



Department of Justice
Canada

Ministère de la Justice
Canada

**FORUM ON VULNERABLE YOUNG
FRANCOPHONES IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

REPORT ON THE MEETING

**Organized by the Network of Stakeholders Working
in the Field of Justice and Security**

**Department of Justice Canada
October 26, 2009**

1. Executive Summary

On October 26, 2009, the *Network of Stakeholders Working in the Field of Justice and Security (Justice and Security Network)* hosted a forum in order to further analyze issues in this regard for Francophone minority communities. This forum was a first step leading to the development and adoption of measures by federal institutions in the area of justice and young Francophones living in minority communities. Forty-eight participants attended the forum. There were 25 officials from federal institutions and 23 representatives from various community organizations in the field of justice, including associations of French-speaking jurists and organizations that work in the field with young people who are vulnerable or at risk.

The forum had three objectives:

1. Enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.
2. Enable representatives of community groups to better understand the mandates and programs of federal institutions in this area.
3. Give representatives from federal institutions and community groups the opportunity to discuss potential collaborations and initiatives that could be implemented to reach these clients.

The discussions produced two major findings:

1. This initial forum enabled community organizations in Francophone minority communities and the federal institutions involved to get to know one another and discuss issues relating to justice and vulnerable youth in these communities. The participants considered it essential to continue these efforts. They confirmed that they were not at the action plan development stage. They were getting to know one another and establishing working relationships. More thought and analysis would be required in order to target actions more effectively.
2. In terms of needs, the Francophone minority communities (FMCs) were seeking access to prevention services in French that were linguistically and culturally appropriate, as were the services provided in English in their respective provinces. Risk factors in FMCs are not known. To determine whether it would be necessary to define a public policy and a differential response approach in these communities, we would need to know whether these factors were different from those of the majority, whether certain factors such as the communities' linguistic, cultural, demographic and economic situations were risk factors in and of themselves, or whether these factors should be taken into account when implementing the current approaches.

Pursuant to these findings, the Forum participants proposed three follow-up measures:

1. Conduct an environmental scan that should define the issue more clearly and propose potential solutions to respond to the needs. Currently, the situation of vulnerable youth in FMCs is unknown. We will need to move beyond anecdotal evidence in order to develop a consistent approach. The findings of the environmental scan will be used to develop a strategy to channel our energy, coordinate efforts and implement prevention activities in the communities.
2. Broaden participation in the working group by including other federal institutions such as Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Health Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada.
3. Develop local or regional action plans, as appropriate, where the needs are greatest, especially in cities such as Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax, as well as in certain rural areas. These action plans should lead to the adoption of a national strategy for the consolidation, coordination, and oversight of the various initiatives at the local, provincial and national levels.

Evaluations of the forum were positive. The average score for overall satisfaction was 4.10 on a scale of 5, where 1 = very dissatisfied and 5 = very satisfied.

Overall Assessment

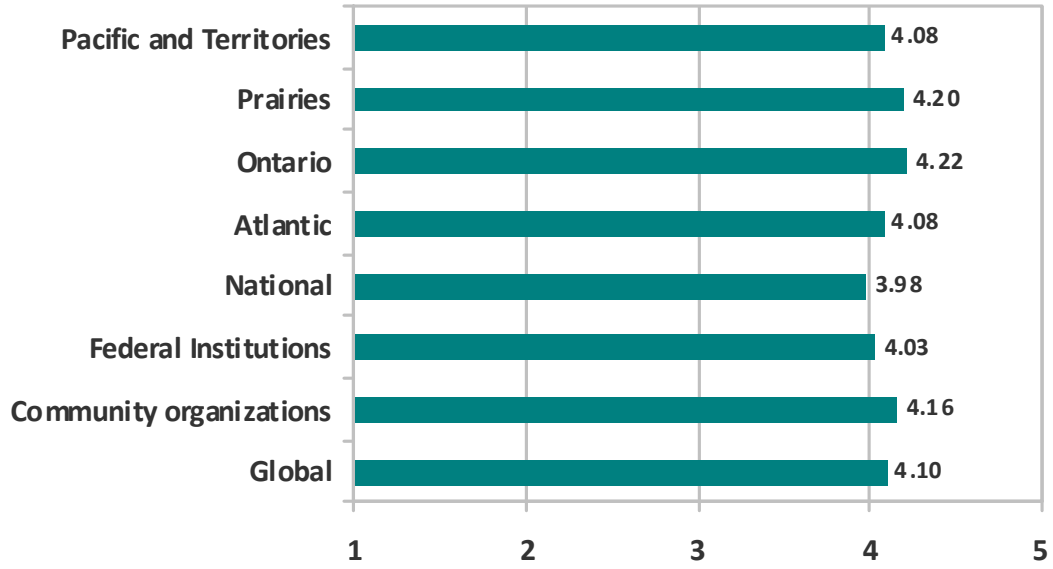


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2. Background

Part VII of the Official Languages Act (OLA), and more precisely Section 41, sets out the commitment of all federal departments and agencies to enhancing the vitality of official-language minority communities as well as fostering the full recognition and use of both English and French in Canadian society. Section 42 of the *Act* states that the Minister of Canadian Heritage shall encourage and promote a coordinated approach to the implementation of this commitment by federal institutions.

In 2007, Canadian Heritage asked federal institutions to establish the *Justice and Security Network*. The following federal institutions are members of the *Network*:

1. National Defence;
2. Royal Canadian Mounted Police;
3. Justice Canada;
4. Canadian Heritage;
5. Public Safety Canada;
6. Public Prosecution Service of Canada.

The Department of Justice Canada is the federal institution that oversees and supports the *Network*.

All federal departments and agencies are subject to the accountability and coordination framework established under the Government of Canada's Action Plan for Official Languages announced by the Prime Minister on March 12, 2003. Among other things, the accountability framework describes the steps that every federal institution must complete when developing their strategic plans and fulfilling their mandates with respect to official languages:

- *make employees aware of the needs of minority communities and the government's commitments described in Part VII of the Official Languages Act (OLA);*
- *determine whether its policies and programs affect the promotion of linguistic duality and the development of official language minority communities (OLMCs), from the early stages of their development to their implementation, as well as during the transfer of services;*
- *consult affected publics as required, especially representatives of OLMCs, in connection with the development or implementation of policies or programs (our emphasis);*
- *be in a position to describe its approach and show that it has taken into account the needs of these communities; when it has been determined that there are impacts, plan the following year's activities accordingly, as well as those for the longer term; present the anticipated results, taking into account the forecast budget to the extent possible, and provide frameworks for evaluating the results.*

Following discussions with stakeholders from the federal institutions involved, the *Network* identified a priority client group within Francophone minority communities (FMCs), i.e. vulnerable young Francophones at risk of becoming involved in the justice system.

To meet the requirements of the accountability framework, the *Network* subsequently met with the Francophone minority communities with regard to this issue. The communities were participated to a forum held in Ottawa on October 26, 2009.

The *Network* created a working group to organize a forum. The list of group members is shown in Appendix 1.

Forty-eight participants attended the forum. There were 25 officials from federal institutions and 23 representatives from various community organizations in the field of justice, including associations of French-speaking jurists and organizations that work in the field with young people who are vulnerable or at risk. (The list of participants is presented in Appendix 2.)

The forum had three objectives:

1. Enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.
2. Enable representatives of community groups to better understand the mandates and programs of federal institutions in this area.
3. Give representatives from federal institutions and community groups the opportunity to discuss potential collaborations and initiatives that could be implemented to reach these clients.

The forum's agenda is shown in Appendix 3.

This report presents the highlights of the presentations and discussions at the plenary session, the potential collaborations developed by each sub-group, the proposed follow-up measures; and the results of the meeting evaluation.

3. Opening remarks by Daniel Sansfaçon – Public Safety Canada

Daniel Sansfaçon explained public policy as it relates to vulnerable young people in minority communities. In general, public policy has at least three important characteristics:

- It is based on a set of arguments;
- It is visible and discussed;
- It is negotiated based on the interests of the various parties involved.

When it came to public policy on vulnerable Francophone youths in minority communities, the stakeholders did not all see things the same way. For some, it was a psychosocial problem, while others viewed it as a social inclusion issue. However, all parties had a common understanding of safety, in the broadest sense, and the fact that "ensuring security" was one of the state's core functions.

Research has confirmed that various risk factors make young people more likely to become involved in a life of crime. The reason why Public Safety Canada and federal institutions organized this forum was to better understand Francophone minority communities, and whether there were risk factors among youths in these communities that differed from the risk factors that affected the neighbouring majority.

4. Information messages

The agenda included five information messages to be presented at different times of the day. Two of the messages were from the communities and three from the federal institutions. The purpose of presenting these information messages was to enable the participants to better understand certain realities in the field and become familiar with the approaches of the federal institutions that were members of the working group.

4.1. Léonie Tchatchat – Executive Director, La Passerelle, Toronto

Ms. Tchatchat thanked the forum organizers for this opportunity to have discussions with new partners and establish new collaborations. La Passerelle is a Toronto organization that works with Francophone youth from disadvantaged neighbourhoods. About 80% of the organization's clients are immigrants from developing countries. These are young people from a racial minority, who experience poverty on a daily basis. Because their parents often face integration problems, these young people have a great deal of difficulty achieving their full potential (isolation, lack of cultural activities with which they can identify, dropping out of school, etc.).

Ms. Tchatchat presented a project completed in 2008 with the young Francophones in her area. During this project, focus groups were organized and young people of school age were invited to create a poster describing everyday reality in their schools and communities. When the time came to launch an awareness campaign with these posters, this was the most striking phase of the project because it revealed the existence of tribes within the class – the African tribe and the White tribe. In some classes, teachers recognized that this type of division existed and admitted feeling overwhelmed because they had no tools to deal with these types of problems.

The second project presented was the mosaic passport. This project gave young people from different communities the opportunity to share their experiences in order to find solutions to problems of safety and violence. It was clear from discussions that the young people felt threatened by the attitude that the police adopted towards them. These situations often degenerated into trouble with the police.

Ms. Tchatchat also provided some information regarding the situation in Ottawa. According to data from Ottawa's Ministry of Children and Youth Services, 85% of the 140 youths detained in March 2004 were young immigrants. Of these, 80% were young Somalis (170 young Somalis have been in trouble with the law). These figures were higher than those of the previous year. According to the Regroupement ethnoculturel des parents francophones, a local organization that works with parents and youths, 43 young Somalis were placed in custody and 121 got into trouble with the law in 2003.

Ms. Tchatchat concluded by saying that community organizations that work in the field with young people from minority communities often lack the means to cope with this problem, which affects their clients.

4.2. Tanniar Leba – Executive Director, La Boussole, Vancouver

La Boussole is a community, economic and social support centre serving Vancouver's Francophone community. Sixty-five percent of its clients are French-speaking migrants from Quebec and Ontario and 35% are recent immigrants to Canada. The organization is active in four areas, social services (crisis intervention, outreach, mental health, substance abuse),

community services (meals and community activities, clinical and legal assistance), employment and immigration. Although the organization does not receive any funding from Citizenship and Immigration Canada, part of its work involves immigration, because of the realities encountered in the field.

In short, La Boussole is facing three major challenges:

- In British Columbia, the Francophone community represents 1.5% of the total population and French is in 6th place in demographic terms. Yet, according to a 2004 study conducted by the city of Vancouver, 25% of street youths were Francophones. Still in Vancouver, a more recent study revealed that 8% of the homeless were Francophones.
- Funding comes from various levels of government, i.e. federal and provincial governments and the city of Vancouver, as well as from local organizations. The federal government is increasingly devolving control over the administration of the programs to the province. This transfer of responsibility could, therefore, lead to a loss of federal funding.
- The political, social, economic and demographic context is also challenging. The number of new arrivals never stops increasing and neither does the disparity between rich and poor. Amendments to provincial laws and regulations are affecting the most disadvantaged and vulnerable clients. For example, anyone for whom any Canadian province has issued an arrest warrant, and who wishes to settle in British Columbia, will be denied access to welfare. This legal situation may make matters worse for street youths and increase delinquency.

In terms of best practices, the organization implements activities in the field of crime prevention and social reintegration of young transients through art and manual labour. A future travel project illustrated by young people will give young immigrants, and refugees in particular, the opportunity to retrace their paths and share their experiences.

4.3. Dan Quirion – Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Mr. Quirion outlined the drug and organized crime awareness program organized by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. This is a program established by 55 members of the RCMP across the country, in partnership with communities. One of program's challenges involves language, especially when working in Francophone minority communities. The need to increase the police officers' awareness in order to enable them to better understand young people and newcomers is also a challenge for the program.

Another important aspect is the need to support young people who are vulnerable and at risk. To ensure effective prevention, it is important to make young people understand the role that police officers play, to educate and inform them so they are able to make good decisions. It is equally important to educate the community. The main issue is how to reach these young people. This is where the program needs to get parents involved because they are the best teachers and educators for their children. The program, therefore, provides parents with tools for coaching young people. The RCMP is using new technologies to implement this program, including a website created and operated by young people.

Mr. Quirion concluded by emphasizing the need to work together to avoid duplication, which is especially important during an economic crisis.

4.4. Major Guy Peterson – National Army Cadets Coordinator, National Defence

Major Peterson presented the Army Cadet League of Canada, an organization that brings together 12 to 18 year-olds, and whose purpose is to develop their leadership abilities and make them better citizens. The organization is not involved in recruiting young people for the Canadian Forces. The Army Cadet League of Canada has about 1,500 cadet corps involved in activities in 700 communities.

Anyone who is interested may join the Cadet League, regardless of their origin, colour or language. The organization is open to everyone and is very effective because it helps mentor young people, including young people who are at risk and vulnerable.

4.5. Nancy Boillat – Senior Counsel, Public Prosecution Service of Canada, Quebec Regional Office

Ms. Boillat's presentation made participants aware of the mandates and approaches of the Public Prosecution Service of Canada (PPSC), which was established on December 12, 2006. The PPSC fulfills the responsibilities of the Attorney General of Canada in the discharge of his criminal law mandate by prosecuting criminal offences under federal jurisdiction and helping to strengthen the criminal justice system. The PPSC is also responsible for advising law enforcement agencies and communicating with the media when prosecutions are being conducted.

The Director of Public Prosecutions has both federal and provincial responsibilities. The Director is responsible for prosecuting drug offences in all provinces and territories, except Quebec and New Brunswick. The Director is also responsible for prosecuting violations of our laws, such as the *Fisheries Act* and the *Income Tax Act*. In the three Territories, the PPSC is responsible for prosecuting all Criminal Code offences.

The creation of the PPSC reflects the decision to make the principle of prosecutorial independence transparent, free from any improper influence.

5. Sub-group discussion methodology

The participants were divided into four regional sub-groups – Pacific and Territories, Prairies, Ontario, Atlantic – and a national sub-group to enable the stakeholders to better understand and develop collaborative arrangements as close as possible to the field. The national sub-group also studied relevant aspects of a public policy framework in this area.

The following questions were used to guide the sub-group discussions.

Sub-group discussions regarding forum objectives 1 and 2:

- *Who are we? (Mandates, structures, presence in the field, etc.)*
- *What do we do? (Field activities, successes, challenges, etc.)*

Regional sub-group discussions regarding forum objective three:

- *What can we do together to help vulnerable young Francophones in our region? (Projects to pursue, new projects to implement, new partnerships to create, etc.)*

National sub-group discussions regarding forum objective 3:

- *To what extent are risk factors for delinquency among young people from the majority community the same as those that affect young people from Francophone minority communities?*
- *What needs to be done differently in a majority as opposed to a minority situation?*

The following questions triggered discussion at the plenary session:

- *Are there areas of commonality?*
- *Are there similar issues? Issues that apply only in one situation?*
- *What follow-up measures could the federal institutions take? What follow-up measures could the communities take?*

6. Results of the sub-group discussions

This report does not include sub-group discussions which enabled participants to better understand each region represented and its agencies. A webography has been prepared. It lists all the websites provided by the federal agencies and institutions. These websites are an excellent source of information on community groups and programs of federal institutions. The webography is shown in Appendix 5.

Each sub-group prepared a summary of the results of their thoughts on collaborative arrangements that could be established and presented their summary at the plenary session.

6.1. Pacific and Territories

The participants from the Pacific and Territories regional sub-group proposed the following collaborative arrangements:

- Get to know one another better. This day provided the first opportunity for groups in the field to meet people from federal institutions. We need to continue these discussions and the sharing, even on an informal basis. This will enable organizations to get to know each other.
- Better communication. Given that Francophones are spread across vast areas, we will need to use information technology to reach all types of people.
- Identify the most promising opportunities for collaborative arrangements and partnerships.
- Better understand the collective needs and work together to find ways to respond to them.
- Recognize best practices nationally to avoid duplication.
- Launch a recognition program for best practices in youth prevention.

6.2. Prairies

The Prairies regional sub-group proposed the following collaborative arrangements:

- Francophone communities on the Prairies are not homogenous. They experience problems specific to their own situations which are sometimes unique. The governments' approaches, including their funding approaches, will need to be more flexible in order to respond to these specific local needs.
- We should plan to organize other local or regional forums such as today's forum to share tools and achieve a better understanding of local realities. We could plan to have other stakeholders participate (schools, provinces, parents associations, for example).
- We need to address the important issue of discrimination faced by Francophone immigrants who try to find housing on the Prairies. We should do some research on the Régie du logement du Québec, which is a model for good practices with respect to fighting discrimination.
- A useful project would be to establish a youth centre to offer them the same services in French as those already available in English. This type of project should be launched in consultation with young people. We should get them involved in developing and implementing the model to encourage them to participate.
- We will need to assess the availability of post-secondary education in French and identify existing adult education programs to ensure continuing education. For example, some refugees do not have ready access to French language education, which leads them to drop out. We also need to promote family literacy for adults. This is a positive experience which enables participants to acquire various skills needed for social inclusion.
- The RCMP has a very strong presence on the Prairies. Police services and parents should strengthen their ties and work together so that parents can better understand the difficulties experienced by young people and the police can develop greater awareness of different cultures. The police often do not understand the realities of young Francophone immigrants, which differ from those of young English-speaking immigrants. We need to educate young people to teach them how to avoid gangs and be resilient.

6.3. Ontario

The Ontario regional sub-group proposed the following collaborative arrangements:

- Perform a literature review and an environmental scan to obtain a more accurate estimate of the number of young Francophones caught up in the legal system. Nobody knows what the current situation is. The literature review will need to identify potential solutions and report on best practices in prevention.
- Disseminate legal information to assist immigrant families. Providing this information will involve more than just translation.
- Organize support for families who have a youth caught up in the legal system. This goes beyond prevention, but is necessary because immigrant families are not familiar with the procedures.
- Organize basic financial support for the start-up phase of projects. Francophone organizations are smaller than their Anglophone counterparts (think of the Toronto YMCA for example) and cannot respond to invitations to submit project proposals without financial support to ensure that the proposals are prepared properly.

- Support cultural skills training for stakeholders, immigrants and institutions.
- Provide communities with training to familiarize them with the departments' justice and prevention programs. These courses would also offer opportunities for sharing best practices.

6.4. Atlantic

The Atlantic regional sub-group proposed the following collaborative arrangements:

- Create regional round tables and even local or community round tables. These round tables would enable stakeholders to become familiar with the programs, agree to collaborate and share resources to avoid duplication. Communities could identify specific needs and priorities that reflect their respective realities.
- Provide cultural and linguistic training so that stakeholders have a more thorough understanding of the issues.
- Build up small communities' capabilities and improve their resources so that young people can access programs and treatment in their communities.
- Develop partnerships between agencies, departments and community groups to share information on crime and risk behaviour more efficiently. These types of partnerships would enable studies and environmental scans to be conducted, which would make it easier to obtain funds for Francophone minority communities.

6.5. National

The national round table sub-group proposed the following collaborative arrangements:

- Other federal partners will have to participate in this initiative. We noted the absence of Health Canada, the Correctional Service of Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada and the education sector through national organizations as well as the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police.
- The needs must be documented by conducting studies of young people in minority communities (Canadians, immigrants, racial and ethnocultural minorities, Francophone and other minorities). Subsequently, the studies will be used to establish a strategy based on actual conditions. The implementation of national goals must be based on regional needs.
- Create "mixed prevention squads", based on what is being done at the operational level (multidisciplinary teams).
- Implement an integrated communications strategy between operational federal institutions, community stakeholders and municipal police chiefs. This would provide recognition for "good initiatives" and improve the image of institutions such as the RCMP and municipal police officers in vulnerable and at risk communities.
- Encourage greater promotion of programs already underway such as the Junior Canadian Ranger and Cadet programs. Integrate this promotion by using the RCMP's existing network at the federal level, and community organizations.
- Develop exchange programs for Francophone social workers or exchanges during student internships.

7. Results of discussions at the plenary session

Participants at the plenary session discussed six themes.

1. The forum enabled organizations working in Francophone minority communities and the federal institutions involved to discuss issues relating to the legal system and vulnerable youths in these communities. It was a first meeting and it is essential to continue with these initiatives.
2. It is necessary to perform an environmental scan that could define the problem more clearly and propose potential solutions to respond to the needs. Today, the situation of vulnerable young people in Francophone minority communities is unclear. We will need to move beyond anecdotal evidence to develop a consistent approach. To begin with, we need to know what agencies are working in the field.

The findings from the environmental scan would provide a basis on which to build a strategy to channel our energy, coordinate efforts and implement prevention activities in the communities.

3. The participants said they were not yet at the needs identification stage. They were getting to know one another and establishing working relationships. Further thought and analysis are required before moving to the action stage. The forum allowed the participants to understand that prevention is achieved through social and community development programs. We must therefore take the risk factors that still need to be determined in Francophone minority communities seriously. This is a very complex problem and the work should not be performed in isolation. It requires the participation of community groups and the federal government; it must include all the stakeholders – the young people themselves, the provinces, municipalities, schools, families etc.
4. We might consider launching more specific projects in certain areas, such as the creation of local police or neighbourhood police to establish ties between the police and the community. This would help police better understand the realities and cultures of the community and the families. In return, the community will have a better understanding of the role of the police. This type of approach was tested in Manitoba (Winnipeg) and was very successful because it helped identify individuals at risk. It will soon be implemented in Quebec. This is a very good idea that may also encourage careers in the legal system for Francophones.
5. The target client group was not present today. We will need to find ways to get these clients to participate in future meetings to gather their views on the services offered, the realities and needs.
6. The plenary session ended with a discussion on the issue of risk factors relating to vulnerable young Francophones in minority communities. We will need to produce a list of specific factors so that the working group can use it to develop public policy.

A number of views were expressed. Some said that the greater level of poverty of Francophone immigrants in minority communities increased the risk. Others said that poverty was not a risk factor in itself. Poverty was not a characteristic specific to Francophones in minority communities and young Francophones were not the only ones in

this situation. These individuals did not speak the same language and a different approach would therefore be required with respect to their language, culture and environment. This did not answer the question of whether the risk factors were different.

Attempts were being made to identify other risk factors in this segment of the population. A significant fact was that a greater number of Francophone immigrants in minority situations came to Canada as refugees, compared to the number of immigrants who settled in the Anglophone community. One participant gave the example of the situation in Manitoba, where about 6% of English-speaking immigrants were refugees, while at least 50% of Francophone immigrants were refugees. The paths of these parents and young people were very different from the paths of economic immigrants and may have increased the risk factor in the Francophone population.

Other emphasized that limited access to French language resources for Francophones may be a differential risk factor. In some areas schools, from one year to another, there was a significant change in the percentage of young people with immigrant backgrounds. People are not adequately equipped to guide these clients in emergency situations, and the parents do not have access to the necessary information in French. Individuals' migration paths should not be overlooked and the material prepared for these clients should take them into account.

8. Follow-up recommendations

The evaluation form was designed to enable participants to present potential follow-up measures at the end of the forum. The agenda included the time needed for further individual thought.

8.1. Potential follow-up measures suggested by community representatives

In all, 18 of the 21 community representatives who completed the evaluation questionnaire suggested potential follow-up measures.

All respondents indicated that following up on the forum was essential. They thought the forum was successful mainly because of the active listening that occurred. Five potential follow-ups were proposed:

- Conduct an environmental scan – eight comments: according to these participants, it was necessary to know the current situation in Francophone minority communities with respect to vulnerable youths. This is a new issue in communities and research is needed to understand the situation, determine whether differential factors exist and propose follow-up measures.
- Broaden participation in the working group – six comments: these participants indicated that the federal government had to keep playing a leadership role in this initiative. They proposed that the national working group be expanded to include other federal institutions, such as Citizenship and Immigration Canada, Health Canada and the Correctional Service of Canada. Two people suggested that community representatives also participate in the working group.

- Organize regional or local meetings – 6 comments: these participants suggested that similar regional or local meetings be organized, as required. They proposed expanding the level of participation by including young people, families, police, some provincial departments and municipalities, in addition to professional community stakeholders.
- Involve new partners – 2 comments: in addition to the existing stakeholders, two participants suggested having family literacy groups and religious organizations participate in prevention efforts.
- Create a national inventory of best practices – 2 comments: this directory would include general good practices in crime prevention and best practices in Francophone minority communities.

8.2. Potential follow-up measures suggested by government representatives

In all, 12 of the 18 government representatives who completed the evaluation questionnaire suggested potential follow-up measures. Four potential follow-ups were proposed:

- Develop a national action plan – 6 comments: the Justice and Security Network should develop an action plan and set dates in light of the discussions and the forum's follow-up recommendations. This should ultimately lead to the adoption of a national strategy for coordinating and monitoring the various local, provincial and national initiatives.
- Circulate the meeting report – 5 comments: the report will be sent to participants, but it is also important that it be sent to decision makers and practitioners in government institutions to ensure follow-up to this forum. The report should also be sent to other federal institutions that should participate in the *Network*.
- Invite other federal institutions to participate in the working group – 4 comments: the day's discussions enabled the participants to understand that the issue of vulnerable youth and prevention requires the participation of certain other federal institutions. Health Canada, Citizenship and Immigration Canada, and the Correctional Service of Canada were mentioned.
- Hold future meetings – 4 comments: It will be important that an action plan include regional meetings followed by another national meeting. It would be important to plan regional consortiums that could bring Francophone stakeholders together.

9. End of the day

The day ended with the participants expressing their satisfaction. The topic of the day was very important. Crime prevention is an issue that needs to receive more attention in the Francophone minority communities. Participants indicated that this first contact would have positive impacts in the future.

10. Forum evaluation

Since this forum was the first event of its kind in Francophone minority communities and it brought together participants who acted together for the first time, the working group prepared a detailed assessment tool. The forum's organization scheduled regional and national discussions. The organizers were trying to determine whether there were significant similarities or differences between the regions and between the community and government participants.

In all, 39 participants completed the evaluation form: 21 representatives from community organizations and 18 officials from government institutions.

10.1. Quantitative evaluation

The quantitative evaluation measured the level of satisfaction among participants regarding the following items:

- Information received prior to the forum;
- Informal discussions during the forum;
- Daniel Sansfaçon's opening remarks;
- Information messages;
- The morning sub-group discussions during which participants introduced their organizations and communities;
- The afternoon sub-group sessions during which participants discussed initiatives that could be implemented;
- Afternoon plenary session;
- Information messages presented by the federal institutions;
- Forum location: meal, room;
- Facilitation of the day.

A scale of 1 to 5 was used, where 1 = not satisfied and 5 = very satisfied. On a scale of 1 to 5, the median is 3.

10.1.1. Overall evaluation by sub-group, category of participants and overall assessment

Figure 1 shows the results of the overall assessment.

- The average overall score of all participants for all items was 4.10.
- The community representatives' level of satisfaction was slightly higher than the government officials' level of satisfaction: 4.16 versus 4.03.
- The four regional sub-groups' level of satisfaction ranged from 4.08 to 4.22.
- The national sub-group's level of satisfaction was slightly lower at 3.98.

Overall Assessment

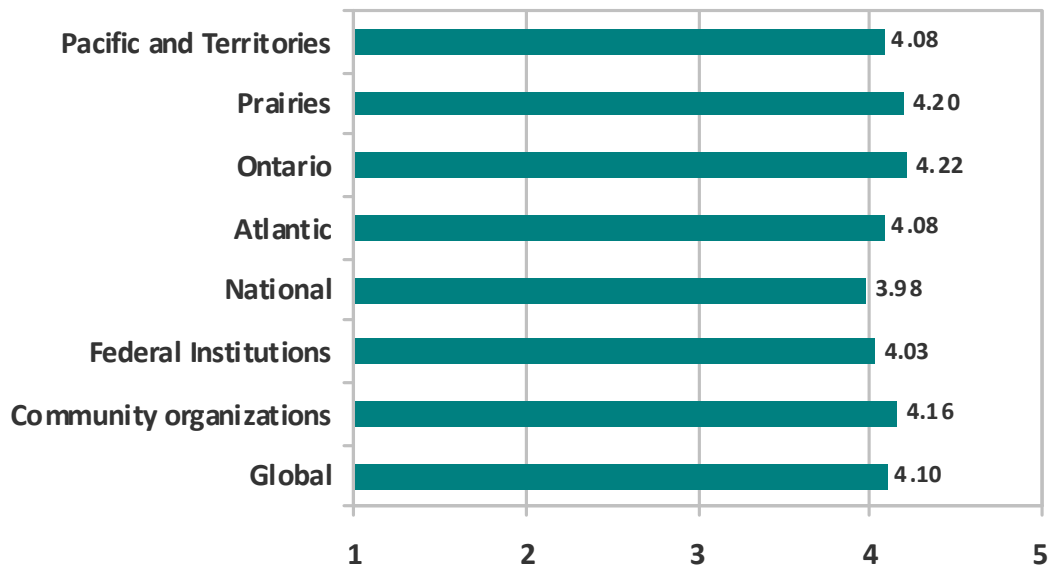


Figure 1 – Overall Assessment – Quantitative Evaluation – Forum on Vulnerable Young Francophones in Minority Communities

10.1.2. Overall assessment for each item measured

Figure 2 shows the results of the overall assessment for each item evaluated.

- Besides the facilitation, the most popular items were Daniel Sansfaçon's opening remarks (4.36) and the afternoon plenary session (4.18).
- The morning discussions which allowed participants to introduce their organizations and regions (4.13) were more popular than the afternoon discussions (3.97), when sub-groups considered collaborative arrangements that could be established.
- The information received in advance was the item that produced the lowest average (3.55).
- The average of the other items was greater than 4.0.

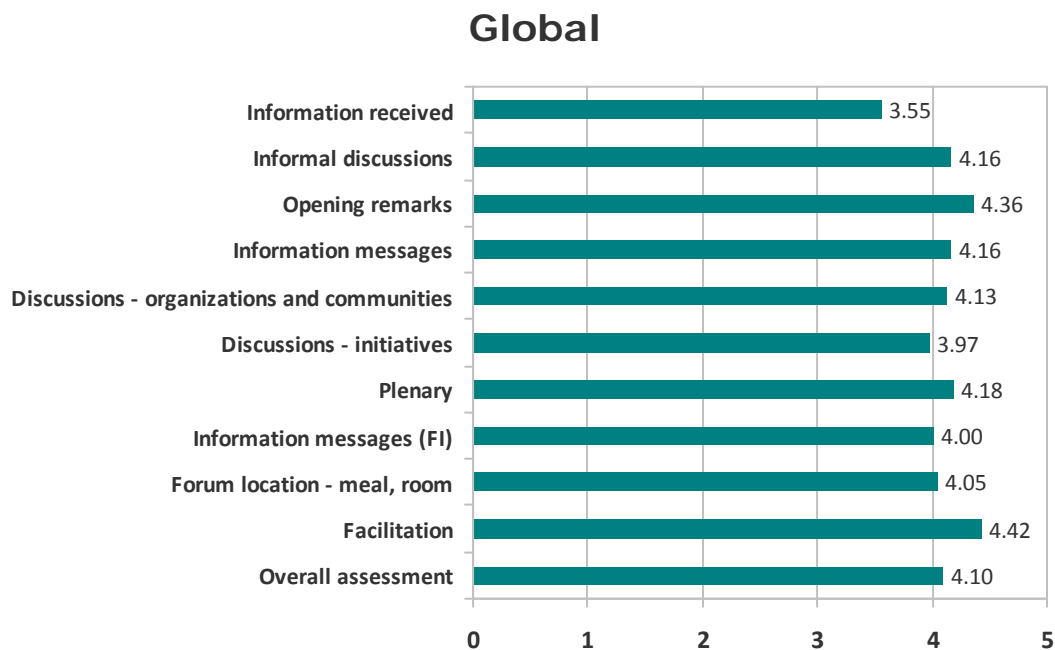


Figure 2 - Overview, assessment of each item evaluated

10.1.3. Overall assessment by item evaluated, federal institutions and community organizations

Figure 3 and Figure 4 compare the government and community representatives' results for each item evaluated.

- The opening remarks were greatly appreciated by both government (4.39) and community representatives (4.33).
- The information received before the meeting was the least popular item according to both groups – communities (3.33) and governments (3.82).
- The communities appreciated the plenary session discussions more (4.48) than the government representatives did (3.82).
- The communities appreciated the information messages slightly more (4.24) than the government representatives did (4.06).
- The communities appreciated the afternoon discussions on potential collaborative arrangements more (4.19) than the government representatives did (3.71). This was the item that received the lowest rating from the government participants.

Federal institutions

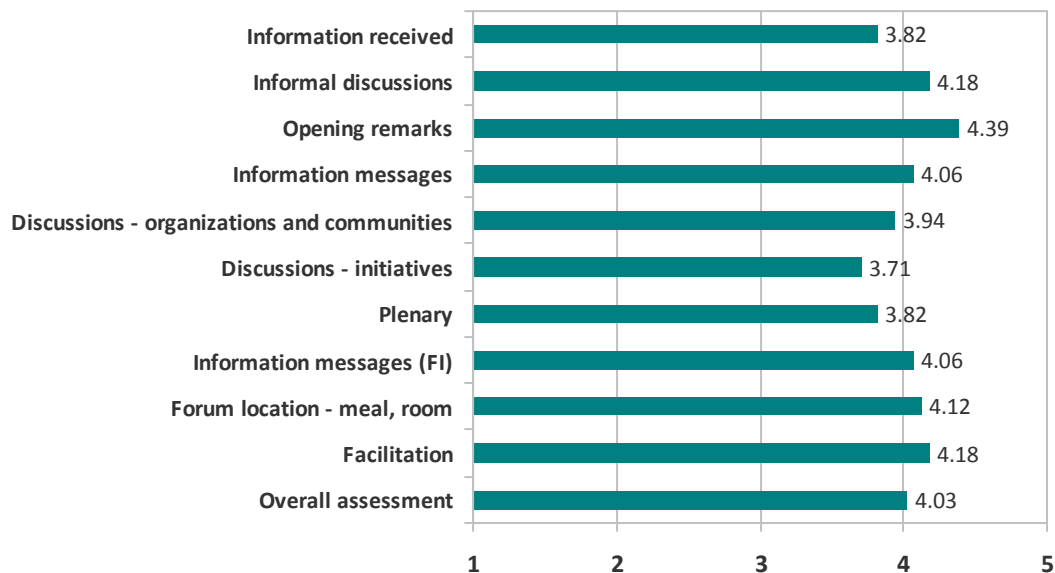


Figure 3 - Overall assessment for each item evaluated – federal institutions

Community organizations

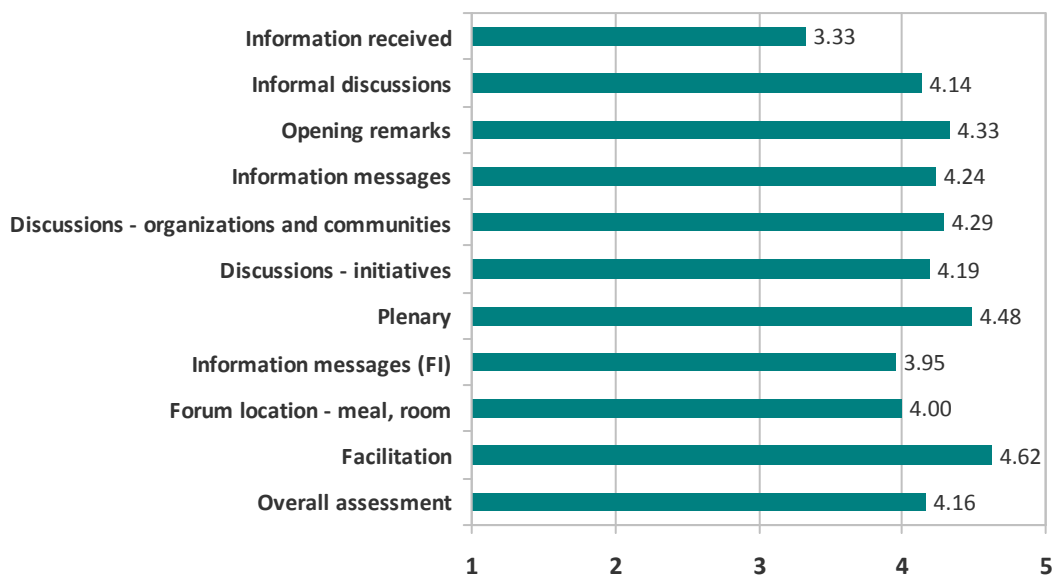


Figure 4 - Overall assessment for each item evaluated – community organizations

10.1.4. Overall assessment by item evaluated, each regional sub-group and the national sub-group

The next figures show the results for each regional sub-group and the national sub-group. Each sub-group consisted of government and community group representatives.

The significant points of comparison are described below.

In descending order, the overall results are similar. The Ontario and Prairies regions produced the highest ratings.

- Ontario: 4.22
- Prairies: 4.20
- Pacific and Territories and Atlantic: 4.08
- National: 3.98

The level of appreciation regarding discussions on potential collaborative arrangements varied from one region to another. There was more than a one-point difference between the national sub-group and the Ontario regional sub-group. The Ontario region gave this item the higher rating.

- Ontario: 4.67
- Prairies: 4.30
- Pacific and Territories: 3.80
- Atlantic: 3.60
- National: 3.58

Results for the other items are comparable and are either near or above the 4.0 average.

Pacific and Territories

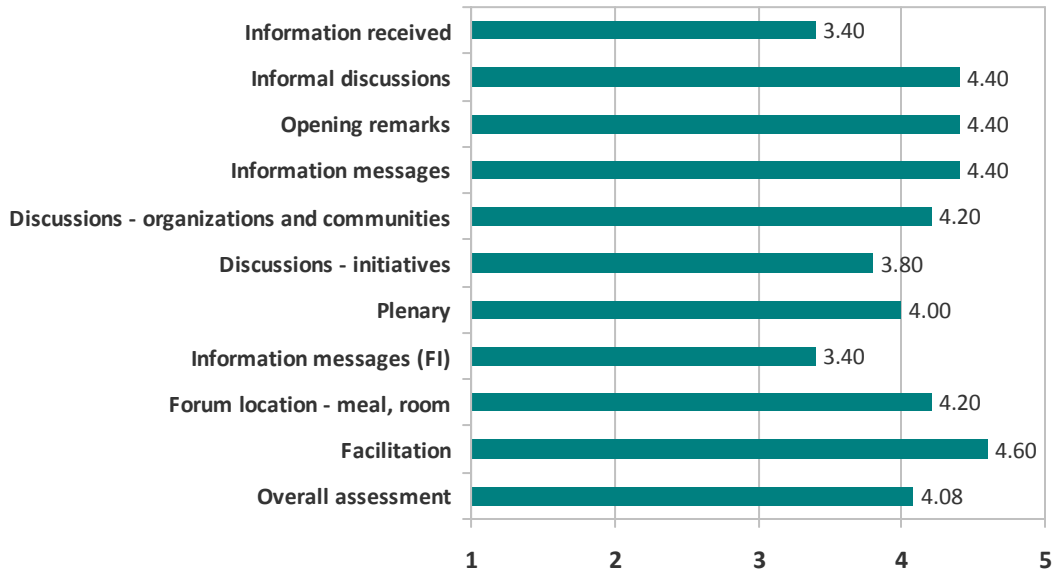


Figure 5 - Assessment of the items evaluated – Pacific and Territories region

Prairies

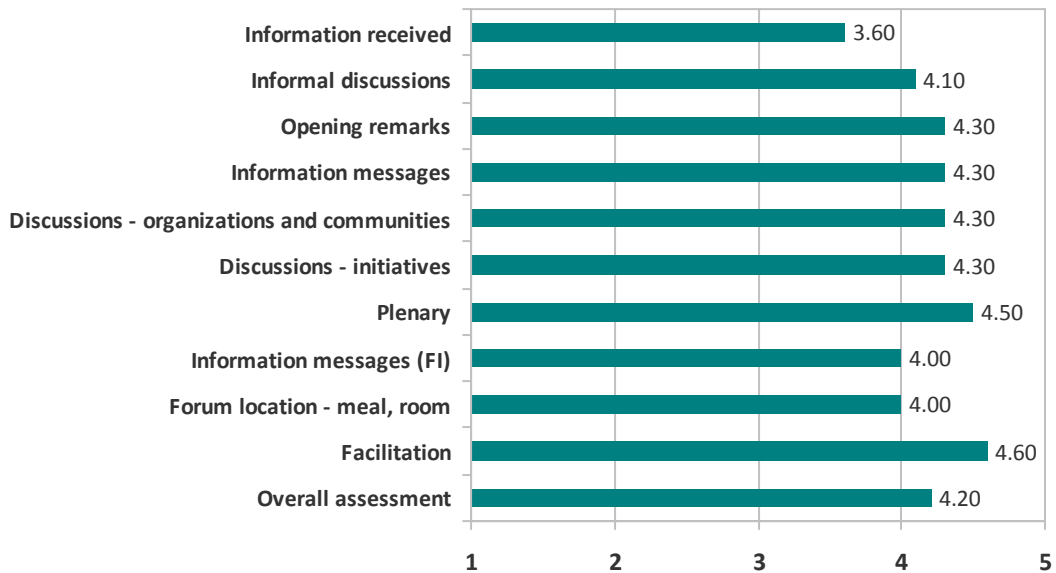


Figure 6 - Assessment of the items evaluated – Prairies region

Ontario

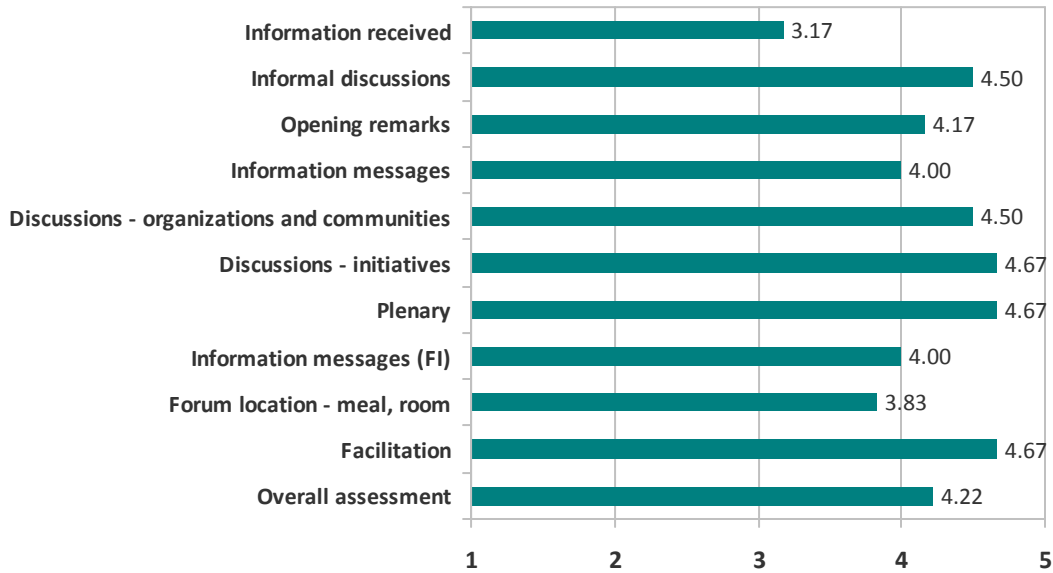


Figure 7 - Assessment of the items evaluated – Ontario region

Atlantic

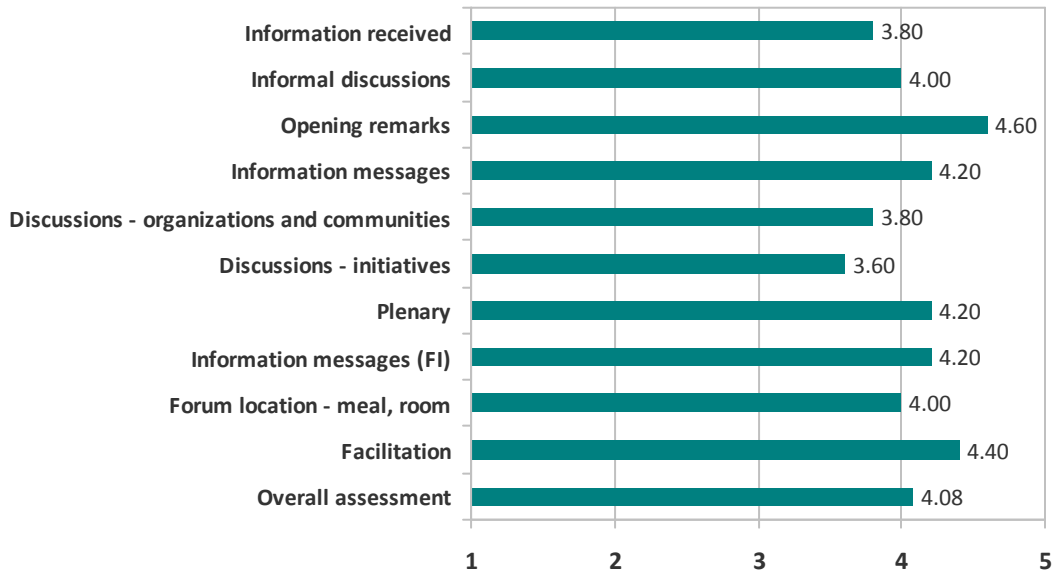


Figure 8 - Assessment of the items evaluated – Atlantic region

National

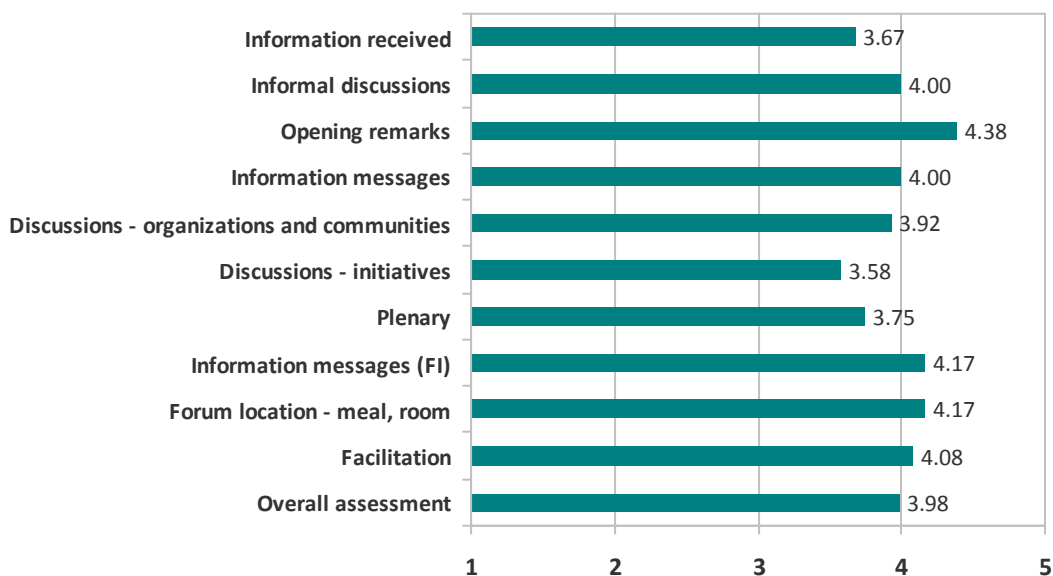


Figure 9 - Assessment of the items evaluated – National sub-group

10.2. Qualitative assessment of the forum

The following sections summarize the participants' comments in response to the qualitative assessment questions.

10.2.1. To what extent was objective 1 achieved?

Objective 1: Enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones living in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.

Ten government representatives answered this question. Eight indicated that the objective had been achieved and two indicated that it had not been fully achieved.

- *I believe that the objectives were largely met. Congratulations!*
- *Identified the needs of organizations (funds) and the situation of Francophone populations in Canada that are at risk and which differ greatly from one region to another.*
- *All were achieved up to a certain extent considering that this was the first forum. I would have liked to have known more about the challenges and needs of communities ... perhaps what I wanted was actually a confirmation.*
- *The federal institutions could have taken less of our time and given the agencies more opportunities to express their views.*

- *Very good overall. For the second forum, we would need more community, provincial (government) and federal (government) representatives.*
- *Not quite.*
- *2 out of 5.*

Twelve community representatives answered this question.

Seven respondents believed that this objective was achieved.

- *Yes – 5 answers.*
- *I believe that may have been done.*
- *By reporting on and sharing local realities.*

Five respondents were unsure.

- *Not sure.*
- *The organizations here do not represent youths. We would need to hear it from them.*
- *More or less: many government representatives, few delegates from the field.*
- *Perhaps not fully achieved because we would need to question the young people who would make their needs known.*
- *I am not sure that this has been achieved. Some key players who work with young people were absent.*

10.2.2. To what extent was objective 2 achieved?

Objective 2: Enable representatives of community groups to better understand the mandates and programs of federal institutions in this area.

Nine community representatives answered this question.

Six respondents felt that this objective was achieved.

- *I am satisfied.*
- *Presentations by officials from federal institutions (information messages).*
- *Excellent, it shows us what they are doing.*
- *Good.*
- *This needs to be followed up by mail or e-mail.*
- *Successful, although it would be good to know all the existing programs.*
- *Yes.*

Two people were not sure.

- *Partly.*
- *This could have been explained and done better.*

Ten government representatives answered this question.

Nine people felt that this objective was achieved.

- Yes – 4 answers.
- *I believe that the objectives were largely met. Congratulations!*
- *Yes, but very few mandates, programs meet their needs.*
- *All were achieved up to a certain extent considering that this was the first forum. I would have liked to have known more about the challenges and needs of communities ... perhaps what I wanted was actually a confirmation.*
- *Useful information messages and face-to-face contact: essential component.*
- *Good, except for additional federal government representatives to give a true picture of federal initiatives.*

One person said no.

10.2.3. To what extent was objective 3 achieved?

Objective 3: Give representatives from federal institutions and community group the opportunity to discuss potential collaborations and initiatives that could be implemented to reach these clients.

Eleven community participants answered this question.

- Yes – 2 answers.
- *I am satisfied, but there is still work to be done.*
- *Satisfied.*
- *Plenary session debate.*
- *Excellent, it was very easy to think of projects once we knew what this or that group was doing and what was needed.*
- *Very good.*
- *The best collaborative arrangements are discussed in private or with government officials from the regions involved.*
- *The plenary session was an excellent means to discuss opportunities for collaboration.*
- *Good, but requires further investigation.*

One participant was not sure.

- *In our group, this was partially achieved.*

Eleven government participants answered this question. The 11 respondents felt that this objective was achieved.

- Yes – 4 answers.
- *I believe that the objectives were largely met. Congratulations!*
- *Yes, but few funds available, so there is a need.*
- *All were achieved up to a certain extent considering that this was the first forum. I would have liked to have known more about the challenges and needs of communities ... perhaps what I wanted was actually a confirmation.*
- 3 out of 5.

- *Observed groundwork for collaboration being laid at my table.*
- *Very good.*
- *Excellent.*

10.2.4. What was most appreciated

Twenty of the 21 community participants who completed the evaluation form answered this question.

- *This forum will enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones living in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.*
- *The format, discussions, the discussion with the decision-makers, simplicity. The facilitation was very good, the findings and the location.*
- *Discussion by region with some key stakeholders to encourage the development of projects.*
- *Networking and information from the programs.*
- *Discussion during the plenary session.*
- *Discussions on projects, programs. Federal institutions and community groups were able to talk and discuss.*
- *Information sharing between the community and government sectors.*
- *Excellent forum. Room for discussion and sharing. The officials were good listeners. There is much to do but together we will succeed. Need for open communication between the groups and the federal institutions.*
- *The choice of participants, the reports (community projects).*
- *Compliance with the time limits.*
- *Sharing of ideas and information.*
- *Presence of federal institutions.*
- *Frank discussions. Participants' open-mindedness.*
- *Networking.*
- *Federal institutions and community organizations getting together to understand the real issues in the field, and not only government ideas.*
- *Sharing information with people and institutions.*
- *The ability to share and thus learn more about the federal departments, even the existing community organization programs.*
- *Discussion with the sub-group and the involvement of federal officials who showed great interest in learning about resources and finding out how they can become more involved in the community.*
- *Finding out about another target client group.*
- *Diversity of stakeholders: federal government, communities.*

Sixteen of the 18 government participants who completed the evaluation form answered this question.

- *Each group had the opportunity to properly express their opinions and ideas. I saw that people were passionate about finding solutions or programs to better serve their community.*
- *Meet with representatives of community organizations.*
- *Multisectoral representation at the forum.*
- *Fascinating subjects specifically involving young people.*

- *Small group discussions. Meeting with stakeholders and people in the field but also federal colleagues.*
- *The opportunity to share ideas. Our needs and problems are similar.*
- *The painstaking preparation, expert facilitation (a facilitator who was familiar with the participants proved to be a wise decision).*
- *Meeting with people who are active in the community. The forum format provides a good means of communication between the various players.*
- *I enjoyed talking with the others, having a thorough understanding of the programs and reviewing them.*
- *Diversity of stakeholders.*
- *The opportunity to find out about different realities in the various regions.*
- *The opportunity to meet people who work in communities feeling the impact of national policies and programs.*
- *Everybody's willingness to improve the status of programs in minority communities.*
- *Learning more about the communities.*
- *Discussion with community organizations.*
- *Meeting sincere, committed people.*

10.2.5. Suggestions for improving the next forum.

Fifteen community participants answered this question.

- *Do not make generalizations; consider all the initiatives suggested in all groups.*
- *Invite the key players involved. Have windows in the workroom.*
- *Add the following players: CIC, education departments, school boards, cities.*
- *Not applicable.*
- *Provide an opportunity for everyone to share the best practices in their regions. Involve the community sector in planning this forum.*
- *More people, more young people, more stakeholders and more federal institutions.*
- *Add a reception for networking. Invite stakeholders from the health sector, school boards, universities, etc.*
- *Include student representatives.*
- *Already mentioned at the plenary session.*
- *More time. Two days minimum.*
- *Invite more federal agencies: CIC, Correctional Service, Health Canada.*
- *Hold a forum attended by representatives of school boards, students, young people with experience in minority communities and those who have been involved with the justice system.*
- *Invite people from the education sector and also young people from 16 to 25 years of age. Information they provide would help determine the proper course of action.*
- *Invite young people, more time on potential collaborative arrangements and good initiatives.*
- *In sub-groups, it would have been easier to achieve the three desired objectives if we had had one facilitator per table. At times the discussion did not focus on the objectives although it was in line with the forum's objective.*

Sixteen government participants answered this question.

- *Bigger room in order to allow discussions. The tables were so close together that it became difficult to hear. You could hear the noise from all the other tables. Room air-conditioning and ventilation: very problematic.*
- *Not applicable.*
- *Add immigration (CIC), Correctional Service, school boards, etc.*
- *Good forum overall. We will need to include balanced representation from the provinces and territories and other key partners in the next stages.*
- *Have youth representatives.*
- *More participants from community organizations.*
- *We need to share more information on practical activities from community organizations. Make the forum a place for sharing information, because some programs could be implemented elsewhere on a "turn-key" basis.*
- *Begin by presenting an accurate statistical picture of the status of Francophone minorities across the country. I would have liked to hear more details on the federation of Franco-Acadians and their direct involvement in all provinces.*
- *Hold meetings to really get to know the various communities, meetings between federal institutions and specific community groups for more thorough discussions.*
- *It would be nice to know more about groups in other communities. I think that Ontario was underrepresented, specifically Northern and Western Ontario. I would have liked to have heard from Aboriginal groups, not as Francophones, but as minority groups that lack resources.*
- *Consider involving organizations that are able to work together effectively. I doubt that today's participants from the few departments, groups, clients that they represent are able to set goals for themselves and achieve them.*
- *Involve young people.*
- *I would rather have learned much more about the communities. We might have developed more specific potential solutions more quickly. I don't think that communities know that much more about federal institutions and vice versa. The groups representing the Francophonie affected the dynamics, which would otherwise have been more creative. Having representatives from community groups would have led to recommendations.*
- *Have a clear, specific agenda to establish a national strategy. Establish a mission, an action plan.*
- *Invite the Correctional Service of Canada. Ban Blackberrys during discussions.*
- *Concrete follow-up measures. Action, not just words. Inform us about concrete follow-up measures.*

10.2.6. Other comments

Eight community representatives added closing comments.

- *Bravo and special mention!*
- *Thank you for the initiative.*
- *Thank you*
- *The need to boost prevention through a community development approach.*
- *Thank you for the initiative. Let's do it again.*
- *The facilitator was very inclusive and diplomatic. Thank you*
- *Very interesting forum, provided the opportunity to socialize, learn many things. Excellent!*
- *Very helpful overall and thank you for allowing the communities to play a significant role.*

Six government representatives added closing comments.

- *There must be follow-up measures and an action plan after this forum.*
- *There are too many anecdotal situations and not enough substance; we need players who understand the jurisdiction of federal institutions versus the jurisdictions for which the other levels of government are responsible.*
- *Kudos to the facilitator for being familiar with the subject matter and the excellent animation.*
- *More fertile.*
- *I am not sure that we maximized the time for hearing about the needs, i.e. letting the people who work in community organizations have their say. In some groups, national policy people (type A) monopolized the discussions. If people from community organizations were a little shy they did not get enough airtime. Kind of a waste that way. We didn't learn from them. Too bad! Other representatives in some groups that were not at risk but rather groups that worked within a language problem.*
- *It was a great initiative. Thank you and bravo.*

11. Appendices

This section of the report contains the five appendices.

- The working group of the federal institutions that are members of the *Justice and Security Network* , which organized the forum
- List of forum participants
- Forum agenda
- Forum evaluation form
- Webography

11.1. Appendix 1: Working Group – federal institutions that are members of the *Justice and Security Network*

Name	Federal Institution
Robert Doyle	Public Prosecution Service of Canada
Nathalie Côté	Royal Canadian Mounted Police
Caroline Drolet	
Julie Grand'Maison	National Defence
Guy Peterson	
Michel Labelle	Canadian Heritage
Daniel Sansfaçon	Public Safety Canada
Andrée Duchesne	Justice Canada

11.2. Appendix 2: List of forum participants

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10.	BREAU, SAMUEL	<p>Royal Canadian Mounted Police National Youth Officer Program</p>
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31.	LEBA, TANNIAR	<p>La Boussole Centre communautaire francophone 612 East Broadway Vancouver, BC V5T 1X6 Telephone: 604 683-7337 Fax: 604 684-1565 E-mail: laboussole@lbv.ca Website: http://www.lbv.ca/</p>
32.	TREMBLAY, FRANCIS	<p>L'Accueil francophone du Manitoba Manager, Accueil francophone 420 Des Meurons Street, Unit 104 Saint Boniface, MB R2H 2N9 Telephone: 204 975-4250 Fax: 204 231-0544 E-mail: bsacko@sfm-mb.ca</p>
33.	LUKETA, M'PINDOU	<p>Alliance Jeunesse-Famille de l'Alberta Society (AJFAS) 8925 – 82 Avenue, Suite 100 Edmonton, AB T6C 0Z2 Telephone: 780 440-2621, extension111 Fax: 780 440-2621 E-mail: luketa.mpindou@ajfas.ca</p>
34.	DJUNGU-SUNGU, ERIC	<p>Cultural diversity officer Calgary representative Alliance Jeunesse-Famille de l'Alberta Society (AJFAS) Telephone: 403 532-1337, extension111 E-mail: eric.djunu-sungu@ajfas.ca</p>
35.	KATUSEVANAKO, SA-EVA	<p>Association francophone de Brooks 240, 2nd Street West Brooks, AB T1R 0E9 Telephone: 403 362-0405 Fax: 403 501-5703 E-mail: afbalberta@yahoo.com</p>
36.	MOREAU, SYLVIE	<p>Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada (FCFA) Place de la francophonie 450 Rideau Street, Suite 300 Ottawa, ON K1N 5Z4 Telephone: 613 241-7600</p>

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

37.	DÉSILET, ANNIE	<p>Comité jeunesse d'Iqaluit NUNAVUT 981 Nunavut Drive, P.O. Box 880 Iqaluit, NU X0A 0H0 Telephone: 867 979-4606, extension 21 E-mail: culturel@nunafranc.ca Website : http://www.franco-nunavut.ca/grandir-sinstruire.html</p>
38.	TCHATCHAT, LÉONIE	<p>Passerelle -Centre des jeunes francophones de Toronto 22 College Street, Suite 202 Toronto, ON M5G 1K2 Telephone: 416 934-0588 Fax: 416 934-0590 E-mail: info@centredesjeunes.org Website: http://www.passerelle-ide.com/accueil.html</p>
39.	BAADA, PHANY	<p>Centre International de Recherches d'Experts Consultants Juridiques Indépendants 55 Nugget Avenue, Suite 230-H Scarborough, ON M1S 3L1 Telephone: 647 438-0988, extension1 E-mail: centreorg@yahoo.com</p>
40.	BERGERON, FERNANDE (JUSTICE)	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Alberta (AJEFA) 8925, 82nd Avenue, Suite 207-A Edmonton, AB T6C 0Z2 Telephone: 780 450-2443 Fax: 780 463-4355 E-mail: bureau@ajefa.ca Website: http://www.ajefa.ca/</p>
41.	DESAULNIERS, PAULETTE	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française du Manitoba (AJEFM) 200 De La Cathedrale Avenue, Room 2303 Saint Boniface, MB R2H 0H7 Telephone: 204 235-4405 Fax: 204 233-0245 E-mail: institut@ustboniface.mb.ca Website: http://www.mondroitmonchoix.com/</p>

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

42.	DESROSIERS, CÉLINE	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française de la Saskatchewan (AJEFS) 4625 Albert Street, Suite 6 Regina, SK S4S 6B6 Telephone: 306 924-8543 Toll-free: 1 800 991-1912 Fax: 306 569-2609 E-mail: ajefts@sasktel.net Website: http://www.ajefts.ca/</p>
43.	FOULEM-HACHÉ, ANNIE	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française du Nouveau-Brunswick (AJEFNB) Pavillon Adrien-J.-Cormier Université de Moncton Moncton, NB E1A 3E9 Telephone: 506 853-4151 Fax: 506 853-4152 E-mail: directiongenerale@ajefnb.nb.ca Website: http://www.ajefnb.nb.ca/</p>
44.	OUELLET, SONIA	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario (AJEFO) 214 Montreal Road, Suite 201 Ottawa, ON K1L 8L8 Telephone: 613 842-7462 Fax: 613 842-8389 E-mail: bureau@ajefo.ca Website: http://www.ajefo.ca/</p>
45.	RÉMILLARD, RÉNALD	<p>Fédération des associations de juriste d'expression française de common law (FAJEFCL) 200 de la Cathédrale Avenue, Suite 2303 Winnipeg, MB R2H 0H7 Telephone: 204 235-4405 E-mail: fajefcl@ustboniface.mb.ca E-mail: rremillard@ustboniface.mb.ca Website: http://www.fajet.ca/</p>
46.	CAILLAUD, JEANNE-FRANÇOISE	<p>Association des juristes d'expression française de la Nouvelle-Écosse (AJEFNE) 57 Portland Street, Suite 203 Dartmouth, NS B2Y 1H1 Telephone: 902 433-2085 Fax: 902 433-2085 E-mail: juriste@ajefne.ns.ca Website: http://www.ajefne.ns.ca/</p>

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

47.	TREMBLAY, JOËL	Association des juristes d'expression française de la Colombie-Britannique 227B-1555, 7 th Avenue West Vancouver, BC V6J 1S1 Telephone: 604 629-1217 Fax: 604 629-1240 E-mail: info@ajefcb.ca Website: http://www.ajefcb.ca/
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CONTACT

48.	JOURDAIN, GUY	Francophone Affairs Secretariat Legislative Building, Room 46 Winnipeg, MB R3C 0V8 Note: liaison with provincial French language services managers; jurist by profession.
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FACILITATION AND REPORTING

49.	AHOUANSON, PATRICIA Recorder	Ronald Bisson and Associates Inc. 235 Montreal Road, Suite 209 Ottawa, ON K1L 6C7 E-mail: ronaldb@bisson.ca
50.	BISSON, RONALD Facilitator and consultant	

11.3. Appendix 3: Agenda

FORUM ON VULNERABLE YOUNG FRANCOPHONES LIVING IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES

Government of Canada Conference Centre
2 Rideau Street, Ottawa, Ontario
Sussex Lounge

October 26, 2009

Final agenda

Forum objectives:

1. Enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones living in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.
2. Enable representatives of community groups to better understand the mandates and programs of federal institutions in this area.
3. Give representatives from federal institutions and community groups the opportunity to discuss potential collaborations and initiatives that could be implemented to reach these clients.

- 8 a.m. Registration, welcome and informal discussions
- 8:30 a.m. Opening of the meeting – Andrée Duchesne, Justice Canada
- 8:40 a.m. Presentation of the day's activities and introduction of the participants at each table
- 9 a.m. Opening remarks – Daniel Sansfaçon, Public Safety Canada, Crime Prevention
- Reports and discussions concerning local realities – Léonie Tchatchat from *La Passerelle* in Toronto and Tanniar Leba from *La Boussole* in Vancouver
- 10 a.m. Health break
- 10:15 a.m. Information message – Inspector Dan Quirion, Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- 10:20 a.m. This part of the meeting focuses on objectives one and two.

Sub-group discussions

Participants have the opportunity to introduce themselves to one another. The questions that trigger the process are as follows:

- Who are we? (Mandate, structure, presence in the field, etc.)
- What do we do? (Field activities, successes, challenges, etc.)

- 11:55 a.m. Information message – Major Guy Peterson, National Defence
- Noon: Lunch and further discussions
- 1 p.m. Information message – André Morin, Public Prosecution Service of Canada, Quebec Regional Office
- 1:05 p.m. This part of the meeting focuses on objective three.

Regional sub-group discussions

Participants have the opportunity to discuss initiatives that could be implemented in their regions. The question that triggers the process is the following:

- What can we do together to help vulnerable young Francophones in our region? (Projects to pursue, new projects to implement, new partnerships to create, etc.)

National sub-group discussions

Participants have the opportunity to discuss public policy initiatives on prevention. The questions that trigger the process are as follows:

- To what extent are risk factors for delinquency among young people from the majority community the same as those that affect young people from Francophone minority communities?
- What needs to be done differently in a majority as opposed to a minority situation?

- 2 p.m. Health break
- 2:15 p.m. Plenary session: sharing and follow-up measures to the forum. Each sub-group will share the key elements of its afternoon discussions. The following questions will trigger the discussion at the plenary session:
- Are there areas of commonality?
 - Are there similar issues? Issues that apply only in one situation?
 - What follow-up measures could the federal institutions take? What follow-up measures could the communities take?
- 3:30 p.m. Evaluation
- 3:45 p.m. Meeting closes
- 4 p.m. Forum ends

11.4. Appendix 4: Forum evaluation form

**FORUM ON VULNERABLE YOUNG FRANCOPHONES
LIVING IN MINORITY COMMUNITIES**

EVALUATION FORM

1. Type of participant (check the appropriate box):

Community organization representative

Federal government department or institution

2. I work:

At the national level

In the following region:

Pacific and Territories

Prairies

Ontario

Quebec

Atlantic

3. Please provide your quantitative evaluation of the following items by checking the appropriate box.

Scale: **1** = not satisfied, **5** = very satisfied

Items evaluated	1	2	3	4	5
a) Information received prior to the forum					
b) Informal discussions during the forum					
c) Daniel Sansfaçon's opening remarks					
d) Information messages					
e) The morning sub-group discussions during which participants introduced their organizations and communities					
f) The afternoon sub-group sessions during which participants discussed initiatives that could be implemented					
g) Afternoon plenary session					
h) Information messages presented by the federal institutions					
i) Forum location: meal, room					
j) Facilitation of the day					

5. Please provide your qualitative evaluation of the following items. (Use other side of sheet if necessary.)

5.1 To what extent were the forum's objectives achieved?

- Enable federal institutions to better understand the needs of vulnerable young Francophones living in minority communities who are at risk of becoming involved with the justice system.
- Enable representatives of community groups to better understand the mandates and programs of federal institutions in this area.
- Give representatives from federal institutions and community groups the opportunity to discuss potential collaborations and initiatives that could be implemented to reach these clients.

5.2 What did I like the most about this forum?

5.3 Here are some suggestions for improving the next forum, if necessary:

11.5. Appendix 5: Webography

WEBOGRAPHY

FEDERAL INSTITUTIONS

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE AND THE CANADIAN FORCES

Cadets Canada

<http://www.cadets.ca>

Junior Canadian Rangers

<http://www.jcr-rjc.ca>

Defence Administrative Orders and Directives

<http://www.admfincs-smafinsm.forces.gc.ca/dao-doa/5000/tc-tm-5039-eng.asp>

Resources for Canadian Forces families

<http://www.cfpsa.com/en/psp/dmfs/about.asp>

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Youth

<http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/youth-jeune/index-eng.htm>

<http://deal.org/>

JUSTICE CANADA

Bureau de la Francophonie, Justice en langues officielles et Dualisme juridique

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/fra/pi/franc/index.html>

Office of La Francophonie, Justice in Official Languages and Legal Dualisme

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/franc/index.html>

Justice pour les jeunes

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/fra/pi/jj-yj/index.html>

Youth Justice

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/yj-ji/index.html>

L'Initiative de lutte contre la violence familiale

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/fra/pi/vf-fv/index.html>

Family Violence Initiative

<http://canada.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fv-vf/index.html>

Justice familiale

<http://www.justice.gc.ca/fra/pi/fea-fcy/index.html>

Family Justice

<http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/pi/fcy-fea/index.html>

Stratégie nationale antidrogue

<http://www.strategienationaleantidrogue.gc.ca/>

National Anti-Drug Strategy

<http://www.nationalantidrugstrategy.gc.ca/>

PUBLIC SAFETY CANADA

Sécurité publique Canada

<http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/res/index-fra.aspx>

Public Safety Canada

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/index-eng.aspx>

Centre national de prévention du crime (CNPC)

<http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/prg/cp/index-fra.aspx>

National Crime Prevention Centre (NCPC)

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/cp/index-eng.aspx>

Stratégie nationale pour la prévention du crime

<http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/res/cp/res/ssincps-amosnpc-fra.aspx>

National Crime Prevention Strategy

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/cp/res/ssincps-amosnpc-eng.aspx>

NCPC publications – Building the Evidence

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/prg/cp/ncpc-pubs-eng.aspx>

Publications du CNPC – L'épreuve des faits

<http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/prg/cp/ncpc-pubs-fra.aspx>

Promising and Model Crime Prevention Programs

<http://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/res/cp/res/2008-pcpp-eng.aspx>

Programmes prometteurs et modèles pour prévenir la criminalité

<http://www.securitepublique.gc.ca/res/cp/res/2008-pcpp-fra.aspx>

PUBLIC PROSECUTION SERVICE OF CANADA

<http://www.sppc-ppsc.gc.ca/eng/index.html>

COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS

NATIONAL

Fédération des communautés francophones et acadienne du Canada

<http://www.fcfa.ca/#>

Fédération des associations de juristes d'expression française de common law inc.

<http://www.accesjustice.ca/>

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Public Legal Information Association of Newfoundland

<http://www.publiclegalinfo.com/>

NOVA SCOTIA

Association des juristes d'expression française de la Nouvelle-Écosse (AJEFNE)

www.ajefne.ns.ca

Legal Information Society of Nova Scotia

<http://www.legalinfo.org/>

NEW BRUNSWICK

Association des juristes d'expression française du Nouveau-Brunswick (AJEFNB)

www.ajefnb.nb.ca

Public Legal Education and Information Service of New Brunswick

<http://www.legal-info-legale.nb.ca/en/>

Centre de Bénévolat de la Péninsule Acadienne Inc.

<http://www.cbpa.ca/>

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Community Legal Information Association of Prince Edward Island

http://www.cliapei.ca/content/page/front_french/french-resources.html

ONTARIO

Regroupement ethnoculturel des parents francophones de l'Ontario (REPFO)

<http://www.repfo.ca/index.html>

La Passerelle

www.passerelle-ide.com

Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Ontario (AJEFO)

www.ajefo.ca

Community Legal Education Ontario

<http://www.cleo.on.ca/>

QUÉBEC

ÉducaLoi

<http://www.educaloi.qc.ca/en>

MANITOBA

L'Accueil francophone

<http://www.accueilfrancophonemb.com/>

Pluri-elles

<http://www.pluri-elles.mb.ca/>

Francophone Affairs Secretariat

<http://www.gov.mb.ca/fls-slf/>

Association des juristes d'expression française du Manitoba (AJEFM)

www.mondroitmonchoix.com

Community Legal Education Association (Manitoba) Inc.

<http://www.communitylegal.mb.ca/>

SASKATCHEWAN

Public Legal Education Association of Saskatchewan

<http://www.plea.org/>

Association des juristes d'expression française de la Saskatchewan (AJEFS)

www.ajefs.ca

ALBERTA

Alliance Jeunesse-Famille de l'Alberta Society

http://www.ajfas.ca/english/about_us/presentation/presentation.html

Association francophone de Brooks

<http://www.afbrooks.org>

Association des juristes d'expression française de l'Alberta (AJEFA)

www.ajeфа.ca

Legal Resource Centre of Alberta

<http://www.legalresourcecentre.ca/>

BRITISH COLUMBIA

La Boussole

<http://www.lbv.ca/index.php?lang=en>

Association des juristes d'expression française de la Colombie-Britannique

www.ajefcb.ca

Legal Services Society

<http://www.lss.bc.ca/>

NUNAVUT

Comité jeunesse d'Iqaluit

<http://www.nunafranc.ca/grandir-sinstruire.html>

Public Legal Education and Information in Nunavut

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Comité Action Jeunesse

<http://comitejeunesse.ca/>

Northwest Territories Justice

<http://www.justice.gov.nt.ca/legalaid/index.shtml>

YUKON

The Yukon Public Legal Education Association

<http://www.yplea.com/>