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User Report

INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA

PART III: INCREASING ACCESS TO POLICING SERVICES

NO. 1992-14

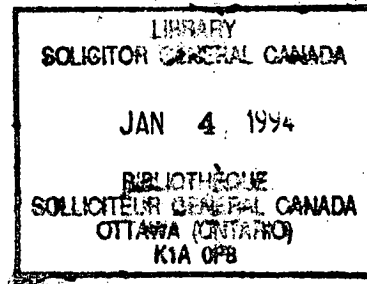
Aboriginal Policing Series

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Julie Jarvis
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**INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL
POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA**

**PART III: INCREASING ACCESS TO
POLICING SERVICES**

NO. 1992-14

The views expressed in this working paper are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. It is made available as submitted to the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. The English version was reviewed and formatted by Tessier Translations Corporation.

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INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA

INTRODUCTION TO THE SERIES

A. Background to the Survey

As part of an ongoing effort to improve policing policies and programs for Aboriginal communities in Canada, the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada surveyed selected federal, provincial and municipal police services in early 1991 to solicit information on their current Aboriginal peoples policing policies and programs. The objective of the survey was to compile and publish an overview of police initiatives targeted at Aboriginal peoples to serve as a resource document for police officials wanting to develop or expand special initiatives. In order to make the results more accessible and readable, the survey has been published as a series of seven reports.

B. Survey Methodology

The survey targeted 430 police services responsible for providing services to Aboriginal communities or to communities with a significant Aboriginal population. The majority of participants were police services providing front-line policing for local communities (including municipal and First Nations forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) and Ontario Provincial Police (O.P.P.) detachments). Other participants included units at the divisional and Headquarters level of the O.P.P., Sûreté du Québec and the RCMP.

The survey questionnaires requested information on specific initiatives, including:

- Training and Development Programs for Aboriginal police officers;
- Cultural Awareness Training Programs for non-Aboriginal police officers; and
- Special Programs for Aboriginal communities (i.e., crime prevention, victims assistance, drug and alcohol abuse, family violence, child sexual abuse, youth and others).

The participants completed individual questionnaires for each program and initiative identified.¹

C. Response

Through this survey, 203 respondents identified close to 460 individual initiatives.

Many detachments made reference to the same provincial, divisional or national initiatives. Duplicated references of programs are included in the total number of initiatives identified.

1. In some cases, respondents used one survey questionnaire to describe several programs. Wherever possible, these initiatives have been divided and categorized as separate initiatives.

D. Interpretation of the Findings

A key feature of the survey questionnaire was that it left the definition of what constitutes a "police-based" Aboriginal policing initiative to the discretion of respondents. As a result, this concept was widely interpreted. All divisional, provincial and national police participants identified strictly police-based or operated initiatives, whereas front-line police respondents tended to rely on a broad interpretation of Aboriginal policing, including many examples of inter-agency and police-community partnerships. The overall response included the following types of initiatives:

- general or specific references to nation- or province/division-wide initiatives;
- local- or detachment-level implementation of national or provincial Aboriginal policing initiatives;
- local- or detachment-level implementation of other national or provincial policing initiatives in Aboriginal communities (with or without modifications for Aboriginal communities);
- initiatives developed by police on an individual basis to meet the unique requirements of local communities (including those developed in cooperation with other local agencies and/or community members); and
- information on police involvement in, and contributions to, initiatives initiated by other agencies/organizations or by the community.

E. Highlighted Initiatives

In undertaking the survey, it was found that many programs had shared characteristics. To avoid considerable duplication of descriptions, we selected as highlighted initiatives the 100 most comprehensive program descriptions. These form the major part of the seven reports. In addition, at the end of each report similar initiatives were referenced by providing a contact person. Therefore, those seeking information on a particular initiative could refer to those initiatives highlighted and those found in the additional responses section at the end of each report.

F. Organization of the Reports

The information obtained through the survey has been compiled into a seven-part inventory and published as a series of reports:

- I. Aboriginal Police Officer Development and Policing
- II. Aboriginal Cultural Awareness
- III. Increasing Access to Policing Services
- IV. Police-Community Communication and Liaison
- V. Focus on Youth
- VI. Taking Action Against Substance Abuse
- VII. Meeting the Needs of Victims and Offenders

Additional Information Gathering

To supplement and clarify the information provided through questionnaires, the author held follow-up consultations with more than 100 police services. In addition, and to the extent possible, the national and provincial policing initiatives directing local program development have been identified.

The highlighted initiatives represent a cross-section and an overview of Aboriginal policing as it is currently being implemented in communities across Canada.

The information for each highlighted initiative has been organized to emphasize the following types of information:

Police and Community Profile

This section contains the following information:

- jurisdiction of police service;
- number and size (population) of Aboriginal communities within the jurisdiction;
- location and accessibility of Aboriginal communities within the jurisdiction;
- number of police officers providing service; and
- number of Aboriginal police officers providing service.

The information for these profiles was provided by the respondents. In cases where police services could not provide the information, an effort was made to supplement the profile with information based on 1986 census data. In the cases of the RCMP Divisions, the information was taken from data provided by the RCMP.

History and Development

Wherever possible, this section provides the following information on each initiative:

- who is responsible for initiating the program or policy;
- the date (month and/or year) of implementation;
- the purpose and objective(s) of the program or policy;
- the target group or focus of the program or policy; and
- pertinent background information on the program, policy or process of implementation.

In particular, this section highlights the contributions of police services.

Aboriginal Community Input

This section outlines the following:

- any consultation process with Aboriginal community members prior to program implementation; and
- mechanisms to facilitate Aboriginal community input on an ongoing basis.

Participants and Target Groups

This section specifies the individuals and organizations involved in the development and implementation of the program and the groups for whom the policy or program was developed.

Design and Delivery

Where possible, this section provides the following information:

- individuals and/or organizations responsible for program design;
- individuals and/or organizations responsible for program implementation;
- description of policy or program content; and
- description of policy or program implementation and operation.

Funding

Where possible, this section provides the following information:

- the total budget or cost of the program;
- the sponsor(s) (i.e., funding bodies);
- contributions in kind; and
- status of funding.

Outcomes and Evaluations

This section contains the following information, where available:

- respondents' comments regarding police and/or community response to the initiative;
- specific related developments which have emerged as a result of the policy or program;
- specific accomplishments related to the initiative;
- the status of policy or program development or implementation; and
- the status of program or policy evaluation, both formal and informal.

Contact

Individuals responsible for either completing and returning survey questionnaires and/or providing additional information have been identified in this section. If the respondent was not identified, the contact is shown as the Chief of Police or Detachment Commander. These individuals are not responsible, however, for the final content of the reports.

If a respondent identified a program offered by other police departments or outside agencies involved in the program, these police departments and/or agencies were, where necessary, contacted for supplemental information. They are also included as contacts in the descriptions.

Additional Responses

Each report in the series includes in addition to the highlighted programs a section called Additional Responses. This section groups initiatives similar to those highlighted that were identified by survey respondents but not highlighted in the report.

PART III: INCREASING ACCESS TO POLICING SERVICES

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the third report in a series of seven on Aboriginal Policing Programs in Canada. This report highlights special programs that are being used to increase police presence in Aboriginal communities. The goal is to increase community access to policing services and reduce crime. Increasing police visibility in a community is felt to improve community access to police services and serves as a basis for enhancing police-community cooperation.

There are three sections: Community Patrols; Storefront Offices and Community-Based Work Stations; and Satellite Detachments.

Community Patrols

This section highlights two community patrol programs established by police Detachments serving First Nations communities. In the first case, the Detachment is located at a distance from the community. The patrols have been established in response to requests by Elders and other community members for more police presence in their communities. Police services utilize the patrols as a means of enforcing the law as well as increasing contact with Elders and other community members. In the second case, patrols are implemented on a temporary basis as a means of deterring vandalism in the local community.

Storefront Offices and Community-Based Work Stations

In this section, community-based storefront offices and work stations were identified as a mechanism for increasing police presence in Aboriginal communities. This section highlights examples of these strategies employed in urban settings and in more remote Aboriginal communities. Highlighted initiatives include:

- permanent, full-time storefront operations in urban neighbourhoods with significant Aboriginal populations;
- work stations established in Aboriginal communities to enhance police officers working conditions and increase the amount of time police officers spend working in the community; and
- work stations or storefront offices in Aboriginal communities open only for short periods of time on a weekly or monthly basis.

Satellite Detachments

This section highlights an example of a satellite Detachment set up on a permanent basis in an Aboriginal community. Police officers stationed at the satellite Detachment provide policing services on a full-time basis with administrative and operational support from the main Detachment. Satellite Detachment personnel cooperate with local First Nations constables and engage in both law enforcement and community relations activities.

2. COMMUNITY PATROLS

2.1 Crime Prevention Program - Daily Patrols RCMP Sidney Detachment Sidney, British Columbia

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Sidney Detachment provides policing services for four Aboriginal communities. The combined population of these communities is estimated to be 1,500, although it was noted that the population in the region increases during the summer months as First Nations members travel to the area from the United States. In addition, the Detachment provides services for two largely non-Aboriginal communities: Sidney and North Sanch (combined population: approximately 12,000).

Each of the four Aboriginal communities are located within 13 kilometres of the Detachment.

RCMP Sidney Detachment has 18 police officers.

History and Development

In 1990, at the request of local Elders, personnel from RCMP Sidney Detachment adopted a system of daily patrols for each Aboriginal community in the region.

The Elders expressed concern about the need for an increased police presence in the community in order to help combat drinking and driving, vandalism and assaults.

The patrols are intended to accomplish the following:

- increase the visibility of police officers;
- increase police availability to community members;
- monitor activities in the evenings; and
- increase checks for violations, including, for example, drinking and driving.

Aboriginal Community Input

Local communities requested that patrols be increased.

Design and Delivery

The patrols are organized around a built-in control system that ensures each community is visited by at least one police officer every day. At the end of each shift, the police officers complete forms indicating the number of patrols made during their shift. These figures are reported to the First Nations on a monthly basis.

All members of RCMP Sidney Detachment are involved in this initiative.

Target Group

Aboriginal communities on the Detachment territory.

Funding

No special funding is provided for this program.

Outcomes and Evaluations

The initiative has resulted in higher police visibility in the communities. The increased RCMP presence appears to have had a positive effect. Elders report feeling more at ease about the situation in their communities.

In addition to the patrols, regular meetings with First Nations leaders have been established and relations between the police officers and the community are improved.

Contact

Constable K.R. Horsman
RCMP Sidney Detachment
2240B Disney Avenue
Sidney, British Columbia
V8L 1Y7
Tel: (604) 656-3931

2.2 Vandalism Prevention Program - Night Patrols
RCMP Hall Beach Detachment
Hall Beach, Northwest Territories

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Hall Beach Detachment provides policing services for the Inuit community of Hall Beach (population: approximately 500), and another smaller hamlet (population: 80 to 100), which includes many non-Aboriginal people who are working on the North Warning System. The hamlet is out of bounds to the community of Hall Beach, but is within the Detachment area.

The community of Hall Beach has a large number of young people, including 160 children enrolled in the local school.

RCMP Hall Beach Detachment has two police officers.

History and Development

RCMP Hall Beach Detachment established the Vandalism Prevention Program in the summer of 1990. The program consists of periodic late night patrols in the community. The patrols are intended to increase police visibility and act as a deterrent to vandalism.

Aboriginal Community Input

RCMP Hall Beach Detachment consulted the local Community Law Enforcement Consultative Group and the hamlet Council concerning the program. Both groups indicated that there was a need for the patrols.

Target Group

Young people in the community.

Design and Delivery

Police officers conduct both vehicle and foot patrols in the Hall Beach community as well as on the North Warning site and in the airport area.

During the patrols, police officers speak to young people about vandalism and property related offenses.

Periodic patrols are scheduled mostly during the summer months (May to September), however, patrols continue to be conducted on a less frequent basis in the fall and winter months as well. The Unit Commander is responsible for implementing patrols and monitoring files.

Funding

Person-hour costs include 24 to 28 hours per month in summer (May to September), and three to six hours per month through the rest of the year.

Outcomes and Evaluation

The late night patrols have had the following results:

- increased police visibility in the community;
- opportunities for informal discussions with young people in the community;
- exposure concerning the program in the local newspaper; and
- the development of community awareness and support for the program.

Respondents note that the program appears to be working well, although, given the seasonal fluctuation in vandalism, more time will be required to fully evaluate the initiative.

The initiative will be monitored and evaluated in the following manner:

- police officers will document the dates and times of patrols and the identities of persons observed (for reference and investigative purposes);
- the Detachment will monitor the number of vandalism and other property-related offenses to assist in planning patrols and programs; and
- comments and feedback provided by the community will be monitored to assess patrol effectiveness.

Contact

Constable Mike Beaudoin
RCMP Hall Beach Detachment
Hall Beach, Northwest Territories
X0A 0K0
Tel: (819) 928-8930
Fax: (819) 928-8949

3. STOREFRONT OFFICES AND COMMUNITY-BASED WORK STATIONS

3.1 Vancouver Police Department and Native Liaison Society Storefront Office Vancouver Police Department Vancouver, British Columbia

Police and Community Profile

The Vancouver Police Department provides policing services for the city of Vancouver (population: approximately 500,000).

Approximately 10,000 people are of Aboriginal ancestry in Vancouver. Many members of the Aboriginal community reside in the Vancouver downtown Eastside area (where the storefront is located).

History and Development

In January 1991, the Vancouver Police Department and the Native Liaison Society opened a storefront police office in the downtown eastside area of Vancouver. The office is operated by two Aboriginal staff members, two police officers and three non-Aboriginal volunteers.

The main objective of the storefront office is to facilitate liaison between the Vancouver Police Department and the urban Aboriginal community of Vancouver and improve the relationship between the two groups.

The project has been developed in response to police and community awareness of the following problems:

- the increasing number of Aboriginal victims of crime in the urban core of Vancouver; and
- the lack of police involvement with these victims.

Aboriginal Community Input

This is a joint project of the Vancouver Police Department and the Native Liaison Society.

The Vancouver Police Department and the Native Liaison Society Committee, established in 1982, has 13 members, including representatives of aboriginal social services organizations and agencies and two representatives from the Vancouver Police Department. The group meets monthly to discuss the direction of the storefront program.

Target Group

The primary target group is the Aboriginal community in the downtown area (including Aboriginal organizations and youth at risk).

Design and Delivery

The storefront is reported to be the first of its kind in Canada. It is managed and staffed by two local Aboriginal persons, who work closely with two police officers from the Vancouver Police Department.

Although the police officers work out of the storefront office, they spend the majority of their time patrolling in the area. In addition, the police officers are responsible for the following:

- liaising with Aboriginal organizations;
- assisting groups and individuals;
- attending the Vancouver Police Department and the Native Liaison Society meetings on a regular basis; and
- reporting to the Vancouver Police Department.

Storefront services include the following:

- provision of information;
- referrals;
- crime prevention education; and
- counselling (on a limited basis).

In addition, staff will collect data to provide empirical information on the following:

- who is being victimized;
- the nature of the victimization; and
- the nature of the interaction between the police officers and the urban Aboriginal community.

Funding

The program costs \$150,000 per year. Federal, provincial and municipal levels of government are providing funding for the program.

Outcomes and Evaluations

To date, the program has changed the attitudes of many Aboriginal young people towards police officers. In addition, a number of Aboriginal people have applied to work in the program.

Contact

Inspector E. Grandia
Vancouver Police Department
312 Main Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6A 2T2
Tel: (604) 665-5060
Fax: (604) 665-5078

3.2 Community Policing Program - Work Stations RCMP High Prairie Detachment High Prairie, Alberta

Police and Community Profile

RCMP High Prairie Detachment provides policing services for five First Nations communities and an additional three Metis settlements. Some of these communities are quite distant from the Detachment office.

History and Development

At the request of the First Nations communities and Metis settlements on the Detachment territory, five police officers, including two police officers of Aboriginal ancestry have been assigned to serve these communities exclusively. The police officers spend all their available time on-site.

In addition, since 1988, work stations have been set up in several of the Aboriginal communities. The work stations allow police officers to spend an increased amount of time on-site. The work stations also provide a location where community members can meet and talk to the RCMP police officers, away from patrol cars or the main Detachment office.

Aboriginal Community Input

Members of local communities requested this initiative in order to obtain an increased police presence in their communities.

Target Group

Members of each community.

Design and Delivery

Police officers assigned to each community make direct contact with community members. They visit schools and attend Council meetings (and any other local meetings or events to which they are invited). In this way, the public have the opportunity to see and talk to police officers when they are engaged in non-investigational activities.

Funding

There are no special costs associated with this program.

Outcomes and Evaluations

Positive results of the program include:

- the presence of police officers has led community members to have a much more positive outlook regarding the police services; and
- community leaders and other members of the public have expressed satisfaction with the presence of the police in the community and with the opportunity to get to know the police officers assigned to their community.

Contact

Sergeant D. Will
RCMP High Prairie Detachment
Box 1230
High Prairie, Alberta
T0G 1E0
Tel: (403) 523-3378

3.3 Village Constable Program and Storefront Office Halifax Police Department Halifax, Nova Scotia

Police and Community Profile

The Halifax Police Department provides policing services for the city of Halifax. The city has a year-round population of approximately 114,000 people, plus an additional 85,000 people associated with colleges and universities.

The Aboriginal population in the city is approximately 500. For the most part, these residents live in the Uptown section of Halifax, a predominantly Black community.

History and Development

In June 1990, the Halifax Police Department implemented a one-year pilot program of the Village Constable Program. Under the program, two constables work out of a storefront office in the Uptown section of the city. The police officers act in a community liaison and public relations capacity.

The program was developed in response to community concerns about the need for foot patrols in the area. In 1986, the Halifax Police Department moved from foot patrols to "community-based zone policing". Since the introduction of the new system, concerns were raised by the residents of the Uptown section of Halifax about the need for increased police visibility in the area. In response to this concern, the Halifax Police Department opened the storefront office. Additional concerns about the lack of foot patrols in the area prompted the Halifax Police Department to introduce the Village Constable Program.

Aboriginal Community Input

Aboriginal residents in the Uptown area have input into the program through their contact with the village constables.

Design and Delivery

The two constables function exclusively as Public Relations Officers, liaising directly with individuals and groups in the community. These police officers serve only a specific 14 to 16 block area in the Uptown section of the city, where they conduct regular foot patrols. Regular policing services are provided by other constables working in the zone area.

Target Group

Residents (both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal) of the Uptown section of Halifax.

Funding

The program is funded by the Halifax Police Department

Outcomes and Evaluations

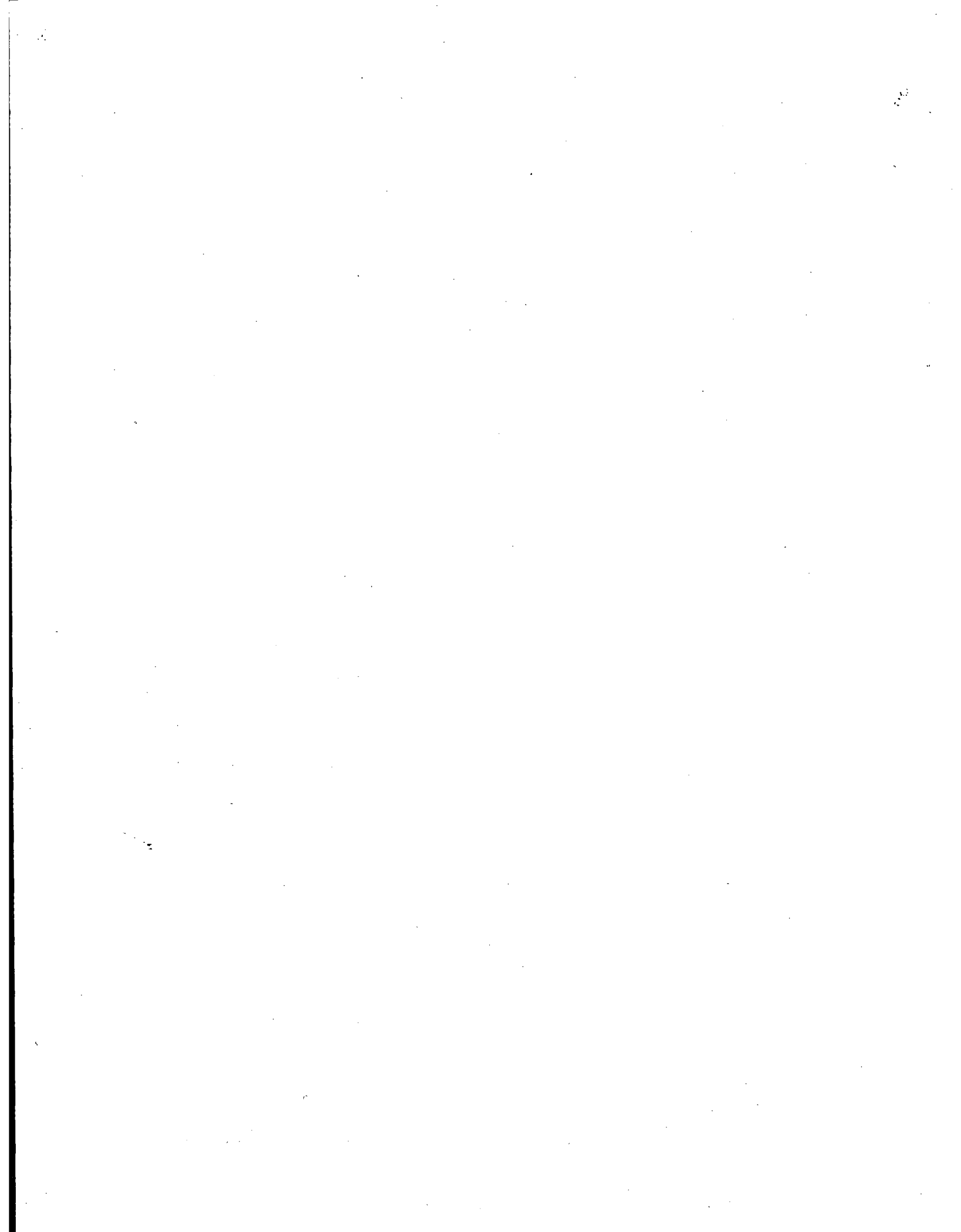
The program has been very successful, particularly with the Aboriginal community in the Uptown area. The residents of the area reportedly refer to the two village constables as "our police" and are pleased with this approach to policing in their community.

The village constables have established direct contact with the community and have participated in meetings, cultural events and small gatherings.

The one year pilot program is continuing into its second year.

Contact

Inspector D. Murphy
Halifax Police Department
1975 Gottingen Street
Halifax, Nova Scotia
B3J 2H1
Tel: (902) 421-6854
Fax: (902) 421-2708



4. SATELLITE DETACHMENTS

4.1 St. Paul Satellite Detachment RCMP St. Paul Detachment St. Paul, Alberta

Police and Community Profile

RCMP St. Paul Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the town of St. Paul (population: approximately 5,000); surrounding farming communities, and two First Nations: Saddle Lake (population: approximately 3,500) and Goodfish Lake (population: approximately 1,500).

The Saddle Lake and Goodfish Lake First Nations are both located approximately 25 kilometres from the Detachment by road.

RCMP St. Paul Detachment has 21 police officers. Nine police officers serve the town of St. Paul. The remaining 12 police officers work in the rural areas.

RCMP St. Paul satellite Detachment is located in the Saddle Lake community. The satellite Detachment is staffed by six police officers, including three police officers of Aboriginal ancestry. The RCMP police officers work in conjunction with two First Nations constables.

In the community of Goodfish Lake, one First Nations constable assists RCMP police officers.

Police officers are posted to RCMP St. Paul Detachment for an average duration of three to five years.

History and Development

In June 1990, at the request of the community, RCMP St. Paul satellite Detachment opened in Saddle Lake First Nation.

Initially, in 1989, the Detachment opened a storefront office in the community. Detachment personnel staffed the storefront office two hours per week. After the storefront office opened, community members requested the establishment of a permanent satellite office.

Respondents note that the creation of a satellite Detachment falls within the normal policing policies and objectives of the RCMP. The objective of this program is to enhance police services provided to Aboriginal communities which are specific to the community needs.

Aboriginal Community Input

RCMP St. Paul satellite Detachment maintains ongoing communication with the First Nation Council and local Elders to ensure the needs of the community are being addressed.

Target Group

The satellite Detachment serves the members of the Saddle Lake community, with an emphasis on enhancing services for youth.

Design and Delivery

The satellite Detachment operates with a full complement of staff supplemented by administrative and operational support from RCMP St. Paul rural Detachment. Six police officers, including three Aboriginal constables work at the Detachment. The staff of six includes one constable who acts in a supervisory capacity. The RCMP police officers work in conjunction with two First Nations constables and share office space at the satellite Detachment.

The Aboriginal RCMP police officers are stationed at the satellite Detachment on a permanent basis. The non-Aboriginal police officers are stationed there on rotational basis. Postings last from six months to one year. Respondents note that one-year postings are most effective because six months is usually insufficient time to become familiar with the community.

RCMP St. Paul rural Detachment provides the following support for the satellite Detachment:

- records management;
- court support; and
- administrative support.

The Detachment Commander and the Operations Non-Commissioned Officer, RCMP St. Paul Detachment, oversee the operation of the satellite Detachment.

In addition to regular policing duties, the RCMP police officers make contact with the community through formal, scheduled visits to the school. They also meet with the First Nation Council and make frequent informal visits to local Elders. Each police officer is required to make a minimum of five such visits per month. One police officer is responsible for serving the local school.

Funding

RCMP "K" Division Headquarters via RCMP St. Paul Sub-Division provided \$5,600 to renovate office space for the satellite Detachment. RCMP "K" Division also provides funding for the office rental. Additional costs include:

- an additional police officer for RCMP St. Paul rural Detachment;
- one additional police car; and
- furniture and communication equipment for the office.

Outcomes and Evaluations

No formal evaluation has been conducted to date. There has been an informal assessment, conducted six months after the opening of the satellite Detachment, which involved all police officers working in the satellite Detachment.

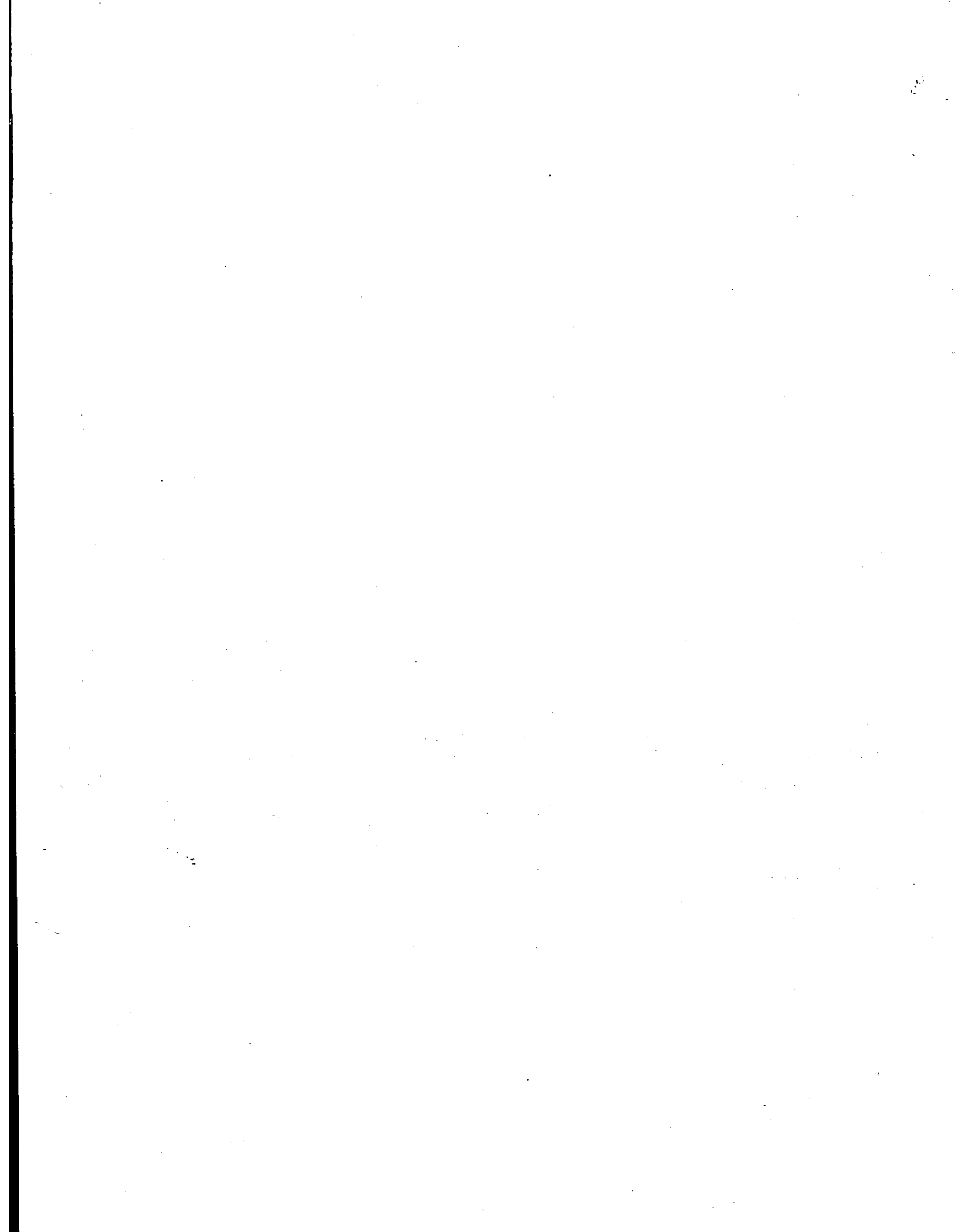
The satellite Detachment has reportedly resulted in the following:

- an overwhelming level of support for the RCMP police officers in the community;
- an overwhelming enthusiasm for the Detachments policing goals on the part of the community; and
- members of the community reportedly feel more secure with the additional police presence.

A formal evaluation is scheduled for March 1991.

Contact

Sergeant Chykalsky
RCMP St. Paul Rural Detachment
Box 1720
St. Paul, Alberta
T0A 3A0
Tel: (403) 645-4431



5. ADDITIONAL RESPONSES

Increased Patrols and Visibility

The following respondents identified the introduction of regular community patrols as a mechanism for liaising with members of the community:

Corporal Grant Martin
RCMP Cassier Detachment
Box 130
Cassier, British Columbia
V0L 1E0
Tel: (604) 778-7200

Sergeant D. Gibbs
Edmonton Police Service
Footpatrol Unit
9620-103A Avenue
Edmonton, Alberta
T5H 0H7
Tel: (403) 421-2231

Sergeant Harry McLaughlin
RCMP Pemberton Detachment
Box 65
Pemberton, British Columbia
V0N 2L0
Tel: (604) 894-6126
Fax: (604) 894-6604

Sergeant W.R. Meeks
O.P.P. Dryden Detachment
Box 550
Dryden, Ontario
P8N 2Z2
Tel: (807) 223-2221

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge
RCMP Smithers Detachment
Box 2020
Smithers, British Columbia
V0J 2N0
Tel: (604) 847-3233

Officer-in-charge R.V. Russell
O.P.P. Ignace Detachment
Box 158
Ignace, Ontario
P0T 1T0
Tel: (807) 934-2265

Storefront Liaison

The following respondents identified the establishment of a storefront office as a mechanism for increasing community access to policing services:

Constable Ralph Cardinal
RCMP Elk Point Detachment
Box 218
Elk Point, Alberta
T0A 1A0
Tel: (403) 724-3829

Constable R.G. Ross
RCMP Lac La Biche Detachment
Box 810
Lac La Biche, Alberta
T0A 2C0
Tel: (403) 623-4380

Work Stations

The following respondents identified the establishment of work stations in Aboriginal communities as a mechanism for increasing police and community contact:

Inspector J.L. Baker
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The seven reports included in the Aboriginal Policing Programs in Canada series are:

I. Aboriginal Police Officer Development and Policing

This report highlights examples of current Aboriginal policing arrangements which employ Aboriginal police officers as well as training initiatives for Aboriginal police officers and strategies for recruiting personnel. This includes Aboriginal Policing Arrangements; Aboriginal Police Officer Training; Recruiting: Policies and Practices; and Pre-Employment Training and Education Programs.

II. Aboriginal Cultural Awareness

This report highlights initiatives intended to increase the level of mutual understanding and respect between non-Aboriginal police officers and the members of the Aboriginal communities they serve. This includes Aboriginal Policing Conferences; and Cultural Awareness Training Programs.

III. Increasing Access to Policing Services

This report highlights Special Programs that are being used to increase police presence in Aboriginal communities. This includes Community Patrols; Storefront Offices; Community-Based Work Stations; and Satellite Detachments.

IV. Police-Community Communication and Liaison

This report highlights initiatives in which police and community members work together to improve policing services and address issues of mutual concern. This includes Public Education and Liaison Strategies; Police-Community Advisory Groups; and Inter-Agency Cooperation.

V. Focus on Youth

This report describes the involvement of police services in Crime Prevention and Community Relations Programs aimed primarily at young people in Aboriginal communities. In addition, it illustrates examples of police involvement in services for young offenders and youth at risk. This includes Recreational, Educational and Skills Development Programs; and Services for Young Offenders and Youth at Risk.

VI. Taking Action Against Substance Abuse

This report highlights police involvement in the development and delivery of Alcohol, Drug and Solvent Abuse Awareness Programs in Aboriginal communities. This includes Substance Abuse Education/Awareness and Prevention Programs.



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VII. Meeting the Needs of Victims and Offenders

This report highlights police involvement in the development and delivery of programs designed to assist both victims and offenders in Aboriginal communities. This includes Child Sexual Abuse Treatment Programs and Support Groups; Child Sexual Abuse and Family Violence Education; Victim Assistance Programs and Protocols; and Alternatives for Offenders.

For more information on how to obtain other reports in the series contact:

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