



C·V·R·D

COMMUNITY SAFETY ADVISORY COMMITTEE

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 2011
9:00 AM / BOARD ROOM
175 INGRAM STREET, DUNCAN, BC

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DISTRIBUTION:

CVRD – Director Klaus Kuhn (Committee Chair)
CVRD – Director Lori Iannidinardo (Committee Vice-Chair)
Municipality of North Cowichan – Councillor John Koury
City of Duncan – Councillor Tom Duncan
Town of Lake Cowichan – Councillor Jayne Ingram
Town of Ladysmith – Councillor Jill Dashwood and Councillor Lori Evans
Cowichan Women Against Violence Society / Safer Futures Program – Theresa Gerritsen
Community Options Society – Cheryl Stone
Cowichan Valley School District No. 79 – Candace Spitsbury
Cowichan Independent Living – Jim Harnden
RCMP – Kevin Day and Markus Lueder
Social Planning Cowichan – Linden Collette
Community Policing – Carol-Ann Rolls
Community Representative – Michelle Bell
Community Representative – Bruce Ingram

Cowichan Valley Regional District
Joe Barry, Corporate Secretary

(Agenda Cover Only)
Warren Jones, Administrator
CVRD Directors

Minutes of the Regular meeting of the Community Safety Advisory Committee held in Committee Room No. 2, 175 Ingram Street, Duncan, BC, on Friday, February 25, 2011 at 9:03 am.

PRESENT: Director Klaus Kuhn (Chair)
Director Lori Iannidinardo (Vice-Chair)
Theresa Gerritsen, Cowichan Women Against Violence Society
Councillor Tom Duncan, City of Duncan
Councillor Jill Dashwood, Town of Ladysmith
Councillor Jayne Ingram, Town of Lake Cowichan
Linden Collette, Social Planning Cowichan
Jim Harnden, Cowichan Independent Living
Carol-Ann Rolls, Community Policing
Michelle Bell, Community Representative

ABSENT: Councillor John Koury, District of North Cowichan
Councilor Lori Evans, Town of Ladysmith
Candace Spilsbury, Cowichan Valley School District No. 79
Kevin Day, RCMP
Markus Lueder, RCMP
Cheryl Stone, Community Options Society
Bruce Ingram, Community Representative

ALSO

PRESENT: Thanya Al Saadoon, Safer Futures Program
Dominique Beesley, Recording Secretary

APPROVAL OF AGENDA

It was moved and seconded that the agenda be amended with the addition of the following New Business Items:

NB1 – Social Planning Cowichan Representation on the Community Safety Advisory Committee;

NB2 – Recap of 2010 Priorities; and

NB3 – Safety Bulletins;

And further that the agenda, as amended, be approved.

MOTION CARRIED

INTRODUCTIONS

Members and staff introduced themselves.

ADOPTION OF MINUTES

2M1

It was moved and seconded that minutes of the Regular meeting of the Community Safety Advisory Committee, held October 21, 2010, be adopted.

MOTION CARRIED

**BUSINESS
ARISING FROM
THE MINUTES****BA1*****City of Duncan Age-friendly Seniors Safety Project Report***

Thanya Al-Saadoon, Safer Futures Program, said that she had met with Jim Harnden, Cowichan Independent Living (as directed by the Committee) to review recommendations presented in the *City of Duncan Age-friendly Seniors Project Report*. Ms. Al-Saadoon advised that she and Mr. Harnden would highlight and summarize recommendations for the Community Safety Advisory Committee's attention in order to determine if actions are required by the Committee.

BA2***CVRD Website***

Thanya Al-Saadoon, Safer Futures Program, reported that a list of requested changes to the CVRD website, with regards to Committee information, has been compiled and forwarded to the Information Technology Division.

It was moved and seconded that the Committee requests that the Information Technology Department enact on recommendations as presented on November 18, 2010.

MOTION CARRIED

REPORTS**4C1**

Report from Safer Futures, regarding CSAC Report 2010/11, was considered.

It was moved and seconded that CSAC Report 2010/11 be accepted.

MOTION CARRIED

4C2

Report from Safer Futures, regarding a CSAC Panhandling Report 2010, was considered.

It was moved and seconded that CSAC Panhandling Report 2010 be accepted.

MOTION CARRIED

NEW BUSINESS**NB1*****Social Planning Cowichan Representation on Community Safety Advisory Committee***

Theresa Gerritsen, Cowichan Women Against Violence Society, advised that Michelle Nowzek was no longer with Social Planning Cowichan.

The Recording Secretary noted that Linden Collette was appointed yesterday as the new representative to Social Planning Cowichan and therefore is able to participate and vote at this meeting.

NB2

Recap of 2010 Priorities

Theresa Gerritsen, Cowichan Women Against Violence Society, said that during CSAC Setting Priorities for 2010 the participants (members of the Committee) identified concerns of the community which had an emphasis on youth and aboriginal safety.

Another priority, she said, is to ensure coordination with other community initiatives and groups. Also, said Ms. Gerritsen, the scope of work for the Committee in the coming year should take into account these ideas while still providing an emphasis on community safety and to consider that it's an advisory function to the CVRD when determining this year's focus.

Jim Harnden, Cowichan Independent Living, noted that the Committee was lacking representation from the First Nation community and he suggested that efforts be made to seek representation on the Committee once again.

The Committee discussed concerns with poverty, health and addiction issues of families and it was noted that lack of safety on public streets may have been a contributor to the recent murder of a First Nations women.

10:20 am

Director Iannidinardo left the meeting at 10:20 am.

NB3

Safety Bulletins

Theresa Gerritsen, Cowichan Women Against Violence Society, handed out Safety Bulletins dated October 2010 and February 2011 for Committee members' perusal, she said, and to assist the Community Safety Advisory Committee in being alerted to relevant safety issues as they arise and, as well, to inform of the planning process for the Committee in establishing its priorities.

It was the consensus of the Committee that a further planning session be scheduled for members to participate at, which was set to be held on Wednesday, March 16, 2011 from 9:00 am until 12 noon at Cowichan Independent Living, 321 Coronation Avenue (at the corner of Coronation and Festurbert streets).

ADJOURNMENT

10:38 am

It was moved and seconded that the meeting be adjourned.

MOTION CARRIED

The meeting adjourned at 10:38 am.

Certified Correct:

Chairperson

Recording Secretary

Dated: _____

4D1**Request to Appear as a Delegation****Meeting Information**

Request to Address:

☐ CVRD Board☒ Committee

If Committee, specify the Committee here:

Community Safety Advisory Comm

Meeting Date:

04/20/2011

Meeting Time:

9:00 am**Applicant Information**

Applicant Name:

Cpl. Kevin Day

Representing:

RCMP

(Name of organization if applicable)

As:

Member of CSAC Board

(Capacity / Office)

Number Attending:

2**Applicant Contact Information**

Applicant Mailing Address:

6060 Canada Avenue, Duncan, BC, V9L 1V3

Applicant City:

Duncan

Applicant Telephone:

250-746-2153

Applicant Fax:

250-746-2126

Applicant Email:

kevin.day@rcmp-grc.gc.ca**Presentation Topic and Nature of Request:**

We are currently working towards the formation of the Bar Watch Program for our communities including Duncan, North Cowichan and part of the CVRD (Cowichan Bay). Myself and Constable Mike QUAYLE would like to put on a 20 minute presentation explaining the program to the committee.

Original:	Copies to:
Board:	
Committee <u>CSAC</u> <u>04/20/11</u>	
Directed by: <u>[Signature]</u> Date: <u>03/14/11</u>	
File #	



relationship beachheads

5C1

Young Carers: Mature Before Their Time

Grant Charles, Tim Stainton, & Sheila Marshall

"Young carers" are children or youth who assume adult responsibilities in their vulnerable families. Rather than pathologize this situation, how can we help young carers meet their own developmental needs as well as those of their families?

There is a population of remarkable young people who may go unnoticed due to the absence of overt acting out behaviors. Often mature beyond their age, they are forced by family situations to assume care-giving roles which are usually the responsibility of parents and elders. Being placed prematurely in adult caring roles potentially may have both positive and negative consequences.

In Europe, such young people are called young carers and are seen as needing support in coping with extraordinary family responsibilities. In North America, if they are noticed at all, they are most often given negative labels such as parentified children. Rather than supporting them in their family responsibilities, we pathologize their situation and remove them from their home or put them in therapy. This article provides an overview of young carers and the services they need within their communities.

Young carers are defined as those under the age of 18 who are the primary caregivers in their family due to parental illness, disability, or addiction (Aldridge & Becker, 1993). Youth can also become young carers because of parental absence (e.g., divorce, desertion, or overseas military service) or because of language difficulties which restrict the parents in communicating effectively with the dominant culture. (Charles, Stainton, & Marshall, 2009). The young people, whatever the circumstances, are forced to take on full or partial adult roles to support the survival of the family.

Parentification is a term more commonly used in North America to describe a role reversal where young persons are forced to assume roles of responsibility which normally lie with parents. Parents are viewed as abdicating their roles in the family with needs of the adult coming before developmental needs of the young person (Boszormenyi-Nagy & Spark, 1973; Chase, 1999).

There is obvious overlap between the two definitions. In both cases young people are placed in situations in which they have adult responsibilities while they are still under the age of majority. While all young carers may be in parentified roles in that they have adult tasks to perform, the difference is that the definition of young caring does not make an automatic judgment about the parent-child relationship and the emotional boundaries. Parentification assumes a narcissistic demand being placed upon the young person by the adult. The young carer definition assumes only that the circumstances in the family require that the young person take on

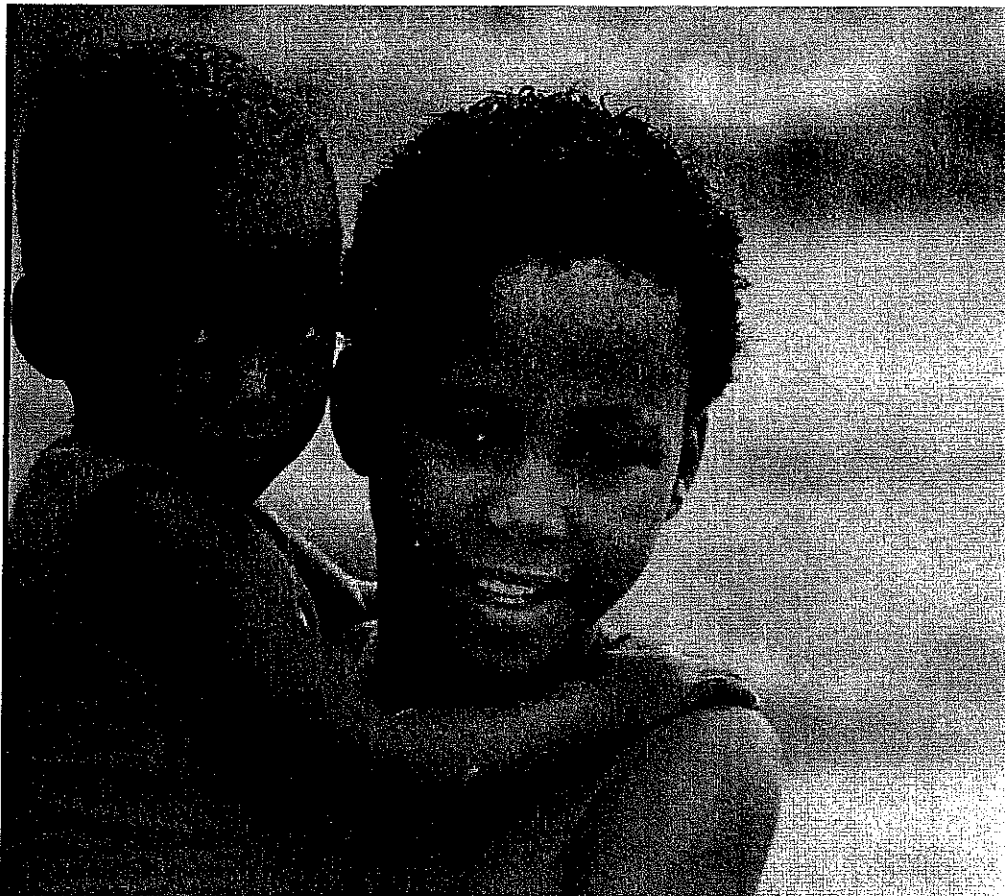
some or all of the parental role. While there is a role reversal in the young carer situation it is one of necessity rather than of narcissistic need. The parents do not willingly, and

even in many cases, fully abdicate their parental responsibilities. This is a critical difference. In the first case the family is "dysfunctional" while in the second there is only a presumption that the situation creates a need for added support from family members. The view that one takes about young carers dictates how one responds as a helper. Are helpers treating a dysfunctional family or are they supporting, in most situations, a normal family that finds itself in abnormal circumstances?

The Impact of Caregiving

This is not to say that there are no potential negative impacts to the young carer. Rather, one cannot assume that being in this caregiving role is devoid of positive consequences or that everyone found in this situation will suffer negative consequences. For example, some young carers, when compared to their non-caregiving peers, have a heightened understanding of the needs of other people (Grossman, 1972). Young people also report that they have a positive reaction to being needed and that this contributes to a developing sense of themselves as being worthwhile, contributing individuals (Aldridge & Becker, 1993). Many report that they enjoy a meaningful closeness with the person for whom they are caring and that they feel a great deal of satisfaction with their selflessness and commitment to others (Aldridge & Becker, 1993; Noble-Carr, 2002). Others feel proud of their ability to complete complex caregiving tasks (Banks et al., 2002). Young people in these circumstances also can have heightened levels of compassion and altruism (Grossman, 1972) and maturity (Banks et al., 2002).

Young caring is not and should not be seen as a pathological condition.



There are also a number of potential negative outcomes for the young people in unsupported or adverse situations (Cree, 2003; Noble-Carr, 2002; Thomas et al., 2003). Included in these is the loss of childhood through having to provide care for other family members (Jurkovic, 1997; Noble-Carr, 2002). Young carers are often forced to grow up too fast in order to meet the needs of their families, resulting in a number of associated developmental issues such as poor social skills (Noble-Carr, 2002). Many also report a great deal of stress in their lives caused by conflicting needs and situations (Aldridge & Becker, 1993; Armstrong, 2002; Butler & Astbury, 2005; Noble-Carr, 2002). Many report feeling isolated and alone, not only because they see themselves as different from their peers but also because they are not able to spend time with their friends due to their responsibilities in the home (Aldridge & Becker, 1993; Armstrong, 2002; Barnett & Parker, 1998; Butler & Astbury, 2005; Noble-Carr, 2002; Price, 1996). Their caring responsibilities may also result in their missing significant time at school (Dearden & Becker, 1995). These are but a few of the potential negative consequences (Aldridge & Becker, 1993; Becker 1995; Becker & Dearden, 2004; Dearden, 2000).

Supporting Young Carers

There is no doubt that the circumstances of the family have an impact on the young person. In a family where the parents are able to continue to be

the adults despite their condition, there is likely to be less of a negative impact on the young carer. In a family where the needs of the adults come before those of the children, there likely will be negative developmental consequences for the young carer (and the other young people in the family). Conversely, a loving parent who is mutually engaged in a reciprocal relationship with the young person potentially will have a positive impact on the individual regardless of the caregiving circumstances (Tatum & Tucker, 1998).

Some services already are available to young carers in North America although they tend to be indirect and disorder-specific. There are, for example, support net-

works in place in some communities for children of parents with mental illness, children of alcoholics, and children of parents with specific chronic illnesses such as Parkinson's Disease. However, these networks tend to focus on the illness or disorder and pay little or no attention to the caregiving aspect of the children's lives. As a result even those who are receiving assistance still tend to be invisible in their caregiving role. They only become visible when they are labeled as being parentified, at which time they can begin to access therapeutic services.

Young caring is not and should not be seen as a pathological condition. These are young people who are responding to the needs of their family but who also have needs of their own. Both sets of needs can be met with the right types of assistance. They must receive support in their role rather than be labeled or ignored. In the United Kingdom, legislation is in place that mandates the provision of services for young carers (Butler & Astbury, 2005). The result has been the development of a range of support services for these young people (Bibby & Becker, 2000; Thomas et al., 2003). These services include peer support networks, respite care, advocacy services, and, when required, counseling. These are community based supports that acknowledge the uniqueness of the circumstances of the family while not automatically pathologizing the situation. It is a health- rather than illness-based model.

Conclusion

The impact of being in a young carer role is as much about how helpers respond to it as it is about the dynamics of the family. It is not just the circumstances of the family which will dictate the impact the role of carer will have on the young person. A family is more than just its members. What goes on within a family is also determined by the attitudes and values of the communities in which they live. Even the most isolated families are influenced by the society around them. If the community judges the family harshly because of its situation then the impact upon the young carer is likely to be more negative. If the community provides support to the family and the young carer then the consequences for the young person are likely to either be positive or at the worst less negative. A caring community should develop the services needed to maximize the positive outcomes and minimize the negative ones.

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Sheila Marshall, PhD, is an associate professor at the School of Social Work at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver. She can be contacted by email: smarshall@interchange.ubc.ca

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Recommendations for CSAC Priorities 2011

Priorities	Focus	Actions
Linkages and coordination	Citizens concerns about safety	Continue to develop CSAC website and identify points of access for the public to raise safety concerns.
		Maintain contact with neighborhoods and support where possible – continuous activity
	Raise profile of CSAC	Present CSAC related informational presentation to the CVRD board two times per year
		CSAC members will represent the committee in their respective roles, and in all of their external committee/board/community roles
	Ensure adequate representation on CSAC and develop aboriginal community linkages	CSAC acknowledges the absence of First Nations representation on the current committee
		Offer a personal invitation to First Nations community members who could contribute their knowledge and expertise to the safety work
		Explore issues of safety relevant to First Nations communities
	Carry out CSAC/Youth Service Providers inventory mapping	Identify CSAC member roles within their agencies/organizations in regards to the workplan – youth, family and community focused safety issues
		Strengthen liaison role of CSAC member with youth focused organization and community tables with report back function, e.g. YIAM (Youth Interagency Meetings)
		Centralize review of minutes of community meetings – Members receive overview update bi-monthly
		Review media (youth safety) and members receive update



Priorities	Focus	Actions
Policy and Guidance	Bring safety perspective into planning, development and policy	Connect with key CVRD staff in departments to support with integration of safety lens and explore further uses of Safety Lens model, versions for organizations, neighborhoods?
		Provide brief CSAC response document to the CVRD board concerning the City of Duncan's Senior Safety Report
Safety Issues – CSAC response	Identify, select and carry forward safety issues annually	CSAC members receive updates through community safety bulletin – continuous activity
		Strike subcommittee or delegate, approve and review work plan, receive updates and reports
	Crime prevention – continuous activity	Receive updates on crime rates quarterly
		Receive updates on crime prevention/ community policing activities
		Annual input into RCMP Performance Plan-Dovetail into RCMP consultations
Workplan Specific Issues 2011	Youth and family safety	Engage in collaborative youth focused planning with the YIAM committee
		Research: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and disseminate existing youth safety focused research • Present pertinent youth and family safety focused research to the Cowichan Valley Regional District, RCMP, CSAC, etc • Survey youth, families, service providers on gaps in services
		Host CSAC youth and family focused dialogs in regional areas outside of the Duncan core – Ladysmith, Crofton, Lake Cowichan, South End, and Cowichan Tribes, Halalt, Penelakut, Shell Beach, Malahat, etc.
		Explore opportunities to pair youth and seniors around safety issues



Priorities	Focus	Actions
		Create youth stewardship, youth council and youth citizenship opportunities
		Recommend youth and family centered events collaboratively with other youth serving agencies
		Explore youth representation on the CSAC committee
		Create avenues of communication for youth, families and services
	Traffic and Transit	Update on progress of Transit plan
		Input on youth, Aboriginal and family transportation safety
	Citizens Advisory to Corrections	Confirm liaison opportunities
		Send delegate(s) and receive/ provide updates
		Identify local resources for offender release
		Bring in info about provincial community supervision and offender release programs





CSAC RESPONSE BRIEF

Regarding the City of Duncan's Age-friendly Seniors Safety Project Report
April 2011

During the October 21, 2010 regular CSAC meeting, consultant Pam Alcorn gave a presentation on the findings of the City of Duncan's Age-friendly Seniors Safety Project Report. Representing the Seniors Safety Advisory Committee, Ms. Alcorn described the research process and the recommendations coming out of the report. The many recommendations include suggestions on which local agency, organization or governmental body could be instrumental in carrying out the associated tasks.

The CSAC committee voted to accept the report and further, that the report be forwarded to the CVRD board, Cowichan Tribes, the District of North Cowichan, the Town of Ladysmith and the Town of Lake Cowichan for the purpose of informing them about the work being done concerning seniors safety issues. As well, this information sharing is intended to provide the other municipalities/areas with the tools and recommendations that Duncan is working towards implementing. It was also moved that the report would be reviewed by a CSAC sub-committee, and that the sub-committee would report back to the CSAC on any of the recommendations applicable to the CSAC workplan.

Upon review, the subcommittee acknowledged that the CSAC committee is already involved in the 'work in progress' implementation of several of the recommendations noted in the report. It was decided that, as the entire report is 'safety centered', CSAC will apply a 'senior's safety lens' to its 2011 workplan. By acknowledging that all safety work done in the Cowichan Valley will ultimately have an affect on the senior population, the CSAC will be cognizant of the manner in which committee projects and initiatives take senior's safety into consideration. The committee will also be available in an advisory role to other community safety initiatives spear-headed by local organizations, as well as to the other municipalities/areas that the report has been forwarded on to.

CSAC Priority Setting Workshop – Wednesday, March 16th, 2011
Cowichan Independent Living – 9am-noon

Attended:

Jim Harnden – Cowichan Independent Living
Marcus Leuder – RCMP
Bruce Avis – Corrections Canada
Jill Dashwood – Ladysmith Council
Klaus Kuhn – CSAC Chair and Area I Director
Linden Collette – Social Planning Cowichan
Carol-Ann Rolls – Community Policing
Tom Duncan – Duncan City Councilor
Michelle Bell – South End Community Representative and VIHA Addictions Counselor
Theresa Gerritsen – CWAVS
Thanya Al-Saadoon – Safer Futures

Regrets:

Lori Iannidinardo – CSAC Vice-Chair and Area D Director
John Koury – District of North Cowichan Councilor
Jayne Ingram – Lake Cowichan City Councilor
Cheryl Stone – COS
Kevin Day – RCMP

Call to order @ 9:05am

1. Introductions and 'one wish for today'
2. Purpose of the Day:
 - a. To briefly recap where we are at to date
 - b. Identify this year's focus of work
 - c. Brainstorm activities to support the focus
3. CSAC 101 PowerPoint – meant to educate new members and refresh longer standing members understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the committee
4. DISCUSSION: CSAC's Public Persona
 - CSAC as a bridge between local government and citizens with local government being responsible for safety concerns
 - How do we move continuity from recommendations to outcomes?
 - How do we measure our success?
 - Do we need to? Does it matter if CSAC is publically linked to the successes that were started by the committee?
 - Role of 'informing local government'
 - Milestones – formally recording issues



- Outcome measures and their necessity – attached to workplan
5. The committee unanimously agreed to make 'youth and family safety' the overarching goal for the next year, adding that 'youth are families, too'. A 'youth as families' focus will be taken.

6. PROPOSED DIRECTION/ACTIVITIES FOR 2011 WORK PLAN

- a. Connect with First Nations communities
 - i. Extend an invitation to participate, in person
 - ii. On their own traditional land
 - iii. Take CSAC events/presentations/informational meeting to other communities
 - iv. Ask the communities 'to help us' in the safety work
 - v. Learn and respect First Nations protocol
- b. Present, promote and build CSAC awareness to:
 - i. Cowichan Valley Regional District
 - ii. Local Town Councils
 - iii. The Public
 - iv. Tack-on CSAC information sharing opportunities to existing community events
 - v. Ask the community 'to help us' – buy in
- c. Inventory Mapping
 - i. 'Whose doing what' in terms of providing youth services
 - ii. Who are our leaders/decision makers for youth and families?
 - iii. Promote and support community champions
 - iv. Educate councils, community groups, etc
 - v. YIAM is youth resource – invite collaborative participation
- d. Research
 - i. Review and disseminate existing youth safety focused research
 - ii. Present pertinent youth safety focused research to Cowichan Valley Regional District, RCMP, etc
 - iii. Survey youth, services providers and public on youth related gaps
- e. Communications Plan
 - i. Website and other on-line possibilities – social media?
 - ii. See presentation ideas above
 - iii. RCMP work plan – insert/attach CSAC work plan?
 - iv. Press release – CSAC's responds to community driven call for community safety for youth on our streets
 - v. Christy Clarke – Families First – help?
- f. Other ideas/suggestions/considerations coming out of the discussion
 - i. CSAC to view 'youth' in relation to the family unit
 - ii. Host CSAC youth and family focused dialogs in regional areas outside of the Duncan core – Lake Cowichan, South End, Ladysmith, etc
 - iii. Explore opportunities to pair youth and seniors around safety issues
 - iv. Create youth stewardship, youth council and youth citizenship opportunities



- v. Use surveys to explore gaps in services to youth – surveys for both youth and youth serving agencies
- vi. Explore the avenue of promoting 'voice' for youth and families – a magazine or other ideas
- vii. Early prevention models – The Early Years, etc
- viii. Take a 'holistic approach' to the CSAC youth focused work
- ix. A paradigm shift is needed in considering supportive services for youth, families and community
- x. Issues arising:
 - 1. Youth employment this summer
 - 2. Cowichan River Stewardship for Youth
 - 3. High school Grad and youth safety

