



ARCHIVED - Archiving Content

Archived Content

Information identified as archived is provided for reference, research or recordkeeping purposes. It is not subject to the Government of Canada Web Standards and has not been altered or updated since it was archived. Please contact us to request a format other than those available.

ARCHIVÉE - Contenu archivé

Contenu archivé

L'information dont il est indiqué qu'elle est archivée est fournie à des fins de référence, de recherche ou de tenue de documents. Elle n'est pas assujettie aux normes Web du gouvernement du Canada et elle n'a pas été modifiée ou mise à jour depuis son archivage. Pour obtenir cette information dans un autre format, veuillez communiquer avec nous.

This document is archival in nature and is intended for those who wish to consult archival documents made available from the collection of Public Safety Canada.

Some of these documents are available in only one official language. Translation, to be provided by Public Safety Canada, is available upon request.

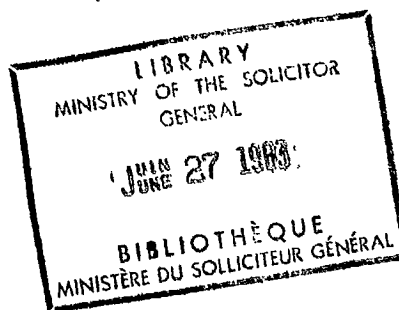
Le présent document a une valeur archivistique et fait partie des documents d'archives rendus disponibles par Sécurité publique Canada à ceux qui souhaitent consulter ces documents issus de sa collection.

Certains de ces documents ne sont disponibles que dans une langue officielle. Sécurité publique Canada fournira une traduction sur demande.

The Role of Halfway Houses
In The Criminal Justice System
In North America

HV
9275
Z4

HV
927.5
Z4



Copyright of this document does not belong to the Crown.
Proper authorization must be obtained from the author for
any intended use
Les droits d'auteur du présent document n'appartiennent
pas à l'État. Toute utilisation du contenu du présent
document doit être approuvée préalablement par l'auteur.

THE ROLE OF HALFWAY HOUSES
IN THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM
IN NORTH AMERICA

by Louis Zeitoun

Vice-President, International
Halfway House Association and Chief
Community Resources & Special Programs
The Correctional Service of Canada.
Ministry of the Solicitor General
of Canada, Ottawa

Prepared for the Eighth International Conference of the International
Prisoners Aid Association, in Caracas, Venezuela, August 23-24, 1980,
in conjunction with the Sixth United Nations Congress on Prevention of
Crime and Treatment of Offenders

The Role of Halfway Houses
In The Criminal Justice System
IN NORTH AMERICA

The Halfway House movement gained momentum in North America in the last three decades, part of a larger movement toward establishment of community-based corrections.

Several factors led to this shift toward community-based correctional programs.

— Dissatisfaction with the prison system as an effective form of penal deterrence: overcrowded prisons, large, antiquated facilities, prison riots, crime increase, more suicides among inmates, and higher rate of recidivism, led correctional authorities to question the effectiveness of prisons, and look for alternative ways of dealing with offenders.

— Disenchantment with rehabilitation ideology: For too long the correctional system has operated on the assumption offenders are "sick" people who need treatment, and should be in an institution removed from the community. This was obvious in the words -- penitentiaries, correctional, and reform institutions. Evidence has shown this is not the case. Correctional workers have come to realize penitentiaries do not penitents make, correctional institutions do not correct, and reformatories do not reform. A new ideology, based on reintegration into the community, began to be explored.

— Recognition that crime and delinquency are symptoms of community disorganization as much as of individual personalities. Therefore, reintegrating the offender into the community cannot be accomplished by isolation in a tight custodial environment. This concept was accorded legitimacy as the new direction in corrections by the United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice which stated, *"the goal of reintegration is likely to be furthered much more readily by working with offenders in the community than by*

*incarceration."*¹ In Canada, a Task Force on Community-Based Residential Centres expressed a similar view, "*...most criminal conduct is spawned in the community, contributed by the social, economic, and political circumstances of the community. Thus criminal behavior is a function of both the offenders and of the community and the solution must be sought in both.*"²

— Reintegration of offenders into the community can be accomplished at less cost than incarceration. There has always been a heavy investment of public funds in prisons, and costs continue to soar higher and higher. For example, in the United States average cost of maintaining an inmate a year is \$25,000. Projected costs set this figure at \$150,000 a year by the end of this century. Canada's average cost of keeping an inmate in a federal maximum-security institution for one-year is \$29,000. In comparison, residence in a halfway house varies from \$7,800 to \$9,000 a year. Most offenders in a halfway house are on parole, either working or looking for a job.

As a result of these trends halfway houses came to be used increasingly as one alternative to incarceration. Three significant developments in the 1960s led to the recognition of halfway houses as an integral part of the criminal justice system.

- (1) Formation of the International Halfway House Association in 1964, giving leadership and direction to the movement, linking the halfway house and the correctional system as a focal point for the development of community residences for offenders and ex-offenders.
- (2) Enactment by the U.S. Congress of the Federal Rehabilitation Act in 1965, which gave sanction to the use of residential community facilities as work release and pre-release centres for offenders.
- (3) Report by the U.S. Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration in 1967, recommending increased use of community facilities in corrections.

The Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and Treatment of Offenders in 1975 endorsed the concept of deinstitutionalization, by emphasizing imprisonment should be restricted to offenders who were anti-social or dangerous, and needed to be neutralized in the interest of public safety and protection of society. A recent report of the United Nations Committee on Crime Prevention and Control stated concepts and practices of imprisonment, once universally accepted, were now being challenged. The main task was reducing the number of persons requiring such an ultimate form of control, and devising other alternatives.

Halfway houses represent one such alternative

DEFINITION OF HALFWAY HOUSE

Halfway house is a generic term for a residence which provides short-term services to offenders who have difficulty adjusting in the community. Depending on the program provided, kinds of offenders, length of stay, physical locale or the sponsoring agency, it assumes a different name. Originally, halfway houses were opened to provide a temporary residential period of adjustment for those who suffered from lack of roots or other disabilities affecting their social functioning in the community.

In the criminal justice system, a halfway house is a facility which provides temporary residential services to offenders. Thus, halfway houses can provide a home for persons referred through pretrial diversion, probation, pre-release, parole, or post-release. The most common services provided by a halfway house are shelter, food, individual or group counselling, employment assistance, social and recreational activities, and contacts with the community.

The length of stay in a halfway house varies from a few days to a year. According to a survey conducted by McCartt and Mangogna, "*most halfway houses usually have their clients in residence from 80 to 120 days.*"³

The size also varies, from as few as six residents to 80. According to Keller & Alper, "*a small population is an essential characteristic of the halfway house idea and is found almost universally ... most authorities maintain that a population of approximately 20 is close to ideal, permitting informal and close interaction among the residents.*"⁴

Keller & Alper further state that, out of the infinite variety of approach and program, a core of basic elements characteristic of the halfway house concept can be extracted:

*"First, halfway houses are organizationally related to corrections, either as a result of a court order or the administrative action of some public agency. Second, the halfway house idea necessarily connotes a group situation. Third, it is usually small in size, both absolutely as well as relative to the size of our overlarge penal stations. Fourth, contact with the free community is both its hallmark and its essence. Fifth, the trapping of the correctional institution -- walls, fences, locked doors, uniformed guards and weapons close at hand are absent. Sixth, some rules and regulations, however minimal, assure order and give structure to the living situation. Last, despite lengths of time spent in a halfway house, the basic aim is to provide a short, intensive and transitional experience."*⁵

The initiative in establishing halfway houses for offenders was taken by concerned citizens and organizations, such as the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, St. Leonard's Society of Canada, and others. Today, halfway houses are either privately or publicly operated. This year, the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the United States operates nine Community Treatment Centres across the country, and has contracts with

400 halfway houses operated by state, local, or private agencies. The Correctional Service of Canada operates 17 halfway houses, known as Community Correctional Centres, and has contracts with some 120 privately operated halfway houses, known as Community-based Residential Centres.

ROLE OF HALFWAY HOUSES⁶

As the halfway house movement grew, there was a need to define its role in the criminal justice system. Where does it fit in? What unique feature does it have within the system? Halfway houses have four basic functions:

(1) An alternative to conventional forms of incarceration. It is a fact there are too many non-violent incarcerated offenders, who do not pose a threat to society, and do not have to be confined in prison. An example appeared in a recent issue of the Globe & Mail, a Toronto, Ontario newspaper. The headline read: 17,000 jailed needlessly in Ontario, study finds. The article stated, "*...about 17,000 people needlessly spent time in Ontario jails awaiting trial over a six-month period last year [1979], and the problem is costing the taxpayers millions of dollars.*"

(2) A bridge between institutional care and the community. One of the effects of incarceration is the disruption of the inmate's ties with the community, and loss of ability to perform social roles adequately. The irony is that people are sent away from society to learn how to live in society. How can this be accomplished when physical and social barriers are erected between society and the prisoner? With the use of a transitional facility, such as a halfway house, the confusion, uncertainty and stress faced by the released offender can be lessened, allowing the person time to readjust to community living.

(3) An agent for innovation and change. Freed from the constraints of a custodial setting, halfway houses have an opportunity to develop a variety of innovative programs, responding to the needs of its residents. For example, training as fishermen during the fishing season on the east or west coast of Canada, or setting up a sheltered workshop, to develop good habits in work skills -- and so on.

(4) A place where the community can be involved. Being community-based, halfway houses provide more opportunities for public involvement than prisons. They have easier access to community resources and flexibility in developing community programs. The privately operated halfway houses, in particular, have a board of directors which represents a group of concerned citizens who can assist in mobilizing community resources for funds, public education, and monitoring the halfway house, ensuring it is run efficiently and effectively. Volunteers can be called upon to participate in the programs of the house, giving residents a feeling of community acceptance and self-confidence, which they need to reintegrate fully into everyday living.

Thus, within the context of a total continuum of correctional services, halfway houses can provide a variety of residential services. On the one hand, they complement existing institutional programs, with less supervision and control than conventional institutions. On the other hand, they add to existing community programs, providing greater support, supervision and assistance for residents than generally available under full parole or expiry of sentence.

Recognizing the important role of a halfway house, the Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada adopted a policy in 1975 supporting the effective operation and expansion of residential facilities, committing itself to the use of private halfway houses first, before opening more publicly operated facilities. This policy had a significant impact on the expansion of halfway houses in Canada. As I have already stated, The Correctional Service of Canada had contracts last year with some 120 halfway houses, compared with 15 government-operated ones.

Also, the Service is now pursuing a process known as cascading. This operation gives an offender a chance to move through the system according to the degree of security required -- lessening the chance of undue control in a maximum-security institution, when a medium or minimum would be suitable. This process can contribute positively to the offender's preparation for return to society, and assists the economics of the Service's operations. Last year, maintaining inmates in federal institutions cost: approximately \$29,909 in maximum-security ; \$21,155 medium; \$18,169 minimum; Community Correctional Centres (public) \$9,686; and community-based residential Centres (private) \$7,500 a year; which proves a lower security level costs less to operate.

Out of a total of 9,585 inmates last year 1,438 were in minimum-security accommodation, representing 15 per cent. Minimum-security accommodation includes: regular institutions, farms, work camps, Community Correctional Centres (public), and indirectly Community residential Centres (private). By using the cascading method of transferring inmates through the system, 24 per cent of inmates would be suitable for minimum-security accommodation in the next 10 years. The Service estimated inmate costs, predicted as a result of cascading, will save \$5 million a year, \$8 million in capital costs, and 170 staff years.⁷

The fact that halfway houses are included in planning and forecasting beds for the Service indicates they are now part of the correctional process -- and cannot be ignored any longer.

ISSUES RELATED TO HALFWAY HOUSES

I have given only a brief background of the halfway house movement in Canada, and defined their role. Now I will deal with some of the issues they have to face. I'll explain them as -- funding, standards, community attitudes, and evaluation.

Funding

There is no issue more crucial to the survival of halfway houses than stable funding. This is particularly true for privately owned houses, which depend on varied sources of funding. Insufficient funds are a constant worry.

If a halfway house is to be truly community-based, it must have community support. Yet, in most instances funds do not come easily, causing the halfway house to depend on government resources. This places the halfway house in a difficult position regarding its own autonomy. If the government ends up funding 100 per cent of the operations, there is a high risk of losing autonomy when setting priorities, and running programs.

Before soliciting funds, the halfway house must establish needs, supported by data on the number of offenders released from the institution to the community, and a forecast of the number eligible to enter the halfway house program. If this is not done, the house will probably operate for a short time and collapse.

Operating a halfway house like a business probably goes a long way in attracting funds. Trained staff in the management of the house is also essential. To assist halfway houses in setting up a sound accounting system, the Solicitor General of Canada has published an accounting guide. The International Halfway House Association has also established a National Training Institute for staff of halfway houses, which is unique in North America. The institute shows staff how to develop management skills related to halfway houses. Standards, community attitudes, and evaluation, which I will also describe, also have a significant effect on funding.

Standards

With the growth of the halfway house during the last decade, there was an increasing desire by judicial and correctional authorities, and halfway houses, to develop standards to ensure the quality and excellence of service delivery. Standards would also serve these purposes:

- Guides for new and developing houses
- Measurable methods of accountability
- Basis for effective planning
- Demonstrate to the public credibility and responsible management
- Protect the rights of staff and residents
- Provide a new basis for evaluation of established house operations.

In 1973, John McCartt of the International Halfway House Association, and Thomas Mangogna, Magdala Foundation, St. Louis, Missouri, developed guidelines and standards for halfway houses and Community Treatment Centres in the United States.

A year later, the Commission on Accreditation for Corrections was formed by the American Correctional Association to develop standards for all correctional services in the United States. By 1977, the first edition of a Manual of Standards for Adult Community Residential Services was published, accompanied by a process of accreditation. The International Halfway House Association had a significant impact on the development of these standards.

The manual has 195 standards which cover all aspects of the operation of a halfway house, and are classified as "essential", "important", and "desirable". These standards represent a milestone in achieving today's excellence of performance in community residential programs.

In Canada a task force was set up in 1978 by the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for corrections, to examine existing standards, and recommend common standards.

The task force, composed of federal, provincial, and private sector correctional representatives published in February this year a Manual of Standards for Adult Community-based Residential Centres in Canada. The 64 standards were based on the American Correctional Association standards, but are not quite as detailed.

In the meantime, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime plans to develop standards and an accreditation process for the adult-correctional field in Canada, for completion in 1984.

I expect the issue of standards and accreditation will be a dominant topic of discussion throughout the 1980's, in Canada and the United States.

Community Attitudes

Future success of the halfway house movement depends largely on its acceptance and support by the community. If the purpose of a halfway house is to facilitate integration of the offender into the community, it makes sense that it should be established in the community. However, an attempt to establish a halfway house in a community or neighborhood is frequently met by resistance and opposition by local residents. According to a recent survey of 357 heads of households in 18 municipalities across the Canadian province of Ontario, it was found:

- group homes for alcoholics and ex-convicts are the least acceptable to the community (about 35 per cent)
- group homes for senior citizens, the physically handicapped, and mentally retarded, were acceptable to 75 per cent of the sample even though located on their own block.⁸

This resistance is often based on residents fears that if they allow a halfway house in their neighborhood, their personal safety is threatened, their homes robbed or ransacked, their daughters raped, and the value of their property decreased. These fears are based on the belief all offenders are dangerous, violent criminals, which is not fact.

Thus, there are powerful emotional and socio-political factors which cause community resistance to halfway houses. The challenge that halfway house administrators face is how to manage this resistance. At the present time knowledge is lacking on understanding the dynamics of the factors affecting community attitudes and reactions to halfway houses, and about strategies required to deal with them. There has been relatively little empirical research on this subject.

Coates and Miller developed a sociological approach to management of community attitudes based on a study of group homes for juvenile offenders in Massachusetts. They compared three homes for juvenile offenders which failed, and were closed because of community resistance, with three still operating. Comparisons were made on community selection, strategy for entering the community, site selection, selection of a program name, presentation of program content, client and staff residence, and conflict resolution. It was their view a community is composed of a number of interest groups loosely connected. Therefore, one must know its power structure, and do everything possible to focus the conflict on realistic issues, avoiding non-realistic problems. According to Coates and Miller, *"Debates over technical problems and non-realistic concerns allow for proponents and opponents to engage in conflict over petty issues. On the other hand, once the technical issues are out of the way, the possible value of forthrightly dealing with real, unavoidable issues involved in differences of interest should not be underestimated, and meetings and educational campaigns designed to focus and resolve realistic conflicts should be seriously considered."*⁹

The Coates and Miller study tends to emphasize the importance of group dynamics, and the power structure which exists in a community. Success in opening a group home therefore, depends on how well the political process is managed.

Hannah, Ross and Grant have recently conducted research on factors affecting public attitudes toward a community residential centre in St. John's, Newfoundland in Canada. Their findings indicate emotions and attitudes are closely related, and that the effect of emotions engenders opinions and behavior which serve to justifying the emotions. It is their hypothesis that, *"affective emotional arousal is the factor which accounts for the changes in opinions. When people are told that a community residential centre will be introduced into their neighborhood they experience emotional arousal, almost invariably negative. This influences one's opinions and one's behavior which is directed at eliminating the source of arousal."*¹⁰ They point out that understanding the meaning and intensity of this emotional arousal is crucial to the success of strategies dealing with community resistance.

The Institute of Environmental Research in Toronto, Ontario, have developed a useful model of a public consultation program in relation to hazardous waste management facilities which incorporates many of the social, psychological, and political factors which need to be considered when approaching the community. This model emphasizes:¹¹

- The need to identify different interest groups likely to be involved
- The need to develop information and responses appropriate to the concerns and fears of each audience, taking into account the context in which they live
- The importance of selecting the most appropriate means of providing information on the proposed facility to different publics;
- The importance of timing i.e., when public consultation should begin and end, and the sequence in which information is provided
- The importance of establishing and maintaining credibility of the agency attempting to establish the program in the community.

All the studies referred to emphasized opposition is inevitable. The approach is not to withdraw to an area where there is no opposition, but finding out how to manage the conflict constructively. Thus, it is

essential the conflict engendered in setting up a halfway house does not alienate community support, necessary for the continued existence of the program. In some cases it may be necessary to withdraw rather than win a pyrrhic victory.

One can conclude from these three studies:

- No two communities are alike. Each one is unique in its own way, and the first step in handling resistance is to know the community, know its socio-cultural composition, its interest groups, and its political structure.

- There is no single strategies to be applied to all communities. In some instances a "high profile" strategy may be effective, in others it may not. One has to judge each situation separately.

- Public education programs concerning crime in general is not effective. The community is more concerned about specific issues related to its own quality of life. For example, figures on low risk offenders are meaningless because the community tends to evaluate risk in terms of the hazard and not the frequency of incidents. It is essential, therefore, to respond to the community's specific concerns, and to discuss with them how failures can be handled.

Evaluation

In any business, where costs are involved, there is an increasing demand for accountability. Funding agencies, whether public or private, are increasingly enquiring into the quality of the programs they are funding. They want to know whether funds are spent wisely, or not, and whether their investment is worthwhile.

Halfway houses are no exception. If they want to ensure continued funding they must justify their existence, by proving programs are effective and worth the money spent on them. The need for evaluation has, therefore, grown in importance. Evaluation can be conducted internally by halfway house staff or externally by a consultant.

In Canada, a self-evaluation guide is available, printed by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, which explains how halfway houses can evaluate their own programs.

In terms of valid, evaluative research there is little that has been done for a variety of reasons.

— Risk of generalization. No two halfway houses are the same, simply because programs differ, residents are not the same, and staff qualifications are often different. Hence, it is dangerous to assume that what works in one house also works in another.

— Biased selection. In most houses, residents, referred there by correctional authorities, have been released from an institution on the basis of their degree of risk to society. Their chances to succeed are, therefore, presumed higher than those released on sentence expiry, regardless whether they went through a residential experience or not. Moreover, some halfway houses are selective in their intake policy. The question arises, to what extent has the halfway house been a factor in their success?

— Difficulty finding and comparing experimental and control groups. In research design, validity of research is strengthened if the control and experimental groups have the same backgrounds; the single difference being one group went through a residential experience, the other did not — this is hard to establish, because of many variables.

— Measurement of effectiveness. There are two ways of measuring the effectiveness of a program. One is the cost-benefit analysis, which consists of quantifying in dollars the impact of a specific program. Although it is possible to quantify the cost, it is difficult to quantify the intangible benefits derived from the program. The other is recidivism. The use of this term has been questioned as a tool of measurement because of the dichotomous choice between "success" and "failure." Actually, it is not accurate to impose this arbitrary dichotomy because it overlooks the progress that an offender makes during his period of residence at the house. Harry Allen et al., writing on halfway houses in 1978, stated:

*"Realizing that reintegration is a gradual process, dichotomous measures of success and failure should not be used alone in determining program effectiveness, outcome measure must be sufficiently sensitive to detect and enhance even minute movements in behavior."*¹²

To rectify this deficiency Richard Seiter of Ohio State University developed a measure which he called the relative adjustments model. It consists of a continuous outcome criterion and the utilization of a statistical technique to correct for differences in the experimental and control group.

— Lack of reliable data on which to base evaluation. There is little knowledge available which provides current and continuing information on how halfway houses function, and allow for assessment of the impact they have on residents. This is mainly due to lack of systematic, standardized data collecting, and concrete measurable goals.

— Lack of funds and resources. A scientific evaluation requires money and human resources. Most halfway houses do not have sufficient funds to do this, even though the need is recognized.

When reviewing research and evaluation of programs in halfway houses, the Ohio State University Program for the Study of Crime and Delinquency examined 55 evaluative studies of halfway houses. According to Carlson and Seiter, their findings indicate:

*"...halfway house programs can more effectively reintegrate prisoners returning to the community than direct release to parole. In addition, if the halfway house stay is an alternative to institutionalization, it can be at a reduced over-all cost to the correctional system. Finally, the conclusion that offenders can be more humanely treated by allowing them to serve part of their sentence in a halfway house appears true on its face, but at this point in time this premise remains largely an article of faith."*¹³

In another study by the US Bureau of Prisons, a sample of federal inmates released through a Community Treatment Centre or CTC (N=364) during 1976, who successfully completed the program, were compared with a group of offenders (N=337) who were released directly to the community. According to Dr. James J. Beck, results showed, compared with a control group, offenders referred through a Community Treatment Centre had significantly better employment records after release to the community. For example, offenders released through a CTC worked an average of 94 days during the first six months after release, and earned an average of \$3,159. Offenders released directly from an institution worked only 78 days and earned \$2,588. In terms of criminal behavior after release, CTCs show the same re-arrest rate as those not referred, although the security level was lower in CTC referrals for "high risk" offenders. In a subsequent study in 1978, results confirmed the findings of the earlier study, particularly employment, where it was found 83 per cent of CTC releases had a job compared with 49 per cent of non-CTC releases.

Despite the paucity of evaluative research on halfway houses, efforts are continuing to establish reliable data, which will provide a base for assessing the over-all performance of halfway house programs. In 1979, the International Halfway House Association Research Council developed a computerized research and evaluation package for use in correctional halfway house programs. This package is now being tested in Talbert House in Cincinnati, Ohio, and it is expected other houses will join in as part of one network.

CONCLUSION

Halfway houses perform a legitimate function in the criminal justice system. However, they should not be looked upon as a panacea for the treatment of offenders in the community. They represent one model only, the search for other alternatives should continue.

In performing their function as a transitional facility in the community, especially for offenders released from prison, there is a danger halfway houses might identify too much with the correctional system and forget their original base, which is the community. To be true to their role -- halfway houses must work on two fronts; one with the individual, by assisting him in coping with his personal problems. (I call this the de-institutionalization process.) The other is working with other agencies to remove society's barriers which stand in the offender's way, and to help him build positive supports and social anchors. (I call this the de-stigmatization process.)

As I said at the First International Conference on Community Residential Care in England, July 1976, stigmatization of the offender by society lies at the core of his successful integration. When he is released from prison he automatically carries with him the stigma of an ex-convict, which makes his re-entry into society so difficult he goes through what is known as his second punishment. Theoretically he is supposed to have paid his debt to society, and should be free of any stigma. But in practice, this is not the case. The stigma lingers on and on, sometimes for the rest of his life.

This poses a challenge to the halfway houses, for integration does not occur unless the offender has access to the necessary support by his fellow citizens. No one can integrate into a social vacuum, affirmative action is required to "de-stigmatize" the offender, and provide him with realistic opportunities to become a law-abiding and useful citizen.

It is only when halfway houses work on these two fronts, concurrently, that they can fulfill their true mission, par excellence.

REFERENCES

1. President's Commission on Law Enforcement & Administration of Justice, The Challenge of Crime in a Free Society, (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1967), p. 165
2. Report of the Task Force on Community-based Residential Centres: (Information Canada, 1973), p. 29
3. J.M. McCartt & T.J. Mangogna: Guidelines & Standards for the Halfway Houses & Community Treatment Centres (U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1973), p. 8
4. O.J. Keller & B.S. Alper: Halfway Houses: Community-Centred Corrections & Treatment, (D.C. Heath & Co., 1970), p. 12
5. Keller & Alper: *ibid.*, p. 15
6. L. Zeitoun: "The Development of Community-based Residential Centres;" Offender Rehabilitation (Vol. 3(2), Winter 1978), p. 137
7. Correctional Service of Canada, Accommodation Planning 1980-90; March 8, 1980 - Annex D
8. The Longwoods Research Group Ltd. Development and Pretesting of a Public Education Program on Group Homes. (Ministry of Community & Social Services, Government of Ontario, Toronto, March 11, 1980), p. (ii)

9. R.B. Coates & A.D. Miller: "Neutralization of Community Resistance to Group Homes", Bakal Yitzhak, Closing Correctional Institutions, (D.C. Health & Co. Lexington, Mass., 1973), p. 84

10. T.E. Hannah, A.S. Ross, and M.J. Grant. Factors Affecting Public Attitudes Towards Community Residential Centres (unpublished report, Ministry of the Solicitor General of Canada. Research Division, Ottawa, 1980), p. 118

11. Institute of Environmental Research: The Design of a Public Consultation Program to Hazardous Waste Management Facilities, (Toronto, Ontario, June 1979), pp. 3-6

12. H.G. Allen et al: Halfway Houses, (National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., November 1978), p. 31

13. E.W. Carlson and R.P. Seiter: "Residential Inmate After-care: The State of the Arts", Offender Rehabilitation, (Vol. I, No. 4, Summer 1977), p. 390

SOL.GEN CANADA LIB/BIBLIO



0000017598

Storage



LIBRARY
 MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR
 GENERAL
 'JUN 27 1983
 BIBLIOTHÈQUE
 MINISTÈRE DU SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL

DATE DUE

04-18-85			
07-10-85			
08-30-85			
09-15-85			
10-01-85			
10-15-85			
10-20-85			
10-25-85			
10-30-85			
11-05-85			
11-10-85			
11-15-85			
11-20-85			
11-25-85			
11-30-85			
91-3-25 13. SEP 02			
05. NOV 82			

LOWE-MARTIN CO. INC. 1169-5RG

HV Zeitoun, Louis.
 9275 The role of halfway
 Z4 houses in the criminal
 justice system in
 North America.

