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Subject: **CCJA News April 10, 2008**
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To: <ikulik@bellnet.ca>
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▶ 2 Attachments, 0.3 KB

CCJA- News, April 10, 2008

Nouvelles-ACJP, le 10 avril 2008

1. National Victims of Crime Awareness Week

Finding the Way Together
April 13-19, 2008

2. School Health 2008

School Health 2008, a national conference and symposia showcasing innovations in safe, healthy and community schools being held in Gatineau/Ottawa on April 21-23, 2008.

3. Poste de professeur(e) invité(e) Sécurité et Études Policières

4. Cranbrook and District Restorative Justice Society: Program Coordinator

Closing date April 18, 2008

5. Pew Report Finds More than One in 100 Adults are Behind Bars

1. National Victims of Crime Awareness Week

Finding the Way Together

April 13-19, 2008

The National Victims of Crime Awareness Week symposium will be held on April 14 at Old City Hall in Ottawa, Ontario.

The program for the symposium is now available online.

Registration for this event is free and open to the public.

Registration will include access to all plenary sessions and workshops.

We are pleased to offer the 2008 Resource Guide to help you plan and host your National Victims of Crime Awareness Week event. If you have any questions on the contents of the guide please contact us at victimswalk-remainedesvictimes@justice.gc.ca.

2. School Health 2008

School Health 2008, a national conference and symposia showcasing innovations in safe, healthy and community schools being held in Gatineau/Ottawa on April 21-23, 2008.

The conference includes keynote speakers such as

- Senator Mike Kirby, Chair, Canadian Mental Health Commission
- Paul Veuguliers, researcher, on the academic and health benefits of school health
- Irv Rootman, Co-Chair, CPHA Expert Panel on Health Literacy
- Jane Quinn, Director, National Technical Assistance Centre on Community Schools (New York)
- Theresa Lewallen, Manager, Healthy Schools, Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development
- Robert Cormier, Executive Director, National Crime Prevention Centre

The conference includes hands-on sessions of excellent programs from Alberta, Newfoundland, Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Saskatchewan.

Participants will receive an annual membership in the [Canadian School Health Knowledge Network](#). This network includes access to webinars, research, communities of practice and more.

The conference also includes a comprehensive and detailed outline of good practices in promoting safe, healthy and community schools. This framework will be the basis of Canada's first evidence-based wiki and will include an in-depth application of the framework to substance abuse prevention.

The conference is being held on April 22-23 and is preceded by several symposia/meetings on April 21st.

For details and to register, go to, http://www.cash-aces.ca/conference_2008/ or contact info@cash-aces.ca or phone 250-483-6988.

3. Poste de professeur(e) invité(e) Sécurité et Études Policières

École de criminologie
Faculté des arts et des sciences
Université de Montréal

L'École de criminologie de l'Université de Montréal sollicite des candidatures à un poste de professeur(e) invité(e) en sécurité et études policières pour une période de neuf (9) mois.

La personne choisie s'intégrera au corps professoral de l'École de criminologie et viendra renforcer les activités de recherche et d'enseignement dans le domaine de la sécurité et des études policières. On trouvera plus de détails concernant les thématiques d'enseignement sur le site web de l'École de criminologie (<http://www.crim.umontreal.ca/>) et sur la recherche dans ce domaine sur le site web du Centre International de Criminologie Comparée (<http://www.cicc.umontreal.ca/>).

Les exigences requises sont un diplôme de doctorat en criminologie ou dans une discipline connexe, un bon dossier de publications et des aptitudes marquées pour l'enseignement. L'Université de Montréal offre un salaire approximatif de 46 000\$ sur une période de neuf (9) mois jumelé à des avantages sociaux. La date d'entrée en fonction est prévue pour le 18 août 2008.

Les dossiers, incluant une lettre de présentation, un curriculum vitae, deux articles ou chapitres de livre, doivent parvenir à l'adresse mentionnée ci-dessous au plus tard le 21 avril 2008. Les envois par courrier électronique sont fortement encouragés. Deux lettres de répondants doivent également être expédiées directement à la même adresse, soit :

Jean Proulx, Directeur
Réf. : Poste Sécurité et Études Policières
École de criminologie
Université de Montréal
C.P. 6128, succursale centre-ville
Montréal (Québec)
CANADA
H3C 3J7

4. Cranbrook and District Restorative Justice Society: Program Coordinator

Closing date April 18, 2008

Due to program growth the Cranbrook and District Restorative Justice Society is seeking a youth-friendly, experienced mediator with a heart for restorative practices who can provide leadership to our community-based program.

Primary Responsibilities include:

- Case management of files
- Leadership of volunteers including recruitment, training, and support
- Financial management and budget development in consultation with the Board of Directors
- Community relationship building

The Ideal Candidate will have:

- Skills in restorative practices

- Ability to problem-solve creatively and collaboratively
- Ability to build and maintain relationships with offenders, victims, and volunteers
- Ability to make professional presentations to community groups
- Experience working with boards of directors
- Experience with the Microsoft Office suite of programs (Excel, Word, Outlook, etc)

The successful candidate must be able to qualify for an enhanced criminal background check.

Term: One year contract. Salary, hours, and benefits to be negotiated.

Letter of application and résumé should be sent to before 4 pm MDT 18 April 2008 to:

Sheilah Moore
Chair, Board of Directors
Cranbrook and District Restorative Justice Society
31 – 11th Avenue South
Cranbrook, BC V1C 2N9

Or faxed to 250-417-4211

Or emailed to gerry.sobie@rcmp-grc.gc.ca

5. Pew Report Finds More than One in 100 Adults are Behind Bars

Washington, DC - 02/28/2008 - For the first time in history more than one in every 100 adults in America are in jail or prison—a fact that significantly impacts state budgets without delivering a clear return on public safety. According to a new report released today by the Pew Center on the States' Public Safety Performance Project, at the start of 2008, 2,319,258 adults were held in American prisons or jails, or one in every 99.1 men and women, according to the study. During 2007, the prison population rose by more than 25,000 inmates. In addition to detailing state and regional prison growth rates, Pew's report, *One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008*, identifies how corrections spending compares to other state investments, why it has increased, and what some states are doing to limit growth in both prison populations and costs while maintaining public safety.

As prison populations expand, costs to states are on the rise. Last year alone, states spent more than \$49 billion on corrections, up from \$11 billion 20 years before. However, the national recidivism rate remains virtually unchanged, with about half of released inmates returning to jail or prison within three years. And while violent criminals and other serious offenders account for some of the growth, many inmates are low-level offenders or people who have violated the terms of their probation or parole.

"For all the money spent on corrections today, there hasn't been a clear and convincing return for public safety," said Adam Gelb, director of the Public Safety Performance Project. "More and more states are beginning to rethink their reliance on prisons for lower-level offenders and finding strategies that are tough on crime without being so tough on taxpayers."

According to the report, 36 states and the Federal Bureau of Prisons saw their prison populations increase in 2007. Among the seven states with the largest number of prisoners—those with more than 50,000 inmates—three grew (Ohio, Florida and Georgia), while four (New York, Michigan, Texas and California) saw their populations dip. Texas surpassed California as the nation's prison leader following a decline in both states' inmate populations—Texas decreased by 326 inmates and California by 4,068. Ten states, meanwhile, experienced a jump in inmate population growth of 5 percent or greater, a list topped by

Kentucky with a surge of 12 percent.

A close examination of the most recent U.S. Department of Justice data (2006) found that while one in 30 men between the ages of 20 and 34 is behind bars, the figure is one in nine for black males in that age group. Men are still roughly 13 times more likely to be incarcerated, but the female population is expanding at a far brisker pace. For black women in their mid- to late-30s, the incarceration rate also has hit the one-in-100 mark. In addition, one in every 53 adults in their 20s is behind bars; the rate for those over 55 is one in 837.

The report points out the necessity of locking up violent and repeat offenders, but notes that prison growth and higher incarceration rates do not reflect a parallel increase in crime, or a corresponding surge in the nation's population at large. Instead, more people are behind bars principally because of a wave of policy choices that are sending more lawbreakers to prison and, through popular "three-strikes" measures and other sentencing laws, imposing longer prison stays on inmates.

As a result, states' corrections costs have risen substantially. Twenty years ago, the states collectively spent \$10.6 billion of their general funds—their primary discretionary dollars—on corrections. Last year, they spent more than \$44 billion in general funds, a 315 percent jump, and more than \$49 billion in total funds from all sources. Coupled with tightening state budgets, the greater prison expenditures may force states to make tough choices about where to spend their money. For example, Pew found that over the same 20-year period, inflation-adjusted general fund spending on corrections rose 127 percent while higher education expenditures rose just 21 percent.

"States are paying a high cost for corrections—one that may not be buying them as much in public safety as it should. And spending on prisons may be crowding out investments in other valuable programs that could enhance a state's economic competitiveness," said Susan K. Urahn, managing director of the Pew Center on the States. "There are other choices. Some state policy makers are experimenting with a range of community punishments that are as effective as incarceration in protecting public safety and allow states to put the brakes on prison growth."

According to Pew, some states are attempting to protect public safety and reap corrections savings primarily by holding lower-risk offenders accountable in less-costly settings and using intermediate sanctions for parolees and probationers who violate conditions of their release. These include a mix of community-based programs such as day reporting centers, treatment facilities, electronic monitoring systems and community service—tactics recently adopted in Kansas and Texas. Another common intervention, used in Kansas and Nevada, is making small reductions in prison terms for inmates who complete substance abuse treatment and other programs designed to cut their risk of recidivism.

Pew was assisted in collecting state prison counts by the Association of State Correctional Administrators and the JFA Institute. The report also relies on data published by the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics, the National Association of State Budget Officers, and the U.S. Census Bureau.

The full report is available at:

http://www.pewcenteronthestates.org/initiatives_detail.aspx?initiativeID=31336 (Scroll to "Reports" to download the Summary or entire PDF)
