annual report

of the

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

for the year ended March 31

1973

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Honourable WALTER STEWART OWEN, Q.C., LL.D.,
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOUR:

The Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the year ended March 31, 1973, is herewith respectfully submitted.

ALEX. MACDONALD
Attorney-General

Attorney-General's Office, January 1974.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS SERVICE,
VANCOUVER, B.C.,
November 1, 1973

The Honourable Alex. Macdonald,
Attorney-General,
Parliament Buildings,
Victoria, B.C.

SIR:

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Corrections Branch for the 12 months ended March 31, 1973.

Respectfully submitted,
EDGAR W. EPP,
Deputy Minister of Corrections

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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*) Overt and aggressive homosexuals:
(*d*) Miscellaneous short-term cases:
(*e*) 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. One 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 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 was used for the recidivist in the latter stages of a sentence, provided his progress had been satisfactory at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, until December 1972. Because of the reduction in numbers of minimum security inmates, operation of the Lakeview Camp was discontinued in December 1972.

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.

Stave Lake Camp—An additional resource for inmates serving their first gaol sentence.

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.

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.

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.

Administrative staff

DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL
CORRECTIONS SERVICE

THE HONOURABLE ALEX. MACDONALD, Q.C., *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 Roman 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 Correctional Centre

O. J. WALLING
Warden, Alouette River Unit

V. H. GOAD
Director, New Haven Correctional Centre

W. SCOTT (to June 30, 1972)
G. J. CHAPPLE (from Aug. 1, 1972)
Warden, Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre

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

G. J. CHAPPLE (to July 31, 1972)
B. W. TATE (from Aug. 1, 1972)
Officer-in-Charge, Chilliwack Forest Camps

PROBATION ADMINISTRATION 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*)

INSTITUTIONS

Regional correctional centres

1. *Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre*—This facility contains units for both remand and sentenced persons, male and female. The men's remand unit receives and holds all males over the age of 17 who are awaiting trial. The units for sentenced males contain several differing groups:

(*a*) Drug addicts, mainly hard-core heroin-users:
(*b*) Physically disabled, and other medical and psychiatric cases:
(*c*) Overt or aggressive homosexuals:
(*d*) Offenders serving sentences under 60 days:
(*e*) Work and educational release candidates within the Greater Vancouver area:
(*f*) Persons serving intermittent sentences.

The women's unit serves as a remand centre and a facility for sentenced female offenders from throughout the Province. All those female offenders who require secure facilities or who are criminally sophisticated remain at the women's unit.

2. *Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre*—This facility serves the Vancouver Island region as a remand centre and holds those sentenced persons who, by reason of being security risks, or for medical or other reasons, cannot be transferred to a minimum security facility.

The centre is an old, outdated building. Renovations of certain portions of the facility have been undertaken. However, further extensive renovation is required if continued use of the facility is to be made.

3. *Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre*—This facility exists within the city of Kamloops and serves as both a remand centre and a facility for sentenced persons from within the Interior region. Persons from the Okanagan and Kootenays are held in this centre as well as those from the area around Kamloops.

The programme of this facility is severely limited by the physical plan. The facilities were taken over on a temporary basis but have continued in use. Living accommodation for those awaiting trial and for sentenced offenders is inadequate. There are inadequate provisions for security and consequently those who are held on remand for a lengthy period of time or who are in need of being held in a very secure situation are transferred to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. Planning to provide alternative and additional facilities and programmes for the Interior region, both in Kamloops and in other locations within the region, is a definite priority.

4. *Prince George Regional Correctional Centre*—This centre provides facilities for those awaiting trial and also serves as a remand centre and a facility for sentenced offenders from the north. This facility is more adequate than any of the other regional correctional facilities in that it is of more recent construction and has a population which can be handled well within one facility.

Specialized facilities

FORESTRY CAMPS

Throughout the Province, forestry camps have been developed to accommodate those sentenced persons who can be housed within minimal security requirements. The work programmes of the forestry camp are developed in conjunction

with the Department of Forestry of the Province and provide an opportunity for work and training for offenders in fields related to British Columbia's major industry.

1. *Chilliwack Forest Camps*—Mount Thurston and Ford Mountain Camps, part of the Chilliwack Forest Camps complex located in the Chilliwack Valley, serve those offenders who can take advantage of their programme from within the Lower Mainland area.

2. *Pine Ridge and Stave Lake Camps*—These camps are operated as satellites of Haney Correctional Centre. They are designed to serve relatively unsophisticated offenders. The Stave Lake Camp, in particular, houses those persons who are serving their first gaol sentence. The Stave Lake Camp programme has been undertaken in a three-way partnership between the B.C. Corrections Service, the B.C. Forest Service, and B.C. Hydro. The major focus of its work programme is cleaning the debris from Stave Lake with the long-term goal of enhancing the lake's potential as a public recreational site.

3. *Snowdon Forest Camp and Lakeview Forest Camp*—These camps provide minimum security forestry camp placements for offenders from the Vancouver Island region. In November 1972, the Lakeview Forest Camp was closed due to the small number of minimum security offenders available for placement in this camp.

4. *Rayleigh Camp and Clearwater Forest Camp*—These camps are operated as satellites of the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre and provide minimum security facilities for offenders from the Interior region. The Rayleigh Camp programme is focused on farming activities in addition to some forestry work. The Clearwater Forest Camp near the Wells Gray Provincial Park is located approximately 90 miles from Kamloops.

5. *Hutda Lake Forest Camp*—This camp is located approximately 30 miles from the city of Prince George and operated as a satellite of the Prince George Regional Correctional Centre. This camp provides minimum security facilities for offenders from throughout the northern region of the Province.

Young Offender Programmes

1. *Haney Correctional Centre*—This centre offers a broad range of academic, vocational, work, and counselling programmes within a medium security setting. Forty to forty-five per cent of young offenders throughout the Province are classified through this centre. While this centre offers the advantage of a wide range of programme resources, it suffers the disadvantage of size in that it is required to accommodate a wide range of offenders. Offenders within this centre vary from the grossly immature, disturbed, or inadequate offender to the more stable offender who shows capacity and motivation for good use of the programme facilities.

2. *New Haven Correctional Centre*—This facility, modelled on the British Borstal System, is ideally located in the metropolitan Vancouver area. It is small in size, accommodating between 40 and 50 persons. Both its size and location have contributed to the development of a long-standing relationship with volunteers through the B.C. Borstal Association. Members of the association serve as sponsors for the young adult offenders released from the New Haven Centre.

3. *Boulder Bay Camp and Centre Creek Camp*—Both of these camps offer an Outward Bound Programme for young offenders. Since early 1973 both camps having been offering programmes of four months' duration. Centre Creek is utilized for younger persons in the 15 to 17-year age-range. Boulder Bay Camp accommodates older persons (18 to 21 years) who are generally more criminally

sophisticated and frequently have completed programmes within other young offender facilities. During the final month of the four-month graded programme within each of these camps, activities such as mountain-climbing, wilderness survival, search and rescue, and fire-fighting are provided. Groups from both of these camps have distinguished themselves in fighting forest fires and participating in search and rescue operations for lost hunters and climbers.

FACILITIES FOR CHRONIC ALCOHOLICS

1. *Alouette River Unit*—This facility is located in Maple Ridge and provides programmes for offenders who have problems relating to the use of alcohol. Both those serving definite sentences and those who are held on a detaining order imposed under section 64A of the *Summary Convictions Act* are held at this centre.

The centre's programme includes didactic sessions on the nature of alcoholism, group counselling, and discussion sessions, and individual counselling. These programme components are directed toward assisting the alcohol offender in developing greater insight into his behaviour and finding ways to live without dependency upon alcohol.

Those with definite sentences are classified from throughout the Province to this centre. Those who have been detained under the relevant section of the *Summary Convictions Act* come only from Vancouver and Prince George. These are the only cities in the Province in which the legislation has been invoked to date.

It is the finding of the staff of this centre that those incarcerated under the compulsory treatment provisions of the *Summary Convictions Act* are most frequently unmotivated and make very little use of the programme. Because of this, further examination should be undertaken regarding the merit of the compulsory treatment provisions of the *Summary Convictions Act*. The facility appears to serve better the needs of those offenders who have alcohol problems and who seek participation in a programme focused on treatment.

2. *Twin Maples Farm*—This farm is operated as a satellite of the Alouette River Unit, for females. It provides a similar programme for females with problems of alcoholic use. In addition, the facility serves as a training unit for young female offenders who can cope with minimum security facilities.

While section 64A of the *Summary Convictions Act* has been invoked on a Province-wide basis for females, relatively little use has been made of it.

Discipline and security

During the year, large institutions noted an increase in the numbers of violations of gaol rules and regulations which occurred. However, smaller institutions reported a reduction in the incidents of disciplinary infractions. This would suggest that smaller institutions provide an environment which is less likely to stimulate behavioural problems. This may be partially due to the greater possibility in smaller institutions of closer staff-inmate relationships.

During the year the Lower Mainland Centre noted a sharp increase in the number of fires deliberately set by aggressive and disturbed inmates.

A serious disturbance and mass escape attempt took place at the Women's Unit, Lower Mainland Centre, in September 1972. This incident was brought under control with a minimum degree of difficulty.

Safe custody of the mentally ill or disturbed person intent on suicide is of increasing concern at the Lower Mainland Centre. In spite of great care and surveillance by concerned staff, two suicides occurred during the year.

Each of the regional correctional centres, except the Prince George Centre, experienced a slight increase in the number of escapes during the year. As in the past, the greater number of escapes were from forest camps or other minimum security facilities. Five of the thirteen escapes reported by the Lower Mainland Centre were persons who were unlawfully at large through failing to return from work release.

The continuing high number of escapes from the Alouette River Unit by persons on confirming orders, under section 64A of the *Summary Convictions Act,* gives cause for concern. Most of these escapees were in the late stages of alcoholism and were objecting to the lack of availability of sedating, pain-relieving, or tranquillizing drugs.

Institutions staff

Clearly, staff within the Corrections Branch continue to obtain the greatest satisfaction in those centres where populations are small and the focus of the centre's goals is clear and understood by all. In the larger centres, particularly Lower Mainland and Haney, concern continues to be expressed because of the feelings of frustration and lack of accomplishment which accompany attempts to handle large numbers of increasingly difficult persons with widely varying needs. For example, the closing down of the Westgate A Programme at the Lower Mainland Centre was regretted by staff because they viewed this decision as a loss of opportunity to work more intensively with a relatively small number of inmates.

The disturbance at the Women's Unit, Lower Mainland Centre, in September 1972, had a temporary effect on the level of staff morale. This was coupled with the fact that many staff illnesses put pressure on the remaining personnel. Overcrowding and inadequate resources continue to be a difficulty in the Women's Unit.

An increasing number of staff at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre with lengthy service records are suffering from health problems, both physical and psychological. This is a direct consequence of the constant, intense pressure of working with large numbers of inmates who have serious behavioural problems.

At Haney Correctional Centre, Vancouver Island Centre, and Chilliwack Forest Camp, separation and recruitment patterns varied little from last year. At the Lower Mainland Centre there was an increased number of both staff separations and staff recruitments during the year.

There has been an increase in the employment opportunities available in the Prince George and Kamloops areas. This has created problems in staffing the correctional centres in those two places. Staff frequently leave for higher paid positions in the community and it has become increasingly difficult to obtain high quality applicants for available positions.

Staff-training

Staff-training continues to be handled primarily by the Staff Training Academy at the Chilliwack Forest Camps. The academy programme includes training for security officers, correctional officers, and principal officers.

Thirty-one staff were enrolled in certificate programmes given at community colleges throughout the Province; others were enrolled in the certificate course in criminology given at the University of British Columbia. Staff are encouraged to participate in such training programmes in order to further professionalize their job functions.

Specialized training was taken by a number of staff members of the Alouette River Unit. This training was specifically focused on problems of alcohol and drug dependency. The Director of the unit spent three weeks at Rutgers University School of Alcoholism, and one week visiting institutions and agencies treating alcoholism. One of the chaplains attended the Willmar State Hospital in Minnesota for three weeks, a hospital for the treatment of chemically dependent people. Five other staff spent three weeks at the Hazelton Treatment Centre as observers. One correctional officer attended a three-week course at the Johnston Institute in Minnesota on the treatment of chemically dependent persons.

This training was made possible by a grant through the Drug, Alcohol, and Cigarette Education, Prevention, and Rehabilitation Fund. All who participated in the training returned with increased knowledge and also with the firm conviction that specific training for staff working with chemically dependent people is extremely important.

Construction and works

The Department of Public Works has supported the Corrections Service in its development of both capital and maintenance projects over the past year.

A number of maintenance projects have been completed in the past year under the direction of the maintenance tradesmen employed by the Service. These tradesmen have made use of the availability of the inmate labour force in much of their activity.

The past year saw the completion of the new security unit and a new storage building at the Chilliwack Forest Camp. At the Haney Correctional Centre the boat-maintenance shop was completed and a newly constructed sawmill should be in operation soon.

Programme facilities have been expanded by the completion of the recreational building at Snowdon Forest Camp, the new multipurpose building at Kamloops Regional Centre, and new administration-infirmary building at Alouette River Unit.

The Corrections Service and the Department of Public Works have been involved in extensive planning relating to the renovation of the admissions area, the upgrading of the houses, kitchen renovations, and the construction of a chapel building at the Haney Correctional Centre.

The Department of Public Works, together with a private architect, have been working on a plan for a fourth house at Alouette River Unit. In these plans, the effect of architectural design on treatment is being considered.

PROBATION

The number of persons placed under probation supervision has continued to increase during the past year. This continuing trend toward increased use of probation as an alternative to incarceration, together with other factors, indicates the need to concentrate on the development of programmes and style which provide the best service, both to the Courts and to the probationer.

In developmental terms, several shifts in emphasis seem to be indicated. One example is the need for a shift in the role of Probation Officers from a more traditional therapist-counselling role to an organizational-management role in the delivery of services. Coupled with this is the need for continuing emphasis on areas of community involvement, the use of volunteers, the special problems of the juvenile probationer, and staff training. Planning and programme implementation has continued to develop in all of these areas over the past year.

One of the ways that Probation Officers have been responding to these developmental concerns has been by concentrating on developing a team approach within the Criminal Justice System. This team approach requires that the police, the Judge, and the Probation Officer keep in close communication so that they understand and have sympathy with each other's goals. In the Lower Mainland area, particularly in Vancouver, this team approach is now an established fact. Where implemented, this approach has led to a more consistent handling of offenders.

There are basically four areas of programme emphasis within probation. They are Adult Probation; Programmes for Children in Conflict With the Law; Community Involvement, including the use of volunteers; and Staff-training.

Adult probation

Over the past year the demand for pre-sentence reports has increased. The Courts are looking for more detailed and factual information as a guide in sentencing and for the consideration of alternatives to imprisonment, whenever possible. It is now commonplace for detailed reports to be prepared on the majority of persons convicted for serious offences so that every possible opportunity for the offender's rehabilitation can be considered. This is illustrated by the fact that one in every four reports prepared in the Greater Vancouver area is written on a heroin addict and approximately one-third of the addicts on whom reports are written are placed on probation supervision.

This has resulted not only in an increase in the number of persons supervised in the community, but also has given the Probation Officer a wider range of complex problems with which to deal. It has become evident that new techniques must be developed and more resources must be available to the Probation Officer if this trend of using imprisonment only when necessary is to continue. As a result, Probation Officers have been spending an increasing amount of time developing resources in the community rather than providing direct case supervision. Two examples of such community involvement include the development of a Worker Service Programme in Courtenay and a Training Programme for persons convicted on impaired driving charges in the Salmon Arm area. If probation is going to meet the challenge of the present flexibility in sentencing, it is essential that more staff time be devoted to developing programmes of this nature. This will require an increase in the total number of Probation Officers in the Province.

Children in conflict with the law

This area of probation work has seen some of the more creative developments alongside some of the greatest frustrations. The present split of administrative responsibility between the Department of the Attorney-General and the Department of Human Resources continues to prove unsatisfactory in the handling of many juveniles who are brought before the Family Court. In too many cases the child is overlooked while the departmental formalities are being completed.

On the positive side, the number of cases brought to Court has been reduced significantly due to pre-Court intervention under the authority of section 16 of the *Provincial Court Act*. In many instances, Probation Officers are able to help the child and his family constructively resolve those situations which have brought the child into conflict with the law without the intervention of the Court. This has been a most hopeful development for corrections work in this Province and, with experience, new skills and techniques will be developed for work at this pre-Court stage.

Wherever feasible, children who come into conflict with the law, whether dealt with at the pre-Court or post-Court levels, are referred to the appropriate educational, training, recreational, health, or social service agencies. In many instances, the services offered by these agencies are successful in preventing the child's return to delinquent behaviour and helping the child and his family to overcome behavioural difficulties. However, there are children of both sexes, throughout the Province, who are beyond the control of resources in the community, particularly child-care resources, which are the final resources available to the Court through committal to the Superintendent of Child Welfare. These children have disrupted group homes, have proven unresponsive to residential treatment programmes, and in some instances, become a danger to the community.

The Search and Leadership Programme which is in its ninth year has proven successful in dealing with some of these children, as have week-end and after-school attendance programmes which have been developed specifically for the difficult acting-out child who does not respond to normal control. However, there is still a large group of children who are beyond the help or control of any facilities presently in the Province. These children are either transferred to adult Court and sentenced to an adult institution, or left to their devices until they turn 17 and can be dealt with under the *Criminal Code*. If the alarming increase in transfers to adult Court is to be reduced, it is essential that the Corrections Service have the mandate to develop the appropriate resources to keep children out of our adult institutions and protect their rights as children.

Community involvement

A significant emphasis is being placed by Probation Officers on the task of involving the community in Corrections programming. This is being done through the development of public education programmes in schools, through the use of the news media, through public speaking engagements, and through the involvement of volunteers.

Volunteer programmes under the direction of Probation Officers have resulted in the community becoming part of the team approach, and the benefits of this approach are becoming increasingly apparent. Volunteers serve in a supportive role by assisting in the organization of resources and the management of offenders on probation. Volunteer sponsors for probationers are proving to be a valuable resource, not only to probationers and Probation Officers, but also in the development of an increasing public awareness of the problems involved in Corrections work.

The importance of community involvement cannot be underestimated. Probation Officers in a number of areas are increasing their efforts to help initiate and provide effective follow-up for community involvement programmes of various kinds. It is clear that if the potential for community involvement is to be realized, an increased complement of field probation staff is required.

Staff-training

Thirty-four applicants were selected for Probation Officer training over the year, with 31 completing the training programme successfully. It had been hoped that at least 40 new officers could be trained, but this was not possible. Partially, this has been due to the emphasis on selecting only those applicants who meet the high standards necessary for probation work and avoiding the tendency to simply

fill vacancies. The emphasis on quality over quantity can be seen in the calibre of officers currently working in the field.

Refresher training courses for Probation Officers in the field were also provided at the Training Centre. A total of four general refresher courses were offered where Probation Officers from different parts of the Province were brought together to examine their job performance and areas of need for continuing professional development. Five special refresher courses were offered through educational institutions which gave the staff an opportunity to attend educational programmes relative to their responsibilities.

CLASSIFICATION

During the fiscal year 1972/73 there was relatively little change in the total number of persons classified to the various facilities throughout the Province. In total there was a slight decrease in the number of inmate-days spent within Provincial correctional centres. However, increases in two areas are both interesting and significant. Both the Haney Correctional Centre and the New Haven Centre witnessed an increase in the number of persons admitted. This reflects the increasing number of young-adult offenders being admitted to the adult correctional system. In addition, a dramatic increase occurred in the number of female offenders admitted.

Central Classification, which serves the function of classifying offenders to the various facilities within the Province, is faced with serious difficulty in dealing with the increased number of female offenders. Since only two facilities are available to which female offenders can be classified, groups of offenders are being mixed, by necessity, who should be separated because of their varying degrees of sophistication and variety of needs.

The roles of Boulder Bay and Centre Creek Camps have changed slightly during the past year with respect to the age-group of offenders admitted to the programme. The Boulder Bay Camp is now being used for more sophisticated persons, who are older and have experienced other programmes within the various correctional centres. The Centre Creek Camp is being used exclusively for young and (or) first offenders. This change was undertaken in order to provide the more sophisticated offenders with an opportunity for an Outward Bound-type programme. Preliminary results indicate that many of the more sophisticated offenders classified to the Boulder Bay Camp programme have made good use of it. There have been some difficulties, but this is to be expected with the admission of more criminally sophisticated persons to this type of programme.

Within the Alouette River Unit, offenders who are not motivated to participate in the programme are now being accommodated within one house in order to diminish their negative effect on other residents of the Centre. In addition, programmes specifically designed to develop motivation and encourage the involvement of these persons are being provided.

At the Haney Correctional Centre, classification to houses according to a behaviour category system has been initiated. On the basis of staff observation, personal and social history, and personal interviews, new admissions are classified to the living units according to one of four behavioural categories. Staff have been assigned to the houses on the basis of their ability to work most effectively with inmates who fall within one of the four categories. These staff have begun to develop programmes centred on the needs of the behavioural group classified to their unit.

TREATMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAMMES

Individual and group counselling

Within each correctional centre and camp facility in the Province, individual and group counselling programmes are available. These programmes take a variety of forms but offer, in all facilities, the opportunity for inmates to seek staff assistance with the resolution of day-to-day problems. Highly professionalized counselling is available in those centres which have full-time Probation Officers on staff and is also available through arrangements with the personnel of local mental health clinics.

Group counselling takes a variety of forms within the various centres. These forms include group discussion, the use of confrontation techniques, and activity oriented group programmes.

At the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, for example, one marathon group session was held during the past year. This session took the form of a 22-hour marathon followed by a four-hour session three days later. Those participating in this programme reported that it was useful in assisting them to increase their understanding of themselves and of their relationships with other people.

The marathon session at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre included volunteer participants from the community as well as inmates and staff. This type of programme reflects a growing trend within the Corrections Service toward an increasing participation of community volunteers in group programmes.

Institutional maintenance programmes

Correctional centres are dependent on inmate work crews for their maintenance. This is particularly true in the area of food services. In every correctional centre and camp facility inmates work alongside staff in the provision of meals for the population. While these programmes, particularly at Haney Correctional Centre, the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre, and the New Haven Correctional Centre, include a training component, their main purpose is obviously the provision of meals as required. Conflicts between the production needs and training goals of these various institutions is frequently noted by staff.

Similarly, many inmates are involved in maintaining the standard of cleanliness required within correctional facilities and others are involved in carpentry, electrical, and plumbing and maintenance programmes.

Production programmes

As with the inmate contribution toward maintenance of the institutions, inmate involvement in areas of production is of economic benefit to the Service and to the Government. Production areas include licence-plate production, sheet-metal shops, carpentry shops, clothing manufacturing, boot and shoe manufacturing, and farming.

With the exception of the licence-plate production, virtually all of the production programmes of the Corrections Service is directed toward meeting the needs of the correctional centres. The manufacture of clothing, boots, and shoes meets a great proportion of the inmates requirements for these items. The farm programme has been developed to provide as much of the food requirements as possible within the Service. This has been particularly true in the areas of pork, beef, and poultry production, with these farm products all being produced by various correctional centres.

These production programmes are in need of review within the Service. Their value related to the involvement of inmates needs to be examined more closely as does their genuine economic value to the Service.

Forestry porgrammes

The programmes undertaken by the correctional centres in conjunction with the Department of Forestry include a variety of forest operations. These operations include reforestation; silvicultures; pre-nursery operations; land, lake, and shore-line clean-ups; maintenance of roadways; fire suppression; and the production of shakes and finished lumber as a by-product of clean-up operations.

The lumber and shakes produced are made available not only for Corrections Service projects but also for the Department of Forestry and Parks to meet some of the needs of these other Government departments.

Of more lasting benefit to the community at large are projects like the Stave Lake Camp operation. This programme is directed toward the eventual recovery of a potentially valuable recreation site and is being undertaken in conjunction with the Department of Forestry and the B.C. Hydro. This project permits offenders to participate in making a significant contribution to the community at large.

Vocational training

In addition to the on-the-job training experience provided through institutional work programmes, specific vocational training programmes are available at the Haney Correctional Centre, the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre, and the New Haven Centre. Problems have been encountered, particularly at the Haney Correctional Centre, with regard to formal vocational training programmes. Persons admitted to British Columbia correctional centres tend to have minimal levels of formal education and are generally not prepared to enter directly into formalized vocational training programmes. The instructional staff are continuing to face the challenge of teaching an increasingly younger group of trainees. Trainees now start at a more elementary level than at one time and make slower progress.

An additional training programme was made available at Haney Correctional Centre during the past year. A boat-maintenance shop was completed and it is planned to provide a basic boat-building and maintenance course. At the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre, pre-apprenticeship training programmes in institutional cooking and auto-mechanics are being offered.

During the past year discussions were held with the administration of Douglas College, the Superintendent of Vocational Education for the Province, and the representative of the Provincial Apprenticeship Branch concerning the possible use of the vocational training facilities at Haney Correctional Centre by students from the community under the ægis of Douglas College. Approval of such an arrangement would permit a greater utilization of the facilities available at the Centre and would provide the community with additional vocational training resources without added cost. This programme could also be of assistance in meeting the need for correctional programmes to be more community related by offering an opportunity for inmates and students from the community to attend vocational training courses together.

Academic education

Academic Education Programmes are available to inmates at correctional centres throughout the Province. Increasingly, these programmes involve the use of teachers from the community to complement institutional resources.

At Haney Correctional Centre, teachers are employed on a contract basis from Douglas College to supplement the teaching staff at the centre. The relationship between the centre and Douglas College has resulted in a wide range of benefits, particularly in the area of remedial help for those students with special needs.

At Prince George Regional Correctional Centre, school attendance has increased with the addition of a qualified teacher who comes to the centre twice weekly. This teacher has assumed responsibility to provide guidance with the upgrading courses and assistance with correspondence courses.

At the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre a well-developed educational programme is operating under the supervision and direction of two Sisters from St. Ann's Academy. At the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, a member of the Order of the Child Jesus offers classes four evenings a week assisting with correspondence courses. At Rayleigh Camp and the Chilliwack Forest Camps, educators from the community are involved in programmes. Cariboo College supplies three instructors to assist in the upgrading courses at Rayleigh Camp three nights a week. At the Chilliwack Forest Camp an instructor from the local adult education programme in Chilliwack supervises the educational programme available to inmates.

Recreation

Recreational programmes are a significant part of the over-all programme of each correctional centre. Such programmes serve to provide stimulation for the inmate population, counter problems resulting from inactivity, and develop recreational skills and interests which will be helpful when the offender returns to the community. Included are all types of athletic, social, and cultural activities geared to both individual and group participation.

Physical education activities are included in the programmes at all centres and are particularly important in those centres accommodating young offenders. Team sports are emphasized as a training medium and most institutions are fully involved in both indoor and outdoor sports programmes.

Recreational activities take on added importance for persons who are on remand, since persons awaiting trial are not involved in work programmes. An increase in the recreational activities for persons awaiting trial has been reported by the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, the Vancouver Island Correctional Centre, and the Haney Correctional Centre.

Hobby programmes are available in all institutions and gain a good deal of interest from the inmates.

At the Prince George Centre, a music group is active and was involved in the presentation of two concerts during the year. At the Haney Centre a music appreciation group and an art group are operated with participation from trainees.

Books and films continue to provide a focus for leisure-time activity in the institutions. There does appear, however, to be a need to review the use of books, films, and other related materials for leisure time or recreational purposes within the institutions.

Religious programmes

All institutions and camps continue to be provided with religious services and education programmes through the ministrations of full-time and part-time clergy.

Many of the chaplains are using community volunteers in their programmes. At the Haney Centre, the chaplain provides opportunity for both young people

and adults to serve as volunteers in various aspects of his programmes. Elsewhere, volunteers have conducted Bible discussions, assisted at services, visited and counselled individual inmates, provided lectures, and offered music instruction.

Since many inmates have no church affiliation, services are usually relatively informal and are frequently followed by group discussion.

One of the major roles played by the chaplains within the centre is in the area of individual counselling. Many disturbed trainees look to the chaplains for needed help and support. Worthy of special mention is the group conducted by the Protestant chaplain in the remand unit, Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. This group-counselling programme has centered on a wide range of topics, including personal needs, institutional needs, parole, the use of drugs, etc. The group has proven to be invaluable in interpreting institutional policies and the purposes behind them and has thereby relieved pressures for inmates. Discussions have led to significant changes of attitude on the part of several inmates.

The chaplains are frequently approached by staff around areas of personal concern and for assistance with private problems. The chaplains feel that it is important to offer this service in the realization that staff require stability, a sense of personal security, and healthy attitudes toward human relations if they are to be of assistance to those under their care.

Community service programmes

A number of specific community service projects have been undertaken at the various centres. This is in addition to the community service aspect of the work of inmates involved in forestry programmes.

Some centres have undertaken the repair and repainting of toys on behalf of charitable organizations at Christmas time. Inmates respond well to this activity since it gives them an opportunity to feel a sense of personal involvement.

Red Cross blood donor clinics are regularly held at most centres and camps and receive an enthusiastic response from the inmate population. These clinics are particularly valuable for the Red Cross since they can be scheduled for those periods of the year when donations from the general public are low.

Of particular interest is a programme developed at the Haney Correctional Centre which has been in operation for one year. This programme involves the absence of individual trainees from the centre without escort on Saturdays and Sundays. The inmates use this time to undertake volunteer work for senior citizens or handicapped persons in the Maple Ridge area. Sixty-seven such volunteer service work outings were held during the year, with only one small incident being reported.

Community service programmes allowing both group and individual participation are an important means for the offender to contribute to the community at large. Such programmes have been a part of the Corrections programme for some years and will continue to increase and develop in the future.

Institutional use of community volunteers

The use of community volunteers in education programmes at the various centres has been mentioned earlier in this Report. In addition to this type of community involvement there has been a noticeable increase in the involvement of volunteers in counselling and social education programmes.

Volunteers from the community have been involved with groups of women both at the Lower Mainland Centre and at Twin Maples. The introduction of

volunteers at the Lower Mainland Centre has been gradual and it is hoped that there will be an increase in this involvement in the coming year.

The Haney Correctional Centre has developed a good working relationship with the Sorrento Centre for Human Development of the Anglican Church. This relationship has led to the implementation of three programmes of from four to five days' duration. Each of these programmes involved eight trainees in residence at the Sorrento Centre at Shuswap Lake. The programmes involved trainees in work projects at the centre and in group programmes with staff from the Haney Centre, staff from the Sorrento Centre, and other volunteers. The result of these ventures has been most gratifying and mutually beneficial and it is planned to continue and develop these programmes further.

At the Vancouver Island Centre, the increase in the number of community volunteers has enabled the centre to double the number of its activity groups.

An interesting development in community involvement took place at the Prince George Centre during the year. The president of the local Crisis Centre and her assistant visited the institution weekly for meetings with inmate groups. Meetings were held without correctional staff in attendance. Methods used were Gestalt therapy, role-playing, and other exercises for the development of trust and physical expression. The meetings seemed to be well received by the inmates.

There has been an increase in the number of requests for institutional staff to speak to community groups on the subject of Corrections. Coupled with this is an increase in the number of requests from individuals and groups for tours of the various centres. These occurrences give indication of the increasing potential for participation from the community in institution programmes.

Temporary absence programme

The temporary absence programme continues to expand for the purpose of permitting inmates to continue their relationship with the community while serving their sentences.

During the past year a total of 665 temporary absences were approved. Twenty-seven of those were revoked because of failure to observe the conditions of the absence, a failure rate of approximately 4 per cent. Such a low failure rate indicates the success of this programme and warrants both its continuance and expansion in the future.

Of the 665 temporary absences granted, 334 were for employment purposes, 111 were for medical reasons, 67 in the interest of family relations, 17 for educational purposes, 8 on compassionate grounds, and 128 on week-end passes.

During the year those persons on work release earned a total of $119,692. Persons on temporary absence were thus able to contribute to their own upkeep in the institution, contribute to the support of their families, and build up savings for use on their eventual release. A further breakdown of the total moneys earned shows that $8,390 was dispersed to pay individual debts which the inmates had approved prior to their incarceration and $7,596 was paid in restitution and in compensation to victims of the offender's crimes.

Expansion of the temporary absence programme is warranted not only because of the evident success of the programme but also because it provides a vehicle whereby the inmate can prepare himself for his return to the community. It is unrealistic to expect that a person who is incarcerated without significant community contact for a period of time can be released from the institution and move readily into a life-style that is free from the commission of further offences. Gradual entry into the community on a temporary absence programme allows for

the maintenance of more control than is provided by parole, but provides the inmate with an opportunity to assume a considerable degree of responsibility for himself.

Medical, dental, and psychiatric services

There have been few changes in the medical services provided by the Corrections Service during the past year. Those changes which have occurred have primarily involved changes in the status of resource facilities or programmes available to the Corrections Service. An example of this is the change in status of the Fairview Pavilion Ward at the Vancouver General Hospital. This ward was closed for several weeks during the summer due to a shortage of nurses. It is expected that increased pressure will be applied by the Vancouver General Hospital to have the wards closed for longer periods in the future.

The Department of Health and Welfare has instituted stricter measures to control the use of methadone in the treatment of narcotic addiction. These new restrictions demand much more detailed bookkeeping procedures. The effectiveness of the new measures is expected to be evaluated in November 1973.

A proposed clinical research project has been shelved indefinitely. Medical problems in the early implementation of the project, together with strong public reaction to the use of prisoners for research purposes, has demonstrated the inadvisability of proceeding with this type of programme. The position of the Corrections Service related to these types of projects needs to be reviewed in depth.

The practice of remanding inmates to the Lower Mainland Centre for psychiatric evaluation still persists. Over 400 such evaluations were ordered during the past year and in over 20 per cent of these cases the person was judged to be mentally ill. The presence of these disturbed individuals in the antiquated remand facilities of the Lower Mainland Centre has presented a series of difficult management problems.

During the year there was a serious disruption of dental services at the Lower Mainland Centre and the Haney Centre. The Dental Officer was granted a leave of absence for several months due to illness, and although part-time replacement service was obtained, it was sporadic and not at all satisfactory. The method of providing dental services within the Service is also an area which requires review.

Two new resource programmes have been made available to the Corrections Service over the past year. One is a service provided by the Behaviour Therapy Clinic at Riverview Hospital. This clinic is prepared to offer a treatment programme for sex offenders, using a technique called "aversion therapy."

The other programme is a community-based, self-help programme operated by a society named "Narconon." This society has expressed an interest in forming a treatment group among the heroin addicts at the Lower Mainland Centre.

Two major problem areas have been noted during the year. Several centres are concerned with the need for a facility to accommodate the prisoner with borderline mental competency and for those who are mentally unstable through the use of hallucinogenic drugs.

There is also an alarming number of persons with chronic medical conditions who are being sent to the Alouette River Unit. Many of these conditions preclude any realistic treatment of the individual's alcoholism.

The Senior Medical Officer of the Corrections Service is a representative on a committee formed by the Deputy Attorney-General and the Deputy Minister of Health to investigate and report on the forensic psychiatric services available in the Province. A number of other areas relating to the use of medical, dental, psychiatric, and psychological services within the Corrections Service need to be reviewed as well.

B.C. BOARD OF PAROLE

The membership of the Board remained as for the previous year:

C. J. A. Dalton, *Chairman.*
A. Watts, Q.C., *Vice-Chairman.*
Mrs. J. M. Norris.
Dr. Gordon Kirkpatrick.
E. Kelly.

Usually the Board operated in panels consisting of the Chairman and two members.

Panels were convened at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre, and Chilliwack Forest Camps monthly. As a rule, two panels per month were convened at the Haney Correctional Centre.

The primary function of the Board is to enquire into cases under its jurisdiction and to select those persons who it is felt are eligible for the granting of parole.

In parole consideration, the Board assesses several important factors. These factors include the protection of the public, appropriate timing, and the applicant's demonstration of motivation and needs.

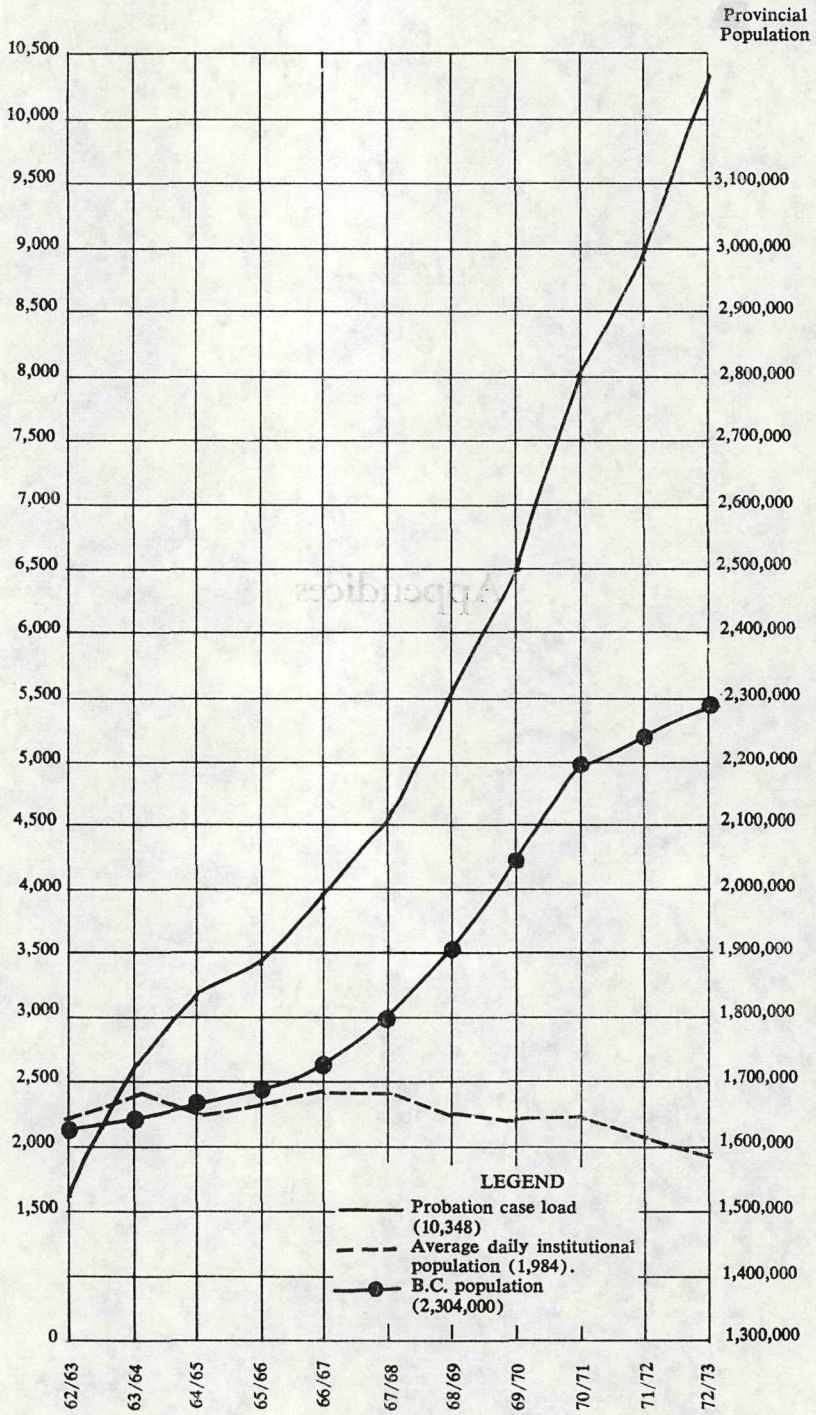
Should the parolee not respond to parole positively and abide by reasonable conditions of parole, the Board, after considering all the circumstances, may cancel the parole and return the individual to a correctional centre.

The Board is concerned that, of the parole candidates now appearing before them, few have not been involved in drugs to some degree. It is also their experience that only the most highly motivated heroin-user seems able to abstain from use on returning to the community.

During the past year the Parole Board submitted a brief to the Department of the Attorney-General for inclusion in the Brief to the Senate Committee on Parole. Another brief was sent to the Attorney-General's Task Force on Corrections in British Columbia.

Appendices

PROBATION CASE LOAD AND AVERAGE DAILY INSTITUTIONAL POPULATION, BRITISH COLUMBIA, APRIL 1, 1972 TO MARCH 31, 1973



1. *Statement of Expenditure, Year Ended March 31, 1973, (Includes Headquarters, Institutions, Probation Services, and Parole)*

	$
Salaries—	
Permanent staff	11,781,250
Temporary assistance	1,030,202
Office expense	109,405
Travelling expense	98,757
Office furniture and equipment	40,584
Advertising	308
Medical services	202,988
Clothing and uniforms	162,445
Provisions in catering	842,488
Laundry and dry-goods	44,084
Inmate earnings	200,290
Printing and publishing	383
Equipment and machinery	202,047
Medical supplies	57,230
Library	6,965
Maintenance of buildings and grounds	93,326
Maintenance and operation of equipment	237,390
Transportation (inmate)	21,320
School supplies and services	52,104
Supplies for training	59,775
Acquisition and construction of buildings	86,235
Motor-vehicles and accessories	198,397
Incidentals and contingencies	3,774
Staff-training	6,878
Prison industries (Licence-plate Shop)	87,878
Training Academy	12,643
Fund to assist probationers and parolees	189
Farm operations	260,880
Group work programme	3,999
Operation of probation hostels and Search and Leadership Training Programme	23,619
Licence-plate Shop	140,491
Total institutional expenditure	16,068,324
Add Public Works maintenance costs	816,022
Total	16,884,346
Public Works costs—	
Maintenance	816,022
Capital projects	670,324
Total	1,486,346

2. *Inmate-days*

	1971/72	1972/73	Increase	Decrease
LMRCC	290,474	262,270		−28,204
HCC	136,152	168,387	+32,235	
VIRCC	73,818	63,653		−10,165
PGRCC	73,602	59,400		−14,202
KRCC	68,250	57,622		−10,628
CFC	42,588	41,034		−1,554
NHCC	11,286	14,058	+2,772	
ARU	49,640	45,260		−4,380
TM	12,045	12,775	+730	
Totals	757,855	724,459		−33,396

3. *Operational Expenditure, 1972/73*

Prisoner-days	724,459
	$
Expenditure for maintenance	13,557,593.00
Average total maintenance cost per day per prisoner	18.71
Expenditure for provisions and catering	842,555.00
Average dietary cost per day per prisoner—	
1972/73	1.16
1971/72	1.10
Increase	.06

4. *Movement of Population, Year Ended March 31, 1973*

	Male	Female	Total
On register, morning of April 1, 1972—			
Sentenced	1,694	105	1,799
On remand	225	20	245
Totals	1,919	125	2,044
New admissions	8,363	715	9,078
Totals	10,282	840	11,122
Discharged during year	8,071	638	8,709
On register, afternoon of March 31, 1973	2,211	202	2,413

5. *Disposition on Admission*

	Male	Female	Total
Probation	5	1	6
Remanded	2,798	283	3,081
Fine/in default	2,066	96	2,162
Definite + probation	213	44	257
Definite	2,203	159	2,362
Definite/Indeterminate	420	26	446
Others	658	106	764
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

6. *Discharges*

	Male	Female	Total
Expiration of sentence	4,595	261	4,856
Released at Court and fine	74	2	76
Released at Court and dismissed	258	35	293
To bail	732	109	841
Payment of fine	344	19	363
Death	8	----	8
To B.C. Penitentiary	555	4	559
To Provincial Mental Hospital	148	11	159
Immigration order	376	93	469
Pardoned	3	----	3
Own recognizance	788	48	836
Out of British Columbia	63	24	87
Time expired, Appeal Court	7	5	12
Undertaking to appear	22	16	38
To National Parole Service	93	10	103
Court and custody, C.A.S.	5	1	6
Totals	8,071	638	8,709

7. *Escape Index*[1]

1968/69	0.82	1971/72	1.21
1969/70	0.84	1972/73	0.85
1970/71	1.75		

[1] $\frac{\text{Total escapes} \times 100}{\text{total admissions}}$

8. *Accommodation (Capacity)*

	Male	Female
Lower Mainland Centre	1,005	122
Vancouver Island Centre and camps	260	.....
Kamloops Centre and camps	206	.....
Prince George Centre and camps	200	.....
Haney Correctional Centre and camps	577	.....
New Haven Centre	48	.....
Chilliwack Forest Camps	210	.....
Alouette River Unit	147	.....
Twin Maples	.....	60
Provincial totals	2,653	182

9. *Ages of Inmates*

	Male	Female	Total
13 years	1	.....	1
14 years	16	.....	16
15 years	29	.....	29
16 years	58	1	59
17 years	349	37	386
18 years	488	64	552
19–21 years, inclusive	1,477	170	1,647
22–24 years, inclusive	1,300	115	1,415
25–34 years, inclusive	2,192	185	2,377
35–44 years, inclusive	1,268	64	1,332
45–59 years, inclusive	983	55	1,038
60 years and over	184	13	197
Not stated	18	11	29
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

10. *Nationality*

	Male	Female	Total
Canadian	7,327	553	7,880
British subject	70	14	84
U.S.A.	426	110	536
Other	347	26	373
Not stated	193	12	205
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

11. *Education*

	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	58	9	67
Grade VI	621	42	663
Grade VII–VIII	1,855	125	1,980
Grade IX–X	2,884	235	3,119
Grade XI–XII	2,255	238	2,493
University	534	35	569
Unknown	156	31	187
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

12. *Marital Status*

	Male	Female	Total
Single	4,954	310	5,264
Married/Common-law	1,950	243	2,193
Divorced	399	41	440
Widowed	125	24	149
Separated	729	91	820
Unknown	206	6	212
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

13. *Primary Use of Drugs*

	Male	Female	Total
Heroin	922	250	1,172
Methadone	36	8	44
Barbiturates	58	20	78
Amphetamines	15	6	21
Marijuana	1,188	50	1,238
L.S.D.	98	2	100
Other narcotics	16	2	18
Other hallucinogenics	72	8	80
Nonuser	4,835	310	5,145
Not known	1,123	59	1,182
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

14. *Use of Alcohol*

	Male	Female	Total
Excessive	4,327	145	4,472
Moderate or nonuser	4,036	570	4,606
Totals	8,363	715	9,078

15. *Offences*

	Male	Female	Total
(*a*) Against public order	166	6	172
(*b*) Against administration of law and justice	150	14	164
(*c*) Sexual offences, public morals, and disorderly conduct	499	47	546
(*d*) Disorderly house and gambling	17	41	58
(*e*) Against person and reputation	2,335	63	2,398
(*f*) Against property	2,766	210	2,976
(*g*) Relating to currency	75	2	77
(*h*) Unclassified—			
(1) Breach of *Narcotic Control Act*	741	93	834
(2) Breach of *Food and Drug Act*	90	7	97
(3) Breach of *Motor-vehicle Act*	1,027	6	1,033
(4) Section 64A, *Summary Convictions Act*	167	16	183
(5) Fail to appear	238	41	279
(6) Breach of *Immigration Act*	345	85	430
(7) Other	427	77	504
Totals	9,043	708	9,751

16. *Offences Related to Alcohol*

(These figures are included in Table 15)

	Male	Female	Total
Breach of *Government Liquor Act*	152	1	153
Impaired driving	955	23	978
Refusing breathalizer test	138	9	147
Driving with blood alcohol content in excess of 0.08	373	4	377
Totals	1,618	37	1,655

17. *Work Replacement (Daily Average Dispersion)*

	Lower Mainland Centre		Haney Correctional Centre and Camps	Prince George Centre and Camps	Kamloops Centre and Camps	Chilliwack Forest Camps	Vancouver Island Centre and Camps	New Haven Centre	Alouette River Unit	Twin Maples Farm	Total
	Male	Female									
Manufacturing (shops)	72	—	6	12	—	—	13	—	14	10	127
Maintenance (shops)	10	—	—	6	8	3	9	—	10	—	46
Farming labour	28	—	—	5	24	—	29	7	15	12	120
Forestry labour	—	—	62	46	19	24	39	—	15	—	205
Domestic labour	65	37	85	34	36	32	32	9	35	10	375
Maintenance (grounds)	44	2	77	8	8	17	7	—	30	3	196
Vocational shops	—	4	69	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	93
Academic	—	4	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36
Academic and labour	—	—	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	40
Day parole (work release)	12	—	1	2	1	—	4	3	—	—	23
Awaiting disposition (Court, classification etc.)	330	35	32	44	42	—	30	—	—	—	513
Unemployed (unfit)	16	2	—	1	3	2	1	—	5	—	30
Isolation	13	1	4	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	23
Observation	11	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	12
Hospital	28	—	7	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	38
Construction labour	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
DASH Programme and Boulder Bay Camp	—	—	38	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	47
Intermittent sentence	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other	—	—	8	2	14	14	19	—	—	—	57
Totals	632	85	460	164	157	113	185	39	124	35	1,994

18. *Headquarters Staff*

	Full Time	Part Time
Director of Correction	1	----
Deputy Director of Correction	1	----
Senior Medical Officer	1	----
Psychologist 3	2	----
Administrative Officer 3	4	----
Research Officer 3	1	----
Senior Chaplain (Protestant)	1	----
Senior Chaplain (Roman Catholic)	1	----
Chaplain (Protestant)	2	7
Chaplain (Roman Catholic)	----	9
Staff Training Officer (S.C.O.)	1	----
Training Officer (P.O.s)	3	----
Training Officer (C.O.)	1	----
Classification Officer (C.O.)	1	----
Clerical	22	----
Totals	42	16

19. *Institutional Staff*

	Administration	Clerical and Stores	Maintenance and Trades	Teachers and Instructors	Medical and Hospitals	Correctional Staff	Others	Total
LMC—								
Male	11	16	29	3	13	300 (15)[1]	----	372 (15)*
Female	1	2	1	----	1	58	----	63
HCC	8	38	18	19	9	186	2	280
PGRCC	2	2	2	3	----	70	----	79
KRCC	2	3	2	3	----	77	----	87
CFC	1	5	2	----	1	63	----	72
VIRCC	4	3	4	---- (2)	1	65	----	77 (2)
NHC	1	1 (2)	1	4	----	9	1 (1)	17 (3)
ARU	2	3	5	1	1	41	----	53
TM Farm	1	----	----	---- (1)	----	18	----	19 (1)
Totals	33	73 (2)	64	33 (3)	26	887 (15)	3 (1)	1,119 (21)

[1] Part-time staff, indicated by parentheses, are in addition to full-time staff.

20. *Probation Staff*

	Probation Officer					
	5	4	3	2	1	(1)
Region 1	1	2	5	15	13	----
Region 2	1	3	8	16	7	----
Region 3	1	2	6	15	8	----
Region 4	1	3	3	15	13	----
Region 5	1	1	3	12	4	----
Parole Unit	1	----	2	3	1	----
Marpole Training Centre	1	----	1	----	----	13
Totals	7	11	28	76	46	13

[1] In training.

In addition to the above, there were the following personnel:

(1) Fourteen Probation Interviewers 2, two Probation Interviewers 1.
(2) The Assistant Chief Probation Officer (at Headquarters).
(3) On leave of absence there were one Probation Officer 4, one Probation Officer 3, one Probation Officer 2.
(4) Carried on the strength of Region 1—one General Tradesman, two Houseparents, one Principal Officer, and three Temporary Security Officers.
(5) Carried on the strength of Region 4—four Temporary Security Officers.
(6) Carried on the strength of the Parole Unit—one Correctional Officer.

21. *Probation Statistics*

	Male	Female	Total
New probation cases—			
Adult	8,561	1,276	9,837
Juvenile	2,742	506	3,248
Totals	11,303	1,782	13,085
Probation Intake—			
From Court	5,948	991	6,939
By transfer	2,190	427	2,617
Parole	718	37	755
Voluntary probation supervision	631	194	825
Maintenance order supervision	354	10	364
Voluntary maintenance supervision	941	43	984
Other	521	80	601
Totals	11,303	1,782	13,085

	Pre-sentence Reports	Probation Officer Inquiries
Region I	2,314	1,773
Region II	1,188	2,484
Region III	1,349	1,579
Region IV	1,821	1,349
Region V	726	110
Totals	7,398	7,295

22. *B.C. Board of Parole, April 1, 1972, to March 31, 1973*

Number of paroles in effect April 1, 1972	397
Number of sittings held during fiscal year	136

	Male	Female	Total
Number appeared for consideration	648	31	679
Number appeared for work release	37	----	37
Number appeared for B.C./National	22	----	22
	707	31	738
Number of paroles granted	594	26	620
Number released B.C./National	15	----	15
Number of paroles suspended	101	8	109
Number of paroles revoked	188	11	199
Number of paroles completed	434	14	448
Number of deaths of parolees while on parole			2
Number on parole at any time during fiscal year			422
Number of paroles in effect March 31, 1973			342

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