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User Report

INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA

PART V: FOCUS ON YOUTH

NO. 1992-16

Aboriginal Policing Series

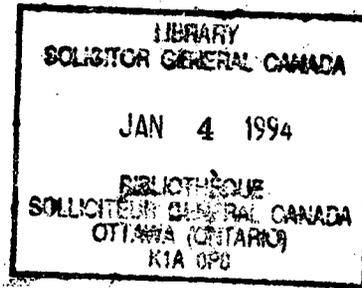
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Julie Jarvis



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**INVENTORY OF ABORIGINAL
POLICING PROGRAMS IN CANADA**

PART V: FOCUS ON YOUTH

NO. 1992-16

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 V: FOCUS ON YOUTH

1. INTRODUCTION

This is the fifth report in a series of seven on the Aboriginal Policing Programs in Canada. 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, this report illustrates examples of police involvement in services for young offenders and youth at risk.

This report is divided into two sections: Recreational, Educational and Skills Development Programs; and Services for Young Offenders and Youth at Risk.

Recreational, Educational and Skills Development Programs

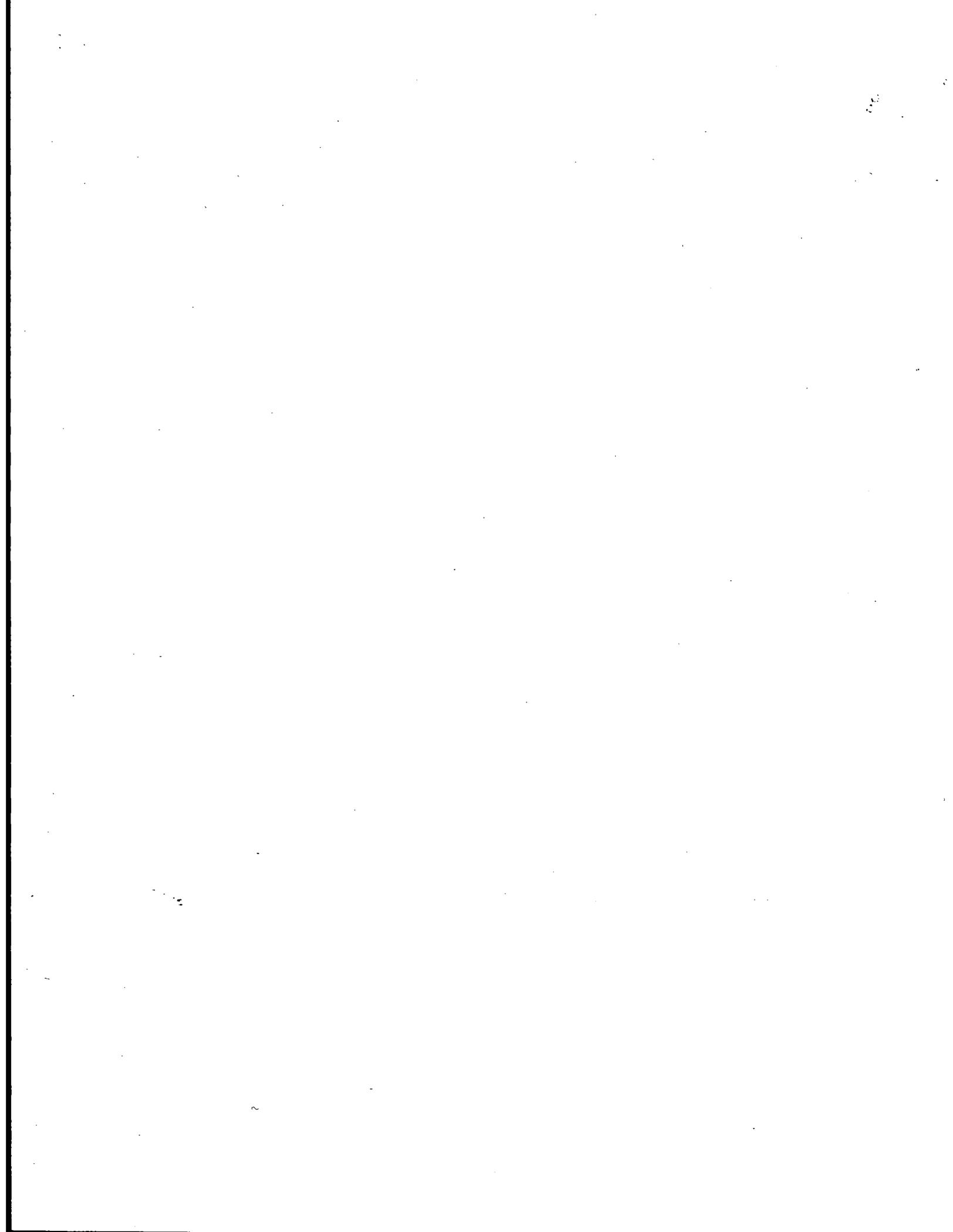
This section highlights police involvement in a wide variety of initiatives which offer a combination of education, skills development and recreational opportunities for young people. Highlighted initiatives include the following:

- sports events and camps;
- field trips and exchange programs;
- organized community youth groups;
- community education and school visitation programs for youth; and
- skills development opportunities.

Services for Young Offenders and Youth at Risk

In this area, respondents identified several initiatives in which police services are working with other agencies and members of the community to develop services for young offenders and youth at risk. Examples highlighted in this section include:

- a youth justice committee;
- an outreach program for young people in an urban centre; and
- a youth information session on community resources and services.



2. RECREATIONAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS

2.1 Youth Development Program RCMP Vernon Detachment Vernon, British Columbia

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Vernon Detachment has both rural and municipal policing responsibilities. The Detachment territory includes the city of Vernon (population: approximately 20,000), the Okanagan First Nation (population: approximately 1,500), and a number of rural communities (estimated combined population: 20,000). The Okanagan First Nation is located approximately 15 kilometres from the Detachment by road.

RCMP Vernon Detachment has 55 police officers. Fifteen police officers work in the rural area of the Detachment. An additional 32 auxiliary constables assist the rural Detachment police officers. One regular police officer spends 95 percent of his time working in the Okanagan First Nation and two auxiliary police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

The Youth Development Program is a community initiative introduced in the Okanagan First Nation in January 1990. The program was launched to teach young people of the First Nation life skills through youth prevention programs dealing with alcohol, drugs, family abuse and liaison with the police services. The overall aim is to educate young people regarding the options available to them through life experience programs.

Aboriginal Community Input

This program was designed and developed by the Youth Development Coordinator, a resident of the Okanagan First Nation, and the Aboriginal police officer at RCMP Vernon Detachment (also a member of the Okanagan First Nation).

Participants

The program is designed for Aboriginal youth of the Okanagan First Nation. The aim is to bring together all the youth in the community (i.e., both those who have been in conflict with the law and those who have not).

Design and Delivery

This program is offered by the Youth Community Coordinator and the RCMP police officer. Parents are actively involved in the program and frequently volunteer their services.

This is an after school program (youth group) held in the First Nation once a week. Lectures are given on issues such as drug and alcohol abuse, family violence and others. These are primarily given by the RCMP police officer, however, other agency representatives are invited to speak about particular issues. Activities are also planned for the youth group participants, such as camping trips, sports activities and other special events.

A Community Health Representative Program Trainee was hired in January 1990 to develop the various aspects of this program. The trainee is supervised by the Youth Development Coordinator. (This is an offshoot of the original program.)

Funding

The program cost is approximately \$15,000 annually. Funding is provided through the different agencies involved in the program.

Outcomes and Evaluations

Young people have a better outlook or understanding of life problems, such as alcohol and drugs.

Contacts

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RCMP Vernon Municipal Detachment
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Vernon, British Columbia
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Sadie Muik
Youth Development Coordinator
Westside Road
R.R. #7
Vernon, British Columbia
V1T 7Z3
Tel: (604) 542-4825

**2.2 Social Development Advisory Committee
RCMP Vernon Detachment
Vernon, British Columbia**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Vernon Detachment has both rural and municipal policing responsibilities. The Detachment territory includes the city of Vernon (population: approximately 20,000), the Okanagan First Nation (population: approximately 1,500), and a number of rural communities (estimated combined population: 20,000). The Okanagan First Nation is located approximately 15 kilometres from the Detachment by road.

RCMP Vernon Detachment has 55 police officers. Fifteen police officers work in the rural area of the Detachment. An additional 32 auxiliary constables assist the rural Detachment police officers. One regular police officer spends 95 percent of his time working in the Okanagan First Nation and two auxiliary police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

In January 1991, the Aboriginal police officer, RCMP Vernon Detachment, began participating in the newly re-instated Social Development Advisory Committee in the Okanagan First Nation. The original committee was reported to be very successful and productive. It's activities were put on hold in 1990, after the election of a new Chief and Council, as the new administration wanted to conduct a review of the activities of the committee in the First Nation.

The Social Development Advisory Committee is a community-based committee comprising representatives of local agencies. The committee sponsors activities for the Okanagan First Nation with an emphasis on activities for youth.

Aboriginal Community Input

The committee is a community-based initiative. Committee members represent local support service agencies and are all of Aboriginal ancestry.

Participants

The original committee involved community members of local support service agencies and treatment staff of various local initiatives. The current committee has six members. In time, it is hoped the membership will expand once again and include community members and clinical staff.

Design and Delivery

The group meets on a monthly basis at the Okanagan First Nation office to discuss issues of local concern and the development of community activities and events.

In addition, the committee plans and coordinates other events, activities and presentations.

Funding

Each agency involved in the committee, along with the Okanagan First Nation, contributes funding to the various initiatives.

Outcomes and evaluations

An example of the committee's program is the Little Coyote Baseball Tournament which is held annually for children under the age of 16. The event is held in the Okanagan First Nation and involves all the Aboriginal communities in the area.

In general, the committee has made the following contributions:

- an increased understanding of different departments and agencies working in the Okanagan First Nation; and
- an opportunity to amalgamate resources and ideas.

Contact

Sergeant Hansen
RCMP Vernon Detachment
3402-30th Street
Vernon, British Columbia
V1T 5E5
Tel: (604) 545-7171

**2.3 Student Police Project
RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment
Gjoa Haven, Northwest Territories**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the hamlet of Gjoa Haven (population: approximately 840), as well as several outposts and North Warning System sights. RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment's primary policing responsibility is the hamlet of Gjoa Haven.

Two police officers staff RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment. One police officer is of Aboriginal ancestry and is a member of the local community.

History and Development

RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment initiated the Student Police Project in October 1990. The program is based on the RCMP Venturer Program, but has been adapted to meet the needs of the local community.¹

RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment operates the program in conjunction with the Education Department and the local school administration. The goal is to encourage students to complete their education.

The program is based on the following premises:

- school rules and procedures may be more effectively enforced if students provide input and support;
- students who experience positive interactions with RCMP personnel may develop an interest in pursuing careers (either with the RCMP or other employers); and
- through exposure to the RCMP, students will become familiar with the educational requirements of such employers, and will recognize the benefits of continuing their education in order to meet these requirements.

1. The information provided in this description is based on a copy of the original program plan developed by RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment which was returned with the survey questionnaire.

RCMP personnel and school staff implemented the program in the following steps:

- the location of a local sponsor to provide funding for initial start up costs. Start up costs included the purchase of specially designed jackets for the group. These were considered to be a key motivating factor in encouraging initial student participation in the project; and
- the RCMP visited classrooms to explain the project, including the selection criteria and expected outcomes.

Aboriginal Community Input

The Aboriginal police officer at RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment is an active participant in the program. In addition, members of the local Education Department and the hamlet Council keep up-to-date with the activities of the program participants.

Participants

Ten students participate in the program. Participants include students in grades 7, 8 and 9. Students in the Community Occupational Program (a program in which students spend half their time in school and the other half working in the community) may also participate in the Student Police Project.

Students in the 1990-91 program were 11 to 16 years of age.

Design and Delivery

Members of RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment and staff of the local school offer the program on a voluntary basis.

A teacher acts as Project Monitor and takes responsibility for the day-to-day interaction and organizes meetings of the participants. RCMP police officers and the school principal act as a selection committee and, as necessary, a disciplinary body.

Interested students apply to the project. Selection is based on two criteria:

- performance in school; and
- behaviour and performance in the community.

One student is appointed Student Police Chief. All participants act as role models for other students in the school.

The program involves students in the following activities:

- weekly group meetings with the Project Monitor to discuss activities and projects;
- assisting teaching staff with playground supervision;
- monitoring young children in the school yard and hallways during recess and lunch hour; and
- assisting teachers with monitoring special events at the school such as parties and dances.

To stay in the group, participants are required to keep their school work up and attend classes regularly.

RCMP police officers volunteering with the project help students become familiar with the RCMP as an employer. Participants get to know the police officers on a first-name basis through the following activities and field trips:

- students visit police officers at their homes;
- students work with police officers to give courses at school;
- on one occasion students flew to Spence Bay in an RCMP aircraft to talk to other students about the Student Police Project; and
- students are currently planning a field trip to Yellowknife to tour RCMP "G" Division Headquarters, the courts and other criminal justice facilities.

In addition, the Aboriginal police officer at RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment offered participants a six-week course entitled "On the Land Survival". Students received instruction in the following skills:

- planning trips;
- building emergency shelters; and
- survival skills.

After completing the course, the students were taken on a two-week survival trip by the RCMP police officer.

Funding

A local business provided the initial funding for the project. This sponsor donated \$1,500 to purchase jackets for participants. The Logo for crests has been designed and jackets purchased. The logo is an RCMP crest "Working Together" (an RCMP member and a child) and is bordered with the logo "Student Police Project". The jackets are brightly coloured and are the property of the school. The project participants must turn them in at the end of the year or when they leave the project.

The participants raise additional funds through work projects. For example, in the spring of 1991, the Student Police Project group received a \$500 grant through a Department of Education Grant Program to support youth in small business ventures. The group plans to invest the money in sweatshirts which they will sell to raise money for field trips.

The fund-raising projects offer students the opportunity to accomplish the following:

- raise funds;
- develop bookkeeping skills; and
- gain experience running a small business.

Outcomes and Evaluations

RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment reports this initiative has accomplished the following:

- a better working relationship between police services and the community;
- the opening up of a communication link between local young people and police officers; and
- student participants have a better understanding of the duties of a peace officer.

Organizers hope that participants, as a result of the project, will continue their education through secondary school.

There is currently a waiting list of students wishing to participate in the project.

During the project, RCMP police officers will meet with the Project Monitor. Records and notes of the meetings will be kept in order to facilitate periodic evaluations throughout the year. The success of the program will be measured via the following sources of feedback:

- the Project Monitor;
- the student police group; and
- all sectors of the community.

Contact

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RCMP Gjoa Haven Detachment
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Gjoa Haven, Northwest Territories
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2.4 Youth Program
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 (estimated population: approximately 500), and another smaller community (estimated population: 80 to 100). This community is inhabited by non-Aboriginal peoples working on the North Warning System. This area is out of bounds to the community of Hall Beach, but is on the Detachment territory.

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

The Detachment Commander at RCMP Hall Beach Detachment developed the Youth Program initiative in the spring of 1989. The Youth Program was conceived as part of an overall policing approach developed by the Detachment Commander at Gjoa Haven in the fall of 1989. A new Detachment Commander is transferring to Gjoa Haven in the summer of 1991.

The goals of the initiative include the following:

- to reach young people in the community;
- to decrease crime; and
- to enhance police services and community relations through informal police officers exposure and involvement.

One of the most important aspects of this initiative was the original implementation process. RCMP Hall Beach Detachment formally introduced all components of the program to the community prior to implementation. The introductions took place in the following sequence:

- the program outline was translated into Inuktitut (the first language of the community) and made available to interested community groups as required;
- the personnel from RCMP Hall Beach Detachment formally introduced the program to the hamlet Council (and received approval);

- the personnel from RCMP Hall Beach Detachment formally introduced the program to staff members of the local school, social service agencies, the Government Liaison office, Recreation Department, Health Care Centre, and local committees; and
- the personnel from the RCMP Hall Beach Detachment approached local media to help introduce the program to the community at large.

Aboriginal Community Input

Prior to implementation, RCMP Hall Beach Detachment formally introduced the program to all levels of the community in order to gain support and approval for program implementation.

Participants

The main target group for the program is young people in the community, although many program components involve and affect the community as a whole.

Design and Delivery

The original program approach outlines four phases, each containing several components.² The four phases are as follows:

Community Education

- educational programming for youth; and
- educational programming for local committees.

Encouraging Participation and Interaction of Groups in the Community

- involving young people in discussion with local community groups; and
- involving young people in their own crime prevention initiative.

Focus on Media Involvement

- submitting monthly articles to the "Nunatsiaq News" newspaper;
- utilizing the local "Sanirajak Society" radio station on a regular monthly basis; and
- utilizing "CBC North" radio coverage as needed.

2. The information in this description is based, in large part, on the original documentation for this program initiative (a report including an overview and proposed alternatives and approaches was prepared by the Detachment Commander in 1989). Since that time, the program has been in operation although changes in Detachment personnel may have altered the format somewhat.

Community Involvement

- initiating a physical fitness program;
- becoming involved in learning Inuktitut (the first language of the community); and
- attending local events and participating (formally and informally).

Both members of RCMP Hall Beach Detachment took responsibility for the ongoing operation of this initiative.

Phase 1 - Community Education

Members of the Detachment give talks for young people of varying age levels. The major focus is on educating young people about their rights as individuals (both as potential victims or offenders). The presentations provide youth with the following:

- an improved understanding of their place within the community;
- their relationship (and that of the community as a whole) to the justice system; and
- information on which to base personal choices regarding involvement in crime.

Topics include:

- Roles of the Police Services, the Courts, and the Law (this includes descriptions of the roles of police officers, judges, crown counsels, defence counsels, court clerks and court reporters, and information about the justice system in general);
- Youth Involvement in the Justice System;
- Victims of Criminal Acts;
- Legal Procedures;
- Right to Counsel;
- Police Warning;
- Alternative Measures; and
- Role of Local Justice Committees.

Additional topics of interest, including particular crime problems, are addressed as they emerge.

Participants also view a video, called "Inuit Youth and the Law", which deals with young people who commit a break and enter and then become involved with the local Youth Justice Committee. The video "Inuit Youth and the Law" was produced in 1986 by Inuvialuit Communications Society in Inuvik, Northwest Territories.

In addition, members of RCMP Hall Beach Detachment have provided educational programming to local committees, including:

- the Youth Justice Committee;
- the Community-Based Policing Committee; and
- the Alcohol Education Committee.

RCMP Hall Beach Detachment members attended regular meetings of these committees, and offered educational presentations at the beginning of the meetings. The content of the presentations was similar to that offered to young people, but was condensed. Respondents note this component of the program is problematic due to the high turnover of committee members.

The goal of the education program is to enhance the involvement of each group in the community. Consequently, additional discussions focused on the following areas:

- the roles of the respective committees;
- the relationships between committees;
- the place of the committees within the community; and
- the improvement of orientation for RCMP members, and other related issues. According to the original program outline, the same general guidelines for discussion could be expanded to include other agencies to ensure all practitioners in the community understand the workings of the justice system and how it affects youth.

Phase 2 - Encouraging Participation and Interaction of Groups in the Community

Once the education process was underway, the various community components were invited and encouraged to be involved in lectures and discussions with the youth.

This interaction between the various groups and the youth was to enhance community understanding and assist in the prevention of crime.

Additional activities under consideration include:

- a mock criminal investigation; and
- a mock trial.

Phase 3 - Focus on Media Involvement

The RCMP Hall Beach Detachment Unit Commander submits articles to the local newspaper on a monthly basis. The articles include information on an area of concern such as offenders rights or victims rights, plus the most recent monthly statistics on crime in the community. This information had formerly been submitted only to the local Mayor.

The articles are an attempt to reach the wider community (i.e., in the entire Baffin Island region) and to help the public understand the types of criminal activities and occurrences taking place. In the event, for example, of a major crime or a rash of crimes in the region, the media broadcast interviews and articles.

Local radio stations also broadcast the information contained in the articles.

Phase 4 - Community Involvement

One component of this phase was an attempt to establish a physical training program for youth in the Hall Beach community. For some time, small groups of young people participated in regular training sessions at the homes of the Detachment police officers (police officers allowed young people to use their personal weights and equipment). This program, however, proved too difficult to coordinate and has not been continued.

In another attempt to improve police community relations, the members of RCMP Hall Beach Detachment took language lessons in Inuktitut. The rationale for this initiative was that community members may be more willing to work together with the police services if the police officers indicated a willingness to be a part of the community. Although police officers participated in the language training, it did not improve their ability to speak the language in any significant manner.

Police officers did, however, increase their participation in local community events (both formally and informally). These events included:

- sports;
- bingos;
- meetings;
- gatherings; and
- Christmas festivities.

Funding

The program does not require funding.

Outcomes and Evaluations

Detachment personnel have monitored the program on a monthly basis, and documented all activities and discussions.

To date, the Youth Program has been effective in achieving the following:

- a better exposure of the police services to the public, especially to the youth;
- a decrease in crimes involving youth (the Detachment notes that this involves only small numbers, and there has been insufficient time to fully establish quantitative results); and
- an improvement in the quality of police services and community relations.

The media component of the program, in particular, has been very successful. As a result of the media exposure, interest was generated in the local community as well as other Northern communities in the region.

Contact

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**2.5 "Let Only Good Spirits Guide You"
Winston Wuttunee Tour
Edmonton Police Service
Edmonton, Alberta**

Police and Community Profile

The Edmonton Police Service provides policing services for the city of Edmonton (population: approximately 567,900).

The Aboriginal population of Edmonton is estimated to be 21,970.

The Edmonton Police Service has approximately 1,100 sworn police officers. Eighteen of these police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

In the summer of 1988, after an earlier successful RCMP collaboration with Winston Wuttunee, the Edmonton Police Service arranged and participated in a series of 15 music and entertainment shows in inner city schools in Edmonton.

In the fall of 1987, RCMP "K" Division had facilitated a tour by Winston Wuttunee and his band. The purpose of the RCMP-sponsored tour in Northern Alberta included the following:

- improving police services and community relations;
- promoting a message of spiritual well-being and alternatives to crime;
- motivating the involvement of youth and focusing on community ownership; and
- promoting the unity of the family and the prevention of family violence.

During the tour, the Edmonton Police Service consulted with Aboriginal Policing Coordinator, RCMP "K" Division, and arranged to have police officers participate in a special Winston Wuttunee show at an elementary school. Based on the success of this initiative, the Edmonton Police Service arranged a subsequent tour.

The purpose of the Edmonton Police Service and Winston Wuttunee tour was to promote community-based policing and, in particular, to demonstrate that members of police services are also members of the community.

Aboriginal Community Input

The Aboriginal community did not provide direct input into this initiative. The community, however, has been very supportive of the work of Winston Wuttunee and his band.

Participants

More than 50 members of the Edmonton Police Service actively participated in the 15 performances for teachers, students and parents.

The tour visited schools with high percentages of Aboriginal students.

Design and Delivery

During each hour and a half performance, police officers took part in musical skits.

Winston Wuttenee's performances provide the following messages for young audiences:

- young people should not use drugs or alcohol;
- young people should look for role models amongst their family members, friends and schoolmates;
- when young members of the community grow up and become leaders, they will have a responsibility to try and improve things;
- the importance of family unity; and
- police officers are members of the community; they care for people and they have the same problems as other people.

Funding

No information provided.

Outcomes and Evaluation

The Edmonton Police Service received very positive feedback from the teachers, students, parents, principals and participating police officers involved in the performances.

The Edmonton Police Service, in conjunction with Aboriginal counselling services, is producing a video of the tour to use as an educational aid throughout the province.

Contact

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**2.6 Come Let's Help Ourselves
"Astum Nesokamahtohtahn
Youha Eh Tsa Wo Dee"
RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment
Fort Vermilion, Alberta**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the town of Fort Vermilion (estimated population: 860), six First Nations (combined estimated population: 5,000), and a large rural area (estimated population: approximately 5,000).

The Aboriginal population in the area includes the residents of the First Nations, and approximately 645 residents of Fort Vermilion.

The First Nation closest to the Detachment is a 20-minute drive from the town of Fort Vermilion. The most distant First Nation is either two and a half hours by air or, in winter, a three-hour drive from the Detachment.

There are four police officers stationed at RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment. One police officer is of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

The Crime Prevention Coordinator, RCMP Peace River Sub-Division, developed "Come Let's Help Ourselves", in consultation with Aboriginal resource people, in 1988. The program is a police services and community relations and crime prevention program aimed at youth in Aboriginal and Metis communities.

Detachments within RCMP Peace River Sub-Division are responsible for program delivery.

RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment implemented the program on the Detachment territory in November 1990.

The program is referenced in the RCMP "K" Division's Operational Manual (Appendix I-I-17, Section 15, page 1).

Aboriginal Community Input

Representatives of Aboriginal counselling services of Alberta and Aboriginal Program Directors for Northland School Division provided input into the development of the program.

Each First Nation Education Department on the Detachment territory provides advice and direction on an ongoing basis.

Participants

Aboriginal youth (grades kindergarten to 12).

Design and Delivery

"Come Let's Help Ourselves" consists of a series of structured presentations for classroom settings. The program includes lectures, films and other presentations.

A resource booklet which outlines the program and intended for use by police services is available from: Crime Prevention and Police Community Relations Unit, RCMP "K" Division. The booklet includes the following:

- introduction;
- list of program topics;
- list of resources available to support presentations;
- overview of the program (with examples); and
- a directory of the Northland School Division.

Members of RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment make program presentations upon request from schools or members of the community (although police officers also initiate some presentations).

Police officers take turns delivering the program on a rotational basis. The Aboriginal police officer at the Detachment speaks Cree, the language of local Aboriginal communities. Consequently, whenever possible, this police officer delivers the presentations in these communities.

Program presentations are based on five major areas:

Safety

- Bicycle Safety;
- Gun Safety;
- Traffic Safety;
- Fire Safety; and
- Babysitting Safety.

Criminal Code Offenses

- Theft;
- Vandalism;
- Impaired Driving;
- Assaults;
- Child Abuse;
- Incest; and
- Gun Laws.

Provincial Statutes

- *Traffic Act*;
- *Fish and Wildlife Act*;
- *School Act*;
- *Liquor Control Act*;
- *Child Welfare Act*;
- *Domestic Relations Act*;
- *Litter Act*; and
- *Fatal Injuries Act*.

The Canadian Constitution and the Law

- Legal Rights;
- Basic Human Rights; and
- Community (Government) Rights.

Crime Prevention

- Alcohol Abuse;
- Child identification;
- Family Violence;
- Suicide Prevention;
- Motivation;
- History of RCMP;
- RCMP Careers;
- Young Offenders;
- Sexual Abuse; and
- Sexual Attacks.

Police officers select presentation topics to meet the needs of individual communities.

On the RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment territory, the most popular topics include hunting safety and off-road vehicle safety. Other topics, such as child sexual abuse, are considered more

sensitive by First Nations Councils and consequently are not requested. Police officers are aware of sensitive areas and select topics that will be accepted by the community.

Presentations are made as requested, depending on the availability of personnel. Members of RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment gave 12 talks in the first quarter of 1991.

Funding

The RCMP provides funding and personnel to administer this program. RCMP "K" Division provides resource material.

Outcomes and Evaluations

Although this program is still in the initial implementation stage on the RCMP Fort Vermilion Detachment territory, police officers and participants reported favourably on the program.

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2.7 Winter Survival Trips RCMP Big River Detachment Big River, Saskatchewan

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Big River Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing several small communities, including the Whitefish First Nation. The Aboriginal population in the area includes approximately 1,300 First Nation residents, and approximately 400 others people living on the Detachment territory.

RCMP Big River Detachment has eight members, one of whom is of Aboriginal ancestry and is fluent in the Cree language (the first language of the local Aboriginal community).

History and Development

The Aboriginal constable, RCMP Big River Detachment, led the first winter survival trip in February 1990. Organized as a police officers and youth community relations program, the winter survival trip had two objectives:

- to improve police services and community relations; and
- to expand participants knowledge of winter survival techniques in northern Saskatchewan.

To gain support for the program, the Aboriginal RCMP constable approached the Whitefish First Nation Council. The police officer and members of the First Nation Council discussed the needs of the community and the police officer proposed the winter survival trip.

The First Nation Council supported the project and considered it a positive opportunity for the youth of the First Nation to learn their ancestors northern survival skills.

The First Nation Council supported a second winter survival trip in the winter of 1991, and a third trip is planned for 1992.

Aboriginal Community Input

Members of the Whitefish First Nation act as instructors and chaperons on these trips. The Whitefish First Nation funds the trips.

Participants

Ten Aboriginal youth, three Aboriginal guides or instructors, three First Nation members (acting as chaperons) and the Aboriginal constable from RCMP Big River Detachment participated in the first trip in February 1990.

The First Nation Council selected participating young people based on the following criteria:

- marks;
- school attendance records (the school principal provided records);
- age (12 to 15); and
- physical condition.

The First Nation Council used largely the same criteria to select the 10 participants for the second program in 1991. Older young people were included in the second trip (aged 17 years), but organizers have concluded the program works best with the younger group.

Design and Delivery

First Trip: Winter 1990

Two weeks prior to the trip, the Aboriginal constable, an Aboriginal guide and a second RCMP police officer set out a skidoo trail through an area in northern Saskatchewan. The Aboriginal constable chose a region familiar to him through previous hunting trips in the areas.

To begin the trip, the group drove 400 kilometres north by car to the trip starting point. The group then used snowmobiles to carry all supplies, travelling more than 230 kilometres in 10 days. During the trip, guides or instructors taught participants the following basic wilderness survival skills:

- setting nets;
- trapping;
- hunting moose;
- setting snares for rabbits and beaver; and
- ice fishing.

During the trip, participants stayed in a hunting cabin and met with a trapper who lives in the region year round.

Second Trip: Winter 1991

The Aboriginal constable, RCMP Big River Detachment, accompanied by another Detachment member, led the second trip through a wilderness area 50 kilometres from the Whitefish First Nation. Participants on the second trip experienced the same activities as in the previous year, except that they stayed in tents rather than a hunting cabin.

Funding

The First Nation Council provides funding for the winter survival trips. The first trip cost \$22,000. Costs included transportation, food and equipment for participants, and guides or instructors. The second trip cost \$1,500. The change in location the second year greatly reduced the cost of the trip.

Outcomes and Evaluations

The winter survival trip held in February 1990 was the first such program in the region. The youth who participated had never been to the North. The First Nation Council had wanted the students to experience life in the North and meet with trappers. Participants accomplished both goals.

A community member, who acted as a chaperon, made a video of the first winter survival trip. The original eight-hour tape has been edited to two hours and is available from RCMP "F" Division in Regina.

A third winter survival trip is currently being planned for the winter of 1992.

These trips are now being held annually in selected locations in Saskatchewan.

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2.8 RCMP Venturer Program RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the community of Fort Qu'Appelle and four First Nations: Muscowpetung (population: approximately 260); Pasqua (population: approximately 250); Standing Buffalo (population: approximately 50); and Wa-Pii Moos-Toosis (population: approximately 500).

All four First Nations are 7 to 40 kilometres from the Detachment and are accessible by road.

History and Development

RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle sponsors the only Venturer Program in RCMP "F" Division. The first group began meeting in September 1990.

The overall goals of the program include the following:

- to help young people develop as resourceful and responsible members of their communities by providing them with guidance and opportunities for development;
- to further their education;
- to encourage participation in rewarding and productive activity; and
- to enhance preparation for future roles as citizens and community members.

There are approximately 100 young people involved in the scouting program in the community of Fort Qu'Appelle and the Venturer Program allows them, as well as other interested young people, to continue on to a higher level of scouting. In addition, it provides youth with exposure to policing and law enforcement.

RCMP policy guidelines for the Venturer Program are listed in the RCMP Operational Manual under the subject heading "RCMP Venturer Program".

Aboriginal Community Input

RCMP Aboriginal Policing and Crime Prevention units at both the national and provincial level provided input into the program.

Participants

Youth 14 to 17 years old on the RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment territory (including non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal youth living both inside and outside the First Nations) participate in the program.

One of the four police officers volunteering as program leaders is of Aboriginal ancestry.

Design and Delivery

Participants begin with a six-week training period which offers an introduction to the program and to scouting. During the training period, speakers make presentations to participants and the weekly meetings involve activities and trips.

Later, under the supervision of a regular RCMP member, Venturers perform direct duties in the following areas of crime prevention:

- Operation Identification;
- Neighbourhood Watch;
- School Liaison;
- Public Displays in Malls;
- Victim Assistance; and
- Assistance to Motorists.

RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment developed a training program for program leaders in the spring of 1990.

Funding

A local sponsor and the Scouts Group Committee provide financial assistance for the program.

RCMP Fort Qu'Appelle Detachment contributes the following:

- meeting space;
- materials;
- volunteer program leaders; and
- some uniform articles.

The group plans to become self-sufficient through fund-raising activities.

Outcomes and Evaluations

To date, the program has been very successful and continues to attract local youth.

In order to increase the program's effectiveness for Aboriginal youth, an Aboriginal company may be formed in 1991.

Contact

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**2.9 Crime Prevention and
Police Community Relations Program for Youth
RCMP Southend Detachment
Southend, Saskatchewan**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Southend Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the community of Southend, the Peter Ballantyne First Nation (estimated population: approximately 700), two satellite First Nations (combined estimated population: approximately 200), and several other smaller communities. The total year-round population on the Detachment territory is approximately 1,000, although this figure increases during summer due to tourism.

RCMP Southend Detachment has three police officers, one of whom is of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

RCMP Southend Detachment introduced the Crime Prevention and Police Community Relations Program for Youth in the Peter Ballantyne First Nation in the summer of 1990.

The program emphasizes the involvement of RCMP personnel in community activities involving youth. Through extending police officers involvement in the community beyond the policing process, the Detachment hopes to do the following:

- gain the trust and understanding of members of the community; and
- increase police officers understanding of the problems facing the community.

Aboriginal Community Input

Members of the Detachment and the community provide input into the program. Parents in the community provide input and show support for the program, and some become involved in the program activities.

Participants

RCMP police officers and youth in the community.

Design and Delivery

The program requires that police officers become actively involved with youth in the community. All three members of the Detachment participate in the program (while on duty, as well as during off-duty free time). Program activities include:

- school visits;
- community presentations; and
- playing and coaching young people in minor sports, including slowpitch, broomball and hockey.

Funding

The RCMP, the Southend Band and the hamlet of Southend provide funding for the program. Although facilities and resources are limited, local schools provide the following assistance:

- donating class time for presentations by RCMP police officers; and
- setting up facilities so police officers can play minor sports with the young people.

Outcomes and Evaluations

This initiative has accomplished the following:

- the development of a rapport between local youth and RCMP police officers; and
- a decrease in all types of criminal offenses involving young people. Although exact figures were not available at the time of the survey, the Detachment reported the following example: prior to the program, a local store was broken into by young people in the community on a monthly basis. Since this program commenced, there have been no attempts.

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**2.10 Northern Fly-In Sports Camps
Joint Development Crime Prevention Project
RCMP "D" Division
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP "D" Division is responsible for providing provincial policing services in Manitoba.

Within the Division, an estimated 41 detachments provide policing services for approximately 115 Aboriginal communities. The total Aboriginal population in these communities is approximately 42,500.

History and Development³

In December 1986, RCMP "D" Division, in collaboration with several other agencies, founded the Northern Fly-In Sports Camps (NFISC) organization to operate sport and leadership training programs in remote northern communities.

NFISC is a non-profit, registered charitable organization. Practitioners in several fields, including sports, physical education, medicine, recreation, education and law enforcement (RCMP "D" Division) serve on the Board of Directors.

The mission of the organization is:

"To enhance the quality of life of people in remote northern communities through the delivery of high quality sport and recreation programs and through the development of local leadership."

The organization continues the work of a successful two-month pilot project held in the communities of Cross Lake and St Theresa Point during the summer of 1986. The pilot project (sponsored by the University of Manitoba) identified a need for summer sport and leadership training programs in remote communities. The host communities for the pilot project requested that the NFISC return in 1987 to assist with further development in this area.

3. The information provided in this description is taken from two reports on the Northern Fly-In Sports Camps. N. Winther, N. and P. Currie, "Northern Fly-In Sports Camps: A Joint Development Crime Prevention Project" (presented at the North American Society for the Sociology of Sport Conference, November 5, 1987; Edmonton, Alberta), and "Northern Fly-In Sports Camps, Final Report 1990 Summer Program".

In the summer of 1990, NFISC operated summer programs in several communities in northern Manitoba, including:

- Moose Lake;
- Cross Lake;
- St Theresa Point;
- Bloodvein;
- Pukatawagan;
- Shamattawa; and
- Norway House.

In addition, at the request of the community, NFISC implemented its first Northwest Territories program in Iqaluit. This program was developed at the request of the community.

Aboriginal Community Input

In implementing programs, NFISC consults with Chiefs, Mayors and Councils of host communities on an ongoing basis. In the future, NFISC plans to transfer control of the program to the Aboriginal communities currently served by the program.

Several members of the NFISC staff and its Board are of Aboriginal ancestry.

Participants

As of 1990, more than 20,000 children and youth had contributed to the programs as planners, leaders and participants.

In the summer of 1990, an average of 60 children and youth participated in each of the (two or three) daily sessions in each community (exact numbers are available in the NFISC Final Report for 1990).

Design and Delivery⁴

NFISC programs offer four types of activities: outdoor education, creative arts, sports and aquatic activities. The programs are based on an innovative blend of both new and traditional Aboriginal activities. Elders are closely involved with the cultural aspects of the program.

The objectives of the outdoor education component are as follows:

- to assist youth in developing a sense of responsibility and self-motivation; and
- to teach group skills.

4. The following information is based on the Final Report of the 1990 Summer Program.

Activities included:

- plant study;
- land ecology study;
- weather study;
- outdoor cooking;
- low impact camping;
- orienteering;
- outdoor crafts;
- survival skills; and
- nature hikes.

In the creative arts component of the program, participants, using materials and supplies readily available in the community, engage in the following activities:

- arts and crafts;
- drama;
- singing; and
- dancing.

Sports programs include the following team and individual sports:

- lacrosse;
- handball;
- track and field;
- soccer;
- bowling;
- football;
- gymnastics;
- juggling;
- pyramid building;
- golf;
- field hockey;
- volleyball;
- basketball; and
- badminton.

Aquatic activities included several theme days which used to promote aspects of safety:

- River Rat Day (boat safety);
- Polar Bear Prowl (ice safety); and
- Frolicking Fish Frenzy Day (water safety).

The Northern Water Safety Program is delivered and administered by the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation in Thompson. Each summer, instructors are hired to provide swimming instruction and safety in 30 northern communities.

Other activities included:

- water sports;
- aquatic fitness;
- diving;
- speed swimming skills; and
- water slides.

NFISC also provides leadership training for local youth.

The number of program staff required depends on the size of each host community. In total, there were 25 paid program staff involved in the 1990 program, the majority of whom were students (non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal) from Manitoba post-secondary institutions.

Prior to arrival in host communities, all staff members participated in a one week training and orientation session. The goals of the session were as follows:

- to familiarize staff with the objectives and mandate of NFISC;
- to provide information about Aboriginal culture and language; and
- to sensitize staff to the needs and interests of the host communities.

Aboriginal leaders, local teachers, RCMP personnel and residents of all ages from the host communities have provided ongoing support for NFISC.

NFISC programs continually evolve to meet the needs of host communities. All residents in all age groups are encouraged to contribute to and participate in the activities.

Funding

The Manitoba Community Services Council and the RCMP provided the majority of funds for the Manitoba program in 1990. There are, however, several other community sponsors who also support the program.

In 1990, RCMP personnel contributed the following additional support:

- the Coordinator, Aboriginal Policing Services, RCMP "D" Division continue to serve as an executive member of the NFISC Board of Directors and as a founding member of NFISC, this police officer has been an executive member of the NFISC Board since its inception;

- RCMP police officers stationed in host communities provided program assistance and instruction (to the extent their regular duties and responsibilities allowed) and they acted as liaisons for community residents and NFISC staff;
- an RCMP constable in Iqaluit worked with the community to garner local support and raise the funds for the two-month NFISC summer program;
- an RCMP Twin Otter aircraft transported staff and equipment to all eight host communities; and
- the RCMP organized and hosted a press conference in June 1990 to announce plans for the NFISC summer program.

Outcomes and Evaluations

After NFISC staff identified a need for community recreation leaders in host communities, the South East Resources Development Council developed a one-year Recreation Director Training Program. Seven trainees from South East Resources Development Council communities successfully completed the program in 1990.

NFISC programs are evaluated annually. The RCMP contributes to the evaluation process by providing annual comparative crime statistics relevant to host communities.

Contact

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**2.11 Dakota Ojibway Child and Family Services Committees
Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council Police
Brandon, Manitoba**

Police and Community Profile

The Dakota Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC) Police has seven offices which provide policing services for eight Aboriginal communities (combined population: approximately 9,000). The DOTC Police have 23 police officers, all of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

In 1981, as part of a crime prevention initiative, the DOTC Police established Dakota Ojibway Child and Family Services Committees in each of the local communities. The committees are designed to involve children, particularly those from single parent families and those who are in conflict with the law, in recreational, social and educational activities as a means of reducing crime and vandalism in local communities.

The committees have become institutionalized in each community.

Aboriginal Community Input

Community members participate in Child and Family Services Committees in each of the eight communities policed by the DOTC Police. The committees design and plan all activities associated with the programs in their communities.

Participants

Each committee has representatives from the following groups:

- the Tribal Council;
- DOTC Police;
- Child and Family Services;
- Education;
- Drug and Alcohol Abuse programs; and
- at least one Elder from the community.

Design and Delivery

The primary objective is to develop and organize recreational and educational activities for youth. The committees organize tours, presentations and a variety of other activities. Committees meet approximately once per week to plan activities and discuss support services for dysfunctional families and young people in the community.

Funding

The program requires funds to cover the cost of field trips and other recreational, educational and social activities. The Chiefs and Councils of host communities provide funding for the program. In addition, Dakota Ojibway Child and Family Services Incorporated engages in independent fund-raising activities.

Outcomes and Evaluations

As a result of the activities, young people learn to cooperate, work together and develop respect for their community.

Contact

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**2.12 Youth Program (Wilful Damage)
RCMP Gillam Detachment
Gillam, Manitoba**

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Gillam Detachment provides policing services in a northern region of Manitoba encompassing the town of Gillam (population: approximately 1,500), and two First Nations: Ilford (estimated population: 165) and Fox Lake (estimated population: 200 to 300).

The Aboriginal population on the Detachment territory includes members of the War Lake First Nation living in Ilford (150 individuals), the residents of Fox Lake, and approximately 200 residents of the town of Gillam.

For most of the year, the Ilford First Nation is only accessible by air or rail. Rail travel to Ilford is made possible through the use of a gas rail car and takes approximately one hour. In the winter, Ilford is a three and a half-hour drive using the winter road. The Fox Lake First Nation is located 60 kilometres from the RCMP Gillam Detachment and is accessible by road.

There are six police officers at RCMP Gillam Detachment. Three of the police officers serve the town of Gillam. In the Fox Lake First Nation, two First Nations constables work with the RCMP to coordinate policing services.

History and Development

RCMP Gillam Detachment implemented the Wilful Damage Program in the Ilford First Nation in April 1990 as a result of an increasing number of incidents of vandalism in the community.

Wilful Damage is an educational program directed at the youth of the community. The purpose of the program is to involve young people (particularly those 13 to 16 years of age who have dropped out of school) in productive activity. Respondents note that the school in Ilford offers levels kindergarten to grade 8. After grade 8 the children must go to schools out of the area to receive an education. As a consequence, many teenagers have dropped out of school and have nothing to do.

Aboriginal Community Input

Detachment personnel consulted with the Chief and Council in the community prior to implementing the program. The Chief and Council support the program, but do not take part in the actual planning or delivery of the activities.

Parents in the community are invited to take part in the program.

Participants

Young people in the Ilford First Nation who are between 6 and 16 years of age.

Design and Delivery

The program does not operate on a highly structured basis in order to allow Detachment personnel to develop the program according to their personal knowledge of and relationships with the young people involved. Detachment personnel believe a structured format may have a detrimental effect on their attempts to encourage young people's participation.

The Detachment personnel have focused on generating activities to relieve boredom (which the young people have identified as the biggest problem). RCMP Gillam Detachment personnel patrol Ilford once per week. Police officers attempt to provide an activity on one long weekend each month. Detachment personnel must bring all supplies and food for all the activities they plan.

To date, these activities have included:

- drop in Centre;
- movie night;
- showing of police films on results of wilful damage;
- meeting with adults to learn more about their culture;
- building a park (with a baseball diamond); and
- covering the walls of the new First Nation office with Aboriginal art.

Activities are based on the premise that if youth develop pride in their community, they will do less damage to the property.

Funding

RCMP Gillam Detachment is responsible for funding the program (although at present there are limited funds available). RCMP Gillam Detachment also provides personnel to operate the program as well as visual aids.

Outcomes and Evaluations

RCMP Gillam Detachment reports the program has improved the level of trust between RCMP police officers and young people in the community.

Contact

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**2.13 Values, Influences and Peers (VIP)
O.P.P. Minaki Detachment
Minaki, Ontario**

Police and Community Profile

O.P.P. Minaki Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing the town of Minaki (estimated population: 200), the Whitedog First Nation (population: approximately 1,000), and several small communities.

The Aboriginal population in the region includes the members of the Whitedog First Nation and approximately half the residents of Minaki.

O.P.P. Minaki Detachment has 12 police officers. Two of these are First Nations constables and are posted to the Whitedog First Nation.

History and Development

Ontario police departments, in cooperation with the Ontario Ministry of Education, offer the Values, Influences and Peers (VIP) Program to students in grades 5 and 6. The program establishes contact between children and the police services. Police officers make classroom presentations which form the basis for discussions of positive values.

Some O.P.P. Detachments serving northern Ontario Aboriginal communities found that the VIP Program needed to be made relevant to the cultures and concerns of these communities. Therefore, some detachments have made an effort to tailor the program to meet the needs of local communities. This process includes:

- efforts to make the program culturally appropriate; and
- altering content to address local problems and concerns. For example, in some communities, discussions about vandalism and solvent abuse may be more relevant than discussions of drug abuse.

In 1988, the O.P.P. Minaki Detachment, in cooperation with local teaching staff, introduced the VIP Program at Islington School in the Whitedog First Nation. The program is offered to students in grade 6.

Aboriginal Community Input

O.P.P. police officers developed the course format in consultation with the teaching staff of Islington school. The teachers and O.P.P. police officers liaise on an ongoing basis concerning program topics and format. In addition, other members of the Aboriginal community act as resource people and teach aspects of the program.

Participants

The participants are grade 6 students enrolled at Islington School.

Design and Delivery

VIP is a 13-week program offering one half-hour classroom presentation per week. O.P.P. police officers, including a First Nations constable, deliver the course in conjunction with teachers at Islington School.⁵ The following community resource people have also made presentations:

- the Chief;
- a college student (who had problems in the community when he was younger); and
- two young offenders from the community (they were brought up from Kenora to speak).

Discussion topics have included:

- Values;
- Standards;
- Peer Pressure;
- Decision Making;
- Authority Figures;
- Stealing; and
- Youth and the Law.

Before and after each presentation, the class engages in a discussion about the topic.

A member of the O.P.P. Minaki Detachment coordinates the program.

Funding

There are no special costs associated with the program. Members of the O.P.P. make presentations. Community resource people speak on a voluntary basis. Islington school provides staff supervision and the use of the school bus for field trips.

Outcomes and Evaluations

The most recent program at Islington school was held from January to May, 1991. The course will be offered again in September 1991.

5. VIP Instructor Training programs are provided by the Ontario Ministry of Education to both police officers and teachers in selected cities throughout the province. Course materials are available through the Ministry.

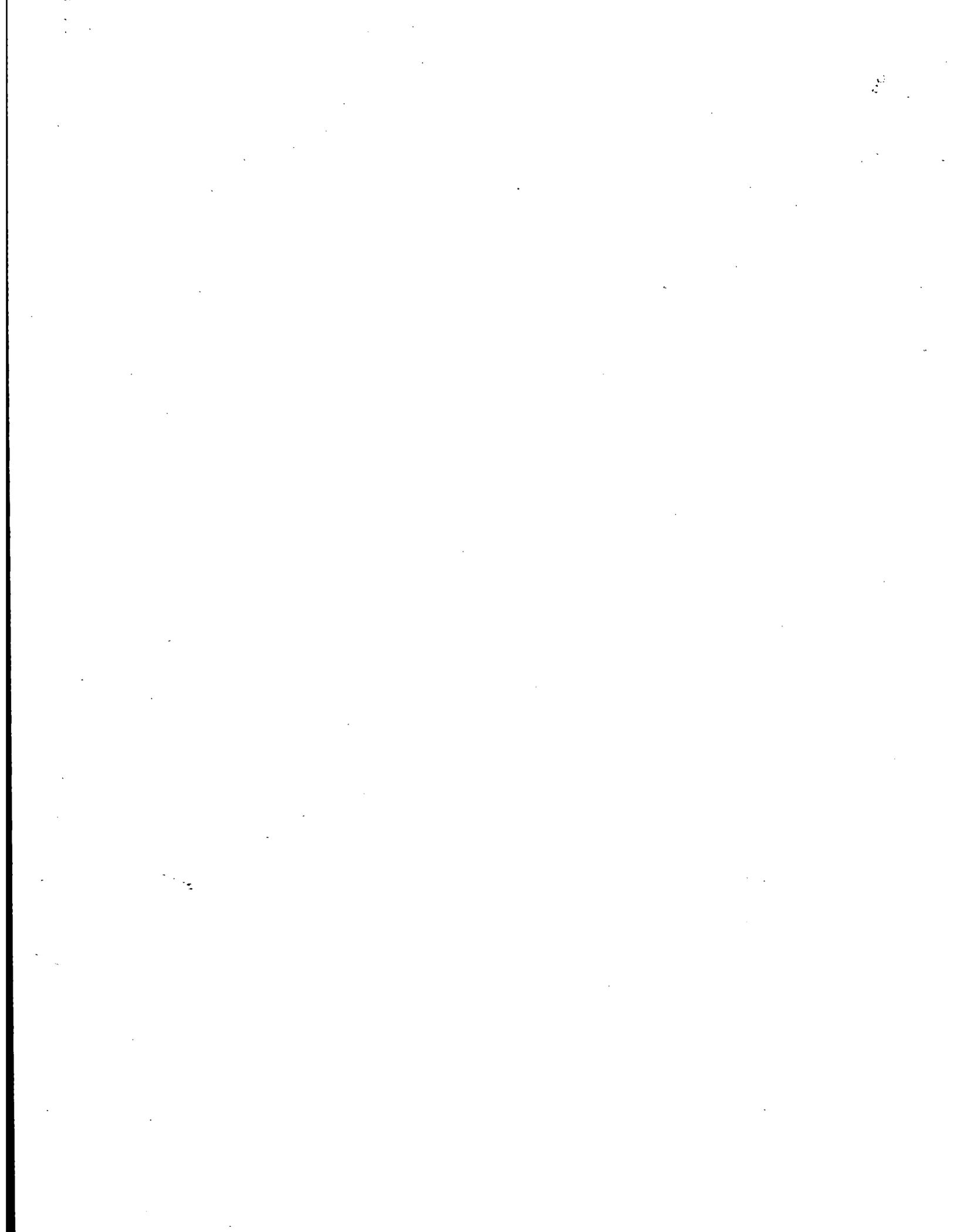
The program is an opportunity to:

- increase positive contact between police services and Aboriginal youth; and
- improve relations between members of the O.P.P. and young people in the community (police officers who participate in the program are immediately recognized by the young people).

Informal evaluations conducted by participating O.P.P. police officers and teaching staff have encouraged the continuation of the program each year.

Contact

Constable B.D. Nunn
O.P.P. Minaki Detachment
P.O. Box 1
Minaki, Ontario
POX 1J0
Tel: (807) 224-3341



3. SERVICES FOR YOUNG OFFENDERS AND YOUTH AT RISK

3.1 Fort Chipewyan Youth Justice Committee RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment Fort Chipewyan, Alberta

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment provides policing services for the community of Fort Chipewyan (population: approximately 1,300).

The Aboriginal population of Fort Chipewyan includes members of the following groups: Cree (approximately 1,100); Chipewyan (approximately 130); and Metis (approximately 70).

Fort Chipewyan is located in Northeastern Alberta. During the winter, the community is accessible by road. For the remainder of the year, the community is accessible by either air or water.

RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment has four police officers. One of the police officers is of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

Since its inception in 1990, two members of RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment (including the Aboriginal police officers) have served in an advisory capacity on the Fort Chipewyan Youth Justice Committee.

Under the provisions of Section 69 of the *Young Offenders Act*, the formation of the committee allows the Aboriginal community to provide input into the sentencing process for Aboriginal young offenders.

The objectives of the program include the following:

- supplying an avenue for the Aboriginal community to be involved in the criminal justice system;
- allowing the community to take greater responsibility for the administration of justice;
- helping Aboriginal youth recognize that, not only the courts and the police services will sanction inappropriate activities, but the community as well; and
- reducing the overall number of repeat offenders among Aboriginal young offenders.

Aboriginal Community Input

The Aboriginal community has been involved in the planning and administration of the initiative from the outset. The membership of the committee includes representatives of each group in the community of Fort Chipewyan.

Participants

One representative from each of the following groups serves on the committee:

- Cree;
- Chipewyan; and
- Fort Chipewyan Metis Association.

In addition, local Elders and two members of the RCMP serve on the committee.

Design and Delivery

The functions of the Youth Justice Committee are based on a sentence-adjudgment process. When young offenders either plead or are found guilty in court, the sentence is adjourned for one month to allow the committee to implement its process. The committee meets to discuss the circumstances of the case. In addition, the committee considers the youth record and members of the youth family are invited to meet with the committee. The young offender may also be invited to attend a committee meeting and provide input into the proceedings.

The committee formulates sentencing recommendations which are submitted, in writing, to the courts. Sentencing recommendations vary and have, in some cases, moved beyond the options of open or closed custody to include, for example, conditions of probation that stipulate the youth must spend the winter working a trapline with a local Elder.

Funding

The program is operated on a voluntary basis.

Outcomes and Evaluations

The program has reportedly been very successful. Results include the following:

- members of the Aboriginal community have developed an increased sense of ownership of the law;
- additional probation options have been created for young offenders; and
- the diversion program is now being expanded to deal with adult offenders in the areas of family violence and crimes against the elderly (the same committee will administer the program).

Contact

Corporal Hoyland
RCMP Fort Chipewyan Detachment
Box 328
Fort Chipewyan, Alberta
TOP 1B0
Tel: (403) 697-3665

3.2 Student Agency Advisory Forum RCMP High Level Detachment High Level, Alberta

Police and Community Profile

RCMP High Level Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing High Level (population: approximately 3,000); another small community; and three Aboriginal communities: Meander River (population: approximately 400); Bushe River (population: approximately 300); and Child Lake (population: approximately 250).

Meander River is an isolated community located approximately 75 kilometres north of High Level. Residents of the communities of Meander River and Bushe River are members of the Dene Tha First Nation. Residents of the First Nation also live in the community of Assumption which is located on a different RCMP Detachment territory.

RCMP High Level Detachment has nine police officers. One police officer is assigned to the community of Meander River.

History and Development

In December 1990, personnel from RCMP High Level Detachment, in conjunction with representatives of other agencies, participated in the initiation of the Student Agency Advisory Forum. The project represents an attempt to address the issues of teen suicide, drug, alcohol and solvent abuse and violence in the community of Meander River.

As a result of an inter-agency meeting called by the First Nation Council to discuss the findings of an investigation which had found that 20 percent of the students in the local school were suicidal, the agencies decided to ask youth directly about what needed to be done to address the problem. Local youth held a meeting of their own to discuss the issues and later, invited local agencies to participate in the Student Agency Advisory Forum, an information session held for local young people.

Aboriginal Community Input

Aboriginal practitioners and local Elders provided input into the development of the program.

Participants

Participants included junior high and high school level students from the Upper Hay River School. Respondents note that the Upper Hay River School only goes to grade 10. Therefore, students who wish to continue their education must go to larger communities such as Grand Prairie or Fairview. Many students have never left home before and find the transition very

difficult. Many students drop out of school and return to the community. The First Nation is attempting to have the local school continue to grade 12.

The following organizations participated in the Student Agency Advisory Forum on a voluntary basis:

- Upper Hay River School;
- Alcohol and Drug Addiction Centre;
- Mental Health Services;
- Aboriginal Counselling;
- Public Health Services;
- First Nation Council;
- RCMP High Level Detachment; and
- First Nation Youth Worker.

Design and Delivery

During the forum, local agencies provided youth in the community with information about available resources for dealing with depression, alcoholism, drug and solvent abuse and family violence.

Funding

No information provided.

Outcomes and Evaluation

The forum has resulted in the following:

- local young people are more confident about approaching police services and other resource personnel;
- a referral program has been established to ensure youth have access to the most appropriate resources available;
- local students have developed their own organization to gather information about the needs of youth in the community and to promote positive youth activities (the students are operating this program themselves - organizing sports activities and making recommendations for other school activities and trips); and
- in June 1991, the Detachment reported there had not been a complaint about the student population in two months (prior to the development of the Student Forum, there were approximately two complaints per week).

Respondents note that there has been a complete turn around in the local youth; morale improved a lot as a result of having a say in the development of activities.

Contact

Constable W.R. Gauchier
RCMP High Level Detachment
Box 30
High Level, Alberta
T0H 1Z0
Tel: (403) 926-2226

3.3 Street Worker Program RCMP Battleford Detachment North Battleford, Saskatchewan

Police and Community Profile

RCMP Battleford Detachment provides policing services in a region encompassing both the city of North Battleford and the town of Battleford (combined population: approximately 10,000). The town of Battleford is located across the river from the city of North Battleford. For the purposes of this program description, both communities will be referred to, together, as: the community of North Battleford.

In addition, the Detachment serves five First Nations: Saulteaux (estimated population: 800); Moosomin (estimated population: 500); Sweet Grass (estimated population: 500 to 600); Red Pheasant and Mosquito (estimated population: 300 to 400). The five First Nations on the Detachment territory are located within 20 minutes of the Detachment by road.

The Aboriginal population on the Detachment territory includes the residents of the First Nations and approximately 5,000 residents of the community of North Battleford.

RCMP Battleford Detachment has 43 police officers. The police officers divide responsibility for three separate policing contracts: 26 police officers serve the city of North Battleford, five police officers provide policing services for the town of North Battleford and the remaining 12 police officers are responsible for rural policing on the Detachment territory. Six of the police officers are of Aboriginal ancestry.

History and Development

RCMP Battleford Detachment participates in the Outreach Project Committee (a committee of the Concern for Youth Group). The committee is responsible for the development and operation of the Street Worker Program in the North Battleford community.

Implemented in August 1990, the goal of the Street Worker Program is to assist underprivileged youth in the community of North Battleford. It was noted that many Aboriginal youth in the urban area become involved in various crimes and lack the necessary encouragement or resources to pursue productive recreational or educational goals.

Six community members serve on the Outreach Project Committee:

- RCMP police officer (secretary);
- Director, Legal Aid (chair);
- representative, Probation Services;
- Manager, Boys and Girls Club;
- city Counsellor, city of North Battleford;
- town Counsellor, town of Battleford; and
- two representatives of the Aboriginal communities.

Within this committee, the RCMP took responsibility for:

- preparing the proposal for the Street Worker Program; and
- selecting the two staff members for the project.

The committee meets twice monthly to provide direction to staff of the Street Worker Program.

Members of RCMP Battleford Detachment make referrals to the project and provide assistance to the project staff on an ongoing basis.

Concern for Youth Group

The Concern for Youth Group was formed in 1989 by a group of concerned community members and representatives of various justice agencies.

The group has the following objectives:

- to identify the needs of youth in the community and to make realistic recommendations for remedies;
- to foster better understanding and cooperation within the community;
- to provide equal opportunity for all youth in recreation and education;
- to raise the level of well-being of all disadvantaged youth; and
- to motivate the community to become involved in alleviating the problems of youth.

Aboriginal Community Input

Two representatives of the Aboriginal communities are members of the Concern for Youth Group.

The two street worker staff are of Aboriginal ancestry.

Local Aboriginal communities are aware of and support the program, although they are not involved in the overall management of the initiative.

Participants

The target group is underprivileged youth in the community of North Battleford, many of whom are of Aboriginal ancestry.

Design and Delivery

The program has two full-time staff: a Youth Development Programmer and a Counsellor (a man and a woman), who work under the direction of the Outreach Project Committee.

The Youth Development Programmer develops, coordinates and delivers developmental programs for targeted youth. The responsibilities of the position include:

- liaising with all social, recreational and educational agencies in the community of North Battleford, including appropriate private or special interest groups;
- assessing programs being offered which could be used by youth target group and determining how they could be integrated, or developing alternative programming through the contacts established with various community agencies;
- liaising with youth, the street workers and the Counsellor to determine interests and needs of the target group; and
- keeping ongoing records and statistics pertaining to the program.

The Counsellor's responsibilities include:

- developing trusting relationships with youth who may have no direction in their lives, or who are suffering problems in their home, school or community;
- providing personal counselling and referral services for youth; and
- keeping ongoing records and statistics pertaining to the program.

Funding

The budget for the two-year project is \$90,000. Costs include salaries for two staff members and other operating costs associated with the project. The province of Saskatchewan, the city of North Battleford, and the town of Battleford co-fund the project.

The Concern for Youth Group first proposed the project in 1989 and continues to sponsor the project.

Outcomes and Evaluations

The success of the program has resulted in:

- increased community awareness;
- less youth involved in crime;
- better attendance at school; and
- happier, better-adjusted youth who have increased self-esteem.

The project is to continue until August 1991. Organizers have applied for funding to continue the project until August 1993.

Contact

Inspector G.G Sveinbjornson
RCMP Battleford Detachment
971-104th Street
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 1N1
Tel: (306) 446-5510

4. ADDITIONAL RESPONSES

School Visitation and Liaison Programs

The following respondents identified School Visitations and Liaison Programs as a means of making contact with youth in Aboriginal communities and providing public education programs for this group. Liaison with students provides opportunities for sharing sports and recreational activities and/or making presentations on a range of subjects, including the law, substance abuse, safety and policing as a career:

Sergeant Blaine Everett
RCMP Alexis Creek Detachment
Highway 20
Box 40
Alexis Creek, British Columbia
V0L 1A0
Tel: (604) 394-4211

Constable Belleau
RCMP Chase Detachment
226 Shuswap Avenue
Box 960
Chase, British Columbia
V0E 1M0
Tel: (604) 679-3221

Constable Jim Olsen
RCMP Barriere Detachment
Box 360
Barriere, British Columbia
V0E 1E0
Tel: (604) 672-9918

Constable J.C. Pullen
RCMP Fort Franklin Detachment
General Delivery
Fort Franklin, Northwest Territories
X0E 0G0
Tel: (403) 589-3431
Fax: (403) 589-3815

Constable A.J. Bodden
RCMP Hope Detachment
Box 40
Hope, British Columbia
V0X 1L0
Tel: (604) 869-2433
Fax: (604) 869-7455

Constable K.R. Horseman
RCMP Sidney Detachment
2440B Sidney Avenue
Sidney, British Columbia
V8L 1Y7
Tel: (604) 656-3931

Staff Sergeant N.J. Taylor
RCMP Bonnyville Detachment
5408-50 Avenue
Bonnyville, Alberta
T9N 1Y8
Tel: (403) 826-2350

Constable G.J. Murphy, Sergeant G. Jared
RCMP Athabasca Detachment
Box 1120
Athabasca, Alberta
T0G 0B0
Tel: (403) 675-4252

Sergeant Scott
RCMP Boyle Detachment
Box 58
Boyle, Alberta
T0A 0M0
Tel: (403) 689-3622

Staff Sergeant R.D. Beckwith
RCMP Grand Centre Detachment
Box 1229
Grand Centre, Alberta
T0A 1T0
Tel: (403) 594-3302
Fax: (403) 594-4900

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge
RCMP Fort McMurray Municipal
Detachment
425 Gregoire Drive
Fort McMurray, Alberta
T9H 4K7
Tel: (403) 743-2286
Fax: (403) 743-4186

Staff Sergeant J.T.J. (Jim) Fell
RCMP St. Paul Detachment
Box 1720
St. Paul, Alberta
T0A 3A0
Tel: (403) 645-4431

Sergeant Ron Wesner
RCMP Turner Valley Detachment
Box 389
Turner Valley, Alberta
T0L 2A0
Tel: (403) 933-7227
Fax: (403) 933-3183

Sergeant N.M. Yurchyshyn
RCMP Balcarres Detachment
Box 70
Balcarres, Saskatchewan
S0G 0C0
Tel: (306) 334-2603

Constable Petrin
RCMP Battleford Detachment
971-104th Street
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 1N1
Tel: (306) 446-5500

Sergeant R.J. Commer
RCMP Cut Knife Detachment
P.O. Box 339
Cut Knife, Saskatchewan
S0M 0N0
Tel: (306) 398-4934

Sergeant P.E. Rawlick
RCMP Carrot River Detachment
Box 127
Carrot River, Saskatchewan
S0E 0L0
Tel: (306) 768-2713

Corporal D.A. Hardy
RCMP Ile a-la-Crosse Detachment
Box 40
Ile a-la-Crosse, Saskatchewan
S0M 1C0
Tel: (306) 833-2063

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

Bruce F. Pollard, Chief Constable
Louis Bull Police Service
Box 630
Hobbema, Alberta
T0C 1N0
Tel: (403) 585-4296
Fax: (403) 585-4227

Chief John L. Toney
Eskasoni Police Department
Eskasoni First Nation
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
B0A 1J0
Tel: (902) 379-2822
Fax: (902) 379-2172

Sergeant Bert Clarke
RCMP Amaranth Detachment
Box 118
Amaranth, Manitoba
R0H 0B0
Tel: (204) 843-2691

R.B. Scott, Deputy Chief
Brandon City Police Department
Box 787
Brandon, Manitoba
R7A 5Z8
Tel: (204) 725-2345 Ext. 246
Fax: (204) 726-1323

J.J. Arseneau
O.P.P. Chatham Detachment
535 Park avenue East
Box 990
Chatham, Ontario
N7M 5L6
Tel: (529) 352-1122
Fax: (529) 352-8591

Lieutenant Jacques Letendre
Sûreté du Québec
1701 Parthenais Street
Montreal, Quebec
H2L 4K7
Tel: (514) 598-4644
Fax: (514) 598-4833

Fabian John, Chief of Police
Miawpukek Tribal Police Force
General Delivery
Conne River Reserve, Newfoundland
A0H 1J0
Tel: (709) 882-2915 or 882-2584

Sergeant R.B. McManus
Detachment Commander
O.P.P. Pickle Lake (#17-16) Detachment
Box 70
Pickle Lake, Ontario
P0V 3A0
Tel: (807) 928-2211

Sergeant Hank Bogers
RCMP Thompson Detachment
122 Selkirk Avenue
Thompson, Manitoba
R8N 0M9
Tel: (204) 677-2344

Bicycle Safety Programs

The following respondents reported police officers involvement in youth initiatives focussing on Bicycle Safety Programs:

Bicycle Safety Program

Sergeant G. Stevens
RCMP Merrit Detachment
R.R. #1
Merrit, British Columbia
V0K 2B0
tel: (604) 378-4262

Bicycle Rodeo

Constable Paul Desbiens
RCMP Quadra Island Detachment
Box 399
Quathiaski Cove, British Columbia
V0P 1N0
Tel: (604) 285-3631

Bike Safety Rodeo

Sergeant R.E. Johnston
RCMP Sooke Detachment
Box 40
Sooke, British Columbia
V0S 1N0
Tel: (604) 642-5241

Bicycle Safety and Identification Program

Non-Commissioned Officer-in-charge
RCMP Fort Providence Detachment
General Delivery
Fort Providence, Northwest Territories
X0E 0L0
Tel: (403) 699-3291
Fax: (403) 699-3807

Crime Prevention and Safety Programs

Inspector Dale F. Donaghue
Sault Ste. Marie Police Service
580 Second Line East
Box 235
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 5L6
Tel: (705) 759-7324
Fax: (705) 759-7820

Stay Alert, Stay Safe

Bruce F. Pollard, Chief Constable
Louis Bull Police Service
Box 630
Hobbema, Alberta
T0C 1N0
Tel: (403) 585-4296
Fax: (403) 585-4227

Firearm Safety - Hunter Education

Sergeant N.M. Yurchyshyn
RCMP Balcarres Detachment
Box 70
Balcarres, Saskatchewan
S0G 0C0
Tel: (306) 334-2603

School Safety Patrol

Sergeant W.H. Sparks
RCMP La Loche Detachment
Box 130
La Loche, Saskatchewan
S0M 1G0
Tel: (306) 822-2010

Defensive Driving Course

Chief John L. Toney
Eskasoni Police Department
Eskasoni First Nation
Cape Breton, Nova Scotia
B0A 1J0
Tel: (902) 379-2822
Fax: (902) 379-2172

Awards Programs

The following respondents identified Awards Programs offered by police services to youth in the community, including, for example, awards for leadership, sportsmanship, scholarship and school attendance:

Leadership Awards

Constable G.J. Murphy, Sergeant G. Jared
RCMP Athabasca Detachment
Box 1120
Athabasca, Alberta
T0G 0B0
Tel: (403) 675-4252

Perfect Attendance Program

Constable K.L. Watson
RCMP Battleford Detachment
971-104th Street
North Battleford, Saskatchewan
S9A 1N1
Tel: (306) 446-5500

Annual Awards Night

Corporal F.D. Simmons
RCMP Yarmouth Municipal Detachment
Box 5050
Yarmouth, Nova Scotia
B5A 4R6
Tel: (902) 742-9106

Values, Influences and Peers (VIP)

The following respondents identified the Values, Influences and Peers (VIP) Program:

Sergeant S.E. McMillan
O.P.P. Kenora Detachment
Box 1080
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 3X7
Tel: (807) 468-3357

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

First Nations Constable Henry Shewanda
O.P.P. Manitowaning Detachment
Box 39
Manitowaning, Ontario
POP 1N0
Tel: (705) 859-3155
Fax: (705) 859-3157

Constable D.A. Young
O.P.P. Little Current Detachment
Box 490
Little Current, Ontario
POP 1K0
Tel: (705) 368-2200
Fax: (705) 368-2200

Activities Offered as Part of National Police Week

The following Detachment identified activities for youth held during National Police Week:

Constable L.T. Francis
RCMP Perth-Andover Detachment
Box 279
Perth-Andover, New Brunswick
E0J 1V0
Tel: (506) 273-6849

Inter-agency Group for Youth

The following Detachment identified a community-based liaison group which implements and oversees a variety of community youth programs:

Paul D. McDougall
Community Service Officer
Cape Croker Police Force
O.P.P. Wiarton Detachment
R.R. #5
Box 863
Warton, Ontario
N0H 2T0
Tel: (519) 534-1233

Christmas Gift Distribution Program

The following respondent identified a local Christmas Gift Distribution Program for children run by the police services:

Sergeant Bert Clarke
RCMP Amaranth Detachment
Box 118
Amaranth, Manitoba
R0H 0B0
Tel: (204) 843-2691

Air Cadet Squadron Program

The following respondent identified plans to establish an Air Cadet Squadron Program in the local Aboriginal community:

Sergeant Bert Clarke
RCMP Amaranth Detachment
Box 118
Amaranth, Manitoba
R0H 0B0
Tel: (204) 843-2691

Youth Justice Committees and Young Offender Diversion Programs

The following respondents identified police services participation in local Youth Justice Committees and Young Offender Diversion Programs:

Sergeant Bert Clarke
RCMP Amaranth Detachment
Box 118
Amaranth, Manitoba
R0H 0B0
Tel: (204) 843-2691

Constable G.P. Goresky
RCMP Gypsumville Detachment
Box 179
Gypsumville, Manitoba
R0C 1J0
Tel: (204) 659-2682

Sergeant E.P. Eichmann
RCMP Beaverlodge Detachment
Box 1140
Beaverlodge, Alberta
T0H 0C0
Tel: (403) 354-2485

F.G. Kristjanson
RCMP Ste. Rose du Lac Detachment
Box 419
Ste. Rose du Lac, Manitoba
R0L 1S0
Tel: (204) 447-2513

Youth Cultural Exchange Program

An RCMP police officer facilitated the development of a proposed Youth Cultural Exchange Program for four students of the Micmac Nation of New Brunswick and the Haida Nation of British Columbia:

Red Bank and Haida Native Cultural Exchange Program

Sergeant Pierre Lemonde
RCMP Newcastle Detachment
Box 454
Newcastle, New Brunswick
E1V 3M6
Tel: (506) 622-3460
Fax: (506) 622-5937

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.

