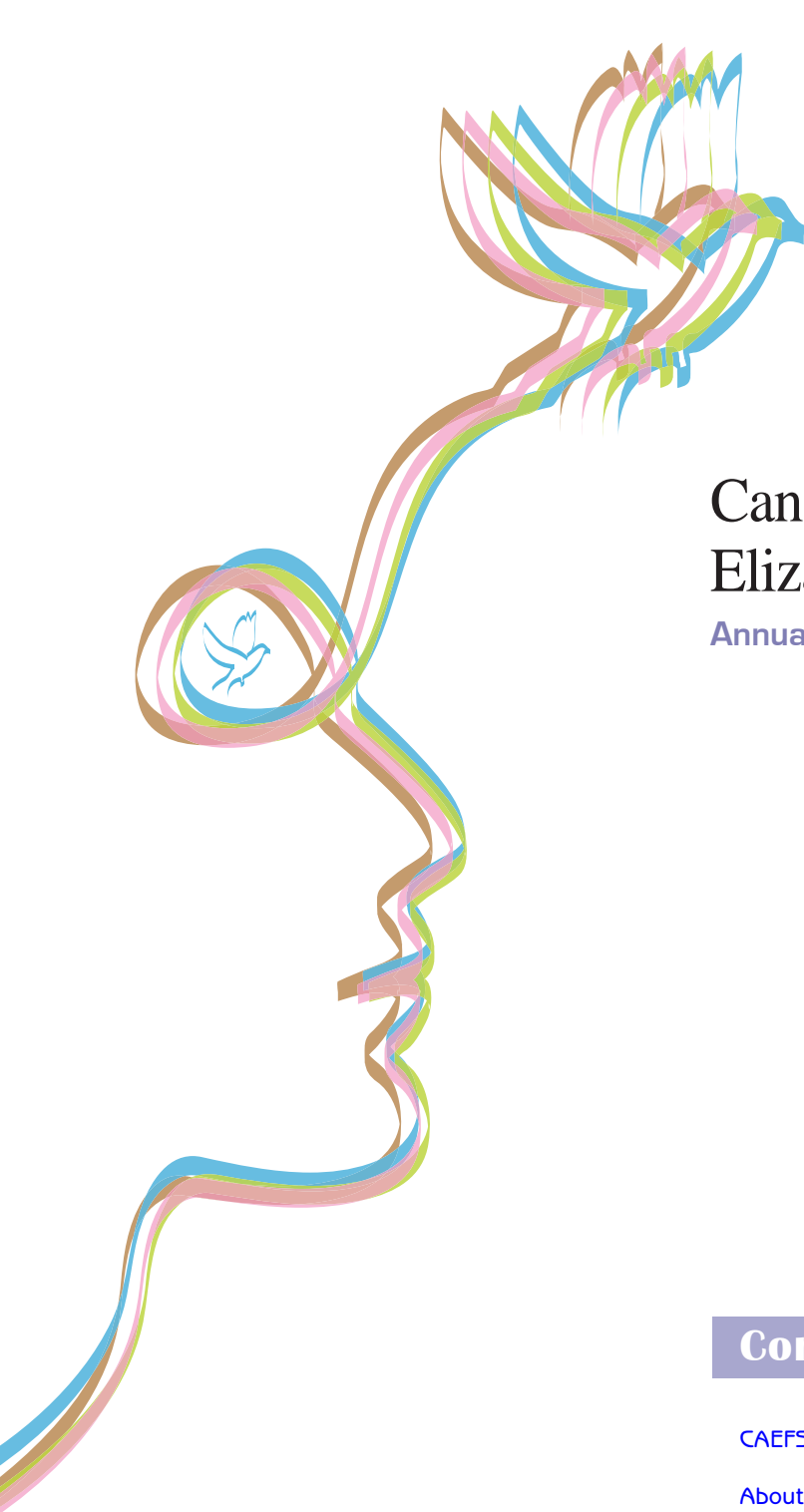




Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies



Annual Report 2008-2009



Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

Annual Report 2008–2009

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CAEFS Board of Directors, 2008–2009

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Louise Richards
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About CAEFS

Mission

CAEFS is an association of self-governing, community-based Elizabeth Fry Societies that work with and for women and girls in the justice system, particularly those who are, or may be, criminalized. Together, Elizabeth Fry Societies develop and advocate the beliefs, principles and positions that guide CAEFS. The association exists to ensure substantive equality in the delivery and development of services and programs through public education, research, legislative and administrative reform, regionally, nationally and internationally.

Principles

Member societies support the following principles:

- While the strength of our federation is the freedom to meet the needs of our communities in unique and effective ways, as an Association, CAEFS develops policies and positions and acts on common interests affecting women.
- Women's rights are human rights and women are entitled to substantive equality; that is, the right of access to equal opportunities and programs in the justice system; as well as the right to justice without fear of prejudice or discrimination on the basis of such factors as sex, race, disability, sexual orientation, age, religion and freedom of conscience, social or economic condition.
- Women who are criminalized should not be imprisoned; all efforts will be made to prevent women from being incarcerated and to facilitate the earliest community integration of those who are sentenced to a term of imprisonment.

Our Goals

- To increase public awareness and promotion of decarceration for women.
- To reduce the numbers of women who are criminalized and imprisoned in Canada.
- To increase the availability of community-based, publicly funded, social service, health and educational resources available for marginalized, victimized, criminalized and imprisoned women.
- To increase collaborative work among Elizabeth Fry Societies and other women's groups working to address poverty, racism and other forms of oppression.

Our Roots

Elizabeth Fry (Gurney) was born into a family of Quakers in 1780 in England. Her mother's father, the Scottish theologian Robert Barclay, played an important role in defining early Quaker beliefs.

It was fortunate for all concerned that Quakers believed in the equality of women (250 years before they won the vote), otherwise Elizabeth Fry's unusual talents in the area of prison reform might never have been realized.

Her insight, persistence, organizational ability and her willingness to see a "divine light" in every person resulted in striking reforms taking place in the manner in which women and children were treated in London's Newgate Prison. She was a strong proponent of humane treatment for prisoners and regarded by many as a leading expert in prison reform.

Most of her life was spent in England, although she did visit Ireland and continental Europe. She also offered advice to the Americas, Russia and Australia. She died in 1845 at the age of 66 years.

The first Canadian Elizabeth Fry Society was established in Vancouver in 1939. The Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS) was originally conceived of in 1969 and was incorporated as a voluntary non-profit organization in 1978.

Today there are 26 member societies across Canada.

Contact us

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CAEFS

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President's Report

It is with pleasure and much pride that this year we recognize the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS) and that it was 25 years ago that we were able to establish a federally funded national office. Under the leadership of five national Executive Directors and fifteen Presidents, we have doubled our membership.

By working to achieve equality and justice, we are continually working to eliminate the need for organization such as CAEFS. We continue to work toward this end, but this year, as we reflect upon our history, we celebrate the steps we have taken toward accomplishing our goals. Some of the highlights of our work include our participation and leadership with respect to the following milestones in criminal justice and correctional reforms for women:

- 1969—Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections, known as the Ouimet Report—called for the closure of the Prison for Women (P4W) in Kingston and recommended that correctional authorities decentralize the relatively small number of women prisoners and provide creative community-based options for programming and population management;
- 1970—Royal Commission on the Status of Women—reiterated calls for the closure of P4W, identified systemic barriers facing women, and recommended the development of culturally specific programs for Aboriginal and Francophone women;
- 1974–1977—National Advisory Committee on the Female Offender (NACFO—Clarke Report)—identified the need for alternative means of identifying needs and managing federally sentenced women in prison and reiterated calls for the closure of P4W;
- 1976—abolition of the death penalty in Canada;
- 1977—Sub-Committee on the Penitentiary System in Canada (MacGuigan Report)—reiterated calls for the closure of P4W, arguing it was “unfit for bears”;
- 1978–1979—a number of groups reinforce the need to close the P4W and address the inequities of women prisoners: National Planning Committee on the Female Offender (Needham Report) Joint Committee to Study the Alternatives for Housing of the Federal Female Offender (Chinnery Report); Progress Report on the Federal Female Offender Program; Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women;
- 1981–1984—Canadian Human Rights Commission—a group of women calling themselves “Women for Justice” forms and launches a sexual discrimination lawsuit against the federal government; the CHRC substantiated the claim and appointed a



conciliator; the CHRC human rights eventually acknowledges that the process did not redress the discriminatory treatment;

- 1982—Canadian Constitution incorporates the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*; 1985—Equality provisions (section 15) of the Charter come into effect;
- 1988—Canadian Bar Association Report—*Justice Behind the Walls: A Report of the Canadian Bar Association Committee on Imprisonment and Release*—calls for independent adjudication of serious charges laid internally by CSC against prisoners and recommends additional procedural guidelines for segregation and other areas prone to easy infringement of rights within penitentiaries;
- 1988—Standing Committee on Justice and Solicitor General—*Taking Responsibility* (Daubney Report) – raised concern regarding low risk women being detained in P4W's high security setting, far from home, which created unfair and inequitable reintegration challenges;
- 1990—*R. v. Daniels*—Saskatchewan Judge Marion Wedge rules that sentencing Ms Daniels, an Aboriginal woman, to P4W would constitute cruel and unusual punishment, because of the geographic dislocation and discriminatory impact on Indigenous women, as exemplified by six suicides that occurred at P4W around the same time;
- 1990—Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women releases report, *Creating Choices*—calls for continued involvement of community and federally sentenced women to replace of P4W with five regional “community-based facilities” and an Aboriginal healing lodge;
- 1990—Isabel McNeill House opened in the old Kingston Penitentiary Deputy Warden's house adjacent to P4W; from 1990, until CSC closed it in 2008, the Minimum House remained the only minimum security prison for federally sentenced women in Canada;
- 1992—the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA) replaced the *Penitentiary Act*—articulated revised responsibilities of the Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, and the Correctional Investigator and incorporated requirements of the *Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms*, such that the service must utilize the least restrictive measures when dealing with prisoners;
- 1987–1992—*R. v. Horii*—the Federal Court of Appeal agreed that it would be inequitable to transfer Ms Horii from a federal prison to a provincial prison without her consent; Ms Horii earlier argued that transferring women across the country to P4W was discriminatory, as it contravened their s. 15 equality rights;
- 1992—Nova Scotia—Solicitor General's Special Committee on Provincially Incarcerated Women issues *Blueprint for Change*, which makes recommendations for small community-based facilities for women; the report is shelved before implementation begins;
- 1992–1994—increasingly oppressive conditions of confinement, limited programming and high staff turnover culminate in the April 1994 events at P4W;

- 1994–1995—*Racism Behind Bars: The Treatment of Black and Other Racial Minority Prisoners in Ontario (Interim Report); Report of the Commission on Systemic Racism in the Ontario Criminal Justice System*—chronicles the discriminatory treatment of foreign national and racialized prisoners throughout the provincial criminal justice system;
- 1995–1996—*Commission of Inquiry Into Certain Events at the Prison for Women in Kingston (Arbour Report)*—Louise Arbour reviewed the events at the P4W, as well as CSC's policies more generally and issued a scathing indictment of CSC's treatment of women prisoners and their lack of adherence to the law, much less their own policies and procedures;
- 1995–1997—Self Defence Review by Judge Ratushny of women convicted of using lethal force in response to misogynist violence; initiated by CAEFS and supported by national women's groups following the Lavallee decision of the Supreme Court of Canada;
- 1997—*R. v. Beaudry*—the last women at the Prison for Women in Kingston successfully fight the plan of CSC to transfer them from P4W to a segregated maximum security unit in the men's Kingston Penitentiary; because CSC abandons the plan, rather than receive a court ruling on the issue, the other segregated maximum security units in four other men's prisons remain open for approximately eight years; one remains open today;
- 2000—Prison for Women closes its doors, 66 years after it opened, and 62 years after the first of many recommendations that it be closed;
- 2001—*Women's Resistance: From Victimization to Criminalization*—CAEFS and the Canadian Association of Sexual Assault Centres jointly host the first international conference examining the place of marginalized, victimized, criminalized and institutionalized women in the world in the wake of the 9/11 world trade centre bombings; politicians, bureaucrats, academics, artists, women with lived experience, activist and community organizers are among the 650 delegates in attendance; Prime Minister Chretien responds in the House of Commons by defending our right to gather and speak in the Government Conference Centre;
- 2001–2003—Complaint to Canadian Human Rights by CAEFS and Native Women's Association of Canada (NWAC), supported by more than 25 other national and international organizations, urged the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) to conduct a systemic review and issue a special report regarding the discriminatory treatment of federally sentenced women at the hands of the Canadian government. The complaint was filed on behalf of all women serving federal terms of imprisonment, on the grounds that the manner in which the women prisoners are treated is discriminatory, contravening s. 3(1) of the *Canadian Human Rights Act*;
- 2004—*Protecting Their Rights: A Systemic Review of Human Rights in Correctional Services for Federally Sentenced Women*—the Canadian Human Rights Commission (CHRC) released a special report regarding the systemic discrimination and human rights violations experienced by women prisoners in Canada; the CHRC demanded that CSC act immediately to accommodate women's needs, rather than continuing to treat women like men based on "stereotypes and perceptions";

- 2006—Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) releases its 10 year status report, the CHRC responds by issuing a public statement in which they indicate that “the Commission is hoping for more progress in the future on the key recommendations, independent adjudication for segregation decisions and independent external redress”;
- 2006—*Moving Forward with Women’s Corrections* (Glube Report)—CSC asked the Committee to review CSC’s Ten-Year Status Report on Women’s Corrections; the mandate was so limited that the Committee was unable to review all that it could have; the recommendations were therefore very circumscribed;
- 2007—CSC Review Panel (Sampson Report)—Tasked with reviewing CSC operations from 35,000 feet, the panel took submissions and made 109 recommendations for transforming corrections; unfortunately, the Panel seemed to ignore the Charter and human rights obligations that also govern CSC operations;
- 2008—*A Preventable Death*—Correctional Investigator’s review of the circumstances surrounding the death of Ashley Smith and her treatment at the hands of the CSC and its employees; and
- 2005–2009—CAEFS, individually and in coalition, makes submissions to various United Nations Committees and Special Rapporteurs regarding the discriminatory treatment of women, especially racialized, poor, marginalized, victimized, criminalized, institutionalized and those with disabling mental health and intellectual issues; of particular note is the United Nations Human Rights Committee’s serious concern about Canada’s treatment of women prisoners and their direction to Canada to fully implement the recommendations of the Canadian Human Rights Commission and report back to them in one year; they also stress the need to remove male staff from direct contact with women prisoners, to limit the use of segregation, and to establish immediately an independent external redress and adjudication body for federally sentenced prisoners; although the implementation of these recommendations is key to remedying the current discriminatory treatment of women prisoners, Canada has yet to respond.

On behalf of the entire network, we thank all of the members of the Board of Directors and our membership for your continued efforts to maintain CAEFS’ stellar reputation and steadfast determination to fulfill our mandate without compromising fairness, humanity or equality. On behalf of the Board, I also thank Kim Pate, our tireless Executive Director, for her dedication and hard work on behalf of CAEFS. We owe a debt of tremendous gratitude to all who have helped to build and shape CAEFS for the women and girls with and on behalf of whom we work.



Lucie Joncas
President
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

Executive Director's Report

... may I be directed what to do and what to leave undone ... Elizabeth Fry

This quote from our namesake epitomizes the dilemma for us in the work we do. The need for work is on an exponential growth trajectory for both our membership and our national, two-woman office. This being our 40th year since a wise group of women decided there should exist a national organization, and the 25th Anniversary of the first funded office and staff for the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, I am reminded of another famous quote; one by Margaret Meade: *"Never doubt that a small group of thoughtful citizens can change the world. Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has."*

So let us reflect upon what our small but mighty group of committed women has accomplished of late... During the past year alone, we were invited by individual Members of Parliament, Senators, Parliamentary and Senate Committees to meet with and/or appear before them to comment on current legislative and policy reform issues on 35 occasions. In addition, we met with political staff and bureaucrats on 329 occasions.

We spoke at 97 individual events, from public talks, to conference presentations and press conferences. I attended regional meetings and accompanied Regional Advocates to the federal prisons, in addition to having the privilege of meeting with Board members, staff and/or volunteers and clientele of 17 of our 25 members.

We contributed to media stories on 72 occasions and wrote 14 reports, articles or papers for presentation or publication, as well as 480 letters. This does not include addressing the significant volume of information, including requests, that the CAEFS receives and responds to. For instance, we also dealt with 41,040 emails, 10,280 telephone calls, and 1,315 faxes.

The figures I just listed do not reflect the additional work contributed by our amazingly enthusiastic and creative membership across Canada. Regardless of resource limitations, our network of local Elizabeth Fry Society office across Canada make a significant and enduring impact in their respective communities, regions, and for the country as a whole. This reality notwithstanding, as you review our reports and as we continue our work, you will see that there is still much that is left undone.

The following report will provide you with an overview of our work to promote the rights and entitlements of women with the lived experience of criminalization and/or imprisonment. As we continue to learn and grow through our collective and collaborative efforts, we look forward to also celebrating the strength, flexibility, tenacity and evolution of the network.



Priority Issues and Law Reform Initiatives

Canadians are smart, concerned and compassionate people. They know that the mounting proof that pushes for longer and more mandatory minimum sentences is not grounded in research or any sort of reliable evidence. Moreover, they are increasingly frustrated by the government's lurch toward longer and more punitive sentences. They are also fundamentally opposed to the long-term devastation occasioned by the evisceration of social, health, educational and fiscal resources. It is very clear that many Canadians question the rush to accept prisons as the default for a lack of housing for the homeless, or shelter for those escaping violence. People are not willing to accept prisons as a substitute for community-based treatment for those with disabling mental health issues or childhood institutional abuse.

Regional Advocacy

The Regional Advocate Teams in each of the regions are a tremendous credit to CAEFS. They give voice to the women inside and facilitate linkages between women and our membership, as well as to other community supports and resources. I encourage all of you to request and read their reports in order to further inform yourselves on the matters of relevance to imprisoned and criminalized women.

Minimum House

On December 23, 2008, the two women left at the Isabel McNeill Minimum Security House (IMH) in Kingston were involuntarily transferred to the Grand Valley Institution. After a well-orchestrated seven year campaign, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) succeeded in convincing the courts that the beds at IMH were not substantially different from those so designated in the regional prisons for women and that they could not fill the ten beds at IMH.

Unfortunately, none of the judges actually visited the prisons, an observation made by one of the many women whose application to the IMH was refused on the grounds that CSC wished to close the only minimum security prison for women in the country. In addition, the courts failed to appreciate the extent to which CSC controls transfers, applications and even the ability of women to use the complaint and grievance systems to address their concerns.

“Management Protocol” Regime

The CSC currently labels five women as being subjected to their “management protocol.” Four are Indigenous women and one is an African Nova Scotian woman. Our critique of the protocol is outlined in a paper we will be releasing shortly. The paper is entirely devoted to addressing the issues created by the adoption by the CSC of this super-maximum security designation for women. Four of the women are currently isolated in segregation in different regional prisons for women across the country. The fifth is on her umpteenth attempt to exit the protocol and is currently living in a cell on a segregated maximum security unit.

Last year, the CSC tasked a small group of CSC and Union of Canadian Correctional Officers (UCCO) representatives with reviewing and making recommendations regarding the “management protocol.” This past year, another review (and possibly more than one), was commissioned by CSC. All of the women on the protocol provided waivers and have (requested that we be provided with the results of these reviews. We have several times requested the results of these reviews, to no avail. As a result, we have also launched complaints with the Access to Information and Privacy Commissioners.

Oversight of Corrections Urgently Required

In December of 2008, the criminal charges were abandoned against the staff members who watched Ashley Smith die at Grand Valley Institution (GVI). While this does not mean they were exonerated, the fact that the Court process ended because of the actions and policy directives of other senior managers within GVI, the Ontario Region, other regions, and National Headquarters, has only served to heighten concerns regarding the ongoing lack of correctional accountability.

Ashley’s family, the Correctional Investigator of Canada, Members of Parliament, as well as many organizations and individuals, including the Honourable Louise Arbour, have consequently renewed calls for the full implementation of the recommendation made by the Arbour Commission thirteen years ago. Among others, the recommendations include:

- the need to establish external, independent correctional oversight and redress mechanisms that are comprehensive and accessible;
- the need to correct the policies and procedures in the federal prison system which result in women, who are recognized by corrections as posing a low risk to public safety, being classified as maximum-security prisoners;
- the need to end the use of male guards in prisons for women, as well as the need for prisoner-focused policies to end sexual harassment, exploitation and assault, as well as other abuses and misuses of power and authority; and
- judicial oversight of the use of segregation and other forms of confinement, charging practices and correctional interference with the integrity of sentences of imprisonment.

Criminal Justice Reforms

We are also extremely concerned about the government’s regressive law and order agenda, especially the potential it has to increase the numbers of women who will be crammed into our prison system. Accordingly, we are opposed to the proliferation of mandatory minimum and longer prison sentences, as well as to the cuts to programs and services within prisons for adults and youth. Moreover, we reiterate our concerns that youth not be subjected to adult penalties for juvenile errors. We have ensured that our Members of Parliament, Senators, media and the general public are aware of our concerns. We have also reminded them that, paradoxically, Canada is on a trajectory in pursuit of U.S. criminal justice policies of decades past, at the same time as the United States is retreating from such an agenda.

We continue to mourn the loss of Ashley Smith. Too many others are similarly languishing in isolation, in segregation cells where their treatment creates or exacerbates mental health issues. This year, and in the future, we will continue to advocate for those with mental health issues to be dealt with extra-judicially when and wherever possible. Furthermore, we will continue to work to extricate from the criminal justice and correctional systems, those who have previously been ensnared in those ever widening, deepening and increasingly sticky nets. As our President has reminded us often, we cannot stand idly by and let the decimation of human and Charter rights for these women continue.

Earlier this decade, CAEFS decided to start to approach the United Nations (UN) with concerns about the manner in which Canada is increasingly making legislative, policy and fiscal decisions that are contributing to the marginalization, victimization, criminalization and imprisonment of women, poor people, racialized people—especially our Indigenous sisters, and those with disabling mental health issues. We have also reiterated our requests to the UN to call upon Canada to establish external, independent correctional oversight and redress mechanisms that are comprehensive and accessible.

Committees examining Canada's record with respect to human rights, women's rights, prisoners' rights, civil and political rights, as well as children's rights, have already voiced their clear and cogent denunciation of the policies and procedures in the federal and youth prison systems which results in the over-classification, segregation and disciplining of women and girls, as well as the discriminatory treatment of racialized and disabled women.

Canada used to have an enviable reputation when it came to protecting and promoting human rights throughout the world. We will continue to encourage the Canadian public to ensure that our government works to regain that reputation, starting with a renewed commitment to respecting and upholding human and Charter protected rights for all Canadians, regardless of their sex, race, ability, sexual orientation or politics.

Public Education and Proactive Agenda

Human Rights in Action (HRIA)

Awards

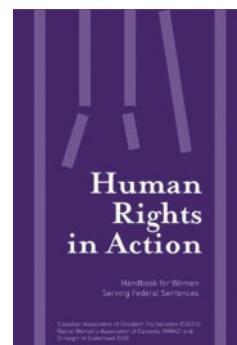
One of the highlights this past year was the Human Rights in Actions Awards celebration. On October 23, 2008, at an event co-sponsored by the Human Rights Centre of the Faculty of Law and President Allan Rock of the University of Ottawa, we honoured the following four women for their incredible contributions to the promotion of human rights and equality for criminalized and imprisoned women:

- **The Honourable Louise Arbour**—Mother and grandmother, recipient of numerous accolades and awards, former UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, former Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, former Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and former Chair of the Commission of Inquiry into Certain Events at the Prison for Women in Kingston;

- **Ms Gayle Horii**—Mother and grandmother, a founding member of Strength in Sisterhood and leading mentor, advocate and ally with and for criminalized and imprisoned youth, men and women, advisor to the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies, West Coast Prison Justice Society, Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, Commission of Inquiry into Certain Events at the Prison for Women in Kingston and the Canadian Human Rights Commission;
- **Ms Margaret MacGee**—Mother, former member of the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, the National Council of Women of Canada and the Canadian Federation of University Women, a founding member of Block Parents, a pan-Canadian program which is recognized and officially supported by all levels of government; and
- **Dr. Patricia Monture**—Mother, award-winning writer, activist, scholar, community leader; Associate Dean and full professor in the Department of Sociology at the University of Saskatchewan; former member of the Aboriginal Advisory Committee of the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women; expert consulted by the Canadian Human Rights Commission, the Arbour Commission, and the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples.

Publication

Another significant cause for celebration this year was the publication and distribution of the *Human Rights in Action: A Handbook for Women Serving Federal Sentences*. The feedback from women inside, as well as from CAEFS and correctional staff alike, continues to be extremely positive. As a result of this success, we are now working on developing similar resources and training for those working on human rights issues in six pilot sites in five provinces and one territory, so we look forward to reporting further on our work in this area next year.



Other Public Education

Poster

Thanks to the initiative of Yvonne Wesley and the leadership of the Board of Directors, this National Elizabeth Fry Week (May 4-10, 2009), we launched our newest poster. The membership distributed the posters, along with a fact sheet that summarized the human, social and fiscal costs of the current race to incarcerate, to high schools throughout the country. Already we have received excellent feedback and significant interest from young people regarding our work.



Fact Sheets

In addition to updating our annual fact sheets for Elizabeth Fry Week, this year we also produced one entitled "Deaths in Custody." In addition to picking up on the issues revealed by the untimely and preventable death of Ashley Smith, the fact sheet focuses on the devastating impact of prisons on the human spirit.

Concluding Comments

As I continue in this, my eighteenth year with CAEFS, I am struck by the incredible privilege it has been to work on an ever-evolving agenda, with some of the most amazing women I have ever had the privilege of knowing. The marginalized, victimized, criminalized and institutionalized women with and on behalf of whom we work continue to challenge and inspire me. The personalities and activities throughout our membership continue to enliven my interest and enthusiasm for this work, and I am in awe of the energy and creativity of our staff and volunteers across the country.

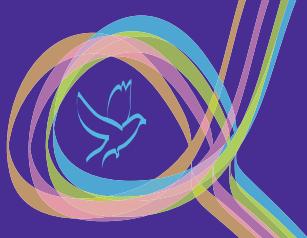
I am especially appreciative of the amazing women from across the country who volunteer their valuable expertise, energy and time to lead this organization and form the Board of Directors of the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies. You are the engine and the imagination of CAEFS and you keep us moving forward. Thank you for your clarity of vision, endless enthusiasm and unwavering support. It is my tremendous privilege to work with and for all of you.

You epitomize the energy and spirit embodied in the Lilla Watson quotation to which I was introduced when I joined CAEFS in January of 1992. Lilla is an amazing Indigenous woman in Australia, who urged us to remember the symbiosis required to do this work when she said to her allies:

*If you have come here to help me,
you are wasting our time.
But if you have come here because
your liberation is bound up with mine,
then let us work together.*



Kim Pate
Executive Director
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies



Treasurer's Report

Fiscal Year: April 1, 2008 – March 31, 2009

It is with pleasure that I report to the membership of the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies (CAEFS) that the fiscal situation of CAEFS continues to remain positive and stable. Through wise planning, we have succeeded in maintaining our financial security.

Once again, particularly in these times of economic, social and personal restraint, we are proud that we have ensured that the CAEFS' membership is well represented by our national office. We are especially pleased that fiscal constraints have not diminished our efforts on behalf of the victimized, marginalized, criminalized and institutionalized women and girls with and on behalf of whom we work. Indeed, in addition to the supplementary resources obtained to facilitate the application of our Human Rights in Action initiative to six provincial and territorial jurisdictions this year, our Executive Director has once again contributed significant resources to our organization in the form of honoraria and contract dollars.

Throughout this past fiscal year, all financial commitments were met and CAEFS operated in accordance with the direction of the Board. A detailed accounting of our expenditures is available in our audited financial statements; a Summary Statement of Operations follows.

On behalf of the entire network, we thank all of the members of the Board of Directors and our membership for your continued efforts to maintain CAEFS' financial steadiness. We look forward to continuing to fulfill the mandate of CAEFS in a fiscally responsible manner.

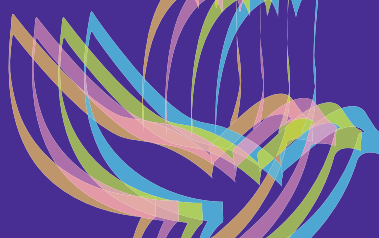


Cathie Penny
Treasurer
Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies

THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF ELIZABETH FRY SOCIETIES

SUMMARY STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2009

	2009	2008
Revenue		
Public safety and emergency preparedness	\$ 451,807	\$ 451,807
Human Rights in Action	80,995	145,840
Donations and honoraria	52,468	19,296
Interest and miscellaneous	6,173	7,687
Dues and registrations	6,443	4,915
Expense reimbursement	10,683	3,932
	<u>608,569</u>	<u>633,477</u>
Expenditures		
Membership and board expenses	236,012	242,140
Salaries and expenses for employees and volunteers	138,301	129,475
Staff travel	14,626	15,852
Office equipment and supplies	29,682	36,832
Professional fees	1,845	1,686
Reproduction	4,502	4,445
Rent	24,978	24,814
Insurance	3,165	3,210
Translation	4,538	5,130
NGO and government liaison	282	0
Reimbursable expenses	10,603	3,045
Human Rights in Action	80,995	145,737
	<u>549,529</u>	<u>612,366</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures		
(expenditures over revenue)	<u>\$ 59,040</u>	<u>\$ 21,111</u>



CAEFS Membership, 2008–2009

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EFS of Cape Breton

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Fax: (902) 455-5913
Website: <http://www.efrynovascotia.com/>

EFS of New Brunswick

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Fax: (506) 855-1739

EFS of Newfoundland and Labrador

14 Torbay Road
St. John's, Newfoundland, A1A 2G4
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EFS of Saint John

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Saint John, New Brunswick, E2J 4M1
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Fax: (506) 635-8851
Website: <http://www.efrysj.com>

Québec Region

Société Elizabeth Fry du Québec

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Fax: (514) 489-2598
Website: <http://www.elizabethfry.qc.ca/>

Ontario Region

EFS for the Regional Municipality of Waterloo

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EFS of Hamilton

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Website: <http://www.efryhamilton.org/>

EFS of Northwestern Ontario

226 Miles Street East
Thunder Bay, Ontario, P7C 1J6
Phone: (807) 345-7323
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EFS of Ottawa

311-211 Bronson Avenue
Ottawa, Ontario, K1R 6H5
Phone: (613) 237-7427, or 1-800-611-4755
Fax: (613) 237-8312
Website: <http://www.efryottawa.com>

EFS of Peel Halton

24 Queen Street East, Suite LL-01
Brampton, Ontario, L6V 1A3
Phone: (905) 459-1315
Fax: (905) 459-1322

EFS of Peterborough

223C Aylmer Street North
Peterborough, Ontario, K9J 3K3
Phone: (705) 749-6809
Fax: (705) 749-6818

EFS of Simcoe County

102 Maple Avenue
Barrie, Ontario, L4N 1S4
Phone: (705) 725-0613
Fax: (705) 725-0636
Website: <http://www.elizabethfrysociety.com>

EFS of Sudbury

204 Elm Street West
Sudbury, Ontario, P3C 1V3
Phone: (705) 673-1364, ext. 210
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EFS of Toronto

215 Wellesley Street East
Toronto, Ontario, M4X 1G1
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Fax: (416) 924-3367
Website: <http://www.efrytoronto.org/>

Prairie Region

EFS Manitoba

544 Selkirk Avenue
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Fax: (204) 589-7338
Website: <http://www.efsmanitoba.org>

EFS of Calgary

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Fax: (403) 262-0285
Website: <http://www.elizabethfry.ab.ca/>

EFS of Edmonton

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Fax: (780) 425-8989
Website: <http://www.elizabethfry.ab.ca/>

EFS of Saskatchewan

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Fax: (306) 652-2933
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Pacific Region

Central Okanagan EFS

104-347 Leon Avenue
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Phone: (250) 763-4613
Fax: (250) 763-4272

EFS of Greater Vancouver

103-237 East Columbia Street
New Westminster, British Columbia, V3L 3W4
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Website: <http://www.elizabethfry.com/>

EFS of Yukon

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Kamloops and District EFS

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Fax: (250) 374-5768
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Prince George and District EFS

1575-5th Avenue
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Website: <http://www.pgefry.bc.ca/>

South Cariboo EFS

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