



P.O. Box 1749  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3A5 Canada

**Item No. 14.4.2**  
**Halifax Regional Council**  
**September 20, 2016**

**TO:** Members of Halifax Regional Council

Original Signed

**SUBMITTED BY:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mayor Savage, Chair of Executive Standing Committee

**DATE:** September 13, 2016

**SUBJECT:** Violence and Public Safety - Clairmont Report

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**ORIGIN**

Executive Standing Committee September 12, 2016 meeting

Motion of Halifax Regional Council May 13, 2014

**LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

Section 8 of the Terms of Reference of the Executive Standing Committee which indicates that the Committee "shall act as a review committee for matters related to the general self-governance and administration of Council as directed by the Council."

*Halifax Regional Charter*, subsections 2(c)(iii), 34(1) and 68(1)

**RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that Halifax Regional Council:

1. Direct staff to develop an updated Public Safety Strategy, for Council approval, in accordance with the approach set out in the staff report dated August 8, 2016; and
2. Direct staff to periodically report back to Regional Council on the Public Safety Strategy once it is implemented.

**BACKGROUND**

At the September 12, 2016 Executive Standing Committee meeting a recommendation report dated August 8, 2016 was before the Committee. Refer to the attached staff report for further details.

**DISCUSSION**

On September 12, 2016 the Executive Standing Committee discussed the August 23, 2016 staff report and endorsed the recommendation. During the discussion points were made about engaging/working with key youth leadership groups in the community such as: Hope Blooms, Future Roots and Family SOS.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

There are no financial implications to this report. Refer to the attached staff report for further details.

**RISK CONSIDERATION**

Refer to the attached staff report for further details.

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

The Executive Standing Committee is comprised of seven duly elected officials. Meetings are held in public unless otherwise indicated and the agenda and materials are posted to the HRM website.

**ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS**

No environmental implications identified.

**ALTERNATIVES**

No alternatives identified.

**ATTACHMENTS**

Attachment 1 – Staff report dated August 8, 2016

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A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/cagenda.php> then choose the appropriate meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 902.490.4210, or Fax 902.490.4208.

Report Prepared by: Krista Vining, Legislative Assistant 902-490-6519

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P.O. Box 1749  
Halifax, Nova Scotia  
B3J 3A5 Canada

**Item No. 12.1.3**  
**Executive Standing Committee**  
**September 12, 2016**

**TO:** Chair and Members of Executive Standing Committee

**SUBMITTED BY:** Original Signed

\_\_\_\_\_  
John Traves, Q.C. Acting Chief Administrative Officer

**DATE:** August 8th, 2016

**SUBJECT:** Response to Clairmont Report

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**ORIGIN**

**May 13, 2014 – MOVED** by Deputy Mayor Fisher, seconded by Councillor Mason that Halifax Regional Council:

- Direct the CAO to consult with the Board of Police Commissioners to obtain feedback on the Clairmont report with respect to the Public Safety Office and ensure it aligns appropriately with the requirements of the Police Act;
- Direct the CAO to implement the relocation of the Public Safety Office function from the Halifax Regional Police to the HRM administration, as described in the Mayor and Council Review of Task Force on Violence and Public Safety; and
- Direct the CAO to review and respond as appropriate to the recommendations of the Mayor and Council Review of Task Force on Violence and Public Safety, and to report back to Council no less than twice yearly;<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/cw140513.pdf> and <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/c140513.pdf>

## **LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY**

Sub-sections 2(c)(iii), 34(1) and 68(1) of the Halifax Regional Municipality Charter:

### ***Purpose of Act***

**2** *The purpose of this Act is to*

- (a) give broad authority to the Council, including broad authority to pass by-laws, and respect its right to govern the Municipality in whatever ways the Council considers appropriate within the jurisdiction given to it;*
- (b) enhance the ability of the Council to respond to present and future issues in the Municipality; and*
- (c) recognize that the functions of the Municipality are to
  - (i) provide good government,*
  - (ii) provide services, facilities and other things that, in the opinion of the Council, are necessary or desirable for all or part of the Municipality, and*
  - (iii) develop and maintain safe and viable communities.**

### ***Council and Chief Administrative Officer relationship***

**34(1)** *The Chief Administrative Officer is the head of the administrative branch of the government of the Municipality and is responsible to the Council for the proper administration of the affairs of the Municipality in accordance with the by-laws of the Municipality and the policies adopted by the Council.*

## **RECOMMENDATION**

It is recommended that Executive Standing Committee recommend that Halifax Regional Council

1. Direct staff to develop an updated Public Safety Strategy, for Council approval, in accordance with the approach set out in this staff report; and
2. Direct staff to periodically report back to Regional Council on the Public Safety Strategy once it is implemented.

## **BACKGROUND**

### **Mayor's Taskforce on Violence and Roundtable Reports**

As a result of concerns about violent crime the Mayor's Roundtable on Violence was initiated in 2006. In 2008, Council received a report entitled, "Violence and Public Safety in the Halifax Regional Municipality: A Report to the Mayor as a Result of the Roundtable."<sup>2</sup> The report identified and analyzed patterns of violence and tabled recommended actions to improve public safety. Following an intensive staff review, responses to the 2008 report were approved by the HRM Board of Police Commissioners, and Regional Council. In 2009, Halifax Regional Police created a police services based Public Safety Office in response to the 2008 report. With the advice and input of municipal and provincial government

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<sup>2</sup> See [halifax.ca/police/PublicSafety/documents/ViolenceandPublicSafetyinHRMMainReport.pdf](http://halifax.ca/police/PublicSafety/documents/ViolenceandPublicSafetyinHRMMainReport.pdf)

departments, community groups and agencies, a public safety strategic plan was developed by HRP in 2011.<sup>3</sup>

In 2013 Council adopted a recommendation to review the implementation of the recommendations of the Mayor's Task on Violence and Public Safety report, and provide an assessment of current levels and manifestations of violent crime and corresponding public safety initiatives.<sup>4</sup> In 2014, Council received the Mayor and Council Review of the Task Force on Violence and Public Safety (Roundtable Review (2014)).<sup>5</sup>

The Roundtable Review (2014) report consists of three parts: an overview of the main report; the main report itself; and supplemental reports which explore key themes found in the main report. Collectively, the three parts to the report:

- provide an analysis of local and national data on violence and public safety;
- review the work done since 2008 (progress and areas that still need attention);
- identify new issues that need attention; and
- provide suggestions on how to improve the current public safety landscape.

Six crime reduction and crime prevention dimensions highlighted in the 2008 report were identified as remaining relevant. The six previously considered dimensions are as follows:

- Municipal government organizational strategies;
- Violence and public safety in the downtown;
- Housing and homelessness (including public housing);
- Age, race and ethnicity based variations in violence, offending and victimization;
- Offender reintegration; and
- Vulnerable neighbourhoods.

Three crime reduction and crime prevention dimensions were identified as having emerged subsequent to the 2008 report, or as having not been considered at that time. The three newly considered dimensions are as follows:

- Guns, shootings and the drug culture;
- Gendered violence (including intimate partner violence, sexual assault and violence directed at sex workers); and
- Social media (including social construction of violence).

### Alignment with Police Act

**Council Motion:** Direct the CAO to consult with the Board of Police Commissioners to obtain feedback on the Clairmont report with respect to the Public Safety Office and ensure it aligns appropriately with the requirements of the Police Act.

It is HRM Legal Service's opinion that authority exists for the Chief Administrative Officer to establish the Public Safety Office (PSO), as described in Dr. Clairmont's report, within HRM Administration. The functions and key attributes for the Public Safety Office reflect a policy and strategic role, rather than the provision of police services, as was the case when the Public Safety Office was first established in HRP.

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/police/PublicSafety/documents/PSSstrategicPlan.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/130305ca1051.PDF>

<sup>5</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/140513cow3i.pdf>

### Relocation of the Public Safety Office Function

**Council Motion:** Direct the CAO to implement the relocation of the Public Safety Office function from the Halifax Regional Police to the HRM administration, as described in the Mayor and Council Review of Task Force on Violence and Public Safety.

Following approval of a Public Safety Advisor (PSA) civilian job description, a job competition was held in Fall 2015. As of September 2015, the Public Safety Advisor position has been filled. The position is currently within the Chief Administrative Officer's business unit. The Public Safety Advisor is responsible for aligning the Public Safety Office with other HRM business units and for fostering municipal collaboration (on public safety) with non-governmental organizations and other levels of government. The position is also responsible for developing and implementing a public safety strategic plan and monitoring/evaluating strategic outcomes. These functions are consistent with the recommendations in the Mayor and Council Review of Task Force on Violence and Public Safety.

### DISCUSSION

#### Review and Respond to Report Recommendations

**Council Motion:** Direct the CAO to review and respond as appropriate to the recommendations of the Mayor and Council Review of Task Force on Violence and Public Safety, and to report back to Council no less than twice yearly.

#### Status Update on Recommended Actions

The contributors to the Roundtable Review (2014) have collectively made 41 recommendations on violence and public safety. These recommendations are compiled in the report's overview and are elaborated upon in the main report and in the supplementary reports.

For ease of reference, staff have numbered and restated/summarized the 41 Roundtable Review (2014) recommendations in Table A.

**Table A: Summary of Roundtable Report Recommendations**

Number	Theme	Report Recommendation
1	Guns and Drug Culture	HRM must expand its capacity to both learn about and develop projects pertaining to root causes of violence, incorporating such knowledge into municipal strategic planning.
2	Guns and Drug Culture	HRP's Uptown Drug Intervention Initiative should continue and be expanded to North Dartmouth
3	Guns and Drug Culture	A summit should be convened to consider enforcement issues and alternative gun violence strategies.
4	Guns and Drug Culture	HRM should advocate for a Drug Treatment Court in the region.
5	Gendered Violence	In collaboration with agencies offering services to domestic violence victims, HRM should advocate for a domestic violence court in the region.
6	Gendered Violence	Existing programs addressing intimate partner violence should be strengthened and support should be allocated for safe, affordable transitional housing for victims.
7	Gendered	HRM should be engaged with the ongoing provincial strategy on sexual

	Violence	violence.
8	Gendered Violence	HRP must conduct more policy oriented research on sexual knowledge, values and behaviours.
9	Gendered Violence	HRM requires a capacity to discuss and strategize implications of federal changes to prostitution legislation, including issues as zoning, housing regulations and escort services.
10	Gendered Violence	The Public Safety Office should be relocated from HRP to the HRM bureaucracy.
11	Social Media	HRP should increase its social media capabilities and explore the cultural issues of social media development.
12	Social Media	The Public Safety Office should be relocated from HRP to the HRM bureaucracy.
13	Social Media	HRM should explore the cultural issues of social media developments and their policy implications.
14	Organization Change	HRM Municipality should play a greater collaborative role in dealing with the causes and roots of violence and public safety.
15	Organization Change	The Public Safety Office should be relocated from HRP to the HRM bureaucracy and appropriately staffed to engage in strategic analysis.
16	Organization Change	HRM's African Nova Scotian Affairs Integration Office and the PSO should address the over-representation of blacks as both offenders and victims.
17	Downtown	HRM should engage an external consultant to examine transportation issues related to the Downtown late night entertainment scene.
18	Downtown	HRM should be more engaged in developing strategies and programs to reduce alcohol abuse (particularly in the downtown entertainment area).
19	Downtown	A cost-benefit examination of closure hours for downtown liquor service establishments should be undertaken.
20	Downtown	A committee of key stakeholders pertinent to matters of violence and public safety in the Downtown should be established
21	Downtown	The Public Safety Office should be relocated from HRP to the HRM bureaucracy.
22	Housing and Violence	HRM should respond to homelessness issues, including regulating and enforcing sub-standard housing, and advocating for changes to rent subsidies provided by the province.
23	Housing and Violence	HRM should advocate for wrap-around services and intensive counselling for those experiencing chronic homelessness.
24	Housing and Violence	HRM should expand its housing stock and consider a Community Land Trust approach to a land banking strategy.
25	Housing and Violence	HRM should encourage mixed-use and mixed-affordability in new developments.
26	Offender Reintegration	HRM should support agencies and organizations engaged in offender reintegration.
27	Offender Reintegration	HRM should advocate for more rehabilitative programming and exit planning for offenders.
28	Offender Reintegration	HRM should advocate for additional supportive housing capacity for the region which follows the "Housing First" approach.
29	Offender Reintegration	HRM should support employment readiness and social enterprise programs for offender reintegration.
30	Offender Reintegration	HRM should advocate for a Drug Treatment Court in the region.
31	Offender Reintegration	HRM should support agencies and organizations engaged in offender reintegration.
32	Youth	The Public Safety Office should be relocated from HRP to the HRM

		bureaucracy and appropriately staffed to engage in strategic analysis and collaboration.
33	Youth	HRM should support agencies and organizations delivering youth-focused interventionist programming.
34	Race and Ethnicity	HRM should address the over-representation of blacks as both offenders and victims.
35	Race and Ethnicity	The PSO should act as a best practices repository and assess/evaluate public safety projects.
36	Vulnerable Neighbourhoods	HRP's Uptown Drug Intervention Initiative should continue and be expanded to North Dartmouth.
37	Vulnerable Neighbourhoods	HRM should engage in strategic planning and collaborative action to address neighbourhood violence issues.
38	Vulnerable Neighbourhoods	HRM should expand the scope of the Crime Free Multi-Housing Program.
39	Public Housing	HRM should explore options to improve safety in public housing and transitional housing.
40	Public Housing	HRM should fund tenant associations.
41	Public Housing	HRM should explore new models for public housing.

**Note:** Report recommendations have been restated to shorten them for inclusion in this table. Recommendations from the Roundtable Review (2014) have been reproduced verbatim in Tables 1-11 (see Attachment 1).

Each of these 41 recommendations has been reviewed by staff, per Council's motion of May 13, 2014. Tables 1-11 (see Attachment 1) addresses each recommendation in turn. Staff have reported on current activities, initiatives and programs that speak directly or indirectly to each of the recommendations. Reporting includes activities, initiatives and programs delivered by all public safety stakeholders, including non-government organizations and all three levels of government. This approach was taken to convey as complete a picture as possible of what is currently being done (on a community wide level) to address the Roundtable Review (2014). Staff have also identified anticipated next steps in regards to a number of the 2014 report's recommendations. Details on organizations, activities, initiatives and programs, referenced in Tables 1-11 (see Attachment 1), are set out in the catalogue of community public safety assets (see Attachment 2).

In populating Tables 1-11 (see Attachment 1) and conducting the Roundtable Review 2014 response, staff have observed that a tremendous amount of public safety activity is occurring within the municipal, provincial, federal and non-governmental spheres of influence. While progress has been made towards increased collaboration, the public safety mandate can be advanced by encouraging cooperative approaches to addressing root causes of violence. Prioritization is necessary to ensure that municipal involvement is both focused and appropriately resourced. Furthermore, attention needs to be paid to tracking and evaluating whether and to what extent public safety programming and interventions are successful.

The contributors to the Roundtable Review 2014 have identified a range of possible responses to public safety concerns, many of which are not directly within the municipality's areas of responsibility. The municipality can influence other governmental and non-governmental public safety actors, but lacks the authority, responsibility or resources to act. Municipal activity should focus on public safety dimensions that most closely align with the municipality's Charter conferred areas of responsibility. The municipality's approach to public safety should likewise reflect and promote Council priorities.

### Renewed Public Safety Strategy



As articulated by the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM) Standing Committee on Community Safety and Crime Prevention, safe and secure neighbourhoods are essential to the economic, social and cultural sustainability of Canadian communities. Preventing violence and crime in our communities requires effective policing and crime prevention strategies, as well as policies to deal with the root causes of crime and providing needed social infrastructure, including affordable housing.

While the terrain of public safety and violence in Halifax continues to change, the need to have a well-articulated public safety strategy is as critically important now as it was when the Mayor's taskforce on violence was originally formed in 2006. In order to respond to the Roundtable Review (2014), staff are proposing that the municipality renew Halifax's public safety strategy. The extensive research, consultation and analysis undertaken by Dr. Clairmont and his contributors in 2008, and again in 2014, provides a sound starting point for renewing the municipality's public safety strategy.

A renewed Halifax public safety strategy must answer the following questions:

- Where are we now? Where do we want to be?
- What does a safe Halifax look like? How are we going to get there?
- How will we know we've arrived?

To perform well, the renewed public safety strategy needs to be:

- Long-term, strategic and focused, compelling and understandable;
- Evidence based and measurable;
- Aligned with municipal, provincial and federal priorities;
- Adaptable to changing circumstances.

The envisioned public safety strategy will include a public safety vision with a short list of overarching goals, a rolling multi-year action plan including realistic, actionable initiatives and a framework for implementation. Where appropriate, the renewed strategy will link general actions with municipal business practices, strategic directions and action plans.

### **Milestones and Proposed Approach**

Key milestones in the preparation and endorsement of the public safety strategy include:

- Development and endorsement of a proposed approach to the review and renewal of the public safety strategy;
- Development of a vision for the public safety strategy, main areas of focus;
- Gathering input from stakeholders to inform strategy development;
- Development of final renewed public safety strategy including goals, objectives, actions, measures and implementation plan; and
- Endorsement of renewed public safety strategy.

The table below highlights areas of responsibility for those parties with the largest roles to play on the renewal of the public safety strategy and timing for key milestones.

**Table B: Public Safety Strategy Renewal**

<b>Project Stages</b>	<b>Working Group</b>	<b>Police Board / Advisory Group</b>	<b>Regional Council / Executive Standing Committee</b>
Project planning/scope of work	Develop details project plans and scoping		Endorse proposed approach (this report)
Asset mapping Vision renewal	Map community assets Cross jurisdictional research  Public safety literature review  Draft renewed vision	Provide direct input. Endorse vision	Receive update Debate and endorse renewed vision
Draft renewal strategy (goals, objectives and implementation plan)	Connect with HRM staff, BUs and healthy communities outcome team	Provide feedback and direction	Receive update
Finalized renewed strategy	Draft final renewed public safety strategy	Endorse renewed public safety strategy	Endorse renewed public safety strategy
Implementation	Implementation of actions  Tracking and measurement	No ongoing role for Police Board or Advisory Group  Alternate governance may emerge as plan is developed/implemented	Oversight

### Advisory Group

To support the renewal process staff are proposing an advisory group to support the public safety strategy development. Terms of reference (including composition, time commitment, roles and responsibilities, leadership and reporting relationships) are yet to be determined. It is anticipated, however, that the advisory group will:

- Provide input and advice during the review and renewal of the public safety strategy;
- Refine the vision and identify the goals;
- Generate new ideas;
- Bring community leadership to the process; and
- Communicate the results of the process and build a consensus for action.

Advisory group recruitment is expected to take place by end of Summer 2016.

#### **Asset Mapping Exercise**

As an initial step in the public safety strategy renewal, staff have undertaken an asset mapping exercise. Staff have catalogued non-governmental and governmental actors, programs and initiatives which address public safety, with particular emphasis on dimensions of public safety identified in the Roundtable Review (2014). The current asset mapping exercise builds on the comprehensive work done by HRP and RCMP in response to the initial Roundtable Review.<sup>6</sup>

Asset mapping is being done to better understand the context within which a municipal public safety strategy will be built and to better appreciate the opportunities for collaboration and partnership that exist in HRM. The asset mapping exercise will also help to inform the process of identifying current and emerging public safety priorities.

Mapped crime prevention and crime reduction interventions in Halifax fall into one or more of three broad categories (based on timing of the intervention):

- Aimed at those who have never been involved in the criminal justice system, such as programs to educate or alert the general public or young people about domestic violence or bullying in schools.
- Targeted at children and young people who are identified by the social services, educational or justice systems as being at risk of involvement in crime.
- Intended for those who are in the criminal justice system and/or returning to the community, with the aim of preventing re-offending.

For ease of reference, staff have included brief overviews of public safety related organizations, programs and initiatives (see Attachment 2). The catalogue of community assets has been organized thematically to reflect the public safety dimensions/themes set out in the Roundtable Review (2014).

Staff have made best efforts to put together a reasonably comprehensive catalogue of programs, initiatives and organizations in HRM that contribute to public safety. However, given the scope of the asset mapping exercise, the catalogue is likely incomplete. Staff anticipate that additional asset mapping will be done as work progresses on renewing the public safety strategy.

#### **Jurisdictional Review and Literature Review**

Staff have conducted a cursory cross-jurisdictional review of municipal public safety frameworks and strategies. This research exercise is being done to help define the scope and mandate of HRM's Public Safety Office and to identify public safety strategic priorities.

Preliminary research suggests that prevailing municipal approaches to safety promotion involve not only a focus on policing, but also a focus on root causes and developing community-based approaches to combat crime and victimization. An initial cross-jurisdictional review also suggests that public safety needs to be viewed as a shared responsibility. All three levels of government, non-governmental organizations, businesses and the community at large need to collaborate to make communities safe places to work, live, learn and play. Research also suggests that data gathering, analysis and evaluation

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<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/090217cow3board.pdf> and <http://www.halifax.ca/police/PublicSafety/documents/ResponsetotheMayorsRoundtable.pdf>

needs to be incorporated into implementation frameworks to guide decisions on what works and how to apply resources to tackle public safety problems.

Initial research suggests that the majority of municipal public safety frameworks and strategies focus primarily, if not exclusively, on crime prevention and crime reduction. With limited exceptions, municipal public safety frameworks and strategies do not address personal safety, emergencies, disasters, road safety, and/or persistent social challenges. Staff will continue to pursue jurisdictional research to help inform upcoming consideration of public safety strategy renewal. The jurisdictional research and literature review is expected to be concluded in Fall 2016.

**FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS**

Costs associated with the development of the proposed public safety strategy will be absorbed under cost centre E400 within the 2016-2017 budget envelope.

**RISK CONSIDERATION**

**Recommendation: Renew the municipal public safety strategy**

Risk	Likelihood (1-5)	Impact (1-5)	Risk Level (I/L/M/H/VH)	Mitigation
Financial	-	-	-	N/A
Environmental	-	-	-	N/A
Service Delivery	-	-	-	N/A
People	-	-	-	N/A
Reputation	1	3	L	N/A
Legal and Compliance	-	-	-	N/A

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**Alternative 1: Decline to renew the municipal public safety strategy**

Risk	Likelihood (1-5)	Impact (1-5)	Risk Level (I/L/M/H/VH)	Mitigation
Financial	-	-	-	N/A
Environmental	-	-	-	N/A
Service Delivery	1	2	L	N/A
People	1	3	M	N/A
Reputation	2	3	M	N/A
Legal and Compliance	-	-	-	N/A

**COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT**

As described in the body of the report.

**ALTERNATIVES**

1. Regional Council could decline to endorse the development of a renewed public safety strategy for the municipality. This alternative is not recommended. Five years have passed since the previous public safety strategy was developed. Emerging public safety issues identified in the 2014 Roundtable Review are not reflected in the current public safety strategy.

**ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1            Response to Roundtable Report Recommendations (Tables 1-11)
- Attachment 2            Catalogue of Public Safety Agencies, Organizations, Programs and Initiatives

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A copy of this report can be obtained online at <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/cagenda.php> then choose the appropriate meeting date, or by contacting the Office of the Municipal Clerk at 902.490.4210, or Fax 902.490.4208.

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Original Signed

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Report Approved by:    Maggie MacDonald, Managing Director, Government Relations and  
External Affairs, 902.490.1742

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## ATTACHMENT 1

### Response to Roundtable Report Recommendations

**Table 1: Guns, Shooting and Drug Culture Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
1	<i>The main challenge for HRM government will be its capacity to learn about and develop empirically-based effective policies and programs from these larger extant projects, projects that are essentially one-time, federally funded. Accessing information about the processes and outcomes, meaningfully incorporating it in HRM strategic planning, comparing it with the experience of other municipalities and prioritizing its resources and advocacy accordingly, requires a capacity that does not exist at the moment. (p. vii)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A research and development specialist employed by HRP has been hired. The specialist will be responsible for design thinking, service design, qualitative research, program strategy development, and business analysis. The incumbent, Dr. Chris Giacomantoni, is expected to start in the Fall of 2016.</li> <li>• Public safety dimensions are currently incorporated into HRM strategic planning, however, the recommended HRM public safety strategy would help to reinforce and expand the practice.</li> </ul>
2	<i>It is also recommended that HRM government support the continuation, and expansion to North Dartmouth, of the Uptown Drug Intervention initiative. Some resources will have to be committed to this endeavour to provide for agency participation, modest outreach activity and appropriate evaluation. (p. viii)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Uptown Drug Intervention project is no longer in operation.</li> <li>• In 2014, a review of the Uptown Drug Intervention was conducted by Professor Don Clairmont. The review concluded that the UDI pilot resulted in public safety benefits (due to improved community/police relationships) despite a failure to prevent participant reoffending.<sup>1</sup></li> <li>• HRP/RCMP use of targeted enforcement, "hot spot" policing, and targeting of chronic offenders continues. Evidence based policing is used to identify hot spots. Community input and crime analysis is used to guide tactical deployment of officers to hot spots.</li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup> See <https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/handle/10222/64620>

- HRP/RCMP and the Public Safety Office are collaborating to address ways to improve community/HRM/police relations and reduce the likelihood of offending.
- 3 *As noted above, the Ceasefire approach has advanced a stick and carrot model of effecting the desired change. It is important to determine what sticks or punishments can be effective and how enforcement strategies and alternative processes and outcomes in initiatives such as Ceasefire can be mutually reinforcing. For example, are the existing legislated penalties for using guns appropriate? Are they in fact operative (successfully prosecuted, accepted by the judiciary)? How is enforcement impacted by these alternative programs? It is recommended that there be a summit along the lines noted above by the spokesperson for the HRP Association – CJS role players, provincial and HRM representatives - to consider these enforcement issues. (p. viii)*
- HRM has not held a summit to consider legislation, enforcement and alternative strategies to address gun violence.
  - Both the Nova Scotia Association of Chiefs of Police and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police act as forums for the discussion of legislative reform related to policing (including gun-related legislation).
  - HRP has identified gun violence as one of six operational priorities for 2015.
  - HRP has, in consultation with stakeholders, developed a gun safety campaign that focuses on preventing thefts of guns from responsible gun owners.
  - In 2009, HRP partnered with Henry's Camera on the Pixels for Pistols Gun Amnesty initiative. Over 1,000 firearms and 10,000 rounds of ammunition were exchanged for cameras.
  - In 2016, the Public Safety Office is leading a renewed gun amnesty initiative, following Mayor-led, gun-violence roundtable discussions with community stakeholders.
  - Non-governmental programming is currently in place for youth who run a high risk of becoming involved in, or are currently involved in, gun related violent crimes. See Attachment 2 – CeaseFire.
- 4 *The demand for heavy drugs especially fuels the illicit drug trade and the existing projects and above recommendations do not directly deal with that demand. The low level drug dealers they target – the runners if you will – typically are not addicted though reportedly many are frequent users of “soft drugs” such as marijuana and hash. One common policy to deal with this demand has been establishing a Drug Treatment Court (DTC) restricted to addicted offenders and emphasizing treatment rather than incarceration. There are such DTCs in large number in the United States (some 2000) and ten in Canadian municipalities across Canada (all*
- A Court-monitored Drug Treatment Program (CMDTP) pilot project is currently operating in Kings County. Evaluation is ongoing. Expansion to other areas of the Province will depend on pilot results and funding availability. HRM is currently awaiting the results of the pilot evaluation.
  - Halifax's Mental Health Court refers clients to drug treatment programs. The Mental Health Court Program has been operating in Dartmouth Provincial Court since November 2009 and sits once per week.
  - An addictions Liaison Worker position based at Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility (CNSCF) has been approved and should be in place in 2016.
  - A team of mental health professionals and dedicated police officers provide crisis support for children, youth and adults experiencing a mental health crisis. See Attachment 2 – Mental Health Mobile Crisis Team.

*five of the largest municipalities in Ontario have a DTC), some federally funded and some operating largely on a municipal shoestring. In HRM the Mental Health Court now has a drug treatment program for its addicted mentally ill clients so there is a precedent here for a therapeutic jurisprudence approach. It is recommended that HRM call on the provincial government to establish such a court here and collaborate with the provincial and federal governments in that regard. (p. vii)*

*\* Recommendations are excerpted from [The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations](#)*



**Table 2: Gendered Violence Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
5	<i>"The municipal government advocate for such a court in HRM and do so in collaboration with agencies currently providing important services to victims of domestic violence in order to appreciate concerns they may have."</i> (p. ix)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A specialized domestic violence court pilot project is currently operating in Cape Breton. Evaluation is ongoing. Expansion to other areas of the Province will depend on pilot results and funding availability. HRM is currently awaiting the results of the pilot evaluation. See Attachment 2 – Domestic Violence Court.</li> </ul>
6	<i>"Singer, in Volume Two, elaborates on these latter issues and advances a number of additionally useful recommendations in her attached paper, especially in the area of safe, affordable, transitional housing for victims of intimate partner violence, and buttressing the existing programs for responding to intimate partner violence (e.g., funding, training, inter-agency collaboration etc.) so that they achieve their objectives more fully."</i> (p. ix)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRP has identified domestic violence and sexualized violence as operational priorities for 2015 and will be implementing recommendations from the 2015/16 Victim Support Plan. An additional FTE is being added to the Victim Support Section.</li> <li>• Eight partner agencies from the criminal justice sector, the health sector, and the social services sector collaborate to support victims/survivors of sexual assault who proceed through the criminal justice system. See Attachment 2 – Sexual Assault Response Team.</li> <li>• HRP and RCMP jointly operate a team that investigates all sexual assaults and child and youth physical assaults in HRM. See Attachment 2 – Sexual Assault Investigation Team.</li> <li>• HRP training division offers a joint HRP/RCMP three-day long officer training course to preliminary sexual assault investigators. See Attachment 2 – Trauma informed Responses to Sexualized Violence.</li> <li>• A police-based (civilian) support unit provides services to victims of crime, with a focus on victims of domestic violence. The unit provides case coordination with primary service providers and supports domestic violence victims identified as being at high risk for lethality. See Attachment 2 – Victim Services Unit.</li> <li>• HRP and RCMP have developed inter-agency coordination protocols (with primary service</li> </ul>

providers) relating to referral, information sharing, case management and monitoring. See Attachment 2 – High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework.<sup>2</sup>

- HRP and RCMP are using a risk assessment tool to determine when intimate partner violence cases should be designated for specialized, high-risk case management. See Attachment 2 – Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment.
- HRP and RCMP have developed domestic violence policing protocols that address dispatch, case management, referrals to support services, escort of victims/dependants and release of alleged perpetrators. A pocket guide (checklist) has been created to help officers apply domestic violence protocols. See Attachment 2 – Framework for Action Against Family Violence.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2010 the Province developed an action plan to effectively respond to family violence. See Attachment 2 – Domestic Violence Action Plan.
- The Department of Justice conducted a project to track the progress of spousal/intimate partner violence cases through the criminal justice system. See Attachment 2 – Intimate Partner Violence Tracking Project.
- The Province administers province-wide programs for adult victims and children exposed to domestic violence. See Attachment 2 – Criminal Injuries Counselling Program, Child Victim/Witness Program, Victim Impact Statement Program and Victim Services Program.
- Nova Scotia Community College (NSCC) has been contracted, by the Province, to develop a free, on-line training module for service providers and justice partners who interact with victims of intimate partner violence.
- The Province administers a fund to financially support non-governmental organizations that deliver programming that aligns with the provincial sexual violence strategy. See Attachment 2 – Prevention Innovation Fund.
- A provincial framework governs governmental policy and specialized case management responses to incidents of domestic violence – including Nova Scotia’s pro-arrest, pro-charge and pro-prosecution policy.<sup>4</sup> See Attachment 2 – Framework for Action Against Family

<sup>2</sup> See <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/mlfvc-elcvf/vol2/p11.html>

<sup>3</sup> See <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/mlfvc-elcvf/vol2/p11.html>

<sup>4</sup> See <https://novascotia.ca/just/publications/docs/russell/govtresponsethm>

#### Violence.

- The Province has adopted a risk assessment tool to assess offenders charged with domestic violence offences. When a case is categorized as high risk for lethality, spousal/intimate partner violence is flagged and case management strategies specific to domestic violence are implemented. See Attachment 2 – Domestic Violence Inventory.
- Emergency protection orders (EPOs) are available to victims of family violence. EPOs allow the justice system to take immediate action to protect a victim of domestic violence in an emergency situation.
- The Province has made legislative amendments to address domestic violence. Amendments to the Residential Tenancy Act allow a tenant who is a victim of domestic violence to end their lease early. Changes to the Police Act facilitate information sharing. Amendments to the Maintenance and Custody Act to improve assessment processes.<sup>5</sup>
- The Province provides early access/priority transfer within non-profit housing to victims of domestic violence, upon application and supporting documentation from identified service providers.
- Non-governmental organizations and governmental agencies have partnered to create a child custody and child access resource guide for women with children who are leaving abusive relationships. See Attachment 2 – Safely on Your Way.
- Non-governmental and governmental organizations in HRM cooperate to offer a medical examination and forensic evidence collection program that provides storage of forensic evidence, expert testimony in court and supportive follow-up for victims of sexual assault. See Attachment 2 – Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Program.
- Non-governmental domestic violence primary service providers are trained in the use of an assessment tool designed to evaluate severity and frequency of abuse and to assess factors linked to domestic-violence-related homicide. See Attachment 2 – Danger Assessment Tool.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide victims of domestic violence with housing supports, including: emergency shelter; second-stage housing; third-stage housing; independent housing with supports; and housing referral. See Attachment 2 – Adsum for Women & Children, Alice Housing, Barry House, Bryony House.

<sup>5</sup> See <http://nsdomesticviolence.ca/sites/default/files/documents/DV%20update%20report%20for%20WEB%20revised%20dec%204.pdf>

- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide victims of domestic violence with a mix of services and supports, including: crisis services by phone; advocacy; safety or protection planning; life goal planning; transportation and accompaniment; individual short-term counselling; parenting skills training; and group counselling. See Attachment 2 – Adsum for Women & Children, Alice Housing, Avalon Sexual Assault Centre, Barry House, Bryony House, Nova Scotia Advisory Council on Status of Women, Red Cross.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide perpetrators of domestic violence with a mix of services and supports, including: individual short-term counselling; and group counselling. See Attachment 2 – Circles of Support and Accountability Canada, Forensic Sexual Behaviour Program and New Start.
- Although significant work has been done in the area of gendered violence, staff anticipate that issues around gendered violence (including funding, training, inter-agency collaboration) will be further addressed in the recommended public safety strategy.

7 *“Clearly the municipal government has a responsibility to do more with respect to both the alcohol issue and the cultural roots of sexual assault. The municipality, perhaps through the recommended relocated public safety office, minimally should be engaged with the on-going Provincial Strategy on Sexual Violence.”* (p. x)

- In 2015, the Province released a sexual violence strategy to improve the availability of supports and resources for victims and their families. See Attachment 2 – Breaking the Silence. A Coordinated Response to Sexual Violence in Nova Scotia.
- In 2010, the Province released a statistical portrait of intimate partner violence in Nova Scotia. The report highlights incidence rates, supports and services for victims, long-term consequences of intimate partner violence, police response to intimate partner violence in Nova Scotia, and statistics on offenders.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2007, the Province released an alcohol strategy to address harmful patterns of drinking—such as underage drinking, overdrinking, binge drinking and drinking to intoxication. See Attachment 2 – Changing the Culture of Alcohol Use in Nova Scotia.
- Both the HRP and RCMP have historically partnered with the Province during Sexual Assault Awareness Month. Past collaboration between the province and HRP/RCMP has included a sexual assault campaign (originally launched in 2012 and re-launched in 2014). See Attachment 2 – Be More Than a Bystander Campaign.
- The HRP and the PSO continue to engage with the Province on the Provincial Strategy on Sexual Violence, including participating on a recent stakeholder workshop on provincial

<sup>6</sup> See [http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/Snapshot\\_of\\_Domestic\\_Violence\\_in\\_NS.pdf](http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/Snapshot_of_Domestic_Violence_in_NS.pdf)

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funding for NGOs.

- Staff anticipate that provincial-municipal collaboration on gendered violence will be further addressed in the recommended public safety strategy.

8 *Given the impact of social media and proliferation of social network systems, more policy-oriented research on sexual knowledge, values and behaviours among HRM youth will be crucial. (p. x)*

- See response to roundtable recommendation #11.

9 *"It will be crucial for HRM to have the capacity to discuss and strategize, concerning the implications of the federal response to the SCC decisions, with its partners both governmental and others. This is especially so since there are many issues such as zoning, housing regulations, and perhaps escort services licensing, that are squarely within even a more narrowly perceived municipal mandate." (p. xi)*

- HRM does not currently regulate escort services or sex work (through by-law, licensing or zoning).
- Solicitation for the purposes of prostitution is no longer a criminal offence.
- The Special Enforcement and VICE Sections of the HRM/RCMP Integrated Criminal Investigation Division address sex worker activities through regular operations. Police are now dealing with prostitutes as victims of crime, rather than as criminals.
- HRP are implementing a juvenile prostitution targeting strategy that includes early identification of high-risk individuals and active enforcement. Police are currently focussing enforcement efforts on "Johns" and human trafficking (as prostitution-related criminal activity). HRP are working with investigators from Canadian Border Safety Agency (CBSA) in relation to human trafficking investigations.
- In 2015, as part of Operation Northern Spotlight (Phase 4), police officers from 40 police agencies (including HRP and Halifax District RCMP) mobilized to meet with people suspected of being part of the sex trade, potentially against their will.
- In 2015, Halifax District RCMP and Halifax Regional Police's Partners in Policing group launched a human trafficking campaign aimed at employees in the hospitality and transportation industries. See Attachment 2 – Say Something if you See Something Campaign.
- A provincial investigative unit applies provincial legislation to shut down residential and commercial buildings used for illegal activities (including human trafficking). See Attachment 2 – Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act.

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- Non-governmental organizations operating in HRM provide health care, testing, counselling, referrals, court support and advocacy for women, men and transpersons currently/formerly involved in sex work. See Attachment 2 – Mobile Outreach Street Health (MOSH) and Stepping Stone.
  - HRP/RCMP activities (outlined above) are expected to continue, however, by-law, licensing or zoning responses to prostitution are not anticipated at this time.

10 *Clearly, too, the challenge underlines that the required research and deliberations go well beyond a conventional policing role while nevertheless centered on public safety concerns, so a relocated public safety office can meaningfully contribute to that capacity in HRM. (p. xi)*

- See response to roundtable recommendation #15.

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\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 3: Social Media Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
11	<p><i>More investment has to be made in achieving capacity in social media in HRP's Public Affairs and PSO (if it remains where it is presently located) and in front-line policing as has been clearly demonstrated in the text for the school response officers. (p. xii)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Public Safety Office (PSO) is now part of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) business unit.</li> <li>• HRP and RCMP deliver bullying, cyber-crime and internet safety education to elementary, junior high and high school students. See Attachment 2 – School Response Officers.</li> <li>• Social media monitoring software has been integrated into HRP operations. Cyberbullying that has a criminal element (like harassment or threats) is investigated by police.</li> <li>• An analyst is currently deployed to the Cybercrime project to assist with digital evidence capture, cyber intelligence gathering and online covert operations.</li> <li>• HRP are creating a guide that will be made available to all officers. The Investigator's Guide for Online Crime will outline procedures and resources that relate to tech crime and to cyber threats.</li> <li>• HRP are creating a tool designed to aid in the prevention, intervention, and investigation of social-media-related crime. The updated Social Media Crime Solving Tool will implement recommendations from the 2015/16 pilot project.</li> <li>• HRM maintains a Bullying Hotline and website for parents, students and teachers dealing with bullying and cyberbullying. See Attachment 2 – Bullying Hotline.</li> <li>• The Department of Justice has reviewed the court decision that struck down provincial cyber-safety legislation and has announced that the Cyber-Safety Act is being re-written. See Attachment 2 – Nova Scotia Cyber-Safety Act</li> <li>• The Province's cyber-safety investigative unit continues to operate but has shifted its focus to education and public awareness. See Attachment 2 – CyberSCAN</li> <li>• Crime Stoppers runs a hotline for Nova Scotia high schools that allows students to report bullying, minor thefts, vandalism, mischief, such as bomb-scares and setting off fire alarms,</li> </ul>

drug dealing and liquor offences. See Attachment 2 – Crime Stoppers (High School).

- Nonprofit organizations in HRM deliver anti-bullying programming for school administrators, teachers and school aged youth. See Attachment 2 – Accelerating: Empathy, Beyond the Hurt, Project Empathy, and Healthy Youth Relationships.
- HRP/RCMP will continue to monitor the effectiveness of current approaches to bullying and social media and will adjust as appropriate.

12 *“The experience of the PSO from this social construction perspective clearly highlights the problems of it being located in one police service, charged with multiple responsibilities there but provided with meagre resources and unable to link up effectively with the resources and sophistication of the municipal bureaucracy exemplified in the latter’s social marketing initiatives; it is recommended that the PSO be relocated as suggested in the earlier Roundtable report and as highlighted in the section of the Review dealing with organizational changes.” (p. xii)*

- The Public Safety Office (PSO) is now part of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) business unit.
- Staff anticipate developing a communications plan for the PSO as part of an overarching framework for public safety.

13 *“Responding effectively to the challenges of social media and garnering net benefit from it, requires more than an enforcement agenda; there are cultural issues to be dealt with, questions such as the advisability of what limitations on anonymity are socially acceptable, and a host of other important policy issues which impact on public safety (e.g., much of the damage of internet posts is done via anonymous “piling-on” comments or images). These are properly matters for the municipal government to consider.” (p. xii)*

- HRM is not currently researching cultural issues of social media developments and their policy implications.
- See response to roundtable recommendation #11

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*



**Table 4: Organizational Change Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
14	<p>“HRM Municipality should play a greater role in dealing with the causes and roots of violence and public safety along three dimensions – vision and leadership, capacity building in the administration, and partnering and collaborating with the other orders of government, the private sector and the non-profit societies.” (p. xv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Council priority outcome areas for 2016/2017 include a focus on healthy communities and public safety – Halifax citizens and visitors are safe where they live, work, and play.</li> <li>• A renewed municipal public safety strategy is proposed. The strategy would provide a vision for municipal public safety strategies and projects.</li> <li>• Staff are recommending that an HRM public safety strategy steering committee be formed. Composition and terms of reference have yet to be determined.</li> <li>• The PSO is currently represented on multiple non-governmental and governmental working groups, committees and boards.<sup>7</sup></li> <li>• The PSO is provided with HRP media report updates (in advance of distribution to outside media channels) and is represented at integrated HRP/RCMP senior management Comstat meetings.</li> </ul>
15	<p><i>“The public safety office should be moved from its current location within the HRPS to the HRM municipal bureaucracy, linked with the Executive Standing Committee of Regional Council (for policy and strategy direction), and operationally responsible to the CAO. The priorities for the PSO should reflect in part the substantive recommendations of the Review and focus on strategic analyses and municipal</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Public Safety Office (PSO) is now part of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) business unit.</li> <li>• Staff recommend amending the Executive Standing Committee’s terms of reference to include public safety.</li> <li>• Staffing of the PSO will be reviewed following Council approval of a renewed municipal public safety strategy.</li> <li>• The PSO will have periodic access to Dr. Chirs Giacomantoni, the research and development</li> </ul>

<sup>7</sup> The Public Safety Advisor currently sits as a committee/Board member with the following bodies: Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention; Ceasefire; Community Support Network Grant (managed by the, HeartWood Centre for Community Youth Development); Halifax Security Network; and Nova Scotia Criminal Justice Association.

*collaboration as specified above. The PSO should be appropriately staffed with sufficient capacity to realize these objectives. See Waters' elaboration of the specific objectives that should be assigned to the PSO (Waters, p 27)."* (p. xv)

specialist employed by HRP. See response to roundtable recommendation #1.

- 16 *"The office of the manager of the ANSAIO should remain where it currently is with defined functions and a priority to respond to the continuing overrepresentation of Blacks as offenders and victims in collaboration with the relocated PSO. The delineated responsibilities of the position should facilitate working with the other HRM business units, annually reporting to council through a standing committee and having a significant presence in the HRM bureaucracy perhaps in liaison with an HRM African Nova Scotian Senior Staff Round Table meeting quarterly or an equivalent mechanism. An advisory committee should be considered only in relation to specific policy thrusts. The location and functions of the ANSAIO position should be reviewed after three years."* (p. xv)
- The Public Safety Office (PSO) and the African Nova Scotian Affairs Integration Office (ANSAIO) are currently within the same business unit. This co-location facilitates collaboration on actions to address root causes of violence relating to African Nova Scotian communities.
  - See response to roundtable recommendation #34.

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 5: Downtown Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
17	<i>"The transportation issues pertinent to the Downtown late night entertainment scene should be examined and resolved, preferably by the municipality engaging an authoritative external consultant."</i> (p. xvi)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In September 2009, Council accepted staff's recommendation not to introduce a Halifax Transit late night shuttle service.<sup>8</sup></li> <li>• In April 2016, Regional Council passed a motion directing staff to consider extending service for routes associated with the service industry, to coincide with (late-night) working hours (Scotia Square/Alderney Gate/Dartmouth Crossing).<sup>9</sup></li> <li>• A crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) audit of walking routes, connecting the downtown to university campuses, was last conducted in 2009.</li> <li>• Zone exemptions now permit taxi drivers to operate outside of their licensed zones between midnight and five a.m.<sup>10</sup> The result is an increased pool of available taxis and improved travel safety for late-night patrons of licensed establishments.</li> <li>• HRM staff surveyed taxi owners/drivers and conducted an analysis of taxi stand locations and use at late night hours in 2010.</li> <li>• During the academic year, off-campus, university-run shuttle services are run for Dal and SMU faculty, staff and students.<sup>11</sup> See Attachment 2 – Tiger Patrol and Huskey Patrol.</li> </ul>
18	<i>"The municipality should become much more engaged with the appropriate provincial authorities (e.g., Public Health, the Provincial Alcohol Strategy, Alcohol and Gaming), private sector interests (e.g.,</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRP has identified the downtown alcohol and bar area as an operational priority for 2015.</li> <li>• HRM has developed a municipal alcohol policy to govern alcohol promotion and alcohol consumption in municipally owned and operated facilities and at municipal events. The policy</li> </ul>

<sup>8</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/090929cai04.pdf>

<sup>9</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/cw160412.pdf> (Item Q)

<sup>10</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/121002ca81ii.pdf> and also <https://www.halifax.ca/legislation/adminorders/documents/AO39.pdf>

<sup>11</sup> Mount Saint Vincent Security offers a shuttle service for students, faculty and staff of MSVU. The shuttle service, however, is only available on-campus. No off-campus shuttle service is currently offered.

*RANS, Downtown Business Association) and community services and organizations in developing strategies, policies and programs to reduce the level of alcohol abuse in general and in the Downtown Entertainment scene in particular.” (p. xvi)*

encourages alcohol consumption in accordance with Nova Scotia's Low Risk Drinking Guidelines.<sup>12</sup>

- HRP has implemented a policing strategy to address public disorder, assaults, drunkenness, noise problems and vandalism linked to alcohol abuse. See Attachment 2 – Downtown Policing Strategy.
- HRP is currently developing a new Crime Reduction Strategy that takes into account the Strategic Plan, Operational Priorities and Community Response Model. A pending report will outline HRP's recommended go forward position on crime reduction.
- HRP targets alcohol related crime or disorder incidents, provides a high profile presence at events where alcohol abuse may occur and actively partners with the Province's the Alcohol, Gaming, Fuel and Tobacco Division (AGFTD) to undertake alcohol related enforcement action. See Attachment 2 – Liquor Enforcement Unit
- Provincial Liquor Licensing Regulations currently prohibit deeply discontinued liquor prices (minimum \$2.50 purchase price) and restrict liquor advertising.<sup>13</sup>
- In 2007 the Province released an alcohol strategy to address harmful patterns of drinking—such as underage drinking, overdrinking, binge drinking and drinking to intoxication. See Attachment 2 – Changing the Culture of Alcohol Use in Nova Scotia.
- Department of Justice is in the process of developing legislation that would establish standards of training and practice for private security staff at licensed establishments.<sup>14</sup>
- The Restaurant Association of Nova Scotia (RANS) manages a bar suspension program designed to address underage drinking, fake ID, violence, vandalism, sexual acts, thefts or drug use (connected to licensed establishments). See Attachment 2 – Patron Accountability Safety and Service (PASS).
- Responsible beverage service training is offered by the Nova Scotia Tourism Human Resource Council. See Attachment 2 – Serve Right – It's Just Good Business Responsible Beverage Service.

<sup>12</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/legislation/adminorders/documents/AO53.pdf>

<sup>13</sup> See <https://www.novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/lclicens.htm>

<sup>14</sup> See <http://novascotia.ca/dhw/addictions/documents/Interdepartmental-committee-on-alcohol-policy-in-icensed-establishments.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A restorative justice program is available to university students who commit minor, alcohol-related offences. See Attachment 2 – Dalhousie University Restorative Justice Project</li> <li>• Community Justice Society offers a program designed to reduce risk and lessen harm caused by adolescent drug and alcohol use. See Attachment 2 – Prevent Alcohol and Risk-Related Trauma in Youth (PARTY).</li> <li>• Through the PSO, HRM will continue to be involved in stakeholder discussions regarding alcohol and respond as appropriate.</li> </ul>
<p>19 <i>“A holistic examination of the closure hours for liquor serving establishments in the Downtown should be undertaken, focusing on costs and benefits and the effectiveness and feasibility of alternative strategies for reducing violence and social disorder in the area.”</i> (p. xvi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Beverage room, club, eating establishment, lounge and tavern licenses permit selling and serving of liquor between 10:00 a.m. and 2:00 a.m.</li> <li>• Cabaret licenses permit selling and serving of liquor between 10:00 a.m. and 3:30 a.m.</li> <li>• In 2008, a provincial report recommended against changing provincially regulated hours of operation for licensed establishments.<sup>15</sup> The Province currently has no plans to revisit regulated hours of operation for licensed establishments.</li> <li>• Staff do not anticipate taking steps to further restrict hours of operation of licensed establishments, but will continue to monitor the situation.</li> </ul>
<p>20 <i>“Given the crucial social and economic importance of the Downtown, there should be a committee established which brings together representatives of the key stakeholders pertinent to matters of violence and public safety in a broad sense.”</i> (p. xvi)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Staff are recommending that an HRM public safety strategy steering committee be formed. Composition and terms of reference have yet to be determined.</li> <li>• The PSO is represented on a national network which helps municipalities expand, or develop, evidence based crime prevention programmes and collaborative strategies. See Attachment 2 – Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention</li> <li>• The PSO is represented on a local network which addresses a range of public safety issues in the downtown, including graffiti, panhandling, shoplifting and vandalism. See Attachment 2 – Halifax Security Network.</li> <li>• HRM is represented at the Federation of Canadian Municipalities (FCM), which has a Standing Committee on Community Safety and Crime Prevention.</li> </ul>

<sup>15</sup>See the Interdepartmental Committee on Alcohol Policy in Licensed Establishments  
<http://novascotia.ca/dhw/addictions/documents/Interdepartmental-committee-on-alcohol-policy-in-icensed-establishments.pdf>

- HRP/RCMP has representation or affiliations with the following public safety stakeholder groups: Canadian Association Chiefs of Police (CACP); Nova Scotia Chiefs of Police Association (NSCPA); Institute for the Prevention of Crime; National Crime Prevention Centre; Canadian Criminal Justice Association; Nova Scotia Crime Prevention Centre; Nova Scotia Criminal Justice Association; Canadian Association of Police Boards (CAPB); and Nova Scotia Association of Police Boards.

21 *"It is important to have the PSO located within the municipal bureaucracy in order to draw upon the municipality's expertise and resources more fully and coordinate a public safety Downtown committee, especially bringing to it information about kindred developments and best practices elsewhere." (p. xvi)*

- The Public Safety Office (PSO) is now part of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) business unit.
- See response to roundtable recommendation #35.
- In June of 2016, the PSO met with downtown stakeholders to discuss public safety issues relating to the Spring Garden Road area and will continue to meet as appropriate.

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 6: Housing and Homelessness Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
22	<p><i>“The municipal government should follow up on its recent commitment to partner with the governmental, non-profit and private sector bodies in responding to issues related to homelessness by doing more within its mandate and resources (e.g., regulating sub-standard housing, enforcing bylaws) and effectively taking on an advocacy role beyond it in matters such as the level and kind of rent subsidies by the NS Department of Community Services).”</i> (p. xvii)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRM's Regional Municipal Planning Strategy (RMPS) encourages a variety of housing types to serve different stages of life, and promotes affordable housing that is integrated into the overall community.<sup>16</sup></li> <li>• A partnership has been formed to address the need for a unified voice on homelessness and housing poverty. Coalition partners (including HRM) are working together to upgrade, preserve and expand the existing stock of affordable housing. See Attachment 2 – The Housing and Homelessness Partnership.</li> <li>• A housing needs assessment study has been conducted to assess Halifax's existing stock of 'affordable' owned and rented, private, non-profit, co-op and public-sector housing.<sup>17</sup> The study addresses housing demand and the current and projected affordable housing market gap.</li> <li>• An affordable housing working group has conducted stakeholder consultations to establish the extent and condition of the existing housing stock, to identify problems relating to its retention, upgrading and growth and to identify opportunities for relationship building and collaboration.<sup>18</sup></li> <li>• A point-in-time homelessness count has been conducted in Halifax.<sup>19</sup> The count is a one day snapshot that captures numbers and demographics of people staying in emergency shelters, hospitals, detox facilities, and on the streets. It provides a benchmark to measure changes in the homeless population.</li> <li>• In 2015, HRM staff conducted: 600+ inspections under By-law M-100 (Minimum Standards for Residential Occupancies); 350+ inspections under the Fire Safety Act; and 120+ inspections in response to land use by-law complaints (additional units and/or bedrooms not permitted).<sup>20</sup></li> </ul>

<sup>16</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/regionalplanning/documents/RegionalMunicipalPlanningStrategy.pdf> (Chapter 3 – Settlement and Housing).

<sup>17</sup> See <http://housingandhomelessness.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Halifax-Housing-Needs-Assessment-Final-Report-2015.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> See <http://housingandhomelessness.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/Report-on-Housing-Poverty.pdf>

<sup>19</sup> See <http://housingandhomelessness.ca/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/We-Are-Here-The-HRM-Point-In-Time-Count-Web-Updated-Version.pdf>

<sup>20</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/legislation/bylaws/hrm/documents/By-LawM-100.pdf> and also <http://nslegislature.ca/legc/statutes/firesafe.htm>

- HRM has created a brochure to increase community awareness of residential occupancy standards. Brochures will be distributed in 2016 at HRM customer service centres and through partner organizations (including post-secondary institutions, and landlord-tenant outreach groups).
- In November 2013, Regional Council passed a motion directing staff to consider implementation of a residential rental licensing program and/or targeted enforcement of land use by-laws, building codes, and fire safety laws.<sup>21</sup> Staff have conducted a building inspection review and will return to Council in 2016.
- In Nova Scotia, the Provincial Government is the leader in the provision of social services and subsidized housing and is moving forward with mixed market, mixed tenure developments in HRM and elsewhere.<sup>22</sup>
- Housing Nova Scotia currently manages a rent supplement program that provides affordable rental housing to low income families, seniors and individuals. The units are located in both privately owned apartment buildings and cooperative/non-profit housing projects across Nova Scotia.
- Nongovernmental organizations in HRM advocate for holding slum landlords accountable for sub-standard housing conditions. See Attachment 2 – ACORN.
- HRM will remain a partner in the Housing and Homelessness Partnership and continue to promote the preservation and expansion of the existing stock of 'affordable' owned and rented, private, non-profit, co-op and public-sector housing.

23 *“The municipal government should advocate with its provincial and federal partners for wrap-around services and intensive counselling with hard-core, chronic homeless persons.”* (p. xvii)

- The Housing and Homelessness Partnership has launched a five-year pilot program to house 50-60 chronically homeless individuals and provide wrap-around services. The North End Committee Health Centre is delivering the pilot project through their Mobile Outreach Street Health Team (MOSH). To date, ten individuals have been housed
- Housing Nova Scotia has launched an initiative that places workers with partner agencies, which operate shelters and transition houses, to help people secure and retain affordable housing. See Attachment 2 – Housing Support Worker Initiative.

<sup>21</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/c131112.pdf> and also <http://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/c131119.pdf>

<sup>22</sup> See [https://www.novascotia.ca/coms/hs/Housing\\_Strategy.pdf](https://www.novascotia.ca/coms/hs/Housing_Strategy.pdf)



- The Government of Canada is offering a community-based program aimed at preventing and reducing homelessness. A total of 61 communities across Canada (including Halifax) have been selected to receive ongoing support to address local homelessness issues. See Attachment 2 – Homelessness Partnering Strategy.
- 211 Nova Scotia allows users to access 211 by phone, e-mail at [info@ns.211.ca](mailto:info@ns.211.ca), or online at [www.ns.211.ca](http://www.ns.211.ca). Users can easily and quickly connect to the community and social services they need, anywhere in the province, regardless of where they're located.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide youths with housing supports, including: emergency shelter; second-stage housing; third-stage housing; independent housing with supports; and housing referral. See Attachment 2 – ARK Outreach, Phoenix House, Phoenix Trustee, Phoenix Youth Shelter, Phoenix Youth Outreach Program
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide persons with mental health issues with housing supports, including: emergency shelter; second-stage housing; third-stage housing; independent housing with supports; and housing referral. See Attachment 2 – Laing House, Souls Harbour.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide persons with addictions (alcohol, drugs, gambling) with housing supports, including: emergency shelter; second-stage housing; third-stage housing; independent housing with supports; and housing referral. See Attachment 2 – Alcare Place, Marguerite Centre, Metro Turning Point, Salvation Army Centre of Hope.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide aboriginal peoples of low to moderate incomes with housing supports, including: emergency shelter; second-stage housing; third-stage housing; independent housing with supports; and housing referral. See Attachment 2 – Tawaak Housing Association.
- HRM will remain a partner in the Housing and Homelessness Partnership and continue to encourage the availability of wrap-around services and intensive counselling for chronically homeless persons.

24 *“The municipal government should take a page from other municipalities inside and outside Canada to maintain and expand its housing stock and, as suggested recently in*

- In July 2015, Community Planning and Economic Development (CPED) passed a motion directing staff to consider opportunities and barriers to municipal government involvement in Community Land Trust models.<sup>23</sup>

<sup>23</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/SCcped/documents/150723.pdf>

*a brief to council by Grant Wanzel, consider the Community Land Trust approach to a land banking strategy.” (p. xvii)*

- In March of 2016, Staff presented a report to CPED (with input from the Housing and Homelessness Partnership) addressing community land trust models.<sup>24</sup> Staff noted that Community land trusts are a promising approach yet must also be viewed in a larger policy the context, and Council priority areas.
- In October of 2015, CPED requested a staff report on the potential of planning tools to address the loss of affordable units and of inclusionary zoning. Staff are currently working on a response and a report is forthcoming.<sup>25</sup>

25 *“The municipal government should encourage mixed use / mixed affordability in new developments and facilitate it through various incentives (e.g., tax incentives and density bonus options).” (p. xvii)*

- HRM has successfully advocated for expanded legislative authority to enable site plan approval and incentive zoning under the Halifax Charter (formerly limited to downtown Halifax).
- HRM recently commissioned a consultant’s study to address how the municipality’s density bonusing program could be restructured to achieve more/better public benefits.<sup>26</sup> The study’s density bonusing recommendations will be reflected in pending municipal planning plans/strategies (including the Centre Plan).<sup>27</sup>
- HRM Administrative Order 50 establishes a process for community groups to access surplus municipal properties. Although the AO does not identify affordable housing as a priority, affordable and special needs housing groups may participate in the process.<sup>28</sup>
- HRM has historically provided assistance to non-profit groups (including housing non-profits) in the form of grants and/or property tax exemptions/deferrals under Administrative Order 10 and By-law T-700.<sup>29</sup>
- Housing Nova Scotia’s New Rental Housing program is designed for developers who are interested in building new affordable rental units in areas where the population is growing or there is a shortage of housing. It provides up to \$25,000 per unit in up-front capital funding and up to \$25,000 per unit in rent supplement funding over 10 years. Projects may involve new construction or the conversion of non-residential properties into affordable rental housing.

<sup>24</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/SCcped/documents/CommunityLandTrustModelsMarchRedacted.pdf>

<sup>25</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/SCcped/documents/151015.pdf> (Item 12.1)

<sup>26</sup> See [www.shapeyourcityhalifax.ca/centre-plan/documents/2547/download](http://www.shapeyourcityhalifax.ca/centre-plan/documents/2547/download)

<sup>27</sup> See <http://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/documents/151125.pdf>

<sup>28</sup> See <https://halifax.ca/legislation/adminorders/documents/AO50.pdf>

<sup>29</sup> See Residential Property Tax Exemption Program, Residential Property Tax Deferral Program, Deferral of Local Improvement Charges Program, Tax Relief Program for Non-Profit Organizations

- Housing Nova Scotia's Rental Housing Preservation program is designed to rehabilitate existing affordable rental housing in areas where there is a need and where this housing that might otherwise be lost to the rental marketplace. It provides up to \$25,000 per unit in up-front capital funding and up to \$25,000 per unit in rent supplement funding over 10 years.
- Non-profit housing organizations are working to develop affordable supportive housing in HRM. See Attachment 2 – Canadian Housing Renewal Association, Dartmouth Non-Profit Housing Society, Habitat for Humanity, Harbour City Homes, Housing Trust of Nova Scotia, Metro Community Housing Association.

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\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 7: Offender Reintegration Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
26	<p><i>“There needs to be a better balance between the enforcement and offender reintegration dimensions of responding to offenders who cause violence and concerns for public safety. That balance can be achieved by emphasizing more rehabilitative programming within the institutions (especially adult facilities), more linkages to community-based services and programs, and more exit planning for incarcerated offenders. The province and the municipality should be partners in realizing that balance and work as much as possible with community services and organizations to do so.” (p. xviii)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nova Scotia Correctional Services (CS) and Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) provide pre-release exit planning for adults in custody at Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility (Dartmouth), Northeast Nova Scotia Correctional Facility (Pictou), Springhill Institution (Springhill) and at the Nova Institution for Women (Truro).</li> <li>• Provincial probation officers work collaboratively with adult custody case management teams to facilitate seamless transition of offenders from custody to community.</li> <li>• Work was done to develop and implement an offender case planning process that focuses on achieving goals consistent with criminogenic needs, stages of change and responsivity factors for all adult offenders. Planning is underway for a similar case planning process for youth.</li> <li>• HomeBridge Youth Society, Halifax Youth Attendance Centre, Nova Scotia Youth Facility, and Wood Street Centre provide pre-release exit planning for youth in custody.</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide inmate pre-release exit planning supports designed to help offenders successfully plan for their release. See Attachment 2 – Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society.</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide a mix of supports designed to help offenders successfully reintegrate into the community, including: individual and/or group counselling; peer support networks; anger management, relapse prevention, aftercare services, record suspension assistance and community work placements. See Attachment 2 – Anger Management and Emotional Intelligence Program, Building Bridges, Circles of Support and Accountability Canada, Community Justice Society, Community Maintenance Program, Elizabeth Fry Society, Healthy Relations Program, John Howard Society, Salvation Army, Second Chance, Seven Sparks Healing Path, Seventh Step, Shelter Nova Scotia.</li> <li>• The Federation of Canadian Municipalities’ (FCM) Joint Committee on Community Corrections</li> </ul>

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is working to facilitate improved consultation around corrections and parole and to promote concrete initiatives in community corrections.<sup>30</sup>

- The PSO will monitor the work of FCM's Joint Committee on Community Correction to remain informed on emerging /proposed municipal roles vis-à-vis offender reintegration. The PSO will also continue to collaborate with local non-governmental and governmental stakeholders in support of improved offender reintegration outcomes.

27 *"The emphasis should be on the adult provincial jail within HRM namely the CNSCF where extant programs are very limited – essentially, as detailed in the Timeline, four programs namely AA, NA, WOOF and the educational program GED. The arguments of balance and equity require change and that, in turn, requires provincial action and municipal advocacy."* (p. xix)

- Nova Scotia Correctional Services (CS) and Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) provide rehabilitation programming to offenders (while in custody and under community supervision). Correction Services programming is facilitated by staff and/or in cooperation with other government departments and/or community non-governmental organizations.
- Correctional Services' programs focused on reducing future re-offending include: correctional programs; education programs; social programs; and vocational programs.<sup>31</sup>
- A canine therapy program is offered at the Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility. Offenders work with corrections officers to train and socialize the SPCA dogs for adoption. See Attachment 2 – Working on Our Futures (WOOF).
- See response to roundtable recommendation #29.

28 *"As in the 2008 Roundtable, and for the same reasons, it is recommended that the "Housing First" approach be put in place and that, as in the federal institutions, pre-exit planning should include contact with community resources such as Shelter Nova Scotia."* (p. xix)

- The Province has created an inter-departmental committee on housing for newly released offenders. Correctional Services staff work with other departments/agencies to navigate housing issues and streamline applications (by inmates and recently released offenders) for income assistance.
- Social workers have been hired to work at three of the four adult custody sites (including CNSCF) to focus on release planning, including housing issues, and facilitating connections of offenders with community service providers post release.
- Transition housing (halfway houses) for offenders on conditional release is provided by Shelter Nova Scotia and by the Salvation Army.
- Through the Housing and Homelessness Partnership, HRM will continue to promote the

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<sup>30</sup> See [http://www.fcm.ca/Documents/corporate-resources/policy-statements/Community\\_Safety\\_and\\_Crime\\_Prevention\\_Policy\\_Statement\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fcm.ca/Documents/corporate-resources/policy-statements/Community_Safety_and_Crime_Prevention_Policy_Statement_EN.pdf)

<sup>31</sup> See [http://novascotia.ca/just/Corrections/offender\\_programs.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/Corrections/offender_programs.asp) and <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/correctional-process/002001-2000-eng.shtml>

housing first approach.

29 *"Employment is second to housing but crucial for long-run successful reintegration as indicated in the literature on that subject. Employment readiness programs and social enterprises (e.g., HRM's Youth Live where youth is defined to include young adults) are keys to employment and should be encouraged."* (p. xix)

- HRM-delivered or HRM-led interventionist programming targets youth who have barriers to employment. See Attachment 2 – Youth Live.
- Correctional Services has collaborated with Nova Scotia Community College (NSCC) to enable Nova Scotia Correctional Services to deliver three college courses to adult offenders in custody and assist offenders with registration to community college post-release.
- Labour and Advanced Education is partnering with Nova Scotia Correctional Services to offer Adult Learning Program (ALP) Levels 3 and 4 at adult custody sites. The ALP is an outcomes-based education program that ranges from basic literacy to high school graduation.<sup>32</sup>
- Nova Scotia Correctional Services staff have been trained to use an employability skills assessment tool (designed to help offenders obtain and maintain employment) and a personal management basics assessment tool (designed to help offenders develop personal case management plans focused on employment).
- Staff at Halifax Youth Attendance Centre, Nova Scotia Youth Facility and Wood Street Centre deliver employment readiness, work placement, and job training programming to youth on court order in the HRM.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM provide employability programming for released offenders including: life/work skills training, job search techniques, networking strategies, goal-setting, education planning, workplace certifications and job experience placements. See Attachment 2 – Community Workplace Program, Employment Readiness Program, John Howard Society, Leave out Violence (LOVE) and Second Chance
- See response to roundtable recommendation #31.
- HRM delivers/manages youth programming that supports offenders, and those at risk of offending, to develop employment readiness skills. HRM anticipates that these programs will continue to operate in the foreseeable future.

30 *"Persons addicted to drugs are typically multiple repeat offenders, and, in the USA and in the larger CMAs in Canada, drug*

- A Court-monitored Drug Treatment Program (CMDTP) pilot project is currently operating in Kings County. Evaluation is ongoing. Expansion to other areas of the Province will depend on pilot results and funding availability. HRM is currently awaiting the results of the pilot

<sup>32</sup> See [http://gonssal.ca/General-Public/Documents-Resources/alp\\_levels.shtml](http://gonssal.ca/General-Public/Documents-Resources/alp_levels.shtml)

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*treatment courts have emerged to reduce crime and re-direct the addicts. In HRM the Mental Health Court has recently added a drug treatment program for its mentally ill clients Modestly successful DTCs can accomplish both these objectives and as in the 2008 Roundtable it is recommended that HRM call on the province to establish such a DTC in HRM.” (p. xix)*

evaluation.

- See response to roundtable recommendation #4.

31 *“Community agencies and organizations in HRM which are engaged in offender reintegration whether as providing cultural linkages (e.g., Black mentorship), support services (e.g., the Navigator program of the SGRBA) or motivational strategies (e.g., 7th Step) should be facilitated by the provincial and municipal governments.” (p. xix)*

- Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is working to enhance the role of Aboriginal communities in corrections and reintegrate Aboriginal federal offenders (First Nation, Metis, Inuit, and Urban). See Attachment 2 – Aboriginal Community Reintegration Program.
- Aboriginal federal offenders are being supported in reintegration into aboriginal communities upon their release. See Attachment 2 – Seven Sparks Healing Path.
- African Canadian offenders are being supported in reintegration into African Nova Scotian communities upon their release. See Attachment 2 – Building Bridges and Lighthouse Project.
- HRM has historically supported the Navigator Program through a financial contribution. Council has voted to renew and expand funding.<sup>33</sup>
- The Public Safety Office (PSO) and the African Nova Scotian Affairs Integration Office (ANSAIO) are currently within the same business unit. This co-location facilitates collaboration on actions to address root causes of violence relating to African Nova Scotian communities.

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\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

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<sup>33</sup> See <https://www.halifax.ca/council/agendasc/documents/150721ca1131.pdf>

**Table 8: Youth Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
32	<p><i>"The municipality requires greater capacity – presumably in part via a relocated, adequately resourced PSO - to keep abreast of the various initiatives, secure and assess information on their processes and outcomes and play an appropriate role with the provincial and federal governments and other partners in the determination of subsequent steps in crime prevention, enforcement and societal reintegration of young offenders." (p. xxi)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Public Safety Office (PSO) is now part of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) business unit.</li> <li>• See response to roundtable recommendation #15.</li> </ul>
33	<p><i>"A second recommendation is that the interventionist model adopted to respond to serious youth offending, acknowledge the complexity and requirement for a collaborative strategic approach and, in that respect, examine best practices associated with established interventions such as HUB, NIST and CURE VIOLENCE. In his companion paper Professor Schneider advances more elaborate and specific recommendations and these should be consulted." (p. xxi)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRM-delivered or HRM-led interventionist programming targets (1) youth involved in criminal activity and/or gangs; and (2) girls who have a heightened vulnerability to sexual abuse, prostitution and drug use. See Attachment 2 – Girls United, Soul Strong and Youth Advocate Program</li> <li>• HRM-delivered or HRM-led interventionist programming targets youth who have barriers to employment. See Attachment 2 – Youth Live.</li> <li>• RCMP Detachments in HRM are using an early intervention process that brings together police, social services, schools, public health and other community service agencies to address anti-social or self-destructive behaviour in youth and to divert young people away from criminality. See Attachment 2 – RCMP Hybrid HUB.</li> <li>• HRP, RCMP Fire and are offering a range of programs and initiatives to expose youth to the police/emergency services and encourage improved community relations. See Attachment 2 – Citizens Police Academy for Youth, Cops'n Kids Camp, Emergency Services Achievement Program, HRP Youth Program and Stetsons &amp; Spurs.</li> <li>• The Province provides funding to organizations that deliver youth crime prevention programming and/or strengthen relationships in communities to reduce/prevent crime. See Attachment 2 – Crime Prevention Grants Program.</li> </ul>



- IWK, Community Services and Correctional Services are collaborating to provide support for high risk youth at both the Nova Scotia Youth Facility and the Halifax Youth Attendance Centre.
- Staff from IWK Youth Forensics and the Department of Education who work with high risk youth are receiving joint training. Training modules include: motivational interviewing, aggression replacement training, and restorative practices.
- The Province administers a restorative justice program for youth aged 12-17 (inclusive). Consideration is currently being given to developing a restorative justice program for adult offenders. See Attachment 2 – Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program.
- The Province has entered into service agreements with a community justice agency and a tribal organization to deliver the Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program in HRM. See Attachment 2 – Community Justice Society and Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network.
- Non-governmental organizations in HRM currently deliver a mix of interventionist, restorative justice, reintegration and social enterprise programming for youth. Available programming offers leadership opportunities, life skills and employability skills development, substance abuse counselling/support, access to mentors and exposure to role models. See Attachment 2 – Boys and Girls Club, CeaseFire, Centre for Building Resilience through Anti-Violence Education, Community Justice Society, Empathy Factory, Heartwood Centre for Community Youth Development, Ignite Youth Engagement Program, In My Own Voice (iMOVE), Leave Out Violence, Options to Anger (O2A), Phoenix at Mulgrave Park, Phoenix Youth Outreach Program, Red Road Project, Save Our Sons, Skills2Action, Save Our Sisters, Spot, Stoplift, Taking the Lead, Torch Club and YMCA.
- The PSO will continue to assess opportunities for promoting collaboration among stakeholders delivering interventionist programming for HRM youth.

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 9: Race and Ethnicity Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
34	<i>"The ANSAIO should have as one of its priorities working with the PSO and others (including community leaders and organizations, directors of the recent developments noted above) to determine measurable objectives for the reduced over-representation of Black youths and young adults as victims and offenders of violence." (p. xxii)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-governmental organizations in HRM currently deliver a mix of interventionist, reintegration, restorative justice and social enterprise programming for African Nova Scotian youth. See Attachment 2 – CeaseFire, Save our Sons, Save Our Sisters and Voices of Change.</li> <li>• Non-governmental organizations in HRM currently deliver a mix of interventionist, reintegration, restorative justice and social enterprise programming for Aboriginal youth. See Attachment 2 – Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network, Direction 180, Mainline Needle Exchange, Red Road, Seven Sparks Healing Path and Walking the Prevention Circle.</li> <li>• The Public Safety Office (PSO) and the African Nova Scotian Affairs Integration Office (ANSAIO) are currently within the same business unit. This co-location facilitates collaboration on actions to address root causes of violence relating to African Nova Scotian communities.</li> </ul>
35	<i>"HRM, principally through the PSO, should be a repository for the information and best practices on reducing violence among marginal minority persons and have a capacity to assess the value of the processes and outcomes of the projects currently underway for subsequent municipal advocacy and possible resource allocation." (p. xxiii)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The PSO is represented on a national network which helps municipalities expand, or develop, evidence based crime prevention programmes and collaborative strategies. See Attachment 2 – Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention</li> <li>• The PSO is represented on a local network which addresses a range of public safety issues in the downtown, including graffiti, panhandling, shoplifting and vandalism. See Attachment 2 – Halifax Security Network.</li> </ul>

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 10: Vulnerable Neighbourhoods Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
36	<p><i>“Continue the successful UDI initiative in the Uptown and extend it to North Dartmouth. The drug problem exists in both areas to a significant degree and generates much violence and victimization. A UDI [Uptown Drug Intervention] project ratchets up enforcement while also providing, in collaboration with the mobilized local communities, a social development approach to the roots of the drug problem.”</i> (p. xxiv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Uptown Drug Intervention project is no longer in operation.</li> <li>• In 2014, a review of the Uptown Drug Intervention was conducted by Professor Don Clairmont. The review concluded that the UDI pilot resulted in public safety benefits (due to improved community/police relationships) despite a failure to prevent participant reoffending.<sup>34</sup></li> <li>• HRP/RCMP use of targeted enforcement, “hot spot” policing, and targeting of chronic offenders continues. Community input and crime analysis is used to guide tactical deployment of officers to hot spots.</li> <li>• HRP/RCMP and the Public Safety Office are collaborating to address ways to improve community/HRM/police relations and reduce the likelihood of offending.</li> </ul>
37	<p><i>“The Uptown and North Dartmouth violence and victimization are neighbourhood issues and require more collaborative strategic planning and action than exists at present. It would appear to require something along the lines of the Safer, Stronger Communities collaboration by the provincial and municipal governments in 2009, perhaps drawing upon other successful strategies such as the Neighbourhood Integrated Service Teams discussed by Schneider in his paper in Volume Two.”</i> (p. xxiv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRP Divisional Commanders, Community Response Officers (CROs), Quick Response Unit (QRU) and Community Relations Officers, etc. engage with citizens in high crime areas and stimulate community participation in crime prevention programs.</li> <li>• HRP’s East Divisional Commander, Community Response Officers and School Resource Officers are actively engaged in a joint North Dartmouth initiative for children and their families. See Attachment 2 – Between the Bridges.</li> <li>• RCMP Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and Community Diversity Liaison Members use evidence base policing to engage with citizens in high crime areas to educate and stimulate community participation in crime prevention programs.</li> <li>• The Safer, Stronger Communities Initiative is no longer operational in Halifax.</li> <li>• The Neighbourhood Integrated Service Teams (NIST) model is no longer operational in Vancouver.</li> </ul>

<sup>34</sup> See <https://dalspace.library.dal.ca/handle/10222/64620>

38 *"HRP's Community Response Team has sponsored a Crime Free Multiple Housing approach in HRM and has had success in certifying an Independent Supportive Housing Complex for Senior Citizens. It would be a good challenge to explore the possibilities for CFMH in the public and private sector multiple unit dwellings in the Uptown and North Dartmouth." (p. xxiv)*

- HRM is participating with the United Way and the provincial government on a pilot project that may serve as a model for collaborative approaches to community intervention. See Attachment 2 – Between the Bridges.
- Halifax's CFMH program was previously in hiatus but has recently been reinstated. See Crime Free Multi-Housing.
- A CFMH workshop for property owners/managers and police was delivered in May of 2016. The workshop increased the complement of police officers (HRP/RCMP) trained in CFMH.
- HRP/RCMP are working with Housing Nova Scotia (HNS) property managers to implement CFMH at public housing units located throughout Halifax.
- HRP manages a free home safety program for seniors (55+) living in private residences. See Attachment 2 – Seniors' Home Safety Program (SHSP)
- HRP/RCMP manage programs in which volunteer community members patrol their neighbourhoods by car and report suspicious activity to police. See Attachment 2 – Citizens on Patrol.
- HRP manages a program in which seniors learn about the functions of HRP and community partners through demonstrations and presentations. See Attachment 2 – Citizens' Police Academy for Seniors
- Communities are helping to prevent crime by keeping a watchful eye on their neighbourhoods and reporting information to authorities. See Attachment 2 – Crime Stoppers, Crime Stoppers – High School, Neighbourhood Watch and Vertical Watch.

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

**Table 11: Public Housing Recommendations**

No.	Report Recommendation*	Current Situation
39	<p><i>"In HRM, the Bayers-Westwood complex appears to be more successful, aesthetically, with less violence and public safety concerns, and reportedly providing more of a transitional housing arrangement rather than a permanent residence for generations of a family. It would be valuable to determine if this is indeed the case and whether there are strategies that can be transferred to the other complexes."</i> (p. xxv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HRP Divisional Commanders, Community Response Officers (CROs), Quick Response Unit (QRU) and Community Relations Officers, etc. engage with citizens in high crime areas and stimulate community participation in crime prevention programs.</li> <li>• RCMP Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and the Community Diversity Liaison Members use evidence based policing developed through ComStat to deliver crime reduction strategies and programs to keep citizens engaged with community participation in crime prevention programs. The RCMP Deployment Model, Crime Reduction and Communication Strategy support Reassurance Policing.</li> <li>• Statistics for the Bayers-Westwood complex are currently unavailable (for comparison purposes with other similar complexes).</li> </ul>
40	<p><i>"Reinvigorating the tenants associations, and funding them accordingly, can set the stage for more collaborative activities such as CPTED innovations and perhaps the Crime Free Multiple Housing approach."</i> (p. xxv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tenant associations in HRM are currently not directly funded by the municipality.</li> <li>• Staff members (HRP, RCMP, Community Development, Transportation and Public Works, Infrastructure and Asset Management, Water Commission and Fire) periodically receive environmental design training. See Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design.</li> <li>• See response to roundtable recommendation #38.</li> </ul>
41	<p><i>"Perhaps, too, HRM leaders and provincial housing officials should explore developments such as the Regent Park transformation which provides a new model for public housing."</i> (p. xxv)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A partnership has been formed to address the need for a unified voice on homelessness and housing poverty. Coalition partners (including HRM) are working together to upgrade, preserve and expand the existing stock of affordable housing. See Attachment 2 – Housing and Homelessness Partnership.</li> </ul>

\* Recommendations are excerpted from *The 2014 HRM Roundtable Review – Overview and Recommendations*

## ATTACHMENT 2

### Catalogue of Public Safety Agencies, Organizations, Programs and Initiatives

#### Downtown

**Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention:** The Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (CMNCP) brings together Canadian municipalities to share experiences and expertise. The network helps stakeholders expand, or develop, evidence based crime prevention programmes and collaborative strategies. Through the network, municipalities maintain a sustained dialogue, discuss common issues, trends and new initiatives, exchange key information on projects and programmes, and coordinate the development of proposals to support inter-municipal cooperation, knowledge building and training of municipal resources. The Canadian Municipal Network on Crime Prevention (CMNCP) is currently being funded by the National Crime Prevention Center (NCPC) of Public Safety Canada to implement a project called "Building Municipal Capacity to Harness the Evidence to Prevent Crime". The project includes inter-municipal exchanges; regional and national workshops, trainings, and meetings; and the mentoring of new municipal members in order to further develop crime prevention interventions based on existing evidence.

See <http://www.thunderbay.ca/Assets/NMN+Background+and+Reference+Document.pdf>

**Downtown Policing Strategy:** HRP has implemented a downtown policing strategy to address public disorder, assaults, drunkenness, noise problems and vandalism. The strategy involves targeted patrols between the hours of 12 midnight and 5 a.m. (Thursdays, Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays on long weekends). Beat officers engage the public, patrons and staff and target individuals at risk (either as instigators or as victims). Officers also conduct walk-throughs of licensed establishments. Administrative issues (occupancy load, exits, over service, care and control etc.) are forwarded to the Alcohol, Gaming, Fuel and Tobacco Division (AGFTD) for action.

**Dalhousie University Restorative Justice Project:** The Dalhousie University Restorative Justice Project (DURJP) is a partnership between Dalhousie, Halifax Regional Police, and the Nova Scotia Department of Justice. Students charged with a criminal offence may be referred to the Project by the HRP or by the Crown Attorney's Office. The process results in a restorative agreement agreed upon and signed by everyone involved. If the student successfully completes the restorative process, their ticket or offence will be removed from the judicial system.

See [http://www.dal.ca/campus\\_life/student\\_services/student-rights-and-responsibilities/where-to-get-help/student-dispute-resolution/restorative-justice-project.html](http://www.dal.ca/campus_life/student_services/student-rights-and-responsibilities/where-to-get-help/student-dispute-resolution/restorative-justice-project.html)

**Halifax Security Network:** The Halifax Security Network addresses a range of public safety issues, including graffiti, office theft, panhandling, shoplifting and vandalism. The HSN collaborates on presentations, briefings, training, conferences and trade shows. Membership in the Halifax Security Network currently includes representation from Halifax Regional Police (HRP), Trade Centre Limited (TCL), private security companies, retail organizations and federal and provincial departments and crown corporations.

No website available.

**Husky Patrol:** Husky Patrol is a free shuttle bus service for all students, faculty and staff of Saint Mary's University. The free shuttle service, starting at 6:00pm and running until 12:00am, operates Sunday to Friday. Shuttle service is restricted to a defined service area (to and from the campus). Husky Patrol does not do pick-ups or drop-offs at liquor stores, bars/clubs or restaurants (unless the rider provides proof of employment). Passengers who have reached the point of intoxication are not permitted on the shuttle.

See <http://smusa.ca/services/husky-patrol/>

**Liquor Enforcement Unit:** HRP's Liquor Enforcement Unit (LEU) targets alcohol related crime or disorder incidents where alcohol is a factor. The unit provides high profile presence at events where problems with alcohol consumption may arise. LEU actively partners with the Province's [the Alcohol, Gaming, Fuel and Tobacco Division \(AGFTD\)](#) to undertake enforcement action in connection with alcohol related incidents and disorder. AGD Inspectors are out on a weekly basis monitoring licensed establishments.

**Patron Accountability Safety and Service:** In 2012, the Patron Accountability Safety and Service (PASS) program was piloted in Halifax. PASS has since evolved to become a province-wide bar suspension program. Underage drinking, fake ID, violence, vandalism, sexual acts, thefts or drugs are the typical categories of behaviour leading to being barred. A list of barred individuals is sent out weekly to the HRP's Liquor Enforcement Unit and to participating licensed establishments. Patrons under suspension are barred from all participating establishments. There are currently a 26 participating licensed establishments taking part in the program in HRM's urban core. Partner agencies include the Restaurant Association of Nova Scotia (RANS), Halifax Regional Police (HRP) Liquor Enforcement Unit and the the Alcohol, Gaming, Fuel and Tobacco Division (AGFTD) and Municipal Relations. PASS helps to curb underage drinking, intoxication, and violent offences associated with the bar industry in HRM's urban core.

See <http://www.rans.ca/>

**Prevent Alcohol and Risk-Related Trauma in Youth:** Community Justice Society of Halifax/Dartmouth offers Prevent Alcohol and Risk-Related Trauma in Youth (PARTY). PARTY is a program for youth who have been referred to the Community Justice Society as a result of drug and alcohol offences. Youth are referred at a pre-charge or post-charge level. PARTY is co-facilitated with the Department of Health and Promotion. Youth in the PARTY program attend an intake meeting and later participate in an educational session based on reducing risk and lessening the harm caused by adolescent drug and alcohol use.

See <http://communityjusticesociety.org/index.php>

**Serve Right – It's Just Good Business Responsible Beverage Service:** The Nova Scotia Tourism Human Resource Council (NSTHRC) offers Serve Right – It's Just Good Business Responsible Beverage Service. This voluntary program helps participants develop the skills necessary to implement responsible beverage service policies and procedures. Managers complete a 5 hour responsible beverage service program, while servers and staff complete a three hour responsible beverage service program. People who serve and sell alcohol in licensed establishments in Nova Scotia are currently not required to complete server intervention training. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario are currently phasing in mandatory server training.

<https://onlinetraining.tourismhrc.com/PreRegister.php>

**Tiger Patrol:** Tiger Patrol is a free shuttle bus service for all students, faculty and staff of Dalhousie University. The free shuttle service runs on half hour intervals, starting at 6:00pm and running until 1:15am. Shuttle service is restricted to a defined service area. DalSAFE, a new mobile app, provides quick and easy access to Dalhousie Security Services and to Tiger Patrol.

See <http://www.dal.ca/dept/facilities/services/security-services/tigerpatrol.html>



## Gendered Violence and Child Abuse Supports

**Avalon Sexual Assault Centre:** The Avalon Sexual Assault Centre (Avalon Centre) provides services for those affected by sexual violence, with primary emphasis on support, education, counselling and leadership/advocacy. Education programming offered by Avalon Centre includes: public awareness and public education; community and school-based education; legal education, and professional training. Legal advocacy and therapeutic counselling services are available to women and transgendered individuals (16+) who have experienced a recent or historical sexual assault, childhood sexual abuse and/or sexual harassment.

See <http://avaloncentre.ca/>

**Be More Than a Bystander Campaign:** This HRP-led campaign was originally launched in May 2012 and re-launched in April 2014. The Be More Than a Bystander Campaign aims to empower everyone to be more than a bystander. The campaign is designed to help create a culture that stands up against abusive attitudes and behaviours directed towards women early on, before they've had the chance to escalate to violence. The intent is to teach bystanders some simple ways to express that abusive and violent attitudes and behaviours, directed towards women, are not acceptable and should not be tolerated. Targeting the behavior of victims is not only ineffective, but also contributes to and increases self-blame in survivors. Instead, the 'Don't be that guy' campaigns, originally created by Sexual Assault Voices of Edmonton (SAVE), target potential offenders - ultimately the ones who hold the power and responsibility to end sexual assault.

See <http://www.halifax.ca/menendingviolenceagainstwomen/>

**Breaking the Silence. A Coordinated Response to Sexual Violence in Nova Scotia:** In 2015 the Province released its first sexual violence strategy to help coordinate services to better respond to the needs of victims and survivors and place a strong focus on prevention. Strategy actions have been identified under three broad categories: services and supports; education and prevention; and approach and accountability. Service and support objectives include: getting people urgent help faster; building on existing community support networks; expanding the Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner (SANE) Program; and developing a funding framework for existing sexual assault centres. Education and awareness objectives include: establishing a provincial committee on public awareness; establishing a provincial committee on training; and establishing a Prevention Innovation Fund. Approach and accountability objectives include: hiring a provincial specialist to support engagement activities and implement the work of provincial committees; establishing an interdepartmental committee; reviewing current policies and funding and producing an annual report.

See <http://novascotia.ca/coms/svs/docs/Sexual-Violence-Strategy-ENG.pdf>

**Changing the Culture of Alcohol Use in Nova Scotia:** In 2007 the Province released its alcohol strategy. The goal of the strategy is to prevent and reduce alcohol-related acute and chronic health, social, and economic harm and costs among individuals, families, and communities. The alcohol strategy's vision and goals have been laid out in five interrelated key directions: community capacity and partnership building; communication and social marketing; research and evaluation; strengthening prevention, early intervention, and treatment; and healthy public policy. Key actions identified in the strategy include: raising the profile of alcohol as a public health issue; engaging specific target groups (such as underage drinkers and their parents); addressing behaviours of concern (including binge drinking and drinking to intoxication); and promoting the use of routine screening and interventions for individuals whose drinking results in harm. The Nova Scotia Department of Health Promotion and

Protection – Addiction Services is working with the Department of Justice and the Department of Community Services to address issues relating to prevention, harm reduction and enforcement, through the Province's alcohol strategy.

See <http://novascotia.ca/dhw/addictions/documents/Changing-the-Culture-of-Alcohol-Use-in-Nova-Scotia-Strategy.pdf>

**Child and Youth Advocacy Centre:** Since 2010, a multi-agency steering committee has been working to create a Child and Youth Advocacy Centre (CYAC) in Nova Scotia. The CYAC model features a one-stop, child- and youth-friendly location where children and youth can disclose abuse without experiencing further trauma. Multidisciplinary professionals work together to provide a seamless, coordinated approach to forensic interview, medical exam, mental health services, court preparation, and personalized follow up. A small-scale demonstration CYAC program (launched in 2012) is currently underway at the IWK Health Centre.

See <http://www.iwk.nshealth.ca/childrens-health/child-and-youth-advocacy-centre>

**Child Victim/Witness Program:** Department of Justice administers the Child Victim/Witness Program. The program can help a child victim or witness by: giving information and answering questions about the criminal justice system; explaining the court process and everyone's role in it; providing a tour of the courtroom and preparing a child for court; arranging meetings with the Crown Attorney; going to court with the child; helping to prepare Victim Impact Statements; helping with an application for Criminal Injuries Counselling; assisting to contact other agencies that can be of help. Initial meetings with a child may take place in the child's home.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/victim\\_services/programs.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/victim_services/programs.asp)

**Circles of Support and Accountability Canada:** Halifax's Circles of Support and Accountability Canada (CoSA) is part of a national network. There are currently eleven CoSA sites operating in six provinces across Canada (including Nova Scotia). CoSA's professionals and trained volunteers assist high-risk sex offenders to successfully reintegrate into the community. A circle of support consists of three to five volunteers who meet regularly with a 'core member' (as a group and one-on-one) to help with reintegration challenges, to refer the core member to community resources (relating to housing, employment, medical/psychological needs, etc.) and to challenge any behaviour that might lead to re-offending or breaching of legal conditions. Limited CoSA programming is currently available due to recent funding cuts.

See <http://cosacanada.com/> and <http://www.hcc-cosa.ca/cosahalifax/>

**Criminal Injuries Counselling Program:** The Criminal Injuries Counselling Program is administered by the Nova Scotia Department of Justice. Professional counselling services are available to help victims deal with trauma resulting from a violent criminal offence such as physical assault, sexual assault, or robbery. Children exposed to domestic violence can also apply for counselling through this program. Counselling is provided by private counselling practitioners within the community who are approved counsellors with the program. Counsellors must apply to become approved counsellors and meet certain criteria.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/victim\\_services/programs.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/victim_services/programs.asp)

**Danger Assessment Tool:** Staff of transition houses, Victim Services and Child Welfare Services (under Department of Community Services) are trained to use the Danger Assessment tool. The use of this tool is part of the collaborative process through the High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework. Information sharing is initiated with relevant agencies if any of the primary service providers designate a file as high risk. The Danger Assessment tool is comprised of two parts: the first portion of the tool evaluates severity and frequency of abuse by providing the woman with a calendar of the previous year. The woman is asked to mark dates of past abuse on a calendar. Incidents are ranked from least to most severe. Indicators include: slapping, pushing, punching, kicking, bruises, "beating up" (i.e. burns, broken bones and miscarriage), threat to use a weapon and finally, use of a weapon with wounds. The second portion of the tool is a 20-item instrument which includes a weighted scoring system to count yes/no responses of risk factors linked with intimate partner homicide.

See <http://www.dangerassessment.org/DATools.aspx> and [http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09\\_7/p3.html](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09_7/p3.html)

**Department of Justice Victim Services:** The Department of Justice's Victim Services division offers a range of services to help victims of crime in Nova Scotia. They offer the following programs: Provincial Victim Services Program; Child Victim/Witness Program; Criminal Injuries Counselling Program; and Victim Impact Statement Program

**Domestic Violence Action Plan:** In response to the 2009 report from the Domestic Violence Prevention Committee of Nova Scotia, the Province developed the Domestic Violence Action Plan. The action plan's goals included making the safety of women and children a priority, building service capacity, responding to inequities, increasing access, strengthening case processing/management, strengthening service provider knowledge, skills, and connections, and building supportive environments (social, political and economic) to help prevent intimate partner violence. The 2010 action plan outlined existing programs and services, outlined how governmental departments and agencies could work differently/cooperatively, and set out new domestic violence initiatives. The plan proposed legislative changes to better protect victims of intimate partner violence, including contemplated amendments to the Police Act, the Residential Tenancies Act and the development of new child welfare/custody legislation.

See [https://women.gov.ns.ca/sites/default/files/documents/factsheets/Domestic\\_Violence\\_Action\\_Plan\\_EN.pdf](https://women.gov.ns.ca/sites/default/files/documents/factsheets/Domestic_Violence_Action_Plan_EN.pdf)

**Domestic Violence Court:** Department of Justice has been piloting a Domestic Violence Court Program in Sydney Provincial Court since 2012. Participation in the Domestic Violence Court Program is voluntary and is for adults charged with a criminal offence who have a significant connection to the Cape Breton Regional Municipality. To participate, the accused must acknowledge responsibility for the offence by entering a guilty plea and attend designated programming before being sentenced. A thorough risk and needs assessment is conducted to determine the most appropriate program option, which range from 5 and 10 week educational programs to a 25 week therapeutic program. The court has a dedicated Crown and legal aid lawyer as well as a dedicated probation and victim services officers.

The pilot has been extended until March 31, 2017. In cases where offenders pled guilty to domestic violence related charges and entered into recommended programming, the guilty pleas negated the need for trials and in turn, victims did not have to testify. Department of Justice is gathering data to evaluate the program. Should positive results be demonstrated from the Domestic Violence Court Program, expansion to other areas of the Province may be considered (if sufficient funding can be identified).

See [http://www.courts.ns.ca/Provincial\\_Court/NSPC\\_domestic\\_violence\\_court.htm](http://www.courts.ns.ca/Provincial_Court/NSPC_domestic_violence_court.htm)

**Domestic Violence Inventory:** The Domestic Violence Inventory is used as an optional tool by Community Corrections personnel to assess risk and need levels of offenders charged with a domestic violence offence. When a case is categorized as high risk for lethality, spousal/intimate partner violence is flagged and case management strategies specific to domestic violence are implemented. All offenders charged with domestic violence must attend a domestic violence educational program. The self-administered tool includes six scales: Truthfulness Scale, Violence Scale, Control Scale, Alcohol Scale, Drugs Scale and Stress Coping Abilities Scale. The results of the DVI support the general/overall risk assessment provided by the Level of Service Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI) and are also included in pre-sentence and post-sentence reports.

See [http://www.bdsLtd.com/TestsA\\_DVI.asp](http://www.bdsLtd.com/TestsA_DVI.asp)

**Forensic Sexual Behaviour Program:** The Forensic Sexual Behaviour Program is offered in collaboration with the East Coast Forensic Hospital (Nova Scotia Hospital site) in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. It is an outpatient service, meaning its clients are those currently living in the community. Most of these clients are on probation. The overall mandate of the Program is to make communities safer - by preventing or making it less likely for clients convicted of sexual offences to commit repeat offences.

See <http://www.cehha.nshealth.ca/Mental%20Health/fsbp.htm>

**Framework for Action Against Family Violence:** The Federal Department of Justice's Framework for Action Against Family Violence calls for the development of police protocols addressing dispatch, case management, referrals to support services, escort of victims/dependants and release of alleged perpetrators. Specifically the framework sets out the following policy guidelines for police: Immediately refer by dispatch all reported cases of domestic violence; Respond to and fully investigate all domestic violence cases; Conduct comprehensive case management (including evidence gathering) at the scene to reduce reliance on victim testimony; Immediately refer to victim support services and escort safe passage; In all cases where children are present, send notice to child welfare for follow up; Lay charges in all cases where reasonable grounds or evidence supports charges; The alleged perpetrator is to be arrested and removed from the home in all cases where a charge is laid; Where there is a history of abuse or the victim fears for their safety, police shall not release on an appearance notice or promise to appear, but will hold until a bail hearing before a justice of the peace or judge of the provincial court; Request protective conditions at bail hearings.

See <http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/mlfvc-elcvf/vol2/p11.html> and <http://nsdomesticviolence.ca/sites/default/files/documents/DV%20update%20report%20for%20WEB%20revised%20dec%204.pdf>

**Health Link 811:** The 811 program is well positioned to support callers of all ages who have or are experiencing domestic violence and sexual violence. Protocols are in place to support callers, with rigorous clinical guidelines accessible to the nurses when speaking with a caller. Nurses also have access to a broad range of community-based resources to advise callers where additional support is available as close to home as possible.

See <https://811.novascotia.ca/>

**Healthy Youth Relationships:** Red Cross Healthy Youth Relationships is an educational program for students in middle and high school grades which offers teens the knowledge and skills to develop healthy relationships and prevent relationship violence. The Red Cross Healthy Youth Relationships program consists of 12 experiential lessons, aligned and packaged for specific grade levels: Gr. 7-8, Gr. 9-10, and Gr. 11-12. The grade lessons build on each other to enhance learning through games, videos, role plays, and discussions.

See [http://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence--bullying-and-abuse-prevention/educators/healthy-youth-dating-relationships?lang=en-ca&\\_ga=1.174895586.1590362102.1445449080](http://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence--bullying-and-abuse-prevention/educators/healthy-youth-dating-relationships?lang=en-ca&_ga=1.174895586.1590362102.1445449080)

**High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework:** The High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework is a joint provincial protocol of the Nova Scotia Departments of Justice, Community Services and Public Prosecution Service. Local committees in all counties are involved with how the protocol can be best implemented in each area. When a case is deemed to be a "high risk" situation, the High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework requires information sharing among primary service providers including: police, victim services workers, community corrections staff, transition houses, men's intervention programs and child welfare. The Framework was developed to help identify and reduce risk of death and increase safety for victims by providing support/safety planning for the victim and avoid duplication of services. Crown attorneys are also informed of the risk assessment results and can take this information into account with respect to victim safety, when considering conditions of release.

See [http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09\\_7/p4.html](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09_7/p4.html) and <http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/HighRiskFramework.pdf>

**Intimate Partner Violence Tracking Project:** The Intimate Partner Violence Tracking Project (IPVTP) was conducted by the Nova Scotia Department of Justice. The project tracked the progress of spousal/intimate partner violence cases through the criminal justice system. The project supported the Nova Scotia Framework for Action Against Family Violence and helped evaluate the Department's domestic violence initiatives. The project selected and tracked a sample of cases of intimate partner violence that were reported to police in Nova Scotia in 2007. A random sample of 1,200 incidents was selected for follow-up with Police, Courts, Crown, Community Corrections and Victim Services.

See <http://nsdomesticviolence.ca/sites/default/files/publications/12-40116-55556%20IPVTP%20WEB.pdf>

**New Start Society:** New Start Society is a non-profit organization with charitable status. They offer programming designed to address abuse and/or violence in intimate partner relationships. New Start has three core services: a counselling program to prevent family violence; counselling and support for those who have experienced abuse in the family; and public education workshops and information on family violence. New Start Counselling is a self-referral agency. Programming is available to men and women – including both victims of domestic violence and perpetrators of domestic violence. New Start has developed a pilot canine therapy project and a wilderness/hiking based program (Journey Man) for men who have abused partners in intimate relationships.

See <http://www.newstartcounselling.ca/?q=Welcome>

**Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women:** The Advisory Council on the Status of Women was established in 1977 under the Advisory Council on the Status of Women Act and the Advisory Council on the Status of Women Regulations. It was created to educate the public and advise the provincial government on issues of interest and concern to women. The Advisory Council works to make sure that issues affecting

the lives of Nova Scotia women become part of the government's plan. The Advisory Council works with other government departments, women's and community agencies, anti-violence organizations, and other provincial and territorial status of women organizations to reduce violence against women and girls at home, at work and in the community. The Advisory Council informs and educates the public about women's personal safety and freedom from violence, through publications and through public events. The prevention of domestic violence is a priority for the Advisory Council. The advisory council has developed a resource centre for those affected. Nova Scotia Domestic Violence Resource Center contains sections on getting help, how to help, information for medical professionals, researchers, and an extensive list of transition houses and organizations that offer support to those affected by domestic violence.

See <https://women.gov.ns.ca/>

**Operation Northern Spotlight:** As part of Operation Northern Spotlight (Phase 4), police officers from 40 police agencies mobilized to meet with people suspected of being part of the sex trade, potentially forced into performing sexual acts through threats of violence, drug dependency, physical intimidation and other forms of coercion. Police assessed evidence of transporting, driving and controlling — elements of the human trafficking offences. In Halifax region, a total of six individuals (five females and one male, who ranged in age from 15 to 22) were interviewed, in local hotels, by the Vice Unit of the Integrated Criminal Investigation Division. The minor was returned to the custody of their parents. Interviewed individuals were offered support services, including health care, outreach programs and mental health support. No charges were laid in HRM.

**Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment:** The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) was originally developed for front-line police officers but is available for use by victim services, health care workers, probation and correctional services personnel in addition to domestic violence caseworkers in some provinces. The tool assesses risk of future domestic assault in addition to the frequency and severity of these assaults. Although it was not designed to predict risk of lethality, the authors have found a correlation between higher ODARA scores and more severe assaults in the future. An interactive e-learning program allows assessors to learn to use the ODARA.

In Nova Scotia, a number of agencies use the ODARA including HRP, the RCMP, military police and Correctional Services. ODARA risk assessments are provided to the Crown in brief and provided to Corrections at sentencing (if there is a conviction). If the ODARA score is 7+, cases are designated for specialized case management under Nova Scotia's High Risk Domestic Violence Case Coordination Protocol Framework. Information may then be shared with identified primary service providers: police and police-based domestic violence case coordinators, victims services, child protection, corrections, transition house association member agency and men's intervention programs based on local protocols.

See <http://odara.waypointcentre.ca/> and [http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09\\_7/rr09\\_7.pdf](http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/rr09_7/rr09_7.pdf)

**Prevention Innovation Fund:** Through the Sexual Violence Strategy, Community Services are working on raising public awareness, enhancing services and supports and also stopping sexual violence from happening in the first place. Prevention Innovation Grants are intended to: (1) support the expansion of best practices for sexual violence prevention efforts; better research and evaluation of sexual violence prevention efforts; and better use of technology for the prevention of sexual violence; (2) assist groups that may not be part of the network of sexual violence organizations to reach out to their peers in creative ways to help stop sexual violence; and (3) support sexual violence prevention efforts of marginalized and underserved populations, including African Nova Scotians, First Nations, and the LGBTQ community.

See <http://novascotia.ca/coms/svs/prevention-innovation-fund.asp>

**Provincial Victim Services Program:** Victims of crime, or spouses/relatives of a victim are eligible for support and assistance through the Provincial Victim Services Program. The program staff can help by: giving general information on the criminal justice system (police, courts, prosecution, corrections); getting information about the court case; helping contact police, the Crown Attorney, and the correctional system; helping to prepare to testify in court; explaining and helping to prepare a Victim Impact Statement; helping to apply for restitution; helping to apply for Criminal Injuries Counselling; providing special help to child victims or witnesses of crime; and referring victims or their spouses/relatives to other agencies that may be helpful. Program staff do not give legal advice or long term counselling, but assist you in contacting other helping agencies. There are no fees for the service. The services of the Provincial Program are available through the regional offices.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/victim\\_Services/programs.asp#VISP](http://novascotia.ca/just/victim_Services/programs.asp#VISP)

**Safely on Your Way:** Safely on Your Way is a resource for women with children who are leaving an abusive relationship. It provides legal information for women in the post-separation stage who are trying to deal with custody and access issues, focusing on information women need to keep themselves and their children safe. The publication was developed by the Legal Information Society of Nova Scotia, in partnership with the Transition House Association of Nova Scotia, the Women's Innovative Justice Initiative and the Nova Scotia Advisory Council on the Status of Women. Funding was provided by the Law Foundation of Nova Scotia, the IWK Health Foundation, Justice Canada, Status of Women Canada, NS Advisory Council on the Status of Women, and the NS Department of Justice.

See <https://women.gov.ns.ca/sites/default/files/documents/SafelyYourWayEng.pdf>

**Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act (legislation):** The Safer Communities and Neighbourhoods Act (SCAN) targets and, if necessary, shuts down residential and commercial buildings and land that are regularly used for illegal activities (such as producing, selling or using illegal drugs, prostitution, illegal gaming or the unlawful sale or consumption of alcohol). SCAN gives citizens the tools to report problem residences and businesses, and gives authorities the power to investigate and take action. It also holds property owners accountable for threatening or disturbing activities regularly taking place on their property. A provincial investigative unit is in place to respond to community concerns about suspected illegal activity. Due to the Supreme Court's prostitution decision, SCAN has shifted prostitution-related enforcement activity to cases of underage prostitution and cases of human trafficking.

See [http://nslegislature.ca/legc/bills/60th\\_1st/1st\\_read/b001.htm](http://nslegislature.ca/legc/bills/60th_1st/1st_read/b001.htm) and <https://www.novascotia.ca/just/regulations/regs/scnregs.htm>

**Say Something if you See Something:** Halifax District RCMP and Halifax Regional Police's Partners in Policing group have recently launched Say Something if you See Something<sup>35</sup>, an education and awareness campaign aimed at employees in the hospitality and transportation industries. The campaign is aimed at local businesses and is supported by a free resource kit that includes posters advising people that human trafficking/sexual exploitation is a crime, as well as brochures that outline what employees should look out for and how they should respond if they believe human trafficking/sexual exploitation is occurring at their workplace.

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<sup>35</sup> Say Something if you See Something was originally launched in the United Kingdom and versions of the campaign have since been rolled out in communities in Canada and the United States. See <http://www.childrenssociety.org.uk/news-and-blogs/our-blog/say-something-if-you-see-something-new-toolkit-stop-child-sexual-exploitation>

See <http://halifax.ca/police/saysomethingifyouseesomething.php>

**Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners Program:** The Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE) program is administered by the Avalon Sexual Assault Centre. The program provides medical examination and forensic evidence collection in the emergency departments of the IWK Health Centre, QEII Health Sciences Centre, Dartmouth General Hospital and Cobequid Community Health Centre. SANE registered nurses have advanced training and education in forensic examinations of sexual assault victims. Program support includes: expert testimony in a court of law; supportive follow-up for victims; storage of forensic evidence for six months; and telephone response line for immediate sexual assault information and support. In partnership with HRP training division, SANE program staff are delivering sexual assault training to HRP and RCMP police officers (See Trauma Informed Responses to Sexualized Violence).

See <http://avaloncentre.ca/services/sexual-assault-nurse-examiner/>

**Sexual Assault Response Team:** Eight partner agencies from the criminal justice sector, the health sector, and the social services sector collaborate on HRM's Sexual Assault Response Team (SART). SART partners include: HRP; RCMP; Avalon Sexual Assault Centre; Capital District Health Authority; IWK Health Centre; Forensic Sexual Behaviour Program of Nova Scotia; Halifax/Dartmouth Crown Attorney's Office; and Nova Scotia Department of Justice. SART has established a community protocol for responding to sexual assault that is used when a victim/survivor of sexual assault (aged 16+) chooses to proceed through the criminal justice system.

**Sexual Assault Investigation Team:** HRP and RCMP jointly operate the Sexual Assault Investigation Team (SAIT), which investigates all sexual assaults and child and youth physical assaults in HRM. SAIT also assists other police agencies with sexual assault and child abuse files (where the investigation involves HRM). In cases of investigations where a child is a witness, SAIT is available to support patrol officers with the interview process.

**Stepping Stone:** Stepping Stone is a user directed non-profit organization that supports women, men and transgendered persons who are currently involved in, or were formerly involved in, sex work. Stepping Stone works to increase community engagement including education, health promotion, advocacy and support sex workers. Stepping Stone provides street outreach, court support and advocacy, a drop in centre, and a variety of programs and services including Anonymous HIV testing, counselling, and referrals to community partners.

See <http://steppingstonens.ca/>

**Stop it ASAP:** Stop it ASAP (Awareness of Sexual Assault Project) is an empowerment project between Avalon and YWCA Halifax's Finding Leadership in Youth Women program and other community groups. The program offers interactive activities to girls and young women on different themes, myths, and questions around sexual assault. A toolkit is available to encourage youth to get involved.

See <http://avaloncentre.ca/campaigns/stop-it-asap/>

**Trauma Informed Responses to Sexualized Violence:** HRP training division offers a joint HRP/RCMP three-day long course on trauma informed responses to sexualized violence. Officers on patrol who obtain the training are dispatched as first responders on preliminary sexual assault investigations. Avalon Sexual Assault Centre partners with police services to provide instructors, drawing on the expertise of Sexual Assault Nurse Examiner program nurses. A total of 60 HRP and RCMP officers have completed the training.



No website available

**Victim Impact Statement Program:** The Department of Justice Victim Services administers a Victim Impact Statement Program. The program offers victims of crime the opportunity to present a statement to the court (for consideration in sentencing) outlining the financial, physical, and psychological/emotional impact of the crime. Before the offender is sentenced, the victim may tell the court how the crime has affected them through a Victim Impact Statement.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/victim\\_Services/programs.asp#VISP](http://novascotia.ca/just/victim_Services/programs.asp#VISP)

**Victim Services Unit (HRP):** Victim Services is a police-based support unit providing services to victims of crime (with a focus on victims of domestic violence). The Unit is comprised of civilian employees and volunteers who work with police members. The program is staffed by a civilian coordinator, civilian outreach worker, two domestic violence case coordinators and volunteers. One domestic violence case coordinator is shared with the RCMP. Victim Services' supports are delivered through telephone contact, drop-in visits, at a scene and home visits.

The Unit screens and reviews all intimate partner/spousal calls to police and provides crisis intervention and support to victims. Staff attend crime scenes during weekdays (at the request of officers). Trained volunteers are on-call for evenings, nights and weekends. In the case of victims identified as being at high risk for lethality, the Unit provides safety planning (including Domestic Violence Emergency Response System alarm installations) and case coordination with primary service providers. The Unit is also responsible for providing victims with case information (investigation status/ officer contacts), offering emotional support and providing referrals to community services.

See <http://www.halifax.ca/Police/Programs/victimservices.php>

## Social Media

**Bullying Hotline:** HRM maintains a Bullying Hotline (under the direction of HRP's Community Relations/Crime Prevention Section). Calls, texts and emails are answered from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. each day, with an answering machine taking messages after hours and on weekends (call 902-490-SAVE (7283); text 233-SAVE; or email [bullyhotline@halifax.ca](mailto:bullyhotline@halifax.ca)). HRP's bullying web page has material for parents, students and teachers and includes tips for dealing with bullying and cyberbullying.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/Police/Programs/bullying.php>

**Cybercrime Unit:** Since 2014, social media monitoring software has been integrated into HRP operations (by way of the Real Time Crime Center (RTCC) and the Cybercrime Unit). Monitoring software allows HRP to be more proactive, predictive and preventative. A Criminal Investigation Division (CID) analyst is currently deployed to the Cybercrime project to assist with digital evidence capture, cyber intelligence gathering and online covert operations. HRP staff represent HRM on the National Working Group on Online Covert Operations.

**Cyber-Safety Act:** On December 11, 2015, Nova Scotia's Cyber-Safety Act was struck down after the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia ruled that the legislation violated the Charter of Rights and Freedoms. The Department of Justice has reviewed this decision and has announced that the Cyber-Safety Act will be re-written. The Department of Justice CyberSCAN investigative unit continues to operate but has shifted its focus to education and public awareness. Any complaint involving criminal behavior (like harassment or threats) is now directed to the police. Police will not deal with cyberbullying unless it has a criminal element.

See [http://nslegislature.ca/index.php/proceedings/bills/cyber-safety\\_act\\_-\\_bill\\_61](http://nslegislature.ca/index.php/proceedings/bills/cyber-safety_act_-_bill_61)

**CyberSCAN:** The CyberSCAN unit is made up of provincial investigators with various backgrounds. The team travels the province and works with victims, families, schools and others to investigate complaints, gather evidence and help stop cyberbullying. This can be accomplished informally without anyone having to go to court, or if necessary, through formal legal actions such as applying for a prevention order or referring cases to police when criminal charges may be warranted. In addition to helping end the bullying, the CyberSCAN unit can also help victims recover by putting them in touch with professionals to cope with any related trauma.

See <http://cyberscan.novascotia.ca/#top>

**School Response Officers:** HRM schools are supported by School Response Officers (SRO) – one officer for each family of schools. Both HRP and RCMP have SRO positions. SROs provide guidance and education to students, parents and teachers and help to decrease crime through developing positive working relationships with youth. SROs deliver bullying, cyber-crime and internet safety education to elementary, junior high and high school students. ComStat intelligence is used to drive student contact. SROs attend schools in response to incident trends in areas surrounding schools.

No website available

## Homelessness and Housing Supports

**211 Nova Scotia:** Nova Scotians can access 211 by phone, e-mail at [info@ns.211.ca](mailto:info@ns.211.ca), or online at [www.ns.211.ca](http://www.ns.211.ca). Users can easily and quickly connect to the community and social services they need, anywhere in the province, regardless of where they're located. Available information includes housing/shelters, refugee assistance, child/youth and family supports, continuing care, food and financial support, newcomer services and older adult (seniors) services. 211 is available in English, French and a variety of other languages, 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year. While the 211 service is confidential, it serves a valuable role in gathering data and helping government and community planners identify any gaps in services.

See <http://www.ns.211.ca/homepage>

**Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now (ACORN):** The Association of Community Organizations for Reform Now Canada is an independent national organization of low- and moderate-income families. They have over 70,000 members organized into twenty neighbourhood chapters in nine cities across Canada. Nova Scotia ACORN established its North Central Halifax Chapter in May 2014 and its Dartmouth North Chapter in September 2014. They advocate for holding slumlords accountable, push for introducing landlord licensing, campaign for better living conditions for public housing tenants and advocate for the return of rent control to Nova Scotia.

See <https://www.acorncanada.org/>

**Adsum for Women and Children:** Adsum for Women & Children is a non-profit, community-based organization that provides programs, services and housing for women, children, youth and transgender persons who are homeless or at risk of homelessness. Adsum offers a mix of short and long-term supportive housing (independent living units and communal, residential living). Adsum provides life management, education and employability programming, as well as group and individual supportive counseling. Adsum clients transitioning to independent living have access to donated clothing and household goods. Adsum currently operates four housing units: The Alders by Adsum (Halifax); Adsum Centre (Halifax); Adsum Court (Dartmouth); and Adsum House (Halifax).

See <http://www.adsumforwomen.org/>

**Alcare Place:** Alcare Place is a not for profit organization dedicated to the rehabilitation of adult males addicted to alcohol, drugs, and/or gambling. Alcare Place takes a client-centered, holistic approach to the disease of addiction (including aftercare and housing initiatives). Addictions programming and supports includes: life skills programs; relapse prevention programs; case reviews (with caseworkers); one-on-one counseling; goal setting; acupuncture/relaxation sessions; and AA, NA, and GA meetings (4 to 6 per week dependent on phase of recovery). Participants in the program are housed at Alcare Place, located on Robie Street in Halifax. Alcare Place can accommodate 12 clients. The housing is supervised 24-hours a day, 7 days a week.

See <http://www.alcareplace.ca/>

**Alice Housing:** Alice Housing is a non-profit housing program that provides safe second stage housing and supportive counselling to women and children leaving domestic abuse. With 18 units located in HRM, Alice Housing is one the largest and oldest second stage housing organizations in Canada. Second Stage Houses provide short-term, safe, affordable and independent housing and some services similar to those provided in transition houses.

See <http://alicehousing.ca/>

**ARK Outreach:** ARK Outreach operates The Drop-In, a place to call home for street-involved and homeless youth, ages 16-24. The centre offers daily meals, showers, laundry facilities, and access to other basics like clothing and socks to the youth who come through our door. ARK Outreach helps street involved youth to access vital services in the community, such as legal advice (including support through the court system/correctional facilities), health care, addiction services, mental health support, education, employment, and housing options (including assistance accessing emergency shelter and finding long-term housing) and assistance with emergency travel (bus tickets). ARK Outreach also offers Sunday Supper, a weekly meal serving 200-250 of the homeless community: single men and women, youth, and families with young children.

See <http://www.arkoutreach.com/>

**Barry House:** Shelter Nova Scotia operates Barry House, an emergency shelter for women and their dependent children experiencing homelessness. Clients may access shelter services while under the influence of intoxicants, provided that they are not an immediate risk to themselves or others. The shelter operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Women who stay are provided a bed to sleep in, three meals a day, guidance for finding a pathway to other organizations that can help, advice for finding suitable housing, or whatever else might be required. Women may stay as long as is needed to find the next best suitable housing. The shelter has beds for 20 women every night.

See <http://www.shelternovascotia.com/facilities-and-services/barry-house>

**Bryony House:** Bryony House operates a 24-bed shelter that provides 24 hour emergency services for women, with or without children, escaping intimate partner abuse. Bryony House counsellors answer a 24-hour distress line and provide individual/group supportive counselling, public education, advocacy and referrals. Each year, approximately 470 women and children stay at Bryony House and 2,500 distress calls are answered.

See <http://www.bryonyhouse.ca/>

**Canadian Housing Renewal Association:** The Canadian Housing and Renewal Association's (CHRA) mission is to ensure that all Canadians have an affordable, secure and decent place to call home. CHRA is a national voice in Canada speaking on the full range of issues related to affordable housing here and abroad. Their work revolves around four key pillars: keeping homes affordable; ending homelessness; renewing communities; and supporting a sustainable housing profession. CHRA undertakes research, develops policy, makes recommendations and advocates on behalf of its members. CHRA provides education and training opportunities through webinars, the CHRA Annual Congress and other activities.

See <http://chra-achru.ca/about-chra>

**Dalhousie Legal Aid Service:** Dalhousie Legal Aid Service is a community-based office in the north-central neighbourhood of Halifax, Nova Scotia. It also is a clinical program for law students and is operated by the Schulich School of Law at Dalhousie University. Their funding is provided by the Schulich School of Law, the Nova Scotia Legal Aid Commission, the Law Foundation of Nova Scotia and clinic alumni, friends of Dalhousie Legal Aid Service and special events. The Clinic is a unique partnership of community groups, law students, community legal workers and lawyers working together. Dalhousie Legal Aid Service does community outreach, education, organizing, lobbying and test case litigation to combat injustices affecting persons with low incomes in Nova Scotia. Community groups and community based agencies with mandates to fight poverty and injustice may apply for legal advice, assistance, and community development and education services. The Service offers advocacy workshops and legal information sessions, and works with other groups to lobby the government on social assistance policy and other policies negatively affecting persons with low incomes (including tenant rights lobbying and litigation).

See <http://www.dal.ca/faculty/law/dlas/about-dalhousie-legal-aid.html>

**Dartmouth Non-Profit Housing Society:** Dartmouth Non-Profit Housing Society

**Habitat for Humanity:** Habitat for Humanity Nova Scotia is a non-profit organization that strives to build stronger families and communities by expanding opportunities for affordable homeownership. They have built 49 homes throughout the province to help low income working families achieve the goal of successful homeownership. In 2015, Habitat for Humanity Nova Scotia welcomed more than 1,040 active volunteers to help with their mission and were privileged to have them donate more than 10,080 hours to help make homeownership a possibility for nine new families across the province. An affiliate of Habitat for Humanity Canada, they form part of the more than 63,000 volunteers every year and more than 55 affiliate organizations across the country working toward affordable homeownership.

See <http://habitatns.ca/>

**Harbour City Homes:** Harbour City Homes is a non-profit housing society with a mandate to provide safe, affordable living accommodations to those of low to moderate incomes within HRM. The society was established in 1978 for the initial purpose of revitalizing the Brunswick Street and Uniacke Square areas through the rehabilitation of historic buildings and the construction of new infill rental accommodations on vacant lots. The aim was to supply safe, affordable rental accommodations to those of low and moderate incomes that were architecturally compatible with the scale and design of other buildings in the neighbourhoods. When renovating the existing units, the main concern was to upgrade the facilities to safe standards and provide warm, comfortable housing. By retaining historic building which, in many cases, would have been demolished by other developers, Harbour City Homes has contributed to the continuity of existing neighbourhoods. Revenue from tenant rentals is the main source of funding for the organization. Harbour City homes owns and operates 13 properties on Brunswick Street, two properties on Buddy Daye Street, one property on Barrington Street, and three properties on Maynard Street.

See <http://www.harbourcityhomes.org/>

**Homelessness Partnering Strategy:** Through the Government of Canada's Homelessness Partnering Strategy (HPS), qualified organizations may receive funding for projects to help prevent and reduce homelessness in Canada. These projects are federally funded through regional and/or national funding streams. Funding delivered regionally focuses on the needs of homeless and at-risk individuals at the local level, and aims to help individuals gain and maintain a stable living arrangement. The three regional streams are: designated communities; rural and remote homelessness (non-designated communities); and aboriginal homelessness. The national funding streams help to develop a better understanding

of homelessness based on local data collection, and make surplus federal real properties available to organizations that plan to use the facilities to address homelessness.

See <http://www.edsc.gc.ca/eng/communities/homelessness/funding/index.shtml>

**Housing and Homelessness Partnership:** The Housing and Homelessness Partnership is a coalition of eight organizations committed to working together to put an end to homelessness and housing poverty in Halifax. The parties include: Affordable Housing Association of Nova Scotia, Canada Mortgage & Housing Corporation, Halifax Regional Municipality, Housing Nova Scotia, Investment Property Owners Association of NS, IWK, Nova Scotia Health Authority, United Way. United Way Halifax is the Secretariat for the Partnership, providing logistics, operational, and project management support. HHP task teams working on range of housing and homelessness issues including: income assistance; service standards reporting; emergency housing; discharge protocols (hospitals, institutions and emergency housing); financial management; rental assistance; and Housing First.

See [www.housingandhomelessness.ca](http://www.housingandhomelessness.ca)

**Housing Support Worker Initiative:** Started in 2011 as a pilot project, Housing Nova Scotia's Housing Support Worker (HSW) initiative offers support to individuals who are homeless or at-risk of becoming homeless. Halifax's shelter and transition housing operators work with Community Services staff to place the Housing Support Workers where they will be the most effective. Partner agencies in HRM include: Adsum for Women and Children, Shelter Nova Scotia (Barry House and Metro Turning Point), Salvation Army Centre of Hope, Metro Non-Profit Housing Association, Tawaak Housing Association, Mi'kmaq Friendship Centre and Phoenix Youth Programs. The supportive housing workers help people in need access housing, and other government and community-based resources and supports. In 2015, the initiative helped 460 individuals transition from a shelter or unstable living to safe, affordable housing. Another 157 people utilized eviction prevention support.

See <http://housing.novascotia.ca/newsroom/housing-support-worker-initiative-proven-success>

**Housing Trust of Nova Scotia:** The Housing Trust of Nova Scotia is a non-profit housing organization. In 2010, the Housing Trust received \$3 million of funding from Nova Scotia Community Services (Nova Scotia Housing) and these funds were used to acquire two large parcels of land in downtown Halifax – 2183 Gottingen Street (former Met property) and 2215 Gottingen Street (former Diamonds Bar property). The Housing Trust's goal is build new high quality mixed income housing projects that have a blend of affordable and market rate units.

See <http://www.housingtrust.ca/>

**Laing House:** Laing House is a peer support organization for youth living with mental illness, where members can embrace their unique gifts and find their way in a caring and supportive environment. Laing House youth are ages 16-29 and have a diagnosis of mood disorder, psychosis, and/or anxiety disorder. Laing House supports members to develop skills to live independently and to find and maintain affordable and safe housing. Workshops are held on topics such as apartment hunting, understanding tenant rights and obligations, and accessing income assistance.

See <http://www.lainghouse.org/>

**Marguerite Centre:** The Marguerite Centre provides a holistic, women centered approach to recovery from substance misuse and gambling addiction. They offer a long-term abstinence based residential program focusing on the healing of mind, body and spirit. Residents receive their own room and can live at Marguerite Centre for up to a year. Counsellors work with residents to develop positive personal and family plans and goals. Programming includes a combination of conventional therapies and holistic therapies (such as reiki, yoga, acupuncture, journal writing and healing circles). Located in the HRM (address confidential), Marguerite Centre is staffed 24 hours a day.

See <http://www.themargueritecentre.com/>

**Metro Community Housing Association:** Metro Community Housing Association (MCHA) is a non-profit, community based agency providing support and residential services to persons who have experienced mental health difficulties. They provide advocacy services on personal and social policy levels for persons who have experienced mental health difficulties and work in collaboration with other community resources that can be of assistance to their clients. Metro Community Housing Association operates group homes in the Halifax / Dartmouth area which provide twenty-four hour staff support for the eight to ten people who reside in each of the homes. The MCHA Small Options Service supports clients in four bedroom houses in the Halifax and Dartmouth area. The MCHA Supported Apartment Service provides services to clients who reside independently in their own apartments, flats or houses.

See <http://www.mcha.ns.ca/>

**Metro Non-Profit Housing:** Metro Non-Profit Housing operates a number of affordable housing units including the following: Amethyst Apartments – 12 units; Belle Aire Terrace – 4 units; Buddy Daye Street – 18 units; Cunard Street Apartments – 8 units; Maynard Street – 20 units; and Stewart Place – 11 units. These units are located in HRM and house men and women (some housing units are gender specific). Tenants are supported by support workers and superintendents. Metro Non-Profit Housing delivers outreach support for homeless and at-risk adults based out of its Housing Support Centre. Metro Non-Profit Housing also runs the Housing Help program to assist tenants, and participants housed elsewhere, who face housekeeping challenges and who are at risk of eviction (due to difficulty meeting minimum standards of housekeeping). The Housing Help program provides apartment cleaning/organization help that stops the cycle of passing through the shelter system, obtaining precarious housing, and being evicted and back to shelters. The Metro Non-Profit Housing Association is a member of the Joint Action Committee for the Morris, a group of community organizations in the process of re-purposing Halifax's oldest wooden structure into affordable housing for youth.

See <http://www.metrononprofithousing.ca/> and [morrishouse.ca](http://morrishouse.ca)

**Metro Turning Point:** Shelter Nova Scotia operates Metro Turning Point, an emergency shelter for men experiencing homelessness. Clients may access shelter services while under the influence of intoxicants, provided that they are not an immediate risk to themselves or others. The shelter operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Men who stay are provided a bed to sleep in, an evening snack, guidance for finding a pathway to other organizations that can help, advice for finding suitable housing, and counseling. Men may stay at Metro Turning Point as long as is needed to find the next best suitable housing. The shelter can accommodate 80 men every night. In 2015, the shelter averaged 60 men per night.

See <http://www.shelternovascotia.com/facilities-and-services/metro-turning-point>

**Mobile Outreach Street Health:** Mobile Outreach Street Health (MOSH) provides accessible primary health care services to people who are homeless, insecurely housed, street involved and underserved in our community. The MOSH team is a collaborative primary health care team of two full-time nurses, half-time occupational therapist, half-time administrative support and 12 hrs of physician care per week. The North End Community Health Centre is now the sponsoring agency with funding and support by Primary Health Care at Capital Health.

See <http://mosshalifax.ca>

**Navigator:** The Navigator Street Outreach (Navigator) program is an initiative developed and supported by Downtown Halifax Business Commission (DHBC) and the Spring Garden Area Business Association (SGABA). Started in 2007, Navigator provides homeless and street-involved individuals with support to address barriers to securing and maintaining employment and housing, support to navigate services around health, mental health and addictions support and partners with a variety of community agencies to ensure individuals receive required supports.

<http://navigatorstreetoutreach.ca/>

**Out of the Cold:** Out of the Cold is a community-based, volunteer-run organization that works to provide shelter and community supports to people who are homeless and precariously housed. Their mandate is to provide shelter on a low-barrier, last resort basis during winter months, and to provide other supports for those who are homeless or insecurely housed. The shelter has recently shifted from first-come-first-served to a referral basis (relying on our community partners such as other shelters, hospitals, etc. to identify when a guest is in need of a bed.) This means that guests may be guaranteed a bed for a number of nights, rather than relying on first-come-first-served each night. A limited number of beds are available for emergency use (outside of their referral system). Low-barrier remains an important part of their mandate, and none of their policies around guest behavior, rules of access, or harm-reduction have changed.

See <http://www.outofthecoldhalifax.org/>

**Phoenix House:** Phoenix House is a 10-bed, long term residence for male and female youth. Phoenix House is run by Phoenix, a Halifax-based non-profit, community based organization that works with at risk and homeless youths. Youth are encouraged to develop living skills by participating in a full time program involving education, employment or volunteer work. Services include: housing support, advocacy, crisis intervention, counseling, parenting support, referral to community and internal resources, health services, financial support, food, clothing, shower and laundry facilities, computer and phone access.

See <http://phoenixyouth.ca/youth/our-programs/>

**Phoenix Trustée:** The Phoenix Trustee program helps youth, aged 16-24, to maintain their rental accommodations. The Phoenix Trustee program is run by Phoenix, a Halifax-based non-profit, community based organization that works with at risk and homeless youths. The Trustee program is specifically designed to help youth who are at high risk of homelessness because of rental arrears and/or arrears with other essential needs such as electricity, and heat/hot water bills. The Trustee helps to advocate around all financial matters, including helping with DCS caseworkers, employers, landlords, collection agencies, as well as other service providers.

See <http://phoenixyouth.ca/youth/our-programs/>



**Phoenix Youth Shelter:** Phoenix Youth Shelter is a 20-bed, self-referral youth emergency shelter for at-risk and homeless male and female youths (aged 11-24). Phoenix Youth Shelter is run by Phoenix, a Halifax-based non-profit, community based organization that works with at risk and homeless youths. The shelter is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, 365 days a year. It provides safe emergency accommodations, counselling, crisis intervention, health care, social skills development and daily essentials.

See <http://phoenixyouth.ca/youth/our-programs/>

**Rent Supplement Program:** Housing Nova Scotia currently manages a rent supplement program that provides affordable rental housing to low income families, seniors and individuals. The units are located in both privately owned apartment buildings and cooperative/non-profit housing projects across Nova Scotia. A rental subsidy is paid to landlords or cooperative/non-profit housing projects and is based on how much the tenant can afford. This program is managed by the Housing Authorities.

See <http://housing.novascotia.ca/programs/public-housing-and-other-affordable-renting-programs/rent-supplement-program>

**Salvation Army Centre of Hope:** Salvation Army's Centre of Hope shelters males 19 years of age and older in emergency or transient situations (24/7/365). While the Centre of Hope operates as a general sheltering service, it can accommodate both short and long term residency. The shelter remains at or around capacity on a regular basis. Centre of Hope's sheltering capacity includes 18 dormitory style beds, 10 semi-private beds, and 12 private bed spaces for a total of 40 beds. Centre of Hope also maintains a respite capacity of five bed spaces, mostly for minus degree weather and other emergency purposes. Additional supportive housing is available to participants in Salvation Army's Anchorage Addictions Program, a six month in-house abstinence based addiction recovery program. Anchorage housing capacity consists of seven private rooms and three semi-private rooms for a total capacity of 19 bed spaces. Salvation Army works in partnership with local community services to help homeless individuals find housing. The Salvation Army is also developing Booth Place Apartments – a 16 unit apartment aimed at independent living (11 fully self-contained units; 5 semi-contained units). Booth Place Apartment tenancy will be by short lease arrangement.

See <http://halifaxcentreofhope.com/>

**Souls Harbour:** Souls Harbour rescue mission provides simple soup and sandwiches to up to 120 people six days a week. Souls Harbour offers an Overcomers Program for men experiencing mental health issues (including depression and anxiety) or men dealing with addictions to drugs, alcohol and/or gambling. The four-bed personalized recovery program operates out of 5568 Cunard St, Halifax.

See <http://shrm.ca/>

**Tawaak Housing Association:** Formed in 1981, Tawaak Housing Association is a private non-profit housing corporation that owns, operates and delivers socially assisted rental housing in six urban areas of Nova Scotia. The mandate of the housing corporation is to provide suitable, adequate and affordable housing to Aboriginal peoples of low to moderate income who reside in urban areas of the province, who cannot attain housing through the regular housing market. Assisted by both the Federal Government and the Government of Nova Scotia, Tawaak's portfolio consists of fifty-four properties comprising of one hundred and forty-five units supported under the Urban Native Housing Program and the Private non-profit housing program. Approximately eighty-two percent of the portfolio is located in the urban centers of Halifax and Dartmouth, while the remainder are located in Sydney, Truro, Antigonish, Liverpool and Bridgewater. Tawaak's Urban Native Housing Program provides subsidy assistance to rental housing projects. Under this program, 129 needy households are being assisted on a rent to income basis. Tawaak's Private

Non-Profit Housing Program provides subsidy assistance to non-profit rental housing projects on a rent-to-income basis for households in need. Under this program, 16 needy Aboriginal households are being assisted.

See <http://tawaakhousing.org/>

**Transition House Association of Nova Scotia:** The Transition House Association of Nova Scotia (THANS) member organizations provide transitional services to women (and their children) who are experiencing violence and abuse (including culturally relevant services to Mi'kmaw people). THANS eleven member organizations work with women and their children in thirteen locations across Nova Scotia; Sydney, Waycobah, Port Hawkesbury, Antigonish, New Glasgow, Amherst, Truro, Millbrook, Halifax, Bridgewater, Yarmouth, Digby and Kentville. THANS' focus is on men's violence against women in relationships. Poverty, lack of safe supportive affordable housing, lack of childcare, literacy, education, transportation, and court support are frequent barriers that prevent victims of intimate partner abuse from moving forward in their lives.

See <http://thans.ca/>

**Veith House:** Veith House provides programs and services to children, families, and individuals affected by poverty. Veith House Preschool works with children and their families from Halifax's north end to make sure kids are school ready, focusing on social, emotional, cognitive, and fine and gross motor development. Veith House Summer Day Camp is open to children ages 5 – 11 years in Halifax's north end, focusing on urban outdoor education. Vieth House's Future Roots program prepares youth for the working world by providing relevant employment experience, peer interaction, mentorship, and ongoing professional skills training.

See <http://www.veithhouse.com/>

## Intervention Programming / Race and Ethnicity

**4<sup>th</sup> Wall – Justice, Art and Youth:** The Michaëlle Jean Foundation (FMJF), the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia and Youth Art Connection (YAC) jointly offer the initiative 4<sup>th</sup> Wall – Justice, Art and Youth. Emerging creators (ages 15-30) from all visual arts disciplines are invited to participate in a Nova Scotia-wide open call for artwork submissions. The project creates a high profile exhibition at the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia that addresses justice issues, including the legacy of the Indian Residential Schools, the overrepresentation of Indigenous and African Canadian youth in the criminal justice system, intimate partner violence, and bullying of LGBTQ youth.

No website available

**Accelerating: Empathy:** Empathy Factory runs Accelerating: Empathy, a program that brings together high school students from across the Province, who aspire to be leaders of social change, to take part in an experiential educational environment. Participants are challenged to devise a solution to a timely social issue of their choosing and make a pitch to other participating students. The ideas that receive the most votes are further developed by teams of 8-10 students over a period of 30 hours.

See <http://empathyfactory.com/programs.php>

**Aboriginal and Diversity Policing Section:** Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Aboriginal and Diversity Policing Section strives to improve relations between the RCMP and the aboriginal/diverse communities they serve. The RCMP Section was established as a result of the Royal Commission on the prosecution of Donald Marshall Jr, The Report of the Nova Scotia Advisory Group on Race Relations, and the concerns of the people of Aboriginal and Black Heritage in the province. In addition to several internal initiatives, the Section is responsible for liaising with Federal, Provincial, and Municipal agencies, community groups and individuals to ensure program development reflects Canadian multicultural views. The Section manages the Commanding Officer's Black and Racially Visible Advisory Committee.

See [http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ns/prog\\_services/community-policing-police-communautaire/adps-spai/index-eng.htm](http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ns/prog_services/community-policing-police-communautaire/adps-spai/index-eng.htm)

**Adolescent Centre for Treatment (ACT):** The Adolescent Centre for Treatment (ACT) is an IWK Health Centre service that treats youth with anxiety, depression, attention deficit disorder or oppositional defiance disorder. The Centre provides rehabilitative mental health treatment for teens aged 13-19 years. Youth can participate as a day patient or an overnight patient. Participants attend the therapeutic classroom and go to individual or group therapy sessions to learn skills to make home, school and community life more successful. The treatment team includes youth care workers, nurses, licensed practical nurses, teachers, teaching assistants, social workers, psychologists, occupational therapists, recreation therapists and psychiatrists. A transition support worker provides follow up support for four months.

See <http://iwk.nshealth.ca/mental-health/youth/i-go-adolescent-centre-treatment>

**Beyond the Hurt:** The Canadian Red Cross' Beyond the Hurt program supports a school or organization-wide approach to preventing bullying and building empathy and respect. Beyond the Hurt is based on the belief that all youth—those targeted, those who bully, and bystanders—have a critical role in preventing bullying

See <http://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence--bullying-and-abuse-prevention/educators/bullying-and-harassment-prevention/bullying-and-harassment-prevention-programs>

**Between the Bridges:** The Between the Bridges project brings together HRP, community groups, residents, government and United Way Halifax to address challenges faced by children and families living between the bridges in Dartmouth North. Five provincial government departments (Community Services, Education, Justice, Labour and Advanced Education and Health and Wellness) have committed staff, expertise, and resources. Between the Bridges has four goals: children are healthy and ready for school; children and youth are healthy and succeeding in school; youth graduate from high school and are prepared to succeed as adults; and families and neighborhoods support the healthy development, academic success and well-being of their children.

See <http://joannebernard.ca/index.php/8-articles/17-between-the-bridges>

**Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Halifax:** Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada provide a safe, supportive place where children and youth can experience new opportunities, overcome barriers, build positive relationships and develop confidence and skills for life. Clubs provide families with regularly available, structured, supervised services. Programs are offered primarily during the after-school hours when studies have shown that young people are most vulnerable to victimization and being drawn into anti-social behaviours. Clubs also offer programs during evenings and weekends. Clubs provide meals, family support programs, emergency shelter and other supports to children, youth and families in need. Club fees are affordable and are subsidized or waived for families in need. Clubs are open to all regardless of race, religion, social or economic status. Wherever possible, Clubs offer accessible buildings for those who are disabled. Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Halifax operate multiple program sites throughout HRM, including: East Dartmouth, North Dartmouth, Cole Harbour, Humber Park, Sackville and Spryfield.

See <https://www.bgccan.com/EN/Pages/default.aspx> and <http://www.bgcgh.ca/>

**Canadian Red Cross:** Canadian Red Cross violence and abuse prevention programming includes a variety of resources and courses designed to help organizations and communities learn how to create safe environments for both personnel and participants. Programming includes a focus on preventing bullying and harassment, youth relationship violence, and child abuse. The Canadian Red Cross has produced the Handbook on Preventing Violence Against Children, a user-friendly guide that helps individuals and organizations to understand the risk of violence and take practical actions to create nonviolent environments for children and youth everywhere. The manual is available for download in English, French or Spanish. The Ten Steps to Creating Safe Environments course is a straightforward guide to violence risk management. Youth-serving organizations can use Respect Education programs and resources under a Service Agreement or a Training Partner Agreement. Programming includes the following specialized workshops: Beyond the Hurt, Walking the Prevention Circle and Healthy Youth Relationships.

See <http://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence--bullying-and-abuse-prevention/child-and-youth-serving-organizations>

**CeaseFire:** CeaseFire Halifax is a non-profit, community-based project that works to eliminate violence, in particular gun violence. CeaseFire's focus is on African Nova Scotian males (ages 16-24), primarily in the communities of North and Central Halifax, North Dartmouth, North Preston and East Preston. CeaseFire works with youth who run a high risk of becoming involved in, or are currently involved in, violent activity. CeaseFire employs the Cure Violence Health Model. The key components of a CeaseFire approach are direct violence interruption and conflict mediation, outreach offering guidance, support and connections to existing services and public education.

See <http://ceasefirehalifax.com/> and <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/brf-smmrs/2013-2014-eng.aspx#ns1>

**Centre for Building Resilience through Anti-Violence Education:** The Centre for Building Resilience through Anti-Violence Education (BRAVE), a division of Bryony House, was officially launched in 2014. BRAVE uses the Stop Now and Plan (SNAP®) program model. SNAP® is an evidence-based, award-winning crime prevention model developed in Canada by the Child Development Institute. BRAVE is the first designated all-girls SNAP® site in the world. Using the SNAP® model, BRAVE provides services to girls (ages 6-11) who are experiencing social, emotional and/or behavioural challenges. Programs and services are offered at no cost to girls and their families. SNAP® groups run twice a year for 12-13 weeks (Fall and Winter).

See <http://iambrave.ca/> and <https://childdevelop.ca/snap/home>

**Citizens Police Academy for Youth:** RCMP offers Citizens Police Academy for Youth, an informative program in which youth (ages 15-18) learn about safety issues, including: internet safety, dating safety, fraud and scams, traffic safety, 911 calls, emergency health services, and emergency preparedness. The program participants tour RCMP offices and are exposed to various police functions, including: ERT, PSD etc. The Academy has a graduation ceremony for those who partake.

No website available

**Cops'n Kids Camp:** Halifax Regional Police (HRP), RCMP Halifax District and the Halifax Regional School Board (HRSB) collaborate to host an annual Cops 'n Kids Camp. The camp, open to both boys and girls in Grade 7, is sponsored by Tim Horton Children's Foundation and held at the Tim Horton Children's Camp in Tatamagouche. The participating organizations invite youth from Grade 7 and junior leaders from Grades 10-12 from across Halifax Regional Municipality. Police officers and volunteers from both HRP and RCMP serve as counsellors/leaders at the camp. The camp is a way to "bridge the gap" between police and youth by establishing and maintaining positive relationships and fostering connections between officers and youth. The programming focuses on co-operation, self-confidence, personal value/worth, self-esteem building, making positive life choices, achievement of goals through team building and goal setting as well as promoting healthy physical and emotional wellbeing.

No website available

**Crime Stoppers – High School:** Modeled along the same lines as the original Crime Stoppers is a program for Nova Scotia's high schools. High schools are much the same as any other community in the province. School administration and students face many similar issues that are crime related. Minor thefts, vandalism, mischief, such as bomb-scares and setting off fire alarms, drug dealing, liquor offences and bullying. Crime Stoppers in high schools offers the same guarantees as their regular program – callers are offered complete anonymity and cash awards (award schedule for high school crime is from \$25.00 – \$200.00). School administrations deal with some matters internally through suspension, detention or compensation for damages. Crime Stoppers still consider these as solved crimes and the caller will qualify for the cash awards.

See <http://crimestoppers.ns.ca/programs/high-school-program/>

**Crime Prevention Grants Program:** The Nova Scotia Department of Justice offers grants aimed at youth crime prevention programming. The Province provides funding to organizations across the province (including in HRM) that offer projects that help youth make choices to avoid crime. Each partnership is unique, meeting the needs of youth in their home communities. The partnerships allow youth to participate in designing the projects, giving youth the voice they need and giving them leadership and relationship-building skills. The Province also offers funding for projects that focus on strengthening relationships in communities to reduce and prevent crime. The projects being funded connect youth to their communities through music, bring youth and seniors together to deal with violence, connect First Nations residents with their heritage, and support driver improvement, among other initiatives.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/prevention/Community\\_Grants.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/prevention/Community_Grants.asp)

**Direction 180:** Direction 180 is a community-based methadone clinic located in the North End of Halifax, Nova Scotia. This non-profit organization has been running since 2001 as a program of the Mic Mac Native Friendship Center. Direction 180 employs a low-threshold concept that can offer treatment regardless of whether a client discontinues the use opioid or other drugs. This program was designed and implemented based on a harm-reduction model. Harm-reduction models/programs are based upon a set of principles that aim at reducing the harmful consequences associated with illicit drug use, such as; intravenous drug use, needle-sharing, and criminal offences. Direction 180 aids in the overall care of clients in efforts to improve the client's quality of life, living conditions, mental/psychological states, and physical health. This is achieved by the provision of methadone, counselling, advocacy, and medical monitoring.

See <http://www.direction180.ca/>

**Emergency Services Achievement Program:** The Emergency Services Achievement Program, managed by HRM Fire and Emergency Services, is designed to provide priority youth with job readiness skills development and practical paid work experience. The first five weeks consist of various workshops dealing with job-readiness skills, life-saving workshops, self-assessment analysis and other employment workshops. Youth choose a fire services career area where they work four days a week, eight hours a day for the balance of the program's duration. Participants meet one day a week with the program coordinator to reflect on the week's work, to problem solve, to listen to various employment related speakers and to participate in various workshops.

See [http://www.sackvillefire.ca/esap\\_index.html](http://www.sackvillefire.ca/esap_index.html)

**Empathy Factory:** The Empathy Factory is a registered charity founded on the belief that by instilling empathy in our youth, injustices will be stopped, communities transformed and hope inspired. Their workshops are designed to challenge youth to tap into their empathy and create social change and make the world a better place. Empathy Factory runs several youth focused programs, including Accelerating: Empathy, Project: Empathy and Breathing: Empathy.

See <http://empathyfactory.com/index.php>

**Girls United:** The Girls United (GU) project is a neighborhood-based intervention program targeting girls (ages 12-14) who have a heightened vulnerability to sexual abuse, prostitution and drug use. A series of GU experiential learning modules address gender-based risk factors for girls designed to help build self-reliance and resilience. The goal is to use a wide range of learning activities and strong positive relationships to support girls who have experienced or have been exposed to gender specific risks that include: sexism, gender based exploitation, sexual abuse, child pornography and prostitution; in addition to other risks that including drug addiction, criminal activity, lack of positive adult role models, conflict between home and school life family and friends involved in gang or criminal activity.

No website available

The Girls United Project is coordinated by HRM's Youth Advocate Program, and is delivered by a wide range of community partners. Girls United partners include Heartwood Centre for Community Youth Development, the Elizabeth Fry Society of Nova Scotia, Atlantic Youth, East Dartmouth Boys and Girls Club, the Empathy Factory, the Halifax Youth Attendance Centre, Kachina Health Associates, HRM's Adventure Earth Centre and Banana Republic. The program has received Crime Prevention Funding Community Grants through the Nova Scotia Department of Justice.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/youthadvocateprogram/GirlsUnitedProgram.php>

**HRP Youth Program:** The Halifax Regional Police Youth Program is open to youth between the ages of 14 and 19. Participants are given the opportunity to explore their communities and gain valuable life experience through volunteer work with the Halifax Regional Police. The group takes part in many community events including: Natal Day, Bedford Days, Tall Ships, Buskers, Tree Lightings in Halifax and Dartmouth, Halifax and Bedford Parades of Lights, Pride Parade, outdoor concerts, International Air Show, BIO Open House, bike patrols, RV Show, child fingerprinting clinics, and McGruff appearances.

See <http://www.policeyouth.com/> and <http://www.halifax.ca/police/volunteering/HRPYouthProgram.php>

**HeartWood Centre for Community Youth Development:** HeartWood Centre for Community Youth Development is a nationally recognized leader in the field of community youth development. Their youth leadership programs provide experiential learning experiences for youth to develop their personal leadership qualities through teamwork, community action, outdoor adventure, and helping others. They currently offer the Skills2Action program and Take the Lead program. HeartWood also offers customized training and support to adults, organizations, government agencies, and other groups and systems who are interested in community youth development. They help to identify meaningful ways to engage youth at any level with conceptual tools, practice, research, and capacity building.

See <http://heartwood.ns.ca/>

**Ignite Youth Engagement Program:** The Boys and Girls Clubs of Greater Halifax run the Ignite Youth Engagement Program. They provide Individual Engagement Workers who act as generalists and work with a wide range of youth. Engagement workers help youth develop a goal plan that meets their particular needs and accomplishes specific goals. They focus on improving individual skills and connections with community resources and supports. The engagement worker connects and actively supports youth who are at risk; assesses needs, work with the youth to determine a plan, advocates for youth, and becomes a link to/and collaborates with other community resources. The engagement worker can assist youth in areas such as; improving their personal relationships, addressing personal problems, school concerns, substance use/misuse, friend/peer pressure, learning new life skills, and job placement/mentoring.

See <http://www.bgcgh.ca/programs/ignite-youth-engagement-program>

**In My Own Voice:** In My Own Voice Arts Association (iMOVE) is a not for profit organization offering offender reintegration, restorative justice and social enterprise programming. iMOVE works with high-risk young offenders in corrections facilities and in group home settings. iMOVE's Life Story Project is an intensive twelve (12) week, arts based peer mentoring program targeting youth held in custody. iMOVE also acts as a re-integrative support partner, working with offenders, on full or conditional release from Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility (CNSCF), Nova Scotia Youth Facility (NSYF) and Centre 24/7.<sup>36</sup> iMOVE operates the Centreline recording studio, the Uniacke Centre for Community Development (UCCD) and GotAVoice Radio (106.9 FM).

See <http://inmyownvoice.ca/>

**Laing House:** Laing House is a peer support organization for youth living with mental illness, where members can embrace their unique gifts and find their way in a caring and supportive environment. Laing House youth are ages 16-29 and have a diagnosis of mood disorder, psychosis, and/or anxiety disorder. Laing House programs, including employment, healthy living, education, outreach, and peer and family support, help youth recognize and develop their own strengths, talents, and resources in a welcoming, respectful, and collaborative atmosphere. A referral to become a member of Laing House can be made by a family member, professional in the medical community, social worker, friend, teacher, guidance counselor, coach, leader in a community organization or by the youth themselves.

See <http://www.lainghouse.org/>

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<sup>36</sup> Centre 24-7, is an alternative school program operated by the Nova Scotia Youth Facility (NSYF) in partnership with the Annapolis Valley Regional School Board (AVRSB) and Human Resources Canada. The make-up of the student population is very unique with a blend of selected sentenced youth from NSYF and "at risk" youth who have been unable to function in the AVRSB system. It is designed to address educational needs, interpersonal development, and provide unique programming options through a well-defined case management process.



**Leave Out Violence:** Leave Out Violence Nova Scotia Society (LOVE) is a charitable, not for profit organization that uses arts and self-expression based techniques to assist violence-affected youth. LOVE fosters youth leadership, employability and life skills through media arts projects, community outreach and mentorship. LOVE programming includes Media Art Program (MAP), Rogers LOVE to Learn Tutoring Program, Halifax Leadership Training Program, Bridges Program, Coalition for Kids International (CFKI), Selfies LOVE Exhibit and LOVE First Nations. LOVE programming and support services address a broad range of issues including poverty, homelessness, involvement in the justice system, mental health, addiction, self-harm, suicidal ideation, abuse, sexual violence, bullying/cyberbullying, racism, sexism, homophobia and transphobia

See <http://novascotia.leaveoutviolence.org/>

**Lighthouse Project:** Community Justice runs the Lighthouse Project that offers program activities for African Nova Scotian youth in East Preston including multimedia training and opportunities for self-expression and recording their own experiences.

See <http://communityjusticesociety.org/Programs/category/lighthouses-project>

**Mainline Needle Exchange:** The Mainline Needle Exchange is a health promotion project of the Mi'kmaq Native Friendship Centre based on a harm reduction model. The goals of Mainline are to reduce the acquisition and transmission of HIV and Hepatitis B & C among people who inject drugs and to increase awareness and knowledge of HIV/AIDS, Hepatitis B and Hepatitis C, and health and social issues affecting people who inject drugs. Mainline offers: needles, syringes, sterile water, cookers, matches, filters, ties, condoms, safer use kits, safe disposal of used needles; awareness and education related to harm reduction, particularly safer injection and safer practices; peer support, including assistance with exploring and accessing detox, treatment, methadone; assistance in locating and navigating resources for legal, social services, employment and housing issues; over the counter nutrition as available.

See <http://mainlineneedleexchange.ca/>

**Mental Health Mobile Crisis Team:** The Mental Health Mobile Crisis Team (MHMCT) is a partnered crisis support service of Capital Health, IWK Health Centre, Halifax Regional Police and Nova Scotia Department of Health. The crisis team includes mental health professionals and dedicated police officers who offer confidential, non-judgmental crisis support. MHMCT provides crisis support for children, youth and adults experiencing a mental health crisis. A mental health crisis could include thoughts of suicide, distorted or psychotic thinking, intense anxiety, overwhelming depression, feeling unable to cope and out of control.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/police/MentalHealthMobileCrisisTeam.php>

**Options to Anger:** Options to Anger (O2A) is a program available to all youth referred to Community Justice Society who identify issues or concerns around anger. The O2A program is an interactive program focused on helping participants acknowledge and reduce their anger. The O2A program is a seven-session program. Each session is approximately two hours in length and the program is delivered over seven consecutive weeks.

See <http://communityjusticesociety.org/Programs/category/options-to-anger-o2a>

**PALS Program:** PALS was a social developmental research program for “at-risk” children (ages 6 to 12) from disadvantaged environments. The acronym PALS stands Positive Role Models and Mentors, Academic Tutoring, Leisure and Physical Activities, and Social and Life Skills Development. The program was meant to address – in a multi-component, complimentary and integrated fashion – factors that put disadvantaged children at risk by enhancing their personal “resilience.” The program promoted five areas essential to the positive development of children and youth: education (academic development); life and social skills (behavioral development); critical thinking and problem-solving skills (cognitive behavioral development); physical activity (health development); mentors (positive role models); and effective parenting (nurturing social environment). PALS was funded through a \$400,000 grant from the National Crime Prevention Centre. This program is no longer operational, but is included for archiving purposes.

See <http://www.smu.ca/academics/departments/sc-faculty-staff-profiles-stephen-schneider.html>

**Phoenix Youth Outreach Program:** The Phoenix Youth Outreach Program focuses on providing services to youth aged 16 – 24 and their families in a community setting within the greater Halifax area. This program aims to provide mentorship and build relationships with youth and families, in order to provide advocacy and support to youth in the areas of housing, education, employment, addictions and mental health, crisis management, and family support.

See <http://phoenixyouth.ca/youth/our-programs/>

**Phoenix at Mulgrave Park:** At the invitation of the Mulgrave Park community Phoenix operates a Youth and Community Centre in Mulgrave Park. The goal of the Centre is to work collaboratively with the community to develop relevant and meaningful programs for youth who face systemic and contextual challenges. Phoenix at Mulgrave Park offers after-school and summer programming for youth and their parents, with a focus on recreational, artistic and service-oriented activities, community beautification projects, tutoring, and school-community connecting initiatives. Phoenix focuses on providing life and essential skill building opportunities, including youth leadership and pre-employment skills development. The programs foster resiliency through increasing each youth’s sense of confidence, connection, and contribution to their community.

See <http://phoenixyouth.ca/youth/our-programs/>

**Project: Empathy:** The Empathy Factory visits schools throughout Nova Scotia and deliver Project: Empathy workshops on the value of volunteering, philanthropy, and related topics to children aged 8-15. Children are challenged to submit ideas that will better their communities in the categories of Health, Environment, Social Justice and/or Education. The top one or two ideas at each school receive the full support and mentorship of Empathy Factory staff and volunteers throughout the execution of their ideas. Upon completion of the projects, each student involved submits a reflection of their learning outcomes, successes, and failures. The Project: Empathy workshops have been developed to foster learning in areas deemed to be desirable curricular outcomes by the Nova Scotia Department of Education.

See <http://empathyfactory.com/programs.php>

**RCMP Hybrid HUB:** A Hub is an early intervention process that brings together police, social services, schools, public health and other community service agencies. Hubs take an integrated approach to connect individuals and families to services they need within 24 to 48 hours. Hybrid Hubs are used by RCMP Detachments in HRM to address anti-social or self-destructive behaviour in youth and to divert young people

away from criminality. Cole Harbour, Sackville and Tantallon RCMP Detachments convene Hub sessions. Partner organizations include: IWK; Youth Community Justice; Phoenix Youth; Boys & Girls Club; Halifax Youth Attendance Centre and Community & Family Services. Hub meetings are held monthly or bi-monthly.

See <http://www.halifax.ca/boardscom/bpc/documents/150309boppc611.pdf>

**Red Road Project:** The Red Road Project aims to educate First Nations youth about the dangers of using illegal substances. The youth-led project encourages youth to say no to the peer pressures of substance abuse (drugs and alcohol), and raises awareness of the damaging effects of substance abuse, not only on the person using, but on also their family, friends, and larger community. The project's name, "Red Road" stems from the Native American concept that means to be on the right path in life in harmony with the Creator. Participants are encouraged to become fit and to connect with their culture, their language, their elders and their peers. Representatives from the RCMP sit on the Red Road advisory committee. Funded by Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada, the project involves 13 Mi'kmaq communities in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

See <http://www.redroadproject.ca/>

**Save Our Sons, Save Our Sisters:** Save Our Sons, Save Our Sisters, Rites of Passage Mentorship Program (SOS) is a faith-based, crime prevention program. SOS provides mentoring, field trips and retreats for at-risk youth from African Nova Scotian communities (ages 11 to 18). SOS is delivered in partnership with the RCMP, the Department of Education and other community agencies. SOS received the Minister's Award for Leadership in Crime Prevention in 2012.

No website available.

**Skills2Action:** Skills2Action is for Nova Scotians, aged 14-17, interested in taking action to make positive change in their community. Skills2Action is delivered by the HeartWood Centre for Community Youth Development. Participants spend three days together to develop their skills to make a positive change through action projects related to their passions. Skills2Action occurs three times a year, and youth can participate in one, two or all three weekends to support their project and skill development. Within a supportive environment, youth learn about personal leadership and community involvement, and are given tools to conduct their own community development projects. Youth leave Skills2Action energized, enthusiastic, and with a plan to use their skills and ideas to make a difference in their communities.

See <http://heartwood.ns.ca/youth-leadership-programs/>

**Soul Strong:** Soul Strong is an HRM-run neighborhood-based intervention program targeting North Preston males (aged 15 to 20) who are at risk of, or involved in, criminal activity and/or gangs. The current Soul Strong staff team is comprised of Program Manager, two Youth Advocate Workers, a Community Programmer and a Volunteer Coordinator. Soul Strong is a five year pilot project (2014-2018) funded through Public Safety Canada – Crime Prevention Strategy. Soul Strong uses a wrap-around program delivery model to support youth and their families. Young males who present risk factors are referred to the HRM-delivered program by school staff, police, parents, or community members. Risk factors addressed include: alcohol or drug use; frequent trouble with the law/involved in criminal activity; high commitment to friends or family involved in criminal/gang activity; conflict between home and school life; gangs in and around school/neighborhood; lack of adult role models, parental criminality/violent attitudes, and/or siblings with anti-social behaviors.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/YouthAdvocateProgram/SoulsStrong.php> and <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/cntrng-crm/crm-prvntn/brf-smmrs/2013-2014-eng.aspx#ns2>

**Spot:** The Spot is a free, drop-in youth music and arts program, helping youth to connect, express themselves, and get mentorship from local artists and musicians in a safe and supportive creative atmosphere. The Spot is run by Youth Art Connection (YAC) and Connections Halifax in Halifax's Youth Arts Pavilion on the Commons. YAC works in partnership with existing organizations and communities to support the development of youth as creative entrepreneurs and community leaders.

See <http://youthartconnection.ca/>

**Shoplift:** Shoplift is a program for youth who have been referred to the Community Justice Society as a result of shoplifting. Youth are referred at a pre-charge level, or after being charged with Theft or Possession under \$5000 of the Criminal Code of Canada. (Section CC 334.b, CC355.b). Youth in the Shoplift program attend an intake meeting and later participate in an educational session that explores the economic and personal costs of retail theft. Youth are led to assess the impact of their actions on families, retailers, store employees, consumers and themselves.

See <http://communityjusticesociety.org/Programs/category/shoplift>

**Stetsons & Spurs:** The RCMP Stetsons & Spurs program gives youth between the ages of 14 and 19 the opportunity to develop leadership skills and become involved with their community through working with the RCMP. Participants take part in Operation Hawkeye (placement of flyers reminding motorists to keep vehicle doors locked and valuables out of sight), march in parades, take part in community events and learn about how to become a police officer in the RCMP. Halifax District RCMP have Stetsons & Spurs programs currently in Cole Harbour, Preston and Lower Sackville.

See <http://www.rcmp-grc.gc.ca/ns/news-nouvelles/releases-communiques/15-08-31-122334-eng.htm>

**Taking the Lead:** Taking the Lead is a girl focused program by HeartWood Centre for Community Youth Development in HRM. Taking the Lead works with girls, aged 14 to 18, to help them: discover their personal assets and passions; learn more about their community, and the barriers that exist to women taking on leadership roles; develop new skills through participatory leadership; and build relationships with their peers and other members of the community. Their project is unique in that they work with a group of twelve girls and young women for an 8-month duration. They meet with the girls twice a week after school, during the evenings and on weekends. The overarching goal is to make a long-lasting impact on a small number of girls in each community they work in, so that these participants can then carry on the work they start with them for months, and years to come. Topics focused on with each group during the 8-month program include: empowerment; self-esteem; body positivity; healthy relationships; gender inequality and stereotyping; hyper-sexualization and sexualized violence

See <http://heartwood.ns.ca/what-we-offer/girls-taking-the-lead/>

**Torch Club:** Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada manage Torch Clubs designed to get pre-teens, aged 10 - 13, engaged with their community. Torch Club members plan their own programming based on the issues important to them. Torch Club helps kids develop leadership skills and self-esteem in a respectful, diversified environment. The program also offers the opportunity to give back to others and gain a sense of responsibility that comes with making their own decisions. Torch Clubs provide a small group experience, with the support and guidance of a caring adult mentor. This program serves as a launching pad for pre-teens before joining Boys and Girls Clubs of Canada's Keystone program

See <https://www.bgccan.com/en/ClubsPrograms/Programs-National/Pages/Torch-Club.aspx>

**Voices of Change (East Preston):** Voices of Change is a multi-media cultural project for youth, which uses an Africentric intervention approach to strengthen cultural identity. Youth explore their heritage and issues of importance to them through storytelling, connecting with elders, mentorship, positive forms of self-expression, and learning technical skills to produce their own print, video, and web media. The program has received Crime Prevention Funding Community Grants through the Nova Scotia Department of Justice.

**Walking the Prevention Circle:** Walking the Prevention Circle is offered by the Canadian Red Cross. The program is designed to educate adults living or working with First Nations/Inuit/Métis on how to recognize and prevent violence against children and youth. The workshop acknowledges the history, challenges and potential of Aboriginal individuals and communities while exploring issues related to abuse, neglect and interpersonal violence.

See <http://www.redcross.ca/training-and-certification/course-descriptions/violence--bullying-and-abuse-prevention-courses/walking-the-prevention-circle>

**Youth Advocate Program:** The Youth Advocate Program (YAP) is a neighborhood-based intervention program targeting youth who are at risk of, or involved in, criminal activity and/or gangs. Staff operate YAP as an internal HRM service provider to Halifax Regional Police. YAP uses a wrap-around program delivery model to support youth and their families.<sup>37</sup> The current YAP staff team is comprised of a project manager, program assistant, six youth advocate workers, and one part time community worker. Youth who present risk factors are referred to the HRM-delivered program by school staff, police, parents, or community members. Risk factors addressed include: alcohol or drug use; frequent trouble with the law/involved in criminal activity; high commitment to friends or family involved in criminal/gang activity; conflict between home and school life; gangs in and around school/neighborhood; lack of adult role models, parental criminality/violent attitudes, and/or siblings with anti-social behaviors.

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<sup>37</sup> The wrap-around process is a collaborative, team-based approach to service and support planning. Through the wrap-around process, teams create plans to meet the needs—and improve the lives—of children and youth with complex needs and their families. The wrap-around team members—the identified child/youth, parents/caregivers and other family and community members, mental health professionals, educators, and others—meet regularly to design, implement, and monitor a plan to meet the unique needs of the child and family

Youth who are referred to the YAP go through an intake process where a Youth Advocate Worker (YAW) meets with the youth and their family to determine whether the youth is the right fit for the YAP. Youth accepted into the program are assigned a YAW. The YAW works with the youth and their family to coordinate and advocate for supports and services in the community that build on the youth's strengths and interests. Each YAW works with no more than five youth at a time for an average of five hours a week per youth. Youth remain in the program for as long as they need, while the YAWs help to facilitate positive attachments to family, peers, and community that discourage involvement in gang-related activities.

No website available

See <http://www.halifax.ca/youthadvocateprogram/>

**Youth Problem Oriented Policing:** The YPOP Unit is a seasonal initiative run by the RCMP. It brings together School Liaison Officers and Community Policing Officers into one cohesive unit during the summer months. The primary objective of the YPOP unit is to work with community youth to prevent crimes in which they potentially could be involved, either as a victim or as an offender. They target identified 'hot spot' areas to prevent incidents from happening. The YPOP Unit assists young persons in their communities by using crime prevention through social development to reduce youth crime and victimization. It also helps having School Liaison Officers involved in the YPOP initiative. In many cases, these officers already have a rapport with the young people they are trying to reach. Foot and bicycle patrols are a big part of the YPOP initiative. The bicycle patrols are based on teams of two, with a particular focus on those areas not easily accessible by car like pathways, parks and beaches. The fact that bicycles are much less conspicuous than patrol cars provides officers with an advantage if they are trying to get close to a 'hot spot' area without drawing unwanted attention. Bicycle patrols are also used extensively for civic events like parades where a bicycle is much more maneuverable than a patrol car. In addition to the bicycle patrols, YPOP members are also involved with boat patrols in the harbour and lakes.

No website available

**Youth Opposing Gang Activity (YOGA):** Halifax Regional Library ran Youth Opposing Gang Activity (YOGA) out of the Sackville and Halifax North branches. The goal of this project was to reduce at-risk behaviours such as aggression, violence, especially black on black violence, gang-related activity and substance abuse among inner-city at-risk youth. The target communities were characterized by low income housing, low literacy, large numbers of visible minorities, single parent families, disengaged youth and high levels of criminal activity. The project aimed to reduce anti-social behaviour and enhance the problem-solving, decision-making and leadership skills of inner-city youth. This program is no longer operational, but is included for archiving purposes.

See <http://www.halifaxpubliclibraries.ca/assets/files/reports/crime-prevention-action-fund-report.pdf>

**YMCA of Greater Halifax:** The YMCA of Greater Halifax is charity dedicated to the growth of all persons in spirit, mind and body, and to their sense of responsibility to each other and the global community. The YMCA strives to be a cornerstone where children and youth can go to learn new skills, socialize with both peers and adult role models, and participate in recreational and educational activities. The YMCA ensures youth have options for choosing fun and safe activities to fill their time, and are provided with role models and skill development opportunities to foster healthy, balanced lives.

See <http://www.ymcahrm.ns.ca/Home.aspx>

## Vulnerable Communities

**Citizens on Patrol:** Citizens on Patrol is a volunteer program in which members patrol their neighbourhoods by car and report suspicious activity to police. HRP's COP program is divided into three groups which align with its East (Dartmouth), West (Bedford), and Central (Halifax) Divisions. The RCMP's COP program is divided into five groups aligned to five offices, Tantallon, Cole Harbour, Lower Sackville, Musquodoboit Harbour (North Central) and Sheet Harbour.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/Police/Programs/CitizensonPatrol.php>

**Citizens' Police Academy for Seniors:** HRP deliver an informative program in which seniors learn about the functions of HRP and community partners through demonstrations and presentations, including safety issues such as fraud and scams, traffic safety, seniors safety, 911 calls, emergency health services, emergency preparedness and VON vial of life. Participants are provided with information about volunteer opportunities with HRP. Each Academy has a graduation ceremony for the seniors who partake.

See <http://www.halifax.ca/Police/SeniorsPoliceAcademy.php>

**Crime Free Multi-Housing:** Halifax Regional Police, Halifax District RCMP and the Atlantic Coordinating Committee on Crime Prevention and Community Safety (ACC) launched the Crime Free Multi-Housing (CFMH) pilot program in HRM in May 2012. The Crime Free Multi-Housing (CFMH) is unique crime prevention program geared at making apartment communities safer by helping apartment owners, residents and police work together to keep illegal and nuisance activity off rental properties. Certified Crime Free Multi-Housing trainers provide the program training and conduct a property survey. Property managers and individual physical properties are certified following a three phase process. Benefits of the CFMH Program include increased demand for rental units; lower maintenance and repair costs; increased property values; and reduced incidence of crime in multi-unit apartment communities. Crime Free Multi-Housing Program lease addendums are civil contracts between a landlord and tenant. The rental applicant agrees (prior to tenancy) to not to participate in or allow criminal activity to occur within their sphere of influence.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/police/CrimeFreeMulti-HousingProgram.php> and <http://www.crime-free-association.org/index.html>

**Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design:** Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) is a multi-disciplinary approach to deterring criminal behaviour. CPTED principles (Access Control, Surveillance, Territorial Reinforcement and Lighting) can be used to manipulate the physical environment to influence behaviour in order to reduce crime and fear of crime. Staff members (HRP, RCMP, Community Development, Transportation and Public Works, Infrastructure and Asset Management, Water Commission and Fire) receive in-house CPTED Level One training (exterior of buildings/parcels of land/site plans) through the Community Response Team (CRT). There are currently 79 CPTED trained officers within HRP.

No web site available

**COMSTAT:** COMSTAT could be referred to as a comparative statistics model which allows data to drive decisions and operations. The RCMP utilized this process since 2010 and HRP since 2012. By employing this model the police are able to manage their operations through an evidence led process, patrol with purpose, deal with root causes and implement targeted enforcement in the right place at the right times by the right units. The process also enables the police to address root causes of criminality and has been successful in crime reduction.

No web site available

**Crime Stoppers:** Crime Stoppers promotes the reduction of crime through community based effort to provide appropriate authorities with the information needed to lay charges against those responsible. Crime Stoppers endeavors to encourage the community to assist local law enforcement agencies in the fight against crime by overcoming two key elements that inhibit community involvement: fear and apathy. Their goal is to make communities a safer place to live and conduct business. They deliver a highschool based crime stopper program and an elder abuse program as part of their crime prevention and crime reduction mandate.

See <http://crimestoppers.ns.ca/>

**Neighbourhood Integrated Service Team:** The Neighbourhood Integrated Service Team (NIST) model was developed by the city of Vancouver to improve municipal service delivery. Multi-departmental service teams were created to address problems that crossed department responsibilities. Each NIST team included staff from Fire, Police, Health, Planning, Library, Engineering, Permits and Licences, and Social Planning. NIST teams collaborated with community associations, non-profit groups, schools, businesses, and provincial and federal agencies to identify and resolve local issues. Vancouver no longer uses the NIST service delivery approach.

**Neighbourhood Watch:** Neighbourhood Watch is a program aimed at reducing crime in the community. By keeping a watchful eye on their neighbourhood and reporting to police anything that seems out of place, communities are helping to prevent crime. Citizens are taught how to make their homes less inviting as a target for thieves; how to participate in Operation Identification, making their personal property less desirable to burglars; and how to be alert to suspicious activity in their neighbourhoods. All members of Neighbourhood Watch are assigned a personal identification number to protect their anonymity when reporting an incident.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/Police/Programs/neighbourhoodwatch.php>



**Safer, Stronger Communities Initiative:** The Safer, Stronger Communities Initiative used a multidisciplinary team to tackle crime and enhance community safety in public housing areas. This initiative was a coordinated response to crime prevention. It addressed the root causes of crime in public housing areas by working with community groups and municipal agencies. This partnership involved various municipal and provincial government departments focusing on community-based action plans aimed at reducing criminal activity and addressing the root causes of crime in specific communities. Partners included municipal agencies in the areas of housing, corrections and community services, as well as the Halifax Regional Police. This initiative is no longer operational, but is included for archiving purposes.

No web site available

**Seniors' Home Safety Program:** HRP manages the Seniors' Home Safety Program (SHSP). The SHSP is a free home safety evaluation for seniors (55+) living in private residences. Specially trained volunteers visit seniors' homes, make recommendations and provide information on enhancing the seniors' safety. The program includes a basic Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) audit and addresses frauds/scams, elder abuse, fire safety and fall prevention. The program is available to seniors living in private residences in Halifax, Dartmouth and the communities extending from Bedford to the Sambro Loop.

See <http://www.halifax.ca/police/SHSP.php>

**Uptown Drug Intervention:** The Uptown Drug Intervention (UDI) project was developed to address open-air drug trafficking in the streets around the Uniacke Square public housing complex (the area – generally deemed to be boxed north and south between Agricola and Barrington Streets and west and east between Cogswell and North Streets). HRM's UDI project featured "hard targeting" of traffickers coupled with an offer of help and support to those who wished to exit the lifestyle. HRP obtained facilities for a community office in the public housing complex from the provincial Halifax Housing Authority and increased its policing complement in the area (both "quick response" police teams and community response officers). A support group made up of parole and probation services, federal drug prosecutors, church groups, social workers and influential community members offered a wide array of assistance that included education upgrading, job skills and job placement. Offenders were diverted out of the criminal justice system (CJS) in exchange for participation in the UDI project. All five UDI project participants subsequently reoffended. This initiative is no longer operational, but is included for archiving purposes.

No web site available

**Vertical Watch:** Vertical Watch is an equivalent program to Neighbourhood Watch for apartment buildings.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/Police/Programs/neighbourhoodwatch.php>

## Offender Rehabilitation and Reintegration

**Aboriginal Community Reintegration Program:** The Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) is currently working with Aboriginal communities to enhance the role of Aboriginal communities in corrections and reintegrate Aboriginal federal offenders into Aboriginal communities (First Nation, Metis, Inuit, and Urban). Inmates applying for parole may express an interest in being released to an Aboriginal community (contingent on community consent and development of a plan for the inmate's release and integration). CSC funding is available for interested Aboriginal communities to cover expenses such as transportation expenses (Chiefs/Elders/Councillors travelling to federal institutions to work with offenders and Parole Officers); and reintegration expenses (such as reintegration circles, for the eventual release date).

See <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/aboriginal/002003-3001-eng.shtml>

**Anger Management and Emotional Intelligence Program:** The John Howard Society of Nova Scotia runs an Anger Management and Emotional Intelligence Program. The program focuses not only on understanding emotions, particularly anger, but also on enhancing communication and stress management skills to be able to recognize anger provoking triggers and communicate that emotion in a productive manner. Program sessions focus on four main themes: communication, anger management, stress management and emotional intelligence. Throughout the program, participants are educated on pro-social methods for dealing with their emotions. Participants come away from the program with improved self-awareness and a better understanding of their responsibility to manage their emotions.

See <http://ns.johnhoward.ca/programs/halifax/>

**Building Bridges:** Correctional Services has collaborated with Community Justice Society of Nova Scotia to develop and pilot the Building Bridges Program for incarcerated African Nova Scotian offenders at Central Nova Scotia Corrections Facility. Since the pilot, revisions were made and an additional session is in progress. Program facilitators will act as a link to community and to resource agencies to foster the positive reintegration of African Nova Scotian Offenders. Building Bridges uses Africentric and culturally sensitive frameworks that incorporate stages of change.

**Circles of Support and Accountability Canada:** Halifax's Circles of Support and Accountability Canada (CoSA) is part of a national network. CoSA's professionals and trained volunteers assist high-risk sex offenders to successfully reintegrate into the community. There are currently eleven CoSA sites operating in six provinces across Canada (including Nova Scotia). A circle of support consists of three to five volunteers who meet regularly with a 'core member' (as a group and one-on-one) to help with reintegration challenges, to refer the core member to community resources (relating to housing, employment, medical/psychological needs, etc.) and to challenge any behaviour that might lead to re-offending or breaching of legal conditions. Limited CoSA programming is currently available due to recent funding cuts.

See <http://cosacanada.com/> and <http://www.hcc-cosa.ca/cosahalifax/>

**Community Justice Society:** Community Justice Society – Halifax Dartmouth (CJSHD) is a community based not for profit offering programs and services to persons at risk, or in conflict with the law. The Society is involved in victim and community participation, crime prevention, public education and advocacy. CJSHD works in partnership with the Nova Scotia Department of Justice, community based organizations, volunteers and the general public in administering restorative justice programming to youth at risk (aged 12 to 17). CJSHD offers multiple programs for youth including: CeaseFire; Options 2 Anger; Northend Community Circle; Prevent Alcohol and Risk-Related Trauma in Youth (PARTY); and Stoplift.

Community Justice Society has entered into a service agreement with the Department of Justice to offer restorative justice services to youth in HRM under the Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program.

See <http://communityjusticesociety.org>

**Community Maintenance Program (CMP):** The John Howard Society manages a Community Maintenance Program (CMP) designed as a follow up for all Correctional Service of Canada's core national institutional programs. With a relapse prevention component, this program addresses criminogenic risk factors and all types of offending (general violence, substance abuse, crime for gain and family violence), excluding those from sex offender programs. The Community Maintenance Program includes 12 weekly sessions that provide the opportunity for participants to reinforce, rehearse and review skills that are taught in the core institutional programs. Program treatment targets pertain to the areas of problem solving, high risk thinking, self-management skills, goal setting, healthy relationships, and emotions management. The CMP applies learned skills to problems, high-risk situations and challenges in the community that can lead to re-offending. The number of sessions a participant is required to attend is individually determined by the level of risk and success, measured by treatment gains.

See <http://ns.johnhoward.ca/programs/halifax/>

**Community Workplace Program (CWP):** The John Howard Society supervises and oversees the Community Service Order and Fine Options Programs in the Halifax Region for adult offenders on behalf of the Nova Scotia Department of Justice - Corrections Division. As a sentencing option available to the Courts, an offender, as a condition of a probation order may be required to provide a specified number of hours of unpaid community service work within a given time frame. As an alternative means to paying a fine, the program allows an individual to satisfy a fine by performing volunteer work for non-profit community organizations.

See <http://ns.johnhoward.ca/programs/halifax/>

**Drug Treatment Court:** Justice and the Nova Scotia Health Authority – Mental Health and Addiction Services (previously known as the Annapolis Valley Health Authority) have partnered to develop and implement a Court-monitored Drug Treatment Program (CMDTP) on a demonstration basis in Kings County. The collaboration has included developing processes and procedures for providing assessment services and drug treatment program services for offenders coming before the Kentville Provincial Court.

The CMDTP is for adults who reside in Kings County that have been charged with a criminal offence committed in Kings County. Participants must accept responsibility for their criminal actions and have an addiction. Addiction may be to cocaine (including crack cocaine), methamphetamines (also commonly referred to as meth, crystal, ice) and/or opioids (opioids are drugs like heroin, codeine, morphine, Percocet, etc. There must be a connection between the addiction and the alleged offense(s). Once accepted into the program, participants must plead guilty to the offence(s).

The goal of the collaborative initiative is to determine if a Court-monitored Drug Treatment Program has any impact on the outcome for offenders whose addiction has a link to their criminality such as their rate of reoffending and their success in the treatment program. The first sitting of the court program was May 20, 2014. Within the first year of operation there were 10 active participants. Of those, 75% of participants entered with CDSA charges and 25% with CCC charges and/or a combination of both. Since that time, 4 of the original 10 participants have graduated successfully from the Program. As of February 15, 2016 there were six active participants in the program. The federal funding has been extended for an additional 3 fiscal years from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2018.

There is ongoing data collection and a process in place to evaluate rates of reoffending. Should positive results be demonstrated from this initiative, expansion to other areas of the Province may be considered (if sufficient funding can be identified).

**Electronic Supervision of Offenders:** Correctional Services uses electronic supervision technology to enhance the supervision of high risk conditional sentence offenders. Electronic monitoring employs Global Positioning System (GPS) and cellular technologies to track offenders. Staff, at the Offender Monitoring Centre, monitor the movement of offenders on a 24/7 basis. Voice verification enhances supervision capabilities and better ensures compliance with court-ordered community supervision orders. Electronic supervision ensures that high risk offenders are where they should be at all times, whether at home or in the community.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/Corrections/electronic\\_supervision.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/Corrections/electronic_supervision.asp)

**Elizabeth Fry Society:** Halifax's Elizabeth Fry Society (EFS) is part of a national network that develops programs and services for women who have been charged with offences and women at risk of becoming involved in the criminal justice system. The society provides transition housing at Holly House and pre-release planning for offenders. Holly House is a combination of Elizabeth Fry's offices, eight single occupancy rooms for women and a communal living space. Transition housing at Holly House is available for up to one year. Society staff meet one-to-one with women incarcerated at the Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility and the Nova Institute for Women to plan for their release. Exit plans address housing, financial assistance, education and employment opportunities.

See <http://www.elizabethfry.ca/index.php> and <http://efymns.ca/>

**Employment Readiness Program:** The John Howard Society partners with Employment Nova Scotia (when funding is available), to offer an Employment Readiness Program (ERP). The program helps men (ages 19 and over) with a criminal record in becoming employable. The ERP provides a combination of life/work skills training, job search techniques, networking strategies, workplace certifications and potential job experience placements. The program accepts up to 15 participants for each program session and a waiting list is maintained for future sessions, as available.

See <http://ns.johnhoward.ca/>

**Halifax Youth Attendance Centre:** The Halifax Youth Attendance Centre (HYAC) addresses the needs of moderate-high risk youth under court ordered community supervision in HRM. The Centre provides access to a number of services including, forensic youth mental health, education, employment support and addictions intervention. Youth cases are managed by a team of probation officers to ensure compliance with court orders and timely access to supports and services necessary to address individual needs. HYAC is administered by the Department of Justice, in a collaborative partnership with the Departments of Education, Community Services and Health and their service providers.

See <http://novascotia.ca/just/Corrections/HYAC.asp>

**Healthy Relations Program:** The John Howard Society offers a Healthy Relations Program for those who are interested in establishing and maintaining healthy relationships in their lives. The program addresses relationships with friends, family, significant others and/or coworkers and bosses, what constitutes a healthy relationship, as well as effective strategies for ensuring the relationships are healthy ones.

No website available

**HomeBridge Youth Society:** HomeBridge Youth Society is a charitable, non-profit organization that operates a school program and six residential youth caring facilities throughout the Halifax Regional Municipality. Residential youth caring facilities provide community-based placement options for children and youth, in the temporary or permanent care of the Minister of Community Services, with moderate to severe emotional and behavioral problems, and who require a higher level of supervision and structure than is available in family foster care.

HomeBridge Youth Society is comprised of six facilities: Hawthorne House: Serves males, over 12 years of age, in Dartmouth; Johnson House: Serves females, over 12 years of age, in Dartmouth; Sullivan House: Serves females, over 12 years of age, in Halifax; Jubien House: Serves youth over 12 years of age, in Halifax; Reigh Allen Centre: Serves youth over 12 years of age, in Dartmouth. Reigh Allen Centre is a short-term stabilization and treatment centre; and Cogswell House: Serves males, over 12 years of age, in Middle Sackville. HomeBridge can serve up to 40 high risk youth (ages 12-18) in community settings at one time. Approximately 140 young people reside in HomeBridge's facilities annually. All residential child caring facilities operate 24 hours a day with professional youth care staff who provide individual and/or group counselling. Some facilities provide additional programs such as anger management, life skills, educational support, clinical support and treatment services.

See <http://www.homebridgeyouth.ca/>

**John Howard Society:** The John Howard Society of Nova Scotia – Halifax Region is a member of the John Howard Society of Canada. The Scotia offers a diverse range of penal reform related programs and services. In furtherance of its Mission, the Society: works with people who have come into conflict with the law; reviews, evaluates, and advocates for changes in the criminal justice process; and engages in public education on matters relating to criminal law and its application, and promotes crime prevention through community activities. The Society works with those who have come into conflict with the law, by assisting with community reintegration and by working with the families of offenders. John Howard Society manages the following programs: Anger Management and Emotional Intelligence Program; Employment Readiness Program (ERP); Healthy Relations Program.

See <http://ns.johnhoward.ca/>

**Mental Health Court:** In Halifax, the Mental Health Court refers clients to drug treatment programs as part of the Mental Health Court program. The Mental Health Court Program has been operating in Dartmouth Provincial Court since November, 2009 and sits once per week. Participation in the Mental Health Court is voluntary and is for adults charged with a criminal offence who have a significant connection to the Halifax Regional Municipality. To participate, the accused must acknowledge responsibility for the offence and have a recognized and persistent mental illness. The Crown must consent to the referral to the program, and if so ordered by the judge, the accused must be assessed and agree to a support plan which may include participating in programming and attending clinical appointments.

See [http://novascotia.ca/just/mental\\_health\\_court.asp](http://novascotia.ca/just/mental_health_court.asp)

**Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network:** The Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network (MLSN) exists as a justice support system for Aboriginal people who are involved in the criminal justice system in Nova Scotia. The network provides core services through the Mi'kmaq Court Worker and Mi'kmaq Customary Law Programs. Both programs are administered through a centralized umbrella organization hosted at The Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq. This umbrella provides additional support services for Aboriginal people in Nova Scotia by identifying and addressing gaps in the provision of mainstream justice programs and services. The Mi'kmaq Legal Support Network has entered into a service agreement with the Department of Justice to offer province-wide restorative justice services to Aboriginal youth under the Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program.

See <http://www.eskasoni.ca/departments/12/> and <http://novascotia.ca/just/rj/program.asp>

**Nehiley House:** See Shelter Nova Scotia

**Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program:** Department of Justice administers the Nova Scotia Restorative Justice Program. Restorative justice is a response to crime that focuses on restoring the losses suffered by victims and communities and holding offenders accountable in a more meaningful way. The program is intended to repair the harm caused by the offence, reintegrate the offender, and achieve a sense of healing for the victim and the community. Tangible program outcomes include: reduced recidivism (repeated relapses into crime); increased victim satisfaction; strengthened communities; and increased public confidence in the criminal justice system.

See <http://novascotia.ca/just/rj/program.asp>

**Nova Scotia Youth Facility:** The Nova Scotia Youth Facility, located in Waterville, opened in 1988. The facility accommodates male and female young persons serving open or secure custody sentences as well as remanded young persons. The facility consists of a main administration building and five cottages. Within each cottage are two self contained, 12-bed living units. Each unit has a kitchen, laundry area, common living area and 12 individual bedrooms. The buildings are interconnected to form a circle around a large interior outdoor recreation area. The facility follows a program-based philosophy, utilizing an integrated learning program model. The goal is to provide instruction and the opportunity to practice skills which may effectively change behaviour. Each young person develops a reintegration plan with the assistance of staff guidance and support. Health and mental health services are provided by an on-site IWK Adolescent Forensic Team.

**Railton House:** See Salvation Army

**Shelter Nova Scotia:** Shelter Nova Scotia (SNS) oversees the operation of two halfway houses – Nehiley House (3170 Romans Ave) and Sir Sanford Fleming House (2549 Brunswick Street). These houses help men and women transition from prison living to community living. SNS operated halfway houses accommodate both Federal and Provincial male and female offenders on conditional release in the community. This may include Day Parole, Full Parole, Statutory Release Voluntary, Statutory Release with Residency, Temporary Absences, and Half-way Back releases.

See <http://www.shelternovascotia.com/facilities-and-services/nehiley-house> and <http://www.shelternovascotia.com/facilities-and-services/sir-sanford-fleming-house>

**Salvation Army:** Salvation Army oversees the operation of one halfway house – Railton House (318 Windmill Road). Railton House is a bridge to the community and exists to promote the successful re-integration of offenders in to the community, while maintaining an acceptable level of risk suited to each individual. Railton House contributes to the management of that risk by providing suitable accommodation, monitoring and intervention, and contributing to social and economic support that assists "conditionally" released individuals to becoming law abiding citizens. Railton House provides accommodation, twenty-four hour supervision and general support to offenders under federal and provincial jurisdiction who have been released to the community on unescorted temporary absences, day parole, full parole, and statutory release with residency. They offer assistance in the re-integrating of the offender into the community.

See <http://www.railtonhouse.ca/>

**Second Chance:** The Center for Entrepreneurial Development (CEED) Second Chance program is geared to youths (aged 15 to 30) in conflict with the law. The Second Chance program (awarded the 2012 National Youth Employment Innovation Grand Prize) provides a 40- week- plus curriculum focused on building life, employability and entrepreneurial skills. CEED is currently evaluating the Second Chance Program and is not taking applications.

See <http://ceed.ca/engage-youth/second-chance/>

**Seven Sparks Healing Path:** The Seven Sparks Healing Path program is a program for Aboriginal inmates from federal correctional institutions that helps inmates reintegrate into Aboriginal communities and reduce recidivism. It provides a range of services, supports and interventions including: Indigenous traditional knowledge teachings; spiritual counseling services; drug and alcohol counselling; living skills education; and employability skills development. Funding is provided by the Department of Public Safety Canada Aboriginal Corrections Policy Unit; the Mi'kmaq Friendship Centre; and the Tawaak Housing Association.

**Seventh Step Halifax:** Seventh Step Halifax is part of a national affiliation that promotes the Seventh Step philosophy. Seventh Step is designed to help recidivist offenders change their behaviors and attitudes. Peer support groups for offenders provide a forum for the full and free discussion of matters of mutual interest among ex-convicts. Its fundamental principles are realistic thinking and positive peer pressure.

See <http://7thstep.ca/>

**Sir Sanford Fleming House:** See Shelter Nova Scotia

**Wood Street Centre:** The Wood Street Centre provides a secure treatment program for youth (ages 12-18) who are in the care of the Minister of Community Services and are suffering from an emotional and/or behavioural disorder, who require confinement in order to remedy or alleviate the disorder and who refuse or are unable to consent to treatment. Some may be younger than 12, depending on individual circumstances. The Wood Street Centre is in Truro, Nova Scotia and operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week. As many as 140 young people may pass through the program each year. The Wood Street Centre has 20 beds, with 10 beds located on two living units, classrooms, indoor and outdoor recreational area, clinical, administrative and meeting spaces.

See <http://novascotia.ca/coms/families/ResidentialServices.html>

**Working on Our Futures:** Working on Our Futures (WOOF) is a Justice Department sponsored canine therapy program offered at the Central Nova Scotia Correctional Facility. Offenders work with corrections officers to train and socialize the dogs before they're returned to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) to be adopted. Inmates learn life skills in the process of working with the dogs. The program has helped reduce tension at the corrections facility and has strengthened the relationship between staff and offenders. Similar canine therapy programs are offered at other correctional facilities in the United States and Canada.

See [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=\\_FFBm9KAOpU](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_FFBm9KAOpU) and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4yxUe70X80I>

**Youth Live:** Youth Live is an HRM-delivered program for youth who have barriers to employment (ages 16 to 24). Youth Live business initiatives are designed to allow youth to learn life skills and transferable job skills, become engaged citizens and earn money. Participants gain work experience by assisting with the program's business operations. Youth Live business initiatives include: residential environmental depot, commercial environmental depot, commercial recycling pick-up service, commercial green cart service and By-Law services remedies.

See <https://www.halifax.ca/youthlive/BusinessInitiatives.php>