

WRCPC Agenda

April 13, 2018

Women's Crisis Services of Waterloo Region (Anselma House)

700 Heritage Drive, Kitchener

9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. (8:30 a.m. Networking)

Chair: Shayne Turner

Minutes: Mary Anna Allen

1. Welcome and Introductions
2. Approval of Agenda
3. Declaration of Conflict of Interest
4. Approval of the March 9, 2018 Minutes – 5 min (attached)
 - 4.1 Business Arising
5. Approval of Smart Update (Consent Agenda):
6. Iceland Project Events Update and Next Steps (Kelly Anthony and Michael Parkinson) – 60 min – for discussion

Kelly and Michael will provide an overview of the Iceland approach events with a view to not losing the momentum and considering next steps.
7. Opioid Response Planning and Consultation regarding Supervised Injection Sites (SIS) - (Dr. Hsiu-Li Wang) -10 min - for information

Dr. Wang will provide Council with a brief overview of the most current developments in the area of opioid response planning and the SIS consultation progress.
8. Opioid Discussion Follow-up from FC - (Shayne Turner) - 10 min - for approval

As directed by CPC, FC reviewed the role of WRCPC in the opioid crisis and will bring forward a recommendation.
9. Waterloo Region Wellbeing (WWR) Update - (Christiane Sadeler) - 5 min – for information and action

Christiane will provide an update about the region wide survey implementation.

10. Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder - (Daniel Bader) - 20 min (attached)
– for endorsement

Daniel is looking for Council endorsement on his position paper on NCR.

11. Ad hoc work opportunities – (Christiane Sadeler) – 5 min – for information and action
Christiane is bringing a list of tasks that need Council support.

12. Book Review: Utopia for Realist & How We Can Get There by Rutger Bregman (Mark Pancer) -
10 min – for information

Members of Council read a book with a topic related to crime prevention through social development and provide their colleagues with a review of the book as part of knowledge mobilization.

13. Other Business

14. Adjournment

15. Next Meeting: May 11, 2018

WRPCPC Meeting March 9, 2018

Victoria Park Pavilion

80 Schneider Street, Kitchener

9:00 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. (8:30 a.m. networking)

Present: Andrew Jackson, Barry McClinchey, Bryan Larkin and Mike Haffner, Carolyn Albrecht, Cathy Harrington, Chris Cowie, Doug McKlusky, Helen Jowett, Irene O'Toole, Jane Mitchell, Janice Ouellette, Jennifer Mains, Joe-Anne McComb, John Shewchuk, Judy Merkel, Karen Spencer, Kelly Anthony, Karen Quigley-Hobbs, Laurie Strome, Liz Vitek, Mark Pancer, Mark Poland, Michael Beazely, Richard Eibach, Sarah Shafiq, Sharon Ward-Zeller, Shayne Turner, Shirley Hilton, and Tom Galloway

Regrets: Angela Vanderheyden, Barry Cull, Bill Wilson, Carmen Abel, Courtney Didier, Douglas Bartholomew-Saunders and Carolyn Schoenfeldt, Felix Munger, Jonathan English, Kathy Payette, Michelle Sutherland, Peter Ringrose, Peter Rubenschuh, Trisha Robinson

Leave of Absence: Denise Squire and Pari Karem

Staff and Students: Christiane Sadeler, David Siladi, Mary Anna Allen, Michael Parkinson, Rohan Thompson, Emily Churchill (Student)

Special guests: Sue Weare, Bianca Dreyer, Manual Reimer from the Centre for Research, Learning, and Action (Wilfrid Laurier) - CCRLA, James Bond on behalf of WRCPC member Peter Rubenschuh (WRDSB)

1. Welcome and Introductions:

Shayne Turner welcomed WRCPC members and guests as well as 40 Conestoga College students from the Community Safety and Justice Degree program and their instructors. Shayne also welcomed staff and students from the Centre for Community Research, Learning and Action: Sue Weare, Bianca Dreyer, Emily Churchill and Manuel Reimer (Manuel joined the meeting at 9:30 a.m.)

Mark Pancer, WRCPC member was called upon to make a special announcement. Mark shared that the Society for Community Research and Action may be the largest organization that fosters the use of research and research evidence and combines it

with action to enhance the well-being of people and their communities in a systemic way. Council's work fits really well with this organization's mandate. This year the award recipient, for contributions in the area of practice, is Christiane Sadeler, Executive Director of the WRCPC. The Council congratulated Christiane.

2. Approval of the Agenda:

Moved by Sharon Ward-Zeller

Seconded by Bryan Larkin

Chief Bryan Larkin asked for the following addition to the Agenda: Bill 175, The Safer Ontario's Act.

Sarah Shafiq asked to add an item about Provincial community consultations for Police Street Checks.

Carried

3. Declaration of a Conflict of Interest:

As staff for the Ministry of the Attorney General, Crown Attorney Mark Poland declared a conflict of interest regarding the community consultation about Police Street Checks.

4. Approval of the Minutes of February 9, 2018:

Shayne Turner asked for a motion to approve the Minutes of February 9, 2018.

Moved by Cathy Harrington

Seconded by Richard Eibach

4.1 Business Arising:

4.1.1 Facilitating Committee Vice-Chair Update:

Shayne Turner provided the Facilitating Committee update about the Vice-chair vacancy situation.

At the inaugural meeting of the WRCPC the Vice-chair position remained vacant. Council agreed to ask the Facilitating Committee to further discuss the Vice-chair vacancy and return to Council with a recommendation. Consequently, with agreement by Courtney Didier, the Facilitating Committee recommended that Courtney stay on as Vice-chair on an interim basis. The Chair and the Past Chair have agreed to share the responsibilities of the Vice-chair with her until such time that the position can be filled

more permanently. The Facilitating Committee will continue to seek out nominees for the Vice-chair position throughout the year.

Carried

5. WRPC Orientation (carried forward from the February inaugural meeting):

5.1 WRPC Tasks in Need of Leadership and/or Other Supports:

WRPC staff have recently estimated the community contribution towards WRPC initiatives alone to be the equivalent of 3.2 full-time staff. This information was presented to Regional Council as part of the annual update to illustrate how staff work towards mobilizing the community around particular issues.

Christiane Sadeler shared some thoughts with WRPC members on how the Council can at times work more through an ad hoc support approach. While at times committee work is essential to accomplish a Council direction there are also times when the Council is simply asked to respond to an emergent need.

By way of example, Well-being Waterloo Region (WWR) is working with the University of Waterloo to administer a national survey that serves multiple community organizations. David Siladi is part of the Advisory Committee and Christiane is part of the Steering Committee representing the CPC. The survey should be actively provided to marginalized populations to ensure their voices are included. This is the type of action that lends itself to ad hoc support from members of Council.

5.2 “After The Secret Sauce - Let Us Talk Enzymes”:

The Centre for Community Research, Learning and Action (CCRLA) is responsible for the Smart on Crime 2014-2018 strategic plan evaluation. The first focus of the evaluation was the evaluability assessment to help tease out the key functions of the WRPC in the community. David Siladi provided an overview of some of the general functions of the WRPC that are being measured by the CCRLA. He also provided an example of the catalyst model.

The **backbone** work of the WRPC is the first function of the Council and it is based on its relationships at the systems level. Growing and developing relationships is a large part of the work of Council with a view towards fostering broad collaboration. The WRPC tries to bring different sectors together to align their efforts with the goal of transformative change and shifts towards the upstream.

The second key function of the WRPC is **community engagement**. This is grounded in fostering relationships at the grassroots level. The WRPC mobilizes community, resources, and assets to build community capacity for prevention. At times, it is

designed and intentional, and at times, it happens in response to opportunities in the community. This Council function is best understood as creating a “social movement for crime prevention through social development”.

The third function of the WRCP is **knowledge exchange**. The idea of this function is to share knowledge across the systems and within the systems as well as with the community.

David Siladi presented the WRCP’s catalyst model and showed the similarities and parallels between a social catalyst and a biological catalyst. The WRCP works as a catalyst in the community, in the space between the grassroots community and the larger systems.

Catalysts help to overcome initial barriers between the grassroots and the systems and facilitate interactions between the two. Catalysts function as a work as a platform for reaction and in the case of the WRCP a platform for interaction between the grassroots and the systems. This is the point where knowledge exchange happens. The community can inform larger systems about local needs and local strengths. Larger systems can then in turn become more responsive and adapt their work to local situations. Change is the result of this horizontal and vertical level connection.

Overall, the catalyst model demands that CPC creates an environment where there are no dis-empowering imbalances. The Porch Chats are an example of this. Individuals from within different systems share their experiences and sector leaders take that information back to their areas of influence.

A question was asked as to how much of the Council’s work is upstream verses downstream prevention. The Evaluators hope to answer this question in the evaluation.

6. Smart on Crime 2014-2018 plan Evaluation Update:

The Centre for Community Research, Learning and Action (CCRLA) presented a brief overview of what was learned from the evaluability assessment, the main outcome being the development of the theoretical frameworks necessary to evaluate WRCP’s impact. The evaluation approach includes methods such as a survey and a “Most Significant Change” process. Council members are highly encouraged to participate in the survey and to forward the survey on to their sector colleagues. Overall, the evaluators would like to hear from the WRCP, Friends of Crime Prevention, and those in the wider community that connect to the WRCP in some capacity.

A Council member asked whether the evaluators were collecting types of changes that were **not** successful. The evaluators shared that they would like to first look at the

types of changes that are happening and then as a second step begin to evaluate these changes further. This may include unsuccessful efforts.

A Council member asked if there is a connection between the WRPCPC historical analysis that is being developed by Conestoga College and the CCRLA evaluation of the current plan of the WRPCPC. Staff explained that both the historical analysis and the evaluation are helping to inform the WRPCPC about next steps but they are essentially different in their mandate.

7. Bill 175, The Safer Ontario's Act: Chief Bryan Larkin

Chief Bryan Larkin shared Bill 175 had received royal assent on March 8, 2018. The Safer Ontario's Act specifically included changes to the Police Services Act and a new Oversight and Accountability Act to govern policing. It is viewed as the most transformative legal change in the last 25 years of policing. The WRPS Board, OACPSB, the Future of Policing Advisory Committee, and the WRPS Executive were heavily involved in the six-year process during the development of the Bill 175.

The Safer Ontario's Act will require by law that each municipality develop a Community Safety and Wellbeing Plan. The responsibility for this will lie with the municipality. Locally, this means the Region of Waterloo.

The Region of Waterloo has been actively engaged with the planning of a Waterloo Region Wellbeing plan in the last two years through the Regional CAO's office and many key stakeholders in the community including the Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council.

There have been a number of amendments to the Act including that police services boards ensure that the Chief of Police and/or their delegate is directly involved in the development of the Community Safety and Wellbeing Plans. Regulations that will dictate to the municipality the structure of the Advisory Committee and governance process will most likely be developed over the next twelve months.

Christiane Sadeler shared that her hope is that the plan will enhance structures established in local communities that support safety and well-being rather than pull energy away from them. Tom Galloway and Chief Bryan Larkin among others brought the importance of flexibility to the then Attorney General Yasir Naqvi.

Commonly there are two ways to manage compliance: One through legislation and one through resourcing community based efforts. Legislation was chosen by creating Bill 175 and a new Provincial office of an Inspector General will have the ability to inspect municipalities and police services and issue directions.

It was asked if there might be some opportunity locally to inform the regulations to the Community Safety and Wellbeing plan since the regulations will be delayed by a year. There is the hope that there may be that opportunity to inform the regulations but there is an established Provincial working group that will be charged with moving the process along.

There may be some seed resources for the development of Community Safety and Wellbeing Plans but it is unlikely that there will be any long-term supports available.

8. Book Review: The Cyber Effect - Andrew

The book *The Cyber Effect* is an exploration of changes in human behaviour as a result of virtual engagement by pioneering Cyber-psychologist and Author, Mary Aiken. Mary Aiken is the world's leading expert in forensic cyber-psychology, a discipline that combines psychology, criminology, and technology to investigate the intersection where technology and human behavior meet.

WRCPC Member, Andrew Jackson provided a book review about the *Cyber Effect*. The book review will be posted on the WRCPC website.

9. Police Street Checks “Carding” Review:

The Honourable Justice Tulloch and his team are undertaking a full and independent review of Ontario Regulation 58/16, which outlines Ontario's new rules on police street checks, a practice sometimes referred to as "carding".

The Honourable Justice Tulloch will be reviewing the content of the Regulation and assessing whether police are complying with it. More specifically, the review will assess whether the regulation reflects the government's goal of ensuring that police-public relations are consistent, bias-free, and done in a way that promotes public confidence and protects human rights.

This review will examine all relevant materials (including training, policies, and procedures around the regulation) and include extensive consultations with individuals and organizations.

Sarah Shafiq shared that the Region of Waterloo is not on the list for a community consultation and asked the WRCPC to pass a motion to put in a request to the local Members of Parliament for a Police Street Check community consultation to be held in Waterloo Region.

Tom Galloway recommended that Council review the WRPS report **Regulated Interactions** that was presented at the last WRPSB meeting on February 21, 2018. The report will be attached to the WRCPC minutes.

Moved by Sarah Shafiq

Seconded by Barry Cull

Carried

Crown Attorney Mark Poland abstained because of the formerly declared conflict of interest.

10. Opioid Report:

Christiane Sadeler and Rohan Thompson provided a recap of the most recent thinking about the role of WRCPC in the opioid crisis and made recommendations for next steps. This approach was previously provided to members of CPC in a report.

The WRCPC provided feedback including seeking clarity around WRCPC's mandate when compared to that of Public Health and the WRIDS and concerns about lack of resources for the youth engagement strategy. WRCPC members also had a question around what will not be supported if the WRCPC pulls out altogether.

It was recommended that the Facilitating Committee review the Council's feedback and the staff recommendations and advise on how to proceed between now and the end of the year. It was recommended that Council members send further comments to the Facilitating Committee before their next meeting on April 5, 2018.

11. Iceland Project Events Update and Next Steps:

Carried forward

12. Other Business: None

13. Adjournment:

Moved by Sarah Shafiq

Carried at 11:37 a.m.



WATERLOO REGIONAL POLICE SERVICES BOARD

People Helping People

STRATEGIC SERVICES BRANCH

To: The Chair and Members of the Waterloo Regional Police Services Board

Date: February 21, 2018

Subject: Regulated Interactions – 2017 Q4 and Annual Review

Recommendation:

For Information

Summary:

Service Procedure requires that a review be conducted at least quarterly of the entire regulated interaction database. The purpose of this review is to determine whether it appears that Sections 5 (limitations on collection of information), 6 (duties to inform of rights and reasons before collecting, with exceptions) or 7 (document for individual – with exceptions) of Ontario Regulation 58/16- Collection of Identifying Information in Certain Circumstances-Prohibitions and Duties, were complied with. This report provides the findings of the review for the fourth quarter and annual review of 2017.

Report:

A regulated interaction is the interaction and documentation of such by an officer regarding an attempt to collect identifying information about an individual from the individual by asking the individual. During the fourth quarter of 2017, three regulated interactions were entered into the Service's Niche database. There were 43 regulated interactions where identifying information was collected in 2017.

By way of comparison, 263 intelligence notes were entered into the database in the fourth quarter. In 2017, there were a total of 1747 intelligence notes. An intelligence note is *the documentation of officer observations or information of person(s) and/or activities for the purpose of intelligence gathering and crime prevention where there is no interaction with the person, the interaction with the person was first lawful where an unrelated passive observation is made and warrants recording for intelligence purposes, or the identifying information is derived from a third party source or already known by the officer* (WRPS Regulated Interactions and Intelligence Notes Procedure, 2017).

By age group, the regulated interactions were categorized as follows:

	Q4	Total
0-9	0	0
10 - 19	0	1
20-29	2	18
30-39	0	17
40-49	1	5
50-59	0	2
60-69	0	0
70-79	0	0
80+	0	0
Total	3	43

By race, the regulated interactions were categorized as follows:

Perceived Race	Q4	Total
Aboriginal	0	0
Arab	0	4
Black	0	6
Chinese	0	0
Filipino	0	0
Japanese	0	0
Korean	0	0
Latin American	0	1
South Asian	0	0
Southeast Asian	0	2
West Asian	1	2
White	2	28
Multiple Ethnicity	0	0
Visible Minority, Not Included	0	0
Not Specified	0	0
Total	3	43

For the fourth quarter, 100% of the regulated interactions were with perceived males. In 2017, 72% of the regulated interactions were with perceived males and 28% were with perceived females overall.

The regulated interactions of the fourth quarter of 2017 were spread across three Neighbourhood Policing patrol zones (WN6, WR2 and WS6). In 2017, regulated interactions were conducted in 14 zones, with the highest at 10 in WN3. By division, North had the highest with 20 regulated interactions. Central had 9 and South had two.

For the fourth quarter, the review found that 100% of the regulated interactions entered into the database captured all the required information under Sections 5-7 of the Regulation, including information that was redundantly entered. Accounting for any updates made throughout the entire year, 93% of the regulated interactions captured all the information required.

A number of data integrity and data verification issues were identified during the review (specifically the first quarter). Since that time, the Intelligence Analyst within the Intelligence Branch has been reviewing each regulated interaction for quality control purposes. Incorrect regulated interactions are rejected and are re-submitted once corrections have been made.

Strategic Business Plan:

A quarterly review of regulated interactions and the subsequent reporting of findings exceeds legislative requirements and aligns with the Service's Core Value of Accountability.

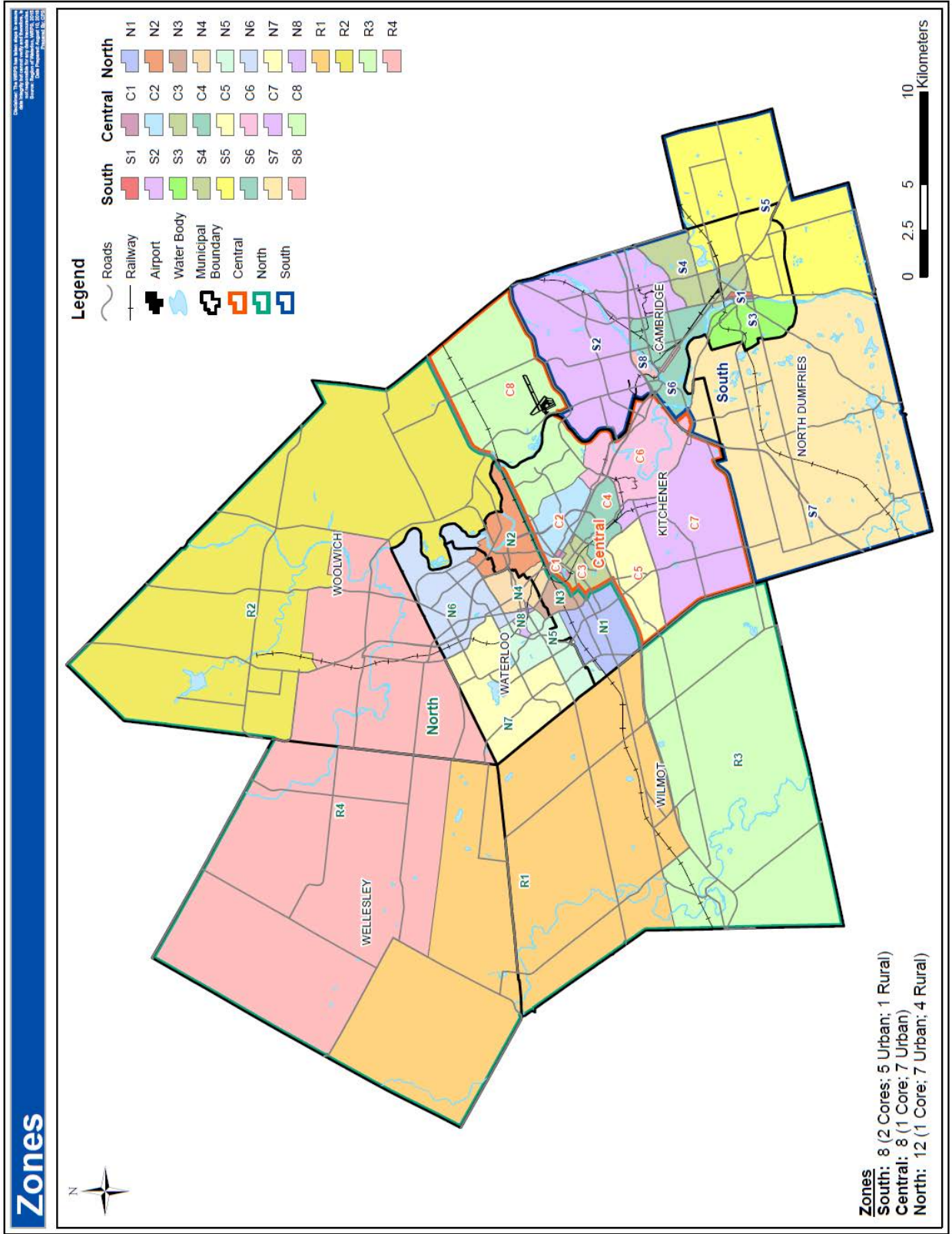
Financial Implications: Nil

Attachments:

- Map of WRPS Zones

Prepared By: Jen Davis, Inspector, Strategic Services Branch

Approved By: Bryan M. Larkin, Chief of Police



Waterloo Region Crime Prevention's Current Roles in the Opioid Situation

For: Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council (WRCPC)

By: Christiane Sadeler and Rohan Thompson (Staff)

For: Discussion & Approval

March-8-18

Background

The years 2016 and 2017 heightened the awareness that opioid use, overdoses, and overdose deaths were becoming a formidable threat to community safety across Canada. A report of the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care released on March 07, 2018 shows that the situation is not improving. There has been an increase of 52% in opioid related overdose deaths in the first ten month of 2017 compared to the same period in 2016. Emergency department visits due to opioid overdoses show at least an increase of at least 72% compared to the same period in 2016 across the Province [News - Ontario moving quickly to expand life saving overdose prevention programs](#)

Since facilitating the development of the Waterloo Region Integrated Drugs Strategy (WRIDS), the Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council (WRCPC) has continued to play a key role in the prevention of problematic substance use, especially as it connects to crime, victimization, and public insecurity. In fact, the WRIDS was rooted in experiences in neighbourhoods across the Region that social disorder and fear of crime often have a connection to the use of drugs and alcohol in both private and public settings.

As far back as 2005, the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) recognized this municipal reality, identified problematic substance use as a key threat to public safety and recommended that municipalities develop a plan for dealing with that situation "beyond trying to arrest their way out of it". WRCPC heeded that call to action starting the same year. As a research, planning, policy, and engagement collaborative, WRCPC was uniquely placed to facilitate a community dialogue towards that end. The focus at that time was on the full prevention-intervention continuum and the community's engagement in the issues was high.

Since that time, the context of alcohol and drugs in local communities has significantly shifted. As a result, WRCPC's engagement with issues related to substance use generally and opioid use more specifically exceeded any timeframe for planned

involvements. While the implementation of the WRIDS has been successfully housed in the community and has advanced the strategy for several years by now, WRPCPC's role has continued to grow rather than diminished. This is directly related to opioids becoming a substantial impediment to community safety and well-being in communities across Canada including in Waterloo region.

How Opioids Changed the Landscape

As far back as 2008, WRPCPC anticipated an opioid crisis. At that time the extent and typology of overdoses in Waterloo region was described in the WRPCPC publication: "A First Portrait of Drug-Related Overdoses in Waterloo Region". The report noted a deep cause for concern that bootleg fentanyl would make their way into Canada. The report made several recommendations to mitigate the number of anticipated opioid-related overdoses including:

- Improved overdose monitoring and reporting via coroners' offices and hospitals
- Establishment of an early detection and warning system specific to toxic drugs (e.g. the bootleg fentanyl)
- Implementation of overdose prevention and intervention programs that include naloxone (This recommendation was further expanded upon in the concurrent WRPCPC report: Saving Lives - Overdose Prevention and Intervention in Select North American Cities).

WRPCPC members and staff of Council have consistently attempted to alert the public to the growing risk of overdoses throughout many years. The consent agenda and minutes of WRPCPC throughout 2016 and 2017 alone include close to 300 times when WRPCPC is featured with regards to this issue in media. This number significantly increases if mentions of WRPCPC are included. For some time media were close to the only vehicle for ensuring that communities could be informed of the dangers of opioids.

The Challenge with Regards to WRPCPC's Role

WRPCPC continues to be sought out for advice, support, and consultation locally, by other municipalities, provincially and nationally, and these requests have seen a stark increase since the emergence of the opioid crisis. WRPCPC members and staff had not anticipated this level of continued active engagement after Trillium funding was secured and the WRIDS was relocated in the community. As a result the Smart on Crime (2014-2018) plan only speaks to "Continuing to support the implementation of the Integrated Drugs Strategy", a low-level involvement envisioned as a transition period. This involvement was predicted to amount to about one day of community engagement work per week with the occasional supports from communication and research staff and dialogue at the occasional Council meetings. However, the demand for WRPCPC's involvement has consistently gone way beyond that both for staff and in terms of

Council's attention to the issue. All efforts to secure additional resources for the work from a variety of funders were unsuccessful. More recently, WRCPC secured one-time funding from the WWLHIN for two specific interventions: (1) the development of a video regarding the Good Samaritan legislation; (2) interviews with hard-to-reach youth regarding their experiences with opioids. These funds will enhance key efforts in these specific areas. However, the funds cannot contribute to the ongoing demands on WRCPC for wider issues.

Additionally, in 2017 WRCPC repeatedly received community feedback that the collective actions to the opioid crisis appeared fragmented. In response, WRCPC hosted two ad hoc meetings (in June and October 2017 respectively) with sector representatives from Council that have a stake in the issue. During these two meetings, some key threads emerged.

The Key Threads from WRCPC Discussions

1. We need to make prevention a priority

Although we need to deal with the immediate matters at hand prevention efforts, have the potential to significantly reduce negative impacts if they align with the core principles of effective upstream approaches:

- Intensive not ad hoc interventions
- Implementation in natural settings
- Starting as early as possible
- Building citizen leadership
- Being comprehensive and integrated
- Placing a high value on future generations

Preparing a collaborative prevention message was one recommendation coming out of these ad hoc meetings. This message was to be released in response to then pending national strategy. While WRCPC has always been an advocate for harm reduction measures as a necessary and evidence based practice, the general consensus was that such measures are only **part** of the solution and should not drown out prevention.

2. The extent of the crisis was unforeseeable and has now become unsustainable in its demands on WRCPC staff and members among other organizations. Collective ownership and coordination are critical.

Warning signs that communities across the country were facing a potential opioid crisis went largely unnoticed for several years. The demand that the situation is now placing on residents, the community, and its services is in some places leading to fatigue and burnout. Responses to the opioid crisis have taken up significant attention and

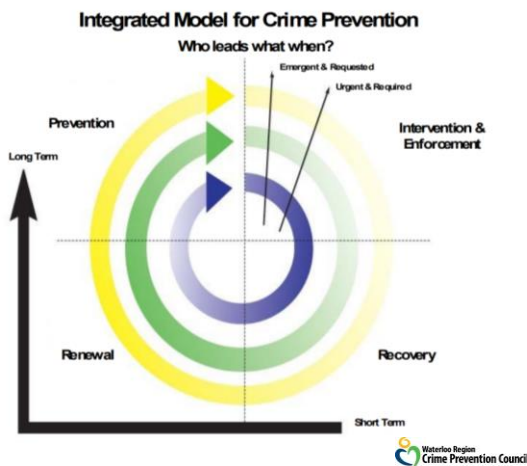
resources across the community. At times, this has taken away from other important issues. The delay in implementing planned activities by WRPCPC is one example of this.

3. The Integrated Model of Crime Prevention lends itself to determining where fragmentation and gaps exist.

During the ad hoc meetings, it was recommended to explore options for a larger community mapping exercise. The Integrated Model of Crime Prevention was developed by the WRPCPC as a framework to chart who fits where on the prevention-intervention continuum. The model asks questions such as the following: Who leads what, when, why and how? The model suggests that leadership along the prevention-intervention continuum should come from those services/groups mandated and best suited to respond to the task at hands and that this leadership is flexible rather than constant. A key aspect of the model is that, once the crisis has been addressed, the community works together to change the landscape such that any future crisis of this nature can be averted.

A visual of the Integrated Model is provided below and it was utilized during a meeting of the WRPCPC in November 2017 to gain a greater sense of clarity in the following three areas:

1. What are WRPCPC members currently engaged in with regards to the opioid situation and in what capacity?
2. What other actions are they aware of that contribute to the situation?
3. What gaps do they see?



In addition to the threads that emerged from the two ad hoc meetings of WRPCPC it is becoming clear that WRPCPC is meeting some needs that do not appear to fall easily within other mandates. The list below speaks to some of the actions taken by WRPCPC in this regard:

- Proactive messaging for vulnerable populations, such as the Good Samaritan fact sheets, wallet cards and public education video
- Bringing a community voice to Provincial and Federal orders of government such as in the presentations at the Senate committee
- Advocating for increases in upstream prevention by bringing approaches such as the Iceland model to Waterloo region
- Advancing the efficacy of comprehensive and integrated approaches for complex root cause issues
- Providing long standing connections to diverse core competencies from outside of the community, leveraging best practices from a broad network and sharing this information for local benefits

Staff Observations

The opioid situation has featured prominently in the life of the WRCPC. The following observations repeatedly come up as a result of these experiences:

1. **Audience specific education is critical:** Organizations in the community, community residents, and schools frequently ask for timely and accurate information relevant to their settings.
2. **Cross-sector dialogue is imperative:** Many requests for consultation, presentations, participation, and facilitation to WRCPC do not appear to fall comfortably within any one existing service but benefit from a broad multi-sector round table. Not meetings these requests would introduce a further gaps in an already stressful situation.
3. **Research needs to inform action:** As a way of staying informed on best practices and latest information, some members and staff are actively engaged in various forms of research. If this knowledge is strategically shared, it can greatly benefit current efforts in the community.
4. **Direct services have a critical role in planning:** Mental health supports, addiction services, needle distributions and clean up efforts, treatment, harm reduction approaches, outreach, housing support, and neighbourhood engagement efforts ground planning approaches in local experiences.
5. **Coordination is only ever as good as our capacity to communicate it:** While there is coordination happening in many areas resources are spread so thin as to not allow the opportunity to communicate this broadly.

Recent Developments

Based on these observations it is becoming clearer why WRCPC capabilities continue to be requested. The existence of a broad and long-standing multi sector round table provides unique opportunities to fill gaps that do not fall comfortably within any of the

other existing structures. This is the case despite recent significant changes in the wider community and beyond. These include:

- A special committee of the WRIDS has been assembled to develop a local Opioid Response Plan.
- The Federal and Provincial governments are supporting Overdose Prevention Sites.
- Sanguen Health Centre is seeking to open an Overdose Prevention Site.
- Regional Council's Community Services Committee dedicated a full meeting to the opioid crisis and WRCPC was invited to participate.
- We have seen increased grass roots mobilization such as "A Clean Cambridge".
- The City of Cambridge has established a Mayor's Task Force dedicated to the issue.
- WRPS report that the number of suspected opioid related deaths increased from 38 in 2016 to 71 in 2017. This is an 87% increase.
- Region of Waterloo Public Health engaged in community consultations for Supervised Injection Services and recommendations have gone to Regional Council.

Staff Recommendation:

The experiences over the previous two years have highlighted the importance for comprehensive efforts to be well integrated. This integration must include a clear commitment to communicating ones role, clarifying mandates and sharing unique capacities in a way that fragmentation and duplication can be avoided. This is especially important during times of crises when the tendency to rush in is often the norm.

Staff recommend that WRCPC approve a time limited continued engagement in the opioid work that operationally will include the following:

1. WRCPC continue to be an active member of the special committee of the WRIDS charged with developing an opioid response plan
2. WRCPC continue to be an active member of the Cambridge Task Force and related activities as requested
3. WRCPC focus its leadership role on upstream prevention and root causes especially with regards to "bringing focus to decreasing inequality, exclusion, and stigmatization" (Smart on Crime plan 2014-2018).
4. WRCPC advance dialogues about the Iceland approach to highlight the potential of prevention and/or delays in early onset use of substances
5. WRCPC refine the integrated model for crime prevention to include current thinking on upstream prevention

6. WRPCPC documents which community needs do not appear to not have a clear home in order to determine options for future referral and identify these gaps to appropriate community partners
7. WRPCPC staff provide updates on implementing these recommendations as part of the consent agenda

Staff further recommend that WRPCPC review this strategic approach by end of year 2018.

Summary

The opioid crisis has pro-longed and broadened the engagement of WRPCPC in the area of substance use. These efforts have crowded out other planned activities. WRPCPC has been fulfilling some distinct roles. This report seeks to clarify the backdrop to these developments, delineate the efforts of WRPCPC in the area of opioids, and commit to continued engagement to year-end 2018.

Policy Brief:

Why There Should Be Caps on Dispositions for Those Who Plead

“Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder”

Daniel Bader, Ph.D., RSW

June 16th, 2017

Why There Should Caps on Dispositions for Those Who Plead “Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder”

Executive Summary

The current penalty regime for those who plead “not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder” (NCR) is untenable. Currently, the consequences are *more severe* if someone pleads NCR than if someone pleads guilty. As a result, many people are pleading guilty to crimes for which no one believes them to be responsible. This is both an injustice and a threat to public safety. It is an injustice because no one should be convicted of crimes committed when they are “legally insane”, and it is a threat to public safety because such people are not receiving treatment while incarcerated. I recommend reintroducing the caps on NCR dispositions (sentences) that were present in the original 1992 bill, C-30, as it will address both of these problems.

I have written this brief both as a clinical social worker providing psychotherapy and as a member of the public who is living with mental illness. I have seen among my clients, among my peers, and among my friends, several people who have received criminal records based on actions for which no one believes them to be responsible, damaging reputations, careers, and peace of mind.

The History of the Current Law

Until the 1980s, insanity defences were based on a common law principle called the “M’Naghten Rule”, based on a 1843 case in England, which set the criteria for legal insanity.¹ In 1986, John Crosbie, the justice minister, drafted legislation to update this regime, ultimately

¹ Pilon, M. (1999). *Mental disorder and Canadian criminal law*. Department of Justice, Law and Government Division. Ottawa: Government of Canada. Retrieved June 18, 2017 from <http://publications.gc.ca/Collection-R/LoPBdP/BP/prb9922-e.htm>

passed into law as Bill C-30 in 1992.² However, not all of the bill was proclaimed, including provisions that would have capped dispositions for those who plead NCR to approximately the sentence for the original offence.³ A mandatory review of the legislation in 2002 ultimately advised against capping NCR dispositions,⁴ and those portions of Bill C-30 were repealed in 2005.⁵ In 2014, under justice minister Peter McKay, Bill C-54, the “Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act” was passed, tightening the current regime by further spacing reviews, and creating a category of “high-risk accused”.⁶

Why Indefinite Dispositions are not Working

Capping was rejected because of concerns that it would compromise public safety.⁷ On the surface, this seems intuitive. If there is a cap on detention, it would seem to imply that people would be released at an earlier date.

However, this intuition is incorrect. People are not remaining in detention longer despite indefinite dispositions. This is for a simple reason: *those who have committed crimes have the option of pleading guilty*. Dispositions for those who plead NCR may not have a legislative cap, but they do have a *de facto* cap, which is whatever the consequences would be of a guilty plea. Since defendants may simply plead guilty, “tougher” NCR dispositions beyond the consequences of a guilty plea are simply futile.

² *Bill C-30: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mental disorder) and to amend the National Defence Act and Young Offenders Act in consequence thereof*. [1991], 3rd session, 34th parliament, 40 Elizabeth II, 1991.

³ Pilon, M. (1999). *Mental disorder and Canadian criminal law*. Department of Justice, Law and Government Division. Ottawa: Government of Canada.

⁴ Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. (2002, June). *Review of the mental disorder provisions of the Criminal Code*. Ottawa: House of Commons, pp. 19-20.

⁵ *Bill C-10: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mental disorder) and to make consequential amendments to other Acts*. [2005], First Session, Thirty-eighth Parliament, 53-54 Elizabeth II, 2004-2005.

⁶ *Bill C-14: An Act to amend the Criminal Code and the National Defence Act (mental disorder)*. [2014], Second Session, Forty-first Parliament, 62-63 Elizabeth II, 2013-2014.

⁷ Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. (2002, June). *Review of the mental disorder provisions of the Criminal Code*. Ottawa: House of Commons, pp. 2-3, 19-20.

At present, the consequence of pleading NCR is indefinite detention, no matter the severity of the offence, while the consequence of pleading guilty is usually some finite jail term, and often not even that for first or lesser offences.⁸ Moreover, even after detention, those who plead NCR may have what is called a “conditional discharge”, in which someone can have his or her medical care mandated, or be subject to other rules including where he or she may live (such as a group home). These indefinite conditional discharges are *in addition* to the indefinite detention that is often *already longer* than the detention that would have resulted from a guilty plea.⁹

As a result, few people who might plead NCR for lesser offences are actually pleading NCR for such offences. According to a Justice Committee report, one of the reasons that “only a small group of accused actually raise the issue of mental illness,” is that it “may not even be in their best interests.”¹⁰

Caps would Prevent Miscarriages of Justice

Simply put and to quote the Supreme Court of Canada, “No person should be convicted of a crime if he or she was legally insane at the time of the offence”.¹¹ When someone is convicted of a crime who could have been found not criminally responsible, a miscarriage of justice takes place. The criminal code should be set up to prevent this from happening, not to actively encourage it. While one might argue that defendants are choosing to plead guilty, it is not the choices that defendants are making that are the problem; it is the options that defendants

⁸ Latimer, J. & Lawrence, A. (2006). *The Review Board Systems in Canada: An Overview of Results from the Mentally Disordered Accused Data Collection Study*. Ottawa: Department of Justice Canada, pp. 1-4.

⁹ The Criminal Lawyers' Association. (2013). *Submissions on Bill C-54: Not Criminally Responsible Reform Act*. Toronto: The Criminal Lawyers' Association, p. 5.

¹⁰ Latimer, J., & Lawrence, A. (2006). *The Review Board Systems in Canada: An Overview of Results from the Mentally Disordered Accused Data Collection Study*. Ottawa: Department of Justice Canada, p. 1.

¹¹ *Winko v. British Columbia (Forensic Psychiatric Institute)*, 2 Supreme Court of Canada [1999]. Retrieved on June 22, 2017 from the Supreme Court of Canada Judgments Website: <https://scc-csc.lexum.com/scc-csc/scc-csc/en/item/1711/index.do>

are given that are the problem. Our current system causes miscarriages of justice by encouraging those who were “legally insane” at the time of the offence to plead guilty.

Caps Would Protect the Public

Not only are indefinite dispositions not detaining people any longer than caps would, but it is causing people who could plead NCR to be released untreated. Because they are treated not punished, NCR dispositions reduce recidivism. The three-year recidivism rate (17%) for people who are found to be NCR and receive treatment is half of that for those who plead guilty (34%), and even lower for moderately serious crimes against the person (8.8%) and for serious crimes against the person (0.6%).¹² As former justice minister, Irwin Colter, said, “When such people are returned untreated into society after serving a prison sentence, they will undoubtedly be a significant public safety risk.”¹³ NCR caps therefore protect the public.

Recommendations for How To Implement the Caps

Fortunately, a law concerning caps has already been written, and had already been passed in 1992. Implementing the caps would be a matter of passing the same or similar legislation again through the House of Commons. I have included the text of the original bill as an appendix. Caps would apply to both detention and to conditional discharges, and a person might still be discharged early, if it is deemed that the person is no longer a threat.

It should be mentioned that, just because a person would be discharged from their NCR dispositions, it does not imply that the person would necessarily be released into the public. It simply means that the person could no longer be held by the criminal justice system. Provincial

¹² Charrette, Y. et al. (2015). The National Trajectory Project of Individuals Found Not Criminally Responsible on Account of Mental Disorder in Canada. Part 4: Criminal Recidivism. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 60(3), pp. 130-131.

¹³ Colter, I. (2013, March 1). *Policy should not mistake mentally ill for criminals*. Retrieved June 18, 2017, from Huffington Post Website: http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/irwin-cotler/bill-c-54_b_2790342.html

governments still have the capacity to detain people who are dangerous under their respective mental health acts.¹⁴

Implementing the caps could be more expensive, but would ultimately be comparable. While it costs more money to house someone in a forensic mental health facility (\$275,000 per year)¹⁵ than in a prison (\$115,000 per year),¹⁶ many NCR inmates will leave before they reach the cap. Further, reduced recidivism will reduce the cost of future crimes. Unjust convictions would be reduced very soon after the law is passed, while decreased recidivism should become apparent as those who plead NCR instead of guilty are released into the community. One complication is that, if someone is detained as dangerous under a provincial mental health act rather than as NCR, that cost would be borne by the provinces, not the federal government, something that would need to be negotiated between government levels.

Conclusion

Capping dispositions for those who plead NCR will have a number of positive effects, because it makes it reasonable for people who have committed crimes while “legally insane” to plead NCR without substantially harming their legal interests. It will cut down on the number of unjust convictions. The main reason for avoiding caps, protection of the public, is ineffective, because defendants may simply plead guilty rather than stay incarcerated longer. In fact, reintroducing the caps will protect the public by decreasing recidivism. I therefore recommend that there be caps on NCR dispositions to protect not only those living with mental illness but the public at large.

¹⁴ Standing Committee on Justice and Human Rights. (2002, June). *Review of the mental disorder provisions of the Criminal Code*. Ottawa: House of Commons, p. 19.

¹⁵ Jacobs, P., Moffatt, J., Dewa, C. S., Nguyen, T., Zhang, T., & Lesage, A. (2014). *Criminal justice and forensic psychiatry costs in Alberta*. Edmonton: Institute of Health Economics.

¹⁶ Correctional Service Canada. (2016). *CSC statistics – key facts and figures*. Retrieved June 22, 2017 from Correctional Service Canada Website: <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/publications/005007-3024-eng.shtml>

Appendix: Excerpt from *Bill C-30: An Act to amend the Criminal Code (mental disorder) and to amend the National Defence Act and Young Offenders Act in consequence thereof, passed 1992.*

“Capping of Dispositions

672.64 (1) In this section, section 672.65, 672.79 and 672.8,

"designated offence" means an offence included in the schedule to this Part, an offence under the *National Defence Act* referred to in subsection (2), or any conspiracy or attempt to commit, being an accessory after the fact in relation to, or any counselling in relation to, such an offence;

"cap" means the maximum period during which an accused is subject to one or more dispositions in respect of an offence, beginning at the time when the verdict is rendered.

(2) An offence contrary to any of the following sections of the *National Defence Act* is a designated offence if it is committed in the circumstances described:

(a) section 73 (offences by commanders when in action), where the accused person acted from cowardice;

(b) section 74 (offences by any person in presence of enemy), 75 (offences related to security) or 76 (offences related to prisoners of war), where the accused person acted otherwise than traitorously;

(c) section 77 (offences related to operations), where the accused person committed the offence on active service;

(d) section 107 (wrongful acts in relation to aircraft or aircraft material) or 127 (injurious or destructive handling of dangerous substances), where the accused person acted wilfully;

(e) section 130 (service trial of civil offences), where the civil offence is included in the schedule to this Part; and

(f) section 132 (offences under law applicable outside Canada), where a court martial determines that the offence is substantially similar to an offence included in the schedule to this Part.

(3) Where a verdict of not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder or unfit to stand trial is rendered in respect of an accused, the cap is

(a) life, where the offence is

(i) high treason under subsection 47(1) or first or second degree murder under section 229,

(ii) an offence under section 73 (offences by commanders when in action), section 74 (offences by any person in presence of enemy), section 75 (offences related to security) or section 76 (offences related to prisoners of war) of the *National Defence Act*, if the accused person acted traitorously, or first or second degree murder punishable under section 130 of that Act ,

(iii) any other offence under any Act of Parliament for which a minimum punishment of imprisonment for life is provided by law;

(b) ten years, or the maximum period during which the accused is liable to imprisonment in respect of the offence, whichever is shorter, where the offence is a designated offence that is prosecuted by indictment; or

(c) two years, or the maximum period during which the accused is liable to imprisonment in respect of the offence, whichever is shorter, where the offence is an offence under this Act or any other Act of Parliament, other than an offence referred to in paragraph (a) or (b).

(4) Subject to subsection (S), where an accused is subject to a verdict in relation to two or more offences, even if they arise from the same transaction, the offence with the longest maximum period of imprisonment as a punishment shall be used to determine the cap that applies to the accused in respect of all the offences. [sic]

(5) Where a verdict of not criminally responsible on account of mental disorder or unfit to stand trial is rendered in respect of an accused who is subject to a disposition other than an absolute discharge in respect of a previous offence, the court may order that any disposition that it makes in respect of the offence be consecutive to the previous disposition, even if the duration of all the dispositions exceeds the cap for the offences determined pursuant to subsections [sic] (3) and (4).”¹⁷

¹⁷ Minister of Supply and Services Canada. (1992, February 14). Statutes of Canada. *A Nation's Chronicle: The Canada Gazette*, 14(6), pp. 26-28. Retrieved June 22, 2017 from http://www.collectionscanada.gc.ca/databases/canada-gazette/093/001060-119.01-e.php?document_id_nbr=11211

Smart Update (Consent Agenda)

For the Meeting of WRCPC on April 13, 2018

The Consent Agenda is published on a bi-monthly basis. **Please review this report before meetings.**

Please note that any Council member has the right to “pull” an item from the Consent Agenda and add it to the regular agenda for discussion, comment, or clarification. Approved consent agendas are published on the Council’s [website](#) along with approved minutes. Consent Agendas are selective, not comprehensive. Whenever possible, Consent Agenda items reflect the key **approaches** of the Smart on Crime 2015-2018 plan designed to accomplish three overarching Council directions.

- Youth: Unleashing the Potential of ALL Youth
- Neighbourhoods: Building Local Capacity for Change
- Smart on Crime: Advancing the Momentum

Expand Reach through Understanding and Engagement:

- On March 29, 2018 Chair Shayne Turner presented to the Senate Standing Committee on social affairs, science and technology about the pending legalization of cannabis. He included the concept of upstream prevention as a main theme.
- In-person presentations were delivered to the City of Cambridge on Managed Opioid Programs, the Cambridge Probus Club on the Opioid Crisis and at Wilfrid Laurier University.
- A webinar was delivered to approximately 240 sites across Ontario for Public Health Ontario on Community-Based Drug Strategies.
- Participants of the community course on Reframing Crime, Justice and Prevention offered by Friends of Crime Prevention hosted a winter “Porch Chat”. The Porch Chat was the final group project of group participants and a required element. It was a strategic way for participants to integrate their learning from the course and begin the practice of sharing their learning with the community. For more information, and to review the report please see attached.

Base Change in Good Evidence and Innovation:

- The Council website has been updated to reflect recent changes and to increase traffic to the Council members’ corner. Each page on the website now has a Council login

icon. Members of council need to log in with the password. If you need staff to resend the password please contact the office.

- WRCP staff and evaluators of the Smart on Crime (2014-2018) community plan have come up with a process for data collection, which was communicated at the March WRCP meeting. First stage of data collection involves a survey focused on WRCP's core functions: backbone, community engagement, and knowledge exchange. The survey will be launched in early April. The second stage of data collection will focus on sharing of **Most Significant Change** stories. Evaluators will attend the May WRCP meeting to provide an orientation on that part of the evaluation and let Council members know how they can participate.
- As part of WRCP's historical analysis project, Conestoga College researchers have completed 10 key informant interviews. In order to ensure a well-rounded collection of historical perspectives, a few additional interviews will be scheduled. Findings from the interviews will be combined with those from a literature review as well as an analysis of WRCP's historical documents and resources. The project team will then present and overview of key milestones in a document that is accessible to the general public and can be shared with similar initiatives.
- A review on 'Managed Opioid Programs' was produced at the request of two elected officials in the community. An opportunity to join a national pilot project was made available to WRCP in March.

Lead side by side: Leverage dynamic partnerships:

- Kitchener Public Library hosted the Elimination of Racism on March 21, 2018 (International Day for the Elimination of Racism). This event was a follow up community conversation to the E-RACER Report written by Dr. Laura Mae Lindo. WRCP was asked to help with the panel selection, conversation format and questions for panel members. The event was well attended and well received by the community. Here is a [YouTube link](#) to the panel discussion.
- WRCP members and staff have continued their involvement in Well-being Waterloo Region (WWR) work, including but not limited to:

Playing a role in the development of a coordinated community survey. The survey is close to being finalized and is set to launch on April 16. The survey was developed in partnership with the Canadian Index of Wellbeing (CIW) and will serve as a complement to the community profile report that was recently completed by CIW. Findings from the survey will include perceptions of safety as well as indicators on social cohesion and other factors related to community safety.

WRCP staff took part in a Wellbeing Waterloo Region (WWR) forum on March 29. The forum was focused on exploring potential directions for addressing WWR's 4 priorities of healthy children and youth, affordable housing, social inclusion and a connected

community. Christiane was part of a panel (with Mike Murray, Bryan Larkin and Bruce Lauckner) that discussed their reflections of the WWR development process so far.

WRPCPC has represented WWR in two Ontario teleconference meetings.

- WRPCPC is partnering with the Registry theatre and the Sexual Assault Support Center on bringing **Chelsea's Choice** to the region in February 2019. The play is about human sex trafficking and intended to be a catalyst for dialogue about this still often hidden issue in our community.
- WRPCPC has been pleased to be asked to participate in the work of the WRIDS and PH regarding the development of an opioid response plan.
- Mayor Vrbanovic of the City of Kitchener will represent the community in a city summit focused on mental health. WRPCPC among others provided some observations and data to the Mayor related to this. Thank you to the mental health sector leaders for their support in pulling this information together so quickly.

Advocate for Equity and Belonging. Reduce Marginalization and Discrimination:

- Waterloo Region District School Board (WRDSB) received a grant from the Ontario Ministry of Education. The grant was to be used to support racialized students. The focus was going to be a one-day conference for Black Students and Student Success teachers, co-planned and co-organized by Black students in secondary schools, WRDSB staff, and supported by WRPCPC and the Racial Justice Network. Due to timing constraints and resource challenges, the conference has been postponed until later in 2018. In the meantime, meetings/focus groups have been scheduled with Black students at seven WRDSB high schools across the region. The conversations have been led and facilitated by WRDSB staff and community partners. The focus of the conversations have centred around Black students experiences in school, the need for safe spaces in schools, what a successful conference would look like and the students' willingness to be part of a planning team to design the conference. The conversations have been well attended, well received by the students and supported by teachers. To help build momentum and buy-in for the conference, interested students will be given the opportunity to participate in a one-day digital story-telling workshop in April. The stories created from this workshop will be featured at the conference in the fall.
- WRPCPC, the City of Kitchener, and the Congress of Black Women organized the Black Experience Project Conversation. The event was held at Kitchener City Hall on Feb 11, 2018. Those in attendance had the chance to complete a short survey. Over 30 surveys were completed and submitted back to the organizers. To review the summary of the survey and the survey form, please see attached.
- WRPCPC in partnership with Coalition of Muslim Women KW are in the process of planning a community conversation on Hate Crimes and Islamophobia. Thank you to Sarah Shafiq for her leadership in this regard.

Media: February-March 2018

The WRPCPC is declining most drug-related media requests. The following are exceptions to that approach:

[Temporary supervised drug-use site to open in London, Ont.](#) Globe and Mail, February 11, 2018.

[Mike Farwell Show.](#) February 10, 2018.

[Public health handing out more naloxone kits.](#) The Spectator, February 2, 2018.

[Colombia's cocaine boom expected to increase cocaine supply in Canada: CBSA.](#) March 8, 2018.

[Working through the opioid crisis.](#) The Cord, March 28, 2018

The Iceland project presentations captured some attention to upstream prevention efforts. Lisa Rutledge of The Cambridge Times spoke with Dr. Kristjansson about how the Iceland community model changed culture to prevent or delay youths from using drugs, including alcohol, [here](#).

Dr. Mark Pancer, a member of the WRPCPC and Professor Emeritus of Psychology at Wilfrid Laurier University, recently wrote in The Record about Iceland's effort and related upstream prevention initiatives [here](#).

Craig Norris of CBC KW and Dr. Kristjansson had a conversation about Iceland's approach and success [here](#).

Liz Monteiro of The Record spoke with Dr. Kristjansson [here](#).

Mike Farwell's February 15 conversation with Dr. Kristjansson (11am segment, beginning at 20m 40s) is [here](#).

Dr. Kelly Anthony from the University of Waterloo's School of Public Health and Health Systems wrote about the need for upstream investment [here](#).

Community Corner:

In this section, you can find information about community training events and other significant opportunities that have been provided by members of WRPCPC and partners for inclusion in the consent agenda.

March 6, 2018 - SPECTRUM, Waterloo Region's first LGBTQ+/Rainbow Community space is pleased to announce that they have recently been granted charitable status by the Charities

Directorate of the Canada Revenue Agency. SPECTRUM now becomes the only LGBTQ+ community centre in Ontario outside of Toronto and Ottawa with this distinction. This goes a long way towards the BTS report goal of creating safe spaces.

March 9, 2018 - Don Roth, Director of Services Waterloo Region, has left the Canadian Mental Health Association Waterloo Wellington and has taken on a position with Homewood Health Centre in Guelph, Ontario. We wish Don all the very best in his new and exciting role!

March 2018 - Mary Zilney, Chief Executive Officer of Women's Crisis Services of Waterloo Region, retired in March of this year. Best wishes to Mary in the new chapter of her life!

March 13, 2018 - News Release: [Ontario Expanding Job-Protected Leave for Survivors of Domestic or Sexual Violence](#)

April 25, 2018 - Invitation to the 43rd Annual Interfaith Community Breakfast hosted by Interfaith Grand River (7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m.). To register and for more information click [here](#)

May 15 - 16, 2018 - WRPCPC has supported the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police in an effort to improve all responses to the opioid poisoning crisis. The result is a conference called "[A Collaborative Discussion on the Opioid Challenges](#)" to be held May 15-16 in Toronto.

June 11 - June 14, 2018 - Invitation to attend the 2018 "Pre-Release Fair" hosted by the John Howard Society of Kingston and District in partnership with the John Howard Society of Peterborough. Register here through [Eventbrite](#). The deadline for registering for the event is April 23, 2018.

The AIDS Committee of Cambridge, Kitchener, and Waterloo & Area (ACCKWA) is looking for volunteers to join their Board of Directors or related committees. Requirements include solid communication skills, computer skills, ability to commit to regular Board meetings and functions, support of the mission of ACCKWA and membership with ACCKWA. Previous experience on a Board is an asset but is not a requirement. For more information, please visit the website at [ACCKWA](#), to volunteer for this position contact ACCKWA at 519-570-3687 ext. 313 or email at volunteer@acckwa.com

As per request from Mark Pancer, member of WRPCPC, asked for the following inclusion in the consent agenda: Christiane Sadeler named as 2018 winner of the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Practice in Community Psychology.

At the last meeting of Council, I announced that Christiane had been given the Award for Distinguished Contributions to Practice in Community Psychology for 2018. This prestigious award is one of two major awards given annually by the Society for Community Research and Action (SCRA). SCRA is the largest organization in the world that focuses on developing safe and healthy communities through theory, research and social action. The Award for Distinguished Contributions to Practice in Community Psychology is presented annually to "an

individual whose career of high quality and innovative applications of psychological principles has demonstrated positive impact on, or significant illumination of the ecology of, communities or community settings”. This award recognizes Christiane’s 22 year leadership of the Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council, and the innovative approach it has taken to prevent crime and promote a safe and healthy community. It also recognizes her work in spreading the WRCPC approach to municipalities across Canada through the establishment of the National Municipal Network on Crime Prevention. This award is not only an honour for Christiane; it is a great honour for the staff and membership of the WRCPC, and the innovative work they do, as well. Christiane will be travelling to San Francisco this summer to receive the award at the Annual Meeting of the American Psychological Association.

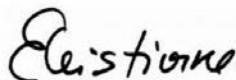
What is up in the WRCPC office?

- At the WRCPC office, we are always lucky to have dedicated student on placements. These “professionals in training” demonstrate a great work ethic, passion and commitment to the work of WRCPC in addressing the root causes of crime. The 2017/2018 school year Jodi Thomas and Jessica Stroebel were our dynamite student placement team. Both Jessica and Jodi’s placements will be wrapping up in April. They collectively or independently supported a number of projects. Here are just few of the initiatives that they both played a key role with:
 - Planning and coordinating of the Iceland Success Story
 - Supporting a Place to Call Safe event
 - Supporting the Breaking the Silence Working Group
 - Planning and Coordination the Black Experience Project
 - Keeping Friends of Crime Prevention engaged....and so much more!

Thank you for all of your hard work, jumping in when asked and being great teammates. We will miss you around the office.

- We are in the process of recruiting for the community engagement staff position. How to deal with the research position vacancy is under consideration at present.

Respectfully submitted,



Christiane Sadeler,

Executive Director

April 10, 2018

Reframing Crime Justice and Prevention: Winter Porch Chat Final Report

Submitted by: Juanita Metzger, Course Facilitator
March 19, 2018

Introduction

The very first Winter Porch Chat was hosted by participants of the Reframing Crime Justice and Prevention Community Course offered by Friends of Crime Prevention (WRCPC). The Porch Chat was the final group project and a required element of the course. It was a strategic way for participants to integrate their learning from the course and begin the practice of sharing their learning with the community.

Background

The Winter Porch Chat that took place on Wednesday February 28, 2018 was hosted by the 8 participants from the Friends of Crime Prevention community course, Reframing Crime Justice & Prevention. The 8-week course ran from October 26 – December 7, 2017 (7 weeks in class) with the final 8th week as the community event. Participants used the time between the end of the course and the event to finalize the details of the community event.

The parameters of the group project were wide open with only two ‘requirements’; 1) the final project needed to be a public community event and, 2) designed to share what participants learned from the course and their own critical reflection.

Project Purpose

The group project was built into the course curriculum from the very beginning so that course participants knew about the requirement when they signed up. The purpose of including this kind of ‘assignment’ within the course is rooted in the pedagogical philosophy of the course as a whole. The course relied heavily on participants sharing their knowledge with each other and integrating their experiences to shape new learning. In this spirit, the group project was intended as a concrete way that each person, and the group as a whole, could share what they learned in the course with the wider community, thereby continuing their own learning and inspiring the learning process for others.

In addition, the purpose of the group project was to:

- Expose people to the type of exercises they went through as part of the course
- Give people a mini-glimpse of what the course content involved and the types of learning experiences they could expect
- Introduce people to the idea of challenging assumptions and how participants may or may not have challenged themselves or societal assumptions and beliefs

- Give participants an opportunity to demonstrate how they might engage others in their own critical reflection
- Allow course participants a further opportunity to integrate their learning from the course
- Demonstrate a “mini-version” the pedagogical process used over the duration of the course
- Inspire interest in the community course for the future

Project Planning

Course participants were given time during the second half of the course (Weeks 6 & 7) to plan and organize the topic, content and process of their group project. After a series of activities to process their learning and critical reflection, participants worked as a large group to brainstorm, then distill down to one theme/learning that they wanted to share with the community.

The group also brainstormed a variety of formats (coffee house, photo voice exhibit, storytelling, music) choosing one that was feasible to do given time constraints and that they would be planning the activities in pairs and small groups after the course ended.

The group was able to come to a consensus on their topic (restorative justice) and format (winter porch chat), assigning topic areas and working in pairs to prepare activities for the community event on Wednesday February 28.

Restorative Justice, as the theme, emerged because it was a central reframing for many people in the group. It was central to both field trips (Justice Dinner & CJ Symposium) and participants felt it addresses issues related to crime, justice and prevention. They were inspired by the idea that restorative justice could be a default practice (emphasizing humanity first) rather than solely another form of justice.

Once the course ended, the role of the course facilitator became quite critical for supporting the group in their communication, organization of details and coordination of logistics with the venue (Kitchener Public Library) and general promotion of the event. This support role became even more critical when last minute changes required quick decisions and adapted plans. Without the course facilitator, it would have taken much longer to make group decisions as plans shifted in the days leading up to the event.

In pairs, the participants each presented one of the course topics (crime, justice, prevention) and decided to add a fourth topic – power, privilege and oppression. Each pair was responsible for designing an activity that would share what they learned from the course, introduce attendees to the ideas of critical reflection and addressing/challenging our assumptions/beliefs about the topic. The exercise was intended to give people a sample of what the course was like for the participants. More integrated planning between the pairs could have resulted in a more focused event or more tightly woven learning experience for attendees.

See Appendix A for the event outline & agenda.

Project Promotion

Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council provided a promotional poster for the Winter Porch Chat event, with accompanying web graphics to be used for social media and other email communication. WRCPC provided event registration via Eventbrite. Printed posters were shared on community bulletin boards 3-4 weeks in advance of the event.

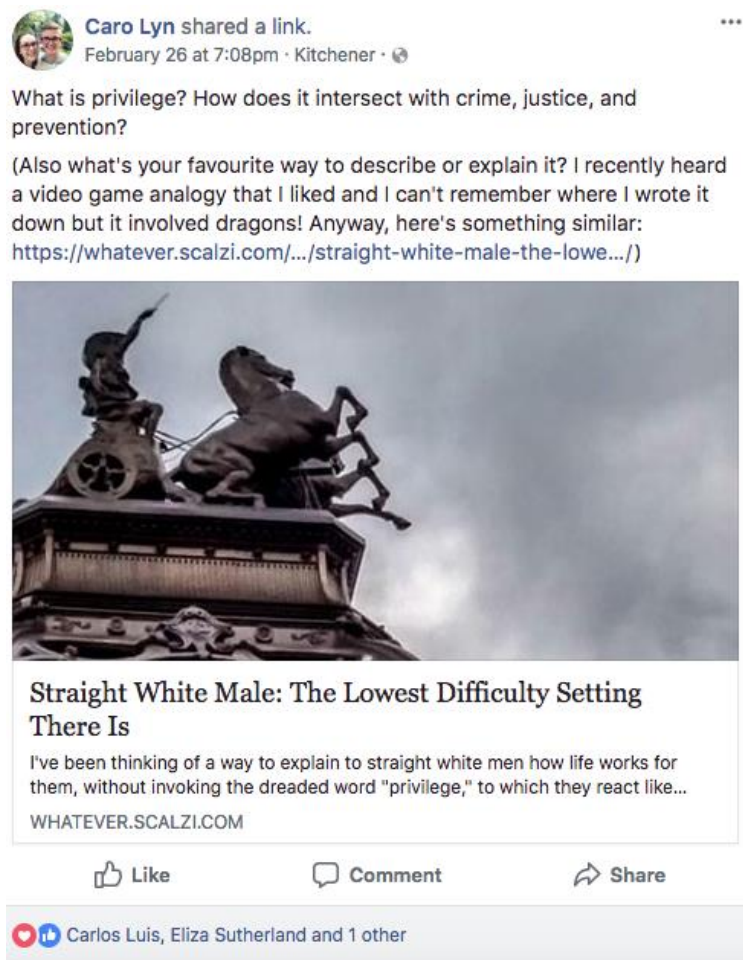
As a further support to the event, written email content was shared with participants, community organizations, Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council members and Friends of Crime Prevention and various online platforms.

Porch Chats, as a 'branded' event now seem to have a strong following and promotion channels are quite effective in helping to bring out a diverse group of people.

Carolyn, one of the course participants, used the Facebook event to post reflection questions in the weeks leading up to the Porch Chat. She posted some of the questions we used in our course along with link to articles and videos we discussed. This was an effort to stimulate thinking before the event and prime people for the kinds of topics they would encounter.

To accommodate different learning styles and forms of knowledge, the course participants wanted to share some content in advance for those who would appreciate being able to consider the topics and ideas before attending.


It also helped to promote the event and keep the reminder fresh in people's minds. There is a lot of competition for people's time online!



Caro Lyn shared a link.
February 26 at 7:08pm · Kitchener · 🌐

What is privilege? How does it intersect with crime, justice, and prevention?

(Also what's your favourite way to describe or explain it? I recently heard a video game analogy that I liked and I can't remember where I wrote it down but it involved dragons! Anyway, here's something similar: <https://whatever.scalzi.com/.../straight-white-male-the-lowest-difficulty-setting-there-is/>)



Straight White Male: The Lowest Difficulty Setting There Is

I've been thinking of a way to explain to straight white men how life works for them, without invoking the dreaded word "privilege," to which they react like...

WHATEVER.SCALZI.COM

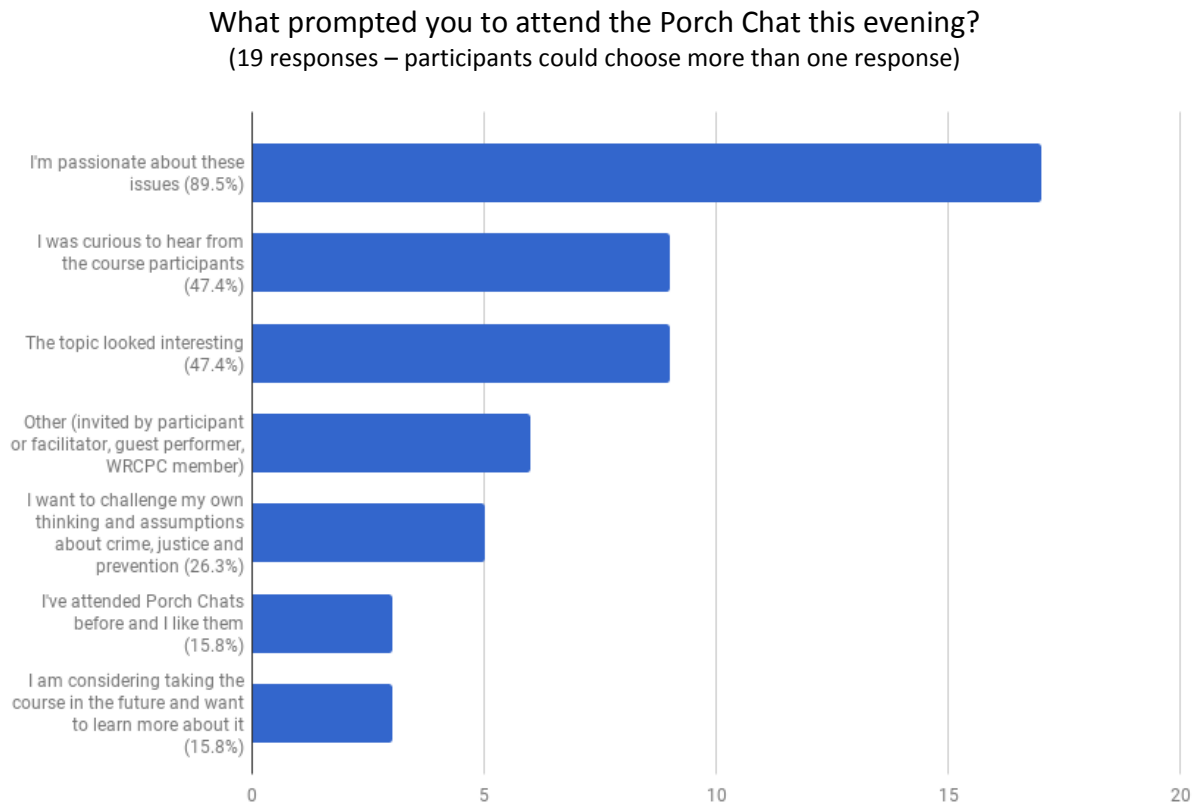
👍 Like 💬 Comment ➦ Share

👤 Carlos Luis, Eliza Sutherland and 1 other

Event Feedback

In addition to positive verbal feedback at the end of the event, the group collected comments from 19 feedback forms.

It's encouraging to see that people were attracted to not only the topic, but to hear from the course participants, specifically.



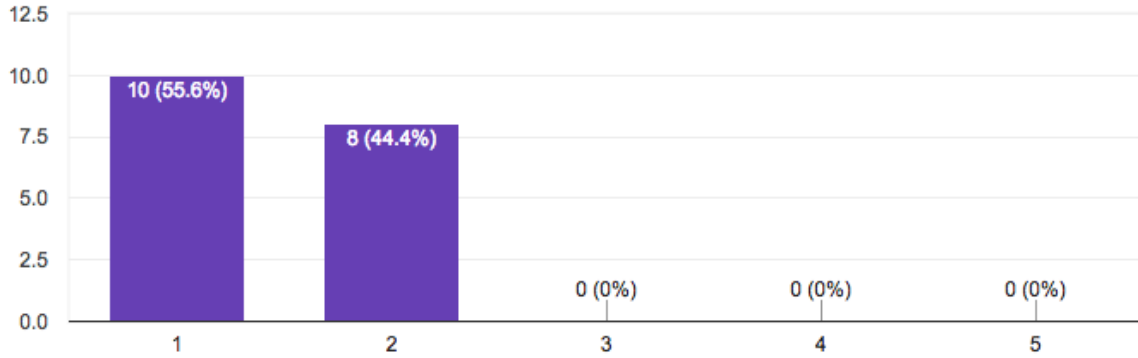
Deep critical reflection requires ongoing discussion and questioning and we recognize that one-time activities in a 90-minute event is a very short amount of time to give attendees a taste for the course. Each person's experience of the course was very personal and it's hard to translate that experience in a concise or quick 'deposit' of knowledge. However, the additional feedback from attendees would indicate that they still gained a great deal from their participation.

(1= strongly agree; 2= agree; 3= neutral; 4= disagree; 5= strongly disagree)

After taking part in the event, i have a better understanding of what the course is all about

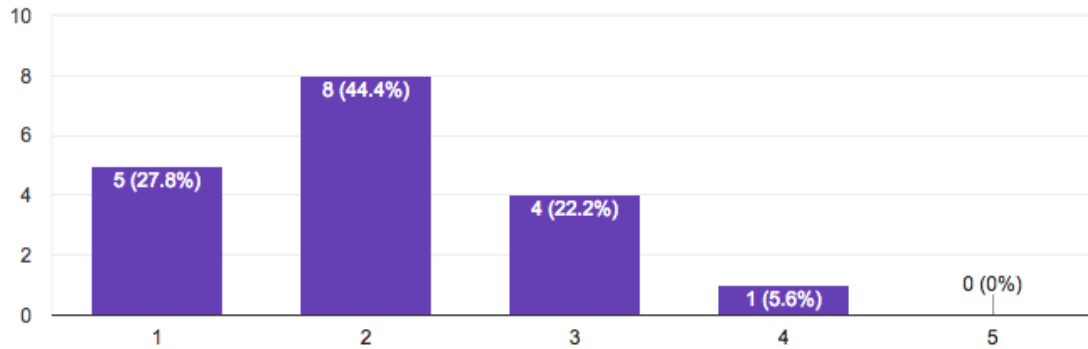


18 responses



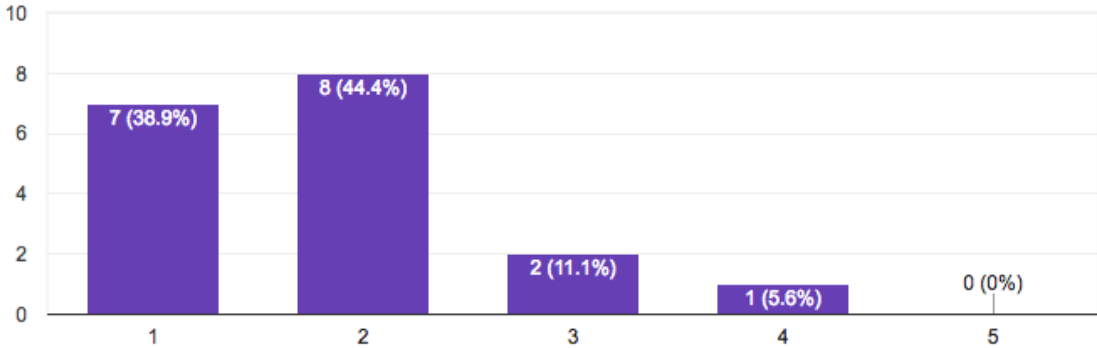
After taking part in the event, i was able to identify some of my own assumptions about crime, justice or prevention where i could apply critical reflection skills to further examine them

18 responses



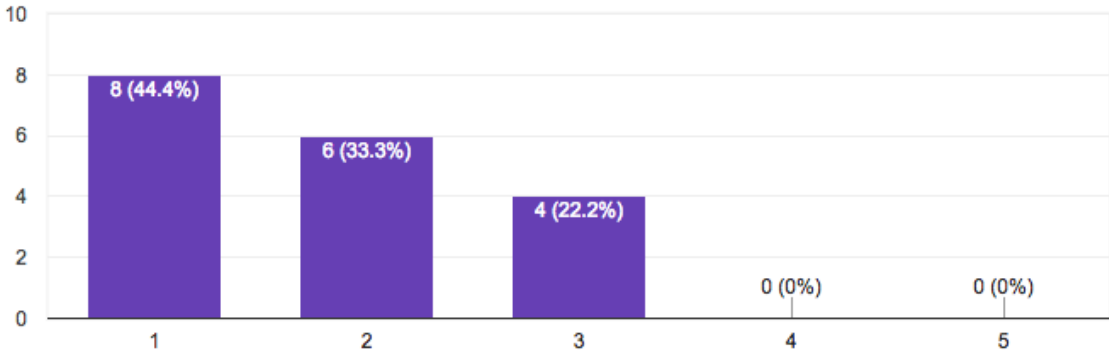
After taking part in the event, i can think of community issues in a different way based on the insight and learning experiences of the participants

18 responses



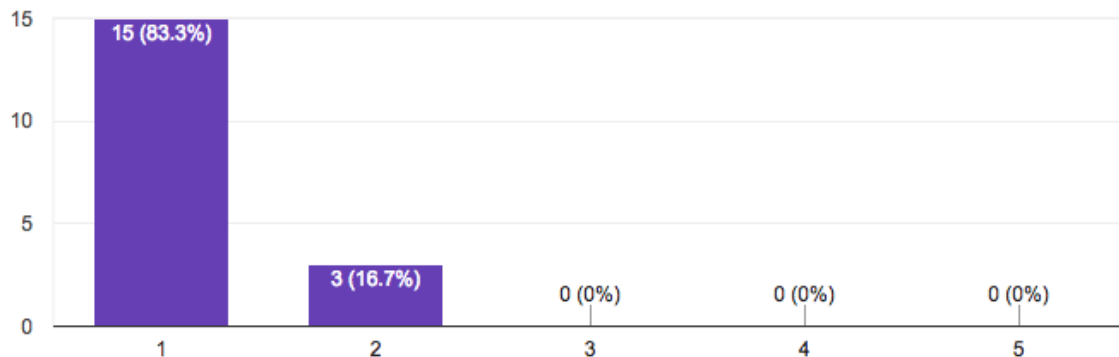
After taking part in the event, i gained knowledge about how critical reflection can be used to examine societal & my own assumptions, biases and beliefs

18 responses



After taking part in the event, i feel this kind of learning and reflection would contribute to building our community's capacity for social change

18 responses



Qualitative Feedback – Additional Comments

Additional comments provided by attendees indicated that they appreciated the opportunity to hear directly from the course participants in creative and engaging ways. Rather than simply hearing them talk 'about' the course, they liked the opportunity to be up close with them in participatory activities and discussion. They also appreciated that they could interact with one another and learn from the experiences brought by other porch chat attendees.

People liked the spoken word poetry and the music/sound circle at the end because it provided an opportunity for reflection and stimulation of ideas in a unique way.

The event was described as dynamic, interactive, stimulating, reflective, open, well-organized and thoughtful. While some felt encouraged that there were diverse voices in the room (from people with lived experience to decision makers and everyone in between), someone else commented that it would have been good to see a more diverse room, including people of colour.

The event clearly drew an audience of people who were interested in the topics but some attendees felt like it was the 'preaching to the choir' and wondered how we can get those to attend (or even take the course!) who have different points of view.

When asked how they might put some of what they learned at the Porch Chat into action after the event, participants had a variety of responses including:

- Bringing ideas into the classroom
- Learning new ways of questioning

- Inspired to learn more about restorative justice
- Learning new framing for one-to-one and small group discussions
- Getting involved with Community Justice Initiatives and/or the Waterloo Region Crime Prevention Council

One attendee indicated they had never considered applying restorative justice to their personal relationships and interactions and this opened a new realm of possibility for learning and how it might work in their life.

Seven people indicated they were interested in taking the course if it is offered again. Five people included their contact information to be notified if/when it is offered.

After the Porch Chat, the course participants organized an informal get together to debrief the event from their own perspective and hear about the general feedback from attendees. They also organized a special thank you for the course facilitators. With so much of the focus on organizing the Porch Chat event in January and February, they didn't have much time for social interaction among themselves and wanted a chance to catch up with one another. They are looking forward to getting together again for the focus group in April.

Next Steps

In addition to the course feedback provided by the course participants and this Porch Chat report, there is still more evaluation and reflection to come.

Carlos Luis Zatarain is collecting data for his Community Psychology thesis (individual interviews, course participant focus group & facilitator's focus group, review of course documentation and review of observations and notes taken during the course). Carlos' thesis and the earlier evaluations and feedback will help to form decisions about whether to host the course again and recommendation for making modifications to the course format, content, pedagogy and structure.

Once all various pieces of data have been collected, there will be more than enough material on which to make decisions about the future of the course.

Appendix A – Winter Porch Chat Outline & Agenda

Wednesday February 28 2018

Bring your dinner (optional) 5:00 pm

Arrive to Set Up 5:30 pm

Refreshments & Gathering 6:00 pm

Porch Chat 6:30 - 8:30 pm

Program (Total = 2 hours)

- Introductory elements - 15 min
- Table talks - 1 hour
- Restorative Justice (RJ) Video & Activity - 30 min
- Closing - 15 min

Introductory Elements: Silke and Carolyn (15 min)

- Land acknowledgement - **Carolyn/Silke**
- General Welcome & Introduction by name - **Carolyn/Silke**
- Introduction to evening: **Juanita** - introducing the course and what it was about, acknowledging participants
- Introduce Spoken word artist, [Beth Murch](#) (maybe first paragraph from her website) - **Carolyn/Silke**

Table Talks: Ron (1 hour)

10 min per table x 4 tables + introduction & movement between tables = 1h
(Dianne & Juanita will be time keepers, using chimes to move from table to table)

Themes:

- Crime: Lisa & Ron
- Justice: Lori Ann & Sarah
- Prevention: Carolyn & Rae
- Privilege & Oppression: Silke & Debbie (*had to cut this table because both participants unable to attend)

Content:

- Introduce yourself (include a detail you might think is relevant to what you plan to share or might provide a clue for how/where you have formed or shaped some of your learning or assumptions)
- Using any method (storytelling, poetry, music, art, photos)

- Course members share what they have learned, been challenged by, been inspired by
- This can include assumptions you have had and how some assumptions may have shifted or changed
- **Make the connection to restorative justice - clearly**
- Provide discussion/reflection question to engage participants or invite people to ask you questions about your journey
- Before people move on to next table, give each person the puzzle piece for your theme (crime, justice, prevention, privilege and oppression)

Restorative Justice Video & Discussion: **Juanita** (30 min)

- Briefly make the connection to why/how the group landed on the importance/value/learning of restorative justice.
- Show two short videos from CJI (already queued up on Carlos' laptop)
 - What is Restorative Justice? <https://youtu.be/XSeYaUZTh70> (2:22)
 - Restorative Justice Conversation <https://youtu.be/8fsmZeA5-xY> (5:37)
- Exercise: Group Questions (4-6 groups depending on # of attendees)

Personal	If I were to fully embrace restorative justice practices in my personal life, what would have to happen for me as a person for this change to take place? (Influence from someone? Information? Circumstances? Certain conditions? Resources? Situational Experience? Attitude?)
Community	What bias/prejudice/negative assumptions does society have about restorative justice? What would influence a change in these assumptions? (Influence from someone? Information? Circumstances? Certain conditions? Resources? Situational Experience? Attitude?)
Institutional	If restorative justice was the core foundation of our “criminal justice” system rather than retributive justice, how would the system be different? What would it look like? What would it be called?
Reconciliation	Restorative justice is a long tradition and practice in the Indigenous community that was in place before settlers arrived. How can restorative practices be part of reconciliation?
Prevention	Preventing something BEFORE it ever happens rather than responding/reacting to it when it look like/becomes a problems... How can restorative justice - as an approach/philosophy/practice be a prevention tool? How do we advance this approach culturally, socially, politically?

In addition:

- We will have posted copies of the reflection pages on the wall for attendees.

Reflection: (3-5 min)

- Second spoken word performance by Beth Murch

Closing: Lisa (15 min)

- Musical circle - (instruments supplied by Dianne)
- Briefly describe the 'reframing' the group experienced with the musical chairs /collaborative soundscape exercise we did together
- Thank you & good night
- Hand out evaluation/feedback forms

Clean Up: As you are able (8:30 - 9:00)

- Hacienda coffee will clean up coffee, tea, water
- KPL facilities will clean up tables & chairs
- We only need to collect up our food, papers, etc