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The Honourable HENRY P. BELL-IRVING, D.S.O., O.B.E., E.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

I hereby respectfully submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the period April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981.

ALLAN WILLIAMS
Attorney General

Office of Attorney General
February 1982

To the Honourable Allan Williams,
Attorney General:

SIR:

I am pleased to submit the 1980-81 Annual Report of the Corrections Branch.

As in last year's Annual Report, the structure of this report parallels Branch activities as outlined in the estimates. The report encompasses the wide range of Branch activities, identifies priorities and summarizes achievements.

The year under review was primarily one where previous organizational changes and program initiatives were consolidated. This was most evident in the year's focus on the development and implementation of standards. During the year, the Service Delivery Standards were finalized and published setting out province-wide guidelines for the delivery of the services offered by the Branch. Through the provision of standards, an objective guide is provided which assists in ensuring the delivery of a highly professional level of correctional service.

During the year, certain management support functions were amalgamated. The Resource Analysis Section was combined with Operations and Management Systems, thus reducing the number of administrative units in the Management Services area. Such economies have been accomplished without a reduction in services. Improved services and increased effectiveness were sought through such initiatives since no increase in the number of staff or management positions was possible during the year.

Consistent with the focus on standards is the emphasis the Branch placed on the professional upgrading of its staff. Staff members participated in mandatory and voluntary training and professional development programs. Those offered at the Justice Institute comprise the major component of this process of professional upgrading.

Associated with the development of standards for the Branch is the program evaluation process. Initiated this year with the design of an evaluation process for secure institutions, program evaluation will be a long-term project, aimed at reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of the various areas of responsibility in the Branch.

The establishment of Branch Staffing Standards continued during the year through the Post Review and the Staff Planning Technique. The Post Review was implemented to help achieve the equitable distribution of staff relative to work load and standards within adult correctional centres and to review manpower requirements. The Staff Planning Technique for Probation and Family Services is intended to identify the Branch's manpower requirements in community offices. Both the Post Review and Staff Planning Project are ongoing projects.

The Corrections Branch has long sought to use alternatives to incarceration in carrying out its mandate and it remains Branch policy to utilize secure institutions only as the last resort. This has been a slowly evolving process over the last 20 years. Initially developed to provide more humane treatment for offenders, the concept of alternatives has broadened recently to include the idea of restitution to the individual or community against whom the offense was committed. This philosophical change is leading to a further examination of the Branch's role and the degree of involvement in victim services.

One program reflecting the concept of restitution is the Community Service Order Program. Through this program, juvenile and adult offenders have the opportunity to

recompense an individual or the community for damages resulting from their committal of an offense. The program also encourages the active participation of community groups and individual volunteers.

The first priority of the Branch in its education and work programs at the various institutions across the province is to ensure that time spent there will be as constructive as possible, and that attitudes and skills acquired during a sentence will be of long-term use for an individual. It is also important that training and work be meaningful for the offender and that work projects be useful to the community. This has challenged the Branch over the years to provide worthwhile programs without unnecessarily duplicating training and vocational opportunities already existing in the community. The continuing use of the Temporary Absence Program allows eligible individuals serving a sentence to have access to those educational and vocational opportunities and resources within the community.

Over the year, there has been an increase in educational and related programming for juveniles. One new program introduced at Metchosin Camp during the year is the Work Experience and Life Skill Development (WELD) program designed to provide pre-employment and life skills training. The Branch continues to provide youth offender programs that encourage positive self-development through the challenge of the environment. These wilderness programs are designed to allow young offenders to develop their physical capabilities and to acquire a measure of self-confidence and self-awareness that will allow more positive reintegration with the community.

There has also been an increase over the year in the work programs offered by the Branch in co-operation with other ministries, agencies or industries. Of particular importance in these interministerial work opportunities is the Salmonid Enhancement Program, a joint Federal/Provincial program to rehabilitate west coast fish stocks, and the various programs of the Ministry of Forests. Brittain River Camp, a new facility at Jervis Inlet, was opened this year. It is a joint project with the Ministry of Forests which provides the work and the supervision for the juvenile tree spacing project at the site.

An ongoing and major concern of the Branch is the condition of its older facilities. The Branch's older facilities, such as the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, do not meet United Nations minimum standards. The Five Year Plan for Branch facilities is a response to this concern. Completion of the renovations at Prince George Regional Correctional Centre during the year was part of the realization of this goal. Construction of the Vancouver Pretrial Services Centre began during the year and this facility should be completed and ready for use in late 1982. It will alleviate the chronic overcrowding in the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and meet, in part, the long-standing goal of providing separate facilities for remanded and sentenced individuals in the province.

In closing, I wish to acknowledge and thank all those individuals, both staff and private citizens, who were involved over the year with the work of the Corrections Branch. Without the dedicated involvement of staff and the generous participation of volunteers, the programs of the Branch could not be effective.

Respectfully submitted,

BERNARD G. ROBINSON
Commissioner

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Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

Corrections Branch Organization and Services

Within the broad framework of the administration of justice in the Province of British Columbia, the Commissioner of Corrections is responsible to the Attorney General for the management and operation of the Corrections Branch. The Branch delivers a wide range of correctional programs, including Family Court Counselling Services, Adult and Juvenile Probation, Community Service and Attendance Programs, Juvenile Institutions, Adult Institutions for remanded persons and for offenders serving sentences up to two years.

The legislative mandate of the Corrections Branch is derived from the B.C. *Correction Act*, the B.C. *Family Relations Act*, and the *Juvenile Delinquents Act*, *Parole Act*, *Prison Reformatories Act*, and *Criminal Code* of Canada.

The operations of the Corrections Branch are managed through six regions. Each region (see Figure 1) is headed by a Regional Director and within each region Corrections programs are the specific responsibility of District Directors and Local Directors responsible for each institution or service delivery unit. In addition, there are nine support sections within the Commissioner's Office in Victoria under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner. A complete list of all of the components of the Branch can be found in the Appendix on page 66.

Activity Reports

Secure Custodial Facilities: Activity Description

Secure custodial facilities are one aspect of the provincial corrections system. The Branch maintains a total of eight secure institutiuons — six for adults and two for youths. These facilities are located in major population centres of the province and have a total maximum capacity of 954 for adults and 81 for juvenile offenders.

The Corrections Branch provides secure institutions for two reasons: to provide secure custody for adults accused of a criminal offence and remanded in custody to await trial or sentence; and to provide the necessary secure facilities for adults sentenced to a maximum term of not more than two years less a day.

The youth centres meet similar needs for juveniles, both boys and girls below the age of 17.

All offenders and juveniles who are an escape risk and those who are medically unfit for open facilities are detained in separate secure institutions, which also provide special facilities for the protective custody of individuals and for those who may be a danger to others. Individuals sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a secure regional correctional institution remain until either their sentence expires, they are released on parole, or they qualify for transfer to an open facility or another type of program.

Although secure custody and imprisonment are the main functions of secure institutions, it is the policy of the Corrections Branch to effect that custody or imprisonment in as humane and constructive a manner as possible. A wide range of programs and activities, including work, recreation, education, life skills and spiritual development, help remanded and sentenced individuals make the most positive and constructive use of their time.

There are five secure institutions for adult males: the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC) in Victoria, the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC) in Burnaby, the Chilliwack Security Unit, the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (KRCC), and the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC).

Male offenders are classified and subsequently placed in an appropriate institution depending on the severity of the crime and the characteristics of the offender. When secure custody beyond the resources of the closest regional centre is required, male offenders can be transferred to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre which has special secure facilities to meet these needs. Classifications and transfers are arranged on a case-by-case basis.

The Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women, on the grounds of LMRCC in Burnaby, is the secure facility for adult female offenders and women remanded in custody to await trial.

The two secure facilities for juveniles are the Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC) in Burnaby and the Victoria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC).

The reports which follow detail the principal activities and achievements of the province's eight secure facilities from April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1981.

Vancouver Island Region

Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (VIRCC)

The central priority of the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre is to maintain the capability to provide secure custody in circumstances where adult offenders have been remanded in custody to the centre to await trial. In fulfilling its principal function

entre must provide secure and safe dy for all offenders assigned to the ity and ensure that those on remand are able when required by the courts.

l though the facility has been identified imarily a secure remand centre since , it continues to receive sentenced iders as well. This puts considerable ure on the staff and facilities of the e. To alleviate this problem, staff pts to classify and transfer sentenced iders to another appropriate facility n five to seven days of sentence.

dition to its prime function, Vancouver d Regional Correctional Centre must maintain the capacity to enforce and tain temporary secure custody for iduals assigned to programs at the ouver Island Community Correctional e and Jordan River Camp.

ouver Island Regional Correctional e has seen a continued trend over the ive years to increased use. In 1980-81, aily average count reached 123. In a ty originally designed to accommodate a cted maximum of 60, this level of lation places enormous pressures on the and physical facility. Related to such a glevel of utilization is the high volume of ssion/discharge activity that totalled inmate movements in 1980-81 — 4397 es and 4280 discharges.

te overcrowding and budget constraints, ntre strives to provide a high standard e and to ensure that remanded offenders access to community resources and rt systems.

ast a background of chronic pressure, it aibute to the staff that the record of e availability for Court remains very gl For the third consecutive year, the n also maintained its escape-free record.

ria Youth Detention Centre (VYDC)

ria Youth Detention Centre is one of wo institutions in the province ling secure custody for delinquent youths under the age of 17 remanded in custody to await trial, and youths committed to containment.

Its key function is to ensure the availability of court-remanded and pre-court detained youths for court appearances. The centre attempts to fulfil this mandate by providing a facility and level of care that both protects society from the delinquent behaviour of youths and provides the opportunity for the constructive use of time spent in custody.

In addition to its secure custodial role for remanded youths, Victoria Youth Detention Centre must carry out an assessment and classification process for all sentenced youths admitted to the facility. The centre provides individualized programming for youths received at the facility through the assignment to each one of a case manager or counsellor. In consultation with other professionals, the case manager develops an overall program and release plan for the youth.

Although the centre completed some much-needed renovations in 1979, security remained a concern in 1980-81. Security inadequacies with fire doors and locks resulted in an unusually high number of escapes from the building. In an attempt to resolve these difficulties, further renovations were undertaken in February and March of 1981 at the cost of $304,000. Both fire safety and overall security were upgraded with the installation of new doors and windows and improvements in the physical layout of the building.

The centre provides ten single and six double rooms with separate leisure activity space. There is also an academic classroom, an arts and crafts classroom and a woodworking shop. Both indoor and outdoor recreation facilities are provided.

The successful utilization of the centre's resources and facilities depends in large measure on the volunteer program supervised by a full-time volunteer co-ordinator staff position. Volunteers participate in all aspects of the centre's programs, including

educational services, recreational programs, leisure-time activities and even receptionist services. In 1980-81, the centre averaged 118 volunteers providing 2355 hours per month of voluntary service.

Educational services are provided by a full-time teacher funded by the Ministry of Education and supervised by the Victoria School District. There is a contracted arts and crafts teacher and there are plans to staff the wood-working shop with a full-time industrial arts teacher. Chaplaincy services are now provided under a new agreement by the Youth Guidance Section of Youth for Christ. The centre also has part-time psychological services provided by a clinical psychologist, and full-time medical services provided by a nurse.

During the time the centre was closed for renovations in the early spring, Metchosin Camp and the Victoria City Police cells provided temporary short-term secure facilities. A program called House Arrest was initiated at that time to provide a community alternative to placing youths on remand in custody. In the House Arrest Program the court places the youth on a strict court order which spells out the conditions by which the youth must abide. The project staff visits the youth's residence or contacts parents (or guardians) by telephone several times a day to ensure the youth is abiding by the rules determined by the court. If the rules are broken, the youth will be placed in custody to appear before the court within 24 hours. From February 13 to March 31, while the renovations were in progress, 22 youths were placed on House Arrest. Only three were returned to custody for failure to abide by the rules.

Vancouver Region

Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC)

The Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre is the largest of the secure institutions, providing accommodation for 512 adult offenders. Included in this total are faci to receive special cases from other regic such as escape risks, individuals requiri protective custody and difficult offende The centre's hospital provides medical services, dental services, psychiatric se and assistance to the physically disablec

It is the main function of the centre to provide secure custody and related servi for both adult males remanded in custoc pending court appearances and those sentenced to secure imprisonment. Des limitations related to the age and inadequacies of the physical plant, staff members are constantly striving to prov effective security and a wider range of educational and recreational programs a facilities for the population, which in 1980-81, averaged very close to capacit 502.44 per day.

During the year, security was upgraded the installation of two new guard towers South Wing, the maximum security uni spite of serious inadequacies, the Centr Control Unit succeeded in providing segregation as required throughout the Security fencing was upgraded in the ho area, the South Wing yards and Westga "B" fields.

For 1980-81, security procedures were intensified and security upgraded. A disturbance in the East Wing in June wa only major incident during fiscal 1980-8 There were two minor disturbances in S Wing. Both were satisfactorily resolved

The program in Westgate "B" has been generally successful. There has been an increase in both the quality and quantity activities which emphasize the construct use of time through work, social progra and recreation to prepare the inmates fo return to an open facility or for re-entry the community on Temporary Absence Parole. In particular, the programs focus training inmates for work in the commu on release. Notable successes include t Sheet Metal Shop program which this y won the contract with the Ministry of

sportation and Highways to provide l road sign blanks. The shop also offered uction and supervision in welding. A ts Day, where the yard was prepared and iantled by a work gang, was another ess.

Wing houses 180, including 19 ctive custody units. To meet its priorities oviding safe custody, exercise and useful ., the East Wing makes good use of ., educational and recreational programs. an offender is classified to the East , he is interviewed for job placement ssigned to the most suitable activity. A cular objective for the East Wing is to e the number of inmate/inmate assaults. Wing usually receives the camp ments who are being returned from an setting because they are unsuitable for environment.

ral renovations at the centre included the ied installation by the B.C. Buildings oration of new plumbing in Westgate Other improvements included the nting of Westgate "B" and roof repairs. paving planned for 1980 as part of the ing roads and grounds maintenance was ompleted and will have to be eduled for next year.

Services, the Business Office and the rds Office all implemented vements in procedures, including the lation of a computer for the Records e.

ugh Westgate "B" was able to report an vement in the range and quality of oams, facilities and activities, and the essful utilization of programs, other units t centre remain in dire need of expanded ies and programs. The West Wing s 178 inmates but lacks the space for ecsary recreational activities. In the South u, where over 80% of the population of men awaiting trial, the facilities are essly outdated and inadequate. oams are very limited and the restricted pa limits activities as well. This maximum ecity unit will be phased out once the Vanuver Pretrial Centre is ready in late 98.

Nevertheless, despite continuous pressures on an outdated facility, the centre continues to provide specialized secure custodial services to the entire province and to meet the immediate secure custody and containment needs of the Lower Mainland area.

Lakeside Correctional Centre

Consistent with the recommendations of the 1978 Report of the Royal Commission on the Incarceration of Female Offenders, Lakeside Correctional Centre has undergone a number of significant renovations and improvements since that time. As the only secure custodial facility for women in the province, Lakeside continued, in 1980-81, to upgrade its facilities and programs and to extend a wider range of services to its inmates.

In 1980-81, the main objectives included providing more varied and meaningful programs, increasing the decision-making role of the centre's population and reducing inmate/inmate assaults and escapes.

The security record at the centre is much improved. In 1980-81, there were no escapes and no major disturbances. Staff assaults, inmate/inmate assaults and segregation requirements were also substantially reduced. The daily average count was also reduced from 63 in 1979 to 50 in 1980-81.

Consistent with the implementation of standards, there were several improvements to the facility in 1980-81. These included the installation of telephones in each unit, allowing unrestricted access for toll-free dialing; washers and dryers in each living unit; and an emergency communication system. Other physical improvements included the renovation and decoration of the visiting and administration areas; the design and installation of segregation doors; and the repainting of the interior. A dining-room was provided with the space renovation in the Remand Unit. New plumbing and new exterior lighting were installed at the centre.

Despite improvements in both programs and facilities, there remain some unresolved

difficulties. The necessity of housing the psychiatric problems in inadequate facilities and the delays in receipt of Orders-in-Council for commitment are significant problems that require attention. There is also a need to provide better facilities to house inmates in protective custody and a requirement to separate women waiting trial and those sentenced.

Willingdon Youth Detention Centre (WYDC)

The Willingdon Youth Detention Centre, located in Burnaby, is one of the two secure custodial facilities for youths, both boys and girls below the age of 17, remanded in custody or sentenced to containment for delinquent behaviour.

For a number of years, the centre has suffered from chronic overcrowding which puts undue pressures on both the facility and the staff. This overcrowding is reflected in an annual increase in the daily average count from 44 in 1978, to 59 in 1979 and 63.4 in fiscal 1980-81. There is concern that the debilitating effects of this overcrowding are causing a deterioration in program quality and the unavoidable violation of standards in matters such as sleeping space per youth.

It is hoped that the newly devised contingency plan for overcrowding and Treasury Board's approval for ten new beds will alleviate the situation.

As in previous years, the program focus at the centre is educational, with the Burnaby School Board supporting educational initiatives taken at Willingdon. It is a credit to the educational staff and volunteers that the quality of these programs remains high, despite the pressures of inadequate space or staff. A study completed this year by the Ministry of Education confirmed the urgent requirement for more classroom space as a prerequisite for additional staff.

The Volunteer Program at the centre, co-ordinated largely through the office of the chaplain, involved more than 300 volunteers in religious, recreational and tutorial activities in 1980-81. The chaplain's wo also includes counselling and religious services. This diverse and extensive pro requires a more adequate Chaplaincy Ce and consideration should be given to providing one in any expansion plans.

A full range of medical, dental and psychiatric services are offered to the ce population through the well-equipped o clinic, supplemented by the specialized facilities at the Lower Mainland Region Correctional Centre hospital and throug referrals to specialists. The centre's clin recently applied for accreditation.

An inevitable result of continued over-crowding in 1980-81, was the requireme increase staff time beyond that allocated in the budget. The resulting cost overru $144,000.

South Fraser Region

Chilliwack Security Unit

This small 25-bed secure unit fills a uni and diverse role for the North and Sout Fraser Regions.

The Unit has three principal functions: provides secure backup and segregation capability for inmates presenting management problems from North and Fraser open facilities; it is a reception a classification centre for inmates sentenc from the South Fraser Region or inmate sentenced in other court locations and classified to the Chilliwack Forest Cam the unit also provides highly individuali assessment and case management plann for inmates presenting classification an management problems to Provincial Classification. An offender may stay at centre for a period of 30 to 60 days, aft which he is classified and transferred t appropriate facility.

Once the offender is assessed and has b classified, transfer usually takes place

hours. Case management has been erally successful in contributing to pre-ase planning and has served as a valuable icle to promote good staff/inmate tions.

enders admitted to the Chilliwack Forest ps are first classified at the unit and ed immediately at one of the camps. Also uded in the 25 bed facility are five units viding protective custody and five for egation purposes for disciplinary blems from throughout the two regions.

ause the prime functions of the unit are to sify and transfer offenders to more opriate settings and to return problem ates to open settings as soon as possible, e are limited educational and recreational rams at the centre. These limitations act n incentive for a returnee to improve his aviour and be allowed to return to open ngs quickly; however, increased staff and tional facilities would allow for an nsion of programs, removing the essity of facilities serving more than one tion and the overlap of staff onsibilities, as is the present case.

rior Region

loops Regional Correctional Centre KCC)

hKamloops Regional Correctional Centre des secure facilities for both remanded entenced offenders from the Interior on. The centre accommodates 86, ding 26 remand beds in a separate ing. When security requirements exceed vel provided at the centre, offenders are ferred to either the Prince George onal Correctional Centre or the Lower land Regional Correctional Centre.

nain priorities of Kamloops Regional ctional Centre are full inmate ipation in both work programs and ams for personal development, and staff ipation in constructive staff training programs. Specifically, the centre aims to involve all sentenced inmates in worthwhile work programs and all remand inmates in leisure time activities. To help achieve this, all sentenced inmates are classified to job placements within three days of initial arrival at the centre; and a wide variety of leisure activities are offered.

The emphasis on transferring more suitable offenders to the forest camps and the Community Correctional Centre has resulted in a number of problems, requiring the upgrading of security and supervision at Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre. Incidents this year included a brief major disturbance that caused approximately $10,000 damage. Six inmates were subsequently charged in outside courts for their parts in the disturbance. Such situations are being addressed by closer supervision, the implementation of a life skills course and additional counselling.

Security upgrading this year included improvements to all security fences and the training and qualification testing of 25 staff in the use of firearms. An alarm system was installed in the Program Office to enhance security there.

Improvements at the centre this year were mainly in the area of recreational facilities and equipment.

To meet its objective of providing a wide variety of worthwhile work programs for sentenced inmates the centre offers employment in groundswork, forestry-related projects and agricultural harvesting.

Some work projects in forestry and parks were discontinued this year because of either the lack of suitability of the work or the location, or the nature of the sentenced offenders who would be involved in the project. Successful projects included the maintenance of the grounds at the centre, the manufacture of fence stakes for the Ministry of Forests and the harvesting of farm produce at Tranquille Farm, a nearby facility for mentally handicapped adults.

The centre has experienced increased overcrowding in recent years and there has been a lack of remand space in the Region. In response to these situations, it is significant to note that a new centre for Kamloops has been approved within the Five-Year Corrections Plan for facilities.

Northern Region

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (PGRCC)

The Prince George Regional Correctional Centre is the second largest secure institution for adult male offenders in the Province with a maximum capacity of 140. As well as serving the needs of the Northern Region, it provides facilities for inmates from Kamloops who require more security than Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre can provide.

Consistent with the overall Branch priorities for secure institutions, long-standing priorities of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre include the classification of inmates to the lowest security setting possible, and the phasing out of the use of firearms as a security measure in the sentenced exercise yard. This latter goal was met in part by the installation of fencing with a metal hood-style top.

Although the centre continues to carry out classifications in accordance with its priority regarding security, the results are not always positive. There were two major disturbances at the centre this year; however, neither was violent. Permitting sentenced offenders to participate in open programs as an alternative to containment in a secure institution increases the pressure for effective programs in an open setting. The results of this are covered elsewhere in this report in the assessment of the programs at Northern Region's Hutda Lake Camp.

During the last fiscal year, major renovations were initiated at the centre. The long period of disruption demanded tolerance and co-operation from staff and imates alike, and both responded well. The new addition w ready for occupancy in September 1980; however, delays in shipping vital equipm resulted in a postponement in the openin the new kitchen facilities until late spring 1981. The kitchen staff is to be commen for the delivery of good meals from their cramped facilities in a temporary trailer the renovations were completed.

Despite the provision of potatoes and oth vegetables by the farm on-site, food cos remained over budget. It is anticipated th food costs will continue to rise next yea

Improvements at the centre this year inc a new air-conditioning system, new gym facilities, improved medical facilities an renovated visiting areas. A great deal ha been accomplished over the last two yea improve the environment at the centre. the renovation to the actual living units finished, Prince George Regional Correctional Centre will be one of the b equipped in the Province.

This year, the expansion of the educatio program into the protective custody an remand units was accomplished. One o most positive aspects of programs at th centre is the three-day treatment-orient Alcohol Awareness program that is hel monthly on-site.

Part of the challenge over the last year t centre has been to implement a new organizational structure. This has requ flexibility from staff and long hours of operation with the Post Review Team. the effort put into the new organizatio the centre's staff, it was gratifying that Post Review Team chose to use the Pri George Regional Correctional Centre as the provincial guide.

Staff changes included the implemen the long-awaited annual shift schedule drastic reduction in the number of staf rotated anually between the Main Cen Hutda Lake Camp. This latter decisio followed an in-house evaluation of the

ation system. Other staff-related difications included the introduction of the nch's new uniform and the successful gration of female staff as supervisors.

greatest challenges for the Prince George gional Correctional Centre in 1981-82 will be to achieve a stable, effective organization; to make full use of the renovated facilities and expanded programs; to minimize the negative effects of assigning the lowest possible security classification to offenders from the Region; and to rigorously monitor expenses to remain within the budget.

Open Facilities: Activity Description

As an alternative to secure institutions for those inmates classified as suitable, the Branch provides open facilities throughout the province. These are minimum security centres, semi-isolated forest camps, farms or ranches that provide suitable settings for work programs and personal development.

To be judged acceptable for participation in an open setting, convicted adult offenders and juveniles must conform to the following profile: they must not be an escape risk; they must pose no danger to the community; and they must be physically fit enough to take part in rigorous work and training. These determinations can be made internally by the classification officers who recommend transfer once an offender or juvenile has been initially admitted to a secure institution.

The projects carried out at open facilities include forest management and maintenance, sawmill operation, wilderness survival, crop raising, animal husbandry and salmon rehabilitation. Some of these are operated with other provincial ministries, such as the Ministry of Forests and the Ministry of Environment, or federal departments, such as Environment Canada. It has proven to be a mutually beneficial partnership with the added bonus, in some cases, of providing services to a community and generating better understanding and goodwill for the Branch and its programs.

For participants in open programs who qualify, temporary leave from the facility can be provided through the Temporary Absence Program mostly for purposes of training or employment. This compensates to an extent for the limited access most open facilities have to community resources as a result of their somewhat isolated locations.

The prime focus in an open setting is on valuable work experience. The effectiveness of work programs and their impact on participants is constantly monitored and changes are introduced as required. The Branch must also ensure that standards c accommodation and related amenities ar maintained and that facilities are provide leisure-time activities. In a setting where effective work programs are the priority, however, accommodation and recreation facilities and programs are usually quite basic. Leisure activities encouraged at o facilities include hobbies, correspondenc courses, sports, games and participation community groups such as the John Ho and Elizabeth Fry societies, and Alcoho Anonymous.

Although the participants in open progr are classified as not dangerous, a major concern is the number who walk away f these settings or go absent without leave an ongoing challenge to the Branch to e that those in open settings remain in the facility for the duration of their sentenc without having to resort to security mea associated with secure institutions.

The Branch maintains a total of 15 ope facilities with a maximum capacity of 7 As with the secure institutions, there ar separate facilities for adult males and females, and others for juveniles.

There are 11 facilities for adult male offenders — Jordan River Camp, Alou River Correctional Centre, New Haven Correctional Centre, Stave Lake Camp Ridge Camp, Ford Mountain Camp, M Thurston Camp, Bear Creek Camp, Ra Farm, Hutda Lake Camp and Boulder Camp.

The only facility for adult female offer Twin Maples Correctional Centre. Juv boys are accommodated at Centre Cre Camp and both boys and girls particip programs at Lakeview Youth Containm Camp. Young men aged 17 to 22 parti at Boulder Bay Camp.

tivity Reports

ıcouver Island Region

.eview Youth Containment Camp

ıne 1979, Lakeview Camp was gnated an open facility youth ainment centre. Since that time its rity has been to provide juveniles mitted to containment at Lakeview with a ctured lifestyle that will promote personal vth, educational skills and healthy work ts. This program is aimed at the essful reintegration of youths into the munity.

camp has an active educational program ed by two on-site teachers. In 1980, 19 hs received their grade 10 diplomas, one ived his grade 12 diploma and 20 others tantially upgraded their education wing admission to Lakeview.

ugh co-operation with the Ministry of sts, the camp has set up a small sawmill salvage operation which provides on-the-raining in woods safety, and chain saw nill operation. The project has produced us wood products, including large tities of cedar stakes for use in the y Ministry of Forests nursery.

h1980 wilderness program trained 25 ıs in such skills as first aid, search and e, and wilderness survival. A new am involving volunteers provided cross-try ski patrols at Mount Washington and ted on all weekends that the ski area pen to the public. Through the sory Board, the camp identified and d out several community volunteer cts. These included lawn and garden tenance and firewood cutting, services rticular use to old age pensioners who d otherwise have done without.

ıgh the year the Release Co-ordinator at mp successfully arranged home or unity pre-release visits for all eligible nts prior to their being screened for r release. This program is significant in ccessful reintegration of youths into the unity.

Jordan River Camp

Located west of Jordan River on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island, Jordan River Camp houses a maximum of 40 adult males. It is an isolated location with only essential facilities, including Atco trailers which provide accommodation. The focus at Jordan River Camp is on inmate participation in work programs and training, and the fostering of personal development. The camp encourages participation in a variety of work projects and through the case management process prepares inmates for re-entry into the community as a productive member of the work force.

For the sixth consecutive year, the camp participated in the joint federal-provincial Salmonid Enhancement Program. This work project was initiated to increase the depleted fish stocks in the Sooke, Jordan River and Port Renfrew areas. It consists of the removal of debris from streams, clearing log jams, slashing of trails and assembly of spawning boxes. An estimated 12 800 hours were invested this year in these activities. The camp also worked year-round for the Ministry of Highways and Transportation clearing growth along the West Coast Road as a safety measure for the public. Work for the Ministry of Forests included the clearing of fire access roads. The alderwood salvaged from this operation was donated as firewood to old age pensioners and needy families. Other community service projects included work in Sooke at the Brownie camp where hazardous trees were cleared and the water line was installed below ground. The work crews also put in many weeks of work at the Girl Guide camp, located in the Shirley District, where tree clearing and the construction and maintenance of buildings were the main jobs.

Although the work programs are varied and worthwhile, the camp would benefit from the development of a recreational and leisure-time program and the provision of recreational facilities, particularly a gymnasium. These additions would help to establish and maintain morale and would

reinforce the development of positive behaviour habits. The camp must also anticipate the replacement of Atco trailers which were installed in 1975 and have a life-span of only five years. As in most open facilities, the camp extends access to community resources through the granting of Temporary Absence passes to eligible inmates. In 1980-81, there were 198 applications for work release, 114 of which were approved, and 60 applications for short-term passes, of which 29 were granted.

North Fraser Region

Twin Maples Correctional Centre

Twin Maples Correctional Centre, located at Maple Ridge, is a unique open facility providing accommodation for 43 adult female offenders. In 1980-81, most residents of Twin Maples were transfers from Lakeside Correctional Centre for Women. Others were sentenced directly from the courts. The centre also provides programs under a bi-lateral transfer agreement for federal offenders serving long-term sentences. Twin Maples also has special facilities for women requiring protective custody, and through a unique program, facilities for pregnant women and mothers with children under two years of age.

Twin Maples is a valuable alternative to Lakeside. The focus at the centre is on constructive, community-oriented programs designed to prepare the women for gradual re-entry into the community. These programs teach alcohol awareness, self-awareness and the building of self-confidence, as well as providing meaningful training and experience in several areas of work. Other aspects of Twin Maples that contribute to its success are the lack of physical confinement, the natural staff rapport and involved case management, that is, the step-by-step planning of an individual's program and the planning for her release. Women respond positively to these programs and opportunities.

Work programs at the centre are diversif and include a farm on-site, offering an interesting range of projects to involve t women. Ruskin Farm, part of the Twin Maples facility, continues to provide eg pork and beef to the Region's forest cam and other correctional institutions. Alth the herd of beef cattle was reduced considerably to 45 head and the chicker were also reduced to about 1 000, stock increase next year. Farm work involves women in chores, caring for and feedin animals, and maintaining buildings and equipment.

The Tailor Shop is housed in the newes building in the complex, providing brig spacious quarters for work and training also a valuable earning process for participants who are paid for what they produce. The Tailor Shop continues to provide garments for other facilities wi the Corrections Branch and, by contra through the Purchasing Commission, to government agencies. Items produced institutional clothing, towels, pyjamas drapes. Other work options at the cent indoor and outdoor maintenance, and o the garden, greenhouse or kitchen. Be the centre is readily accessible to a wi range of learning institutions, Twin Mi offers not only educational upgrading a number of specialized courses and tr such as child care, hairdressing, flora arranging, dog grooming, and training non-traditional jobs, the latter offered Pacific Vocational Institute. The Temp Absence Program allows offenders to the centre to attend educational progr the community. Placements in both community day-care and the elementa school program as teachers' aides pro further opportunities for development

In addition to these educational opportunities, Twin Maples offers a vi range of self-help programs and a div recreational and leisure-time activitie designed to meet the goal of positive development.

n Maples is the only facility in North erica where a pregnant woman or a ner with a child under two is allowed to the child with her in the correctional ity. Support for the program is spread and it is recognized as an rtant advance in correctional attitudes.

e 1980, the Twin Maples on-site day-care ity has provided care for up to five lren. The day-care program, which has ved outstanding community support, ides service to the community and paid oyment to the participants, as well as iding day-care facilities for the mothers are resident at the centre. To adequately the day-care program, long-term ders are trained in child care/early hood education at nearby Douglas ge.

munity service is an important part of te activity while at Twin Maples. One cular program is the volunteer ipation in care of the infirm at the idge Hospital.

Maples fills an important role in the ctional process. Future alternative or ded use could give consideration to g the centre the focal point for ctional institutes' industry or a rary facility for women in crisis in the unity.

Haven Correctional Centre

Haven Correctional Centre, located in by, offers a minimum security facility se up to 40 young male offenders from 7 to 22. The focus at the centre is on the ion of suitable training to prepare the men for re-entry into the community. tional upgrading and positive personal pment are other aspects of New 's overall program.

Haven continues to apply its successful ch to social responsibility training h four successive levels of pment. Any offender admitted to New progresses through the four levels to eventual release or parole. Advancement to each successive level is dependent on successful completion of the preceding level. The junior level stresses personal responsibility and includes neatness, cleanliness and punctuality. Level Two, the intermediate level, broadens the focus to include responsibility to the group. It is referred to as the environmental responsibility level. The senior level, or service responsibility level, involves leadership in the New Haven community. The final stage of the program is the Temporary Absence level, which demands responsibility in the outside community, through work or educational release. Levels One to Three are each a minimum of one month; the final level is of an indeterminate length according to the terms of parole or the end of a sentence.

The routine at New Haven involves residents in a full working day. Evenings are used for educational upgrading, recreation and physical exercise, and club activities. The work program at the centre emphasizes work-habit training to make participants more readily employable on release. Work options range from woodworking and metalworking to farmwork, janitorial tasks or work in the laundry. All trainees participate in kitchen work on a rotational shift.

In 1980-81, the Woodworking Shop constructed furniture and other wood items which were provided as a community service to local ball clubs, the Twin Maples Child Care Program, the Brookswood Lions Club, Langley Church and Porteau Camp. The small farm maintained on-site provided market garden produce for use at the centre.

Educational upgrading includes remedial work at the Grades 1 to 6 levels at the centre, correspondence courses or day release to attend classes in the community. Eleven trainees took educational upgrading in the community during 1980-81. Seven successfully completed the work: four completed Grade 10, one finished Grade 12, and two were successful in both Grade 10 and Grade 12 courses.

Activity Reports

The health and medical needs of residents at New Haven are met through a wide range of in-house services supplemented by referrals to specialists in the community and access to community hospitals or the hospital at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre for diagnosis, emergency and acute medical services.

Security is maintained at the centre through head counts and adherence to a strict daily routine resulting in few walkaways in 1980-81. Although almost 1 500 Temporary Absence passes were granted through the year, not one trainee became unlawfully at large while on Temporary Absence.

Routine maintenance by B.C. Buildings Corporation at the centre during the year included some internal and external repainting, the reroofing of two farm out-buildings and renovations to the kitchen and dining-room facilities to conform with health regulation standards. The sports field was rebuilt and returfed. Once the work on the drainage system is completed next year, the field will be available for increased use.

Community interaction is achieved at New Haven through such programs as Invisible Bars which involves New Haven trainees and probationers referred from the Burnaby and Coquitlam courts. Volunteer participation of residents in work with the handicapped at Pearson Hospital was successful in the three months the program was active. It presently requires a new volunteer sponsor in order to continue. Courses in public speaking and related activities sponsored by Toastmasters Club 59 provided valuable training and social interaction.

The average length of stay at New Haven is now 7.15 months compared with a stay of 11.50 months in 1975. Related to this reduced length of stay is the parole program which is judged to be 70% successful based on the number of paroles granted and the number revoked. This success rate compares favourably with the 1975 success rate of 71% when trainees were kept almost twice as long at New Haven before parole was granted.

Alouette River Correctional Centre (ARCC)

Alouette River Correctional Centre, loca in Maple Ridge, continues to function primarily as a specialized alcohol-oriente treatment centre for adult male offenders Other chemical dependencies are conside in the self-awareness and training progra the centre offers.

The main facility at Alouette River Correctional Centre houses 119. There a also specialized Security Unit and Recep Centre facilities that house an additional for a maximum capability of 153.

Almost 50% of the residents at the centr referred from the courts which recogniz specialized function of the centre. Offer are also classified and transferred to the centre from other correctional insitution because of behaviour problems related t alcohol or chemical dependency, makin almost 90% of the centre's population individuals with problems related to alc abuse.

The orientation and self-awareness progr at the centre consist mainly of providin residents with a full range of informatic about alcohol and chemical dependenc their effects on bodily and mental func Initial training is followed by an introdu to the Alcoholics Anonymous program f individuals are judged to be ready, they a participate in the community Alcoholic Anonymous program attending session a sponsor. The community involvemen through sponsorship and the centre's affiliation with Alcoholics Anonymous community are most significant aspect overall program at Alouette River.

The specialized units at the centre are secure back-up facilities for severe disciplinary problems from open facili elsewhere in the Region and for the temporary holding of direct court refe who arrive at the centre with no secur clearance. The latter requirement resu the centre's participation in the North Alternate Entry Project where offende

nced directly to a centre like Alouette vi rather than to the Lower Mainland gnal Correctional Centre for sification and possible transfer. The reduction this year of the direct court entry sti by the main courts in Vancouver sud in fewer unclassified offenders ring at the centre.

e ecurity Unit/Reception Centre facilities the centre were in the process of being gled this year. Construction and related notions, including general security and e curity upgrading, should be completed tl summer of 1981. During the year, nsiction also began on the Activity ent. When this new building is completed thfall of 1981, it will house conference d unselling rooms, a light industry ogm, a hobby shop and a gymnasium. nis cility will provide the long-awaited dinal space required for the expansion of ogms, particularly recreational and su-time activities.

s pt of the training offered at the centre, ereas been an Impaired Drivers' luction Program. Originally designed for fenrs charged with impaired driving, the ur-y program became compulsory for all sidts at the centre in October, 1980.

he ntre also offers a variety of worthwhile orkrojects. Residents can participate in ojes ranging from outdoor parks ainnance and grounds work to kitchen orknd training, or the recent Salmonid nhaement Program. Requirements for this orkroject included a building, fish tanks id ish fence. The Salmonid Enhancement rogm, a joint federal-provincial effort, rovis meaningful work designed to ere e the fish stocks in the South Alouette iveind other area rivers. Park work at the omr nity level involved constructing orseck riding trails for the Maple Ridge arksnd Recreation. At the provincial level, invved cleaning, maintaining and epaing existing campsites or clearing for otenil new campsites for the Ministry of and Parks and Housing. A crew involved grnds maintenance at the centre cleared an area for a new soccer field and assisted with the construction required for the centre's role in the Salmonid Enhancement Program.

Other community work projects provided a new sun deck for the Problem Centre and cleared 13 acres at Ruskin Farm (Twin Maples) to prepare the ground for a Christmas tree nursery. Cleaning crews worked daily at the centre. Other community interaction occurs when local sports teams participate in events with teams from the centre.

Pine Ridge Camp

Pine Ridge Camp, located near Haney, has been operating for 25 years. The camp accommodates 52 and serves as a facility for repeat offenders who do not fit into any specialized open program. The staff at Pine Ridge use case management to help the offenders plan their camp work and self-development programs to prepare them for re-entry into the community.

Pine Ridge operates a number of its own work programs or can arrange through work release for inmates to participate in programs at such locations as Camp Point and Brittain River. Effective work programs at the camp include logging and the operation of a sawmill, a joint undertaking with the Ministry of Forests, for whom the camp also produces stakes. In 1980-81, stake production totalled 22 000 and man-days invested in the sawmill operation totalled 21 258. All equipment in the logging and sawmill operation was well maintained through the year and in operational order at the end of fiscal 1980-81. The camp also operated work programs for the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing and for the Ministry of Human Resources.

Proximity to the campus of the Pacific Vocational Institute permits Temporary Absence passes to be used for the purposes of educational and vocational upgrading. Six residents attended Pacific Vocational Institute for vocational training and eight for educational upgrading.

Activity Reports

It is an ongoing priority to reduce the number of walkaways from the camp. This is accomplished in part by involving residents in work and leisure-time activities. Community inter-relations at the camp are fostered through a number of community service projects, sports activities and participation in self-help groups that involve members of the community, such as M2, a program where one volunteer works closely with one inmate, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

Stave Lake Camp

This open facility was constructed in 1971 on the shores of Stave Lake, about 32 km east of Haney. It provides work placement for up to 55 men, primarily first offenders. Since its inception, Stave Lake Camp has been a successful inter-ministerial and private sector venture, jointly funded by the Corrections Branch, the Ministry of Forests, the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing, the Mission Tree Farm and B.C. Hydro.

The camp exists to provide a work program to clear the Stave Lake basin and to prepare it for development as a recreational area. The program is particularly good training for re-entry since all activities are geared to match industrial standards and the staff at the camp are all experienced in the use of logging equipment and tools.

In 1980-81, 69 985 man-hours resulted in 15 hectares cleared, 4 hectares of debris yarded and piled, 12 hectares burned and 10 hectares groomed and winnowed with a hired Cat. From this, 1 332 cords of firewood were supplied to the Ministry of Lands, Parks and Housing and 25 000 b.f.m. of sawlogs sent to the Pine Ridge Camp sawmill. Fence posts, shakes and cedar blocks were also produced as a result of the clearing project.

Stave Lake Camp promotes effective case management as preparation for re-entry and encourages educational upgrading and vocational training at Pacific Vocational Institute. The camp also screens and sup suitable workers for Brittain River Camp Camp Point and Pine Ridge Camp.

The Arts and Crafts and Recreation buil enable inmates to use leisure time for ho and indoor games. The sports field is available for outdoor activities. Inmates interact with the community through voluntary participation in camp self-help groups, sports activities and community service projects.

Boulder Bay Camp

Boulder Bay Camp is an open facility designed to accommodate 51 young me aged 17 to 22 in a wilderness setting lo at the north end of Alouette Lake and is accessible only by boat. The work and training program, operated as a high ris wilderness activity, is best suited to physically-fit first offenders serving ser of nine to 15 months.

The staff attempts to promote good beh through exposing young men to a vigo training program of hard manual work combined with special wilderness cours and experiences. It stresses physical conditioning, self-sufficiency and team The camp operates year-round with a r four-month program starting each mon Young men are involved in intensive p training, first aid, water safety, rappell search and rescue, fire-fighting, heavy and community service, as covered in e four stages of development.

General improvements to the site in 19 involved an upgrading of both safety a security with the installation of lightin around the camp and on the access ro Alouette Lake. Construction of a new o shed should be completed by May 19 Living units and kitchen facilities wer improved. The addition of a porch an exterior door provided access to the fi stretcher. Other safety-minded improve were the numbering of key camp loca and the development of a fire safety c

for those stations to ensure that all camp facilities are being maintained to fire safety standards.

The new landing craft acquired by the camp this year proved useful in search and rescue operations on the lake and was more efficient for transporting loads and providing access along the lakeshore for firewood cutting. The replacement of canoes this year with aluminum ones minimized maintenance costs.

Work parties were involved in a lake clearing project at the north end of Alouette Lake. Working with a yarder, several hectares of brush were piled ready for burning. Wood production in 1980-81 was 716 cords of firewood, 36 squares of shakes and 400 shake blocks.

Community service projects included the clearing and preparation of campsites at 20 Mile Creek on Harrison Lake for the Ministry of Forests; building adventure playgrounds at Pitt Meadows; clearing bike trails at Fern Crescent Day Care Centre; and backland clearing and equipment building projects.

The young mens' training proved effective in rural search and rescue activities at the camp during the year. Assistance was provided by staff and youths to stranded boaters and to canoeists in difficulties in a windstorm and to lost hikers and an injured child.

Keeping with the priority to provide staff training and to assist with the upgrading of staff skills, courses were organized at the camp and staff also participated in professional development off-site. Among the courses at the camp was a fire suppression course sponsored by the Ministry of Forests which five staff members took part.

Community support and interest in Boulder Bay Camp is increasing. In 1980-81, 428 visitors attended graduations and several individuals and groups toured the facility.

South Fraser Region

Mount Thurston Camp

Mount Thurston Camp, one of the three Chilliwack Forest Camps, accommodates 50 men. Priorities at the camp are to use counselling and case management techniques for effective sentence planning and to provide meaningful work programs and training to prepare inmates for re-entry into the community.

Camp maintenance and the upgrading of facilities are ongoing features of the camp work program. During 1980-81, the living units were renovated to provide individual rooms for inmates. The long-anticipated addition to the camp church was also completed. The Religious Activities Centre was formally opened during the year and became the focal point for visits by local church groups and other related activities.

As part of the maintenance of the camp, offenders may be involved in tasks in the kitchen, laundry or grounds, or they can provide cleaning services to the camp. The carpentry shop and vehicle maintenance shop provide work and basic vocational training. The camp butcher shop supplied beef to all the Chilliwack Forest Camps from cattle raised on the open facility farms in other Regions. For offenders who work in the butcher shop, basic training is provided in butchering and preparing meat.

Central to the work program at the camp are the activities associated with the Ministry of Forests' sawmill on-site. Continuous forest-related work includes logging; sawmill and planermill operation; thinning, pruning and stand improvement; fire suppression; lumber production; stake cutting; and recreational site maintenance and construction. During the year, 311 079 b.f.m. of lumber were cut and distributed to Corrections Branch facilities and the Forest Service. A total of 150 000 cedar stakes were cut and 7 589 seedling pallets produced. It required 444 man days of logging to keep the mill supplied with logs.

Activity Reports

Although some educational upgrading and basic vocational training is available at the camp, during 1980-81 most offenders interested in upgrading their educational level or skills attended community college courses on Temporary Absence passes. If specialized training is required, an eligible offender may be transferred to another facility closer to the institution providing the training.

The camp participated in several community service projects during the year, including the construction of a playground and the development of a picnic site. Other community-related activities were sports events, visits from church groups and the volunteer sponsorship of camp residents to local Alcoholics Anonymous meetings.

Weekly family visits were arranged at a community facility to assist those families who lacked transportation to get to the camp. Camp visits were arranged if required. Other leisure-time activities included a wide range of hobbies, mostly related to woodworking.

The daily average count at Mount Thurston Camp was 39. With the introduction of the Alternate Entry Program, inmates with more diversified backgrounds have been classified to the forest camps.

It is anticipated that the Impaired Drivers' Education Program will be introduced next year as part of the training offered at the camp.

Ford Mountain Camp

Ford Mountain Camp provides accommodation for 50 men who continue to be housed in temporary trailer facilities set up following the destruction of the camp buildings in a 1978 fire. The priority of the camp is to teach skills related to meaningful forestry-oriented work. Case management is utilized for effective sentence planning and the preparation of inmates for re-entry into the community.

The camp rebuilding program began in October 1980 and is scheduled for completion in August 1981. Activities at the camp were somewhat limited because of e lack of facilities during the construction. Although the living quarters were not completed, an addition to the gymnasiur was finished during the year. The weight room and meeting-room in the addition r well used during leisure time. Construct activities obstructed the view and causec some difficulties for camp security. The should be readily resolved when the construction is complete and the tempor trailers are removed. Educational activit the camp are minimal; however, during year two inmates were granted Tempora Absence passes for purposes of educatic upgrading.

In keeping with the camp's priority, all is forestry-related. Inmates are trained i use of power saws and other forestry-rele work skills. Work includes juvenile tree spacing (thinning), site preparation, con picking, tree planting and brushing. Eli inmates can obtain work releases to ear with the B.C. Forest Service.

The camp's major active community ser through the year was providing firewoo old age pensioners and the disabled. Th service was co-ordinated by the chaplai Other work crews helped with cemeter clean-ups. Community involvement wa evident in the active sports program wi camp baseball and soccer teams partici in games with community teams. Chur groups and the Chilliwack church basell league also visited the camp for sports e and group sessions.

Centre Creek Youth Camp

Centre Creek Youth Detention Centre i open juvenile containment facility for aged 14 to 17. Located in a wilderness setting 40 kilometres southeast of Chil the centre saw its first full year of operi in 1979.

The 30-bed facility received most of it 1980-81 residents as transfers from Willingdon Youth Detention Centre in

aby. In addition, one youth was ferred from the Victoria Youth Detention re. Initially, youths admitted to the e are confined to activities within its daries; gradually, community options in work and recreation become available to ents at the centre.

focus at Centre Creek is on participation oductive and meaningful activities ned to improve personal skills. dents also participate in release planning the day of their arrival. An important t of the self-development program is ational upgrading. For boys who have ompleted Grade 10, participation in the emic program is compulsory for a num of one and one half hours a day, lays a week. The work program at the includes maintaining and upgrading facilities and also participating in nunity service projects. Community e may also include job placement in the nunity. During 1980-81, staff and ents at Centre Creek completed a bishment of the living quarters, the ation building and the classroom ing. It was felt that if residents were ved in the refurbishment, they would a higher priority on maintaining the ies. Other work at the centre included letion of the ball field started in 1979 rther upgrading of the recreation ies and grounds.

attempt to better co-ordinate the ng introduction of new activities at the n, Senior Youth Supervisors were placed rge of each of the four aspects of the n's program — In-camp Work; munity Work; In-camp Recreation; and munity Recreation. The remaining onent — School — remained the sibility of contracted teachers from the iwack School Board. Other management es included the implementation of a id shift schedule as a response to ing levels of utilization at the centre. evised schedule will require some dd nal modification next year to be on etely successful.

In 1980-81, utilization dropped to 75% from 90% during 1979, and at times during the year, it was as low as 50%. The average daily count was 15.7 and the average length of stay was seven and a half months.

Centre Creek is in the process of re-defining its program and priorities. This should be completed in 1981-82.

In a year of consolidation of programs and staff, as well as program adjustment following the recommendations of the Post Review Team, the centre was successful in reducing its estimated operating budget by $115,000.

Interior Region

Rayleigh Farm Camp

Rayleigh Farm Camp, located near Kamloops, accommodates 30 men. The priorities of the camp are to provide a worthwhile work program and opportunities for positive personal development in preparation for re-entry into the community.

Integral to the work program is the operation and maintenance of the farm. Inmates at the camp worked six days a week on farm-related tasks and also carried out renovations and improvements to farm buildings and equipment. A number of safety-minded improvements were also completed during the year 1980-81, including work on the irrigation system, the fencing around the corrals and the gas and diesel fuel tanks.

A long-term project initiated in 1980-81 was the replacement of perimeter fencing. A start was also made on upgrading the camp's irrigation system. During the year, $65,000 was allocated for the standardization of pumping stations and electrical systems.

Although camp facilities were upgraded during 1979, the new water supply system and the newly installed alarm system required additional work.

Farm production aims to meet the annual requirement of the Region's Main Centre and

affiliated units for beef and potatoes, and to supply vegetables as required to the camp. In both cases during 1980-81, production exceeded requirements; as a result, 18 head of beef were shipped to the Chilliwack Forestry Camps and excess vegetables were frozen to meet off-season needs. Hay production at the camp was double expectations.

In addition to farm-related tasks, the camp inmates also participated in tree-spacing and clearing and burning debris at Heffley Lake; clearing ski runs at Todd Mountain; clearing a site after selective logging at Knuff Lake; and tree clearing at Tranquille School. In a worthwhile community service project, inmates provided assistance on a YM/YWCA swimming program for mentally-handicapped children. They also helped with a park cleanup program in the community.

An important and effective philosophy maintained at the camp during the year was to extend responsibility to inmates who demonstrated that they could handle it effectively. Disruptive inmates were disciplined or transferred to more secure institutions.

Recreation and leisure-time facilities are well-used at the camp and there is an ongoing program of community interaction which includes participation in Alcoholics Anonymous. The Native Indian Crafts program was discontinued during the year as a result of internal problems at the Indian Friendship centre and the termination of program staff.

Bear Creek Camp

Bear Creek Camp is located near Clearwater and accommodates 30 men. The camp was constructed last year to replace Clearwater Forest Camp. The new facility has the advantage of being conveniently located near the camp's sawmill. Although a new sawmill was purchased late in 1980, it did not become operational in the reporting year.

The Bear Creek Camp work program is centred on the forestry operation. All inm are engaged in some form of work, either inside or outside the institution. The work offers inmates the opportunity to acquire some of the basic skills required for employment in the forest industry on rele

During the year, a variety of wood produ were produced for various government ministries and the community. A total of 19 378 man-hours were expended in the forestry work program.

The camp also provides pasture in the summer months for 20 head of cattle. A of 256 man-hours were spent caring for cattle and working on irrigation, fertiliz and fence repairs.

Inmates were also involved in a variety community service projects, such as cle lawn maintenance, sports field constructi and ski hill development, which provide total of 4 792 man-hours of work.

The case management process is used extensively at Bear Creek Camp, with ea resident planning his sentence and post-release activities in considerable detail w the assistance of staff.

The Temporary Absence Program allow camp residents to leave the facility for w purposes or educational upgrading. In 1980-81, there were 60 applications for for fire suppression duty, of which 54 we approved. For employment, education a other purposes, there were 71 applicatio which 31 were approved.

The new camp facilities provided a supe leisure-time program. Still required are hobby room and completion of the camp field. In addition to using the recreation facilities in the camp, residents took pa fishing and hiking trips and a variety of sports in competition with community t Both Alcoholics Anonymous and the J Howard Society provided services to th camp.

Activity Reports

Northern Region

Hutda Lake Camp

Located in an isolated area outside Prince George, the Hutda Lake Camp accommodates 50 men. This open facility provides inmates with the opportunity to develop forestry-related skills through work at the camp's sawmill or in forestry-related jobs performed outside the camp on Temporary Absence passes. Work outside the camp includes lookout work or fire suppression during the fire season. During 1980-81, a new sawmill burner, purchased by the Ministry of Forests was installed at the camp.

Hutda Lake suffered a serious setback in its programs and activities following a major incident in August 1980 when three violent inmates assaulted four staff members, seriously injuring one who required hospitalization. The three now face charges outside courts. The riot and fire that followed the assault completely destroyed the administration building and caused approximately $100,000 damage to the camp. The replacement of lost equipment cost about $30,000 and disrupted budget management for 1980-81.

Although a new gymnasium for the camp was completed during the year and ready for use, full utilization was not possible as adjacent rooms had to be used as temporary administrative offices.

Staff difficulties during the year, related to staff rotations between Main Centre and Hutda Lake Camp, were eased with a reduction in the number of staff rotated annually.

Next year will be important as Hutda Lake Camp works to achieve a level of stability and an expansion of programs and activities. A possible new direction in the Region will be to implement an increase in direct entry to the camp. With the regional emphasis on minimizing security classifications, the challenge will be to use the classification process effectively and to ensure appropriate decision making.

Community-Based Programs: Activity Description

Community-based programs are another more recently developed aspect of the provincial corrections system. They include community correctional centres for adults; attendance programs, both activity-oriented and educational, mostly for juvenile delinquents; and a number of contracted services for both juvenile delinquents and adults.

Community correctional centre programs allow for gradual re-entry of inmates by phasing them back into the community through job placement or training in the community and through participation in community service projects.

To be eligible for admission to a community correctional centre, individuals must pose no threat to the community. They must be responsible and motivated and be able to benefit from the educational or vocational training programs and opportunities available in the community.

Offenders can be admitted to a community correctional centre directly from the courts or on a Temporary Absence pass from a more secure facility. The centre may also house those serving an intermittent sentence. For the most part, those who are resident in a community correctional centre go out on a daily basis for work or training. They also have responsibilities at the centre and opportunities for recreation and leisure-time activities.

Attendance programs for youths and young adults may be administered by the Branch or run privately. They focus primarily on educational and activity programs designed to foster confidence, self-discipline and a sense of responsibility. These programs also include remedial education and life skills training.

Contracted services provide a variety of separate residential and non-residential programs for juvenile and adult offenders. Youth services include remand homes and programs specializing in educational, recreational and life skills activities. Some these occur in the community, sometime with a sponsor. Adult services include a treatment, counselling, and housing wh employed.

Throughout the province, a variety of education programs are contracted. The operated both in the community and wi some correctional institutions.

Community Service Orders involving yo and adults on probation are often administered as part of the contracted services. The community becomes inv through the supervision of an individua carrying out a Community Service Ord Such an order might be in the form of to be performed by the offender as compensation to a victim or to the community for damages incurred wher offence or delinquent act was committe

Vancouver Island Region

Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre

The Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre is located in Victo close to the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. It can accommod to 25 men; about 20 residents and othe serving intermittent sentences. Facilitie the centre are now old and require con maintenance, making the existing faci increasingly costly and impractical. Replacement is a priority.

The centre's prime function is to provi opportunities for selected offenders to to community life. The centre aims at participation by residents in employm training opportunities or in volunteer This is achieved by insisting that all r at the centre obtain work or training w two weeks of their arrival.

ddition to providing educational and loyment opportunities, the centre also ides a number of other services through ase management process. These include ment for drug and alcohol problems; reconciliation and financial management selling; and family counselling. The e also implements pre-parole testing the Temporary Absence Program in nction with B.C. Parole. The process ves placing the inmate in the community r joint supervision prior to parole for ation purposes.

munity Service Order projects provide tes with the opportunity to compensate ommunity or individuals for damages. concept of restitution is central to the orary Absence Program of the facility. ng 1980-81, residents at the centre cipated in several community service cts contributing a total of 2361.5 iteer hours to the community. Projects ded participation in the Salmonid ncement Program and work in such ons as Shawnigan Lake, Swan Lake, ernwood Community Centre and the e Road Hospital.

ng 1980-81, utilization of the centre ged 28.27 residents on a daily basis. the Native Indian Friendship Centre ecome directly involved with native e on the Temporary Absence Program, alkaways of B.C. Indians have stopped. 22 inmates at the centre who appeared e the Parole Board, 21 were granted during the year.

don Work Release Unit

don Work Release Unit is located near rbell River. It provides to suitable s the opportunity to participate in ies of the Community and Isolated Release programs. Most residents at it are on Temporary Absence from secure facilities in the Region. The unit ts as a facility for intermittent ces and provides backup facilities for ers from the Camp Point program awaiting transfer back to the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre in Victoria.

The unit develops and maintains a wide range of programs designed to permit gradual re-entry into the community. Programs and activities at Snowdon encourage participants to exercise personal decision-making in areas such as work, recreation, religious development, education and life skills.

Most residents on job placement work within the forest industry in isolated camps in the northern portion of Vancouver Island. To facilitate this job placement, the unit develops and maintains rapport with several logging agencies on the north end of Vancouver Island and in the Campbell River area.

In addition to paid employment, Snowdon residents also participate in community service projects. During 1980-81, volunteer work included providing firewood to seniors in the Campbell River area and assisting seniors with small garden projects and snow removal. Residents from Snowdon assisted several service clubs with beach and roadside cleanups and Salmon Festival activities.

Together with life skills training and on-the-job employment training, Snowdon also allows residents to participate in educational upgrading programs. During 1980-81, three inmates wrote and passed their General Education Diploma exams. Others enrolled in correspondence courses.

All residents at the unit became involved in various recreation activities and several community groups visited Snowdon to participate in sports events.

Although Snowdon can accommodate 30 or more men, maximum utilization was not realized during the year; the average daily count was 20.7. Although all facilities at the unit are serviceable, the living quarters require considerable repair and the administrative office needs an addition to provide an office, two protective custody units and a staff room.

Activity Reports

New Directions Program

The New Directions Program shares facilities with other Victoria attendance programs in the Coldharbour Road Centre. The program serves the courts and probation services of the Greater Victoria area by providing educational upgrading, life skills instruction, outdoor recreation and work experience for juveniles and young adults, both male and female.

Individuals referred to the New Directions Program may be on probation or having social or academic problems in the regular school system. They can be court-ordered to attend the program or referred through the Probation Office by teachers, social workers or parents.

The priorities of the program are to reduce the recidivism rate of probationers; to increase self-esteem, self-confidence and understanding of self and others; to improve social skills and physical health of participants; and to upgrade educational skills for return to the regular school system or entry to the work force.

The educational aspect of the New Directions Program is provided on week-days from 9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. from September to June. It is an individualized program geared to meet the particular needs of each participant. In September 1980, an all new teaching staff began working for New Directions, producing some program changes. Consideration is being given to making the program more goal-oriented.

In addition to the educational program, participants become involved in community service projects and special outings. In 1980-81, community service projects included participants acting as tutors at Sundance Elementary School and at the Victor Street School for mentally-handicapped children, and raising money for the Terry Fox Fund.

Special outings are designed to increase awareness and appreciation of constructive leisure-time activities. During the year, these outings included rock-climbing with one the instructors from Metchosin Camp; a camping and boat trip to Parker Island; ar hiking trips to Mount Finlayson.

The house that provides facilities for the Directions Program has been designated heritage building. During 1980-81, there were minor improvements to the house, mostly upgrading and renovations requir meet Health and Safety requirements. Renovations and upgrading will continue year.

In 1980-81, 37 youths and young adults enrolled in the New Directions Program. average length of stay was 37 days. Thos completing educational upgrading return regular or alternative schools, participate work experience or joined the regular wo force, among other activities.

Work Experience and Life Skills Development (WELD) Program

A new program was added to the Victor based attendance programs this year. It b operations on May 20, 1980. Based in a farmhouse on the Metchosin Camp prop about 19 kilometres outside Victoria, th Work Experience and Life Skills Development (WELD) Program is desig to provide pre-employment and life skil training to male juvenile and young adu probationers with the goal of reducing t recidivism rate. Attendance at the three month course is either required by the te of a Probation Order or may be volunta.

A main objective of the program is to e that each participant is gainfully emplo completion of the course. The program teaches basic life skills and good work habits, as well as assisting participants i job search and interview techniques, ar resume and job application preparation

The focus of the first phase of the cour self-evaluation. Phase two concentrate pre-apprentice skills and job training. performance is acceptable, a participa seek alternative employment at this sta

ould be a paying job, further ional, vocational training or pation in a more advanced Branch m. For those who continue or return to ELD program, phase three concentrates placement.

lance, specific performance and es are monitored and rewarded to a um of $2.50 per day, paid from a fund shed through payment to participants ir contracted services. Such contract or private individuals included yard p, demolition of old buildings and work. Program participants also med maintenance tasks on the osin Camp property, including falling ees; road and drainage work; and epairs.

1980-81, 31 participants took part in ELD program.

osin Camp

-week Metchosin Camp program, ted on weekends only, is designed to delinquent youths from their nities during high crime periods.

mp is located on 45 hectares in osin, about 19 kilometres outside a. By improving physical health and kills through a program of physical ntal challenge, and increasing self- e, self-confidence and understanding of others, Metchosin Camp aims to the recidivism rate of participating oners, both male and female juveniles ng adults. Participants are court- to attend the program at Metchosin s a condition of their Probation.

ting offers suitable conditions for the activities of the camp's program, ng physical fitness, first aid, map and s reading, rock climbing and ng, canoeing and water safety, and nd rescue. In-camp training is with wilderness outings, such as mbing, canoe trips and alpine ons.

The camp requires 100% participation in its wide variety of program activities. Participants are involved in both in-camp and field experiences. These, in turn, involve camp and community and include small vessel navigation and operation, marine safety training and ocean survival. The latter activities centre on the Freedom Found Boat Program which is an integral part of the Metchosin Camp program.

The motor vessel Freedom Found, a 56-foot former Ministry of Forests coastal patrol boat, can accommodate up to 10 passengers. During 1980-81, there were 45 training trips involving 396 passengers. Most of these trips were Metchosin Camp outings. The program places youths in an unfamiliar setting where teamwork and consistent, positive behaviour towards others and towards property is necessary for both their safety and survival.

During 1980-81, 80 young probationers attended Metchosin Camp. Of this number, 67 successfully completed the program. In addition to 11 regular groups, Metchosin Camp operated a special program during the summer months to service the North Island District and also offered one course for younger offenders, aged 11 to 13.

The total replacement of buildings and facilities at Metchosin Camp is a branch priority; however, this building project is currently being held in abeyance while consideration is given to relocating the program.

Contracted Services

In addition to Branch initiatives, a variety of contracted services are used in the Vancouver Island Region to broaden the range of programs and services of the Branch and to meet specific needs when the resources or personnel are not available within the Ministry. Contracted services also provide valuable, and sometimes less costly, alternatives to Branch services.

To provide alternative accommodation for juvenile and adult offenders, community-

based residential centres (CBRC's) operate throughout the Region. Some are private agencies providing accommodation for groups; others are operated by private citizens and offer accommodation for one or two persons.

As a less costly alternative to secure remand beds in the Region, a number of communities, including Port McNeill and Campbell River, contract for private juvenile remand bed space. During the year, there has been an increase in the provision of private remand bed space throughout the Region.

Campbell River contracted its Community Service Order Program on a part-time basis to offset the increasing workload of the Probation Officer. As an alternative to the classroom situation, this community also experimented with an individualized approach to the Impaired Drivers' Education Program in co-operation with the Drug and Alcohol Commission. Regular Impaired Drivers' Education Courses were offered in Courtenay, Port Alberni and Nanaimo, among other centres.

In the northern part of the Island, contracted services include the Courtenay Alternate School, the Diversion and Juvenile Accountability Board operated by the Nanaimo John Howard Society, Campbell River Youth Outreach and the Port Alberni Attendance Program.

In the southern part of the Island, the Community Diversion Centre in Victoria is a contracted service which focuses on counselling and activity programs as an alternative to the conventional formal justice system response for those convicted of minor offences.

The Duncan Volunteer Society was contracted to operate the Community Service Order Program in that community and the Native Courtworker Program continued to operate successfully, despite a reduction in staff. A contract with the Lake Cowichan Activity and Resource Centre resulted in the integration of a number of services, incl the activity centre, a streetworker, alter education and job search assistance.

Vancouver Region

Porteau Cove Camp

Porteau Cove Camp is located in a sem isolated setting about 56 kilometres no Vancouver on Howe Sound. The camp a range of wilderness-oriented progran juvenile males aged 13 to 17 who are to the Porteau Cove Camp programs o order. Although operated by the Vanc Region, the camp takes referrals from the Province. The programs are desigr develop physical fitness, self-confider self-awareness, and to help participan realize their potential. During 1980-8 juvenile males graduated from the fou courses operated by Porteau Cove Ca

During the summer from June 28 to J 1980, the Search and Leadership Trai (SALT) Course operated at the camp. juveniles graduated from the demandi day course which stresses physical tra through daily running and swimming canoeing, and projects involving hard physical labour. Despite poor weather course was successfully completed.

The winter weekend program operate September through May for a minimu nine weeks. The focus is on daily phi training leading to wilderness trainin well as on work projects, including b construction. The weekend program designed to keep juveniles out of the high crime periods. It provides const activity to help participants realize th potential.

The mid-week program is open to ju males from the Metro Vancouver are the Learn How to Work Program, th week course focuses on life skills an preparation training combined with training. Participants learn basic employment-related skills, such as

eting a job application, handling an iew and understanding employer ations. Participants also take part in unity service projects and assist with nterministerial programs as the nid Enhancement Project.

urth Porteau Cove Camp program is a e camp operated at Lewis Lake outside River. Referrals are received from the t Peninsula, Powell River, Texada , and Courtenay and Comox on ver Island. Activities in this 11-week are similar to other Porteau Cove programs where physical activity is d and participants are encouraged to their potential. As a community project, the participants at Lewis id extensive work on a wilderness te for the public.

the year, major improvements were out on the Porteau Cove Camp es, including the addition of a food area, a walk-in cooler, extra floor- nd a fireplace. These renovations he camp more practical for large and more functional in the winter .

y Community Correctional Centre

rnaby Community Correctional is located in recently renovated in Burnaby. It accommodates 20 uring 1980-81, 296 men participated rogram at the centre. Of this total, hem found work, many with the y of Forests. Residents at the k part in educational upgrading s.

Williams Community Correctional nt

nda Williams Community ional Centre is located in central ver. This unique institution in the ons system—the only provincial nity correctional centre for women— s accommodation for up to 10 Priorities at the centre include job nt, educational upgrading and vocational training. The main goal is 100% inmate participation in volunteer projects within the community.

During 1980-81, 75 women took part in programs at the centre, some as transfers from Lakeside and Twin Maples, others as direct referrals from the courts.

Marpole Community Correctional Centre

The Marpole Community Correctional Centre, located in the Marpole District of south Vancouver, provides accommodation for up to 18 men. The centre provides training and programs to prepare residents for effective reintegration with the community. The major focus of the centre's program is to place residents in jobs as quickly as possible after admission. Despite difficulties with the labour market, the centre has been remarkably successful in realizing this goal. Of the 207 persons admitted to the centre in 1980-81, 196 of them were successfully employed. Most of them found work within seven to ten days after arrival. Job placement counselling is available for those people who lack basic skills in job application and interview techniques.

Beginning in March 1980, the centre began to receive admissions on direct entry from the courts. Although this demands extra paperwork for centre staff, the new procedure for admissions has been integrated smoothly with the administration of the centre. Transfers are still received from other institutions in the region.

In addition to the individualized counselling that is central to the program at the centre, the Impaired Drivers' Education Course is offered whenever it is needed, depending on the resident population and their reasons for being at the centre. Because many residents at the centre have alcohol-related problems, there was increased surveillance for contraband through the year. More effective enforcement of the centre's strict discipline code during the year resulted in a reduction in the number of transfers back to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

Residents at the centre during the year were also involved in educational upgrading or vocational training. They were encouraged to take part in community recreation activities and sports. Generally a positive relationship was maintained with the community and there was good acceptance of the centre and its programs.

Detention and Recreation Extension (DARE) Program

The Detention and Recreation Extension Program is a Probation Supervision Program for juvenile boys and girls who live in the urban areas of Vancouver, North Vancouver and West Vancouver. The program provides an alternative to incarceration of juveniles and allows them to remain in the community while receiving the supervision and support of a Probation Officer.

The program priority is to provide intensive supervision for a selected number of individuals who are on probation. This is achieved by assigning a limited number of juveniles to each of the program workers, who then organize their time to provide for the separate supervision of each individual for whom they have responsibility.

During the period of intensive supervision, workers participate with the juveniles in a variety of activities. The goal is to provide the probationers with opportunities to successfully acquire and improve social, recreational and vocational skills.

During 1980-81, 132 juveniles on probation participated in the program. They took part in a wide range of activities, all of which took place in the community using facilities and resources which are available to the general public. Activities included shopping, laundry, mowing lawns, walking, visiting, sewing and cooking, and strenuous activities, such as hiking, racquetball, skating, floor hockey, basketball, swimming and skiing. Work-related activities included job-hunting, babysitting, painting, laying floor covering, decorating, cleaning fireplaces, washing cars, delivering papers, woodworking and fixing tires.

The three major difficulties over the co[illegible] the year—learning how to supervise di[illegible] to-manage adolescents within the comm[illegible] setting, providing continuous service vi[illegible] staff were involved with mandatory tra[illegible] and gaining access to funds budgeted f[illegible] activities—were challenges the staff m[illegible] positive efforts. The result was anticip[illegible] resolution of the problems in the new [illegible] year.

During the year, data was gathered an[illegible] collated on a contracted basis in prepa[illegible] for a statistical evaluation of the DAR[illegible] Program.

Contracted Services

On behalf of the entire region, East D[illegible] in Vancouver managed a number of specialized programs on a contracted [illegible] These included Psychological Service [illegible] Step-Up Program, which was supervi[illegible] under DARE, Community-based Resi[illegible] Centres, the Impaired Drivers' Cours[illegible] the Shoplifting Program.

Delivery of Psychological Services w[illegible] disrupted early in the year as a result [illegible] dispute between the psychologists an[illegible] Government of British Columbia. Wh[illegible] was resolved, increased assessment s[illegible] were available to the Branch. These [illegible] assessment services filled a critical n[illegible] the case management resources avail[illegible] Probation Officers.

The Step-Up Program is an Alternati[illegible] Rehabilitation Education Program fo[illegible] juveniles on Probation. Step-Up is d[illegible] to accommodate 40 students and the [illegible] on improving classroom behaviour; [illegible] upgrading in the basic subject areas [illegible] reading, spelling, writing, math and [illegible] studies; and providing structured opportunities for social and physical [illegible] development. This program has fille[illegible] critical need by providing a legitima[illegible] program for specific juveniles on pr[illegible] who would otherwise be dropouts fr[illegible] activities usually associated with th[illegible] group.

nmunity-based Residential Centres for viduals preparing for reintegration with community provide accommodation on a tract basis throughout the Region. Group lities utilized this year included the vation Army Anchorage House, the Allied an and Métis Society House, Grandview nor and the Caroline Hatfield Society se. The advent of the new B.C. Board of le and the reduction in the use of porary Absences led to a significant ine in the use of Community-based idential Centre beds in 1980-81. etheless, these private agencies continued rovide services which met the special ls of people being released from tutions to the community.

ng 1980-81, the Impaired Drivers' cation Program for people convicted of aired driving was provided under contract ancouver City College. This year, 122 le participated in the program under t order. The Impaired Drivers' Course in h Vancouver continued to operate; ever, on the recommendation of the t, similar courses in Powell River and elt were discontinued. The contract ey thus saved was reallocated to the tworker Program in Powell River.

Juvenile Shoplifting Program is a acted service managed through the Yale t Intake Unit. The program provides al services for young people involved in lifting. During 1980-81, the program significantly with 80 referrals and 63 letions.

Vancouver District ran two programs on tracted basis. One was the provision of ential accommodation for females by a Maria. During the year, 154 bed days e used in this program. The second was a o diversified program contracted to the beth Fry Society. In addition to ding bed space and counselling for es, the Society operated a court referral am for shoplifters. In 1980-81, 312 new s were recorded in the shoplifting am and 721 women remained involved ongoing basis for counselling.

The North Shore District contracted for the delivery of several special programs, including a shoplifting program, a drug and alcohol awareness program for schools operated by the Queen Mary Community School Association, and group counselling sessions for parents of delinquent teens.

The Community Service Order Program continues to grow. In Squamish, a Community Service Order was contracted half-time to administer the program, which also operates in Powell River, Sechelt, Bella Coola and Ocean Falls.

The Job Placement Program is a contracted regional resource seeking to place referrals in jobs, job training or educational upgrading courses.

North Fraser Region

Southview Place Community Correctional Centre

Southview Place Community Correctional Centre is located on the grounds of New Haven Correctional Centre. It provides accommodation for up to eight men, although use is generally limited because of the specialized nature of the program. Southview Place is an unstaffed facility where residents are carefully selected for their motivation to work. It provides an effective alternate environment where selected offenders can accomplish re-entry into the community.

At present the building is in excellent condition. Recent renovations have included a new roof, conversion of the oil furnace to gas and repainting the interior and exterior of the house.

Except for building maintenance, the program incurs no direct costs since participants work and with their earnings they supply their own food, clothing and supplies; pay the bills; and replace furniture and utensils as required. Families of the residents are free to visit in order to maintain family relationships and residents are expected to support their families from their earnings.

Activity Reports

With recent changes in the B.C. Board of Parole and the Temporary Absence Program, occupancy rates in Southview Place and other similar facilities were affected. In fact, by the end of the year, Southview Place was unoccupied. A priority for next year would be finding a way to effectively and fully utilize this valuable facility.

Brittain River Camp

Brittain River Camp is located in an isolated setting on Jervis Inlet. On January 1, 1981, this Region took over responsibility for development of the camp from Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. Although it is now managed by the North Fraser Region, this camp serves the entire province.

The unique re-entry program at the camp employs selected individuals on Temporary Absence and involves them in a juvenile tree spacing project for the Ministry of Forests which provides the necessary supervision. Participants in the project are encouraged to graduate to piece-type work where they can increase their pay.

At the present time, the camp facilities are still under construction. On completion in May 1981, Brittain River Camp is expected to accommodate 20 men. At the present time, however, occupancy averages six men.

Contracted Services

Community-based Residential Centres for adults were provided to the Region during the year by St. Leonards House, the Seven Step Society, Belavista Motel and the Maple Ridge Treatment Centre. Through this contracted service, accommodation was provided for 40 offenders.

Utilization of community-based residential bed-space varied during the year. Initially, the demand was very high. Later in the year, when changes in the Temporary Absence Program were implemented and the new B.C. Board of Parole took office, utilization dropped dramatically. The key change affecting the utilization of this bed-space was the Branch policy that back-to-back 15-d temporary absences were not allowed, th not permitting work release inmates to re in community-based residential centres.

To achieve full utilization of this bed-spa the Region in the future may require a different emphasis; for example, Bail Supervision, Probation and some parole or Temporary Absences on leave from isolated Ministry of Forest projects may utilize these services.

The major contracted service in the Regi this year was Gateway Correctional Serv This organization provides an important alternative to short-term incarceration. Residents receive intensive one-to-one supervision and a full range of specializ counselling services, including personal family, financial and alcohol counselling addition, Gateway provides employment accommodation assistance and educatio upgrading. During 1980-81, there were referrals for these services.

The North Fraser Region contracts with licensed psychologists for services to ba probation supervision and institutional c management.

South Fraser Region

Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre

The Chilliwack Community Correction Centre is located in a large old house i Chilliwack which provides accommoda for 15 men. The centre ensures that all residents are given the opportunity for entry into the community in preparatio their release from custody. This is achi by resident participation in employme education or community service. Resi participating with staff plan their activ and release through the case managem process, which outlines step by step w they will do to utilize their sentence t best advantage.

centre provides employment counselling dentifies job opportunities. It urages educational upgrading or ional training and provides personal or y counselling, as well as referrals to specialized community agencies for problems as alcohol or drug abuse.

Temporary Absence Program allows nts to take full advantage of all the rces and opportunities within the unity. A recently established Alcohol eness Program and an Impaired Drivers' se are available at the centre's residence. nployment skills training course assists nts in their job search.

entre also offers accommodation and vision to individuals from the unding area serving intermittent nces.

ipants for the regular program at the are screened for suitability prior to sion, and are monitored regularly for hence to the program's strict disciplinary Failure to maintain standards of nct or lack of effort to achieve case gement goals can result in a resident returned to a more secure environment.

g 1980-81, the centre received 97 sions. Some of these were given passes at community-based residential s, such as Thiessen House in Harrison homas House in Chilliwack. One nt attended the Western Pentecostal b College in Clayburn. In addition, the recommended referrals to the aven Alcohol Treatment Centre in sford.

been a priority for some time to replace ility with a more suitable building. no alternate site has been found, it is nticipated that a new building will be ucted on the existing site. The new ng will provide accommodation and dministrative quarters but for other ies and training, residents will use g community facilities and resources.

Developing Attitudes, Skills and Habits (DASH) Program, Pierce Creek Camp

The Developing Attitudes, Skills and Habits (DASH) Program is a year-round residential program for juvenile probationers aged 14 to 17, offered as an alternative to containment or transfer to adult court. It operates from Pierce Creek Camp located in a wilderness setting in the Chilliwack area. The program consists of short courses on wilderness survival training, including first aid, the care and use of hand tools, physical training, canoeing, hiking, camping and other skills necessary to live and travel in the wilderness. During their course, probationers also carry out worthwhile community service projects, such as campground maintenance, fire suppression and participation in the Salmonid Enhancement Program.

A priority for 1980-81 was to reorganize the program to maintain its capacity and program type and at the same time reduce its cost. The resulting reorganization was implemented in January 1981. The new program has a slightly lower overall capacity but can now accept youths on direct entry from the courts. An unfortunate loss resulting from economic necessity was the program's ability to accept female probationers since this was the only provincial attendance resource for girls.

The program change was achieved ahead of schedule at a saving and the overall per diem cost for the future has been reduced significantly.

During 1980-81, 165 probationers were referred to the wilderness challenge of the DASH program. Of this number, 147 completed the course, with 78 of those earning a full pass.

Contracted Services

As in previous years, community-based residential centre accommodation and related services were contracted for extensively throughout the Region.

The House of Concord Residential Attendance Program in Langley provides

accommodation for 42 male probationers aged 14 to 19. It offers educational, vocational and life skills training as well as employment experience. The House of Concord also sponsors a weekend wilderness attendance program and a day attendance program, which together accommodate an additional 23 youths. Although the residential program was well attended during 1980-81, the day and weekend programs were under-utilized and will likely not be continued next year.

The Starting Point Community Remand Home, sponsored by the Community Resource Society in North Surrey, provides community remand facilities for juveniles of both sexes. The capacity is nine. The Moffat Remand Home in Richmond, with a capacity of seven, also offers community remand for juveniles of both sexes. The Teen Challenge Program provides a home-like environment through its residential facilities for individuals on Conditional Release Order, Temporary Absence, Parole or Probation. The Surrey Community Re-entry Centre offers community re-entry services to the Chilliwack and Haney Forest Camps and to individuals on parole or probation. For the third year in a row, utilization of the centre was down. Specifically, the Temporary Absence Program was severely restricted by the terms of the new parole legislation and the Direct Entry Program was implemented more slowly than anticipated. The centre was successful in finding employment for those residents motivated to work. Alternate program considerations for 1980-81 would ensure more effective utilization of this valuable community resource.

In July 1980, a new youth remand home called One Way Place was opened in Abbotsford. The home is operated by the One Way Adventure Foundation and provides accommodation for eight juveniles. At Mission, the Davis Lake Project, a day-time attendance program for unemployed, non-school attending delinquents, was also started this year.

A long-term residential program for juv boys at North Bend was expanded to 10 This resource was very well used during year, achieving almost 100% utilization. Proctor Program, a residential program juvenile girls in Chilliwack, continued was reduced from two beds to one.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was offer Richmond eight times during the year.

Interior Region

Kamloops Community Correctional Centre

The Kamloops Community Correctiona Centre, housed in a former motel near Kamloops, provides accommodation fo men. The centre's main priority is to pr a viable re-entry program for residents. achieves this by providing educational upgrading, vocational training and job placement.

During 1980-81, in a pilot project, ma residents at the centre were short-term inmates classified to the community correctional centre from more secure facilities. Of this group, about one thir became eligible for Temporary Absenc passes for educational or employment purposes. Educational opportunities in the Basic Training and Skills Developm course and the Store Front Program of Cariboo College, as well as educationa upgrading. Successful job placement continues to be high at the centre, whi enjoys the co-operation of the commun local employers.

Residents with behavioural problems re to alcohol abuse obtain treatment at th Crossroads Treatment Centre and the Lu Lake Native Indian Alcohol Centre.

During the year, the Home Placement Program was discontinued. Twenty-fi persons participated in the program du 1980-81. The centre continues to mai positive relationship with the commun

Activity Reports

Contracted Services

In 1980-81, the Interior Region provided a wide range of contracted services, including residential and attendance programs, diversion programs, specialized counselling and related services from a number of community-based residential centres.

Sand Lake Native Indian Alcohol Centre in the Crossroads Treatment Centre provided treatment and counselling in the Vernon area. Alcohol awareness was also part of the program at Howard House in Vernon and Kelowna. Residential facilities were also provided by Howard House in Vernon and Kelowna and by the Kamloops Y.W.C.A. Work training and paid employment from industry-related activities were offered by the Canwood Logging Centre.

This year, many of the contracted residential and attendance programs in the region were subject to evaluation, resulting in changes in some programs and cancellation of others.

The One Way Adventure Foundation Program in Penticton was confirmed as a success and will continue to provide services for up to seven juvenile boys with severe behavioural problems. The Lost Creek Ranch juvenile attendance program was cancelled because of lack of referrals.

The Santa Rosa Ranch weekend juvenile attendance program, contracted to the Trail District Child Care Society, was evaluated. Subsequently, additional transportation facilities were provided to extend the area the program serves. Also a shorter format was introduced to provide the courts with another alternative program. As a result of the evaluation process, changes introduced at the ranch during the year resulted in greater use of its attendance program.

The One Way Adventure Foundation, Camp Colonial at Hedley, continued to provide a highly valuable residential remand alternative for juveniles requiring more secure surroundings.

The Weekend Wilderness Program in Revelstoke continued to be a success. This program provides a 24-day course for six male probationers. A beneficial and unique feature is the volunteer assistance provided by previous program graduates. During the year, the Loewen Ranch operated two four-month residential programs for a total of six boys.

Except in larger communities, such as Kamloops, Kelowna, Penticton and Cranbrook, where a full-time officer co-ordinates the Community Service Order Program, this program is administered on a contract basis, thus extending service to all communities in the Region.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was not as extensively used as in previous years. In Kamloops, 180 referrals attended the course, which was contracted to the Continuing Education Department at Cariboo College. Vernon, Salmon Arm and a number of smaller communities operated the course on a contract basis. Throughout the Region, referrals to this course were down. Reduction in the use of the course by the courts suggests that a modified approach is required for the treatment of impaired drivers.

In Penticton, a Youth Worker provided a variety of diversion initiatives in co-operation with the Penticton Alternate School. Oliver also hired a summer only Youth Worker on a part-time contract. These contracts extended the range of services that were offered, particularly in offices with limited staff resources.

Other juvenile attendance programs were contracted in Clearwater, Merritt, Vernon, Lillooet and Lytton.

Northern Region

Terrace Community Correctional Centre

The Terrace Community Correctional Centre accommodates up to 21 men. The focus of its program is to provide worthwhile and profitable work experience as a means of acquiring the skills necessary for positive re-entry into the community.

Activity Reports

During 1980-81, the centre achieved this goal through a unique work project where residents of the centre formed an independent Society—the Inmate Welfare Contracting Society—to enter into contracts and provide employment within the private sector.

This community-supported venture was most successful during the year. Through a number of diverse contracts, the Society earned $146,343.69. After taxes and various other payments, the balance was divided among members of the Society. This provided valuable training in money management and also meant that residents had funds to be self-sufficient upon release.

Contracts during 1980-81 included cutting and delivering stakes to two pole plants; land-clearing; cutting and delivering firewood for the Parks Branch; selling firewood to the public; house painting; garage and shop cleanup; clearing of right of ways for the Ministry of Transportation and Highways; and manufacturing wood blocking for the set-up of mobile homes.

In addition to their contracts, members of the Society contributed to the community 2 845 voluntary man-hours of work and 450 hours of heavy equipment operation, worth a total of $37,087.50. Community service projects included clearing land for the Terrace Rod and Gun Club; bucking snags, burning slash and clean-up for the Parks Branch; removal of old bleachers, tree thinning and grubbing of underbrush; snow removal, gardening and cutting, splitting and delivering firewood for Terrace and area seniors and needy families; playground site preparation for the Jack Cook School for mentally-handicapped children; fence construction for the playground of the United Church Children's Home; painting the inside of 'Ksan House; and clean-up and painting Skeena Residence #2 for the mentally handicapped.

The success of the I.W. Contracting Society enabled the centre to achieve financial stability during the year. The Society also acquired a truck-type loader and purchased a flat-deck truck, power saws, a stationary woodsaw, a mechanical wood splitter, han tools and mechanical tools. B.C. Building Corporation donated a wheel-type loader. Society maintains all equipment and tools and contributes towards the maintenance the centre.

Leisure-time activities at the centre inclu swimming, bowling, fishing and visits to local movie theatre.

Contracted Services

In the Northern Region, the relative isola of many population centres and the vast a over which the Branch has jurisdiction challenges the Branch to find ways to pro the same range and diversity of services are available in the more highly populate southwestern part of the province. Extens use of contracted services is one way of meeting that challenge. In addition to providing residential accommodation for youths and adults, contracted services provide for the administration of the Community Service Order Program in m centres and also ensure the provision of various attendance programs, including Impaired Drivers' Course and Project Se Adventure, a diversion project for 12 to year-olds.

During 1980-81, a total of 27 services w $293,000 were contracted by the Northe Region. Because of the value of these services and the flexibility they allow th Branch in responding to program needs, contracted services in the Northern Regi are likely to increase in the future.

In January 1981, a new community-bas residential centre was established in Ter It provides two beds for female offende who do not require secure custody.

There is a very high need for programs facilities for juveniles in the Region. Th met in part by Camp Trapping, a reside wilderness resource administered by the Cariboo Action Training Society, and b new Pink Mountain facility in the Peace River district which provides two beds

juvenile probationers. Other similar facilities include the Keewatin Program at Mile 157 on the Alaska Highway which provides 10 beds in a residential wilderness program, the Prince George Receiving Home Society which has two juvenile remand beds, and the Phoenix Transition Home Society in Prince George which provides emergency beds for girls in addition to an attendance program. Juveniles from the Region may be referred to the DASH Program or to Camp Colonial.

Because of the very high demand for juvenile facilities in the Region, residential bed-space and attendance programs are not always available when they are required. Juvenile delinquents in the Region thus often find themselves facing containment as the only alternative. A priority is to provide expanded services to meet these needs in the future.

In most principal centres, the Community Service Order Program is administered on a contract basis. For example, in Kitimat, the program is looked after by the Kitimat Community Services Society. Similar arrangements are made in Terrace, Smithers, Prince George, Fort St. John and a number of other centres. In some very small or isolated communities, such as Lower Post, Fort Nelson and Atlin, the administration of the Community Service Order Program is the responsibility of volunteers. In Prince Rupert, a Community Service Officer is under contract full-time. These diverse ways of providing administration ensure that a most valuable program continues to flourish in the Region.

The Impaired Drivers' Course was contracted for in Prince George, Williams Lake, 100 Mile House, Dawson Creek, Fort St. John and Fort Nelson. Research contracts in the Region included an attitudinal study of native juveniles in the justice system, a study of the justice system in isolated areas and an evaluation of the Skeena Youth Work Incentive Program. Research and evaluative studies help the Region to plan its corrections programs to best meet the particular needs of the area.

Probation and Family Services: Activity Description

Probation Officers provide a wide range of services to Courts and communities throughout the province. Services include:

Supervision of adult and juvenile offenders:

Juveniles and adults convicted of offences may be ordered to abide by the conditions of a probation order, which may include reporting to a Probation Officer. In such cases, the Probation Officer supervises the order to ensure that conditions are being met and offers counselling and/or referrals to other agencies should they be required;

Family Court Services:

The Family Court Counsellor assists separating families in negotiating terms of separation agreements or consent orders in regard to financial maintenance, and in some cases, custody of, and access to, children; facilitates referrals to appropriate agencies for marital counselling and other services; provides short-term marriage and family counselling; and may provide administrative enforcement of Court orders in matters of maintenance payments;

Report Preparation:

Pre-Court Enquiry—a report prepared for Crown Counsel regarding an alleged delinquency. The report contains a recommendation as to whether or not the matter should be diverted from further formal Court process;

Pre-Bail Report—prepared at the request of the Court on an individual being considered for bail supervision as an aid in the determination of the individual's suitability for bail;

Pre-Sentence Report—a report prepared at the request of the Court on an individual convicted of an offence as an aid to the Court in determining sentences;

Custody and Access Reports—prepa at the request of the Court as an aid i determining which parent should ass custody of a child or children when t parents are separating and where the matter cannot be resolved outside the Court process;

Community Investigation for Tempo Absence or Parole—prepared at the request of institutional personnel in regard to an inmate who is eligible f and who has applied for, a Temporar Absence Leave or Parole from an institution. The community situation which the inmate intends to live is examined in an effort to determine i appropriateness;

Development and operation of correction programs:

Community Service Order Program this program is operated either by Corrections staff or contracted with individual or organization in the community. The Court may order th individual perform a prescribed nune of hours of community service as a condition of a probation order, with nature of the service performed and supervision of it coordinated by the Corrections Branch;

Impaired Drivers' Courses—individual convicted of drinking and driving offences may be ordered to attend a Impaired Drivers' Course designed educate the impaired driver, to chan his/her attitudes, and to prevent recidivism;

Other programs—programs such a alternate schools, shoplifting preveio and classroom discussion groups a examples of these programs.

Additionally, Probation Officers and Fa Court Counsellors interact with staff of he community agencies to develop strategi dealing with commonly perceived prob

e are 92 Probation and Family Services is in the Province. During 1980/81, tion Officers and Counsellors vised in excess of 16 000 probation and ipervision orders and provided Family services to approximately 4 500 nes. In addition more than 38 000 igations and reports were prepared.

uver Island Region

tion and Family Services

tion and Family Services Offices are l in Campbell River, Colwood, nay, Duncan, Lake Cowichan, no, Parksville, Port Alberni, Port Port McNeill and Sidney. In addition, a provides services through the Family Services Office, the Adult Probation the Court Probation Office and the ized Case Management Unit.

9-81, several offices in the Region nced an increase in cases relating to es, emphasizing the need to develop oand resources and services for es. One response to this need through r was a focus on diversion programs ventative measures to deflect vuals away from confrontations with the justice system. In Victoria, for e, of 1 023 juveniles referred to the Court Services Office, 539 were l. Nanaimo also conducted a very eful adult and juvenile diversion n.

r indicator of the growth of alternative dealing with juvenile delinquents and rs is the expansion of the Community Order Program. In Courtenay, 228 cants in the program contributed hours of work to the community. The Family Services Office administered eniles who contributed 9 198 hours of at ranged from helping to build a eenhouse to washing windows at the n Army headquarters. With the of the community, the Sidney , established in June 1980, developed through the year. In Colwood, program placements average 27 a month. To meet anticipated expansion of the program, the Nanaimo office produced a Standards Manual for the Community Service Order Program.

Other Region-wide concerns included seeking community-based support to ensure the continuation of programs threatened by funding restrictions, and planning programs and staff deployment to avoid the unnecessary duplication of services.

The need to provide family-related services fluctuated through the year as the Region responded initially to the impact of legislative changes and later in the year to ensuing policy changes within the Branch. Most offices reported an initial decrease in family-related services, followed by an increase and stabilization. With continuing growth in population, Nanaimo anticipates an increase in the demand for family services in the next fiscal year. Victoria is planning to open an new family services office next year to meet the anticipated increase in demand in the area. Sidney introduced a family services office during the year in response to a growing need for counselling in family matters in the Saanich peninsula. The only office reporting a consistent decrease in family service cases over the year was Colwood.

Staff in many offices are using a team approach to handling workloads. This ensures close co-operation within the Branch and also develops good relationships with related justice system officials and other related government and private sector agencies. The teamwork concept also helps eliminate the unnecessary duplication of tasks or services related to an individual who may be involved in more than one case.

Developing good community relations is a priority. Courtenay is involved in the development of such community resources as the Volunteer Bureau and the Youth Chance Society. In the Sidney office, staff are involved in the Community Counselling Centre, the Native Resource Group and the

Alcohol Awareness Program. The Colwood office has also increased involvement in the community during the year through contacts with the Pacific Centre Youth Counselling Program, and liaison with the R.C.M.P. and with the Ministry of Human Resources.

Part of this thrust is community education. A benefit of a community familiar with Branch programs and services is increased volunteer support for programs and activities. The Colwood office wants to expand the volunteer program for next year to provide assistance with the supervision of juvenile delinquents, particularly in the Sooke area. With heavier caseloads and limitations on staff and budgets, volunteers will play an increasingly important role in the Region.

During the year, continued close liaison was maintained with educational institutions training people for social work. Students from the University of Victoria and Camosun College obtained field-work experience in the Sidney and Victoria offices.

Generally through the year, the Region's offices sought to enhance and expand services and resources. The Port Alberni Office provided more regular service to the west coast communities of Tofino, Ucluelet and Ahousat through monthly Court attendance and meetings twice a month with probationers. The Nanaimo office concentrated on streamlining services to effectively meet the increased demand anticipated next year. Courtenay developed attendance programs and, along with the Victoria Adult Probation Office, initiated victim reparation services through the Community Service Order Program. Sidney concentrated on the development of Preventative Programs. The Duncan office participated in the House Arrest Program.

In Victoria, the specialized Case Management Unit co-ordinated services related to the case management process by providing classification for the Region, screening and processing all applications for Temporary Absence, processing applications for B.C. Parole and supervising contracts for community-based residential centres and remand homes in the Region. In addition on behalf of the entire province, the unit co-ordinates the adult wilderness camp program in conjunction with the Ministry of Forests.

Vancouver Region

Probation and Family Services

Probation and Family Services have 16 locations in Greater Vancouver and offices in Powell River, Squamish and Sechelt.

During the year, offices handling juvenile probation reported a reduction in their caseloads. As well, the Region saw the implementation of some significant juvenile initiatives during the year. One such initiative was the "45 Days to Court" process implemented at the Vancouver Family Court. This process is designed to speed up their from detainment to disposition for juveniles.

Another initiative was the formation of the South Vancouver Inter-agency Youth Service Committee, with nine related agencies participating in a preventative program for youths. The committee developed an Intake Youth Services to assist them with the program. In addition, a Juvenile Prostitution Task Force was set up for the area.

The North Shore area of Vancouver was selected to be used as a model for the prevention of juvenile crime. The project is in the planning phase this year and will be implemented next year.

Ongoing juvenile programs that saw increased participation during the year were the shoplifting program operated by the Yorkville Street Intake Unit, as reported earlier in the Community-based Programs section of this report, and the Community Service Order Program.

The West Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services Office reported 58 juveniles referred to the Community Service Order Program. They worked a total of 1 78[illegible] hours. The Burrard Office recorded 7[illegible]

als who worked a total of 1 800 hours. lst District, juveniles worked 7 232 on Community Service Orders, more louble the time recorded the previous In the North East Office, 119 juveniles d for 3 931 hours in the program. ts included cutting and delivering od to seniors and repainting Cedar Camp. In the Sechelt area, the program d phenomenal growth. It also operated ell River, Bella Coola and Ocean Falls.

the year, the Job Placement Program, th juveniles and adults, focused on employment for participants or ng them to vocational training or cional upgrading. Adult Probation in the Region also reported an ion of the Community Service Order gm. The increased hours worked in this gm indicate its success as a viable tive to incarceration. In the Vancouver , more than 75 000 hours of work rdered through the program. In n, some offices recorded community work performed on a voluntary basis. mple, Powell River and Sechelt d over 1 000 hours of voluntary nity work in addition to the 7 000 rdered by the court.

mmunity Pretrial Services Unit in ver provides an adult diversion and a job placement program. the year, 242 people were referred to rsion program, most of whom took he Community Service Order . Records for a six-month period 68 referrals to the Job Placement placed in jobs. During the year, the nity Pretrial Services Unit was with the development of standards ial Services and Bail Supervision. her offices began to implement new es in compliance with the standards dy the Branch. The implementation of s will be a long-term project in the

Nth Vancouver Office made high use upervision in its adult program with ts supervised. The office also operates a successful adult diversion program. During the year, there were 113 referrals for diversion.

The Vancouver Court Adult Probation Service Office acts as a community information centre for the Branch. In 1980-81, the office provided service to 4 500 clients; the number of non-client inquiries was not recorded.

Several adult probation offices concentrated on broadening and improving their relationship with the community. The South West Office emphasized improved relations with agencies and individuals providing Mental Health Care. Other offices concentrated on improved service to the community. In the North Shore District, service to the more remote communities of Bella Bella, Bella Coola, Ocean Falls, Namu, Klemtu and River's Inlet was increased to once every three weeks instead of once every six weeks.

The plan to open a regular office in Bella Coola in June 1981 will mean an even further improvement in service to the community. The plan to open a Pemberton-Whistler office this year was not realized and service continues to be provided to these communities from Squamish.

Pending a final legislative decision regarding the Province's role in family relations matters, caseloads in Family Services continued to fluctuate. Some offices reported increases in cases related to access, custody and Maintenance Orders, but generally, caseloads were reduced. For example, the Yale Street Intake Unit reported a drop from an average of 99 cases to an average of 66 cases related to family matters.

In an expansion of services, the West End Adult Probation and Family Court Services Office added a component providing services to the Supreme Court relative to matters of family conflict. The East District also reassigned a Family Court counsellor to provide services to the Supreme Court of British Columbia.

During the year, the North Shore District participated in the Inter-agency Committee on

Child Abuse and the North Shore Child Abuse Team.

Efforts in 1980-81 to integrate an office to provide adult, juvenile and family services met with difficulties. East District will continue the pilot project for one more year.

Many offices reported an overall increase in workload and anticipate even greater increases in the future. With this view, adequate staffing of all Probation and Family Service offices in the Region will be a priority for next year.

North Fraser Region

Probation and Family Services

There are seven Probation and Family Services offices in the Region, located in Burnaby, Coquitlam, Maple Ridge and New Westminster.

The Region was active in implementing the new B.C. Parole system as an effective means of community re-entry. Of a total of 541 parolees this year, 232 were from the North Fraser Region. The Regional staff also worked on a project to establish Parole guidelines, policies and a Parole handbook for Regional Corrections Staff.

Those offices providing services for juveniles noted a decrease in the diversion rate for 1980-81, meaning that more juveniles appeared before the courts. The resulting pressure produced a decrease in the quality of service from the Courts. This could be alleviated by the provision of more alternative facilities and programs for juveniles and the availability of portable courtrooms. With the closure of the DASH Program to female participants, it is particularly important to provide a suitable replacement program. In addition, a specialized secure treatment facility is required to meet the needs of juveniles in the Region.

In October 1980, the Coquitlam Alternatives Program became a daily attendance program for any juveniles not working or attending school. The program focus was the development of life skills.

In December 1980, a diversion shoplifting program for juveniles was implemented in Coquitlam. In this program, juveniles are referred by the store owners to the R.C.M.P. and from them, directly to Probation. In 1980-81, there were 52 referrals. A Shoplifting Program was also organized for Maple Ridge, but it was not implemented during the year.

To assist in co-ordinating all information about juvenile delinquents in Maple Ridge, the Maple Ridge R.C.M.P. Youth Detachment appointed a Youth Co-ordinating Officer. The Community Service Order Program in the Region continues to expand. Participants are either diverted or court-ordered to complete a Community Service Order. In Coquitlam, 206 juveniles completed 7 161 hours of work, including a fund raising campaign and a rummage sale which together netted $5,[illegible] for the Terry Fox Cancer Fund. About 5[illegible] agencies in the Coquitlam area are actively involved with the program. During 1980-81, 110 adults contributed 7 727 hours of work. In Maple Ridge, 44 juveniles worked 2[illegible] hours and 68 adults contributed 3 65[illegible] of work on the program. In New Westminster, 403 Community Service Orders were assigned, producing 13 750 hours of work. An additional 4 500 voluntary hours were contributed to the community. In Burnaby, a total of 12 637 hours were completed on the program. Burnaby and New Westminster together raised and donated $6,000 to the Variety Club Telethon and $2,000 to the Terry Fox Cancer Fund. The total number of hours for the program was 50 645, well over last year's total.

Most offices handling adults reported an increase in probation supervision. Bail supervision services also continued to expand in the Region. The New Westminster office added Bail Supervision to its service in November 1980. Since that time, it has supervised an average of nine adults every month in the program. Investigative work and report writing have become increasingly

responsibilities. In the Burnaby offices the year, almost 800 reports were ed for the Courts.

ed Drivers' Courses were operated in gion and were attended by 331 luals.

gh Family Services caseloads ed stable overall, there was a dramatic e in the request for custody and access . This shift to providing expanded is to the Courts often demanded the nment of staff. With the changing is in Family Services work, it is ry to standardize the role of the Services Counsellor.

es in the Region during the year d a new court procedure for juveniles ing quicker access and better planning rt appearances in New Westminster. uary 15, 1981, New Westminster Victim Assistance Program. gh implementation was slower than ted, services were provided to eight during the year. In Burnaby, the John a Society also operated a Victim ice Program independent of ons Branch.

Rion also contributed to the tive work of the Inter-ministerial n's Committee which aims to meet eds of youths which require the of more than one Ministry.

h'raser Region

n and Family Services

Rion offers Probation and Family from offices in Abbotsford, k, Cloverdale, Delta, Hope, e Mission, Richmond, Surrey and ck.

nization of the Surrey Probation and ervice Office was completed during s part of the process to equalize s among White Rock, Surrey amily Court, Cloverdale Pretrial Services Unit and Surrey Adult Probation staff. Reorganization achieved a fairer distribution of the workload and resulted in better service to the communities involved.

Most offices in the Region continued their focus on prevention, improved relationship and involvement with the communities they serve and promotion for a greater understanding of the corrections process. Throughout the Region, the Inter-ministerial Children's Committee maintained its co-ordinating role to ensure the most effective service from a broad range of related agencies in matters affecting juveniles.

The Community Service Order Program expanded through the year. It is an increasingly important alternative in the corrections system, particularly because of the reparative potential of the work assigned. In October 1980, a major evaluation of the program was initiated in the Region. A final report is not expected until August 1981. Meanwhile, recommendations published in an interim report will be implemented in 1981-82.

Juvenile caseloads in the Region varied from office to office but the concern for increasing juvenile delinquency rates remains high. Initiatives implemented in the Region during the year to help prevent juvenile delinquency included a co-ordinated effort with local merchants in White Rock to reduce the potential for criminal and delinquent behaviour in the Semiahmoo Mall Shopping Centre. In Surrey, there was a greater focus on reparation and victim assistance in juvenile assignments through the Community Service Order Program. Chilliwack implemented SCOOP—School Children Out of Place. This joint School Board, R.C.M.P. and Corrections program keeps track of children on the street who ought to be in school. In Mission, a similar program was initiated with the local R.C.M.P. to identify 'street kids'. During the year, the Mission office was also involved with starting a juvenile attendance program at Davis Lake.

In the Cloverdale office, juvenile caseloads were far below what had been anticipated for

the year and it was recommended that the office be phased out and the staff relocated.

Community Service Order statistics for the Region are incomplete; however, those figures that are available indicate a considerable increase in the use of this alternative. In Richmond in the calendar year 1980, 19 000 hours were assigned. In Delta, 165 participants completed 5 424 hours of work. In Chilliwack, 107 assignments resulted in 6 550 hours of work. Mission noted a drop in program statistics following the resignation of the regular supervisor; however, the community still recorded 3 790 hours of work. In Abbotsford, 3 840 hours of work were performed on 61 assignments. In January 1981, Langley added a Community Service Order Program Officer and hopes to enhance the program's effectiveness in the future.

Population growth in the Region has resulted in increasing pressures on Corrections staff. This is particularly true in adult probation where caseloads remain high and the demand for investigative reports has increased annually.

During the calendar year 1980, 92 referrals completed the Richmond Impaired Drivers' Course. In Chilliwack, the Proctor Program for females continued, although bed-space was reduced to one, as noted in the Community-based Program section of this report. In Surrey, the Adult Probation office assisted in the establishment of a community crime prevention program. A high level of inter-agency co-operation ensured delivery of a full range of services for adults supervised by this office.

In most Family Services offices, the shifting emphasis in family matters produced a dramatic increase in requests for custody and access reports, particularly in the last quarter of the year. This trend can be expected to continue. Family Services counsellors maintained their focus on conciliation in the resolution of difficulties. As in other Regions, the changing responsibilities of Family Service counsellors demands a standardization of their role in order to a[illegible] them in the provision of service.

The Region operated a number of satelli[illegible] offices during the year. Chilliwack maintained an office in Agassiz to serve [illegible] Agassiz and Harrison Hot Springs. The o[illegible] satellite office in Boston Bar relocated f[illegible] its temporary quarters in a trailer to an [illegible] apartment in the area.

In the South Fraser Region, as in the re[illegible] the province, the impact of the new B.C [illegible] Parole System and its effect on the Temporary Absence Program was felt v[illegible] inmate work releases were no longer al[illegible] to utilize community-based residential [illegible] centres. Like many other centres, the S[illegible] Community Re-Entry Centre suffered [illegible] the year and witnessed a further declin[illegible] utilization.

Interior Region

Probation and Family Services

A comprehensive range of Probation a[illegible] Family Services is provided to this Re[illegible] through offices located in Ashcroft, Castlegar, Clearwater, Cranbrook, Cre[illegible] Fernie, Golden, Kamloops, Kelowna, [illegible] Kimberley, Lillooet, Merritt, Nelson, [illegible] 100 Mile House, Penticton, Revelstok[illegible] Salmon Arm, Trail, Vernon and Willia[illegible] Lake.

Trends noted in the Region during 19[illegible] included an expansion of the Commu[illegible] Service Order Program, particularly a[illegible] diversion alternative; a drop-in court f[illegible] to the Impaired Drivers' Course, sug[illegible] that more effective alternatives must [illegible] sought; and effective delivery of Fam[illegible] Services, despite continuing confusi[illegible] pending a final court decision on the [illegible] jurisdictions in family matters.

The Region was also involved in pio[illegible] unique and somewhat controversial '[illegible] lawyer' system of consent orders thr[illegible] Supreme Court regarding custody/ac[illegible]

tenance orders. The system was devised sist with the backlog of such cases.

es in smaller communities in this on, often with only one Probation er, concentrated on extending the range rvices offered through close liaison with esources in the community and with d agencies, as well as through acted services. Developing a greater eness in the community and providing mation to schools, service clubs and the a helped to develop a positive rapport etter understanding of the corrections ss. Prevention was the focus of this c awareness campaign.

ghout the Region, all types of oads remained high. Population growth Fernie area will likely demand onal staff and resources in the future to the needs of the area.

iveniles in the Region, there is a need ore alternative programs and facilities. rticular, a juvenile remand capability is d in the Vernon area. During the year, ed for expanded services was met in y a new summer attendance program in water and the development of a new am in Golden. This Outward Bound- program, called Project Adamant, is a Corrections Branch, Ministry of Human rces, School Board and service club . Project Adamant, to be implemented rch 1981, will have a preventative focus ill provide programs for both boys and

nton, the formation of the Native lre Committee resulted in the ation of native juvenile delinquency in ea.

nloops, a very high percentage of eles were diverted away from the formal process. Of 340 juveniles referred, only at before the courts.

th juveniles and adults in the Region, mmunity Service Order Program ued to provide an alternative to ment and also a means to implement the new emphasis on victim reparation. In all but the larger centres, this program was administered on a contract basis.

In Lillooet, 37 persons performed 2 352 hours of work. In Ashcroft, participants worked for 1 938 hours. In Kamloops, referrals averaged 42 a month, many of these being juveniles. In Revelstoke, 55 assignments resulted in 4 214 hours of work. In Vernon, 189 were referred to the program. Figures were high in the Kootenay District as well. An innovative approach was used in Trail, Grand Forks and Greenwood, where 20% of those assigned designed their own projects. In Penticton, with the help of the Lions Club and the Library, assignees prepared tapes of books for use by the blind. Individuals assigned to the program may be either court-ordered or diverted, making the program a valuable alternative for both the courts and Probation Officers.

Family Service Officers in the Region continued to provide valuable services to families in conflict, concentrating on conciliation and counselling to resolve a large portion of the cases. Clearwater offered a family relations workshop through the North Thompson Life Society. The manual distributed by the B.C. Council for the Family was useful in pre-marital counselling. In Nelson, Divorce/Separation Experience Programs were attended by 75 people.

The Kamloops office provides one of the most comprehensive range of services in the province in family matters. During the year, family court services in Kamloops were initially drastically curtailed while staff sought ways to work within the changing guidelines for their involvement in family relations. Gradually, through the year, these services were re-established.

In 1980-81, a significant trend in the Region was the courts' reduced use of the Impaired Drivers' Course. Those communities where the course remained viable, such as Kelowna, worked very closely with the Alcohol and Drug Commission and other related agencies to modify the course to

better meet the needs of those convicted of impaired driving. It was felt that a revised course with a preventative focus could be used effectively in the schools and elsewhere in the community.

Northern Region

Probation and Family Services

A full range of services is provided to the main communities in the Northern Region from offices in Dawson Creek, Fort St. John, Kitimat, Mackenzie, Prince George, Prince Rupert, Queen Charlotte Islands, Quesnel, Smithers, Terrace and Vanderhoof. Outlying communities are serviced on a regular visiting basis by staff from nearby larger centres. This year, Terrace added Lower Post and Atlin to the list of smaller communities serviced in this way.

Contracted services are used extensively in this Region to supplement statutory services provided by the Corrections staff. They are a more flexible form of service and can be adjusted to respond to the changing levels of demand.

Centres reporting increases in caseloads, such as Prince Rupert, Kitimat and Prince George, also experienced rapid industrial growth and related population expansion. A grave concern is the increasing severity in the nature of offences in these centres. Fort Nelson reported a drop in caseload, related to the reduced level of gas exploration in the area and the shift in population.

Throughout the Region, offices expressed a concern about the inadequacy of programs and facilities for juveniles. Because of the lack of secure remand facilities and attendance programs, juveniles have to be sent outside their own area for these services or kept in secure containment in the Region. Neither existing solution is acceptable. A priority for 1981-82 is the enhancement of juvenile programs and facilities to match the Region's requirements. This would include a secure remand centre in Prince George capable of accommodating from six to ei juveniles. Facilities and services are also needed for female juveniles and for distu youngsters aged 10 to 14.

Significant initiatives in youth work in th Region included the team approach by al involved agencies in the Queen Charlotte Islands, where 80% of the caseload is na juveniles. Prince Rupert continued to op Project Sea Adventure, a daily attendanc program with a preventative focus. Smit contracted for a preventative diversion program in the summer for native youth

Although the Community Service Order Program exists in most communities, in several smaller communities, it is administered by volunteers. In most cen however, it is a contracted service. A pri for 1981-82 will be the co-ordinated development of this program with emph on the reparative nature of the work assi

Prince Rupert reported an expansion of Community Service Order Program. In Mackenzie, the program declined for la referrals. Referrals in Dawson Creek we also down in 1980-81, resulting in high to administer the program. In 100 Mile House, the Band at Canim Lake Reserv up a program for Band members. The program continued to be a viable altern for the courts and corrections staff.

Increases in adult caseloads were repor throughout the Region. Diversion is lit used with adults; instead, the emphasis such attendance programs as the Impai Drivers' Course and the Community S Order Program. Bail and Parole Super remained relatively low in the Region.

In the Northern Region, the Impaired Drivers' Course continued to be used c extensively. Courses were conducted, most part, on a contracted basis. In 10 House, two courses were completed. I Dawson Creek, 86 referrals took part eight courses. In Chetwynd, 45 partic completed four courses. Fort St. John continued to record the highest convic

for impaired driving in the province. In Nelson, three small-format courses were pleted but a backlog of referrals ained. A large classroom format course d more adequately meet the munity's needs next year. Terrace uced a 30-minute award winning video e dangers of impaired driving that was ned throughout the Pacific Northwest elsewhere in the country.

The service area that witnessed the most changes in the Region during the year was Family Services. The Prince Rupert office expanded family services in the area of consent orders and counselling agreements. Smithers also reported an expansion of family services. Many offices, such as 100 Mile House, offer family services informally since they do not have adequate specialized staff to meet this need.

Management Support Services: Activity Description

Management Support Services comprises a number of sections which provide the specialized services necessary to operate correctional facilities and programs throughout the province. They include the Resource Analysis, Program Analysis and Evaluation, and Information Services Sections, all located in Victoria, and the Staff Development, Provincial Classification, Pyschological Services, Medical Services and Religious Programs Sections, all located in the Vancouver area.

Resource Analysis Section

In August 1980, as anticipated, the Operations and Management Systems Section was combined with the Resource Analysis Section.

The role of the Resource Analysis Section is to support Branch resource management and provide analysis regarding these resources. This includes a broad spectrum of financial, data systems, manpower, facilities, food services and material resources. The Section also provides liaison with central agencies over these matters.

Approximately 80% of the budget of Corrections Branch is composed of staff costs. One of the responsibilities of the Resource Analysis Section is the documentation of the numbers, classifications and locations of administrative, institutional and community service staff of the Branch for budgeting and other purposes. The section is also responsible for the co-ordination of the budget cycle each fiscal year with regional management, and the preparation of progress reports on Branch expenditures throughout the year. The section also assumes responsibility for these functions for the Commissioner's Office. Resource Analysis supplies administrative services such as requisitioning and vouchering for Branch-wide material requirements and for various component of the Commissioner's Office in Victoria.

The responsibilities of the Resource Analysis Section with regard to electronic data processing include the maintenance, updating and improvement of the Provincial Client File, a computerized record containing current and historical information on all formal cases served by the Branch since 1972, and the provision of this information to Corrections field staff.

The Provincial Offender File is referenced regularly by operations staff for current offender location status and history. As well most inmate classifications are based on the file.

During 1980-81, the section installed computer terminals in all the regional correctional centres, the Provincial Classification Office in Vancouver, and the Vancouver Court Team Probation Office. Facsimile machines were installed in the regional correctional centres and the Provincial Classification Office to enable transmission of exact copies of legal documentation on clients and to send to the Resource Analysis Section data for daily update of the Provincial Offender File.

In 1981, a local institutional system for automation of inmate record management was initiated on a pilot basis. This system, which is being tested at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, will be a significant aid to records office personnel as well as business managers. In February 1981 the Project Definition document was completed, and in March, work had commenced on the detailed Requirements Specifications.

A detailed Post Review of staff numbers and functions with the objective of ensuring appropriate levels and equitable distribution in all institutions was started early in 1980. This study continued through 1980-81 and

be completed in the summer of 1981. mplishments of this major project have ded setting up a base for comprehensive mentation of posts in all institutions, oping standards for relief of posts, oping a system for recording employee ices, and completion of organization s by posts and position numbers. ams which were experiencing staff iencies were identified for resolution in -82. Quantitative staffing standards that e translated to new facilities for ing purposes were developed.

Corrections Personnel Classification ct, initiated early in 1979, developed on ule throughout the year. The project ves reviewing all correctional onent job descriptions, classifying mark positions and developing a fication system that is intended to de career mobility for Branch yees and contribute to the successful ation of the community and institution am staff.

esource Analysis Section developed the t and outline of the contents for a cial Management Manual and a Human rces Management Manual. These als will be completed by the end of 882.

g this year, some of the systems for e management were completed. These lled the application of decals to all es in conformance with the Provincial ty Program and the distribution of sal credit cards.

et Management courses were provided l Justice Institute for support staff, and and district directors in the Branch. The n developed the course curricula and led instructional resources in ction with Vancouver Region's rce Co-ordinator.

format for variance analysis and sting was developed and will be mented in 1981-82.

Program Analysis and Evaluation

The role of the Program Analysis and Evaluation Section is to provide the Branch with analysis and evaluation regarding policies, standards, programs, procedures, regulations and legislation in order to assist in decision-making and in advocating the development of new correctional programs.

An additional function of the section is communicating within the Branch, the Ministry and other ministries and relevant agencies, information related to correctional programs.

Significant achievements in 1980-81 included the leadership role taken by the section in responding to the proposed Federal *Young Offenders Act* which will replace the 1929 *Juvenile Delinquents Act*. The section also spearheaded a major provincial project to design a consistent, systematic method of evaluating all correctional programs with the objective of assisting managers in decision-making at the local level and also facilitating comparisons across the system for regional and Branch managers.

During the year, the Program Analysis and Evaluation Section acted as a resource to a management consultant firm in the development of the Staff Planning Technique designed to forecast staff requirements in 92 offices across the province.This initiative together with the previously mentioned Post Review provide the basis for the establishment of Corrections Branch Staffing Standards.

The section also designed and/or maintained Operational Manuals for field staff in relation to the delivery of services in adult institutions, juvenile institutions, family services, and adult and juvenile probation services.

Information Services

The objectives of Information Services are to inform various publics of Branch policies and programs; to inform Branch staff of Branch policies, programs and procedures regarding

operations; to keep the Branch informed on public opinion of corrections programs; and to consult with staff on communication issues. These objectives were achieved through planned communications, as well as through the production and distribution of printed and audio visual materials used by corrections staff and others within the criminal justice system.

During the year, the production of materials included the Ministerial Briefing Book, Corrections Newsletter (monthly), News Releases, Bulletins, Annual Report, news clippings, and the development or revision of a variety of booklets and brochures. Information Services also developed Branch Communication objectives for inclusion in Branch priorities.

Travel throughout the province to liaise with Branch staff on communication matters and to highlight programs through various mediums continued to be a priority of Information Services. During the year, the Director visited most offices in every Region.

Several projects involving Information Services were initiated in 1980. They included the drafting of a Branch Media Policy for Institutions, developing an Information Section for a Management Manual of Operations, and producing guidelines for a new format in the preparation and writing of the Branch Annual Report. In addition, the Information Services Division was involved with regional planning workshops, consulting on communication issues and assisting in the promotion of the work of related agencies who assist the Branch in carrying out its programs.

Staff Development

The Staff Development Division provides a range of training courses and related services to ensure that all Branch staff complete required training. These services include basic training for new institutional employees, probation officers and line managers, and also advanced training to increase and update the skills of established staff. The division also provides expertise related to planning career development policy, maintains a manpower informatio system, and acts as a resource and consul to the field on unscheduled training needs

Further priorities of the division include developing an effective system of analysi Branch training needs and evaluating trai results; completing a cost-benefit analysi report of every course offered to ensure optimum use of Staff Development resou providing courses for managers; improvi skills and knowledge in Human Resource Management; and developing effective relationships with other justice system training groups.

With the mandatory requirement for on-t job professional development, Correctio Branch commits the highest number of st days to training of any government minis This year, the total number of days committed to staff development was 9 0 for a total of 1 491 students from across province. In addition to attendance at co offered by the Staff Development Divisi the Justice Institute, 117 persons applied and received a total of $12,547.47 in tuit subsidies provided by the Public Service Commission and Staff Development fun Five others were granted educational lea complete their studies.

In addition to regularly scheduled cours there were several innovative courses developed to meet specific field needs. T included Hostage Survival, Career Plann Conflict Resolution by Mediation, Viole in Families, Managing and Resolving Conflict, and Situational Leadership.

During the year, the Institutional Servic Section refined the basic Juvenile Secur Officer course and also field-tested seve testing processes that will be implement next year. Course content analysis meeti were held to ensure that total course co is evaluated, updated and/or revised as applicable.

The Community Services Section devel clear and concise lesson objectives for e

ent session of the Probation Officer Basic ning Program and completed detailed n plans for the adult and family tional areas. Training courses nasized experiential learning and ication of current adult education ries. Wherever possible, Community and tutional programs were integrated.

ng 1980-81, administrative support staff given their first centrally developed ing, and more secretarial courses are ned for next year. The manpower itory became a reality and will be a ble tool for both staff development and eld. A study was begun to establish a petency base for family court counsellors sist in identifying training needs and to lish criteria for recruitment and tion. A set of physical fitness standards curity officers was introduced to the ections Branch, and Basic Training se content was adjusted to allow time for cal training and testing.

incial Classification

he main responsibility of Provincial ification to place sentenced inmates in ppriate correctional facilities as soon as sble after sentence and to react quickly to csary placement changes. Further nsibilities include advising the Branch t profile of inmate population and the appropriate distribution of inmates g correctional facilities; advising the h on the criteria for classification and nards for judgement; recommending ic criteria for classification to various tional facilities; controlling legal cnentation of inmate transfers; and ting and distributing information on ams, inmate counts, and inmate location ch institution.

lition, the staff of Provincial fication manage International Transfer ments and Exchange of Services ments between the Government of rla and the Government of British bia. These agreements allow for the transfer of inmates to provincial institutions to serve their sentences closer to their families, communities or friends. Transfers may also be effected to provide an offender with specific training opportunities otherwise unavailable.

Much of the information base relating to Provincial Classification work is now computerized, providing a readily accessible, up-to-date resource for Branch and institution staff.

During the year, a total of 9 038 classifications and reclassifications were conducted throughout the province. A drop in placements at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre resulted from the implementation of the Alternate Entry Program for the three lower mainland regions which allowed for initial classifications to be conducted at a number of locations, including the Provincial Courts at 222 Main Street, Vancouver, the North Fraser Regional Reception Centre at Alouette River Correctional Centre, and Chilliwack Security Unit, in addition to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

Provincial Classification for the Vancouver Island Region is the responsibility of the specialized Case Management Unit in Victoria. Within the Vancouver Island, Interior and Northern Regions, Classification Officers are responsible to the Regional Director for classification within the Regions and to the Director of Provincial Classification for inter-regional placements.

The number of initial classifications at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre has risen constantly over the years, taxing the centre's classification system and accommodations. As a result, the population there is carefully monitored to ensure that the facility is used only when necessary, and to identify potential transfers to more suitable alternate facilities. The implementation of the alternate entry program has also helped to alleviate the situation at the centre.

Activity Reports

Psychological Services

The Corrections Branch has one full-time senior psychologist who is responsible for the delivery of all psychological services throughout the Branch. There are, in addition, some ten sessionally contracted psychologists who each work from one to five sessions per week.

The major thrust in providing pyschological services within the Branch continued to be the development of community resources. Despite this priority, the Branch continued to provide some direct services, such as in the case management of inmates with serious psychological/behavioural problems. Limited direct psychological treatment of offenders is available in some correctional centres, but these services are primarily for short-term crisis intervention rather than ongoing treatment.

During the year, Psychological Services adopted the British Columbia Pyschological Association's Standards for Providers of Psychological Services. The Corrections Branch has taken the initiative of adopting these standards and is now in the process of implementing them. The expectation is that the B.C. Pyschological Association will work together with the B.C. Medical Association to develop accreditation procedures for services within correctional facilities.

This year, the Branch's Clinical Research Committee, chaired by the Senior Psychologist, chose as a focus for its work matters related to sex offenders. The Forensic Psychiatric Services Commission has shown a continued interest in developing a specialized program for these offenders and the Branch has been working in co-operation with them on this project. Members of the Department of Criminology at Simon Fraser University have also shown an active interest in assisting in the analysis of Branch information on sex offenders.

Religious Programs

Religious programs are co-ordinated by a Director based in Vancouver. A staff of full-time, part-time and voluntary chaplains ensure that pastoral care and counselling, well as spiritual support are provided for offenders, juvenile delinquents, staff and their respective families thoughout the province. In addition, it is the responsibil of the staff of Religious Programs to liais with and involve community churches, individuals and groups in correctional activities.

The planned training course for new chaplains was not realized this year; howe discussions with the Pastoral Institute of British Columbia were initiated with a vi to providing further training opportunitie o chaplains. In the meantime, the Director the Section provided a more intensive orientation for two new chaplains.

To meet the objective of providing servic equitably among all regions and institutis some additional services were introducec year, notably in Terrace, at the Victoria Detention Centre and the Interior Regior

Weekly services were provided by all chaplains. In addition, opportunities wer provided to offenders to attend church services in the community on a regular bi at three centres and as requested in at le five centres. At the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, the chapl held services in the cells on the tiers. At Alouette River Correctional Centre the services took on new meaning as they focused on the twelve steps of recovery th Alcoholics Anonymous Program.

In virtually all centres, an ongoing conc was the lack of adequate facilities for conducting services and providing pastol care and counselling. The concern for providing equitable service to all centre demanded schedule preparation to ensura balance of services to such centres as Alouette River Correctional Centre and vi Maples. An attempt was also made duri th year to enhance the services at the Lake le Centre and to find ways to involve new volunteers in this activity. Religious ser ces

ble to Lakeview Camp and Camp Point emained inadequate. This will be lied when the chaplain's position and on of responsibilities is confirmed next

ection was involved in initiatives to ve the methods of communicating and reting the role and functions of the h to community churches. The Director Section acted as a resource person to lternative Committee established by the *nal Church Council on Justice and* ctions.

haplains were involved to an extent in ing engagements in the community. In on most chaplains were involved in the tment, orientation and supervision of teers involved in religious oams. Virtually all chaplains were ved in sponsoring M2/W2 programs and olics Anonymous. They also provided n, bible study discussion groups and is musical, dramatic and recreational oams.

ection attempts to ensure that a variety igious programs is made available. In ng this goal, the chaplain at Willingdon n Detention Centre reported that oams at the centre included a combined night, church service, visitation oam. In addition, the volunteers from 2/2 Christian Volunteers in Corrections oded a one-to-one sponsorship program. ligible residents of the centre, there was eekly bible study program called "Teen l" and a weekly "Addictions Awareness" oam in which various volunteer groups ipated.

ncouver Island Regional Correctional e, the chaplain provided a ationship Enrichment Group" primarily aching communication skills between nds (inmates) and their wives. He also ored programs on how to handle stress.

keside Centre the chaplain reported attendance at regular church services but nterest and participation in informal ssion groups held regularly in the on rooms.

By far the major portion of chaplains' time during the year was given to the care and counselling of individual offenders. Family and marriage counselling was provided by virtually all chaplains. The chaplain at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre also made counselling available to the children of inmates.

Chaplains worked closely with community groups involved in providing programs to the various institutions. Other work included meetings and consultations related to the development of standards for the Religious Programs Section, administrative responsibility, travel and training.

Medical Services

Medical Services to offenders are co-ordinated by one full-time senior medical officer. Priorities of the Medical Services Section include the provision of medical services; the maintenance of security, as required, for the protection of the public; the upgrading of facilities; and the adoption and implementation of Provincial Standards relating to the provision of medical services to those incarcerated. A major concern during 1980-81 was trying to meet an increased demand for services with inadequate facilities and resources.

Medical Services staff maintained a high degree of professionalism during the year in the provision of services and related duties. They developed and maintained positive relationships with many outside agencies providing related services and with the related professional services of the Corrections Branch.

Each Corrections Branch facility has local doctors and dentists available to visit the facility regularly, so that 90% of all medical problems are handled locally. When an offender requires hospital services and security is not an issue, medical facilities in the nearest community are used. Offenders requiring medical attention who are likely escape risks or who require protective custody, however, are treated in the limited

medical facilities within secure custodial facilities.

The hospital at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre serves as a centralized facility used for such offenders. It can accommodate up to 40 patients. Until the early part of 1979, the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Hospital also had access to a secure ward at Vancouver General Hospital for surgery and treatment that could not be provided on site. The closure of the ward has resulted in additional costs to provide individual security. In addition, during the year, there were five escapes from Vancouver General Hospital resulting from the lack of provision of a secure ward. It has remained a priority t seek an effective resolution to this probl

Dental standards at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre Hospital h been upgraded to meet the standards of t British Columbia College of Dental Surgeons. In addition, visiting specialist included a psychiatrist, dermatologist, optometrist, physiotherapist, an E.E.G. technician and a T.B. consultant. The Hospital also routinely provided x-rays, laboratory analyses, out-patient diagnos and some surgery, as well as responding emergencies.

pection and Standards Division: Activity Description and Report

he chief priority of the Inspection and ards Division to ensure the maintenance igh level of standards in service ery, facilities, security and personal ction.

hieve this, the division inspects all ctional centres, youth containment es, remand facilities and other Branch ies. It also investigates any matter on ritten request of the Minister or missioner, including escapes, suicides taff misconduct. In addition, the on investigates complaints received inmates, youths in containment or on nd, probationers, parolees, youths on tional release and parents of youths Corrections Branch supervision. The ion also responds to inquiries and sts, from staff and inmates alike, on rs dealing with the administration of h policy, rules and regulations. A final sibility is the review of inmate appeals lief against disciplinary hearing findings dr disposition.

g the past two years, a key task has the development of service delivery ards. In 1980-81, 25 sections of the ctions Branch Manual of Standards g with programs and performance were zed, published and distributed to each of ranch sites in the province. This is the t realization of a long-term project to op and implement standards for the h. The completion of the project will ever increasing demands on the ion.

g 1980-81, all Corrections Branch vile facilities were inspected by the ion. By utilizing inspectors from local safety, health and fire departments, the team inspection concept was emphasized. In addition, Corrections Branch expertise was added in the assessment of security, operational policy and management procedures.

Because of staff commitments to the development of the Manual of Standards, no adult facilities were inspected this year. A program of inspections for adult facilities has been prepared and will be implemented during 1981-82.

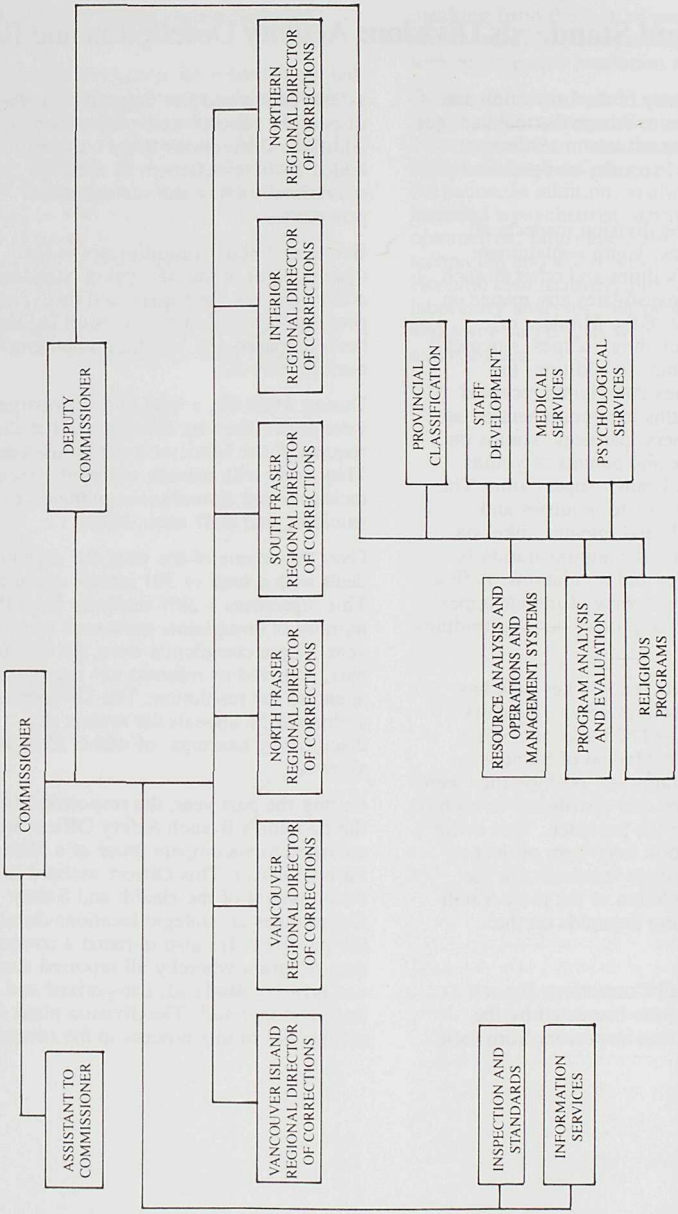
During 1980-81, a total of 50 investigations were undertaken by division staff at the request of the Minister or Commissioner. They dealt with assault, accidents, escapes, incidents and disturbances, inmate deaths and suicides, and staff misconduct.

Over the course of the year, the division also dealt with a total of 301 inmate complaints. This represents a 28% decrease from the number of complaints processed the previous year. These complaints were, for the most part, resolved or referred too appropriate agencies for resolution. The Division also addressed 52 appeals for review of disciplinary hearings, of which 25% were allowed.

During the past year, the responsibilities of the division's Branch Safety Officer were enlarged to encompass those of a Ministry Safety Officer. This Officer assisted in the development of the Health and Safety Committees at strategic locations throughout the province. He also initiated a computer data program whereby all reported accidents can now be tabulated, categorized and cost analyzed in detail. The division plans further refinement to this process in the coming year.

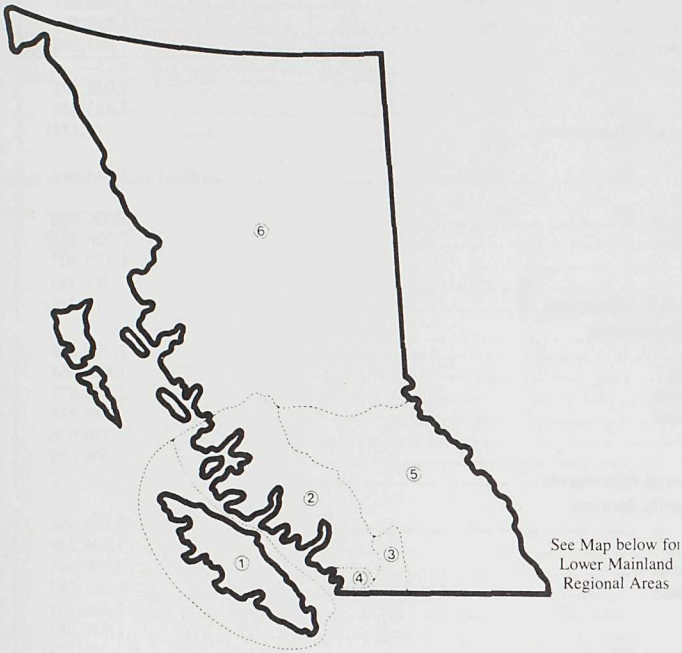
Appendix A

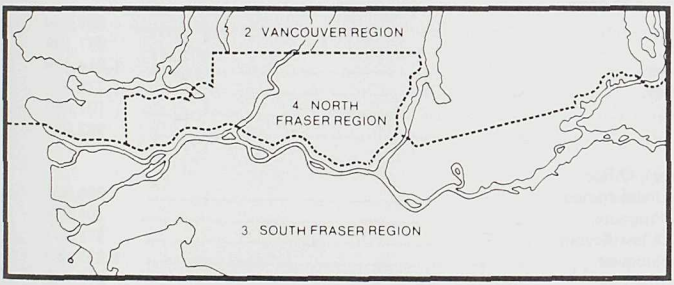
FIGURE 1 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ORGANIZATIONAL CHART, 1980



pendix A

FIGURE 2 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADMINISTRATION REGIONS





Region 1 Vancouver Island

Region 2 Vancouver

Region 3 South Fraser

Region 4 North Fraser

Region 5 Interior

Region 6 Northern

Appendix A

TABLE 1 EXPENDITURES FOR FISCAL 1980/81

Activity	Activity Sub-total	Activ Tota
Secure Custodial		
Island	3,480,887	
Vancouver	14,419,368	
South Fraser	547,390	
North Fraser	—	22,905
Interior	2,038,302	
Northern	2,423,428	
Year-end Adjustments	*(4,125)*	
Open Facilities		
Island	1,644,086	
Vancouver	—	
South Fraser	2,320,080	
North Fraser	5,720,714	11,53
Interior	1,129,907	
Northern	724,343	
Year-end Adjustments	*(1,346)*	
Community-based Programs		
Island	1,388,138	
Vancouver	1,696,564	
South Fraser	2,176,877	
North Fraser	185,578	6,619
Interior	770,026	
Northern	404,059	
Year-end Adjustments	*(1,272)*	
Probation and Family Services		
Island	2,072,964	
Vancouver	3,496,348	
South Fraser	2,509,641	
North Fraser	1,931,245	13,7
Interior	1,956,261	
Northern	1,743,987	
Year-end Adjustments	*(9,121)*	
Management Support Services		
Island	607,089	
Vancouver	957,138	
South Fraser	1,014,329	
North Fraser	1,738,352	
Interior	101,012	
Northern	282,087	
Commissioner's Office		
General Administration	386,804	
Religious Programs	291,878	8,
Provincial Classification	371,141	
Staff Development	1,233,683	
Resource Analysis	345,848	
Program Analysis and Evaluation	264,420	
Operations and Management Support	260,720	
Information Services	104,460	
Discretionary Resources	215,694	
Training Relief	637,096	
Year-end Adjustments	*(8,697)*	
Inspection and Standards		16
Branch Total	63,773,585 — Balances to Public Accoun	

[1] Figures exclude decimal points and are rounded to the nearest dollar.

ppendix A

TABLE 2 COMPARISON OF AVERAGE COUNT AND CAPACITY FOR ADULT INSTITUTIONS BY LEVEL OF SECURITY, 1980/81

	Capacity	Count	Utilization %
re — Remand	954	356	
Sentenced		489	
Total		845	85.7
ns	610	489	80.2
Cs	165	121	73.3
ge utilization of Corrections facilities	1729	1455	82.2
B's and home supervision	0	44	N/A

Appendix A

TABLE 3 MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADULT INSTITUTIONS

Percent of Admissions and Average Count by Selected Categories

CATEGORY	SENTENCED								Definitions*	REMAND					
	1978/79		1979/80		1980/81		3-yr. trend			1978/79		1979/80		1980/81	
	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	1	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count	Adm.	Aver. Count
AGE															
Under 18	3.6	2.8	3.1	2.2	3.5	3.0				6.3	3.4	5.9	3.6	6.1	3.9
18–19	12.9	14.9	13.4	15.6	11.9	16.6		+		14.5	11.5	15.3	14.6	15.4	11.8
20–21	12.3	16.1	12.4	13.7	13.7	15.7	+	+		13.2	9.5	12.6	10.7	13.3	13.4
22–24	15.9	17.2	16.0	17.7	16.0	16.4				16.3	15.9	17.1	15.4	15.5	16.2
25–29	17.6	18.4	17.8	17.7	18.1	18.3	+			18.1	18.2	18.7	21.6	18.3	21.2
30–34	12.2	10.8	11.7	12.9	12.5	10.6				12.0	17.9	11.8	14.7	12.5	14.4
35–39	8.0	7.2	8.4	7.0	8.1	7.4				7.5	8.2	7.6	6.7	7.7	7.7
40–49	10.9	8.3	10.0	8.1	9.6	7.5	–	–		6.9	10.2	6.9	7.7	7.0	7.8
50+	6.5	4.3	7.2	5.2	6.6	4.5				5.1	5.3	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.7
SEX															
Male	92.8	93.5	95.4	94.1	95.2	95.6		+		91.4	92.9	92.2	94.7	94.3	95.8
Female	7.2	6.5	4.6	5.9	4.8	4.4		–		8.6	7.1	7.8	5.3	5.7	4.2
RACE															
Native	16.9	16.4	18.8	17.6	17.7	18.6		+		16.6	15.1	17.7	20.0	15.0	17.7
Non-Native	83.1	83.6	81.2	82.4	82.3	81.4		–		83.4	84.9	82.3	80.0	85.0	82.3
RECIDIVISM MEASURES															
No previous formal contact	28.0	15.9	23.8	14.4	25.1	13.7		–		34.9	40.9	35.1	34.0	31.6	33.3
No previous time in jail	12.2	10.6	13.3	9.9	12.0	9.1		–		10.1	6.2	9.0	7.1	10.0	7.9
No previous jail sentence	14.1	21.5	14.4	22.1	13.3	20.5				10.6	10.8	10.6	12.1	11.6	10.1
Previous jail over 2 yrs. ago	9.5	6.0	9.6	6.4	10.3	7.3	+	+		8.5	7.6	8.3	8.2	9.5	8.4
Previous jail within 2 yrs.	36.2	46.0	38.9	47.2	39.2	49.4	+	+		35.9	34.5	37.0	38.6	37.3	40.4
OFFENCE									2						
Administrative	1.5	.4	1.2	.4	1.1	.2	–		3	.1	.0	.2	.1	.2	.1
Breach of probation	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.1	3.7	1.6			4	2.7	.8	2.1	.8	2.7	1.5
Breaking and entering	8.6	21.0	9.7	22.7	10.6	24.2	+	+		17.5	14.8	17.2	20.4	17.7	17.6
Cannabis	3.6	3.8	2.4	2.9	2.5	1.8		–	5	1.3	1.0	1.6	.7	.7	1.0
Cannabis possession	2.0	.5	1.2	.4	1.2	.4			6	.3	.4	.5	.2	.3	.1
Driving while disqualified	5.4	2.2	5.4	2.3	4.4	2.2				.7	.3	.5	.1	.4	.2
Driving and drinking	26.6	10.0	25.8	9.0	23.5	8.7	–	–	7	2.4	.7	3.0	.8	2.6	.7
Drugs	8.7	12.1	6.9	10.4	6.7	7.2	–	–	5	10.3	15.9	9.9	9.1	11.4	15.6
Heroin	1.8	4.8	.8	3.5	.5	1.4	–	–	5	3.8	6.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	.9
Motor vehicle related	35.0	13.9	34.9	13.6	31.2	13.4	–	–	8	4.1	1.6	4.9	1.6	4.2	1.7
Person	9.6	17.7	9.0	17.2	10.6	18.6			9	23.1	36.3	22.9	32.8	23.4	35.0
Property	32.4	52.6	35.2	55.1	37.6	57.4	+	+	10	54.2	46.3	55.2	53.8	54.9	50.4
Public order	8.9	6.0	8.7	6.1	9.0	6.8		+	11	9.3	4.5	10.5	6.7	9.7	6.0
Serious	10.7	22.8	10.4	23.2	12.2	22.2			12	25.7	50.1	23.4	40.0	25.2	46.6
Sexual	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.1	1.9	4.1	+	+	13	3.3	5.0	3.8	5.6	3.4	5.2
Theft by fraud	2.3	3.8	2.5	4.4	2.8	4.1	+		14	3.4	2.0	3.3	3.4	3.7	2.3
Theft under $200	8.0	4.5	9.1	5.0	8.1	4.6				8.9	3.6	8.2	4.0	7.4	3.7
Violent	4.3	12.4	4.4	12.5	5.0	12.9	+	+	15	16.1	31.7	16.1	28.1	16.7	30.4
Weapons	3.7	9.0	4.4	9.5	4.6	9.7	+	+	16	13.0	17.4	13.1	15.5	13.3	16.8
SENTENCE LENGTH IN DAYS															
1–7	8.7	1.1	8.2	1.0	7.4	.7	–	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8–14	21.7	3.5	20.6	3.0	18.5	3.1	–			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
15–21	8.3	2.0	8.7	1.8	8.5	1.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
22–30	15.4	4.8	15.2	4.9	16.1	5.4		+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
31–45	2.2	.9	2.0	.9	1.9	.9	–			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
46–60	6.2	4.7	5.8	3.6	6.6	4.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
61–90	9.8	9.4	11.0	9.7	10.5	9.9		+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
91–180	11.4	19.5	12.1	18.3	12.5	18.3	+			N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
181–270	4.2	11.3	4.5	11.6	5.1	12.1	+	+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
271–360	3.9	14.4	4.3	15.2	4.7	15.8	+	+		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
361–719	4.6	23.2	4.3	25.5	4.8	23.8				N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
720+	2.9	4.7	3.2	4.0	3.3	3.5	+	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Indefinite	.7	.6	.1	.4	.0	.1	–	–		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Actual number of admissions/count	7151	1290	7032	1301	6856	1138				4319	383	4423	359	4441	358

* See Figure 3—Definitions.

.E 3 MINISTRY OF ATTORNEY GENERAL CORRECTIONS BRANCH ADULT INSTITUTIONS—*Continued*

Percent of Admissions and Average Count by Selected Categories

CATEGORY	SENTENCED 1978/79 Adm.	SENTENCED 1978/79 Aver. Count	SENTENCED 1979/80 Adm.	SENTENCED 1979/80 Aver. Count	SENTENCED 1980/81 Adm.	SENTENCED 1980/81 Aver. Count	SENTENCED 3-yr. trend Adm.	SENTENCED 3-yr. trend Aver. Count	Definitions* 1	REMAND 1978/79 Adm.	REMAND 1978/79 Aver. Count	REMAND 1979/80 Adm.	REMAND 1979/80 Aver. Count	REMAND 1980/81 Adm.	REMAND 1980/81 Aver. Count	REMAND 3-yr. trend Adm.	REMAND 3-yr. trend Aver. Count
N DEFAULT																	
reason for nission	19.7	5.1	16.4	3.3	16.4	3.6				.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
sed on payment fine	2.7	.5	2.0	.4	1.9	.4	–			.1	.0	.1	.1	.0	.0		
:AL NCES																	
ferred to itentiary	5.1	5.3	5.0	4.6	5.5	4.6				1.9	5.3	1.9	4.3	1.8	3.8		–
ig federal time	2.5	4.3	2.9	4.1	3.0	3.5	+	–		.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
U LOCATION																	
a uver	26.6	30.5	29.6	29.9	25.0	24.5		–		49.4	50.4	49.6	47.2	45.8	39.6		–
ia	8.1	7.1	8.4	7.1	9.8	9.3	+			11.6	7.1	12.0	10.2	13.9	18.3	+	+
oops	6.8	6.0	6.7	7.1	5.2	7.4	–	+		3.3	3.4	4.9	5.3	3.1	3.6		
i George	5.3	5.6	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.5	–	–		8.2	3.8	6.0	4.5	6.5	3.7		
e na	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.6	3.5	1.9	+			.3	.5	.5	.5	.7	1.1	+	+
e Westminster	2.7	4.6	2.7	4.3	2.7	3.2		–		2.2	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.2	2.2	+	–
a no	3.0	3.4	2.4	2.2	3.7	3.0				1.6	1.4	1.7	2.4	2.5	3.1	+	+
u	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.7		–		2.1	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.0		
o nay	1.5	.9	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.5	+	+		.4	.3	.5	.8	.5	.7		
u el	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.3	+			.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.3		
n	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.1	2.3				.2	.3	.5	.9	.7	.9	+	
H OF WARRANT																	
r	21.5	19.3	21.5	21.7	20.7	22.5		+		6.9	9.3	9.0	12.3	7.6	9.9		
o	13.6	12.5	12.9	13.4	12.2	13.1	–			10.5	7.3	8.2	7.2	8.9	7.3		
o Fraser	7.3	9.0	6.6	9.2	7.5	8.2				7.5	8.9	7.4	7.3	7.7	6.5		+
ot Fraser	10.0	10.6	8.5	9.0	10.8	9.7				6.8	8.4	6.3	6.6	8.3	9.2		
ar ver	29.7	33.1	32.7	32.2	27.9	27.5		–		52.5	55.1	52.7	50.9	48.3	42.2		–
ar ver Island	17.9	15.3	17.7	14.3	20.9	18.9				15.7	10.9	16.2	15.7	19.1	25.0	+	+
ut : B.C.	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1				.0	.0	.1	.0	.0	.0		
H OF CUSTODY																	
te	16.7	11.7	16.1	12.4	14.9	12.8		+		5.2	5.5	6.9	8.0	5.4	6.5		
ot	13.4	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.2	13.3		+		10.8	7.0	8.9	7.7	9.6	8.5		+
ot Fraser	1.4	21.5	22.9	22.4	17.0	22.0				.0	.2	.1	.0	.0	.0		
u Fraser	.6	9.1	2.6	8.4	4.9	8.6	+			.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0		
an ver	52.1	33.3	27.9	31.6	30.5	28.9		–		69.0	77.1	67.4	68.8	66.6	60.7		–
an ver Island	15.8	10.3	17.5	10.1	19.4	13.7	+			15.0	10.2	16.6	15.5	18.4	23.3	+	+
E CUSTODY																	
ct	95.8	47.5	95.5	48.0	90.4	46.8	–			99.9	99.7	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.9		
pe	1.7	39.3	1.8	37.2	4.3	38.7				.0	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0		
nnity	2.4	13.2	2.6	14.8	5.3	14.5				.1	.0	.0	.0	.2	.1		
S CUSTODY																	
	4.1	.1	3.1	.0	2.8	.0	–			6.7	.2	10.3	.4	10.1	.4		
2-	5.7	.2	6.2	.2	5.8	.2				14.6	1.1	15.5	1.4	15.4	1.4		
4-	6.0	.3	6.3	.4	6.5	.4	+			9.8	1.4	8.8	1.4	8.8	1.4		
6-	14.6	1.4	17.4	1.8	15.8	1.6				15.8	3.7	15.5	4.4	15.5	4.3		
1-	9.6	1.5	7.4	1.3	7.3	1.3	–			9.6	3.9	9.5	4.6	9.0	4.4	–	
6-	8.7	1.9	10.4	2.6	10.3	2.6				6.5	3.7	5.4	3.6	6.3	4.2		+
1-	6.4	1.9	5.0	1.8	5.3	1.9				10.7	8.3	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.0		
1-	13.0	7.5	13.5	8.8	13.7	8.7	+			12.6	16.6	13.3	21.1	13.3	20.8		
1-)	11.1	12.0	11.0	13.7	12.2	14.1		+		8.8	22.9	7.3	22.8	8.1	24.7		
1-)	6.9	12.0	6.8	13.1	7.5	14.3		+		2.4	10.8	2.0	11.1	2.1	11.2		+
1-)	6.4	17.2	6.8	20.4	7.1	21.2	+	+		1.5	10.1	.9	7.3	.9	7.5		
1-)	2.3	8.6	2.0	8.4	2.2	9.1				.6	5.3	.4	4.4	.6	7.2		
1-)	4.5	25.8	3.6	22.3	3.3	20.6	–	–		.3	6.0	.4	6.9	.2	3.6		
0-	.8	9.6	.4	5.1	.3	3.9	–	–		.2	6.0	.0	.8	.0	.0		–
Actual number of sions/count	7151	1290	7032	1301	6856	1138				4319	383	4423	359	4441	358		

Pr ed by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

Appendix A

TABLE 4 CORRECTIONS BRANCH PROFILE OF CLIENT COMMUNITY SERVICES POPULATION

Category	Probation 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Probation 1980/81 % of Average Caseload	Definitions* 1	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Av Caselo
SENTENCE LENGTH IN DAYS					
1–90	9.1	3.1			
91–180	36.6	21.8			
181–360	34.9	34.9			
361–720	14.7	29.0			
721 +	2.1	5.3			
Indefinite	2.7	5.9			
COURT LOCATION					
Vancouver	10.9	10.1		54.5	56.
Victoria	10.4	7.3		19.8	17.
Kamloops	2.3	3.0		.1	
Prince George	3.6	3.8		9.5	11.
Kelowna	2.6	3.1		.1	
New Westminster	2.1	2.4		.9	
Nanaimo	3.7	3.3		.3	
Surrey	2.7	2.8		4.0	2
Courtenay	2.3	2.0		.0	
Quesnel	1.4	1.6		.0	
Vernon	2.3	2.3		.0	
REGION OF WARRANT					
Interior	20.2	22.0		.6	1
North	14.6	16.3		10.6	11
North Fraser	9.9	9.7		5.2	4
South Fraser	11.8	12.0		6.5	4
Vancouver	16.7	16.4		56.0	57
Vancouver Island	23.8	20.6		20.9	19
Outside B.C.	3.0	3.0		.0	
REGION OF SUPERVISION					
Interior	18.7	20.6		.2	
North	16.1	19.1		10.0	1
North Fraser	9.4	8.5		3.3	
South Fraser	13.2	14.2		5.9	
Vancouver	19.4	16.8		61.1	6
Vancouver Island	23.3	20.8		19.5	1
DAYS UNDER SUPERVISION					
1–90	9.1	1.6		54.5	17
91–180	14.6	6.0		27.7	3
181–360	41.1	29.1		13.5	2
361–720	26.1	36.8		3.7	12
721 +	9.1	26.4		.6	3
Actual number of admissions	13 939	* *		2 638	

* See Figure 3—Definitions.

* * Percent of average caseload is based on a sampling methodology. The actual number of cases composing the average ca o this period is not presently available.

Prepared by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

JE 4 CORRECTIONS BRANCH PROFILE OF CLIENT COMMUNITY SERVICES POPULATION—*Continued*

Category	Probation 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Probation 1980/81 % of Average Caseload	Definitions*	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Total Admissions	Bail Supervision 1980/81 % of Average Caseload
l					
er 18	32.2	23.0		7.7	3.2
19	16.2	17.8		14.5	13.8
21	10.6	14.5		14.6	12.3
24	9.7	11.5		16.5	14.1
29	10.2	10.9		18.4	21.7
34	6.5	7.2		11.4	14.7
39	4.2	5.1		5.6	7.4
49	5.9	5.4		7.0	8.1
(	4.5	4.6		4.3	4.5
x					
1	82.8	84.2		85.7	86.3
ale	17.2	15.8		14.3	13.7
–					
ite	11.8	14.2		6.3	5.8
Native	88.2	85.8		93.7	94.2
IVISM MEASURES					
revious formal contact	66.9	59.7		38.3	32.4
revious time in jail	17.2	14.7		16.2	10.5
revious jail sentence	3.1	4.1		13.6	19.5
ous jail over 3 months ago	8.9	16.9		24.7	31.2
ous jail within 3 months	3.8	4.6		7.2	6.4
ICE			2		
dnistrative	.1	.3	3	.0	.0
h of probation	.8	.6	4	2.5	1.3
ing and entering	11.3	16.0		12.1	12.1
abis	3.8	4.0	5	8.3	6.1
abis possession	2.8	2.2	6	2.3	1.3
ing while disqualified	.7	1.2		.4	.4
ing and drinking	20.0	13.4	7	3.2	2.4
n	5.5	6.6	5	18.1	17.0
en	.2	.6	5	2.0	2.3
vehicle related	26.2	19.4	8	5.0	3.7
rn	7.6	9.7	9	16.4	21.1
rty	44.9	50.7	10	47.8	46.2
t order	17.3	15.4	11	12.5	12.2
ris	5.9	8.5	12	18.7	24.1
xl	1.5	2.1	13	2.9	4.5
by fraud	2.7	3.7	14	3.8	4.0
s under $200	14.4	11.7		8.2	5.3
ot	1.8	3.2	15	8.9	12.7
ens	2.8	4.2	16	9.8	10.4
Aal number of admissions	13 939	* *		2 638	* *

ee Figure 3—Definitions.

ercent of average caseload is based on a sampling methodology. The actual number of cases composing the average caseload for el is not presently available.

Pr red by G. K. Muirhead, Senior Research Analyst, Resource Analysis Section.

Appendix A

TABLE 5 CORRECTIONS BRANCH DISPOSITION OF ADULTS ON ADMISSION, 1980/81

Offences[2]*	Sentenced		Remand	
	Probation	Institutions	Bail Suervision	Custo
Property[10]	37.8	37.6	46.6	54
Motor vehicle related[8]	31.7	31.2	5.2	4
Drinking and driving[7]	27.5	23.5	3.5	2
Public Order[11]	16.9	9.0	13.0	9
Theft under $200	13.5	8.1	8.4	7
Breaking and entering	6.4	10.6	10.8	17
Person[9]	8.8	10.6	16.6	23
Serious[12]	6.0	12.2	18.9	25
Drugs[5]	5.8	6.7	18.3	11
Weapons[16]	3.0	4.6	9.4	13
Violent[15]	2.0	5.0	8.9	16
Sex[13]	1.9	1.9	3.0	3
Total[2]	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/
Admissions	9 451	6 856	2 453	4 4

* See Figure 3 — Definitions.

TABLE 6 CORRECTIONS BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT BY ACTIVITY

Activity	1980/81	19 (Pro
Secure Custodial Facilities	769	7
Open Facilities	387	9
Community-based Programs	154	7
Probation and Family Services	514	1
Management Support Services	231	7
Inspection and Standards	6	8
Total	2 061	2

FIGURE 3

DEFINITIONS

ll numbers within the body of these tables are percentages. To arrive at the absolute number for any percentage, ultiply the figure by the actual number (of admissions or average count) listed at the bottom of the page for that lumn.

ie offence categories group *Criminal Code* and Provincial Statutes into categories that are not mutually exclusive. ius, the specific offence of impaired driving is grouped both in the Drinking and Driving aggregate as well as the otor Vehicle related aggregate group.

lministrative offences are those relating to money and public administration under the following acts: Family lations, Women and Children's Maintenance, Customs, Post Office, Unemployment Insurance.

eaches of probation, parole, 64A and intermittent sentences.

:ludes all trafficking, possession, importing, possession with intent to traffick, and cultivation offences.

:ludes cannabis possession only.

:ludes impaired driving, driving over .08 and failure to blow.

:ludes impaired driving, driving over .08, failure to blow, failure to stop, negligence in the use of a motor vehicle, qualified driving, taking an auto without consent and other *Motor Vehicle Act* offences.

:ludes all offences involving direct intended harm to a person. These are: pointing a firearm, rape, attempted rape, with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, indecent assault, incest, buggery, gross indecency, rupting children, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, attempted suicide, harm with intent to wound, common ault, assault with intent to wound, assaulting a peace officer, kidnapping, robbery, extortion, harassing or eatening and contributing to juvenile delinquency.

ludes all theft offences plus extortion, breaking and entering, possession of housebreaking instruments, possession stolen property, false pretences, fraud, forgery, counterfeiting, arson.

ludes unlawful assembly, riot, resisting a peace officer, failure to assist a peace officer, impersonating a peace icer, causing a disturbance, trespassing, vagrancy, mischief, common assault, assaulting a peace officer, unlawfully lwelling, fraud in obtaining food or lodging, harassing or threatening, liquor act, railways act, false fire alarm.

ludes escaping lawful custody, rape, attempted rape, sex with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, ecent assault, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, harm with intent to wound, assault with intent to wound, napping, robbery, extortion, making counterfeit money, all drug importing or trafficking, conspiracy, breach of ional parole, buggery, incest and gross indecency.

ludes rape, attempted rape, sex with an underage female, sex with the feeble-minded, indecent assault, incest, gery, gross indecency, obscene matter, corrupting children, indecent act, indecent exposure, prostitution-related, dy house-related and other moral offences.

se offences in which the theft is indirect and non-violent, including theft by conversion, forgery and uttering, nterfeiting, public fraud.

se are offences involving direct serious physical violence to a person including rape, attempted rape, indecent ault, murder, attempted murder, manslaughter, harm or assault with intent to wound, kidnapping, robbery.

ludes possession or use of a firearm, explosives or other weapon, pointing a firearm and robbery.

Appendix A

TABLE 7 ESTABLISHMENT SUMMARY BY REGION, FISCAL YEAR 1980/81

Classification	Comm. Office	Island Region	Vancouver Region	S. Fraser Region	N. Fraser Region	Interior Region	Northern Region	Te
Deputy Minister (Comm.)	1							
Associate Deputy Minister	1							
Management	24	11	21	8	13	7	6	
Chaplain	18							
Administrative Officer 3	3							
Administrative Officer 2	9							
Administrative Officer 1			2					
Research Officer 4	1							
Research Officer 3	1							
Probation Officer 5	3							3
Probation Officer 4		7	21	7	8	4	2	9
Probation Officer 3		5	4	4		4	7	1
Probation Officer 1 and 2	11	53	83	53	41	47	29	7
Interviewer 2		7	19	3	4	2	1	5
Captain, Minor Vessel		1						1
Librarian 2	1							1
Senior Corrections Officer	2	6	24	6	8	4	4	4
Principal Officer	1	22	45	26	31	15	14	4
Corrections Security Officer	1	131	386	106	129	98	78	9
Food Services Officer 3			1					1
Food Services Officer 2		1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Food Services Officer 1		8	16	7	10	5	3	0
Instructor		1	2	1	7	3	5	9
Medical Officer 4	1							1
Medical Officer 3			1					1
Psychologist 4	1							1
Psychologist 3		1						1
Dentist 2			1					1
Nurse 5			1					1
Nurse 3					1			1
Nurse 2		1	11		7			9
Senior Hospital Officer 1					1			
Medical Technician 3 (X-Ray)			1					
Pharmacist 2			1					
Lab Technician 3			1					
Clerk 5			1		2			
Clerk 4	2		2		2		1	
Clerk 3	5	2	9	2	1	2	1	2
Clerk Steno 5			1		2			
Clerk Steno 4	2		2		2		1	
Clerk Steno 3	5	2	9	2	1	2	1	2
Office Assistant 2	15	30	32	20	17	24	19	5
Office Assistant 1			2	1				
Carpenter Foreman			1		1			
Carpenter		1	1					
Tradesman			1					
Electrician Foreman			1		1			
Electrician			1					
Plumber Foreman			1					
Plumber			1		1			
Painter			1					
Mechanic 6			1					
Mechanic 5					1			
Mechanic 3				1	2			
Mechanic 2			1					
Foreman of Works 2			1					
Supervisor of Stores 1					1			
Stockman 3				1				
Total permanent positions	106	299	722	258	303	224	176	08
Total man-years of permanent positions	97	294.50	721.75	255	301.50	218.25	173	61

pendix A

TABLE 8 TEMPORARY ABSENCE STATISTICS, 1980/81

Type of Absence	Active Beginning of Month April 1980	Applications Received	Granted	Revoked	Active End of Month March 1981
-term	21	4 587	3 351	28	33
uous	186	2 919	1 740	216	132
al	3	212	122	7	4
umulative total	210	7 718	5 213	251	169

Revocation

Unlawfully at Large	87
Convicted of Additional Criminal Offences	10
Centre-Community Behaviour	154
Total	251

Total number employed	1,947
Total number of person-days worked	22 950
Total amount earned	$852,672
Total restitution and fines paid	$16,832
Total room and board paid	$48,409
Total family maintenance paid	$154,325
Total debts paid	$35,942
Total income tax paid	$148,408

Appendix B: Corrections Branch Regions Districts, Facilities and Offices

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Resource Analysis
Program Analysis and Evaluation
Information Services
Provincial Classification
Religious Programs
Staff Development Division
Psychological Services
Medical Services
Inspection and Standards

VANCOUVER ISLAND REGION

Vancouver Island Regional Office

South District 1

South District 1 Office
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre
Vancouver Island Case Management Unit
Victoria Adult Probation Office
Colwood Probation Office
Victoria Court Probation Office - Adult

South District 2

South District 2 Office
Jordan River Camp
Victoria Youth Detention Centre
Victoria Juvenile Probation and Family Court Services
Victoria Attendance Programs:
—New Directions Program
—Metchosin Camp
—WELD
Sidney Probation Office
Duncan Probation Office
Lake Cowichan Office

North District

North District Office
Snowdon Work Release Unit
Lakeview Youth Camp
Campbell River Probation Office
Port Hardy Probation Office
Courtenay Probation Office
Port Alberni Probation Office
Parksville Probation Office
Nanaimo Probation and Family Court Services
Port McNeill Probation Office

VANCOUVER REGION

Vancouver Regional Office

East District

East District Office
South East Adult Probation Services
South Juvenile Probation and Family Co Services
East Juvenile Probation and Family Cou Services
North Juvenile Probation and Family Co Services
Burnaby Community Correctional Cent
Yale Street Juvenile Probation and Fami Court Services
DARE Office
North East Probation and Family Court Services

West District

West District Office
South West Adult Probation Services
West End Adult Probation and Family C Services
West Vancouver Probation and Family Services
Community Pretrial Services Unit
Burrard Juvenile and Family Court Ser
Vancouver Court Adult Probation Servi
West Juvenile Probation and Family Co Services
Marpole Community Correctional Cen
Lynda Williams Community Correctio Centre

North Shore District

North Shore District Office
West Vancouver Probation Office
Porteau Cove Camp

ppendix B: Corrections Branch Regions, stricts, Facilities and Offices

helt Probation and Family Court Services
amish Probation and Family Court ervices
th Vancouver Juvenile and Family Court ervices
ell River Probation and Family Court ervices
th Vancouver Adult Probation Office

alla District

er Mainland Regional Correctional entre
eside Correctional Centre for Women

h Containment

ingdon Youth Detention Centre

rial Services Centre

TH FRASER REGION

h Fraser Regional Office

District

District Office
otsford Probation and Family Services
ere Creek Camp
iwack Probation and Family Services
ce Creek Camp — DASH Program
e Probation and Family Services
ion Probation and Family Services

e District

District Office
erdale Probation and Family Services
e Probation and Family Services
ley Probation and Family Services
mond Probation and Family Services
mond Adult Probation Office
y Community Residential Centre
y Probation and Family Services
y Adult Probation Office
e Rock Probation and Family Service
hiwack Forest Camps

ict Office, Chilliwack Forest Camps

hiwack Community Correctional Centre
hiwack Security Unit
t Thurston Camp
Mountain Camp

NORTH FRASER REGION

North Fraser Regional Office

District 1

District 1 Office
Burnaby Central Probation Office
Burnaby North Probation Office
Burnaby South Juvenile and Family Services
New Westminster Probation Office
New Haven Correctional Centre

District 2

District 2 Office
Twin Maples Community Correctional Centre
Maple Ridge Probation Office
Coquitlam Adult Probation Office
Coquitlam Juvenile and Family Services

District 3

Haney Forest Camps Administration
Haney Forest Camps
Boulder Bay Camp
Brittain River Camp
Pine Ridge Camp
Stave Lake Camp
Southview Place Community Correctional Centre

District 4

District 4 Office
Alouette River Correctional Centre

INTERIOR REGION

Interior Regional Office

Kamloops District

District Office, Kamloops
Ashcroft Probation Office
Clearwater Probation Office
Kamloops Probation Office
Lillooet Probation Office
Merritt Probation Office

Okanagan District

District Office, Okanagan
Oliver Probation Office
Penticton Probation Office

Appendix B: Corrections Branch Regions, Districts, Facilities and Offices

Kelowna Probation Office
Vernon Probation Office
Salmon Arm Probation Office
Revelstoke Probation Office

Kootenay District

District Office, Kootenay
Castlegar Probation Office
Cranbrook Probation Office
Creston Probation Office
Fernie Probation Office
Golden Probation Office
Kimberley Probation Office
Nelson Probation Office
Trail Probation Office

Institutions

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre
Rayleigh Camp
Bear Creek Camp
Kamloops Community Correctional Centre

NORTHERN REGION

Northern Regional Office

West District

West District Office
Terrace Community Correctional Centre
Queen Charlotte Islands Probation Office
Prince Rupert Probation Office
Terrace Probation Office
Kitimat Probation Office
Smithers Probation Office

North Central District

North Central District Office
Dawson Creek Probation Office
Fort Nelson Probation and Family Service
Fort St. John Probation Office
Mackenzie Probation Office
One Hundred Mile House Probation and Family Services
Prince George Adult Probation Office
Prince George Juvenile Probation and Fam Services
Vanderhoof Probation Office
Quesnel Probation Office
Williams Lake Probation and Family Cou Services

Institutions

Prince George Regional Correctional Cen
Hutda Lake Camp

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