

The Alma Mater Society Judicial Affairs Office

Report on Non-Academic Misconduct

Presented to the Members of the Alma Mater Society Assembly

AMS Annual General Meeting

Thursday, March 10th, 2022



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Definitions and Abbreviations

AMS – Alma Mater Society of Queen’s University

Category Levels – Category levels 1, 2, and 3 to triage a level of incident within the NAMIO

GPIP – Group Policy Infringement Protocol

JAM – Judicial Affairs Manager

JCOMM – Judicial Committee (comprised of a Chair, Vice-Chair, 6 members, and the Judicial Clerk)

JAD – Judicial Affairs Deputy (generally 3-5 per year, working under the JAM)

JAO – Judicial Affairs Office

NAM – Non-Academic Misconduct

NAMIO – Non-Academic Misconduct Intake Office

Pillars of NAM – These pillars act as the guiding principle to instating restorative justice, and can be found within Judicial Affairs Policy

PIP – Policy Infringement Protocol (internal to the AMS)

Secretariat – The office internal to the AMS (under the Presidential Portfolio) that houses elections, policy, Assembly and Judicial Affairs.

Preface to the Document

Section 9.01 Authority – Excerpted from the Constitution of the Alma Mater Society

This constitution recognizes that Queen’s University Board of Trustee’s delegation to the AMS of the responsibility to exercise authority over any matters of level I non-academic misconduct, that are referred to the Judicial Affairs Office by the Non-Academic Misconduct Intake Office (NAMIO), involving inappropriate behaviour of undergraduate students, which adversely affect the interests and responsibilities of the University community. This authority shall be exercised through a validly constituted peer discipline system that shall not entertain questions as to its jurisdiction or legitimacy. [End Section 9.01]

Within the Alma Mater Society's Constitution, it states that there shall be a Judicial Affairs Office, led by the Judicial Affairs Manager. It establishes that the JAO shall be an arm’s length away to ensure that the independence and confidentiality of the Office is maintained. The office is responsible for hearing cases, both delegated from the University, and within the AMS. The purpose is to provide a student perspective regarding incidents of Non-Academic Misconduct, approaching all situations with the application of the office’s pillars of restorative justice. It is within these pillars that the Office is built upon and shall continue to advocate for. The Office is a central, historical facet of the Alma Mater Society and Queen’s University, with historical roots dating back to 1862. The dedicated members of the office through the past 160 years have and will continue to uphold the principles outlined in the AMS Constitution, Queen’s Student Code of Conduct, and the Pillars of Non-Academic Misconduct. This document outlines the importance of the Office and subsequent programming stemming from it, and the integral nature of student perspectives within the University as a whole.

Unlike any other University in Canada, the AMS Judicial Affairs Office has the unique opportunity to engage in peer-to-peer restorative justice. No other academic institution offers what the University and AMS does in conjunction with one another – providing students with an empathetic, restorative, perspective into rehabilitation and forgiveness within the student community. The advocacy work completed within this office and beyond strive to drive a wedge in the shortcomings of injustice and discipline within the school community.

Yours in restorative justice,

The Judicial Affairs Office Team 2021-2022

Kate Burke Pellizzari – Judicial Affairs Manager

Yasmin Sawan – Judicial Affairs Deputy

Alison Xia – Judicial Affairs Deputy

Alicia Blake – Judicial Affairs Deputy

Olivia Portelli – Judicial Affairs Deputy

Michelle Boratko – Judicial Clerk

Ashley Jeon – Judicial Committee Chair

Laura Devenny – Secretary of Internal Affairs



History of the Office

The student government has historically been the primary administrator of the Non-Academic Misconduct System since 1862. Initially, the Senate had formal authority over student discipline. However, responding to non-academic misconduct consumed a lot of the government body's time thereby in practice responsibility for student discipline was delegated to the student government body. In 2010 and 2011, a sequence of tragic events has occurred that lead to the death of six students; 2 first year died because of alcohol related incidents, 2 first years and 1 third year died by suicide, 1 first year died because of medical complication. Upon these circumstances, the Student Code of Conduct and NAM system was established. In 2011, formal authority for NAM changed upon recommendations for the Senate to delegate responsibility for NAM to student government.

On April 21, 2016, the Judicial Affairs Office became an authorized agent as a student government body responsible for the procedural process of intake, referral, resolution, and appeal of student discipline with regards to NAM and the Student Code of Conduct. Subsequently in January 2017, changes to the purposes and functions of the Senate were made, which formally removed NAM from Senate responsibilities. Additionally, the scope of the Judicial Affairs Office narrowed after the creation of the NAMIO. Cases were assigned by the NAMIO to the JAO when the responding party is an undergraduate student violating category 1 of NAM. Overall, under the JAO as an authorized agent, undergraduate students had authority to respond to and impose sanctions for undergraduate student NAM, and the JAO became an appeal body where students can go to appeal the finding of NAM.

Feasibility of NAM

For Students

The ethos of the Judicial Affairs Office is rooted deeply in peer-to-peer relationships; through facilitating restorative justice through the Alma Mater Society, the JAO provides Queen's students with opportunities for impartial treatment in non-academic misconduct violations. Further, the system allows Queen's students to take part in a system that directly affects them. Through its unique student-focused approach, the Judicial Affairs Office ensures students feel comfortable and understood during the misconduct process.

Opportunities for Learning

The JAO not only helps respondents but also mobilizes students working in the office to become involved in the case process. This experiential learning develops skills essential for future opportunities in the legal system – case management, managerial skills, and critical analysis. Namely, Deputies within the office take part in an annual advocacy project, improving student wellness through the Alma Mater Society. Other tasks may include analyzing and editing policy, writing reports, and improving resources for future iterations of the office. Projects like these expand the scope of learning for students working in the Judicial Affairs Office, prompting the development of soft skills and generating a deeper understanding of restorative justice. These opportunities are due in part to the Alma Mater Society, which provides the resources and mentorship for students working within the office to pursue projects relevant to the student body.

Through working side-by-side with student-run organizations like AMS' governance and other offices, the Judicial Affairs Office can best support students working within Queen's justice system.

Partnership with the Non-Academic Misconduct Intake Office

Through working closely with the Non-Academic Misconduct Intake Office (NAMIO), the Judicial Affairs Office takes on cases relevant to a variety of category one offences. This allows students to commit their energy towards a smaller subset of cases, ensuring a strong focus on restorative justice and helping respondents. Students within the office have more time to dedicate to new projects and develop existing ones, giving them an opportunity to address the needs of Queen's students.

COVID-19 Policy Infringements

During the rise of COVID-19, the Judicial Affairs Office worked in conjunction with the Student Conduct Office to facilitate cases of COVID-19 protocol infringements. Through this expanded scope, the JAO can connect with students on a peer-to-peer basis to better enforce policies regarding COVID-19. While most cases that are referred to NAMIO involving COVID-19 guideline violations do not fall under the scope of a category 1 violations, those that do fall within the scope of the JAO allow for agents of the JAO the opportunity to develop dynamic and fitting educational or restorative sanctions for students.

Advocacy Projects

The Judicial Affairs Office holds great importance to both the student deputies as well as the greater Queen's community through the advocacy projects this system of governance provides. Advocacy projects assigned to the Judicial Affairs Deputies provide the opportunity for them to work on suggesting, reinforcing, and/or disseminating various advocacy efforts at Queen's. Doing so creates increased accessibility, transparency, and interpersonal trust within the student body. Some examples of advocacy projects include working with the SC office in facilitating peer-to-peer meetings with individuals who had thrown illegal gatherings during the pandemic, working with roundtable/NAMIO/NAM to define and highlight how various forms of discrimination tie into NAM and SCC as well as what constitutes a JAO case and running informational sessions, booths, and promotional activities geared toward educating the student body on how the office works and knowing their rights. Additionally, the JAO interns and managers have held mock trials to learn about NAM and restorative justice and written OP eds to further educate others regarding how NAM works.

This year, the advocacy projects undertaken jointly by the Judicial Affairs Deputies constituted education of NAM policies, rights of respondents, mental health advocacy, and inquiry into increased distribution and awareness of sexual violence prevention and response programs on campus. These initiatives can be found on our AMS Governance Instagram page. The concern is that advocacy projects facilitated by the Judicial Affairs Office would be eliminated or unduly prioritized under the jurisdiction of the university. Advocacy projects are further important under the facilitation and the JAO as students working within the JAO not only possess the skills and knowledge of advocacy work but are better suited to understand the needs of students as well as the means of social outreach to the student body.

Impactful Changes to the JAO from 2020 to 2022

2020 to 2022

The Judicial Affairs Office has done incredibly impactful work over the past two years, despite the scope of the office having been recently narrowed. Case management is not the only reason why the Judicial Affairs Office (JAO) is a valuable branch of the Alma Mater Society. Rather, the projects that the office has started and completed in the past two years of operation have been impactful to the AMS Internal Affairs Office and the wider Queen's community. As such, over the past two years, the JAO has been committed to enhancing AMS policies, how the office goes about case management, and increasing accessibility of the JAO website.

During the 2020 to 2021 school year, Judicial Affairs Manager, Rosalyn Martin, and her team passed a new NAM policy and procedures document, shared student perspectives through restorative, peer-facilitated meetings regarding COVID-19 protocols, deescalated numerous policy infringements through a person-centered, peer-led approach, and worked with students in the NAM system. Despite having to operate the office online for the first time due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the team was able to effect meaningful changes within the AMS. At this point, the office had started to take more of a turn towards focusing on updating outdated policy and launching advocacy projects.

2021 to 2022

The current term has been of pivotal importance to the current scope of the Judicial Affairs Office. The continue to remain aware that case intake remains low, which has been in part due to COVID-19 limiting students from being on campus, and changes to how NAM cases are dealt with in residence. Nevertheless, the office has maintained a strong working relationship with the Non-academic Misconduct Intake Office (NAMIO) despite the decrease in case intake to the AMS unit. Intake Coordinators at NAMIO continue to reflect on their case intake to see if there are cases that are suitable to be labelled as category 1 non-academic misconduct violations.

In relation to further work that the JAO has focused on this term, to increase the office's outreach to encompass more than the case management aspect, the unit has made numerous efforts to improve the JAO, as well as the AMS more broadly. The JAO has taken on policy updates to the Policy Infringement Protocol, updated our website, and began social media advocacy campaigns. With that said, the JAM has also been working closely with the JCOMM Chair to develop training events to engage JCOMM members more with the process. As such, in-depth training sessions with relation to non-academic misconduct have been held, as well as mock case events. More information to follow.

Policy Infringement Protocol Policy and Procedures

The AMS Internal Affairs Office continues to remain committed to updating policy within the scope of the office in a timely manner to ensure it remains applicable as the AMS naturally evolves. In January, the members of the Judicial Affairs Office conducted an in-depth analysis of the PIP/GPIP to allow the policy to be better equipped to handle future PIP/GPIP cases. Prior to the recent proposed updates to the PIP/GPIP policy, the last update to this policy was passed by AMS Assembly in October of 2019. As such, this policy required an update. Moreover, the document has been revised to incorporate more appropriate language, clarity to

the process, and to ensure that the five (5) pillars of NAM were properly represented. This is a critical document for group non-academic misconduct; thus, it was vital to complete these revisions in a timely fashion.

Judicial Affairs Office Website

The Judicial Affairs Office website before the 2021-2022 term was inaccessible and outdated. Upon noticing this, we strived to create a visually appealing, accessible, and easy to navigate website to provide up-to-date information about non-academic misconduct to students and the wider community. Aside from attempting to make information such as the rights of respondents more accessible, the website also strives to provide further details about roles with the JAO. Before the website update launched, one of the only locations that outlined the duties and opportunities for employment within the JAO was on AMS Apply. This was an issue that our term felt needed to be addressed promptly as this information was only available during hiring periods. To see what the updated website looks like, please visit [here](#).

Social Media Advocacy: Creation of Internal Affairs Office Instagram Account

Before the 2021-2022 term, the Internal Affairs Office was one of the only offices with the AMS that did not have a separate, dedicated Instagram page. Laura Devenny (Secretary of Internal Affairs), Kate Burke Pellizzari (Judicial Affairs Manager), and Erica Johson (Chief Electoral Officer) believed it was of paramount importance to develop a social media presence. The creation of the [@amsgovernance](#) Instagram account has allowed the office to begin regularly posting content outlining mental/physical health resources available on- and off-campus, details regarding hiring, and much more. This social media presence has developed a space for online advocacy and a mechanism for diversifying the reach of the Judicial Affairs Office, as a branch of the Internal Affairs Office. Furthermore, due to COVID-19, student engagement with the office had decreased, thus needing to be reinvigorated. The creation of the AMS governance Instagram account has facilitated student engagement in a way that has been conducive to COVID-19 regulations and online education.

Information and Records Management

Prior to 2017, the AMS' Judicial Affairs Office took cases in from students that were submitted to Office directly. After the changes through the Board of Trustees, the procedure for receiving Non-Academic Misconduct cases changed. Following the change in process, the Non-Academic Misconduct Intake Office (NAMIO) was created as a method for formalizing the complaints process for all matters related to NAM across the University. With the creation of NAMIO, intake procedures and the way categorization of policy violations were updated.

Proceeding these adjustments to the NAM intake system at Queen's, Advocate was adopted as the online system to simplify case management. Advocate is a secure software that has helped transfer the JAO from retaining paper documents, to allowing there to be a centralized online location. The Advocate system has enhanced cases management procedures, records retention practices, and has allowed the office to operate remotely during COVID-19. On the other hand, with the use of Advocate, keeping track of sanctions, running case statistics, and gauging conduct demographics has less challenging.

While there have been a limited number of cases that can be justified as such due to the shifting trends in misconduct on campus, our units have been working closely together to address records management and retention. Due to the rapidly changing COVID-19 pandemic, proper records retention management was unable to be addressed until the recent return to in-person campus activities. The JAO is aware of the importance of adhering to university mandates regarding records retention. As such, the JAO has been working in tandem with NAMIO to ensure the proper disposal of records that have exceeded their retention periods. With the assistance of NAMIO staff, remaining physical copies of cases were transferred from the JAO office in the JDUC to NAMIO's office in Gordon Hall prior to the commencement of records disposal.

The Future of the Judicial Affairs Office and the Alma Mater Society

Although there's a plethora of crucial services offered by the Alma Mater Society, it can be argued that within the Internal Affairs Office, the Judicial Affairs Office is a service of utmost significance to the student body. It is essential to examine the reasons why the JAO should remain under the AMS, as well as to inherently analyze the negative effects which would occur if the JAO were to be removed from the sphere of student governance.

As it currently stands, the JAO is a student-led judicial service. The JAO provides a channel for students not only to voice their experiences and concerns, but to do so comfortably and conversationally. The ability to have students participate in such a collaborative-decision making role within the institution of Queen's provides considerable benefits towards not only the service itself but to Queen's as a whole. Without the contribution and input of university officials, students facilitate a strong degree of trust through peer-to-peer interactions without fear of being prosecuted by department officials. This also co-insides with a superior level of transparency not only through elements of the AMS, such as within the student-led hiring process, but between students and the services that are provided by the AMS. The nature of Queen's is based upon a student-to-student nature, which is embodied and represented by the AMS and JAO. Additionally, the JAO proves beneficial as it fosters qualities within the student body such as, but not limited to; responsibility, dependability, teamwork, loyalty, and an eagerness to learn. These traits accordingly develop into characteristics that can be applied to a student's future studies and/or employment. It is through these elements and the JAO that these services provided can flourish and grow.

There is a substantive emphasis on restorative justice within the JAO. It is critical as stated previously that through platforms, such as the AMS these student-led services, they provide a lens of approachability versus through the university which may, in turn, prevent further measures of restorative justice. Placing an onus on the AMS for communication about the JAO provides students with the opportunities to learn through accessible platforms in conjunction with others AMS student services. It is imperative that under this realm, student government accountability remains a valuable asset, and if the JAO were to be cut off from the AMS, there would not only result in a loss of integrity, but consequently a loss of relations, one of which is the intake office.

Queen's is a place where students on either side of NAM are motivated to learn and grow. With students helping other students learn, the JAO provides an excellent opportunity for personal growth. The responsibilities that fall under each role in the JAO should continue as they ensure that students actively gain experience and operate together as a community. Those interested in pursuing careers in law or politics can gain an understanding of the skills required to be successful in their future roles. More specifically, students can gain administrative experience, collaborative skills, and interpersonal skills. Students can also build their work ethic, organization, responsibility, flexibility, critical thinking, communication, and time management.

Through the inclusion of students from all years, the JAO produces a community where students can meet new people with similar interests. This means younger students can be mentored not only through a legal sense, but also in a way that allows them to adapt easily to

university culture by making new friends. Along with this, the work done by the JAO allows students to better understand and consider extenuating circumstances. The students remove the formality and ambiguity of the process by contributing to the decision making and by offering a social lens. More specifically, the students bridge the cultural and knowledge gap during decision-making processes by bringing in their background experience as a student themselves.

Under the Internal Affairs Office, the JAO is a service that is essential to the student body. Without the JAO, there would be a variety of relations that would be cut off and students would lose their say in decision making at their school. Queens would also lose a club that provides a way for personal growth that allows the students to build critical skills for their future careers. Finally, it is important to note that the AMS hiring process ensures that there is a yearly turnover of students. The students interview other students to find individuals that demonstrate necessary qualities for these roles, including responsibility and trust. The office continues to grow every year, both in knowledge, size and depth of understanding, and is not planning to slow down anytime soon.

The Judicial Committee

The Judicial Committee also plays a large role in the significance of the JAO to Queen's University. As aforementioned, the Judicial Committee (JCOMM) is made up of a Chair, Vice-Chair, six committee members, and the Judicial Clerk. JCOMM serves an important role in AMS governance in how the committee stands separate from the JAO and does not answer to any other authority. This characteristic is one of JCOMM's outstanding qualities, as it is of the utmost importance to have a neutral and separate body to review the judicial process begun by the JAO. This facilitates an important sense of objectivity and impartiality to the decisions and sanctions that are imposed upon students. The ultimate decision-making body for issues of non-academic misconduct being conducted of students is an important aspect of the judicial process as applied to Queen's students.

JCOMM affords students to be tried by their peers, those who are most knowledgeable as to the various intricacies and complexities innate to being a student, lending a fair and informed perspective to decisions and thus lends significant credibility to the decisions and sanctions that are imposed. This facilitates trust and integrity in the judicial process at Queen's. Furthermore, JCOMM allows students to gain tangible experience year by year in a governance setting. JCOMM emphasizes the significance of collaboration in a student committee in establishing fair and trustworthy resolutions for fellow peers. There is no equivalent setting at Queen's that offers this kind of experiential experience to students interested in judicial affairs and who believe in the notion of restorative justice.

Participation and engagement in a setting such as JCOMM allows these students to meet new people with similar interests and build a network that extends far past their time at Queen's, thus promoting the notion of Queen's University to be a space that affords students an invaluable connection to like-minded peers while also emphasizing the significance of community and being responsible to each other. All of these various aspects of JCOMM make the committee an invaluable addition to governance under the AMS and demonstrate the significance of JCOMM as a neutral branch that works to facilitate justice and collective responsibility within the student body of the broader Queen's community.

Case Statistics from May 2018 to February 2022

The JAO case statistics presented below illustrate that case intake to the AMS unit of the NAM system has decreased in recent years, as aforementioned. However, the low case intake does not devalue the incredible work that the Judicial Affairs Office has been doing within the AMS. Not only does this office continue to have a meaningful impact on those who staff it, but also on students who have encountered the office due to proposed NAM violations. The aspect of peer-to-peer restorative justice is one of the many reasons why this office is valued by students. Engaging with case managers who are closer in age to the respondents and look similar to them, we believe, creates a meaningful NAM process. The staff in NAMIO are passionate, dedicated, and seek to ensure that the process is as comfortable as possible, but the staff in the AMS unit share the same qualities.

Additionally, in some circumstances, it is more ideal from the position of the respondent to deal with a peer rather than an adult because there tends to be a deeper level of understanding on the peer-to-peer level. Allowing students to continue to work, advocate, and develop innovative projects under the umbrella of the AMS not only allows the traditions of the Judicial Affairs Office to proceed, but it also will allow for more peer connections to be made amongst AMS staff and volunteers.

Summary of Non-Academic Misconduct Cases Referred to the AMS Judicial Affairs Office (2018-2022)

For the period of May 1, 2021, to February 28, 2022, one (1) case identifying two (2) individual students was referred by NAMIO to the AMS Judicial Affairs Office (JAO). Both individual student cases have been resolved. All cases were processed using [Advocate](#) as the case management system.

Table 1: Case Referrals – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

Prior year reporting periods: May 1 to April 30, annually
 Current year reporting period: May 1, 2021, to February 28, 2022

Referred To	2021-2022 (Feb 28)	2020-2021	2019-2020	2018-2019	2017-2018
AMS	1	2	6	15	8

Prior year data obtained from the 2017-2018 report to the AMS Annual General Meeting:

	2017-2018 (Feb 28)	2016-2017	2015-2016	2014-2015	2013-2014	2012-2013
Total Cases	13	64	39	78	60	103

Year-over-year comparisons are impacted by COVID-19 circumstances, regulations, and public health measures and may be reflected in an increase in referrals to NAMIO.

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The following table outlines findings of responsibility and the status of cases managed by JAO.

Table 2: Findings of Responsibility – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

FINDINGS OF RESPONSIBILITY AMS Judicial Affairs Office	2021-2022 (Feb 28)	2020-2021	2019-2020	2018-2019
Respondents – Found Responsible	1	3	9	9
Respondents – Found Not Responsible	1	0	0	3
Respondents – Pending Decision	0	0	0	0
Student Groups – Found Responsible	0	0	0	0

Student Groups – Found Not Responsible	0	0	0	0
Student Groups – Pending Decision	0	0	0	0
Cases - Withdrawn	0	0	0	0
Cases - Dismissed	0	0	0	3

The Student Code of Conduct (“the Code”) is a behavioural contract that is signed by all students upon registering in a course or program of study offered by Queen’s. The Code sets out the standards of conduct for all students. The Code applies to non-academic misconduct that takes place on University Property as well as, in limited circumstances, off-campus or online. The Code has two general categories for non-academic misconduct. Category 1 violations are typically administered by the AMS Judicial Affairs Office as an Authorized Agent, whereas Category 2 violations are administered by the Student Conduct Office. Conduct history and the severity of the alleged behaviour are considered in determining who investigates the incident.

The following table outlines the violations that were recorded under the Code for cases managed by JAO. There can be more than one violation per case. Cases that do not meet the criteria for referral to JAO may result in additional violations recorded under the Code and/or other NAM policies, but not featured in the chart below.

Table 3: Summary of Violations from Resolved Cases – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT Non-Academic Misconduct Violations	2021- 2022 (Feb 28)	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019
Part A: Abuse of Process: includes (a) to (d)	0	0	0	1
Part B: Aiding in the Commission of An Offence	0	1	0	0
Part C: Substance Use (Alcohol, Drug, Smoking)				
Alcohol: includes (a) to (b)	0	0	1	2
Drug/Substance: includes (c) to (h)	0	0	0	1
Smoking: includes (i)	0	0	-	-
Part D: Contravention of Policy or Law: includes (a) to (c)	2	0	1	2
Part E: Disruption or Interference: includes (a) to (c)	0	0	0	6
Part F: Improper Use of Dangerous Objects: includes (a) and (b)	0	0	0	0
Part G: Misconduct Against Persons and Dangerous Activity²				
(a) Assault	0	0	0	0

	(b) Sexual Violence	0	0	0	0
	(c) Harassment	0	0	0	2
	i) Discriminatory Harassment	0	-	-	-
	i) Harassment by Provocation or Incitement	0	-	-	-
	i) Hazing	0	0	0	0
	(d) Discrimination by Student Group	0	0	0	0
Part H: Misconduct Involving Property: includes (a) to (g)		0	3	4	3
Part I: Misrepresentation, Failing to Provide, or Providing, False Information: includes (a) to (c)		0	2	1	2
Part J: Misuse of University Information Technology: includes (a) to (d)		0	0	0	0
Park K: Unauthorized Entry and/or Presence: includes (a) to (d)		0	0	6	3

The following table includes a summary of outcomes (i.e., sanctions) for cases resolved by JAO. An individual student or Student Group may have more than one outcome. Cases that do not meet the criteria for referral to JAO may result in additional outcomes recorded under the Code and/or other NAM policies, but not featured in the chart below.

Table 4: Outcomes by Category – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

OUTCOMES BY CATEGORY AMS Judicial Affairs Office	2021- 2022 (Feb 28)	202 0- 202 1	201 9- 202 0	201 8- 201 9
Restorative	Total: 0	Total: 0	Total: 4	Total: 2
Apology Letter	0	0	2	1
Community Service project or hours	0	0	2	1
Restitution	0	0	0	0
Restorative Circle or Conference	0	0	0	0
Educational / Developmental	Total: 2	Total: 4	Total: 7	Total: 7
Assignment, seminar, workshop, or paper	2	3	7	7
Behavioural agreement	0	0	0	0

Referral to resource or stakeholder	0	1	0	0
Probation Status (Non-Academic, Residence, Alcohol, Team)	0	0	0	0
Written Warning	0	0	0	0
Loss of Privilege / Corrective	Total: 0	Total: 0	Total: 1	Total: 2
Restriction on, or Loss of, Privilege (tri-pub ban, access to facilities, participation restriction)	0	0	1	1
Monetary Fine	0	0	0	0
Conditional Fine	0	0	0	1
No Contact Directive	0	0	0	0

The following charts show the demographic trends for individual student Respondents in cases managed by JAO. Student Groups consisting of multiple individual students are not included.

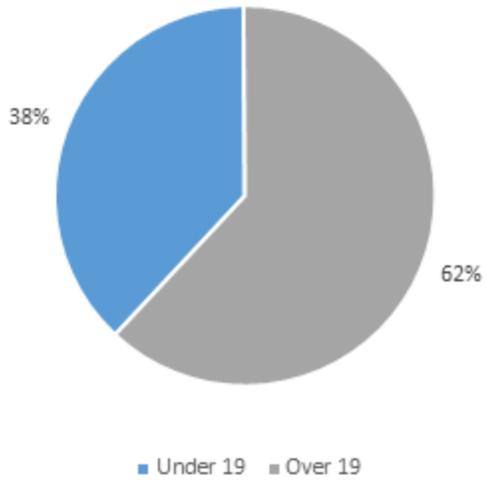
Table 5: Respondents by Age – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

RESPONDENTS BY AGE AMS Judicial Affairs Office	2021- 2022 (Feb 28)	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019
Under 19	1	2	4	4
Over 19	1	1	5	11

Table 6: Respondents by Faculty – AMS Judicial Affairs Office

RESPONDENTS BY FACULTY AMS Judicial Affairs Office	2021- 2022 (Feb 28)	2020- 2021	2019- 2020	2018- 2019
Arts and Science	1	1	2	7
Commerce	0	0	0	1
Engineering and Applied Science	1	2	7	7
Health Sciences	0	0	0	0

**JAO RESPONDENTS BY AGE
(2018-2022)**



**JAO RESPONDENTS BY FACULTY
(2018-2022)**

