annual report

of the

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

for the year ended March 31
1971

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

To Colonel the Honourable JOHN R. NICHOLSON, P.C., O.B.E., Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Director of Correction for the year ended March 31, 1971 is herewith respectfully submitted.

L. R. PETERSON
Attorney-General

Attorney-General's Office, January 1972.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS SERVICE,
VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
November 1, 1971.

The Honourable L. R. Peterson, Q.C., LL.D.,
Attorney-General,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria,
British Columbia.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Service for the 12 months ended March 31, 1971.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH
Director of Correction

CONTENTS

PAGE

Foreword 9

Chapter I. Staff and staff training

Appointments and separations 12
Development and training 12

Chapter II. Probation 13

Chapter III. Offenders in custody

Male admissions 17
Female admissions 18
Change in juvenile age 18
British Columbia Indians 18
Drug-users 18
Classification 19
Remand population 21
Community re-entry programmes 22

Chapter IV. Regional correctional facilities

Security and discipline 23
Education
Academic, Trade training, Social education, Physical education and recreation 23
Industries
Manufacturing, Agriculture, Forestry 26
Community programmes 28
Construction and works 29
Women's Unit, Lower Mainland Centre
Religious training, Vocational training 30

Chapter V. Young-adult training centres

Classification 31
Young female offenders 31
Security and discipline 32
New developments in training programmes 32
Education 34
Vocational training 34
Forest camps 34
Parole and temporary release 34
Community projects 35
Construction and works 35

Chapter VI. Treatment of alcoholics

PAGE

Admissions 36
Treatment programme 36
Release and after-care 37
Staff 38
Evaluation 38
Construction 38
Twin Maples Farm 38

Chapter VII. Chaplains and medical services

Extracts from Senior Chaplains' reports 40
Extracts from Senior Medical Officer's report 41

Chapter VIII. British Columbia Board of Parole 42

Appendices

Population graph 45
Administrative staff 46
Organizational chart 47
Directory of correctional facilities 48
Statistical tables 50

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF CORRECTION

Foreword

In April 1970 the *Corrections Act* was passed by the Legislature. This Act consolidated all previous Provincial legislation relating to probation, gaols, and parole and established a Provincial Corrections Service "to provide probation, correctional, and parole services throughout the Province."

Section 3 of the new Act defines the purpose of the Corrections Service as "the correction and treatment of offenders against the law and the protection of the community," and then goes on to outline how these aims are to be achieved.

The emphasis is placed on prevention. For the first time in any legislation a Probation Officer is encouraged, before proceedings are taken in a Family Court, "to endeavour to solve the problems of a child or a family by giving to them such counsel, advice, and guidance as, in his opinion, are likely to solve the problem."

Gaols are to be known henceforth as "correctional centres," and provision is made for a prisoner to obtain "leave" for specified periods and purposes, and "to participate in gainful employment for wages" outside a correctional centre, "in the interest of his final rehabilitation."

Authority is given to the British Columbia Parole Board to suspend rather than revoke paroles where the Board has reason to believe that the parolee "has failed to observe the conditions of his parole or is likely to do so."

In May, an Order in Council was approved designating four regional correctional centres for the Province—one at Prince George, one at Kamloops, one at Colquitz on Vancouver Island, and one at Burnaby for the Lower Mainland. Oakalla Prison Farm, after nearly 60 years of service, was renamed the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. The Haney Correctional Institution and New Haven were to be known in future as the Haney Correctional Centre and New Haven Correctional Centre.

This new Act marks a new step forward in Corrections for the Province and sets the course for future development. The changes, seemingly perhaps rather slight, do in fact mark the new emphasis and trend taking place in Corrections aimed at greater community involvement. Based on the premise that virtually all prisoners return to the community eventually, it stresses the importance of a controlled re-entry under the most favourable conditions possible. To return to a suspicious, often hostile society, with no job, no money, and no friends, other than those facing the same predicament, is a poor recipe for success.

In the following pages of this Report reference will be made to some of the changes taking place both within and without correctional institutions in an effort to bridge this gap between institutional commitment and life in the community.

A most encouraging trend will be discerned toward the greater use of probation, particularly for adults. The adult case load between April 1, 1970, and March 31, 1971, increased by 40 per cent, and for the first time since probation was instituted in this Province 30 years ago, the adult case load exceeded the juvenile case load. The saving in terms of both human resources and financial costs has been immense. With over 10,000 people under supervision in the community, it has been possible

to keep the prison population down to a daily average of 2,124, an increase of only 32 over last year. This has been accomplished in the face of a large influx in population in the Province and rising crime figures.

The resultant strain on the probation staff has been heavy and, although recruitment and training have kept up, the annual drain on experienced officers has not enabled us to keep pace with the mounting volume of work. It is frustrating to lose experienced and well-trained officers to the National Parole Service, where salaries are higher and case loads smaller.

"Juvenile delinquency has no single cause, manifestation, or cure. Its origins are many, and the range of behaviour which it covers is equally wide. . . . it is probably a minority of children who grow up without ever misbehaving in ways which may be contrary to the law. Frequently such behaviour is no more than an incident in the pattern of a child's normal development. But sometimes it is a response to unsatisfactory family or social circumstances, a result of boredom in and out of school, an indication of maladjustment or immaturity, or a symptom of a deviant, damaged, or abnormal personality. Earlier recognition and full assessment are particularly important in these more serious cases. Variety and flexibility in the measures that can be taken are equally important if society is to deal effectively and appropriately with these manifold aspects of delinquency. These measures include supervision and support of the child in the family; the further development of the services working in the community; and a variety of facilities for short-term and long-term care, treatment and control, including some which are highly specialized."

The above quotation is taken from the White Paper *Children in Trouble,* presented to the United Kingdom Parliament in April 1968. Three points are particularly noteworthy—delinquency is frequently no more than an incident in the pattern of a child's normal development; early recognition and assessment are important; variety and flexibility in the measures that can be taken to combat it are necessary. The sophisticated, hard-core delinquent, usually from a deprived background and well known to the community, must be recognized, assessed, and measures taken for his proper control and treatment. Since the repeal of the *Training-schools Act* in April, Probation Officers across the Province have been concerned that the measures taken to control the more difficult delinquent are inadequate; that few effective resources are available for the youth who fails on probation; that returning him to his home is futile. Where probation has failed, the imposition of further restrictions and controls, with possibly an additional condition of residence in a hostel away from home, can be most effective. Some examples of this type of back-up resource for probation are detailed in the body of this Report. Additional funds for community treatment of this nature would be money well spent when the alternative is maintaining the same person at a later date in a correctional centre for young adults.

Note is taken in the chapter on "Offenders in custody" of the increasing incidence of drug abuse. There has been considerable publicity given to this latest social phenomenon, which has undoubtedly done much to heighten and sustain the interest taken in it, particularly on the part of the young. Once any activity can be developed into an "in-cult," its success can be assured and it is not long before the criminal subculture moves in to milk the profits. Many of the young involved with the present upsurge in drugs are undoubtedly experimenters, attracted by the publicity and anxious to be doing what is considered to be the "in-thing." For those not in this class, I suggest that one has to look beyond their interest in drugs as such, to the deficiency for which they are compensating—the boredom with life, the feelings of inadequacy, lack of confidence, and inability to cope that engender

the need for withdrawal or escape, on the one hand, and excitement and fantasy on the other. While there is no single remedy for such malaise, we have been having some success in weaning young adults from the use of drugs in our Search and Leadership Training Programmes, where they have found a new purpose and satisfaction in life through achievement in the face of physical challenge.

The emphasis on probation and special training programmes for young adults has meant that those adults committed to prison represent a far more difficult group. To work effectively with these offenders requires patience, a good understanding of deviant behaviour, and a strong faith and confidence in one's ability to be able to get through to them. Personal influence and example are perhaps the two most potent tools the prison officer possesses, for the prisoner will change his behaviour to some extent to model himself after the man he really respects and admires. Of almost equal importance is the atmosphere of the prison generated by both staff and buildings. Over the years, with the assistance of the Department of Public Works, much has been done to replace and modify some of the harsher, more repressive aspects of the older prisons. Nelson Gaol was abandoned, the old Kamloops Gaol razed to the ground, Prince George replaced, and the old wooden gaol at Oakalla torn down and burned. It is essential that we continue this programme of renovating the older regional correctional centres, updating and modernizing their facilities, to provide an atmosphere more conducive to hope and rehabilitation, an aspect frequently lacking in prisons constructed in the early part of the century and strongly influenced by Victorian ideas of punishment.

The greatest housing problem with which we are currently faced is the provision of adequate facilities for remand prisoners at the Lower Mainland Centre and to a lesser extent at Kamloops. Reference is made to the current situation in the accompanying pages of this Report.

This matter has been raised in successive Annual Reports for a number of years, when the inadequacy and inappropriateness of the accommodation for these men and women, many of them as yet untried and unconvicted, has been emphasized. The waiting-trial or remand wing of a prison is normally the citizen's first contact with imprisonment. It is here that the unconvicted must await trial; here that the greatest reassurance is needed to quieten the natural fears and loneliness of weeks, and sometimes months, of waiting in custody. The United States President's Commission on Law Enforcement remarked that: "Many of the people, juvenile and adult, with whom Corrections deal are the most troublesome and troubling members of society: the misfits and the failures, the unrespectable and the irresponsible. Society has been well content to keep them out of sight." While this is undoubtedly true, we would do well to heed those famous words of Sir Winston Churchill: "The mood and temper of the public with regard to the treatment of crime and criminals is one of the most unfailing tests of the civilization of any country."

Chapter I. Staff and staff training

Appointments and separations

During the course of the year, 36 Probation Officers and Probation Interviewers were trained and appointed to staff. In the same period there were nine separations, leaving a net gain of 27 for the year.

A total of 70 staff was appointed to the permanent ranks of the correctional centres and camps to fill retirements and resignations.

Dr. Grant Hollingworth retired as Senior Protestant Chaplain after nearly 20 years in the British Columbia Corrections Service. As the first officially appointed Chaplain, he was responsible for developing a service which has made an outstanding contribution to Corrections in British Columbia. Rev. E. J. Hulford, Chaplain at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, was appointed to succeed him.

Deputy Warden J. Bellis, of the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, was appointed Warden of the Haney Correctional Centre on January 10, 1971, replacing E. W. Epp, who accepted a post with the Ontario Department of Correctional Services.

Development and training

The Staff Training Academy was moved on April 1 to Pierce Creek Forest Camp in the Chilliwack Valley.

This year, 113 officers completed training courses. With the backlog of training for security courses caught up, the Advanced Training Programme for experienced correctional staff has been expanded and will be further developed next year.

Staff continued to participate in a wide variety of field training courses and seminars as well as courses in criminology and corrections at the University of British Columbia and Vancouver City College. Senior training staff have been actively involved in planning a programme in corrections at Douglas College. This extension of our present courses in corrections at the college level is a most welcome advance.

Three 15-week Orientation Courses for new Probation Officers were held during the year and two refresher courses for trained officers to keep them in touch with new developments. Two regional meetings were held in each of our five geographical regions, in which problems common to all Probation Officers were discussed.

Officers were also encouraged to increase their skills and knowledge through attendance at special workshops and institutes, and four officers were granted leave-of-absence and assisted with bursaries to enable them to undertake postgraduate work in social work and criminology.

Chapter II. Probation

Probation describes a process whereby offenders are released on suspended sentence during good behaviour under the supervision of an officer of the Court acting as friend and adviser.

The success of probation depends upon the degree to which the offender is able to modify his behaviour. This, in turn, depends upon the techniques and skills of trained Probation Officers.

It is true that the risks to society, represented by some offenders, are so serious that, until we know how to understand and control that group in the community, imprisonment alone must remain the answer.

Probation should not be regarded as a step in the direction of leniency but a recognition that both society and the offender are best served by a suspended sentence under supervision, not depriving the offender of his liberty entirely. This provides an opportunity at re-education without committing the offender to an institution.

In a sense this is an "out-patient" principle which holds that it is good for the offender to continue living and working in his ordinary everyday life-ways as much as possible, while seeing his Probation Officer in successive sessions. The hope is that it may be possible to reintegrate this temporarily suspended individual back into the mainstream of social life, preferably a life at a higher level than before.

For probation to succeed there are two essential factors—

(1) Proper screening and selection. (The pre-sentence investigation has much to do with this.)

(2) Adequate and proper supervision in the community, adjusted to the needs of the individual.

Nothing can be achieved if the probationer remains passive, and one of the primary aims is the development of a sense of personal responsibility. Probation may not involve punishment but it does demand *effort* on the part of the probationer. Only as he is able to gain insight into the nature of his own behaviour will he be able to make a satisfactory adjustment within himself.

To thus aid the probationer, the supervising officer must employ the same discernment, common sense, and sincere interest which he used in his pre-sentence investigation. In addition to skills which require training to develop, the officer must have a warm personality which inspires confidence, a thorough knowledge of community resources, and the ability to help a man to help himself. Like a wise parent, he gives understanding and guidance. He represents authority, but uses his authority to help the offender become independent of it.

The value of probation has been achieved when the immediate problems of the probationer have been resolved, when any special conditions of probation have been met, and when a reasonable degree of stability and responsibility has been achieved by the probationer.

Review of the year

The statistical statement at the conclusion of this chapter indicates the increasing use being made of probation as an alternative to imprisonment. New probation cases alone showed an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year.

Two new field offices were opened during the year—at Quesnel and Oliver. This brings the total number of probation offices throughout the Province to 48.

Probation Officers are gradually moving into correctional centres. Some are employed at the Haney Correctional Centre and at Alouette River Unit. In each, the Probation Officer works with the Housemaster in pre-release planning, and in addition assists individuals with counselling and guidance. The officers at the Alouette River Unit, the treatment centre for chronic alcoholics, works closely with AA and half-way house personnel in the area to which the man is going on release.

Full use has always been made, when possible, of half-way houses, group-living homes, mental health clinics, Manpower, and appropriate social agencies. In addition, varied programmes have been established for the treatment of delinquent youth under the supervision of Probation Officers:

1. A Search and Leadership Training Programme was again operated at Porteau Cove, 40 miles from Vancouver. This course is of one month's duration for youths of 14 to 17 who are not responding to probation treatment. Experienced leaders teach the youths the necessary skills for wilderness survival, first aid, map and compass work, water safety, mountain climbing, and canoeing. It is felt that often a favourable climate for counselling and guidance is created by the sharing of excitement, discomforts, and hazards that the youth encounters under these circumstances. Challenges are accepted and met, and as achievement is realized so the individual grows in confidence, ability, and a sense of responsibility.

2. The Metchosin Ranch Programme was in operation again this year. This setting, near Victoria, is used also for a summer residential programme which closely approximates the Porteau Cove training and attempts to encourage parental and community involvement.

3. Week-end programmes for juveniles have been carried on at both these facilities during the year, and a week-end programme for girls was instituted at Ruskin Farm with houseparents who, by their understanding help, instill self-reliance, co-operation, and self-confidence in the participants.

4. Residential resources such as the Probation Hostel at Marpole for juveniles from inadequate home situations, and the House of Concord, operated by the Salvation Army at Langley for the 15 to 19-year-old probationer in need of a structured setting, were both served by Probation Officers who offered valuable guidance and counselling.

5. The Attendance Centre in Victoria, established in 1969, is a resource to assist those who are not responding to probation. Participation in the programme at the centre is a formal condition of probation in these cases, and thus affords the Probation Officer greater scope to apply varied methods to help the probationer.

Many of the programmes referred to above and many others of a similar nature could not take place without the active support of the local community. The community is a reservoir of skills which can be orchestrated to probation planning. For example in the area of direct contact with probationers, volunteers can offer such services as support-friendship, sincere warmth, behaviour models, and limit-setting.

Community concern too frequently ends with the apprehension of the offender. Real citizen participation means a concern for prevention and includes a programme of rehabilitation. There must be an active commitment on the part of the community. The Probation Officer, from the vantage point of his training, experience, and concern, has a unique opportunity to stimulate citizen participation. For, unless the community accepts its responsibility and plays a strategic role, successful rehabilitation of the offender will not likely take place.

A good practical example of citizen participation is the Volunteer Sponsors Programme presently under way in North Vancouver. The objective of this demonstration programme, which has been in operation for about a year, is to prove that supervision given by volunteer sponsors to juvenile probationers can be effective.

The programme is sponsored jointly by the Junior League of Vancouver and our own Service and will be of two years' duration. In the difficult area of recruitment, sponsors have been obtained through 700 to 800 personal contacts, speeches to service clubs, and through the Junior League itself. Further sponsors are obtained through the enthusiasm of current recruits who spread the word to their friends. The recruits are trained in three evenings of general orientation and are screened through personal reference and a check with local police records. To date, 74 sponsors have been enrolled and 68 juveniles and one adult have been matched with sponsors. Only three of this total have been unsuccessful and required institutional care. Many sponsors spend 15 to 20 hours per month of their time in this programme. Their interest, devotion, and concern in this voluntary service is highly commendable.

A number of group-living homes, including hostels and half-way houses, have been operating in the Province, sponsored by both public and private agencies. Probation Officers work closely with personnel of private agencies and other Government departments so that appropriate selections are made for placement. It is most encouraging to see the continued growth in the development of these resources by various societies and self-help groups, especially at a time when there appears to be an increase in the rate of homeless offenders.

Probation success and failure are very difficult things to define or evaluate. Yet probation remains a method justified by its outcome. The difficulty, as with all penal methods, is to judge when it is appropriate. Its avoidance of interruption in normal living, with its possibilities of change in behaviour patterns of the individual concerned, create a desirable alternative to imprisonment.

Comparative Case Statistics for Years 1969/70 and 1970/71

	1969/70		1970/71	
New probation cases—				
Males:				
Under 18 years	2,168		2,234	
18 to 24 years (inclusive)	1,133		1,615	
25 to 39 years (inclusive)	402		637	
40 to 64 years (inclusive)	170		250	
65 years and over	4		11	
		3,877		4,747
Females:				
Under 18 years	209		315	
18 to 24 years (inclusive)	149		234	
25 to 39 years (inclusive)	65		117	
40 to 64 years (inclusive)	48		54	
65 years and over			3	
		471		723
Totals, new probation cases		4,348		5,470
New parole cases—				
National Parole	132		142	
Order in Council	3		5	
Provincial Parole	725		699	
		860		846
New miscellaneous and voluntary cases		3,827		4,197
Grand totals		9,035		10,513

Comparison of Probation Activity

	1969/70	1970/71	Increase (+) Decrease (—)	Per Cent
New probation cases	4,348	5,470	+1,122	+25.4
New parole cases	860	846	—14	—1.6
New miscellaneous cases	3,827	4,197	+370	+9.6
Pre-sentence reports—				
Juvenile	784	977	+193	+24.6
Adult	1,899	2,093	+194	+10.2

Chapter III. Offenders in custody

Male admissions

Male admissions totalling 11,713, were received from the Courts during the year under review. This was an increase of 17 per cent over last year.

In spite of this increase, the total daily average population for all male correctional centres rose only by 1.5 per cent, from 2,092 last year to 2,124. The smallness of the increase in the daily population figure is an indication of the higher turnover of prisoners during the year. This is accounted for in part by the change in legislation which provides for increased remission on all prison sentences which came into effect during the middle of the last fiscal year.

It is obvious that the growing population of the Province and greater urbanization will contribute to an increase in crime. This points to the necessity for continued development of preventive services. It is noteworthy that a curtailment of probation services inevitably leads to an increase in committals to prison. Were it not for the steady rise in the use of probation, the prison figure for the year would be far higher.

Although the range of offenders received during the year was as broad and varied as society itself, certain factors stood out:

(1) Sentences were relatively short—slightly over 50 per cent had less than six months which, with statutory and earned remission, reduced the actual time served to four months.

(2) Educational attainment was below average—almost half had an elementary level education or lower, and a distressing number were illiterate.

(3) Youthfulness—37 per cent alone were in the 18 to 23-year-old age category.

(4) The majority were Caucasian—Indians from British Columbia and elsewhere made up only 15 per cent of the total.

(5) Ninety per cent were Canadian citizens.

(6) Intemperance—well over half were intemperate in their use of alcohol.

(7) Abusive drugs—over one-quarter (28 per cent) used drugs either in an infrequent or habitual manner.

(8) The majority were not experienced criminals—slightly over one-half (53 per cent) had not served a previous term in custody in British Columbia.

(9) Offences were mainly against property—about one-half had committed offences against property, another 40 per cent were sentenced for crimes against public order and peace, with a small percentage for crimes against people or public morals and decency.

The number of offenders with no previous history of imprisonment sentenced to short sentences is a matter of growing concern. Reference has been made before in these reports to the ineffectiveness of the short prison sentence which neither deters nor reforms. In dealing with the minor offender, Courts unfortunately are limited in available alternatives to imprisonment when probation is not deemed suitable and the offender has no means with which to pay a fine. To alleviate this

situation, planning is under way to develop work-release-type programmes so that the offender with a relatively short sentence, capable of holding down a job, can be released to employment in the community for the day, returning to the correctional centre each night.

The legal implications of serving a sentence by instalments, on week-ends rather than during the working-week, are also being studied, along with other viable alternatives to short-term imprisonment.

Female admissions

Female admissions to custody increased from 530 last year to 618. However, the daily average population dropped from last year's total of 76 to 71. Thirty per cent of all admissions were released at Court, and a further 50 per cent served sentences of less than six months.

Change in juvenile age

The lowering of the juvenile age from 18 to 17 in October 1970 led to a large influx of 17-year-olds into adult correctional centres during the latter half of the fiscal year. This was mainly responsible for the number of admissions in the 15 to 17 age-group, jumping from 251 in 1969/1970 to 415 this year.

The lowering of the age is currently an issue before the British Columbia Court of Appeal. Should it be decided in favour of retaining the present policy, then obviously the Corrections Service will have to develop a new range of facilities and programmes to deal with a very substantial increase in the number of young-adult offenders in custody.

British Columbia Indians

The number of male British Columbia Indians admitted to custody continues to drop. This year 1,537, or 13 per cent, of the total intake (compared to 14.5 per cent last year) were admitted to custody.

This decrease was reversed in the female intake figure, where the percentage admitted to custody rose to 28 per cent, an increase of 2 per cent over last year's figure.

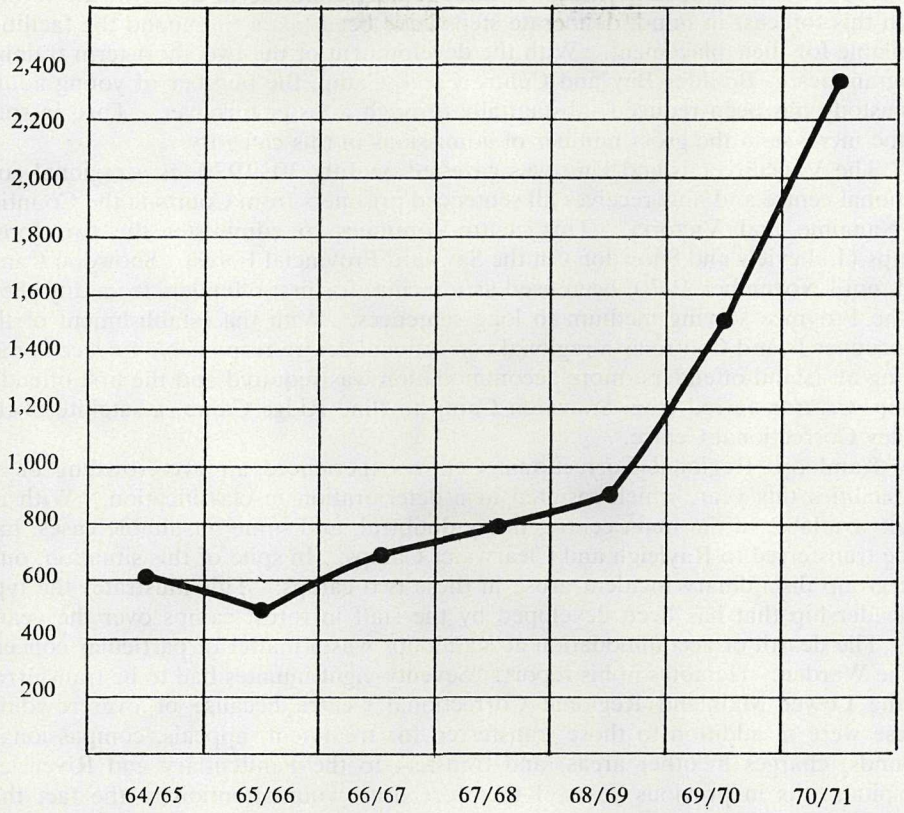
Drug-users

As shown in the following table and chart, the number of offenders classified at time of intake as drug-users has increased sharply for the past two years. The current year in particular has seen a very dramatic increase in the number characterized as "habitual."

Drug Offenders (Male)

Correctional Centre	1969/70		1970/71	
	Infrequent	Habitual	Infrequent	Habitual
Lower Mainland	38	1,098	69	1,615
Vancouver Island	44	178	11	321
Kamloops	.....	103	124	54
Prince George	44	18	107	32
Totals	126	1,397	311	2,022

Continued Increase in Drug Use by Male Offenders



Classification

The Central Classification Panel, located at the Lower Mainland Centre, interviews all admissions to this centre with sentences of two months or longer and can recommend their transfer to any correctional centre in the Province. It also interviews all young-adult offenders sentenced to definite plus indeterminate terms from any Court in the Province. Each regional correctional centre has its own local Classification Panel responsible for the allocating of prisoners within the various units for which it is responsible.

Of the total sentenced population received in the four regional correctional centres, approximately one-third are transferred to satellite forest camps or special training institutions for young-adult offenders or chronic alcoholics. Those who remain in the regional centres are either short-term prisoners, those with severe medical or psychiatric problems, or those who represent a high security risk. Work and retraining are geared to their classification, with the objective of developing such inherent skills as they possess. Considerable time and effort is invested through training, counselling, and education to prepare them for discharge and return to society as responsible citizens. The regional centres thus tend to become "maids of all work," dealing with all types, both sentenced and unsentenced, regardless of the problems they represent. It is encouraging to note that they managed to cope with this situation most adequately during the year.

The highest priority in terms of correctional effort is given to the young-adult offender group (16 to 23 years of age). It comprises the largest single age-category in custody and this year represented 40 per cent of total admissions. The increasing proportion of offenders in this age-range reflects the increased percentage they

represent in society at large, and will undoubtedly continue to do so in the future. With this forecast in mind, deliberate steps have been taken to expand the facilities available for their placement. With the development of the two short-term training programmes at Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Camp, the number of young adults in custody has been reduced substantially through a faster turnover. This, in spite of the increase in the gross number of admissions in this category.

The Vancouver Island Unit was gazetted on July 30, 1970, as a regional correctional centre and now receives all sentenced prisoners from Courts in the Counties of Nanaimo and Victoria. This centre continues to administer the two forest camps (Lakeview and Snowdon) in the Sayward Provincial Forest. Snowdon Camp had, until November 1970, been used as a facility for first offenders from anywhere in the Province serving medium to long sentences. With the establishment of the Vancouver Island Centre as a regional correctional centre responsible for accommodating all Island offenders, more accommodation was required and the first offender group was transferred from Snowdon Camp to Pine Ridge Camp, a satellite of the Haney Correctional Centre.

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre experienced an overcrowding of all its facilities this year, which resulted in a deterioration in classification. With no space available in the main centre, many doubtful, and some unsuitable cases, had to be transferred to Rayleigh and Clearwater Camps. In spite of this situation, only one group disciplinary incident arose in these two camps. This illustrates the type of leadership that has been developed by the staff in forest camps over the years.

The dearth of accommodation at Kamloops was a matter of particular concern to the Warden. He notes in his report: "Seventy-eight inmates had to be transferred to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre because of overcrowding. These were in addition to those transferred for treatment, appeals, compassionate grounds, charges in other areas, and transfers to the Penitentiary and Riverview Hospital. As in previous years, I therefore draw your attention to the fact that we need increased accommodation for both waiting trial and sentenced inmates at the main institution. This accommodation for sentenced inmates should be of the more maximum security type, i.e., cells and workshops, work areas, and recreation areas where inmates may be under strict control at all times. If and when such facilities are built, consideration should be given to including a sick bay. This would make it possible to keep those inmates under observation and those with contagious diseases separate from the main body."

A factor that has been causing some concern is the growing number of difficult, hard-to-manage prisoners received into custody. The percentage in this category—the violent, the angry and hostile, the unstable and unpredictable—has increased greatly with the present emphasis on keeping more manageable offenders out of prison and placing them on probation. While this trend is to be highly commended, it does mean that we are put to it at times to find prisoners suitable for forest camps. Minimum security accommodation now represents one-third of our total prisoner capacity of 2,500. This frequently leads to classifying some very marginal cases to forest camps in the hope that they will be able to survive without creating too much discord and disruption. At the Chilliwack Camps, the largest single group of camps within the Corrections Service, accommodating up to 180 men in three camps, we are planning to construct a 30-man security unit using our own labour force. It is felt that with such a back-up resource we can avoid having to transfer men out of the camps as unmanageable by simply removing them to the security unit for a cooling-off period and allowing them time to work through their problem in secure surroundings with the help of staff. Last year 63 men had to be transferred from the Chilliwack Camps for either disciplinary or security reasons.

Remand population

Those individuals remanded in custody by the Courts to the four regional correctional centres continue to be a major concern. As they are not sentenced they must be housed separately and are not available for employment within the prison. It is of interest to note that only 40 per cent of them are eventually sentenced, which illustrates the peculiar nature of this group in that they are not convicted of any offence, and in the majority of cases do not receive a prison sentence. However, while in custody they are, by necessity, housed in cell blocks where they are locked in cells, or on cell tiers, for up to 20 hours a day.

Remand Prisoners, 1970/71

Correctional Centre	Remand Intake	Remand to Bail	Discharged at Court	From Remand to Sentenced
Haney (young adults under 18)	168	47	--------	116
Vancouver Island Regional	601	127	154	173
Kamloops Regional	338	53	69	227
Prince George Regional	336	68	46	220
Lower Mainland Regional	3,348	884	1,210	1,164
Totals	4,791	1,179	1,479	1,900

As will be seen from the above table, the Lower Mainland Centre houses by far the largest number of remand prisoners—the daily average population for the year was 278. These prisoners are housed in inadequate and substandard accommodation. The Warden reports: "The continued overcrowding and lack of adequate facilities in the remand units continues to be our greatest problem and concern. An added problem, but one which also causes concern, is the general deterioration of the physical plant, which makes security difficult to maintain."

In July 1970, the situation was worsened by a sit-in staged by 124 remand prisoners in the West Wing Yard, demanding improved programme facilities. Due to careful handling by the staff on duty, reinforced by additional officers called in, there was no violence and the men remained outside till daybreak of the following day, when they were ushered peacefully to their cells.

Planning for the proposed new remand centre for the Lower Mainland Region on the Riverview property has progressed during the year. It is hoped the delay created by siting problems can soon be overcome as the population pressures in the present units continue and will definitely escalate in the years ahead. Assuming that all planning and development went according to schedule, it would still be a minimum of two years before new accommodation would be operational and afford any relief to the present remand units. When it is considered that there is double occupancy now in many of the cells for this group, and that the overflow frequently has had to be accommodated in one of the wings for sentenced prisoners, the growth rate for the next two years will be critical indeed.

Remand facilities at Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre are also wholly inadequate, both in quantity and standard of accommodation, and are only suitable for short holding periods. The addition of recreation space for this unit continues as a major need, and it is hoped that plans for such a resource can be implemented in the next fiscal year.

Design work is progressing rapidly on the additions and alterations to the Vancouver Island Regional Centre, which will upgrade the housing and recreational facilities available to the remand population at that centre.

Community re-entry programmes

A total of 1,507 cases, an increase of 33 per cent over last year, was released by various authorities for supervision in the community. Over 44 per cent of these were released by the British Columbia Parole Board and over 35 per cent by probation orders.

There was a slight reduction of National Parole cases, and British Columbia Parole cases remain much the same as last year.

A total of 203 inmates was granted various types of temporary absence. Eighty, including 11 women, were granted work release to work in the community by day and return to an institution at night. Over 88 per cent were successful in completing work release, and an amount in excess of $17,000 in wages was earned by the total group. Thirty per cent of the temporary absences was to allow inmates to receive treatment in community hospitals. Home leaves were granted to over 25 per cent for periods of up to 10 days to strengthen family relationships. Thirty-two of these were trainees from the Haney Correctional Centre. Only two failed to return on time and both were returned without any further offences being committed.

Three per cent were granted temporary absence to study in community educational institutions.

An innovation this year was the granting of temporary absence to three young-adult trainees to perform voluntary services in the local community. Two worked as instructors in sheltered workshops and one worked as an aide in a hospital for chronic elderly patients.

Chapter IV. Regional correctional facilities

The gazetting this year of the Vancouver Island Unit as the regional correctional centre for the Island marked a milestone in that it completed the regional organization of correctional facilities throughout the Province which was commenced several years ago.

Security and discipline

Escapes and walk-aways from all regional correctional centres and their satellite forest camps totalled 44 during the year. This is a remarkably low rate for the number of prisoners involved. It is especially significant to note that, in spite of the hundreds transferred to open forest camps within the various regions, only 24 walked away.

The only major security incident occurred on July 12, 1970, when there was an attempted "invasion" of the Lower Mainland Regional Centre by a group of young radicals. The situation was well handled by correctional staff reinforced by a contingent of police from the Burnaby Detachment of the RCMP. What might have developed into a serious situation was coolly and calmly handled by the combined prison and police forces co-operating together, and the crowd dispersed without the necessity of any recourse to the use of force.

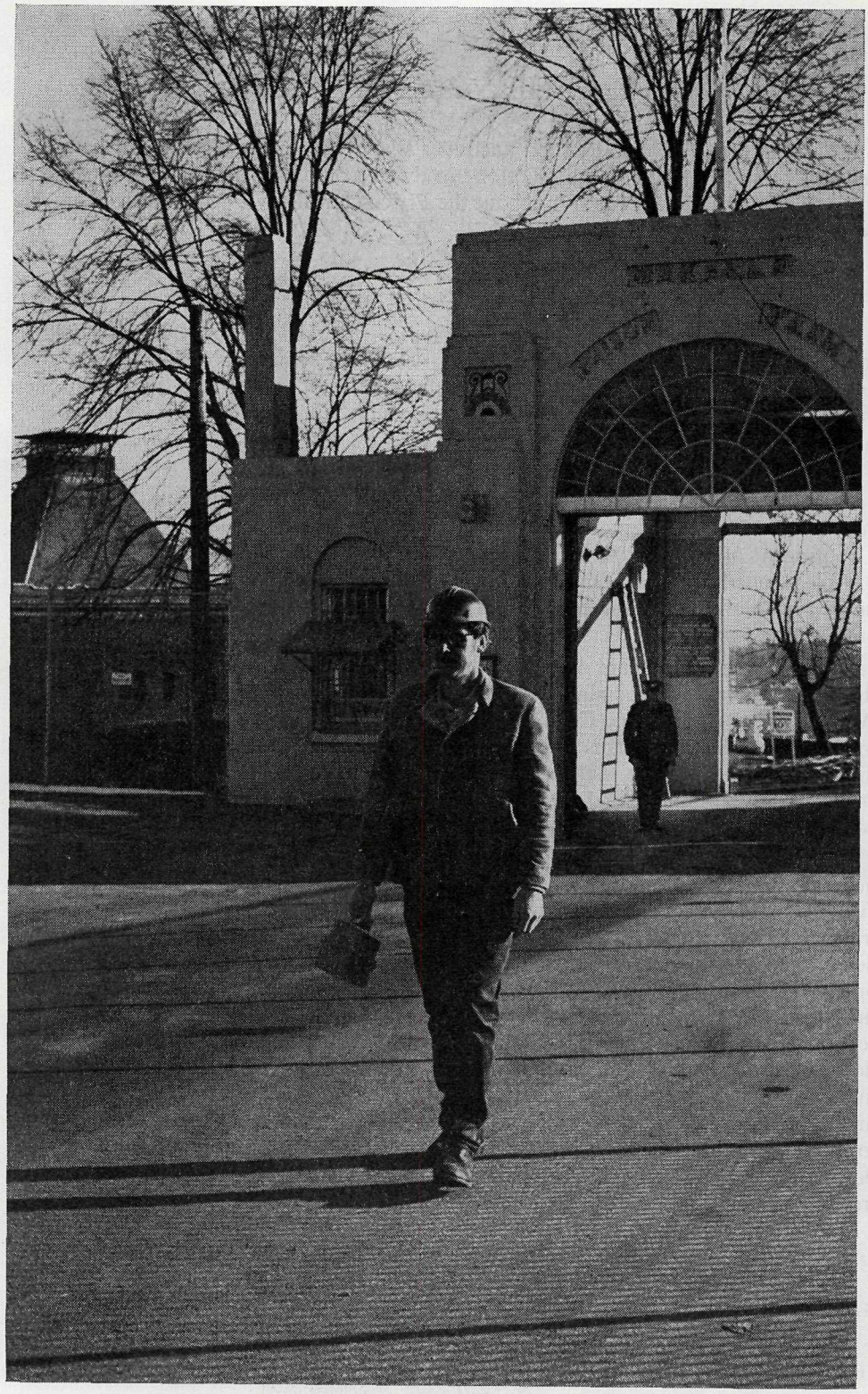
There was a significant decrease in the number of disciplinary infractions during the year. This was especially noticeable at the Lower Mainland Centre, where the Warden noted: "The Male Centre has generally experienced a continuing improvement in behaviour patterns with the accompanying reduction in infractions of discipline. The greatest factor in this improvement appears to be a more experienced, well-disciplined, and conscientious staff, who handled many offences by counselling and close supervision."

Clearwater Forest Camp experienced the only major incident of group rebellion. Following a slowdown of work, the men gathered in the camp yard after the evening meal. Extra staff were moved in and the instigators of the affair were transferred immediately to the Kamloops Regional Centre, which ended the incident. The overloading of the camp with an excessive number of hostile and uncooperative inmates appeared to be the cause of this incident. The overcrowding at the Kamloops Centre, referred to earlier on in this Report, led to the transfer of several prisoners unsuitable for camp placement. Maintaining a balanced population with a preponderance of co-operative inmates capable of exerting a positive influence is important in camp management. Too large a number of passive or unco-operative inmates with negative attitudes and outlook can upset the balance to the point where it is virtually impossible to develop any meaningful relationships between staff and inmates. At this point communication usually breaks down and trouble ensues.

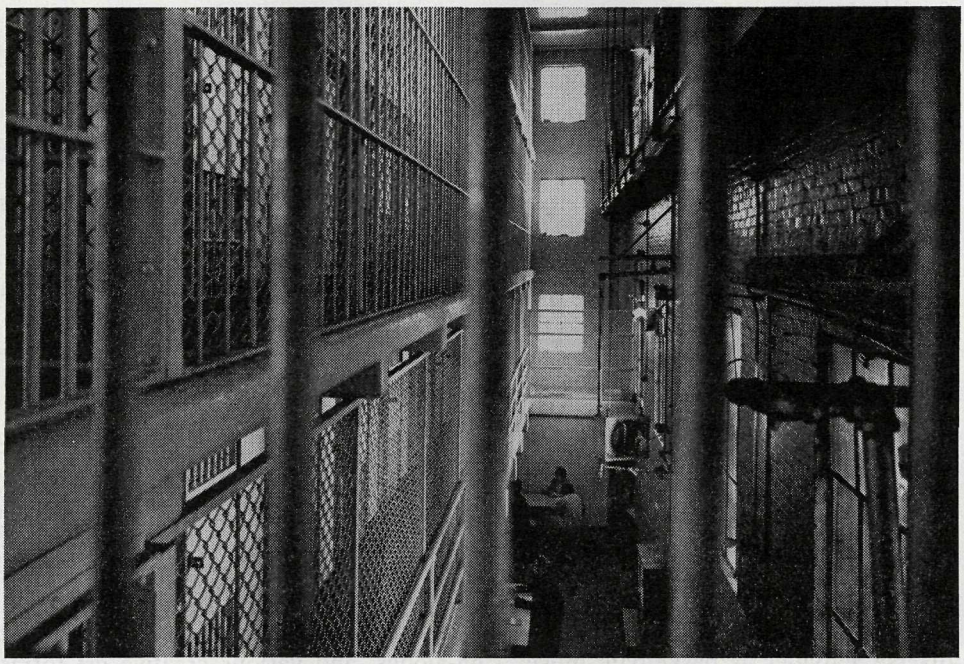
Education

Academic

All regional correctional centres have now established academic programmes in a variety of forms.



Leaving centre in the morning—work release.



Awaiting trial.

At Prince George a full-time classroom operation is in progress under the direction of a Correctional Officer who also supervises correspondence courses. The same system prevails at the Lower Mainland Centre.

At Kamloops, Chilliwack, and Snowdon Forest Camp, the Adult Education Division of the local school district provides teachers on a contract basis.

The Vancouver Island Centre has yet another arrangement where two teaching Sisters from the Order of Saint Anne have conducted the education programme for the past several years on a most successful basis. This centre also has the services of a very competent group of volunteer instructors from the community.

As was noted earlier in this report, a lower-than-average education plus a major number of illiterates characterizes our offender population. This, in a world that is demanding more and more education from its work force, clearly states the rationale for the priority placed on education in our institutions and the need for its continued development.

Trade training

Trade training continues with the emphasis on the development of work skill through on-the-job training rather than the more formalized vocational courses. Short sentences and low academic level eliminate many from this programme.

The Kamloops Regional Centre this year established trade training in carpentry, automotive mechanics, and camp cooking. Instruction was given in the maintenance shops of the centre where the inmates work under the close supervision of an instructor on projects for the Corrections Service. The camp cooking course conducted by the Food Service Officer has proven to be particularly valuable in supplying trained cooks to the forest camps in the region.

Social education

Counselling services on both a group and individual basis were carried on by correctional staff at all centres and camps.

An innovation at the Vancouver Island Centre was a marathon group session for 30 hours under the direction of professional volunteers from the community. The results appear favourable and will be watched with interest.

The use of interest and activity groups has also continued as a valuable aid in the development of inmate involvement and the growth of personal responsibility. In this we have been most fortunate in receiving considerable help from the participation of such groups as the John Howard and Elizabeth Fry Societies, Job Therapy, the Seven Steps, the Activators, and a host of similar organizations interested in working with prisoners.

Physical education and recreation

Excellent gymnasium facilities are available at the Lower Mainland Centre, which has made it possible to organize a full programme of physical education and sports. Unit league tournaments in soccer, softball, basketball, and floor hockey took place during the year.

The planned additions at the Vancouver Island Centre include a gymnasium which, when completed, will give a boost to its programme. This centre has been particularly fortunate in attracting community volunteers to guide and teach in such diverse activities as basketball, music, sing-alongs, and various creative art forms.

The Prince George Centre has the use of a basement space for indoor sports. Phase 3 for the construction schedule of this centre includes a gymnasium which, in the winter climate of this region, will be a valuable asset.

The Kamloops Centre is undoubtedly the most handicapped in the development of its programme as it is without any gymnasium or adequate substitute. Although discussions have taken place on the design of a new correctional centre, it represents a long-term solution years in the future. An immediate need is a prefabricated type of gymnasium similar to that planned for the Vancouver Island Centre in the next year.

Industries

Manufacturing

By the addition of qualified personnel and with the help and assistance of professionals in the trade, the clothing and bootwear shops are now meeting most of our requirements.

Under the supervision of qualified tradesmen, the sheet-metal and carpentry shops manufacture a wide range of articles for the use of other Government departments as well as our own. Future plans call for increasing production to meet more of our own requirements, at the same time providing useful training to all who work in these areas.

Agriculture

The development of our four farms has been directed toward growing as much of our own food as possible. Since meat accounts for a large percentage of the food budget, considerable effort has been spent in increasing and improving our beef and swine herds. This has necessitated increased hay and sileage production in order to support the additional numbers.

The beef breeding herds are located at Vancouver Island Centre and at Rayleigh Camp near Kamloops. Feeders from the Island are brought to Lower Mainland Centre to be raised and finished for slaughter. The production goal is to fill the beef requirements for all the Lower Mainland institutions.

The herd at Rayleigh will be developed eventually to supply the Kamloops Centre and its camps as well as Prince George and its camp.

The piggery at the Lower Mainland Centre has increased to the point where all pork requirements for the Lower Mainland units can now be met. In addition, the Lower Mainland Centre provides regular shipments of pork to the Central and Northern Centres.

The improved food-storage facilities at Haney Correctional Centre have made it possible to collect surpluses from all units and distribute them where they are most needed.

Considerable research is being undertaken with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture to determine the most suitable crops for each farm so that we can develop those crops in quality as well as quantity.

Forestry

Minimum security forest camps continued to make a significant contribution to reforestation and the development of recreational areas throughout the Province. Working in co-operation with the Forest Service and Parks Branch, work projects were selected which were of mutual benefit to both the local community and the inmates undergoing correctional training. The healthy outdoor aspect of the type of work not only provided a good medium of communication between staff and inmates but provided challenge for the more radical young-adult offender presently being received into our care. Forest work also enabled these young adults to gain experience in an occupational skill which in many instances proved helpful in finding employment for them on their return to the community.

During the year the three Chilliwack Forest Camps—Mount Thurston, Ford Mountain, and Centre Creek—contributed a total of 20,198 man-days to forest and parks projects. Nursery development occupied about one-third of the total man-days. The work included reforestation projects, maintenance of forest access roads and trails, development of nurseries, and the maintenance of public camp-sites. Crews from Centre Creek Camp cut a trail up to Radium Creek and constructed a log cabin at the 5,000-foot level in preparation for the eventual construction of a forestry look-out.

The sawmill at Thurston Camp cut 92,843 board feet of lumber from logs salvaged from areas of no interest to commercial operators.

On Vancouver Island, crews from Snowdon and Lakeview Camps contributed 19,035 man-days to forest and parks projects.

Lakeview Camp sawmill produced 191,467 board feet of lumber from logs salvaged from cleaning up the shoreline of a number of lakes in the area. In addition to lumber production, large quantities of cedar shakes, stakes, and fence-posts were produced and distributed to various Government departments.

Kamloops Centre and its satellite camps—Rayleigh and Clearwater—continued maintenance on forest access roads, parks, and public camp-sites. Work was undertaken on a number of local community projects. Again this year, a 12-man detached camp under canvas, worked on a number of projects in inaccessible areas fencing, building cattle guards, and slashing access trails for fire protection.

At Clearwater Camp a large reforestation project was started in a decadent timber stand at Bear Creek. A portable sawmill was acquired and installed on the

Logging operations, Blue Mountain Forest.

site and is expected to be in operation shortly. As in the past, this camp produced large quantities of fence-posts, stakes, and fence-droppers for distribution to Government projects.

Crews from the Prince George Centre and Hutda Lake Camp contributed 12,291 man-days to forest projects. The work included reforestation, road maintenance, and development of recreational areas.

The sawmill at Hutda Lake Camp cut 120,626 board feet of lumber from salvaged logs in the area for distribution to the Forest Service, the Departments of Highways, and Public Works and our own use.

Continued instruction on forest-fire suppression was given to both staff and inmates of all forest camps. Crews took action on 33 forest fires during the past summer, 20 of them in the Kamloops District. In one instance crews from the Sayward Camps were flown from Kelsey Bay to fight a large fire at Call Inlet which took 21 days to bring under control.

Community programmes

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinics were again set up at all centres and camps this year.

A wide variety of community projects was completed around the Province, from carvings for the Provincial Museum to the maintenance of community parks

and the repair of Christmas toys for needy families. This year the inmates at the Lower Mainland Centre made a donation from their welfare fund to the CKNW Orphans' Fund.

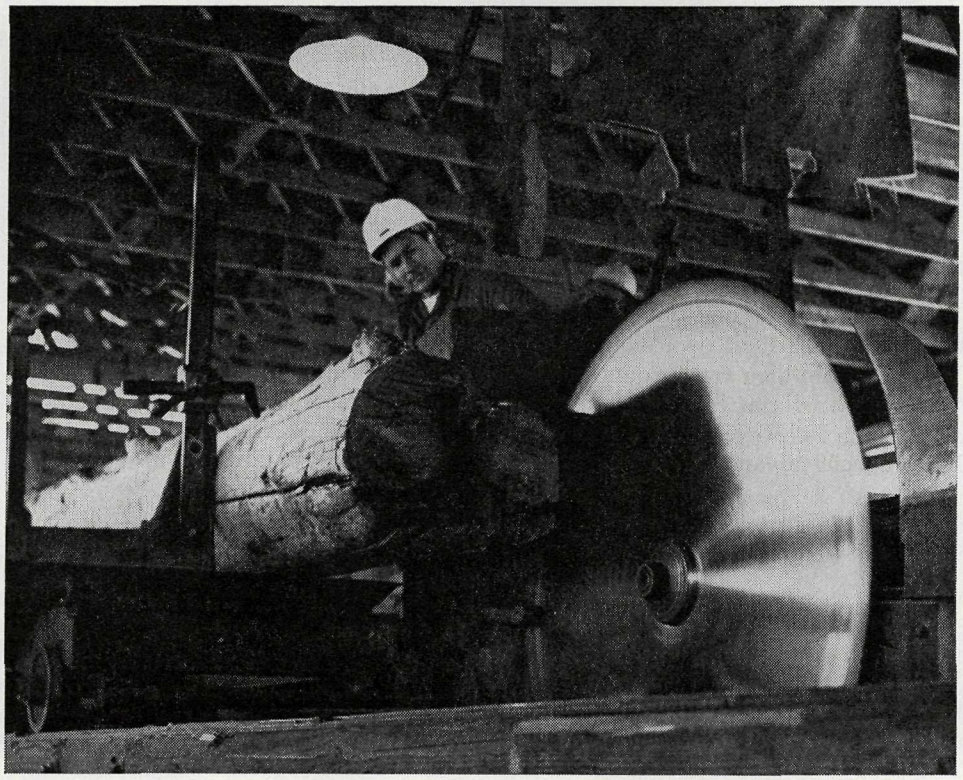
Construction and works

To cope with the heavy admissions to the Prince George Centre this year, trailer units with a capacity for 24 were placed on the grounds. Inmates with less than one month sentence and those medically unfit for transfer to a forest camp will be housed in these trailers. Most of them will be employed on farm maintenance and development.

At the Kamloops Correctional Centre the increased population resulted in transferring inmates to the Lower Mainland Centre, and on a number of occasions the police were forced to hold prisoners for extended periods in the Municipal Lock-up until space became available at the centre. To alleviate this difficulty and provide at least temporary relief, the only suitable building on the site was converted to a cellular unit with 12 cells.

To maintain the security level at the Lower Mainland Centre, the locking systems in the cell blocks were rebuilt and extensive renovations were made to the Admissions Section.

In the Chilliwack Valley, recreation buildings were completed at Mount Thurston and Ford Mountain Camps and the construction started on the new 30-man security unit.



Sawmill operation, Haney Correctional Centre.

Women's Unit, Lower Mainland Centre

Group and lay counselling programmes have steadily developed over the year. It is noted that group members are now more likely to bring their own personal problems to the sessions and also to offer suggestions for discussion topics that are of interest to all. The staff organization has been redesigned in the interests of better team-work, with a team of three matrons covering all shifts for one group of inmates. This has enabled the team to co-ordinate its efforts and provide continuity in studying the needs and problems of its particular group. The result has been greater job satisfaction on the part of the staff team and an improvement in the quality of help they provide for their inmates.

The young-offender programme continued in the open setting of cottage life with the aim of developing work habits and increased community planning, looking toward the day when these young women will return to the outside world. A consulting psychiatrist is providing regular assessment and guidance during the twice weekly counselling sessions, which also have the services of the Senior Chaplain and the Chief Medical Officer.

All programmes are directed toward assessing the inmate's attitude, skills, and social responsibility to enable constructive planning for a successful transition from prison to the community. In this respect there are many interested and well-qualified individuals and organizations who work with the institution in programmes of parole and after-care.

Religious training

Padres' Hours continue to be well attended. The informal social time afterward has provided an opportunity to discuss personal needs on an individual basis. Chaplains report increasing demand by inmates for interviews and reading material, with a view to learning more about Christianity and establishing worth-while objectives in their own lives.

As in years past, welcome events were visits by choirs and other church groups, a much-needed contact with the community.

Vocational training

Basic cooking and other homemaking skills are continually emphasized. The women provide their own clothing through the training class in the sewing-room. They maintain their own grounds and do minor carpentry projects around the unit.

Academic classes were conducted for approximately 40 students, ranging in age from 16 to 30 years of age, and cover a range of grades from illiterate to Grade XII. Special advanced courses, including those at university level, are also available.

Chapter V. Young-adult training centres

A wide range of training programmes has been developed for young offenders sentenced to definite plus indeterminate sentences.

All young-adult offenders from any Court in the Province receiving such a sentence are brought to the Classification Unit at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. The only exception to this procedure is that those juveniles under 18 raised to Adult Court are held on remand at the Haney Correctional Centre. When sentenced they are classified at the Haney Centre rather than being transferred to Lower Mainland Centre.

Classification

This year, 804 young offenders received definite plus indeterminate sentences, a drop of 70 from last year but still well above the 1968/69 figure of 658.

Approximately 40 per cent were classified to the Haney Correctional Centre. The remainder were placed in open training centres at New Haven, Boulder Bay Camp, Pine Ridge Camp, and Centre Creek Camp.

In October a significantly different classification and orientation programme was introduced into the Haney Centre, extending over a two-week period. The primary goal was to provide the new trainee with sufficient information to enable him to share more fully in making his own decisions with regard to his programme of training at the centre. Incoming trainees were exposed in group sessions to information regarding the opportunities offered and were assisted in exploring the interests and abilities which they brought to the centre. Initial results indicate that trainees under this new arrangement settled into their training more speedily and were less vulnerable to the pressures exerted on them by the inmate subculture.

The benefits resulting from the reorganization of the Haney Correctional Centre into small semiautonomous "Houses" were reflected in the reduced number transferred during the year for security or disciplinary reasons to the Westgate A Unit of the Lower Mainland Centre. This trend reduced the Westgate Units' intake and gave the staff an opportunity to focus their attention on individual needs. The results were most impressive and are an indication of what can be accomplished with this most difficult group of young offenders. Of the 85 released on parole from this unit, 80 per cent successfully completed, or were close to completing, their parole at the year's end.

Young female offenders

This was the first complete year since legislation was introduced providing the definite plus indeterminate sentence for young-adult female offenders. Twenty-two received this type of sentence and were placed in the special programme developed for them in Cottage D at the Women's Unit at the Lower Mainland Centre.

A number of established Borstal procedures such as regular staff assessment of the girls and a greater emphasis upon rewarding good behaviour rather than punishing bad behaviour were included with good results. The main core of the treatment programme is group therapy. Two sessions of two and one-half hours' duration are held weekly under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer, with the Protestant

Chaplain attending on a weekly basis. The honesty demanded of all who participated in these group sessions did much to establish close relationships between staff and inmates, which facilitated serious discussion of basic moral and spiritual values.

Security and discipline

Escapes and walk-aways for young-adult offenders totalled 79 during the year, or approximately 10 per cent of the total admissions. Centre Creek Forest Camp had a particular problem with escapes (24), most of them occurring in their first three weeks of training. As this camp operates a demanding programme for the lower maturity range, the number is not surprising. It is apparent that once they are absorbed into the programme the problem is minimized. Steps are now being implemented to attempt greater involvement of the trainee in the initial stage of training.

Again this year there was a marked decrease in disciplinary infractions. The disciplinary situation with the young-adult offender group has now progressed to the point where in one House at Haney Correctional Centre a trainee disciplinary panel assumes responsibility, under staff direction, to hear cases and make dispositions where minor infractions are involved. Elected representatives from the House act as a House governing body and meet with the Trainee Advisory Council representative to discuss and offer suggestions aimed at improving the programme, the relationship with staff, and the general conditions within the House.

New developments in training programmes

Some interesting and imaginative programmes have been initiated by individual Houses at the Haney Correctional Centre:

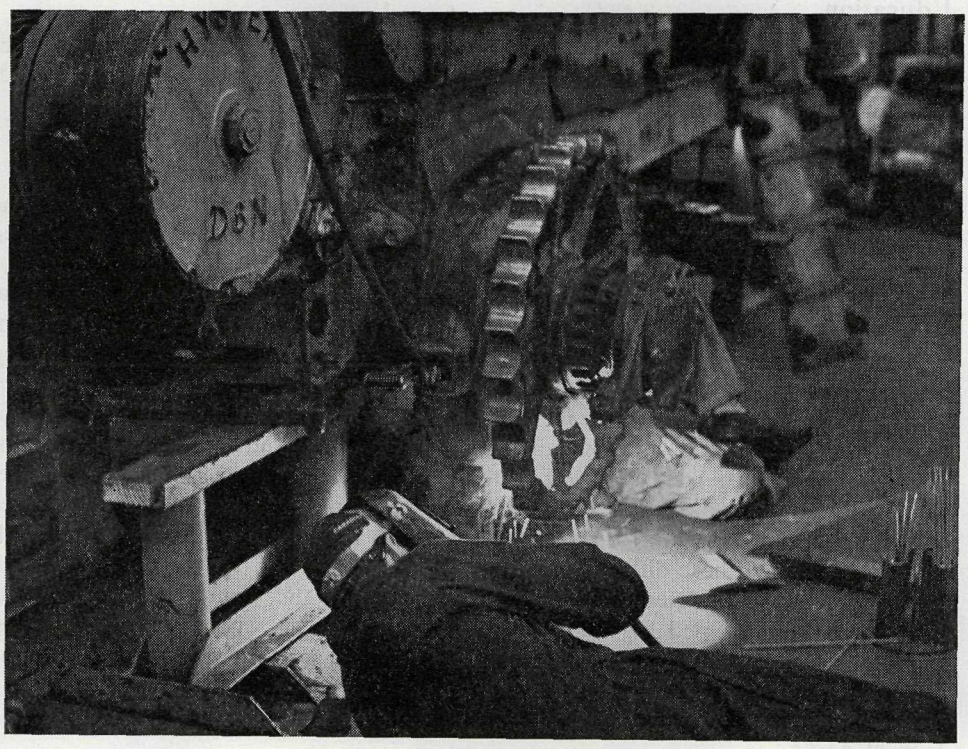
- A pre-release group undertook service projects at the United Church Camp Fircum on Gambier Island.
- Two week-end workshops were organized outside the institution.
- Two Outward Bound expeditions for eleven and nine days respectively were undertaken.
- Continuing use has been made of sensitivity training.
- Two week-end workshops with gestalt therapy as their focus were held in the community.

Increasing use is being made of behaviour modification with the development of a merit system which places emphasis on dependability, self-development, and co-operation with others.

A Probation Officer is now attached to each House in the Haney Correctional Centre as well as to the Boulder Bay and Pine Ridge Camps. Each Probation Officer has a case load of approximately 50 trainees within his House, one-third of whom are dealt with on a relatively intensive casework basis. In addition, the Probation Officer acts as a consultant working in close conjunction with the Housemaster and other House personnel.

Some Probation Officers conduct regular group counselling sessions with their case loads, while others bring in outside agencies with resource personnel to supplement the House programme.

The major portion of the Probation Officer's activity continues to focus upon release and after-care planning. Close contact is maintained with field offices and such agencies as the National Parole Service, Children's Aid Society, Canada Manpower Offices, and Indian Affairs and various half-way houses.



On-the-job training—welding shop.

Machine-shop training.

Education

In a new and experimental programme, two trainees from the Haney Correctional Centre are completing Grade XII at local secondary schools—one at Garibaldi for a full academic year and one at Maple Ridge for one semester.

Vocational training

Vocational training is not restricted to teaching a trade but extends to the development of proper attitudes and the personal fitness necessary to be accepted and to hold a job in industry.

Continuous contact with industry, the Department of Technical and Vocational Education, and the Apprenticeship Branch is maintained to keep vocational programmes up to date and to extend the greatest credit possible for training received at the centre.

New Haven reported that, in spite of the employment situation, a number of their trainees obtained employment in metal-working and woodworking shops. Encouraging reports were received on their progress on the job, and in some cases their success in being promoted to foremen and supervisory levels. Credit was given to the Borstal Association for their sterling efforts in placing so many of these lads in employment in these difficult times.

All shops completed a wide variety of major and minor projects for the Corrections Service and for other Government agencies. Such projects are most welcome training aids as they help to simulate outside working conditions with production schedules and realistic deadlines to meet.

Forest camps

In July a new detached week-day forest work camp was opened on Blue Mountain as a satellite of the Haney Correctional Centre. This camp operated from July 6 until November 26 with a total of 12 trainees and two staff members. The trainees worked on a forest reclamation programme laid out by forestry personnel. The amount of work accomplished exceeded both our expectations and those of the Forest Service. It is anticipated in view of the success experienced with this camp that this type of work programme will be expanded in the future.

With the changeover of the Pine Ridge Camp to a camp for short-term first offenders in November, no changes were made in the work programme. The projects continued to include road maintenance, reforestation, and the operation of the sawmill. The mill produced 284,238 board feet of lumber during the year from logs salvaged from Alouette Lake. Finished lumber was delivered to the Forest Service, the Department of Recreation and Conservation, Colony Farm, and various correctional institutions. Residents of the camp exercised considerable initiative in developing their spare-time activities.

Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Forest Camps both completed another successful year of the Search and Leadership Training. Both camps continued to distinguish themselves in search and rescue and forest fire-fighting operations and the parole performance of those graduating from the training continued to be most favourable.

Parole and temporary release

The number of cases released by the British Columbia Parole Board remained much the same as last year.

This year saw a most encouraging improvement in the percentage of young-adult parolees successfully completing their paroles. The success rate rose from

Leaving for City College—educational release.

77 per cent for last year to 84 per cent for 1970/71. The staged training programmes at both Westgate A and Haney Correctional Centre, described in last year's report, appears to have made a major contribution to this improved rate. New Haven achieved an all-time high of 93 per cent, which was most gratifying.

Thirty-two trainees from the Haney Correctional Centre were granted temporary absences for work, home leave, or to attend community schools. Only two failed to return on time and both were eventually returned without any further offences being committed. Three were granted a temporary absence to perform voluntary service to the local community. Two worked as instructors in sheltered workshops for the handicapped and one worked as an aide in a hospital for chronic elderly patients.

Community projects

A wide range of community projects was undertaken by trainees from both New Haven and Haney Correctional Centre this year. Certainly the most significant has been the development of voluntary service by trainees to patients in mental health facilities. The purpose was to expose the more retiring lads to a number of handicapped people who are much worse off than they are. Results were encouraging and all who took part showed significant signs of increased motivation and improvement in attitude toward their future lives.

Construction and works

Centre Creek Forest Camp lost the kitchen-dining hall and a hobby-storage building this year through a fire caused by faulty electrical wiring. A temporary kitchen was immediately established in the recreation building and reconstruction was well under way by the end of the year.

Chapter VI. Treatment of alcoholics

The resident population at the Alouette River Unit, a minimum security alcoholic treatment facility for men, exceeded its capacity of 153 in January. The Twin Maples Farm, the satellite facility for women, on the other hand, operated well below its capacity of 60.

Admissions

Admissions to the Alouette River Unit came from two sources—those sentenced to imprisonment whose primary problem appeared to be alcoholism (this group was selected for transfer to the Alouette River Unit by Central Classification) and those committed direct by the Courts on confirming orders following medical certification, under the provisions of the *Summary Convictions Act.*

During the year there were two amendments to the *Summary Convictions Act.* The maximum time limit for detention prior to medical examination was extended from 12 to 24 hours, and an Order in Council was passed designating all areas of the Province for the committal of women. At present only two areas—Vancouver and Prince George—have been designated for men.

One significant trend was the number of persons on confirming orders who resented any interference with their alcohol problem. Some felt that they had been removed from the community to "dry-out" and regain health, others were too mentally damaged to appreciate the nature of their problem.

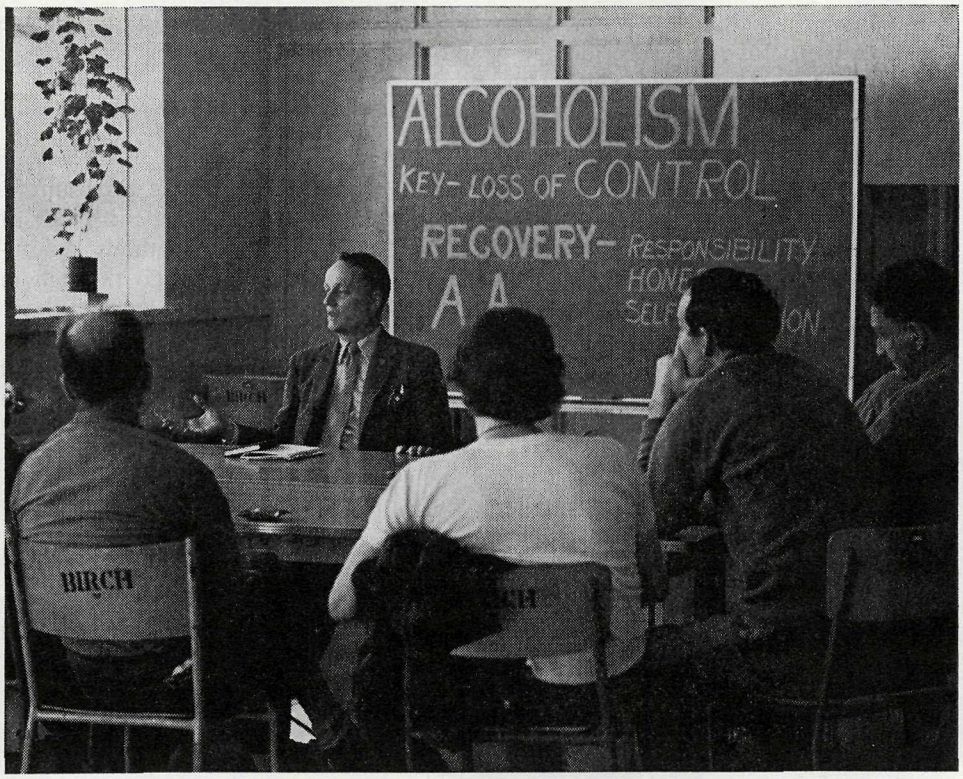
There were 190 "walk-aways" (persons leaving the unit without permission), representing 105 different individuals. It was significant that only three walk-aways were persons under sentence. Unfortunately, it has been difficult to convince many of these that they suffer from alcoholism; they either deny, minimize, or evade dealing with their problem. They nevertheless were continually confronted with their behaviour as they soon gravitated to skid road and were returned to the unit in a worse condition.

On the positive side, a substantial number of residents were prepared to accept that they had an alcohol problem and looked upon the Alouette River Unit as a temporary refuge away from community commitments and pressures, a place where they could sort out the problems which in the past had denied them a happy and productive life.

Treatment programme

Some worth-while changes were made in the social education programme during the year. A Staff Co-ordinating Committee, consisting of the complete House team, was formed, which met weekly to discuss individual cases. The Lay Counsellor then reviewed the findings directly with the resident. Lay Counselling case loads were rearranged, enabling the Lay Counsellor to conduct group counselling with the residents assigned to him so that he became more skillful in confronting residents with such problems as rationalizing, dishonesty, and evading responsibility.

The Alouette River Unit continued to supply manpower for operation of the British Columbia Forest Service Nursery and took over the Alouette Lake Park Maintenance Project from the Haney Correctional Centre. A tailor shop was set up in July which provided useful work for many residents, particularly those who were only able to work at sedentary jobs.



Group counselling.

Community participation in both the Men's and Women's Unit continued to give strong support to the programme. Members of Alcoholics Anonymous visited the units on a regular basis, and a total of 700 residents attended 21 meetings in the Lower Mainland area. These meetings provided residents with an opportunity to establish contact with community support organizations prior to discharge.

Release and after-care

Half-way houses in different areas of the Province continued to provide a most essential service. During the past year, 82 per cent of the discharges from the Alouette River Unit went to domiciliary care facilities.

The diversity of the houses providing after-care facilities are noted below:

Maple Ridge Half-way House, Haney	62
Fraser House, Mission	9
Burnaby Lodge	24
Victoria Half-way House	13
Home for Recovery From Alcoholism, Victoria	2
Harry Elliot Half-way House, Prince George	2
Kiwanis House, Kamloops	1
Salvation Army facilities	26
Native Indian facilities	16
Central City Mission	29
Total	184

Three of these houses (Maple Ridge, Fraser House, and Burnaby Lodge) have begun group-therapy sessions and the Maple Ridge House is training one worker to undertake marriage counselling with spouses and residents.

Staff

This year, staff became involved in a much more active training programme. A group of 38 officers and matrons completed a 60-hour course, the content of which included understanding alcoholism as an illness, treatment methods, examination of personal values, and the appreciation of what alcoholics go through in achieving sobriety. Following this, another 25 staff participated in an eight-hour seminar conducted by the Alcoholism Foundation on alcoholism and social damage. In March a two-day seminar was conducted by the Hazelden Minnesota Treatment Foundation. In addition to these courses, officers and matrons were involved in ongoing staff training for four hours every two weeks from December to the end of the year.

Evaluation

Success of the present treatment is difficult to evaluate in clear-cut terms. Achievement can frequently be measured in terms of the individual's ability to maintain his sobriety over increasingly longer periods. A survey carried out on all residents discharged up to the end of the year showed the following results:

37.3 per cent were found to be sober as at March 31, 1971;
47.5 per cent were brought back to the Alouette River Unit for a further period of training;
15.2 per cent, whereabouts were unknown.

Construction

The building programme designed to increase the unit's capacity in planned phases continued throughout the year.

The new kitchen-stores building was occupied in February and will be able to provide double the resident population with no substantial increase in kitchen staff. Vacating the old kitchen made possible the expansion of the tailor shop and provided space for lecture rooms, work shops, and a tool room. Plans are being completed for an administration and infirmary building urgently needed to provide adequate care for persons on admission suffering from alcohol withdrawal and undiagnosed health problems.

Twin Maples Farm

In spite of legislation provided for Courts to detain women on a Confirming Order, the number of residents was never more than 18 during the year.

As a means of developing morale and a better team spirit among staff, matrons were involved to a greater extent this year in the alcoholism training programme. At the same time, women residents participated with male residents in counselling sessions and in the relevant part of the Orientation Course set up at the Men's Unit. It was found that the mixed groups generally improved the interaction of the meetings. Women residents also attended outside meetings of alcoholics as well as the monthly meetings held at the Men's Unit. The Native Fellowship Clubs of both units met jointly on several occasions.

Both Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains became more involved in the treatment process this year and were particularly effective in counselling residents.

Since Twin Maples is a farm setting, all residents participated in the garden work and in the maintenance of a large poultry flock. With such a small population, they often worked a long working-day, particularly during the growing season. It is hoped that the tailor shop will shortly be able to take on small orders for other units of the Service.

Interested persons from the community continued to participate in the life of the farm. Outside groups came regularly to provide social evenings, hobbycraft instruction, and short courses on personal grooming.

Chapter VII. Chaplains and medical services

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Senior Chaplains: "The majority of inmates have very vague ideas about God and even more vague ideas about worship. For this reason, several Chaplains are using the Sunday Worship Period for the purpose of communicating the Gospel in a clear, concise, and pleasant manner. Some Chaplains hold Padres' Hours immediately after the service so that the contents of the sermon might be discussed. Bible study groups and courses, films and recordings, all are used to further the aims of instruction and discussion.

"The Chaplain, because of the nature of his work, is often required to spend a great deal of time in contact and counselling outside the institution, mostly with families of inmates in an effort to hold them together pending the return of the inmate to society.

"So many of the inmates have a poor relationship with themselves and consequently have many problems in their relationships with others. As many have never given love or received it in their lives, there is little chance that the idea of loving God is going to be very meaningful to them. If these people are to be helped, or retrained, it is necessary to provide them with the opportunity to establish a sound relationship with a genuinely loving person who can actually give them the experience of being loved. The Chaplain should certainly be such a person. He indeed must be the medium of his message and his 'religious programme' should have as its basic aim the expression of this love.

"At the Haney and Lower Mainland Centres the Chaplains sponsor the M2 programmes. At the Haney Centre this programme has developed considerably over the past year with 41 volunteer sponsors matched to an equal number of resourceless trainees. The programme has now been expanded to include Y2, or youth-to-youth participation, and F2, or family participation. The principle behind the M2, Y2, and F2 programmes is to give the trainee the opportunity to establish sound relationships with people of high standards in the community. Contact with such people on a personal level and in a trusting relationship gives the trainee a valuable opportunity for personal growth. All members in the M2 and Y2 groups are from churches in the community.

"At the Alouette River Unit and Twin Maples the Chaplains have participated in planning a programme for the treatment of alcoholics based on the 12 steps of Alcoholics Anonymous. The Chaplain at A.R.U. writes: 'This of course, is a decidedly spiritual approach in the treatment of alcoholism and, as a Padre, I feel that I have a key role to fulfil as an interpreter, counsellor, and adviser to both residents and staff on the various aspects of the programme.'

"The Chaplains at the Alouette River Unit, Twin Maples, Chilliwack Forest Camps, and Snowdon and Lakeview Camps report that there is a developing team ministry with their Roman Catholic counterparts. This kind of development should be encouraged, if for no other reason than the majority of people we serve have no significant church involvement, making therefore any rigid denominational ministry somewhat superfluous.

"Where staff-training programmes are undertaken, the Chaplain makes his contribution. Senior Chaplains are now participating in the Academy programme at

Pierce Creek Camp. This involves a two-hour session which begins with a talk on the role of the Chaplain followed by a free-wheeling discussion."

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Senior Medical Officer: "The general plan of decentralization of medical care in the Corrections Service has continued and has shown itself to be convenient and workable. It is, medically, a very sound way to conduct care, and as a result it is hoped that this method can be expanded even further in the future. Centralization only leads to duplication and distribution of responsibility, two highly undesirable effects when dealing with medical problems.

"During the fiscal year under discussion, extensive use was made of the new electroencephalograph machine. One hundred and eighty-five electroencephalographic examinations were carried out during the year on suspected epileptic, head injury, or brain-tumour cases, as well as those requested by the Court. The Neurological Research Section of the University of British Columbia Medical School has been interpreting the records and has provided a fine service.

"There has been an alarming number of chronic conditions arising at the Alouette River Unit; chronic cardio-pulmonary disorders and organic brain syndromes have been the most troublesome. Unfortunately, many of these conditions preclude an attack on the inmate's drinking problem. There seems to be a lack of due consideration given to these medical conditions prior to the issuing of a Confirming Order. Attempts will be made to try to make the appropriate authorities aware of this problem and have them seek a solution other than a confirming order.

"During the year I have been increasingly involved in the various programmes for training Corrections Service staff. I feel that this is one of the most important duties I perform. I regularly lecture to the new staff at the Lower Mainland Centre and during the year held an eight-hour session with one group of new staff. The eight-hour session was concerned with group counselling and group therapy.

"Three doctors resigned and were replaced during the past year. All three of the new physicians have shown themselves to be highly competent."

Chapter VIII. British Columbia Board of Parole

Composition

Board membership was comprised of C. J. A. Dalton (Chairman), Eric Kelly, Mrs. T. G. Norris, Dr. G. Kirkpatrick, A. Watts, Q.C. (Vice-Chairman).

The Chairman reports:

"Arnold Webster resigned due to heath reasons. His experience and understanding were a great asset to the Board's activities.

Operation

"Generally the Board operated in panels consisting of the Chairman and two members. These panels were assigned to the various correctional centres and met regularly throughout the year at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (including the Women's Unit), once monthly; Haney Correctional Centre, two to three times monthly; Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, once monthly; Chilliwack Forest Camps, once monthly; and New Haven Correctional Centre, once monthly.

"In addition, monthly meetings were held at Boulder Bay by one or more members of the Board, who then reported on the cases at a meeting of a panel. On occasion the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre panel met at Snowdon Forest Camp.

Function

"The British Columbia Board of Parole's function is to inquire into the cases under its jurisdiction and to select those felt to be worthy of the privilege of being granted parole; also to suspend or revoke the parole in cases where the privilege is abused.

"The responsibilities of the Board are somewhat different from the National Parole Board because of the principle of the determinate-indeterminate sentence. The principle of the determinate-indeterminate sentences and particularly the indeterminate period is that there will be sufficient elasticity in that period to permit the correctional centre to which the inmate is sent to satisfactorily complete a programme of training toward re-establishment with some time left for parole under supervision before the conclusion of the indeterminate. Thus, at the point of time which the correctional centre feels that the inmate is satisfactorily trained would be the normal time for parole, and all other things being equal the inmate would be then paroled. In some sense the function of the British Columbia Parole Board is to decide, whether in fact, the correctional centre has accomplished all that can usefully be done for the inmate, that a workable plan for his return to society is in evidence, and that there is no overriding evidence that he would be a danger to the community on release.

Sentencing

"This, of course, is a most difficult area but it does appear that more factual and current communication of the types of correctional centre available, what they can and cannot do, the chances of rehabilitation and the time taken to do it, and matters

of that nature would be useful to the Courts when the sentencing Judge has to address himself to this particular problem.

"It is clear enough that any rehabilitation programme becomes more difficult as the inmate becomes more institution-wise. It is noted that in some of the training correctional centres inmates will be found who have been in the correctional centre on one or more previous occasions. It is felt that to mix them up with the person who is in the correctional centre for the first time places an extremely heavy load on the training programme of the correctional centre and makes the chances of rehabilitation of the first offender that much more difficult.

Indians

"The Board has considerable concern over the position of the native Indians in the correctional centres. They are almost always model inmates and the correctional staff speak well of them. But, it is obviously difficult to design a programme for them and in some instances the difficulties that an Indian from a remote area of the Province faces in his sudden transportation to a fairly sophisticated correctional unit are not completely understood. Further consideration should be given to this matter and advice sought from all available sources.

Suspension of parole

"We have found that "suspension" of parole is an increasingly effective method of dealing with borderline parolees.

"They seem to react positively to the interest shown in their welfare and rehabilitation.

"On occasion we have been able to arrange for suspension to be served in local lock-ups for short periods, week-ends, and sometimes at night only. This results in a minimum of interference with employment or school. It is less costly than returning parolees to Provincial training centres from distant points and avoids the negative atmosphere of, for example, the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre."

Appendices

Population graph

Administrative staff

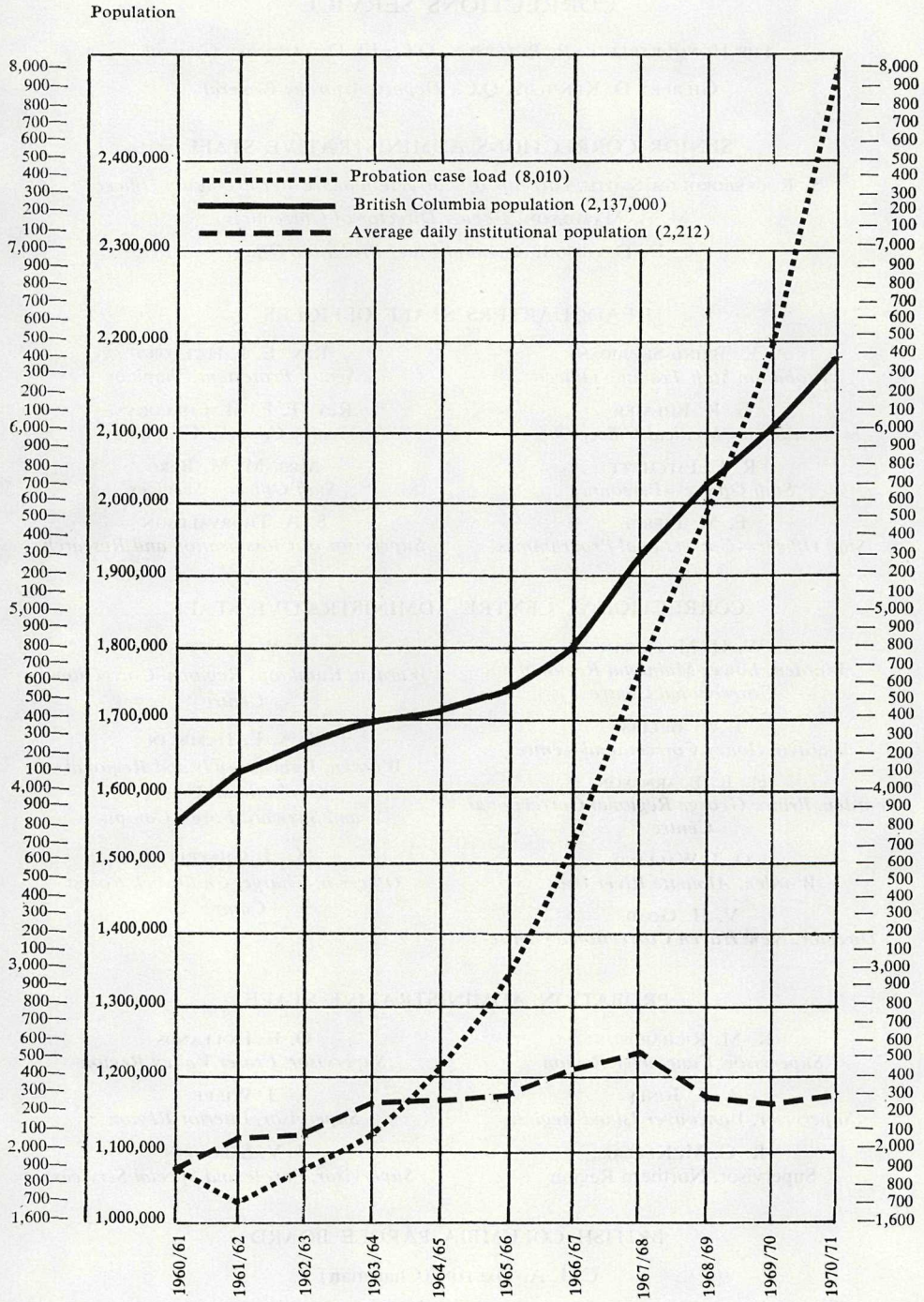
Organizational chart

Directory of correctional facilities

Statistical tables

Population graph

Total Population, Adult Institutional Population and Probation Cases, April 1, 1960, to March 31, 1971



* Dominion Bureau of Statistics, *Monthly Population Estimates.*

Administrative staff

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
CORRECTIONS SERVICE

THE HONOURABLE L. R. PETERSON, Q.C., LL.D., *Attorney-General*

GILBERT D. KENNEDY, Q.C., *Deputy Attorney-General*

SENIOR CORRECTIONS ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

S. ROCKSBOROUGH SMITH, *Director of Correction and Chief Probation Officer*

M. A. MATHESON, *Deputy Director of Correction*

C. D. DAVIDSON, *Assistant Chief Probation Officer*

HEADQUARTERS STAFF OFFICERS

A. K. BRIND-SHERIDAN
Probation Staff Training Officer

G. R. BULMER
Senior Medical Officer

R. E. FITCHETT
Staff Officer—Personnel

E. M. PIERCE
Staff Officer—Correctional Programmes

REV. E. J. HULFORD
Senior Protestant Chaplain

REV. T. F. M. CORCORAN
Senior Catholic Chaplain

MRS. M. M. BERG
Staff Officer—Services

S. A. THORVALDSON
Supervisor of Classification and Research

CORRECTIONAL CENTRE ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

W. H. MULLIGAN
Warden, Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre

J. W. BELLIS
Warden, Haney Correctional Centre

H. B. BJARNASON
Warden, Prince George Regional Correctional Centre

O. J. WALLING
Warden, Alouette River Unit

V. H. GOAD
Director, New Haven Correctional Centre

W. SCOTT
Warden, Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre

S. A. L. HAMBLIN
Warden, Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre and Sayward Forest Camps

G. J. CHAPPLE
Officer-in-Charge, Chilliwack Forest Camps

PROBATION ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

K. M. RICHARDSON
Supervisor, Vancouver Region

A. E. JONES
Supervisor, Vancouver Island Region

R. G. MCKELLAR
Supervisor, Northern Region

O. E. HOLLANDS
Supervisor, Fraser Valley Region

J. WIEBE
Supervisor, Interior Region

J. V. SABOURIN
Supervisor, Parole and Special Services

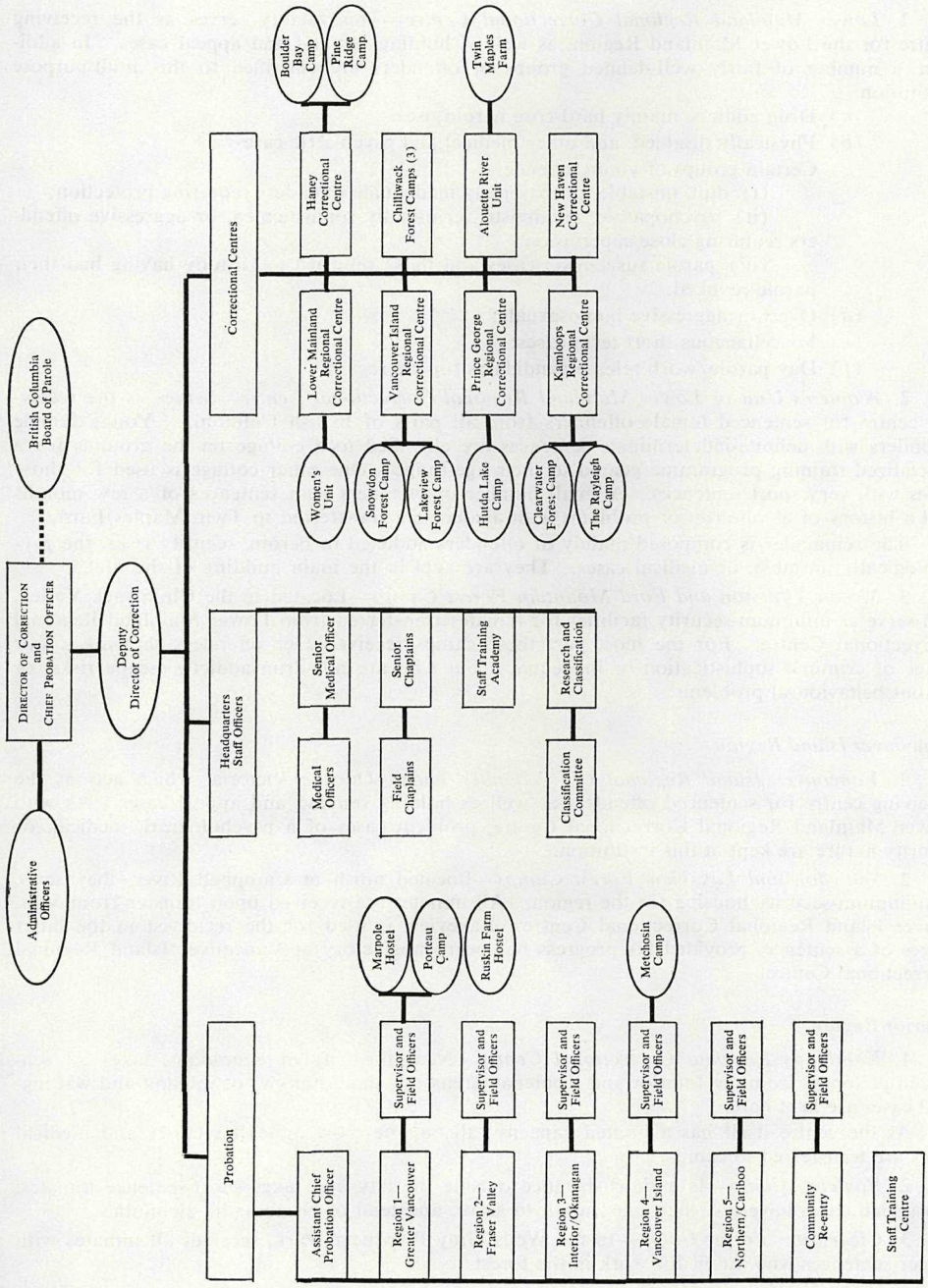
BRITISH COLUMBIA PAROLE BOARD

C. J. A. DALTON (Chairman)

Members:

MRS. T. G. NORRIS E. KELLY DR. G. KIRKPATRICK A. WATTS (Vice-Chairman)

Organizational chart



Directory of correctional facilities

Regional Correctional Centres

Lower Mainland Region

1. *Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre*—This facility serves as the receiving centre for the Lower Mainland Region, as well as holding remand and appeal cases. In addition, a number of fairly well-defined groups of offenders are classified to this multipurpose institution:

(*a*) Drug addicts, mainly hard-core heroin users:

(*b*) Physically disabled, and other medical and psychiatric cases:

(*c*) Certain groups of young offenders,

(i) dull, unstable, or extremely inadequate offenders requiring protection;

(ii) psychopathic, recidivistic, criminally sophisticated, or aggressive offenders requiring close supervision;

(iii) parole suspension cases and those returned to custody having had their parole revoked:

(*d*) Overt or aggressive homosexuals:

(*e*) Miscellaneous short-term cases:

(*f*) Day parole/work release candidates for the region.

2. *Women's Unit of Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre*—Serves as the receiving centre for sentenced female offenders from all parts of British Columbia. Young female offenders with definite-indeterminate sentences are classified to a cottage on the grounds for a specialized training programme geared to their age-range. One other cottage is used for those cases with very short sentences. A small number of offenders with sentences of a few months and a history of alcoholism or problems with alcohol are transferred to Twin Maples Farm.

The remainder is composed mainly of offenders addicted to heroin, security risks, the psychologically unstable, or medical cases. They are kept in the main building of the unit.

3. *Mount Thurston and Ford Mountain Forest Camps*—Located in the Chilliwack Valley, and serve as minimum-security facilities for inmates transferred from Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. For the most part these camps receive older offenders showing a fair range of criminal sophistication or inadequacy, but who are not drug addicts, escape risks, or serious behavioural problems.

Vancouver Island Region

1. *Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre*—Outside Victoria, which acts as the receiving centre for sentenced offenders as well as holding remand and appeal cases. As with Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, problem cases of a psychological, medical, or security nature are kept at this institution.

2. *Snowdon and Lakeview Forest Camps*—Located north of Campbell River, they serve as minimum-security housing for the region. All inmates are received upon transfer from Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. Lakeview is used for the recidivist in the latter stages of a sentence, provided his progress has been satisfactory at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre.

Interior Region

1. *Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre*—Near the City of Kamloops, takes all sentenced prisoners from the Interior and Kootenay areas. A small number of remand and waiting-trial cases are kept here.

As the centre itself has a limited capacity, all but the most difficult security and medical cases are transferred to camps.

2. *Rayleigh Camp*—Is a short distance outside the city and takes short-sentence inmates. Most such cases have less than one month to serve, and tend to be nomadic alcoholics.

3. *Clearwater Forest Camp*—In the Wells Gray Provincial Park, receives all inmates with longer sentences who are fit for work in the forest.

Prince George Region

1. *Prince George Regional Correctional Centre*—Performs the same function for the north of the Province.

2. *Hutda Lake Forest Camp*—Thirty miles outside Prince George, receives on transfer inmates suitable for work in the forest.

3. *Farm Trailer Camp*—Located on the grounds of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre and provides housing for those with sentences of less than one month or medical cases not fit for transfer to Hutda.

Specialized young-offender facilities

Haney Correctional Centre—Is the placement utilized for 40 to 45 per cent of the young offenders with definite-indeterminate sentences. It offers a broad range of academic, vocational, work, and counselling programmes, as well as a good level of security for the unstable types. Most of the juveniles transferred to Adult Court require the security of this institution. Haney Correctional Centre thus receives a wide range of young offenders from the grossly immature and disturbed or inadequate to the more stable offender who shows a capacity and motivation for vocational or academic courses.

Selected short-term offenders are housed in Pine Ridge Forest Camp, a satellite camp of the Haney Correctional Centre. Many of them return during the day to the main institution for a course or work placement.

Those offenders who prove to be seriously psychopathic, or whose criminal sophistication becomes disruptive, are transferred back to the Westgate A Unit of Lower Mainland Centre.

New Haven Correctional Centre—Is a small, open Borstal-type facility in the metropolitan Vancouver area. The offender's basic stability and capacity for response to an intensive responsibility-type training are key factors to be considered. Apart from this, New Haven accepts a fairly broad range of delinquents.

Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Forest Camps—Both offer a high-demand type of graded training programme. The one at Boulder Bay is of four months' duration; at Centre Creek, six months'. The content of the final training stage includes mountain climbing, wilderness survival, search and rescue, and forest fire-fighting. Groups from both camps have distinguished themselves in fighting forest fires and finding lost hunters and hikers.

Westgate A Unit of Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre—Is utilized as a placement for the most recidivistic or those with a serious level of sexual deviance. The remainder are those who become serious disciplinary or security problems at any of the young-offender facilities and have to be transferred to Westgate. This unit offers a secure setting with a vigorous work programme and shops for those who show signs of progress.

Facilities for chronic alcoholics

Alouette River Unit—Accommodates male alcoholics who are held on a detaining order imposed by the Courts under an amendment to the *Summary Convictions Act.* Only the Cities of Vancouver and Prince George have so far invoked the use of this legislation. Men at the unit undergo a course of treatment in which they are brought face to face with their problems, discuss them, hopefully gain a greater insight into their behaviour, and learn ways to live full and useful lives without having to have recourse to alcohol.

All cases are admitted direct to the institution, and the length of the treatment period depends on the individual's ability to profit from it. Men are released under a probation order to the community when they are deemed fit.

Twin Maples Farm—Performs the same function for female alcoholics and comes under the same administration. The legislation for females has been invoked on a Province-wide basis. In spite of this, the number of admissions is very low.

Institutions

1. *Statement of Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1971*

	Lower Mainland Centre			Vancouver Island Centre	Kamloops Centre	Prince George Centre	Haney Correctional Centre	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	Provincial Totals
	Male	Female	Subtotal									
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Salaries	3,108,725	400,614	3,509,339	634,666	616,098	607,996	2,305,509	141,748	425,109	400,960	108,706	8,750,131
Temporary assistance	106,174	11,529	117,703	32,054	39,395	35,363	152,954	19,441	32,667	30,876	10,623	471,076
Office expense	17,474	569	18,043	6,997	3,150	5,124	17,091	1,390	4,190	2,620	52	58,657
Office furniture and equipment	401	56	457	.....	84	.....	1,191	35	132	401	293	2,593
Heat, light, power, and water	101,769	.....	101,769	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101,769
Travelling expense	1,845	24	1,869	3,824	1,460	4,443	1,885	29	470	552	.....	14,532
Clothing and uniforms	65,543	6,453	69,996	15,961	15,054	13,436	47,774	4,387	11,989	9,508	3,625	191,730
Provisions and catering	351,970	62	352,032	61,867	80,742	93,756	182,213	10,497	61,572	47,323	600	890,602
Laundry and dry-goods	5,172	1,987	7,159	6,354	4,095	6,994	11,371	1,791	4,435	1,444	357	44,000
Inmates' earnings	55,911	6,965	62,876	25,691	14,816	19,335	46,946	4,357	19,903	19,854	2,747	216,525
Advertising	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	190	.....	.....	.....	.....	190
Printing and publications	56	.....	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	56
Maintenance and operation of equipment	17,663	899	18,562	25,549	14,467	9,635	35,633	2,382	16,559	5,925	4,318	133,030
Equipment and machinery	20,200	167	20,367	19,261	15,641	2,096	31,387	5,610	13,127	4,081	9,459	121,035
Medical supplies	19,185	4,542	23,727	3,577	3,927	1,790	5,277	486	3,283	3,820	577	46,464
Medical services	141,918	4,321	146,239	8,464	6,239	11,447	12,491	415	5,106	6,243	1,893	198,537
Library	1,246	178	1,424	333	194	570	1,463	405	248	303	.....	4,940
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	16,382	1,312	17,694	20,165	10,312	8,815	18,665	2,047	12,399	9,240	2,276	101,613
Transportation (prisoners)	4,415	1,142	5,557	5,240	3,181	7,486	2,979	388	2,278	1,316	379	28,804
School supplies	638	103	741	6,546	1,734	211	24,573	1,886	1,411	1,051	.....	38,153
Supplies for training	2,216	234	2,450	2,596	246	1,142	47,969	4,158	5,309	2,941	60	66,871
Motor-vehicles and accessories	.....	.....	.....	9,816	2,807	.....	6,101	.....	6,368	.....	.....	25,092
Incidentals and contingencies	1,101	2	1,103	.....	451	135	647	.....	.....	71	.....	2,407
Farm operations	61,075	.....	61,075	96,765	35,343	1,568	1,188	5,808	99	1,683	13,603	217,132
Sheet-metal plant	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Licence-plate shop	256,288	.....	256,288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	256,288
Group work programme	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,777	1,363	1,474	.....	.....	6,588
Vocational shops	2,878	.....	2,878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,878

Acquisition and construction of buildings	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	2,262	----------	----------	28,947	----------	89	31,298
Prison industries	54,683	----------	54,683	7,561	----------	22,195	----------	----------	----------	6,717	14,253	105,435
Total institutional expenditure	4,412,928	441,159	4,854,087	993,287	869,436	855,799	2,959,274	208,623	657,075	556,929	173,910	12,128,426
Add Public Works maintenance costs	46,155	----------	46,155	51,751	54,476	25,992	97,413	24,991	16,563	16,160	1,840	335,341
Totals	4,459,083	441,159	4,900,242	1,045,044	923,912	881,791	3,056,687	233,614	673,638	573,089	175,750	12,463,767
Public Works costs—												
Maintenance	46,155	----------	46,155	51,751	54,476	25,992	97,413	24,991	16,563	16,160	1,840	335,341
Capital projects	144,238	----------	144,238	----------	----------	2,112	7,431	2,500	----------	----------	----------	156,281
Totals	190,393	----------	190,393	51,751	54,476	28,104	104,844	27,491	16,563	16,160	1,840	491,622

2. *Operational Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1971*

	Lower Mainland Centre (Male and Female)	Vancouver Island Centre and Camps	Kamloops Centre and Camps	Prince George Centre and Camps	Haney Correctional Centre and Camps	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	Provincial Totals
Prisoner-days—										
Year ended March 31, 1970	298,165	76,276	70,776	69,774	152,545	14,002	61,650	41,635	6,959	791,782
Year ended March 31, 1971	309,348	83,710	73,871	73,622	147,814	14,522	53,832	45,260	6,205	808,184
Increase	11,183	7,434	3,095	3,848	----------	520	----------	3,625	----------	16,402
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	----------	4,731	----------	7,818	----------	754	----------
Expenditure for maintenance—	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Year ended March 31, 1970	4,690,506	930,650	786,524	792,580	2,761,770	199,503	696,226	495,906	134,085	11,487,750
Year ended March 31, 1971	4,900,242	1,045,044	923,912	881,791	2,851,367	233,614	673,656	573,089	175,749	12,258,464
Increase	209,736	114,394	137,388	89,211	89,597	34,111	----------	77,183	41,664	770,714
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	22,570	----------	----------	----------
Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner—										
Year ended March 31, 1970	15.73	12.20	11.11	11.36	18.00	16.75	11.29	11.91	20.60	128.95
Year ended March 31, 1971	15.84	12.48	12.50	11.98	19.29	16.09	12.51	12.66	28.34	141.69
Increase	0.11	0.28	1.39	0.62	1.29	----------	1.22	0.75	7.74	12.74
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	----------	----------	0.66	----------	----------	----------	----------
Expenditure for provisions and catering—										
Year ended March 31, 1970	312,839	60,059	76,352	90,602	213,566	9,406	70,007	41,885	511	875,227
Year ended March 31, 1971	351,970	61,867	80,743	93,755	182,213	10,497	61,572	47,323	600	890,540
Increase	39,131	1,808	4,391	3,153	----------	1,091	----------	5,438	89	15,313
Decrease	----------	----------	----------	----------	31,353	----------	8,435	----------	----------	----------
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—										
Year ended March 31, 1970	1.05	0.79	1.08	1.26	1.40	0.67	1.14	1.13	1.13	1.04
Year ended March 31, 1971	1.14	.74	1.09	1.27	1.23	.72	1.14	1.05	.97	1.07
Increase	0.09	----------	0.01	0.01	----------	0.05	----------	----------	----------	0.03
Decrease	----------	.05	----------	----------	0.17	----------	----------	0.08	0.16	----------

3. *Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1971*

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps							Grand Total
	Lower Mainland Centre		Vancouver Island Centre	Kamloops Centre	Prince George Centre	Haney Correctional Centre	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female											
On register, morning of April 1, 1970	756	56	117	163	171	391	35	162	51	59	114	13	2,088
Received during year—													
New admissions (from Court)	6,536	600	1,318	1,843	1,597	168	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	18	12,331
New admissions (by transfer)	.....	.....	162	.....	4	574	62	561	254	182	132	60	1,991
Readmissions	695	93	198	45	42	178	3	22	1	5	288	10	1,580
Totals	7,987	749	1,795	2,051	1,814	1,311	100	745	306	246	785	101	17,990
Discharged during year—													
By expiration of sentence and payment of fine	2,545	255	626	1,497	1,272	153	9	390	138	114	140	47	7,186
By escape	11	1	.....	13	9	45	10	29	2	4	190	1	315
By death	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
By transfer to Provincial Mental Hospital	84	8	10	3	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114
By release on British Columbia Parole	76	10	52	.....	1	403	29	72	22	9	.....	.....	674
By release from British Columbia Parole suspension	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
By release on National Parole	99	24	10	24	51	12	1	29	20	8	14	3	295
By release on National/British Columbia Parole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
By transfer to other Provincial gaols	1,629	63	526	162	90	126	3	63	60	44	80	2	2,848
By release to Court and bail	2,094	263	362	125	136	47	2	.....	4	2	2	.....	3,037
By transfer to penitentiary	402	19	49	35	29	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	541
By order of Chief Probation Officer	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	22	247
By day parole	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Miscellaneous	.....	11	4	.....	8	42	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	68
Immigration hold	211	17	9	.....	4	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	246
Totals	7,151	671	1,650	1,859	1,605	889	54	589	246	181	653	75	15,623
On register, afternoon of March 31, 1971	836	78	145	192	209	422	46	156	60	65	132	26	2,367
Escape index[1]—													
1967/68	0.17	0.32	0.06	0.13	0.07	5.05	29.26	2.35	.....	1.37	0.61	(2)	0.77
1968/69	0.21	0.39	0.25	0.69	0.16	5.04	10.00	1.46	0.89	0.50	0.92	.....	0.82
1969/70	0.16	.....	0.21	0.89	0.67	0.89	5.55	7.36	2.30	1.92	5.50	.....	0.84
1970/71	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.63	0.50	3.43	10.00	3.89	0.65	1.62	24.00	1.00	1.75

[1] Escape index $= \frac{\text{total escapes} \times 100}{\text{total admissions}}$.

[2] Institution included in Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre for this year.

4. *Accommodation (Capacity)*

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps						
	Lower Mainland Centre		Vancouver Island Centre and Camps	Kamloops Centre and Camps	Prince George Centre and Camps	Haney Correc-tional Centre and Camps	New Haven	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm (Female)	Provincial Totals	
	Male	Female									Male	Female
Inmates	830	103	250	206	200	508	48	174	153	60	2,369	163

5. *Population*

Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1970	760	57	209	194	191	418	38	168	114	19	2,092	76
Daily average number, year ended March 31, 1971	776	71	229	202	202	404	40	147	124	17	2,124	88
Increase	16	14	20	8	11	------	2	------	10	------	32	12
Decrease	------	------	------	------	------	14	------	21	------	2	------	------
Peak number, year ended March 31, 1971	897	92	287	231	234	446	46	170	156	27	(1)	(1)
Lowest number, year ended March 31, 1971	657	47	171	170	170	314	33	116	95	7	(1)	(1)

1 The addition of these numbers would yield an invalid total.

6. *Education*

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Lower Mainland Centre				Vancouver Island Centre		Kamloops Centre		Prince George Centre		Haney Correctional Centre		New Haven Centre		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	68	1	16	3	6	1	58	3	44	3	2	-----	-----	-----	4	2	-----	-----	2	-----	6	2	4	5
Primary	76	1	10	1	14		51	3	48	3	1	-----	-----	-----	8		1	-----	3	3	11	3	3	4
Elementary	2,010	31	196	33	456	31	836	45	768	48	292	40	22	36	201	36	64	27	80	47	193	50	53	68
High School	4,051	62	349	58	949	64	862	47	719	45	430	58	39	62	335	60	152	64	75	44	165	43	18	23
College	331	5	29	5	55	4	36	2	22	1	17	2	1	2	13	2	20	9	10	6	8	2	-----	-----
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

7. *Race*

Caucasian	5,732	88	392	65	1,249	84	1,270	69	1,070	67	625	84	54	87	468	84	195	83	120	71	315	82	31	40
Negroid	81	1	16	3	2		3	-----	4	-----	6	1	-----	-----	2	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	4	2	-----	-----
Oriental	92	1	6	1	4	2	3	-----	2	-----	5		1		1	-----	3	3	1	2	1		1	5
Non-Brit. Columbia Indian	190	3	50	8	23		75	4	238	15	13	2	-----	-----	25	4	3		3		28	7	4	
British Columbia Indian	441	7	136	23	202	14	492	27	287	18	93	13	7	13	65	12	34	14	46	27	35	9	42	55
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

8. *Nationality*

Canadian (citizen)	5,589	86	519	87	1,366	92	1,816	99	1,467	91	728	98	61	98	515	92	224	95	159	94	353	92	77	99
British	229	3	21	4	24	2	-----	-----	41	3	1	-----	-----	-----	9	2	9	3	4	2	12	3	-----	-----
Subtotals	5,818	89	540	91	1,390	94	1,816	99	1,508	94	729	98	61	98	524	94	233	98	163	96	365	95	77	99
American	248	4	41	6	43	3	19		38	3	9		1	2	2	-----	2	1	1	4	4	1	1	1
European	392	6	11	2	38	3	7	1	50	3	1	2	-----	-----	32	6	1	1	6		11	3	-----	-----
Oriental	35	1	2	1	1	-----	-----		1	-----	1		-----	-----	2	-----	1		-----	-----	1	1	-----	-----
Other	43		6		8		1		4	-----	2		-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2		-----	-----
Subtotals	718	11	60	9	90	6	27	1	93	6	13	2	1	2	37	6	4	2	7	4	18	5	78	-----
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

9. *Age-group*

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Lower Mainland Centre				Vancouver Island Centre		Kamloops Centre		Prince George Centre		Haney Correctional Centre		New Haven Centre		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
15 years and under	2	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	24	3	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years to 17 years	138	2	20	3	58	4	31	2	20	1	180	24	24	39	15	3	2	1	1	36	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years to 23 years	2,547	39	244	41	635	43	625	34	539	34	479	65	34	55	197	35	127	54	60		7	2	20	25
24 years to 34 years	1,933	29	199	33	342	23	493	27	452	28	26	4	2	3	201	36	63	27	70	41	93	24	24	31
35 years to 45 years	1,079	17	78	13	220	15	371	20	359	22	22	3	.....	.....	82	15	30	12	21	12	128	33	20	26
46 years and over	837	13	58	10	221	15	321	17	231	15	11	1	.....	.....	63	11	15	6	18	11	155	41	14	18
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

10. *Use of Alcohol*

Abstainer	519	8	161	27	130	9	84	4	75	5	35	5	7	11	32	6	27	11	9	5	.....	.....	1	9
Temperate	2,492	38	239	40	311	21	347	19	970	60	540	73	49	79	187	33	58	25	24	14	2	100	6	
Intemperate	3,525	54	200	33	1,039	70	1,412	77	556	35	167	22	6	10	342	61	152	64	137	81	381		71	91
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

11. *Use of Narcotics*

Abstainer	4,852	74	391	65	130	9	1,665	90	1,462	91	384	52	29	47	459	82	162	68	152	89	373	97	75	96
Infrequent user	69	1	10	2	311	21	124	7	107	7	358	48	30	48	18	3	7	3	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Habitual user	1,615	25	199	33	1,039	70	54	3	32	2	.....	.....	3	5	84	15	68	29	18	11	8		3	4
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

12. *Creed*

Protestant	3,096	47	251	42	861	58	823	45	635	40	370	50	39	63	245	44	123	52	92	54	185	48	32	41
Roman Catholic	2,264	35	268	45	438	30	909	50	817	51	222	30	23	37	228	40	82	35	62	36	160	42	42	54
Atheist-agnostic	348	5	39	6	138	9	95	5	47	3	1	.....	.....	.....	48	9	12	5	15	10	7	2	.....	.....
Other	828	13	42	7	43	3	16	.....	102	6	149	20	.....	.....	40	7	20	8	1		31	8	4	5
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

13. *Duration of Sentence*

By months—																								
Under 1	1,803	28	156	26	275	19	850	46	445	28	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 and under 2	362	6	38	6	229	15	170	9	442	28	7	1	.....	.....	13	2	24	10	4	2	2	.....	6	8
2 and under 3	295	5	24	4	78	5	139	8	200	12	20	3	4	7	70	12	12	5	11	6	14	4	18	23
3 and under 6	545	8	59	10	219	15	277	15	214	13	43	6	.....	.....	182	32	84	35	47	28	60	16	26	33
6 and under 12	431	7	43	7	159	11	148	8	37	2	35	5	.....	.....	118	21	64	27	47	28	37	10	9	12
12 and under 18	186	3	8	1	53	4	61	3	34	2	29	4	.....	.....	65	12	13	5	25	15	10	2	.....	.....
18 and under 24	87	1	15	3	36	2	27	2	24	2	18	2	.....	.....	22	4	11	5	17	10	8	2	1	1
24 and over[1]	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	6	.....	1		.....	.....	.....	.....	25	11	19	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Definite-indeterminate	611	9	22	4	121	8	32	2	40	3	556	75	58	93	87	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	23
Penitentiary	283	4	16	3	50	3	19	1	20	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not finished/Court	930	14	16	3	114	8	33	2	94	6	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released at Court (no gaol sentence)	948	14	185	31	146	10	83	4	45	3	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Immigration hold	.....	.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To Provincial Mental Hospital	48	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indeterminate	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	251	66	.....	.....
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

14. *Previous Admissions*

Nil	3,257	50	359	60	986	66	982	53	838	52	667	90	60	97	453	81	231	97	91	54	267	70	57	73
One	1,043	16	86	14	240	16	257	14	290	18	58	8	2	3	82	15	6	3	35	21	58	15	13	17
Two	578	9	34	6	90	6	128	7	141	9	14	2	.....	.....	17	3	.....	.....	22	13	21	5	7	9
Three	360	5	27	4	42	3	83	5	79	5	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....	9	5	6	2	.....	.....
Four to ten	851	13	58	10	70	5	256	14	163	10	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	8	4	31	8	.....	.....
Eleven or more	447	7	36	6	52	4	137	7	90	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1	1
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

15. *Civil Status*

Single	4,224	65	271	45	888	60	1,191	65	1,064	67	653	88	61	98	332	59	164	69	94	55	177	46	23	29
Married	1,260	19	151	25	339	23	399	22	339	21	67	9	1	2	125	22	53	22	36	21	69	18	33	42
Widowed	90	1	36	6	23	1	29	.....	25	1	3		.....	.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	19	5	4	6
Separated	643	10	106	18	147	10	176	10	134	8	16	2	.....	.....	78	14	13	5	21	13	76	20	12	15
Divorced	319	5	36	6	83	6	48	3	39	3	3	1	.....	.....	22	4	4	2	17	10	42	11	6	8
Totals	6,536	100	600	100	1,480	100	1,843	100	1,601	100	742	100	62	100	561	100	237	100	170	100	383	100	78	100

[1] As a result of consecutive sentences.

16. *Offences for Which Prisoners Were Admitted During the Year (by Major Offence)*

	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps						
	Lower Mainland Centre		Vancouver Island Centre	Kamloops Regional Centre	Prince George Centre	Haney Correctional Centre	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Snowdon Forest Camp	Lakeview Forest Camp	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm
	Male	Female										
(a) Crimes Against the Person												
Abduction	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
Abortion	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Assault, common	153	7	33	80	31	15	...	12	12	3	3	1
Assault, causing bodily harm	17	12	5	7	46	20	...	11	5	...	7	2
Assault, with intent and other (felonious)	163	...	36	12	9	2	1	3	2	1	2	...
Attempted suicide	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Attempted murder	6	...	3	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carnal knowledge	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Criminal negligence	9	4	7	7	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
Extortion	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indecent assault (female)	58	...	15	6	8	2	...	6	3	4	...	...
Manslaughter	7	...	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murder (noncapital)	21	5	12	6	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape and assault, with intent	28	...	5	3	6	4	...	1	1	...	...	...
Sexual intercourse (with female under 14)	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shooting, with intent	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...
Subtotals	480 (7%)	29 (5%)	126 (9%)	131 (7%)	120 (7%)	50 (7%)	1 (2%)	36 (6%)	25 (10%)	15 (9%)	13 (3%)	5 (6%)
(b) Crimes Against Property												
Arson and incendiarism	14	16	4	5	3	2	...	1	1	...	1	1
Breaking and entering	661	13	142	118	94	200	23	93	30	25	10	3
Conspiracy	9	1	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
False pretences	232	29	54	69	42	18	...	27	11	6	15	5
Forgery	146	14	7	...	24	17	...	14	3	...	11	2
Fraud	116	17	39	18	41	12	...	15	6	8	5	3
Mischief (damage to property)	72	10	21	18	31	16	1	5	5	6	...	1
Possession of housebreaking instruments	27	1	4	1	...	4	...	2	...	1	...	...
Possession of or receiving stolen goods	292	11	54	79	62	45	3	40	8	14	3	1
Robbery	298	23	29	19	23	37	3	20	5	7	5	1
Taking auto without owner's consent	10	3	5	6	4	...	1	1	...	2	3	1
Theft and attempted theft—												
Over $50	489	42	88	93	109	102	13	54	22	25	22	4
Under $50	682	71	94	149	158	36	3	66	18	10	17	1
By conversion	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass	2	...	3	3	28	...	...	1	...	1	2	1
Unlawfully in dwelling	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...
Uttering	4	2	9	21	7	4	...	...	1	2	...	...
Subtotals	3,054 (47%)	253 (42%)	553 (37%)	627 (34%)	634 (40%)	493 (66%)	47 (76%)	343 (61%)	112 (47%)	107 (63%)	94 (25%)	24 (31%)

(c) Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency												
Bigamy	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Bribery	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Buggery	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	21	----	13	6	12	5	----	4	4	2	1	----
Incest	3	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indecent act	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Indecent exposure	11	----	1	7	5	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Gross indecency	5	1	2	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----
Keeper of bawdy-house	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Obscene matter	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Perjury	3	----	1	2	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----
Prostitution	----	71	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Subtotals	44 (1%)	74 (12%)	19 (1%)	17 (1%)	21 (1%)	7 (1%)	----	7 (1%)	4 (2%)	2 (1%)	2 ----	----
(d) Crimes Against Public Order and Peace												
Breach of *Motor-vehicle Act*	433	19	108	190	154	18	----	51	18	----	5	2
Breach of recognizance	56	16	5	19	14	6	1	8	2	3	14	4
By-law offences (not B.C.L.A.)	17	1	----	----	5	----	----	2	----	----	----	----
Causing disturbance	173	35	105	233	143	1	1	4	4	4	3	2
Chronic alcoholic (sec. 64A) *Summary Convictions Act*	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	222	21
Dangerous driving	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----
Driving while intoxicated	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Escape	18	2	8	7	3	1	----	----	----	----	2	----
Excise Act offences	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Failing to remain at scene of accident	9	1	10	16	----	3	----	1	----	1	----	----
Government Liquor Act offences	92	13	17	48	53	----	----	4	1	----	1	2
Impaired driving	533	26	161	361	267	15	----	34	19	10	12	2
Breach of probation order	----	----	7	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Loitering by night	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Narcotic and Drug Act offences	659	76	160	64	50	124	11	29	44	7	7	8
Obstructing a peace officer	87	7	13	16	16	3	----	2	1	----	2	1
Pointing a firearm	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Possession of offensive weapon	141	8	19	13	20	10	1	10	4	1	5	----
Public mischief	----	----	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unlawful shooting	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----
Vagrancy (A, B, D)	178	3	58	30	45	----	----	1	----	3	1	5
Subtotals	2,407 (37%)	207 (35%)	681 (46%)	1,007 (55%)	770 (48%)	181 (24%)	14 (22%)	146 (26%)	94 (40%)	30 (18%)	274 (72%)	47 (60%)
(e) Other Offences (Unclassified)												
Other offences	551 (8%)	37 (6%)	101 (7%)	61 (3%)	56 (4%)	11 (2%)	----	29 (6%)	2 (1%)	16 (9%)	----	2 (3%)
Grand totals	6,536 (100%)	600 (100%)	1,480 (100%)	1,843 (100%)	1,601 (100%)	742 (100%)	62 (100%)	561 (100%)	237 (100%)	170 (100%)	383 (100%)	78 (100%)

17. *Work Placement of Admissions (Daily Average Dispersion)*

	Admitting Institutions										Training Institutions and Camps													
	Lower Mainland Centre				Vancouver Island Centre		Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre		Prince George Centre		Haney Correctional Centre		New Haven Centre		Chilliwack Forest Camps		Snowdon Forest Camp		Lakeview Forest Camp		Alouette River Unit		Twin Maples Farm	
	Male		Female																					
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Manufacturing (shops)	39	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	16	8	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	18	14	6	34
Maintenance (shops)	56	7	3	4	13	10	14	7	10	5	12	3	----	----	4	3	2	4	----	----	7	6	----	----
Farming labour	26	3	----	----	31	24	29	14	5½	3	----	----	10	25	----	----	----	----	----	----	23	19	5	32
Domestic labour	137	18	29	41	33	26	40	20	39	20	90	22	9	23	34	23	12	25	9	18	29	23	6	34
Forestry labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	27	13	6	3	23	6	----	----	55	37	26	50	29	57	35	28	----	----
Maintenance (grounds)	73	10	4	6	19	15	34½	18	9	4	52	13	----	----	24	16	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Vocational shops	10	1	9	13	----	----	----	----	----	----	73	18	21	52	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Academic	(1)	----	10	14	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Academic and labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	½	----	1	1	43	11	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Day parole	1	----	----	----	1	1	½	----	½		----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Awaiting disposition (Court, classification, etc.)	235	30	10	14	26	20	50	25	51	25	20	5	----	----	18	12	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Unemployed (unfit)	----	----	----	----	----	----	5	2	1	----	----	----	----	----	3	2	----	----	1	2	12	10	----	----
In cells (unemployed employables)	163	21	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Search, rescue, and labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	40	10	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Isolation	9	----	1.8	----	1	1	1½	1	3	----	2	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Under observation	6	2	4	8	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Hospital	21	3	0.2	----	3	3	----	----	59	29	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	2	----	----	----	----
Construction labour	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4.5	9	11	21	----	----	----	----
Department of Recreation and Conservation	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6.5	12	----	----	----	----	----	----
DASH Programme	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	8	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Adjustment Programme	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Totals	776	100	71	100	127	100	202	100	202	100	404	100	40	100	147	100	51	100	51	100	124	100	17	100

[1] Academic classroom (71) tabulated in other employment categories.

18. *Institutional Staff as at March 31, 1971*

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps					Totals
	Lower Mainland Centre		Vancouver Island Centre	Kamloops Centre	Prince George Centre	Haney Correctional Centre and Camps	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female									
1. Administration—											
Warden 2	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Warden 1	----	----	1	1	1	----	----	----	1	----	4
Deputy Warden 2	3	----	----	----	----	3	----	1	----	----	7
Deputy Warden 1	7	1	1	1	1	2	----	----	1	----	14
Director (New Haven)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
2. Clerical and stores—											
Clerk 6	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Principal Officer (Clerical)	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	----	1	----	6
Senior Correctional Officer (Accountant)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Senior Correctional Officer (Clerical)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Clerk 2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2
Clerk 3	3	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	4
Clerk 4	1	----	1	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	5
Clerk 5	1	2	----	----	----	2	1	----	----	----	6
Clerk-Stenographer 1	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	2
Clerk-Stenographer 2	2	----	----	1	1	6	----	1	1	----	12
Clerk-Stenographer 2 (part-time)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	2
Clerk-Stenographer 3	2	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	4
Clerk-Stenographer 3 (part-time)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
Clerk-Stenographer 5	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Operator, Bookkeeping Machine	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Operator, Switchboard 2	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	2
Photographer 2	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Stockman 5	1	----	----	1	----	1	----	1	----	----	4
Stockman 6	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor of Stores	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
3. Maintenance and trades—											
Shop Foreman 1 (Shoe Shop)	1	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	2
Shop Foreman 1 (Sock Shop)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Shop Foreman 1 (Tailor Shop)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Plumber	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Carpenter	2	1	1	----	1	2	----	----	----	----	7
Painter	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Painter (part-time)	4	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	4
Electrician	2	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	1	----	4

18. *Institutional Staff as at March 31, 1971*—Continued

Pay Classification	Admitting Institutions					Training Institutions and Camps					Totals
	Lower Mainland Centre		Vancouver Island Centre	Kamloops Centre	Prince George Centre	Haney Correctional Centre and Camps	New Haven Centre	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	
	Male	Female									
3. Maintenance and trades—*Continued*											
Engineer, Stationary 2	4	----	----	----	5	4	----	----	----	----	13
Engineer, Stationary 3	5	----	----	----	----	4	----	----	----	----	9
Engineer, Stationary, Chief	1	----	----	----	1	1	----	----	----	----	3
Engineer, Stationary, Assistant Chief	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Shop Foreman 2, Mechanics	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Electrician	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Engineer, Building Maintenance	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Foreman, Carpenter	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman, Plumber	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Shop Foreman 2, Licence-plate Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Shop Foreman 1, Licence-plate Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Shop Foreman 2, Sheet-metal Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Shop Foreman 1, Sheet-metal Shop	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman of Works 1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Foreman of Works 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Food Service Officer 1	8	----	2	1	1	7	1	----	2	----	22
Food Service Officer 2	1	----	1	1	1	1	----	1	1	----	7
Food Service Officer 3	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Instructor, Tailor/Laundry	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	1
Laundryman 4	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Mechanic 2	1	----	----	----	----	2	----	1	----	----	4
Mechanic, Welder	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
4. Social work staff—											
Probation Officer 1	----	----	----	----	----	6	----	----	2	----	8
Probation Officer 2	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	1	----	4
Probation Officer 3	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Probation Officers-in-Training	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----
Social Worker (New Haven)	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1
5. Instructors and teachers—											
Instructor, Vocational 1	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Instructor, Vocational 2	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Instructor, Vocational 3	----	----	----	----	----	13	----	----	----	----	13
Instructor (New Haven/LMC)	3	----	----	----	----	----	2	----	----	----	5
Supervisor, Academic Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Supervisor, Manual Arts	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	1

Supervisor, Vocational Education	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
Teacher, Academic	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	----	----	----	3
6. Medical and hospital staff—											
Medical Specialist 3 (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Medical Specialist 1	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Dental Officer 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Nurse, Superintendent 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Nurse, Psychiatric, Assistant Charge	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Nurse, Staff 2	5	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Pharmacist 2	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Technician, Laboratory 4	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Technician, X-ray 3	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Hospital Officer	----	----	----	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
7. Miscellaneous specialists—											
Chaplain, Senior, Protestant (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Chaplain, Senior, Roman Catholic (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1
Chaplains (Headquarters)	1	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	2
Chaplains (Headquarters) (part-time)	1	----	4	2	2	1	----	2	2	2	16
Recreational Consultant 2 (H.C.C.)	----	----	----	----	----	1	----	----	----	----	1
8. Correctional staff—											
Senior Correctional Officers	14	----	3	3	2	14	1	3	3	----	43
Senior Correctional Matrons	----	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	3
Principal Officers	26	----	8	7	7	16	1	5	3	----	73
Principal Matrons	----	5	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2	7
Correctional Officers	90	----	41	36	26	104	8	37	17	----	359
Correctional Matrons	----	22	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	12	34
Security Officers	170	----	20	31	35	74	----	9	17	----	356
Security Officers (part-time)	27	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	3	----	30
Security Matrons	----	18	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	1	19
Security Matrons (part-time)	----	6	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	6
Security Officers (trades pay)	2	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	2
Totals	421	58	85	89	87	302	19	62	57	18	1,198

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