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Advancing Social Inclusion: The Implications for Criminal Law, Policy and Litigation

**Report of the
2003 Joint Policy Forum of the
National Associations Active in Criminal Justice,
Department of Justice Canada, and Solicitor General Canada**

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**May 5, 2003
Government Conference Centre
Ottawa**

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INTRODUCTION

We are pleased to present the report of the 2003 Joint Policy Forum of the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ) and the Departments of Justice and Solicitor General Canada.

For many years, the NAACJ and the Departments of Justice and Solicitor General Canada, have met together to discuss ongoing and emerging issues in the field of criminal justice and corrections. This year marks our ninth joint Policy Forum. This report presents an overview of the proceedings of the Forum as well as brief summaries of presentations. The Forum Evaluation Report developed from the evaluation questionnaires completed by Forum participants is found under Appendix A. You will also find the Forum Agenda under Appendix B and, the List of Participants under Appendix C.

A number of invited guests provided participants with a wide range of perspectives related to the theme “Advancing Social Inclusion: The Implications for Criminal Law, Policy and Litigation.” Guest speakers from government, academia and the non-governmental organizations set the tone of the Forum in its opening hour, and panel presenters provided insight into the elements of social inclusion and its implications for criminal law, policy and litigation.

The Planning Committee consisted of: Donna Neil, Sylvie Bourgault, Valerie Howe, Karen Green and Lise Thibert of the Department of Justice; Dariusz Galczynski and Ivan Zinger from Solicitor General Canada; and, Jim Mahaffy and Lisa Addario of the NAACJ. The Planning Committee played an integral role in the joint planning, funding and organization of the Forum and in the development of the Agenda.

We wish to thank everyone who participated in this event, in particular the Co-chairs of the Forum, Jim Mahaffy, President of the NAACJ, and Valerie Howe, Senior Researcher, Department of Justice, and those who served as moderators and presenters.

The Planning Committee

FORUM CO-CHAIRS WELCOME REMARKS

Jim Mahaffy, President, National Associations Active in Criminal Justice

Jim Mahaffy welcomed participants to the Forum, noting how pleased he was to co-chair the Forum on the issue of social inclusion – a subject dear to his heart. He indicated that from the early stages of the Forum planning with the Department of Justice and Solicitor General Canada, he realized that this topic deserved very special attention and consideration. Mr. Mahaffy explained that his first encounters with social inclusion came through his involvement in the community-living movement advocating for people with disabilities. The notion of inclusion, he said, became a forceful, formative principle during the 1980s and early 1990s. This notion gathered broad support by affirming the dignity of all people and formed a stronger meaning to enlarge the concept of what it is to be a human being.

Mr. Mahaffy stated that we are entering a new frontier by examining the meaning of inclusion in the area of criminal justice, law policy and litigation. We seem to have traditionally used exclusion in the form of incarceration and criminalization with the aim of protecting society. Negative judgments about the behavior of others have the potential to provoke a reaction to reject or exclude; but on the other hand, reconciliation in a relationship where harm has been done can be a powerful and moving experience. Sometimes it is easy to see what is wrong, and it can be as easy to say where things should be if all were right. With a more confident and progressive social consciousness evident in Canada since the establishment of the Charter, we can remove the underlying social causes, improve our legal processes and correctional methods, and address the damage to victims in a more meaningful and realistic way. More importantly, we will be able to reach forward to achieve more social cohesion that will help us to realize our ideal of inclusion.

Mr. Mahaffy called for all participants to take the time to discuss and examine how we can make our criminal justice system work to achieve our aspirations for an inclusive society.

Valerie Howe, Senior Researcher, Department of Justice

Valerie Howe welcomed participants, saying she was delighted to have the opportunity to co-chair this year's Forum and was pleased to see the representation from NAACJ, the Department of Justice and Solicitor General Canada. She noted that the topic chosen as this year's theme was very important and relevant to the work that we do.

She stated that the theme and the related discussion topics are of interest to the Department of Justice because they have implications for a number of key policy initiatives relating to restorative justice, youth justice, public law, victims policy, gender and diversity, and indeed the prevention of crime.

Ms. Howe welcomed the invited guest speakers, panelists and moderators, and acknowledged the presence of participants invited from Health Canada, Indian and Northern Affairs and Human Resources Development Canada.

In closing, Ms. Howe remarked on the collaborative manner in which the Forum was planned. She then introduced the first guest speaker, Mr. Paul Macklin, M.P. and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice.

OPENING ADDRESS

Paul Macklin, M.P., Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice

Mr. Paul Macklin noted that he was pleased to participate in the meeting on behalf of Minister Cauchon. In his opening remarks, Mr. Macklin mentioned that the Minister had underlined the importance of opportunities that recognize and further the ongoing relationship between the Department of Justice and the National Associations Active in Criminal Justice.

Mr. Macklin began his remarks by describing social inclusion as a Canadian value which is implicitly connected to the principles of multiculturalism and tolerance, and to the desire to bridge great distances and differences. He asserted that we must regularly stop to enquire whether the practices and policies we use actually promote the participation and involvement of all Canadians.

Mr. Macklin noted that, when discussing social inclusion in the context of the criminal justice system, we must begin by seeking to identify and support population groups that are at highest risk of coming into contact with the law. When we understand that we are dealing with a segment of the population which has had few opportunities to do well in society, and even, in many cases, been deliberately excluded, the way forward becomes more clear.

Markers of social exclusion such as illiteracy, lack of education, learning disabilities, having been a victim of crime, mental disorder, and substance abuse, increase the likelihood of a person's involvement with the criminal justice system. Mr. Macklin specifically observed that federal offenders –those sentenced to longer than two years in prison – experience literacy problems at a rate three times that of the general population. They are also four times as likely to have learning disabilities, and the average level of education among new offenders entering federal prisons is Grade Seven. He remarked that Canada's most disturbing example of social exclusion and crime remains the overrepresentation of Aboriginal people in custody.

In closing, Mr. Macklin underlined the government's response to these challenges. He highlighted how the government's crime prevention and youth justice efforts are working to help people – particularly youths - to avoid crime and victimization and be better positioned to contribute fully to Canadian society. Mr. Macklin stressed that social inclusion is the key to creating a strong, cohesive society, and he applauded the project on social cohesion led by the federal government's horizontal Policy Research Initiative.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Professor Elizabeth Sheehy, University of Ottawa

Dr. Sheehy began her address by observing that the subject of social inclusion in criminal law is a daunting topic, as Canadian criminal law has been, into its historical origins, its definition of crime and its current outcomes, all about social exclusion.

The first issue that Dr. Sheehy explored was social inclusion and process. She stated that socially inclusive criminal law policy and litigation must be developed by and with those who are socially excluded by the criminal law, and asserted that this population must constitute a critical mass in the process. Moreover, Dr. Sheehy emphasized that the criminal justice system must come to grips with both the historical and current manifestations of exclusion in order to move towards social inclusion. Consultations with groups such as Aboriginal people and racialized Canadians and women are central to the proper implementation of inclusive criminal law and policy.

Social inclusion and the definition of crime was Dr. Sheehy's second topic. She asserted that the consequences of the long-standing political exclusion of certain citizens, such as women and Aboriginal people, could be traced back to the origins of the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code was conceptualized, drafted, debated and passed exclusively by and for men with property; it was enacted in 1893, and remains relatively intact today. Nevertheless, Dr. Sheehy observed that at the federal level, socially inclusive processes have driven positive reform initiatives. She acknowledged that these actions are often met with enormous resistance from power interests and thus may require courage and perseverance. She recommended that all policies in pursuit of social cohesion, and particularly those pertaining to criminal law, address the criminalization of the poor.

As a third theme, Dr. Sheehy commented on social inclusion and the enforcement of law, explaining that criminal law is not simply a set of statutory prohibitions but is put into operation by the police, Crown Attorneys, defense lawyers, judges and parole officers, among others. Mechanisms of law enforcement can further social inclusion, Dr. Sheehy noted, but the current inclusion forerunners are the courts – which should be the last resort. Dr. Sheehy emphasized that without leadership from law enforcement to address racial profiling and to create protocols and structures for police accountability at demonstrations, the gaps between the included and excluded will continue to widen.

Social inclusion and the outcome of criminal law was the fourth item addressed by Dr. Sheehy. She explained that in criminal law, social inclusion is difficult to apply, since both conviction and sanction are intended to exclude. She recommended that further research be conducted on conviction rates and sentencing by race. Dr. Sheehy also called for further work on developing alternative sanctions to ensure that historically excluded groups are not disproportionately imprisoned. Moreover, she noted that social inclusion needs to be considered in our practices of imprisoning, parole and conditional release.

In closing, Dr. Sheehy explained that the challenge for governments is to bolster their commitment to social inclusion and then apply this position to law reforms, policies and decisions.

GUEST SPEAKER

**Cindy Blackstock, Executive Director,
First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada**

The centrality of relationships to social inclusion was made explicit from the outset of Ms. Blackstock's presentation. She observed that relationships shape the world within us and develop the values and beliefs in the world around us. Ms. Blackstock framed her discussion on social inclusion and relationships by outlining the history of Aboriginal peoples and their interactions with non-Aboriginal Canadians.

Ms. Blackwell explained that while Aboriginal people have been labeled, marginalized, at risk and socially excluded since colonization, the compensation they have received for their strife has been insignificant. She stated that, to this day, Aboriginal people are not in control of their own destiny and have not been allowed to make their own decisions. In order to have a positive relationship with non-Aboriginal Canadians, the Aboriginal population needs to deconstruct the dynamic that has led them to the current uneven balance of power.

Ms. Blackwell remarked that since social inclusion is about relationships, learning, and harmony, its attainment is often a painful journey. She underlined that social inclusion demands courage on the part of Aboriginal people in opening their hearts and minds again to believe that a positive relationship can be developed. It also calls for courage from non-Aboriginal people in that they must recognize the true history of Canada and the values and beliefs on which the nation is based. Ms. Blackwell added that non-Aboriginal people will also need to be brave in extending their hand to the Aboriginal community so that a peaceful and respectful relationship may be developed.

To conclude, Ms. Blackwell reemphasized that social inclusion is about relationships. She remarked that when the historical context of the dynamic between Aboriginal people and Non-aboriginal Canadians is recognized, it would be possible to leave a legacy of social inclusion to our children.

MORNING PANEL PRESENTATION: The Elements of Social Inclusion

Moderator: Robert Cormier, Deputy Director General,
Corrections, Research Division, Solicitor General Canada

Panelists: Valerie Howe, Department of Justice Canada
Dr. Karim H. Karim, Carleton University
Dan Beavon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Ms. Valerie Howe, Department of Justice Canada

Ms. Howe gave a broad overview of the connections between justice in general and social criminal justice. She began by discussing the meaning of social inclusion, noting that her office had participated in consultations with various groups to develop a definition. From these discussions, Ms. Howe had concluded that social inclusion incorporated the following elements: access to equity; ability to participate; ability to have connections, bonds, and trust; access to bridges that connect different segments in society in different regions and groups. Ms. Howe asserted that what holds Canadians together is the commitment to a way of life that is inclusive and to the long-standing institutions, which support it.

Ms. Howe commented on various factors that may lead to social exclusion. For instance, illness can be a basis for social exclusion, and Ms. Howe cited the AIDS epidemic and the SARS situation as examples. Next, Ms. Howe specifically addressed social exclusion in regard to those who are in trouble with the law – the accused or those with a criminal record - and suggested ways to enhance cohesion. For example, she proposed more support for children in poor lone-parent and stressed families and also recommended assistance for social development. Ms. Howe advocated an increase in channels that include people in building healthy communities and provide support for community agencies. Ms. Howe underlined the importance of education and the resulting success due to increased attention to this.

Finally, Ms. Howe emphasized the significance of access to justice and remarked that it has been a central policy of the Department for nearly three decades. Ms. Howe noted that those involved in this community should continue their efforts to engage the public and to look for newer approaches that involve non-traditional stakeholders. Ms. Howe remarked that elevating community involvement entails a gradual process of identifying and sharing ideas about inclusion and participation, building bridges, testing different approaches, and learning what works best for the most people while promoting the goals of social inclusion, participation, equity and peaceful communities.

Dr. Karim H. Karim, Carleton University

Dr. Karim began by remarking that despite the work that has been undertaken in Canada with respect to social inclusion, there has been “slippage”, that is, a tendency for other factors to overshadow this good work. He pointed out that the overarching structures of exclusion reinforce the status quo as a result of colonialization. However, over recent decades, with the establishment of the policy on multiculturalism, there has been a broadening of the notion of inclusion and a societal willingness to listen to the diverse voices of Canadians.

Dr. Karim pointed out that progress in terms of gender and sexual orientation as well as, in other areas has been tempered by the fact that we are working against the dominant paradigm. However, we can be hopeful that progress is being made. It is important to consolidate the gains made and the alliances formed in the arena of social inclusion in Canada and move forward. Dr. Karim stressed his belief that we are global players in this area and that the plurality of voices for social inclusion should continue to be heard.

Dan Beavon, Indian and Northern Affairs Canada

Dan Beavon provided an overview of his work with Aboriginal communities. His presentation focused on the importance of balancing discussions on social exclusion with advances made in social inclusion. He explained that this is a major challenge since the subjects of his research, Aboriginal peoples, are among the most marginalized in society. Given their disadvantaged position, almost any research concentrates on problems, and, as a result, tends to have negative overtones. In order to introduce some balance, Mr. Beavon’s team performs research that highlights inclusive facts. The remainder of Mr. Beavon’s comments focused on examples of both inclusive and exclusive research regarding Aboriginal peoples.

To indicate how Aboriginal peoples are an excluded group, Mr. Beavon discussed research on a human development index. He explained that his team has replicated the United Nations’ human development index, which employs income, life expectancy and education as indicators. While Canada has consistently ranked in the top three countries over the last nine years, findings vis-à-vis Aboriginal peoples present a different rank. The 1999 human development index (based on 1996 data) Canada rated as the leading country. In applying this scale to the registered Indian population, this community of people would be compared to underdeveloped countries. When the Aboriginal population is split into on-reserve and off-reserve, the results are even more disparate to Canada’s ranking. The off-reserve would be on par with countries such as the Czech Republic. In contrast, the on-reserve Indian population would rank with countries such as Romania, Brazil, and Lebanon. In terms of trends over time, registered Indians lag behind the Canadian population – although since 1981, the gap has narrowed. Mr. Beavon reiterated that the challenge of this type of work is not to always focus on the problems but to have a balanced research agenda and to pursue research that highlights positive developments.

In closing, Mr. Beavon highlighted the contributions made by First Nations individuals in the arts, literature, justice and, culture and identity.

**AFTERNOON PANEL PRESENTATION:
The Implications Of Social Inclusion
For Criminal Law, Policy And Litigation**

**Moderator: Ivan Zinger, Director, Strategic Policy, Solicitor General
Canada**

**Panelists: Nathalie Des Rosiers, President, Law Commission of Canada
Catherine Latimer, General Counsel and Director General,
Youth Justice Policy, Department of Justice
Kim Pate, Executive Director, Canadian Association of
Elizabeth Fry Societies**

**Nathalie Des Rosiers, President,
Law Commission of Canada**

Ms. Des Rosiers began by highlighting the role of the Law Commission of Canada and its focus on moving beyond the traditional distinctions of criminal law, family law, and administrative law to talk about relationships. Ms. Des Rosiers defined crime not as an act, but as an evaluation of a behavior, and she noted that at times this definition has been arbitrary - in many aspects, what was once considered a crime is no longer. Ms. Des Rosiers stated that defining an act as a crime opens possibilities in responding to the behavior, but may also close the door to other possible responses. She encouraged more reflective thinking and discourse by society on alternatives in responding to this problem. The Commission is in the beginning stages of consultations with Canadians as to what is crime.

In closing, Ms. Des Rosiers elaborated on the discussion document recently developed by the Law Commission entitled “What is a Crime?” Key points raised in the document include: the diversity of opinions on what constitutes unwanted conduct and appropriate response strategies; the use of the criminal law to respond to certain types of behavior and not others; and the necessity and use of a criminal law response in all cases. The document examines some of the democratic values that should be considered when deciding what constitutes unwanted conduct and when developing and implementing intervention strategies, as well as some of the challenges that modern society faces when attempting to understand and respond to a range of behaviors.

**Catherine Latimer,
General Counsel and Director General,
Youth Justice Policy, Department of Justice**

Ms. Latimer underlined social inclusion as a very important issue when dealing with youth justice and young people. Since youths are under legal, economic and social constraints, they are significantly marginalized and not included in society the way that many adults are. Simply by virtue of their age, she noted, young people are excluded from democratic structures and have little voice in decisions that affect them. In terms of economic structures, Ms. Latimer noted that, in many cases, minimum age laws for employment prevent young people from getting jobs, and when they do, they are often relegated to unskilled and lower-paying jobs. Ms. Latimer emphasized that youth are also

constrained by social structures such as mandatory school attendance and negative media perceptions.

Ms. Latimer noted that, with its goals of preventing crime, providing meaningful consequences, rehabilitating and supporting the reintegration of young people, Canada's Youth Justice Renewal Initiative recognizes that far too many of Canada's youth are excluded and experiencing a disadvantaged start to adulthood. Ms. Latimer referred to several examples including the higher youth incarceration rates among Aboriginal youths and youth in care.

Ms. Latimer concluded her presentation by recognizing that there is a desire for experimentation, change, resilience and opportunity within the justice community. She observed that with the appropriate support and opportunity, young people who find themselves excluded and on the margins of society for any reason can overcome difficult developmental challenges and make a significant contribution to society. Ms. Latimer insisted that rather than further alienating marginalized youth, work across disciplines to remove legal, social and economic barriers can facilitate their inclusion. Finally, Ms. Latimer emphasized that the Department's Youth Justice program is eager to partner with NAACJ members in promoting the social inclusion of the most marginalized youth.

**Kim Pate, Executive Director,
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies**

Ms. Pate noted that we continue to see a growing number of Aboriginal people, particularly women and youth, in the justice system today. She pointed out how pre-existing social exclusions and conditions that have been criminalized only make it more difficult for incarcerated Aboriginal individuals to be extricated from the system.

Ms. Pate challenged participants to look beyond the current "weak" definition of inclusion – that is in a cultural sense - and begin to look at the impact of our collective practices, policies, and legislation in causing the exclusion. As a next step she called for work to begin on developing clear decriminalization strategies for some cases involving welfare fraud and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome/Fetal Alcohol Effects (FAS/FAE). Ms. Pate also suggested that more progressive decarceration strategies that go beyond conditional sentencing be developed. She made the point that the information needs to be raised and challenged regarding what is increasingly being criminalized and why and who is benefiting from it. We are increasingly seeing that our laws and policies are coming into conflict with people and, as a result, people are actively coming into conflict with the law. Ms. Pate proposed having a more capacity building, inclusive method of undertaking risk assessment for individuals who come into conflict with the law which also considers the underlying constellation of needs of the individual.

In closing, Ms. Pate challenged participants to think about how to ensure that those who are currently marginalized and criminalized as a result of race, poverty, or disability, are increasingly included in the fabric of society.

RAPPORTEUR'S SUMMARY

**Ms. Mary Campbell,
Associate Director General,
Corrections Directorate, Solicitor General Canada**

Ms. Campbell wrapped up the day by providing participants with an overall summary of presentations and discussion of the day. She highlighted a number of the key points raised throughout the day which showed that when we speak of criminal law, it has been traditionally been about “exclusion,” about separating some people from society. She mentioned that while social inclusion may be considered a Canadian value by some, it should also be considered a Canadian imperative given our geographic size and diversity. Ms. Campbell reiterated the point that social inclusion has to be considered as more than just the removal of barriers, and agreed that the challenge is to think about its implications more broadly.

Following Ms. Campbell’s summary presentation, the floor was opened to participants for a broader discussion of some of the key points arising from the day.

CONCLUDING REMARKS FROM CO-CHAIRS

Jim Mahaffy and Valerie Howe, thanked the delegates for their participation at the Forum, stating that it had been a very positive and productive day. Mr. Mahaffy stated that these forums are important to the NAACJ membership and emphasized the need to ensure the forums grow in their influence.

Policy Forum Evaluation Report

Introduction

This evaluation report was compiled by the Department of Justice from the evaluation questionnaires that were provided to each participant. Approximately 85 participants attended this year's annual Policy Forum and 34 evaluation questionnaires were completed. An analysis of the responses is reported for each section. It should be noted that the number of responses varies as not all respondents answered all of the evaluation questions.

The majority of respondents (15) to this year's evaluation were NAACJ members who had attended between 3 and 5 policy forums in the past. There were 11 respondents from the Department of Justice of which 7 indicated it was their first policy forum. Six respondents were from the Department of Solicitor General with the majority indicating it was their first policy forum. There were two respondents from a visiting department and agency.

Overall Synthesis

The overall evaluation for the Forum was very positive with most respondents agreeing or giving a positive rating to the various dimensions queried. Elements such as the relevance of the theme of the Forum to the organization/department, the guest speakers, and the panel presentations, rated very positively. Respondents were generally satisfied with the level of interaction during the Forum and very satisfied with the level of opportunity during the Forum to express their views. It was suggested that consideration be given to having breakout discussion groups in order to foster greater networking and discussion of issues between parties.

Also rated well was the Forum meeting facilities. Two respondents commented on the lack of participants from government and youth in attendance at the annual Forum. It should be noted, however, that more than half of the 2003 Forum delegates were from government departments. Consideration will be given with respect to involving youth in the annual forum

Forum Planning and Objectives

There was strong agreement among respondents that the theme was relevant to their organizations. While the Forum received an overall high rating, some noted their preference for more opportunity for small group dialogue and less emphasis on presentations. Some respondents indicated their satisfaction with the format of the Forum as well as, the opportunity to hear a wide array of perspectives on the theme.

Overwhelmingly, the majority agreed that the annual Forum is of interest and of value for their organization or department.

A number of respondents proposed the following themes for next year's forum:

- ◆ Peace-Building – Human Society;
- ◆ Citizen Engagement and Education: Dealing with media influence on the construct of crime and criminal justice policies;
- ◆ The intellectually challenged and people with mental health problems in the justice and penal systems;
- ◆ The notion of managing competing priorities;
- ◆ Creating a non-professional voice for criminal justice in Canada.

It was also suggested that the current theme as well as, past ones be revisited to determine “what has and has not happened; why? and what are we going to do?”

Speakers and Panelists

The presentations given by guest speakers (Paul Macklin, M.P. and Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice; Professor Elizabeth Sheehy, University of Ottawa; Cindy Blackstock, First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada), all received very favorable ratings by most respondents. Most agreed that the presentations increased their understanding of the issues relating to social inclusion. The panels also received a very positive rating as respondents indicated their appreciation for the diversity of speakers and perspectives. In addition, most agreed overwhelmingly that the Rapporteur provided a useful summary of the day.

Facilities and Travel

The Aristocrat Hotel was used as the main hotel for out-of-town delegates. Of those who responded, most indicated a very high satisfaction rate with the hotel's general facilities. They also gave the Forum meeting facility (Government Conference Centre – Annex Room) an excellent rating as an appropriate venue for the Forum.

Forum Report

Many comments were received from respondents affirming the usefulness of having a summary report of the proceedings of the Forum. Many felt that a report would be a good record of the meeting and would prove beneficial for strategic policy and program planning purposes within their organizations. Others indicated that a report would be a useful debriefing document for their senior managers for consideration of their organization's future directions with respect to issues relating to social inclusion. Respondents stated that a forum report would be a useful tool in organizing future policy fora and should be kept brief.

**NAACJ / DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE - SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA
JOINT POLICY FORUM**

**Theme: “Advancing Social Inclusion: The Implications for
Criminal Law, Policy and Litigation”**

**Monday, May 5, 2003
Government Conference Centre - Annex Room, Ottawa
(Colonel By Entrance)
Tel. (613) 990-6700, Fax: (613) 990-4970**

**Invited Co-chairs: Jim Mahaffy, President,
National Associations Active in Criminal Justice (NAACJ)**

Valerie Howe, Senior Research Officer, Department of Justice

AGENDA

Time	Event	Speakers
8:45 am	Coffee & Registration	
9:00 am	Welcome Remarks	Mr. Jim Mahaffy , NAACJ Ms. Valerie Howe , Justice Canada
9:15 am	Opening Address	Mr. Paul Macklin, M.P. , Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada
9:30 am	Keynote Speaker	Professor Elizabeth Sheehy University of Ottawa
10:00 am	Guest Speaker	Ms. Cindy Blackstock , Executive Director, First Nations Child and Family Caring Society of Canada
10:30 am	Break	
10:45 am	Panel presentation: <i>The Elements of Social Inclusion</i>	Moderator: Mr. Robert Cormier , Deputy Director General, Corrections, Research Division, Solicitor General Canada Panelists: Mr. Dan Beavon , Director, Indian and Northern Affairs, Canada Ms. Valerie Howe , Justice Canada Dr. Karim H. Karim , Carleton University

Time	Event	Speakers
12:00 pm	LUNCH (will be served)	
1:00 pm	Panel presentation: <i>The Implications of Social Inclusion for Criminal Law, Policy and Litigation</i>	Moderator: Mr. Ivan Zinger, Director, Strategic Policy, Solicitor General Canada Panelists: Ms. Kim Pate , Executive Director, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies Ms. Catherine Latimer , General Counsel and Director General, Youth Justice Policy, Justice Canada Ms. Nathalie Des Rosiers , President, Law Commission of Canada
2:30 pm	Break	
2:45 pm	RAPPORTEUR	Ms. Mary Campbell , Associate Director General, Corrections Directorate, Solicitor General Canada
3:15 pm	Key findings Messages from Participants	Ms. Mary Campbell , Associate Director General, Corrections Directorate, Solicitor General Canada
3:45 pm	Next steps and Concluding remarks from Co-chairs	Mr. Jim Mahaffy , NAACJ Ms. Valerie Howe , Justice Canada,
4:00 pm	Adjourn	

National Associations Active in Criminal Justice

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RESOLUTION**

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