

that is competitive with the “mainstream” economy? Do enclaves make immigration-related enforcement activities more difficult? What are the impacts of enclaves on intercultural contact?

#### 5) Justice, Policing and Security

Concerns over social cohesion and national security, especially the contemporary preoccupation with terrorism, have raised the public profile of debate surrounding how Canada and its justice and security systems can ensure a balanced and fair approach to an increasingly diverse population – to maintain order, public safety and national security while preserving civil liberties and the Canadian multicultural model of an open, diverse society.

In adopting this policy-research priority, the Metropolis Project is signalling the government’s expectation that the Centres will collectively develop a new capacity to address these issues by creating and analyzing an evidence base, offering analyses of current trends and conditions, and providing a basis upon which security policy, policing policy and practice, emergency management, crime prevention, justice policy and integration policy can be enhanced.

Note that the Priority Leader (Annex C) for this priority will be encouraged to work with interested federal funders to organize a seminar early in the funding period designed to bring interested researchers and policy-makers together. This seminar will encourage researchers with expertise in justice, policing and security issues, but little familiarity with immigration and diversity, to work with their counterparts with expertise in immigration and diversity issues, but little familiarity with justice, policing and security research. The end result should, over time, be a broader pool of scholars with expertise in both areas.

Policy-research questions could include:

- What are the relationships among immigration, foreign policy, terrorism, global events and domestic security? What roles do diasporas and transnational communities play? What are the factors that can promote radicalization? Are marginalization and radicalization connected, and which groups are most vulnerable to them? How do communications technologies, and especially the Internet, factor into this process? To what extent are there similarities between marginalization and/or radicalization occurring among the foreign-born and the Canadian-born? How can security, policing and justice organizations work better with communities to promote social integration? To what extent is official language knowledge a factor in the integration process?
- What perceptions of each other exist between newcomers and minorities on the one hand, and police and security forces on the other? How does the experience of, and attitudes towards, the Canadian justice system vary between minority groups? Do these perceptions change over time? Why? How? How and to what extent do perceptions of police and security forces in newcomer communities differ from among the Canadian-born? Do such perceptions affect crime prevention and emergency management efforts and if so, how? How can various components of the justice system promote dialogue and a shared understanding of security and justice goals with newcomers and minority groups?
- What are the factors that can promote the emergence of newcomer and/or minority-aligned youth gangs and/or organized crime in Canada? Are public and/or police perceptions of their prevalence and/or extent of criminal activity warranted? What are the best practices for crime prevention focused on youth in newcomer and minority communities? What role do (in)formal networks play in perpetuating illegal activities? To what extent are high dropout rates and subsequent involvement in criminal activities related to limited second language acquisition and peer pressure? What practices in schools might encourage immigrant youth to join gangs? How effective are bridging programs for youth who have been obliged to leave school because of their age? What approaches to professional development for police are effective in helping them deal with immigrant youth?
- How are various minority groups represented in the Canadian criminal justice system? What factors contribute most strongly to under/over-representation? What can we learn from the differences in under/over-representation of different minority groups? Are systematic changes needed for one or more elements of the criminal justice system?

- Are minority communities adequately represented in the various organizations of the Canadian justice system? How adequately do police services in Canada reflect the diversity of the populations they serve? What measures are, or should be, in place to ensure that police services and other organizations that are part of the justice system (including private policing) are able to respond to incidents involving visible, ethnic, religious and linguistic minorities, as well as newcomers who may be less familiar with Canada's justice system? How are police services and other justice system players addressing issues related to racial profiling and cultural sensitivity? What role do language barriers play?
  - What is the role of school-based police officers and how effective is this approach in forging healthy relationships between police and minority and newcomer children and youth?
  - What are the main "channels" and methods through which irregular migrants, including trafficked persons and asylum seekers enter Canada? Are there formal and/or informal networks in Canadian communities that knowingly receive and integrate irregular migrants, trafficked persons and/or undocumented workers? Does circumventing the Canadian legal system for entry to Canada correlate with a propensity to further circumvent Canadian laws? What impact does their status have on educational outcomes of illegal migrant children? To what degree is the exploitation of immigrant labour in sectors other than the sex trade prevalent in Canada? What additional measures could be taken to reduce the chances that high-risk and illegal migrants enter the country?
  - What is the community experience and impact of hate crime and bias activity amongst minority communities in Canada? How under-reported are hate crimes and bias activities in Canada amongst different minority communities? Is there a difference between the experience of hate crime and bias activity and the fear of it? What are the roles of teacher, school administration, and school policies in preventing discriminatory behaviours in schools, including cyberbullying? What are the legal considerations concerning cyberbullying? What are the legally defensible policy standards for educators concerning safety, equality and citizenship?
  - What are the links between security at the border and social trends in migrant communities, including prosperity, marginalization and radicalization? How does security policy and enforcement at the border affect migrants' decisions to enter Canada?
  - Focusing on infectious disease issues, what are the needs of migrants and mobile populations in terms of travel medicine advice and intervention? What kinds of programs are needed to mitigate the risks related to travel-related diseases in migrant populations (malaria, parasites, HIV, TB, etc.)? What international disease control practices are needed in the age of dual citizenship? Is the appropriate regulatory capacity available worldwide to deal with risk management in this area?
  - What are the health implications of the movement of humanitarian and refugee populations, many of who originate in areas of significant public health risk? Is there a need for international coordination for migrant receiving nations to manage this more effectively rather than have each do it on their own? Is there a need for international collaboration to develop standards for managing destination-related public health risks in those being selected for immigration/resettlement?
  - What are the global health security issues related to the migration of physicians? How might the movement of recently trained health professionals, skilled in management of new health threats, from developing countries impact health risk in Canada and other receiving nations?
- 6) Welcoming Communities:  
The Role of Host Communities in Attracting, Integrating and Retaining Newcomers and Minorities
- The extent to which a society is able to integrate/include immigrants, refugees and minorities depends on a number of societal conditions, some of which can be effectively altered by government policy. This policy-research priority will examine what public policy instruments can enhance the capacity of Canada, its cities and communities to receive and integrate