

# SUMMARY DOCUMENT

## Summaries of all comments made in the Cafes

### Mental Health

Issues	Strategies
Churches identify themselves as the main provider concerns re: training, coordination of services	Offer assessment, training through Ministerial, education re: resources
Schools do not have risk and threat assessment and follow up therapy	Wrap around services
Lack of knowledge/communication re: existing services	Wrap around services
Poor accessibility to complete services re: location. Hours. Transportation inability to be anonymous	Services within the community in school, in home, co-location of services
People lack knowledge re: early indicators	Prevention/education campaign. Timely referral, resource education with community contacts (health, AADAC, rec. staff, parenting link staff, SHIP staff)
Funding formula for a rural community is problematic if funding is available it is hard to find staff. People who have mental illness are isolated. Adult children with mental issues living with parents. Grandparents are raising grandchildren	Government could review funding formula, employee incentives, social activities, support groups for seniors, parents and youth
Military families accessing community services due to impact on employment	Military should provide supports to the community as well as on the base.

### Basic Needs

Issues	Strategies
Shortage of low income housing in the communities	
Need for addiction services	
Transportation Issues	
Food security issues, stigmatization and access. Breakfast and hot lunch programs offered in school	Strengths in the community of collaboration of agencies working together on a regular bases.
Need for streamlining of services in the areas (boundary issues of services provided)	

## Parenting

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Addictions: sessions offered, but that did not run due to low registrations. Family member support.	Traveling sessions for parents (i.e.: parent link).
Not knowing about services - awareness	Information delivery systems and to businesses.
Stigma of asking for help.	More free courses, awareness for subsidies, community support for those in need to reduce stigma with awareness.
Empowering, matching high need families with services	Home visitation, wrap around (service providers working together)
Lack of services or services or programs not running due to low number of registrants	Traveling services (ie:Parent Link). Partnering with other towns for service delivery. Adult education training offered locally.
Lacking of parenting skills, unsupervised children	Home visitation for high risk parents, community support, community to raise a child

## Children with Disabilities

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Strategies</b>
Mapping location of children with Disabilities. Is it an issue?	If so can be mapped through Children's Services or Education Add P.A.L.S., Robinhood, and Transition Headstart in home support.
Family Support is lacking in some areas	Organization such as P.A.L.S. in Family Support as a model for other areas. (Generalize support rather than specific ie: ADHD). Headstart parent meetings are open to all.
Awareness for parents of available resources	Health Unit helps to promote groups also school, childcare centers.
Relief for Caregivers, lack of respite resources	Grandparents / extended family access to funding. Look at how rules are hindering / barriers to resources
Transportation	DATS Bus
Lack of locally available resources (i.e.: 17-18 for skills workshops)	Partnership/Collaboration with Seniors groups and Family Support Groups, maximize use resources
Isolation of Families	Some of the strategies under family support (and inclusion) would be a strategy

Inclusion in Community	Training for program staff to allow for inclusion to community programs
Childcare – Specialized for special needs	People coming together to advocate for resources, funding

### Community Safety

Issues	Strategies
Youth Crime evolves from lack of parenting, absent parents	Curfew bylaw is a tool for parents (provides consistency). Street Youth Outreach Worker
No accountability/soft Justice system	More restorative Justice program, more community service
No controls on media	
No hope for youth, feels excluded from community	Mentorship/leadership program, recognition of positive things done by youth (i.e.: in news letter). Include youth in community events (i.e.: serving at an annual seniors dinner). Build ownership of communities, reinforce citizenship values at various stages of school (i.e. grades 1,3,6,9,12)
Transient population affects community	Get to know you neighbour, Welcome new people as it is not easy to be new
Programs end because volunteerism decreases	Increase interest in volunteerism by promote benefits of participating
Lack of Community participation	“Eyes of St. George” program. The eyes of St. George are Watching You” Bumper stickers/posters, Dario spot, everyone turns on outdoor lights at night

### Childcare Services

Issues	Strategies
People are going to non-approved / private caregivers. Families are using caregivers they don't like or fully trust.	
Getting and retaining staff is difficult (If you open a daycare, can you staff it?)	
Can't make good money in daycare	
In order for people to work we must provide quality childcare.	Businesses to offer daycare services right at their site to keep staff (e.g.: Edmonton

	Journal)
In rural areas neighbours who are “establisher” are treated differently than “: newcomers”	
Daycare staff are not paid enough	
Private Dayhome can independently set their own salary and hours but no subsidy Available to the family	Tax breaks to Dayhomes, lobby provincial and federal government. Public awareness of the value of good caregivers (award). Offer subsidies to parents using private caregivers (there has to be some regulations met)
Private Dayhomes do not get monitored	
Roadblocks of starting up new daycares. (Start-up/capital cost, regulations, funding/sustainability)	Fewer / less rigid guidelines for opening anew daycare. People may be more encouraged to go into this business (but there is a possibility of poor quality of daycares). Support Dayhomes with grants/funding, toys, kits)
10 – 12 year old children do require childcare and their lack of care has huge implications of the community	When there is appropriate childcare resources, children, business, parents community all benefit.
People are using Boy’s & Girls Club in Fort Sask. For after school care. (Parents requesting the Boy’s & Girls Club to accept children under the age of 6)	Partner with Boys & Girls Club and attach daycare for younger children under the age of 6.
	Encourage non-profit daycares to open within existing organization. Approach industry with request.
	Utilize schools as daycares for before and after schools
Cooperative Childcare This used to be used. Perhaps people value their independence too much to want to cooperate or ask. Are people too busy to do this? (Everyone is always working anyway)	Cooperative childcare where people just trades services. Used to have S.O.S. “Save Our Sanity” Moms/Drop in Centre
	The \$100.00 per child under 6 years has to be non –taxable. The Federal Governments, Human Resources has grants available for setting up own business. Could this fund education potential owners

## Transportation

Issues	Strategies
Consensus that transportation is a major concern for volunteers.	
Insurance issues effect volunteerism (drivers)	
Support For Independence (SFI) recipients can't use the transportation supplement (\$59.00 a month), can't use due to lack of public transportation	
Medical appointments and others	Doctor's provide vouchers for transportation dollars. The province should look at the BC program. Subsidize cabs, community vehicle, Wildrose if connected to a program. Approach car dealers.
Environmental Impact	Car-pooling, provide incentives to lower the cost. The municipals need to support.
Industry Involvement	Transportation levy for services. Industry provides transportation for employees, can assist in other areas. Responsibly for general transportation services
General Transportation for those in need	Municipal tax credit or incentive. Barter system, exchange transportation for other services (e.g.: rec. program). Car-pooling area.
Supports for Independence (SFI)	Combine \$59.00 for SFI recipients within a community to pay for public transportation

## Impact of Future Industry

Issues	Strategies
Fixed income, low income unable to afford housing	Affordable housing to be built with industry and community
No resources for immigrants	Social agencies need to look at resources (e.g.: English as a second language)
Youth are quitting school to make big dollars but there are long term implications	Long term planning, have resources (e.g.: retraining)
Will the Industry partner with the community?	Take the initiative to engage
Lack of communication between the industry and communities.	Industry and communities leaders meet for discussions on project plans.

# Community Capacity Summary

## Definition:

1. Communities have the ability to meet the needs of their members.
2. Families have the support they need whether formal or informal.

## Question:

Who is responsible to create community capacity?

## Strategies

1. Important to recognize the unique strengths and needs of different communities and share resources wherever possible.
2. Working with human services providers and business community, schools, etc. to improve all aspects of the community.
3. Rural communities – have a “community school” as a hub with a skilled worker to support and connect families in need to other resources (formal and informal). Use a community development approach.
4. “Wrap Around” team approach in all schools where services providers come together to problem solve to help specific families.

## Suggestions from Mental Health Group

1. Recognize the potential of a capacity building approach and build in time for staff to do it and the resources that are needed.
2. Make sure that people who participate in planning processes have opportunities to see the results by ongoing involvement or at least being informed as the plan progresses.

