

Improving the Quality of Life for the Citizens of Campbell River

A Problem Solving Approach

Crime Reduction Strategy



City of Campbell River

Crime Reduction Strategy

This strategy is based on the City of Surrey's Crime Reduction Strategy. The City of Campbell River wishes to thank the City of Surrey for allowing us to use their document and plan as a basis for ours.

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Introduction and Background

The relationship between crime and its causes are complex and intertwined. The public is increasingly losing faith in the abilities and the will of the criminal justice system to properly deal with both the causes and effects of crime.

In order to deal with the root causes of crime, a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach needs to be taken. It is necessary to work in partnership with multiple agencies and governments in order to have any success in addressing the cause of these problems.

The Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy seeks to implement new and innovative programs with practical applications that will result in a concrete, measurable reduction in crime.

The Public Safety Committee along with the R.C.M.P. and key stakeholders has investigated crime reduction strategies that are implemented in the United Kingdom. Crime rate reduction in the U.K. has varied to as high as 44% in some jurisdictions.

Further research has revealed that there is a growing movement to implement similar strategies in other countries around the world including Australia, New Zealand and the United States.

An effectively implemented crime reduction strategy provides:

- safer and healthier communities
- reduced property losses due to crime
- lower insurance costs
- increased productivity by individuals that would otherwise be a burden to society
- reduced criminal justice system costs
- increased level of civic pride on the part of all citizens
- lower policing costs over the longer term
- higher level of job satisfaction and greater motivation for those involved in addressing crime in the community

Primary Objectives of the Crime Reduction Strategy

The City of Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy is to be focused on four primary objectives:

1. Reduce crime and increase community safety
2. Increase public involvement in reducing crime
3. Increase integration between all stakeholders involved in crime reduction
4. Improve public awareness around the reality and perception of crime

Four Strands to the Strategy

The above objectives are to be achieved through the development of a strategy of actions in each of the following four strands:

1. Prevent and Deter Crime
2. Apprehend and Prosecute Offenders
3. Rehabilitate and Reintegrate Offenders
4. Reality and Perceptions of Crime

Four Sub-Committees of the Public Safety Committee were established to assist in the development of a strategy of actions under each of the above-referenced strands. The four sub committees reported back to the Public Safety Committee in February 2008.

Section 1 |

Prevent and Deter Crime

The Prevent and Deter Crime strand focuses on the actions that can be taken to prevent and deter targeted priority crimes from happening in Campbell River. These actions cross and require the involvement of all sectors of society.

The “prevent and deter crime strand” focuses on nine categories of actions as follows:

1. Policing
2. Research
3. Education/increasing awareness of the public and of those who may be prone to criminal behaviour
4. Environmental design (CPTED)
5. Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)
6. Social and physical support
7. Early childhood development interventions
8. Youth intervention programs
9. Other interventions

Each of these categories of actions will be addressed separately in the remainder of this section.

1.1 Policing

One of the fundamental means by which to prevent and deter crime is through a visible police presence in the community. This includes police presence on the streets, in crime hot spots, at public gathering places and at major events. It is not necessary in all circumstances that police officers be utilized for this function. The City, in consultation with the RCMP and through its Bylaw and Property Services department, is studying the potential of expanding the roles of Bylaw Officers and/or hiring Community Safety Officers. A Community Safety Officer is not a member of the police force, but has a level of delegated authority to support the RCMP in the prevention and deterrence of crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.1 - Use of City Bylaw Officers—future use “Community Safety Officers” That the City, through its Bylaw and Property Services department, alter the duties and responsibilities of its Bylaw Officers so they have increased opportunities to assist and aid the RCMP and enforce City bylaws. Further, that the City, in conjunction with the RCMP, monitor the pilot case being developed in 6 communities for Community Safety Officers within the RCMP and determine that at the end of the pilot studies slated for 2009/2010 the need to add such positions to the Campbell River detachment. This will be done by a report back to the Public Safety Committee.

1.2 - Ensure police resources keep pace with population growth That the City continue its commitment to allocate resources to police services in proportion to the City’s overall growth as a minimum of 1 officer to every 715 residents or better.

1.3 - On-Line Reporting of Crime That the City, RCMP and the C.R. Crime Stoppers Society work together to explore the feasibility of the creation of a workable system that allows individuals to report crime via the Internet. Also, that the City develop a Crime Reduction Strategy website.

1.4 - Benchmarking and performance indicators That the RCMP and City establish benchmarks and performance indicators in relation to measuring progress and success under this strand and undertake to provide reports to the community on a regular basis.

1.2 Research

Understanding the root causes of crime will assist in directing resources towards actions that will have the greatest impact on preventing and deterring priority crimes. Crime analysis by the RCMP along with research and analysis by academic researchers will provide information that will assist in targeting public safety resources and identifying hot spots within the city.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.5 - Use of crime analysts That the RCMP review the opportunity to employ a crime analyst to study and analyze the crime patterns and trends in the City. That if put in place, the resulting information be used to direct available police and other resources to areas where the most impact will be made to prevent and deter crime.

1.6 - Keep crime databases up to date and make data available to outside researchers That police activity and crime databases be accurately updated on a real time basis and that these records be made available to academic researchers.

1.3 Education and Awareness

Education and awareness actions can be divided into sub-categories as follows:

- Educating the various sectors of the public about how they can avoid being victimized and can assist in preventing and/or deterring crime and criminal behaviour.
- Educating potential offenders about the effects of crime on the victim and the community and about the penalties/consequences of criminal behaviour.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.7 - Develop a Crime Reduction Strategy web site That the City in association with key stakeholders develop and support an educational web site that focuses on:

- informing the general public about how they can avoid being victimized and how they can assist in preventing and/or deterring crime and criminal behaviour.
- informing those with a propensity toward criminal behaviour about the consequences of crime to them personally, to the victims of the crime and to the community in general and about support services that are available to assist individuals in avoiding the consequences of a life of crime.
- the website should be organized by sector (i.e. Business community, seniors, young families, etc.) and should be linked with the web sites of other organizations that provide information and assistance for crime prevention and deterrence.
- this initiative; the development and upkeep of a Crime Reduction Strategy website, will become the responsibility of the Municipal Manager at the RCMP detachment using the RCMP resources of the LAN Administrator.

1.8 - Develop an advertising strategy That the City work with other appropriate organizations (i.e., ICBC, Shopping Centres Association, etc.) in developing targeted advertising strategies that will assist in raising awareness and reducing crime.

1.9 - Enhanced youth education strategy That the RCMP, Crime Prevention and School Liaison Units, in cooperation with the School District, look at enhancing already existing programs for educating the City's youth about how to keep themselves safe from crime.

1.4 Environmental Design/Target Hardening

Environmental design, sometimes referenced as “target hardening”, is an effective means to prevent and/or deter a variety of the priority crimes and criminal behaviour. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is included in this category of actions. The physical design of a place/venue can either act to promote crime or can act to discourage crime. The design of a place/venue is seldom crime neutral. This category of actions can have significant, long lasting, positive effects on preventing and deterring crime.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.10 - Apply CPTED principles to new developments The City's Official Community Plan includes development permit guidelines that include requirements that all development permit applications “be reviewed on a site-by-site basis regarding the relevant principles of CPTED to address issues of territoriality, defensible space, hierarchy of space, natural surveillance and access control.” Further, that the City develop information for distribution as part of the building permit approval process to advise building owners about and encourage the application of CPTED principles.

1.11 - Introduce an enhanced program of street and public space lighting That the City within available resources develop a program to introduce street and public space lighting in urban areas of the City that are currently not served with street lights. This program should be prioritized so that available funding for lighting is utilized in the areas where it will have the most significant impact on crime reduction and/or the public's sense of safety.

1.12 - Expand the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program with dedicated resources Currently there are 53 complexes in various stages of the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program – 15 of those are certified. Rental multi-family residential developments, motels and hotels are evaluated against CPTED principles, and the owners are encouraged to take action to target harden these types of developments against crime and criminal behaviour.

1.13 - Develop a private property owner CPTED awareness program That the City in conjunction with other appropriate agencies develop and implement an education/awareness program directed toward encouraging the owner of each property in the City to apply CPTED principles to the physical design of their property with a view to discouraging and/or eliminating the potential for priority crimes on their property.

1.14 - CPTED audits for crime hotspots That the RCMP look at expanding their current program where members work with the owners of properties in crime hot spot areas to audit from a CPTED perspective the design of each private development that will reduce the probability of crime happening on that property.

1.15 - Information distribution by Crime Reduction Strategy web site That the City use the City's web site as an information distribution tool in relation to the Crime Reduction Strategy.

1.5 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

CCTV cameras can be used effectively to prevent and deter crime and criminal behaviour. The evidence that is gathered by way of CCTV can be very effective in relation to ensuring that those committing crimes are caught and convicted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.16 - Develop a strategy for the application of CCTV in the City That the City in conjunction with private sector partners and with input from the Privacy Commissioner develop a strategy for the application and implementation of CCTV pilot projects in and around identified crime hot spots.

1.17 - Insurance rate reduction program for CCTV That the City dialogue with insurance companies with a view to establishing a rate reduction program for private property owners who install CCTV cameras so as to motivate property owners to consider expanding the private use of CCTV in the City with the related crime reduction benefits that would come from increased surveillance.

1.18 - Inventory existing CCTV cameras That the City in conjunction with other appropriate organizations develop a strategy to maintain the inventory of all CCTV cameras (both public and private) in the City with a view to using this information to assist in meeting the primary objectives of the Crime Reduction Strategy.

1.6 Social Support

The process related to a person deciding to commit a crime involves many variables, not the least of which is the individual's social support structure. It is important in the context of preventing and deterring crime that the City and other appropriate agencies/organizations establish priority social support networks to intercept and support individuals that may default to criminal activity. Social supports can include such things as food, clothing, housing, medical attention, education, training, positive physical activities, connections with positive mentors, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.19 - Establish Community Drug Action Teams That the City in conjunction with the RCMP, Fire Department, Probation, School District, Vancouver Island Health Authority – Mental Health and Addiction, and key service stakeholders create a protocol for Community Drug Action Teams. These community based outreach teams will deliver the city's drug strategy at the local level and assist individuals on the street (i.e. homeless, sex trade workers, chronic runaways, drug addicts, youth at risk, etc.) to access social support networks and wrap around services (i.e. housing, medical attention, treatment etc.). Research shows that 1-on-1 contact has the greatest benefit in assisting those at risk.

1.7 Early Childhood Development Interventions

Every person is largely a product of his/her experiences and the experiences and support that is provided in the first few years of a person's life are the most consequential in determining the ultimate success as a member of society. Research clearly shows that those children who experience good health, loving care, positive relationships and play-based language enriched learning opportunities prior to school entry, are at a distinct advantage and have increased chances of lifelong success. On this basis, one of the best opportunities available to society to effectively influence an individual in a positive direction is to ensure proper care and support is available in the early years of life.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.20 - Support the "Success By 6" initiative "Success By 6" is a community partnership focused on the health, well-being and learning of children up to age six. That the City continue to support the "Success By 6" initiative partnership.

1.21 - Enhance literacy programs - That the City work in conjunction with Parks, Recreation and Culture, Campbell River School District, Campbell River Public Libraries and the community to enhance literacy programs.

1.22 - Develop a communication and participation strategy That the City work in conjunction with its multi-ethnic communities, Parks, Recreation and Culture, Campbell River School District, Campbell River Public Libraries and other community stakeholders to develop a communication and participation strategy that will reach out and better prepare parents and children from non-English speaking homes for their child's school entry.

1.23 - Enhance social and mentoring programs That the City, in conjunction with Parks, Recreation and Culture, Fire Department, the Campbell River School District and the community, explore opportunities to expand participation in clubs that are focused on creating positive recreational opportunities and mentorship programs for children and youth.

1.8 Youth Intervention & Parenting Programs

The circumstances that lead to a young person choosing to become involved in crime vary considerably from individual to individual and as such youth intervention programs need to be flexible. Some key youth risk groups may include school dropouts, children in and from government care, children of drug using or criminal parents, homeless and street-involved youth and youth with disabilities such as Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD).

Studies show that by training parents in negotiation skills, sticking to clear rules and rewarding good behaviour, offending rates amongst youth were halved. Parenting can also be an important protective factor that moderates a child's exposure to risk.

Parenting programs are designed to develop parents' skills to reduce parenting as a risk factor and enhance parenting as a protective factor.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.24 - Youth Intervention & Parenting Programs

That the City works in collaboration with the School District to support and/or increase the following programs:

- Sustain Roots of Empathy program in elementary schools
- Expand Restorative Justice Program at a school and community level to address conflict resolution
- Maintain District Substance Abuse Prevention Coordinator to continue work with drug involved students
- Increase Strong Start Centres to assist in development of parenting skills for parents with pre-school age children
- Support promotion and participation in the John Howard sponsored community parenting programs
- Maintain emphasis on the teaching and monitoring of Social Responsibility in all district schools
- Extend training and liaison between school and community agencies in establishing a Threat Assessment protocol

1.9 “Safe Communities” Interventions

Studies in cities such as New York have demonstrated that if a neighbourhood is kept in good repair (i.e., the properties and improvements are properly maintained), such a circumstance can have significant positive effects in relation to the general level of criminal activity in the neighbourhood.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1.25 - Community Action Groups That the City work to create Community Action Groups in conjunction with Neighbourhood Associations, RCMP, Fire Department, Bylaw Enforcement, Building Inspectors, Chamber of Commerce, Business Improvement Associations and other stakeholders in each of Campbell River’s neighbourhoods. These groups will work with the RCMP to develop strategies to address neighbourhood issues such as graffiti, vandalism, drug dealing, drug houses, businesses that attract crime, motels allowing criminal activity to take place, crime hot spots and general nuisance activity.

1.26 - Zero tolerance for graffiti That the City adopt a "zero tolerance" policy in relation to graffiti on both public and private properties. Further, that the City adopt by-laws that result in the owners of all properties in the City being accountable for the removal of the graffiti promptly. That the City work with the Ministry of Transportation, BC Hydro, Telus, CRTV Cable and Terasen Gas to encourage these organizations to adopt a similar approach to graffiti on the properties they own in Campbell River. Also, that the City and the RCMP Community Policing Unit support the School District in the development and introduction of 'Youth Anti-Graffiti' Programs in the schools.

1.27 - Engage neighbourhoods in neighbourhood maintenance That the City work with neighbourhoods, community associations/ organizations, businesses and schools to encourage participation in keeping neighbourhoods clean and well-maintained, including enhancing residential participation in unsightly property clean up through community wide programs such as 'Pitch In'.

1.28 - Continue to eliminate properties associated with drugs That the City continue to work with Bylaw Enforcement, Fire Department and RCMP to eliminate “drug houses” and other locations where drugs are created, bought, sold and consumed.

1.29 - City Beautification Strategy That the City identify key areas within the city for enhanced beautification and tree planting, with emphasis placed on entrances to the city and major arterial roads. Further, that the City continue its enhanced median beautification.

Section 2 |

Apprehend & Prosecute Offenders Strand

The Apprehend and Prosecute Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to detecting crime and apprehending and prosecuting offenders (particularly prolific offenders). It focuses on removing offenders from the circumstances where they are committing crimes and directing them to rehabilitative service for the purpose of significantly diminishing recidivism. It also provides offenders with an opportunity to reform their lives by addressing the factors that have caused them to commit crimes. Appendix A provides information regarding the flow of an individual who is charged with an offence through the Criminal Justice System as it currently exists. Appendix B provides information about Provincial and Federal sentencing and parole eligibility.

It is generally recognized that there is a strong correlation between drugs and/or alcohol and the proliferation of crime. Estimates suggest that as much as 80% of crime is directly linked to drug or alcohol addiction. It is further recognized that a relatively few number of offenders cause a majority of crimes. Estimates indicate that approximately 5% of the criminals are involved in, or cause, 50% to 80% of the crimes. These criminals are known as “prolific offenders” and are the primary target of the actions included in the Crime Reduction Strategy. Actions under the “Apprehend and Prosecute” strand can be separated into 4 general categories. These are:

1. Research and analysis
2. Detecting crimes and apprehending offenders
3. Prosecuting and sentencing offenders
4. Custody, parole and probation services

Each of these categories will be addressed separately in the remainder of this section.

2.1 Research and Analysis

The process of identifying, monitoring, apprehending and convicting offenders requires research and analysis. Understanding the process by which each of the priority crimes is committed and establishing the frequency by location allows police efforts to be focused. It is important to understand the conditions that are most conducive to each type of priority crime being committed so that “target hardening” can be pursued. Accurate knowledge of crime and disorder relies on good quality data and related intelligence.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.1 - Identify prolific offenders and crime hot spots Analyze crime data using RCMP and academic expertise to pinpoint crime “hot spots” and the identities of prolific offenders.

2.2 - Share information among organizations Ensure that information about crime is shared among appropriate agencies so that these agencies can implement measures to address these emerging trends (i.e., City of Campbell River, School District, Health Authority, RCMP, Fire Department, etc).

2.3 - Explore the opportunities to have a crime analyst to work with academics As part of the City’s 2008 budget request the hiring of a Crime Analyst working with the Campbell River RCMP detachment and the City on an as required basis to develop the appropriate analysis and information packages to deal with prolific offenders and aid in an overall public safety and crime reduction strategy for the City.

2.4 - Establish a performance measurement component for the Crime Reduction Strategy Establish with the assistance of academics a performance measurement component focused on evaluating and reporting to all stakeholders the outcomes/effectiveness of the actions being implemented under the Crime Reduction Strategy.

2.5 - Raise awareness of importance of data gathering That the RCMP raise awareness of the importance of maintaining accurate and complete information among police officers who gather, submit and record crime data.

2.2 Detecting Crimes and Apprehending Offenders

The activities associated with detecting crime and apprehending offenders is primarily police-driven. This sub-section will not delve into the realm of policing except to make some recommendations that can be used to detect crime and identify offenders as well as establish performance targets in relation to the apprehension and conviction of prolific offenders.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.6 - Adopt a comprehensive, Multi-Faceted Approach to Dealing with Crime That the City formally adopt and support a comprehensive, multi-faceted approach to dealing with crime, with the focus being on the Prolific Offenders Program developed by “E” Division.

2.7 - Inform Offenders That as part of the identification of prolific offenders, the RCMP formally inform the individuals that they are on the prolific offenders list and that they will be dealt with additional assets of the RCMP if they continue to offend. Further, that if prolific offenders show a desire to reform, that the RCMP commit to aiding these individuals.

2.8 - Enhance the Electrical Fire Safety Inspection [EFSI] Program. That the City continues to support the Fire Department, Bylaw Enforcement and the RCMP in enhancing its Electrical Fire Safety Inspection Program in relation to identifying and eliminating electrical safety hazards due to over consumption of electricity, which is often evidence of a marijuana grow operation.

2.9 - Regulate the supply of hydroponic equipment. That the City, in conjunction with the Solicitor General and the Fire Department, develop a process to restrict the possession of hydroponic equipment used in grow ops and regulate, with bylaws, the sale of hydroponic equipment.

2.3 Prosecuting and Sentencing Offenders

The prosecution and sentencing of an offender is the point at which the process of rehabilitation must begin. At this stage it is important to understand the reasons underlying the offender’s propensity to offend, the suitability of the offender as a candidate for treatment and the type of treatment that is appropriate to ensure the offender has the resources needed to reintegrate into and become a productive member of society. The process of apprehending, charging, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing the offender should occur over a short period of time. The connection between the crime and the outcome of the crime must be clear to the offender. The process of sentencing the offender should be based upon three objectives:

1. Appropriate sentencing of the offender
2. Removing prolific offenders from being able to continue committing crimes
3. Establishing a process for treatment, rehabilitation and integration into society

There are multiple parties involved in the process of charging, prosecuting, convicting and sentencing the offender. These include:

1. Police
2. The accused
3. Crown Counsel
4. Defense Counsel
5. Court staff
6. Court judges
7. Others such as psychologists, psychiatrists

Introducing an alternative treatment-based sentencing process into the criminal justice system (CJS) will require some fundamental adjustments to the CJS.

An offender should be given a sentence that provides for an appropriate period of incarceration followed by an appropriate period of treatment during which the offender's addiction is addressed. Each offender's sentence should be sufficiently lengthy to ensure that the root causes of criminal behaviour have been addressed. An appropriate stream of treatment typically involves "detoxification" followed by "supported recovery" during which the individual is counseled and monitored to ensure they do not relapse. Depending on the type of addiction, treatment can take from several months to a number of years to fully complete. It is estimated that there are approximately 25-30 prolific offenders in Campbell River who, if they were successfully treated for their addictions, could result in a significant reduction to Campbell River's crime rate.

In addition, programs of restorative justice, particularly for youth who may not be aware of the effects that their involvement in crime are causing, need to be "main streamed" so they are diverted away from criminal activity before it becomes a way of life.

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.10 - Continue refining a "restorative justice" process for the City The Campbell River RCMP have been involved in "restorative justice" approaches for several years. These programs should be further refined with partners including the John Howard Society - North Island, the Aboriginal community, School District and other agencies with a view to diverting appropriate offenders to rehabilitation.

2.11—Develop & Maintain Prolific Offenders List That the RCMP develop a list of prolific offenders situated in Campbell River and that this list be updated quarterly. Further, that the list defines prolific offenders and is provided to Crown Counsel on a quarterly basis and that every time an individual prolific offender on this list is charged, the RCMP will attach extra information on the file and flag this file to the attention of the Crown Prosecutor's office. This extra attention to detail will ensure that the charge approval standard is met or exceeded and that the flagging of the file and the prolific offender will be transmitted onto the judiciary by Crown Counsel.

2.12 - Strongly advocate for lengthier periods of incarceration for offenders who do not proceed with treatment That the City encourage the Attorney General to take strong action to ensure that where a prolific offender is not prepared to proceed through counseling, that the Courts sentence them to significant periods of incarceration so as to remove them for longer periods of time from society and the opportunity to re-offend.

2.13 - Strongly advocate for the use of appropriate conditions upon release That the City encourage the Attorney General to continue the use of conditions upon release, particularly for prolific offenders, so that breaches of conditions can be addressed promptly before the Court. If a prolific offender breaches the conditions of his/her sentence they will be incarcerated for the purpose of ending the cycle of crime.

2.4 Custody, Parole and Probation Services

This element of this strand in some respects overlaps with the "Rehabilitate and Integrate" strand. It is important that the custody system and the parole and probation systems recognize those prolific offenders who are willing to proceed through a program of treatment, and assist them in ensuring that the offender stays on track. To ensure the greatest chance for successful treatment of the prolific offender and the integration of the offender as a productive member of society, the treatment process should commence as soon as the offender is incarcerated. In addition to probation/parole officers, this may be a role for the "community safety officer and community support teams."

RECOMMENDATIONS

2.14 - Strongly advocate for an increase in officers monitoring and supporting offenders on probation or parole who are involved in a treatment program That the City encourage the Provincial and Federal Governments to increase the resources available for monitoring and supporting offenders that are on probation or parole to assist in ensuring the convicted offender's adhere to their probation and/or parole conditions, particularly those offenders who are involved in a program of treatment for an addiction.

2.15 - Strongly advocate for enhanced treatment programming in Provincial Correctional Facilities and Remand Centres That the City liaise with the Province to establish enhanced drug treatment and detox programs in Provincial correctional facilities and remand centres. Currently, there is a lack of capacity of treatment programs available in these facilities

2.16 - Establish Prolific Offender Management Teams (POMT) That the City work in conjunction with Probation, Social Services, VIHA, Community Support Teams, Attorney General, Solicitor General, RCMP and other support services to establish POMTs. POMTs will follow an offender throughout the criminal justice system to assess and address factors that cause the offender to commit crime.

Section 3 |

Rehabilitate and Reintegrate Strand

The Rehabilitate and Reintegrate Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to rehabilitating and integrating offenders as productive members of society. A root factor for many offenders is an addiction to drugs and/or alcohol. Subordinate factors may include a less than desirable network of friends or family, mental health issues, disabilities such as FAS or learning disabilities and/or lack of food, clothing, housing, life skills and/or job skills.

Rehabilitation and reintegration should follow a “client-centered approach”. Actions under the “Rehabilitate and Reintegrate” strand can be separated into 7 general categories. “Wrap around services” for each individual that is addressed under this strand may include actions under some or all of the following categories. These are:

1. Treatment
2. Housing
3. Education and Skills Development
4. Career Development
5. Support Worker
6. Leisure/Social Activities
7. Program Monitoring

Each of these categories will be addressed separately in the remainder of this paper.

3.1 Treatment

The process of prosecuting and convicting an offender should lead to a sentence that provides for an appropriate period of incarceration including an appropriate stream of treatment during which the offender’s addiction is addressed. An appropriate stream of treatment typically involves detoxification” (withdrawal management) at the outset followed by “supported recovery” during which the individual is counseled and monitored to ensure that he/she does not relapse. Depending on the type of addiction, the treatment stream for an individual can take from several months to a number of years to fully complete.

At the present time in Campbell River, treatment for addicted individuals is primarily available through programs delivered by the Vancouver Island Health Authority, Mental Health and Addiction Services and various service agencies contracted by them. Currently this includes four crisis stabilization beds each for men and women, five support recovery beds for men and two support recovery beds for women.

Detoxification/Withdrawal Management

Limited withdrawal management services are provided in custody centres and are available in the community through the agencies/organizations listed in Appendix C. The capacity of each agency/organization is also noted.

Supported Recovery

The Federal Corrections system provides addiction treatment to inmates, while the Provincial Corrections system provides very little in the way of addiction treatment programs. The length of a sentence also determines the intensity of the programming that can be provided. Offenders in federal institutions have longer sentences and access to a more intensive level of addictions programs as compared to offenders in the provincial system. The average stay in a remand centre is only about a month while the average stay in a provincial jail is approximately 2 months.

At the present time, Vancouver Island Health Authority’s addiction treatment services are available in the community through the agencies/organizations listed in Appendix C. The capacity of each agency/organization is also noted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 - Conduct a review of treatment programs at Provincial Corrections facilities That the City work with the Province and appropriate health authorities to review treatment programs currently operating in Provincial Corrections facilities and identify best practices to ensure these programs have maximum impact. That the aim of this recommendation is to have Provincial corrections facilities offering, at a minimum, same level of programs as Corrections Canada.

3.2 - Private Treatment That the City work with VIHA, private sector, not for profit organizations and key stakeholders to provide treatment facilities, beds and programs that expand on existing funding programs covered under the Provincial Government plans. That the City further encourage Provincial and Federal Governments to fund additional addictions services.

3.3 - Create a database of licensed treatment and recovery facilities for the Crime Reduction Strategy website That the City document all “licensed” treatment and recovery facilities and addictions programs operated or contracted by the Vancouver Island Health Authority, Ministry of Children and Family Development or another provincial ministry providing either detoxification (withdrawal management) and/or supported recovery services in the City by addiction type and capacity. These should be separated by the gender served and should be differentiated between youth facilities and adult facilities. This database should be provided to Crown Counsel, Judges and the RCMP.

3.4 - Determine the demand for treatment facilities that will be created by the Crime Reduction Strategy That a review be undertaken to determine the capacity and requirements to ensure that any prolific offender who is “sentenced” to treatment can always be directed to a treatment facility.

3.5 - Partner with the Province and health authorities to create a regional approach to treatment That the City work to create partnership agreements between appropriate Provincial Ministries and health authorities and community agencies to establish a regional approach to treatment. That using the newly created Strathcona Regional District as the focus, establish programs for the North Island with Campbell River as the treatment hub, to maximize the opportunities for treatment of addictions for the North Island. Currently, people who are looking for treatment are often turned away due to a lack of capacity in local treatment facilities. The demand for these services will continue to increase due to increased emphasis on treatment in the Crime Reduction Strategy, resulting in even greater strains on the Province’s already overtaxed treatment facilities

3.2 Housing

A basic requirement for a stable life is stable housing. After an addicted individual has proceeded through an appropriate “detoxification/withdrawal management” program, it is necessary to provide housing for that individual as a first priority. Initially, that housing may take the form of a “treatment facility”. However, once individuals are sufficiently addressing their addiction to allow them to live more independently, it is important that they be provided with affordable second stage or transition housing. While in second stage housing the individual can be provided with regular support and monitoring and be involved in life skills and job skills training as necessary and/or be assisted in searching out an appropriate job so as to continue the journey toward fully independent living. It is also recognized that some individuals may not be capable of fully independent living. The housing requirements for youth will vary depending on their age and needs. Some youth may be housed with their families or in foster homes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.6 - Create a database under the Crime Reduction Strategy website to list all second stage/transitional housing services That the City document all facilities providing second stage or transition housing services in the City and the capacity of each such facility.

3.7 - Strongly Advocate for the establishment of a “sobering centre” That the City encourage the Vancouver Island Health Authority to establish a “sobering centre” in the Health Authority region as an initial point of contact between health officials and people with addiction issues.

3.8- Ensure prolific offenders have access to transitional housing That the City work in cooperation with Provincial Ministries and the Vancouver Island Health Authority to ensure that each prolific offender who is “sentenced” to treatment can be directed to an appropriate second stage/transitional housing facility at the appropriate point in their treatment program. The capacity requirements should be separated by gender and should be differentiated between youth facilities and adult facilities. The issue surrounding transitional housing for prolific offenders is just one part of a much broader issue facing Campbell River and the North Island. This issue is that as a basic requirement for a stable life, people have stable housing. It is therefore recommended that the City create a Mayor’s task force on homelessness based on the attached graph [Appendix E] showing the spectrum of housing needed in Campbell River and that the task force involve all necessary agencies, organizations and Provincial and Federal governments to advance a program to eliminate homelessness in Campbell River and to ensure affordable housing for citizens of the North Island.

3.9 - Create an inventory of supportive housing available for people with mental health and other disorders That the City work with Provincial Ministries and VIHA and document all supportive housing available in the region for people with mental health and other disabilities, who require on-going support in order to live in the community. They should be separated by the specific disabilities and gender served. The inventory should be available on the Crime Reduction Strategy website.

3.10 - Partner to address capacity shortfalls That the City work with appropriate Provincial Ministries including BC Housing, the Vancouver Island Health Authority and non-profit and for-profit agencies to establish sufficient second stage/transition housing capacity to address shortfalls identified through the above recommendations.

3.3 Education and Skills Development

Once an individual is stabilized through addiction treatment and has satisfactory stable housing; skills training, education and/or career development are typically the next imperatives relative to moving toward full independent living.

Skills training falls into two primary categories; these being life skills training and job skills training.

Life skills are those basic skills that an individual needs to live independently and include such skills as shopping for food, food preparation, money management, personal hygiene and grooming, obtaining necessary personal identification, time management, basic housekeeping, etc. Job skills are those skills that an individual needs to obtain sustainable employment, which then provides a sustainable income stream. The training program for each individual needs to be tailored toward the specific needs of that individual.

It is noted that due to mental illness, FASD or other disabilities, some offenders may never be employable. Appropriate life skills and other specialized training should be identified, which will enable these individuals to live as independently as possible and to participate in community life through volunteer and other opportunities.

Life Skills Training

At the present time, life skills training services are provided by various agencies/organizations throughout the city. These agencies/organizations have varying capacities and types of training (length, nature of training etc.) and some require a referral to access the program.

Education/Job Skills Training

At the present time, education/job skills training services are provided by various agencies/organizations throughout the city. These agencies/organizations have varying capacities and types of programs. Education/job skills training can include the completion of basic grade school education and/or the acquisition of new skills to perform specific jobs or functions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.11 - Create a database of agencies delivering life skills training for the Crime Reduction Strategy website That the City research and document all agencies and organizations that are currently providing life skills training. These should be identified by the type of education/skills training provided, length of program, referral /eligibility requirements and by the gender served. This inventory should be made available on the Crime Reduction Strategy website.

3.12 - Create an inventory of agencies providing education and job skills training for the Crime Reduction Strategy website That the City research and document separately all agencies and organizations that are currently providing education and job skills training. These should be separated by the type of education and skills training provided, accreditation awarded upon completion of the program (i.e. diploma), length of program, referral/eligibility requirements and by the gender served. This inventory should be made available on the Crime Reduction Strategy website.

3.13 - Advocate to ensure that sufficient education and skills training capacity exists to support the Crime Reduction Strategy That the City work with the School District, post-secondary education institutions, Federal, Provincial and Health authority, and non-profit and for-profit agencies to ensure that sufficient capacity exists in relation to life skills, education and job training space and funding so that individuals involved in a stream of treatment can obtain the necessary skills to be integrated back into the community.

3.4 Career Development

Once an individual has received the necessary life skills and job skills training, the next step in the integration process is to locate a suitable job for the individual. Clearly the type of job that is needed is very specific to the skills and needs of the individual. In addition, the individual will need some basic support to establish themselves in a job including appropriate clothing, sufficient funds to support themselves in advance of establishing a stable income stream, transportation to and from the job, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.14 - Create a database of agencies that work to connect individuals with jobs for the Crime Reduction Strategy website That the City work with appropriate Federal and Provincial departments and other agencies and organizations to compile a list of agencies and organizations that are currently involved in connecting individuals with appropriate jobs. The documentation should include any referral requirements, the gender served by each such agency and the overall capacity of each agency. This inventory should be made available on the Crime Reduction Strategy website.

3.15 - Advise the Provincial and Federal Governments of any shortfalls in support for job seekers That the City encourage appropriate Provincial and Federal departments to ensure that sufficient capacity exists in relation to job-seeking support so that individuals, who have completed a stream of treatment, and any required skills training, can be connected to an appropriate job. Advise the Provincial and Federal governments of any shortfalls that exist. These shortfalls include, but are not limited to the following:

- the level of income assistance
- the ability for individual on income assistance to access part time work without being penalized for income assistance
- the issues around the difficulties people in the early stages of recovery have with regard to management of funds
- the ease of access of recovering addicts to appropriate levels of care and treatment and the funding of same.

3.5 Community Support Teams

Individuals who are involved in a program of addictions treatment, housing, training, job finding and job maintenance must be provided with on-going reliable support so that they do not get discouraged and relapse. Steps need to be taken to ensure these individuals are able to successfully navigate through the various agencies and systems involved in this process. Support needs to be provided in a consistent manner by someone who understands the history and needs of the individual through treatment, integration and independent living. The level of support provided by the community support worker will vary through the various stages of the program, but it is the most essential element of the program. At the present time, there is little continuity of support for an individual who embarks on the road from addiction to reintegration into society.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.16 - Create Community Support Teams That the City work in conjunction with provincial and federal authorities, not-for-profit agencies, faith-based organizations, to create a model for Community Support Teams that are focused on providing on-going consistent support to individuals on a one-on-one basis through the duration of their program of treatment and reintegration from the Criminal Justice System.

3.17 - Strongly advocate for enhanced support by VIHA for individuals with mental disorders and other disabilities That the City encourage VIHA to develop an on-going support process for individuals with mental illness, FASD and other disabilities.

3.18 - Create a model for a cross-functional outreach team for prolific offenders with mental disorders That the City advocate for the formation of a cross-functional outreach team for mentally disordered prolific offenders that integrates VIHA, Corrections, Ministry of Employment and Income Assistance, and BC Housing services.

3.6 Leisure/Social Activities

Individuals will need to develop a personal support system of people who are not involved in criminal activities in order to live a substance-free, crime-free life. In addition, employment, volunteer, recreation, education and public transit can provide individuals with opportunities to connect with the community, build healthy relationships and participate in meaningful and enjoyable activities.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.19 - Enhance and develop new programs to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of prolific offenders That the City of Campbell River Parks, Recreation and Culture department, Campbell River public transit, Campbell River Public Library, community agencies and faith-based groups work together to develop new programs to respond to the unique needs of individuals reintegrating back into the community.

3.7 Program Monitoring

There is a need for on-going monitoring and maintenance to ensure that the programs under the "Rehabilitate and Reintegrate" strand remain fully functional and properly targeted.

RECOMMENDATIONS

3.20 - Develop a monitoring system That the City develop with all related agencies and organizations, an accountable approach to measuring, monitoring and reporting the effectiveness of the actions taken under this strand.

3.21 - Take action to address shortfalls as identified through the monitoring program Where the measuring and monitoring program reveals a deficiency either in capacity or in needed services, the City take action to motivate the appropriate partner organization to address the deficiency.

Section 4 |

Reality and Perceptions of Crime Strand

The Reality and Perceptions of Crime Strand focuses on the actions that can be taken in relation to addressing the fear of crime and promoting feelings of safety.

The Reality and Perceptions strand of the Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy will focus on four categories of actions as follows:

1. Information gathering
2. Communication of information
3. Prioritizing actions to address most fearful/most vulnerable first
4. Increasing physical “visibility” to reduce the fear of crime

Each of these categories of actions will be addressed separately in the remainder of this paper.

It is generally recognized that people’s fear of crime increases if:

- they live in an area of high crime or a “hot spot”
- they have been a victim of crime
- they feel vulnerable
- they are poorly informed
- they feel isolated

4.1 Information Gathering

An individual's perceptions about crime and their relative safety in relation to becoming a victim of crime are formed by three basic factors:

- Their prior experience of being personally victimized by criminal activity or knowing people who have been victimized by criminal activity.
- The information that they receive from a variety of sources about criminal activity and the success of efforts to thwart criminal activity.
- The "visibility" of actions being taken to address criminal activities and to improve their relative safety in relation to becoming a victim of crime.

Given the above, it is important that accurate information be gathered on a regular basis about crime and the perceptions of crime in the following areas:

- The number of crimes being committed in each of the priority crime areas.
- The success of efforts to apprehend criminals and remove them from the opportunity to re-offend.
- The perceptions of citizens from each demographic sector in the City about their experience with crime and their feelings of safety in the community.

A significant amount of information is already gathered by the Campbell River RCMP in relation to the type and number of crimes being committed in the City and about criminals that have been apprehended and removed from the opportunity to re-offend. This information is contained in a digital data base and reports are generated by the RCMP on a regular basis that assist in analyzing crime trends targeted by the Crime Reduction Strategy.

Complete information about citizens' perceptions about crime and their feelings of safety in the community is not available at this time in a statistically valid form.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 - Undertake, as part of the bi-annual Citizen Satisfaction Survey, a section of questions surrounding community safety. The aim of which is to provide statistically valid information across each demographic sector of the community about relative feelings of safety and about actions that can be taken to improve community perceptions about crime and safety. The survey will be undertaken by trained professionals as part of the biannual Citizen Satisfaction Survey so that the information it generates is reliable and complete and so that information generated from survey to survey is comparable.

4.2 Communication of information

Currently information gathered by the Campbell River RCMP is distributed to City Council and the local media by way of quarterly reports. These reports provide information about the absolute number of different types of crime that the Campbell River RCMP has addressed in the last quarter and about emerging crime trends. The City of Campbell River primarily relies upon newspapers, radio stations, and television stations to communicate information to the public about crime in the City. This results in sporadic reports that tend to dwell on the "sensational" crimes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.2 **Develop a comprehensive communication strategy** The City and RCMP collaborate with local and regional media and other partners (i.e., Campbell River Crime Prevention Society, Campbell River Chamber of Commerce, etc.) to continue communication strategies that ensures information is distributed to the citizens of Campbell River. The strategy will accurately and fairly reflect the reality of criminal activity and crime reduction initiatives in the City, which is targeted at aligning the perceptions held by citizens in the community with facts about crime. This strategy needs to be holistic in nature taking full advantage of the various avenues of communication that are available including newspapers, radio, television, the internet, word of mouth, etc. and needs to recognize the language barriers in the community.

4.3 - **Leaflet drops** The City continue the program of "leaflet drops" in the community to advise neighbourhoods of a grow op, meth lab, crack house etc. that has been dismantled due to the partnership and co-operation of the neighbourhood.

4.4 - **Develop a media strategy that provides for balanced reporting of crime and crime reduction information** The local and regional media and other organizations in the community develop a strategy for reporting information to the public about crime and crime reduction activities with the objective of ensuring that information that is reported in the media is accurate and balanced.

4.5 - **Create a web site as a central repository of information regarding the Crime Reduction Strategy** That the City establish a website for information about the:

- Crime Reduction Strategy
- criminal activity in the City
- the success of crime reduction activities in the City
- results of the surveys undertaken in support of the Crime Reduction Strategy
- means by which the public can assist in the Crime Reduction Strategy
- information about programs and resources

The website is to be accessible to all members of the community as well as interactive, allowing the public to provide comments and suggestions to the City about the Crime Reduction Strategy and related activities.

4.6 - Develop a Crime Reduction Brochure The City publish on a regular basis a Crime Reduction Strategy Brochure that communicates information about crime, crime reduction activities, how citizens can assist in reducing crime, etc. and ensure printed materials are available in ethnically diverse communities in their own language.

4.7 - Annual review of Crime Reduction Strategy communications strategy That the City undertake an annual review of the communications strategy to ensure that it remains effective in relation to aligning the perceptions held by the community with the facts about criminal activity in the community and the success of crime reduction initiatives.

4.3 Prioritizing actions to address the most vulnerable first

Different sectors of the community have a varying perception and risk of becoming victims of crime. Some groups, such as seniors or youth, tend to feel more vulnerable to crime or less able to defend themselves from becoming a victim of crime. In order to drive down the fear of crime in the community, actions should be prioritized to address those groups that have the most significant fear.

RECOMMENDATIONS

4.8 - Partner with Community Action Groups to take action in priority areas to address the fear of crime That the City work with partner organizations such as the RCMP, BIAs, Chamber of Commerce, Campbell River Crime Neighbourhood Watch, Seniors' Advisory Commission, 50+ Active Living Program, etc. to prioritize actions to reduce the fear of crime on those groups/neighbourhoods in the community with the most significant levels of fear.

Section 5 |

Development of an Implementation Plan

This document and its list of recommendations represents the first stage of the Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy

5.1 Content of Implementation Plan

The second stage in the completion of the Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy is the preparation of an Implementation Plan covering all of the recommendations in the Crime Reduction Strategy. The Implementation Plan will:

- Prioritize the recommendations in each of the Crime Reduction Strategy strands.
- Identify the stakeholders that should be involved in the process of implementing each of the recommendations.
- Outline for each recommendation the approach that will be taken for implementation. A set of performance indicators will be used to measure on an on-going basis the success of each recommendation.
- Establish the Public Safety Community Strategy Committee as the group to develop and oversee the implementation of these recommendations.

5.2 Resources

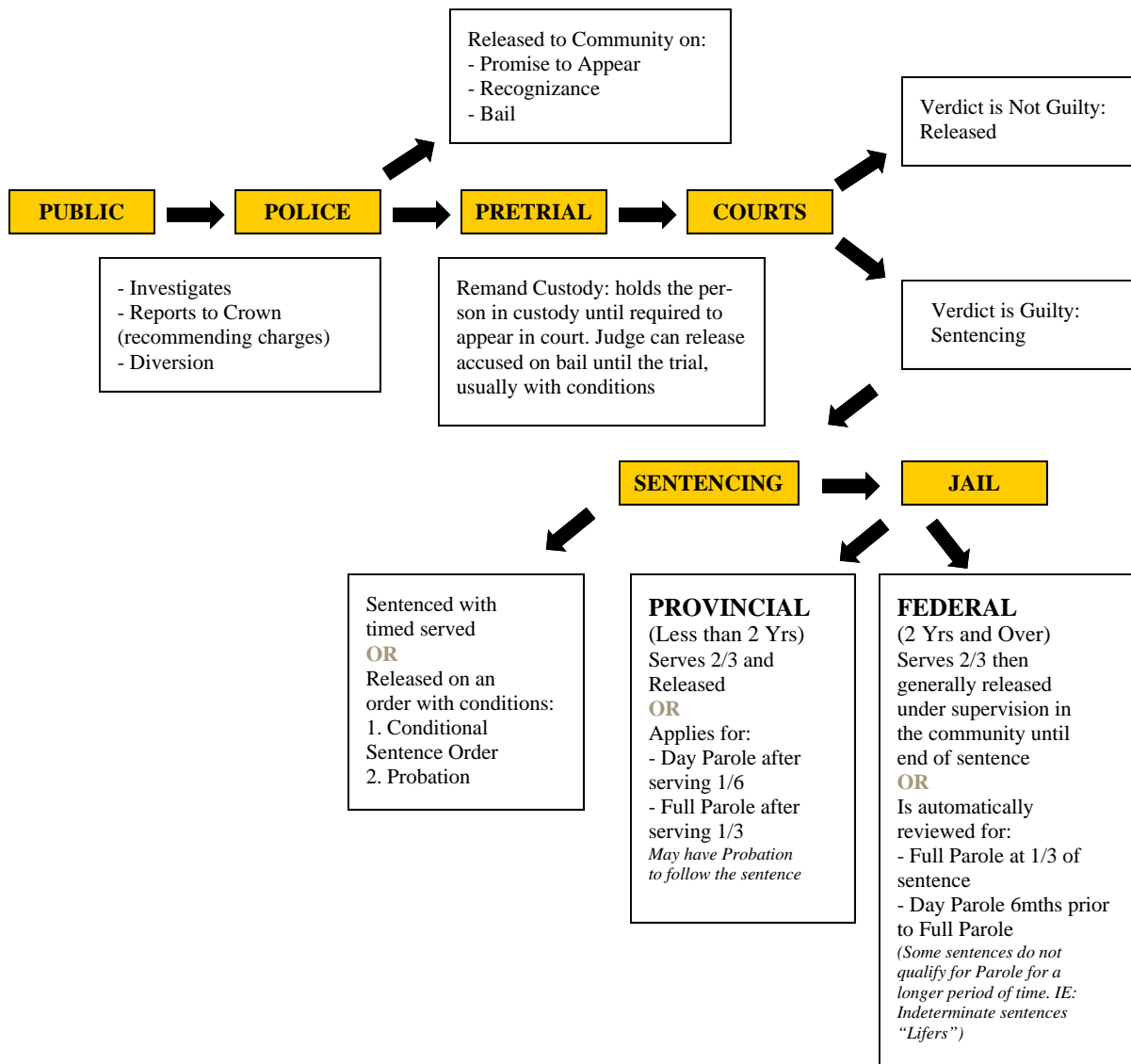
The recommendations contained within the Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy will require resources to implement. The general intention of the Strategy is to implement the recommendations as much as possible through repositioning existing resources so they are used to maximum effect in achieving the objectives of the strategy. The second intention of the Strategy is to ensure any new resources that are made available are applied in a way that would have the maximum effect in achieving the objectives of the Crime Reduction Strategy.

5.3 Timeline for Completion of the Implementation Plan

The Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy (i.e. Recommendations component) will be completed by March 2008. The work of developing the Implementation Plan for the Campbell River Crime Reduction Strategy will commence immediately thereafter and will be completed over the course of 2 years.

Appendix A

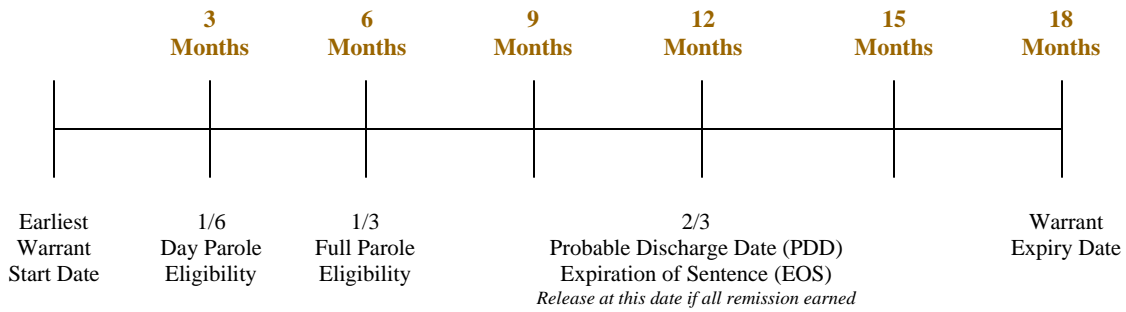
Criminal Justice System Process



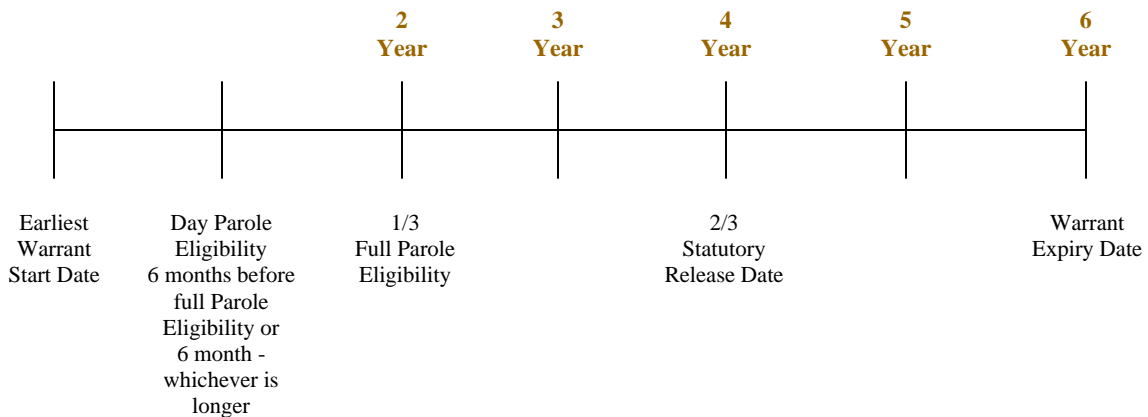
Appendix B-1

Sentence Interpretation

PROVINCIAL SENTENCE (2 Years Less One Day)
EXAMPLE OF AN 18 MONTH SENTENCE



FEDERAL SENTENCE (2 Years and Over)
EXAMPLE OF A 6 YEAR SENTENCE

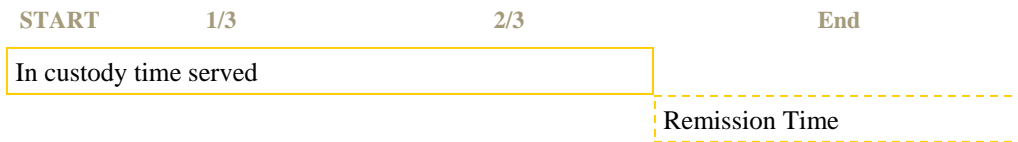


Appendix B-2

Sentence Interpretation

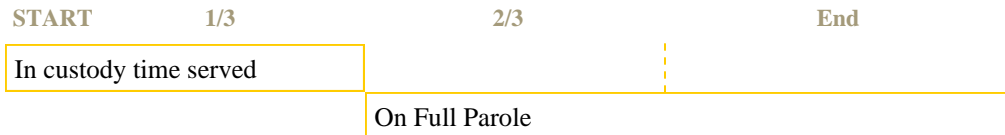
PAROLE AND PROVINCIAL SENTENCING

1. An inmate who does not apply for parole will typically serve 2/3 of the sentence ordered by the courts. He or she is then released, and if there is an order for probation, it will begin at the end of the time served.

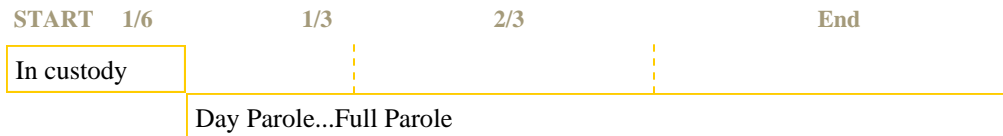


One day of remission is earned for every two days of sentence served. It is possible for inmates to lose or regain remission.

2. If an inmate applies for and is granted Parole, he or she may be released after serving 1/3 of the sentence as ordered by the courts. Parole then continues until the “warrant expiry date”, which is the date of the absolute end of the sentence.



3. If an inmate requests and received Day Parole, it may begin as early as 1/6 of the sentence.



If an inmate does not comply with conditions of parole he or she will be returned to the institution for a hearing, and may have the parole revoked or terminated.

For illustration, a sentence of 18 months would provide the following times:

1/6 = 3 Months 1/3 = 6 Months 2/3 = 12 Months 3/3 = 18 Months

Appendix C

Available Services

Organization	Staff	Budget \$	Applicable Strand	Services
RCMP Municipal Detachment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42 municipal RCMP officers 10 provincial RCMP officers 27 support staff volunteers 	4,800,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Apprehend & Prosecute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Duty General Investigations Crime Prevention/Victim Assistance Unit includes First Nations Policing & School Liaison Municipal Traffic Forensic Identification Police Dog Service
RCMP North Island DARE Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 RCMP officer volunteers 	Varies - grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DARE program coordinator Campbell River Alcohol & Drug Action Committee (CADAC) chair Sexual Exploitation Action Team (SEAT) committee member
Vancouver Island Health Authority – Mental Health & Addiction Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30 professionals including nurses, social workers, counselors, psychiatrists, rehabilitation workers & support staff 	5,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adult Short Term Assessment & Treatment Adult Community Support Services Team Addiction Services Team Rehabilitation Program Older Adult Service Residential Program
John Howard Society [head office for North Island – all information is for Campbell River & Courtenay]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 55 staff 30 volunteers 	4,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Youth Addictions Treatment Youth Detox & Stabilization Residential Program Addictions & Sexually Exploited Youth Outreach Independent Living for Older Youth Parent/Teen Mediation Restorative Justice Sexually Reactive Children Kidstart Mentoring Program Intensive Support & Supervision Youth Justice Family Support Oasis Full Time Attendance program for girls Headstart Full Time Attendance program for boys Youth Forensic Psychiatric Services
City of Campbell River Fire Department	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 25 Firefighters 50 On-call Firefighters 11 Dispatchers 1 support staff 	2,680,421	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Apprehend & Prosecute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fire prevention education Emergency response Fire suppression Early Intervention Investigation Mentorship Program for Children
School District 72 – Substance Abuse Coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Coordinator 	Not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One on one counseling Education in elementary schools
North Island Survivors' Healing Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 part-time staff 	170,940	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stopping the Violence Counseling Program Men's Counseling Program Addictions Integrated Counseling Program Group & Workshop Program
North Island Supportive Recovery Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 staff 	232,930	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Second Chance Recovery House including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 detox/crisis beds Supportive Recovery beds for men
Community Corrections – Campbell River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 probation officers 1 manager 	Not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Apprehend & Prosecute Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Supervise offenders Partner with RCMP to monitor curfew violators Core programs – substance abuse management, violence prevention, respectful relationships Referrals to community and intervention programs
Crown Counsel Office - Campbell River	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 prosecutors 4 support staff 	Not available	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Apprehend & Prosecute 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prosecute offenses under Criminal Code and other offences under enactment in BC except drug charges
The Salvation Army	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 37 staff many volunteers 	1,500,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Referrals to Alcohol & Drug treatment facilities 4 detox beds for women 2nd Stage Housing – 6 one bedroom apartments Evergreen House – emergency shelter Lighthouse Centre – daily feeding program Family Services 3 Thrift Stores
Ann Elmore House [VIHA & Ministry of Community Services]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15 staff 4 volunteers 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevent & Deter Rehabilitate & Reintegrate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 beds for early addiction recovery [28 days for women 7 bedrooms for women & children at risk of violence or abuse [up to 30 days]

Appendix D

Members of the Public Safety Community Strategy Committee

City of Campbell River

RCMP

Community Policing Committee

Federal Crown Prosecutor

Provincial Crown Prosecutor, Crown Counsel, Province of BC

Administrative Crown, Crown Counsel, Province of BC

Provincial Court Judge, Province of BC

Adult Probation, Community Corrections, Province of BC

Community Services, Ministry of Children & Family Development

John Howard Society

Mental Health & Addiction Services, Vancouver Island Health Authority

School District No. 72

Insurance Corporation of BC

Court Services, Province of BC

Kwakiutl District Council

MLA, Province of BC

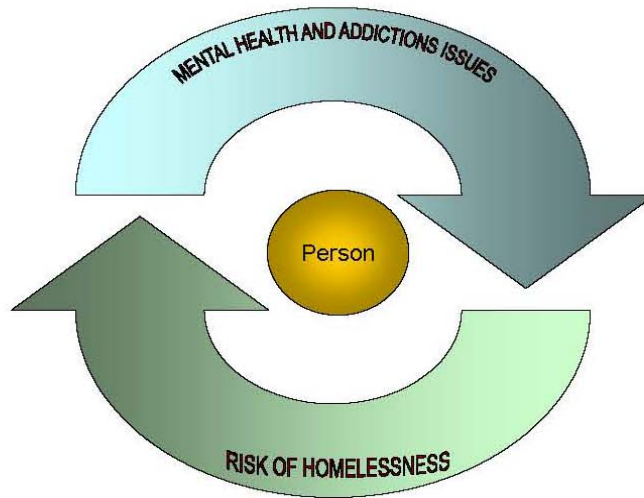
MP, Government of Canada

Crime Stoppers

Mentally Disordered Offenders, Provincial Health Services Authority

Spectrum of Housing

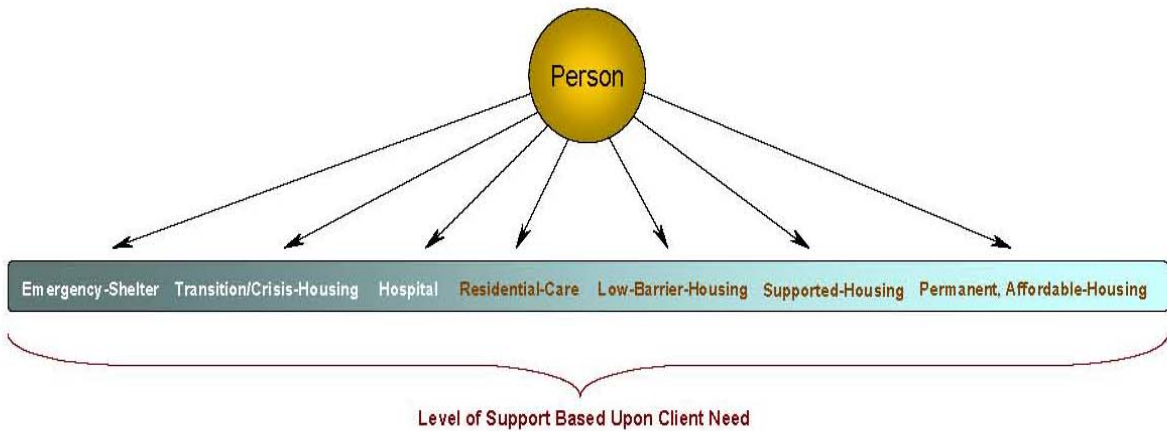
Cycle of Homelessness, Mental Health and Addictions Issues



Note

There are many factors that contribute to a person's mental health, health, and the risk of homelessness, but the general belief is that the stresses of inadequate housing can cause a decline a person's bio-psycho-social-spiritual health, and that decline will likely negatively impact a person's ability to feed, clothe, and house themselves, as well as maintain positive social relationships.

Types of Housing



Notes

1. Support can include a range of services to help with increasing a person's bio-psycho-social-spiritual health, and
2. Housing need and types can vary intensity based upon what the person needs at the time.