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NATIONAL YOUTH FORUM ON THE PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AND GANGS

**March 30-31, 2001
WINNIPEG, Manitoba**

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Canada Canada

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OTTAWA (ONTARIO)
RIA OPS

INTRODUCTION

What is the National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs?

The National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs was a follow-up to the National Forum on Youth Gangs that took place on December 9-10, 1999, in Pointe-Claire, Quebec. The Youth Forum was held March 30-31, 2001.

The Youth Forum was a response to calls from the police community and others who expressed interest in the need to network in order to share information and strategies on the prevention of youth violence and gangs. Police are often called upon first when a community begins to experience the early signs of youth gang problems. However, effectively addressing the root causes of violence and youth involvement in gangs, requires a coordinated community response involving a number of partners from different sectors. The Forum focused on how the police can work in partnership with community stakeholders to respond to violence and youth involvement in gangs, and emphasized prevention with a social development approach.

The Forum brought together over 100 participants and observers representing police, government, community organizations, researchers and youth themselves to discuss how to address the prevention of violence and gangs. The day before the Forum began, fourteen young people from across Canada participated in a facilitated discussion that was organized around key issues relating to the prevention of youth involvement in violence and gangs. They shared their views with participants throughout the Forum. All the youth who participated in the Forum have been actively involved in gang- and violence-prevention programs in their communities. It is important to highlight the positive actions being taken by youth in communities across Canada and to recognize the valuable perspective they bring to initiatives that affect them.

What do we know about youth gangs in Canada?

While the face of youth gangs may be different from one community to the next across the country, and although little Canadian research has been done on the issue, it is possible to identify a number of potential risk factors for youth involvement in gangs. These include a broken social network, weak family bonds as a result of numerous crises, a general disinterest in school, low self-esteem and a need for recognition and belonging.

It is important to recognize that not all youth-at-risk become involved in crime, let alone become gang members. Further exploration is needed to help identify the reasons why some, but not all, youth enter gang life so that effective prevention activities may be implemented.

Why is the federal government holding a National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs now?

We are all aware of recent media reports in which incidents involving youth violence have been attributed to youth gangs. The current public perception is that the level of involvement of young people in violent crime is high. Although most young people are not involved in crime, and few young people are involved with gangs, some Canadian communities are stepping up to respond to this issue. The Government's role is to encourage these communities and facilitate their efforts.

The issue of youth involvement in gangs, however, is not new, and it should not be taken lightly. The National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs builds on initiatives previously undertaken and supported by the Solicitor General Canada and Justice Canada:

- The 1993 User Report *Youth Gangs on Youth Gangs*, produced by Solicitor General Canada, looked at the issue of youth involvement in gangs through the eyes of youth.
- In 1994, Solicitor General Canada and Justice Canada sponsored a national conference on youth violence and gangs, hosted by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. Based on discussions at the conference, a manual entitled *Youth Violence and Youth Gangs: Responding to Community Concerns* was developed to assist communities to mobilize around preventing youth crime and violence.
- Solicitor General Canada, along with the Ministry of Health and Social Services of Quebec, provided funding (from 1997 to 1999) to the Montréal Urban Community Police Service to undertake Phase II of the *Youth and Street Gangs* project, which consisted of research regarding youth involvement in gangs in Montreal.
- In 1999, Solicitor General Canada and Justice Canada hosted the National Forum on Youth Gangs, which brought together more than 100 participants and observers to discuss the issue of youth involvement in gangs and share information and strategies.

What else is the federal government doing to reduce risk factors of children and youth?

Several key initiatives have been implemented in recent years. For example:

- the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, which emphasizes community partnerships and intervention on the root causes of crime. With an investment of \$32 million annually, the National Strategy enables the Government of Canada to help communities develop programs and partnerships that will prevent crime and target children, youth, Aboriginal people and women's personal security;
- the Youth Justice Renewal Strategy, which emphasizes crime prevention and measures to strengthen meaningful consequences and rehabilitation;
- on February 5, 2001, the Honorable Anne McLellan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Canada, reintroduced the Youth Criminal Justice Act (Bill C-7) in the House of Commons. The bill, formerly introduced as Bill C-3 in 1999, had died on the Order Paper when an election was called on October 22, 2000; and
- several other key initiatives of interest such as the Youth Employment Initiative, which includes a component on youth-at-risk, the Family Violence Initiative and the Urban Multi-Purpose Aboriginal Youth Centre Initiative.

FORUM OVERVIEW

The Forum was co-chaired, for the second year, by Ms. Yvette Aloïsi, Director General, Policing and Law Enforcement Directorate, Solicitor General Canada, and Chief Pierre Sangollo of the Ste-Julie, Quebec Police Service. Chief Sangollo's dedication to the important role of police in preventing crime and youth involvement in gangs is evident from his ongoing efforts to spearhead multi-sectoral approaches to addressing these issues.

Delegates were welcomed to Winnipeg by Deputy Chief Menno Zacharias of the Winnipeg Police Service, who identified youth and street gangs as a priority and spoke of the efforts the Winnipeg police have made in the area of school outreach and recreational and skills-building activities. He identified a need to deal with root causes of violent and gang behaviour in a holistic manner by listening to our youth and incorporating them into the solution.

Ms. Aloïsi made her welcoming remarks to the delegates and provided the group with an overview of key messages that came out of the 1999 Forum. She spoke of the valuable contribution that youth made to the proceedings and how governments, police and other community workers require assistance and expertise from our youth to better address their needs.

Chief Sangollo emphasized the important role police play in dealing with youth and gangs and stated that their role has become much broader than merely suppression and enforcement. The focus of the Forum was to discuss the overall community response to the prevention of violence and gangs and to recognize the need for police to work in close collaboration with community service providers, schools, parents and youth to develop effective solutions.

Over the course of the two-day Forum, presentations were made by researchers, community practitioners, police officers and youth hailing from Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Regina, Ottawa, Montreal, Cole Harbour and Labrador. The objectives of these presentations were to update delegates on progress since the 1999 Gang Forum, to showcase promising prevention programs being developed and implemented across the country and to explore young people's views on gang activity.

In addition, participants and observers were given numerous opportunities throughout the Forum to interact and share their expertise and concerns. Two break-out sessions designed to stimulate discussion were found to be very effective in facilitating dialogue and information-sharing.

In closing the Forum, the Honourable Gord Mackintosh, Minister of Justice and Attorney General of Manitoba, spoke of the need to mobilize both communities and families to support youth. He spoke of the commitment the Manitoba government has made to the issue of gangs with the Winnipeg Police gang unit and the RCMP gang unit, as well as the Safe Schools Council and other suppression and prevention initiatives.

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH PRESENTATIONS

Jeunesse et Gangs de Rue

Ms. Sylvie Hamel

Researcher

Institut de recherche et de développement social des jeunes

Montreal, Quebec

Jeunesse et gangs de rue [Youth and Street Gangs] is a pilot project¹ that will develop, implement and evaluate the transferability of three action plans targeted at the prevention of youth gangs in Montreal.

The guidelines for this project are based on the recommendations of a recent Montreal study on gangs, which showed that social workers and young gang members agree that prevention requires the implementation of conditions that will enable youth to feel the same attachment to the community as they do to gangs. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to: 1) work on the strengths of the individuals and communities involved, 2) use a comprehensive approach targeted at youth, families, schools and neighbourhoods, 3) use multiple approaches (prevention, education, intervention/services, mobilization, dissuasion, reintegration, etc.), and 4) select an action plan based on local and regional intersectoral cooperation in order to promote social development.

The proposed strategy is supported through three local committees responsible for planning and implementing local action plans, an advisory committee that brings together local and regional stakeholders to support a local action plan and a group of researchers tasked with evaluating the development, implementation and outcomes of the action plans.

Members of the committees will evaluate the various components of the project (problem identification, programming, implementation, outcomes and conditions for creating partnerships) to ensure its transferability. A guide will be produced showcasing various action plans and successes based on local and regional intersectoral preventive action.

More generally, the project should lead not only to a reduction in gang participation, but also to improved youth welfare through mobilization of communities and social development work to promote the strengths and skills of these young people.

¹ The project is being carried out with the help of a contribution from the National Strategy on Community Safety and Crime Prevention (Justice Canada and Solicitor General Canada), under the leadership of Sylvie Hamel, Ph.D., Institut de recherche pour le développement social des jeunes, and Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Ph.D., International Centre for Comparative Criminology.

Theorizing Gender Differences in Receptivity to Violence Prevention Programming in Schools

Ms. Sibylle Artz

Director

School of Child and Youth Care

University of Victoria

Victoria, British Columbia

Studies have shown that violent behaviour cannot be attributed to a single root cause. Instead, various factors—including family and social problems, neurological disabilities, personality disorders, personal trauma and other adverse environmental experiences—contribute to violent behaviour in young people.

Women, like men, are capable of violence; in fact, culture is more predictive of violence than gender. However, there is no question that females and males use violence differently and for different reasons. Violent young women fight with other females in order to attract male attention or to prove that they are “as good as” men. Violent young men, on the other hand, view violent behaviour as inherently male, the most effective way to win arguments and the best means of demonstrating that they are “tough.”

Women and men also respond differently to violence prevention programs. Males are less willing than females to view all forms of violence as problematic. Females who participate in violent activity are more willing than males to change their attitudes and behaviours. As a result, gender sensitivity plays an important role in developing effective violence prevention programs. For instance, while positive reinforcement works well with both genders, young men are more likely to pay attention when other men participate in violence prevention programs and young women are more likely to embrace skills-based programs, such as bully-proofing and peer helping.

Why do young women and young men respond differently to violence and violence prevention programs? The answer lies in the different ways in which we socialize boys and girls. Boys are taught to be stoic, to overpower opponents, to seek power, influence and dominance, and to avoid emotional displays. Girls, on the other hand, are encouraged to view themselves as potential objects of male desire. They are taught that being pretty brings them power, that sexual experimentation is not “feminine” and that other girls are to be viewed as rivals in the quest for male attention.

Ms. Artz argued that we must not overlook the effects of gender relations on young people’s violent behaviour and that it will be necessary to redefine our notions of gender and power in order to develop meaningful and effective strategies for violence prevention.

SUMMARY OF PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Choices Youth Program

**Ms. Sandy McCaig
Winnipeg, Manitoba**

The Choices Youth Program is a comprehensive prevention and intervention program that assists young people in developing a positive self-image, leading successful academic and personal lives and becoming contributing members of society. Ms. McCaig stated that the program was developed for at-risk youth – youth in trouble with the law, youth involved in drugs and alcohol and youth who demonstrate anti-social behaviour.

The Choices Youth Program builds resiliency by offering young people problem-solving and decision-making skills, teaching interpersonal skills and teamwork, enhancing self-esteem and social confidence and building relationships with others. CHOICES gives at-risk youth positive alternatives and increases positive chain reactions.

The goals of the Choices Youth Program are to reduce youth substance abuse, academic failure, truancy, school drop-out rates, juvenile delinquency and gang activity. Youth who participate in CHOICES are three times less likely to become involved in criminal activity than youth who did not participate in the program.

The program involves the Winnipeg School Division, the Winnipeg Police Service, Province of Manitoba Justice Department (Community and Youth Corrections Directorate), Parks and Recreation, the University of Winnipeg and the business community.

Community Cadet Corps

**Corporal Rick Sanderson
Regina, Saskatchewan**

The First Nations Cadet Corps was created by RCMP officer Rick Sanderson in response to concerns raised by the residents of Carry the Kettle First Nation Reserve, about the increasing levels of gang-related activity in their community. The Cadet Corps from Carry the Kettle Reserve has over 30 members, including former Mafia members, car thieves and petty criminals.

The Cadet Corps offers young people a family atmosphere, where the cadet leaders can be seen as parents and the fellow cadets as siblings. Like gangs, Cadets will form their own identity within the Cadet Corps and move up in the ranks of the group by “proving themselves” in positive ways. They learn to be themselves and to be proud of who they are.

Carry the Kettle First Nation Corps has seen a decrease in youth crime of 55%, a decline in problems in schools and a corresponding improvement in school grades. This has led to the creation of Cadet Corps in 33 other areas in Saskatchewan, with other Cadet Corps forming across Canada.

Rock Solid Foundation
Corporal Tom Woods
Executive Director, Rock Solid Foundation
Esquimalt Police Service
Victoria, British Columbia

The Rock Solid concept was introduced in October 1997 by a group of law enforcement personnel, and members of the Victoria Shamrocks Lacrosse Club, who were concerned about the escalation of youth violence and crime. The Rock Solid Foundation has created various programs such as the Rock Solid Interactive Youth Anti-Violence Presentation, the Rock Solid Graffiti Beautification Initiative and others.

The objectives of the Rock Solid Foundation are to promote an atmosphere of non-violence in society through innovative programs and initiatives, to encourage a safer school and community environment, to provide all children and young people with techniques for responding to threats, aggression, intimidation, and violence in a positive, non-confrontational manner; provide training to institutions and adults on the importance of responding to requests from children and youth to assist them in dealing with peer violence, harassment and intimidation, to promote community economic development, to develop pro-active programs and initiatives for youth and toraise funds to support similar programs and activities.

“Do you know my Gang” Project
Commandant Michel Doucet & Mr. Maurice Chalom
Montreal Urban Community Police Service
Street Gang Project
Montreal, Quebec

Many parents are concerned that their children might belong to a gang, spend their time hanging out with the wrong crowd or become the victims of intimidation or harassment by gang members.

The Montreal Urban Community Police Department, the MCSC, the Montreal Youth Centres and the Montreal Centres locale des service communautaire have joined together to address such concerns. They have created a project called “Do you know my Gang”.

“Do you know my Gang” uses a questionnaire to help parents measure the extent to which their child may be attracted to or influenced by street gangs or the “young offender” lifestyle. The results of the completed questionnaire help determine what risk category a child may be heading toward. Following this determination, suggestions are made as to what steps parents could take to prevent their child from getting involved in violence and gangs. Suggested solutions include maintaining contact with their child, promoting interest in their activities and attending support groups in their neighbourhood.

The program recommends that if parents do identify problems, they should take action, whether this involves contacting school authorities or making a police report.

In association with this project, information sessions are delivered to parents in Montreal to directly deal with gang-related issues.

YOUTH REPORT

Fourteen young people from across Canada were brought together to discuss their experiences with youth gangs. This discussion was initiated with the intention of sharing the results with people who work with youth and street gangs.

The youth, aged 14 to 25, spent the day before the Forum began answering five questions:

- 1) What stopped you from joining a gang?
- 2) What programs and facilities in your neighbourhood have kept you away from gangs?
- 3) What would you do to prevent your sister, brother or cousin from joining a gang?
- 4) If you knew someone who was involved in a gang, what steps would you take to get them out?
- 5) What should your community do to assist you in preventing young people from joining gangs?

Although some questions were more challenging than others, the youth succeeded in answering each question truthfully and substantially. A summary of their responses is provided below.

Question 1: What stopped you from joining a gang?

Participants reported that a supportive family environment is the strongest defence against joining a street gang. Parents need to provide structure. They must trust, respect and communicate with their children. Following divorce, both parents should stay in close contact with their children. Parents who have substance abuse problems must seek treatment.

A young person who cannot rely on a supportive family environment may benefit from a mentoring relationship with a coach, an adult relative or a police officer. Police officers, in particular, should work to maintain positive relationships with young people in their communities.

Young people who are encouraged to make plans for the future are less likely to join gangs, as are those who are involved in educational programs, sports activities and music.

Question 2: What programs and facilities in your neighbourhood have kept you away from gangs?

According to the participants, successful community programs employ youth workers who care about young people and the issues that matter to them. Violence-prevention programs should provide young people with guidance, support and a chance to participate in positive activities.

Incarceration is not a solution: instead, it is a means of victimizing young people who are the products of poor parenting, unresponsive schools and inadequate community programs. In addition, young people who have served time in prison are more likely to engage in violent behaviour after their release.

Question 3: What would you do to prevent your sister, brother or cousin from joining a gang?

The participants indicated that to prevent someone from joining a gang, they would provide a mixture of practical assistance—helping the person find a job, obtain counseling or locate a safe place to stay—and emotional support. They would not hesitate to warn the person about the bad things that can happen to gang members.

Participants observed that in order to have the desired effect, the anti-gang message must be delivered to children at a young age. They also suggested that communities should have programs in place to help young people who feel threatened or vulnerable.

Question 4: If you knew someone who was involved in a gang, what steps would you take to get them out?

The participants indicated that they would be supportive, understanding, non-judgmental and would assist the person in finding the resources they would need to make a fresh start. The participants acknowledged that in order to make a successful transition, the person in question would have to *choose* to change his or her lifestyle.

Participants suggested that government-sponsored tattoo removal would be one practical way to help young people leave the gang lifestyle behind.

Question 5: What should your community do to assist you in preventing young people from joining gangs?

The participants said that young people want to make a positive contribution to their communities—and they want to have their positive contributions acknowledged.

Arts programs, sports activities and music and dance classes should be available in every community. Coffeehouses would provide young people with a safe place to hang out after school.

The participants identified the media as an excellent means of spreading the anti-gang message. At the national level, celebrities could appear in public service announcements discouraging young people from joining gangs. At the local level, community workers and business owners could use public service announcements to advertise youth programs and resources.

SUMMARY OF ROUNDTABLE DISCUSSIONS – KEY THEMES

Two break-out sessions were included in the Forum proceedings to give participants and observers an opportunity to discuss their views and share their experiences. The following questions were posed to delegates: What are the challenges for preventing youth violence and gangs? What is and is not working? What more can be done? Is this a local or regional problem? Feedback from the discussion groups was very positive, with the following key points emerging from the workgroups:

- Early intervention is the key to preventing youth violence and gang involvement. In order to ensure that children grow up in supportive environments, governments must invest in initiatives, such as parenting classes for young people and peer support and mediation programs for schoolchildren.
- Educational programs should attempt to counter the entertainment industry's tendency to glamorize gangs and the drug trade through movies and music videos.
- Former gang members require training and options that will help them to move away from the gang lifestyle and contribute to their community.
- The general public must be encouraged to reject the stereotype that all youth are bad.
- We need to take steps to counter the feelings of alienation and lack of self-esteem experienced by some youth. Technology is eroding traditional cultures and some youth have lost their sense of belonging to a cultural or ethnic group in a meaningful way. Efforts should be made to retain traditional cultures and money should be invested in programs, such as English as a Second Language instruction, for immigrant youth.
- Young people need more opportunities for employment and recreation. They need resource guides, safe houses and drop-in centres.
- Young people should be provided with more information on the government agencies and community groups that provide the services they need.
- The criminal justice system—including the law enforcement community—needs to develop a coordinated approach to dealing with youth violence and gangs, providing training on gangs and youth violence to members of the judiciary and encouraging police to work with other members of the community, including social workers and volunteers, to find a solution.
- All levels of government must work together, in a coordinated fashion, to combat youth violence and involvement in gangs. Government departments and agencies responsible for education, police, corrections and health issues should be involved in anti-gang initiatives.

- A Federal/Provincial/Territorial Working Group should be set up to develop a National Strategy to deal with gangs.
- We need to develop a Federal/Provincial Protocol for sharing information on gang members. Governments need to work together to develop a centralized database that will make it easier to share information about gang members.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At the close of the Forum, a number of recommendations were made by the Forum Moderator on behalf of the participants. The Moderator recommended that:

1. regional (provincial/territorial) workshops be held to bring together stakeholders from different sectors to discuss current practices and future efforts;
2. a third National Forum be held to bring together representatives from the regional workshops to share their input;
3. a Federal/Provincial/Territorial Working Group be organized to address multi-sectoral approaches to violence and gangs;
4. a commitment be made by participants and observers to engage their organizations, police departments and governments in “gang talk”; and
5. a Forum be organized at a political level to address systemic issues around youth and gang activity.

SUMMARY OF EVALUATION COMMENTS

Because we received a number of comments from the participants and observers, we felt that it was very important to document their suggestions. Overall, delegates were very satisfied with the proceedings. Here are their comments, for our future consideration:

- “More information on gang trends and the identification processes, etc. would be helpful.”
- “Request the preparation of information packages from the Provincial reps about programs taking place in each region.”
- “More youth representation – especially current gang members.”
- “The recommendation to hold regional forums is excellent. See the possibility of inviting parents of the gang members to attend as well.”
- “The most important part of the Forum was the roundtable discussions. In the future, include other partners such as educators, provinces, municipalities, health, etc.”
- “Overall, very worthwhile – next time, consider increasing the number of youth (i.e. perhaps at least 1/3 of participants).”
- “More observers from governments are needed.”
- “The private sector should be invited to the next Forum.”
- “Increase focused, small group discussions around highly structured goals. Increase accessibility of research and program description and increase multi-sector and intergovernmental ministry representation.”
- “This Forum continues to be an excellent venue to exchange information. Perhaps the next gathering would focus on initiatives that highlight integrated service delivery, early intervention assessment tools and who ‘police’ need as ‘hot links’ for intervention/diversion services. As well, a session to discuss how the new youth legislation will be implemented provincially should be included.”
- “There should be more participation from Native leaders as well as input from isolated community members.”
- “More group discussions with specific topics and have the results presented to the entire group. These presentations would indicate pros and cons and solutions. This Forum should be 3 or 4 days. I feel that 2 days is too fast with only having 4 hours of constructive work time. Too much time was spent for introductions and closing.”
- “There needs to be more interaction.”
- “With regards to Canadian research, perhaps the Solicitor General could add something on their web-site to highlight this. Attendees should be required to submit an overview of what is happening in their communities with regards to gang issues – this could be given as handouts or put on the web-site. I very much appreciated this opportunity to learn and to network. I will take up your challenge.”

ANNEX A

AGENDA

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 2001

- 18:30 Registration
- 19:00 Wine & Cheese Reception

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 2001

- 08:00 – 08:15 Registration
- 08:15 – 08:45 Continental Breakfast
- 08:45 Mr. Menno Zacharias
Deputy Chief of Police
Winnipeg Police Service
- Ms. Yvette Aloisi
Director General, Policing and Law Enforcement Directorate
Solicitor General Canada
Forum Co-Moderator
- Mr. Pierre Sangollo
Chief of Police
St-Julie Police Service
Forum Co-Moderator
- 09:30 – 10:00 Introduction of Participants
- 10:00 – 10:15 Break
- 10:15 – 12:00 Presentations by Researchers on Prevention Programs
- Ms. Sylvie Hamel
Researcher
Institut de recherche et de développement social des jeunes
Montreal, Quebec
- Sibylle Artz
Director
School of Child and Youth Care
University of Victoria

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 14:45 Presentations on Community Based Prevention Programs

Ms. Sandy McCaig, Choices Youth Program, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Corporal Tom Woods, Esquimalt Police Service, Executive Director of
Rock Solid Foundation, Victoria, British Columbia
Commandant Michel Doucet & Mr. Maurice Chalom, Montreal Urban
Community Police Service, Street Gang Project, Montreal, Quebec
Corporal Rick Sanderson, Community Cadet Corps, Regina,
Saskatchewan

14:45 – 15:00 Break

15:00 – 16:00 Break out groups

(Discussions on “What are the challenges for preventing youth violence and
gangs?”)

16:00 – 17:00 Report back from Break out groups

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 2001

08:15 – 08:45 Continental Breakfast

08:45 – 10:30 Facilitated Youth Panel

10:30 – 10:45 Break

10:45 – 12:00 Break out groups

(Discussions on “What is and is not working? What more can be done? Is this a
local/regional problem?”)

12:00 – 13:00 Lunch

13:00 – 14:15 Report back from Break out groups

14:15 – 14:30 Break

14:30 – 15:15 Roundtable Discussion on Next Steps/Wrap up

15:15 – 15:30 Closing remarks

The Honourable Gord Mackintosh
Minister of Justice & Attorney General for Manitoba

15:30 Forum adjourns

ANNEX B

The Solicitor General Canada would like to thank the following individuals and organizations for their assistance in the planning and organization of the National Forum on Youth Gangs.

SOLICITOR GENERAL CANADA

Marian Harymann	A/Director, Law Enforcement Division
Lawrence Aimoe	Inspector, RCMP
Barbara D'Amico	Policy Analyst, Law Enforcement Division
Amanda Lamoureux	Policy Analyst, Law Enforcement Division
Lucie Baulne	Policy Analyst, Law Enforcement Division

NATIONAL CRIME PREVENTION CENTRE

Marilena Schieda	Program Analyst, National Crime Prevention Centre
Dina Juras	Regional Liaison Consultant, Community Mobilization Program

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Paula Kingston	Counsel, Youth Justice
----------------	------------------------

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Brian Ward	Director, Childhood and Youth Division
Helen McElroy	Manager, Childhood and Youth Division

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Dorothy Franklin	Youth Priority Team Leader
Graham Robinson	Staff Sergeant, Crime Prevention, Victims Services
Al O'Donnell	Inspector, OIC Community, Contract Aboriginal Policing S Services
Sam Anderson	Corporal, Manitoba Aboriginal Policing Section

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Willie Ducharme	Constable, Aboriginal Policing
Rick Kosowan	Constable
Ron Hodgins	Sergeant, Winnipeg City Street Gang Unit

PROVINCE OF WINNIPEG

Wendy Huggan	Crime Prevention Coordinator, Public Safety Branch
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CO-CHAIR

Pierre Sangollo	Chief, Saint Julie Police Service
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Additional Support

Rebecca Thompson	Policy Analyst, Solicitor General Canada
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ANNEX C

National Youth Forum on the Prevention of Violence and Gangs Forum national des jeunes sur la prévention de la violence et les gangs Contact List / Liste de contacts

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