



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

Canadian Association of
Chiefs of Police



Association canadienne
des chefs de police

Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being



Conference Report

"Strengthening Canadian Communities: A National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being"

**March 4-6, 2007
Winnipeg, Manitoba**



Public Safety
Canada

Sécurité publique
Canada



Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being
Coalition pour la sécurité, la santé et le bien-être des communautés



Strengthening Canadian Communities: A National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being

Conference Report

Table of Contents

Background	3
Conference Objective	4
Synopsis of Presentations	4
Delegate Input Sessions	16
Way Forward	25
Annexes	
Conference Agenda	26
Attendees List	34

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police gratefully acknowledges the financial support received from:

*Public Safety Canada
Government of Manitoba
City of Winnipeg
Royal Canadian Mounted Police
CN Police
Winnipeg Police Service*

Background

The Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACCP) recognizes the need for a balanced approach to crime and victimization through the enhancement of not only law enforcement, but also social development. Attention needs to be paid to the creation of community-based strategies to address the root social, economic and familial conditions that contribute to crime. There can be no sustainable crime prevention without sustainable social development.

In 2004, CACCP's Crime Prevention Committee sought funding from Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada to develop a coalition of national non-governmental organizations not traditionally involved in community safety to promote the concept of crime prevention through social development. The coalition was not intended to deliver services or programs, but rather to create a shared vision. This objective was supported formally by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, the Canadian Association of Police Boards, and the Canadian Police Association and informally by the Canadian Council on Social Development and Family Service Canada. In March 2005, a contribution agreement was signed between Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Canada and the CACCP.

Under the terms of the contribution agreement, the CACCP agreed to:

- establish a national Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being;
- develop and implement a public awareness strategy to build support for community-owned approaches to crime prevention through social development (CPSD); and
- demonstrate, through communications and special events, how Canadian communities have made strides in achieving public safety by taking a CPSD approach.

In 2006, the CACCP hosted two Community Safety Round Tables where representatives of 48 non-governmental organizations involved in various sectors of Canadian society, 11 police services and the federal and two provincial governments discussed what makes safe, healthy communities, developed key messages on sustainable social development and deliberated on how to formalize and sustain the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being after its funding ends in March 2007.

With "Strengthening Canadian Communities: A National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being", the culmination of the federally funded coalition-building initiative, CACCP has expanded its collaboration on crime prevention through social development to include additional non-governmental organizations and police services, more governments, including several municipalities, and grassroots community development associations. A complete list of conference participants can be found at Annex II and on the Coalition website at www.cacp.ca.

Conference Objective

“Strengthening Canadian Communities: A National Showcase on Community Safety, Health and Well-being” was a natural progression from the two Community Safety Round Tables. It brought together decision-makers from non-governmental organizations, police services and governments, local crime prevention practitioners, private sector stakeholders and communities.

The Showcase moved beyond the demonstration of community projects to a more strategic view of crime prevention through sustainable social development. It was intended to raise awareness among decision-makers and the public about how crime prevention through social development promotes safe, healthy communities. Delegates did learn about specific projects, programs and tools which have had a positive impact on communities; however, they also had an opportunity to hear about public perceptions of crime and crime prevention, how to sustain crime prevention through social development initiatives, the role of key decision-makers in sustaining safe, healthy communities and model frameworks which encourage collaborative action to solve significant social problems. Participants were also invited to provide input regarding the future of the CACP’s coalition-building initiative and the proposed formulating of a National Framework for Action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being.

Synopsis of Presentations

Sunday, March 4th

Conference Co-chairs’ Remarks

The opening ceremony for “Strengthening Canadian Communities” brought an invitation to delegates from conference co-chairs Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin and Chief Constable Ben Andersen to participate in the development of a pan-Canadian approach to crime prevention through social development. They reminded delegates that there is strength in numbers and that the voices of many organizations and communities saying the same thing can be powerful and influential in shaping public attitudes and the development of public policy. These remarks can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Opening Remarks

Chief Jack Ewatski, in his welcome to delegates, stressed that the CACP’s work in promoting safe, healthy communities as a means of preventing crime is in line with its mission of “leading progressive change in policing”. He noted that while police, because of their responsibility for public and officer safety, often press for more stringent sanctions in some areas, they are also strong and vocal supporters of public policy measures that address the social causes of crime and victimization. Thus, the CACP has made a deliberate attempt to reach out to federal departments, including but not limited to Public Safety and Justice, and to national associations with mandates in social development.

CACP members also bring to their provincial, territorial and municipal leaders the message that a broad, comprehensive and integrated policy approach is necessary to strengthen Canadian communities. Chief Ewatski's opening statement can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Dave Chomiak, Minister of Justice and Attorney General for Manitoba, brought greetings from the Government of Manitoba, one of the sponsors of the conference. The Minister underlined the need for a comprehensive, collaborative approach to community safety and health – many of the long-term solutions to crime and victimization are not found in the criminal justice system, but in public health, literacy programs, family supports, etc. The Province of Manitoba has been pursuing a comprehensive approach that brings together the work of several government departments to promote safe, healthy communities.

Councillor Gord Steeves welcomed delegates to Winnipeg on behalf of Mayor Katz who was unable to attend the conference. He underlined the value of crime prevention through social development as well as the need for economic opportunities. Municipal governments have an important role to play in ensuring safe, healthy communities.

Keynote Address: Dr. Ross Hastings, Co-director, Institute for the Prevention of Crime, University of Ottawa

In his keynote address, Dr. Hastings challenged delegates to think about where crime prevention through social development had been in Canada and where it stands right now. The promise of 1993's Horner Report, with its "Safer Communities Approach" based on making the community the focal point, reducing opportunities for crime, ensuring social development for youth and promoting community policing has not been delivered on. The National Crime Prevention Council, 1994-97, focused on two straightforward objectives: reducing inequality and supporting community mobilization.

But now, there is no longer consensus on what crime prevention through social development means, there is resistance to change and a piecemeal national crime prevention strategy. Dr. Hastings noted that safer, healthier communities require that communities, governments and police work together using evidence-based interventions that seek to change behaviour by changing attitudes and perceptions. We have a choice – we can make a difference.

The slides for Dr. Hastings' presentation and a copy of his background paper can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Monday, March 5th

Minister Gordon Mackintosh, Minister of Family Service and Housing, Manitoba

Minister Mackintosh opened Monday's sessions by congratulating Chief Jack Ewatski and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police for hosting "Strengthening Canadian Communities". The conference adds credibility to the movement for crime prevention by underlining that the police can not do it all.

The Minister noted that the Manitoba Government came into power with the slogan "tough on crime, tough on the causes of crime". To deliver on this message, the Government has used a balanced approach of law enforcement and multi-sectoral structures across departments that focus on the root causes of crime. Minister Mackintosh described ten social development initiatives taken in Manitoba:

- 1) The "Lighthouses", 47 schools and community centres offering programs for children and youth from 3:30 to 6:00 PM, bring the police and the community and kids together and have received very positive evaluations.
- 2) "At the Roots" is a fund to enable women's shelters to deal with children who have witnessed domestic violence.
- 3) A number of initiatives are helping to counter child abuse: the police and community have worked together on a sexually exploited youth strategy; former sex trade workers have become youth mentors and stopsexwithkids.ca has been set up; cybertips.ca provides a national tip line about on-line luring and helps to close down such sites; and the Child Protection Advisory Council, modeled on Australia's "Childwise" program, provides child serving organizations with tools to help them guard against child abuse.
- 4) The "Changes for Children" action plan helps child welfare/protective services to assist families before their children are hurt.
- 5) The government has made a huge investment in child care spaces and Aboriginal education.
- 6) The "Triple P - Positive Parenting Program" from Australia helps with parenting skills since "crime prevention through social development starts in the living room".
- 7) In the "Families First" program, families are screened to determine if they are at risk and new parents receive home visits.
- 8) Manitoba, the first Canadian jurisdiction with specific ministerial responsibility for literacy, is building comprehensive adult literacy programs.
- 9) "Neighbourhoods Alive", a community economic development program, includes funding for safety issues.
- 10) New affordable housing is increasing property values in the north end of Winnipeg as a result of the revitalization of the community.

The Government's programs to strengthen communities have resulted in some important lessons learned about crime prevention through social development:

- 1) We need greater public support to sustain crime prevention through social development, enhance investments and move ahead, but this is complicated by the

- difficulty, regardless of what polls say, in convincing people that this is the right approach and in finding the evidence to show that crime has fallen as a result.
- 2) It is wrong to blame poverty for crime – it may be a risk factor, a source of despair, but it is not a cause.
 - 3) There is no excuse for crime – despair and risk factors might provide an explanation, but they can never be a justification for criminal acts.
 - 4) It is pointless to talk about crime prevention through social development in the context of a recent, violent crime; instead, we need to engage the community with an emphasis first on safety, then on the broader context.
 - 5) Since the media do not cover crime prevention through social development announcements, we need to have the police speak out in a balanced way and give specific, real examples of how this approach works; the police more than any other group have credibility with Canadians who respect their insights into the causes of and solutions to crime.
 - 6) Police should be urged to expand community policing with focused initiatives that let people get to know their officers.
 - 7) Partnerships are key – crime comes from the community and that is where it is going to be solved.
 - 8) We need to reach out to other sectors (e.g., faith communities, business) to form new partnerships.
 - 9) Partnerships need to be developed with Aboriginal people and new Canadians - particularly since these communities have significant cultural differences and preferences when it comes to matters such as child protection.
 - 10) We have to use every chance when speaking of public safety to remind Canadians that they have a role to play – we are all in this together.

Minister Mackintosh concluded his presentation by noting that while in 2005, Manitoba had the greatest drop in crime of any Canadian province, we should take no comfort in such statistics since one victim is too many. Only collective actions can make Canadian communities safer, but we must base our initiatives on evidence, not what feels good.

The Public View of Crime Prevention

“Overview of Crime in Canada”, Dr. Holly Johnson, Institute for the Prevention of Crime, University of Ottawa

Dr. Johnson noted that she is a passionate believer in the use of empirical data to support work in crime prevention through social development. However, using such data is complicated by the need to find the appropriate indicators to measure success and the diversity of the country which means that there are dramatically different experiences of crime from jurisdiction to jurisdiction. While risk factors are not the same as causes of crime, nevertheless, they can help to identify people who may offend so that preventive action can be taken.

When trying to evaluate public perceptions of crime, it is important to note the significant variances and the reality that belief is as important as actual experience. People get their views of crime from their personal experiences, from what other people say and from what the media reveal. Interpreting statistics requires care. Dr. Johnson cautioned that there are often

disconnects between police statistics and public perception; for example, while reporting of major crimes has not declined, that of property crimes has – in large part because of insurance concerns. The low reporting of sexual assaults might be explained not only by fear, but also by the fact that women are getting more education and marrying later, so there are fewer young girls getting trapped in abusive marriages. To feel safe, communities need action on crime and disorder, but rigorous statistical interpretation needs to be done for success to be indicated.

Dr. Johnson's slides and explanatory notes can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“The Media and Crime Prevention”, Paul Patterson, Public Affairs, Vancouver Police Service

Mr. Patterson noted that if the media does not cover crime prevention through social development, it is because we are not meeting their needs. The media by and large are not interested in issues, but rather on how real people deal with them. The criteria for what makes items newsworthy include conflict, progress, celebrity, timeliness, an anniversary, a local angle on a national initiative, novelty and a perennial media favourite, “top ten” lists. Television news is set up the same from jurisdiction to jurisdiction: first the local news, then national, then international. Viewers want to know if they are safe, if their city is safe, if their world is safe. It is difficult to get crime prevention stories up front and almost impossible to get statistics before the public eye.

The media should be asked up front to help develop a crime prevention campaign. If police and crime prevention practitioners can find innovative, humorous, even controversial ways to couch their message, then the media will be cooperative. Some short clips of public messaging from the Vancouver Police Service were shown as examples.

Sustaining CPSD Initiatives, Dr. Tullio Caputo, Centre for Initiatives on Children, Youth and Community, Carleton University and Wanda Jamieson, JHG Consulting

Crime prevention through social development is a conceptual breakthrough in that it moves us from a narrow view of crime prevention to a more holistic approach, similar to that taken in the public health field. Sustainability should be looked at as a means of developing and enhancing communities' ability to identify and respond to their needs on an ongoing basis. Sustaining crime prevention through social development initiatives is difficult since it requires intersectoral work which is always challenging, has no coherent, integrated policy framework, is often dogged by jurisdictional issues and tends to focus on individuals not the underlying causes of crime.

Dr. Caputo and Ms. Jamieson described the VSP approach to sustainable crime prevention: a focus on values, structures and processes. Sustainable communities which have common values, workable governance structures and inclusive processes, whether coordination and communications or protocols, are more likely to be safe, healthy communities. Unless these three key factors can be addressed, crime prevention through social development is not likely to be sustainable at the community level. Communities require an integrated and deliberate

strategy if they are to be able to achieve sustainability of their crime prevention through social development initiatives.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

***Breakout Session A: “The Whole Child Program, Whitehorse Elementary School”–
Crystal Pearl-Hodgins, Community Coordinator and Corporal Grant MacDonald, “M”
Division Youth Strategy Co-ordinator, RCMP***

The Whole Child Program, a community family support program which started at École Whitehorse Elementary School and is now also at Elijah Smith Elementary School, is an example of successful community-police-government collaboration. The RCMP’s National Youth Strategy provided seed funding for five years to hire the program coordinator and members of the local detachment are involved in activities at the school. An independent board with representation from the RCMP, the Departments of Justice, Education and Health and Social Services, Yukon College, Yukon Family Services Association and the community govern the Program.

The Whole Child Program serves a community with many serious social problems and consequently, many “at risk” children. Every year, the needs assessment is updated with the people using the Program’s services asked what they need or want and what barriers they face in taking advantage of the services provided. Over 300 families have been worked with from all neighbourhoods in the city, not just the school catchment area. Children, youth and adults participate in the activities at the school (e.g., sports, cooking and knitting classes, computer lab, first aid classes, babysitting certification courses, etc.). An outreach worker helps families involved in the Program with a range of social services.

As a result of the Program, positive relations have been developed with the police and the school. Although located in a very challenging neighbourhood, Whitehorse Elementary has the lowest school vandalism rate in the Yukon. The investment in families and the early intervention to meet the needs of children and youth have already paid significant social dividends. The Whole Child Program has been formally evaluated and the positive findings have facilitated funding requests and the development of new partnerships. Subsequently, the RCMP funded the production of a resource manual to help small communities pursue a similar social development approach.

The detailed presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

***Breakout Session B: “Building Resiliency among High-risk Children and Youth in Winnipeg”
– T. Michael A. Owen, Executive Director and Ian Gerbrandt, Program Director, Boys and
Girls Clubs of Winnipeg***

The mission of the Winnipeg Boys and Girls Clubs is: “To provide a safe, supportive place where children and youth can experience new opportunities, overcome barriers, build positive relationships and develop confidence and skills for life.” The Clubs focus on teaching children a range of skills to build their confidence, help them make positive life choices and resist negative

peer pressure. The presentation included the stories of four young people who had progressed through the Clubs' programs and made positive changes in their lives.

The Winnipeg Boys and Girls Clubs have moved away from reporting on traditional output statistics and outcomes focusing on individual members. Instead, they have moved to a process whereby the causes of positive change within their successful programs are identified and measured so that they can identify where they are doing well and where they need to improve. With the help of the Coalition of Community-based Youth Serving Agencies, a researcher was hired and "20 Best Practices" developed (copy in conference program). Application of this evaluation tool produces outcomes based on the performance of the Winnipeg Boys and Girls Clubs.

Funding and sustainability are constant concerns. Since 1996, 78% of the Clubs' financial support has come from the City, the Province of Manitoba and the United Way; their many "other funders" include national and local businesses and individuals. True sustainability is rare, with multi-year contracts more common. Sustainability requires an ongoing team effort that includes reporting to and managing funders, ensuring that the Clubs keep their reputation for excellent programs and services, hiring qualified staff who collaborate well, understanding the difference between government and business and relating to them accordingly, having a clear fundraising plan and keeping the continued support of the Board of Directors.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Breakout Session C: "The Key to Safer Communities – A Tool Kit for Community Action" – Claude Vézina, Fondation Docteur Philippe-Pinel and Jean Langevin, Union of Quebec Municipalities

This tool kit, developed to mobilize local communities, was designed for mayors and city councillors, municipal managers and employees. Its focus is "civil society". The tool kit's application results in the development of a policy consistent with that at the national and provincial levels, and programs that stress the role of the municipality. Situational crime prevention is not ignored because it leads to higher public confidence. Safety is integrated into the political agenda and to ensure sustainability, responsibility for the municipal role in crime prevention is clearly assigned. This detailed tool kit is "like IKEA furniture": it shows how to plan, how to implement, how to follow up and how to evaluate.

The Union of Quebec Municipalities has taken the official position that safety is a crucial element of sustainable development and has set out the duties of municipal councils. The tri-level approach involves Quebec ministerial policy, local/regional consultation and public security committees where police and municipalities collaborate. Training is required; some thirty Quebec municipalities have had access to training and some are now applying the tool kit, as is Kitchener-Waterloo in Ontario. Although this tool kit was developed in Quebec and piloted there and in New Brunswick, it is relevant to municipalities across Canada.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Breakout Session D: “Canada’s Urban Diversity” – Peggy Edwards, Organizational Consultant and Robert Wraith, Youth Volunteer Coordinator, San Romanoway Revitalization Association

The San Romanoway Revitalization Association is a model adaptable to any community. Funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC) and an initial grant from the Laidlaw Foundation and with the support of business, police and social agencies, the initiative has taken as its motto: “Making it Happen Together”. A Quality of Life study in 2002 found that the neighbourhood had a crime rate 128% higher than the rest of the city. San Romanoway adopted crime prevention through social development values and set out to link skills development through recreation to jobs and employment. By 2004, the Quality of Life study showed definite improvements in the health of the community, with drops in victimization rates that although not empirically linked directly to the project, occurred at the same time. Currently, the Association is awaiting funding from NCPC for a gang-crime prevention initiative and preparing its fourth Quality of Life study.

Because of the prevalence of gangs in the Jane-Finch area, the Association’s focus has been on youth. Now, youth are speaking to adults, participating in a Youth Council and serving as mentors. The media has done much to marginalize the community, so now there is an effort to have special sessions with media based on real stories of real people, not fleeting “media ops”. Because the reputation of this neighbourhood meant that mainstream services would not go there, a sophisticated approach using local residents as resource people has developed. The community has pulled itself up and life is much better, but there remains a disconnect between youth and the police, a gap that needs to be bridged in a measurable way.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Breakout Session E: “Community Cadet Corps, Winnipeg Police Service” – Constable Scott Wiley, Sergeant Curtis Homer and Cadet First Class Dyan Singleton

The Community Cadet Corps program was started by RCMP Corporal Rick Sanderson in 1996 at the Carry the Kettle First Nation. Modeled on army and air force cadet programs, it has now been transferred successfully to an urban setting in Winnipeg and serves primarily children aged nine to eleven. It is based in schools and community centres and since it is “community driven, police supported”, it would not fall apart if Constable Wiley were to be transferred. Cadets do not pay a cent to be in the program, but they have to pay the community. The program focuses on volunteerism and giving back to the community as well as success in school, with awards for attendance and good behaviour, not grades. Interestingly, children who have gone through the program tend not to want to join the police force, but instead are now setting their sights on careers in professions such as law and medicine.

The program has been successful because it gives children an opportunity to belong to something and enhances their sense of self-worth. It has resulted in a positive, well-defined relationship with the Winnipeg Police Service and encouraged support from business. The Cadet Corps program does face certain challenges: coping with reduced funding would mean that the program had to be reduced (e.g., no uniforms which are now one of the most attractive features for the participants); retaining volunteers since those not hired by the police tend to leave; forging

partnerships with other cadet corps which are military in nature; and maintaining police support as the role of officers changes.

The detailed presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Dinner Speaker: Dr. David-Butler Jones, Chief Public Health Officer of Canada

“What makes a safe, healthy community?”

Dr. Butler-Jones drew several parallels between public health, the number one public policy priority in Canada, and public safety. The reduction of risks has a key impact on health as it does on community safety. The happiness of the people and the welfare of the state depend on the connections between health, poverty in all its dimensions, inequality, and violence or crime. Everything is connected and apparently disparate things do matter; the determinants of health – peace, a stable ecosystem, adequate and safe food, a home, literacy and access to education, participation in the economy, adequate income, safe working conditions, healthy childhood development, strong family support, access to health services, etc. – define a healthy community. But, the determinants of crime – poverty, parenting issues, low literacy levels, family violence, poor schooling, social exclusion, unemployment, low self-esteem, poor housing – define a community that is neither safe nor healthy.

The transformative factors in ensuring safe, healthy communities are first, having a sense of opportunity and influence on our future and second, having a strong family or social support network. No one can solve the problems of communities at risk alone. What is needed is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral approach – like that taken by crime prevention through social development where the silos are broken down and groups with the same goals are brought together.

The population approach to health and crime has the same rationale: there is a large return on upstream investment. There is a necessary balance between the proactive and the reactive approach and the recognition of the importance of social policy and programs and services that address the basic like housing, family benefits and education. Better to prevent the crime or the sickness than deal with it after the fact.

There have been some positive changes with regard to safe, healthy communities. There is an increasing recognition that mental health issues need to be addressed. There is far more attention being paid now to solving the problem of childhood obesity. We should never underestimate the sweeping culture changes that can result from a small group of dedicated people pursuing the social good – Tommy Douglas’ championing of Medicare is an obvious Canadian example and as he often said: “Courage, my friends, it’s not too late to make the world a better place.”

This speech can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Tuesday, March 6th

The Role of Decision-makers in Sustaining Safe, Healthy Communities

“The Role of Government”, Beth Ulrich, Manitoba Justice

Governments support community safety, often through the generation of ideas, but communities themselves are responsible for that safety. Governments work across departmental mandates that impact community safety; although crime prevention in Canada is situated in ministries responsible for justice, it is the departments which work to maintain the social safety net which are the most important partners. Governments utilize and promote best practices which are evidence-based and well-researched, but which have to be tweaked to fit local circumstances and which sometimes do not provide the expected benefits because of the seemingly perpetual difficulty in sharing information.

The challenges that must be faced when looking at the role of governments in crime prevention through social development are: the fact that governments are mandate-driven; the pressure they face to respond at once to events; the requirement to take into account all parts of society when it is high risk communities that need resources; and the difficulty in engaging marginalized, polarized and isolated communities.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“The Role of Municipalities”, Jean Langevin, Union of Quebec Municipalities

Public safety is a fundamental priority of any municipality. The police, charged with keeping the peace, must be able to partner with civil society in order to optimize the use of resources. The balance of individual liberty versus the public good complicates this service to citizens.

Democratic institutions must have a relationship with the public that supports public safety. In Quebec, municipalities’ responsibility for public safety has developed greatly, through consultation and legislative change, although the reality is that while they play an active role, it is often sporadic. While all municipalities face the challenges of the global economy and issues of social inclusion, a United Nations survey has shown that no matter how different they are, crime is the fourth most serious problem they face. Public safety and crime prevention require an integrated approach. Mayors are the key leaders, but public involvement is also crucial for the implementation of programs and the appropriate use of resources.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“The Role of the Private Sector”, Charles Coffey, Royal Bank of Canada (ret’d)

In the United States, McGruff the Crime Dog has been taking a bite out of crime for years. Now, he is tackling identity theft, Internet crime and bullying. Corporate partners help Washington’s National Crime Prevention Council by sponsoring projects and programs on crime prevention. In Canada, Microsoft responded to a police request for assistance by helping to develop a tracking system and database on child exploitation, while IBM, in response to a challenge from the Mayor of Toronto, has provided internships to youth from thirteen designated areas. These are examples of what should be a growing trend: business taking a bite out of crime.

The best way to achieve community safety is to deal with the underlying causes by providing resources and tools that address the risk factors. High quality, early childhood education is the best weapon to fight crime – every business has a stake in the outcomes from early childhood development and it is time for the corporate sector to make that link, to get on board and participate in conferences like “Strengthening Canadian Communities”. Those people involved in crime prevention through social development should continue to make bold action plans and invite business to participate until it is understood that safe, healthy communities are a business imperative.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“The Role of Educators”, Winston Carter, President, Canadian Teachers’ Federation

The concerns of teachers have not changed over the years: they are caregivers who want to keep their students safe and healthy. Teachers can play an influential role in the context of changing societal expectations. The next Federation conference is going to be on social justice: what does it mean to be a social justice school? It is a truism that: “The communities we leave to our children are the result of the children we leave to our communities.”

The Federation sees the value of partnerships. It is now reaching out to a number of non-governmental organizations, including the CACP, with regard to programs on healthy schools, literacy and crime and violence prevention. Partnerships with police, as in the Whole Child Program, make a real difference to children, families and communities. Educators are a catalyst for change, but they cannot do it alone. As with crime prevention, some goals cannot be measured during the tenure of an educator. Demands for accountability and transparency mean that schools need family and community involvement.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“Police Leadership”, Chief Edgar MacLeod, Cape Breton Regional Police Service

The widening gap between wealth and poverty in our society is leading us down a path to more crime. The CACP has had an awakening and now sees clearly the connection between policing and all the sectors represented in the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. Police are now poised to become champions with community members of a strong, integrated approach to safe, healthy communities.

Now, we need our governments to “get it”. All levels of government need to cooperate to develop public policy from a social development perspective. Relatively small amounts of funding are needed to build the necessary process and structure in communities; for example, a Crime Prevention Council in every community is do-able if governments work together. The evidence is compelling and partners are ready to carry the load. The police will continue to work with communities and non-governmental organizations to advocate transformative change, but the message must get out to citizens since they can influence politicians to make needed policy changes.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

Learning from Others: Model Frameworks for Action

“National Framework for Action to Reduce the Harms Associated with Alcohol, Other Drugs and Substances in Canada”, Michel Perron, CEO, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

The basic idea behind this Framework was to answer the questions: “What should the federal government do?” and “What do others need from the federal government?” It became clear early on that language and terminology would be major issues; for example, a “federal” strategy is not a “national” strategy. There is a lot of ideology regarding substance abuse and it was necessary, in arguing out key principles, to compromise on language and find a way to avoid using loaded terms.

Developing a framework is not always about money; in fact, if the federal government takes the lead, but then withdraws its funding, an initiative can often fall apart. Therefore, it was important to get endorsements; to date there have been forty-two. This Framework has a circle of partners who can come in and out as their priorities shift. The creation of a secretariat is key to pushing the issue. One important lesson is that to get people to rally behind an action plan, it has to be relevant to them. People often do not know how to partner and this Framework becomes empowering because it brings people together.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca).

“The Framework on Elder Abuse (Ontario)”, Judith A. Wahl, Executive Director, Advocacy Centre for the Elderly

Much of elder abuse is not recognized as a crime. Considerable efforts have gone into raising public awareness, enhancing police training on elder abuse and initiating community networking projects. An Alzheimer’s policy framework has been developed and a tool kit prepared to bring theory down to practice. The Elder Health Coalition, a collaboration of groups across the whole spectrum, has been advising the provincial government on an Elder Health Framework.

A working group representing the whole spectrum is looking at elder abuse prevention. Consideration must be given to agreeing on common values – is the focus to be protection or support or attitudinal changes? Participants are learning from other policy efforts to develop community capacity, but attempts to adapt these applications to elders require revisiting positions to determine if they are still relevant and appropriate. There is always a concern that policy decisions might have unintended impacts on the people to be helped. The framework and tool kit that are eventually produced must acknowledge the needs of not only elders, but also the staff in the 600 long-term care facilities in Ontario.

This presentation can be found on the Coalition website (www.cacp.ca). [to be sent]

Delegate Input Sessions

Three “Delegate Input Sessions” provided conference participants with an opportunity to share their views on four key questions about crime prevention through social development in Canada. All of the notes made by delegates were collected for incorporation into the following synopses of the small group discussions.

How do we raise awareness among Canadians of the positive impact of crime prevention through social development on their communities?

Delegates agreed that increasing public awareness is fundamental. We need to cause a shift in values and perceptions of crime and victimization. A cultural change can come about if efforts are made to foster appreciation of the positive impact of crime prevention through social development. Such efforts which should take place at the national as well as the local level require the cooperation of a number of key players – political leaders, crime prevention practitioners, media, police, social service agencies, the public, etc.

National Communications Strategy:

- A national, broadly based communications strategy should be developed to provide consistent messaging on crime prevention. This strategy would require some overall coordination to integrate awareness campaigns.

- Crime prevention should be “branded” with a catchy, easily understandable phrase that lets people buy into it. “Crime prevention through social development” is a non-starter. “Safe and healthy communities” is closer to the mark. Branding would support a public campaign, like those for the Blue Box, ParticipACTION and MADD.
- Communicating the cost effectiveness of crime prevention through social development would bring home to taxpayers the value of this approach. The Canadian Parks and Recreation Association’s one-pager on the cost of incarcerating youth is a down-to-earth and very clear example of this approach.
- “Piggy-backing” on existing campaigns’ special days/weeks (e.g., Crime Prevention Week, Literacy Day, National Addiction Awareness Week, etc.) would provide an opportunity to show the breadth of crime prevention through social development and connect it clearly in people’s minds to other social priorities. One powerful suggestion was to coordinate “lobby days” during Crime Prevention Week where representatives of every organization in the Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being would talk to their Members of Parliament regarding crime prevention through social development
- At every opportunity, successes in crime prevention should be celebrated, both nationally and at the community level. Crime prevention belongs to everyone and the good work done by organizations that would normally not even think of using the term should be publicized. Tangible examples of crime prevention that have produced immediate benefits for the community need to be publicized (e.g., awards, scholarships, etc.).
- Partnerships should be built with the media; Crimestoppers is an example of how the community and the police can work with the media. Crime prevention stories need to be crafted in such a manner that they are attractive to the media: good news stories about real people achieving significant improvements in community life are of interest as are unusual or unique approaches to crime prevention through social development (e.g., Vancouver’s “Sox in the City”).

Political Leadership:

- Crime prevention through social development needs champions. Political leaders at all levels, but particularly in the community, need to step forward and speak to issues of crime and victimization.
- Political leaders need to emphasize that it is in everyone’s interest to spend money on social infrastructure.

- Crime prevention through social development needs to be de-politicized. Its results cannot be tied to governments' mandates since crime prevention programs can take 10-15 years to have an impact. Sustainable funding often becomes an issue because "quick fixes" have not been achieved by crime prevention through social development projects and programs.

Credibility:

- Public awareness campaigns should not fall into the "flavour of the week" category. They should be based on solid statistical data which are accurate and professionally interpreted.
- The expectations of the public regarding crime and crime prevention tend to be qualitative, not quantitative. Therefore, data on crime and crime prevention should be communicated in a manner that is relevant to people in the community.

Education:

- A basic understanding of what is meant by crime prevention through social development is necessary if progress is to be made in achieving safe, healthy communities. Public education sessions in the community on issues like bullying and drug abuse can provide the necessary context for discussing approaches to crime prevention through social development and making decisions on crime prevention initiatives.
- Evidence on how social development contributes to crime prevention needs to be communicated clearly. One approach is to teach children about crime prevention through social development so that they can teach their parents. Engaging children and youth can have a significant impact on their parents and the broader community.
- Schools and universities should offer certificate programs in crime prevention through social development.

Collaboration:

- A key to successful crime prevention is getting community organizations and agencies to collaborate. It is important to connect social development to crime prevention. If several social service providers can work together with the police on the nurturing of a safe, healthy community, then barriers in that community can be broken down.
- It takes a whole community to raise a child. Multiple agencies promoting positive parenting programs can make a significant impact on the community.

- Community groups and organizations should not only buy into the benefits of crime prevention through social development, but promote it within their programs. As a result, wider audiences will be reached when crime prevention through social development is being promoted.

How can communities meet the challenge of sustaining a crime prevention through social development approach?

In the second delegate input session, participants wrestled with a key issue in crime prevention through social development: how to sustain initiatives.

Leadership:

- Stable leadership is key to sustaining crime prevention initiatives. Decision-makers in all three levels of government, non-governmental organizations, private sector interests and community groups have to buy into these initiatives and support their continued existence.
- If crime prevention through social development initiatives are to last, they must be owned by the community. Mayors and councils have an important role to play and should be mandated to make crime prevention a community priority.
- Community efforts would be supported if there were a national strategy on safe, healthy communities that was rolled out at the local level. This strategy needs to be championed at the national level, perhaps by an organization such as the Federation of Canadian Municipalities.
- A Minister's Task Force on Crime Prevention that sought input from communities from coast to coast to coast through local forums would provide the political push to move forward in a comprehensive manner on crime prevention through social development. Safe, healthy communities need to be as much of a priority at the FPT ministerial level as "going green" and the "fiscal imbalance". Political will/leadership is required if resources are to be allocated to crime prevention through social development.
- A national coalition to sustain action on crime prevention through social development is essential.

Community Empowerment:

- Communities should be empowered to take responsibility for crime prevention. The perception that "Justice is not my problem" needs to be overcome.
- "Community" needs to be re-defined and the collectivity of communities re-built. If the sense of community can be restored, it will be easier to convince the public that it is everyone's responsibility to create a safe environment.

- Volunteerism needs to be valued if the volunteer base in a community is to be expanded. The engagement of youth in volunteer activities related to safe, healthy communities should be emphasized.
- Crime prevention through social development programs have to have a long-term value to be successful. Good programming will be well-supported, well-attended and therefore sustainable.

Program Coordination:

- Sustainability of crime prevention through social development initiatives, whether at the national, provincial or local level, requires ongoing coordination and communications. A secretariat should be established to ensure continuance of the work of the national Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. The establishment of Crime Prevention Committees with at least part-time if not full-time staff, would provide community focal points for crime prevention through social development initiatives.
- Communities should be engaged in investing in the provision of services and resources that need financial support. An evaluation of how tax dollars are being spent in a community should lead to the development of budget lines for crime prevention through social development. Such budget allocations should include crime prevention through social development deliverables and an indication of the means by which they are to be achieved.
- Funding for crime prevention through social development should be sought from a variety of sources: the local tax base, private foundations, business interests, etc. Funding should include resources for evaluations of crime prevention projects and programs.
- Organizations, whether at the local or national level, need to be encouraged to work together, sharing resources in support of projects or programs. To set clear objectives and ensure accountability, organizations collaborating on crime prevention initiatives should sign Memoranda of Understanding. Such agreements would also eliminate jurisdictional issues (e.g., who funds?) when multiple partners are involved in an initiative.
- Changes resulting from crime prevention through social development initiatives must be measured to demonstrate success. Initiatives should have clear indicators which are not only evidence-based, but meaningful to the community. Qualitative and quantitative data should be used to demonstrate progress and cost savings/cost avoidance.

Education and Awareness:

- A national call to action on crime prevention through social development requires a communications strategy directed in part at changing attitudes and behaviour. Since youth will be a target for crime prevention programming, information technology (e.g., YouTube) and popular culture (e.g., rap and hip-hop) should be part of the communications strategy. Public service announcements like those shown by Paul Patterson which mix humour and solid crime prevention messaging should be produced.
- Social marketing training should be provided for organizations involved in crime prevention through social development initiatives.
- Crime statistics should be used to garner support for crime prevention initiatives. A professionally prepared, visual presentation of crime statistics by neighbourhood posted on a municipal website can give a picture of what is happening over time in the community.
- Showing concrete, short-term successes of crime prevention initiatives can appeal to people's self-interest and help to sustain public interest. Emphasis should be placed on specific, focused objectives (e.g., after school programs for youth, second language courses for immigrants, telephone fraud programs for seniors, etc.) so that the community gets involved. The objective should be "safe, healthy communities", not the more arcane "crime prevention through social development".
- Establishing a cooperative relationship with the local media and community newspapers should be a priority so that real life stories about crime prevention and creative public announcements can be publicized. Raising awareness about crime prevention through social development should be supported by chiefs of police whose public statements carry considerable weight in their communities. Informal communications networks in communities (e.g., service clubs, churches, etc.) should also be utilized to spread information about crime prevention through social development.
- The public and political leaders need to understand that if they support crime prevention through social development, they are in for the long haul. Crime prevention initiatives may take several years to bear fruit and they may be more cost avoidance than cost saving. Above all, knee jerk, political reactions to crime and crime prevention should be avoided.

Should we have a national Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being and if so, how would it impact your work?

Crime prevention through social development is not something new - most communities have been doing it forever. However, due to a number of factors, some communities are losing touch with this approach. Delegates strongly supported the concept of a formalized, national Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. There were some words of caution about trying to create such a body too quickly without proper attention to what other jurisdictions inside and outside of Canada are doing.

- A national coalition would bring credibility and legitimacy to crime prevention through social development and crime prevention projects. No one else is pursuing this agenda.
- Crime prevention should be de-politicized. Because governments change so frequently and tend to focus on what can be accomplished during their mandates, a national coalition should be linked either to a police organization or an entity like the United Way.
- We all flourish in partnerships. A formal, national coalition would bring all stakeholders together to work on crime prevention through social development. It would end the frustration and isolation of crime prevention practitioners who have been working alone on this approach. A more effective exchange of information among partners would lead to a new continuum of care with the sharing of “best practices” and technical support.
- A national coalition flowing from the work already done by the CACP would demonstrate that police “get it” and support a balanced approach to law enforcement and social development. The coalition would require partnerships with individuals beyond policing. Although the collaborating organizations would have a common agenda, a crime prevention through social development approach should be owned by communities, not driven by the police.
- A national coalition would provide a legitimate platform for communications on crime prevention through social development. Crime prevention could be kept on the agenda of communities, organizations and governments and public awareness of the key role of social development increased. All three levels of government would have to be convinced to accept the coalition as an acceptable and accountable voice for community aspirations.
- Membership in a national coalition could help participants solicit support more easily, including applications for funding.

Delegates made a variety of suggestions about what needed to be considered in developing a national coalition. There were differing positions on whether the coalition should focus on influencing policy change through advocacy or whether it should also work on program delivery development.

- “Crime prevention through social development” either needs to be more clearly defined or replaced with a more obvious catch-phrase.
- The coalition needs by-laws or a constitution or terms of reference. Since coordination is key to the coalition’s sustainability, a secretariat should be established. The coalition should be open-sided so that anyone can join, but members should make a formal commitment. Members should be able to opt out of certain advocacy activities without losing their membership.
- A short position paper (i.e., no more than 20 pages) by a well-regarded expert in crime prevention should be prepared to help create the environment for buy in by all levels of government across Canada.
- The coalition should have clear indicators and measurement tools so that its impact on crime prevention through social development can be documented.
- The coalition should have a budget which includes, but is not dependent on, membership fees. Some base funding should be available, whether from the federal or provincial governments; for example, a proposal should be made to the National Crime Prevention Centre for funding over five years to support a transformational agenda for a National Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being.
- The national coalition should forge links with provincial and regional crime prevention coalitions and associations and all levels of government. The coalition should reflect Canadian society, including for example, police, non-governmental organizations, youth, immigrants, seniors, and the health and education sectors.

Would creating a National Framework for action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being help your community?

Delegates strongly supported the development of a National Framework on Community Safety, Health and Well-being although some were a bit hazy on the difference between a framework and a coalition. The continued involvement of the CACP was seen as very important to the development of the Framework.

- A framework would be an interim way to benefit from the energy created by “Strengthening Canadian Communities”.
- A framework would de-politicize policy development related to crime prevention through social development.

- It should flow from a shared vision: “doing the right things, rather than doing things right”.
- It would give communities a place to turn so that they would not be re-inventing the wheel and would have to be sufficiently flexible that it could be customized by each community. A Framework might help municipalities to change the perception of crime prevention to reflect it as an “essential service”. It would not be a source of funding for crime prevention programs.
- A national public campaign should be initiated with advertisements, surveys, etc. Branding like ParticipACTION and Going Green would help raise public awareness.

Several suggestions were made regarding the elements of a National Framework:

- clear definition of “crime prevention through social development”
- tools/report cards with evaluation components
- information on risk assessment
- literature reviews
- identification by communities of objectives to support active community engagement
- best practices
- information on new partnerships
- community safety planning models and tips
- accountability measures
- indicators or performance measures set up for easy evaluation
- safety audit models and tips
- asset mapping information
- existing key determinants for measuring the impact of social development programs
- database of members, partners, contacts

Way Forward

“Strengthening Canadian Communities” ended the CACP’s project to build a Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being on a high note. Like the two Community Safety Round Tables that preceded it, the conference in Winnipeg brought together a wide range of interests and generated considerable energy on the subject of crime prevention through social development. Delegates from several new non-governmental organizations and police services, as well as officials from more provincial and municipal governments and representatives from community groups attended sessions and provided their enthusiastic feed-back in the small group discussions.

Delegates supported moving forward with the formalizing of a National Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. As well, they reacted most positively to the suggestion that a National Framework for Action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being be developed. They asked that the CACP continue to lead this coalition-building initiative in the short term.

Delegates encouraged the development of a national communications strategy on crime prevention through social development that would raise awareness among decision-makers and the public of the value of this approach to promoting safe, healthy communities. The writing of a position paper setting out how to strengthen communities to prevent crime and victimization would not only provide a solid footing from which to approach elected officials but also give us the opportunity for some deeper thinking about basic Canadian values as they relate to the criminal justice system and community capacity-building.

In the short term, delegates agreed that interim funding needs to be sought – whether from partners in the Coalition, the private sector, foundations or the government. A request needs to be made to the CACP for bridge financing to maintain at least a part-time secretariat to oversee, for the Coalition’s sustainability, the development of a business case and a strategic plan which sets out clear objectives and identifies stable funding.

In his closing remarks (www.cacp.ca), Chief Ewatski affirmed that the CACP will use participants’ suggestions to inform its decisions regarding a sustained Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being. The CACP was encouraged to go on with its coalition-building, even if the supportive funding from Public Safety Canada was about to end. The report on “Strengthening Canadian Communities” and information about future actions taken by the CACP and its Coalition partners will be communicated to conference participants and posted on the Coalition website.



Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being
Coalition pour la sécurité, la santé et le bien-être des communautés



AGENDA AT A GLANCE

Conference Objective

“Strengthening Canadian Communities” will raise awareness among decision-makers and the public about how crime prevention through sustainable social development (CPSD) promotes safe, healthy communities. With this objective in mind, the Showcase will demonstrate projects which have made a positive impact on communities. The Showcase will enable the forging of new links among police, non-governmental organizations, governments at all levels, the private sector and communities. Participants will have an opportunity to provide input regarding the creation of a National Framework for Action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being.

Sunday March 4, 2007

15:00-20:00

Registration (*West Foyer*)

Conference Opening (*Wellington Ballroom*)

19:30-19:40

Conference Co-chairs Remarks

Ms. Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin, CACP Crime Prevention Committee
Chief Constable Ben Andersen, Oak Bay Police Service, CACP Crime Prevention Committee

19:40-20:15

Opening Remarks

Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service, CACP President
Minister Dave Chomiak, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, Manitoba
Councillor Gord Steeves, Winnipeg

20:15-20:45

Session – Keynote Address

Crime Prevention through Social Development and Canadian Communities

Objective

This presentation will set the stage for consideration of crime prevention through social development in Canada, including why this approach is key to promoting safe, healthy communities.

Speaker

Dr. Ross Hastings, Co-director, Institute for the Prevention of Crime, University of Ottawa

Moderator

Ms. Gail Dugas, Canadian Council on Social Development

20:45-21:30

Meet and Greet

Monday March 5, 2007

- 07:00-08:30** **Breakfast** (*West Foyer*)
- 08:30-09:00** **Opening Remarks** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
Speaker
Minister Gordon Mackintosh, Minister of Family Services and Housing,
Manitoba
Moderator
Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service, CACP President
- 09:00-10:00** **Session** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
The Public View of Crime Prevention
Objective
This session will explore the disconnect which sometimes exists between the public perception of crime and the reality. An overview of crime statistics in Canada will be followed by a commentary on how the media covers crime and crime prevention stories.
Speakers
Overview of Crime in Canada, Dr. Holly Johnson, Institution for the Prevention of Crime, University of Ottawa
The Media and Crime Prevention, Mr. Paul Patterson, Public Affairs, Vancouver Police Service/former head of CBC Vancouver and Halifax bureaux
Moderator
Inspector Alan Scott, Winnipeg Police Service
- 10:00-10:30** **Break** (*East Ballroom*)
- 10:30-11:15** **Session** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
Delegate Input: Promoting Community Crime Prevention
Question for participants' consideration
How do we raise awareness among Canadians of the positive impact of CPSD on their communities?
Facilitator
Chief Constable Ben Andersen, Oak Bay Police Service, CACP Crime Prevention Committee
- Debrief from Group Work**

11:15-12:00

Session (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

Sustaining CPSD Initiatives

Objective

This session will explore the key factors that determine whether a crime prevention through social development approach can be sustained at the community level.

Speakers

Dr. Tullio Caputo, Centre for Initiatives on Children, Youth and Community, Carleton University

Ms. Wanda Jamieson, Centre for Initiatives on Children, Youth and Community, Carleton University

Moderator

Ms. Janet Sutherland, Family Service Canada

12:00-13:00

Lunch (*East Ballroom*)

13:00-13:45

Breakout Sessions: Community CPSD Projects (select one)

SESSION A (*York Room*)

The Whole Child Program, Whitehorse Elementary School

Speakers

Corporal Grant A. MacDonald, "M" Division Youth Strategy Co-ordinator, RCMP

Ms. Crystal Pearl-Hodgins, Community Coordinator, Whole Child Program

Moderator

Chief Superintendent Fraser Macaulay, RCMP

SESSION B (*Cambridge Room*)

Building Resiliency among High Risk Children and Youth in Winnipeg

Objective

Creating resiliency in at-risk youth

- Brief introduction to Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg
 - History
 - Who we serve
- Our methodology
- Our operation
- Evaluation
- Sustainability

Speakers

Mr. T. Michael A. Owen, Executive Director, Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg

Mr. Ian Gerbrandt, Program Director, Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg

Moderator

Mr. Peter Dudding, Child Welfare League of Canada

SESSION C (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

“The Key to Safer Communities” – A Tool Kit for Community Action
(session offered in French with simultaneous interpretation)

Objective

Using the toolkit *The Key to Safer Municipalities*, the session will aim at:

- Putting in perspective the importance of safety and crime prevention for the quality of life in a municipality.
- Highlighting the leadership role of mayors and municipal councils in addressing the issues of delinquency, violence and insecurity in a community and in mobilizing all local stakeholders.
- Underlining the contribution of municipal authorities and services to an integrated urban safety and crime prevention strategy through a partnership approach.
- Identifying the components of a municipal policy on urban safety and crime prevention.

Speakers

Mr. Claude Vézina, Fondation Docteur Philippe-Pinel

Mr. Jean Langevin, Union of Quebec Municipalities

Moderator

Chief Inspector Luc Fillion, Sûreté du Québec

SESSION D (*Harrow Room*)

Canada’s Urban Diversity

Speakers

Mr. Robert Wraith, Youth Volunteer Coordinator

Ms. Peggy Edwards, Board Member, San Romanoway Revitalization Association

Moderator

Deputy Chief Kim Derry, Toronto Police Service

SESSION E (*Essex/Canterbury Room*)

Community Cadet Corps, Winnipeg Police Service

Objective

This session will look at how the program was adapted to suit the urban landscape of Winnipeg, and on how, by forming partnerships the program has grown to reach some of the most needy communities of our city. Cst. Wiley will also focus on the elements of the program which have permitted this growth, and hopefully the program’s sustainability. Cadets will assist in the presentation and Cst. Wiley will outline the role the Winnipeg Police service has taken in providing this program and will identify the community partnerships which have been formed.

Speakers

Constable Scott Wiley, Winnipeg Police Service

Cadet First Class Dyan Singleton

Moderator

Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police Service

13:45-14:30

Breakout Sessions: Community CPSD Projects (select one)

SESSION A (*York Room*)

The Whole Child Program, Whitehorse Elementary School

Speakers

Corporal Grant A. MacDonald, “M” Division Youth Strategy Co-ordinator, RCMP

Ms. Crystal Pearl-Hodgins, Community Coordinator, Whole Child Program

Moderator

Chief Superintendent Fraser Macaulay, RCMP

SESSION B (*Cambridge Room*)

Building Resiliency among High Risk Children and Youth in Winnipeg

Objective

Creating resiliency in at-risk youth

- Brief introduction to Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg
 - History
 - Who we serve
- Our methodology
- Our operation
- Evaluation
- Sustainability

Speakers

Mr. T. Michael Owen, Executive Director, Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg

Mr. Ian Gerbrandt, Program Director, Boys and Girls Clubs of Winnipeg

Moderator

Mr. Peter Dudding, Child Welfare League of Canada

SESSION C (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

“The Key to Safer Communities” – A Tool Kit for Community Action
(session offered in French with simultaneous interpretation)

Objective

Using the toolkit *The Key to Safer Municipalities*, the session will aim at:

- Putting in perspective the importance of safety and crime prevention for the quality of life in a municipality.
- Highlighting the leadership role of mayors and municipal councils in addressing the issues of delinquency, violence and insecurity in a community and in mobilizing all local stakeholders.
- Underlining the contribution of municipal authorities and services to an integrated urban safety and crime prevention strategy through a partnership approach.
- Identifying the components of a municipal policy on urban safety and crime prevention.

Speakers

Mr. Claude Vézina, Fondation Docteur Philippe-Pinel
Mr. Jean Langevin, Union of Quebec Municipalities

Moderator

Chief Inspector Luc Fillion, Sûreté du Québec

SESSION D (*Harrow Room*)

Canada's Urban Diversity

Speakers

Mr. Robert Wraith, Youth Volunteer Coordinator

Ms. Peggy Edwards, Board Member, San Romanoway Revitalization Association

Moderator

Deputy Chief Kim Derry, Toronto Police Service

SESSION E (*Essex/Canterbury Room*)

Community Cadet Corps, Winnipeg Police Service

Objective

This session will look at how the program was adapted to suit the urban landscape of Winnipeg, and on how, by forming partnerships the program has grown to reach some of the most needy communities of our city. Cst. Wiley will also focus on the elements of the program which have permitted this growth, and hopefully the program's sustainability. Cadets will assist in the presentation and Cst. Wiley will outline the role the Winnipeg Police service has taken in providing this program and will identify the community partnerships which have been formed

Speakers

Constable Scott Wiley, Winnipeg Police Service

Cadet First Class Dyan Singleton

Moderator

Chief Frank Beazley, Halifax Regional Police Service

14:30-15:00

Break (*East Ballroom*)

15:00-16:30

Session (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

Delegate Input: Sustaining Community Crime Prevention

Question for participants' consideration

How can communities meet the challenge of sustaining crime prevention through a social development approach?

Facilitator

Deputy Chief Michael Mann, Waterloo Regional Police Service

Debrief on Group Work

- 18:30** **Reception** (*West Foyer*)
- 19:00** **Dinner** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
Session
 What makes a safe, healthy community?
Speaker
 Dr. David Butler-Jones, Chief Public Health Officer of Canada
Moderator
 Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service, CACP President

Tuesday March 6, 2007

- 07:30-8:30** **Breakfast** (*West Foyer*)
- 08:30-08:45** **Opening Remarks: Conference Co-chair** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
 Ms. Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin, CACP Crime Prevention Committee
- 08:45-10:15** **Session** (*West/Midway Ballroom*)
 Panel Discussion: Role of Decision-makers in Sustaining Safe, Healthy Communities
Objective
 No one level of government or police service or non-governmental organization can ensure a safe, healthy community. This session will explore the roles of the represented sectors in crime prevention through social development
Speakers
Role of Government, Beth Ulrich, Manitoba Justice
Role of Municipalities, Mr. Jean Langevin, Union of Quebec Municipalities
Role of Private Sector, Mr. Charles Coffey, Royal Bank of Canada (ret'd)
Role of Educators, Mr. Winston Carter, President, Canadian Teachers' Federation
Police Leadership, Chief Edgar MacLeod, Cape Breton Regional Police Service
Moderator
 Chief Gary Crowell, Halton Regional Police Service
- 10:15-10:45** **Break** (*East Ballroom*)

10:45-12:00

Session (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

Learning from Others: Model Frameworks for Action

Objective

This session will explore the development of frameworks which encourage collaborative action and provide guidance to communities and governments as they address significant issues related to safety, health and well-being.

Speakers

National Framework for Action to Reduce the Harms Associated with Alcohol, Other Drugs and Substances in Canada, Mr. Michel Perron, CEO, Canadian Centre on Substance Abuse

Framework on Elder Abuse (Ontario), Ms. Judith A. Wahl, Executive Director, Advocacy Centre for the Elderly

Moderator

Ms. Jennifer Lanzon, Canadian Association of Police Boards

12:00-13:00

Lunch (*East Ballroom*)

13:00-14:45

Session (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

Delegate Input: Building a National Framework

Questions for participants' consideration

How would a national Coalition on Community Safety, Health and Well-being help your work?

Would creating a National Framework for Action on Community Safety, Health and Well-being help your community?

Facilitator

Ms. Noreen O'Haire, Canadian Teachers' Federation

Debrief on Group Work

14:45-15:00

Closing Remarks (*West/Midway Ballroom*)

Chief Jack Ewatski, Winnipeg Police Service, CACP President

Ms. Dorothy Ahlgren Franklin, CACP Crime Prevention Committee

Chief Constable Ben Andersen, Oak Bay Police Service, CACP Crime Prevention Committee