

Order Paper Questions

dized by CMHC for a maximum of 35 years. These projects will provide 129 beds for women and children in crisis.

For more details, please refer to the answer to question No. 36 answered this day.

NUMBER OF CRISIS CENTRES

Question No. 36—**Mr. Howie:**

1. For the latest date for which figures are available, how many transition houses or crisis centres for women are in operation in Canada?
2. Have any of these institutions been assisted by the Government?
3. Is financial assistance available to them and, if so (a) what is it (b) in what manner may it be obtained?

Hon. Ray Hnatyshyn (President of the Privy Council): 1. The Department of National Health and Welfare advises that according to the latest figures collected by the National Clearinghouse on Family Violence in 1984, there are approximately 190 transition houses providing residential services to battered women in Canada. There are three projects which provide second stage housing to women who moved beyond the transition house and who are trying to re-establish themselves in independent living situations. In addition, a number of areas are developing safe-home networks.

There are no statistics available on the number of crisis services which provide non-residential services for battered women.

The following Departments have provided a response to Parts 2 and 3. In so far as the Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation is concerned:

2. In 1984, CMHC has assisted 11 transition homes providing 129 beds for women in crisis.
3. (a) Transition houses or crisis centres for women may be eligible for assistance under the federal Social Housing Program whereby qualifying non-profit groups may obtain mortgage loan insurance for up to 100 per cent of acceptable capital costs and interest reduction subsidies under Section 56.1 of the National Housing Act.

(b) Through application to local offices of Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, the federal government agency responsible for administering the National Housing Act.

In so far as the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission is concerned:

2. During 1984, CEIC was providing assistance to 56 transition houses or crisis centres at a cost of \$1,524,210.
3. (a) Assistance is available under the Canada Employment and Immigration Commission's Outreach Program and through employment development programs.

(b) Information concerning funding under Employment and Immigration Canada programs can be obtained through Employment Development Branch offices and Canada Employment Centres.

In so far as the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is concerned:

2 and 3. Under specific arrangements, an agency may be reimbursed by the Department on a per diem basis for the care and maintenance of a battered Indian woman with reserve residency status. In 1984-85, the Department has entered into very few such arrangements and these costs are not identified separately but are part of the total social assistance funding of the Department.

In so far as the Department of Justice is concerned:

The Department of Justice has no core funding capacity. In response to a proposal in 1984, the Contributions Program has contributed to the following project: Saskatoon Interval house, (public legal education program regarding wife abuse—1984).

In so far as the Department of National Health and Welfare is concerned:

2. According to the most recent information available (March, 1984), the provinces have chosen to request financial assistance under the Canada Assistance Plan for 63 transition houses.

3. (a) Yes, through the cost-sharing provisions of the Canada Assistance Plan (CAP), the federal Government shares in provincial/municipal costs of maintaining needy women and their children in transition homes and residential crisis centres. These maintenance costs are rolled up in a per diem fee which is agreed upon by the home and the province/municipality supporting it.

The Canada Assistance Plan also enables federal sharing of salary and related staff costs of non-profit agencies (such as non-residential crisis centres) providing welfare services such as crisis counselling/intervention.

(b) With respect to transition homes, cost-sharing is contingent upon the home being listed as a home for special care in the CAP agreement, the province/municipality making contributions on behalf of needy residents therein, and the costs being claimed by the province under the terms and conditions of the CAP agreement.

With respect to crisis centres, cost-sharing is contingent upon the crisis centre being listed in the CAP agreement as a provincially-approved welfare service agency, the province/municipality contributing towards the agency's costs of delivering welfare services and the costs being claimed under the terms and conditions of the CAP agreement.

In so far as the Secretary of State is concerned:

2 and 3. Once the houses or crisis centres are established, the cost of different services can be shared by federal programs. The women's program will provide financial assistance to groups which assist women who are victims of violence. Projects are funded for staff training, information, public awareness, education and others.

From April, 1984 to February 28, 1985, \$257,797 was provided in financial assistance.

Groups providing support for women who are victims of violence can apply for financial assistance under the women's Program at one of the regional offices of the Department.