



Correctional Service
Canada

Service correctionnel
Canada



SAFETY, RESPECT
AND DIGNITY
FOR ALL

LA SÉCURITÉ,
LA DIGNITÉ
ET LE RESPECT
POUR TOUS

Correctional Service Canada

*Presentation to UNAFEI
June 2014*

Canada



Table of Contents

Correctional Jurisdictions in Canada	6
Federal Governance	7
Policy and Legislation	8
Mandate and Mission	9
The Correctional Service Canada	10
Strategic Priorities	11
Overview of CSC Management Structure	12
Workforce Characteristics	13
Current Offender Profile	14
The Correctional Process	15
Case Management Team	16

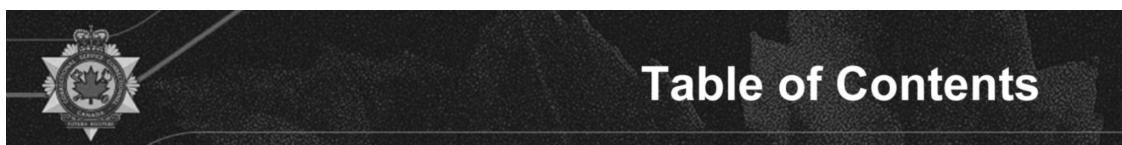


Table of Contents

Intake Assessment	17-18
Key Documents	19
Static and Dynamic Risk	20
Correctional Planning	21
Offender Risk Assessment	22-24
Institutional Supervision & Intervention	25-27
Correctional Programming	28
Correctional Programs	29
Correctional Programs – Overview	30
Correctional Programs Integrity	31
Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM)	32-33

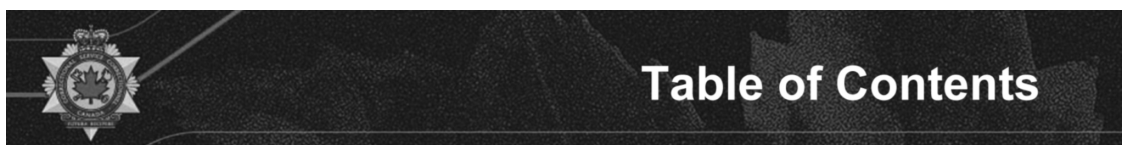


Table of Contents

Programs and Services For Unique Populations	34
Ethnocultural Services and Interventions	35
The Aboriginal Corrections Continuum of Care Model	36
Aboriginal Offender Programs	37
Women Offender Correctional Programs	38
Education Programs	39-40
Social Programs	41
Case Preparation & Release	42-43
Conditional Release Planning	44
Pre-Release Decision Making	45
Community Supervision	46
Community Supervision Phase	47
Conditional Release	48-49
Special Conditions	50-52
Types of Release	53-54



Table of Contents

Community Supervision	55-57
Progress Under Supervision	58
Post-Release Decision-Making: Risk Assessment Framework	59
Review of Critical Risk Factors	60
Circumstances of the Violation / Increase in Risk	61
Breach of Conditions and/or Increase in the Level of Risk	62
Information	63

5



Correctional Jurisdictions in Canada

- There are 14 correctional jurisdictions in Canada: 1 federal system, 10 provincial systems; and 3 territorial systems.
- Provincial and territorial governments have exclusive responsibility for offenders serving less than 2 years, remand, offenders sentenced to probation, and young offenders.
- Adult offenders (18 years of age and over) sentenced to two or more years are sent to a federal penitentiary.
- The federal system is responsible for the supervision of federal offenders in the community, provincial / territorial parolees (except Ontario and Quebec), as well as long-term supervision orders.

6



Federal Governance

- Queen (represented by the Governor General of Canada)
- Executive Branch: Prime Minister of Canada, Cabinet
 - Public Safety Canada*: Minister
 - *Correctional Service Canada – Commissioner*
 - *Canadian Security Intelligence Service – Director*
 - *Canada Border Services Agency – President*
 - *Royal Canadian Mounted Police – Commissioner*
 - *Parole Board of Canada – Chairperson*
 - *Public Safety Canada – Deputy Minister*
- Legislative Branch (Parliament) - *Senate & House of Commons*
- Judicial Branch: Courts

* The Public Safety Portfolio also includes the Commissioner for Public Complaints Against the RCMP; the Office of the Correctional Investigator; and the RCMP External Review Committee

7



Policy and Legislation

- CSC is governed by the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA)* (S.C. 1992, c. 20).
- CSC is also governed by Commissioner's Directives, which guide the Case Management Team throughout the correctional process, from the beginning of an offender's sentence to warrant expiry.

8



Mandate and Mission

Mandate

The **Corrections and Conditional Release Act** and its related regulations provide CSC's legislative mandate. The Service's longstanding **Mission Statement** guides its day-to-day activities.

Mission

The Correctional Service of Canada, as part of the criminal justice system and respecting the rule of law, contributes to public safety by actively encouraging and assisting offenders to become law-abiding citizens, while exercising reasonable, safe, secure and humane control.

9



The Correctional Service Canada

- CSC operates 43 institutions, 92 Parole Offices and sub-Parole Offices, and 16 Community Correctional Centres.
- CSC partners with non-governmental organizations to provide offenders access to approximately 200 community-based residential facilities across the country.
- On a typical day during 2012-13, CSC was responsible for 22,762 offenders (15,056 offenders in federal custody [including temporary detainees] and 7,706 offenders in the community).

10



Strategic Priorities

- Safe transition to and management of eligible offenders in the community;
- Safety and security of staff and offenders in our institutions and in the community;
- Enhanced capacities to provide effective interventions for First Nations, Métis and Inuit offenders;
- Improved capacities to address mental health needs of offenders;
- Efficient and effective management practices that reflect values-based leadership; and
- Productive relationships with increasingly diverse partners, stakeholders, and others involved in public safety.

11



Overview of CSC Management Structure

- 1 National Headquarters
- 5 Regions (Atlantic, Quebec, Ontario, Prairies, Pacific)
- 43 Institutions, including 4 Aboriginal Healing Lodges
- 92 Parole Offices and Sub-offices
- 16 Community Correctional Centres

12



Workforce Characteristics

- About **18,250 employees*** of whom 85% work in institutions and the community.
 - 42.3% are Correctional Officers
 - 15% are Parole and Program Officers
 - 8.6% are visible minorities
 - 5.4% are persons with disabilities
 - 9.2% are Aboriginal persons
 - 48.2% are women
 - 20% of employees occupy a bilingual position.

*Source: HRMS, March 31, 2013; indeterminate employees only.

13



Current Offender Profile

- The offender population is complex and diverse:
 - **More** extensive histories of violence/substance abuse;
 - **Increasing** affiliations with gangs/organized crime;
 - **Significant** number of offenders with serious mental health needs;
 - **Over-representation** of offenders with First Nation, Métis and Inuit ancestries;
 - **Rise** in ethnocultural offenders with diverse needs;
 - **More** offenders with previous criminal convictions;
 - **Significant** number of Statutory Releases (SR) from maximum security;
 - **Overall Increase** in the use of non-discretionary releases (i.e., SR);
 - **Increase** in offenders serving both short and life sentences.
- This complexity has been driven by changing societal demographics, patterns of crime, and sentencing patterns by the courts.
- In addition, this shift has resulted in a number of diverse sub-populations in our institutions.

14



The Correctional Process

- CSC assists offenders to become law-abiding citizens. To achieve this goal, CSC engages in comprehensive Case Management for each offender.
- Case Management is a dynamic process that includes interventions to assess, clarify, counsel, plan programs for, and supervise an offender throughout his/her sentence.
- Case Management is divided into four main components:
 - 1) Intake Assessment
 - 2) Institutional Supervision and Intervention
 - 3) Case Preparation and Release
 - 4) Community Supervision

15



Case Management Team

The offender's Case Management process is led by an institutional or community Parole Officer. Other team members may include:

- Correctional Officers/Primary Workers
- Security Intelligence Officers
- Correctional Program Facilitators
- Social Program Officers
- Elders/Spiritual Advisors
- Aboriginal Liaison Officers and/or Aboriginal Community Development Officers
- Managers
- Psychologists or Psychiatrists
- Social Workers
- Teachers/Work Supervisors
- Volunteers

16



INTAKE ASSESSMENT

17



Intake Assessment

- A systematic and comprehensive process to determine security risk and needs, as well as the appropriate security level for initial placement to an institution (maximum, medium, minimum)
- Immediately after the court sentences an offender, information about the offender and the offence(s) is collected from many sources such as police, crown attorneys, judges, courts, victims and family members.
- When an offender reaches the institution, he/she undergoes an evaluation to determine the factors that may have led to the criminal behaviour for which he/she has been sentenced.
- The offender intake assessment process results in a multi-disciplinary correctional plan for treatment and intervention throughout the sentence.

18



Key Documents

- The Offender Intake Assessment results in five key documents that form the basis for how the offender's sentence will be managed:
 1. Static Factor Assessment Report
 2. Dynamic Factor Assessment Report
 3. Correctional Plan (this is the principal document that guides an offender's sentence)
 4. Criminal Profile
 5. Offender Security Level (Custody Rating Scale) and Penitentiary Placement Report
- Supplementary assessments (e.g. Psychological Risk Assessments, Specialized Sex Offender Assessments, etc.) can be requested to help inform correctional planning.
- Security classification and penitentiary placement are based upon an inmates' institutional adjustment, escape risk, and public safety risk.

19



Static and Dynamic Risk

Static Risk:

- Criminal history
- Offence severity record
- Sex offence history checklist

*Static risk factors relate to static or fixed factors in the offender's past, sometimes referred to as "historical" factors.

Dynamic Risk:

- Education/ employment
- Substance abuse
- Marital & family relations
- Personal & emotional orientation
- Community functioning
- Associates / social interactions
- Attitude

*Dynamic risk factors are changeable factors that influence risk / criminal behaviour.

20



Correctional Planning

Correctional Planning leads to:

- the timely preparation for safe reintegration to the community and contributes to the protection of society;
- the identification of interventions/programming to target contributing factors throughout sentence;
- the ongoing assessment of the offender's level of Accountability, Motivation, Responsivity and Engagement;
- the continuous assessment of the offender's progress against his/her Correctional Plan.

21



Offender Risk Assessment

- Offender risk assessment (violent and non-violent) is a process beginning at intake, and continuing until sentence expiry or beyond for offenders subject to a Long Term Supervision Order.
- Intake provides a comprehensive analysis of static and dynamic risk factors.
- Offender accountability, motivation and responsivity are used to determine an offender's Engagement (AMRE).
- The above elements (i.e., AMRE), along with the offender's reintegration potential, are considered key ratings. They are addressed within the correctional plan and are considered when assessing risk.

22



Offender Risk Assessment (Cont'd)

- Actuarial scales are also used to assess risk. Examples of scales include: the Custody Rating Scale, the Statistical Information on Recidivism scale (SIR), the Security Reclassification Scale (SRS / SRSW), the Family Violence Risk Assessment Scale (FVRA) and the Spousal Assault Risk Assessment Scale (SARA).
- Supplementary assessments, including psychological risk assessments and psychiatric assessments, further inform risk assessment, if and when required.
- A mandatory Psychological Risk Assessment is required for offenders whose criminal history involves persistent or gratuitous violence, and for indeterminate or life sentenced offenders, high risk or moderate untreated sex offenders and offenders referred for detention.

23



Offender Risk Assessment (Cont'd)

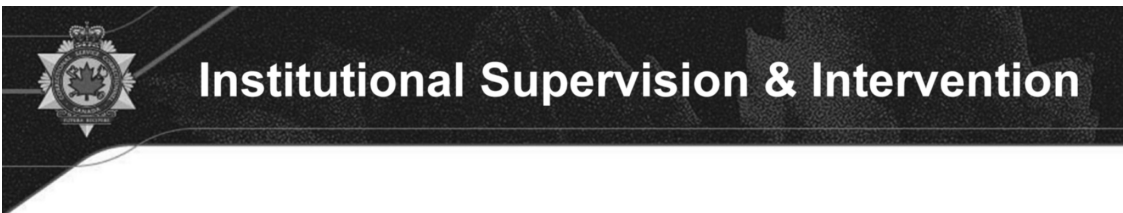
- Throughout an offender's sentence, level of risk is determined by using the Rating Reassessment Framework, whereby static and dynamic factors, as well as AMRE and reintegration potential are assessed.
- Correctional decision-making (including recommendations for release), include an overall assessment of risk. This decision-making process considers both actuarial and clinical factors. It also involves the identification of risk and protective factors, the assessment of institutional and community risk issues, and case-specific risk management strategies.

24



INSTITUTIONAL SUPERVISION & INTERVENTION

25



Institutional Supervision & Intervention

- Includes the delivery of a broad range of research-based programs.
- CSC offers reintegration programs primarily in the areas of education and employment, living skills, mental health, substance abuse prevention, sexual offending prevention, violence prevention and family violence prevention. These programs have proven effective in reducing re-offending. Individual counseling is also offered.
- It is expected that the offender will work towards changing his/her criminal behaviour throughout his/her sentence.
- The offender's progress in meeting the requirements of the Correctional Plan is monitored continually and is a primary consideration in any case management decision related to the offender.

26



Institutional Supervision

- Each inmate is managed according to his/her risk and needs, which vary among the offender population.
- Where possible, CSC strives to integrate offender populations.
- The Case Management Team determines the security level classification for the offender – maximum, medium or minimum – based on institutional adjustment, escape risk and public safety. This classification is periodically reviewed throughout the sentence.
- More vigilant staff monitoring and/or interventions may be required for inmates who represent a high risk of reoffending and/or are considered to be in their offence cycle.

27



CORRECTIONAL PROGRAMMING

28



Correctional Programs

Definition

- Correctional program: a structured intervention that addresses the factors directly linked to offenders' criminal behaviour.

Principles

- Offenders shall be assigned to a correctional program based on their correctional plan and established correctional program selection criteria.
- Offender participation in correctional programs shall be voluntary and based on informed consent.

Note: Separate programs have been developed to address the specific needs of Aboriginal and women offenders.

29



Correctional Programs - Overview

- Results from a statistical summary of multiple research studies have consistently found that correctional programs that match the risk level of offenders (risk principle), target factors that are related to reoffending (need principle), and are matched to the offenders' learning style, motivation, aptitude, and abilities (responsivity principle) reduce the risk of reoffending.
- In addition, the more principles adhered to by the correctional program, the greater the reduction in recidivism (up to 25% reduction in recidivism when correctional programs adhere to all three principles; Andrews & Bonta, 2010).
- A comprehensive internal evaluation of CSC's correctional programs was completed in 2009 (Nafekh et al., 2009). **Overall, participation in CSC's correctional programs resulted in a lower likelihood of reoffending.**

30



Correctional Programs Integrity

- National correctional programs are delivered across Canada with:
 - standardized referral criteria;
 - standardized content;
 - standardized training;
 - offender performance measures; and
 - program management measures (e.g.: enrolments, completions).

31



Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM)

- In order to build on the successes of CSC's current program model and address challenges in our program delivery, we have designed a new program model, ICPM.
- Currently being delivered in two regions (Pacific and Atlantic), with national expansion scheduled to be completed within all remaining regions by end of 2016.
- ICPM is a multi-target approach to address a variety of offender needs.
- ICPM allows CSC to:
 - Ensure the right offenders are getting the right program at the right time;
 - Ensure continuous intake;
 - Address the risk and needs of specific offender populations; and
 - More efficiently manage the delivery of correctional programs.

32



Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM) (Cont'd)

- For moderate to high-risk offenders;
- Has 3 distinct correctional program streams:
 - Multi-target;
 - Aboriginal Specific; and
 - Sex Offenders.
- Main goals:
 - Teach offenders skills that will help them to reduce their risky and/or harmful behaviour; and
 - Change offenders' negative attitudes, beliefs and associates.
- An evaluation of the Integrated Correctional Program Model was completed in spring of 2013. This evaluation yielded promising results. In June 2013, national expansion of the Integrated Correctional Program Model, via a phased approach, was approved.

33



Programs and Services For Unique Populations

- The federal offender population comes from varied backgrounds and cultures. CSC strives to promote respect for the dignity of individuals and the rights of all members of society.
- CSC is legally required to meet the unique needs of offenders by providing programs and services that respect the gender, ethnic, cultural, spiritual, and linguistic differences of offenders.
- CSC has worked with the organization's most experienced program developers, facilitators, and managers, as well as internal and external stakeholders, to develop and implement programs and services for men, women, Aboriginal and Ethnocultural offenders.

34



Ethnocultural Services and Interventions

- As of April 1, 2013, ethnocultural offenders constituted approximately 17.3% of CSC's incarcerated offender population and 16% of CSC's community supervised offender population (Source: CSC/NPB Data Warehouse Services).
- CSC's offender population has become increasingly diverse in recent years. As such, the programs and services CSC offers must respond to the needs of this diverse population.
- The objective of Commissioner's Directive 767, **Ethnocultural Offenders: Services and Interventions** is to ensure the specific needs and cultural interests of ethnocultural offenders are identified and met through the provision of effective services and interventions that will contribute to successful reintegration and enhanced public safety.

35



The Aboriginal Corrections Continuum of Care Model

- In 2003, CSC introduced the Aboriginal Corrections Continuum of Care Model, which was developed in consultation with Aboriginal stakeholders to address the needs of Aboriginal offenders.
- Integrating Aboriginal culture and spirituality within CSC operations, the Aboriginal Continuum of Care:
 - Begins at intake by identifying Aboriginal offenders and encouraging them to bridge the disconnect with their culture and communities;
 - Starts Aboriginal offenders on the path of healing in institutions to better prepare them for transfer to lower security and conditional release;
 - Engages Aboriginal communities to receive offenders back into their community and support their reintegration; and
 - Ends with the establishment of community support to sustain offenders' progress beyond sentence expiry and prevent re-offending.

36



Aboriginal Offender Programs

- Aboriginal people are over-represented in the Canadian correctional system and CSC has a legal obligation to provide programs that meet the unique needs (i.e., spiritual, emotional, mental, and physical) of Aboriginal offenders, Aboriginal Peoples, or the Indigenous people of Canada.
- The programs acknowledge the systemic barriers Aboriginal people have faced, and continue to face, including the impact of historical events and marginalization.
- Aboriginal programs include cultural teachings, historical information, and ceremonial components that address the unique needs of Aboriginal offenders. Respected individuals from Aboriginal communities, called **Elders**, assist in guiding program delivery and provide spiritual support and counselling.

37



Women Offender Correctional Programs

- CSC is legally required to provide programs that meet the needs of women offenders. Women offenders have unique needs and considerations that impact their response to correctional programs.
- CSC offers Women Offender Correctional Programs, which are gender-specific programs that acknowledge the social, economic, and cultural situation women face.
- These programs differ from men's correctional programs, in that they emphasize the importance that relationships play in women's lives and the unique pathways into crime, trauma and victimization they may have experienced. Women Offender Correctional programs also recognize the role that mental health issues, low self-esteem, and parenting responsibilities play in their lives.
- Programs within both approaches provide women with support from their admission until the completion of their sentences.

38



Education Programs

CSC aims to ensure that all offenders have a minimum level of education that is equal to completion of high school.

- Post-secondary Education:
 - Interested offenders have an opportunity to acquire a trade or profession, as well as update their trade qualifications prior to their release;
 - Courses are completed through correspondence with community institutions.

39



Education Programs (Cont'd)

- Professional / Vocational Training:
 - Professional / vocational training programs promote acquisition of a wide range of job-related skills that are relevant to employment opportunities that exist in institutions and the community.
 - Employment opportunities are provided to offenders to help break the cycle of unemployment, which is a contributing factor to successful reintegration;
 - Vocational programs include: welding and metal trades, small engine repair, auto mechanics and auto body repair, electronics, carpentry and cabinet making, upholstery, plumbing, cooking, and computer programming.

40



Social Programs

Social Programs:

- Teach offenders how to occupy their leisure time in a constructive manner;
 - Encourage offenders to undertake activities that contribute to a healthy, pro-social lifestyle;
 - Help offenders establish a network of pro-social associates and relieve their boredom and stress; and
 - Encourage the transfer of skills learned in correctional programs.
-
- Social program activities include: recreational activities; arts and crafts; leisure activities; cultural and developmental activities; and social events.
 - Social Programs include: Parenting Skills Training and Social Integration (the Community Integration Program for male offenders and the Social Integration Program for women offenders).

41



CASE PREPARATION & RELEASE

42



Case Preparation & Release

- This preparation includes programming to meet specific needs and the provision of opportunities to demonstrate progress through transfers to reduced security or conditional release, including Temporary Absences, Work Release, Day Parole, Full Parole, or Statutory Release.
- In any correctional or conditional release decision, the protection of society and safety of the community are paramount considerations.
- Release suitability and risk of re-offending is assessed and a strategy to facilitate the offender's transition to the community is developed.

43



Conditional Release Planning

- Correctional Plan updates / Community Strategy process
- Assessment for Decision report
 - Recommendations for conditions and supervision plan
- Parole Board of Canada - final decision for discretionary release and imposition of conditions for legislated releases

44



Pre-Release Decision Making

- Prior to consideration for release, the offender is asked to prepare a detailed release plan, which includes information about where he/she would like to be released, employment or education plans, as well as intended leisure activities.
- After having gathered necessary information, the Parole Officer prepares an Assessment for Decision report in which he/she makes a recommendation to the Parole Board of Canada. The recommendation may be positive or negative.

45



COMMUNITY SUPERVISION

46



Community Supervision Phase

- Supervision is carried out by CSC Parole Officers or contracted agency staff. Case Management is a dynamic process that includes assessment, intervention, correctional planning and supervision of an offender throughout his/her sentence.
- All offenders on conditional release are supervised no matter where they live.
- The degree of supervision depends on the offender's needs and risk.
- Parole Officers rely on a wide range of information sources, including the police, families, professionals and program staff to verify the individual's progress and to develop an appropriate plan of supervision.
- Parole Officers are available to help the offender solve problems and take necessary action when risk is increased.

47



Conditional Release

- Offenders come from the community and almost all will return to the community.
- Under Canadian law, there are different types of conditional release. These include temporary absences, work release, day parole, and full parole. Statutory Release is a legislated release at 2/3 of an offender's sentence.
- As per the direction set forth in the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA), all offenders must be considered for some form of conditional release.
- The Parole Board of Canada (PBC) has exclusive authority to grant or deny two forms of release: Day Parole and Full Parole.
- PBC uses information and assessments prepared by CSC's institutional and community staff to make decisions regarding the conditional release of eligible offenders.

48



Conditional Release (Cont'd)

- PBC may grant parole to an offender if, in its opinion:
 - The offender will not, by re-offending, present an undue risk to society before the expiration of the sentence the offender is serving; and
 - The release of the offender is in keeping with the protection of society as the paramount consideration by facilitating the reintegration of the offender into society as a law-abiding citizen.
- PBC may also impose special conditions on offenders, over and above the standard conditions of release (ref. CCRA section 161.1).

49



Special Conditions

Examples of special conditions that can be imposed on offenders include:

Reside At A Specific Place

Avoid Persons - Children: Not to be in the presence of any male and/or female children under the age of X unless accompanied by a responsible adult who knows the offender's criminal history and has been approved, in advance and in writing, by the parole supervisor.

Not To Be Near Children Areas: Not to be in, near, or around places where children under the age of X are likely to congregate, such as elementary and secondary schools, parks, swimming pools and recreational centres unless accompanied by an adult previously approved in writing by the parole supervisor.

50



Special Conditions (Cont'd)

Avoid Persons - Sex Trade: Not to be in the company of sex trade workers.

Computer/Internet Restrictions: Not to own, use or possess a computer, as defined in s. 342.1 of the *Criminal Code*, or any technological device that would allow unsupervised access to the Internet.

Pornography Restrictions: Not to purchase, acquire, possess or access pornography or sexually explicit material in any form or type of media.

Report Relationships: Immediately report all intimate sexual and non-sexual relationships and friendships with females and/or males that have parental responsibility for children under the age of X to the parole supervisor.

Respect Curfew: Respect a curfew from X to Y except for work-related reasons and with the parole supervisor's written agreement.

51



Special Conditions (Cont'd)

Not to Consume Alcohol: Not to consume, purchase or possess alcohol.

Not to Consume Drugs: Not to consume, purchase or possess drugs other than prescribed medication taken as prescribed and over the counter drugs taken as recommended by the manufacturer.

Provide Urinalysis: Submit to urinalysis on demand, at regular intervals or where the parole supervisor has reasonable grounds to suspect that the condition(s) not to consume alcohol and/or drugs has been breached.

Follow Treatment Plan: Follow treatment plan / program to be arranged by the parole supervisor in the area of substance abuse, violence, family violence, sexual deviancy, gambling, or other.

52



Types of Release

Escorted Temporary Absence (ETA): ETAs are brief releases granted for various reasons, including contact with family and medical consultations. Offenders on ETAs are escorted by correctional staff or volunteers.

Unescorted Temporary Absence (UTA): Offenders considered low risk are released for longer periods to take part in programs and reintegration activities. These releases are granted by Wardens of institutions or the PBC. Offenders on UTAs are monitored by community staff.

Day Parole (DP) and Full Parole (FP): Offenders on DP participate in community based activities and are required to return to a penitentiary, community-based residential facility, provincial correctional facility or other location each night or at another specified interval. Offenders are eligible for DP six months prior to their FP eligibility date.

Full Parole (FP): Offenders on FP are allowed to live independently and work in the community, subject to conditions.

53



Types of Release (Cont'd)

Statutory Release (SR): By law, certain offenders must be released after serving 2/3 of their sentence, and only those who meet specific criteria are detained beyond this point. Released offenders are supervised in the community, in accordance with the conditions of release.

Release on Expiry of Sentence: This type of release is required when an offender has served his/her entire sentence in the institution, as a result of being considered too dangerous to return to the community on SR.

Long-Term Supervision Order (LTSO): An LTSO is a non-custodial sentencing option available to the courts to extend the length of time that CSC will supervise and support an offender in the community. The period of supervision can span up to 10 years. The LTSO commences once the offender has completed his/her sentence.

54



Community Supervision

- Research has demonstrated that a gradual, structured and supervised release process represents an effective means of facilitating successful reintegration and contributes to public safety.
- The various types of conditional and legislated release allow CSC to effectively support a gradual, structured and supervised release process.
- The objectives of community supervision include:
 - To apply supervision strategies that respond to the offender's risk and needs;
 - To monitor the offender's behaviour and manage risk;
 - To deliver and coordinate interventions that support safe reintegration;
 - To liaise with community resources and collateral contacts;
 - To monitor compliance with standard and special release conditions; and
 - To assist and support the offender throughout the reintegration process.

55



Community Supervision (Cont'd)

- Prior to release in the community, a Community Strategy is prepared to determine the level of intervention required for each offender.
- It is important to balance the support of offenders in the community through supervision and monitoring, while promoting reintegration and active involvement in meeting the objectives of their Correctional Plan. Protection of society is always the paramount consideration.
- Updates to an offender's progress are recorded in his/her Correctional Plan.

56



Community Supervision (Cont'd)

- Risk assessment in the community is consistent for all offenders (violent and non violent). What varies is the response taken for each case.
- Information pertaining to a breach of conditions; a potential increase in risk, or a refusal or inability to provide a required urine sample, triggers a case conference with a person who has the designated authority to suspend an offender's conditional release.
- Professional judgement is used to determine the best course of action when there is a change in an offender's level of risk.
- Dynamic factors influence risk assessment in the community, as there is greater variability in these areas once the offender is on conditional release.
- Where required, psychological and psychiatric risk reassessments may be requested.

57



Progress Under Supervision

When assessing progress under supervision, the following factors are considered:

- Address of dynamic factors that led to an offender's current offence;
- Length of time and level of stability in the community;
- Information derived from collateral sources;
- Offender's previous response to interventions;
- Offender's demonstrated ability to manage risk factors related to the offence cycle;
- Recommendations from supervision team members;
- Case conferencing.

58



Post-Release Decision-Making: Risk Assessment Framework

- Following an offender's breach of a condition or an increase in the level of risk, the following factors, where applicable, are taken into consideration:
 - Review of critical risk factors;
 - Circumstances of the violations/increase in risk;
 - Progress under supervision; and
 - Strategies to manage risk.

59



Review of Critical Risk Factors

- Current risk to re-offend, including existence of high risk situations/triggers.
- Offence cycle.
- Existence of behavioural patterns in the institution related to the offence cycle.
- PBC decisions and any applicable comments.
- Actuarial/clinical measures of risk and any other information from psychological, psychiatric or supplementary assessments.
- Mental health issues and current risk of suicide.

60



Circumstances of the Violation/ Increase in Risk

- Nature of the breach/increase in risk and its relationship to the offence cycle.
- Existence of a pattern of similar violations during the supervision period.
- Police and preventive security information.
- Intoxicant type, the severity of the addiction and its relationship to the offence cycle.
- Victim concerns.

61



Breach of Conditions and/or Increase in the Level of Risk

In instances in which there has been a breach of conditions and/or increase in the level of risk, different options are available to effectively manage the offender in keeping with the protection of society as the paramount consideration.

- Case Management Team Decision Options
 - Released Maintained
 - Suspension
 - Post-suspension Interview
- Referral to the Parole Board of Canada, with a recommendation
 - Cancellation
 - Cancellation with reprimand
 - Conditions – modification, removal or additional
 - Revocation

62



Information

CSC Website link:

- <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/>

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Questions?