstairs: HT 178 C22 W586 1998
Abstract: The Spence Neighbourhood Revitalization Strategy has been developed in partnership with the Spence Neighbourhood Council and City of Winnipeg. This report represents a combined effort between the City of Winnipeg and the community working towards a common goal, the revitalization of the Spence Neighbourhood. The strategy identifies key issues impacting on the neighbourhood, action steps resources required and potential projects, which could be implemented through the Winnipeg Development Agreement and other funding resources. The document is organised into four major sections. Introduction provides a synopsis of the City’s commitment to older neighbourhoods. The second section highlights general physical characteristics, demographics, and socio-economic indicators of Spence. The third part of the report identifies neighbourhood issues under four categories: housing, safety, health and employment. Each category identifies key concerns, goals and objectives, action steps, potential projects and possible partners and resources. The last section contains recommendations and future implementation strategies.

136. The Starr Group Inc., & Richard Drdla Associates. (2000). Regulatory Factors in the Retention and Expansion of Rooming House Stock: Final Report. Ottawa: CMHC.
Keywords: Housing/ Rooming Houses
Abstract: This study was carried out to develop a comprehensive picture of how rooming houses are regulated across the country and how those regulations have affected the number and type of rooming houses over the years. The study was based on a review of recent literature and analysis of rooming house regulatory practices in eleven major centres across Canada. The report identifies a number of lessons for effective enforcement and outlines innovative regulatory practices that have been adopted by municipalities such as the City of Edmonton and the City of Winnipeg to reduce regulatory barriers and costs.
137. Stewart D., Shindruk C., Sloan J., & Cavalier S. (1993). Aging in Place: A Study of Retirement Housing Decisions of Selected Winnipeg Homeowners. Winnipeg, Manitoba: Housing Studies, Research and Development Program, University of Manitoba.
Keywords: Senior Citizens/ Housing
Call Number: HQ 1062 A47 1993
Abstract: The purpose of this research was to study a broader segment of the maturing population - today's and tomorrow's seniors - in regard to retirement planning decisions about housing needs and neighbourhood considerations. The study examines the desire and ability of pre-retiree and retired Winnipeg homeowners to remain in their own homes during retirement. It attempted to better understand the factors that contribute to residential satisfaction for older homeowners and to describe the features of homes, neighbourhoods, and services desired by seniors who wish to remain in their homes during retirement. This study included 938 homeowners, who were employed, or previously employed, at the University of Manitoba and the Great Life Assurance Company in Winnipeg. The results of the research should be of great concern to various levels of government, wide range of businesses and service providers.
138. Stuart, A. (1994). Student Transportation Modes and Attitudes toward Improving Transportation in Downtown Winnipeg. Winnipeg: Institute of Urban Studies.
Keywords: Transportation/ Central Business Districts
Abstract: The author examines student transportation patterns between the local university and downtown Winnipeg. He discusses students' modes of transportation to campus, and their views about the importance of transportation compared to other issues affecting the downtown. He suggests that because the expansion of facilities for cars would likely increase congestion in and around the campus, bus transportation between the campus and downtown should be improved. He also suggests improving bike access to the downtown and increasing the number of places to park bikes.
139. Toews, D. C. (1999). Indicator Development and Communicative Action: Applications for Downtown Winnipeg. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Community Planning/ Central Business Districts/ Indicators
Call Number: Thesis T56785
Abstract: The study addresses the technical issues associated with indicators and the theoretical underpinnings of successful indicator development. The empirical portion of the research has further addressed the perceived potential feasibility and effectiveness of a proposed method in the downtown Winnipeg context. The importance of connecting and indicator development process with a policy or decision-making framework was considered of paramount significance through the literature, case study reviews and the empirical research, in ensuring that the resulting system will affect explicit change.

140. Ufoegbune, U. T. (1993). An Examination of the Role of the Public Sector in Inner City Housing Affordability and Revitalization: A Winnipeg Case Study. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Public Policy/ Housing/ Affordable Housing/ Revitalization
Call Number: Thesis U32
Abstract: This study explored the effectiveness of public policy and programs in dealing with housing affordability and revitalization in the inner city. The methodology involved a theoretical review and analysis of the inner city characteristics and an examination of public sector intervention in the housing market. The data relied on secondary sources. The research found that some improvement in housing affordability has occurred for the low-income group. However, due to a shift of emphasis in federal housing policies from the provision of public housing to mixed income housing programs, the benefits under government programs are too small to be significant. The long list of applicants waiting for public housing in the inner city suggest that this broadly based approach has diverted attention from those most in need. The thesis concludes that public sector housing policies and programs will require significant strengthening in order to increase the number of affordable rental units and improve access to homeownership. This should be in conjunction with an integrated approach to revitalization of the inner city.
141. West Broadway Development Corporation/Alliance. (2001) West Broadway Neighbourhood Housing Plan 2001 [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/WB_Housing_Plan_0202.pdf [2002, June 1].
Keywords: Urban Neighbourhoods/Community Planning/Housing
Abstract: In addition to the housing goals and initiatives of 1997 West Broadway Neighbourhood Strategic Plan, West Broadway Neighbourhood Housing Plan 2001 explores a comprehensive housing strategy process for neighbourhood change and revitalization. The plan addresses a number of key principles important to the neighbourhood in achieving its housing objectives: to encourage and promote all aspects of housing activities; to extend the life expectancy of the housing stock; to protect public investment and ensure sustainable development into the future; and to preserve the historical character of the neighbourhood through extensive housing rehabilitation programs. The following document is a brief overview of West Broadway's Neighbourhood Housing Plan for the year 2001 to 2003.
142. Whiteley, A. L. (1996). The Negotiation of Power in a Multi-Stakeholder Participation Process: a Case Study of the Inclusiveness and Effectiveness of an Incipient Inner City Neighbourhood Council. Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
Keywords: Public Participation/ Community Planning
Call Number: Thesis W5857
Abstract: This study explores the potential of effective and inclusive models of public participation in planning. Qualitative methodology was used to examine a case study of the formative period of an inner city multi-stakeholder neighbourhood council (West Broadway neighbourhood). Methods of inquiry included: participant observation in the field; semi-structured interviews with participants in the council and other individuals with a stake in the neighbourhood; archival research; and action research. The purpose of the study was first to observe whether participants in the council, with various interests and power in the development process, negotiated among themselves and with other stakeholders to create an inclusive and effective public participation process. Second, if they did attempt to achieve inclusiveness and effectiveness, how was this done and how did the organisational structure affect the inclusiveness and effectiveness of the process? Recommendations are made for the subject council, and for the development of other multistakeholder participation processes.
143. Winnipeg Ad Hoc Committee on Heritage Buildings. (1992). Heritage Support, Policy and Programs: Report on Proposed Municipal Initiatives to Promote Retention and Use of Heritage Properties in the City of Winnipeg. Winnipeg: The Committee.
Keywords: Historic Buildings/ Historic Buildings
Call Number: NA 747 W4W54 1992
Abstract: Historical development patterns have left Winnipeg with an extensive stock of older

commercial, industrial, residential, and institutional structures most, but not all, of which are located in the central core. This report puts forward the needed policy and program framework for a comprehensive heritage conservation strategy. The recommendations are the outcome of a review and consultation process that began in January 1990 when the Committee on Planning and Community Services established an Ad Hoc Committee to review heritage conservation in Winnipeg and to develop proposals for preserving and promoting the economic viability of designated structures on the City's Buildings Conservation List. Draft proposals were circulated for public comment in May 1992, then were amended and refined for this final report.

144. Winnipeg Ad Hoc Committee on Heritage Buildings. (1992). Heritage Support Programs: A Discussion Paper on Methods to Assist Heritage Property Owners in Winnipeg. Winnipeg: City Council. Ad Hoc Committee on Heritage Buildings.
Keywords: Historic Buildings/ Historic Buildings
Call Number: F 1064.5 W7W543 1992
Abstract: In this report, the Ad Hoc Committee is concerned with buildings, sites and areas that present Winnipeg's architectural, historic and/or social legacy. The report contains an overview of recent trends in heritage conservation policies and programs, plus a summary of relevant issues and initiatives in Winnipeg. The Ad Hoc Committee outlines its proposals for a Heritage Building Support strategy. The committee believes that the City of Winnipeg should actively stimulate and assist conservation activities, which maximise respect to the historic fabric. This means an emphasis on preservation, stabilisation, restoration, and rehabilitation, and on continuous protective care or maintenance, both in the management of City-owned heritage properties and in any programs that the City may implement to encourage conservation efforts by others.
145. Winnipeg CentrePlan. (1998) Building Blocks. Housing Forum Proceedings [Web Page]. URL <http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/planning/centreplan/housingforum/summary.html> [2002, May 21].
Keywords: Housing/Central Business Districts
Abstract: To address housing in downtown Winnipeg, on May 5, 1998, CentrePlan hosted a forum entitled "Building Blocks." The goal of the forum was to identify the opportunities for residential development and intensification in downtown Winnipeg and build upon actions and ideas needed to achieve that goal. "Building Blocks" was attended by 240 people representing developers, property owners, government, planners, architects, designers, elected officials, heritage organisations, financial consultants, professors, housing consultants/providers, downtown business owners, students, non profit organisations and residents. The one-day program was comprised of panel discussions, speaker presentations and a round table discussion. This report documents the major themes, ideas and discussions of the forum. The summary provides the key areas of support and proposed next steps.
146. Winnipeg CentrePlan Committee. (1999) CentrePlan Development Framework [Web Page]. URL http://www.city.winnipeg.mb.ca/ppd/pdf_files/Centreplan.pdf [2002, June 10].
Keywords: Central Business Districts/Urban Development
Abstract: The CentrePlan Development Framework is a coordinated plan based primarily on the physical environment, incorporating social and economic dimensions. Acknowledging the interrelated complexities inherent in downtown problems, issues and remedies, the Framework is intended to disentangle complexities employing the physical environment as the palette. It conveys with maps, graphics and explanatory text, and CentrePlan visions, implemented development directions and opportunities. The Framework confirms the work accomplished by CentrePlan and takes it to the next stage in a form more easily understood with pictorial and graphic images.
Principles for future development based on CentrePlan's progress are aligned with specific yet flexible development directions. Concepts for future growth are layered over current developments and short-term plans. Implicit in the Development Framework evolution is the assumption that the Framework's concepts and plans should be implemented by a duly constituted authority under political leadership.

147. Winnipeg CentrePlan Committee. (1995). CentrePlan: Working Together for Winnipeg's Downtown. Action Plan 1995-1996. Winnipeg: The Committee.
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Urban Policy
Abstract: CentrePlan Committee has established a comprehensive vision for downtown, developed strategies for attaining that vision, and put in place an Action Plan to initiate progress in support of the vision. Two documents have been prepared, that, together, comprise CentrePlan. The first, "Vision and Strategies" articulates the long-term vision for the downtown together with strategies intended to see the vision realised over the long-term. The second encompasses a two-year action plan that responds to priorities identified through the planning process. The "Action Plan" will be rewritten annually to assess progress and to reflect future priorities. The two-year time frame provides for flexibility in the implementation of the actions and establishes a longer-term commitment.
148. Winnipeg Core Area Initiative. (1991). Final Status Report of Programs and Projects to December 31, 1991. Winnipeg: The Initiative.
Keywords: Winnipeg Initiative/ Revitalization
Abstract: This status report is a documentation of Winnipeg Core Area Initiative Project's activities undertaken under the second (1986-91) Agreement, from inception to December 31, 1991. It is the final status report produced for the second Agreement. Information pertaining to the first (1981-86) Agreement is contained in a Final Status Report produced for that Agreement in 1987.
149. Winnipeg Core Area Initiative. (1992). Partnerships for Renewal: Winnipeg Core Area Initiative, 1981 to 1992. Winnipeg: The Initiative.
Keywords: Winnipeg Initiative/ Revitalization
Abstract: The report is a retrospective of the Winnipeg Core Area Initiative: its history, operations and achievements. It is intended to provide a general overview of the Initiative for the public record. As such, it does not attempt to provide a description of every project funded by the Initiative, nor an evaluation of project activities. Over its eleven-year mandate, the Initiative could not have been expected to reverse completely the physical, social and economic problems of the inner city. It has, however, been largely responsible for many positive improvements in Winnipeg's core area.
150. Winnipeg Development Agreement. (2001) WDA Program Supports Mentoring Program for Youth [Web Page]. URL <http://www.wda.mb.ca/news/010202.html> [2002, March 19].
Keywords: Children/Youth/Mentoring
Abstract: News release announces WDA funding for a University of Winnipeg implemented program titled Please Let Us Take Off or PLUTO. There are two components to this inner city initiative that include both mentoring at risk children and youth and establishing a storefront for early years enrichment. There is an emphasis being placed on Aboriginal and minority groups, with the hope being that: "Project Pluto will assist youth develop their talents and help young parents develop their early years foundation-forming skills, such as literacy and technological proficiency to better enable them to provide a supportive environment for their children".
151. Winnipeg Development Agreement. (2000) Winnipeg Development Agreement Renews Funding to Community Based Agencies: Agencies Provide Innovative and Early Innovative Services [Web Page]. URL <http://www.wda.mb.ca/news/000313.html> [2002, March 19].
Keywords: Children/Family
Abstract: The Winnipeg Development Agreement is a five-year, \$75 million commitment by the governments of Canada, Manitoba and Winnipeg to the long-term sustainable economic development of Winnipeg. This news release announces tri-partite funding for 14 Winnipeg inner city community organizations that help families and children. The funding comes from the Innovative and Preventive Child and Family Services Program, and is concerned with helping children, teenage parents, and aboriginal mothers.

152. Winnipeg Economic Development Corporation, & Downtown Task Force. (1998). Economic Development Winnipeg: Downtown Task Force Report, Final Draft. Winnipeg:
Keywords: Central Business Districts/ Revitalization/ Economic Development
Call Number: HT 169 C32W596 1998
Abstract: In June 1998, Economic Development Winnipeg struck a Downtown Task Force composed of community and business leaders to address the challenges and opportunities facing the downtown. The goal of the Task Force is to create a sustainable model for downtown planning and development and co-ordinate present and future public and private sector efforts to achieve downtown revitalization. The Task Force believes that specific initiatives need to be pursued immediately. Development initiatives have been identified through CentrePlan and others. The Task Force recommends that a downtown development authority must build on the existing strength, integrate the priorities of business, government and the broader community, provide entrepreneurial leadership, sound planning and implement these plans through public private partnerships.
153. Winnipeg Economic Profile Taskforce. (1999). The Winnipeg Economy: a Strategic Research Initiative. Winnipeg: KPMG.
Keywords: Socio-Economic Conditions
Call Number: HC 118 W52 1999
Abstract: The report aims to provide a socio-economic profile of the City of Winnipeg on which to base future economic development initiatives. Objectives of the study: to develop a current profile of the City of Winnipeg that includes quantitative data and socio-economic indicators, as well as qualitative information; to identify the key strategic priority issues; and to provide the Mayor and City Council a research paper to help clarify Winnipeg's needs and formulate new economic development initiatives. The research was done on the basis of existing sources of statistical data desegregated for Winnipeg, as well as primary research (interviews and focus groups) and secondary research of available information and relevant studies.