

espc

## Margaret Dewhurst— President

The year 2001 was a resilient one of regrouping, and reorganizing. Our new Executive Director, Arlene Chapman, took up the reins in January when only two staff remained to help with her steep learning curve. The main task initially was to assess organizational needs and continue the development of the Poverty Law Clinic, now called the Edmonton Centre for Equal Justice.

A strategic planning session in March clarified the Council's direction, identified what we should be doing, how to do it, and who was responsible. I am glad to report that we have a very talented Board with a wide variety of skills and experience. Board members have willingly volunteered for various tasks, ranging from working with associated groups, rewriting personnel policies and procedures, being on the ECEJ advisory committee and reviewing financial reporting methods. Interviewing for new staff was also undertaken by some Board members.

ESPC has continued to be a source of information, requests being received on research results such as the actual cost of living for people with minimum incomes. There have been many collaborative efforts with other organizations concerned with social justice for all people, in relation to SFI payments, Children's Services, and the needs of Aboriginal youths, with the major thrust of working to try to abolish (or at least ameliorate) the plight of children living in poverty.

I would like to thank Arlene Chapman and her staff for their energy and enthusiasm in working towards the Council's mission, and Board members for willingly sharing their time and skills. It is at times daunting that so much remains to be done to enable the changes for which we have been advocating. Government social policies need revising, but the Council appears to be in a minority speaking up for changes such as increasing minimum wage rates, providing adequate financial allowances that would enable a standard of living with decent, affordable housing and enough money for healthy diets.

Without the funding that we received, the Council could not exist, and I can assure you that the Board checks regularly to see it is being spent in accordance to the funders' requirements. We therefore wish to show our funders our appreciation.



## Arlene Chapman— Executive Director

The past year at the Edmonton Social Planning Council has been one of rebuilding and renewal. In 2001, we added 5 new staff members, including 3 staff for the law clinic; and 2 more will be joining us in the month of May, 2002. We worked very hard to secure funding for a Communications Coordinator, and we look forward to regaining the ability to communicate more frequently with our membership and the community at large.

The Board and staff of ESPC went through a strenuous and beneficial strategic planning session in 2001, at which we reviewed policy and renewed our dedication to work toward a community where all people have a commitment to social justice and shared responsibility as the foundation for community well-being.

After several years of planning, we have seen the successful opening of The Edmonton Centre for Equal Justice, a project of the Edmonton Social Planning Council. The Centre provides free legal advice, representation, referral and legal education to low-income Edmontonians. Many thanks to the founding members of the Advisory Committee for their vision and hard work in making this project a reality. Most large Canadian cities have a history of providing this service and we thank our funders for supporting this project and allowing Edmonton to join with the rest of the country in this endeavor.

Also in 2001, ESPC was able to secure funding from the province to put into place a program that will offer free professional development opportunities to staff, clients and volunteers in the not-for-profit sector. We are pleased to be able to provide this valuable service to our colleagues beginning in the 2<sup>nd</sup> quarter of 2002.

In maintaining our history of serving the community, I have been very happy to be able to respond to many requests to speak at conferences and workshops, and also to students at the University and Grant MacEwan College. The number of requests is increasing, and I welcome the opportunity to continue public education about social justice issues in 2002. In addition, we were able to provide practicum placements for four students this year: three from the Grant MacEwan College Faculty of Social Work and one Masters student for the University of Alberta Faculty of Health Promotion.

I have enjoyed the challenges of my first year as Executive Director of ESPC and will continue to work hard to make the Council a vibrant and effective voice for social justice and reform in Edmonton and in the larger Alberta Community.

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Statement of Operations (Year Ended Dec. 31, 2001)

	2001 (Budget)	2001 (Actual)	2000 (Actual)
Revenue			
Project revenue			
Community Development	\$240,089	208,710	164,640
Communications	50,200	44,534	56,640
Research and Demonstration	160,453	194,689	134,041
Other revenue	99,400	105,988	112,244
	<u>550,142</u>	<u>553,921</u>	<u>467,565</u>
Expenses			
Project expenses			
Community Development	\$225,052	221,503	166,307
Communications	47,735	26,685	51,203
Research & Demonstration	130,201	157,299	113,898
Salaries and benefits	49,876	54,371	55,505
Office expenses	26,600	24,465	21,071
Building occupancy	21,000	21,786	18,594
Professional fees	11,000	10,823	10,495
Insurance	1,100	1,971	1,910
Consulting	-	1,508	-
Recruitment and education	2,500	1,288	2,548
Transportation	600	134	182
Amortization	-	11,111	4,730
	<u>515,664</u>	<u>532,944</u>	<u>446,443</u>
Excess of Revenue Over Expenses	<u>\$34,478</u>	<u>\$20,977</u>	<u>\$21,122</u>

Statement of Net Assets (Year Ended Dec. 31, 2001)

	Invested in <u>Capital Assets</u>	Unrestricted <u>Surplus</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance (Deficit), Beginning of year	\$30,104	22,965	53,069
Excess of revenue over expenses	-	20,977	20,977
Amortization of capital assets	(14,369)	14,369	-
Purchase of capital assets	65,972	(65,972)	-
Disposal of capital assets	<u>(21,374)</u>	<u>21,374</u>	-
Balance, End of Year	<u>\$60,333</u>	<u>13,713</u>	<u>74,046</u>

The financial statements are available from the Council office.

2001 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

### Agency Support

The Council provides ongoing support to grassroots advocacy groups, including Poverty in Action, Alberta Quality of Life Commission, Philia Family Services Group, Northern Alberta Alliance on Race Relations (NAARR) and Alberta Community Crime Prevention Association (ACCPA). Council support ranges from administrative assistance to coordination and management support.

### Edmonton LIFE

Edmonton LIFE is a community based quality of life indicators project. It is the first project in Edmonton to involve representatives from, among others, the University of Alberta, the business community, the municipal government and the social services sector. In 2001, the City of Edmonton and the United Way of the Alberta Capital Region provided the financial support for a third report. Research and writing were completed late in the year, with the report to be released in the spring of 2002.

### Tap-In

Tap-In facilitates skills development for the staff, volunteers and clients of non-profit agencies by matching skills development needs with surplus training opportunities in local post-secondary institutions. The Council was approached by the United Way of the Alberta Capital Region to conduct a needs assessment for Tap-In in Edmonton. The needs assessment confirmed that the non-profit sector would benefit from Tap-In, and a number of post-secondary institutions would be willing to be partners in the project. Funding for two years was granted by Alberta Human Resources and Employment. Project work will commence in April 2002.

### Nobody's Perfect

Nobody's Perfect is a successful and popular parenting program for parents of children 0 to six years. The program was developed in Canada in the mid 1980's, and is now offered in all provinces and territories. In Alberta, it is the most popular parent education program for that age group, delivered much more frequently than any other program. Edmonton Social Planning Council serves as the provincial coordinating body for the program, distributing quarterly newsletters, maintaining an extensive database, coordinating facilitator training, and monitoring quality. In the year 2001, the Advisory Committee for Nobody's Perfect initiated a province-wide outcome evaluation project, in partnership with a professor at the University of Alberta. This is a major undertaking that will be a focus for the year 2002.



### **Centre of Excellence for Child and Youth Centred Prairie Communities**

The Centre of Excellence, administered by the Social Planning Council of Winnipeg, is comprised of six Networks representing major Prairie cities, or 'sites'. ESPC provides the administration and coordination for the Edmonton network, which is a partnership of key Aboriginal, community groups, social service agencies, government and university representatives. The focus is on the opportunities and challenges urban Prairie communities, especially Aboriginal communities, experience in supporting the healthy development of their children and youth. The Centre is committed to practical, action-based research which draws on both community knowledge and academic skill in discovering how communities can best support children and youth with the overall goal of improving community capacity to care for children and youth and informing policy that meets the needs of communities, parents, and families.

### **Edmonton Centre for Equal Justice**

The Edmonton Centre for Equal Justice is a community based program which exists to provide legal assistance, representation, information, and referral for persons experiencing low income who would not otherwise have access to such services. Legal advice and referral are provided to clients during evening legal clinics. Clients meet with a volunteer lawyer who is able to provide summary legal advice, referral to other agencies as appropriate, or a recommendation to ECEJ's legal team for further assistance. The legal focus is on Civil Law with an emphasis on administrative matters. Specific legal issues include landlord and tenant disputes, income security, human rights, debtor/creditor problems, and immigration. All appointments take place at the ECEJ offices, where reference materials, referral information, and a law library are available for use.

ECEJ also provides public legal education and is a resource for other agencies. Staff can provide presentations to community agencies and the public on a variety of legal topics and on issues faced by people experiencing low income.

### **Alberta Consortium for Health Promotion Research and Education**

The Council served as the coordinating body for this coalition of University and Health Region professionals committed to the further development of the health promotion model. In 2001, the Consortium prepared and submitted a research proposal entitled "*Poverty, Child Health and Community Capacity in Rural Alberta: the Role of the Regional Health Authorities*". We are currently waiting to hear whether the project will be funded. In addition, the Consortium prepared a written submission to the Commission on the Future of Health Care in Canada (the Romanow Commission) and hopes to present to the Commission hearings in Edmonton in May of 2002.

Shirley E. Clement, BSW (*Second Term Candidate*)

Shirley has experience in corrections, child welfare, aboriginal policy, persons with disabilities, mental health promotion, and community development. She is currently an instructor with Grant MacEwan Community College in the Mental Health Worker program and has been appointed Chair of the Dreamcatcher Aboriginal Youth Conference.

Wanda Dennelly (*Second Term Candidate*)

Wanda is a public relations professional with a special interest in poverty and people who are marginalized. She is a former communications coordinator with the Alberta Association for Community Living and now works as a public relations/marketing consultant through her company, Vivid Communications.

Jacqueline Devlin, LLB (*Second Term Continuing*)

A self-employed Barrister and Solicitor, Jacqueline has a long-standing interest in social justice and has acted for families involved with child welfare because of a lack of resources and community support. She is currently an instructor at Grant MacEwan College in the legal assistant program. She has volunteered at a battered women's shelter and was a member of Amnesty International and the Women's Legal Education and Action Fund (LEAF). She served on the Board of the John Howard Society of Alberta and has been employed with the Metis Settlements Appeal Tribunal.

Margaret Dewhurst, BComm, MSW (*Second Term Continuing*)

A social worker with a BComm in social studies from Birmingham University and a Certificate in Mental Health from London University, Margaret also holds an MSW Equivalent from the University of Calgary. She is past chair of the Edmonton Regional Mental Health Advisory Committee and was recently employed as a consultant with Edmonton Community and Family Services. Her experience includes individual and family counselling and in-hospital social work (particularly mental health). Margaret is Past President of the Alberta Association of Social Workers and Past President of the Canadian Association of Social Workers. She served six years as Treasurer of the International Federation of Social Workers.

Marilyn Hooper, (*First Term Candidate*)

Marilyn believes strongly in social justice and equal social rights. She has been professionally active in the politics of Alberta for the past five years, first as a Constituency Representative, and currently as Outreach Coordinator for the New Democrat Opposition. Marilyn has previously worked as a Sign Language Interpreter at the University of Alberta, in the Service for Disabled Students department. Marilyn was appointed to the Board of the Strathcona County Environmental Protection Committee, and has volunteered for many organizations, including the World Winter Games for the Deaf, the Stroll of Poets Society, Deaf Children's Fest and CKUA Radio Station.

Shelley Jodoin, BA, LLB (*First Term Continuing*)

Shelley has a long track record working within the social justice arena in Edmonton. She is currently with the Workers' Compensation Board and knows first-hand the impact of disability on individuals and families. She served six years on the Board of Directors of the Sexual Assault Centre and has critically analyzed and reviewed public policy issues, legislation and government bills.

Darren Keast, BComm, EMBA (*First Term Continuing*)

Darren brings experience with volunteer Boards from both a volunteer and staff perspective. He is currently a member of the Board of the Edmonton Non-profit Housing Corporation, and works as a senior manager in a cooperative financial institution which is operated by a volunteer Board. Darren just completed his masters degree in business and feels a need to use his knowledge to help improve his community. Darren's interest is in advocating on behalf of disadvantaged groups, particularly children.

Marcel R. Labbe, MBA BA (*First Term Candidate*)

Marcel Labbe has had experience in the energy and pension industries. Currently he works as an Analyst and is further striving to complete his accounting designation. On a personal level, charity/volunteer work is extremely important to Marcel. He has served on the board for Concordia University College, as well as ACTISEC (an education based lobby group used to promote student based issues and concerns). In addition, he founded, and managed for three years, a foundation which was used to raise funds for university scholarships. He has also volunteered for such organizations as Charity Appeal and The Walk and Run for Spinal Cord Injuries. Marcel's vision has been to assist and provide dignity for people in need. He brings a message about creating social change through awareness and education of individuals, and government in a proactive and effective manner.

Bryan Sandilands, BSc, BSW (*First Term Candidate*)

Bryan Sandilands has been an advocate for persons with disabilities for over a decade. Some of his most formative experiences occurred while he was a community rehabilitation outreach worker, assisting individuals with independent living skills at the Herb Jamieson Centre, the Boyle Street Co-op, the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Alberta Mental Health Board. A graduate of the University of Alberta, Faculty of Science and the University of Calgary, Faculty of Social Work, Bryan worked briefly with the Heart/Liver/Lung Transplant Program at the U. of A. Hospital before accepting a position with the Premier's Council on the Status of Persons with Disabilities in 1998. Recently, Bryan has come back to the field of transplantation having accepted a clinical/research position with the University of Alberta Clinical Islet Transplant Program. Bryan's interest in facilitation, strategic planning and social justice has also served community organizations through his volunteerism, consulting and collaboration.

Sarah Wall, BScN, MHSA (*First Term Candidate*)

Sarah has worked in the health care sector for many years and has a special interest in the social determinants of health. Her background is in nursing, although she has held administrative positions for a few years and is currently working in clinical program development and planning. She has contributed to the work of international relief agencies and has volunteered in this community, primarily through church programs and committees.

Joan Welch, BA (History), MBA (*Second Term Continuing*)

Joan has 15 years senior management experience with not-for-profit and professional regulatory organizations. She is currently with the Alberta Association of Registered Nurses, responsible for finance, human resources and information systems. In 2002, Joan completed the Certificate Program in Conflict Management. She holds a Certified Human Resources Professional designation. Joan is currently a volunteer instructor with Alberta Community Development's Board Development Program.

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- 1939 • A survey of needs finds that public interest in social services has increased. The **Council of Social Agencies** is formed with four divisions: Family, Children, Health and Group Work.
- 1941 • A resolution is passed, authorizing the Council to develop a constitution and elect a volunteer board for a community chest.
- 1943 • A report on child welfare made to the government recommends that a survey of services be performed. When the government declines, the Council's Child and Family division undertakes the Whitton Study with the Canada Welfare Council. The results of the survey reveal adoption practices that horrify the public.
- 1944 • The Council begins to add research studies to the major services it offers.
- 1948 • The Council helps to form the John Howard Society.

In the 1950s, focusing on public education, the Council publishes a regular newsletter and becomes the central organization for resolving social crises, bringing diverse interest groups together and playing a liaison role between government and voluntary forces. The Council commits itself to being a voice for and with the whole community.

- 1951 • Name changes to **Edmonton Council of Community Services**.
- 1953 • The Council and Community Chest are combined.
- 1954 • Work around mental health brings about the Edmonton Mental Health Association.
  - Brief on Foster Care; study on aging; directory of services for the elderly.
- 1956 • Addition of Youth Division; three fall institutes on social welfare issues.
- 1958 • Standing Committee on rehabilitation does extensive research on services, voting rights, employment and vocational training of the physically and mentally disabled.
- 1959 • Recommendation that government set up a Welfare Information and Referral Service. (1960)

In the 1960s, the voices of the Council become more identified with the disadvantaged: the Boyle Street population, Aboriginal people, females and youth. A community development worker is hired by the Council. Physical planning issues such as urban renewal, parks planning and co-op housing become a focus, as well as unemployment.

- 1960 • The Council develops a position to retain a separate identification as a social planning body with its own board and budget, but maintain a close working relationship with the United Community Fund (formerly the Community Chest; later to become the United Way in 1973), with whom it can interchange board members.
- 1960 • Major study of juvenile court; study of services for youth in northeast area.
- 1963 • Name changes to **Edmonton Welfare Council**.
- 1964 • A Council study affirms need for central and suburban area child care after the Creche, a child care place for indigent women, folds. As a result, the City provides preventive social service funding for day care services in Edmonton.
- 1964 • The Council helps to develop the first Head Start program in the Norwood area.



- 1967 • Name changes to **Edmonton Social Planning Council**.
- 1968 • Helps teens lobby for teen centre; publishes Blue Book of legal rights addressing transient youth. This handbook is criticized as being "subversive."
  - Works with Indian and Metis organizations around foster care and adoptive homes.
  - Helps set up women's overnight shelter (now WIN House), with YMCA.

From 1968 to 1972, the Council aids in the development of the Society for the Retired and Semi-Retired, Humans on Welfare Society, Disabled Action group, Boyle Street Community Services Co-op. The Council's constitution is rewritten in 1972 and directions change. The result is a strong orientation toward urban issues and a research approach to social action and social change. Four citizen commissions are set up: 1) participatory democracy; 2) decent standard of living 3) human social controls; 4) human urban environment.

- 1971 • "West 10," a community service centre project is started, ending three years later with the publication of *Rape of the Block*—a lay person's guide to neighbourhood defence.
- 1972 • *Decent Standard of Living*, the first major Council document on poverty and social assistance, is published after the Progressive Conservative government is elected.
  - *Alternatives to Poverty and Welfare in Alberta* is published, recommending a guaranteed annual income with work incentives. It becomes the basis for much of the Council's work.
- 1973 • Urban Gladiators—a group operating at the centre of the information network in ESPC and the University, decide the only way to have success in achieving their vision of the City was to run for city Council. The United Community Fund changes its name to the United Way.
- 1974 • The United Way undertakes a study of ESPC recommending a return to a traditional board structure. The Council makes consultation with neighbourhood and women's groups their priority.
- 1975 • Works with women's groups to begin Edmonton Rape Crisis Centre (Sexual Assault Centre); sets up workshops with Catalyst Theatre on issues of women and rape. Assists the City Planning Department in providing a public awareness campaign for Neighbourhood Improvement Program (NIP).
- 1977 • Training volunteers as para-professional community workers becomes part of the Council's work.

In the 1980s the ESPC changes from a predominantly community neighbourhood development agency to one concerned with broader issues of social policy. *First Reading* is published.

- 1981 • Holds major conference on social policy analysis.
- 1986 • Publishes *Unemployment—Reaping the Costs*, reporting on lost revenue through lost wages and the increase in stress-related illness, suicide and child abuse incidence.

- 1987 • Organizes live, phone-in discussions with seniors on local cable channel.
- Helps form the Edmonton Coalition for Quality Child Care.
- 1989 • The Council coordinates *Tracking the Trends* (to 1995) a publication highlighting the trends in human services in Edmonton and area.

#### The 1990s

The Council continues with its mandate for educating the public on issues of social justice, advocating for community well-being and supporting communities through research and coordination.

Many publications are released such as:

- *Doing It Right (A Needs Assessment workbook)*
- *Family Budgeting Guide*
- *Get On Board (Board Development Workbook)*
- *Choosing Quality Childcare*
- *Two Paycheques Away (Food Bank Study)* is published in 1996 with the help of Edmonton's Food Bank. This study gets national coverage and results in talks with the Minister of Family and Social Services in an effort to amend policy.
- *Edmonton LIFE— Local Indicators For Excellence* report is first published in 1997. This project was coordinated by the Council and it involved the University, the business community, municipal government and the social sector in reaching a shared definition of what constitutes quality of life in Edmonton. In 1999, ESPC researched & developed the "*Cost of Healthy Living*", a guide to basic needs & their costs to Edmonton families. The guide shows that welfare can't cover the basics of a healthy life.

#### The 2000s

In the early 2000's the primary focus of the Council has been to meet some of the legal needs of low-income Edmontonians through the formation of a law clinic, entitled the **Edmonton Centre for Equal Justice**. With the support of the Edmonton Community Foudation, the Council researched and published "*The Legal Needs of Low-Income Edmontonians: A Needs Assessment*" which showed that many low-income people had no access to legal information or legal services. An advisory committee was then formed that developed the concept of a legal clinic that would operate with a staff lawyer and several volunteer lawyers, who would provide pro bono legal services. Funding was obtained from the Edmonton Community Foundation, the Muttart Foundation, and the Alberta Law Foundation. The clinic began operation in January, 2002 with a focus in the areas of Civil and Administrative Law, areas not currently covered by other legal clinics.

The Council also held a symposium, in June 2000, entitled *Healthy Incomes - Healthy Outcomes*, at which a major research project *The Cost Of Healthy Living* was presented. The Council began to focus attention on poverty as a determinant of health and a coalition was formed in hopes of influencing government to raise the welfare rates.

*The Redesign of Child and Family Services— A Frontline Perspective—* April 1998

We sent over 1,000 surveys to people working with, or concerned with, the well-being of children (and families). We received 240 completed surveys and published the results.

*A Return Look at Two Paycheques Away: Social Policy and Hunger in Edmonton—* January 1998

An updated Food Bank study based on over 200 interviews with families using the Edmonton Food Bank.

*Beyond Economic Growth: Building Healthy Alberta Communities—* September 1997

Final report of the Beyond Economic Growth: Building Healthy Alberta Communities conference co-hosted by the Edmonton Social Planning Council and Citizens for Public Justice.

*Two Paycheques Away: Social Policy and Hunger in Edmonton—* December 1996

Report resulting from face-to-face surveys with 816 food bank users. *Two Paycheques Away* looked at: who are food bank recipients; why do they need to use the food bank; why is food bank demand increasing and what role does government policy play in the increasing levels of food bank need?

*Family Budgeting Guide: Edmonton & Calgary—* January 1995

Designed primarily to meet low-income families and their counsellors determine basic income needs, intended as a tool for efficient budgeting of limited resources.

*The Other Welfare Manual—* November 1994

A Survival Guide to Supports for Independence

*The Other Child Welfare Manual—* January 1994

A Teenager's Guide to Child Welfare in Alberta

*Doing It Right!—* 1993

This easy-to-use publication provides a clear understanding of what a needs assessment is, why one should be done and how to get started. It includes five worksheets and additional references.

*Choosing Quality Childcare: A Guide for Newcomers—* 1993

Booklets and videos in English, Vietnamese, Chinese and Spanish.

Mildon, Marsha. *A Wealth of Voices:* 1990

A history of the Edmonton Social Planning Council.

## *First Reading*

Social issues magazine on specific topics such as child poverty and income security. In December 1998, we replaced *First Reading* with *Edmontonfacts*.

- *Becoming Poor: The Growing Gap Between Rich and Poor* (1998)
- *Measuring Social Health* (1998)
- *Hey buddy, can you spare a job?* (1998)
- *People Development: Growth Summit priority, but what does it mean?* (1997)
- *Beyond Economic Growth: Building Healthy Alberta Communities* (1997)
- *Putting kids first: attacking child poverty* (1997)
- *Bridging the service gap* (1997)
- *The long, cold wait for income security* (1996)
- *Button Up on Human Rights* (1996)
- *The path to new children's services* (1996)
- *Fundamentalisms: searching out the truth* (1996)
- *Crowding People's Sexuality* (1995)
- *Mind matters* (1995)
- *Investing in the Community* (1995)
- *Challenging the Fifth Estate* (1995)
- *A Tattered Safety Net* (1994)
- *The Other Women's Perspectives of the 1990s* (1994)

- *An Issue of Family* (1994)
- *The Indigenous Challenge* (1994)
- *Empty Stockings* (1993)
- *My Home Town* (1992)
- *Golden Years?* (1992)
- *Glory Days* (1992)
- *Inner City Realities* (1992)
- *Welcome to Canada* (1991)
- *Home and Native Land: Healing Society* (1991)
- *Supports for Independence: Increased Equality or Equal Poverty* (1991)
- *Corporate Giving: Is Corporate Philanthropy a Myth?* (1991)
- *Looking Back, Stepping Forward* (1990)
- *Health Cuts* (1993)
- *Wasted Lives* (1993)
- *Lessons in Learning* (1993)
- *Behind the Bars* (1993)
- *Daily Grind* (1992)
- *A Look at Welfare Reform* (1990)
- *Let's put people in urban planning* (1990)
- *The Hyndman Report: Action Overdue on Shelter Rates* (1990)

## *Healthy Incomes Healthy Outcomes*

A Public Education Bulletin from the Healthy Incomes, Healthy Outcomes Coalition, an ad hoc group of community leaders focusing on ways of sustaining our health care system through prevention. (2000)

## *Alberta Facts*

Fact sheets published as needed.

- *What role does poverty play in rising child welfare caseloads?* (1998)
- *1997 Alberta Election*
- *1997 Federal Election*
- *Hunger in Edmonton: Understanding the need for food banks*
- *Child Welfare in Alberta: 3 years after review* (1996)
- *Understanding Mental Health* (1995)
- *Poverty and Illness: An Unhealthy Connection: The effects on infants and children* (1994)
- *Poverty and Illness: An Unhealthy Connection: The effects on teens and adults* (1994)
- *We Are Not Racists But...* (Revised) (1994)
- *Poverty: Myths and Realities* (1993)
- *In Justice to Women* (1993)
- *We Are Not Racists But...* (1992)
- *Constitutional Countdown* (1992)
- *Women and Poverty: What Gender Engenders*

### *Edmonton LIFE: Local Indicators For Excellence— 1997, 1998 & 2002*

A collaborative, ongoing project which monitors health, social, economic and environmental indicators.

### *Tracking the Trends*

A snapshot of major social and trends in Edmonton.

- Updates of the Social Health Index, Major Social & Economic Trends 2002
- Cost of Healthy Living 2000
- Mental Health 1995
- Youth 1994
- Aboriginal People 1993
- Immigrants 1991
- Families with Children 1990
- Youth and Seniors 1989

### *Edmontonfacts*

A quarterly publication which appeared as an insert in *Vue Weekly*— April 1999 >February 2000

- February 2000— Homelessness
- November 1999— welfare
- July 1999— AISH
- April 1999— Hungry children

In the past, we published *Edmonton Facts* as factsheets:

- *Care for Your Community: Edmonton Social Health Index* (1998)  
The Edmonton Social Health Index includes 15 indicators that measure Edmonton's social health.
- *Poverty Trends in Edmonton: The Race to the Bottom Heats Up!* (1998)
- *Edmonton's Social Infrastructure: How much cutting can it take?* (1996)
- *Human Rights in Edmonton: A Report Card* (1992)
- *Edmonton's Native People: Surviving a Racist Society* (1991)

### *A Review of the Government Sanctioned Coopers-Lybrand Study-State of the Child Welfare Program*

Alberta Family and Social Services (AFSS) commissioned Coopers-Lybrand to conduct a \$90,000 high-level review of the Child Welfare Program. We reviewed the study and found evidence the department is not moving in the right direction.

### *Often Hungry, Sometimes Homeless—September 1999*

The third in a series of food bank studies. The project was a follow-up to the 1998 food bank study, *A Return Look at Two Paycheques A week: Social Policy and Hunger in Edmonton* and the 1996 food bank study, *Two Paycheques A week: Social Policy and Hunger in Edmonton*.