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Building Nunavut Together  
Nunavut liuqatigiingniq  
Bâtir le Nunavut ensemble

# Public Engagement Report for the Crime Prevention Strategy

*A presentation of the feedback received during the public engagement on crime issues and unhealthy behaviours, their root causes, programs and services offered to community members, and ideas for action at the personal, community and territorial levels.*

A project of the Government of Nunavut  
Department of Justice  
Community Justice Division



Prepared by:



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## Minister's Letter

It is my pleasure to release the *Report on Public Engagement for the Crime Prevention Strategy*.

Every Nunavummiut deserves a safe environment in which to live, work, play, and thrive. In order for this to be a reality for Nunavut, we need to address crime at its root causes and develop ways to reduce its impact on our communities.

Starting in late 2013, the Department of Justice's Community Justice Division held community consultations in each of Nunavut's 25 communities and met with people of various ages and backgrounds in order to listen to what people had to say about how to prevent crime in Nunavut and more specifically in their community.

I would like to thank all Nunavummiut who attended these crime prevention meetings and who shared their thoughts and ideas not only on crime and justice in Nunavut but, more broadly, about how we can all come together in our communities and make Nunavut a safer, more welcoming place for everyone.

The feedback and knowledge that we gathered from this report will be used in the creation of a made in Nunavut Crime Prevention Strategy for the benefit of all Nunavummiut.

As the Minister of Justice, my department and I are committed to exploring, developing and supporting the most effective crime prevention programs for Nunavummiut.

Sincerely,



The Honourable Paul Okalik  
Minister of Justice  
Government of Nunavut



## Introduction

Crime levels in Nunavut are much higher than in the rest of Canada. In an attempt to address crime in Nunavut, the Government of Nunavut, Department of Justice is working towards developing a Crime Prevention Strategy that takes into account not only Nunavut's unique history and circumstances, but the unique history and circumstances of each of its twenty-five communities.

To make sure that every community had a voice in the process it was decided that staff from the Department of Justice would hold community consultations and meet with Justice Stakeholders in each of Nunavut's twenty-five communities. The consultations began in November 2013 in the community of Arctic Bay and ended in July 2014 in the community of Iqaluit.

Community Justice Representatives attended over seventy-five meetings, and spoke with hundreds of Nunavummiut including youth, elders, municipal leaders, concerned citizens, law enforcement, Community Justice Committees, and other professionals. More specifically, in each community and whenever possible, Community Justice Staff facilitated the following:

- Interagency group meetings;
- Meetings with youth and students;
- Meetings with Elders and Elder groups;
- Meetings with the Justice Committees;
- Community meetings;
- Radio shows; and
- One-on-one meetings with Individuals in the community.

In some communities due to unforeseen circumstances, such as blizzards, it was not possible to meet with all of the above mentioned groups.

In order to get the most out of these consultations, each of the above groups was asked a different set of questions. You can find a complete list of community visits and questions asked in Appendix I: Community Engagement Details and Appendix II: Community Engagement Questions.

The information gathered at these meetings was compiled in the below report with the help of Aarluk Consulting. It was broken down by region and community and edited as little as possible in order to keep the original feel and spirit of the feedback. The report will be used in the drafting of a Nunavut Crime Prevention Strategy.

The Community Justice Division of the Department of Justice would like to thank all Nunavummiut who participated in these meetings and hopes that together we can make Nunavut a safer, healthier place to live.

## North Baffin

### Our Visit to Arctic Bay

Our Iqaluit Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker from Arctic Bay facilitated community engagement meetings from November 28-30, 2013. While the purpose of the meetings was to discuss challenging issues, the many strengths of this community quickly became apparent.

A common difficulty in northern communities is the “revolving door” effect, as professionals from the south frequently come and go, leaving their positions unstable. In Arctic Bay however, the head nurse and mental health consultant have been in the community for more than 15 years, and several other key positions are occupied by individuals from Arctic Bay.

Great respect for elders was demonstrated by all at the well-attended public meeting. One sentiment expressed by many community members was their interest in what action will result from their participation in the crime prevention strategy.

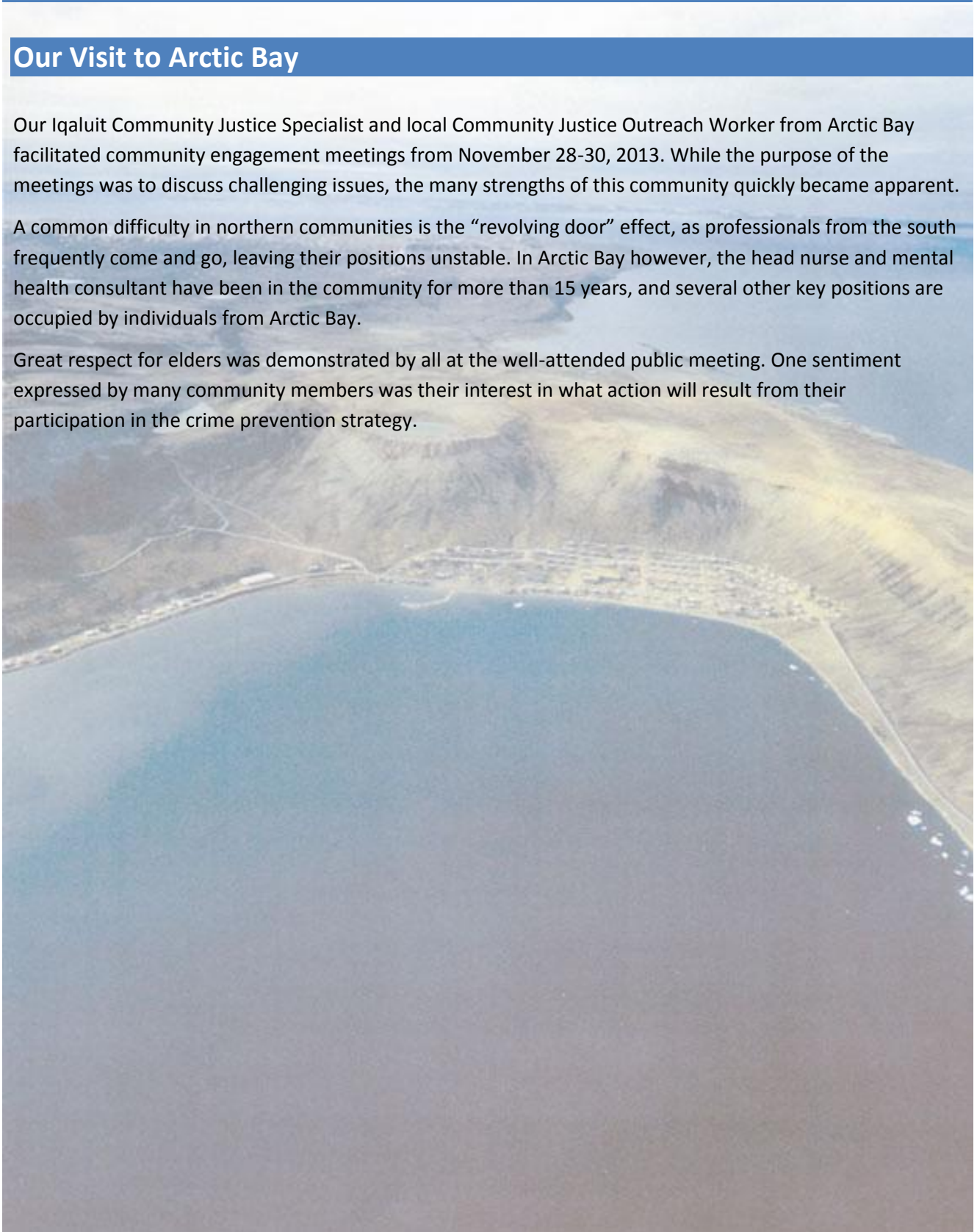


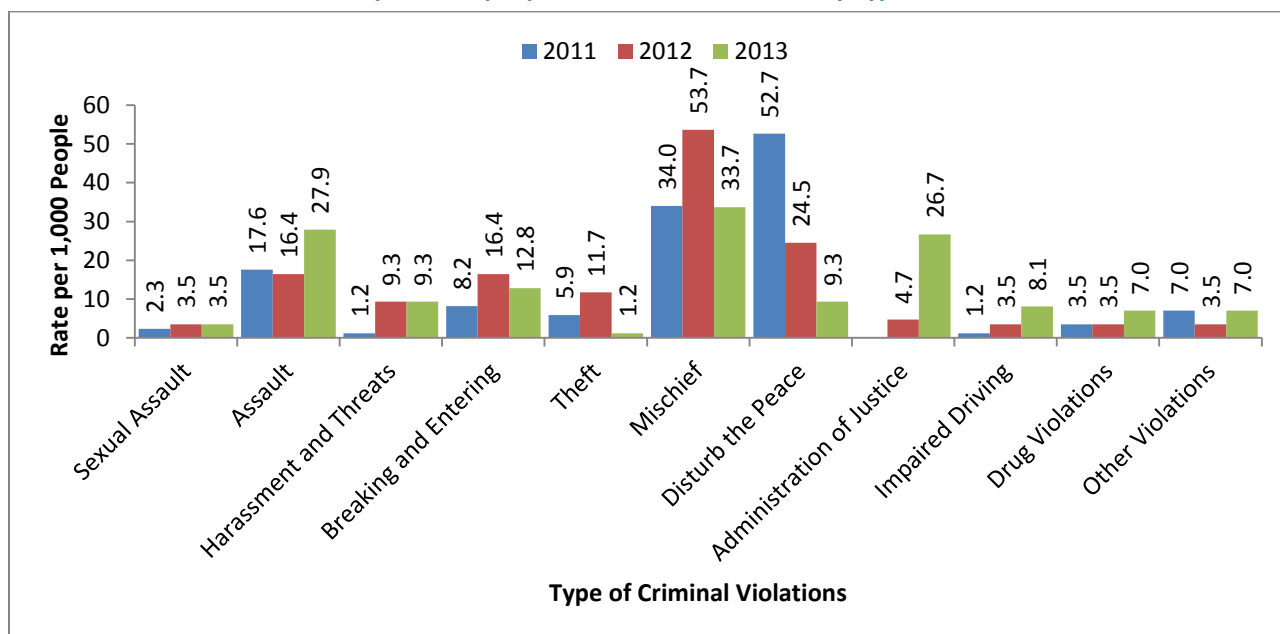
Table 1 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	6	2	9
Assault	131	90	101
Harassment and Threats	30	28	32
Breaking and Entering	7	14	17
Theft	13	17	21
Mischief	123	140	156
Disturb the Peace	78	89	50
Administration of Justice <sup>1</sup>	53	30	20
Impaired Driving	5	13	5
Drug Violations	54	28	31
Other Violations <sup>2</sup>	36	31	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>465</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Arctic Bay has a population of 875. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>3</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 1 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>1</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>2</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>3</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### Crimes against a Person

- Elder abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Sexual assault
- Domestic violence: “Lots of spousal violence in the home and unhealthy environment of arguing.”

*“People steal to feed their addictions. Grandparents are losing their property because grandchildren are stealing.”*

### Property Crime

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism

### Unhealthy Behaviour

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Gambling
- Smoking
- Bullying
- Spending social assistance on drugs, then asking others for food

*“We are in a desperate situation here. We are not complying with traditional rules.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Some parents in Arctic Bay are dealing with alcohol and drug problems, and some have unresolved pain from abuse and other trauma that happened to them as children. These parents find it very difficult to meet their children’s needs and model proper behaviour for their children. Lack of housing and high unemployment also contribute to crime.*

### Healing

- Unresolved pain from abuse and other trauma

*“Parents are part of the problem when they smoke drugs with their children.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Adults, youth and children struggling with drug and alcohol abuse and addiction

### Family

- Parents failing to model healthy behaviour to children
- Relationship issues (jealousy, arguing)

### Other

- Lack of housing
- Unemployment
- A departure from traditional roles
- “People become envious of other’s prosperity and this leads to crime.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Family camping
- Arena and school gym available for many activities
- Sports through school and Recreation Committee
- Seal hunting
- Prenatal program

*“More people are needed to supervise and organize activities at the arena, community hall and gym.”*

### Youth

- Youth Committee
- Students on Ice
- Dances at the Community Hall every Friday
- Grad Committee
- Northern Youth Abroad
- After School Program
- Cadets for ages 15-20

### Other

- Sparks (Art program every Thursday)
- Traditional dancing group
- Justice Committee
- Employment from Baffinland
- Crime prevention messaging on the radio
- Alcohol Education Committee
- RCMP
- Radio Society
- Interagency Group
- Firearm Safety Certificate
- Churches
- Church choirs
- Bible study



## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Reducing gambling, smoking, alcohol and drug use as well as meeting basic family needs are important goals for community members. Healing from childhood trauma and increasing traditional and family activities are also high priorities. People understand that children need boundaries (such as curfew) in order to thrive, and that good communication is very important to having healthy relationships. Involving Elders in counselling was suggested, as well as opening a youth centre. People are frustrated with the court system, especially the delays between charges and sentencing, and the lack of preparedness on the part of lawyers. For youth, community members stated that they wanted a good education for young people and more involvement from parents in their lives.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “A father in a family needs to be more involved. Men in our community need to be more active.”
- “Finding a peaceful way of communicating”
- Gambling, smoking, and alcohol and drug use must be reduced
- Meet basic family needs (food, water, warm clothing, a bed)
- Prevent young children from smoking
- “Seek personal healing”
- Children and youth should be treated with love and respect
- Communication in households needs to be improved
- Relationships between youth and parents need to be improved
- “Parents would help adult children learn that there is a limit to their demands.”
- “Parents have to be positive role models.”
- “More equal treatment in families and less favouritism. This causes such pain and leads to crime and suicide.”
- “More stable homes and parenting so youth feel good about themselves. Without love and respect at home, youth will turn to crime. It all starts at home.”

*“We need a community plan, and someone to coordinate our efforts; someone who we can trust and who is committed.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “Seek personal healing.”
- Personal healing must take place

### Meaningful Activity

- “Encourage each other to work at Baffinland.”
- More story telling is needed
- Increase traditional and family activities such as camping and hunting

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- A curfew for children would be useful
- Increase parenting programs
- Teach sex education and hold DARE workshops
- Families must prepare for the socio-economic impacts of Baffinland (more money or additional income)
- Children should be made aware of Kids Help Phone

*“We don’t need more buildings; we need more programs and people to run the programs.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “We need someone from outside the community to come here to offer healing, someone to talk to in a safe way.”
- Elders should be involved in counselling
- There is a need for a community Elder advisor
- Provide instruction on positive thinking
- A monthly “Forgiveness Day” would enable those who have been hurt to forgive abusers, and to heal
- Abusers need counselling

### Collaboration and Communication

- “We need a community plan, and someone to coordinate our efforts. Someone who we can trust and who is committed.”
- “Tackle the community issues one by one.”
- More collaboration is necessary between organizations
- The RCMP, youth and Elders should work together
- More referrals should be made to the Justice Committee

### Meaningful Activity

- “We need a youth centre; a place to go for counselling, somewhere to spend our free time.”
- Increase after-school and other activities for youth
- The radio station should be used for justice-related messaging by Elders
- More connections should be made between youth and Elders
- More family-friendly community gatherings should take place
- Increase training and employment opportunities for youth
- Increase youth equipment at community facilities
- A Crime Prevention Coordinator is needed to help organize events
- Increase volunteer numbers so that more activities can be organized and supervised in public spaces
- Many believe more traditional and on-the-land activities should be organized, however, some feel such programs are not helpful
- More sewing groups are needed
- Men’s and women’s groups are needed

### Other

- “Making sure our family has what it needs. Basic things like food, water, warm clothing and a bed.”

- Drug dealers should be targeted
- Increase security at schools
- Educate students about the justice system
- Searches at the post office and airport should be increased  
Canada Post staff are pressured by those expecting drug and alcohol orders. “Nobody wants to work for Canada Post because the job is too stressful. It’s out of control.”

*“In Inuktitut, jail means ‘A place to get help’ but little help is available.”*

## Territorial Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- “More healing centres, not just one or two programs but something consistent. We need a place to talk to someone regularly.”
- Increase availability of counselling
- “We need an addictions treatment centre in Nunavut. Right now, people have to go to Ottawa for treatment. We need something here.”

### *The Justice System*

- Reduce delays related to court appearances, reduce the number of adjournments so that cases are heard and resolved in a timely manner
- Improve the level of organization within the court system
- Ensure that lawyers are prepared so that offenders are properly represented
- Use the court system less, and community-level justice methods more
- Longer sentences should be imposed on violent crime offenders
- More healing should be available in jail

### *Other*

- More sexual education at school and in the community
- Increase the number of Inuit in professional positions
- Increase housing
- Have a trades training school to attend so youth could get jobs after high school
- New infrastructure needed: computer room, daycare, pool, youth centre, separate elementary and high schools

## Overall Key Themes from Arctic Bay Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- There has been a departure from traditional family roles, but new roles are not clear
- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed

*“There needs to be a marriage between the old ways and the modern ways.”*

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Counselling and other services are needed for both victims and offenders related to Elder abuse, sexual abuse, and domestic violence
- Greater involvement of Elders in counselling and public education is needed
- A greater availability of counseling services is needed to help people in personal healing

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- The court system is perceived to be inefficient and unable to administer justice in a timely manner
- Community-based and traditional justice methods should be increased



## Our Visit to Grise Fiord

Our North Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker visited Grise Fiord from March 13-15, 2014. We facilitated a community meeting, and met with the Interagency group and students at the school.

Grise Fiord is the most northerly community, has the smallest population, and receives few visitors due to the high cost of travel. Residents sometimes feel isolated and forgotten.

The highest priority need for this community was to have a family counsellor. Alcohol was highlighted as a major concern, as often drinking leads to arguing and violence within families and the community. There are limited programs available, and also a lack of space for programming.

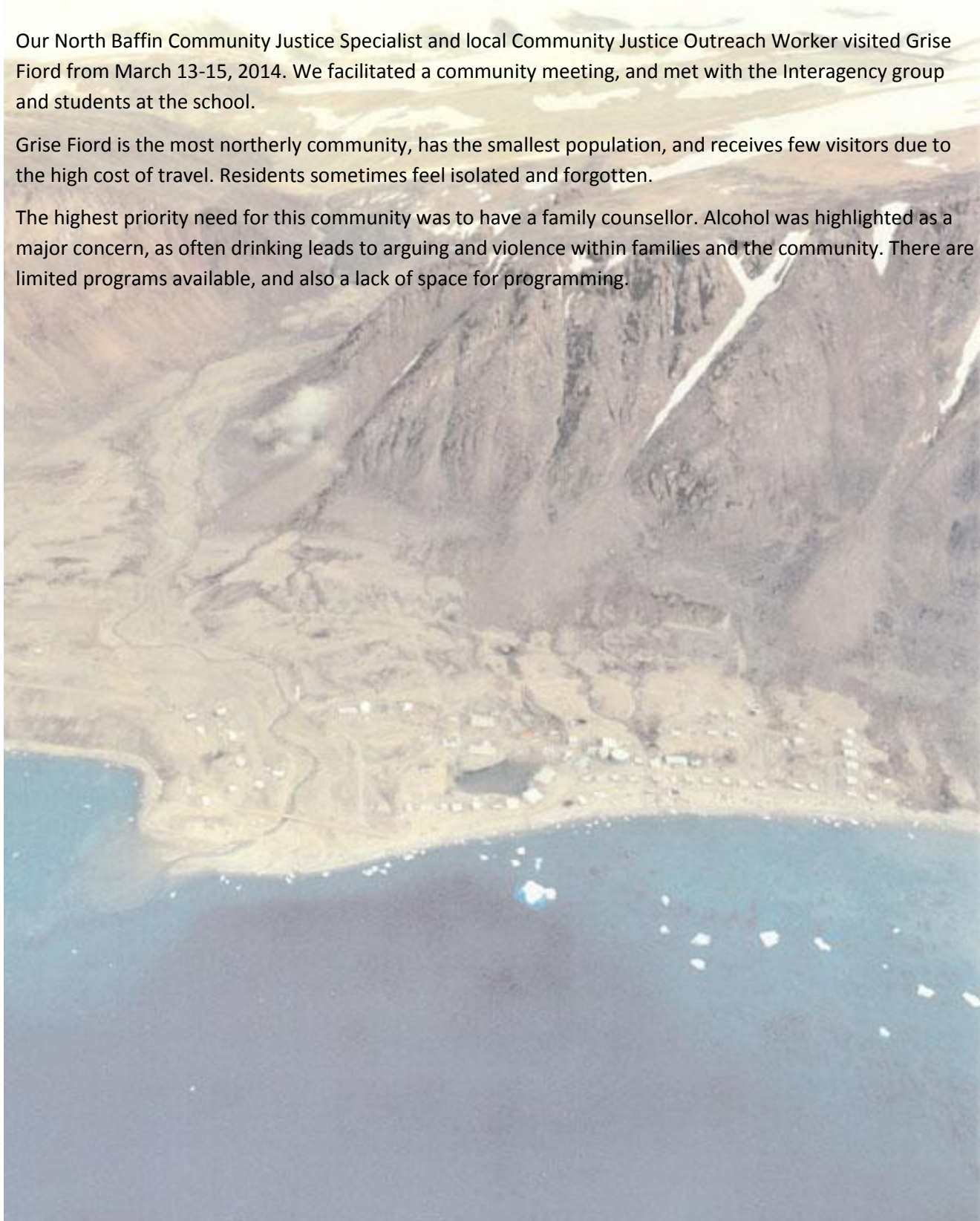


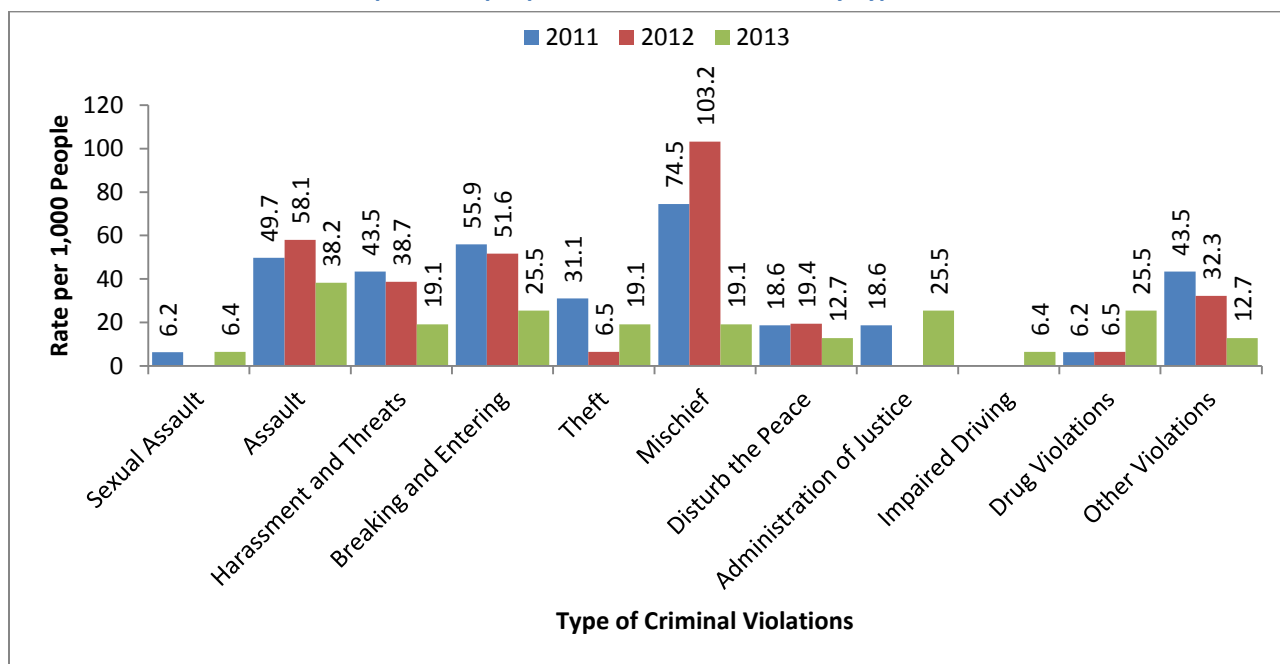
Table 2 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	1	0	1
Assault	8	9	6
Harassment and Threats	7	6	3
Breaking and Entering	9	8	4
Theft	5	1	3
Mischief	12	16	3
Disturb the Peace	3	3	2
Administration of Justice <sup>4</sup>	3	0	4
Impaired Driving	0	0	1
Drug Violations	1	1	4
Other Violations <sup>5</sup>	7	5	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>33</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Grise Fiord has a population of 163. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>6</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 2 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>4</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>5</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>6</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Domestic Violence
- Sexual Assaults

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug trafficking
- Mischief
- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Drug use during pregnancy
- Smoking
- Playing with fire
- Misuse of Firearms
- Disrespect of others
- Self-harm

### *Other*

- Suicide

### *Positive Note*

- Bullying is not common in Grise Fiord.

*“Like any other communities, we see emergencies and unhealthy behavior within our community, however it is very rare.”*

*“The thing that I see, that makes me proud as a resident, children do not bully each other.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Grise Fiord is a small community where good communication, socializing and family time are highly valued. There are some who abuse drugs and alcohol, but there is also good support available both from friends and neighbours as well as from government agencies. There is concern though that people are less willing to help each other now than in the past.*

*“The perspective of addiction; people can’t get out of the loop.”*

### Family

- “It starts from the home environment.”
- Children who witness domestic violence and alcohol and drug abuse by their parents are more likely to be involved in crime;
- “The openness is not there; communication is not as strong as it used to be.”
- “When we were traditional we helped each other without being asked, however nowadays people do not really bother to help others.”

### Drugs and Alcohol

- “When we do not get any planes coming in, those that smoke marijuana get aggressive and mad easily, and those that drink alcohol are affected the same way. That leads to crime and unhealthy behaviour.”
- “Substance abuse does not help.”

### Healing

- “A lot of people have issues; do not know how to heal themselves. They tend to drink and smoke marijuana to deal with personal issues. When they become sober the issues are still there, as they have not personally dealt with them.”

### Other

- “Not enough activities in town.”



## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Hunting
- Camping
- Picnics
- Cooking classes
- Barbeque

*“We get less crime because we are more active; less referrals with more activities.”*

### Youth

- After School Program at Community Hall
- Board games
- “Good teaching staff, from town and the south.”
- “Going out on the land is a great way of connecting people.”

### Other

- Guitar practice and other music
- Sewing
- Quilting
- Knitting, wool spinning
- Scrapbooking
- Cooking classes
- Christmas games
- School Breakfast Program
- Community Feasts
- Karaoke Night at the church
- Baseball (summer)
- Badminton
- Grey’s Club, Walking Club
- Hiking
- Gathering plants
- “Strong mental health team”
- “We see more involvement from the social worker based out of Resolute Bay”
- Traditional and cultural activities (net making, ulu making, parka making)

*“Our week is too short when programs are going on!”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members believe that “parents leading by example” is a strong crime prevention measure. Keeping everyone socially connected to each other through family and community events is another crime prevention priority, along with education about issues such as the effects of alcohol abuse, and Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD). Courts and jail time should be avoided in favour of community-based justice measures whenever possible.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Ways of prevention and being involved doesn’t necessarily mean telling the kids to behave, but for adults to also respect and follow the rules and lead by example.”
- “It all starts in the home, from what children see. Kids grow up seeing, and mimicking what they see. If parents don’t want to see their children act in [bad] ways they need to be the example.”

*“Our young people are growing up not interested in going out on the land.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- Socializing (“hanging out with friends”) is an important activity in Grise Fiord;
- “Take people on day trips”; weather plays a role in the activities people are able to do;
- It is important to go out on the land with young people.

## Community Level

### Collaboration and Communication

- Videos and other presentations about the effects of alcohol

### The Justice System

- Better screening to determine how drugs are entering the community and stop it is needed;
- Crime should be dealt with by the community rather than by the courts and jails whenever possible;
- “In the summer we see too much alcohol brought in by sealift. There has to be a way of making the order less. At this point there are no restrictions as to how much alcohol can be brought into the community.”

## Territorial Level

### Housing

- “Our homes are not healthy and cause many illnesses.” Housing is in need of repair, and this is a safety and wellness issue.

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Parents must lead by example.

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse is a cause of crime.

### *Justice System*

- Socializing and fostering good communication is a key part of Grise Fiord's crime prevention efforts; Crime should be dealt with by the community whenever possible.

## Our Visit to Hall Beach

Our North Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held a number of meetings in Hall Beach from December 10-12, 2013. We met with youth at the high school and facilitated a community meeting.

A common opinion was that community members preferred to deal with issues themselves, rather than involving the RCMP. Cultural teaching and counselling is highly valued.

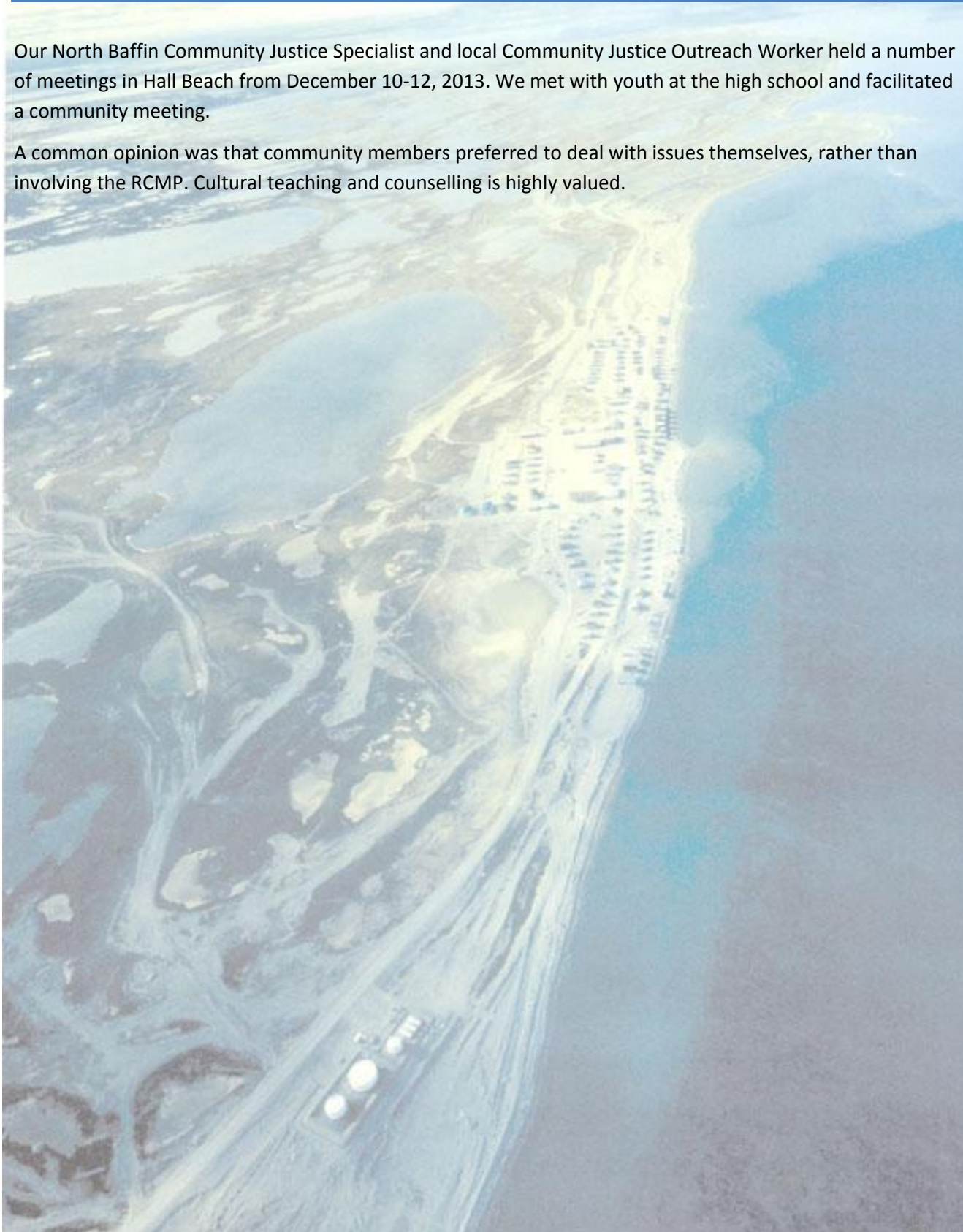




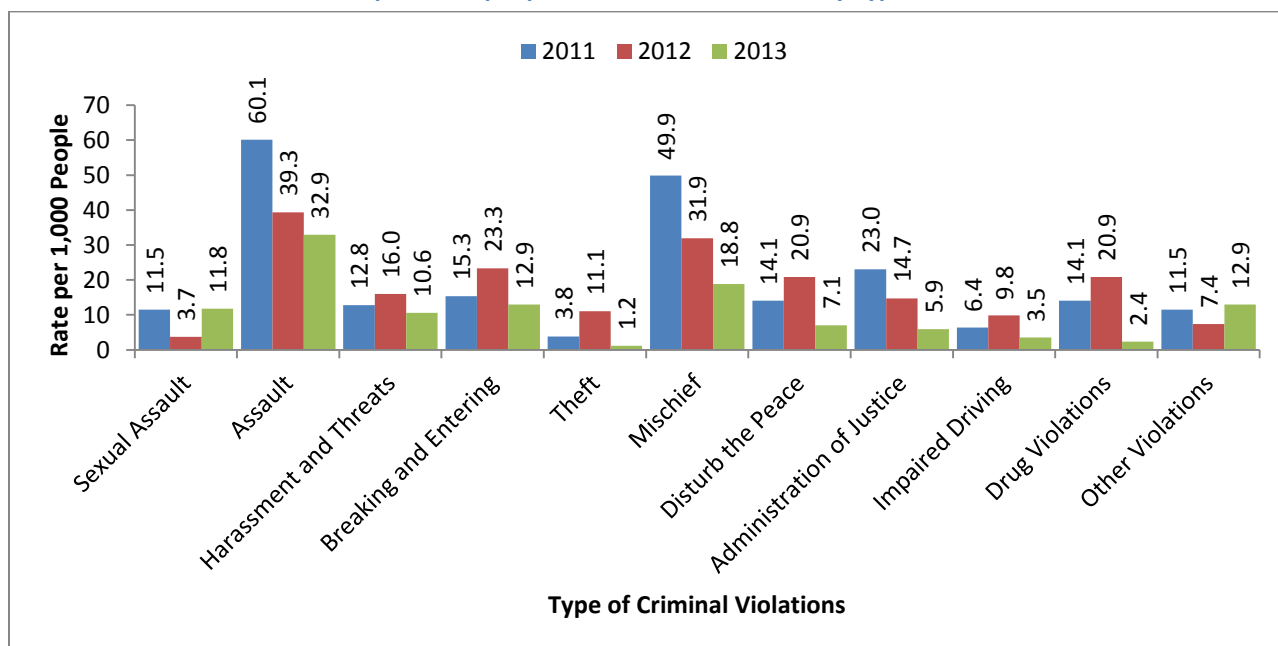
Table 3 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	9	3	10
Assault	47	32	28
Harassment and Threats	10	13	9
Breaking and Entering	12	19	11
Theft	3	9	1
Mischief	39	26	16
Disturb the Peace	11	17	6
Administration of Justice <sup>7</sup>	18	12	5
Impaired Driving	5	8	3
Drug Violations	11	17	2
Other Violations <sup>8</sup>	9	6	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>102</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Hall Beach has a population of 895. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>9</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 3 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>7</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>8</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>9</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Abuse
- Spousal assault
- Sexual abuse
- Threatening
- Sexual harassment
- Physical harassment

### *Property Crimes*

- Break and enter
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse among youth
- Bullying
- Name-calling
- Adults selling cigarettes to children
- Disrespecting Elders
- Children not listening to parents and Elders
- Women mistreating men, men and women not getting along
- Using swear words

*“Youth in Nunavut are now using drugs and thinking that they are not hurting anymore, but financially they are hurting their families because we take their sides - sirnaaq.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members believe spousal conflict should be resolved in a manner similar to traditional Inuit ways; by communicating with each other and with other community members, rather than through legal means. Involvement of police in domestic disputes and the resulting separation of partners from each other is considered to be a cause of other problems such as suicide and lack of resolution. Traditional Inuit ways of parenting and conflict resolution are highly valued.*

### Healing

- “Never talking about their problems.”
- “When people harm others some try and commit revenge; that is no way to treat other people. That will not resolve the conflict if they try and get at the people who hurt them.”
- Lonely and never talking about their problems

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Alcohol and drug addiction: “As a result of the alcohol in communities, we see broken family values.”

### Family

- In the past when Inuit lived together in camps, everyone knew when couples were in conflict. Now people live in separate houses and “when they are in conflict and not getting along we tend to love them more but don’t know the situations they are in now.”
- “How they are treated is how they want to treat people.”
- Corporal punishment (spanking) is no longer permitted, but parents feel it can be appropriately used. In the absence of corporal punishment, children are not being disciplined properly. “These days we try and live the easy way of life and take the easy route on raising our children.”
- “When couples are not allowed to see each other, that is when suicide tends to happen because they have no one to confide in; the person that cares for them is not allowed to see them.”
- “Why are we turning to the RCMP where they are not allowed to see each other?...If we turn to our Elders and confide in them, they can talk to them”
- Young people become involved in criminal behaviour “from watching the older ones do bad things.”
- Family Problems

*Youth said: “Probably because they were treated like that (how they were treated is how they want to treat people). Proper treatment to everyone would be best for our community.”*

### Other

- Hunger
- “Traditional Inuit ways of life are different”; Inuit ways of life, specifically conflict resolution, have changed dramatically in a short period of time. For example, in the past the community would work with a couple to determine “the root cause and try to figure out why they were in conflict. These days they are not allowed to talk to each other or see each other.”
- Boyfriend Problems



## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Visiting family

### Youth

- After School programs
- Playing outside
- School work

### Other

- Art
- Sewing
- Arena
- Activities at the Community Hall
- Evening activities (sports, etc.) at the Gym
- Hockey
- Basketball
- Badminton
- Soccer
- Work
- Hunting

*“Deal with the root, why things are happening with both parties, not just one partner.”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*There is a strong desire by community members to use traditional Inuit conflict resolution methods rather than legal means to resolve spousal conflict. Good communication among spouses/partners and advice from Elders, rather than separation which can result from police involvement, is preferred. Recreation and other facilities are needed, as well as employment, and more community activities like dances. Traditional activities like hunting, sewing, and Inuit games are important. Finally, residents feel the Government of Nunavut needs to improve communication with small communities.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Communication is important.”
- “Talk to your children honestly even if it will hurt their feelings.”
- “Deal with the root of why things are happening with both

*“Discipline should not be done while shouting. Communication is important. Parenting starts with the mother figure.”*

parties, not just one partner.”

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Spouses/partners in conflict should “talk to each other.”
- “I myself had to deal with my own personal issues to physically stop abusing my partner, that came within myself to deal with my issues.”

## Community Level

### *Communication and Collaboration*

- “Elders should be notified when spouses need help.”
- We should talk and “help each other.”

### *Healing and Counselling*

- “A community service worker is needed in our community.”
- Traditional counselling methods should be used
- A consistent counsellor is needed

*“I myself had to deal with my own personal issues to physically stop abusing my partner, that came within myself to deal with my issues.”*

### *Meaningful Activity*

- “More programs for youth.”
- A Youth Centre is needed (with a ping pong table)
- A Drop-in Centre is needed
- A Daycare is needed
- A pool is needed
- A high school is needed
- Employment is needed
- More community activities are needed
- Community dances are needed
- “Create activities for youth such as traditional games, hunting, traditional sewing.”
- A public soccer league would be welcomed
- A gym with workout equipment would be useful
- More on the land activities are needed

*“Create activities for youth such as traditional sewing. Create programs where youth will learn traditional games, hunting, sewing and children upbringing.”*

### *The Justice System*

- “When dealing with those that harm others, it would be ideal to talk with both offender and victim.”

## Territorial Level

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- “The Government of Nunavut needs to get better communication with smaller communities.”



### *The Justice System*

- “Women need assistance if their partners go to jail; or in general, those that have families that are incarcerated need help and assistance.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Good communication, modeling of appropriate behaviour by adults and the use of traditional methods of conflict resolution are important to people in Hall Beach.

*“When conflict arises and when we do not talk about our problems oftentimes, it turns to abuse, and that is when the RCMP are called upon.”*

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More consistent and traditional counselling is needed.

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug addiction is a contributor to crime.

### *Other*

- Women with children who have partners in jail need financial assistance.

## Our Visit to Igloolik

Our Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Justice at the time and local Community Justice Outreach Worker facilitated a number of meetings in Igloolik from February 3-5, 2014. We met with the Interagency and Justice committees, and a community meeting was held. During the past year, many community members travelled to Iqaluit to testify in a high profile trial, and residents commented that the coordinated approach to providing supports within the community was helpful.

The meetings in this traditional community were well attended and community members openly and honestly shared their concerns about crime-related issues. Residents felt that more collaboration between different groups in the community was needed in order to achieve efficient delivery of programs and services. It was also noted that approximately half of the community is unemployed, and lack of housing is an issue. The need for parenting and relationship programs, substance abuse education and support, a youth centre, and more activities for youth are all high priorities for the people of Igloolik.

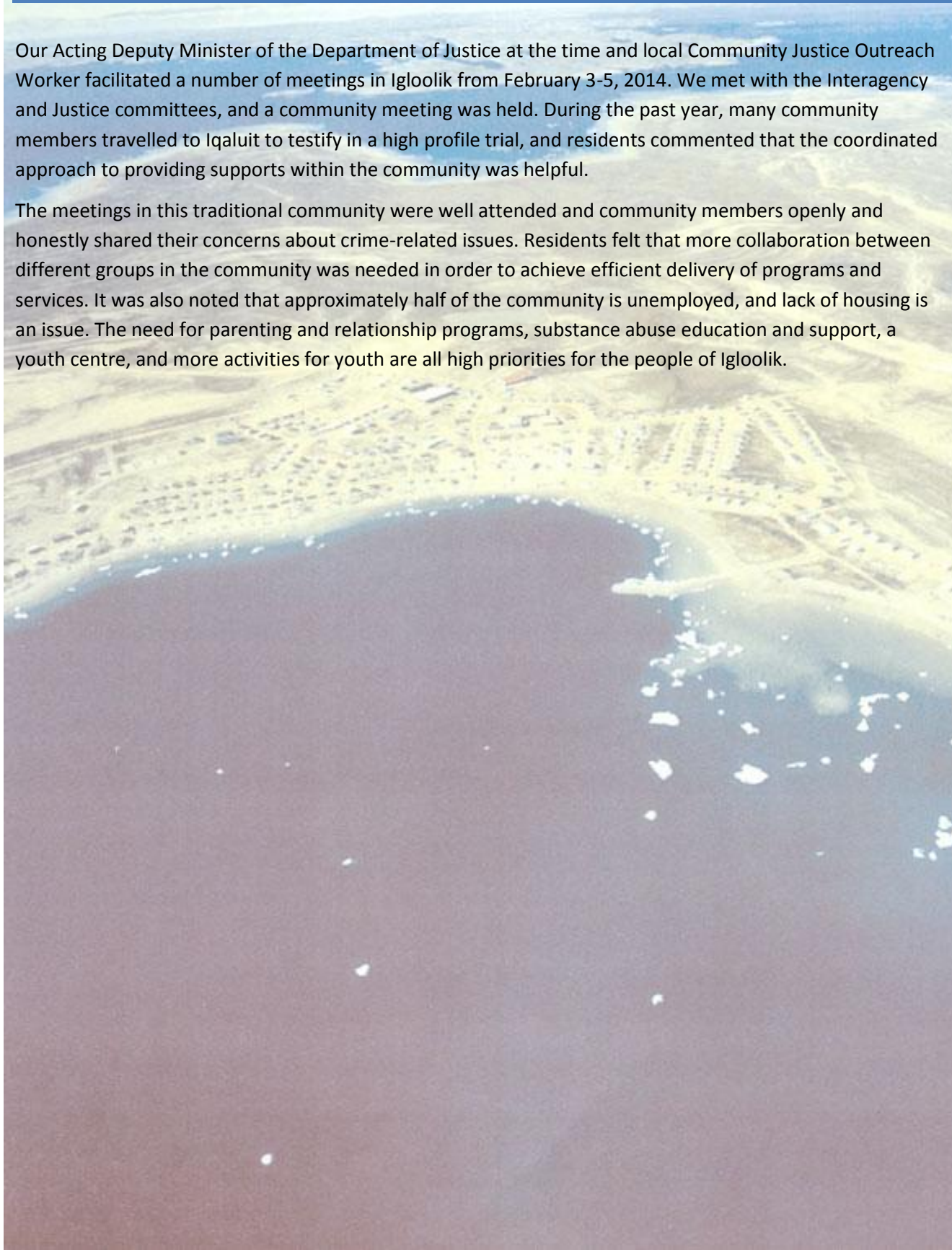


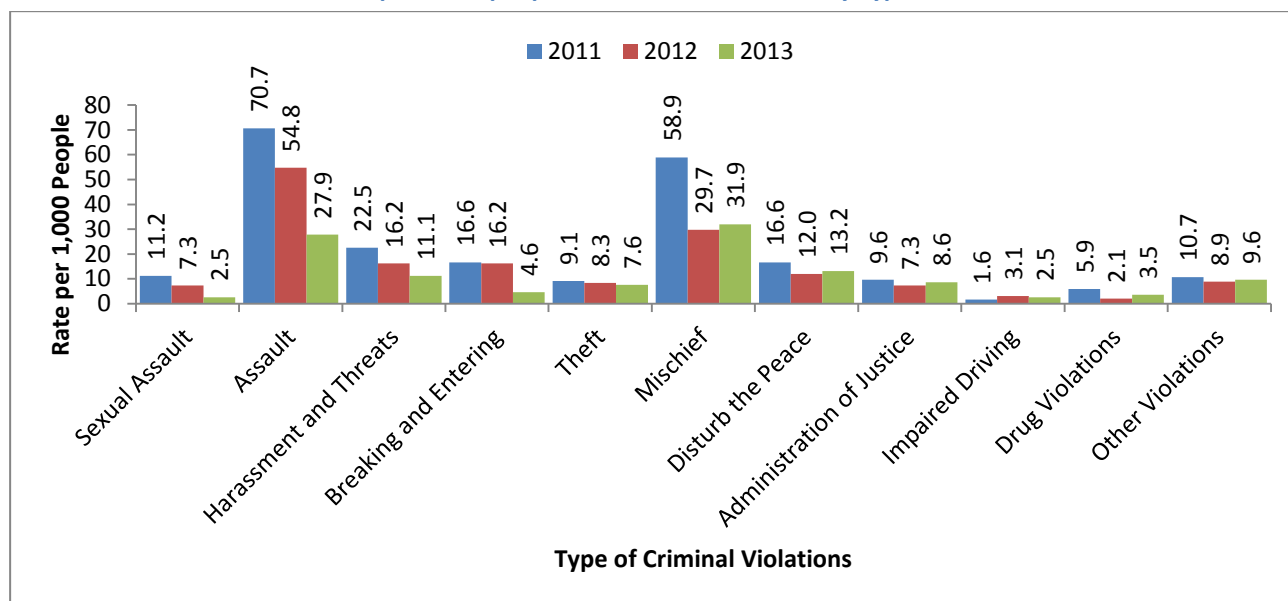
Table 4 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	21	14	5
Assault	132	105	55
Harassment and Threats	42	31	22
Breaking and Entering	31	31	9
Theft	17	16	15
Mischief	110	57	63
Disturb the Peace	31	23	26
Administration of Justice <sup>10</sup>	18	14	17
Impaired Driving	3	6	5
Drug Violations	11	4	7
Other Violations <sup>11</sup>	20	17	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>243</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Igloolik has a population of 2,007. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>12</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 4 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>10</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>11</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>12</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Spousal Abuse
- Elder abuse – exists but often not reported -financial intimidation
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse
- Family Violence

*“Three of every four calls that come to the RCMP are alcohol related.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Vandalism
- Break and enter
- Theft

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction – lead to intimidation due to financial need
- Bootlegging
- Gambling
- Bullying
- Intimidation

### *Other*

- Suicide

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Drug use, especially by youth, is seen as a serious problem that must be addressed. Residents commented that parents must be positive role models to children and youth, and provide for their basic needs. Finally, new housing is needed to lessen overcrowding.*

### *Healing*

- Residential school generation and victims involved in recent high profile court case - People have never dealt with the effects and these are triggers which could lead to violence

### *Drugs and Alcohol*

- “How can we help youth more with drugs?”
- Drugs decrease capability

### *Family*

- It starts with parents as children will follow their parents example
- Parents addicted to gambling
- Parents fighting and kids are neglected not having enough clothes to keep them warm

### *Other*

- Food shortage due to money being spent on gambling and drugs
- Overcrowding – housing shortage
- Limited infrastructure
- TV violence

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Youth*

- After school programs run by volunteers
- Friday and Saturday night dance 10pm – 2am
- Arena is open during the day for skating
- Gym is open in evenings 5:30 – 7pm
- Men's Group 18-30
- Cadets
- Girls Club
- Artcirc - Arctic Circus
- Arts – music, carving etc.
- Igloolik Soccer Association
- Igloolik Hockey Association
- Igloolik Hukkie Group
- Volleyball
- Graduation Committee
- Attagutaluk High School

### *Other*

- Elders games
- Sewing circle
- Noel Kaludjak from Pulaarvik was in the community January 14-20 to do some healing work which started with the victims of the Dejaeger court trial
- Church groups and social services are trying to help
- Musicians and Music Bands
- Kingulliit Productions/Isuma TV/Uqallagvik
- Inullarit Society/Tukkaq Society
- Wrestling Team
- Rockin' Walrus Arts Festival

- Nunavut Arctic College
- Baffinland Mines
- Hamlet Recreation Department
- DEA
- Church Committees
- Hunters and Trappers
- Special Occasions/concerts/activities
- On the land Activities
- Workers/volunteers/teachers

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Substance abuse, parenting, and relationship skills programs, as well as a domestic violence prevention initiative and a men's group, are high priorities for Igloolik residents. A youth centre is seen as a focal point for youth-related activities. Other needs include a homeless shelter and a dedicated space for elders.*

## Community Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Need relationship counselling
- Support group
- Need counselling
- Education about substance abuse and healthier alternatives for fun and leisure

### *Healthy Families*

- Parenting programs
- Problem-solving skills for parents and grandparents
- Relationship skills programs
- A physical space where people can solve problems and workshops can be provided
- Violence prevention program

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- Increased and improved communication and support between organisations, e.g. more follow up and information sharing between schools, families, social services, recreation programs, churches etc.
- Support the current groups and activities first and work together, then look at what is missing

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Need resources and community programs
- A youth centre with board games, pool, ping pong – a gathering place for youth
- “It would be good to have more men's groups”
- A youth centre is needed
- Fun, positive, organised activities for youth learning life skills

*“It needs to start with us.”*



- Positive Role Models
- “Some activities that would be good to have are: carpentry/construction/carving, music studio and music lessons, mechanic/ski-doo, Honda, truck repairs, Qamutik making, cooking, karaoke, exercise room, traditional lessons and activities, gymnastics, igloo building, dance classes including hip hop, samba etc.”
- Room for elders

### *Other*

- Have a daycare so students can stay in school – would like a daycare with Inuit women trained
- Respite for single parents
- Shelter for homeless
- “On the radio there are negative messages that are abusive – there should be good things heard on the radio”
- Communication
- Need strong leadership – all committees need strong leaders

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- Delayed court cases are not good
- “Too many people are in jail – they need to be helped”

### *Other*

- Life skills programs in schools
- Baffinland having an employment program teaching financial skills and priorities, parenting, coping skills e.g. coping with depression, dealing with children
- More funding should be available

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Counselling is needed to help the victims of De Jagger move beyond their trauma. Parenting and relationship counselling is needed, as well as education about the effects of drug and alcohol abuse

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- There is a desire for more life skills and trades preparation programs in the hamlet
- A youth centre is needed

## Our Visit to Pond Inlet

Our resident North Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held meetings in Pond Inlet from March 17-21, 2014. We met with the Interagency committee and elders, and facilitated a community meeting. There is a desire for more conflict resolution, counselling and parenting supports in the community.

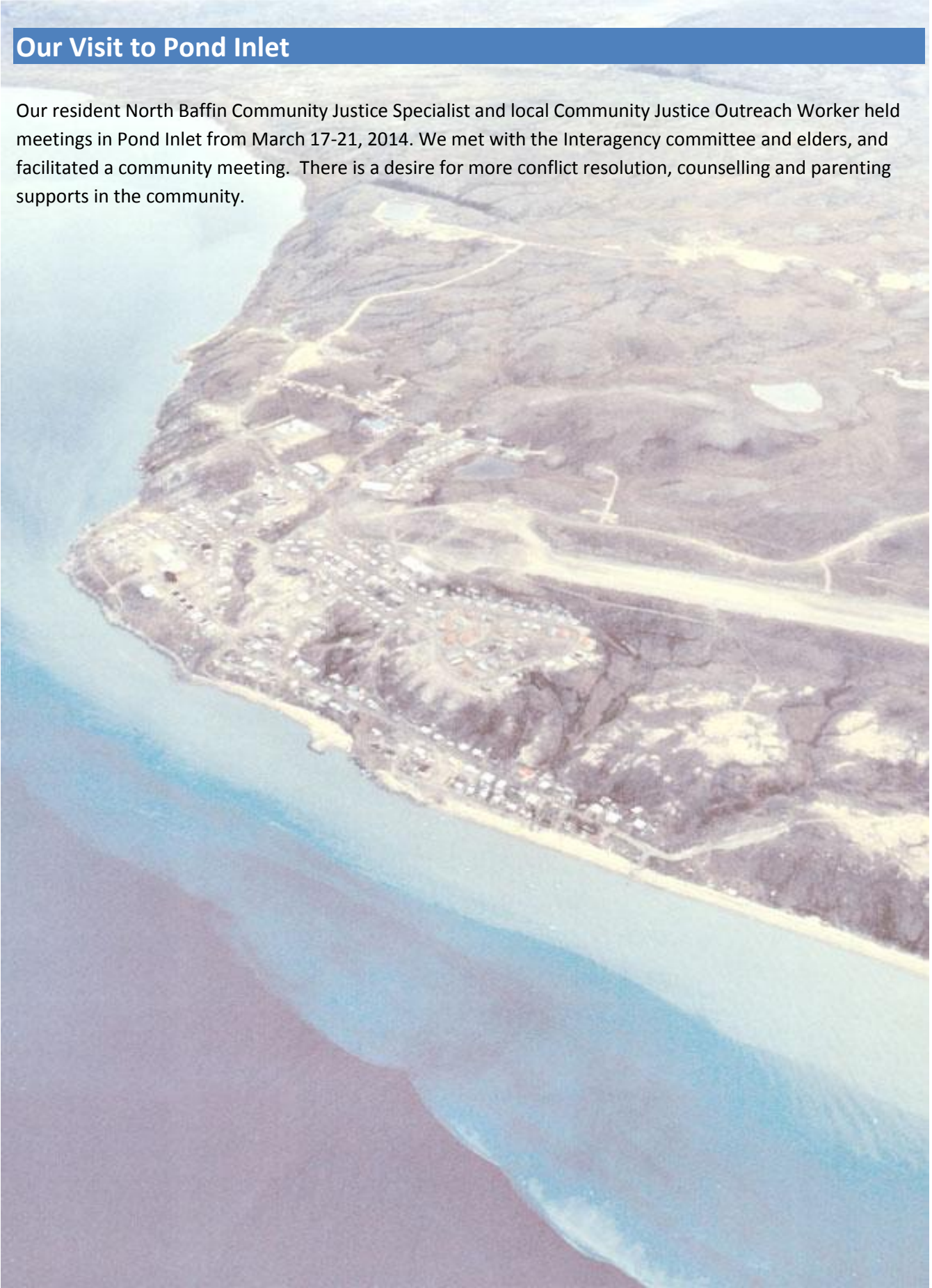


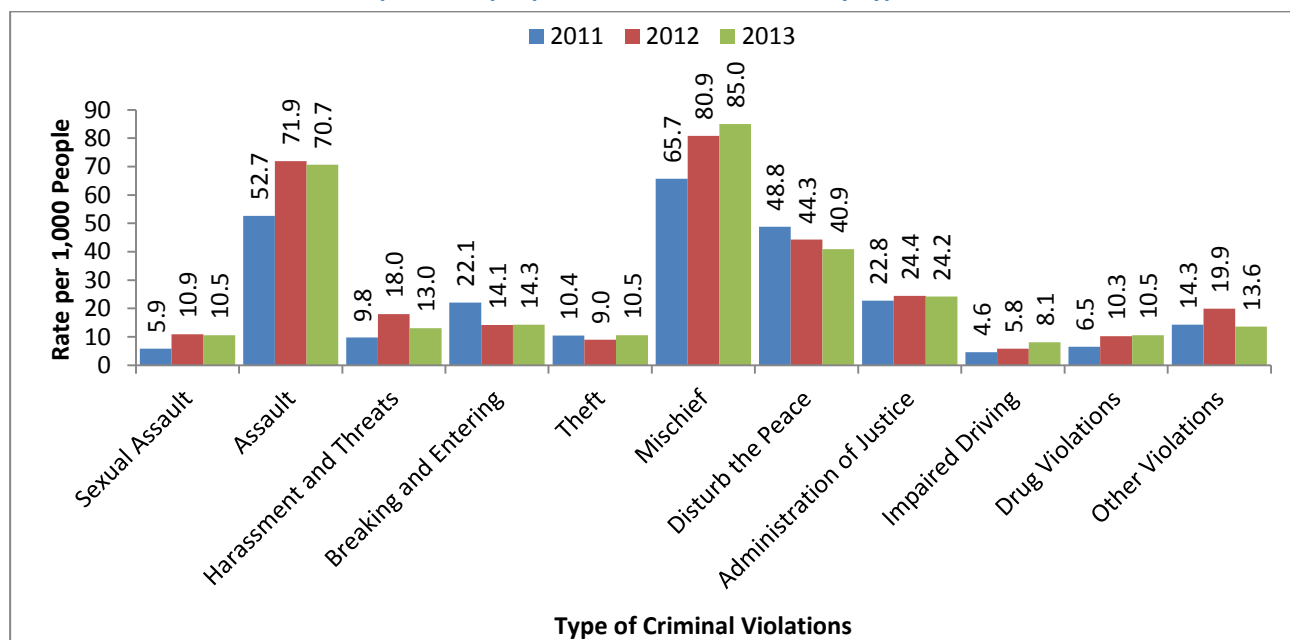
Table 5 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	9	17	17
Assault	81	112	114
Harassment and Threats	15	28	21
Breaking and Entering	34	22	23
Theft	16	14	17
Mischief	101	126	137
Disturb the Peace	75	69	66
Administration of Justice <sup>13</sup>	35	38	39
Impaired Driving	7	9	13
Drug Violations	10	16	17
Other Violations <sup>14</sup>	22	31	22
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>486</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Pond Inlet has a population of 1,673. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>15</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 5 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>13</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>14</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>15</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Domestic violence
- Spousal abuse
- Child neglect
- Elder abuse

*Elder: "I get scared from the noise when people are drinking at my home and I end up sleeping elsewhere."*

### *Property Crime*

- Vandalism
- Break and enter
- Theft

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Disturbing the Peace
- Drug trafficking
- Bootlegging
- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Making and selling "home brew"
- Bullying
- Sniffing

*"I take the spark plug off at night to prevent my snowmobile from being stolen."*

### *Other*

- Suicide

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members feel that a return to some traditional Inuit practices and the teaching of traditional skills would be effective crime prevention measures. They also feel as though poverty, unemployment and lack of housing contribute to crime. Young parents, parents who struggle with addictions and those who have not dealt with childhood trauma find it difficult to give their children what they need: a stable, safe home environment.*

### *Family*

- Some parents do not ensure their children are in school
- Some parents are not good role models for their children
- Some parents are not maintaining a stable home environment for their children

- Young people are entering relationships and having children very early, and lack the maturity, knowledge and skills to parent effectively
- Many young people do not know traditional skills, like sewing
- Children are not disciplined for bad behaviour
- Some parents neglect their children
- Parents are modelling bad conflict resolution skills for their children (e.g. taking their child's side in a conflict with the school, though they know their child is at fault)
- Traditional Inuit conflict resolution methods are not being used; "We only take sides during conflicts and through court. We are not dealing with our own conflicts between our own people."

*"We went from being independent to relying on other people and living in houses, rather than living out on the land living nomadic lives following animals. From there our lives changed."*

### **Drugs and Alcohol**

- "Alcohol and drugs lead to many criminal activities."
- Youth are using alcohol and drugs

### **Healing**

- Those who are victims of crime as children often do not have healthy relationships, and are more likely to become addicts, and perpetrators of crime if their issues are not resolved. "When we are in pain we tend to hurt our own children. We need help from our own people."
- Some people need counselling to deal with unresolved trauma they have experienced
- Some people end up in jail because of unresolved issues. They "do not know how to deal with their past hurts."

### **Other**

- "Being hungry growing up I had nowhere to go. I used to get into doing bad things."
- Lack of employment leads some people to engage in criminal activity (e.g. making home brew) to make money
- "Lack of housing leads to criminal activities."
- There have been dramatic changes in the Inuit way of life in the past generation or two. "We lived the traditional life on the land and it was a way we were connected. Men and woman had roles in society for survival, and... we relied on each other for survival."
- "In Pond Inlet there is no place to get together... to do products to sew together... no space in the community for cultural related projects."
- People commit crimes because of "not having a purpose in life."

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Family*

- Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program

### *Youth*

- Youth Justice Committee
- Junior Rangers
- Youth Outreach Worker

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Mental Health Nurse
- Brighter Futures
- Health Centre
- Volunteer counselling

### *Meaningful Activities*

- Sports (volleyball, hockey, soccer, floor hockey, basketball)
- Community Hall
- Arena
- Recreation Committee, Recreation Program
- Activities on the land
- Exercise classes

### *Other*

- RCMP
- Diversion Group, Ikurrait Committee
- Mary River Mine Project
- Elders' Group at the Nattinak Visitor's Centre



## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Many at the meetings brought up the idea that parenting skills and relationship skills programs are needed, so that people can care for their children appropriately and treat each other properly. We were told that in some families, children are not being properly cared for (not encouraged to attend school, staying out all night, etc.). Some people would like to see a return to traditional Inuit justice, conflict resolution and counselling practices. On the land activities and IQ values are believed to be very important. Also, in general there is a feeling that Inuit people need to become more involved at all levels and in all organizations in Pond Inlet, both as volunteers and as staff. We were also told that there is a need for counselling so that people can talk about and resolve their childhood traumas and that there is also a need for a place where Elders and others can go to do activities like sewing together.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Parenting skills, to work together as couples; where do I ask about these?”
- “We have parents that attended residential schools. We need to be taught how to be better parents. We need to start now.”
- “Open dialogue, making kids matter, we need that to prevent crime.”
- “Those young people in school should be at home at 10 pm.”
- “We now have a lot of young people and children; we do not really work together like we used to... we have to work together and not judge others.”
- “Our children and youth... need to know good family values.”
- Girls and young women “need to know that it is expensive to have children.”
- “Let our children know how to keep out of trouble.”
- “I enjoy going out on the land by myself, and should be sharing my knowledge to my children.”
- Single parents need support so that they can in turn give their children the support they need.

*“I am now in a good relationship with my husband. I did not see him as a good person until I was able to understand and support him from his own past trauma.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “I no longer have my issues that made me a bad person. People can change.”
- “We need to show respect for others, learn to forgive each other.”
- “To lose a family member to suicide is hard.”

### Other

- “Report crime when it happens.”
- “For those that commit crime... we need to help them and guide them in the right direction.”
- “Even if the children or youth are not your own children, if we can scold them or give them advice on what is good or bad, that is prevention.”

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- “Family counselling has to happen, because those that went to residential schools have grandchildren, those that grew up in that schooling they do not know the real IQ values, (we) need to bring them back.”
- A daycare is needed so that high school aged parents can attend school
- There is a desire to have Elders act as family counsellors
- There is a need for counselling for couples who break up

### Healing and Counselling

- “There are people that go in and out of jail, they are confused, and they have no mentors or any father or father figure. It would be ideal if they could go to Elders for guidance.”
- People would like a drug and alcohol treatment centre in Nunavut rather than down south

### Collaboration and Communication

- “IQ values cannot move forward until we have a coordinator.”
- “We need to look at our roles and responsibilities and find out ways of being connected and feel the sense of community collectiveness.”
- Some residents are aware that because of high turnover of teachers and other community resource people, the only way to have sustainable sports and other volunteer programs is for long-time residents to become involved as coaches, organizers

### Meaningful Activity

- An Elders facility is needed: “It makes me feel envious of other communities that have a place to go for Elders.”
- There is a strong desire among some community members to go out on the land
- “We need a common place to get together to do activities.”
- People would like to see “Elders and youth get together and eat together.”
- Sports and hobbies need to be encouraged as a crime prevention measure
- Volunteering and recreation programming need to be increased
- Yoga
- Elders would like to pass on their skills (i.e. making kamiks, sewing mitts) to the younger generation

*“There are people who are lost, not knowing where to go, not having a purpose in life... We have a lot of potential mentors that can guide them in the right direction.”*

### The Justice System

- The community would like to deal with crime locally as much as possible, by using the Justice Committee for diversions and referring people to Elders for counselling
- “We have so many laws and barriers.”
- “Maybe if there (was) intervention or healing rather than taking people to jail.”
- Those convicted of crimes should be taught IQ values

*“There need to be programs for those who have been released from incarceration.”*

- It is difficult to find jobs or programs for those with a criminal record; programs are needed for these people, or they are at a high risk of re-offending

### *Other*

- Traditional Inuit ways are “being looked at but not implemented.”
- “We should have our own society for our Elders. That too needs to be included in the planning.”
- School attendance is low (60%) and community members would like to see much higher attendance

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- “Court often has delays, and it makes people worry.”

### *Infrastructure*

- There is a need for addictions treatment and healing in Nunavut
- Housing
- “In Nunavut we need to get a school... based on traditional knowledge of survival skills and our culture... I want to see that in my lifetime.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Young parents and older parents need support to meet the needs of their children. A daycare is needed at the high school.

### *Healing and Counselling*

- People need counselling to deal with their “past hurts”, so they can heal and become fully functioning members of the community.

### *Substance Abuse*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime.

### *Other*

- There is a strong desire to return to traditional Inuit and IQ ways in the areas of justice, conflict resolution and counselling. People also believe that spending more time on the land is an effective crime prevention measure.

## Our Visit to Resolute Bay

Our North Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held meetings in Resolute Bay from March 10-12, 2014. We met with the Interagency committee, youth at the school, and facilitated a community meeting.

The Youth Committee is very active, organizing a full day of activities every Saturday including ping pong, lunch, basketball and movie nights. The Youth Committee also has a volunteer program and a fundraising program.

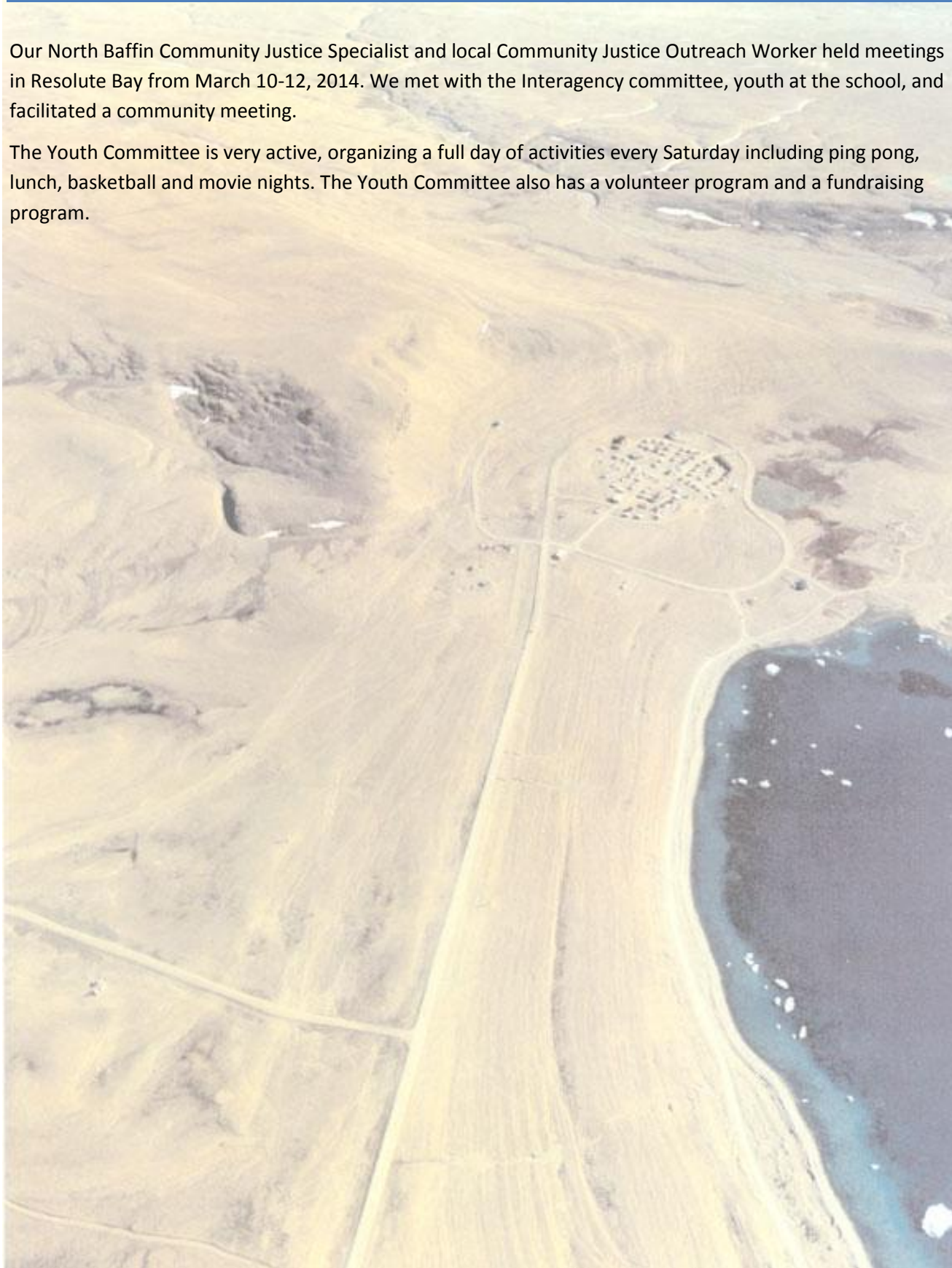


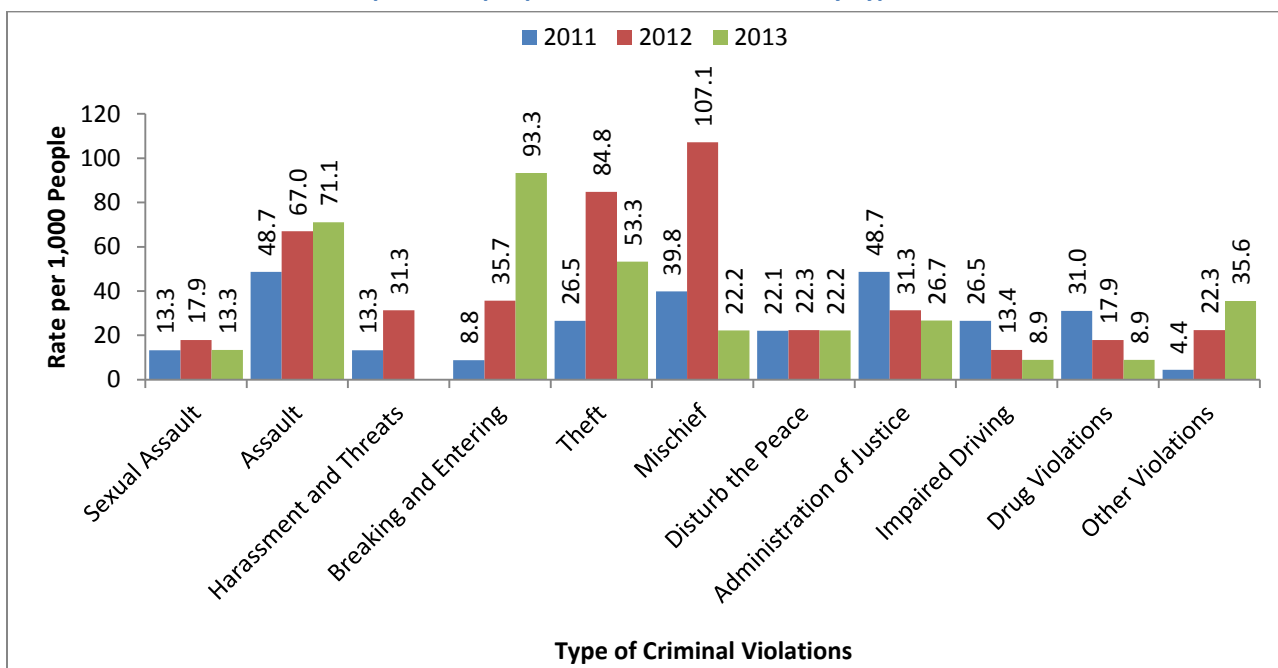
Table 6 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	3	4	3
Assault	11	15	16
Harassment and Threats	3	7	0
Breaking and Entering	2	8	21
Theft	6	19	12
Mischief	9	24	5
Disturb the Peace	5	5	5
Administration of Justice <sup>16</sup>	11	7	6
Impaired Driving	6	3	2
Drug Violations	7	4	2
Other Violations <sup>17</sup>	1	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>80</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Resolute Bay has a population of 247. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>18</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 6 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>16</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>17</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>18</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft

*“Crime is not big, but mainly youth and young adults.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction
- Sniffing
- Racism
- Bullying

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members commented that many causes of crime can be traced back to the family, where a lack of parenting skills and massive cultural changes have led to instability. Drugs and alcohol, poverty and unemployment were also listed as root causes of crime. Others pointed to the loss of traditional skills and activities, boredom, peer pressure and low education levels.*

### *Family*

- “Crime usually starts from inside the house.”
- “As parents, we have grown up being told that if we mistreat or spank our children the social services will take away our children. We then had to be careful and not even scold our own children in fear that the social services would take away our children.”
- “Parents that break up tend to be happy; however the children tend to be hurting more. The adults move on, but it tends to be a cycle.”
- “If while they are growing up they are not well taken care of, the effects tend to show that they treat other people in the same way... The youth’s thoughts are changed and they do not know any better way of dealing with situations... “
- “Often times when (youth) lose a family or loved one, such as a father, they are out doing crime. Instead of loving and feeling sorry for the youth he is disowned from the community.”
- “Children that are in broken families can be out at all hours of the night.”



### Drugs and Alcohol

- “Constant drinking leads to angry parents, kids that have no parents, and kids that are not able to focus in school.”
- Marijuana use

### Healing

- “The young people that are growing up, they are free to do whatever they want to do. While they are growing up, there are no rules, no one to tell them right from wrong. They are hurting, and in pain not knowing right from wrong.”
- “Personal pain; many young couples have broken families, parents need healing.”

### Other

- “Not many Inuit now take people out on the land. It used to help; we used to live on the land. Young people do not know how to be on the land... do not know the survival skills. We are going to the store to purchase rather than to repair what is broken, and we seem to not re-use and preserve.”
- “Young men do not know about going out on the land; young women do not know about sewing and traditional activities. We used to be out on the land for one month at a time, now all they get is one day. They do not know how to make tools.”
- Boredom
- Lack of programming for youth
- Unemployment
- “Those that have committed crime in the past have problems getting jobs.”
- Hunters with criminal records, who are not permitted to use firearms, break the law to go hunting;
- “Peer pressure for youth tends to get them into trouble.”
- “Lack of education.”

*“We have a lack of games, of activities.”*

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Visiting family and friends
- “Friday women get to go and do healthy cooking. Canada Prenatal Nutrition Program (CPNP) children under five with parents meet once a week, get together.”
- Saturday family skating
- Women’s Cooking Group

### Youth

- Monthly movie night
- Pizza night
- Xbox Club
- Monthly Xbox Competition
- RCMP Breakfast Program

### Other

- “The RCMP host Friday night floor hockey.”
- Annual Aboriginal Day celebration
- Christmas Community Feast
- Community Hall (open Monday to Friday until 11 pm, Saturday until 4 pm)
- Yoga Program
- Printmaking Program
- “Community Economic Development (CED) Committee has community programming.”
- Summer softball
- Karate
- Arena and gym are open Monday to Friday 7-11 pm
- Sports: Basketball, hockey, volleyball
- Inuit Games Competition
- Mitt making, print making, amauti and kamik making, beading, and sewing lessons
- Hunting

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Among the comments from residents was the need for parents to lead by example and to establish daily routines. Healing and Counselling services are needed in the community, not just for individuals, but for entire families. There is concern that traditional skills are being lost, and that youth are spending too much time indoors playing video games. A youth facility is a high priority for the community, as a focal point for youth-related activities.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “As families we need to stop taking sides of our children, let them deal with their issues.”
- “Youth are already being blamed; that starts from the home. If they have done bad to others let them know at the time it happens, and let them know bullying is bad. That would be a way of prevention.”
- Adults need to mentor youth;
- “Parents need to support youth and lead by example.”
- “To be a father to my daughter and support my girlfriend.”
- “We need to apologize to our children. That would be a good start.”
- “We need to start at home from our own homes. Let us move forward; we are only human beings.”
- “Show routines; home after school, and in bed early to wake up early.”
- “I go to work early and late at night, so I do cooking with my children. We watch movies together, and I give responsibilities to the kids. Go camping, out on the land. They have a curfew and go to bed early; I try and not let them be out at all hours. And in school if they do not listen, I take their iPod or games away. By not listening, I will take away the things they enjoy. They know they have been bad and I try and treat them equally.”

*“Having rules at home is good.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “I attended a healing session in Clyde River. Once I dealt with that, I felt a load off my shoulders. The key is to deal with our own issues.”
- “Inuit way of dealing with the situation (is) to talk about the situation.”
- “We need to help each other. Those youth that are made to feel like they are bad people, that is not the way we should be treating our people. We need to let that go, let go of the past.”

### Other

- “Education is the key.”

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “Healing and counselling workshops are needed.”
- “Go through healing programs together as a family, as a whole.”
- “It would be ideal to have more outlets for healing programs, or counsellors within our own community in Resolute Bay.”

### Collaboration and Communication

- “Build relationships and partnerships in a respectful manner.”
- “It seems as though we are only helpful in our own homes; we need to bring the connectedness of helping each other.”

*“We need to find ways of engaging youth to be more active.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- “It would be ideal (to have) a youth centre with... pool tables, darts, to have snacks, to have a place to go for the youth.”
- “Summer skateboard, more outdoor activities.”
- Bicycle path
- Skate park
- Snowboarding
- Cross country Ski Program
- “We need a building to do programs for youth; however the challenge is to do the paperwork to get funding to deliver programming.”
- Wrestling
- Video games
- Walking
- Riding
- Clean up
- Reading
- Facebook
- Camping
- Hunting
- Community trips

- “We need to find out ways of engaging more youth to be more active. We just want to watch TV now; we do not know much of our environment, social skills. My son might not know how to survive out on the land. Cannot do work due to not being sure how to teach because I had broken the law and have a criminal record.”

### *Other*

- “Go to the schools, let them know what they do has consequences.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Parents need to lead by example and provide clear boundaries for their children, as well as consequences for bad behaviour.

### *Healing and Counselling*

- There is a need for more healing and counselling services.

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are a major contributor to crime and unhealthy behaviour.

### *Other*

- A youth facility is needed, and traditional skills need to be passed on to the youth.

## South Baffin

### Our Visit to Cape Dorset

During the week of April 17-21, 2014, our South Baffin Community Justice Specialist and Community Justice Outreach Worker met with the Justice Committee, Interagency Committee, elders, and high school students, and facilitated a community meeting.

Many residents carve, and supplement their carving income by working at the hamlet, at housing, or in construction when such employment is available. Cape Dorset boasts many talented artists but does not have a connection with an arts and crafts centre. There is a chronic shortage of housing in the community, and there have been no new houses built in almost a decade. Many people live in very crowded conditions. The electrical grid is at capacity, so no new houses can be built until the power plant is upgraded. Community members stated that domestic violence, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and bullying are common.

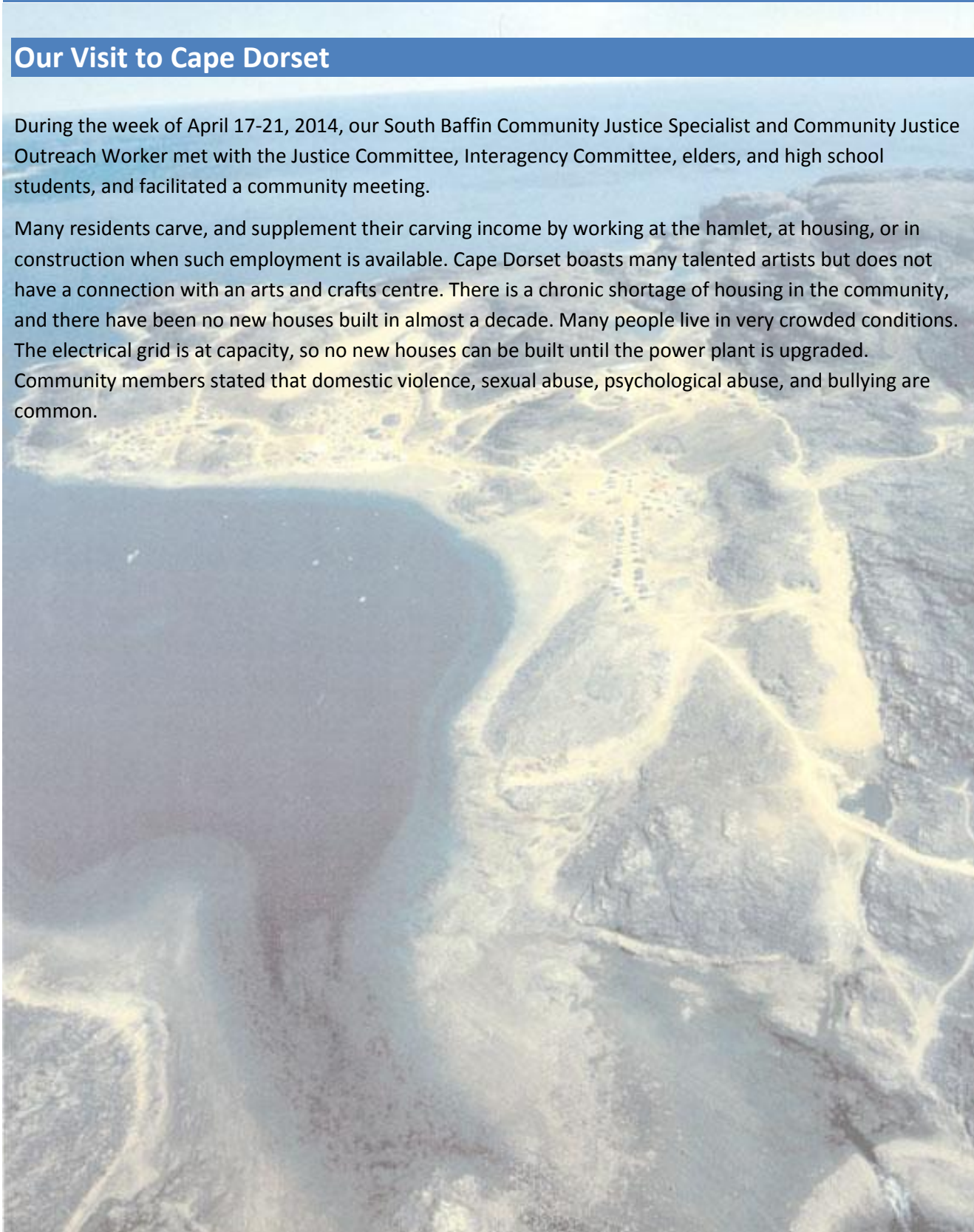


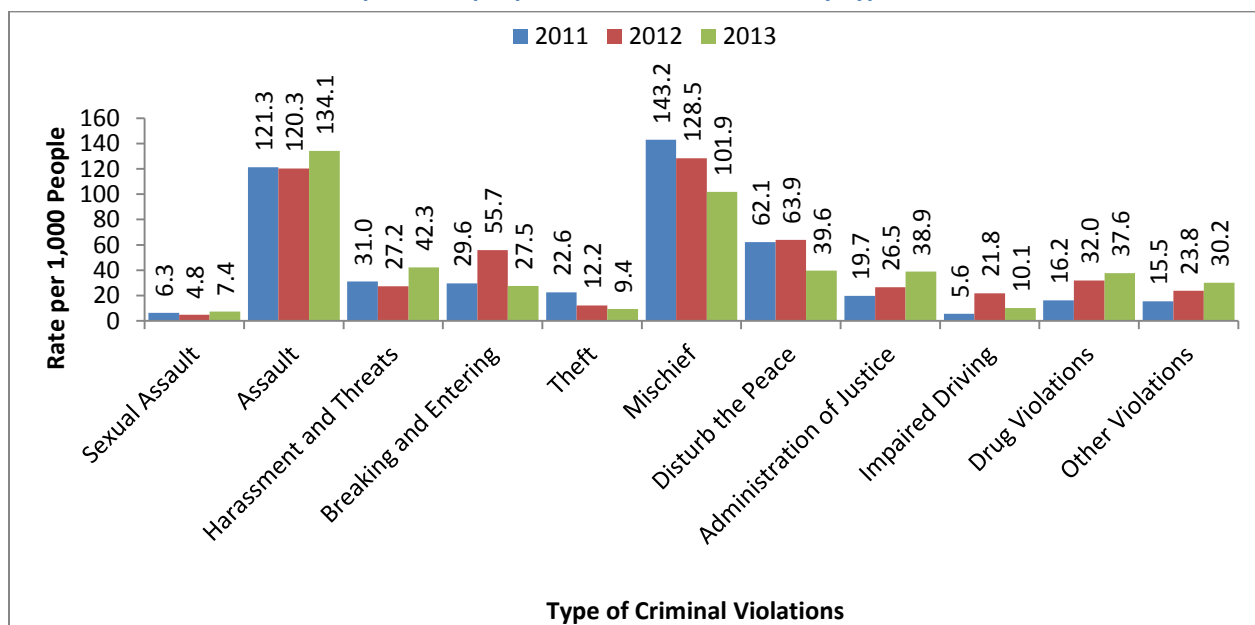
Table 7 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	9	7	11
Assault	172	177	200
Harassment and Threats	44	40	63
Breaking and Entering	42	82	41
Theft	32	18	14
Mischief	203	189	152
Disturb the Peace	88	94	59
Administration of Justice <sup>19</sup>	28	39	58
Impaired Driving	8	32	15
Drug Violations	23	47	56
Other Violations <sup>20</sup>	22	35	45
<b>Total</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>760</b>	<b>714</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Cape Dorset has a population of 1,508. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>21</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 7 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>19</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>20</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>21</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.



## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Spousal violence
- Sexual abuse
- Child neglect
- Elder abuse
- Threatening with a weapon
- Homicide

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Shoplifting
- Fraud

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction by children, youth and adults
- Impaired driving
- Speeding
- Bootlegging
- Drug-trafficking
- Children and youth sniffing naphtha, propane, lighter fluid, nail polish remover, gasoline
- Parents choosing to feed addictions rather than buy food
- Smoking, including youth
- Gambling
- Home avoidance due to parents gambling
- Verbal abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Bullying, and cyber-bullying via Facebook
- Children engaging in dangerous behaviour
- Sexual harassment
- Teenage pregnancy
- Lack of respect for others
- Threats of suicide to extort money from Elders

### *Other*

- Suicide

*“There is Elder abuse for their pension cheques; they are using physical abuse and bullying Elders to get money from them.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members expressed to us that they thought that one of the root causes of crime in Cape Dorset is that due to drug and alcohol abuse, some parents are not positive role models for their children. People thought that families are spending less time on the land, and more time on the internet, and playing video games. Poverty is an issue, and sometimes money is not available for food, because it is used to feed addictions. They also told us that there is a lack of housing in the community, and unemployment is high. It was thought that unresolved pain from residential school experiences and the erosion of traditional beliefs are also root causes of crime.*

### Healing

- Victims of unresolved sexual abuse and other types of abuse become offenders
- Pain and hurt from residential school and tuberculosis relocation experiences are sometimes unresolved
- Lack of forgiveness, leading to hatred, revenge, escalation
- Lack of counselling services
- Unwillingness/inability to discuss community problems

### Family

- “When parents break up children are left behind”, feel angry and act out;
- Parents are not positive role models for children
- Lack of parental supervision
- Children feel resentment when neglected
- Parents are camping and hunting less, and do not take children out on the land as often
- Increased use of internet, and video games
- Shyness sometimes prevents young people from participating in activities that could benefit them

*“One of the big issues is abuse. If they have been abused, there is anger. Some young people keep pain and anger inside and they don’t deal with it.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Drug and alcohol addictions at all ages

### Other

- Hunger
- High cost of living
- Lack of housing/overcrowding
- Unemployment
- Peer pressure
- “Funding is less for going out on-the-land.”
- Erosion of traditional values and beliefs
- Gap between those with education and those without
- Lack of programs to keep people busy; youth are bored, commit crimes
- Lack of resources for proper law and bylaw enforcement

*“Because parents are drinking, smoking, and using drugs, kids resent that there is no money for food and they start getting into these substances themselves.”*

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Parental Advice Projects
- Speaking to Elders
- Summer hikes with children
- Fishing derby
- Churches and Sunday school

### Youth

- Youth Centre
- Breakfast Program
- After school activities
- Sports at school
- Minor hockey
- Summer Camp
- Junior Rangers

### Traditional Activities

- Elder storytelling
- Hunting
- Tool-making
- Sewing
- Carving
- Sealskin sewing/kamik making
- On-the-land programs
- Sled programs
- Print-making

### Other

- Dances
- Music bands
- Mental Health Counselling Services
- Suicide Prevention Program
- Volunteerism
- Evening sports: hockey and volleyball
- Elders Gathering
- Elder's Lunch/Feast (with school, Elders interact with youth)

*“There should be dance nights for over 18; it’s good crime prevention.”*

*“MLA has a high profile and is a very good role model for the community.”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Cape Dorset residents believe that crime prevention begins at home, and parents must be positive role models that maintain a stable home environment. People would like to see more respect from children and youth toward adults. Learning to share and resolve feelings is an important part of healing from past hurtful experiences. Parenting and cooking courses are needed, as well as a healing group and a men's group. More volunteers are needed to run sports and other programs in the community.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “For me, crime prevention starts in the home.”
- “Young parents need guidance and support in order to raise their kids properly.”
- Adults and parents must be positive role models
- Adults must send a strong message to children and youth to behave properly
- Parents should take their children out on the land hunting and doing other things
- Adults should be careful about what they talk about when children and youth are present
- Poverty is a major issue; many people are not eating enough, and food is very expensive

*“Violence is a serious problem, and this needs a lot of attention.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “No one will understand unless you share and let it out.”
- There is a lack of respect between people of all ages
- People must take ownership of community problems and be part of the solution
- Religious and spiritual activities and practices of various kinds can be used to help resolve community problems
- Become personally involved in making the community healthier

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- A men's group is needed
- A suicide prevention program is needed
- Healthy nutrition and cooking programs are needed for families
- A healing group would be useful
- Violence is a serious problem and requires a lot of counselling and other attention

*“There should be pre-natal courses for new mothers. There used to be more family resources here.”*

### Collaboration and Communication

- Bring people together to discuss their concerns
- “We need a strategy for action that can be put into place quickly. We don't need more studies.”
- More interagency meetings are needed

- More communication between the Hamlet and the community is needed

### *Meaningful Activity*

- “There should be more programs, cooking, healthy home, parenting classes, programs to keep people busy.”
- “We can be involved in what’s happening in our community... rather than sitting at home.”
- “We can have Brownies, Girl Guides, Scouts and regular Sunday School at the churches.”
- “There is a lack of programs for young people.”
- There are volunteers willing to help set up Brownies, Girl Guides, Scouts and regular Sunday School at the churches
- More volunteers are needed for coaching and other positions to run girls hockey, public skating and other events
- Young people need to be encouraged to get involved in community programs and sports
- A coaching certification program is needed so that local people can run activities for youth and adults
- The Youth Centre should be open more often and with longer hours
- Young people should be encouraged to write resumes and get jobs to build self-esteem
- Youth should be asked for their ideas on programming for healthy lifestyles
- Provide information about healthy lifestyles on the radio
- Elders should be more involved in schools
- Have Elders provide advice to the community and share their knowledge about traditional values and culture
- School drop-outs should be encouraged to return to school
- More carving training is needed, especially in the area of detailing
- Skin work, with caribou, seal, and fox skins, could be taught
- Traditional tools, sleds and rope making from seal, including traditional knots, should be taught to youth
- Igloo building should be taught
- Pre-natal courses should be available for new mothers, as well as cooking skills courses
- More community gatherings are needed
- Square dances should be held for all ages, and dance nights held for adults only
- More specific counselling services are needed
- Church group events are needed
- Fishing derbies should be held

### *The Justice System*

- The Hamlet should be more involved in crime prevention, including radio programs featuring the advice of Elders
- By-law enforcement officers need partners to stop break and enters

### *Other*

- Elders need more support, possibly an Elders Coordinator
- Schools should teach traditional skills like tool making

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- Court delays are common, and cause hardship on families

### *Poverty*

- Overcrowding and homelessness is a problem, many families are living in other people's homes

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed
- Physically violent behaviour is a major problem in the community, and there is a great need for a concerted, community-level response to this problem
- Parental neglect is a significant contributor to criminal behaviour

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Long term counselling and other services for victims of sexual abuse and other crimes and trauma is needed
- Greater involvement of Elders in counselling, teaching and public education roles is needed
- It is believed by many that personal commitment to crime prevention on the part of all residents is the key to reducing crime in Cape Dorset

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse, as well as sniffing of various inhalants, are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- Traditional skills (tool and sled making, skin work, rope making, knots, igloo building) and carving are highly valued, and community members would like to see them passed down from Elders to youth
- Overcrowding and poverty are significant contributors to criminal behaviour



## Our Visit to Clyde River

A blizzard hit Clyde River during our visit December 11-13, 2013, forcing some changes to meeting plans. The community meeting was not possible, but meetings were held with the Clyde River Interagency Group (included in this group was the nurse in charge, income support worker, pre-natal worker, daycare workers, mental health nurse, community health representative, RCMP, Community Justice Outreach Worker, elders' representative), the Hamlet Council, the Justice Committee, elders and Grade 9-12 students. We did manage to hear from members of the wider community through a radio show.

It was felt by community members that alcohol abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime in Clyde River.

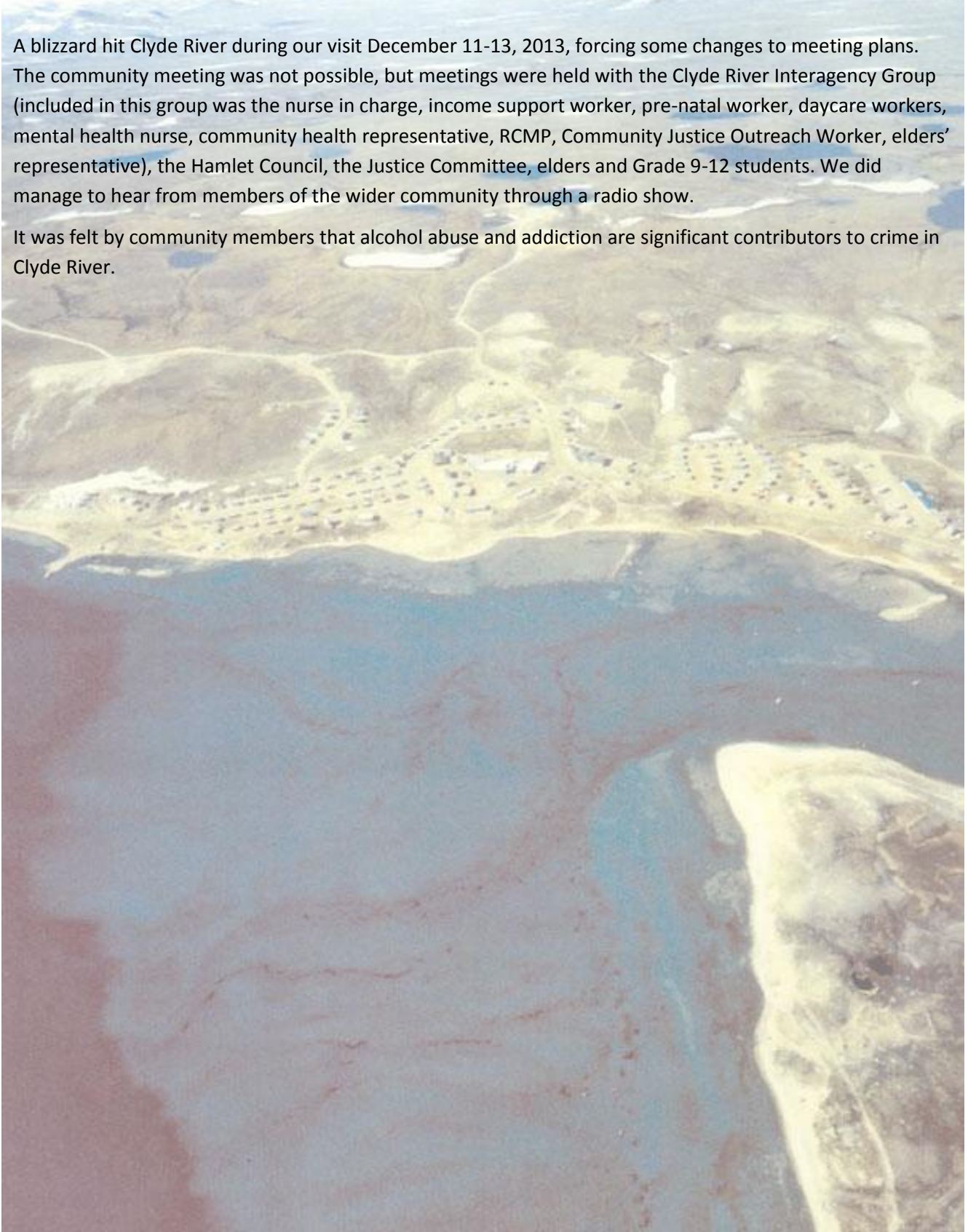


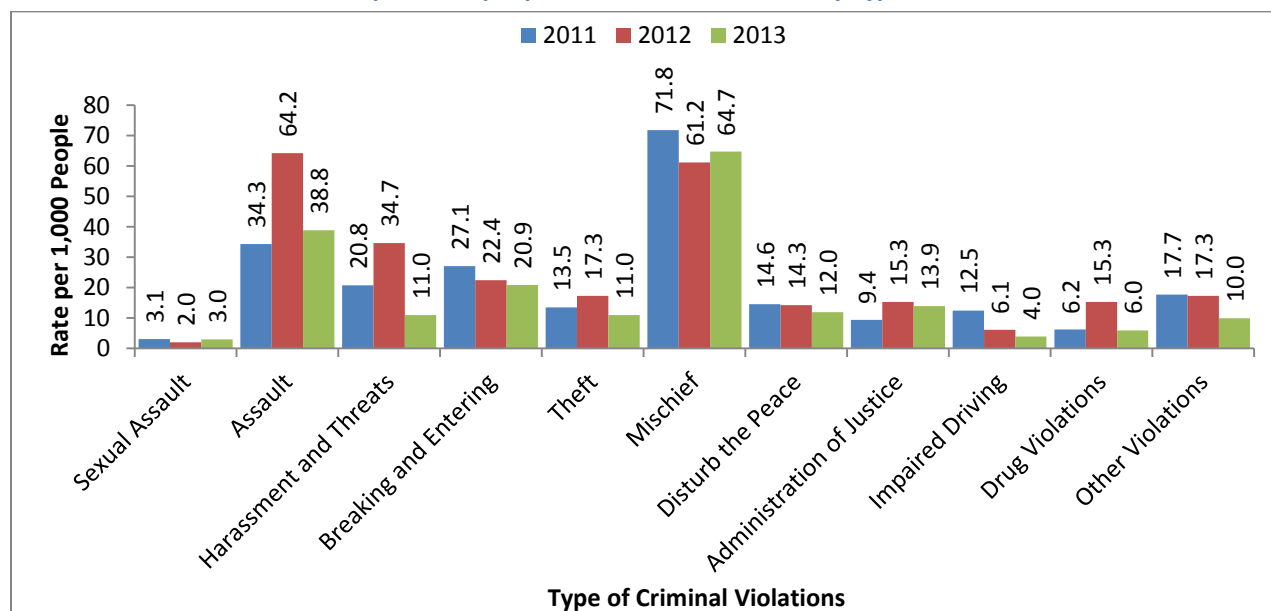
Table 8 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	3	2	3
Assault	33	63	39
Harassment and Threats	20	34	11
Breaking and Entering	26	22	21
Theft	13	17	11
Mischief	69	60	65
Disturb the Peace	14	14	12
Administration of Justice <sup>22</sup>	9	15	14
Impaired Driving	12	6	4
Drug Violations	6	15	6
Other Violations <sup>23</sup>	17	17	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>222</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>196</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Clyde River has a population of 1,039. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>24</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 8 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>22</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>23</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>24</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Domestic violence: “is not reported until it’s long in progress.”
- Sexual abuse
- Physical abuse
- Child neglect

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Vandalism: “16-17 year olds dare each other to do things (break windows).”

*“There are good families among us, but there are many parents who gamble away their whole paycheck or income support check.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Disturbing the peace
- Drug and alcohol abuse, including minors
- Sniffing: “right behind the daycare”
- Smoking, including during pregnancy
- Premature babies born due to unhealthy lifestyles of mothers
- Spending limited financial resources on drugs, alcohol and tobacco rather than food
- Truancy
- Gambling
- Emotional abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Children awake at all hours
- Peer pressure to participate in crime among youth
- Lack of supervision of children
- Some people do not work or hunt, but rely on income support and social services.
- Children are disrespectful of adults, challenge their authority.

### *Other*

- Bootlegging and drug-dealing, including to minors
- Speeding and reckless driving on ATVs
- Parents prevent children from going to school; have a negative attitude towards education.

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*The importance of a stable home for children was emphasized by some people. Also, the many challenges faced by young parents were listed, along with the need to better support them. Poverty is a real challenge faced by some people in Clyde River, as well as boredom among youth (which can lead to crime) a lack of housing, and overcrowding.*

### Healing

- Those who have suffered unresolved domestic violence, abuse and neglect as children are at risk to become offenders
- Young parents who lacked appropriate role models as children are passing on a legacy of violence, abuse, and neglect to their children
- “People have unhealthy relationships; they’re abusive towards one another. Physical, emotional, sexual abuse are common.”

### Family

- “As long as we don’t ‘correct’ our own lives, our children won’t learn proper ways, and their little ones won’t learn better ways to cope with modern day issues.”
- Children act out because their parents are not maintaining a stable home (don’t pay bills, don’t buy food, etc.)
- Young single parents lack the knowledge, experience and resources to give their children what they need for a healthy life
- “Parents yelling and screaming at their children to behave. This frightens them, but doesn’t teach them right from wrong or respect. It teaches fear.”

*“Young kids watch this stuff and they soak it up like a sponge.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- So much is being spent on drugs, alcohol and tobacco that there is not enough for food
- Young parents are overwhelmed and use alcohol and drugs to cope with stress
- “We notice the change in the behaviour of kids when their parents are addicted to drugs/alcohol.”
- “There is a fair amount of alcohol consumption and it is directly related to violence, sexual assault, break and enter, selling alcohol/drugs to minors, etc.”
- “It makes me look like a loner if I don’t drink with them. I wanted to forget what I heard at home.”

*“The daycare is very valuable to the community.”*

### Other

- Boredom among youth
- Peer Pressure and Bullying: “they beat them up if they don’t participate in drinking or petty criminal behaviour”
- Clash in Cultures: “Inuit kids want the same things as kids down south.”
- Hunger: “People spend too much money on drugs, alcohol and tobacco and this leaves less for food.”
- Lack of financial security
- Lack of housing, overcrowding, lack of privacy

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Youth, especially girls, are attending clinics about STDs, HIV/AIDS and healthy living
- Daycare

### Youth

- School sports, tournaments
- After school activities
- Counselling
- On the land programs (seal hunting, whale hunting, trapping, fishing)
- Internet at school
- Cultural and language programs

### Other

- Social Services
- Ilisaqsvik (Drop-in, on the land activities) has wellness programs, they help with families and they do crime prevention like land activities, hunting, camping, and pass on traditional knowledge and skills to the youth.
- Arena
- Health Centre
- Cultural Centre which has cultural programs emphasizing our culture, language, and traditions
- Community Hall
- Justice Committee
- RCMP visit the school and patrol the community.

*“There has been a positive reaction from youths. They get a chance to go out of town, out of their house, as some people are stuck in their house with little or nothing to do. This way, they get traditional, wholesome activities like seal hunting, whale hunting, trapping, fishing—and get to bring the catch back home for their family and feel productive and proud.”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*The role of parents in preventing youth crime was seen as critical, and a need was expressed for parenting workshops. The wider community was also seen as an important source of support to youth. Financial management workshops are needed to help people manage their money properly. Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to crime, and a proactive, rather than reactive approach by the hamlet and the schools was recommended.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “We have to communicate properly, using a strong united voice to have an impact on our youth.”
- “The real foundation is the relationship between parents and children. We need to teach them when they’re young about many issues and topics of everyday life.”
- Parents should encourage their children to do well in school
- Teen parents need parenting skills training so that they can properly care for their children
- The relationship between parents and children is the foundation of community wellness
- Children should be taught proper behaviour, educated about the world, fed nutritious food, and should get lots of sleep
- Parents must be positive role models
- Parents should strive to introduce an element of fun into the daily lives of their children
- Parents must teach children live within their financial means
- “We need to set an example in our own homes, not only by words but by actions.”

*“Before, we learned everything on the land, but that is long in the past now. We need to learn skills that will make youth employable.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “First we have to fix or learn how to fix our own lives before giving advice to others or it will be just idle words.”
- The advice of Elders should be sought about how to live a good life
- “In order to let go of something (drugs/alcohol), there must be something there to replace it and some people have a hard time to forget problems at home.”
- “Problems are still there after the video game is over or the joint is gone.”

### Meaningful Activity

- Coaches are needed at the arena
- Programs need trained leaders/instructors
- “I can help, volunteer to run programs.”
- “Write proposals to fund programs.”
- Be a role model and make healthy choices
- “I can teach younger people because I’ve experienced it. I understand how scary things at home can be. I lived through it and survived.”
- “I talk to friends that are misbehaving and this does work. It’s difficult sometimes, but it works!”

### Other

- “We need to learn that everyone cannot get whatever they want by stealing, etc. We cannot always afford a toy; that is the way it is.”



## Community Level

### *Healthy Families*

- “We need parenting skills training so we do not harm our future children.”
- “We need to be taught how to budget properly, so we have enough money to last the whole month and plan meals for our families.”
- Parenting workshops are needed to help parents respond appropriately
- “The more we understand, the more we can fix things and ensure our children grow up to be healthy productive citizens in Clyde River.”
- Parenting workshops have been held in the past, with poor attendance. Possibly change the way this information is delivered?
- “Young couples tend to learn their parenting from older family members but as long as we don’t ‘correct’ our own lives, our children won’t learn proper ways.”

### *Healing and Counselling*

- There is a desire for a local drug and alcohol addiction rehabilitation facility, so that people do not have to travel outside the community for help. Others feel it is good to leave the community for rehabilitation
- When youth are hurting, and as a result are acting out, community members should talk to and support both them and their parents, and encourage them to obtain counselling before behaviours escalate
- Community members must confront those who are engaged in criminal and unhealthy behaviour, and offer them support
- Community members must speak openly about gambling, alcohol and drug addictions, in order to deal with them

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- “We all need to help stop break and enters, and peer pressure to commit crimes or act out recklessly.”
- “We need people who are leaders.”
- “We really need our own trained people in our town and not to have to rely on one time visit professionals from the South or Iqaluit. They are useful to us, but we need to learn ourselves to be leaders and to fix things for ourselves. We fix our own skidoos, so why not other things? It is only sensible.”
- “We need to develop our own leaders to ensure they will always be here to teach our youth. We can go towards a better future.”
- Adults and Elders need to meet and discuss crime prevention, then speak to the youth “with one voice.”
- The community as a whole must work together to prevent crime
- A plan of action should be devised and coordinated between the school and home, so that the messages are received are consistent and reinforced
- More health programming is needed to increase awareness of what people are doing that harms their children (second hand smoke) and how to eat a balanced diet

*“Kids need to be in school and parents should support this; otherwise, we will be confronting the same issues 10 years from now.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- Recreation programs are not sufficient for community needs
- Teach coaching and leadership training to those on income support; make coaching training a condition of receiving income support
- Coaches are needed for organized sports in the arena
- Cadets, Scouts, Girl Guides, and Brownies should be organized to keep children and youth busy, starting at a young age
- People would like to be trained in certain trades so that the community can maintain and service its own buildings, power grid, telephones, build new homes, and be self-sufficient
- Job skills training is needed to help youth gain employment
- More people should go seal hunting
- More activities should be happening at the community hall, possibly with the help of teachers to get things started
- “We had so much fun in the past. We can bring back the fun so kids have a happy childhood, as it should be.”

*“We need to provide for our children’s emotional, psychological, spiritual and physical needs – that’s when we as parents should be a big influence in their life.”*

### The Justice System

- “We need a probation worker.”
- People must report crimes to the RCMP so that they can be properly handled
- The Justice Committee should continue their work on the radio re messages about family life, substance abuse and crime

### Other

- “We need a budgeting program. All people need to learn how to take care of their finances in order to stretch their dollars to last more than a week.”
- The hamlet and school should be more proactive rather than reactive in the area of crime prevention
- Residents would like community members to receive training so that they can lead, coach and train youth in sports and other programs, rather than repeatedly flying in instructors from the south
- There should be some funding for helmets for youth to wear when driving ATVs

## Territorial Level

### Healthy Families

- “We need subsidies to buy healthy food. It is proactive and preventive and cost effective in the long-term, so that we can raise healthy children into adulthood and give them a fighting chance at being healthy and strong, both mind and body.”

### Other

- “We need more housing.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships, particularly for young parents, is needed

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- There is a need for more recreation programming in Clyde River, and a desire to have local people involved as recreation leaders with more leadership development in the community
- The high cost of living makes it difficult to eat a healthy diet
- Crimes are under-reported to the RCMP
- Traditional activities on the land are highly valued, and are considered a way to reduce crime

## Our Visit to Iqaluit

The community dialogue for Crime Prevention Initiatives took place from April to July of 2014 in Iqaluit. Meetings were facilitated by our resident Community Justice Specialist, Community Justice Outreach Worker, Crime Prevention Coordinator, Victim Services staff, Director of Community Justice and our Acting Deputy Minister of the Department of Justice. We met with wellness coordinators, law enforcement, interagency groups, elders, Nunavut Arctic College students, and held a community meeting. Interviews were also held with staff and offenders from the correctional facilities and the half-way house as well as with two members of the judiciary.

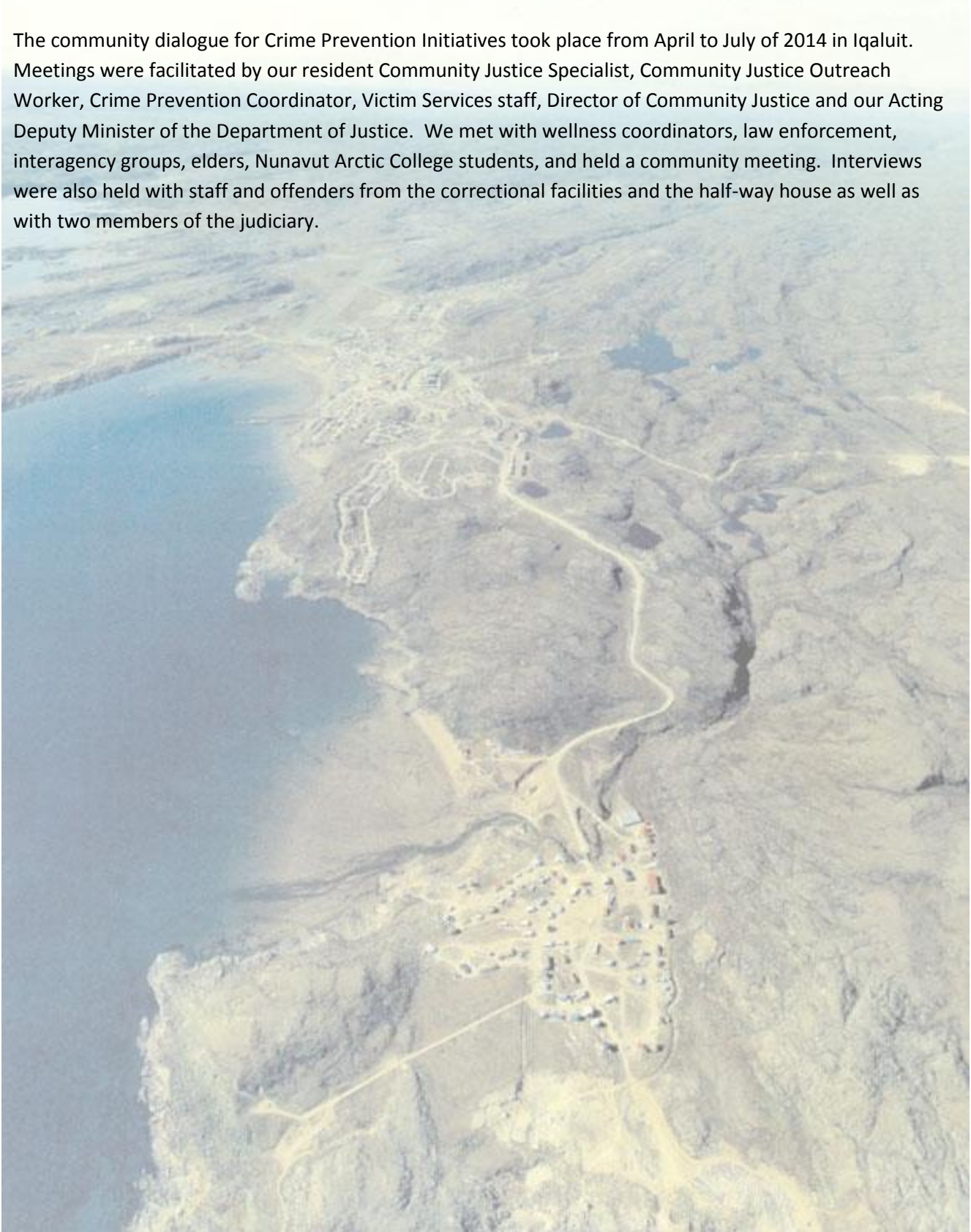


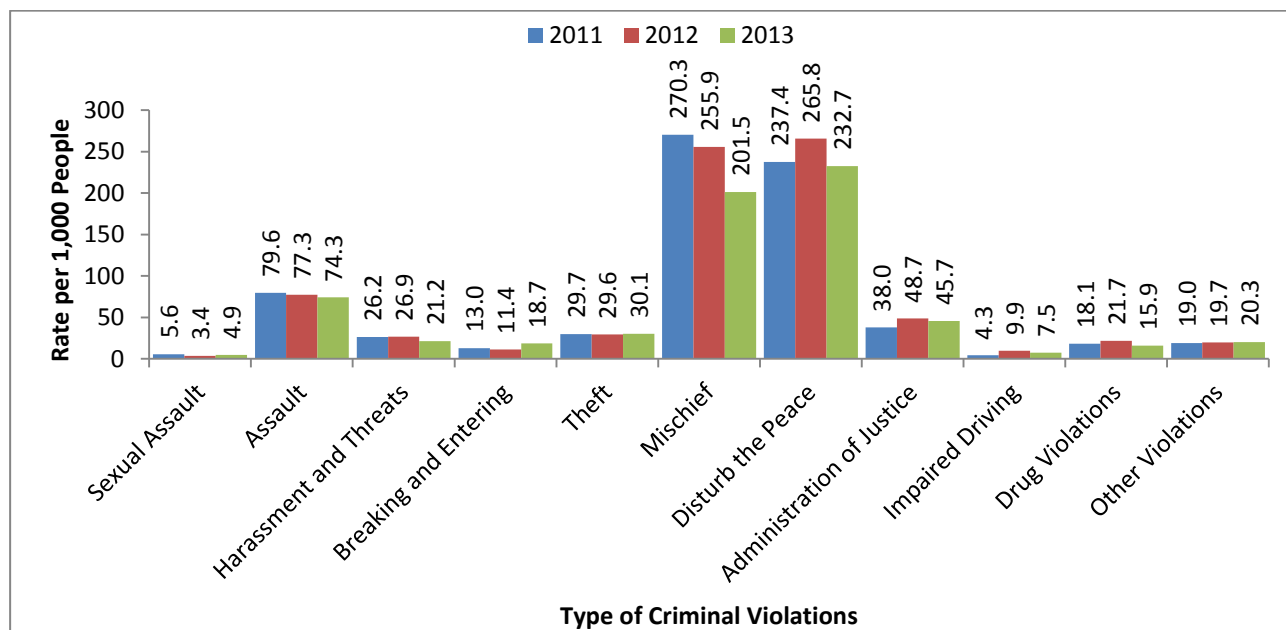
Table 9 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	39	24	35
Assault	553	541	533
Harassment and Threats	182	188	152
Breaking and Entering	90	80	134
Theft	206	207	216
Mischief	1,877	1,791	1,446
Disturb the Peace	1,649	1,860	1,670
Administration of Justice <sup>25</sup>	264	341	328
Impaired Driving	30	69	54
Drug Violations	126	152	114
Other Violations <sup>26</sup>	132	138	146
Total	5,148	5,391	4,828

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Iqaluit has a population of 7,542. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>27</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 9 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>25</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>26</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>27</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Homicide
- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse
- Spousal abuse
- Domestic violence
- Child neglect
- Child abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Prostitution
- Elder abuse
- Harassment
- Drug trafficking
- Bootlegging
- Weapons offenses

*“Assaults are usually alcohol-related.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Mischief
- Vandalism
- Shoplifting

*“There used to be a trend of break and enters during the months of October and November as people wanted to be in prison over the winter months.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Gas sniffing
- Smoking
- Gambling
- Manipulative and controlling behaviour
- Emotional abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Bullying: in schools and workplaces
- Truancy
- Cyberbullying
- Intimidation
- Fighting
- Harassment



- Racism and prejudice between Inuit and non-Inuit and between communities
- Begging
- Anger
- Jealousy
- Lack of discipline
- Distrust of public institutions, resulting in non-reporting of crimes
- Home avoidance
- Committing crimes in order to get into jail
- Children demonstrating a lack of respect for parents/adults
- Dependence on welfare
- Hurtful comments made by Elders toward younger Inuit who are not fluent in Inuktitut

### Other

- Suicide
- Impaired driving
- Speeding
- Traffic violations (i.e. failure to wear seatbelts)
- Children smoking
- Animal neglect
- Animal abuse

*“Suicide is high among mostly adults, young adults and some youth. People have very poor coping skills and are not able to cope with adversity.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Many root causes of crime in Iqaluit are seen to be related to major cultural changes that have taken place in the past few decades. We were told that support for parents is needed in order to ensure that children and youth grow up in stable, healthy homes. Community members say that alcohol and drugs are significant contributors to crime in Iqaluit, as well as poverty and overcrowding.*

### Healing

- Inadequate healing and counselling services
- Lack of proper/sufficient counselling for those who have suffered childhood abuse and other trauma
- Lack of prevention work on the part of Social Services
- Victims of sexual and other abuse become perpetrators of various crimes
- Sexual and other abuse by non-family
- Inadequate victim services
- Loss of hope
- Low self-esteem
- Envy, jealousy
- Anger, frustration
- Depression and other diagnosed and undiagnosed mental health issues

### Family

- Lack of parenting/relationship skills
- Poor role models
- Lack of structure/routine in the home
- Lack of communication and poor communication
- Adoption by relatives leading to feelings of rejection, anger, resentment
- Young parents unable to meet the challenges of parenting
- Single parent families
- Limited or no paternal involvement in child rearing
- Lack of advice or parental support for children
- Child neglect, lack of supervision
- Truancy: children who are not in school look for things to do; crime can result
- Lack of education
- Homelessness: children and adults
- The advice of Elders is no longer considered relevant by some

*“People are just taking the easy way out, trying to make an easy buck.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Substance abuse is normalized
- Choose to feed their addictions rather than care for themselves and their families
- Addicts commit crimes to feed their addictions
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD): Those with FASD are much more likely than those without to be charged with crimes.

### Other

- Lack of food
- Lack of housing/overcrowding
- High cost of living
- High number of people on income support
- Unemployment
- Major cultural changes have taken place in Inuit society within a short time period (i.e. colonization; assimilation; loss of local control over governance and other decisions; the focus on satisfying individual needs over the common good; the concept of ownership; changing male and female roles). Inuit are seeking their modern identity.
- Peer pressure
- Boredom, lack of extra-curricular and other meaningful activities
- Lack of money management skills
- Poor language skills, thus the inability to seek counselling and other services
- Releasing offenders to the same situation without proper supports in place
- High transient population
- Dislocation for those who move to Iqaluit from other communities for school, medical treatment
- Offenders are sent to Iqaluit to serve jail terms and stay after their release

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Ice rink
- Pool
- After School programs
- After school sports
- Church: Sunday School
- Free passes to public facilities for children and youth
- Toonik Tyme Spring Festival
- Men's Group
- Women's Sewing Groups
- Parents and Tots
- Family Services

*“Those with language skills are able to seek help, but for those who don't, it can be frustrating.”*

### Youth

- High School Guidance Counselling
- Scouts
- Girl Guides
- Cadets
- Junior Rangers
- Dances: community square dancing and teen dances
- Dance Programs
- Counselling service at Nunavut Arctic College
- School
- Library
- Mental Health Services for children and youth, young offenders; Youth wing in facility, youth services including drop in
- Anti-bullying program
- Music Camp
- Science Camp
- Youth Camp (ages 10-14)
- Other summer camps
- On-the-land programs
- Youth Centre
- Jewelry making
- Sex education at the schools
- RCMP (community engagement programs: Aboriginal Shield, DARE, Kids N Drugs, Youth Academy)
- Eight week program for children who witness violence
- Social Services: youth referrals to Ottawa or Saskatchewan
- After School Sports

- Free passes to sports and pool facilities for Kids at Risk

### *Other*

- Counselling
- Alcohol and drug counselling and support
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Al-Anon
- Helpline
- Suicide Hotline
- Elder Counselling
- Cultural healing program
- Nunavut Arts and Crafts Association
- Skills Nunavut: cooking classes
- Iqaluit Community Tukisigiarvik Society (on the land activities, sewing)
- Music Society and concerts
- Community choir, children's choir
- Theatre
- Museum
- Community gatherings
- Healing group
- Red Cross
- Embrace Life Council
- Mental Health Services
- Public Health outreach programs (i.e. CPNP)
- Fitness Centres
- Yoga
- Sports Programs (hockey, lacrosse, softball, curling, basketball, skiing)
- Income Support Program
- Men's Shelter
- Women's Shelters (Qimaavik and Sivumut House)
- Soup kitchen
- Wash and laundry facilities
- RCMP (community engagement programs: Aboriginal Shield, DARE, Kids N Drugs)
- Baffin Correctional Centre: On-the-land programs for offenders
- Corrections (Release Planning)

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

### Personal Level

*The need for parents to be involved in family life, to value education for their children and to act as positive role models was underlined by Iqaluit residents. As in other communities, there is a need for more counselling and healing services, as well as life skills and parenting skills training. Community members would like to see law enforcement officials more actively investigate and prosecute crimes. On the land activities and healing programs are highly valued, and residents would like to see them expanded. There is a need for better communication with the public about what programs and services are available, and translation should be available so that individuals don't avoid using services because of language barriers.*

#### Healthy Families

- Place a high value on education, and encourage children to attend school
- Be a good role model
- Establish a daily routine
- Parents and other adults should mentor children and youth
- Children should know they are being watched by their parents, and parents should know where their children are
- There is a need for children to be taught about the consequences of their actions and how to make wise choices
- Youth need to be taught that they are in control of their own destinies
- Youth should be taught to give back to their communities
- Encourage young children
- Family members should respect each other
- Children should be taught discipline
- Outings, such as picking berries, are important, and should include children

*"It's disappointing that Elders don't have a greater role in the community."*

#### Healing and Counselling

- Encourage those with drug and alcohol addictions to seek counselling
- Healing ourselves is critical, as it allows us to then heal others
- Forgiveness is a prerequisite for healing
- People should encourage each other, be united, build each other's self-esteem and stop focusing on negatives

#### Meaningful Activity

- People should take personal responsibility for crime prevention in their community, and get involved as volunteers
- Inuit should be independent and contribute to their own livelihoods
- Intervention with youth re substance abuse should take place early

### *Other*

- Education is key to reducing criminal behaviour
- People should keep their belongings secure to discourage theft
- People should be on the lookout for suspicious behaviour and report crime

## Community Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- It's up to Inuit to change the lens they see through, and celebrate their uniqueness
- On-the-land healing programs should be encouraged
- Women Elders who do not drink can be a source of support to women Elders who do drink
- Anti-bullying/healing groups are needed
- Awareness of sexual abuse and other sex crimes should be increased so as to erase the stigma associated with it, and erase the shame felt by victims
- Support for substance abusers should be provided by those who have gone through it themselves
- More support is needed for boys and men
- The Spousal Abuse Program should be expanded
- More addictions support is needed
- Better aftercare is needed for addictions treatment programs
- People should leave the community for addictions treatment, as there is no anonymity in Iqaluit
- More social workers are needed
- Hire a social worker to work exclusively with Elders
- Family Counselling Program is needed
- "Wrap-around" support programs should be provided for families in crisis; the focus is then on the entire family, not only on certain members/behaviours
- Parental counselling should be offered, to help the family
- A transition house for women would be good, to help them prepare to return home
- A transition house for youth aged 16-18 would be helpful. The youth could take part in a work release, spend the morning at school and life skills, then work 1-6 pm
- Counselling services need to be well organized and clearly identified, so that clients can find what they need
- Forgiveness, which is deeply ingrained in Inuit culture, should be highlighted in counselling programs
- Mental health services should be client focused, as well as more clearly described and accessible to the public
- Offenders who are mentally ill should be diverted from the justice system to the health system, so they can get the help they need
- A group for abusers would be helpful
- Deliver sessions on self-esteem and parenting at the Women's Shelter

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- More communication is necessary between schools and parents. A newsletter would be useful.
- Individuals and community agencies must work together
- Different cultures should work together

*"There's not enough [programs] to catch everyone's interests. Not everyone is into hockey."*



- Elders can be spokespersons for parts of the community
- More information sharing among agencies would be useful
- People need to be informed of their rights
- Public health information posters would help educate residents and visitors (could post at airport)
- Rather than wait for results from leaders/the GN, we have to change our community ourselves
- Real positive change will be driven by individual community members
- Elders can work together to stop Elder abuse
- A community crisis intervention plan is needed
- The business community should become involved in crime prevention
- Leadership is needed to identify community needs and act on them

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Wise money management is critical, and there is a need for these skills to be taught
- Healthy relationship skills programs are needed
- Parenting programs are needed
- Volunteerism should be promoted, volunteers are needed
- More activities and programs are needed for youth, to keep them busy
- Provide youth with employment to avoid future dependency on the government and helplessness
- More programs focused on mentoring and role modelling (i.e. Big Brothers/Big Sisters) would be useful
- Elders and youth should be brought together, and Elders should take youth hunting, mentor them
- Use the Isumaqsunnigittut Youth Centre as a place to mentor and support youth
- Dances and other evening recreational activities would be useful for youth and adults
- Anti-bullying programs should be in place in all community facilities
- More family-related and weekend programming is needed
- Youth should be encouraged to volunteer in other countries
- Better recreation facilities are needed
- A weekly carving fair may provide a recognized structure for the selling of carvings
- Community radio shows should encourage people to call the RCMP and trust them
- A Neighbourhood Watch/Guardian Angels/Community Watch program should be set up by volunteers
- Community Days for everyone to participate in a community project, with family events
- Alcohol-free gatherings, such as Inuk dancing, square dancing, would be useful
- More cultural activities are needed
- A flea market/swap event for sports equipment should be happen so that people can buy sports equipment more cheaply
- Hockey equipment should be given to children and youth free
- Nunavut Arctic College should offer job skills courses to women offenders on release, e.g. hairdressing, camp cook, jewelry making, budgeting, nutrition

### *The Justice System*

- Youth should be taken on a tour of the Young Offenders Facility and meet with offenders
- There is a need to implement restorative justice methods, such as victim and offender mediation
- An advocacy group for offenders (e.g. Elizabeth Fry) would be helpful
- Offenders should do community service as part of their sentence
- Social media should be used to increase awareness of crime

- The Justice Committee and the courts should work together to involve Elders in youth diversions and other Justice Committee activities, and to maintain a close connection to the Young Offenders Facility
- Offenders must be supported when they return to the community
- Night patrols of bylaw officers should be considered
- Youth community service hours need to be better monitored
- RCMP: A greater presence is necessary
- RCMP should make it easier for people to share information, not ask for so much information when people call
- A way is needed to monitor liquor sales to individuals, to discourage bootlegging
- There should be criminal records checks for taxi drivers, as some are involved in criminal activity
- Surveillance cameras should be installed at strategic locations in town, and monitored by RCMP/Bylaw
- A community curfew might help to reduce crime
- Better street lighting is needed
- Road safety is an issue, and traffic lights and sidewalks are needed
- 911 service is needed

### *Other*

- Encourage responsible drinking
- Place condoms in washrooms
- Family interventions should be used in certain circumstances
- Family Services should work with families to teach budgeting skills, healthy shopping, and cooking
- A drop-in family resource centre would be very helpful

## Territorial Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Mental health facilities should be expanded
- More social workers are needed, preferably not from the community
- Make Helpline available 24/7
- Support groups should be available for victims of sexual crimes
- On-the-land healing programs should be encouraged and funded
- Sex offender counselling would be useful
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder counselling should be available
- Victim support workers are needed
- Victim and family counselling should happen in parallel while the offender is in prison
- Programs should be sustainable
- Programs should be run by people born and raised in Nunavut whenever possible
- There should be a residential addictions treatment program in Iqaluit
- Counselling should be available for parents who have suffered various forms of abuse
- Addiction treatment for parents needs to be made available in Nunavut, with aftercare
- Elders should be involved in counselling
- Family therapy should be provided

*“People want to get out of the [welfare] system but they can’t.”*

- Consider a pilot program like the one done in Greenland; a high-impact “wraparound” intervention program that deals with a lot of issues at the same time

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- More linking between regions should occur in Nunavut, along with a celebration of our differences
- A Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder staff position and related diagnostic tools should be available for Justice, Education and other department use
- Government of Nunavut Departments should avoid “silos”, talk more to each other and work together
- There needs to be more information sharing between departments and divisions
- Government of Nunavut administrators need to meet with front line workers. These workers feel neglected, without support
- The ways in which program information is communicated needs to become more positive
- A Memorandum of Understanding should be signed between the departments of Justice and Health to operate a secure hospital with a range of services
- There needs to be better communication between correctional facilities, probation, and community justice

### *The Education System*

- Sex education should begin at primary school age
- Education about basic cleanliness and other public health issues should be provided
- Life plans/career plans should be created for youth while in school in order to guide them after graduation
- Education of youth and young mothers about contraception is needed
- Education about the consequences of drug and alcohol abuse is needed
- Measures should be taken to minimize high turnover rates of teachers and other workers
- Truancy laws should be enforced
- Crime prevention measures and the long term consequences of a criminal record, etc. should be taught repeatedly in schools
- Consequences of actions should be taught in schools
- Children should be encouraged to speak about their home situations
- Identification of and support for learners with FASD should be a priority
- Identify children who need educational help such as Individualized Education Plans as early as possible (Grades 2, 3, and 4), and design and implement the appropriate plans
- Curriculum should be updated to include more Inuit culture, history and language
- Basic parenting classes should be provided to respond to the needs of the many young and single parents of school age. They could include relationship skills, child sexual abuse prevention, housing, financial management.
- Incentives should be created to reward and encourage children and youth who excel in school;
- There is a need for qualified Inuktitut language teachers
- Education about contraception should begin in elementary school
- A youth skills program with counselling services would be useful
- Provide comprehensive support for youth resume and job preparation, as well as basics about professionalism and attitude
- Provide experiential (hands-on) learning as much as possible
- Provide easy access to apprenticeship programs for the trades

### *The Justice System*

- There is a huge problem with undiagnosed Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) that must be addressed
- Drug traffic into Iqaluit should be more closely monitored, as Iqaluit is both a gateway to other communities and a market
- Bootleggers and drug traffickers should be investigated more frequently
- For early intervention in situations such as bullying, more RCMP verbal and written warnings and Crown cautions are needed
- At correctional facilities, a program like Respective Relationships, which includes role playing, would be useful
- More programming should be provided for offenders at Baffin Correctional Centre and other facilities to reduce recidivism
- A comprehensive support system for young offenders is needed
- Youth offender counselling may be more effective if the counsellors are former offenders
- There should be a closer and better relationship between young offenders and probation
- Provide education and workforce training to offenders
- Speeding enforcement is needed for off-road vehicles
- Victim Services needs to be improved, so that victims are supported
- There should be more Inuit probation officers
- There should be a case management approach, and lawyers should be more proactive in case management
- Bail supervision officers are needed to follow up
- The Justice Committee should support and counsel youth while in custody

### *Other*

- There is a need for programs that help people break the cycle of welfare dependency, rebuild self-confidence and self-respect
- More funding is needed to allow children and youth to participate in sports
- There is a need for better resources in the areas of foster care, young women's centre
- There is a need for a safe place where children at risk can go, to avoid physical, sexual abuse
- Child protection should be holistic, should include the whole family
- More interpreters are needed in government offices to bridge the language gap
- GN should create programs that can be staffed largely by volunteers
- A program is needed to teach people options for how to get off of welfare
- People should have to do some work or learning for welfare
- A better system is needed to support hunters

## Overall Key Themes from Iqaluit Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the area of parenting and relationships is needed
- Some parents are unable to properly care for/mentor/be role models for their children because of addictions, poverty, unresolved childhood and other trauma, and spousal conflict/abuse. Increased support from the community and improved counselling and other programs/supports are needed to stabilize these families.
- Young parents of school age have specific circumstances (i.e. lack of parenting and financial management knowledge or experience, poverty) that can be better addressed by the education system
- Some children suffer from various forms of abuse and neglect, are not attending school and become engaged in criminal activity

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Major and rapid changes in Inuit society are resulting in corresponding shifts in Inuit identity. Welfare dependency, low self-esteem, substance abuse and other challenges are related to these changes, as people find it difficult to adjust. Counselling is needed to address this problem.
- Counselling and other services for victims of sexual abuse and other crimes and trauma is needed
- Improved counselling for young offenders is needed

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour
- Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is a major contributor to crime, and programs must be improved to both prevent FASD (i.e. education/advocacy re drinking or drugs during pregnancy) and to appropriately support those with FASD
- In addition to the need for more and better counselling and other programs/supports, there is an opportunity for community members to help each other both avoid and recover from substance abuse

### *Other*

- There is a need to more actively investigate and prosecute criminal activity, as well as to monitor youth and other offenders after they are released, so that parole conditions
- The community is now large enough that traffic-related offenses (i.e. impaired driving, speeding) are a significant threat to public safety
- A high value is placed on receiving public services from Inuit rather than non-Inuit staff
- More recreational facilities and activities, supported by a larger volunteer contingent, are needed for both youth and adults
- Jobs, job skills training and other measures are needed to ensure that youth avoid the cycle of welfare dependency
- Enhanced communication and collaboration is needed among government departments to ensure appropriate and sufficient services are delivered.



## Our Visit to Kimmirut

The people of Kimmirut welcomed our South Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker to their community January 7-9, 2014. In addition to a public meeting, we met with hamlet representatives, the RCMP, teachers, and the community's social worker.

The court docket is short in Kimmirut and the official crime rate low, but community members commented that these facts were deceiving because crime is under-reported, in part because of a "fear and distrust of the RCMP."

Since a ban on alcohol was lifted in 2012, the community has been struggling to deal with an increase in alcohol-related crime and unhealthy behaviour.

There is a strong desire to have their community be acknowledged; to be connected with and remembered by those outside of Kimmirut.

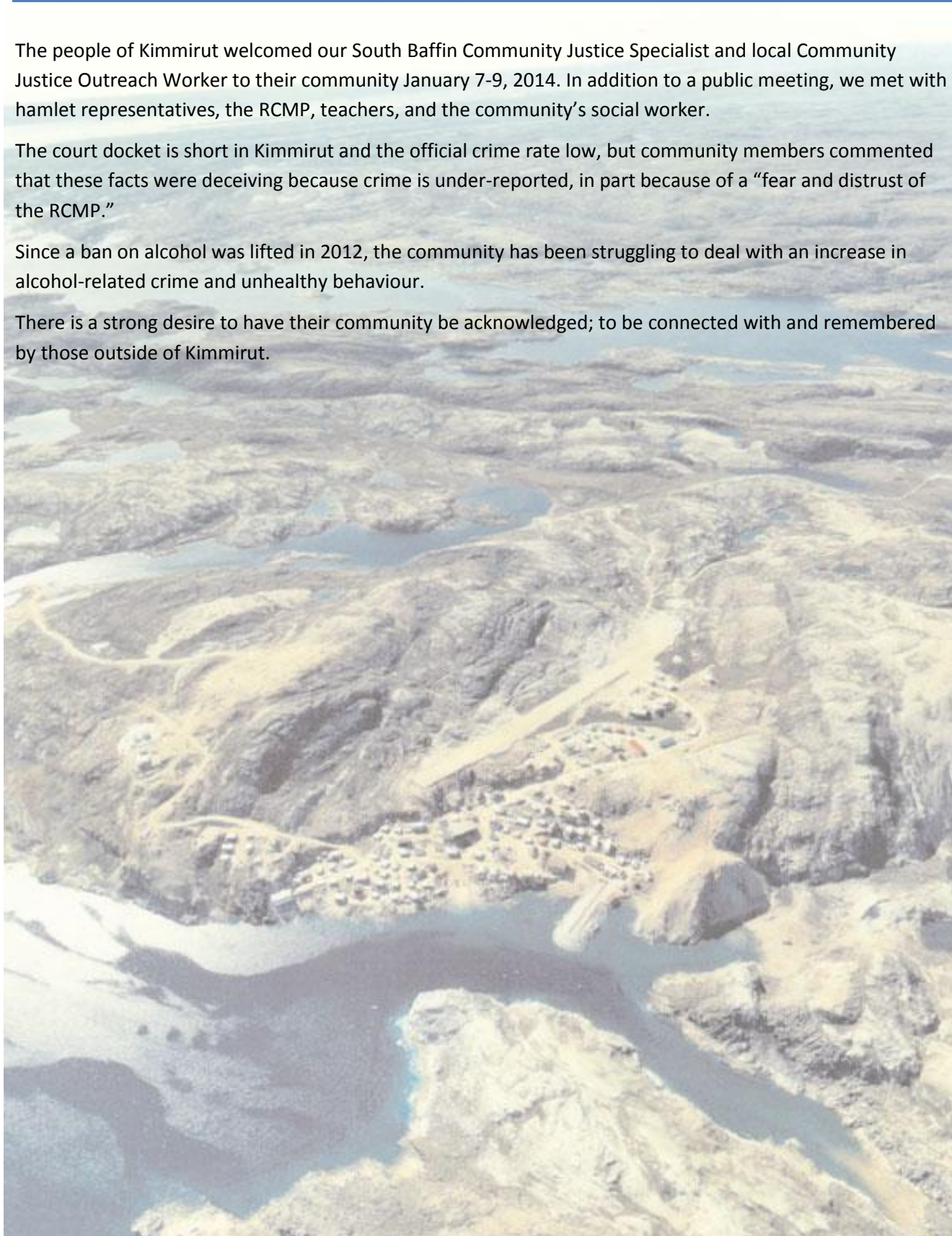




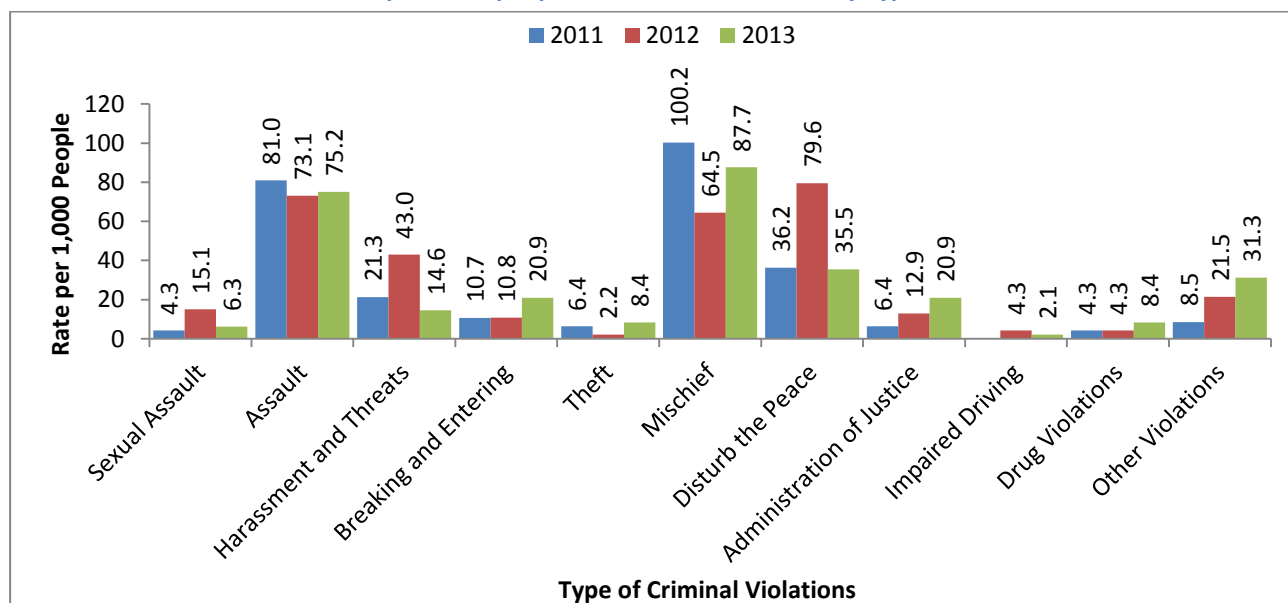
Table 10 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	2	7	3
Assault	38	34	36
Harassment and Threats	10	20	7
Breaking and Entering	5	5	10
Theft	3	1	4
Mischief	47	30	42
Disturb the Peace	17	37	17
Administration of Justice <sup>28</sup>	3	6	10
Impaired Driving	0	2	1
Drug Violations	2	2	4
Other Violations <sup>29</sup>	4	10	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>149</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Kimmirut has a population of 481. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>30</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 10 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>28</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>29</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>30</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Domestic assault (some unreported)
- Sexual abuse (some unreported)
- Elder abuse
- Child neglect
- Murder
- Attempted murder

*“Parents are working, but the money goes to support drug and alcohol habits and addictions leaving the kids hungry.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism (10-15 year old age group)

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Emotional abuse
- Bullying
- Gambling
- Spousal disputes in which the children are “used as pawns”
- Careless use of weapons
- Speeding
- Impaired Driving
- Bootlegging
- Mischief (10-15 year old age group)

*“There is a lot of careless use of weapons and people are carrying them around town even right by the school.”*

### *Other*

- Suicide

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members mentioned many root causes for crime in Kimmirut including hunger, alcohol and drug abuse, and family problems like neglect of children. The basic needs of some children, such as nutrition and sleep, are not being met, and children and youth are spending an increasing amount of time “on technology with games and music.” Also mentioned was the need for healing of “inner wounds” that cannot be seen, but have a negative effect on both families and the wider community.*

### Healing

- Anger
- Jealousy

### Family

- “It starts from the home.”
- The basic needs of some children are not being met (nutrition, sleep);
- Neglect: “Where are the parents? They are oftentimes gambling, drinking and it is safer for the kids to be outside.”
- Children are spending an increasing amount of time on “technology with games and music. We see this as having a negative outcome on the kids.”

*“There are inner wounds that you can’t see and this requires healing for families.”*

### Alcohol and Drugs

- “People here drink to get drunk and pass out. There is no such thing as drinking in moderation.”
- “Alcohol is a contributing factor to family break ups, and children witnessing disputes and abuse in the homes.”

### Other

- Peer pressure and bullying: “Those involved said they follow the leaders of the pack. I saw kids with bruises on them and it was a result of being bullied into something they didn’t want to do in the first place.”
- Hunger: “There are those that are hungry and they have to steal.”
- Overcrowded housing

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Family skating

### Youth

- School Gym: open but no organised activities in evenings & closes at 10pm
- Breakfast program
- Anti-bullying workshops (RCMP-school initiative): “Kids are now coming to the office to speak out about bullies, so it’s helping and they’re posting on Facebook and the word is spreading that it is not cool to bully others.”
- Junior Rangers: recently started
- Community Justice Outreach Worker Programs
- After school sports (indoor hockey/floor hockey, dodge ball) – supervised by teachers
- Hockey Club
- Summer Camp
- Arena (ping pong, pool, billiards)
- Games at Akavak Centre after dinner
- Cooking Program
- RCMP school visits to talk about crime and drugs
- Sports programming from Iqaluit (coaches teach skills to children and teens) - new

*“They are trying to have activities at the gym but short on staffing. This would be better served through funding for more staff in order to do organised programs.”*

### Other

- Safety Committee
- Alcohol Education Committee
- Christmas Feast
- Bingo
- Justice Committee
- Traditional on the land programs
- Sewing program
- Pre-natal program
- Church
- Library with internet through Community Access Program

*“We visit the School and talk to the kids about crime and drugs and the kids respond well to us.” –RCMP*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members know there are challenges facing the community and want to meet them. People talked about the need for parents to improve their knowledge of cooking, budgeting and how to meet the needs of their children. Also, some commented that parents must be positive role models, good communicators and leaders. Vandalism was described as “a cry for help”, and people said that Kimmirut needs “leaders to follow and respect.” There is fear of and a lack of trust in the RCMP, which has led to under-reporting of crime, and contact only when “the situation is already very serious.” Some ideas to build trust between the RCMP and the community included open houses, school programs, and simply reaching out in mutual respect.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “We need to be better listeners.”
- “Part of the solution could be story-telling, families having fun.”
- “Talking to our children might help rather than not.”
- “Children need positivity and if they don’t get it they react. They need positive relationships.”
- “It’s about showing love and giving love with children... I know what it is like to be the victim, better to be happy than angry and to help boys and girls to own their thoughts about where to go from here on.”

*“Telling stories to our children, talking to them more; those were our life experiences, and we can talk to our children and grandchildren.”*

### Other

- “Perhaps families could lock up and store their guns more safely and securely. This would reduce crime.”

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- “Women need more informal ways of getting information about family abuse and how to access the tools of the Family Abuse Intervention Act (FAIA).”
- “We need training classes for new parents and all parents, because kids learn from their parents.”
- Parents need training in how to manage money, budgeting
- Support is needed for children who lack parental support and drop out of school, as well as their parents
- Parenting programs are needed for both men and women. “Not all parents have knowledge about their children’s needs, or where they are, etc.”

### Healing and Counselling

- “Vandalism is a way of seeking help, crying for help.”
- “We do not receive any calls about the Family Abuse Intervention Act or Emergency Protection Orders, but I am certain that people could benefit from this service.”

### Collaboration and Communication

- “We should have regular monthly activities, potential proposals for programs/projects, gatherings, meetings with mixed generations.”
- “Part of the solution is talking more, get-togethers, discussions.”
- “I’m concerned about the Alcohol Education Committee. We should be educating people about drinking moderately and also about the serious harm and side effects of alcohol and other substances like pills (Tylenol 3 with codeine), and drugs. There should be more involvement from the Alcohol Education Committee.”

*“We need leaders to follow and respect and so do the kids.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- “We need more programming by the town.”
- “Kids need a coach to teach them skills and to organize the kids into teams and build team spirit and enthusiasm. Kids also need praise when they do well and support when they are not doing well. They need attention and guidance in healthy ways.”
- “More organized programming like Big Brothers, Boy Scouts and Girl Guides (are needed) to have positive role models for children.”
- “There is a lack of facilities and activities in town for kids and teens.”
- Staff are needed so that more activities can take place at the gym
- “More education about guns and gun safety.”
- Support is needed for the “all-nighters” (kids who stay out all night)
- “Women’s cooking classes (are needed) because women usually serve raw food and many never learned how to cook.”
- “It would be better to have the arena open more often so that other activities can happen, not just skating and hockey.”
- Life skills training and coping skills workshops are needed for both teens and adults
- “Children tend to go outside and away from programs during the summer. We could reach out to them through dances, and leadership activities.”
- “The Community Hall closes too early, so perhaps keeping it open later for children to have some activities, dances, Junior Rangers, Scouts, and Girl Guides. Some of these activities could be run by the RCMP, nurses, teachers, ministers.”
- “We need a swimming pool. Kids swim in the lakes but it is too cold and dangerous.”

*“We did not witness this in our childhood; there were no serious parental disagreements. Now it’s different and more complicated because of alcohol.”*

### The Justice System

- RCMP: “There is a fair amount of crime that is not reported to us and we need the help of the community in order to make Kimmirut safer for everyone.”
- There is fear and distrust of the RCMP that goes back years –but there is a willingness to build trust and nurture and cultivate better relationships between the RCMP and residents. We are prepared to meet the town half way but they have to do their part. We strive hard to improve the safety and quality of life for all residents in the town.
- “There is an underlying tension that we as (RCMP) members and community members need to work on by having social activities together.”



- “Crime is under-reported.”
- “There should be more open houses with RCMP members to get the message out that the members are here to be helpful.”
- There is a language barrier and a distrust of strangers. RCMP members have put themselves in harm’s way in order to keep all residents safe. This message needs to be out there that we care about all the residents and will respond to calls when we get them. Our goal is a safe and crime-free town.
- RCMP: “We would like to participate more in the schools and in sports with the kids but when we show up, the parents are suspicious of our motives. We are trying hard to change this by being active on several committees.”
- “The community should also try to help members to feel more comfortable in Kimmirut.”
- “People call (the RCMP) when the situation is already very serious, and not before.”
- “The RCMP are now sending more cases to diversion.”

### *Other*

- “We need a youth centre and we’re tired of discussions. We feel like we’re not even on the radar of the politicians.”
- “There should be more facilities for youth and children.”

## Territorial Level

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- “Maybe we need a workshop to learn what other communities are doing.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Parents need information about how to manage their finances and meet the basic needs of their children

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Some people have “inner wounds” that need to be healed before they can be fully functioning, positive members of the community

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime

### *Other*

- The relationship between the RCMP and the community needs attention so that the community can fully benefit from the important services the RCMP provides. Both community members and the RCMP need to work together on this issue

## Our Visit to Pangnirtung

Our Crime Prevention Coordinator, Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker met with the Interagency group, Justice Committee, elders, and youth, and facilitated a community meeting during their visit from January 9-11, 2014.

We heard that there is a need for counselling supports, as well as relationship and parenting support for young parents. It was suggested that perhaps the old unused health centre building could become a wellness centre. The need for a safe place for women and children to go in the community was also highlighted.

Lack of housing and overcrowding are also serious issues in Pangnirtung. Community members noted that “Making Connections” is a currently active crime prevention project based in the Youth Centre, however this federally funded project is in its final stages, and is currently seeking other means of support.

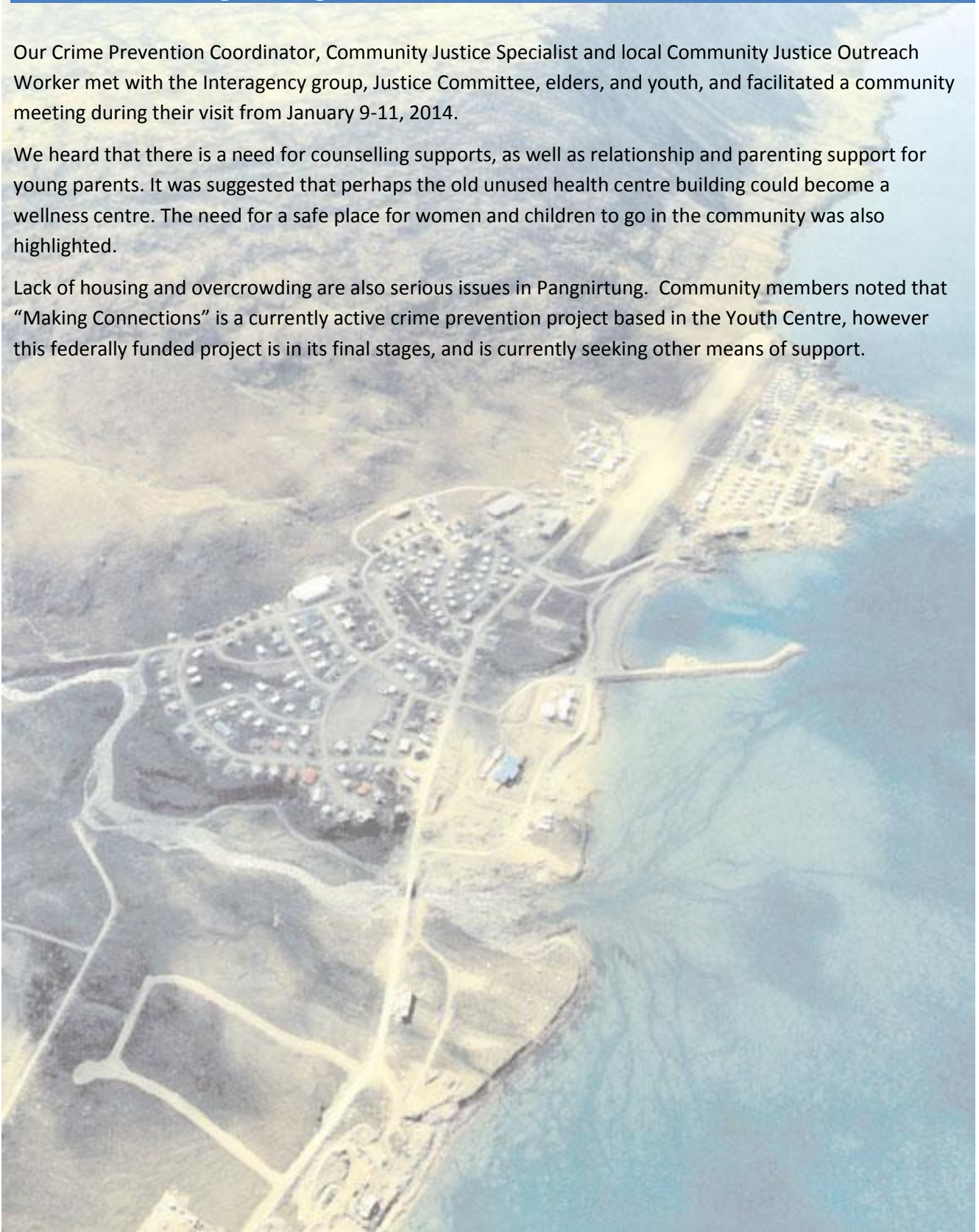


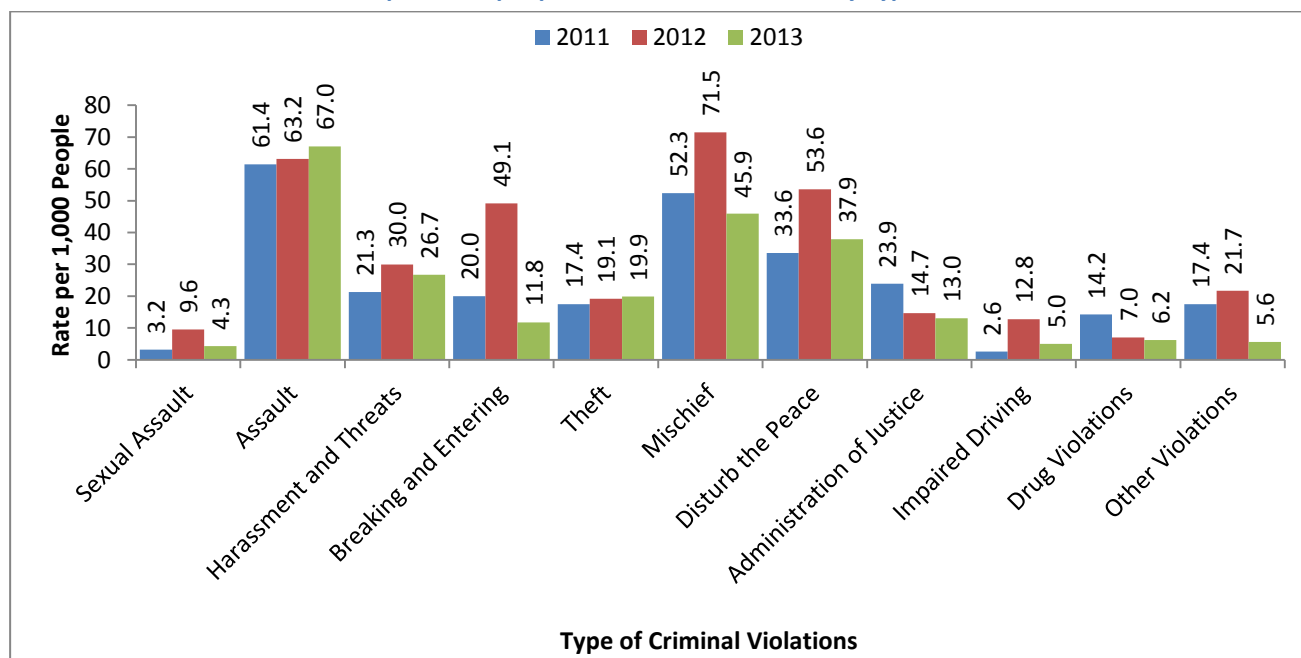
Table 11 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	5	15	7
Assault	95	99	108
Harassment and Threats	33	47	43
Breaking and Entering	31	77	19
Theft	27	30	32
Mischief	81	112	74
Disturb the Peace	52	84	61
Administration of Justice <sup>31</sup>	37	23	21
Impaired Driving	4	20	8
Drug Violations	22	11	10
Other Violations <sup>32</sup>	27	34	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>414</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>392</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Pangnirtung has a population of 1,613. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>33</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 11 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>31</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>32</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>33</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### Crimes against a Person

- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Child neglect
- Sexual abuse
- Family violence
- Elder abuse

*“Drugs and alcohol are a contributing factor to crime and it is rare to receive a report of a violent crime where drugs or alcohol are not involved.”*

### Property Crime

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Shoplifting

*“We have elders who have their pension taken.”*

### Unhealthy Behaviour

- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Intimidation
- High rate of reoffending
- Bullying
- Gambling
- Anger
- Lack of respect for authority

*“It is so hurtful how much alcohol and drugs can change a person. I would love my children and grandchildren to come to my house not under the influence and to be a family.”*

### Other

- Drug trafficking– young people are used to get drugs for parents and as drug mules
- Bootlegging
- Prostitution
- Suicide

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members recognize that the Inuit way of life has changed dramatically in the past generation, and they wish to return to some basic Inuit values and preserve the fundamental aspects of their identity. Some people who suffered childhood trauma and have not dealt with it need counselling, but the services*

they need are not available. Some parents have problems with alcohol and drug addiction and as a result do not properly supervise or otherwise care for their children.

### Healing

- Unresolved childhood trauma is a big factor
- Anger
- “We have seen many people die by suicide because we haven’t been able to help them or correct them.”
- “A lot of authority has been taken away. We had our own way of dealing with things. We had responsibility to wean, to teach our children right and wrong. It’s become a white man’s world and they are authority figures. We as Elders feel completely useless.”
- “We felt intimidated when people first came to rule us in our own land.”
- “We all used to live together with no problems. We used traditional methods of counselling and forgiving. This was taken away by the government.”
- Labelling people

### Family

- “We have a strong belief in the family unit. It’s important to understand and appreciate our own culture.”
- “There are too many young people today trying to get into relationships.”
- “We grew up with Elders in the home and they were respected. It’s become very difficult to live as Elders. Today is different. Young people seem to laugh and make fun of Inuit culture, thinking the Qallunaat is better.”
- “Young people are stuck in the middle; they don’t have a lot of skills in Inuktitut or in English.”
- “The connection between youth and Elders has been lost, as well as respect for Elders.”
- Lack of parenting skills such as discipline, supervision, boundaries, routine and consistency
- “Lack of a stable family environment”; parents “moving from one relationship to another.”
- Some children are neglected, unsupervised, and stay out all night
- “When separation occurs in the family, children are left to fend for themselves. This creates anger and as adults they start acting out their anger.”
- Young parents unable to meet the challenges that children bring
- Lack of positive encouragement
- Violent video games are believed to be a negative influence on children and youth

*“We often see children in the school and they act out what they see in the home. They act out their parents arguing. They are bullied by family members and they in turn bully.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- People spend money on drugs and alcohol rather than food
- This is a dry community. This law is not working and is not being enforced.”
- “People lose their friends when they stop taking drugs.”
- “The fundamental foundation has been lost and alcohol and drugs are normal.”



### *Other*

- “This community is plagued by... lack of services.”
- Lack of food/hunger
- Lack of employment
- “Overcrowding; leads to family violence due to lack of privacy.”
- “Lack of good role modeling from leaders, staff.”
- “Not enough activities.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Family*

- “In our family a teacher came and talked to us and this totally changed my son’s life. We started talking about things in our family.”
- Prenatal classes.

### *Traditional Activities*

- “I often take young people out on the land, but they don’t want to go out anymore.”
- “There is a strong hunting/fishing tradition.”
- Turbot fishing – “a lot of people are going turbot fishing instead of being on social assistance”

### *Youth*

- Making Connections Youth Centre with good leaders;
- After school activities;
- Radio shows about drug and alcohol abuse – “A radio show really helped. We talked about drugs and next morning students were talking about it. They were talking about what they had heard, what to do and what not to do.”
- Anti-bullying activities at the school.

### *Healing and Counseling*

- Counselling from Elders and peers;
- Mental health programs

### *Other*

- Mental health programs
- Justice Committee
- RCMP visit the Youth Centre and are currently working on a firearm initiative
- Interagency (four times per year)
- The love and care of individuals toward each other
- Drug and alcohol awareness presentations



## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members know that young people are the future of their community, and adults want to be good role models. They want to stop drug and alcohol related problems and help people to get well, but more resources are required to meet the need for counselling and other programs and services. People also know that Inuit culture has some answers for them, and they respect traditional Inuit values. Community members have stated their needs repeatedly, and at this point, they want to stop talking and take positive action.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Young people are the future and we need to encourage them in that. Even if we can encourage two or three people. The only way is to help each other.”
- Parents and other adults must be positive role models to children and youth
- “We have to protect young people against these things.”
- “We have to be role models, so that it is seen as a good thing to follow your parents; so that we have money because we don’t take drugs, and that is why we have vehicles, etc. We have to help people understand.”
- “It’s easier if you don’t let your friends come over to take drugs.”
- “You personally say ‘I quit’”
- “People lose their friends when they stop taking drugs. This is one of the biggest issues for people. It’s good to talk one on one and agree terms for the friendship”
- “People ask for money from family members. I say ‘I don’t want to kill you. I don’t want to put a nail in your coffin. I care for you and I will not be responsible.’”
- “We need to talk to them and treat them as normal instead of not talking to them because they take drugs.”

*“There’s a lot of work that needs to be done to heal the community.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “It would be good to have a time for women to talk about pregnancy. In the past, the grandmother would supervise their pregnancy. There are cultural values for Inuit pregnancy and childbirth.”
- “We need to explain why not to do unhealthy activities instead of just being told not to do it. For example, when I was young someone told me never to start smoking because cigarettes are very addictive. This is why I never smoked.”

### Other

- “For older parents the power was taken away by the government. It’s degrading and demoralizing. We have to be given that authority back.”

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- There is a lack of counselling programs and services; “Clients are lining up and there are too many people and then people leave.”
- A centre is needed, where counselling could happen; possibly the old nursing station;
- Both one-on-one and group counselling are needed;
- Counselling could be for referrals from school, self referrals, people coming back from BCC, from probation. This counseling should be for people motivated to make some change.”
- People need to support each other
- “The way we used to be a community, there was friendship and we used to visit each other. There was no separation between people in the beginning, between Inuit and white... Why did we become different groups, from different camps or different families? Where did this categorization happen in communities and taking away people’s basic dignity? We need to work together and we have to be able to live together. We need to have community gatherings more often. We have to get together more often to talk about issues in the community.”
- Men’s and Women’s Support Group: could discuss and resolve problems
- Bring in outside professionals to deliver healing programs, or send people to treatment centres
- Rehab facilities should be in town instead of far away
- “We need to start including Elders, culture and IQ in healing. Those who are traumatized or who have been sexually abused have to go through years of counselling. There is life behind that closed door, but the person has to take the initiative.”
- “We would be able to provide a lot more support if we could counsel and help our own people.”
- There need to be groups for people who don’t drink or use drugs to build new friendships and belonging.

*“One couple travels to communities to do healing programs. They travelled to the treatment centre in Ottawa which they shared was the best counselling program they had experienced. Use this as a guideline in order to heal people. We are totally capable.”*

### Healthy Families

- “It would be good to have programs for young couples with emphasis on relationships and what it means to be a father and mother, what it means to raise your children and support each other.”

### Collaboration and Communication

- “The community has to take the initiative to come up with programs that will work. We are talking about them but nobody is taking the initiative. We need to start working together.”
- “There should be more communication between communities.”
- “We need to do something concrete and not just talk about it.”
- People felt that the Interagency Group might be able to come up with some solutions to drug and alcohol problems

*“It would be good to have programs for young couples with emphasis on relationships and what it means to be a father and mother, what it means to raise your children and support each other.”*

- “We as a people should start, not just with words; we need to put it into action as one with unity.”
- “It would be good to get together more often to talk about issues and have workshops to come up with ideas.”

### *Meaningful Activities*

- “There needs to be positive encouragement; the Hamlet has been encouraging the athletes.”
- “It would be good to have workshops to come up with ideas.”
- “Students and Elders could make posters to put up in the airport about drugs and alcohol.”
- A fitness centre would be welcome: “Physical activities are very important when children and youth are growing up.”
- “It would be good to have projects for young men (shovelling, softening skins, etc.).”
- Cooking classes were suggested
- “A lot of people are going out turbot fishing instead of going on social assistance.”
- A spring camp at school
- “People have to start making money on their own, not through social assistance. They have to be encouraged to work for this money.”
- “More economic development.”

### *Traditional Activities*

- A women’s cultural identity group was suggested
- It was suggested that beneficiary money could be used to run hunting programs
- Traditional on the land programs for young men from difficult families is a good way to help them become more productive
- Traditional activities (making and mending nets, making hunting tools) are underfunded;
- “Go back to outdoor activities.”
- “IQ connects with every aspect of life. It is a totally different culture and lifestyle. People have to have an understanding of our culture.”
- “There is a lack of funding to take young people on the land for counselling. This has been run in the past and has helped young people.”

### *The Justice System*

- Counselling is needed for people on probation– “people with probation orders fall through the cracks”;
- Reintegration into the community after jail time should include counselling and follow up services, with counsellors brought in from outside
- Better communication is needed from the RCMP to the community about criminal activity in the community, and the efforts of the RCMP to enforce laws (drug seizures & alcohol, etc.)
- A way must be created for Elders to overcome language barriers when speaking to the RCMP, so they can anonymously provide information about alcohol and drugs entering the community
- “The DARE program was good as it got kids talking about the drugs issue and there was also a greater appreciation for the RCMP.”
- “Parents are never aware when a crime has happened due to separation of families. The system deals with it in a different way. Separating families is not our culture.”
- The Justice Committee is a valued part of the justice system in Pangnirtung
- “It would be good to have an enclosed court room that is not so public. There are too many distractions.”

- The court process is frustrating in its slowness: “In our culture we deal with the problem straightaway... The waiting leads to depression and other problems and more criminal cases.”
- People find it frustrating when court dates are changed: “This totally disrupts the healing process.”
- It is understood by some that to know of a crime, but not to report it is like participating in the crime
- “People who commit a crime do not get enough counselling or follow up services.”

### Other

- “Nunavummiut are the highest for suicide, crime, etc. It is so depressing to see these statistics. We need to have something positive.”

## Territorial Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “We have been telling the GN forever that there is a lack of facilities... What can we say to make you see we are in dire straits?”
- Additional services for healing and counselling are needed

*“We have been telling the GN forever that there is a lack of facilities... What can we say to make you see we are in dire straits?”*

### Justice System

- Scanners and dogs at the airport would be useful to find drugs and alcohol

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### Parenting and Relationships

- Parents must be positive role models to children

### Healing and Counselling

- A significant number of people in the community need counselling and healing services, but the existing staff and facilities are not sufficient to meet their needs

### Substance Abuse

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime
- Language barriers and intimidation prevent people from “standing up” to drug traffickers and bootleggers, and reporting their activities to police

### Other

- People are frustrated with the lack of action on the part of the GN; they feel they have identified their needs as a community repeatedly, but no action has been taken, and they are tired of “just talking”

## Our Visit to Qikiqtarjuaq

Our South Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker visited Qikiqtarjuaq from February 12-14, 2014. We met with the Justice Committee, elders, the Hamlet Council, youth at the local school, the RCMP, and health centre staff.

Overcrowding and hunger were highlighted by community members as high-priority issues that contribute to crime. People value the education children receive out on the land.

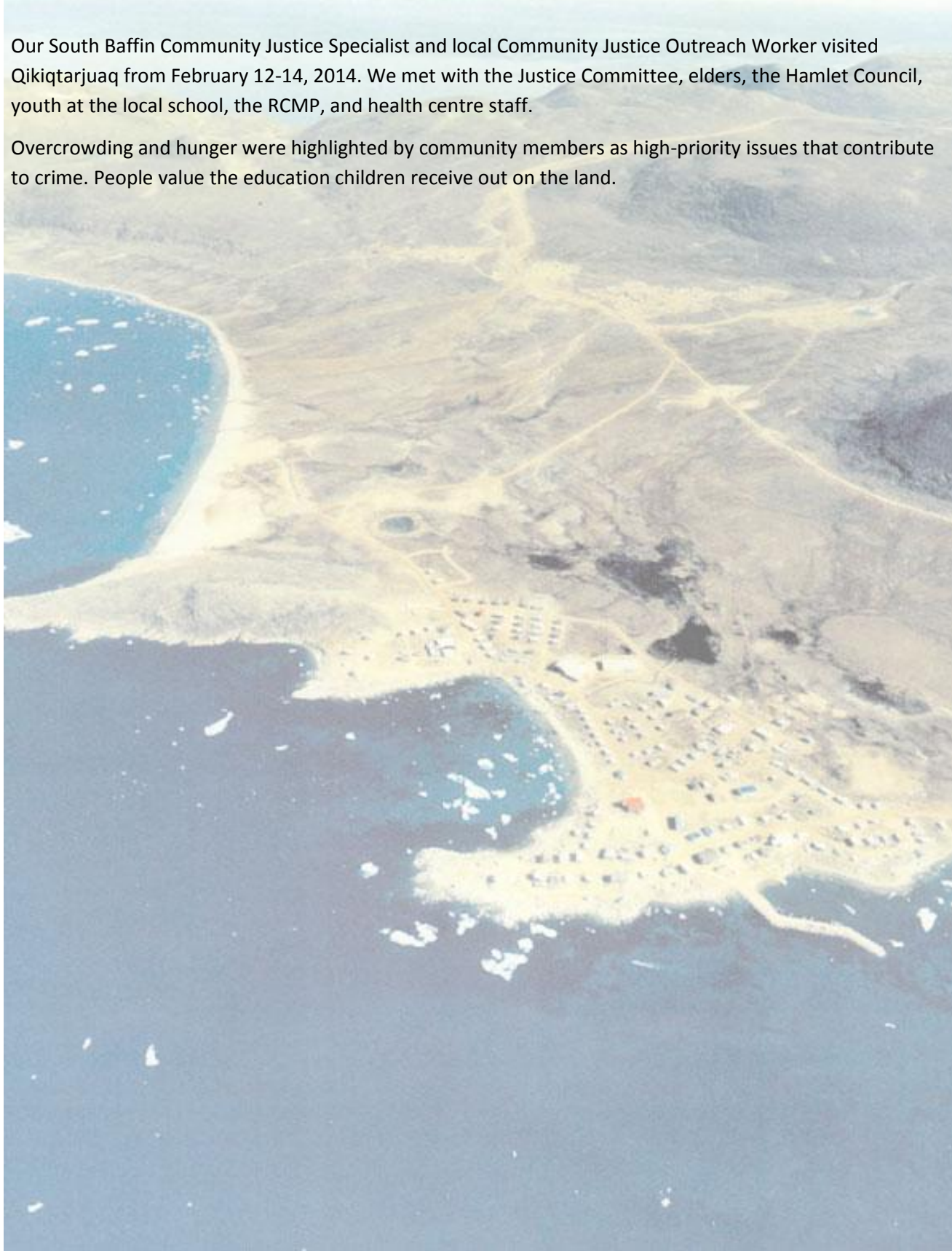


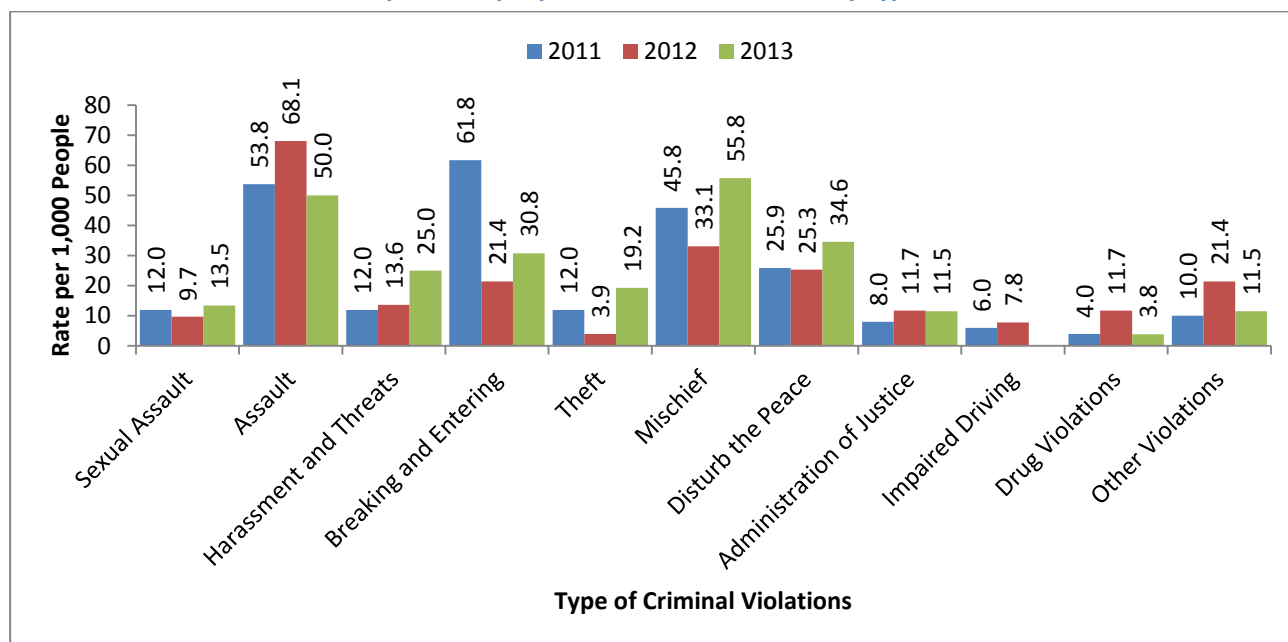
Table 12 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	6	5	7
Assault	27	35	26
Harassment and Threats	6	7	13
Breaking and Entering	31	11	16
Theft	6	2	10
Mischief	23	17	29
Disturb the Peace	13	13	18
Administration of Justice <sup>34</sup>	4	6	6
Impaired Driving	3	4	0
Drug Violations	2	6	2
Other Violations <sup>35</sup>	5	11	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>133</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Qikiqtarjuaq has a population of 526. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>36</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 12 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>34</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>35</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>36</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.



## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### Crimes against a Person

- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Domestic assault: “If someone beats a woman, people consider this acceptable behaviour, and this contributes to violence and crime.”
- Child abuse
- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Elder abuse
- Uttering threats
- Harassment

*RCMP: “Many of the calls are related to assaults, specifically domestic assaults. Surprisingly, many of them don’t involve alcohol.”*

*“Crime is low, but I know that crime is underreported.”*

### Property Crimes

- Break and enter
- Vandalism
- Theft
- Arson

### Unhealthy Behaviour

- Alcohol and drug abuse: “This worries me especially late at night after the alcohol arrives. There is speeding of vehicles, people drink until they pass out and there is a worry about some dying from freezing to death. If drunk and asked to leave a home if fighting or when jealousy is involved, this can cause anger.”
- Bootlegging
- Low school attendance
- Gambling
- Bullying
- Racism
- Lack of respect for authority figures (teachers)
- Under-reporting of crime

### Other

- Suicide ideation

### Positive Notes:

- Solvent abuse is virtually nonexistent in Qikiqtarjuaq, crime rates are low, and there have been no completed suicides for four years. The elders and community members decided to act and got involved to turn the situation around.
- “There are some alcohol related issues, but they are small in number.”

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*In Qikiqtarjuaq, some residents feel a distrust of the educational system that can be traced back to residential school experiences of the previous generation. They believe that this generation needs counselling and other services in order to begin healing and to ensure that their families can thrive. Because some parents bear negative feelings toward the education system their children are not encouraged to attend school, and teachers and administrators are not treated with respect. Hunger is a major challenge in Qikiqtarjuaq, as is lack of housing. Alcohol and drugs, boredom and undiagnosed mental illness account for a significant percentage of criminal activity.*

### Healing

- Dysfunctional relationships and poor parenting due to unresolved residential school and TB removal trauma
- Lack of counselling services
- “People live with trauma and are not getting help to do any healing, so it is hard not to carry this forward into their relationships with their children, spouses, other family members and other residents in the town.”
- “Sexual abuse, we hear a lot about it now, it is a problem and increasing in our town.”
- Undiagnosed mental illness: “Sadly, many mental health clients wind up in jail.”

### Family

- “Not a lot of kids go to school... people equate school with losing their traditions and culture.”
- “Parents often take home their kids if the child dislikes a teacher... until a new teacher arrives, and this is months or years.”
- “Couples in town fight and threaten to hurt each other.”
- “Having relationships between cousins and this causes problems in relation to the families. You try to tell them that they are too closely related.”
- “There are many families where the kids are in control instead of the parents. Even young children are not always in school and there is a lack of discipline, lack of parenting skills.” “I am at a loss because I am supposed to be the adult and in control.”
- Parents are gambling, while unsupervised children and youth are staying out late at night
- Lack of conflict resolution skills: “People are not talking, nor is there any compromise, negotiation and middle ground in finding solutions to conflicts.”
- Lack of accountability for illegal/inappropriate actions of children, youth and adults

*“There is a whole generation that came back to the community no longer feeling Inuk. They feel a loss of identity and did not learn from their families what is a normal, functioning relationship.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- “Drugs are an issue; it helps not to feel the pain. We need to have healing from problems back when we were kids and there was widespread abuse.”
- Food money is diverted to gambling, drugs: “Hunger has increased from drug abuse.”

- “Drugs like marijuana often kills people’s personality, so they don’t go to school or to jobs and they get violent when they are in withdrawal.”
- “We have children that are drug users in town. We see our children high and we get fearful when they act out in the home.”

### Other

- Boredom: “These kids are not out on the land, not going to school and there are no expectations for them. They get bored.”
- “Hunger is a real problem in the community.”
- Lack of housing/overcrowding: “Overcrowding builds tension in the home; lack of privacy leads to violent outbursts.”
- Dramatic changes in Inuit way of life
- High cost of living
- Unemployment

### Positive Note

- “This is a more traditional town than most, and people still go out on the land to hunt and fish.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Prenatal programs (3 days/week)
- Parents and Tots
- Hamlet Nutrition North Program
- Soup Kitchen
- Community Feasts

*“Teams of students and teachers work on attendance and the whole class is rewarded with pizza for best improvements.”*

### Youth

- Weekly dances: “They have dances from time to time but there is a lack of space in our community.”
- Sports (volleyball, hockey, badminton)
- Recreation Department, Youth Recreation Worker (activities in school gym)
- Arena (open every night but no support from parents, no supervision)
- “We have a breakfast program in school every morning from Monday to Friday.”
- Cooking Club (once/week)
- Reading Club in school with help from RCMP “so that the kids see the members in a different light and not just arresting people, but protecting people and helping out in town.”
- Junior Rangers (but a troupe leader is needed)
- “We tried teaching sensitive areas in cyber-bullying and using Facebook to post harassing messages and threats. We brought in the police to talk about the criminal aspects but we also talked about being respectful to other students and the harmful psychological effects.”

### Justice System

- Alcohol Education Committee: “There is an Alcohol Education Committee, but there is no discussion about responsible drinking.”
- Justice Committee (taking youth out on the land, helping Elders)
- RCMP “have done evaluations with all the organizations like the school, stores, health centre and they are all positive. We teach gun safety in the town and have acted as firearm instructors for people to get their Firearms Acquisition Certificates. People use gun locks and gun lockers and we encourage this.”
- Bylaw Officer

### Other

- “Just last month we had a program where young people were helping elders, fishing, hunting and sewing.”
- Nunavut Arctic College facility: “but there are no students.”
- Women’s Auxiliary
- Rangers
- Jewellery making

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members feel that crime prevention begins at home; stable homes where parents value education will result in higher school attendance and lower crime levels. The community members also thought that healing the unresolved childhood trauma of parents is a critical need, so that they can properly care for their children. People felt that more counsellors and social workers are necessary to make this healing possible. Qikiqtarjuaq is a place where traditional activities are valued.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “When we talk about children, it has to start from the home.”
- “There is a problem getting the kids to attend school. The kids need to value education and so do their parents and to value this at home.”
- “Going on the land is important, getting food from the land is important, but so is learning how to move in a southern world... to see that you can have both without giving up one or the other.”
- “Education is an important issue towards crime prevention. If students are not in school, they tend to gravitate to risky and antisocial behaviours... just for kicks.”
- “The will has to come from the students and their parents... what do you want from a school?”

*“I have experience as an Elder and go on local radio with any information that needs to be heard.”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “From my personal experience, it helps me not to feel the pain. We need to have healing from problems back when we were kids and there was widespread abuse.”
- People have to accept and acknowledge things that are problematic in their lives to be able to get help to resolve them

### Other

- “Another thing is to help people access funding for programming. There is lots of funding available but no one knows how to access it. Maybe I can help a few people and plant a seed in their minds, so they can pass it on to other people.”
- “I would like to teach as many people as possible CPR and First Aid.”

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- “A curfew/siren to get the kids back home. I think it will help families connect with each other.”
- Parenting Classes
- Food Bank

### Healing and Counselling

- “We need wellness counsellors, a wellness coordinator.”
- “There are a lot of social problems and maybe the school can partner up with social services to do joint workshops.”

### Meaningful Activity

- “We can have radio shows from Elders, hearing Elders way of living.”
- Radio shows advertising community events
- Square dances
- “Sports that are organized and teach skills to the kids e.g. hockey.”
- More organised activities with supervision and coaching are needed

*“Keeping kids in school does lower crime and gives students skills to make them employable.”*

### The Justice System

- “We really need a vision to prevent crime instead of reacting to crime.”
- “There is no relationship between the community and the justice system. Consequences need to be balanced and more serious transgressions need to be dealt with in a fair way that teaches... accountability, responsibility and respect.”
- It would be helpful to have the RCMP involved in the community, having an open house, maybe running some programs as well as collaborate and support the activities of the Justice Committee
- “No probation officer here in town, but the judge gives probation orders.”

### Other

- “Consequences need to be balanced and more serious transgressions need to be dealt with in a fair way that teach students and others about accountability, responsibility and respect.”

## Territorial Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “We need more social workers, not police, as most of the problems are social and not criminal: hunger, lack of supervision of children and housing.”
- “The community looks for resources for projects to meet the needs of the social problems on behalf of isolated communities and the GN it seems, sees us as (a lower priority than) the bigger communities.”
- “We could use a safe home for families to go when they are very upset. If you can help us to build a safe home in our community that is what needs to be done. Families have no place to go, spouses and children need to get away from the abuse.”

*“The GN, it seems, sees us as a lower priority than the bigger communities.”*

### The Justice System

- “Every (RCMP) detachment should have their own secretary/receptionist/translator between offenders and members, because there is a communication barrier.”
- “There should be a legal services worker in every community.”
- “In BCC, some computers could be set-up to provide face-to-face time for the families.”

### Other

- Rethinking income support cheques: “If we could reach out with concern to reduce the cash amount... maybe reduce the cash and increase the credit in food only; because it is being used for drugs and alcohol.”
- “Another issue is lack of funding.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### Parenting and Relationships

- Build a higher level of respect for education and have parenting support and training
- Conflict resolution skills training is needed so that community members can learn to use non-violent ways to manage conflict

### Healing and Counselling

- More counsellors are needed to meet community need, particularly among adults who suffered residential school abuse and childhood trauma

### Substance Abuse

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime



## Our Visit to Sanikiluaq

Our Iqaluit Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker visited Sanikiluaq from January 15-16, 2014. We met with the Interagency committee and facilitated a youth focus group and public meeting.

Many residents of Sanikiluaq expressed that they experience poverty, with people committing crimes such as food theft just to meet basic needs. While all communities in Nunavut are difficult to access, Sanikiluaq is especially so.



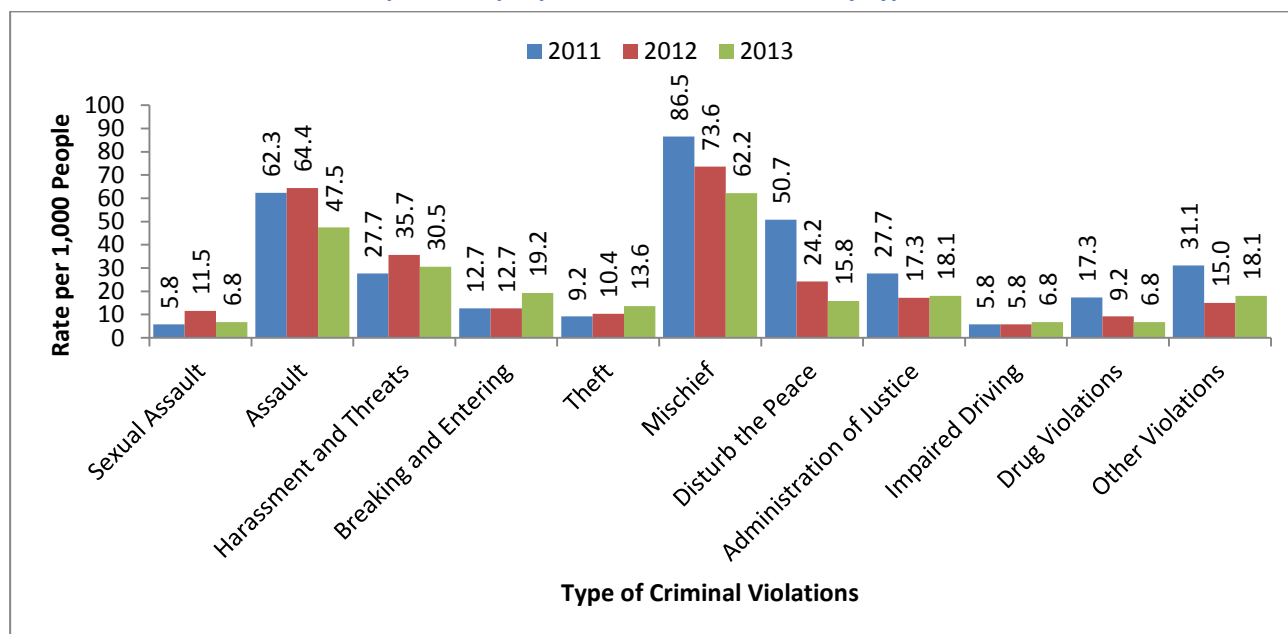
Table 13 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	5	10	6
Assault	54	56	42
Harassment and Threats	24	31	27
Breaking and Entering	11	11	17
Theft	8	9	12
Mischief	75	64	55
Disturb the Peace	44	21	14
Administration of Justice <sup>37</sup>	24	15	16
Impaired Driving	5	5	6
Drug Violations	15	8	6
Other Violations <sup>38</sup>	27	13	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>217</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

The community has a population of 924. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>39</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 13 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>37</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>38</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>39</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Sexual abuse
- Physical abuse
- Spousal abuse
- Elder abuse
- Child neglect
- Domestic violence

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Shoplifting

*“Those who report get bullied and it really divides this community. The victim is often harassed for reporting.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol addiction and abuse
- Fighting
- Racism
- Violence and drug use in the presence of children
- Gambling
- Smoking (children, youth and adults)
- Those who report crime to the police are harassed

### *Other*

- Bootlegging
- Drug trafficking

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members feel that lack of parenting skills is a significant root cause of crime. Hunger, unemployment and poverty are also contributors to crime, as well as relationship problems. Life has changed dramatically in a short time, and they mourn the loss of Inuit traditional laws and practices while struggling to adapt to new circumstances. Alcohol and drugs are a major cause of crime.*

### Healing

- “Elders can’t do anything for the youth anymore. The traditional laws were taken away from Inuit when children were sent to residential schools.”

### Family

- “Parenting-lack of discipline; less discipline now than before; Parents just sit back.”
- “Parents not knowing where their kids are.”
- “Youth go hungry because parents spend their money on drugs.”
- “People cheating on each other, relationship problems.”
- “In the 1960s there were four family clans who lived nomadic lives. Each group lived separately but came together for short periods of time. In the 1970s, these four families became one big community (Sanikiluaq). Elections happened and traditional leaders were eliminated. Programs occurred when everyone was brought together. Everything changed. We had to learn a new way. Problems started, as did crime. Justice people and Social Services came to our community. We are still dealing with this new approach. Until the early 1990s, people only married within their group. Marriage outside of your group started in the 1990s but 80% of the time it didn’t work. We have to go back to fixing our own problems.”

*“There is no way to relieve stress here; no drop-in centre, no gym.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- “Alcohol and drugs is a big part of the problem.”
- “A lot of crime happens here because of alcohol.”

### Other

- Hunger
- “Lack of money is a big issue. People steal for money to buy alcohol, drugs, cigarettes, pop. Others steal so they have money to buy basic needs. Poverty is a real issue in this community for the majority of its residents.”
- “Unemployment and poverty is very high in Sanikiluaq; you see it from the streets.”
- “Not enough Inuit leaders; not enough training.”
- “Lack of personal responsibility and lack of volunteerism in the community.”
- “Sanikiluaq is a very poor community; there is no tourism, fisheries or mining due to the isolation.”
- Lack of activities;
- Boredom;
- “So many things have changed.”

- “Peer pressure.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- “People help their families.”
- “The Rec. Committee organizes games at Christmas time.”
- People go out hunting; Elders go on the radio to talk about life.”

### Youth

- “Sometimes they have badminton, floor hockey and volleyball at the school but little for those who don’t like sports.”
- “There are school programs, sports, music, movie nights.”
- “The Justice Committee members visit the school. Some youth have after school jobs. There are community games, spring fishing and picnics.”

### Other

- “The programs here are very limited. Some new services have come in but mostly new positions are occupied by outsiders.”
- “There are some social things that go on here but not much. It’s mostly sports in the community.”

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members commented that parenting skills training and other support is needed for some parents, especially young parents. The need to work together and to become personally involved in the delivery of programs and services was also identified, but just as important is the need for more programs and services. Traditional and on the land activities are highly valued, as well as education. Some believed that people should be more involved in preventing and reporting crime.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Parents can discipline their kids better.”
- “Parents who yell a lot are not being good parents.”
- “We have to go back to Elders and our families for the answers, not always the hamlet or the government, or the RCMP.”
- “Too many young people are getting together at a young age and having kids.”

“We can respect each other.”

### Healing and Counselling

- “We can respect each other. Talk about our problems, ask for help. Keep ourselves busy.”

### Other

- “We can look at our own values.”
- “If I see a young person doing something unsafe, I should tell them to stop instead of passing by.”

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “Get AA meetings set up in our community.”

### Collaboration and Communication

- “Our community needs to push for funding/grants. There is a lot available but we are not accessing the funding.”
- “We all need to work together to get things going. Nobody does anything for free – no volunteerism here. We have to do better.”
- “More youth and Elder communication. Our youth need to learn the Inuit way.”
- “Listen to Elders. Talk to people about crime so more people are aware of it.”
- “Parents can become involved in the community. It’s everyone’s responsibility to prevent crime. The whole community should be working together.”
- “In the past, we took care of ourselves. Now, it’s all about schools, social services and government services doing things for us. We have to go back to cultural and traditional ways. Because our Elders went through hard times, they know.”
- “We need more opportunity-economic development activity. A strategy needs to be developed.”

*“Inuit culture is unique. We need to learn who we are as Inuit—who we are and where we come from, what our values and customs are. We have to stand on our own two feet.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- “Have more cultural activities—bring back traditional ways.”
- “More on the land programs for youth and Elders. When children are occupied, there is less crime. Knowing the Inuit way of life is best because it deal with managing wildlife, family life, health, survival and conflict resolution.”
- “Community Orientation for people coming from the outside. More awareness for non-Inuit.”
- “We can teach young people how to hunt and sew. When youth are being taught, they should be put into smaller groups with Elders (age appropriate groupings).”
- “Have Brownies, Girl Guides, and Scouts. They don’t have it anymore.”
- “More programming in our community. (sewing classes, on the land programs) A place in our community to spend time at. More jobs.”
- “We need activities all year.”



### *The Justice System*

- “What I see here is that people refuse to step in when a crime occurs. Rarely do people go to the RCMP to report a crime. A lot of crime happens here because of alcohol, but I don’t think prohibition works. I think we will always have problems with alcohol.”
- “More people have to report things to the RCMP and work with them. Why are people scared to report? Why are people not reporting?”

### *Other*

- “We need more education—stay in school and encourage our youth to go to school.”
- “We have to look at the school curriculum. What can we do to ensure more people finish school and go to college?”
- “We can lock our doors. It’s sad now that some of us have to do this but it helps to keep our property safe. People now having to lock up their machines.”
- “We need a facility to teach youth on traditional activities and games. A place for youth and Elders to meet.”
- “More than a new facility, we need to take care of the buildings we have.”
- “It would be a good idea to build a cabin outside of town where people could go when they want to get away from alcohol, drugs, pressure. A place to learn new things as well.”
- “Better facilities (community drop-in, restaurant, a homeless shelter, a spa, a food bank and a soup kitchen)
- “Inuit culture is unique. We need to learn who we are as Inuit--who we are and where we come from. What our values and customs are. We have to stand on our own two feet. We need to increase our confidence so we can do whatever we want. Starting from kindergarten, we need to teach things from an Inuk perspective.”
- “We can help out each other more. Give food to others who don’t have a lot.”

## Territorial Level

### *Healthy Families*

- “More programs for young mothers on how to breast feed. It saves a lot of money.”
- “More foster care for our communities.”
- “More in place to encourage parental involvement with their children’s education.”
- We need more parenting programs in Nunavut. It happens everywhere, not only in Sanikiluaq.”

*“We need more parenting programs in Nunavut.”*

### *Healing and Counselling*

- “More services and supports in place for victims of sexual abuse.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Parenting skills training is needed, and young parents need support

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Services are needed for victims of sexual abuse

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drugs are major contributors to crime

### *Other*

- More facilities, programs and services are needed, and people need to become personally involved in preventing and reporting crime
- There is a desire for more traditional and on the land activities
- Poverty and a lack of jobs/economic opportunities are major concerns for the community

## Kivalliq

### Our Visit to Arviat

Our Crime Prevention Coordinator and local Community Justice Outreach Worker met with the Justice Committee, RCMP, Probation Officer, Leadership Resiliency Project, Wellness Centre, and Interagency Group during our visit to Arviat from April 8-11, 2014. A community radio show was also broadcast.

Arviat has one of the highest birth rates in Nunavut and struggles with, overcrowding, and poverty. The need to make community-based programming comprehensive and sustainable was highlighted by participants as a priority.

Notably, youth crime has dropped in recent years, but it is difficult to say whether this is due to the Leadership Resiliency Project (funded by the National Crime Prevention Centre), the Youth Centre, or other factors.

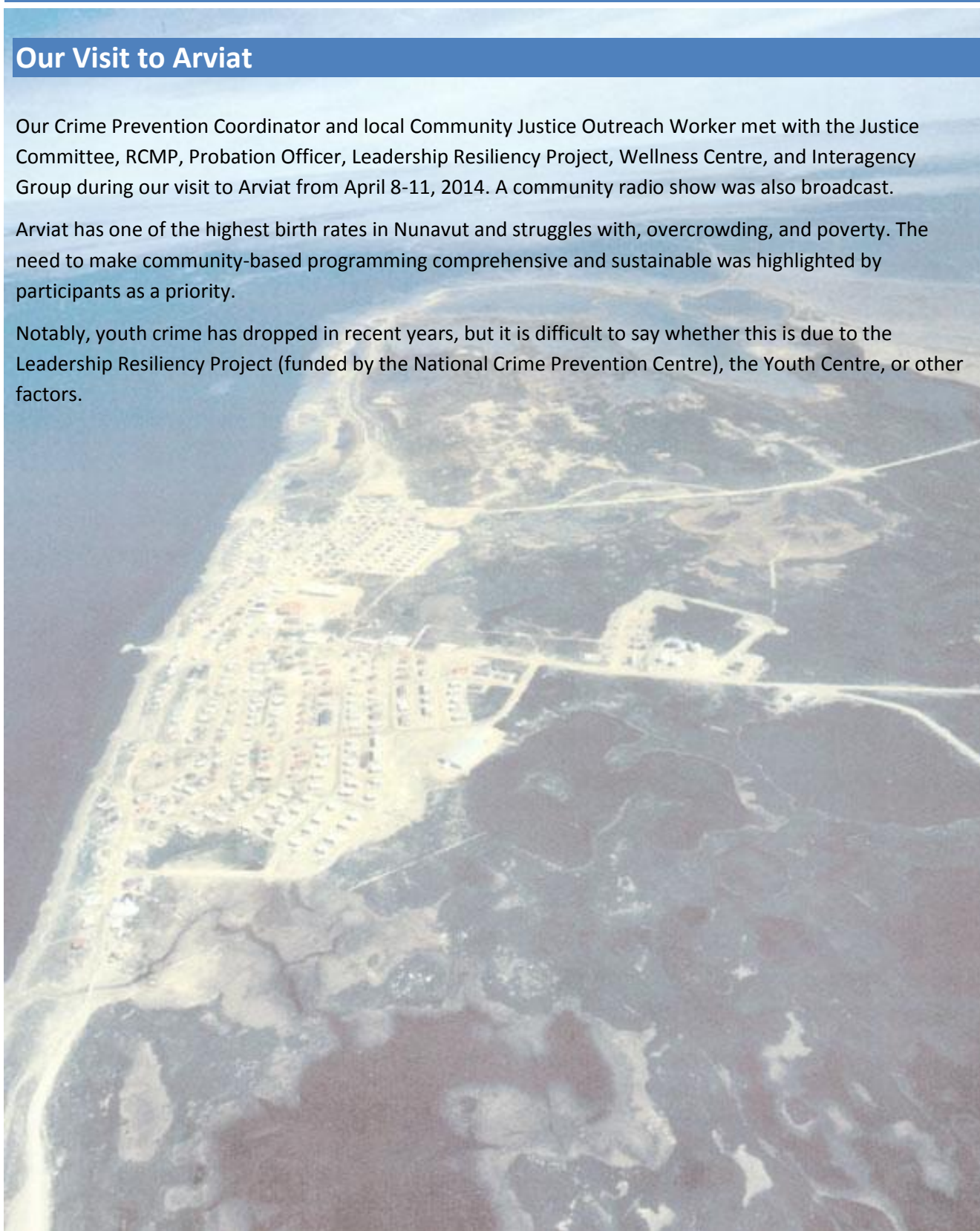


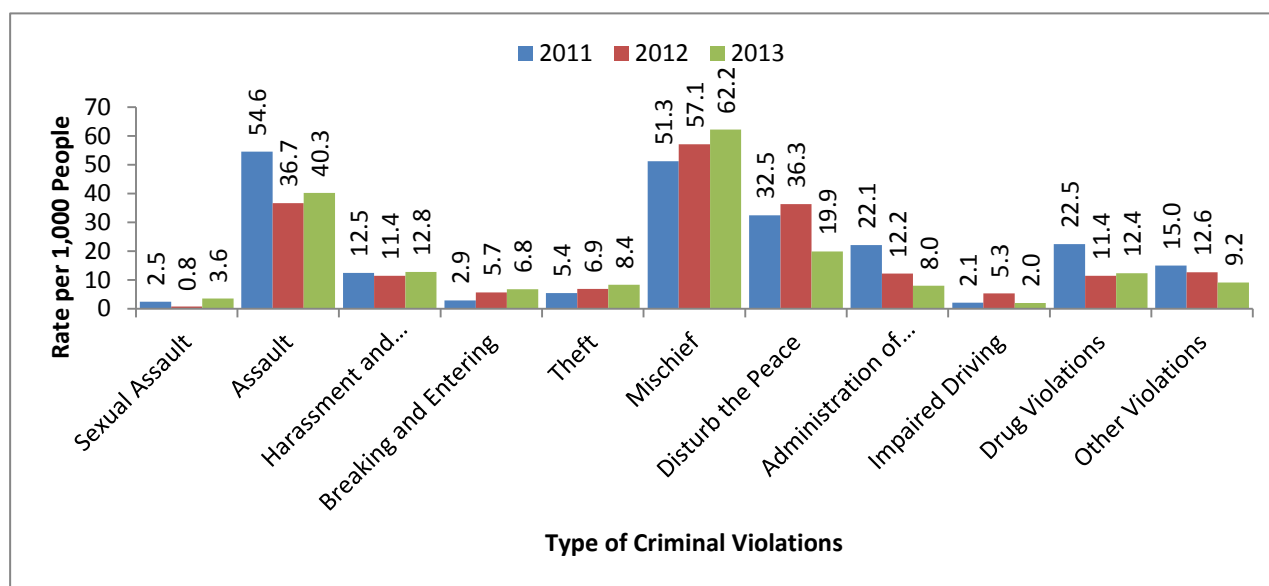
Table 14 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	6	2	9
Assault	131	90	101
Harassment and Threats	30	28	32
Breaking and Entering	7	14	17
Theft	13	17	21
Mischief	123	140	156
Disturb the Peace	78	89	50
Administration of Justice <sup>40</sup>	53	30	20
Impaired Driving	5	13	5
Drug Violations	54	28	31
Other Violations <sup>41</sup>	36	31	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>465</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Arviat has a population of 2,611. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>42</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 14 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>40</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>41</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>42</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Sexual assault (many unreported)
- Sexual abuse
- Spousal abuse
- Elder abuse

*“People turn to alcohol and drugs, when maybe they could have counselling and find healing for the trauma they’ve experienced.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Mischief
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Spousal conflict
- Parental neglect
- Truancy
- Gambling

### *Other*

- Suicide
- A small number of people are responsible for most crime in the community
- Repeat offenders are often involved with drugs, alcohol and assault

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community elders shared that many young parents are not equipped for the responsibilities of parenting. Because of financial difficulties, some parents face difficult choices about whether to spend money on drugs and alcohol or food. Many community members commented that because of the high birth rate, there is a high level of poverty in Arviat, and overcrowding is a serious problem.*

### Healing

- Profound changes in the Inuit way of life
- Inadequate mental health services
- Unhappiness, anger and jealousy, hopelessness, suicidal thoughts, self-esteem issues, peer pressure

### Family

- “People are saying ‘Rescue me from my family.’”
- Neglect of children by parents, leading to truancy from school and criminal behaviour
- Inappropriate behaviour by parents
- Individuals not taking responsibility for their actions or the actions of their children
- People are no longer taught by elders to be respectful
- Very high birth rate and high number of young parents

*“If you see your parents behaving badly you’re going to copy.”*

### Other

- “There are few job opportunities; people therefore have narrow perspectives.”
- Lack of infrastructure
- Financial problems
- Hunger and lack of nutrition
- Lack of housing/overcrowding
- Lack of employment opportunities
- Lack of awareness and education about gender equality



## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Early Childhood Programs
- Indoor playground, bouncy castle, children's activity centre
- Wellness Centre (Cooking Program, Parenting Program, Budgeting Program, Elder's Program)
- Relationship Building Workshop (five days)

### Youth

- Annual youth conference
- Young Hunters Program (with Elders, role models and mentors)
- Wraparound Counselling for youth at risk
- Youth volunteer skills and leadership training
- Music festival
- Talent shows
- Youth Media Team
- Church: Youth Groups
- Sunday School up to Grade Six, Young Life Grade 7 to High School
- Glad Tidings Youth Group
- Anglican Youth Service
- Catholic youth activities
- Annual Youth Conference (five days)
- Leadership Resiliency Program
- Substance abuse prevention
- Young hunters program with elders, role models and mentors
- Youth Drop in Centre (After School Program 3-11 pm)
- Summer Camp (250 kids)
- Summer activities run by hamlet
- Junior Rangers Program
- Recreation Committee
- Sports: floor hockey, Soccer for Hope, Hoops for Hope, ice hockey, badminton, basketball, volleyball, public skating, after school floor hockey, etc.
- Walking Club
- School Gym: busy every night
- Youth Programs for substance abuse prevention

*"If you are a victim of abuse there need to be sustained, life changing services."*

### Other

- Elder's Program
- Men's healing group
- Job Skills Programs
- Media Programs

- CPNP Building
- Small Steps Program—in home daycare for children with special needs
- Regular daycare as well as financial support
- Aboriginal Head Start
- LRP Program
- Public skating
- Arviat TV station
- Community website
- Photography course
- Music course
- Audio-recording
- Designing apps for iPods
- Web Design
- Alliance Church
- Job skills programs (mostly funded by mining companies)
- Work Readiness and pre-employment programs
- Driver Training Program
- Diamond Driller Training Program
- Trades helper Program
- HRSDC: Family Support Program, skilled resume writing
- ACE training
- Hunter Guide Tourism Training
- Performance arts training
- Early Childhood Education (Nunavut Arctic College)
- NTEP (Nunavut Arctic College)
- RCMP:
  - Engaged in the community (school visits, Youth Centre, sporting events)
  - Community policing
  - Good relationship with the Justice Committee and CJOW re EPOs
  - Refer youth to the LRP Program especially from at risk families or non-attenders at school
- Federal Parole System support for offenders returning to Arviat
- Probation

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Elders and other community members agreed that support for young parents is needed, and young people need to be educated about the responsibilities of parenthood before becoming pregnant. The lack of counseling and other assistance for victims was highlighted as a factor influencing the reporting rate for some crimes (e.g. sexual assault). RCMP emphasized that building relationships with all community members, especially youth, was very important.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- Parents must model and teach appropriate behaviour for children
- People should choose good friends, as peer influence affects behaviour
- Parents should take more time to teach their children not to fight, and to respect each other

*“People phone and say: ‘You need to come and sort out my children.’”*

### Healing and Counselling

- “Human life requires hard work.” People must come to understand that they are personally responsible for the consequences of their actions, and that hard work is required for a healthy, balanced life.

### Meaningful Activity

- “It would be good to do a job in order to receive social assistance.”

### Other

- “If the community can support each other that would be good.”
- If you see a child not in school, take them to school
- When children do things they are not supposed to do, adults should tell them not to do those things, and ensure that they return what they have stolen

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “We want to see some positive stuff and some improvement.”
- Provide drug and alcohol abuse counselling, so that people can find healing from the trauma they’ve experienced
- A weekly support group for women is needed
- Use more Inuit Elders as drug, alcohol and suicide counsellors
- Low self-esteem in victims of crime is a major issue and should be addressed
- There should be more groups offering drug and alcohol addiction support, like the Coral Harbour Men’s Group
- A Relationships Program is needed

- A Spousal Abuse Program is needed

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- “Everybody’s so busy that there’s a lack of communication.”
- More collaboration and improved communication is needed both among community organizations, service providers and between community organizations and the public
- There is a need for leadership at the community level
- A new position is needed that will be responsible for maintaining a community calendar, pulling everything together and organizing meetings
- Create a centralized, regularly updated list of programs and events available to marginalized individuals, so that organizations such as the RCMP can direct people to the services they need
- Promotion of existing events should be improved
- A radio program that teaches basic parenting skills would be useful
- Have Elders talk on the radio about the importance of following rules and regulations, and the repercussions of breaking the law
- Service providers must be willing to adapt programs and services for the benefit of the community

*“It is important that there be more support for comprehensive and sustainable community-based programming.”*

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Provide more youth programming
- There should be more Elders teaching at the school
- There should be a stronger presence of parents and elders at the schools
- There is a limited after-school program, a drop-in centre and a good summer camp. There are Rangers and a recreation committee. It would be good to have more in school programming, as well as better promotion of events.

### *The Justice System*

- A Community Guide for Crime Prevention should be created, with specific information about the role of schools and the community in crime prevention
- People should not offer rewards for recovery of stolen items on the radio
- The RCMP phone system should be upgraded to provide local, 24 hour service

### *Other*

- Promote and provide education about gender equality

## Territorial Level

### *Healthy Families*

- More multi-programming centres are needed: “People can move from one program to the next.” Cooking, budgeting, self-esteem and relationship skills are linked, and people can build skills and confidence.
- “Teach more parenting and life skills in the schools.”

### Healing and Counselling

- Services should be sustainable and comprehensive
- There is a great need for long term counselling and healing services for the victims of abuse
- Because mental health services are inadequate, those who are suicidal or who have medication issues are kept in jail by the justice system. The mentally ill, who often need the care of doctors, are not receiving appropriate medical care by the health care system. When suicidal persons are kept in jail, it affects the perception of suicide in the community.

### Collaboration and Communication

- All service providers must be open to collaboration and willing to adapt programs and services for the benefit of the community
- Better coordination is needed between the GN and local volunteer organizations to make the most of the time and energy of volunteers
- Structural changes since the creation of Nunavut have seen the loss of regional health boards, which had been an important vehicle for community input and action. Under the current system people who sit on community committees feel disconnected and without a voice at the regional level.

*“There are many barriers to disclosure for victims. The court re-victimizes sexual abuse victims and there is no support. Though the Child Protection Act includes a duty to report, the system is failing.”*

### The Justice System

- A victim services unit should be created in every community, with a locally based victim services worker. This position could be housed in the community resource centre.
- “It would be good to have more restorative justice methods.”
- “There are no interpreters with RCMP and in court a lot of cases fall down due to interpretation/translation issues.”
- As in the traditional Inuit system, the community should confront the offender (not just representatives of the policing and legal system), and there should be confession and restitution. Also, “It would be good to have the community support the offender by saying ‘We will help to support you in changing your behaviour.’”
- There is a need to ensure that sentencing is appropriate
- There are many breaches of probation conditions and this system does not appear to be effective
- Luggage should be x-rayed at the airport and travellers searched
- Due to the absence of interpreters, language barriers prevent some court cases from being properly adjudicated
- The court system does not reflect Inuit culture and does not create an environment which supports victims
- There are many barriers to disclosure for victims
- The court system re-victimises sexual abuse victims and there is no support. Though the Child Protection Act includes a duty to report, the system is failing.
- RCMP:
  - “The RCMP have a good involvement with the community.”
  - More officers are needed

*“A radio show that teaches basic parenting skills would be useful.”*

- A community policing approach is in place, and RCMP would like it to be implemented more widely
- The Crime Stoppers Program should be continued and expanded
- Improved cultural awareness and translation services are needed
- More funding for programming and community activities is needed
- It is important that there be more support for comprehensive and sustainable community-based programming
- Wellness centres require ongoing core funding so that they don't have to rely on project-based funding to support core activities. The current situation requires continuous proposal writing and results in burn out and intermittent service delivery
- GN bureaucracy slows down community initiatives, as high-level departmental approvals are required before action can be taken. This is frustrating for community volunteers, and adds pressure to already overworked GN employees
- Build more houses

### Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

#### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed

#### *Healing and Counselling*

- Long term counselling and other services for victims of sexual abuse and other crimes and trauma is needed
- Greater involvement of Elders in counselling, teaching and public education roles is needed

#### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

#### *Other*

- Improved collaboration and communication among government and non-government organizations is needed, as well as improved collaboration and communication between these organizations and the public in order to provide comprehensive and sustainable programming. This is a high priority for the community.
- The justice system should include adequate support for victims and more restorative justice practices, and improve access to interpretation services



## Our Visit to Baker Lake

Our first meeting in Baker Lake during our April 8-11, 2014 visit was with the Interagency Committee. Unfortunately, we were unable to hold a community meeting due to scheduling conflicts and the lack of availability of public space.

The dominant theme at the Interagency meeting was the negative social effects of employment at the mines. The students in the Grade 10 class at Jonah Amitnaaq School were very keen to participate and provide ideas to improve the quality of life of youth in Baker Lake. A number of the students reported being active participants in promoting a positive life in their community. Many in the class were employed, participated in extracurricular activities or volunteered with younger children.

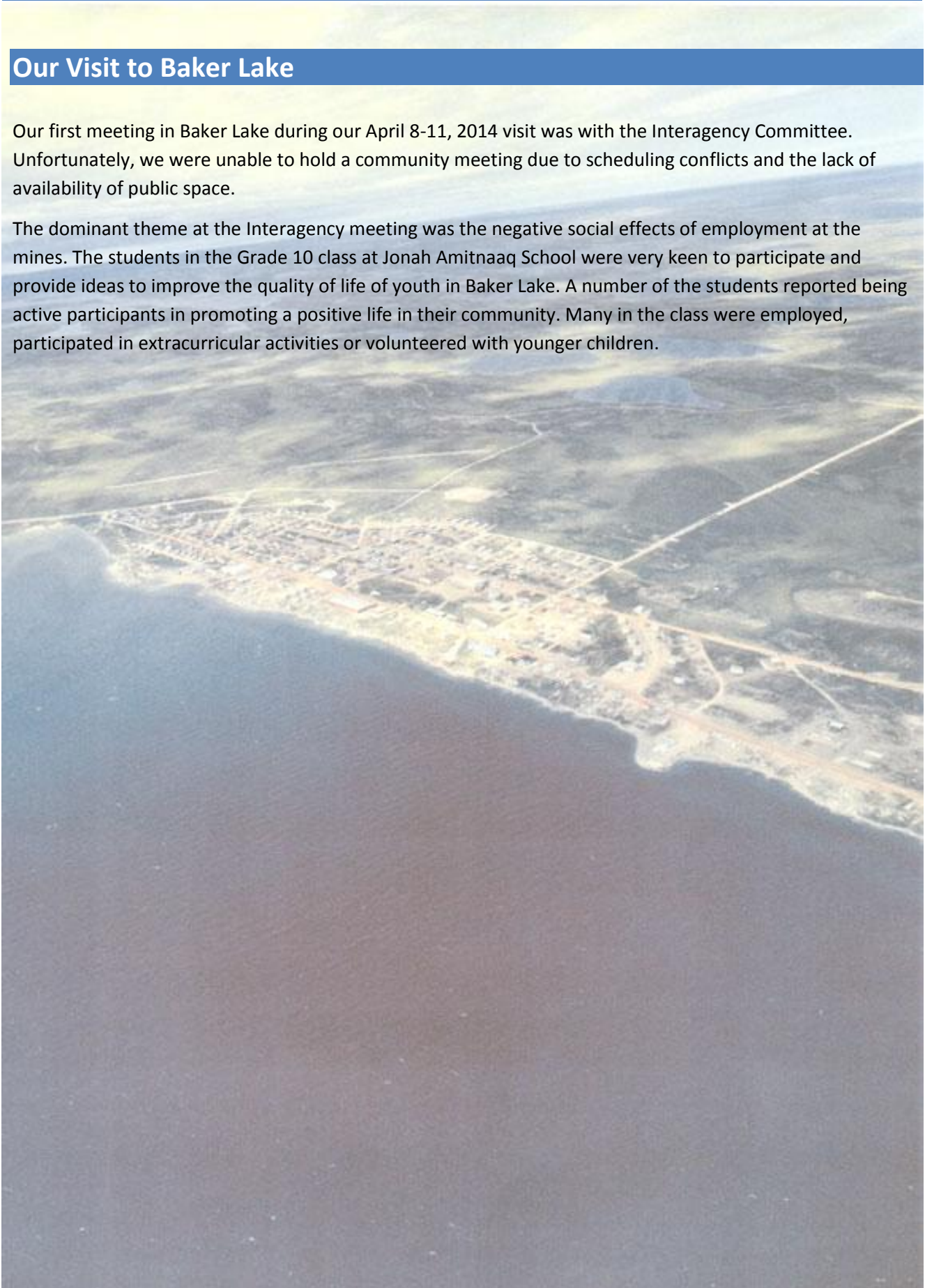




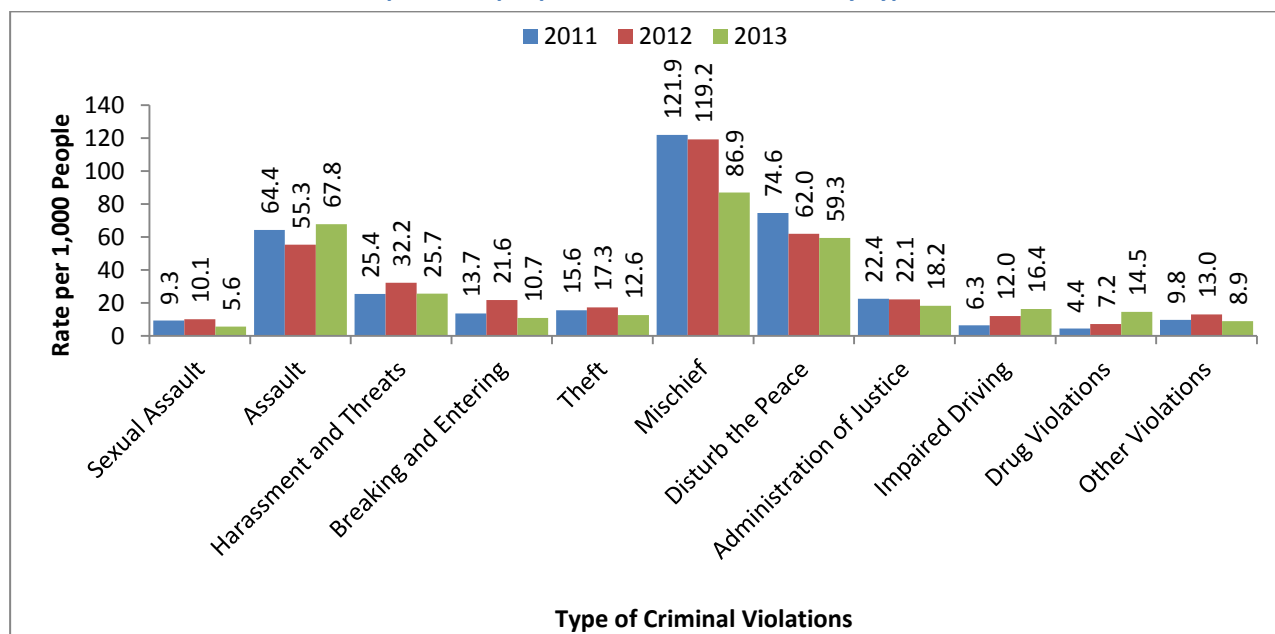
Table 15 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	19	21	12
Assault	132	115	145
Harassment and Threats	52	67	55
Breaking and Entering	28	45	23
Theft	32	36	27
Mischief	250	248	186
Disturb the Peace	153	129	127
Administration of Justice <sup>43</sup>	46	46	39
Impaired Driving	13	25	35
Drug Violations	9	15	31
Other Violations <sup>44</sup>	20	27	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>754</b>	<b>774</b>	<b>699</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Baker Lake has a population of 2,164. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>45</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 15 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>43</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>44</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>45</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Domestic violence
- Sexual abuse
- Child neglect

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Shoplifting

*“A lot of domestic violence has to do with alcohol and drugs.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse
- Underage drinking and smoking
- Bullying
- Parents not sending children to school
- Adults buying tobacco for underage youth

### *Other*

- Bootlegging: because of mine employment more people can afford bootlegger prices
- Drug trafficking
- Truancy

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*The mine has brought more money to some people in the community, which has had both good and bad consequences: people have more money for their families, but they also have more money for alcohol and drugs. People say the mine “has identified social concerns but not followed through.” The RCMP are short-staffed in this growing community, so there is a lack of enforcement. Also, low levels of education and insufficient funding for education, training, counselling and other programs are considered to be root causes of crime in Baker Lake.*

### *Healing*

- “Mental Health would like to refer people but the referrals are ineffective.”

*“Because of the mine, bootlegging has become a problem.”*

### Family

- Children are not sent to school, so engage in criminal activity to fill their time

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Meadowbank Mine means people have more money for drugs and alcohol. Since the mine opened, Alcohol-related incidents have increased from 560 per year to 1,500 per year.

### Other

- “The mine has identified social concerns but has not followed through.”
- RCMP are short staffed, there is a lack of enforcement
- Lack of education and funding

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Meadowbank Christmas Feast
- Family church service

### Youth

- Recreation sports in schools
- Youth Centre
- Lunch program

### Other

- Alcohol Education Committee
- The mine has its own support services and Human Resources staff
- Social Services (crisis intervention, individual supports)
- Sports
- Hunting
- RCMP
- Justice Committee radio shows

*“Teachers, parents, coaches make a big impression and it is always remembered.”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*People in Baker Lake would like to see traditional skills and knowledge taught to the younger generation through on the land programs and other means. They would also like parenting classes so they can better meet the needs of their children, and a daycare for when parents are working or at school. After school programs are important to keep children engaged and off the streets in the afternoons. A transitional home, wellness centre and training centre were mentioned to meet various needs in the community. Finally, education about the effects of drugs and alcohol is needed at all age levels so that people can avoid the problems that come with alcohol and drug abuse.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- Children should be encouraged to attend school and to graduate
- “Parenting classes would be positive.”
- Parents and older siblings need to be good role models to children
- Parents should bond with children, show love and affection

*“Parenting classes would be positive.”*

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- A daycare is needed
- More housing is needed for families and homeless people
- Play sports with children
- After school programs are needed
- Information is needed that links alcohol to domestic abuse
- “Need to address generational trauma, why abuse is happening, social determinants of health.”
- Liquor restrictions should be lifted, as there was less alcohol in the community when there were no restrictions

### Healing and Counselling

- Mental Health needs to make more referrals
- The mine should implement their own social wellness strategy
- Number of social workers should be increased from 2 to 4
- Aftercare is needed for spousal abuse
- More support is needed for those with alcohol problems
- More youth counsellors are needed
- More male addiction counsellors are needed
- A transitional home is needed for victims of family abuse and other crimes
- A wellness centre is needed with support programs and a training centre in its own space

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- Coordination is needed to access existing resources
- More collaboration is needed, people need to talk to each other
- More capacity is needed, and more consultation
- A working group should be formed to promote healthier lifestyles; it could talk to the children in schools, do radio shows, and engage kids in public places, “so they all grow up to full potential”;
- The RCMP and Justice Committee should collaborate
- “Greater information sharing and coordination” are needed

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Training is much needed to help local people make the most of the opportunities at the mine. Training capacity needs to be increased
- Higher levels of education are needed
- More community programs are needed
- More traditional skills and traditional knowledge programs and Inuit games are needed, along with family time
- On the land trips for youth are needed
- Inuit people are innovative

*“Tradition and culture should go hand in hand; Inuit people are innovative.”*

### *The Justice System*

- RCMP are willing to work with the community. “Because the RCMP are open-minded it helps the community.”
- “The Justice Committee helps provide some crime prevention but due to misunderstanding nothing is really getting through to the public.”
- “The Justice Committee should do an information session about alcohol and drugs at the hall”
- A Community Justice Working Group should be formed, composed of a social worker, CJOW, RCMP and one member of the Justice Committee
- “Community Intervention Orders (CIO) should be the backbone for the Family Abuse Intervention Act (FAIA)”
- “Have children go into the actual jail to see what it is like so that they don’t want to spend time there.”

### *The Education System*

- The school should adopt a community development approach, and should teach crime prevention
- Teachers at the school should be calmer and more understanding for more productive classes
- There should be more Inuit teachers and Student Support Assistants (SSAs)
- New, creative measures should be taken to reduce truancy, like community service hours for children who are late for school
- A new school is needed
- “Aim at the children for crime prevention; educate children.”
- “We should have role models come into the schools to motivate students.”
- Change school hours to 10 am to 5 pm, so that students will be more productive

### Other

- The mine should “implement their strategies and do some follow up strategies.”
- A Wellness Centre is needed with support programs and training programs, and its own building
- The Health and Wellness Committee has resources, but doesn’t meet. Crime prevention should be a priority for this committee
- A movie theatre, mall and arcade are needed
- There are gaps in service provision because there are no programs
- Some existing services in the community need to be enhanced
- In order to evaluate programs, properly trained personnel are needed
- Support and training workshops are needed for local staff
- The Pool Hall needs to be upgraded
- “Culture and innovation need to be included in development and programs.”

*“Not enough workers to focus on crime prevention, too many different jobs for one worker.”*

## Territorial Level

### The Justice System

- Airport security should be enhanced to stop alcohol and weapons from entering the community

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### Parenting and Relationships

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed

### Healing and Counselling

- The mine has identified social concerns and even created a Social Wellness Strategy, but has failed to act on them
- More counselling services for both adults and youth are needed

### Substance Abuse

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### Other

- Increased training capacity is needed to allow local people to fully take advantage of employment opportunities at the mine
- The community would like the Justice Committee to take on a crime prevention role through drug and alcohol information sessions, and the creation of a Community Justice Working Group
- Improved collaboration and communication among government and non-government organizations, as well as between these organizations and the public, is a high priority



## Our Visit to Chesterfield Inlet

On January 9 and 10, 2014, our Crime Prevention Coordinator and Community Justice Outreach Worker met with students at the high School, the RCMP, community Interagency representatives, and hosted a radio show.

The Interagency meeting included much open and honest sharing about community issues. During the radio show, an elder shared that they were happy that drug abuse was being spoken about, as people in the community tend to be silent about this issue. People expressed the feeling that their community is forgotten by the rest of Nunavut.



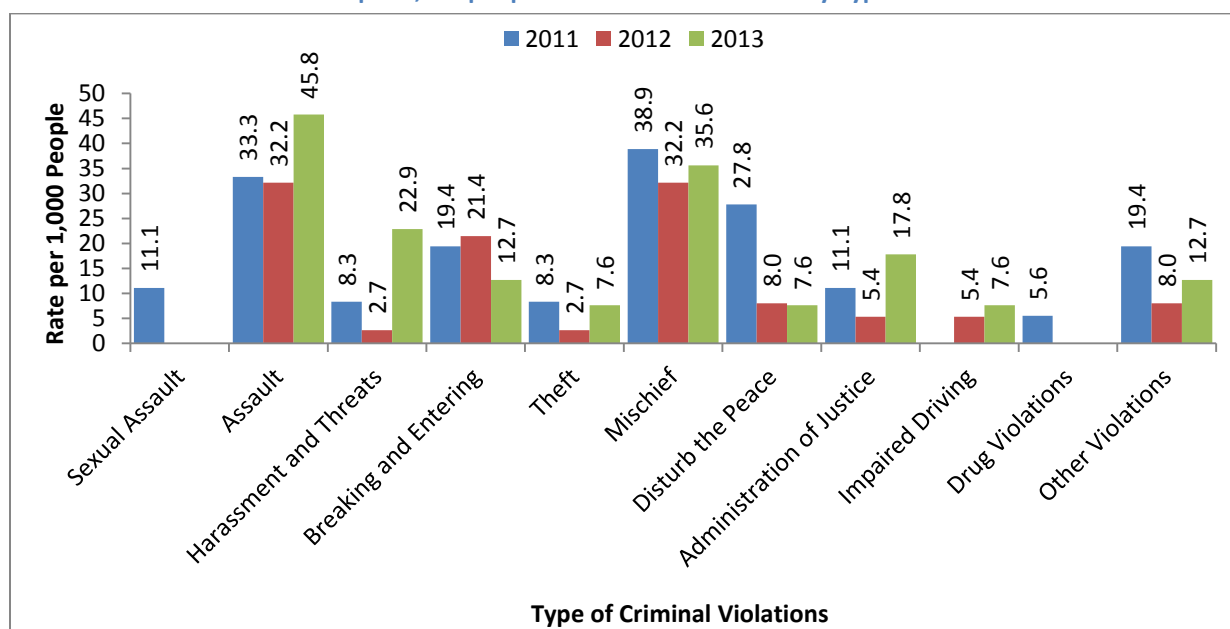
Table 16 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	4	0	0
Assault	12	12	18
Harassment and Threats	3	1	9
Breaking and Entering	7	8	5
Theft	3	1	3
Mischief	14	12	14
Disturb the Peace	10	3	3
Administration of Justice <sup>46</sup>	4	2	7
Impaired Driving	0	2	3
Drug Violations	2	0	0
Other Violations <sup>47</sup>	7	3	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Chesterfield Inlet has a population of 387. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>48</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 16 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>46</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>47</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>48</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Spousal assault
- Sexual abuse
- Elder abuse

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism

*“Break and enter and theft are mostly committed by 13-22 year olds.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol use and abuse by youth and adults
- Smoking, as young as Grade 1
- Bullying
- Cyberbullying

### *Other*

- Impaired driving

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members are concerned that parents are not communicating enough with their children, and that young children are being negatively influenced by older youth. The lack of programming for youth results in boredom, and bored, idle youth are more likely to get into trouble. Those who pressure Elders for money are often trying to feed addictions. Finally, people are more comfortable discussing alcohol problems than drug problems.*

### *Drugs and Alcohol*

- People need to feed drug and alcohol addictions, so they pressure or abuse Elders for money
- People are willing to talk about alcohol-related problems, but not drug-related problems

### *Family*

*“We as parents should be communicating more with our children.”*

- “Parents are not communicating with their children enough.”
- “It is a case of younger kids being influenced by older youth. Mostly they come from dysfunctional families where there is alcohol abuse.”
- RCMP noted that recent spousal assaults have involved alcohol

### *Other*

- There are not enough activities and programs
- Young people are idle, bored
- Residents feel that Chesterfield Inlet is “often forgotten.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Family*

- Elders speak on the radio about crime prevention issues

*“An RCMP member attends basketball with about 15 youth on Thursday nights.”*

### *Youth*

- Youth Centre/Drop in Centre
- Hamlet Gym Friday Drop In Program
- Weekend hockey
- Hockey (November to April)
- Soccer
- Baseball
- Basketball: organized coaching through school and drop in Thursday nights
- Badminton
- Inuit games: ad hoc practices and once a year competitions
- Junior Rangers
- Thursday night basketball with RCMP member
- Summer kayak- building program
- Visiting friends and family, babysitting, listening to music, time on computer, driving around

### *Other*

- Men’s hockey (every night)
- Justice Committee
- Hunting
- Sewing projects

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members felt that more family time and organized sports would help reduce crime in Chesterfield Inlet. Unfortunately, existing volunteers are “burnt out” and there is a real need for new volunteers to get involved. Also, long-time residents would like to get to know newcomers better. When it comes to healing and counselling, communication skills are a priority for some parents, and the RCMP is seen as an important partner in local suicide prevention efforts.*

## At Home

### Healthy Families

- “I decided to stop drinking when I thought of my children who were having to look after themselves and being scared.”
- Family time and sports times would be useful
- More family events are needed
- In many families when a young couple argues, they go to their family and their family takes their child’s side and speak negatively about the partner, but instead we should talk to both of them.

### Other

- “Have friends who don’t do drugs.”
- Conflict resolution skills need to be taught

## Community Level

### Collaboration and Communication

- “People from out of town keep to themselves, there’s a divide that needs to be broken. People should socialize together.”
- “As a newcomer it feels intimidating to go to community events as I am scared of offending someone because of cultural differences.”
- People and organizations should work together more
- Radio announcements are a good way to communicate
- New volunteers are needed, as existing volunteers are experiencing burn-out

*“So many young people are sitting at home and doing nothing.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- “Have a schedule at the gym for floor hockey, volleyball, etc.”
- Organized, coached sports are needed; currently there are no coaches
- Training sessions are needed for coaches
- “A busy kid will not get into trouble.”
- A proposal should be written to Canadian Tire for hockey equipment
- More group gatherings and community gatherings are needed
- More jobs are needed

- Snowmobile races would be fun
- Talent shows, teen dances and square dances should be held
- Youth should participate more at the radio station
- A fitness centre would be useful
- A swimming pool would be good
- A dedicated building for cultural activities (i.e. making ulus, harpoons, sewing, etc.) would be very useful

### *The Justice System*

- RCMP can play an important role in suicide prevention by bringing together mental health worker, parents, and youth for a conversation to begin to resolve outstanding issues
- The RCMP can help direct people in crisis to the appropriate services, such as mental health
- In order to stop the illegal import of drugs, RCMP need names and other specific information

### *Other*

- Drug Awareness

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Families should spend more time together, and more family-friendly events are needed

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Communication skills counselling or workshops are needed to help parents stay in touch with their children

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- There is a desire for stronger relationships between newcomers to the community and long-time residents
- More recreation activities are needed in the community to keep people busy



## Our Visit to Coral Harbour

We visited Coral Harbour on January 6 and 7, 2014 and planned to have an Interagency meeting and community meeting, as well as meetings with the Justice Committee, elders, and youth. Our Crime Prevention Coordinator and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held an Interagency meeting and met with the Justice Committee, elders and Qikiqtani Inuit Association representative. Unfortunately, both the community meeting and the youth engagement at the high school were cancelled due to a two-day blizzard.

Residents shared that Coral Harbour is an active community where people help out by volunteering to run programs, or personally supporting and encouraging each other. There is a spirit of togetherness here, and hunters share country food among family and community members.

A high priority for people in these meetings was to see more support for families, especially in the areas of parenting and relationships.





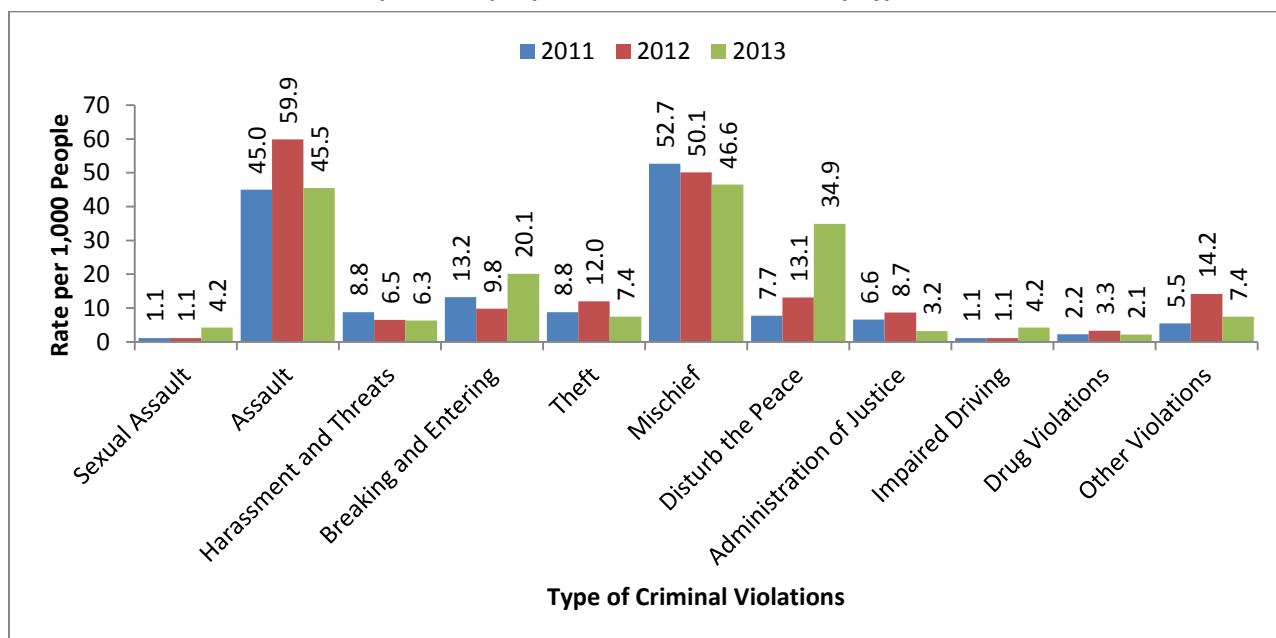
Table 17 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	1	1	4
Assault	41	55	43
Harassment and Threats	8	6	6
Breaking and Entering	12	9	19
Theft	8	11	7
Mischief	48	46	44
Disturb the Peace	7	12	33
Administration of Justice <sup>49</sup>	6	8	3
Impaired Driving	1	1	4
Drug Violations	2	3	2
Other Violations <sup>50</sup>	5	13	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>172</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Coral Harbour has a population of 961. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>51</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 17 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>49</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>50</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>51</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Spousal abuse
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse (often unreported)
- Sexual harassment
- Domestic violence: “There is a lot of violence, couples fighting in their homes and children witness this and then they fight at school. Jealousy and drugs are the issues.”
- Physical abuse
- Elder abuse

*“You see kids growing to be beautiful, and now you see them in their 20s when they are taking drugs and they look terrible.”*

### *Property Crimes*

- Break and enter: people break into houses to get money for drugs
- Theft: before people could leave their hunting gear but now they cannot because it might be stolen
- Mischief
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviours*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction: mostly parents aged 30-50 are using drugs
- Bootlegging
- Drug-dealing
- Jealousy
- Verbal abuse
- Gambling
- Anger
- Very young pregnancy

### *Other*

- Suicide attempts

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*The world has changed a lot in the past generation, and those changes have required the Inuit of Coral Harbour to make difficult adjustments to their way of life. Challenges include a very high cost of living, and high unemployment. There are many young parents in Coral Harbour, and some lack the skills they need to raise their children. Grandparents are there to help, but sometimes they are overwhelmed too.*

### Alcohol and Drugs

- Alcohol and drug abuse; “Some people who take drugs don’t want help and they would just turn the radio off someone was speaking about drug education on the radio.”
- “People who decide to stop drugs are influenced by their friends and so start again.”

### Family

- Young people are growing up in a very different world from that of their parents
- Young parents let grandparents raise children, but grandparents are unable to cope
- Very young parents lack the skills to raise their children in a healthy way

*“Young people are growing up in a different time. In the past, people had chores.”*

### Other

- “Income support is not enough for large families for a full month, causing tension in families”
- High food prices, high cost of living
- Lack of jobs

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Youth

- The Youth Centre has cultural programming and other activities with monthly themes e.g. drug awareness. The elders come twice a week and speak with the youth
- Youth Camp
- More youth are attending church
- Sports – there are a number of strong sports teams and activities e.g. hockey, basketball
- Suicide Prevention Night
- “The mental health nurse went to the school and was overwhelmed with the number of students who came to her. It was mostly for coping skills and behaviour setting.”

*“Sport is important in this community.”*

### Justice System

- RCMP are working to build a good relationship with the community, would like to work with the community, and have offered to play a mediation role in conflicts before they escalate

### Other

- Mental Health capacity has increased from once every 6 weeks to being based in the community for 6-8 weeks on a regular basis
- Justice Committee
- Men's Group has been very active in helping men find healing with up to 60 men coming along, but since the leader left this has fallen away
- Women's Shelter can respond to Emergency Protection Orders (EPOs)  
Women's Group took place this year teaching women how to cook healthy meals on a low budget, how to sew for themselves and their families, as well as exercise and fitness. The mental health nurse was also invited to participate

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Some people would like to see more community-wide, family-friendly events. There is a need for courses in parenting, communication, and conflict resolution skills. More counselling services are needed, especially in the areas of anger management, grief, and resolution of childhood trauma. Single parents need more support, and a wellness centre is needed in the community. Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to local crime.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- People need to learn communication and conflict resolution skills
- "Keep telling your children what is right and what is wrong."

*"Your children will lie to you when they are taking drugs."*

### Healing and Counselling

- "People need to learn communication skills, and to express emotions in a healthy way";
- "People need trust to be able to share."
- Counselling about coping skills and relationship skills is needed
- "The only way to help people to quit drugs is to give them love and support."

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- There is a need for parenting programs that teach basic life skills and budgeting
- There is a need for more supports for homes, especially for single parents. Possibly a mentor father figure

- People lack sufficient communication and conflict resolution skills

### *Healing and Counselling*

- A wellness centre is needed where people can access counseling, with employees who are positive role models
- Using the Men’s Group as a template, counselling is needed for anger management, grief, childhood trauma and other issues
- Alcoholic Anonymous

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- It would be great to have an interagency committee with one member from each group and together apply for funding and provide lots of programming
- Posters at the Health Centre should warn of the dangers of drugs, as they do with smoking
- Elders should deliver crime prevention messages on the radio
- It would be helpful if radio announcements for community events were in English as well as Inuktitut
- A 24-hour help line is needed
- Radio messages or a help line for Elder abuse is needed

*“More programming is needed for middle-aged people. Most programming concentrates on youth and elders.”*

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Budgeting workshop at the Youth Centre
- More education is needed about the effects of drug use
- CPNP could also include parenting skills and budgeting
- More community-based activities are needed to bring people together, like fishing derbies, picnics, family activities, healing
- A career day, with other people from Nunavut as role models would be a good event

### *The Justice System*

- After court, people should be able to see a counsellor weekly for three months to work through their issues. Former drug users could help those addicted to drugs, and suicide survivors could help those who are thinking about suicide.

### *Other*

- Life skills should be taught at the school
- Program delivery is inconsistent due to high turnover of staff
- There is a gap in programming for middle aged people; most programs focus on youth and Elders

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More counselling services are needed

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- The community would like to see more community wide, family-friendly events



## Our Visit to Rankin Inlet

Our Kivalliq Community Justice Specialist, Community Justice Mediator and Community Justice Outreach Worker, all based in Rankin Inlet, held meetings in the community from January 13-15, 2014. We met with the Interagency committee, youth, elders, and the RCMP.

Because Rankin Inlet is the hub of the Kivalliq region, there is a strong connection with the surrounding communities, and people are always travelling through the community. Rankin Inlet is a busy place with an active hamlet office, local radio all day, and a regularly updated Facebook presence keeping people informed of local events. There is a lot of volunteering in the community and also valuable programming, including counselling services and a spousal abuse program delivered by Pulaarvik Friendship Centre.



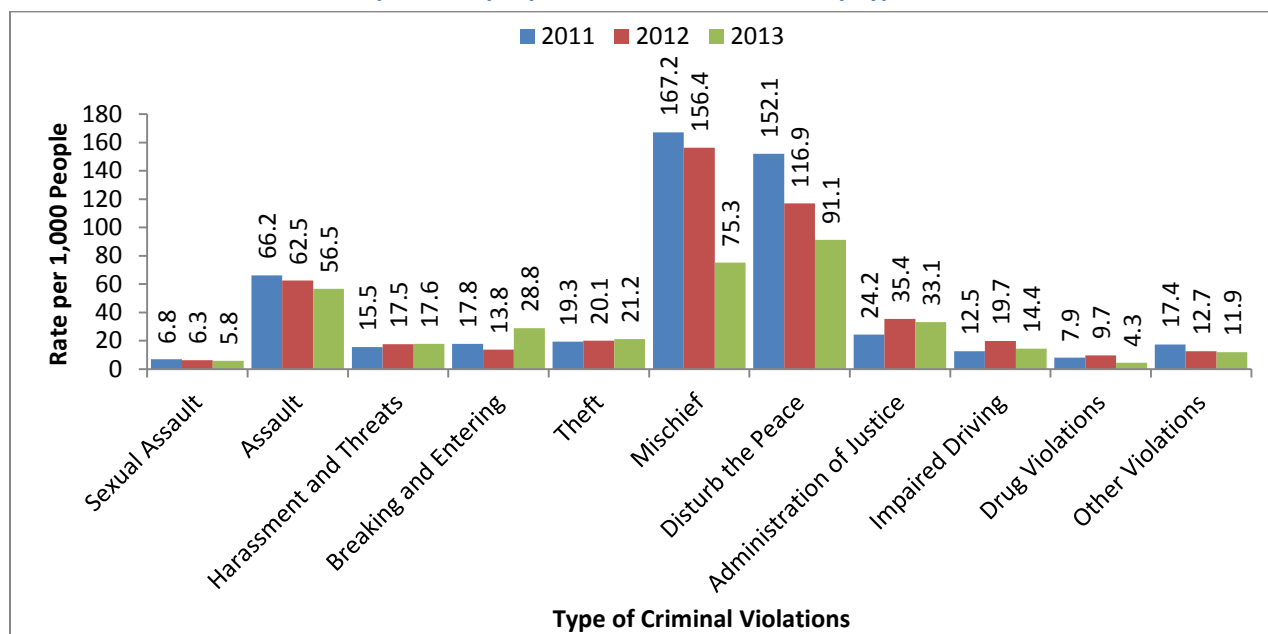
Table 18 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	18	17	16
Assault	175	168	157
Harassment and Threats	41	47	49
Breaking and Entering	47	37	80
Theft	51	54	59
Mischief	442	420	209
Disturb the Peace	402	314	253
Administration of Justice <sup>52</sup>	64	95	92
Impaired Driving	33	53	40
Drug Violations	21	26	12
Other Violations <sup>53</sup>	46	34	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,340</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,000</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Rankin Inlet has a population of 2,820. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>54</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 18 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>52</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>53</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>54</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Elder abuse
- Family violence
- Assault
- Child neglect
- Bootlegging
- Racism

*“Kids are scared due to family members going on drinking binges.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Vandalism
- Theft

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction among youth and adults
- Self-harm
- Bullying
- Gambling

### *Other*

- Suicide
- Impaired driving
- Disrespect in partner relationships

### *Positive note*

- Prisoner intakes to RCMP cells were 1,135 in 2012, and in 2013 were 679 –a major decrease

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Lack of education, mental illness, boredom and poverty were seen by the community members to be some of the root causes of crime in Rankin Inlet. Addictions were also seen to be a major cause of crime, because people commit crimes while under the influence and to get cash in order to buy drugs and alcohol. Some community members thought that young parents lack the knowledge and skills to properly parent children. We were told that older parents suffer from residential school trauma, and pass on dysfunctional behaviour unless they receive counselling and can heal.*

### Healing

- Mental illness
- Insecurity

### Family

- “Children having children.”
- “Kids feeling like no one cares and feeling like their actions will not affect anyone.”
- Residential school trauma “being passed on to the younger generation.”
- Lack of discipline
- “Unhappy families.”

### Drugs and Alcohol

- “No money for their habits.”
- “Alcoholism.”
- “Substance abuse; lack of control drinking.”
- “Drugs and alcohol.”

### Other

- Lack of food
- High cost of living
- Lack of housing / overcrowding
- “No support from friends and family.”
- Lack of education
- Boredom
- Peer pressure

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Youth

- Archery
- Sports
- On the land programs
- Cadets
- Hockey Equipment Program
- Gymnastics
- Kango Hop–Leo Ussak School–Moon jumping
- “Extracurricular activities at the Maani Uluyuk School and parents getting involved volunteering.”
- Canadian Tire Jumpstart

### Other

- Pulaarvik Friendship Centre offers programming, including counselling services and a spousal abuse program

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Parent involvement in community activities for children and youth is highly valued in Rankin Inlet. It was brought up during meetings that more programs and services for youth are needed, as are shelters for men and the homeless, and more housing units to ease overcrowding. We were told that expanded counselling services are needed, as is education about the effects of alcohol and drug abuse. Finally, residents state that the same people are committing crimes repeatedly, and they would like these people “locked up.”*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Become a block parent; let children know if they need a place to go there are some safe places to stay.”
- “Parents supporting teen nights.”
- “Parent support and more family discussions.”
- “Before kids were told to leave the room when adults were talking about difficult issues but now kids hear everything”
- “In the past parents taught kids how to live and not hurt others, how come we are no longer teaching our children”

## Community Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Counselling, therapists and support programs are needed
- “Teach people to move forward from the Residential School effects.”
- Safe shelters for men and homeless people

### *Collaboration and Communication*

- “Promote education.”
- “Promote more responsible drinking”

### *Healthy Families*

- Parenting skills programs
- “Education on parenting and teaching youth not to start so early in life.”

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Big Brothers/Big Sisters
- “More consistent youth programs.”
- “More sport programs.”
- “More community events.”
- “Youth Centre or Drop in where kids can hang out.”
- “More dances.”
- “More jobs.”
- “Bible study for teens.”

*“Housing is a BIG issue.”*

### *The Justice System*

- “More cameras in public places and alarms.”
- “Lock up the criminals who keep doing it.”

### *Other*

- “Lobby for more housing.”

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- Reduce alcohol and weed use in Nunavut
- “Better law punishment.”

### *Housing*

- “Build more houses to prevent overcrowding.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Some parents need counselling to heal from residential school abuse, and require training in parenting skills

### *Healing and Counselling*

- A shelter for men and the homeless is needed

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime

### *Other*

- Overcrowding is a contributor to crime

*“More emphasis that an alcohol and drug program is in place and can be used for people who feel they need help for their addictions.”*



## Our Visit to Repulse Bay

Our Crime Prevention Coordinator, Community Justice Mediator and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held meetings in Repulse Bay from November 26-28, 2013. We met with elders, youth, RCMP, and Health Centre staff, and facilitated a community meeting.

There is good availability of country food, including caribou, and the community is well known for the many narwhal they harvest between June and the middle of August.

The former community hall has been turned into a youth centre with a ping pong table and pool table, supervised by two employees from the hamlet's recreation department.

Although this is a low crime community, there has been a recent increase in family violence due to alcohol and drugs.

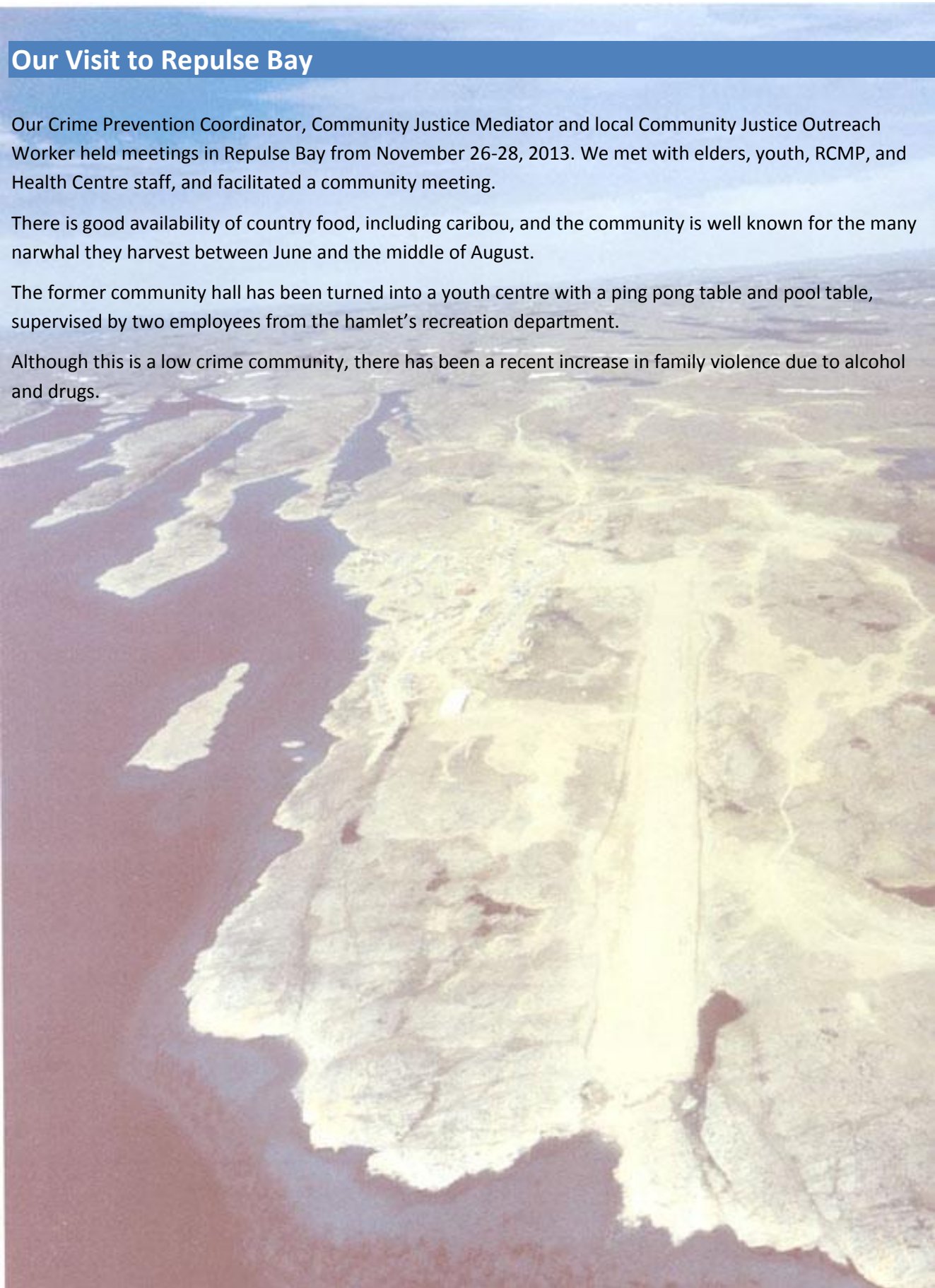


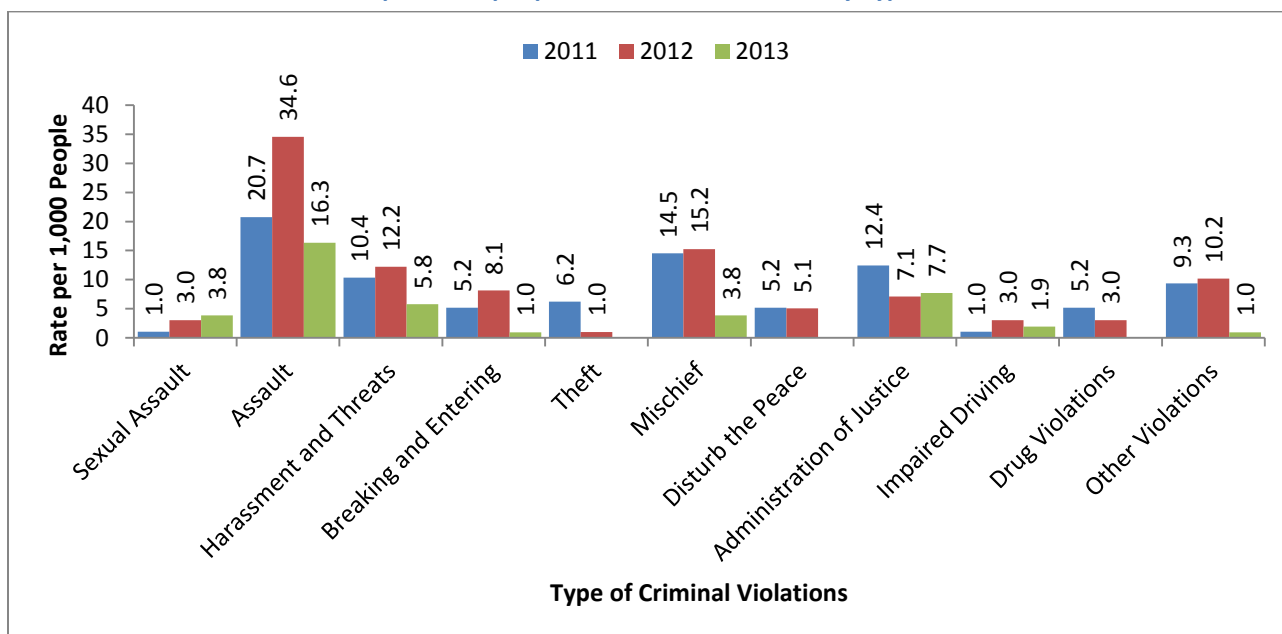
Table 19 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	1	3	4
Assault	20	34	17
Harassment and Threats	10	12	6
Breaking and Entering	5	8	1
Theft	6	1	0
Mischief	14	15	4
Disturb the Peace	5	5	0
Administration of Justice <sup>55</sup>	12	7	8
Impaired Driving	1	3	2
Drug Violations	5	3	0
Other Violations <sup>56</sup>	9	10	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>43</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Repulse Bay has a population of 1,068. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>57</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 19 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>55</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>56</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>57</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Domestic violence
- Sexual assault
- Child neglect
- Sexual abuse
- Elder abuse
- Harassment

*“When child tax or income support payments are made, there are many people playing cards and gambling and they leave their children home alone.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Sniffing
- Gambling
- Fighting
- Bullying

*“A lot of people like to go hunting, but when they are on drugs they are not interested in hunting.”*

### *Other*

- Suicide
- Weapons-related offenses
- Drug trafficking and alcohol bootlegging
- Impaired driving
- Reckless driving

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Community members are concerned that poverty, large families and a overcrowding are significant contributors to crime in Repulse Bay. Some of the problems with drugs and alcohol can be traced back to unresolved residential school experiences, for which counselling and other measures are needed to ensure that the cycle of addiction and abuse is not passed on to future generations. Supports like a public health nurse and home care nurse are urgently needed, and some parents need help with parenting skills.*

### Healing

- “Residential school generation came back to communities and drank and got stoned to forget what they had been through and their pain. This had an effect on the next generation and it is going to be long term, but if we can break the cycle with our children...”

### Family

- “Parenting is a problem.”
- “When a couple has a small problem, it seems like it is a really big problem for them.”
- “Big families – largest birth rate in Nunavut.”

*“There is a major issue of overcrowding, with 15-17 people in a house, which means people don’t have privacy.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- “It’s difficult to help people who are taking drugs.”

### Other

- “The internet and TV have a big influence, and young people see lifestyles and are torn between two cultures.”
- “Lack of jobs – too many people are unemployed.”
- “Income support means that people are coming up short.”
- High costs of living
- Lack food/hunger
- Lack of housing
- Overcrowding “leads to hygiene issues and hunger.”
- “A lot of young people don’t have a snowmobile or Honda to go out hunting.”
- No public health nurse or home care nurse
- “People don’t have anywhere to go except the gym or arena.”
- “There are not a lot of activities for people to do.”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- “Babysitting and helping family.”
- “Hang out with friends and family.”
- Cooking Club

*“In the past Elders would speak to the youth and help them if they were getting into trouble.”*

### Youth

- Sports (hockey, volleyball, soccer)
- Community soccer tournament
- Youth Centre project: Community Justice Outreach Worker, the RCMP and a Mental Health nurse are working to establish a youth/family centre in an existing building
- Cadets
- Peer counselling
- Student Council
- “After school activities and programs help students stay active and out of trouble.”

### Other

- “Strong faith community which gives people hope and strength through hard times.”
- Alcohol Education Committee
- Alcoholics Anonymous at Arctic College
- Sewing (“I help my auntie”; “I sew with my grandmother”)
- Dances
- Suicide prevention square dance
- “Doing more traditional stuff (on the land activities such as hunting).”
- “There is a cabin where people can go for retreats.”

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*What we heard from people in Repulse Bay was that although there is a great need for programs and services such as counselling and parenting skills training, “helping each other” is understood to be an important crime prevention measure. Many ideas concentrated on personal action to support friends and family. Community members would like to see more Inuit involved in counselling, and they stress the importance of good communication as a problem-solving tool. Facilities are limited here, and the community would like to see centres for youth and elders.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Teamwork: helping other families.”
- “Help each other more often.”
- Birth control is needed
- “Invite over children’s friends whose parents are drinking so that they can eat and sleep over, so that they don’t get abused or assaulted.”
- “Some parents scold children for drinking but it would be better just to talk to them not to scold them.”

### Other

- “Raise your voice, speak up”
- “Make goals and try to achieve them.”
- “Have a friend that doesn’t take drugs and alcohol.”
- “Try to help others quit drugs.”
- “Treat other people well.”
- “Stand up for other people.”

*“Respect each other  
and help each other.”*

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- Parenting skills training is needed
- “Social workers to have supplies of bottles, formula, diapers for emergency situations.”

### Healing and Counselling

- “Spousal abuse program or relationship program would be useful here.”
- “More Inuit counsellors.”
- Counselling, problem solving skills, family counselling, coping strategies

### Collaboration and Communication

- “Have a meeting with the community.”
- “Have a youth meeting so they can start listening to their parents.”
- Youth gathering to discuss relationships, bullying, problem solving
- “Talk more about the issues young people face.”
- “Talk to Elders and parents.”

### Meaningful Activity

- “More activities to keep young people busy”
- More “Events for the whole community”
- “Help young people learn about how drugs are bad for them.”
- “More computers for youth, more availability and cheaper internet.”
- “More opportunities to go out on the land”; “Seal hunting programs and other seasonal hunting programs (e.g. learning how to make dry meat and fish)”; “camping”; fishing for arctic char;



- “Saturday flea market to sell crafts, bannock, doughnuts.”
- “RCMP could provide vehicles to transport supplies, could provide firearms safety and navigation training.”
- “Hold an annual feast.”
- Teach job skills, resume writing and explore career options for youth
- “More jobs are needed.”
- Men’s and women’s support groups
- Sewing Club, “sewing program for youth.”
- “Get people to make their own tables, chairs, etc.”
- Community square dance/teen dance
- Baseball diamond
- Baseball and floor hockey tournaments
- Seniors building
- Swimming pool
- “Youth Centre: so teens can talk more and hang out”; “So youth have somewhere to go.”
- “Open a building for everyone to do something together or talk.”
- Elders and Justice Committee can have more radio shows for the community to discuss different issues

*“A shop for people to learn how to build things.”*

### **The Justice System**

- “The RCMP are now sending more cases to the Justice Committee.”
- “Elders don’t know about issues in the community until the next morning when the person has been charged.”
- “It would be helpful if someone from the Justice Committee could come and talk to those with problems.”
- “If we can start informing the RCMP who has got a drugs or alcohol order then they could search.”
- There is a desire to involve Elders in court;
- “There is a language barrier and a distrust of strangers. RCMP have also received death threats.”
- RCMP: “It would be better if there was a more intense cultural training course which included language.”
- “It would be better to have more Inuit RCMP.”
- “The RCMP have been listening to the community and trying to work with the community. If the crime is not serious they are trying to find other solutions and being creative.”
- “People do call now if they know a person has an alcohol order coming in and that person usually gets violent when drinking. The RCMP are then able to check for drugs or alcohol.”
- “Sometimes if the RCMP are called to a house and someone has been drinking but there are no serious issues they will get rid of the rest of the alcohol and tell the person to go to sleep, and that has worked.”
- “Have house numbers on houses for safety purposes so relief RCMP can answer calls more effectively.”

*“In the case of small incidents it would be better if the RCMP would let an Elder know and they could talk to the person.”*

### **Other**

- “Better leaders.”
- “Give out healthy food.”
- “Big new arena.”
- “Better gym.”



## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- “It would be good if the RCMP were not moved around so much, as it takes time to build trust in the community. Perhaps there should be an opportunity to stay if desired.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Large families, overcrowding, a high cost of living and high unemployment make it difficult for parents to meet the needs of their children
- The support of friends and family, and good communication are important crime prevention measures

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More counsellors are needed, and residents would like to see more Inuit counsellors

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime

### *Other*

New facilities, programs and services are needed for people of all ages

## Our Visit to Whale Cove

Our Community Justice Mediator and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held meetings in Whale Cove from March 25-26, 2014. We met with the Justice Committee, RCMP, and health centre staff, and facilitated a community meeting.

The community is traditional, with hunting and fishing close to town. There have been more organized activities and sports coaching recently, with soccer tournaments and hockey practices making good use of the community hall, arena and gym.

The people of Whale Cove expressed that they benefit economically from having a mining project close by; however, there is still a lot of poverty and a lack of available housing. Community members stated that there is a need for more jobs, more social workers and a probation officer.

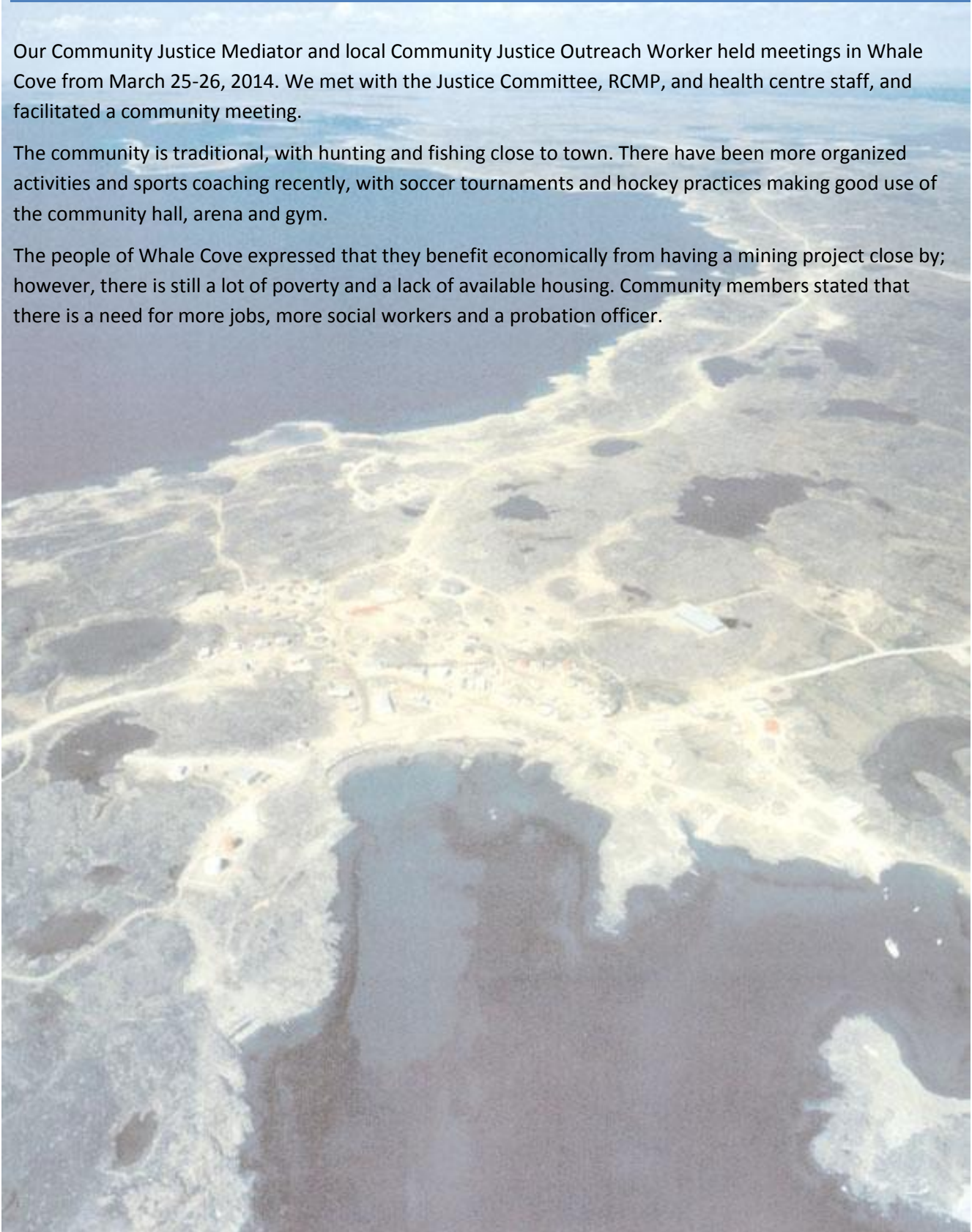


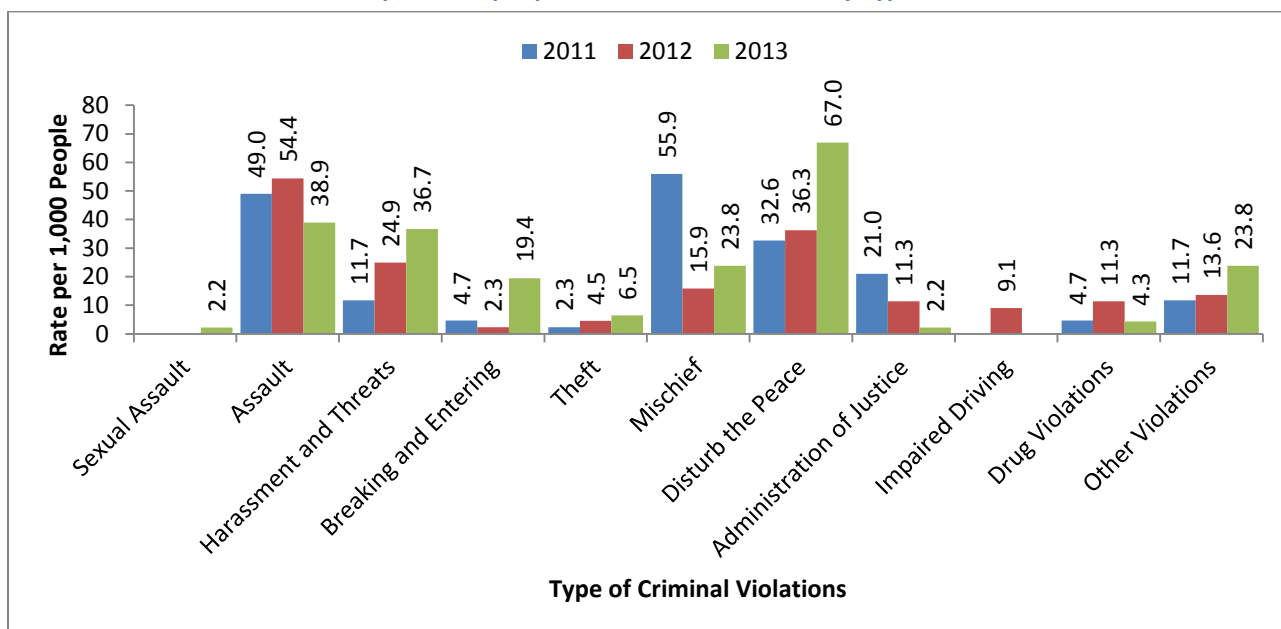
Table 20 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	0	0	1
Assault	21	24	18
Harassment and Threats	5	11	17
Breaking and Entering	2	1	9
Theft	1	2	3
Mischief	24	7	11
Disturb the Peace	14	16	31
Administration of Justice <sup>58</sup>	9	5	1
Impaired Driving	0	4	0
Drug Violations	2	5	2
Other Violations <sup>59</sup>	5	6	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>104</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Whale Cove has a population of 456. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>60</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 20 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>58</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>59</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>60</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Domestic violence
- Elder abuse
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse
- Bootlegging

*“Most times it’s a pretty calm community. Only when there is alcohol abuse, that’s when there is violence.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Vandalism
- Break and enter

*“No real crime from youth but there is the odd vandalism, B&E mostly during the spring and summer.”*

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction
- Gambling

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*According to residents, poverty, unemployment, hunger and overcrowding are some of the root causes of crime in Whale Cove. The main cause of unhealthy behaviour is drug and alcohol abuse.*

### *Healing*

- “No social worker; Whale Cove has not had one for a long time now, and there are some social issues.”

### *Family*

- “Too many people in one household, sometimes grandparents, parents, children and grandchildren, and as a result there is poverty due to unemployment and cost of food.”
- “Inadequate food and crowded houses.”

*“Families with not enough food at home creates crime.”*

### *Drugs and Alcohol*

- “Mostly drug and alcohol abuse causes unhealthy behaviour”

### *Other*

- “Nowhere else to go or nothing to do.”
- Unemployment and poverty

- “Gambling may cause some issues”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Youth

- Sports including hockey, soccer including soccer tournaments
- RCMP:
  - Visit the school to talk about bullying, coordinate “Pink shirt” campaign
  - Teach archery class at school

### Other

- Mental Health Worker:
  - Women’s Group
  - Talking Group
- RCMP:
  - Do barbeques in the summer for the town;
  - Distribute food vouchers from Coop to help out with hunger.
- Justice Committee
- Baseball (in summer)

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members say that Whale Cove is in great need of both a counsellor and a social worker. New housing is needed as well to lessen overcrowding. Jobs are needed to combat high unemployment and poverty, and a probation officer is much needed to ensure that people meet the terms of their probation and to help those who have recently been released from jail to successfully reintegrate into the community. Other suggestions include a food bank and a building for traditional activities.*

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “The top of the list is providing a social worker for the town.”
- “More counselling services would really help our community, and have more Elders involved in traditional counselling.”

*“More counselling services would really help our community.”*

### Meaningful Activity

- “More programs for youth and creating more jobs.”
- Traditional and on the land programs such as sewing and igloo building
- “More cooking programs.”

- “Creating more jobs would really help”

### *The Justice System*

- “Having everyone informed that if they see someone committing a crime they should have a certain number to call like have the community do their own reporting place.”
- Report bootleggers as some people even travel to Rankin Inlet to buy alcohol and sell it in Whale Cove

### *Other*

- “In need of a building to do programs such as sewing, qamutik making, tool making.”
- “Having a food bank for people who have nothing would really help hunger in this town and crime would go down.”
- “The top of the list is adequate housing.”
- “Education, housing and social services being available in Whale Cove.”
- “We can work on helping each other to have less animosity towards each other and work with parents to have more disciplined children.”
- Sometimes students are hired as supervisors but they are not old enough to take care of a large group

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- “Probation officer is needed in each community as there are some people who are on probation, but no one in town to monitor them, and no one is there to help people who are coming out of jail, especially out of penitentiaries.”
- “A position such as a community safety care worker, and hiring a probation officer in each community would help alleviate crime. Too many people are falling through the cracks as they have to deal with a probation officer who is not in town. If they had one in town they would be more closely monitored, and they could also work with prisoners who are just coming out of prison and help them to fit in after being in jail for a while. RCMP is a good help but they don’t always know what’s going on in town and they don’t closely monitor everything, so a worker is something really needed.”

*“A probation officer is needed in each community.”*

### *Other*

- “Getting a youth coordinator for all communities.”
- “Creating more jobs would really help communities.”
- “Lobby our government to have more houses built so there will be less overcrowding.”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Healing and Counselling*

- A counsellor and a social worker are needed to serve the community

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are contributors to crime

### *Other*

- New housing is needed to lessen overcrowding
- Jobs are needed to reduce unemployment and hunger



## Kitikmeot

### Our Visit to Cambridge Bay

The community dialogue for Crime Prevention Initiatives took place in February and early March in Cambridge Bay, a medium-sized community of about 1,700 residents. All meetings were facilitated by our resident Community Justice Specialist, Community Justice Outreach Worker and Family Mediator.

Most of the meetings were small, intimate and personal. The Family Mediator met with a number of women one-one-one so they could express their concerns freely. Participants answered questions in depth and with great enthusiasm.

Residents of Cambridge Bay long for the days when people felt it was safe to leave their doors unlocked, and are eager to restore safety and peace to their community through traditional knowledge and guidance.



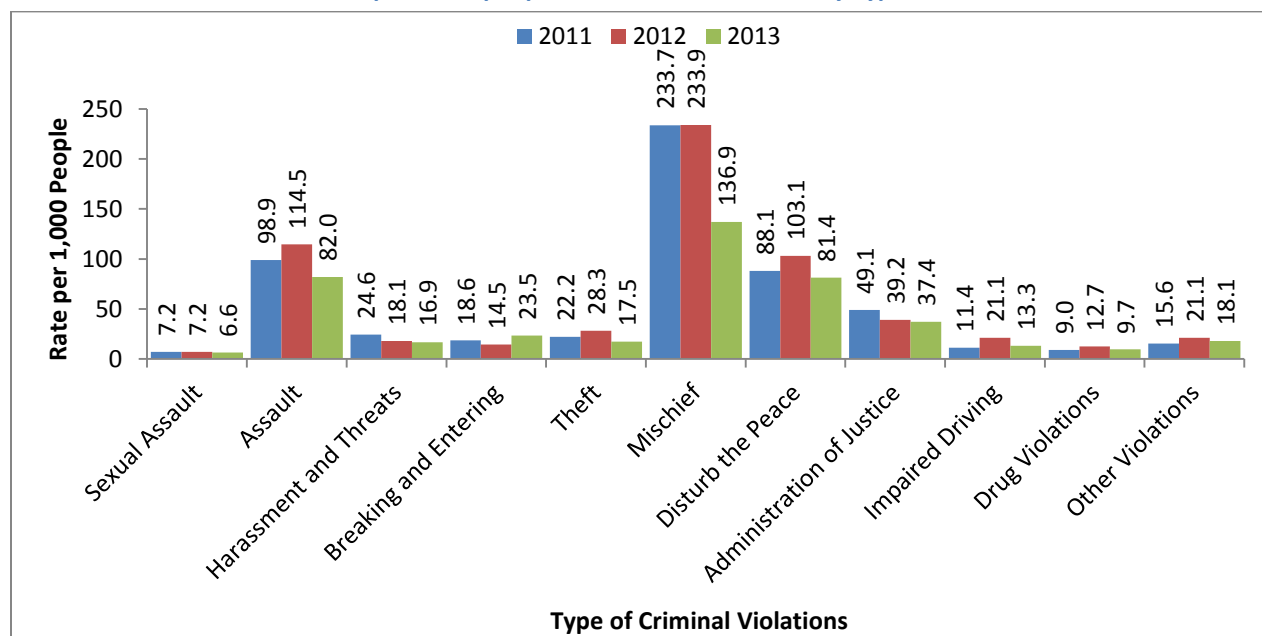
Table 21 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	12	12	11
Assault	165	190	136
Harassment and Threats	41	30	28
Breaking and Entering	31	24	39
Theft	37	47	29
Mischief	390	388	227
Disturb the Peace	147	171	135
Administration of Justice <sup>61</sup>	82	65	62
Impaired Driving	19	35	22
Drug Violations	15	21	16
Other Violations <sup>62</sup>	26	35	30
Total	965	1,018	735

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Cambridge Bay has a population of 1,684. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>63</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 21 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>61</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>62</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>63</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Sexual assault
- Spousal abuse
- Child neglect
- Child abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Elder abuse
- Uttering threats
- Bearing false witness

*“Adult children are abusing their elder parents for their pension money to buy alcohol.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism
- Playing with fire

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction in both youth and adults
- Bootlegging
- Anger
- Drug possession and trafficking
- Bullying
- Emotional abuse
- Verbal abuse
- Gambling
- Lack of respect for self and for others

*“Bullying is a problem not only amongst youth, but also within families and the whole community. There isn’t much attention paid to bullying because we think it’s only in the school.”*

### *Other*

- Suicide
- Speeding (both children and adults)
- Public mischief
- Sexism: men believe they have the right to dominate and abuse women.

*“Seeing my community happy, safe and free from crime would be a nice, healthy change.”*

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

Many of the root causes of crime in Cambridge Bay have to do with the relationship between drug and alcohol abuse and the ability of parents to meet the needs of their children. Hunger, unemployment, homelessness, and overcrowding make life more difficult for families, and a lack of activities leads to boredom among youth. The shifting from the traditional Inuit identity means that many residents are struggling to figure out their roles in their families, and how to survive and thrive in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. Counselling and mental health services are needed.

### Family

- Neglected children feel unloved and act out
- “The children think it is normal to do what their parents do.”  
Parents are normalizing unhealthy behaviour (abuse, violence, drug and alcohol use)
- Parents/Elders do not enforce a curfew for children, and there is a lack of boundaries for children
- There is a lack of communication in families
- There is a lack of education about how to deal with emotions, and how to avoid and overcome substance abuse and other abuse problems in the family

*“When parents are out doing drugs and drinking alcohol, children are left to stay home by themselves and it seems like this behavior is passed on from one generation to another.”*

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Drug and alcohol addictions are related to family violence, self-esteem issues and other crime
- Children are home alone while parents are outside the home consuming drugs and alcohol. This behaviour is passed from one generation to the next
- When parents drink and use drugs at home children feel unsafe, so they wander the streets
- Parents lack information about the harmful effects of drug and alcohol abuse on their families
- Alcohol and drug addictions lead to crime
- Too shy to attend Alcoholics Anonymous or use counselling services

*“Drugs and alcohol are controlling too many lives here.”*

### Healing

- Victims of unresolved abuse become abusers and commit other crimes
- Anger
- Inability to discuss feelings, personal issues
- Avoidance of counselling because of its associated stigma
- Mental health issues

### Other

- Financial problems
- Low education levels
- Lack of infrastructure

*“There are not enough activities for all age groups - people who get into trouble are the ones who have nothing to do.”*

- Shift in Inuit lifestyle
- Boredom
- Not enough activities for men
- Lack of recreational activities (i.e. music, clubs, etc.)
- Hunger
- Homelessness and overcrowding: In overcrowded situations children see things they should not see, but they have nowhere to go
- Unemployment
- Lack of street lights
- Peer pressure leads to vandalism and other crimes

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Social time with friends and family is important;
- Parenting Training;
- Christmas prohibition of liquor importation.

### Youth

- Community Health Representatives presentations to schools about parenting, smoking, etc.
- Cadets;
- Minor hockey;
- Mental Health nurse visits to school.
- Child and Youth Worker through Mental Health in near future

### Other

- Gym activities;
- Sports Programs (hockey, basketball, soccer, volleyball, etc.);
- Dances;
- Sewing classes;
- Male and female group counselling (should be more frequent);
- On-the-Land programs;
- Wellness Centre: programs for men, women, youth and elders (cultural values program, Heal and Hunt, Alcoholics Anonymous, Sewing Group)
- Church services;
- Programs for offenders who have been released;
- Community Hours (court-ordered, probation).

*“The Wellness Center offers a variety of programs on cultural values, specific to men, youth, women, elders and couples.”*

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*People in Cambridge Bay are very focused on providing for the needs of families through support, counselling and other services, as well as one on one individual support. Crime prevention is seen as an activity that involves all members of the community. Community members thought that more collaboration and communication between organizations working in the community is needed, and on the land activities should be increased to teach people traditional skills. People also spoke about how housing must be built to ease overcrowding. A Youth Centre that is open twenty-four hours a day, and seven days a week was suggested, to give youth at risk a place to go.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- Children need to be taught early to be caring human beings;
- Children should be encouraged;
- People should help out at home;
- Families should spend time together, parents should get more involved with their children;
- Parents should engage with their children in a loving way, not nag them; but should be strict when necessary;
- Families should help each other, and support those in need;
- Healing begins in our homes;
- Families should be supported and counselled to be honest with each other and open to learning and change;
- Parents need to become more involved with their children and establish clear expectations and boundaries;
- Parents should limit children's video game time and encourage them to read.

*“Parents need to step up more and get involved with their children.”*

### Other

- People should stay busy, stay positive and be honest.
- People should be made aware of their addictions;
- Crime prevention should take place among friends and family;
- Adults should model anti-bullying behaviour, so that children and youth will know how to stop bullying;
- Faith (any type) should be revived and practiced.

## Community Level

### Healthy Families

- Parenting programs are needed;
- A preventive parenting program would be very useful;
- A community strategy for family violence is needed.
- Children need somewhere to go (safe house) when adults are drinking at home.



### Healing and Counselling

- More support groups and counsellors are needed, with frequent meetings;
- A detox/treatment centre is needed;
- Alcoholics Anonymous is very important;
- DARE Program should be offered more frequently;
- Youth need a place to go for advice, possibly from Elders;
- There is a need for an anger management program;
- There is a need for an anti-drug campaign that educates people about the effects of drug and alcohol abuse and helps them to avoid becoming users;
- The Men's Group should meet twice per week;
- Community Health Representative should talk to youth about alcohol and drug issues;
- Talking about feelings/emotions should be de-stigmatized;
- Mental health and addiction services need more staff.

*"It seems nothing is being done in our community, but we could try and get more people to realize how drugs and alcohol are controlling too many lives here."*

### Collaboration and Communication

- "Community meetings would be a good idea."
- Agencies should work together to help individuals complete community service hours;
- Better communication/advertising is needed about programs available in the community;
- People should communicate more with each other;
- People should report crimes.

*"We should have a mentoring system in place for youth, so they do not get into trouble."*

### Meaningful Activity

- More community members should get involved in community initiatives;
- Social workers, RCMP and counsellors should get more involved in community activities;
- Involve Elders in meetings and gatherings;
- Mentorship Peer Education and other mentoring/role modelling programs are important to help youth stay out of trouble;
- Activities are needed for adults that have committed crimes against the community;
- More programs are needed for children, youth, adults and families, at the Community Hall and elsewhere;
- Habitat for Humanity can address the lack of housing, and build houses in the community;
- The Co-op store should support carvers with equipment;
- Programs are needed to promote cultural learning and bridge the gap between Elders and youth;
- Sewing and hunting are important;
- People need to get out on the land more, and for longer periods;
- Cultural/traditional programs are needed;
- Carving should be taught;
- Ideas for events:
  - A community talent show;
  - Square dancing;



- Music;
- Games;
- Movies.
- The Youth Centre needs to be better utilized;
- A new arena is needed, as well as other recreational facilities;
- A 24-hour youth drop-in centre would be useful, with beds, movies, food;
- An art centre is needed;
- A job skills training facility is needed.

### *The Justice System*

- RCMP should be more visible and sociable;
- Neighbourhood Watch/Community Watch Program and/or bylaw officers could send children home when they are out too late;
- Restorative justice/traditional justice methods should be employed to deal with young offenders, and those in rehab;
- Bylaw officers/guards and security cameras should be used to deter crime;
- More RCMP should be on duty 24/7;
- Alcohol should be banned once again;
- Consider opening a liquor store to regulate the sale of liquor.

### *Other*

- Youth and young adults should continuously learn from Elders (survival skills, hunting skills, etc.), not as a structured program but as part of daily life;
- Education/Schools:
  - “Find ways for youth to stay in school and graduate high school.”
  - Curriculum should cover the cycle of violence against women and how to break it;
  - An anti-bullying campaign would be useful;
  - More school trips/tournaments are needed.
- Anti-bullying programs are needed;
- Streets lights are needed;
- A craft store is needed.

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- Security (postal, airport) should be tightened to reduce bootlegger/drug dealer activity and liquor related calls/offenses.

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Programming and other support in the areas of parenting and relationships is needed.

### *Healing and Counselling*

- Current programs are valued, and the community would like to expand some of them;
- More counsellors and a wider range of healing and counselling services are needed, including a program that would facilitate youth obtaining “advice” from Elders.

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour.

### *Other*

- Gender equality education is needed;
- A high value is placed on the wisdom, knowledge and skills possessed by Elders, and the need to pass these on to youth;
- The justice system should include traditional Inuit justice and restorative justice practices, and must provide translation services to all offenders;
- Improved collaboration and communication among government and non-government organizations, specifically more frequent meetings, is a high priority;
- The schools are considered an important partner in socializing children and youth;
- Infrastructure needs are great, with the following facilities listed as priorities:
  - A 24-hour youth drop-in centre;
  - New arena;
  - Art centre.
- People do not feel safe at night, and would like street lights installed, as well 24-hour surveillance and patrols to reduce crime.

## Our Visit to Gjoa Haven

Our Director of Community Justice held a number of meetings in Gjoa Haven on December 12 and 13, 2013. We met with the Interagency group, the Justice Committee, the RCMP, students at the school and facilitated a community meeting.

Although this community has a low crime rate, there is some violence due to alcohol abuse and family issues. Poverty, unemployment, and overcrowding were highlighted as major issues for this community.

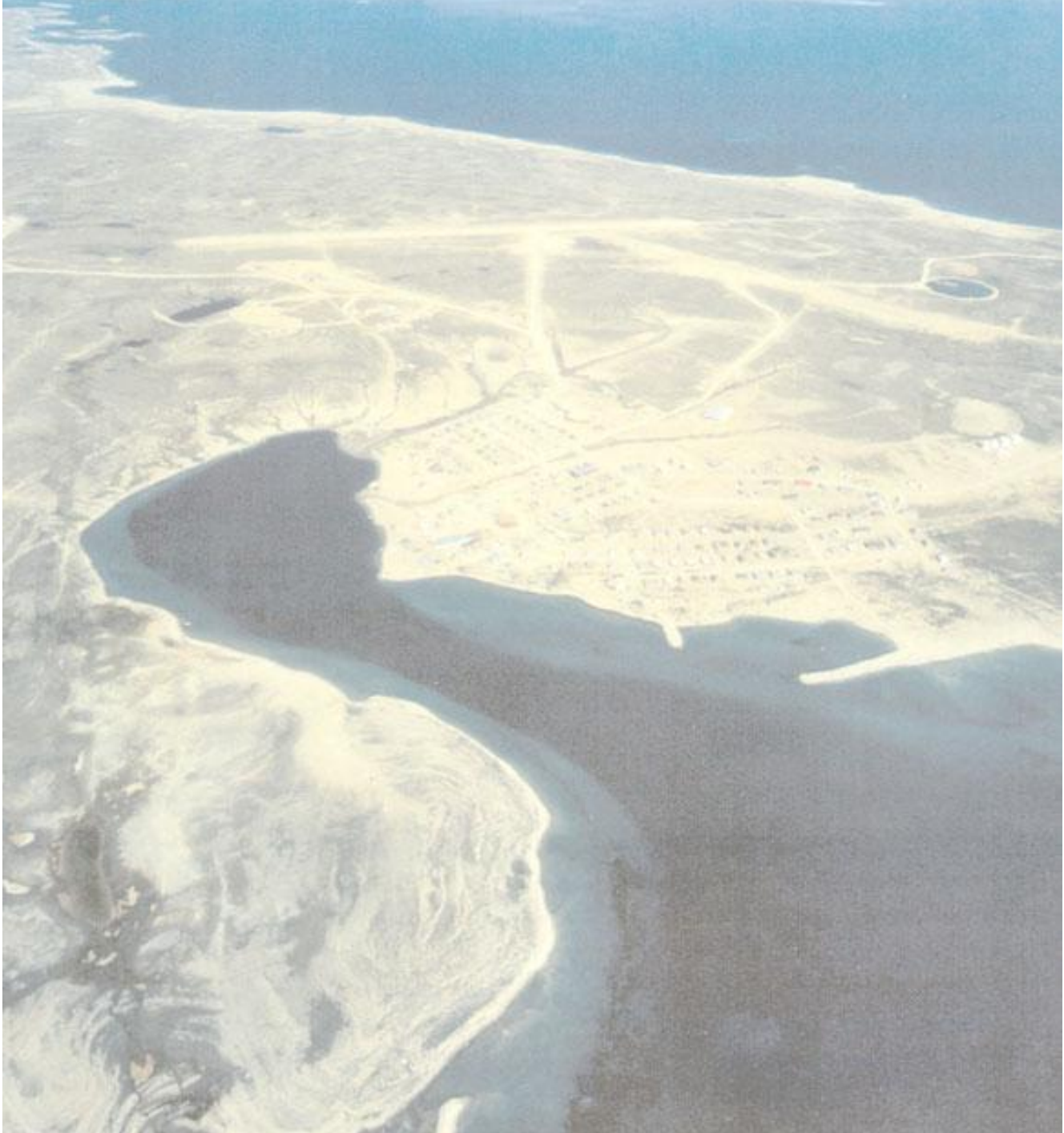


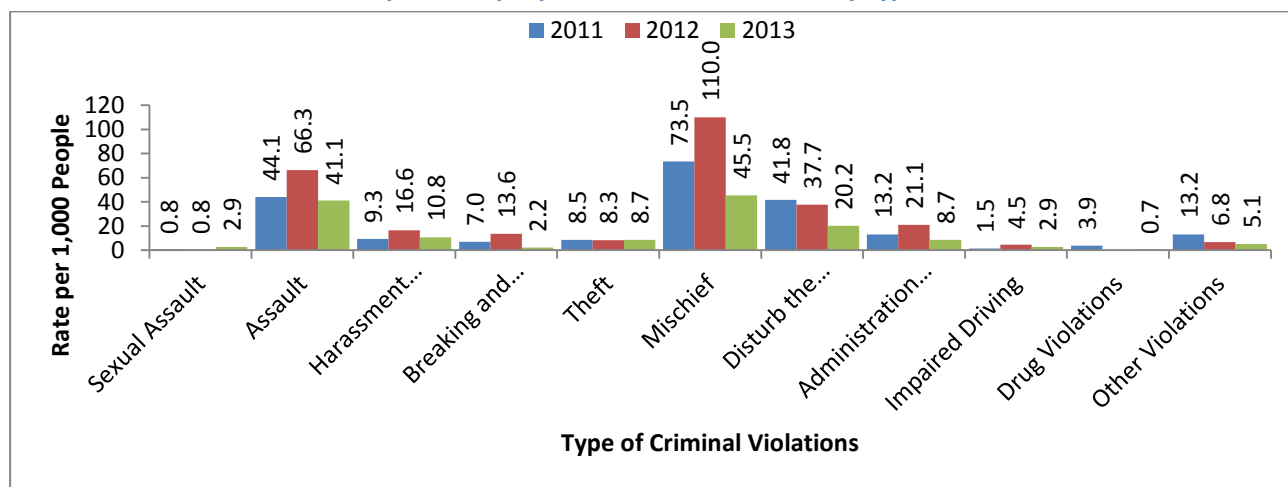
Table 22 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	1	1	4
Assault	57	88	57
Harassment and Threats	12	22	15
Breaking and Entering	9	18	3
Theft	11	11	12
Mischief	95	146	63
Disturb the Peace	54	50	28
Administration of Justice <sup>64</sup>	17	28	12
Impaired Driving	2	6	4
Drug Violations	5	0	1
Other Violations <sup>65</sup>	17	9	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>379</b>	<b>206</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Gjoa Haven has a population of 1,370. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>66</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 22 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>64</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>65</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>66</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Domestic violence
- Elder abuse
- Family Violence
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse

### *Property Crime*

- Vandalism
- Break and enter

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction
- Bootlegging
- Gambling

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Ensuring that all homes in Gjoa Haven are safe places for children is seen as an effective way to reduce crime. Drugs and alcohol are major problems, but the RCMP lack the information necessary to charge dealers and bootleggers. Poverty, overcrowding and relationship violence were also mentioned. People would like access to parenting skills training, and there is a need for a youth centre.*

### *Drugs and Alcohol*

- There are a lot of drugs in the community
- Bootlegging is a big issue
- RCMP know who most of the bootleggers and dealers are but do not have the information they need to act
- Violence due to alcohol
- Dry community

### *Family*

- People are roaming around because it is not safe to be at home
- There is a lot of relationship crime
- Relationship issues
- Need for parenting skills

- A lot of young parents
- Favouritism within families

### *Other*

- Bullying and people not getting along with each other in the community
- Labelling
- A lot of poverty
- Lack of food – gambling with child tax money or spending on drugs or alcohol
- Overcrowding
- Lack of jobs - Even graduates find it difficult to get jobs
- No youth centre

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Youth*

- Gym open 6-10:30 pm every evening with organised coaching for volleyball, basketball
- Gideon Memorial Hall is used for coaching for ping pong and Inuit games
- Arena
- At school elders teach students Inuit knowledge and skills
- On the land program in spring teaching survival skills

### *Other*

- Having the curfew is helpful
- Hunting – caribou, seal, fish
- Program for women making clothing
- A lot of people make arts and crafts to sell for income
- Employment - stores, hamlet, school, health centre, housing, water board
- Some volunteers

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Residents would like to see a new youth centre, new Justice Committee initiatives and new space for much needed community programs, but lack the necessary proposal writing and fundraising skills. There is a strong desire to avoid relying on outside assistance to solve community problems.*

## Community Level

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More counselors
- Healing groups – men and women

### *Meaningful Activity*

- Community members would like to run more programs but lack funding
- It would be good to have a youth centre
- Need more space for programs

### *The Justice System*

- The Justice Committee would like help to write proposals

### *Other*

- Have a scanner at the airport to help reduce the amount of alcohol coming into the community
- There are a lot of vacant buildings in the community and these could be used to provide space for programming
- Having the curfew is helpful
- One elder said “The government can’t do this we have to do it for ourselves”

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More counsellors are needed

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- Poverty, hunger and overcrowding are major challenges in Gjoa Haven



## Our Visit to Kugaaruk

Our Director of Community Justice and local Community Justice Outreach Worker facilitated a number of meetings from December 9-11, 2013. We met with the youth, an Interagency Committee and a community meeting was held.

Kugaaruk is known to be a friendly and welcoming community and one of the most traditional communities in Nunavut. However, community members expressed concerns regarding the high unemployment rate in their community. Many people are unable to secure employment due to lack of qualifications, making education and training a high priority.

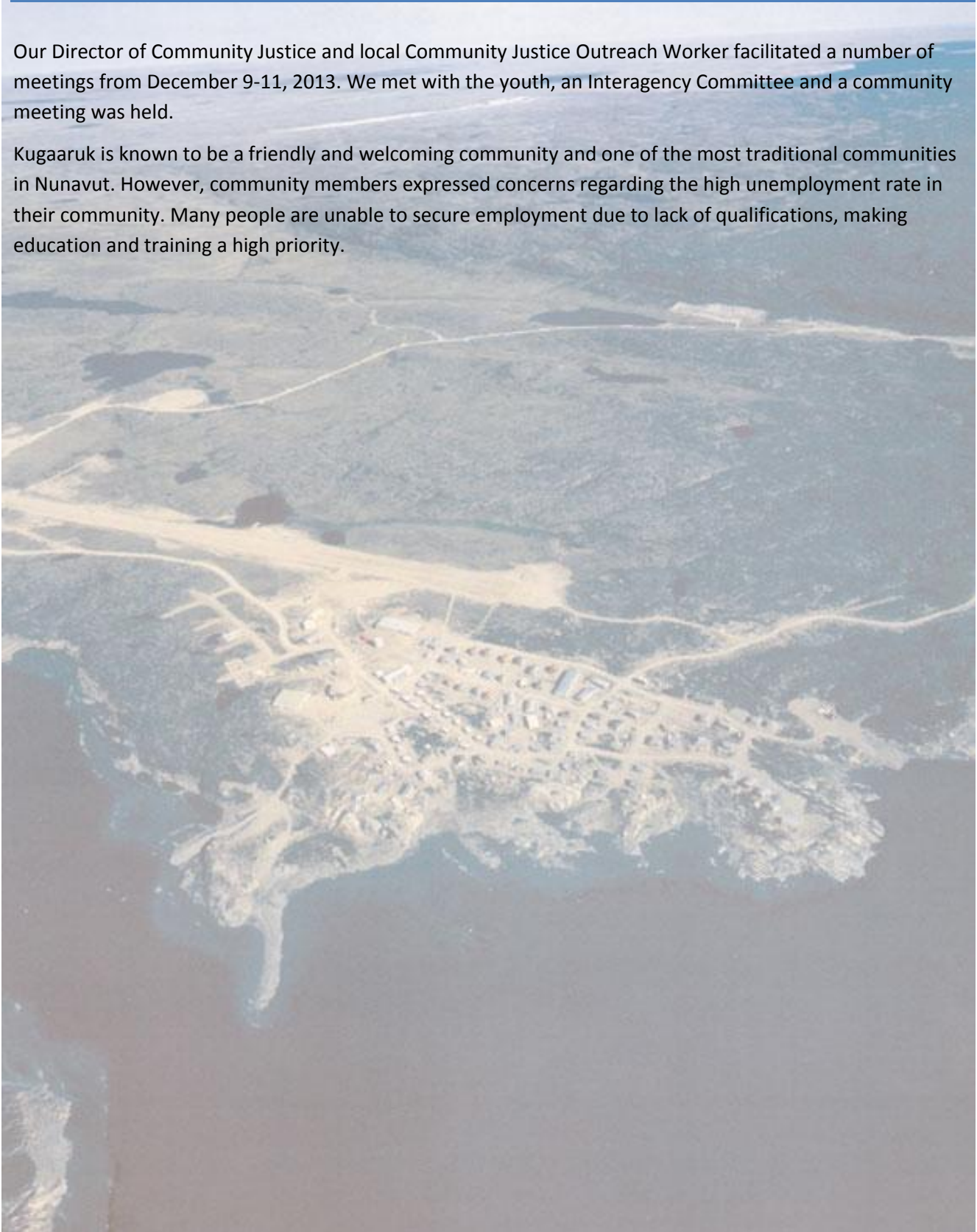


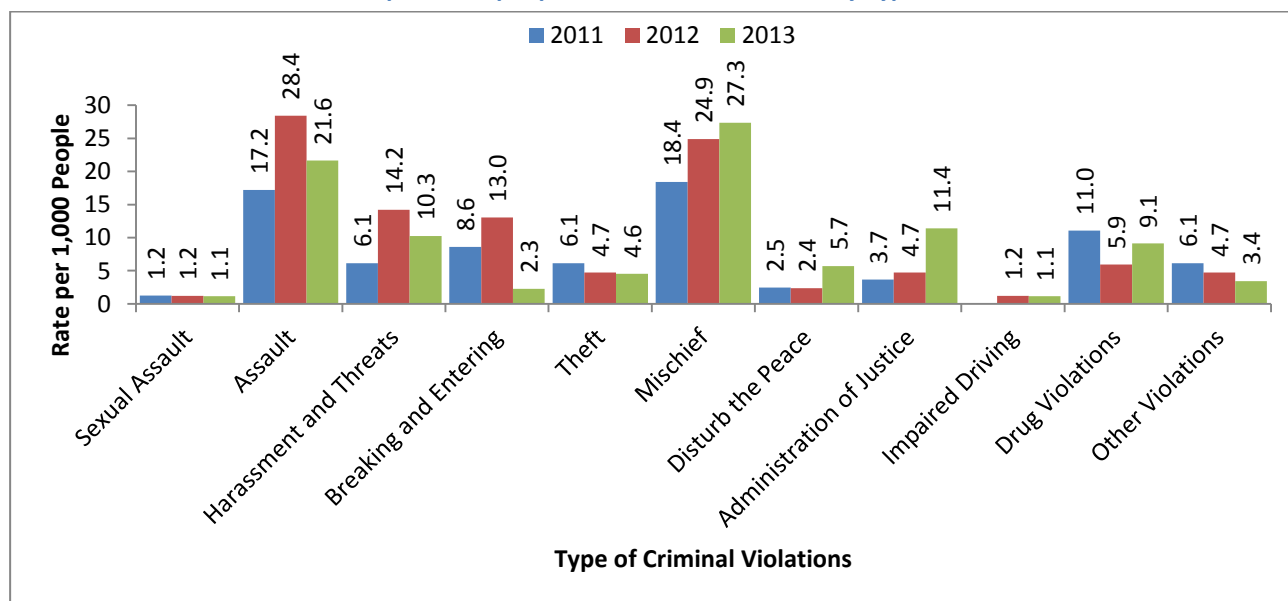
Table 23 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	1	1	1
Assault	14	24	19
Harassment and Threats	5	12	9
Breaking and Entering	7	11	2
Theft	5	4	4
Mischief	15	21	24
Disturb the Peace	2	2	5
Administration of Justice <sup>67</sup>	3	4	10
Impaired Driving	0	1	1
Drug Violations	9	5	8
Other Violations <sup>68</sup>	5	4	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Kugaruk has a population of 953. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>69</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 23 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>67</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>68</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>69</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.

## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Assault
- Spousal Abuse
- Family abuse – a lot unreported
- Elder abuse is not common
- Sexual assault
- Sexual abuse – often unreported

*“Very peaceful, one of the easiest communities to police”.*

### *Property Crime*

- Vandalism – broken windows and graffiti happens during the summer when youth are out 24/7
- Break and enter – people have been stealing food from wellness centre
- Theft – posting stolen items online

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Drug and alcohol abuse and addiction
- Gambling
- Bootlegging
- Bullying
- Intimidation

### *Other*

- Suicide

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*High unemployment and related poverty are major challenges in Kugaaruk, though some people do work at the mines. When addicted parents buy drugs rather than food, the basic needs of children and youth are not being met.*

### *Drugs and Alcohol*

- A lot of young people who are working in the mines come back to the community with their pay and spend money on drugs
- Dry community but alcohol comes in
- Stealing to buy food and feed addictions

### Family

- Relationship issues
- Sometimes a child who has been adopted into the family is often neglected/mistreated or treated differently than biological children
- Parents using money to buy drugs or alcohol leading children to aggression

### Other

- Poverty
- High unemployment

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Prenatal Classes

### Youth

- The Justice Committee is very active in taking youth out on the land
- School has on the land camps
- Gym is open for drop in

*“Sometimes not reporting due to shame.”*

### Other

- Employment in the mines
- Traditional activities
- Wellness Centre
- Business Development Centre
- Elders lunch

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Residents would like to see new recreation programs that are not sports-focused. Some people would like help with basic money management skills. Traditional activities on the land are highly valued, and the Justice Committee would like to do more on the land programs. Some don't know how to contact their loved ones who are in jail, and are deeply frustrated.*

## Community Level

### Meaningful Activity

- Budgeting program

- Build an outpost camp outside the community
- Shortage of space for meetings and afterschool programs
- There could be a lot more programs
- “Sports programs are common but more coaching would be good”
- “It would help to have other types of programs too. Not everyone is into sport”

### *The Justice System*

- The Justice Committee is very active in taking youth out on the land but they need more funding

### *Other*

- One main issue is that there is no place for the community to gather
- Community members would like youth and elders to get together but there is no place they can meet
- “It is difficult to get volunteers”

## Territorial Level

### *The Justice System*

- Disconnect between the community and Justice System - One lady who had a son in a prison down south cried as she spoke of not being able to see her son and not being given any information on how she could contact him

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse are major contributors to criminal behaviour

### *Other*

- There is a disconnect between the community and the justice system; families of those in prison are unaware of how to contact them or visit them



## Our Visit to Kugluktuk

During our visit to Kugluktuk from March 25-27, our Community Justice representatives facilitated meetings with youth at the school, an Interagency committee, and the community as well as hosted a radio phone-in show. There was a strong, enthusiastic youth voice with good ideas at the meetings.

This community has grown in infrastructure in recent years, has volunteers, sports, after school and evening programs, and is starting exciting new ventures such as the opening of a new culture centre, refurbished youth centre and the creation of a crime prevention project.

Community members voices concerns about drugs and alcohol, as well as family violence and youth crime in the community.



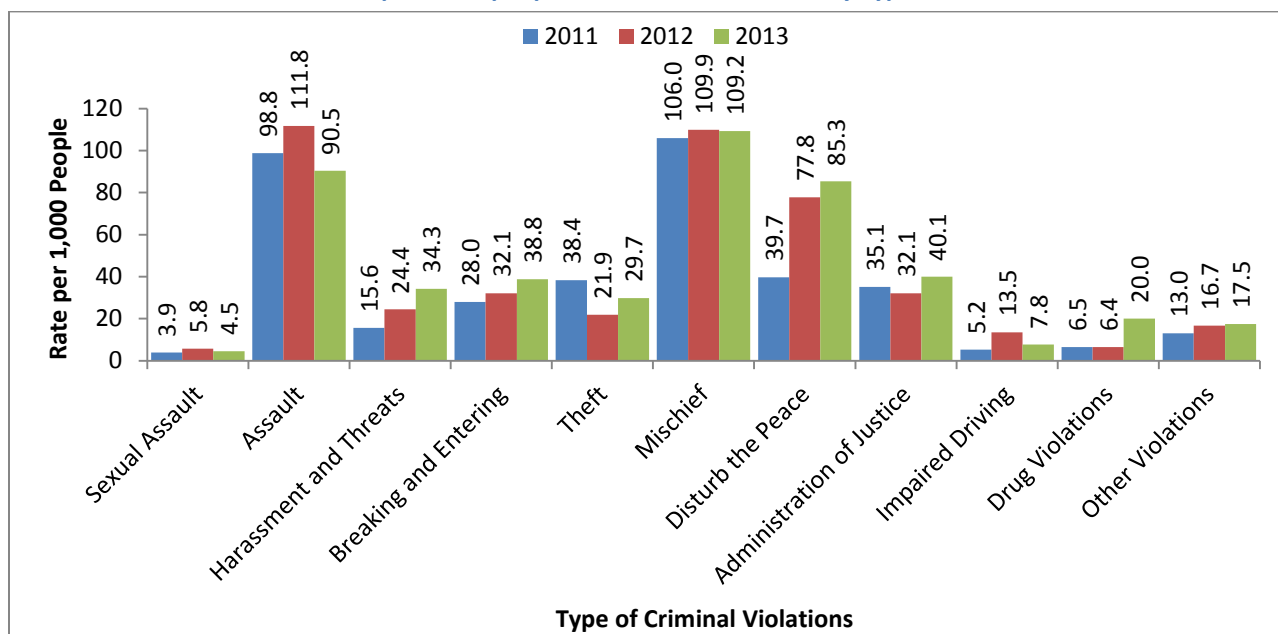
Table 24 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	6	9	7
Assault	152	174	140
Harassment and Threats	24	38	53
Breaking and Entering	43	50	60
Theft	59	34	46
Mischief	163	171	169
Disturb the Peace	61	121	132
Administration of Justice <sup>70</sup>	54	50	62
Impaired Driving	8	21	12
Drug Violations	10	10	31
Other Violations <sup>71</sup>	20	26	27
<b>Total</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>704</b>	<b>739</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Kugluktuk has a population of 1,591. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>72</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 24 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>70</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>71</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>72</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.



## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Abuse
- Elder abuse
- Child neglect
- Child abuse
- Spousal abuse
- Domestic violence

### *Property Crime*

- Break and enter
- Theft
- Vandalism

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Bullying
- Lack of respect for adults and Elders
- Bootlegging
- Drug traffickers are known to the community, but their identities and activities are not provided to RCMP.

*“There is tons of marijuana and alcohol in town; everyone knows who they are, but they will not go to the RCMP.”*

### *Other*

- Suicide
- Hunger
- Feelings of isolation

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

*Overcrowding was mentioned as a root cause of crime because it can expose children to situations that are not age-appropriate. Boredom, lack of boundaries and peer pressure were listed as causes of crime among youth. In families, challenges dealing with emotions and parental struggles with substance abuse were listed. Also, lack of education was described as a root cause of crime in Kugluktuk.*

### Healing

- Lack of support groups and counsellors, and confidentiality concerns
- There is a stigma attached to counselling and mental health treatment
- People avoid talking about issues and feelings, and these “build up over time.”
- Boredom
- “Not enough activities, specifically for men.”

*“When parents are drinking at home, children feel unsafe, so they wander around in the streets.”*

### Family

- Lack of parental boundaries
- There is a lack of education about how to deal with emotions, how to deal with substance abuse and other abuse in the family
- Bullying within families and the whole community

### Drugs and Alcohol

- Overcrowding can result in children being exposed to drugs, alcohol, and early sexual awareness and behaviour

### Other

- “Lack of funds to meet needs.”
- “Overcrowding can leave very little privacy.”
- Peer pressure
- “Lack of education”

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### Family

- Parenting courses
- Food programs

### Youth

- Sports
- Junior Rangers
- Brownies
- Homework club
- Grizzly clubs
- Youth camps

### Healing and Counselling

- Wellness Centre
- Ilavut Centre
- Men's healing group
- Men's shelter
- Women's shelter

### Traditional Activities

- Elder camps
- Sewing programs
- Sled-making program

### Other

- Radio station

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Community members would like to see community activities that bring together long-time residents with social workers, RCMP and counsellors. Anger management counselling and self-esteem building programs are needed to help people deal appropriately with their emotions. Other suggested programs included trades instruction, small engine training, programs targeting youth 14-20s, and on the land programs. New facilities were suggested such as a music studio, a small engine shop and a storefront school. Finally, to deal with overcrowding, more houses are needed.*

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- More Inuit counsellors and other professionals are needed
- Big Brothers Big Sisters, Adopt a Parent, Adopt an Elder, and I Love Me programs would be helpful to build self esteem
- Anger management counselling and counselling to help people to deal with their emotions would be useful
- Social workers, RCMP and counsellors should be more involved in community activities to break down barriers and stigma

*“Frontline workers such as social workers, RCMP and counsellors should be more involved in community activities to break the barrier and the stigma.”*

### Collaboration and Communication

- Agencies should work together to help people complete community hours
- Better advertisement and communication about existing programs is needed
- There is a need for community members to become more involved in community initiatives

### Meaningful Activity

- There should be a “variety of programs on cultural values, specific to men, youth, women, elders and couples.”
- “We need music lessons and a jamming studio.”
- There is a need for “tons of activities to keep youth busy.”
- Rock climbing wall
- Bike park
- Programs targeting ages 14-20s
- The Youth Centre should be used more often
- A community pool would be well used
- All children should be able to have skates
- Training is needed for on the land activities
- There should be “more programs to promote cultural learning and bridge the gap between Elders and youth
- Big Brother/Big Sister program would be useful, could be used as a way to “teach cultural knowledge.”
- Budgeting and financial management workshops are needed

*“Vision: We have 48 in Kindergarten, and 48 graduate 12 years later.”*

*“More programs to address anger management, how to deal with emotions.”*

### The Justice System

- There is a need for more programs for those who are recently released from jail

### Other

- There is a feeling that there is some bias against those who are not educated

## Territorial Level

### *Education*

- “We need programs offered through the college over the summer months.”
- More trades programs are needed to train community members for employment
- A small engine shop and small engine training would be useful for those who are mechanically inclined
- “We need a storefront school for those people stuck between high school and college.”
- Education at the school is needed to remove the stigma of talking about feelings, emotions
- Attendance at school must be improved

### *Housing*

- More houses are needed

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Education*

- A wider range of educational options is needed to properly serve the needs of the community (trades training, on the land activities, more adult education)

### *Healing and Counselling*

- More counsellors are needed, both Inuit and non-Inuit

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction are significant contributors to crime

### *Other*

- The community has limited facilities, programs and services, and more activities are needed to “keep youth busy”



## Our Visit to Taloyoak

Our South Baffin Community Justice Specialist and local Community Justice Outreach Worker held meetings in Taloyoak from February 27-March 1, 2014. We met with the Justice Committee, elders, the Hamlet Council, youth at the school, RCMP, and health centre staff. During one-on-one meetings, people were open and passionate about current challenges in the community and the potential for positive change. There are a lot of young adults who value their community and want to see things improve.

There are a lot of effective community leaders who care about Taloyoak, and the school has strong links with the community. Issues in the community include vandalism, and a lack of employment and training opportunities.

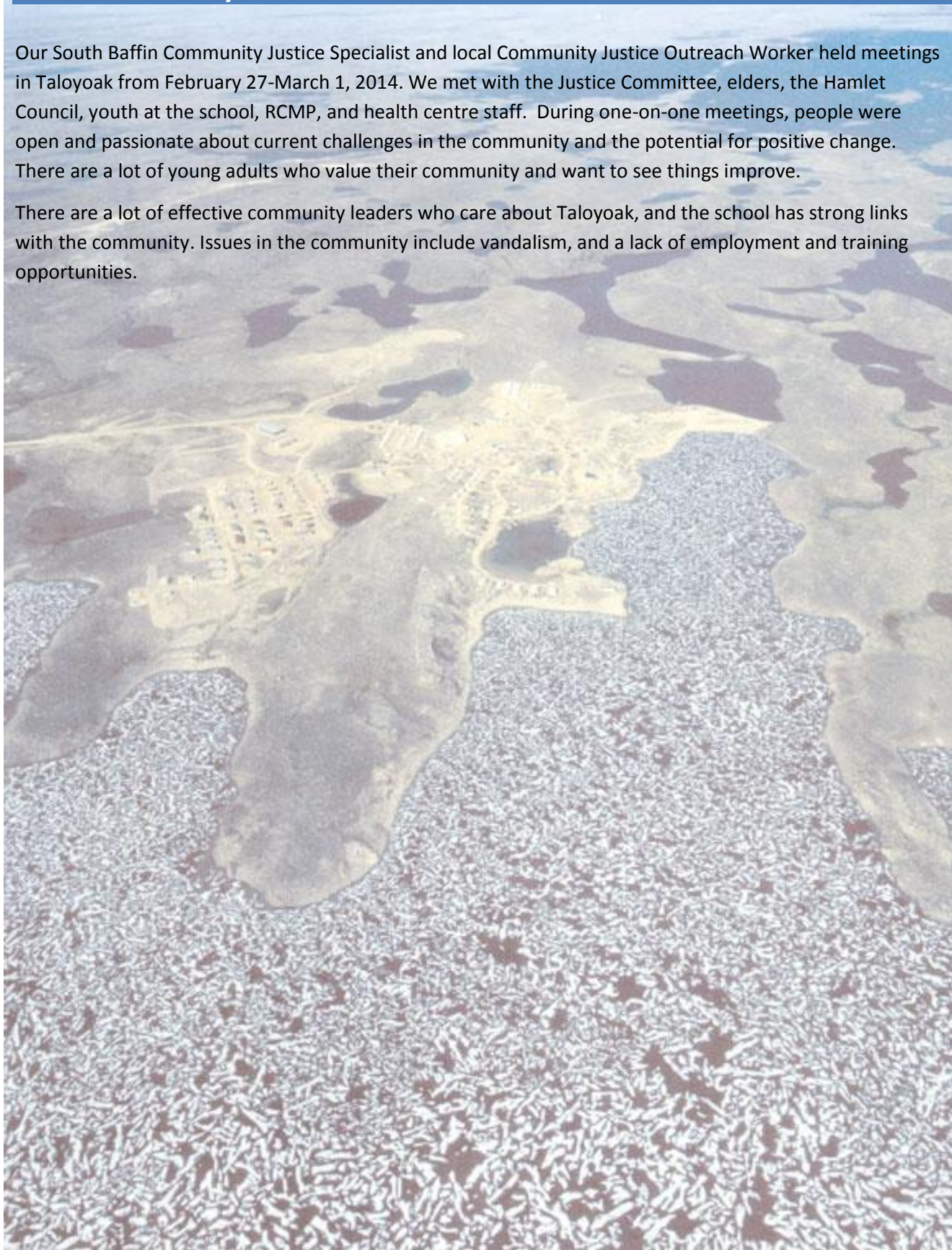


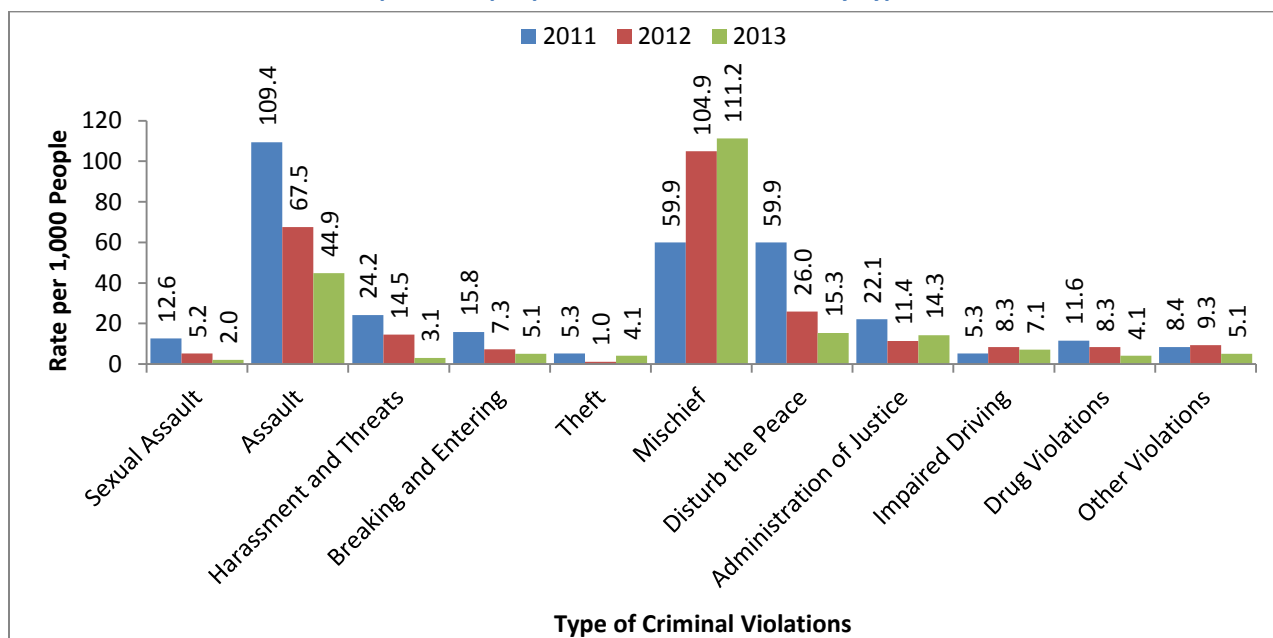
Table 25 – Number of Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013

Criminal Violation	2011	2012	2013
Sexual Assault	12	5	2
Assault	104	65	44
Harassment and Threats	23	14	3
Breaking and Entering	15	7	5
Theft	5	1	4
Mischief	57	101	109
Disturb the Peace	57	25	15
Administration of Justice <sup>73</sup>	21	11	14
Impaired Driving	5	8	7
Drug Violations	11	8	4
Other Violations <sup>74</sup>	8	9	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>318</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>212</b>

Source: [Nunavut Bureau of Statistics, 2014](#)

Taloyoak has a population of 998. The table above shows the **actual number of crimes** reported to the RCMP in the community, while the chart below shows the **rate of crime** reported to the RCMP per 1,000 people.<sup>75</sup> The chart below can therefore be used to compare levels of crime in different communities.

Chart 25 – Rate per 1,000 people for Criminal Violations by Type from 2011-2013



<sup>73</sup> Administration of Justice includes the following: Disobeying order of court, Offences relating to public or peace officer, Fabricating evidence, Obstructing justice, Public mischief with intent to mislead, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to attend court, Failure to comply with condition of undertaking or recognizance, Failure to appear or to comply with summons, and Failure to comply with appearance notice or promise to appear.

<sup>74</sup> Other violations include violations listed in the criminal code, but that are not listed above.

<sup>75</sup> Note: These numbers do not include unreported criminal code violations; they are only crimes reported to the police minus those determined to be unfounded through preliminary investigations.



## Crime Issues and Unhealthy Behaviour

Community members spoke about reported and unreported crime as well as unhealthy behaviours. We felt it was important to include information about unhealthy behaviours in order to provide a sense of the underlying issues that lead to crime.

### *Crimes against a Person*

- Spousal abuse
- Child neglect

*“Drugs and alcohol are the biggest concern.”*

### *Property Crime*

- Theft - “Youth stealing ATVs
- Vandalism – “Our arena was just refurbished and kids go there and vandalize the bathrooms”
- Mischief

### *Unhealthy Behaviour*

- Alcohol and drug abuse and addiction
- Gambling
- “People buying drugs instead of food for their children.”

## Root Causes

Understanding the root causes of crime is a key part of crime prevention, so we asked for this information from community members. The following categories reflect the most common themes we heard.

- “People... are stealing to have their needs met.”
- Low literacy levels

*“Kids watch parents so parents need to think before they act.”*

## Current Initiatives

Below are the positive initiatives already happening in this community; all encouraging examples of crime prevention.

### *Family*

- Cooking Course for pregnant women

### *Youth*

- “We have an arena to play hockey.”
- “The school gym is open each night for youth and young people to play sports.”
- “There have been many youth and Elder hunting trips.”
- Youth group

### Other

- “We have a radio station which goes on each night where we can talk about issues in our community or positive stuff.”
- Hunters and Trappers
- Elders’ building and Elder group
- Men’s group
- Women’s group
- Cultural camps

## Ideas and Comments

What can be done and who should do it? We asked people to share their ideas about crime prevention at the personal, community, and territorial levels.

*Some people commented that parents must be positive role models, should spend more time with their children, and provide appropriate structure and discipline so that kids can thrive. Residents also commented that more first time offenders should be referred to the Justice Committee to keep them out of the formal court system. A women’s shelter is needed and a building is available, but there is a need for people with financial management and fundraising skills to write the necessary proposals.*

## Personal Level

### Healthy Families

- “Kids watch parents so parents need to think before they act.”
- Good role models in the home and in the community
- “We should not reward bad behaviour.”
- “Spend time with your children.”
- “Talk to your children about being safe.”
- “Parents need to concern themselves with who their kids are hanging out with in and out of school.”

*“Encourage kids to go to school each day.”*

### Other

- “Make people accountable for their actions and don’t just ignore the problem.”
- “Everyone should volunteer so kids and adults are busy.”

## Community Level

### Healing and Counselling

- “We need a Women’s Shelter. We have a building, but it needs work to get up and running, as the pipes froze and no one knew how to do financials and we lost the funding.”
- People taking responsibility for their own health and well-being

### Collaboration and Communication

- “Open communication.”

- “We need to work with all organizations; Kitikmeot Inuit Association, Nunavut Tunngavik Inc., private sector and institutes of public government to find solutions. Preventing crime is everyone’s business.”

### *The Justice System*

- “The Community Justice Committee is needed so first time offenders don’t need to go to formal court.”

### *Other*

- Inuit-owned businesses of all kinds in our community
- Leaders with integrity
- Learning Courses and things to do after hours
- “Junior Rangers could be set up in town”
- A community freezer and youth would go out with Elders to learn traditional skills
- “A variety of programs at the college like budgeting, cooking and learning Inuktitut so people could keep busy.”

*“Encourage kids to go to school each day.”*

## Overall Key Themes from Community Engagement

The following key themes have emerged from the community engagement process:

### *Parenting and Relationships*

- Parents understand that they are responsible for the behaviour of their children, and they must supervise them and model appropriate behaviour

### *Healing and Counselling*

- There is a need for a women’s shelter

### *Substance Abuse*

- Alcohol is a major contributor to crime

### *Other*

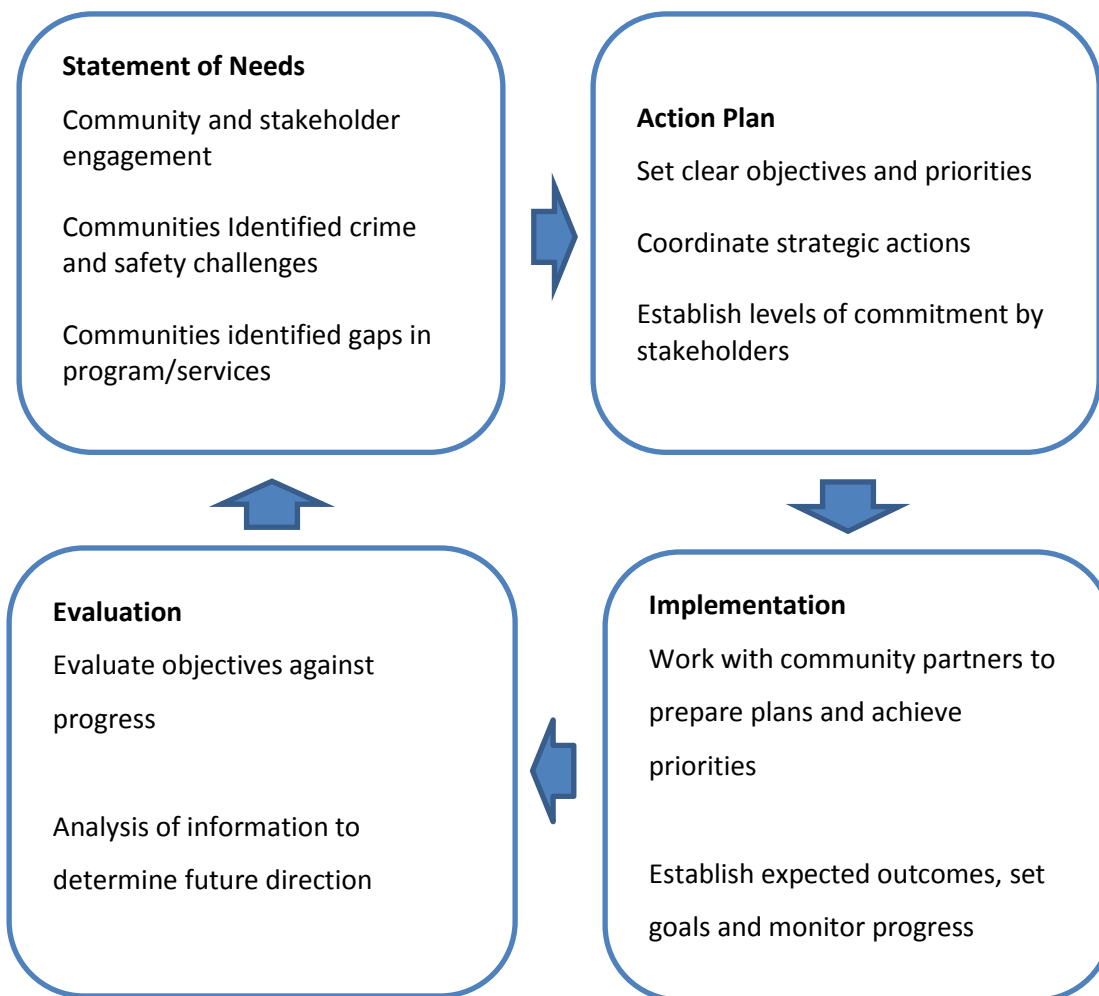
- There is a need for more effective local collaboration among community organizations to better meet the needs of the community

## Crime Prevention Approach

The Government of Nunavut’s approach to crime prevention must be proactive and progressive, and include:

- A design which addresses Nunavut’s unique needs in a way that respects history, present day reality, and worldviews
- Interventions which tackle risk factors known to be associated with crime in the general population, with emphasis on preventing people from engaging in crime in the first place
- A focus on individuals and groups at greatest risk of committing crime due to the absence of protective factors
- Measures that divert people away from the mainstream justice system and maintain a special focus on repeat offenders

The Community Justice Division is engaged in a process of connecting and aligning community engagement, stakeholder action and government commitment toward the development of a comprehensive crime prevention strategy.



As stated previously in this report, crime prevention in Nunavut currently places emphasis on enforcement; through the apprehension, sentencing and incarceration of offenders. And while these interventions have proven their relative effectiveness, research has shown that enforcement is not enough. Perhaps what is needed in Nunavut is a paradigm shift towards a more balanced approach that equally emphasizes the need for the Government of Nunavut to financially invest in community and territorial level programs while also continuing traditional law enforcement methods. Investing in crime prevention through policies and programs that address the underlying factors contributing to crime is necessary if we are to make Nunavut a safer place.

Crime prevention is everyone's responsibility; "it's about neighbors, businesses and all levels of government in a community talking to each other and working together towards a common goal of preventing crime."<sup>11</sup> The Government of Nunavut can position itself to provide leadership in fostering collaboration and partnerships among government and non-government agencies and other community stakeholders. Such collaboration will have as its purpose shared priorities, a common base of information for decision-making and a mechanism for effective communication.

The overall purpose of this document is to position the Government of Nunavut, its partners, stakeholders, community organizations and every day citizens toward a balanced approach to deal with Nunavut's crime prevention needs. The end goal of this process will be the creation of a strategy that allows everyone to work together to develop and implement solutions that will lead to healthier and safer communities.

## Appendix I: Community Engagement Details

Community	Facilitators	Date
Arctic Bay	Iqaluit Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	November 28-30/13
Sanikiluaq	Iqaluit Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 15-16/14
Clyde River	South Baffin Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	December 11-13/13
Kimmirut	South Baffin Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 6-10/14
Pangnirtung	Crime Prevention Coordinator, South Baffin Community Justice Specialist, Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 9-11/14
Qikiqtarjuaq	South Baffin Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	February 12-14/14
Hall Beach	North Baffin Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	December 10-12/13
Igloolik	Acting Deputy Minister, Justice & Community Justice Outreach Worker	February 3-5/14
Chesterfield Inlet	Crime Prevention Coordinator & Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 9-10/14
Coral Harbour	Crime Prevention Coordinator & Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 6-8/14
Rankin Inlet	Kivalliq Community Justice Specialist (based in Rankin Inlet), Family Mediator, Community Justice Outreach Worker	January 13-15/14
Repulse Bay	Crime Prevention Coordinator, Family Mediator, Community Justice Outreach Worker	November 26-28/13
Cambridge Bay	Kitikmeot Community Justice Specialist, Family Mediator & Community Justice Outreach Worker	February 1-28/14
Gjoa Haven	Director, Community Justice	December 12-13/13
Kugaaruk	Director, Community Justice & Community Justice Outreach Worker	December 9-11/13
Taloyoak	Kitikmeot Community Justice Specialist	February 27-March 1/14
Cape Dorset	South Baffin Community Justice Specialist (based in Cape Dorset) & Community Justice Outreach Worker	March 17-21/14
Pond Inlet	North Baffin Community Justice Specialist (based in Pond Inlet)	March 17-21/14
Resolute	North Baffin Community Justice Specialist	March 10-12/14
Grise Fiord	North Baffin Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	March 13-15/14
Whale Cove	Family Mediator, Community Justice Outreach Worker	March 25-26/14
Kugluktuk	Kitikmeot Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	March 25-27/14
Arviat	Crime Prevention Coordinator & Community Justice Outreach Worker	April 8-11/14
Baker Lake	Director, Community Justice & Community Justice Outreach Worker	April 8-11/14
Iqaluit	Director, Community Justice, Crime Prevention Coordinator, Iqaluit Community Justice Specialist & Community Justice Outreach Worker	April 1 -May 1/14

## Appendix II: Community Engagement Questions

Following are the questions asked in each community by Community Justice Division facilitators:

### For Interagency

1. What types of crime and unhealthy behavior are happening in (*community*)?
2. What do you think causes these crimes and unhealthy behavior? (Examples: vandalism, family-related crime)
3. What programs and activities are there in (*community*) which help to prevent crime and unhealthy behavior?
4. What can you personally do and what can your community do to help prevent crime? What steps can you take? (Examples: when you see unhealthy behavior letting the person know that it is not positive)
5. What are some of the most important issues for Nunavut? What are some ideas for action that should be considered for the strategy?

### For Youth

1. What types of crime and unhealthy behavior are happening here in (*community*)?
2. What do you think causes these crimes? Why do you think it is happening? (Examples: vandalism, family-related crime)
3. What programs and activities are there for you and your community to help prevent crime? What do you do now to help yourself and others not get into crime or unhealthy behavior?
4. What can you and your community do to prevent crime?
5. If you picture your community healthy, safe and free of crime what does it look and feel like?

### For Community Meeting

1. What types of crime or incidents that are unhealthy are happening here in (*community*)?
2. What issues lead to crime in (*community*)? What do you think are the causes of crime here in (*community*)? (Examples: vandalism, family-related crime)
3. What is already being done here to help prevent crime? What programs or activities are already in place to help prevent crime and unhealthy incidents?
4. What can you do personally and as a community to help prevent crime?
5. What are some of the most important issues for Nunavut? What are some ideas for action that should be considered for the strategy?