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User Report

SUMMARY OF NATIONAL FORUM ON OFFENDER REHABILITATION

No. 1991-1

Regional Workshops
- March 6, 7 & May 22, 1990
National Conference
- March 8, 1990

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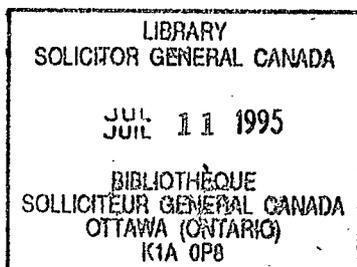
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Alan R. Needham
Elizabeth Hart

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INTRODUCTION

GENESIS

Virtually everyone - from the average citizen who has never set foot inside a prison to the correctional professional who spends much of each working day there - has an interest in offender rehabilitation and holds strong opinions about its effectiveness. Over the past 25 years, the subject has been debated at great length.

Recently, there has been a further renewal of interest, due to a fundamental rethinking of the entire concept of offender rehabilitation. The defeatist attitude of the seventies that "nothing works" has been debunked. Research and practice has shown beyond doubt that rehabilitation is possible, but that the program techniques employed to achieve it require specialized skills, dedicated staff and a supportive environment.

The modern notion of rehabilitation, which discards the restricted specialization of the past, involves the individual offender, the family, the correctional agencies and the community all working together.

More and more in the federal and provincial correctional systems, rehabilitative programs are being developed which include services and support by individuals, families, professionals, self-help groups and other organizations.

Since most incarcerated offenders will eventually return to the community, it will be to everyone's benefit if they return as useful, law-abiding citizens - in other words, if they have been rehabilitated.

Given the new concepts and the wave of interest in the subject, the time was considered opportune for a National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation - the first event of its kind to be held in Canada - at which up-to-date information could be shared about programs that are working.

THE NATIONAL FORUM

The Forum consisted of two parts: the National Conference on Offender Rehabilitation, held on March 8, 1990 in Ottawa was preceded by a nation-wide network of regional workshops and events held in 21 locations across the country on March 6 & 7. Subsequent to the National Conference, a final regional workshop was held in Charlottetown, P.E.I. on May 22, 1990, bringing the total number of regional events to 22.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE FORUM

- to demonstrate that rehabilitation programs are worthwhile and should be encouraged and supported;
- to raise public awareness of offender rehabilitation in the context of current challenges and opportunities;
- to highlight the valuable contribution of all those involved in the process of offender rehabilitation.

REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

The 22 regional workshops formed the foundation of the National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation, bringing together over 4,000 people with a variety of backgrounds and interests to discuss successful and promising offender rehabilitation programs. Correctional staff, academics, judges, police, victims, volunteers, ex-offenders, citizens, policy advisors and elected government representatives took part.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

The Conference, which took place at the Skyline Hotel in Ottawa, featured a panel of speakers who discussed issues and objectives from different perspectives. In addition, representatives from the regions summarized the results of their workshops, identifying programs and studies of particular interest or outlining the methods by which public involvement had been stimulated. Members of the audience were invited to ask questions and to join in a general discussion of the subject.

PARTICIPATION

The combined attendance (workshops and conference) was approximately 4700, which far exceeded all expectations. More impressive than the number of participants, however, was the degree of enthusiasm and optimism displayed at the workshops, which was still evident at the conference. This response demonstrated beyond doubt the profound interest in the rehabilitative principle and the dedication it engenders in practitioners and others.

SPONSORSHIP

The National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation was sponsored by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, including the Correctional Service of Canada and the National Parole Board, as well as the Department of Justice, Canada, in conjunction with the Canadian Criminal Justice Association and its provincial affiliates and counterparts.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON OFFENDER REHABILITATION

March 8, 1990, Skyline Hotel, Ottawa.

R. CORMIER (Corrections Branch, Secretariat, Solicitor General of Canada), convenor of the Conference, welcomed all guests.

JOSEPH S. STANFORD, DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA, opened the conference by acknowledging the collaborative efforts among different ministries and agencies that had made it possible.

At the workshops on March 6, several recurring topics emerged:

- alcohol and drug abuse
- family violence
- cognitive skills
- female offenders

By coincidence the conference had fallen on International Women's Day. This called for special attention to women as offenders and victims and, often, as both.

Correctional policy must reflect the many changes in our way of life: "We must continuously adapt what we do to meet the new reality, and we must alert the public to such changes". Perhaps then Canada would forgo its dubious honour of having one of the highest incarceration rates in the western world.

PANEL PRESENTATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Moderator: DRURY ALLEN, Executive Director, The Society for the Reform of Criminal Law

The essentially Canadian nature of the workshops was impressive; they were reasonable, rational and reflected concern for the human condition. Morally and professionally, corrections has improved in the past years.

Offenders are disadvantaged in complex ways. To succeed they need knowledge, skills and the understanding of compassionate staff. The diversity of the workshop participants - who represented many different professions from many different agencies - demonstrates that people recognize the needs in corrections and are willing to work together to achieve them.

PAUL GENDREAU, Director of Research, Centracare, Saint John, New Brunswick

This conference is an inspiration, because there is no doubt that some programs do work (rehabilitate) and we must spread the good news. If we retain our faith in human beings, good things can be done.

Data from 300 studies, with extensive follow-ups, show that programs work. On a range of programs, 10-70% of inmates were rehabilitated (overall average: 50%). Apart from the savings in human lives, the potential for financial savings are enormous.

The principles of effective intervention have been amply demonstrated in the work of the following:

- Ross & Fabiano, in their work on cognitive skills;
- Bill Marshall, with sex offenders, and
- Don Andrews' work with probationers.

Intensive services, primarily behavioural in nature, are required for high risk cases. Therapeutic integrity is important and program activities should disrupt delinquency networks. The key program factors are:

- explicit reinforcement, modelling, problem solving and skills training
- staff and clientele must help design the programs;
- there must be more positive reinforcement, less punishment; - therapists must relate personally to clients;
- program activities disrupt delinquency networks;
- transfer training and relapse prevention must be included;
- programs need close monitoring and anticipation at certain critical stages.

For too long we have concentrated our efforts on those who least need our help (the young, articulate and intelligent).

The less effective interventions are:

- non-directive counselling (psychodynamic, pharmacological); - legal sanctions and punishment;
- restitution;
- shock incarceration.

Often we buy into programs without measuring their underlying basis or attendant risks, and we ignore theory and data.

In the future, meta-analysis and extension and refinement of the programs will be required. We should look more closely at the punishment literature and canvass the offenders' views on what is effective, of what the best reinforcement and punishment strategies are. We need to re-examine our assumptions about motivation and treatment, and to study the effects of legislation on criminality.

Finally, as the Donald Marshall case shows, we must eliminate any disparity that exists in the handling of different racial groups.

TERI KIRBY, Ex-offender, now working with the Life Recovery Program, Vanier Centre for Women

Ms. Kirby stressed hers would be a personal rather than an academic perspective. Now 42, she had spent 30 years in one prison or another.

At five she was placed in a foster home and became the victim of repeated sexual offences. The only way she could cope was to shut down emotionally and spiritually. For years she kept her feelings suppressed. She had difficulty accepting authority and she developed a serious drug abuse problem.

Ms. Kirby described how, as an adult, she tried to kill someone and felt no emotion about the serious injuries she inflicted on the victim.

She believed that everything she did as a person, every route she took, every choice she made was bound to end in failure. She had a relationship with someone on Death Row. She ran an escort service and was spending a fortune each week on drugs. As an inmate at the Prison for Women, she refused to do anything about her problems. She attended Alcoholic Anonymous meetings - but only because one of the people running them supplied her with drugs.

Then at last she did something right. She went through the Brentwood Program and it saved her life. This program is concerned not only with recovery from drugs and alcohol but with recovery from a wasted life and the building of a worthwhile life.

In the Brentwood program, she learned that the basic thing we all need is love. But we must let ourselves be loved. Offenders need direction. She, herself, now runs a program based on the Brentwood model.

Offenders must want to enter a program. Some fail because they expect too much. They take the view "you owe me," and it never occurs to them they might owe society something.

MARCEL VEILLEUX, Directeur, Pavillion Prosper-Boulanger

As Teri Kirby made clear, we all want love, respect and happiness. We should be guided by this and always avoid cynicism. Also, as Paul Gendreau pointed out, there are limits to what punishment can accomplish. We should design programs accordingly.

We must always question what we are doing and ask ourselves if we are doing it well. Although many programs are successful, some questions and doubts persist. We tend to forget the good examples. The newspapers print sensational stories of crimes by repeat offenders, and these cause political reactions.

The challenge is to focus our efforts and to ask the right questions at every step. We need more money. At certain stages, therefore, we should move cautiously. Our policies should not change with the politicians, although we should have their support for what we do. All too often, however, the fundamentals are ignored for political reasons. More cooperation and consultation are required.

The nature of offences is changing, particularly at the organized delinquency level. More and more behavioural, sexual and drug problems now exist.

In Canada we have everything we need to accomplish great things - but exchange and consultation are missing. For example, in Quebec the problem of drug abuse has been debated for years, but no decision has yet been reached about who has the responsibility for setting the policy.

More discussion with both the public and private sector must take place during the formative stages of plans and proposals, not just the seeking of approval after the fact.

Although we should always respect the skills and autonomy of those who intervene, we must also increase prevention. The management of social rehabilitation needs to be improved. A small number of violent exceptions should not dictate the rules. We must reduce incarceration and reexamine our transfer policies. All these things need to take place coast to coast.

CHESTER CUNNINGHAM, Executive Director, Native Counselling Services of Alberta

The programs offered by the Native Counselling Services of Alberta have shown good results. In 1970, 60% of the people going before the courts in Alberta were Native. The Indian and Metis peoples, therefore, requested that his organization study the situation. The study found that the common perception among Natives was that the criminal justice system is "owned" by police, judges and lawyers - in short, by the white people.

To improve Native understanding of the system, Native Counselling Services of Alberta organized 270 workshops on reserves. The organization also introduced many new programs, including education regarding alcohol usage. (Of those in trouble with the law, 95% involved some alcohol use). Today there is a variety of counselling services. His organization also runs group homes, including a receiving home for alcoholics.

Native Counselling Services of Alberta also set up a prison liaison service. Later the Juvenile Family court wanted similar services. These initiatives proved successful. By 1975, there had been a reduction of 28% in Native involvement in crime.

The organization built bush camps and supervised probation (60% of all probationers were Natives). They opened group homes. They introduced into the institutions Native-awareness programs - which sometimes included the participation of elders - and other programs designed to meet the special needs of Natives. These brought about changes in Native inmates. To everyone's surprise, some started to get parole.

One of the programs of which they are proudest is FLIP (Family Life Improvement Program) which helps with such problems as child, domestic and sexual abuse.

They have established attendance centres in the north for offenders on release: one program, jointly funded by five departments of government, has been set up for non-English speaking Natives. The program works even better than anticipated because of the extensive use made of community resources. Previously, police and teachers were afraid to work on some reserves, but this is no longer so.

In Native communities, families think some of their responsibilities are being taken from them. With self-government on the horizon, they are more anxious to handle their own affairs. More than ever before, the Native people are telling the organization what they want rather than vice versa.

NORMAND BERGERON, Directeur du service de police de Québec (Chief of Police)

There is a parallel between the correctional and police points of view, which must have complementarity of aims: both groups protect society but must show tolerance.

Members of the public want to pursue their daily lives without fear of harm but without being encumbered by restrictive procedures and controls. But as society becomes increasingly complex, the question of individual rights and collective rights come into conflict.

The police are worried about costs. Their mandate is to prevent crime even as crime continues to rise. It is an illusion to pretend that a society can exist without crime. We must deal with the community as a whole, not with just one part of it. The expenditure of enormous sums of money has not brought the crime rate down. As a result of social upheaval in North America, we have moved away from the notion of the police as the last line of defence.

We must put much more effort into research and into improving the linkages between the various elements of the criminal justice and other systems. The police are shaken when they see dangerous offenders walking the street, out on bail. This is a cause for concern because one crime in five is committed by people awaiting trial.

Rehabilitation is the best hope for the future. We must prevent crime and recidivism. Many ex-cons find jobs and support, but hardened criminals, however, are a different matter. The police watch them closely because they often recidivate.

Crime has enormous and multiple costs. We must direct the struggle against its causes. This week there was a riot at Bordeaux jail due to over-crowding. Some people have to be imprisoned because they are dangerous.

As for the police forces, they know they must return to basics: foot patrols, community policing, closer contacts with business.

More can be done by collaboration, by working together. All systems must be more flexible and develop more capacity to deal with the cultural mosaic of Canadian society. People should be helped to fulfil their potential, to become useful, productive citizens.

HON. Mr. JUSTICE JAMES HUGESSEN, Federal Court of Canada

The primary concern of the courts is not rehabilitation but the protection of society. The sentence consists of three elements: deterrence (specific and general); neutralization; and denunciation. Rehabilitation is not and never should be an objective of the sentence. At one time, however, it was fashionable to regard a prison sentence as a form of treatment.

Crime is a social disease, but this is a metaphor only, and one must guard against becoming the victim of the metaphor. The medical model is, therefore, inappropriate. In his opinion, most criminals are NOT sick. Criminality is a normal response to society's pressures, and most of us at some time feel its temptation. If rehabilitation is the point, then it must be admitted that a sentence of imprisonment is inimical to this end. We don't lock people up for their good, but for our good.

Because of our Judaeo-Christian tradition, we are a vengeful people. In fact, many parts of the criminal law sound like the Bible. We believe we should do nasty things to nasty people.

Rehabilitation can probably be viewed in two ways: first, early intervention (such as probation and community service) which can be used only in a relatively small number of cases; second, reinsertion of people into society, which requires not only curing the criminality but curing the damage of imprisonment.

Correctional work is carried out against all the odds; it is astonishingly good news that some programs do, in fact, rehabilitate.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES (in order of appearance):

PAUL GENDREAU, Ph.D., Director of Research, Centracare, Saint John Inc., Saint John, New Brunswick, has won an international reputation for his research and articles on criminal justice issues, particularly the effects of prison incarceration and the assessment, treatment and punishment of offenders.

MARCEL VEILLEUX, a graduate of Concordia University, is the President and Executive Director of the Société Emmanuel Gregoire. This corporation, which he founded, operates three residential facilities, including one specializing in the treatment of ex-offenders with substance abuse problems.

TERI KIRBY is an ex-offender with a history of sexual abuse, prostitution and drug abuse. Now rehabilitated, she works under contract at the Vanier Centre (for women) in Brampton in the delivery of a life-style recovery program, and as a counsellor at an open-custody facility for boys.

Dr. CHESTER CUNNINGHAM, L.L.D., is Executive Director of the Native Counselling Services of Alberta, which he founded to assist Native people in conflict with the criminal justice system. In 1989 the University of Alberta, in recognition of his services to Native people, awarded him an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree.

NORMAND BERGERON, Chief of the Quebec City Police Department, has been a police officer for almost 30 years. In the past he has been an instructor in police techniques at CEGEP in Sherbrooke; and currently teaches police operations management at l'Université du Québec in Trois-Rivières.

THE HON. Mr. JUSTICE JAMES K. HUGESSEN was appointed Puisne Judge of the Superior Court, Montreal, in 1972, and Associate Chief Justice of that Court in 1973. In 1983 he was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeal, Federal Court of Canada. He has also served as Chairman of the Task Force on the Release of Inmates, and as Chairman of the Standards & Accreditation Development Committee for adult corrections.

SHORT DISCUSSION AND QUESTION PERIOD

(Comments made by members of the audience and panel)

There is a non-vengeful public; people tend to be forgiving. They take the view the offender has done his time, although sometimes they want to wait a while longer before they accept him fully.

American studies show most people want programs of rehabilitation. Canadian data show that, with regard to a single case or situation, people are remarkably tolerant. Except for the most heinous crimes, we need a range of alternative sanctions to prison.

High risk cases should probably stay in prison for long periods of time.

Last April in Montreal they opened a half-way house in the face of strong public opposition. Opposition to the house grew in direct proportion to its proximity to the individual homeowner being canvassed. It took a year of vigorous campaigning to overcome the "not-in-my-backyard syndrome". Now, however, the neighbourhood is astonished by what little effect the house has had.

Most criminals are male but many have been sexual victims. These things should be dealt with.

Changing the individual is one thing, but changing society is another, much more difficult task. We put too much emphasis on programs in the prison context. We live in a fish-bowl society, in which the media likes to seize on possible solutions as panaceas. Unrealistic public expectations then turn to anger when failures occur. Also, we need to address the problems of lifers and the 25-year minimum sentence.

To be successful, programs need to follow the five Rs: they must be real, rational, researched, rigorous, and respected.

FRED GIBSON, Chairman, National Parole Board

The Board's business is the reintegration into society of those inmates who have demonstrated they are ready for release. In the view of the public, this means the Board takes credit for any success or, more often, bears the criticism for any failures in the system as a whole.

Canada is made up of many different societies. Today's gathering represents one sort of society, with the converted preaching to the converted.

It is important, as the Deputy Solicitor General said, to communicate with the public, to improve understanding of correctional goals and accomplishments. The truth is, however, that many people do not trust that rehabilitation is possible.

Changing this attitude will be an uphill battle. It is important to meet like this and renew our faith and working relationships, but we must go further and face the victims and critics - and those who regard us all as do-gooders. We must also address the problems of victims, who do not receive comparable treatment in their rehabilitation.

Canada, a pluralistic society with an extraordinary mix of races and colours, has a reputation for fairness and tolerance not often appreciated in the country itself. Our programs must address the unique needs and interests of the various offender groups (women offenders, Natives, etc.). We must understand the community to which the offender returns.

As a member at a panel hearing at Warkworth, Mr. Gibson recently heard the case of a Native sex offender, who had initially refused all program involvement. He described himself as an "apple Indian" (red outside, white inside). Abandoned by his Native parents as a child, he had been raised in a white family, which later rejected him at age 12 and placed him back in public care. In prison he discovered an interest in his roots, in finding his parents and entering into the Native lifestyle rather than returning to Toronto.

From this and similar stories we must learn to be flexible and aggressive in what we do. To follow such a course requires that we reaffirm the values evident at today's conference.

OLE INGSTRUP, Commissioner, Correctional Services of Canada

It is important to aggressively set about discovering new methods of dealing with offenders. In the past, too little money was spent on research, and methods were often discarded prematurely. We have always focused on failure and have been too influenced by public perception.

There is no single solution to crime: but there are a multitude of solutions to a multitude of problems. We must find them and stop being our own worst critics. If staff think they can't make a difference, they will quickly fail. We must look at our achievements and good results.

The CSC is in transition, even transformation. The approval of the Mission Statement by the Government was a major step forward. We now need to redefine and clarify our policies and programs.

The public, not the offender, is our client. Law-abiding behaviour is our product. Together, these lead to a new definition of success - the number of crime-free months spent in the community by the inmate compared with the number of months for which he was eligible for release. We will never achieve 100% but we can improve. And we can be more systematic in generating and applying new knowledge.

We must design programs to meet inmate needs in the community. We must try to find what is best for each group. We must increase our knowledge of what is happening in corrections both inside and outside Canada. Although we are on the right track, much remains to be done.

Imprisonment will not guarantee the protection of the public. Almost 85% of those serving fixed terms will, in time, have to be released, so we must do something with them. CSC recently approved its corporate objective for the next three years, which is to significantly increase possibilities for reintegration. This is the best protection. The objective will be achieved through an accelerated, systematic approach to rehabilitation.

To succeed, we must work aggressively with our partners: NPB, the voluntary sector, the academic world, Health & Welfare, Labour and others.

Our goal is safe and timely reintegration. We need new knowledge. We need to find and keep the very best people. We have already begun our task. This conference shows that we are on the right track and that much can be accomplished. Our desire is always to improve the protection of society.

BONNIE DIAMOND, Executive Director, Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

Ms. Diamond dealt very briefly with the problems of women and the extent to which many live in fear and are exposed to violence. We must help them "heal", she said.

The opening of the new minimum institution for women offenders in Kingston was a great step forward, but only one step. We still need regional facilities to prevent the exiling of women serving federal sentences.

THE HON. PIERRE H. CADIEUX, Solicitor General of Canada

The Minister said he was impressed by the collaborative efforts among departments and with the CCJA that led to the conference. It is refreshing to share the good news of rehabilitation.

We must direct our efforts to reintegration. "I have never been one who believes offenders cannot change".

Mr. Cadieux said he was impressed by the vitality evident at the conference and by the promise of future directions. And he wholeheartedly endorsed the principles of the CSC Mission Statement. "We achieve better public protection through rehabilitation".

(For official transcript of Minister's speech, see Appendix)

GASTON ST. JEAN, Executive Director, Canadian Criminal Justice Association

This is a good news conference. Although rehabilitation may not work in every case, it does work in many cases. We should talk more about our successes. Our work is valuable, and it produces good results. If you say nothing can be done, nothing will be done.

In planning the conference, the decision was made to go to the regions and ensure the participation of front-line staff. Altogether, including today's attendance, the forum involved more than 4700 participants - a number that exceeded our wildest hopes. This exercise proves partnership can work. More impressive than the numbers, however, was the enthusiasm of the people in the field.

REGIONAL PRESENTATIONS

Regional reports were delivered by the following individuals:

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| ATLANTIC REGION | - Al Poitier |
| QUEBEC REGION | - Dr. Samir Rizkalla |
| ONTARIO REGION | - Const. Lisa Hodgins |
| MANITOBA | - Srgt. Don Peters |
| SASKATCHEWAN | - Terry Youngman |
| ALBERTA | - Howard Sapers |
| BRITISH COLUMBIA | - Glenn Angus |

CLOSING REMARKS BY BILL FOSTER

The conference allows us to affirm and celebrate 4700 "doers" in the system - the people who, when the rhetoric on rehabilitation died, just continued to do what they believed in. "Don't look that hard for your mandate. Just continue doing justice". We must affirm this for our own people before we do it for the public.

The regional workshops had received mixed media coverage. While there was none in B.C., overall coverage was good and excellent in some areas. We have learned how hungry folks are for such information. There is a richness wanting to participate in the criminal justice system. Government should mine this resource. We have some good demonstration projects to show them.

In B.C. the support was overwhelming. The enthusiasm was great. People were feeling great about themselves. Let's do it again.

THEMES AND TRENDS

These were the perceived themes and trends as identified from the proceedings at the National Conference in Ottawa. A detailed review of the regional workshops supports this perception, although certain trends, as embodied in specific programs, sometimes received more emphasis at the regional level than was perhaps apparent at the national level.

1. Rehabilitation

This was of course the stated theme of the conference but its validity, not only as an ideal but as a practical and successful concept, was borne out by speaker after speaker, representing different organizations and regions across the country. The corporate goal of rehabilitation, which is explicit in the CSC Mission statement, was given endorsement at the conference by the Hon. Pierre Cadieux, the Solicitor General of Canada.

2. Programs

Rehabilitative programs work but they require careful selection, monitoring and critical evaluation. In general, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- No matter what the demonstrated effectiveness of a program, it will fail if it is badly managed.
- The timing of the interventions can be all-important; staff must be trained to recognize when these are appropriate.
- More imagination and innovation - and a great deal more in-house research - need to go into the designing of programs. They must have more range and variety, and be sufficiently flexible to permit adaptation to the needs of different offender types.
- At the design and modification stage, the focus of the program must always be made clear, and staff and clientele must be consulted as to which program components are the most effective.
- Programs for difficult cases need to receive more time and effort than in the past.
- The assumptions behind every program should always be questioned.

Programs should not be junked prematurely but only after critical evaluation. However, if mistakes and failures do occur, these must be honestly faced.

3. Growing Multiculturalism

Canada is rapidly becoming a dynamic, multicultural society. From a correctional point of view, this will require a greater understanding of the cultures from which different offenders come and of the communities to which they will return.

4. Staff

Good staff are essential to the success of any program. Knowledge is important, and must be constantly enhanced, but staff attitude is the most important factor of all. There is no room for cynicism.

5. Funding

Obtaining the funds to pursue the rehabilitative approach is a wide-spread concern. The allocation of resources by managers and politicians is not always consistent with the stated rehabilitative expectations.

6. Community Involvement

More emphasis is being placed on community programs, and also on educating the community to accept the offender, to understand his or her problems, and to play a part in the rehabilitative process.

7. Networking

Almost every speaker, directly or indirectly, stressed the need - at all levels of government and operation - for more collaboration among the various elements of the criminal justice and social welfare systems. There is also a need to draw from one another's experience and professional expertise and to share information.

8. Family Violence

More must be done to prevent child and sexual abuse in the family. Such abuse has been shown to be the cause of a great deal of criminality.

9. Information and Public Education

Among the public there is a growing interest, not only in corrections, but in all aspects of the criminal justice system and in social issues. Nonetheless, there is evidence of considerable misunderstanding, which often gives rise to unrealistic expectations. There is also at some levels a degree of vengefulness that is inimical to the rehabilitative ideal. The need for public education is therefore of vital importance. It is necessary to obtain public understanding and support for correctional goals, and to stimulate the community's involvement in program activities. In addition, a greater effort must be made to face the critics of the system and the victims.

SUMMARIES OF REGIONAL WORKSHOPS

Introduction

The workshop summaries which follow have been derived from information provided in regional reports submitted to this Ministry and discussions with workshop organizers and presenters, as well as from regional reports made at the National Conference on Offender Rehabilitation. For a complete list of the specific organizations, facilities and programs highlighted in the workshops, please see page 57.

Regional Workshops

In each location across the country, local planning committees were sponsored by a regional affiliate of the Canadian Criminal Justice Association or in some cases, by the local C.C.J.A. affiliate in cooperation with other local criminal justice organizations such as the John Howard Society, or the Criminology program at regional community colleges.

Local planning committees were comprised of representatives from many different sectors of the criminal justice system, including government personnel (provincial & federal), police officers, front-line staff, and program administrators. They interpreted the goals of the National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation and planned workshops and/or events to highlight local programs, facilities and resources in the area of offender rehabilitation. Committee members drew on their knowledge of the local corrections network and invited representatives from these resources to share their experience and expertise.

Each of the twenty-two regional workshops was a unique event. In a number of cases, organizers used standard conference formats, inviting keynote speakers to open and close proceedings, and offering participants a range of thematic workshop sessions. Others chose to supplement the conference format with information displays, a "trade show" approach, and even theatrical productions. In certain locations, a participatory approach was used, involving the audience members in "mock" parole hearings, for example. Finally, some committees invited participants to "open houses" at a variety of facilities, allowing them to gain a firsthand impression of the work being carried out.

The audiences differed from site to site as well. In some places, workshops were attended primarily by corrections professionals, while in others, special efforts were made to include the general public.

Reports from the regions describe the tremendous enthusiasm generated by the Forum. Workshop organizers reported not only excellent turnout, but also an overwhelmingly positive response: participants welcomed the opportunity to learn, discuss and share information about the successes and challenges of offender rehabilitation programming.

ATLANTIC REGION

St. John's, Newfoundland

Title: **Regional Workshop on Offender Rehabilitation - A Challenge for the 90's**

Sponsors: The Justice Association

The event in St. John's was intended to focus on local programs for offenders as well as provide an opportunity for front-line workers to network and strengthen community ties.

To open the day, organizers invited Departmental Heads from the three ministries (federal and provincial) responsible for adult and youth corrections in the province, as well as the director of the John Howard Society of Newfoundland, to discuss new initiatives in corrections for the 90's. These panelists identified a range of new directions, including the needs to develop community-based alternatives, to support more self-help groups for offenders, to encourage more community involvement in corrections, and to develop a holistic approach in the development and implementation of rehabilitation programs. A youth corrections representative emphasized the importance of developing community programs for youth which minimize their removal from the community. The need for programs aimed at meeting the specific needs of particular groups of young offenders, e.g., Native youth, was also highlighted. Finally, a voluntary sector representative focused on the need to address the misconceptions of the public and on the importance of continued public education as a vital part of the future of corrections.

The afternoon session highlighted specific local programs targeting youth, sexual offenders, crime prevention, and drug rehabilitation. A new program initiative at Her Majesty's Penitentiary, the Kairos Marathon, was also described, as was its role in creating a sense of community between offenders and other members of the community. The importance of community involvement in maintaining existing programs and ensuring their continued support was reiterated. Presenters also called for more effective communication and coordination of services between all agencies involved with sex offenders; for police to work more closely with Native communities; for the provision of long-term, continuous support in drug rehabilitation programs; and for the establishment of an Elizabeth Fry Society in the province.

The highlight of the day was a theatre piece performed by two ex-offenders. The performance was based on their experiences before and after release from federal institutions, and assumed the form of a series of dialogues about a variety of programs. As the performers dealt with their experiences in these programs, the audience of front-line workers enjoyed the humour and the familiar references. The impact of the performance was tremendous; organizers described it as "gripping, humorous and effective".

The overall conclusion of the day was an acknowledgement that there are a number of good local programs available, but that public awareness and education are critical to ensure their success: the community must be involved to complete the circle of rehabilitation.

Happy Valley, Labrador

Title: **The National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation - A Challenge for the 90's**

Sponsors: The Labrador Corrections Committee

The morning session in Labrador focused on several key aspects of corrections, and their relationship to rehabilitation: the principles of sentencing, the aims of the National Parole Board, and the Mission Statement of the Correctional Service of Canada were the subjects of discussions.

Subsequent sessions focused on local programs targeting Inuit people with addictions, young offenders, and Native offenders. The work of the Labrador Inuit Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (IADAP) in the areas of prevention programs and treatment services was discussed. In addition, the importance of this organization's recent initiative in developing strategies for after-care services in several communities, was noted.

In the area of young offenders, programs offered by the Labrador United Church Group Homes were discussed while the need for the development of community resources for young offenders was emphasized. The work of the Labrador Legal Services in developing Youth Justice Committees (that function as crime prevention programs), and in offering mediation between victims and offenders, was outlined. Presenters also recommended, based on the success and effectiveness of the Seven Steps program (a self-help program operating in the Labrador Correctional Centre), that such a program be expanded and offered in the community to released offenders and probationers.

Finally, the activities of the Labrador Corrections Committee were described. Recognized as an important initiative in Labrador, the committee was established to fulfil a dual role: (1) to act as an advisory and lobby group in the region; and (2) to facilitate the design and implementation of appropriate therapy and treatment programs for Native offenders. The committee is currently working toward the development of prison liaison services, institutional programs for male batterers, and cross-cultural training for service workers in various communities. It was noted that the contracting of a Native agency (Labrador Legal Services) for the parole supervision of Native offenders has been a big step forward in addressing the specific needs of special offender groups.

Participants generally concurred that despite the existing programs, there is a definite lack of services available in the Labrador region. Corrections was depicted as a joint enterprise, and the need for rehabilitation programs which address the unique needs of the region, was emphasized.

Truro, Nova Scotia

Title: **Re-thinking Rehabilitation**

Sponsors: Nova Scotia Criminology and Corrections Association

Opening remarks in Nova Scotia reminded participants that it is "good news" that we are returning to a holistic approach to rehabilitation, an approach that is reflected in the CSC Mission Statement. The existence of good programs and the increased use of volunteers demonstrates the growing tendency to help the offender change rather than control him/her.

While many of the workshop sessions highlighted specific programs for young offenders, adult offenders, and offenders with addictions, three issue-oriented sessions focused on (1) sentencing and rehabilitation, (2) new directions for female offenders, and (3) the role of volunteers in rehabilitation.

Sentencing

It was agreed that rehabilitation must be considered in sentencing and that judges should keep in mind that offenders are human beings, too. While panelists suggested that judges must try to convince the offender of the need for rehabilitation, an ex-offender offered support for the idea that rehabilitation works, and stressed the importance of self-help groups and community-based programs, especially for those who have been released.

Female offenders

The chief problem for federal female offenders is the existence of only one institution for women. In addition, programming at the Prison for Women is seen as inadequate. For women in need, there is a shortage of longer term care within the community, especially since only one emergency shelter for women is available in Atlantic Canada. Participants were also encouraged to write letters of support to ensure the continuation of the co-ed portion of the Metro Turning Point Centre's substance abuse program.

Volunteers

Four correctional volunteers talked about their personal experiences and offered perspectives on the important contribution of volunteers to the justice system: they can play a mediator role between offenders and victims; offer support to families of offenders; and assist clients in accessing community resources. It was emphasized that one of their most important functions is in helping to convince the community that offenders need their support and understanding in order to reintegrate successfully.

Young offenders

Three workshop sessions offered presentations on a range of programs for young offenders, including a variety of alternative measures programs sponsored by local non-profit agencies. Among those discussed were an education program designed for young shoplifters, a group counselling and skills development program for probationers, and a range of in-house programs offered by three open and closed custody facilities. A community-based program providing services and support to both women and youth on the streets of Halifax was also highlighted.

These sessions served to emphasize some of the most important aspects of effective young offender programming: building self-esteem, addressing a variety of human needs, offering caring and understanding, and attempting to start a process of learning which can be continued after release.

Substance abuse programming

Two separate sessions provided information on community-based and institutional substance abuse treatment programs. The first session sought to underline the necessity for community awareness in dealing with the problems of chemical addictions. Presenters, themselves recovering addicts, spoke of their own experiences and of the programs they are now involved in. The need for greater funding of substance abuse programs, for longer term solutions, for greater public awareness and education, as well as the need to "fill the void" between short-term treatment programs and the individual's gradual return to productive society, were addressed.

The range of youth education/prevention and treatment programs offered by the Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency was the focus of a second session. A variety of school and community-based programs were discussed, including a highly successful Peer Education Program in which 900 peer group trainees deliver their message to 14,000 high school students.

Community and institutional programs for adult offenders

Remaining workshop sessions examined a wide variety of programming for adult offenders including community-based employment and training programs, life skills and support programs offered by residential facilities, and a highly successful in-house program available at Westmorland Institution and the Carleton Centre (Cognitive Skills Training Program). Several collaborative efforts made by institutions, industry and the community were also discussed; these endeavours allow offenders to work in the community, contribute to the environment, earn money, learn new job skills, and offer service to those in need.

The closing address reiterated programming factors that promote success:

- (1) Programs must meet the needs of the people they serve (e.g., be culturally appropriate);
- (2) they must be based on sound concepts from psychology, education and social work;
- (3) they must have a clearly stated focus;
- (4) they must have community support, and
- (5) they must have good management.

It was also noted that to continue providing successful programs, several elements must be in place: leadership from funding agencies to clarify and simplify the process; new expertise to help devise programs and produce more with less; a redefinition of "client"; and managers who are educators and have the ability to sell their programs.

Saint John, New Brunswick

Title: **The National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation - A Challenge for the 90's: The New Brunswick Perspective**

Sponsors: New Brunswick Chapter, Canadian Criminal Justice Association

The workshop in New Brunswick opened with an address which stressed the important role of the community in effective rehabilitation: the community must be mobilized and motivated to get involved in corrections. Its involvement in various community policing programs was also advocated. On another front, it was noted that offenders need to be given the opportunity to make choices and take control of their lives.

Subsequent workshop sessions highlighted institutional and community-based programs for young offenders, female offenders, sexual and violent offenders. In addition, personal development programs offered within federal institutions and the community were presented. The day's sessions concluded with a discussion of future programs for the 90's.

Young offenders

The full spectrum of programming for young offenders was discussed. Representatives from the police, the private sector, a provincial institution, and the voluntary sector outlined a variety of initiatives: prevention/education programs operated by police; in-house academic programs offered by secure custody facilities; and "point-system" daily living programs offered by group homes. The lack of after-care available to young offenders released from group homes or other facilities was also emphasized: while foster homes may be available for youth up to the age of 17, no residential programs are available to older young offenders (who are no longer recognized as such by the law).

Sexual and violent offenders

Discussions focused on two sex offender treatment programs offered in federal and provincial institutions, and on the role of the police in dealing with family violence and incest offenders. Presenters noted that sex offenders are a big problem and explained that dealing with sexual deviance is essentially like dealing with an addiction: there is no cure, only control. It was strongly submitted that programs in facilities are necessary as without them, these offenders will return to the community worse than before. It was also recommended that residential and non-residential community programs be available to this group, to provide them with a continuum of care.

The dilemma which police face in family violence cases was highlighted. It was noted that police can remove a family violence offender from the home if they believe they have enough evidence to support their action; but if there are no visible signs of abuse, it becomes a difficult situation for police. Concerns were also raised about media coverage of sexual offences; the conflicting need to protect the victim and yet identify the perpetrator was discussed.

Female offenders

Representatives from federal and provincial corrections, as well as from the voluntary sector discussed issues related to providing effective and appropriate programming for female offenders. Presenters also recognized the problem of having only one institution for federally sentenced women, placing them too far from their families and communities. In addition, the need for a separate provincial facility for women was discussed: 95% of provincial female offenders are in minimum security facilities; a residential community centre would be ideal for them. The need for services to Aboriginal women was also identified.

Personal Development Programs

Institutional and community-based programs that help offenders in the areas of education, addictions treatment, family violence, employment skills and interpersonal reasoning were discussed with an emphasis on the goal of successful reintegration. Programs highlighted included the following:

- (1) Community college courses which offenders can begin in the institution and, ideally, continue in the community upon release;
- (2) The Cognitive Skills training program offered at Westmorland Institution;
- (3) The range of community-based residential substance abuse treatment programs provided on contract to the federal corrections system;
- (4) An inter-agency employment project for ex-offenders, and
- (5) A group therapy program for adult male offenders involved in domestic violence.

It was noted that more complete assessments are required before referring offenders to programs. The fact that it may be possible for the federal system to utilize more out-patient services was also discussed. Finally, it was emphasized that substance abuse treatment does not end with the completion of a program; it needs to be an ongoing process that carries on after release.

Future Programs for the 90's

This discussion began with a presentation relating to the Mission Statement of the Correctional Service of Canada. The need for alternatives to incarceration for non-violent offenders, and for public education in this area, were also emphasized.

Other topics discussed included the link between rehabilitation, prevention and reconciliation; the lobbying done by victims for successful rehabilitation programs; and the importance of bringing attention to the success stories in corrections as means of garnering society's support for rehabilitation.

Finally, at a press conference held at the workshop, the opening of the first four female offender beds in a residential facility in New Brunswick was announced; the Correctional Service of Canada will now provide these beds at Hart House, in Saint John.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island

Title: **Working Together: A Workshop on Offender Rehabilitation**

Sponsors: P.E.I. Criminology and Corrections Association

The workshop in Prince Edward Island comprised sessions on community alternatives and institutional programming for young offenders, the role of the victim within the Criminal Justice system, and the importance of community involvement in corrections, while presenting a number of programs and rehabilitation concepts that have proven to be successful.

Innovative Community Alternatives for Youth

Two alternative community programs for young offenders were highlighted: the Metro Shoplifting program and the A.L.I.V.E. program.

Presenters explained that the Nova Scotia Correctional Centre and the Halifax Police department joined forces to address the problem of shoplifting. Designed to inform and educate young people about retail theft, the Stoplifting program explores the consequences of theft for the offender, the victim, the community and society. It was noted that of the 96 participants who completed the program, only 2 have re-offended.

The A.L.I.V.E. program, for its part, was depicted as dealing with poor self-image, self-esteem, indecisiveness, inappropriate behaviours, failure mechanisms, social skills and cognitive deficits. It was noted that the group setting on which the program relies provides positive peer influence and offers an opportunity for young probationers to learn how to function in a group.

Programming for Young Offenders - P.E.I. Youth Centre

The P.E.I. Youth Centre offers many different programs for young offenders. Presenters highlighted some of these programs, while underlining their respective goals.

The Anger Management treatment program was described as providing young people with other techniques for handling anger so they feel they have a choice of behaviours to utilize in their daily interactions.

Education programs for young offenders were also highlighted: programs are specially designed for each student and the focus is on skills necessary for everyday living.

Pre-vocational programs were discussed. The cooking, janitorial and maintenance staff at the P.E.I. Youth Centre supervise residents and help identify the skills required for each type of work while organizing opportunities for youths to develop these skills through on-the-job training.

Finally, it was emphasized that in general, regardless of specific programs, where efforts to involve families are made, there is an increased success rate for residents after discharge.

Role of Victims in the Criminal Justice System

The heightened role the victim plays in the Criminal Justice system was addressed. The use of panel discussions with victims of crime who talk about their experiences and the impact of the crime on their lives (Victim Impact Panel), was described as a useful tool to inform offenders and potential offenders about the consequences of their actions. A system-based Victim Services Program was also highlighted. Run by the Department of Justice and Attorney General, the program receives 90% of its referrals from police. Program staff contact victims and provide assistance as the case proceeds through the criminal justice system.

It was concluded that society must change its attitude toward those who are victimized (abuse is a criminal act), as well as towards the offenders: punishment does not change anything in the long run, while rehabilitation and prevention can.

Community Involvement in Corrections

Representatives from local voluntary sector agencies described the program(s) offered by their organizations and spoke of their experiences as volunteers within the corrections system. A John Howard Society spokesperson emphasized the importance of volunteers to the organization and pointed out that community support is essential if we want to stop the "revolving door syndrome". Another volunteer described the tremendous impact that volunteering can have on the organization being served, the offender, the community and on the volunteer him/herself. It was noted that the inmate is affected by the fact that the volunteer is an interested, unpaid party with no ulterior motive and no salary; this may allow a higher level of trust and offer a "pressure release valve" that does not otherwise exist.

Finally, presenters reminded the audience that volunteers are precious resources for both the institution and the community: they can help in rehabilitation programs, provide the prison population with a community contact that is really quite unlike anything they have ever had before, give the inmate an opportunity to experience unconditional friendship with no ulterior motives, help with release plans, and be a contact in the community after release.

What Works In Offender Rehabilitation

Successful programs need to meet a certain number of requirements. The following were described as some important criteria to be met before a program can be effective:

- (1) There must be flexibility within the program;
- (2) Funding must be internal as to not depend on outside sources;
- (3) Programs must focus on criminal attitudes/values and problem solving strategies;

- (4) They must provide assessment of the individual's progress within the program;
- (5) They should monitor client associations;
- (6) They must include the involvement of family members, and
- (7) Programs should provide for after-care and relapse prevention.

Presenters emphasized that programs that utilize the effective intervention strategies outlined above have produced a 53% reduction in recidivism.

A series of specific programs were highlighted as making a real difference. In the area of prevention, two programs for youth were discussed: one which offers an educational alternative to the regular school system and another which addresses addictions within schools. In the area of social reintegration, a program aimed at assisting the young adult return to society was described as offering job readiness training and employment skills to offenders over the age of 16. Two types of addictions programs were highlighted: a mandatory in-house educational program for drivers convicted of impaired driving, and the enrolment of released offenders in community-based residential addictions programs. The success of the Cognitive Skills Training program (pilot project) was also discussed. Finally, a group program for abusive men was featured, emphasizing the importance for individuals to take responsibility for their actions and develop skills to manage their behaviour.

In conclusion, it was argued that more research is needed to determine the impact of incarceration and punishment, and to determine the reality of rehabilitation.

QUEBEC REGION

Quebec Region

Montreal, Quebec City, Sherbrooke

Title: Rehabilitation programs: Success Stories and Challenges

Sponsors: Société de Criminologie du Québec

The Quebec regional workshops began with an event in Montreal designed to encourage information-sharing among the different players in the system. Front-line participants attended workshop sessions at the Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal (IPPM), a secure hospital for offenders with psychiatric problems. These workshops were designed to inform correctional and community participants about the various clinical programs and tools developed by the IPPM. Topics discussed included: personality disorders, psychiatric expertise, programs with women who have committed serious crimes against the person, sexual aggression against children, handling psychiatric cases in a prison environment, family evaluation of offenders receiving psychiatric attention, arsonists, drug addicts, and young offenders who have committed sexual crimes. The emphasis was placed on the need for front-line staff to be better equipped to deal with offenders whose problems include violence, aggression, sexuality and drug addiction.

The second day of the event saw three workshops held simultaneously in Montreal, Quebec City and Sherbrooke. In each location, workshops were opened by senior corrections personnel who spoke about their belief in rehabilitation, the policy and role of their organization, and their views on various programs and those involved in their application. Representatives from the federal and provincial correctional services, the youth sector and the community sector then discussed the policies and difficulties in dealing with offenders, inviting participants to share their experiences.

In the final sessions, resource persons made presentations on specific programs. The programs discussed included: programs for impaired drivers, professional training and education programs for inmates, drug addiction programs, programs for teenage sex abusers, and various types of community projects.

In conclusion, presenters agreed that it is essential to educate staff regarding appropriate interventions and their timing. It was also underlined that there is an enormous need for better tools in assessing, treating and rehabilitating offenders. In this area, psychiatric hospitals have special knowledge that could be useful. Collaboration among different players in the system was then described as very fruitful: correctional, social and community workers agreed on the need for consistent, concerted, joint action. Finally, it was articulated that although officials at the highest levels in both the federal and provincial systems state again and again that rehabilitation is one of their most important objectives and the best way to prevent crime, this conviction is simply not reflected in the allocation of resources. The community sector, for instance, has developed many innovative and promising programs but often suffers from a lack of material resources.

ONTARIO REGION

Chatham, Ontario

Title: **Court to the Community**

Sponsors: Wallaceburg Community Corrections Action Committee
Ontario Association of Corrections And Criminology

The event in Chatham was a highly successful exercise in public education; over 900 students from Grade 12 Law courses across southwestern Ontario were invited to participate in the day-long event. The federal and provincial systems of parole and detention were reviewed, after which the organizers opted for an experiential approach to illustrating their respective attributes. Students were put through a mock trial and "sentenced" to attend workshops on probation, custody, or community-based residential facilities. Within each of these sessions, resource persons from local facilities described their programs and answered various questions from the audience. Visual displays focusing on local programs and agencies involved in corrections complemented the information presented within the workshops.

The first workshop offered students information on the workings of probation and parole, and the differences between the two. More specifically, the interviewing process and the various possible probation conditions were reviewed.

A second workshop included presentations by institutional front-line staff on the various programs offered in local institutions for adult and young offenders.

Finally, the third workshop, dealing with community residential facilities, hosted two ex-offenders who talked to the students about their experiences in the criminal justice system; how easy it is to make mistakes, the challenges of rehabilitation, and the importance of halfway houses within the community.

Hamilton, Ontario

Title: **A Challenge For the 90's: The Market Place**

Sponsors: John Howard Society of Hamilton-Wentworth and District

The event in Hamilton was described as a regional "Market Place" for correctional agencies. Twenty-two corrections agencies set up information displays at a local hotel. Open to the public, the displays represented a wide cross-section of the local corrections network. Participants included resource people from federal corrections, community-based residential centres, provincial institutions for adults, secure custody facilities and group homes for young offenders, residential substance abuse programs for people with addictions (and their families), private sector counselling services, and voluntary sector agencies offering a wide variety of services in the community, including services for female offenders, natives and youth.

The open format of this event allowed corrections professionals to exchange ideas and information on an informal basis. In addition, it raised public awareness among the public and the media about successful programs that exist in the Hamilton-Wentworth and Niagara area.

Kingston, Ontario

Title: **National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation**

Sponsors: Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology

The Kingston event opened with a mock parole hearing staged by the National Parole Board. The hearing was well attended by law students and other participants.

In a second session, representatives from voluntary sector agencies serving federal institutions in the Kingston area were invited to make presentations. Topics included the Native perspective on rehabilitation, and women in conflict with the law. Other programs for adult offenders that were highlighted include those designed to meet the special needs of Native offenders and Female offenders.

A third session focused on young offenders; front-line personnel from both institutions and community-based facilities discussed various options including Alternatives for youth, probation, secure custody and open custody.

Finally, specific programs for young offenders were also highlighted. These, offered in an institutional setting or in the community, included programs that address: employment, education, life skills, family life, parenting, sexuality, and recreation. Of particular interest to participants was the implementation of a cognitive skills program (based on the Reasoning and Rehabilitation Program) at the Quinte Detention Centre (young offenders), and the development of the Community Support Services program (Ministry of Community and Social Services). The latter is based on a family preservation model where workers go into the home to work directly with young offenders and their families.

Ottawa, Ontario

Title: **Corrections Is The Challenge: People Make The Difference**

Sponsors: Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology of Ottawa
John Howard Society of Ottawa

The Ottawa workshop highlighted four leading rehabilitation programs; two dealing with cognitive skills development, two others focusing on substance abuse treatment and community treatment for sex offenders. In addition, a program designed to help corrections personnel deal with the stress caused by critical incidents was discussed. Finally, the complexity of coordinating community treatment programs for young offenders was addressed in a separate workshop session.

Successful Rehabilitation Programs

As illustrated at the Toronto workshop, speakers explained that service delivery that reflects true diversion and community-based institutionalization have been shown to be successful if programs respect the following criteria:

- 1) the program is delivered to high risk clients;
- 2) the program is directed to identify risk factors;
- 3) the program is directed to changing pro-criminal attitudes, values and beliefs, and
- 4) the program is directed to reducing criminal association patterns.

It was noted that these programs have been shown to reduce recidivism rates by as much as 50% for high risk cases.

Cognitive Intervention

Presenters suggested that almost every successful rehabilitation program incorporates some technique to address offender's reasoning, values and understanding. As many offenders experience developmental delays in acquiring cognitive skills essential for social adaptation, they are often impulsive, unable to plan or anticipate the consequences for their behaviour, they have rigid thinking patterns and consequently have an inability to generate alternative options. Furthermore, it was explained that many offenders externalize blame onto others or onto circumstances beyond their control: they are, therefore, not motivated to seek help and are unable to empathize with their victims. As such, teaching cognitive skills was depicted as instrumental in making it possible for individuals to empathize with victims and adopt pro-social thoughts and behaviours.

Community Treatment Programs For Young Offenders

Presenters reaffirmed the need for adequate staffing and training in dealing with young offenders. They urged that the recommendations put forth by the Ontario Residential Review, calling for enhanced programs, wage compensation and staff training, be implemented. They also suggested that treatment resources must be

training, be implemented. They also suggested that treatment resources must be developed and increased accordingly as changes to increase the maximum sentence for young offenders are implemented.

Community Treatment For Sex Offenders

It was emphasized that group, rather than individual, counselling is cost-efficient and more effective with sex offenders. It was also recommended that less distinction be made in treatment between incest offenders and other sexual offenders as these offenders often behave in similarly predatory fashion. Successful intervention was also depicted as requiring denunciation and treatment: neither alone is sufficient to reinforce the fact that the behaviour is wrong, and to teach new skills. On the other hand, reconciliation programs were not recommended because they tend to reinforce the denial and minimalization without showing strong community disapproval.

Critical Incident Stress Management

It was noted that the effects of a critical incident (i.e., any environmental occurrence that threatens the safety and security of individuals such as physical and/or sexual assaults, riots, hostage taking, and loss of life) can and do have long term impact on all involved. Individuals vary widely in their response to critical incidents: reactions may vary from little or no impact to significant and, if untreated, disabling trauma. The effects were described as including sharply increased absenteeism from work, increased use of medical services, health deterioration, marriage breakdown, and suicide. Staff often quit as a result of this stress, but employers may not realize this is the reason. Finally, it was noted that, on one hand, employers who are unaware of the impact of critical incident stress do not provide the necessary support and, on the other hand, employees who are unaware of the cause of their symptoms do not seek the necessary help.

The event in Ottawa concluded with an evening reception at Carleton University.

Peterborough and Bancroft, Ontario

Title: **Offender Rehabilitation**

Sponsors: Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology

Four local facilities for adults and youths held simultaneous "open houses" in Peterborough as part of the National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation. Participating facilities included a group home, a community-based residential centre, and a federal halfway house.

Regional Probation and Parole offices in Peterborough and Bancroft also held "open houses". Staff members and representatives from voluntary sector agencies gave presentations on various rehabilitation programs and services available.

In Peterborough, the event concluded with an evening panel discussion on rehabilitation.

Sault-Ste.-Marie, Ontario

Title: **A Challenge For The 90's: Corrections Is The Challenge: People Make The Difference**

Sponsors: Ontario Association of Criminology and Criminology

Organizers in Sault-Ste.-Marie invited speakers and presenters from each sector of the local criminal justice system, including representatives from the judiciary, police force, local institutions, parole offices, voluntary sector agencies, and community colleges. Topics discussed included: community involvement in policing, treatment and programs available for young offenders, the court system and its emphasis on rehabilitation, corrections as a career option, and "Rehabilitation, Myth or Fact?". The forthcoming opening (May 1990) of the Northern Treatment Centre (the first joint federal-provincial facility in the province) was also highlighted.

A wide range of programs offered in local institutions and community-based residential facilities were headlined, including programs addressing specific issues such as substance abuse, living and social skills development, anger management, counselling, and sexuality and family violence.

As the majority of offenders incarcerated will eventually return to the community, it was emphasized that helping offenders to become responsible, law-abiding citizens benefits everyone. As such, the need for more community involvement in activities that support offender rehabilitation was addressed.

Finally, adopting a unique approach in the illustration of the functioning of the parole process, a mock parole hearing was held.

Sudbury, Ontario

Title: **Correction Is The Challenge: People Make The Difference**

Sponsors: Cambrian College Criminal Justice Association

Held over two days, the Sudbury event included workshop sessions and information displays, followed by a series of "open houses" at local facilities.

A variety of topics were discussed in the course of the group sessions, including: the public view of a young offender, how reformed offenders view the success of federal correctional programs, and the valuable contribution being made by women working in corrections.

Young offender programs highlighted included those offered by both open and secure custody facilities. The adult programs discussed included those offered in federal institutions, local residential facilities, and the Sudbury Jail. Voluntary sector agencies working with adult and young offenders also informed participants about their work.

Workshop participants were then invited to follow up on the presentations by touring nearby facilities: the Larch Halfway House, La Fraternité (C.R.C.), the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Cecil Facer Youth Centre opened their doors to those interested in getting firsthand impressions of the work of front-line staff.

Toronto, Ontario

Title: **Correction Is The Challenge: People Make The Difference**

Sponsors: Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology Greater Toronto

In Toronto, six facilities for adults and youths, as well as three voluntary sector agencies opened their doors to the public for the day. Sites included a provincial institution (adult), a community residential centre (adult), a federal halfway house, a group home (young offenders), a secure custody facility (young offenders), and an open custody facility (young offenders).

In each facility, staff members, volunteers and residents worked together to offer tours, presentations and question-and-answer sessions to visitors. Publications on various programs were made available and, in some locations, videos and slide presentations supplemented information displays.

In addition, personnel from the Vanier Centre for Women set up an information booth in a local shopping mall for the day. Staff showed slides, distributed pamphlets on institutional and community programs, and answered questions from the public.

The day's activities concluded with an evening panel discussion entitled "Myth vs. Reality". Rehabilitation was then described as a definite reality, should certain treatment criteria be respected:

- 1) that the delivery of treatment be made to higher risk cases;
- 2) that sound theoretical practices be incorporated into the program, e.g., social learning theory;
- 3) that risk factors be targeted and dealt with, and
- 4) that criminal association patterns be reduced.

It was said that under these conditions, positive treatment can be realized and recidivism rates have been seen to be reduced by as much as fifty percent.

The role of the community was also identified as influential in the rehabilitative process: citizens should be more aware of the needs of the offenders already in their community, and be more accepting of the ones that will eventually return. It was said to be in everybody's best interest to deal with offenders in a sympathetic, humane and sensitive way, to facilitate their rehabilitation and reintegration into society.

On another front, misconceptions about the Young Offenders Act were clarified. It was explained that the safety of the public is not compromised by the practice of withholding young offenders' names; that young offenders are not "getting off light" (a 17 year old's first offence is often treated more harshly than that of 30 year old); and that there is no increase in youth and violent crimes. On the other hand, one area of growing concern is the increase in adolescent sex offenders (almost 25% of sexual offenses are committed by adolescent, nationally). The speakers emphasized

the importance of looking at more than the individual when assessing the needs of a young offender: socio-economic needs and constraints also play pivotal roles in juvenile delinquency.

It was concluded, overall, that failures in the correctional system are inevitable, but that they must be dealt with in a reasonable way (as opposed to unreasonable ways such as closing facilities, or withdrawing from the public eye altogether), and that correctional staff should continue the positive steps towards increasing public awareness.

PRAIRIES REGION

Winnipeg, Manitoba

Title: **Manitoba's Challenge For The 90's**

Sponsors: Manitoba Society of Criminology

The purpose of the Winnipeg workshop was to share information about what works and what shows promise. The workshop began with an historic overview of rehabilitation, its successes and failures. This was followed by a series of sessions in which local resource people presented a number of successful rehabilitation programs that could be categorized under one of four headings: youth corrections, provincial corrections(adult); federal corrections, and community agencies.

Youth programs

Several Alternative Measures initiatives were highlighted, including a parent action program in which parents decide the consequences of their child's offence, and a Youth Justice Committee, run by Native people, that deals with the offences of Native youth in a culturally meaningful way.

An inter-departmental program for young sexual offenders was also described; it was pointed out that many of these offenders were victims themselves and that a group approach to intervention has had the most success.

Provincial corrections

A variety of programs for adult offenders in provincial institutions were discussed. Several programs involve inmates in projects which serve the community, including building playground structures, building and repairing toys, maintaining parks, and clearing diseased trees.

In Portage Correctional Institution, female offenders are offered parenting and family life programs while mothers with newborns may keep their babies in the institution for the first ten months.

In The Pas, an 85-100% Native inmate population requires that programs be culturally appropriate; Tribal councils and Native Elders are becoming more involved within the institution and, in general, with their offenders.

Federal corrections

One workshop session focused on the role of the minimum security institution in providing programs specifically geared to reintegration in the community.

Another session highlighted the 'Breaking Barriers' program. Produced by an ex-offender who had, at one time, participated in the Pacific Institute's "Investments in Excellence" program, 'Breaking Barriers' is designed to help inmates better understand themselves and other people.

Community agencies

Resource people from voluntary sector agencies described their work in institutions and in the community. Programs included assistance with employment, literacy training, a long-term chemical dependency recovery program, and treatment programs for Native and non-native sex offenders.

Resource people from the employment assistance program expressed concern for the general lack of pre-release programs in the institutions. Employment was described as a critical factor in reducing re-involvement with the law. However, trades equipment is outdated and the actual courses provided inside are no longer reflecting actual employment needs in the community. The inadequacy of the existing services for released offenders in the Winnipeg area was also underlined: the financial and economic needs of individuals released from institutions must be addressed as soon as possible.

The literacy program coordinator depicted illiteracy as playing a substantial role in the circumstances and decisions that lead individuals to criminal activity. As such, literacy in corrections must first assess and meet the learning needs of the individual adult offender. The skills, maturity and confidence gained through the literacy program were described as potential facilitators in the process of recognizing and avoiding situations that lead to incarceration. Furthermore, it improves the offenders' ability to find and keep a job, and increases their ability to participate in further educational/vocational programs while in the institution or upon release.

The substance abuse program, for its part, bases itself on the principle that chemical abuse affects every area of a person's life; if a program focuses on only one area, relapse and/or recidivism generally occurs. Recovery was described as a long term process that can't be accomplished in only 30 days: long-term treatment is essential.

Finally, staff from the community based clinical treatment program for sex offenders presented their treatment philosophy as follows:

- 1) responsibility for treatment lies with the offender;
- 2) treatment provides the individual with skills to help him cope with and modify deviant behaviour, and
- 3) treatment does not provide a cure: it is something the offender must work with on an ongoing basis.

In conclusion, the organizers reiterated their belief that the community is "interested and forgiving": there is, therefore, a real need for the community and different agencies to work together if programs are to work.

Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

Title: **Challenge for Change**

Sponsors: Saskatchewan Criminal Justice Association

The main focus of the workshop in Prince Albert was family life education. Family life programming was described as a holistic, comprehensive approach to rehabilitation/offender reintegration which respects and appreciates culture and requires the efforts and coordination of all societal institutions - health, education, and human services. It was presented as the only systems approach that can offer offenders, and Native offenders in particular, a purpose and vehicle for change.

Presenters discussed the need for us all to work together for a kinder and more "feeling" justice system for all. As highlighted, family life programming can assist the system in achieving these goals. For the Native offender, it becomes the foundation for successful rehabilitation. As speakers explained, before the Native offenders can take responsibility for individual changes, they need cultural education to strengthen their identity through language and culture, to instill pride, to heal the hurting, and to rebuild family foundations: family life programming addresses these needs.

Other topics discussed and presentations made in workshop sessions included the following: a discussion of the Task Force on Federal Institutions and Community Programs; an overview of the Mission of the Correctional Service of Canada; a vision of addictions reintegration systems in the 90's; an outline of the declining culture of service emphasis being replaced by grass roots, self-help approaches in the future; and finally, the aboriginal vision of criminal justice systems.

Edmonton, Alberta

Title: **Rethinking Rehabilitation: A Challenge for the 90's**

Sponsors: Alberta Criminal Justice Association

The Alberta Criminal Justice Association collaborated with the Correctional Services Outreach, Grant McEwan College, to organize a two day event which offered participants 12 workshop sessions highlighting specific rehabilitation programs and exploring related issues. Presentations and discussion focused on the following areas:

Young offenders

An initial session involved members of the judiciary and other corrections professionals in a discussion of the Young Offenders Act and its attempt to balance the legal responsibilities and rights of the offender with the need for treatment.

A subsequent session examined various initiatives in the area of diversion. In particular, the efforts of the Edmonton City Police (Youth Division) in collaborating with other agencies and institutions responsible for youth were highlighted.

A third session focused on the role of community agencies in providing service to youths and young offenders; a variety of educational, work skills, counselling and crisis care programs were discussed.

Programs for Native young offenders in the Northwest Territories were also described: Youth Justice Committees which operate in aboriginal languages have been established; wilderness sentences for youth have been developed; and open custody facilities that offer lessons in traditional life skills and languages have been contracted in Northern communities.

Native offenders (adults)

In addition to information provided on the range of programs and services offered by the Grierson Community Correctional Centre (where program content is based on traditional native beliefs), presenters also made reference to a program of community healing which was developed in the Alkali Lake Reserve. Programs involving traditional skills and the serving of traditional food in institutions in Northwest Territories were also described.

Sex offenders

One of the sex offender programs highlighted at the workshop was the Yellowhead Family Sexual Assault Program started by Judge Michael Porter, a provincial court judge who has been delaying the sentencing of incest offenders in order to offer the offenders and their families an opportunity to participate in an inter-departmental counselling and treatment program.

Other workshop sessions

Remaining workshop sessions examined a range of topics including: programming and issues related to female offenders and the cycle of violence they are often victims of; the challenge of resolving the justice/rehabilitation dichotomy wherein the needs of the community, the victim and the offender must be resolved; the need for an integrated approach to offender management; and the revival of the rehabilitation model in sentencing.

Finally, sessions highlighted several successful inmate self-help programs operating in institutions and in the community. The success of a community-based life skills program which employs offenders in a furniture manufacturing operation and offers an integrated approach to teaching coping skills was also described.

Grande Prairie, Alberta

Title: **Rethinking Rehabilitation: A Challenge for the 90's**

Sponsors: Alberta Criminal Justice Association
 The John Howard Society of Grande Prairie

Workshop sessions in Grande Prairie focused on successful local rehabilitation programs for three target groups: youth with drug and alcohol addictions, male sex offenders, and men who batter.

In response to the growing demand for specialized treatment for youth who have problems with alcohol and other drugs, the first workshop focused on initiatives in this area in the Grande Prairie region. The recent creation of the position of Adolescent Addictions Counsellor was highlighted. Developed to facilitate the provision of specialized treatment and counselling for youth with addictions, the work of this specialized counsellor represents an initiative unique in the province.

A second session provided information on sex offenders within a family context. In addition, community-based programs which have been developed to meet the needs of sex offenders and the victims of incest, were highlighted.

A third session centred on the dynamics of family violence and emphasized the need for cooperation between community services and the Justice system in this area.

Medicine Hat, Alberta

Title: **Rethinking Rehabilitation: A Challenge for the 90's**

Sponsors: Alberta Criminal Justice Association

In Medicine Hat, presentations and discussions focused on the success of local Alternative Measures for young offenders, treatment methods for youth with addictions, and the relationship between illiteracy and crime.

Adolescent addictions and treatment

A representative of the AADAC pointed out that the drugs that are now available are much more potent and, therefore, more addictive than before. In attempting to help addicted youth, it was suggested that youths must be motivated into making the choice to return to an accepted lifestyle. In order to bring about change, it was emphasized that young people must realize that everything they experience can be used in developing an understanding of life in general; they must be shown that the growing experience is continual and cannot reach its potential if it is restricted through a dependency on alcohol or drugs of any type. Five elements necessary for the young person to accept change were described: peer pressure, family, a mentor, goals, and a safe place. The critical need for effective networking was noted: discussion between agencies and within agencies is very much needed.

Literacy and crime

The presenter emphasized that literacy is one of the many correlates (not a causal factor) of offending behaviour; it is important to keep in mind that although there are high rates of illiteracy in the inmate population, the rates of low socio-economic status vs. the general population are similarly disproportional.

The importance of previous educational experiences was stressed: many clients report horrific memories of their early education experience which contribute to their feelings of personal inadequacy, low self-esteem and corresponding reliance upon their known past, criminal activities and cronies. It was suggested that institutional settings provide little chance to be motivated to improve his/her own education. Additionally, many offenders have a difficult time generalizing the knowledge gleaned in an institutional context to the real-life problems faced upon returning to the "real world".

On the other hand, it was observed that clients who are involved in literacy and other educational upgrading programs in the community seem to be able to integrate these efforts in a more comprehensive and longer term way, especially for those who commence literacy upgrading in a community-based program offered in both institutional and community settings. It was concluded that there is a need for more integrated programming efforts (i.e., combining life skills, literacy and vocational training).

In conclusion, overall issues raised concerning the challenge of offender rehabilitation included: the need for increased community awareness and involvement; the necessity of promoting alternative programming; the importance of developing additional preventive programs; the need to garner increasing recognition of the literacy program; and the timeliness of organizing a national task force aimed at Peer Pressure. Finally, there was a consensus among participants that networking must continue, and that to be effective we must remain flexible, creative, and support each other.

PACIFIC REGION

Vancouver, British Columbia

Title: **The Future is Now: Correctional Programs for the 90's**

Sponsors: The B.C. Criminal Justice Association

Organized as an information-sharing session for front-line personnel, the Vancouver event opened with a panel of senior corrections professionals and academics who provided an overview of rehabilitation; it's history and it's current direction.

Participants were able to choose from among fifteen workshop sessions dealing with a wide cross-section of programming areas and related issues.

Native offenders

The role of Native spirituality in correctional programs was discussed (both as a separate program and as an underlying theme in other programs). Representatives of the federal and provincial corrections systems discussed the services provided by Elders and other Native resource people working within the system.

The topic "Transcending Paternalism Toward Native Justice" was also discussed, with reference to alternatives to incarceration and the development of native-specific programming (e.g., Native-oriented life skills; the return to traditional skills). The discussion included the need for more services including: Native liaison services, substance abuse treatment programs, halfway houses, and other types of community support for Native offenders on conditional release.

Young offenders

Representatives of local agencies providing services to youth discussed the proposed changes to the Young Offenders Act. In addition, an extensive array of diversion and prevention programs for youth were highlighted, including programs offering alternative educational opportunities, employment counselling, life skills and job skills training, housing assistance, crisis management assistance and personal development. The importance of a holistic approach in meeting the needs of youth was stressed.

Mental health

Representatives of local mental health agencies and community legal clinics discussed the complex issues related to the rights of the mentally ill. The potential impact that deinstitutionalization of the mentally handicapped and mentally ill will have on the criminal justice system was also discussed. Programs highlighted included an inter-departmental project that has brought a team together to work in the community with multi-problem clients. Within this program, staff provide intensive supervision and programming to a restricted number of multi-problem clients. The work of a community-based mental health team was also highlighted.

Adult offenders

Other sessions dealt with programming for female offenders, offenders with addictions and family violence offenders. In addition, programs offering support to families of offenders and to offenders and their partners (i.e., parenting courses) were discussed. The success of the Cognitive Skills Training program in both institutional and community corrections settings was described and several reconciliation programs for victims and offenders were presented.

Two areas of research were discussed: the effects of long-term incarceration; and efforts to develop a standard instrument to identify offenders prone to commit acts of violence within the family setting.

Remaining sessions focused on issues related to management within institutions, including a discussion of strategies to manage the violent offender, and an exploration of the implications and applications of electronic monitoring within correctional programming.

In conclusion, one of the main concern identified during the day was reported to be the necessity to find new solutions to old problems, in order to meet the challenges of a changing and multi-cultural society.

**LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS, FACILITIES AND PROGRAMS
HIGHLIGHTED AT THE REGIONAL WORKSHOPS**

List of Organizations, Facilities and Programs Highlighted at the Regional Workshops

Given the diversity in all aspects of the planning, the National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation served to highlight a wide variety of organizations, facilities and programs serving both the adult and the young offender. The programs discussed included both federal and provincial institutional programming, programs operating in community-based residential facilities, programs offered by the voluntary sector, and self-help programs based in the community or the institutions. Specific references were also made to programs for Native offenders, sex offenders, female offenders and offenders with addictions. The following categories of programming were highlighted in every region, and illustrate the current priorities within the corrections system:

- Cognitive skills development
- Life skills training
- Sex offender treatment
- Substance abuse programs
- Employment counselling/training/skills development
- Literacy and education programs
- Family life programs

The list which follows is by no means an exhaustive one, nor is it a directory. It has been compiled from information provided in regional reports and from discussions with workshop organizers and presenters. It is intended to demonstrate the wide range of organizations, facilities and programs that were highlighted as part of the National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation.

The five-column format is intended to provide a selection of basic information: the name of the sponsoring agency, the location of the program(s)/service(s), the name of the facility in which these are offered (if applicable), a listing of the program(s)/service(s) available, and the target group. In many cases, listings are clarified by the presence of additional information, and in all cases, contact telephone numbers have been provided. Please note that, in cases where a program was highlighted in more than one workshop within a region, the listing appears for one workshop only.

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in St. John's, Nfld.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
R.C.M.P. "B" Division Crime Prevention & Victim Services (709) 772-2571	Pasadena Stephenville Deer Lake Gander Grand Falls Clarendville Harbour Grace Bay Roberts Carbonear Marystown Happy Valley/ Goose Bay, Labrador Labrador Coast		Crime Prevention Committees; community & police working together to: • design & implement programs in conjunction with a police coordinator • programs for all crimes, including sexual abuse, business security, drug abuse awareness & abuse of elderly Aboriginal Policing Program • citizen involvement in the policing of Native communities • police/community advisory committees in Native communities.	Local communities Native communities
Dept. of Justice - Probation Services (Nfld.) (709) 753-8191	Placentia Marystown Springdale Channel Woody Pt. Port Saunders Nain, Labrador	Community Corrections offices	• Probation • Dispositional alternatives • Supervision of youths in open custody or other community residential placements Fine Options Program • approved in principle • offers alternatives to incarceration to those convicted and fined; they can do community service instead of serving time in default of payment (25% of annual prov. admissions are fine defaults)	Adult and young offenders
Dept. of Social Services - Youth Corrections (Nfld.) (709) 576-3540	St. John's, Nfld. Bay Roberts Grand Falls Port Saunders Bay of Islands Stephenville Wabush Goose Bay, Labrador Nain, Labrador Shashashee, Labrador		Alternative Measures programs in communities across the province	Young offenders
John Howard Society of Newfoundland (709) 722-1848	Cornerbrook St. John's, Nfld.		Canadian Youth Strategy • aftercare program for young offenders (1st in province) • employment & training opportunities • counselling & related services • public education on YOA	Young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in St. John's, Nfld.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Salvation Army of St. John's	St. John's, Nfld.	Salvation Army Youth Assessment Centre (709) 834-8443	Open custody facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life and daily living skills • alcohol and drug awareness • education assessment • counselling • chaplaincy 	Young offenders
United Church Family and Community Services	St. John's, Nfld.	Emmanuel House (CRC) (709) 754-2072	Sex Offender Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment and treatment • majority of referrals from Her Majesty's Penitentiary (St. John's) • client-centred group therapy • social skills training • sex education • victim awareness 	Sex offenders
Community Justice Initiatives, Nfld. & Seven Steps Group (H.M.P.)	St. John's, Nfld.	Her Majesty's Penitentiary (709) 576-2270	Kairos Marathons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sessions are 12 hours of intense group work; creating a sense of community/healing/sharing 	Adult offenders and members of the community

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Happy Valley, Labrador:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Dept. of Justice (Newfoundland)	Happy Valley/ Goose Bay, Labrador	Labrador Correctional Centre (709) 896-3327	Seven Steps Program • self-help support group - weekly group meetings: discussion of problems related to returning to prison Sex Offenders Program Education programs • small engine repair • basic carpentry • general upgrading & high school equivalency • computer training Recreational programming	Ex-inmates, inmates & community members Sex offenders Adult offenders
National Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program (NNADAP)	Northwest River, Labrador	Labrador Reha- bilitation Centre (709) 497-8509/ 8514/8516	Labrador Inuit Alcohol & Drug Abuse Program (L.I.D.A.P.) • community-based programs in prevention, treatment • currently developing aftercare programs in communities in the region	Native adults and youth
United Church Council of Social Ministries (709) 896-2520	Happy Valley/ Goose Bay, Labrador	United Church Group Homes • Lake Melville Group Home • Labrador Group Home	Community-based open custody facility • clients participate in school/ job/community service • individual program planning • Lifeskills • one-on-one counselling	Young offenders
Labrador Legal Services (709) 896-2919	Happy Valley/ Goose Bay, Labrador		• Youth Justice Committee • Parole supervision of native offenders • Native Youth Worker program • Native Court Worker program	Native offenders (adults and youth)
Labrador Corrections Committee (709) 896-2919	Happy Valley/ Goose Bay, Labrador		• Seeking to identify needs of native offenders and develop strategies to address specific areas of deficiency and concern • Liaison and advisory function (re: prison liaison services, cross-cultural training, programs for male batterers, etc.)	Native offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Truro, N.S.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)	Springhill, N.S.	Springhill Institution (902) 597-3755	Sunset Residential and Rehabilitation Services (community service project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offenders work with severely mentally and physically handicapped people The River Enhancement Project 'Barbs and Bars' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offenders and community work together to improve the watershed in Cumberland county areas The Scott Paper Tree Nursery (employment project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offenders are employed in a tree nursery 	Adult offenders
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)	Dorchester, N.B. Halifax, N.S.	Westmorland Institution (506) 379-2471 Carlton Centre (902) 426-2601	Cognitive Skills Training Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • problem solving • value enhancement • negotiation • creative thinking • social skills • critical reasoning • anger management 	Adult offenders
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)	Springhill, N.S. Dorchester, N.B.	Springhill Institution (902) 597-3755 Dorchester Penitentiary (506) 379-2471 Dorchester Penitentiary (506) 379-2471	Kairos Marathons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • developed through Acadia U. • intensive group work Psychology Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mental Health Unit • Regional Psychiatric Treatment Centre 	Adult offenders Adult offenders
Dept. of Community Services (N.S.) & Salvation Army	Sydney, N.S.	Cape Breton Youth Resource Centre (902) 564-0032	Day programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • psychological Services • family counselling • Life Skills • recreation, leisure and fitness • chaplaincy/pastoral care • community awareness • resident volunteer program • aftercare program 	Young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Truro, N.S.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Dept. of Community Services (N.S.)	Shelburne, N.S.	Shelburne Youth Centre (902) 875-3191	Open and closed custody facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work experience programs • academic program • evening program • art and outdoor program • Driver Education program • counselling services 	Young offenders (male and female)
Dept. of Community Services (N.S.) & local voluntary sector organizations	Truro, N.S.		Seven (7) Alternative Measures programs across the province	Young offenders
Boys and Girls Club	Truro, N.S.		Options for Youth (Alternative Measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation hearings • reconciliation 	Young offenders
Dept. of Solicitor General - Correctional Services (N.S.) & Halifax Police Dept. (902) 424-7781	Halifax & other parts of N.S.		Metro Stoplifting Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • information/education about retail theft • parents attend with children • promotion of values and behavioural changes 	Young Offenders
Dept. of Solicitor General - Correctional Services (N.S.) (902) 424-7781	Halifax, N.S.		A.L.I.V.E. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brings probationers together in groups and provides opportunities to learn group-related skills 	Young offenders
Dept. of Solicitor General (N.S.)	Waterville, N.S.	Nova Scotia Youth Centre (902) 538-8071	Integrated Learning Model <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • education • social and life skills • reality therapy • vocational training • graphic art and design • health • substance abuse • employment skills • values, morals and leisure activities • temporary absences 	Young offenders
Halifax Neighbourhood Society	Halifax, N.S.	Metro Turning Point Centre (902) 420-0151	Lifestyles Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • four-month residential substance abuse treatment program 	People with addictions
Street Services for Women and Youth Association Inc.	Halifax, N.S.		Stepping Stone Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outreach service • Resource Centre Drop-in (902) 420-0103	Youth and Women on the streets

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Truro, N.S.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
	Halifax, N.S.	Adsum House (902) 429-4443	Emergency shelter (only one in Atlantic Canada)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Female offenders • Youth • Mental Health Clients • Women at Risk (homeless) • Women with addictions
Native Alcohol and Drug Abuse and Counselling Association	Eskasoni, N.S. Cape Breton Islands	Mi'kmaw Lodge Treatment Centre (902) 379-2267	Residential alcohol and drug abuse program	Native people with addictions
Society for Rehabilitation of Alcoholics	Halifax, N.S.	Alcare Place (902) 420-0583	Residential treatment program	People with addictions
Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency (902) 864-2617			<p>Focus on Youth Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Education and Youth Program • Peer Education Program • Curriculum Development <p>Intervention services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recovery plan • detox • drug education program • relapse plan • self-help program <p>Treatment services</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • detoxification • treatment orientation • 28-day programs • out-patient Satellite Centre 	People with addictions & the general public
Coalition Supportive Services (902) 454-6405	Halifax, N.S.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training and employment of offenders in three (3) workshops • Living and working skills • Employment counsellor • Referrals 	Adult offenders
Howard House Association of Cape Breton	Sydney, N.S.	Howard House (902) 562-2306	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ed facility • Alcoholics Anonymous (A.A.) (note: staff are also A.A. members) • Life skills program • Seven Steps Program 	Adult offenders and the homeless

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Saint John, N.B.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICES	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)	Dorchester, N.B.	Westmorland Institution (506) 379-2471	Sexual Addiction Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in-patient program • assessment and treatment • group therapy based on A.A. model • self-help groups as follow-up 	Sex offenders
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)	Saint John, N.B.	Parrtown Community Centre (506) 648-4764	Atlantic Substance Abuse Program (ASAP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • pilot program: initial stages of implementing a non-residential program in the community, delivered by Parole Officers 	Adult offenders
	Moncton, N.B.	Moncton District Parole Office (506) 857-6350		
	Springhill, N.S.	Springhill Institution (902) 597-3755		
Correctional Service of Canada (Atlantic Region)		Atlantic Institution (506) 622-2894	Education and Vocational Training Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adult Basic Education • Basic Training and Skills Development • General Education Development Program • Correspondence courses (colleges & universities) • Vocational Training 	Adult offenders
		Dorchester Penitentiary (506) 379-2423		
		Westmorland Institution (506) 379-2471		
		Springhill Institution (902) 597-3755		
		Parole Offices (N.B.- P.E.I., N.S., and Nfld.)		
Correctional Service of Canada - National Research Division & Addiction Research Foundation (613) 995-0933	Springhill, N.S.	Springhill Institution (902) 597-3755	"Lifestyle Assessment" <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • computerized pilot project: identifies extent of addictions and will enhance the database re: substance abusers 	Adult offenders
	Dorchester, N.B.	Dorchester Penitentiary (506) 379-2423		National Parole Board (Atlantic Region)
				Parole Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Saint John, N.B.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICES	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
R.C.M.P. "J" Division Fredericton, N.B. (506) 452-3419	Tobique Reservation, N.B.		Satellite Detachment • storefront operation - decentralized, input from public	Local Native community
	Fifty per cent of all detachments in N.B. have CAC's operating		Citizens Advisory Committees • representatives from all walks of society, including offenders, work with the police	Local communities
	Fredericton, N.B.		Crimestoppers • advertising and rewards system for information leading to an arrest	Citizens of local communities
St. John Police Youth Division (506) 648-3294	Saint John, N.B.		'Youth and the Law' (Awareness Program for use in schools) • shoplifting • assault • drugs • court visits • alcohol • moot trials • vandalism • exhibits	Youth (in Gr. 7)
	Saint John, N.B.		Diversion Program (Alternative Measures) • "caution letter" sent to young offender • meeting with parents and young offender to discuss offence and consequences of further offences	First-time Young offenders
Solicitor General - Correctional Services (N.B.)	Fredericton, N.B.	New Brunswick Training School (506) 453-7800	Secure custody facility • Temporary Release Program • education program • recreational programs • pathfinder system • Canadian Youth Strategy • counselling (individual & group)	Young offenders
Solicitor General - Correctional Services (N.B.)	Woodstock, N.B.		Woodstock Sex Offender Program • community-based mental health clinic • assessment and treatment • group therapy; cognitive focus (506) 328-9979/2425	Sex offenders (paedophiles)
Solicitor General - Community Services Youth and Adult Offenders (N.B.)	Saint John, N.B.	Coverdale Centre Community Services for Women (506) 634-1649	Drop-In Counselling Centre • shoplifting program • incest survivors' group • assertiveness training • Community Awareness Program • recreational programs • pre-release planning	Female offenders
Health and Com- munity Services (N.B.) (506) 658-2734	Saint John, N.B. Sussex, N.B. Newcastle, N.B.		Amending Destructive Abusive Patterns Together (ADAPT) Program • group therapy: exploration & discussion of all avenues of violence, family of origin, patterns, and current situation	Adult (male) offenders involved in domestic violence

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Saint John, N.B.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICES	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
John Howard Society of Saint John (506) 632-0800	Saint John, N.B.	Jocelyne Road Group Home Oakland Street Group Home	Open custody group homes	Young offenders (male)
John Howard Society of Saint John (506) 632-0800	Saint John, N.B.	Hart House	Halfway house • co-ed residence • first female offender beds in a CRC in the province	Adult offenders (male & female)
John Howard Society of Fredericton (506) 450-2750	Fredericton, N.B.		New Outlook - Services to Families of Inmates • providing transportation for family visits to institutions	Inmates & their families
Centre for Youth Care (506) 693-5312	Saint John, N.B.	Centre for Youth Care Group Homes (4 Homes, 1 for young offenders)	Based on The Achievement Place Model (Wisconsin, U.S.A.) • token economy point system • goal is to change inappropriate behaviour • role playing • community interaction • peer group work • family counselling	Young offenders (male)
Elizabeth Fry Society of Saint John (506) 635-8851	Saint John, N.B.	Saint John Regional Correctional Centre	• Handicraft program (Senior Citizen volunteers) • Self-Awareness/Counselling/Group Discussions	Female offenders
New Brunswick Drug Dependency Commission	Saint John, N.B.	Ridgewood Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre (506) 658-2525	• 28-day residential treatment centre for substance abusers	Adult offenders
	Saint John, N.B.	Amana House (506) 674-1832	• Residential substance abuse program	Female offenders & women with addictions
	P.E.I.	Mann House	• Residential substance abuse program	Female offenders & women with addictions

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Saint John, N.B.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICES	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Nova Scotia Commission on Drug Dependency	Monastery, N.S.	Recovery House (902) 232-2410	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 28-day residential treatment program 	People with addictions
Salvation Army	St. John's, Nfld.	Men's Social Rehabilitation Service (Harbour Light Centre) (709) 753-5840	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential substance abuse program 	Adult (male) offenders & men with addictions
St. Paul's United Church & Employment and Immigration Canada (EIC) (506) 452-3275	Fredericton, N.B.		Full Employment for Ex-Inmates Outreach Project	Young and Adult Ex-offenders and Probationers
Council for Christian Reconciliation	Springhill, N.S.	Spring House (902) 597-2171	Accommodation for families visiting inmates in Springhill institution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • low-cost meals • assistance with relocating to Springhill 	Families of inmates

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Charlottetown, P.E.I.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Solicitor General - Probation Services (Nova Scotia) (902) 424-7781	Halifax, N.S.		Metro Stoplifting (Alternative Measures) • designed to inform and educate young offenders and their parents re: retail theft and its consequences	Young offenders
	Halifax, N.S.		A.L.I.V.E. • bringing probationers together for peer group discussion • life skills (group model) • groups skills development • group reporting	Young offenders
Dept. of Justice & Attorney General (P.E.I.)	Summerside, P.E.I.	Prince Edward Island Youth Centre (902) 888-2586	Secure custody facility • in-house educational program • anger management • pre-vocational program (connected to a college) • family involvement	Young offenders
Dept. of Justice & Attorney General (P.E.I.)	Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Provincial Correctional Centre (902) 368-4590	Volunteer program (e.g., volunteers in chaplaincy program) Addictions programs • mandatory education program • placements in community-based treatment programs	Adult offenders
Dept. of Justice & Attorney General - Probation Services (P.E.I.) (902) 368-5078	P.E.I. (province-wide)		Volunteer program (e.g., volunteer probation officers)	Adult and young offenders
Dept. of Justice & Attorney General - Victim Services (P.E.I.) (902) 368-4584	P.E.I. (based in Charlottetown)		Victim Services Program • victim impact statements • victim compensation • support and referrals • court monitoring and attendance (to advise client on proceedings)	Victims (esp. victims of family violence or sexual assault)
Dept. of Justice & Attorney General (P.E.I.)	Souris, P.E.I.		Souris Youth Justice Committee (Alternative Measures)	Young offenders
Inter-agency committee (sponsored by the John Howard Society of P.E.I.) (902) 436-8615	Summerside, P.E.I.		Educational Alternative Program • academic remediation • enhancement and development of life and work-related skills • work experience/placements	Youth (14 - 18) who left or may leave school early

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Charlottetown, P.E.I.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
John Howard Society of P.E.I. (902) 566-5425	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		Parole supervision Employment Preparation Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life skills • employment training/work placement Educational Alternatives Program (see above) Youth Development Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • educational programming for schools Reintegration through Recreation Program W.O.W. Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summer projects for young offenders 	Young offenders
Protestant Family Services Bureau (902) 892-2441	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		Turning Point group <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treatment group for abusive men 	Men involved in physical or emotional assault
Alcohol and Drug Problems Institute (902) 368-4280	Charlottetown, P.E.I.		School Youth Addictions Program	Youth

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Montreal, Quebec:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada		Federal institutions	Integrated Sentence Management • Education programs • Job Training	Adult offenders
Correctional Service of Canada (Quebec Region)	Montreal, Que.	Institutions across Quebec	• Alcoholics Anonymous • Narcotics Anonymous	Adult offenders
		Community Projects • inmates with day passes do voluntary community service	Adult offenders	
		Ogilvy Community Correctional Centre (514) 283-7870		Day parolees with drug addiction problems
		Port Cartier Institution (418) 766-7070	Rehabilitation program for inmates with poor social skills	Adult offenders
		Archambault Institution (514) 478-5960	• development of a psychiatric unit at Archambault (project for the near future)	Offenders with minor psychiatric problems
		LeClerc Institution (514) 664-1320	Echo (Network) Program • community therapy designed to develop social skills	Adult offenders
	Laval, Que.	Montée St. François Institution (514) 661-9620	Family violence program • designed to inform clients about various types of family violence, make them aware of the sources of such violence, and of the means of breaking the cycle of violence	Family violence offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Montréal, Québec:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Ministère de santé et des services sociaux	Montréal, Qué.	Institut Philippe Pinel de Montréal (IPPM) (514) 648-8461	Secure hospital with specialized clinical programs in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • personality disorders • women who have committed serious crimes against the person • sexual aggression against children • handling psychiatric cases in a secure environment • family evaluation of offenders receiving psychiatric attention • arsonists • drug addicts • young offenders who have committed sexual crimes 	Adult and young offenders with psychiatric problems
	Montréal, Qué.	Boscoville (514) 648-7426	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral education (using Kohlberg's "just community" method of intervention) • Social sponsorship program 	Young offenders
		Cité des prairies Rehabilitation Centre (514) 648-4931	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • supervision program • weekend activities • awareness of social impact of actions 	Young offenders
Ministère de la sécurité publique	Montréal, Qué.	Montreal Detention Centre (514) 336-7700/4605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexology courses • Group information sessions on AIDS prevention • Intervention in drug addiction: user profiles and incidence of drug use 	Personnel & Professionals
		Bordeaux Maison Tanguay (514) 337-9450		
		Montreal Detention Centre (514) 336-7700/4605	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Motivaction program • training in job finding • deals with employability 	Adult offenders
		Maison Tanguay (514) 337-9450	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zootherapy • personal development, • using animals to make contact with inmates 	
Ministère de la sécurité publique - Probation services (514) 393-2804			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Music therapy • encourages personal fulfilment • uses music to facilitate communication 	Adult offenders
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsorship program • pairing offenders with volunteer sponsors to assist in the development of new values and attitudes 	Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Montreal, Quebec:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Les Fondations Fafard	Charlesbourg, Que.	La Maisonnée (418) 626-1240/ 0662	Halfway House • services to day parolees with mental health problems	Adult offenders
Société Emmanuel-Gregoire, Inc.	Montréal, Qué.	Pavillon Emmanuel-Grégoire (514) 645-7416	Drug addiction treatment	Ex-offenders with drug problems

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Quebec City:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Quebec Region)	Donnacona, Que.	Donnacona Institution (418) 285-2455	Virage program (addiction) • therapeutic community • drug addiction awareness	Adult offenders with drug problems
Ministère de la sécurité publique	Québec, Qué.	Quebec City Detention Centre (418) 622-7100/3332	Personal academic and occupational training inside institutions	Adult offenders
	St. Cyrille, Que.	Maison Gomin (418) 643-4120/6474	Programs designed to assist inmates in taking responsibility for their own lives in order to achieve successful reintegration	Adult offenders
	Québec, Qué.	Quebec City Detention Centre (418) 622-7100/3332	Print Shop • experience plus production • printing, typesetting, photocomposition and bookbinding	Adult offenders
Camp École Duchesnay & Quebec City Detention Centre (418) 622-7100/3332 & Commission scolaire de Charlesbourg	Québec, Qué.		Professional training programs • open setting • individually designed learning experience • direct access to labour market	Adult offenders
Centre du services sociaux de l'Outaouais (819) 771-6631	Huil, Que.		Group intervention for adolescent sex offenders	Young sex offenders
Maison Le Havre du Fjord		Maison Le Havre du Fjord	Residential Community Therapy Centre	Young drug addicts
Les Établissements du Gentilhomme, Inc.	Beauport, Que.	Les Établissements du Gentilhomme, Inc. (418) 667-0867	Work Centre • Rehabilitation-through-work programs	Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Sherbrooke, Québec:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Ministère de la sécurité publique	Sherbrooke, Que.	Waterloo Rehabilitation Centre (514) 539-2222 /4301	Sex offender treatment program • health care professionals work with correctional staff in treatment delivery Fresh-start programs • therapeutic community service	Sex offenders Inmates with behavioural and/or drug addiction problems
Ministère de la sécurité publique - Probation services (819) 822-6921	Sherbrooke (and other locations across Quebec)		Alcofrein	First-time offenders (impaired driving)
Service d'aide aux prisonniers de Sherbrooke, Inc.	Sherbrooke, Que.	Centre l'Étape (819) 822-3960	C.R.C. l'Étape Program • Community members' involvement with individuals suffering from alcohol and other addiction problems	Offenders with addictions

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Chatham, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.) (519) 337-2365	Southwestern Ontario Region		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Probation • Parole • Temporary Absences Program • Shoplifting Prevention program • Kent Volunteers in Corrections, Inc. (drug & alcohol program) • Community Service Order Program 	Adult & young offenders
	Chatham, Ont.	Chatham Provincial Jail (519) 352-0150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Absence Program • Life skills training • Substance Abuse program • Drinking and Driving Awareness • Spiritual programs • M2W2 (Man to man, Woman to woman) • Probation & Parole 	
	London, Ont.	Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre Young Offender Unit (519) 686-1922		Young offenders
Community Corrections of London (519) 663-9330	London, Ont.		Employment Training program • on-the-job training	Adult offenders
		Egerton Centre (Community Residential Centre) (519) 453-6243	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough Talk program - confronting offenders on criminal behaviour patterns • Drug & Alcohol program • Activity Nights - recreation • Life skills training • Literacy tutoring • Employment counsellor • Discharge planning 	Adult offenders
St. Leonard's Society of Chatham (519) 354-1767	Chatham, Ont.	Riverview House (Community Residential Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tough Talk program • Drug & Alcohol program • Intermittent Sentencing program (offenders serving weekend sentences do community service work) • Activity Nights • Life skills training • Employment counsellor • Discharge planning 	Adult offenders
Raoul Wallenburg Centres, Inc. (519) 453-5214	London, Ont.	Wallenburg Centre (Community Residential Centre)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Awareness Nights • Education & literacy training • Employment assistance • Drug & alcohol awareness program • Discharge planning 	Young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada	Hamilton-Wentworth area (416) 572-2695		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Reintegration and Rehabilitation • Alcohol and Drug Treatment programs • Halfway Houses • Psychological services 	Adult offenders
Ministry of Correctional Services - Probation and Parole Services (Ont.) (416) 549-9977	Hamilton, Ont.		<p>Growth through Responsible Individual Performance (GRIP)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • weekly group sessions • Impaired Driver Awareness Program <p>Community Service Order Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Volunteer work as a condition of probation <p>One-on-one psychological counselling and assessment</p> <p>Contracts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wayside House for parolees with alcohol problems • Elizabeth Fry Group Home for female parolees • Ontario Family Guidance Centre for family violence referrals and one-on-one and family therapy • Drug & Alcohol Counselling • Bail Verification Program 	Adult offenders
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.)	Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre (416) 523-8800	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education program • Chaplaincy services • Volunteer Recruitment program • Drug & Alcohol Addiction program 	Adult & Young offenders
	Thorold, Ont.	Niagara Detention Centre (416) 227-6321	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Niagara Regional Health Unit: programs on sexually transmitted diseases and family planning • Salvation Army: Life Skills Program 	Adult and Young offenders
Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ont.)	Hamilton, Ont.	Hamilton Wesley House Group Home (416) 534-2501	<p>Adolescent Community Care Program (non-residential)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • helping kids locate housing (those released from other facilities & those leaving home) • advocacy with Welfare and landlords • support in community • supportive counselling • medical, legal, education & employment referrals 	Youth (16 - 20 yrs.)
	Hamilton, Ont.	Arrell Observation Home (416) 574-0610	<p>Secure Custody Facility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • post-dispositional clients • pre-dispositional clients 	Young offenders (12 - 15 years)

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
	London, Ont.	London Detention Centre for Youth (519) 453-7070	Secure Custody Facility • Case Management System • Prime Worker concept • tuck program • education program • medical services • clinical services • recreation & Life Skills program • Female Adolescent Development program • Group Discussion program • Drug & Alcohol Group program (currently being developed) • music, Arts & Crafts program • Small Engine Repair program • Internal Work program • Chapel program • volunteering in the community • family visiting • summer camping and trips program	Young offenders and detainees (12 - 15 yrs.)
Bold Park Lodge Inc. (416) 528-1504	Hamilton, Ont.	• Bold Park Lodge • Reginald Gardiner Lodge • Mary Ellis House (closed May '90)	Alcohol & Drug Recovery Home • six-week recovery program 3/4 Way Home • supervision • employment Alcohol & Drug Recovery Home • 28-day program	Men with addictions Men Women with addictions
Dawn Patrol Group Homes, Inc. (416) 526-9529	Hamilton, Ont.	Young Offenders' Group Homes	• Remedial education program for learning disabled clients • Vocational training • Employment readiness training • Life Skills training • focus on responsible living	Young offenders (12-17 yrs.)
Elizabeth Fry Society (Hamilton Branch) (416) 527-3097	Hamilton, Ont.		Group Home program Shoplifting Alternatives: Rehabilitation & Education (SHARE) • self-help program for women who shoplift Caring Overcomes Problems Everyday (COPE) • self-help program for women with addictions Opportunities for women • self-help group for all disadvantaged women Court Liaison Program • criminal court intervention	Women in conflict with the law

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
<p>Hamilton & District Literacy Council (416) 529-9907</p>	<p>Hamilton, Ont.</p>		<p>Domestic Violence Program • Court assistance for victims of domestic violence</p> <p>Institutional Release Planning Program</p> <p>Individual Counselling Program</p> <p>Parole supervision & community assessment</p> <p>One-on-one volunteer literacy tutoring programs</p>	<p>Teens & Adults Young Offenders</p>
<p>Hamilton Regional Indian Centre (416) 546-1446</p>	<p>Hamilton, Ont.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Development Worker • Court workers (2) • Little Beavers program • Literacy program • Traditional teachings • Corn Soup Days • Dance Troupe • Drop-In Centre • Educational workshops for the community 	<p>Native people and the general public</p>
<p>Hope Haven Homes, Inc. (416) 547-1815</p>	<p>Hamilton, Ont.</p>	<p>Family Rehabilitation Centre</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Programs for the families of people with alcohol and drug problems • Residential component for women & children • Non-residential programs for men, women & children • Counselling for all members of the family 	<p>Families</p>
<p>John Howard Society of Niagara Region (416) 682-2657</p>	<p>St. Catharines, Ont.</p>		<p>Project Adventure • co-operative project with 4 school boards, 2 youth agencies, and several city and community social service agencies</p> <p>• empowerment model designed to help youth find pro-social alternatives to substance abuse & crime</p> <p>Project Challenge • alternative half-day school program for high-risk/behaviour-disordered youth</p> <p>• offered in co-operation with school boards</p> <p>The Leadership Project • a substance abuse prevention program</p> <p>• long-range, two-year project in two communities</p> <p>• based on teen & adult partnerships</p>	<p>Youth</p> <p>Youth</p> <p>Youth and adults</p>

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
<p>John Howard Society of Hamilton-Wentworth & District (416) 523-7460</p>	<p>Hamilton, Ont.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-wide planning & cooperation • Four main strategies (derived from current research on substance abuse prevention): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - education & awareness - community mobilization - natural care-giving (e.g., peer counselling) - self-concept enhancement (i.e., Project Adventure) <p>Adventure-based counselling (ABC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in cooperation with many other agencies (both government and community) • counselling for disadvantaged youth and chronically unemployed adults attempting to re-enter the workforce <p>Youth programs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment program for high school drop-outs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - workshops - job placement - on completion of job placement, clients assess need for further training or a return to high school <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crime prevention program for pre-adolescents <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - referrals from police - interactive games and role playing - recreational activities and club memberships (e.g., Y.M/W.C.A.) arranged 	<p>Youth and adults</p> <p>Youth</p>
<p>John Howard Society of Kitchener-Waterloo (519) 836-1501</p>	<p>Kitchener-Waterloo</p>		<p>Attendance Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 nights/week of organized activities and educational programs <p>Community Service Order Program</p> <p>Youth Crime Prevention Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anti-shoplifting • anti-vandalism • anger management <p>Adult Crime Prevention Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • in cooperation with tenants' associations, neighbourhood watch groups and local police forces <p>Core services to local institutions</p>	<p>Youth</p> <p>The general public</p> <p>Adult and young offenders</p>

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Mission Service of Hamilton (416) 528-4211	Hamilton, Ont.	Men's Residence & Rehabilitation Centre	Three levels of care: Crisis care - hostelling Work Therapy Program • stabilization period • assistance with finding work • assistance with finding accommodation Intensive Care • addiction program • 2 or 3 month commitment • Adult Basic Education component • in-house responsibilities	Homeless & addicted men
Prison Arts Foundation (519) 752-7405	Brantford, Ont.	Inasmuch House for Women in Crisis	Nation-wide arts competition for inmates and parolees: • photography • creative writing • visual arts • music • performing arts • crafts Nation-wide touring exhibition of selected competition entries; displays set up in institutions and public venues Publication and distribution of annual book of creative writing entries entitled <u>Words from the Inside</u> Funding and assistance in developing arts programming in institutions	Abused women Adult offenders
St. Leonard's Society (416) 572-1150	Hamilton, Ont.	Robert St. Residence	21-bed residential facility	Adult offenders
		St. Leonard's Treatment Centre	30-bed substance abuse treatment program Community Services Program (parole supervision contract with C.S.C.) Substance Abuse Treatment Program	Adult offenders
Salvation Army of Canada - Correctional and Justice Services Department (416) 521-1660	Kingston, Ont.	Joyceville	• Institutional Chaplaincy program • Courtworker program • C.S.C. contract for supervision of federal parolees • community assessment	

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Hamilton, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
<p>COHR Family Services (416) 637-5256</p>	Hamilton, Ont.	<p>Calvert House (416) 523-4390</p>	Community Resource Centre	Adult offenders (male)
	Dundas, Ont.	<p>Ellen Osler Memorial Home (416) 627-1632</p>	Community Resource Centre	Adult offenders (male)
	Brantford, Ont.	<p>Victoria House (519) 756-2283</p>	<p>Secure Custody facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment program • Personal counselling (one-on-one & group) • Drug awareness • Tough Talk program • Life Skills program • Recreation & Education programs • In-community programs (A.A., N.A., Y.M.C.A., libraries) • Apprenticeship programs (Ministry of Skills Development) </p>	Adult offenders
	Burlington, Ont.		<p>Physical Violence/Wife Assault Treatment Program</p> <p>Individual/Couple & Family Counselling Treatment groups for Adult Children of Alcoholics and Adult Children of Dysfunctional Homes</p>	Individuals, couples and families

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Kingston, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
<p>Native Liaison Service (613) 549-5994</p>	<p>Kingston, Ont.</p>	<p>Federal institutions in the Kingston area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Native Liaison Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - case work services - assistance with parole preparation - participation in case management teams - one-to-one counselling - support and facilitation of Native Brotherhood and Sisterhood self-help groups • Co-ordination of Native Spiritual Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - staff for performing sweat lodge ceremonies - cultural workers: singing, drums - bringing in volunteers to do cultural programming 	<p>Native offenders</p>
<p>Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston (613) 544-1744</p>	<p>Kingston, Ont.</p>	<p>Prison for Women</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Substance Abuse Counselling • Court Support Program • Shoplifting Program • Pre-Release Program • Sexual Assault Counselling and Coping Skills • Wednesday night recreation program • One-to-one program 	<p>Female offenders</p>
	<p>Kingston, Ont.</p>	<p>The Joyce Detweiler House</p>	<p>Halfway House</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life skills • literacy • assistance with finding employment • counselling • volunteer program 	
	<p>Kingston, Ont.</p>	<p>Kaye Healey Homes</p>	<p>Second Stage Housing</p>	
<p>Youth Diversion Program, Inc. (613) 548-4535</p>	<p>Kingston, Ont.</p>		<p>Youth Diversion Program (Alternative Measures)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Service Order Program • Volunteer Program 	<p>Young offenders 12-16</p>
<p>Community Service Order Association of Ontario (613) 548-4535</p>	<p>Toronto, Ont.</p>		<p>Umbrella organization serving all public and private service providers in any Community Service Order organization across Ontario</p>	

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Ottawa, Ontario

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (numerous regions)		Carleton Centre (902) 426-2601 Hobden House (604) 585-4493 Mission Institution (604) 826-1231 Westmorland Institution (506) 379-2471	Cognitive Skills Training Program (pilot project) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-control • social skills • critical reasoning • analysis of interpersonal problems • recognition of consequences of behaviour on others • empathy • pro-social reaction to interpersonal conflict • lateral thinking 	Adult offenders (high-need)
Correctional Service of Canada	Bath, Ont.	Bath Institution	Critical Incident Stress Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intervention techniques for staff following exposure to a critical incident (613) 352-3371 ext. 3623	Frontline staff
Ministry of Correctional Services	Burritts Rapids, Ont.	Rideau Correctional and Treatment Centre (613) 269-4771	The Rideau Addictions Program - Substance Abuse Relapse Prevention	Offenders with addictions
Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ontario)	Ottawa, Ont.	William Hay Centre (613) 728-5888	Community Support Team <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support for high-risk young offenders • individual, group & family counselling • goal is to prevent/reduce recidivism • attempting to keep clients out of secure custody or to reduce their time in secure custody • referrals to other agencies as necessary • staff development with other agencies dealing with young offenders 	High-risk young offenders
Cognitive Centre (613) 564-2370	Ottawa, Ont.		Reducing Recidivism Through Reasoning and Rehabilitation Programme <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • self-control • social skills • creative thinking • critical reasoning • social perspective taking • values enhancement • emotional control • victim awareness • helping others 	Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Ottawa, Ontario

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Youth Services Bureau of Ottawa-Carleton	Ottawa, Ont.	Judge Livius Sherwood Observation and Detention Unit (613) 523-5812	Open detention/Open custody/Place of Safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour Modification Approach • Five-level point system • Client group meetings • one-to-one counselling • community excursions • Streetproofing program • Life skills workshops • Visits to community agencies • Arts and crafts • Anger management; goal setting; decision-making; dealing with authority 	Young offenders (12-15 yrs.)
Robert Smart Centre	Ottawa, Ont.	Robert-Smart Centre (613) 728-1946	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential treatment program • 12 open-custody beds • mental health beds • crisis program • secure treatment facility • individual treatment packages • sex offender treatment • family, individual & group therapy • anger management • sexual abuse survivor groups • life skills • addictions groups/counselling/treatment & Assessment • referrals to other agencies 	Young offenders & Youth with mental disorders or severe behavioural or emotional problems
Kingston Sexual Behaviour Clinic (613) 545-6017	Kingston, Ont.	Kingston Sexual Behaviour Clinic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community treatment for sex offenders • in-patient & out-patient clinic • group counselling • cognitive-behavioural treatment orientation 	Sex offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Peterborough, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.)	Peterborough, Ont.	Probation and Parole office (705) 743-2661	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-sentence reports (adult offenders) • Pre-disposition reports (young offenders) • Pre-parole investigations • Parole supervision • Community Service Order program • Positive Lifestyle (Salvation Army) • Volunteer program 	Adult and young offenders
	Bancroft, Ont.	Probation and Parole office (613) 332-4040	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-sentence reports (adult offenders) • Pre-disposition reports (young offenders) • Pre-parole investigations • Parole supervision • Community Service Order program • Volunteer program 	Adult and young offenders
St. Vincent de Paul Society	Peterborough, Ont.	St. Vincent de Paul Home (705) 749-5705	Open custody & open detention facility	Young offenders (16-18 yrs.)
Salvation Army	Peterborough, Ont.	Kawartha House (705) 742-3466	Community Residential Centre	Adult offenders
St. Leonard's Society & Edmundson House	Peterborough, Ont.	Edmundson House (705) 743-9351	Halfway House (federal)	Adult (male) offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Sault-Ste.-Marie, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Salvation Army	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Salvation Army Adult Resource Centre (Community Residential Centre) (705) 759-2387	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning Alcohol Basic Education Studies program (B.A.B.E.S.) • Drinking and Driving Awareness Program - volunteers offer stories of personal experiences • Living Skills • Chemical Dependency program • Alcoholics Anonymous • Anger Management (John Howard Society) • Spiritual counselling 	Adult and young offenders
Sault Ste. Marie Police Service (705) 949-6300	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.I.D.E • Crimestoppers • Neighbourhood Watch 	
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.) & Correctional Service of Canada	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Northern Treatment Centre (705) 945-6800	<p>First joint federal-provincial agency in province</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anger control and management training • Individual skills development • Sexuality • Biofeedback • Substance Abuse • Pro-social skills development • Family violence • Psychological coping skills 	Federal and provincial offenders
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.)	Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.	Sault-Ste.-Marie District Jail (705) 254-6817	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A.A. and N.A. • Bail Program - John Howard Society • educational programs • recreational programs • local volunteer program (e.g., spiritual guidance, friendship, visits, etc.) • psychiatric counselling & medical services • chaplaincy • individual program planning 	Adult and young offenders (16 - 17 yrs.)

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Sudbury, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.)	Sudbury, Ont.	Cecil Facer Youth Centre (705) 522-1250	Secure custody facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Behaviour Modification program • recreational, sports & crafts program • vocational/career counselling • Alcoholics Anonymous • Alateen • High Life program • Social skills program • Straight Talk • Assertiveness Training • Victim Awareness Program • individual counselling • chaplaincy services • Native liaison worker • Native studies program • community volunteering program • Anger management • Suicide prevention program • aversion therapy 	Young offenders
	Sudbury, Ont.	Sudbury Jail (705) 675-4150	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Temporary Absences program • Classification system • Life Skills training • Literacy training • Adult Basic Education • correspondence courses • academic upgrading • educational counselling 	Adult offenders
Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ont.)	Sudbury, Ont.	Sudbury Youth Services, Inc (705) 522-3374	Multi-purpose residential facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • open detention & open custody • secure custody (March '91) 	Young offenders
Salvation Army	Sudbury, Ont.	Sudbury Youth Resource Centre (S.Y.R.C.) (705) 673-5221	Open custody residential facility	Young offenders
La Fraternité	Sudbury, Ont.	La Fraternité (C.R.C.) (705) 674-3794	Community Residential Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residential facility • individual & group counselling • alcohol & drug awareness • education and training assessment • creative job search techniques • community services volunteering program 	Men
St. Leonard's Society	Sudbury, Ont.	Larch Halfway House (705) 674-2887	Community Residential Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug & alcohol programming • life skills • employment programs 	Adult offenders and ex-offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Sudbury, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
<p>John Howard Society of Sudbury (705) 673-9576</p>	<p>Sudbury, Ont.</p>		<p>Victim Offender Reconciliation Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prevention/diversion program for first-time young offenders • police referrals • direct reconciliation/restitution to victim or community service in lieu of restitution • voluntary participation, parents involved <p>Substance Abuse Programs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clients referred by Probation and Parole Services • client education • maintenance/relapse prevention • referrals to other agencies as necessary 	<p>Young offenders</p>
<p>The Volunteer Organization in Community Correctional Services (705) 675-1709</p>	<p>Sudbury, Ont.</p>	<p>Sudbury Jail</p>	<p>Community Service Order Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community placements and assessments of offenders doing community work <p>Anti-recidivist program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assistance with release planning • referrals to welfare, assistance with housing, with contacting family members • enrollment in rehabilitation programs <p>Alternative Measures program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation and facilitation between young offenders and victims <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal apologies - direct restitution to victim - personal service hours - community service hours <p>Volunteer Probation Counsellor Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteers act as probation counsellors, supervising probations 	<p>Adult and young offenders</p>
<p>Elizabeth Fry Society of Sudbury (705) 673-1364</p>	<p>Sudbury, Ont.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-on-one counselling • referrals to other agencies as necessary • assistance with pre-release planning • assistance with job search planning • supervised family visiting • public education • resource library & newsletter 	<p>Female offenders</p>

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Toronto, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Ontario Region)	Toronto, Ont.	Keele Community Correctional Centre (416) 762-8171	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Residential facility • Group programming 	Adult offenders (male)
Ministry of Correctional Services (Ont.)	Brampton, Ont.	Ontario Correctional Institute (416) 457-7050	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assessment and treatment programs 	Adult offenders (male)
	Brampton, Ont.	Vanier Centre for Women (416) 459-9100		Female offenders
Ministry of Community and Social Services (Ont.) (416) 965-7825	Toronto, Ont.	York Observation and Detention Home (416) 923-6051	Secure custody facility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life skills training • school program • Project D.A.R.E. 	Young offenders
	Toronto, Ont.	Dellcrest Childrens' Centre (416) 633-0515	Open custody facility	Young offenders
Salvation Army of Canada	Toronto, Ont.	Bunton Lodge (416) 967-6618	Halfway House (provincial)	Adult offenders
	Concord, Ont.	Archibald House (416) 731-2848	Halfway House (federal)	Adult offenders
St. Leonard's Society	Toronto, Ont.	Frank Grieve House (416) 778-8321	Halfway house <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life skills training • counselling • A.A. 	Adult offenders (high risk/high need)
John Howard Society of Metro Toronto (416) 925-4386	Toronto, Ont.		Offender services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • counselling • housing assistance • drop-in centre • prison liaison • family counselling & liaison 	Adult and young offenders
Elizabeth Fry Society (416) 924-3708	Toronto, Ont.		Female offender services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • residency • counselling • A.A. groups • employment counselling • housing search, when required • life skills 	Female offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Toronto, Ontario:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
The Boys' Home	Toronto, Ont.	Wroxeter House (416) 466-2171	Open custody facility	Young offenders (male)

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Winnipeg, Manitoba:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Prairie Region) Dept. of Justice (Manitoba) (204) 945-7800	Winnipeg, Man.	Rockwood Institution (minimum security) (204) 453-5541	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employment Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - farm type operation - construction program • Psychological counselling • Temporary Absence program • Day Parole program 	Adult offenders
	Selkirk, Man. Portage la Prairie Thompson, Man. Winnipeg, Man.		Spousal Abuse Programs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25 sessions • group approach • disclosure to control plan 	Adult offenders
	Beauséjour, Man.	Milner Ridge Correctional Centre (204) 268-4011	Anger Management <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • group program • 16 sessions • deals with defining, identifying and coping with anger (sexual and spousal abuse are also discussed) 	Adult offenders
	Winnipeg, Man.	Headingley Correctional Institution (204) 837-1351	Inmate Community Projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • building playground structures for non-profit groups • collection, repair, distribution of toys to non-profit agencies. 	Adult offenders
	The Pas, Man.	The Pas Correctional Institution (204) 623-5413	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contents of programs adapted or translated to provide Native content (85-100% native inmate population) • fire fighting • tree planting • food service • Tribal Councils and Native Elders are involved at the institution 	Adult offenders
	The Pas, Man.	Egg Lake Rehabilitation Camp (204) 682-7466	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Crews work for Manitoba Highways and Natural Resources 	Adult offenders
	Portage La Prairie, Man.	Portage Correctional Centre for Women (204) 857-8719	Nobody's Perfect <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • parenting in prison program • for young, single, low-income, socially or economically isolated parents of pre-schoolers • visiting component Infant Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mothers can keep newborns in the institution for up to 10 months to avoid foster care placements 	Female offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Winnipeg, Manitoba:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
	Brandon, Man.	Brandon Correctional Centre (204) 725-3532	Community projects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Woodcraft - toys built for Children's Aid • Dutch Elm Disease Control Project - offenders remove & destroy diseased trees • Parks crews - maintenance of trails, beaches, campgrounds - tree planting, fire fighters, building shelters, etc. 	Adult offenders
Dept. of Justice Community & Youth Corrections Branch (204) 945-7186	Winnipeg, Man.		Group Therapy Rehabilitation Program for Youth Sex Offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intervention • group approach • disclosure to control plan 	Young sex offenders
Dept. of Justice Community & Youth Corrections Branch (204) 945-7800	Winnipeg, Man.		Parent Action Program (Alternative Measures) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents asked to help decide consequences for child's offence 	Young offenders
	Selkirk, Man. (Interlake Region)		Youth Justice Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation • reparation • records & supervises disposition determined 	Young offenders
			St. James Justice Committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recommends dispositions 	Young offenders
	Winnipeg, Man.		Wi Chi Whey Wen Justice Committee (Native Youth Justice Committee) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preventative and restorative approach • range of services 	Young Native offenders
	St. Vital, Man.		St. Vital Youth Justice Committee	Young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Winnipeg, Manitoba:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Salvation Army - Correctional Services (204) 786-5877	Winnipeg, Man.		Salvation Army Correctional Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • contacting those in custody • bail planning/bail supervision • institutional visiting • needs assessments • community assessments 	Federal and Provincial offenders
	Winnipeg, Man.	Anchorage House (204) 943-0478	Anchorage Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • long term chemical dependency recovery program • considers "whole" person: psycho-social/physical/spiritual • Phase I = primary treatment • Phase II = 13 week life skills prog. • Phase III = Anchorage halfway house open-ended length of stay - referrals - employment assistance 	Adults with addictions
John Howard Society & Headingley Correctional Institution	Winnipeg, Man.	Headingley Correctional Institution (204) 837-1351	Literacy Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • one-to-one teaching/learning relationships between inmates and volunteer tutors • follow-up program after release 	Adult offenders
John Howard Society of Manitoba (204) 942-2241	Winnipeg, Man.		Employment Assistance Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • outreach to contact potential employers • employers advertising jobs are contacted • employers/employment opportunities are matched with clients through database. 	Adult offenders
The Native Clan Organization Inc. (204) 943-7357	Winnipeg, Man.	Forensic Behavioural Management Clinic	Sex Offender Treatment Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community-based outpatient program • cognitive-behavioural orientation • comprehensive assessments • multidisciplinary treatment program • individual and group therapy 	Sex offenders (Native & non-Native)
Pacific institute	Winnipeg, Man.	Stony Mountain Institution (204) 453-5541	Breaking the Barriers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • techniques for increasing personal effectiveness in all areas of life • gain insight and self-understanding • understand self-image, habits and attitudes and the power of these • improve family relationships • handle stress • create more positive working relationships 	Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Parents' Resource Centre (215) 576-7961	Wyncote, Pennsylvania	Buck County Prison	The Parenting Program	Offenders & their families
The Native Coordinating Council - Family Services Division (306) 764-1652	Prince Albert, Sask.		Direct Family Support Services • childcare services • parenting skills	Native families
Elizabeth Fry Society (306) 934-4606	Saskatoon, Sask.		Health Care Program • Family Life Component • Nobody's Perfect • Child Development Education	Female Offenders
Maskwachees Cultural College - Hobbema Four Nations Development Corporation (403) 585-3925	Hobbema, Alta.	Bowden Institution	• Cultural Education program • Counselling program	Native offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Edmonton, Alberta:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada (Prairie Region)	Saskatoon, Saks.	Regional Psychiatric Centre (306) 975-5400	Sex Offender Treatment Unit • in-patient program • group and individual treatment modules • cognitive-behavioural treatment orientation	Sex offenders
Dept. of Social Services, N.W.T. (819) 982-7261	N.W.T.		• Youth Justice Committees - committees can operate in an aboriginal language and draw on traditional community values in making decisions	Young offenders
	Iqaluit	Ullivik Centre	Open custody (contract with an Inuit family) • family/community based system of security • traditional languages, skills and elder services used in the program	
	Pond Inlet	Elijah Erklou	Open custody (3 beds) • youth receive formal education during the day • evenings and weekends there are traditional lessons: hunting, fishing, traditional disciplines • both English and Inuktitut are taught as second languages, in recognition of the transition that is taking place in N.W.T. (often youth don't speak English or Inuktitut but some other mixture of languages)	
	N.W.T.	All N.W.T. institutions	Traditional food program • car, caribou and other traditional foods are served as part of the regular diet	
	Iqaluit	Baffin Correctional Centre	Traditional life skills program • inmates taken out to do hunting, trapping and fishing	Adult offenders
Social Service Dept. (Edmonton) & Edmonton City Police (Youth Division) (403) 428-2487 & local schools	Edmonton, Alta.		• Community service in clients' schools, e.g., beautification or landscaping projects	Young offenders
Edmonton City Police (Youth Division) (403) 428-2487 & Edmonton Young Offenders Centre & Probation Services	Edmonton, Alta.		Liaison Project • Monitoring, e.g., school attendance • Prevention • Information-sharing e.g., biweekly meetings with probation & police • cooperation in reporting (403) 428-2487	Young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Edmonton, Alberta:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Native Counselling Services of Alberta (403) 424-1023	Edmonton, Alta.	Grierson Community Correctional Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Staffed by Natives • Program content based on traditional native beliefs • Family Life Improvement (F.L.I.P.) program • job readiness • addiction program • literacy training • AA group • Elders' program (traditional religious ceremonies) • developing a cottage industry 	Native offenders
Youth Emergency Shelter Society of Edmonton	Edmonton, Alta.	Youth Emergency Shelter (403) 468-7070	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CRASH: Crisis & Community Services - short-term hostelling program (residential) - outreach program (community based) • START: Transitional Services - longer term stabilization (residential) - life skills training - job readiness/work placement 	Youth under 18
Nechi Centre (403) 458-1884	St. Albert, Alta.		<p>Alkali Lake Reserve (Community Healing Model)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • drug/alcohol abuse • sexual abuse • creating an open process • model for working with native communities 	Native communities
City Centre Church Corporation (403) 429-3087	Edmonton, Alta.		<p>Crossroads</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • anti-shoplifting program 	Youth
Independent Counselling Enterprises (403) 454-9500	Edmonton, Alta.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Child Welfare Services • Rehabilitation services • 24 hour crisis intervention services • Youth-working (Individual support programs for youth) • community based programs operating in institutions group homes & family homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentally & physically handicapped children & adults • Youth • Young offenders • the elderly
John Howard Society of Calgary (403) 266-4566	Calgary, Alta.		<p>Alternative Measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation between victim/offender 	Young offenders
Seven Steps Society (403) 425-8888	Edmonton, Alta.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weekly group therapy meetings in institutions and in the community • Public education 	Parolees and the public

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Edmonton, Alberta:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Alcoholics Anonymous (403) 265-8888	Alberta		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12-step self-help group program • way of life - learning how to live without it • programs operating in municipal, all provincial, federal institutions, hospitals and rehab centres in province. 	Alcoholics
Straight Goods Industries (403) 465-1442	Edmonton, Alta.		School and furniture plant: training centre for ex-offenders <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • life skills programming • job readiness training • work experience/job placticum 	Chronically unemployable offenders and ex-offenders
Alberta Mental Health Services (403) 865-8247	Yellowhead Region		Yellowhead Family Sexual Assault Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • intervention for incest offenders • delayed sentencing (while client & family participate in treatment program) 	Sex offenders (incest)

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Grande Prairie, Alberta:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (403) 538-5210	Grande Prairie, Alta.	Northern Addictions Centre	Adolescent Addictions Counsellor	Chemically dependent adolescents
Providing Assistance Counselling and Education (PACE) (403) 539-6692	Grande Prairie, Alta.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex Offenders Treatment Program • counselling for victims of incest 	Sex offenders (Adult/Youth) Victims
John Howard Society of Grande Prairie (403) 532-0373	Grande Prairie, Alta.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Men's Treatment Program (treatment program for batterers) • Support group for batterers 	Adult offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Medicine Hat, Alberta:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission (AADAC) (403) 529-3582	Medicine Hat, Alta.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention programs 	Adolescents
John Howard Society of Medicine Hat (403) 526-5916	Medicine Hat, Alta.		Alternative Measures Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • mediation appointments • agreements • follow-up 	Young offenders
Medicine Hat College (403) 529-3811	Brooks, Alta. Medicine Hat, Alta.		Adult Basic Literacy Education (ABLE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • volunteer tutors • one-on-one tutoring 	Adults
	Brooks, Alta. Medicine Hat, Alta.		Adult Basic Education (ABE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular program in the classroom • non-credit • certified teachers 	Adults
Lethbridge Community College (403) 320-3200	Lethbridge, Alta. Taber Pincher Creek Blairemore Claresholm Cardston		Adult Basic Education (ABE) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • regular program in the classroom • non-credit • certified teachers 	Adults
Further Education Councils of Alberta and Literacy Coordinators of Alta. (403) 297-2076	Province-wide		Volunteer Adult Literacy Tutoring Programs	Adults
John Howard Society of Calgary (403) 266-4566	Calgary, Alta.		Literacy Program	Adult offenders and ex-offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Vancouver, B.C.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
Correctional Service of Canada		Federal Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Elder Services • Native Liaison Services • Substance Abuse Treatment Programs • Halfway Houses & other community support services for conditional releases 	Native offenders
Correctional Service of Canada (Pacific Region)	Mission, B.C.	Mission Institution (604) 826-1231	Cognitive Skills Training Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Problem solving • Value enhancement • Negotiation • Creative thinking • Social skills • Critical reasoning • Anger management 	Adult offenders
Coastal Community Services (604) 384-9133	Victoria, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Colwood, B.C. Langford, B.C. Luxton, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Victoria, B.C. Victoria & outlying areas Victoria, B.C.	New Dimensions S.J. Willis Colwood School Langford Alternative School Luxton Alternative School Colquitz School Reynolds School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • school & correctional facility • Uptown Challenge Education Program • Colwood Alternative Program • Langford Alternative Program • Luxton Alternative Program • Colquitz Junior Secondary Counselling Program (specialized counselling for potential drop-outs) • Reynolds Junior & Senior Secondary Counselling Program (specialized counselling for potential drop-outs) • Family Counselling Program • Family Advancement Workers • Receiving Home Day Program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - social services & housing - short-term crisis management program • Workways <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical training program • Senior Work Activity program <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - technical training program • Stages - employment counselling program 	Youth and young offenders

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Vancouver, B.C.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
	Victoria, B.C.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mile One <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - stabilization - maintain or find employment • 1218 Project <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - storefront operation - health counselling - employment - housing service - outreach • Employment Counselling Connections program • house arrest/bail home program	
	Vancouver Island, B.C.	Coastline Challenges Camp	Outward Bound	
		North Island Camp	Outward Bound	
		Banfield Centre Group Home	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open custody facility • residential program W.I.L. Program • program for pregnant teens • residential program	
Focus Foundation (604) 435-8910	Burnaby, B.C.		Juvenile Intensive Supervision Program • bail supervision • alternative to custody • monitoring, curfew checks, personal appointments	Young offenders
Victoria Family Violence Counselling for Men (604) 380-1955	Victoria, B.C.		Victoria Family Violence Project • counselling services • group treatment for men • group support for women who've been battered • community liaison • dating violence prevention workshops	Men who batter
John Howard Society of the Lower Mainland (604) 853-4802	Abbotsford, B.C.	Family House	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family accommodation during visits to institutions • accommodation assistance for families relocating to the area 	Families of inmates

Organizations, facilities and programs highlighted at the workshop in Vancouver, B.C.:

ORGANIZATION	LOCATION OF PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	FACILITY	PROGRAM(S)/ SERVICE(S)	TARGET GROUP
	Abbotsford, B.C.	Mission Institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Couples group - focus on parenting • Fathering Days - mothers or caregivers drop off children to spend time with their fathers at the institution 	<p>Offenders and their partners</p> <p>Offenders and their children</p>
John Howard Society North Island (604) 286-0611	Campbell River, B.C.		<p>Connections Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • holistic approach • personal development and employment training program 	Young offenders
Greater Vancouver Mental Health Service (604) 853-7464	Vancouver, B.C.		<p>Strathcona Mental Health Team</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • services to the mentally ill • clinic: medication & therapy • Life skills/Cooking groups • Movie groups • Crafts groups • Client information groups (re: substance abuse, mental illness, etc.) • bilingual services in Cantonese 	The chronically mentally ill
Adult Forensic Psychiatric Centre & Greater Vancouver Mental Health Service (604) 853-7464 & B.C. Corrections	Vancouver, B.C.		<p>Inter-Ministerial Project</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • staff from three cooperating agencies working together (probation officers, forensic social workers & mental health workers) • intensive supervision • small caseloads of multi-problem clients • assistance with community living/self-sufficiency • enhancement of daily living activities • drop-in facilities & in-home visiting 	Probationers (minor offences) who are chronically mentally ill
Fraser Region Community Justice Initiatives Association (604) 534-5515/6773	Langley, B.C. Surrey, B.C. Burnaby, B.C. New Westminister, B.C.		Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program	Victims & adult and young offenders
Libby Society (604) 980-3684	North Vancouver, B.C.		<p>Victim-Offender Reconciliation Program</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adult diversion • alternative measures • court appearances 	Victims & adult and young offenders
Last Door Recovery Society	New Westminister, B.C.	Last Door Recovery House (604) 525-9771	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long-term recovery facility • Addiction counselling 	Parolees/Ex-offenders & Low bottom addicts

APPENDIX



Solicitor General
of Canada

Solliciteur général
du Canada

News Release

Communiqué

NOTES FOR REMARKS BY THE
HONOURABLE PIERRE H. CADIEUX
SOLICITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

AT THE
NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON
OFFENDER REHABILITATION

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

MARCH 8, 1990

Check Against Delivery

I am pleased to have this opportunity, early in my tenure as Solicitor General, to participate in this unique National Forum on Offender Rehabilitation.

I have been told the regional workshops were extremely useful and informative. And today, the National Conference will be a valuable opportunity to continue a sharing of new ideas and information. In all about 3,000 people have been involved. This illustrates the interest in offender rehabilitation in Canada.

I was impressed to learn of the cooperative effort that generated this Forum. Organizers within my Ministry, the Department of Justice and the Canadian Criminal Justice Association and its affiliates and counterparts across Canada, have worked since last summer to bring into national focus the important issue of offender rehabilitation.

As you know, it is refreshing to share good news, in this case, about programs that are working. Our prime mandate of public protection necessarily requires more than good security in institutions; we must direct our efforts to the effective reintegration of offenders because virtually all inmates are released to the community at some point.

I have heard that those who work in corrections often say "Good programs make good security." What I want to know from you is: What are those programs? How can we assist the rehabilitation of offenders? For my part, I have never been one who believed that offenders could not change, although I know that there was a time, not long ago, when it was widely believed that correctional programs did not work.

The fact that we have just had twenty workshops throughout Canada, the fact that you are here today, attests to our belief in the vitality and promise of new correctional programs.

In federal corrections, an important first step was taken last year when the Correctional Service of Canada developed a Mission Statement. I wholeheartedly endorse the values, principles and objectives contained in the mission statement. The significance of this statement is that it focuses the energy and resources of corrections on the business of corrections - on correcting criminal behaviour. Now we face the challenge of expanding those programs that work and learning about new approaches that will allow us to provide better public protection through reduced recidivism.

One of the significant things we have learned is that we need a wide range of programs; we have a variety of offenders with diverse needs. Meeting the special needs of a growing number of offenders from minority groups - Aboriginal offenders among others - will be a continuing challenge for us.

We must also meet the needs of federal female offenders. The Correctional Service of Canada has been working with Elizabeth Fry Societies, Aboriginal women's associations and many other organizations to develop a more appropriate correctional approach for federally-sentenced women.

It is clear that no single program can respond to the diverse needs of federal offenders. Our strategy must be to assess individual needs and develop a programming plan that responds to these needs. Take, for example, an offender who is socially inadequate, lacks vocational skills and experience, and is convicted of break and enter. The program plan for such an offender is clearly going to be different from the plan required for an offender who has a long history of alcohol abuse and who has committed violent offences while drunk.

The process of change can begin in institutions; it cannot end there. Correctional programming is equally important, perhaps even more important, in the community. We need a continuum of control and care. We must increase services for inmates after their release by expanding the types of community agencies involved with offenders. For example, we are working with Aboriginal substance abuse treatment centres across Canada. We are exploring how these centres could become involved in providing both pre and post release programs in a continuum of care model.

It is not enough for those offenders to control their tempers and their drinking in the institution; they must do so on the outside as well. The key is in preparing offenders for the various transitions they will face and helping them manage their gradual return to full community life.

I want to stress here that corrections is part of the community, that corrections cannot do its work in isolation. After all, these are not our offenders, they're society's offenders. Everyone has a stake in good corrections. Community involvement is essential. In many cases this community involvement will start with tolerance for and acceptance of halfway houses for offenders. I am grateful that many communities, despite tragic incidents, have responded constructively so that halfway houses

can be effectively and safely operated. These communities have made it their business to become informed and active participants in corrections. I look forward to more community and public participation.

There is also a growing awareness that corrections must have the support of related social and human services. Accordingly, we must work even more closely with our colleagues in mental health, community and social services, education, employment and housing to ensure that offenders have the support they require to live law-abiding lives.

I have been interested to learn about CSC's progress in literacy training. Large numbers of inmates have received the Adult Basic Education program and have upgraded their knowledge and skills. They can now perform basic tasks such as filling out job applications, reading the want ads, and applying for other services to which they are entitled. All things we take for granted. Clearly, for many offenders literacy opens doors to law-abiding behaviour. By itself, it is unlikely to be enough. And no one in CSC claims that literacy magically reduces recidivism. But it is an important step because it removes an obstacle.

Offenders also need to understand better the consequences of their behaviour and to take responsibility for it. They need to learn how to relate more appropriately with others, particularly with their families. Programs to respond to these needs are being developed and evaluated. I am aware of a program along these lines originally tested with probationers in Ontario, and that has been introduced by CSC for federal offenders. Early results from this Cognitive Skills Training Program are encouraging, and I look forward to hearing more about further developments.

Another important target for intervention is alcohol and drug abuse. We know that drug and alcohol abuse is a major factor in crime. We know too that the majority of offenders have problems with alcohol and drugs. The many initiatives under way in CSC to reduce substance abuse are in response to these facts. As part of the National Drug Strategy we are working to develop more effective programs both in our institutions and for offenders being supervised in the community.

A CSC Task Force on Substance Abuse was established last year and is developing policies and plans to reduce drug and alcohol abuse among offenders. This is an area where CSC requires support and assistance from agencies in the community who specialize in research and treatment of alcohol and drug addiction.

I want to turn now to an issue which is particularly important and difficult - the treatment of sex offenders. These offenders present some of the most challenging problems for corrections, because the consequences of failure are unacceptably high.

For some of the most serious sex offenders there may never be a treatment that will reduce the risk they pose. The majority of sex-offenders will, however, be released. We must provide the best treatment we can to reduce the risk to the public.

Fortunately, recent research shows that some programs are effective in reducing sexual re-offending.

My Ministry has completed a comprehensive review of treatment programs for sex offenders, and I am pleased to tell you that I am releasing the report today.

This work is particularly timely since the numbers of sex offenders are increasing in the federal and in the provincial and territorial systems. The problem of effectively treating and managing sex offenders is one that we all share.

Let me share with you some of the key findings of this important study. I begin with the recognition that there is no single cause of sexual offending. Because of this the programs have to be complex. Nonetheless, the most successful programs are aimed at changing offenders' distorted beliefs and attitudes, particularly about women and children. They also seek to teach the individual techniques for managing and controlling his behaviour. The most successful programs also contain components designed to prevent relapse in the community through a combination of supervision and support.

These programs are showing encouraging results. They do not "cure" sexual deviance and they do not work in every case. They have been shown, however, to reduce sexual re-offending by between ten and fifteen per cent. Sexual offenders, as I said, are particularly difficult to treat and manage. Given this, I am very encouraged by the results.

The results of the study are being used by CSC to improve sex offender treatment programs, and to develop co-ordinated strategies for the management and treatment of sex offenders. The findings have been incorporated into CSC's Task Force on Mental Health, which will define directions in the area of mental health services for federal offenders.

We are also sharing this report with our provincial and territorial colleagues and with other agencies that offer sex offender treatment programs. I am confident that we will be able to develop an effective national strategy for the management and treatment of sex offenders.

The report also illustrates something which I believe is more generally true. Our best work, our most effective work, will be realized when we bring together the resources and expertise of all those who should properly contribute to corrections. I want to say again, therefore, how encouraged I am to see the wide range of organizations and interests represented here today.

I have shared with you my initial thoughts and beliefs about rehabilitation. I know that programs can be made to work. We are just beginning. I look forward to hearing more about the outcome of the regional workshops and the national conference.

Thank you.

