annual report

of the

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

for calendar year

1976

PRINTED BY
AUTHORITY OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Colonel 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 calendar year ended December 31,1976, is herewith respectfully submitted.

GARDE B. GARDOM
Attorney-General

Attorney-General's Office, April 1977.

MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
CORRECTIONS BRANCH,
VICTORIA, B.C.
April 1977.

The Honourable Garde B. Gardom, Q.C.,
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 December 31, 1976. Within the Report a Branch Overview is provided for complete quick reference to the major developments of the year; it is presented in descriptive and statistical form.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN W. EKSTEDT
Commissioner

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PREFACE

This Annual Report was prepared in two major parts. A general overview of Branch operations, some of the major issues, future program priorities, and detailed statistics for 1976 are presented as the first part, for quick reference. The second part, "The Report in Detail," is a comprehensive description of major programs, activities, policies, and practices of the Corrections Branch for 1976, both with respect to Provincial and regional operations.

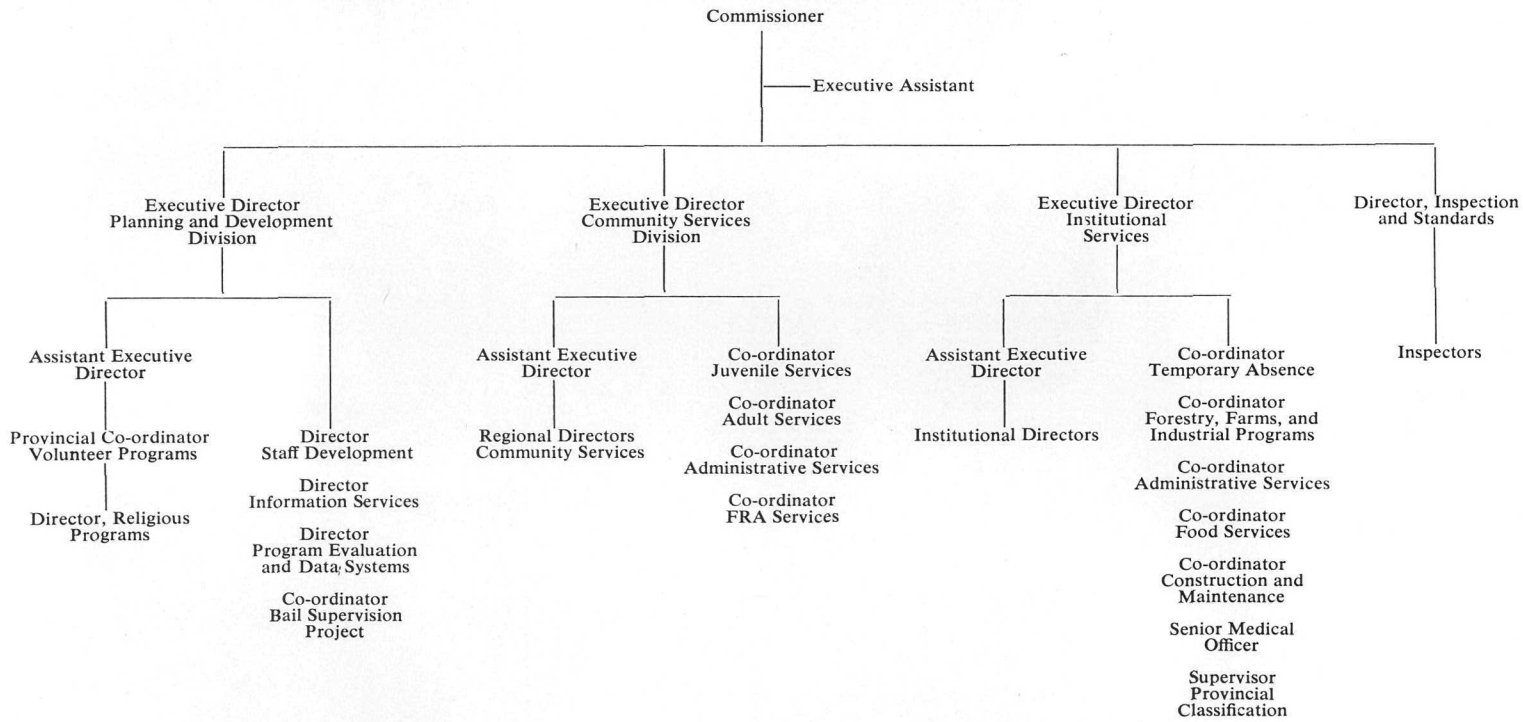
This Annual Report was prepared by Information Services on behalf of the Office of the Commissioner.

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

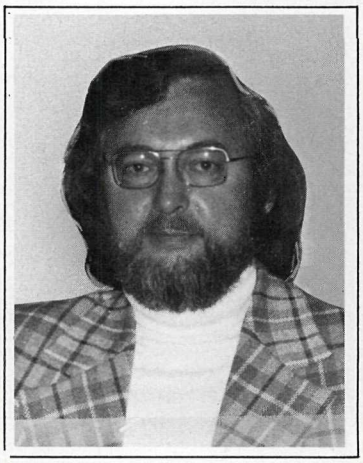
MINISTRY OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

(effective until April 1, 1977)

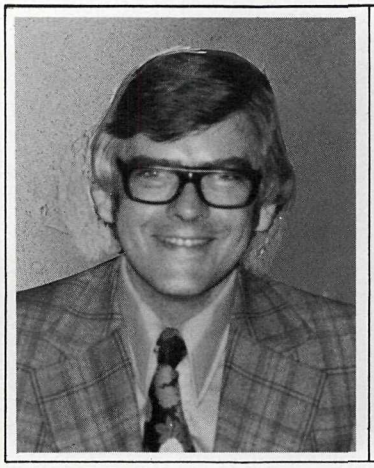


CORRECTIONS BRANCH

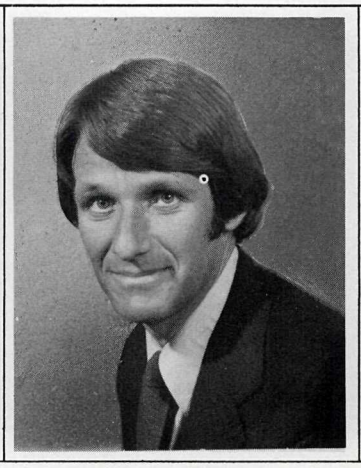
SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF



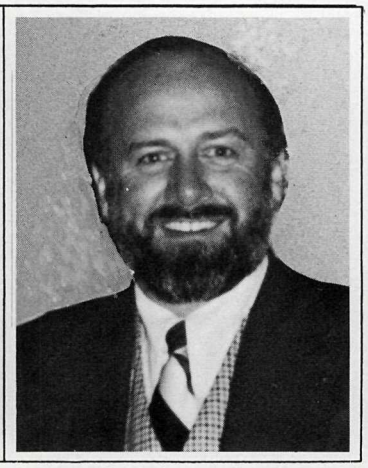
DR. JOHN W. EKSTEDT
Commissioner



B. G. ROBINSON
Executive Director
Institutional Services Division



A. K. B. SHERIDAN
Executive Director
Community Services Division



E. W. HARRISON
Acting Executive Director
Planning and Development Division

CORRECTIONS BRANCH

THE HONOURABLE GARDE B. GARDOM, *Attorney-General*

JOHN W. EKSTEDT, *Commissioner*

Corrections Administrative Staff

E. W. HARRISON
Acting Executive Director
Planning and Development Division

A. K. B. SHERIDAN
Executive Director
Community Services Division

J. W. LANE
Director
Inspection and Standards

D. L. TOOMBS
Assistant Executive Director
Planning and Development Division

O. E. HOLLANDS
Assistant Executive Director
Community Services Division

D. E. KENT
Co-ordinator, Juvenile Services
Community Services Division

W. E. SCHMIDT
Supervisor, Provincial Classification
Institutional Services Division

J. PROUDFOOT
Co-ordinator, Forestry, Farms and Industrial Programs
Institutional Services Division

D. BELL
Co-ordinator, Administrative Services
Community Services Division

H. MILLER
Co-ordinator, Administrative Services
Institutional Services Division

S. A. L. HAMBLIN
Co-ordinator, Construction and Maintenance
Institutional Services Division

B. G. ROBINSON
Executive Director
Institutional Services Division

R. M. BAKER*
Executive Director
Finance and Administration

P. H. CLARK*
Director
Personnel Services

W. R. JACK
Assistant Executive Director
Institutional Services Division

R. J. BOYLE
Co-ordinator, Adult Services
Community Services Division

B. A. SADLER
Co-ordinator, Temporary Absence
Institutional Services Division

W. F. FOSTER
Executive Assistant to Commissioner

MS. D. SCHUH
Co-ordinator, Food Services
Institutional Services Division

D. MATHIESON
Co-ordinator, Family Relations Act Services
Community Services Division

DR. R. BULMER
Senior Medical Officer
Institutional Services Division

DR. H. STEVENS
Senior Psychologist
Institutional Services Division

* The Finance and Administration, and Personnel Services Divisions serve all operational components within the Ministry of the Attorney-General under the direction of the Deputy Attorney-General.

SECTION HEADS—PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

J. E. LAVEROCK
Director, Staff Development

S. J. SMITH
Provincial Co-ordinator Volunteer Programs

H. C. MATHIAS
Co-ordinator, Bail Supervision Project

D. M. HARTMAN
Director, Program Evaluation and Data Systems

REV. E. HULFORD
Director, Religious Programs

T. A. STILES
Director, Information Services

REGIONAL DIRECTORS—COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION

A. E. JONES
Island Region

A. E. NEUFELD
Southern Region

R. G. MCKELLAR
Northern Region

J. KONRAD
Vancouver Adult Region

J. WIEBE
Interior Region

A. HANSELL
Fraser Region

J. GILLIS
Vancouver Juvenile and Family Region

INSTITUTIONAL DIRECTORS—INSTITUTIONAL SERVICES DIVISION

H. B. BJARNASON
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre

W. E. SACHO
Haney Forest Camps

B. W. TATE
Chilliwack Forest Camps

G. J. CHAPPLE
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre

R. E. BURNS
Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre

H. MCGILLIVRAY
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre

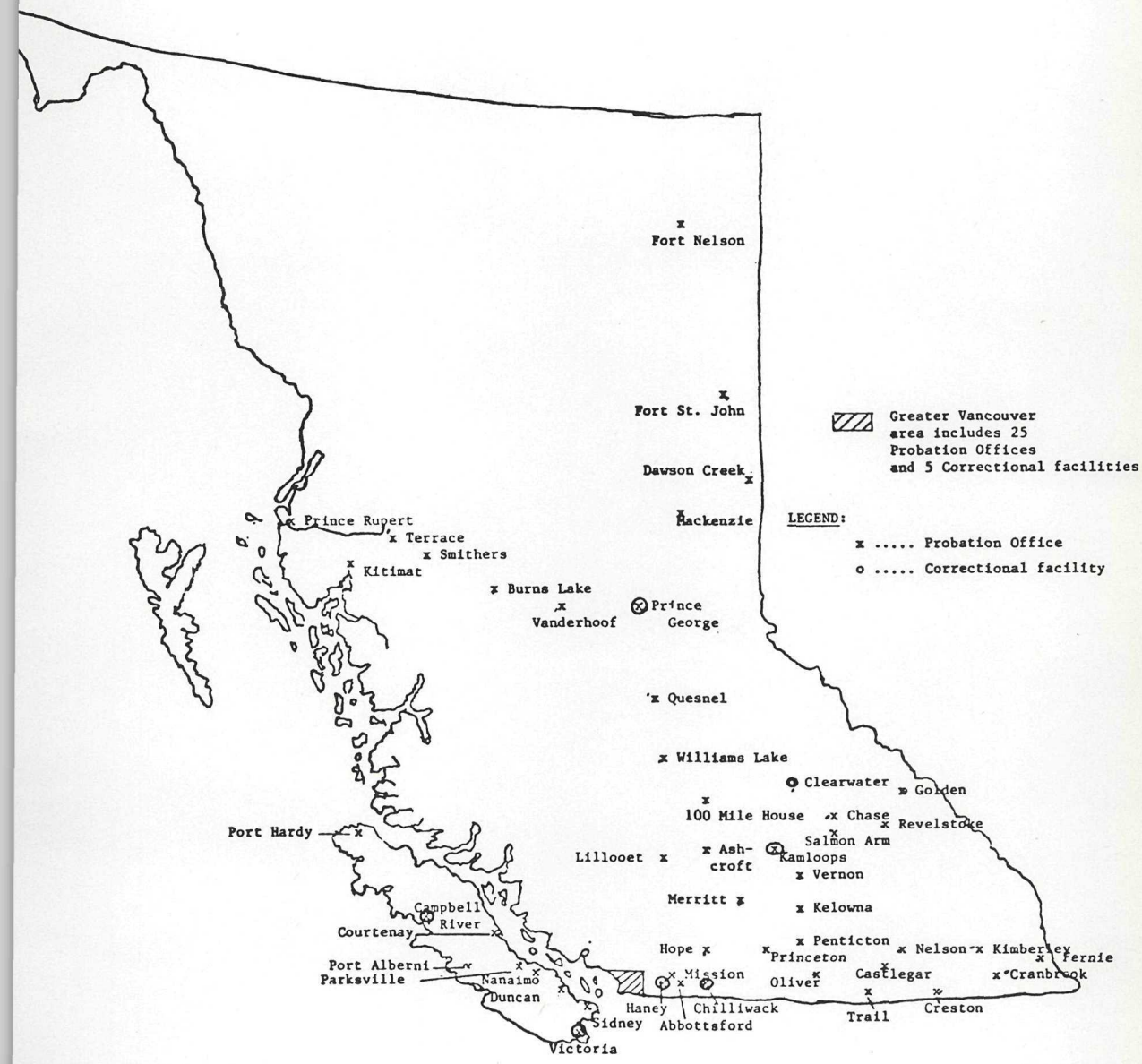
J. L. ALLEN
Alouette River Unit

J. GRAHAM
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre

R. J. A. GOBILLOT
New Haven Correctional Centre

L. C. HOPPER
Vancouver Regional Community Correctional Centres

PROVINCIAL MAP: LOCATION OF BRANCH RESOURCES



BRANCH OVERVIEW

REORGANIZATION OF THE BRANCH

Processes leading to a major reorganization of the management structures of the Corrections Branch were undertaken in 1976, the reorganization to be effective on April 1, 1977. A description, history, and rationale for those changes are important.

The Corrections Branch consists of three major divisions, with Inspection and Standards providing a fourth unit of a very specialized nature. The three divisions are

Community Services Division (Probation);

Institutional Services Division; and

Planning and Development Division.

The Community Services Division has an establishment of 519, consisting of Probation Officers, Probation Interviewers, Family Court Counsellors, Community Service Order Officers, and support personnel, located in over 70 locations throughout the Province. Probation staff, including those designated as Family Court Counsellors, undertake a variety of work:

Preparing reports: pre-court inquiries, pre-sentence/disposition reports, community investigations for temporary absence or parole, pay (fine) reports, and custody and access reports.

Supervising probationers, parolees, those on temporary absence (if necessary).

Monitoring maintenance orders; enforcement work.

Performing a range of family relations work; counselling, referrals, etc.

Probation staff continue to undertake a variety of resource development roles, which in the past few years has seen the development of Impaired Drivers' Courses and Community Service Projects in most larger centres of the Province, and a variety of attendance programs for juveniles on probation.

The Division is also responsible for the operation of the only two youth detention facilities in the Province, for youth "at risk" prior to disposition and placement, and in 1976 was given the responsibility to bring on-line in 1977 a facilities and program package for youth containment, to be provided as a sentencing options for the Court.

The Institutional Services Division has an establishment of 1,129 and has responsibility for eight major correctional facilities, which includes three specialized facilities and 10 forest camps, seven community correctional centres with two more planned for opening April 1, 1977, and the purchased use of bed space in 13 community-based residential centres. A variety of programming is offered for men and women, from shopwork in some locations to farm work, a range of forestry and related work, and high-risk wilderness programming to regular employment and the pursuit of education in the community through temporary absence and residence at a community correctional or residential centre.

The Planning and Development Division is a three-year-old component of the Branch offering a variety of services: Staff Development, Program Evaluation and Data Systems, Volunteer Programs, Information Services, Bail Supervision, Religious Programs, Library Services, and some Purchase of Services Funding.

The Division provides a Secretariat of services for all aspects of Branch operations and has run and (or) put in place experimental projects. The support capacity of this Division has been significant in the kinds of development and innovations which have taken place since its inception.

Each of the three divisions is headed by a senior correctional manager who reports directly to the Commissioner of

Corrections. As senior staff, they deal with policy issues for the Branch, and co-ordinate individual efforts with respect to innovative programs and the ongoing provision of correctional services. In addition to the development of new programs over the past three years, the traditional scope of institutional and probation services has expanded so that institutions are running more community-based facilities requiring ongoing liaison and information flow with probation services, and probation services are expanding to include more residential types of programs. In some instances probationers and parolees have resided in community correctional centres.

The scope and inter-relationships of the three divisions had become complex, with areas of responsibility blurring, and so in May of 1976 the decision was made to implement the intention expressed in a long-range plan commenced in 1974, i.e., to have one senior correctional manager in each region responsible for the complete range of correctional services in that region.

These senior managers were appointed in October of 1976, and have commenced an intensive three-month Development Course focusing on a wide range of topics—financial processes of government, labour relations, relationship to central government services (such as the Public Service Commission, Public Works, Treasury Board, Purchasing Commission, etc.), management and organizational principles, and current correctional theory and practice. Each Regional Director of Corrections has been responsible for budget building and preparation for fiscal year 1977/78, and the development of regional management structure models which reflect the long-term intention of the Branch to integrate services and decentralize decision-making to the lowest appropriate level. In those processes, each Regional Director has been responsible for identifying needs and priorities in his region. The Regional Directors will be in place in the field effective April 1, 1977.

With the decentralization process during 1976, a considerable amount of energy has been expended in attempting to define the support capacities which are required to remain central, as a resource for both the regions and the Commissioner, the latter of whom consistently has a wide number of Ministry and other Government and jurisdiction demands made of him, in addition to regular operational ones.

Specific job functions will be finalized in 1977, but during this present Report period decisions have been made with respect to the following services remaining as part of the Commissioner's Office: Inspection and Standards, Provincial Classification, Program Evaluation and Data Systems, Staff Development, Resource Analysis Section, Program and Policy Analysis Section, and Information Services.

It is the clear intention that this major reorganization will facilitate the provision of the widest range of effective correctional services throughout this jurisdiction and Province. It is clear it is only the first of two phases, which in years to come will see local reorganization of correctional services in an integrated way, and one in which real decision-making is brought down to the lowest appropriate level.

OPERATIONAL OVERVIEW

In April of 1974 on the advice of the Corrections Branch the Attorney-General of British Columbia announced a detailed planning statement of over-all policy and programs for Corrections, which included the following major emphases:

The confirmation of the commitment to the dissolution of large, ineffective, and outdated correctional centres, adult remand centres, and juvenile detention homes.

The development and utilization of a wide range of community-based

programs as alternatives to incarceration.

The use of smaller and fully secure facilities for dangerous or predatory offenders.

An increased involvement of the Branch in the areas of prevention and diversion with both juveniles and adults.

Correctional programs which stress the responsibility of offenders to their communities and allow, where possible, expression of that responsibility in direct relation to the victims of their offence.

A Corrections Branch which is responsive and in tune with the needs of the community, and of the justice system as a whole.

During the development of the plan and since its adoption in 1974 as an operational tool, a number of major developments have taken place—the phase-out of Haney Correctional Centre and the sentenced population capacity at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre; the opening of Jordan River Camp on Vancouver Island; the opening of six community correctional centres and the use of more than a dozen community-based residential centres; the provision of bail supervision in Vancouver, Victoria, and Surrey; expansion in the use of temporary absences, particularly for work or educational release; the development of Impaired Drivers' Courses in many locations throughout the Province; and the provision of the Community Service Order Program in most major communities throughout the Province.

In 1976, particular developments have been:

The opening of a further particularly innovative community correctional centre in Vancouver, and extensive planning for two women's community correctional centres to be opened April 1977.

The opening of Cedar Lake Forest Camp near Haney.

The transfer of juveniles in detention prior to disposition in Vancouver to renovated Willingdon facilities in Burnaby, and the raizing to the ground of the antiquated building on Yale Street.

The development of facilities and programs for a comprehensive youth containment program to be opened in late 1977.

Extensive planning and decision-making with respect to replacement for the remand facilities at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre.

The assumption of responsibility for Pre-trial Services in April 1976.

The assumption of responsibility for Family and Children's (*Family Relations Act*) Services throughout the Province.

In line with the intention of the 1974 plan, the Corrections Branch has expanded its traditional focus on the provision of services on the end processes of the justice system, to include a wider range of activities both at the "front end" and throughout the system. This is seen as a reflection of the intention to support the resolution of social conflict as much as possible outside of, or at the very early stages of, the costly and stigmatizing process of the formal justice system where experience indicates the most likely results are attainable. What follows is a brief overview of the places of the justice system where Corrections Branch now has operational responsibilities:

Pre-court Services—

Alternative programs ("diversion") for offenders who do not require full formal court and corrections experience; counselling and (or) referral provided.

Reports on juveniles' (and some adults') social circumstances, including those around alleged offences, provided for Crown counsel with

respect to the decision whether to proceed with charges into court.

Conciliation counselling for a spouse approaching Family Courts to seek possibilities of a legal remedy to marriage problems; counselling and (or) referral out if appropriate (civil jurisdiction).

Pre-trial Services—

Supervision for those persons requiring some degree of control in order to ensure attendance at court, precluding for some the necessity of full custody remand.

Personal assistance to alleged offenders and (or) the families of those held in custody pending the outcome of their charge.

Provision of secure facilities for youth at risk, pending disposition and placement.

Court Services—

Information report for the court on offender's background and future plans to assist the court in sentencing. The availability in court of a Probation Officer to assist where on-the-spot information is needed and referrals must be made.

Detailed reports prepared by Family Court Counsellors to provide the court with information which will assist in the decisions surrounding the custody of and access to children, where marital separation and divorce are concerned (civil jurisdiction).

Community Services—

The supervision in the community of offenders placed on probation.

Educational courses on the topic of drinking and driving provided for offenders convicted of drinking and driving offences; attended as part of a probation order.

Facilities and programs which provide special educational, training, recreational, community service and wilderness experiences for juveniles and young adults on probation.

The supervision of court-ordered reparative activities, undertaken by the offender with respect to the victim of the offence, or to the community.

A range of post-dispositional residential programs and facilities for youth at risk, where other community-based resources are deemed inappropriate, or ineffective. (Planning stage only.)

Institutional Services—

Maximum and medium security custody facilities for persons sentenced to less than two years, and all custodial remand for the Province.

Open-setting programs providing forest or farm work; special young adult or alcohol abuse programs; and community correctional centres in local communities where inmates on temporary absence may reside for work or educational purposes.

Community Re-entry Services—

Permitted (temporary) absence from a correctional centre in selected cases for employment, training, education, medical treatment, maintenance of family ties, involvement in Community Service Programs, and pre-parole/release planning.

Supervision in the community of offenders paroled during the latter portion of their sentence of imprisonment, in order to assist them back to full and useful participation in the community.

Community assessment reports to provide information to the administrative bodies making temporary absence or parole decisions.

Diversion of offenders from the justice system has become an important focus of much discussion in the justice system, and in particular in the Corrections Branch. It is an area frought with exciting possibilities and very real concerns about civil liberties, due process of law, and so on. The Corrections Branch has been

involved in diversionary procedures for years, in its service capacity to Crown counsel in the form of pre-charge reports on juveniles, to the Bench with respect to sentencing options, and in its own service delivery programs such as the use of volunteers from the community. In 1976 the Branch seconded a person to look at diversion, exemplary programs of the Branch and in the justice system (e.g., police, private agencies, and citizen volunteers), and to assist in the formulation of a definitive and clear policy with respect to Branch involvement in the whole area of Pre-trial Services. The results of that person's findings should be known in 1977.

In 1976 the principles of case management, as an alternative to pure casework, were annunciated and adopted throughout the facilities of the Branch, which gave an institutional application to such principles adopted with respect to probation services in 1975. These principles lend emphasis to the Branch's view that (1) where possible, community services should be utilized to lend support to individual offenders, and those who come into contact with the system; (2) the Branch and individual persons must be accountable for seeing that offenders in the correctional system are provided with opportunities for self-development and (or) constructive use of time within each corrections program or facility; and (3) a clearly defined internal accountability and responsibility system must be in place to achieve these ends.

Related to the developments in case management, and the decentralization of the Branch, it is incumbent upon the Branch to set minimum standards for the Province with respect to the range of correctional services, in order that offenders receive equality of treatment regardless of geographical location. In October of 1976 the Corrections Branch put into motion a process by which such standards can be developed, while realizing that the completion of the exercise may take several years.

Finally, in 1976 a major study of Corrections Branch goals and objectives was undertaken and completed. This extensive document annunciated and reconfirmed in detail principles in the original 1974 plan, which are noted throughout this Report. The recent study included a range of activities by which the Corrections Branch can work toward specific goals and objectives. As a result of its significance this paper is included in this Annual Report as Appendix A.

MAJOR ISSUES

Prison facilities—The upgrading or replacement of facilities for those remanded in custody awaiting trial or disposition is a major priority of the Corrections Branch. Each of the major regional correctional centres provides this capacity and all of the present facilities are deemed inadequate for the task. As well as ancient facilities (some built *circa* 1900), the lack of program recreational space for those on remand is compounded when the same space must be utilized for sentenced populations.

Considerable planning was undertaken in 1976 with regard to a replacement facility (at 222 Main, Vancouver) for those held in remand at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, and for replacement to an alternative location for Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre. These and other initiatives with respect to remand have found expression in 1976 in two major presentations to Cabinet—one on facility requirements of the Ministry of the Attorney-General as a whole, and one specifically focused on the remand requirements of the Corrections Branch.

The replacement of Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, due to significant capital requirements, is not anticipated for some years. Major present energies to alleviate the pressure on the institutions are expressed in terms of the fullest use of the Community Correctional

Centre program in Vancouver, and the transfer within 24 hours of reception of all appropriate inmates to forest camps and other programs.

Youth containment—In late 1975, several issues with respect to the "hard-core juvenile delinquent" problem became particularly urgent. The Corrections Branch is responsible for two youth detention centres (Vancouver and Victoria) in the Province, having assumed responsibility for them on April 1, 1974. These centres were designated facilities for holding youths (male and female) considered "at risk," prior to disposition and while placements were being worked out. On many occasions the facilities were used as interim measures for those under disposition, which was an inappropriate use and which accentuated over-crowding. In addition, the youth problems in the community has been expressed as becoming acute.

As a result of study by the Corrections Branch, in October of 1976, the Branch made recommendations for a three-tiered containment program to the Attorney-General, and Cabinet approved 111 positions and developmental moneys to implement the plan in 1977. The plan calls for security facilities, but in addition highly concentrated ranch and forest camp programs and secure group homes. The Corrections Branch is very concerned about the potential development of "juvenile jails," and is exerting considerable energy to build in legislative and administrative safeguards. It is considered extremely important that each containment program option maintains the widest possible community base which is congruent with its security rating. This includes the requirements for the fullest co-operation between Government ministries in the provision of a continuum of resources for youth in conflict with the law.

Family and Children's Services—In early 1976 the Corrections Branch was given responsibility for the provision of family and children's services. This includes counselling services, maintenance order supervision, the preparation of custody and access reports, and other services related to the *Family Relations Act,* i.e., where families are coming to the courts to seek resolution of marital problems. In 1976 the Unified Family Court projects in Surrey, Richmond, and Delta were phased into regular Corrections operations, concluding the work commenced in December 1973 by the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law (Berger Commission).

The expectations for service throughout the Province have placed excessive demands on staff at present performing these duties, and fiscal and staff restraints have not allowed the Branch to provide these important services in many locations. The resolution of that issue, and others arising from an intention in principle to establish more Unified Family Courts, is an ongoing one.

STATISTICS

A. *Comments on Statistics*

Probation Statistics

The information contained in Tables II and III is from the Probation Caseload System. This system is based on monthly reports from Probation Officers throughout the Province. Tables IV to IX are derived from the computerized data file of admissions to the system.

There has been a considerable increase in admissions to adult probation. This is due in part to the increase in the use of the Impaired Drivers' Courses and the Community Service Order Program. Adults entering either one of these programs are given a probation order which indicates that they must attend the program.

It is interesting to note that the large increase in adult probation orders for the Impaired Drivers' Courses affects several of the probation tables. In Table V on the length of the probation order, the "5 to 6 months" category for adults has increased from 40.2 per cent in 1975 to 49.8 per cent

in 1976. In Table VI on offence groups, the "drink and drive" category for adults has increased from 29.3 per cent in 1975 to 40.9 per cent in 1976.

It appears that admissions to juvenile probation have decreased from 1975 to 1976. This is in fact not so. The 1976 figures do not include admissions from the Vancouver Juvenile Court, which if included, would increase the juvenile probation admissions by a large number. These cases are now being reported to the data file.

Data in these tables do not include cases, mostly juveniles, which are diverted from the correctional system by Probation Officers acting with the police and courts. These diversion cases constitute a considerable work load, but they are not technically admissions to the system.

Institutional Statistics

The information for Table XII is calculated from weekly institutional count sheets. Tables XIII to XVIII are from the computerized data file of admissions to the System. The intermittent sentencing information in Table XIX was extracted from the historical file of admissions.

It appears that the total number of institutional admissions has almost doubled from last year. However, a large part of this increase is due to the development of more sophisticated techniques which enable the reporting this year of additional types of disposition—definite jail, two years and over; indeterminate only; and most importantly, remand.

Thirty-seven per cent of admissions to institutions are in the remand category.

The definite jail under two years and fine in default categories have increased from 1975 by 18.3 per cent and 10.6 per cent respectively.

In Table 14 on length of sentence, it is interesting to note that again almost 40 per cent of the admissions in definite jail under two years have sentences of one month.

From the offence information given in Table XV it is evident that 27.5 per cent of admissions in definite jail under two years are for theft offences. For admissions in the fine in default category, 42.8 per cent are for drink and drive offences. Serious and theft offences together constitute 54.0 per cent of admissions on remand.

The information on intermittent sentences given in Table XIX shows that 919 of the total 5,639 admissions in the definite jail under two years category, or 16.3 per cent, are intermittent sentences.

General

Perhaps the single most important observation which can be made about these statistics is that the total number of admissions to probation and the total number of admissions to institutions have both increased over the last year. Since the 1975 and 1976 figures are not directly comparable (due to additional categories, etc.), it is difficult to determine the exact size of this increase, but it appears to be approximately 20 per cent for probation and 20 per cent for institutions.

B. *Report in Detail*

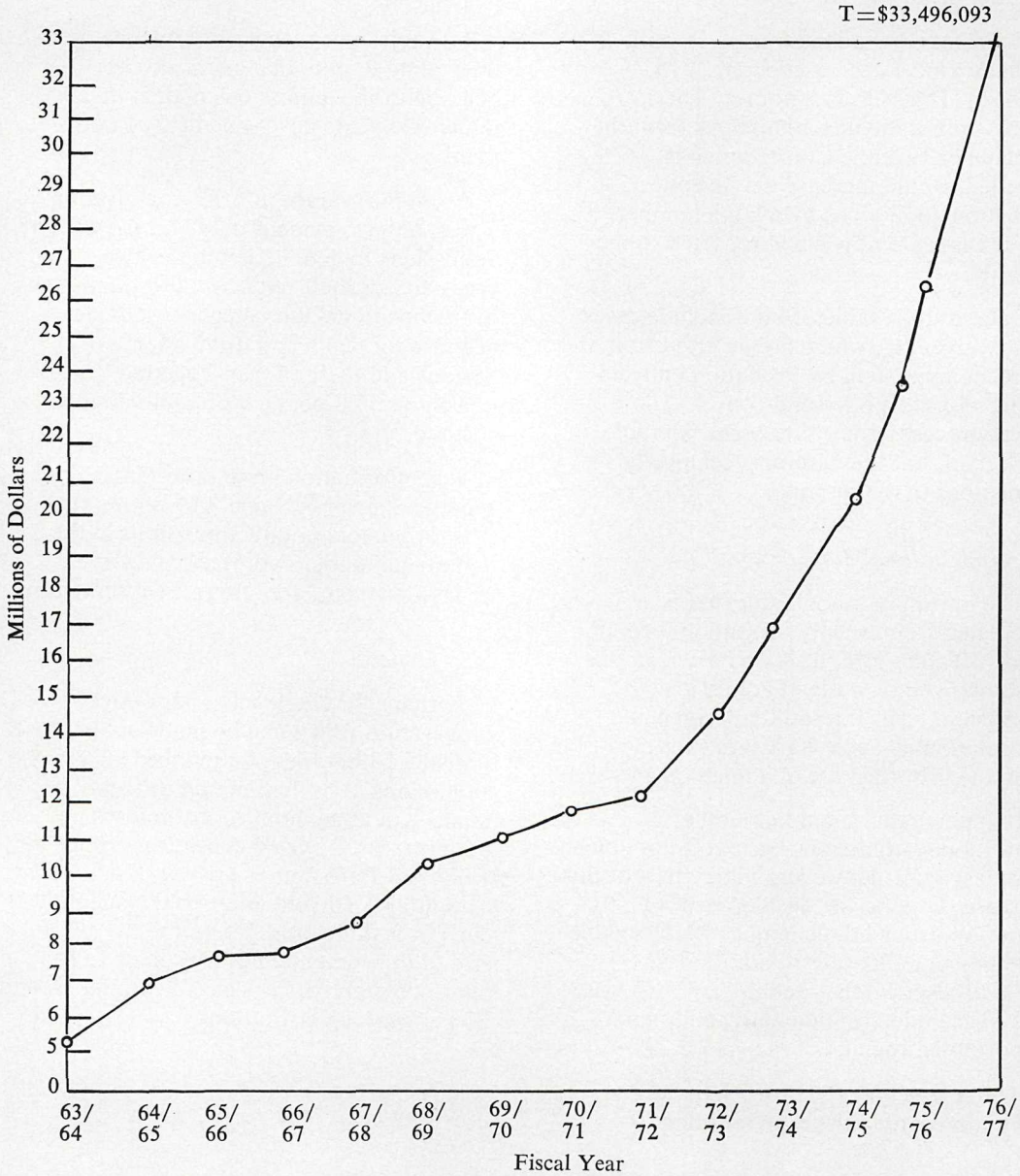
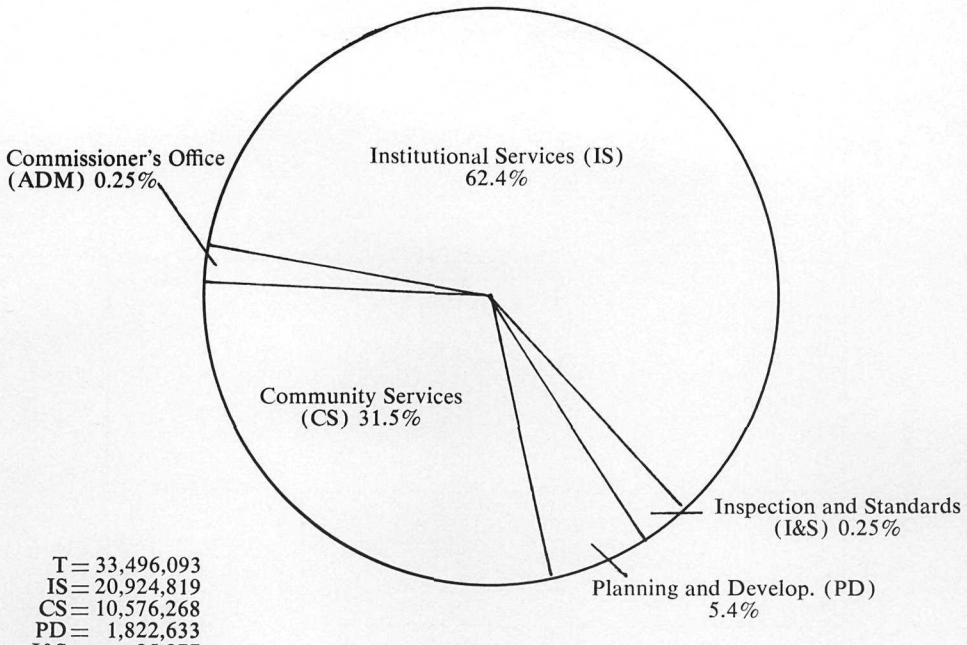


FIGURE I. Charting of Corrections fiscal expenditures over 14-year period.



T = 33,496,093
IS = 20,924,819
CS = 10,576,268
PD = 1,822,633
I&S = 85,877
ADM = 86,496

FIGURE II. 1976/77 official estimates breakdown.

N = 1,817
IS = 1,129
CS = 519
PD = 49
I&S = 4
ADM = 4

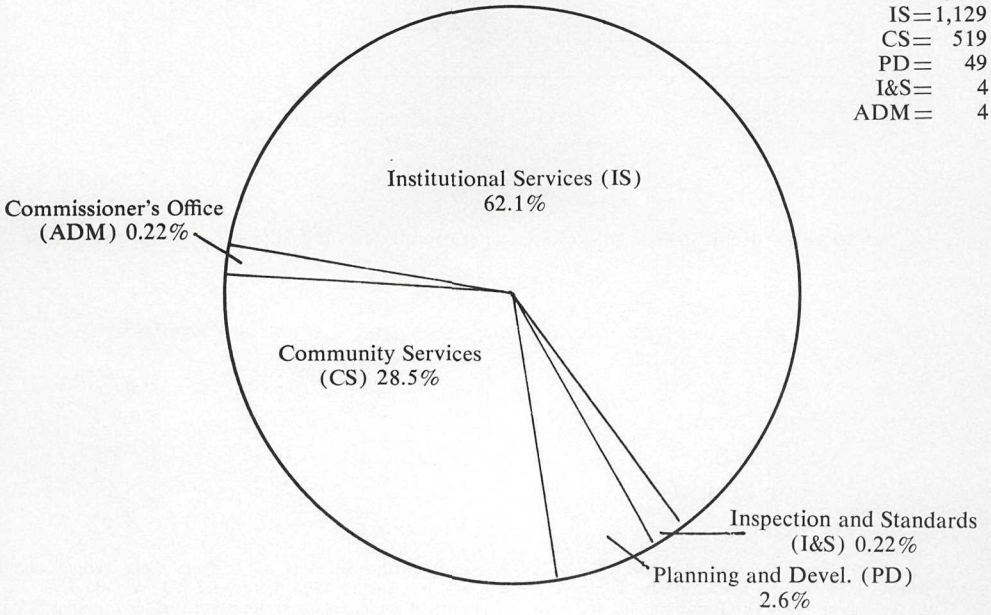


FIGURE III. Establishment breakdown per estimates 1976/77.

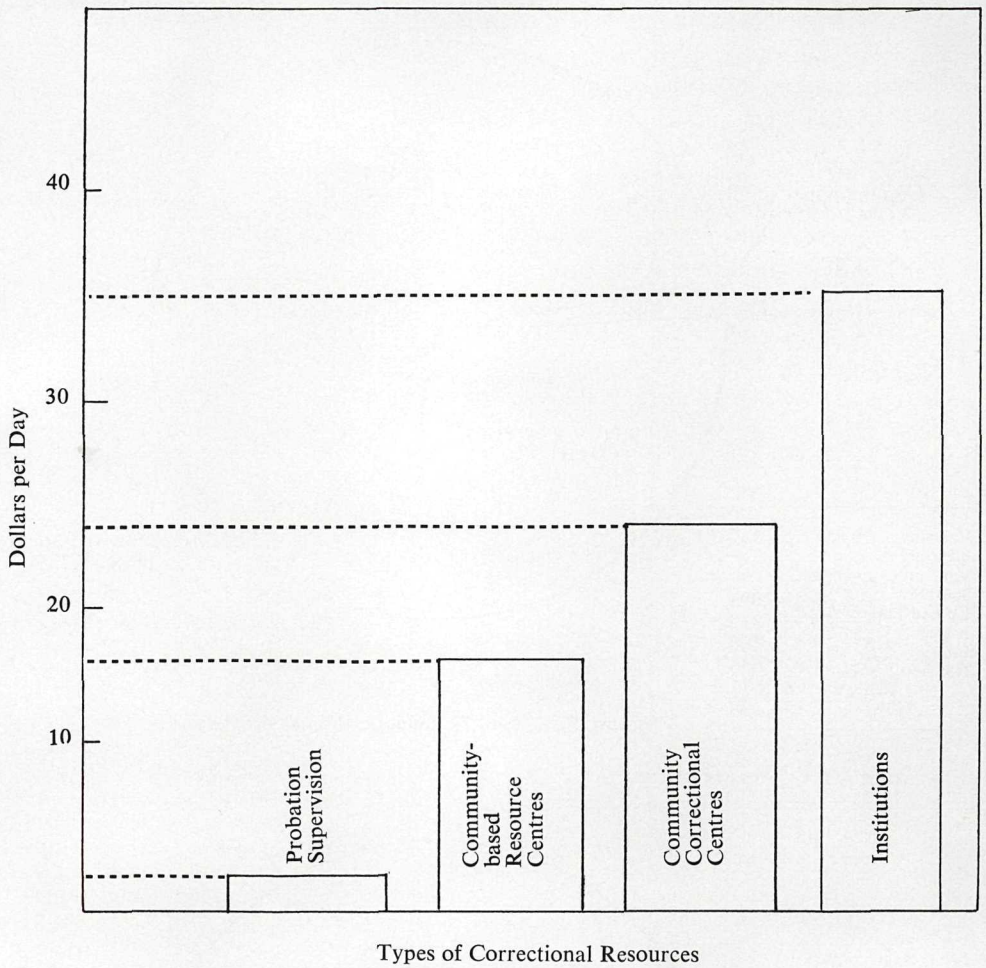


FIGURE IV. Represents approximated operational costs for different types of resources.

Table I—Temporary Absence Program, Calendar Year 1976

	Number of Passes Granted	Per Cent Success
Short term	9,078	99
Education	169	83
Employment	1,254	86
Medical	94	100

NOTE—Lower success rates are not necessarily due to further offences but include those people who are brought back into an institution for contravening regulations. During 1976 there were 253 individuals taken off the Temporary Absence Program: 101 for being unlawfully at large, 28 for committing further criminal offences while on the program, and a further 123 taken off the program for failing to abide by the conditions of the temporary absence.

Work Release Statistics

1,254—Work Releases granted in Province.
$940,000—earned by inmates.
$ 25,698—restitution and fines paid.
$ 51,480—room and board paid at community correctional centre or residential centre.
$152,736—family maintenance paid.
$ 72,918—debts paid.
$179,860—income tax paid.

NOTE—Moneys returned to the Branch go into the Provincial Government general revenues.

Table II—Average Daily Adult and Juvenile Probation Case Load by Region

Region	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Vancouver Island	1,994	27.4	532	18.0	2,526	24.7
Vancouver	1,206	16.6	261	8.8	1,467	14.3
Vancouver juvenile	.....	.....	172	5.8	172	1.7
Southern	928	12.8	222	7.5	1,150	11.2
Unified Family Court pilot	.....	.....	308	10.4	308	3.0
Fraser	604	8.3	354	12.0	958	9.4
Interior	1,741	23.9	724	24.5	2,465	24.1
Northern	798	11.0	385	13.0	1,183	11.6
Totals	7,271	100.0	2,958	100.0	10,229	100.0

Table III—Total Number of Adult and Juvenile Probation Offences by Type

Types of Investigation	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Pre-court inquiry	.....	.....	10,710	66.6	10,710	44.4
Pre-sentence report	3,828	47.6	452	2.8	4,280	17.7
Verbal report	896	11.2	4,374	27.2	5,270	21.8
B.C. Parole	412	5.1	.....	.....	412	1.7
National Parole	92	1.1	.....	.....	92	0.4
Temporary absence	1,534	19.1	.....	.....	1,534	6.4
Pay (fine)	450	5.6	.....	.....	450	1.9
Other	822	10.2	584	3.4	1,370	5.7
Totals	8,034	100.0	16,084	100.0	24,118	100.0

Table IV—Adult and Juvenile Probation Admissions by Region

Region	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Vancouver Island	2,230	24.7	548	19.0	2,778	23.3
Vancouver	1,216	13.5	210	7.3	1,426	12.0
Southern	1,473	16.3	563	19.5	2,036	17.1
Fraser	835	9.2	292	10.1	1,127	9.5
Interior	2,262	25.0	593	20.6	2,855	24.0
Northern	765	8.5	529	18.4	1,294	10.9
Outside Province	130	1.4	27	0.9	157	1.3
Unknown	127	1.4	118	4.1	245	2.1
Totals	9,038	100.0	2,880	100.0	11,918	100.0

Table V—Adult and Juvenile Probation Admissions by Length of Probation Order

Length of Probation Order (Months)	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
1 to 3	450	5.0	250	8.7	700	5.9
4 to 6	4,497	49.8	690	24.0	5,187	43.5
7 to 12	2,453	27.1	879	30.5	3,332	28.0
13 to 18	489	5.4	94	3.3	583	4.9
19 to 24	918	10.2	116	4.0	1,034	8.7
25 to 30	17	0.2	15	0.5	32	0.3
31 to 36	147	1.6	16	0.6	163	1.4
Unknown	67	0.7	820	28.5	887	7.4
Totals	9,038	100.0	2,880	100.0	11,918	100.0

NOTE—The "unknown" category includes continued and indefinite orders, which cannot be ranked by length of disposition.

Table VI—Adult and Juvenile Probation Admissions by Offence Group

Offence Group	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Serious	403	4.5	126	4.4	529	4.4
Sexual and moral	87	1.0	10	0.3	97	0.8
Community order	620	6.9	201	7.0	821	6.9
Drink and drive	3,700	40.9	64	2.2	3,764	31.6
Other *Motor-vehicle Act*	123	1.4	96	3.3	219	1.8
Theft	2,321	25.7	1,877	65.2	4,198	35.2
Returned to court/Juvenile	5*	0.1	42	1.5	47	0.4
Other property	443	4.9	42	1.5	485	4.1
Possession of drugs	522	5.8	131	4.5	653	5.5
Trafficking/Intent to traffic	115	1.3	14	0.5	129	1.1
Breach/Failure to appear	131	1.4	56	1.9	187	1.6
Common assault/Breach of *Government Liquor Act*	384	4.2	145	5.0	529	4.4
Other persons/Community order	173	1.9	69	2.4	242	2.0
Unknown	11	0.1	7	0.2	18	0.2
Totals	9,038	100.0	2,880	100.0	11,918	100.0

NOTES—For Tables VI and XV, the following are examples of the types of offences included in each category:

Serious: Pointing a firearm, perjury, rape and attempt, negligence causing death, murder(s), kidnapping, etc.

Sexual and moral: Incest, indecent exposure, procuring, bigamy, contributing to juvenile delinquency, etc.

Community order: Causing a disturbance, vagrancy, mischief, etc.

Drink/Drive: Impaired driving, about 0.08, etc.

Other motor-vehicle: Failing to stop at an accident, driving while disqualified, etc.

Theft: Theft over/under $200, breaking and entering, possession of stolen property, etc.

Other property: False pretences, fraud (public), forgery, and uttering, etc.

Other persons/Community order: Unlawful assembly, riot, bribery of officers, harassing and threatening, habitual criminal.

* Admissions who have become adults, i.e., turned 17, during the course of the court process.

Table VII—Adult and Juvenile Probation Admissions by Sex

Sex	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Male	7,785	86.1	2,510	87.2	10,295	86.4
Female	1,177	13.0	358	12.4	1,535	12.9
Unknown	76	0.8	12	0.4	88	0.7
Totals	9,038	100.0	2,880	100.0	11,918	100.0

Table VIII—Male and Female Probation Admissions by Age-group

Age-group (Years)	Male		Female		Unknown		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
10	9	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	0.1
11	23	0.2	2	0.1	.....	.....	24	0.2
12	69	0.7	8	0.5	.....	.....	77	0.6
13	179	1.7	29	1.9	3	1.4	211	1.8
14	486	4.7	77	5.0	.....	.....	563	4.7
15	756	7.3	130	8.5	3	3.4	889	7.5
16	984	9.6	112	7.3	6	6.8	1,102	9.2
17 to 21	3,588	34.9	435	28.3	23	26.1	4,046	33.9
22 to 24	900	8.7	163	10.6	14	15.9	1,077	9.0
25 to 29	932	9.1	179	11.7	12	13.6	1,123	9.4
30 to 34	629	6.1	105	6.8	10	11.4	744	6.2
35 to 39	450	4.4	96	6.3	5	5.7	551	4.6
40 to 49	705	6.8	121	7.9	5	5.7	831	7.0
50 and over	581	5.6	78	5.1	7	8.0	666	5.6
Unknown	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
Totals	10,295	100.0	1,535	100.0	88	100.0	11,918	100.0

Table IX—Adult and Juvenile Probation Admissions by Racial Origin

Racial Origin	Adult		Juvenile		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Native Indian	826	9.1	402	14.0	1,228	10.3
Non-native Indian	7,905	87.5	2,408	83.6	10,313	86.5
Unknown	307	3.4	70	2.4	377	3.2
Totals	9,038	100.0	2,880	100.0	11,918	100.0

Table X—Community Service Order Program Adults and Juveniles by Corrections Regions, January 1975 to May 1976

Corrections Regions	Juveniles		Adults		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Vancouver Island	388	47.8	284	43.9	672	46.0
Vancouver	3	0.4	71	11.0	74	5.1
Interior	69	8.5	42	6.5	111	7.6
Northern	57	7.0	77	11.9	134	9.2
Fraser	68	8.4	35	5.4	103	7.0
Southern	227	28.0	138	21.3	365	25.0
Totals	812	100.0	647	100.0	1,459	100.0

Table XI—Community Service Order Program Juveniles and Adults by Offences, January 1975 to May 1976

Offences	Juveniles		Adults		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Causing a disturbance	3	0.4	18	2.8	21	1.4
Public mischief	8	1.0	20	3.1	28	1.9
Impaired driving	3	0.4	26	4.0	29	2.0
Theft over $200	58	7.1	21	3.2	79	5.4
Theft under $200	233	28.7	165	25.5	398	27.3
Break and enter	244	30.0	82	12.7	326	22.3
Possession of stolen property	20	2.5	37	5.7	57	3.9
Mischief	56	6.9	68	10.5	124	8.5
Breach N.C.A. possession	41	5.0	57	8.8	98	6.7
Breach G.L.A.	36	4.4	18	2.8	54	3.7
Breach M.V.A.	15	1.8	5	0.8	20	1.4
Other offences	82	10.1	125	19.3	207	14.2
Unknown	13	1.6	5	0.8	18	1.2
Totals	812	100.0	647	100.0	1,459	100.0

NOTE—In 1976 there were 1,174 Juvenile Orders and 998 Adult Orders for Community Service, which represented a 261-per-cent increase from 1975. Service to the community represented 94.8 per cent of all work done, with 4.3 per cent of service directed for the victim. With an average hours per order of 39.5 in 1975 and 1976, 109,421 hours were completed.

Table XII—Average Daily Inmate Count in Correctional Facilities

Facility	Sentenced		Unsentenced		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Lower Mainland RCC	360	25.7	263	68.5	623	34.9
Oakalla Women's CC	63	4.5	23	6.0	86	4.8
Haney Forest Camps	156	11.1	.....	.....	156	8.7
Alouette River Unit/Twin Maples	150	10.7	2	0.5	152	8.5
Chilliwack Forest Camps	97	6.9	.....	.....	97	5.4
New Haven CC	36	2.6	.....	.....	36	2.0
Vancouver Island RCC	77	5.5	44	11.4	121	6.8
Kamloops RCC	126	9.0	25	6.5	151	8.4
Prince George RCC	134	9.6	27	7.0	161	9.0
CCC's Provincially	125	8.9	.....	.....	125	7.0
CBRC's Provincially	53	3.8	.....	.....	53	3.0
Home supervision/Provincially	25	1.8	.....	.....	25	1.4
Totals	1,402	100.0	384	100.0	1,786	100.0

Table XIII—Admissions to Institutions by Type of Disposition

Region	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2 Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only[1]		Fine in Default[2]		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Vancouver Island	879	15.6	24	8.0	54	21.3	.....	.....	307	17.9	746	16.0	2,010	16.0
Vancouver	1,710	30.3	145	48.5	87	34.3	12	100.0	445	26.0	2,446	53.0	4,865	38.7
Southern	560	9.9	25	8.4	43	16.9	.....	.....	238	13.9	394	8.5	1,260	10.0
Fraser	591	10.5	41	13.7	9	3.5	.....	.....	130	7.6	405	8.7	1,176	9.4
Interior	1,128	20.0	27	9.0	40	15.7	.....	.....	329	19.2	245	5.3	1,769	14.1
Northern	640	11.3	21	7.0	18	7.1	.....	.....	237	13.8	332	7.1	1,248	9.9
Outside Province	33	0.6	10	3.3	1	0.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.0	45	0.4
Unknown	98	1.7	6	2.0	2	0.8	.....	.....	26	1.5	60	1.3	192	1.5
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

[1] Contains admissions of chronic alcoholics to the Alouette River Unit (A.R.U.) under section 64 (*a*) of the *Criminal Code*.
[2] Contains admissions who were jailed for defaulting on payment of a fine and who received no other disposition.

Table XIV—Admission to Institutions by Type of Disposition and Length of Sentence

Length of Sentence	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only		Fine in Default		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Under 1 month*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250*	73.0	.....	.....	1,250	9.9
1 month	2,204	39.1	.....	.....	3	1.2	1	8.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,208	17.6
2 months	648	11.5	.....	.....	2	0.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	650	5.2
1 to under 3 months*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376*	22.0	.....	.....	376	3.0
3 months	745	13.2	.....	.....	17	6.7	2	16.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	764	6.1
4 months	330	5.9	.....	.....	10	3.9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	340	2.7
5 months	67	1.2	.....	.....	4	1.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71	0.6
3 to under 6 months*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69*	4.0	.....	.....	69	0.5
6 months	561	9.9	.....	.....	95	37.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	656	5.2
6 months and over*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17*	1.0	.....	.....	17	0.1
7 to 12 months	702	12.4	.....	.....	89	35.0	9	75.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	6.4
13 to 18 months	194	3.4	.....	.....	18	7.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	212	1.7
19 months to 24 months less a day	188	3.3	.....	.....	16	6.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	204	1.6
2 to 5 years	.....	.....	184	61.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	1.5
Over 5 years	.....	.....	95	31.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	0.8
Life sentence	.....	.....	20	6.7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	0.2
Not applicable	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,649	100.0	4,649	37.0
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

NOTE—The definite/indeterminate dispositions (e.g., six months definite and 12 months indeterminate) are classified on the basis of the definite portion of the disposition. The asterisked (*) categories refer to the fine in default category alone.

Table XV—Admissions to Institutions by Type of Disposition and Offence Group

Offence Group	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2 Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only		Fine in Default		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Serious	776	13.8	152	50.8	47	18.5	.....	.....	56	3.3	1,040	22.4	2,071	16.5
Sexual and moral	45	0.8	6	2.0	1	0.4	.....	.....	13	0.8	54	1.2	119	0.9
Community order	150	2.7	.....	.....	5	2.0	.....	.....	91	5.3	151	3.2	397	3.2
Drink and drive	876	15.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733	42.8	136	2.9	1,745	13.9
Other *Motor-vehicle Act*	300	5.3	.....	.....	3	1.2	.....	.....	114	6.7	47	1.0	464	3.7
Theft	1,553	27.5	47	15.7	147	57.9	.....	.....	212	12.4	1,471	31.6	3,430	27.3
Returned to court/Juvenile	1	0.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	0.0	2	0.0
Other property	382	6.8	11	3.7	18	7.1	.....	.....	53	3.1	354	7.6	818	6.5
Possession of drugs	292	5.2	5	1.7	7	2.8	.....	.....	208	12.1	271	5.8	783	6.2
Trafficking/Intent to traffic	361	6.4	58	19.4	17	6.7	.....	.....	11	0.6	470	10.1	917	7.3
Breach/Failure to appear	501	8.9	.....	.....	3	1.2	4	33.3	106	6.2	222	4.8	836	6.7
Common assault/Breach of *Government Liquor Act*	208	3.7	3	1.0	2	0.8	.....	.....	44	2.6	200	4.3	457	3.6
Other persons/Community order	179	3.2	16	5.4	4	1.6	8	66.7	68	4.0	210	4.5	485	3.9
Unknown	15	0.3	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.2	22	0.5	41	0.3
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

NOTE—*See* the explanation of these offence groups under Table VI.

Table XVI—Admissions to Institutions by Type of Disposition and Sex

Sex	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2 Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only		Fine in Default		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Male	5,253	93.2	286	95.7	246	96.9	11	91.7	1,614	94.3	4,207	90.5	11,617	92.5
Female	346	6.1	12	4.0	8	3.1	1	8.3	80	4.7	401	8.6	848	6.7
Unknown	40	0.7	1	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	1.1	41	0.9	100	0.8
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

Table XVII—Admissions to Institutions by Type of Disposition and Age-group

Age-group (Years)	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2 Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only		Fine in Default		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
15	4	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	0.1
16	21	0.4	1	0.3	3	1.2	.....	.....	1	0.1	13	0.3	39	0.3
17–21	2,044	36.2	53	17.7	237	93.3	.....	.....	532	31.4	1,551	33.4	4,422	35.2
22–24	876	15.5	50	16.7	10	3.9	.....	.....	268	15.7	721	15.5	1,925	15.3
25–29	887	15.7	83	27.8	2	0.8	.....	.....	308	18.0	925	19.9	2,205	17.5
30–34	568	10.1	39	13.0	.....	.....	2	16.7	165	9.6	515	11.1	1,289	10.3
35–39	367	6.5	37	12.4	.....	.....	4	33.3	138	8.1	321	6.9	867	6.9
40–49	533	9.5	23	7.7	4	33.3	4	33.3	187	10.9	388	8.3	1,136	9.0
50 and over	323	5.7	13	4.3	1	0.4	2	16.7	103	6.0	211	4.5	653	5.2
Unknown	16	0.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	0.3	1	.....	22	0.2
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

Table XVIII—Admissions to Institutions by Type of Disposition and Racial Origin

Racial Origin	Definite Jail Under 2 Years		Definite Jail 2 Years and Over		Definite/ Indeterminate		Indeterminate Only		Fine in Default		Remand		Totals	
	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent	Count	Per Cent
Native Indian	773	13.7	24	8.0	41	16.1	2	16.7	262	15.3	529	11.4	1,631	13.0
Non-native	4,761	84.4	267	89.3	210	82.7	10	83.3	1,352	79.0	4,054	87.2	10,654	84.8
Unknown	105	1.9	8	2.7	3	1.2	.....	.....	98	5.7	66	1.4	280	2.2
Totals	5,639	100.0	299	100.0	254	100.0	12	100.0	1,712	100.0	4,649	100.0	12,565	100.0

Table XIX—Number of Institutional Admissions With Intermittent Sentences

Year	Admissions With Intermittent Sentences
1973	252
1974	323
1975	517
1976	919[1]

NOTE—Intermittent sentences are served at regular intervals, i.e., usually on week-ends, so that the individual can continue his education or employment.

[1] These admissions with intermittent sentences are included in the institutional admissions reported in the other tables, i.e., in 1976, of the 5,369 admissions in the "definite jail under 2 years" category, 919 were intermittent sentences.

PROGRAM PRIORITIES

Branch program priorities for 1977/78 are framed within the over-all Ministry priorities identified by the Policy Committee, administration of justice, for the Ministry of the Attorney-General. These are:

1. Prevention.
2. Family and Children's Services.
3. Diversion.
4. Pre-trial Services.
5. Natives.
6. Drug and Alcohol Services.
7. Training and Education.
8. Custodial Programs for Juveniles and Adults.

These priorities do not reflect, necessarily, an order of priority but rather a range of areas within the administration of justice for priority initiative. Program activities will be more intense in some priority areas than others at any point in time. For instance, the program for juveniles is now requiring and will continue to require in the next fiscal year a specific commitment of energy and resources to get the programs under way. These priorities are seen as a reflection of the intention to support the resolution of social conflict outside the justice system, and where the intervention of the justice system is required, they reflect an intention to provide for the safety of the public, the provision of consequences for unlawful behaviour which can benefit both the offender and the victim, and to have these consequences carried out in the context of reasonable and humane circumstances.

THE REPORT IN DETAIL

ADULT FACILITIES— PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

Under the separation of Federal/Provincial jurisdiction relating to the imprisonment of convicted (adult) offenders specified in the *British North America Act,* the Corrections Branch in British Columbia is given the responsibility for providing appropriate facilities for four categories of individuals.
The Institutional Services Division is the component of the Branch with specific responsibilities for the staffing, operation, and administration of Provincial correctional facilities for

(1) all persons on remand in custody pending the resolution of charges before the courts;
(2) all offenders being held in custody pending appeal of their convictions;
(3) those offenders for whom the conviction and (or) appeal process has been completed and who are awaiting transfer to a Federal penitentiary, i.e., those offenders who have received sentences of imprisonment of two years and over;*
(4) those offenders who have received sentences of imprisonment of less than two years.*

Branch facilities are designated by the level of security they afford. A custody facility is described as maximum-medium security and includes reception and remand centres. Reception and remand centres are areas within the major correctional centres which are separated from the sentenced inmate population for such purposes. Open (or minimum) security settings include forest camps, community correctional centres, and specialized facilities (for alcohol- or drug-dependency problems).

The incarceration of offenders has always been closely identified with Corrections and suffers the most intense form of public criticism, myths, and stereotypes. Few people would argue with the notion that some types of institutions will always be needed to isolate dangerous and predatory elements from the community. But in the past, people who were never a threat to public safety were put into maximum (or medium) security institutions because the courts had no alternatives. Even with the more liberal use of probation supervision for appropriate offenders, there is still a large percentage of our institutional population serving time for offences involving *Motor-vehicle Act* infractions, drunkenness, or the inability to pay a fine.

It is the position of the Corrections Branch that only persons clearly requiring secure custody should be held in these settings. Based on extensive experience, and in consultation with the police, courts, a variety of community resource agencies, and interested citizens, Corrections follows the policy that sentence management which is community oriented, and requires continued participation in and responsibility to the community, is the most appropriate and effective for many offenders.

Within the over-all framework, increased emphasis has been placed on the following developments—more intensive programming at forest camps; more community correctional centres; increased use of community service activities carried out by inmates; temporary absences for work or education; and special impaired drivers' programs for those with alcohol or related problems. The year 1976 has seen continued development in

* Exceptions to this rule are offenders transferred between jurisdictions under the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement.

each of these areas. The above direction has included a commitment to phase out the large and antiquated custodial facilities, to be replaced by smaller units. However, the excessive costs of capital construction have made impossible the ability to replace most of these facilities, and the Branch has been undertaking a program of facilities upgrading in 1976:

Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre: East Wing fire exit will be completed in early 1977, with four additional ones for the end of fiscal year 1976/77. The design for a records office extension was completed and construction will commence in 1977.

Oakalla's Women's Correctional Centre: Window security grills were installed to assist in the security of the building.

New Haven Correctional Centre: Ground was broken in October 1976 for a new dormitory to replace that burned in 1971. Electrical and sewage-disposal systems are being upgraded.

Haney Forest Camps: Design was completed for the new administration building and maintenance shops. It is expected that construction will commence in early 1977. Approval was received for the installation of new communication lines from the Golden Ears School where a new base radio station and antenna will be installed. This will serve the Haney Forest Camp administration, the Alouette River Unit, and Pine Ridge Camp. A contract was awarded for the construction of a new power-line to the facility and Pine Ridge Camp. Arrangements were made with the Purchasing Commission for a new trailer unit which was located at the Cedar Lake Camp.

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre: Renovation and addition to the administration building, and the installation of perimeter lighting commenced in 1976; and the design for a visiting area at cell block was completed. Cost studies were completed by Public Works to relocate Clearwater Camp to Bear Creek site; and studies also were done by Public Works and Corrections on trailer accommodation to replace the present condemned buildings at Rayleigh Camp.

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre: The power-line to Hutda Lake Camp was completed in order to provide sufficient electrical power for the camp. Two thousand feet of chain-link fencing was transferred from the phased-out Haney Correctional Centre. Emergency lighting for the area used as a gymnasium is about to be installed.

Chilliwack Forest Camps: The communications system was greatly enhanced with the installation of an additional telephone-line. The electrical wiring of the Chilliwack Forest Camps was upgraded and brought up to Code standard.

In addition, there was a great deal of energy spent in planning alternate facilities for the remand capacities at the Lower Mainland Centre, and with respect to Branch facilities designated for Youth Containment. During 1976 an additional community correctional centre was opened, and extensive planning completed for two more, for women, which will see operation in 1977. At the end of 1976, further purchase of service contracts were concluded in order to have the availability of a wider range of privately owned community-based residential centres.

Community correctional centres and community-based residential centres form an important aspect of program and facilities utilized by the Corrections Branch. A typical community correctional centre is a large house or converted motel. It is the home base for the resident and he/she must return to it immediately after

work or school. Dinner is usually communal, and each person has assigned chores. After hours there is time for studying, hobbies, and social events. Some residents spend their evenings and week-ends on community service projects, worth-while causes, and on volunteer work with local community organizations. Those earning an income are charged room and board at the centre. The rest of their money may go toward paying off debts, making restitution, supporting their family, or to bank savings for the time when they are released. Community-based residential centres offer essentially the same kind of service, but are not Corrections staffed, and are run by a myriad of private agencies. Inmates attend community correctional centres or community-based residential centres through the authority of the Temporary Absence Program.

The type of programs offered at the various correctional facilities is circumscribed by the security needs and correctional goals of each offender. Over the years, camps have focused on bushwork, slash and burning, road clearance, nursery work, land clearing, fire suppression, millwork, and so on, to provide the older inmates with a healthy and vigorous way to do their time, plus providing the opportunity to pick up some employable skills and good work habits. In custody facilities the emphasis has been on shopwork, carpentry, machining, tailoring, sewing, bootmaking, and so on, with farming available on a supervised gang basis.

Some of the results of that kind of work in 1976, on a Province-wide basis, are the following:

For the period from September 1, 1975, the four sawmills shipped 559,391 fbm, having a net mill value of $77,048.74. In addition, minor products shipped such as cordwood, posts, stakes, shingles, and shakes were valued at $41,125.50, making a total value (wood products shipped) of $118,174.24.

In addition to the foregoing values received, other work accomplished included 165,074 man-hours or 23,600 seven-hour man-days spent in nursery pallet construction, tree-planting, juvenile tree-spacing, fencing (pastures and nurseries), lake clean-up, nurseries, access roads, and firefighting.

Prince George Regional Correctional Centre continued to manufacture inmate clothing for themselves and romeo slippers for themselves and other centres.

Twin Maples' tailor shop had a busy, productive year. They were, however, only able to produce about half of the estimated 6,000 pants and 6,000 shirts required by the Branch.

Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre furnished all of the clothing requirements for that centre as well as a number of white shirts and pants for other centres.

The farming operations throughout the Province generally operated satisfactorily, though in a holding pattern pending regionalization of the Branch. Farming operations will require close examination in 1977, as in 1976 the very rough dollar and cents value picture of the various farm operations, though not conclusive, seems to indicate costs in excess of what most products can be purchased for on the open market.

The appropriateness of these kinds of corrections programs has been subject of an examination in 1976, which will continue in 1977. Such an examination is important not only with respect to correctional goals, but the quality and appropriateness of program can be indirectly linked to escapes from correctional centres.

In 1975 there was an increase in the number of escapes from correctional facilities. Although all unlawful absences directly from a centre are considered escapes, it is important to qualify the word

by pointing out that the largest number of these are in fact walkaways from open settings, particularly forest camps. With the increased use by the courts of probation supervision, and with the phase-out of Haney Correctional Centre for young offenders, the camps are receiving a much more troublesome, though not necessarily dangerous, type of offender. Young offenders generally are more spontaneous, impulsive, have more energy, and require a more intense kind of programming than the older offender previously received by camps. As a result of efforts directed toward reducing escapes, such as more screening and intensity of programs, in 1976 escapes did drop 20 per cent, from 460 to 359.

Escapes are usually individual, spontaneous actions, and while they may be simply the expression of the desire to "get away," many times escapes occur as a result of an individual need to deal with something on the outside, such as a family problem. Sensitive staff can often pick up on feelings of anxiety of an inmate and provide that person with the assistance required to overcome the problem without adding the problem of having escaped. Sometimes a referral for counselling services is indicated.

The Branch has one full-time Senior Psychologist who is responsible for the delivery of all psychological services throughout the Corrections Branch. In addition to providing direct psychological services, the Senior Psychologist has liaison with psychologists in other community agencies who will, where possible, provide service to the Corrections Branch within their community.

While the various community agencies have been most co-operative, it is clear that these community facilities have severe personnel and program limitations which preclude their being as helpful as they might like to be. The continued use of these facilities is therefore dependent upon careful selection of referrals to ensure that they fit the services the community is willing to offer. It has become clear that the community is not willing to provide services to deal with presenting correctional problems—an individual's ability to handle a forestry camp placement, education or work release, probation, parole, etc. While this undoubtedly does depend upon a number of psychological characteristics, these are considered correctional matters, and not mental health matters. The Branch must continue to provide its own expertise in these and related areas.

Medical services throughout the Branch are co-ordinated by the full-time Senior Medical Officer. Each correctional complex has the availability of local doctors and dentists who visit the facilities at regular intervals. Where security is not an issue, and hospital services are required, inmates use community facilities. Where security is an issue, Corrections has the availability of limited hospital capacities at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, and Alouette River Unit. LMRCC hospital has a capacity of 40 and one full-time and one half-time doctor, and trained staff. The ARU hospital has trained staff and is visited by a doctor. It has a capacity of approximately 10. In addition, the Corrections Branch has the availability of a specially designated 13-bed ward at the Vancouver General Hospital. Ninety per cent of all medical problems are handled locally. The Branch remains thankful for the excellent co-operation offered by the many general hospitals whose services are utilized.

In conclusion, it is apparent that the operation of adult facilities is a complex and multifaceted one with virtually every aspect potentially emerging as an issue of quality of services. A major portion of operational budget is spent on food and it is only in the last two years that positions have come available for qualified Food Services Officers for each complex, and some upgrading of kitchens has occurred. But basic issues with respect to

medical and health services, program availability, and facility renovation and replacement all focus on the need for operational capital moneys.

FACILITIES AND CAPACITIES

MAIN CENTRES

1. Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre		567
2. Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre		103
3. Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre		60
4. Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre		86
5. Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	(male)	113
	(female)	26
6. New Haven Correctional Centre		40
7. Alouette River Unit	(male)	151
(Twin Maples Unit)	(female)	60
8. Chilliwack Security Unit		30

FOREST CAMPS

1. Boulder Bay Camp (Haney)	51
2. Pine Ridge Camps (Haney)	60
3. Stave Lake Camp (Haney)	48
4. Cedar Lake Camp (Haney)	41
5. Jordan River Camp (Vancouver Island)	48
6. Rayleigh Camp (Kamloops)	30
7. Clearwater Camp (Kamloops)	30
8. Hutda Lake Camp (Prince George	60
9. Ford Mountain Camp (Chilliwack)	60
10. Mount Thurston Camp (Chilliwack)	60

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

1. Marpole.
2. Burnaby.
3. Southview.
4. Victoria.
5. Snowdon.
6. Kamloops.
7. Chilliwack.

COMMUNITY-BASED RESIDENTIAL CENTRES

(Utilized by Branch for placement, bed space purchased)

1. AIMS House.
2. Anchorage House.
3. Elizabeth Fry.
4. Kinghaven.
5. Haney Treatment Centre.
6. Narconon.
7. Hatfield House.
8. Shilo House.
9. Tricon Halfway Society.
10. Welcome Guest Lodge.
11. X-Kalay (closed in November 1976).
12. Activator's Society House.
13. Kiwanis House.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Since 1973 the Temporary Absence Program (TAP) has become a significant sentence management tool and provides the mechanism for major community re-entry programming undertaken by the Corrections Branch. Community re-entry provides opportunities to participate in community life while serving sentences (for appropriate inmates) and is an effective means to facilitate good pre-release planning.

Temporary absences are granted for three distinct purposes:

1. *Short term*—The use of temporary absence to allow an individual to leave a correctional centre for a specific period of time up to a maximum of 15 days. These are granted for maintaining contact with the family, or the event of the death of a family member, for other socialization purposes, and for other defined reasons.
2. *Employment/Education*—The authority by which an inmate resides at a community correctional centre or community-based residential centre while undertaking work, education, or training.
3. *Medical*—Absence granted for the purpose of obtaining medical attention in community hospitals, when it is not available within correctional centres.

The crucial factor in temporary absence programs is that the program or activity the applicant plans to pursue in the community must be as likely to benefit him/her and the community as would any program offered within the centre. The inmate must pose no threat to the community and be unlikely to go unlawfully at large. Apart from the community involvement made possible for the inmate, the program avoids waste of the community's own resources

and avoids costly duplication of resources in institutions.

Although a total of 10,595 absences was granted,* the 1,423 for ongoing employment/education purposes are the backbone of the program. On the average, 16.3 per cent of the sentenced populations in 1976 partook of TAP, with the high in May at 20 per cent and the low of 13.1 per cent occurring in February. All three figures are increases over 1975, where the average was 12.9 per cent of the sentenced population. An increase is also represented in the approximately $1 million earned this year by inmates on a temporary absence, a doubling of previous years' earnings. It should be noted that 50 per cent of the money earned is returned to support of families, payment of fines and restitution, income tax, and room and board. The balance is available for the inmate upon release and can be important in the inmate getting a good start.

Increases in revocations of temporary absences over 1975 figures signal that the granting of temporary absences requires continuous vigilance in screening, and exacting community investigations before an absence is granted. The decentralization of decision-making with respect to all temporary absences, from the Commissioner's office to the regions, which occurred in November 1976, should see itself expressed in fewer revocations. In support of these moves, research and evaluation of the program are being undertaken by the Program Evaluation and Data Systems section of the Branch. Ongoing staff training and development continues to be a need for Corrections staff involved in this important program, as well as continuous liaison with police and other information systems.

PROVINCIAL CLASSIFICATION

Provincial Classification provides services to all regional corectional centres (reception) for sentenced inmates. At admission, each inmate is seen by the reception centre's own Classification Officer for classification either to one of the satellite programs of the particular centre, or for interview by Provincial Classification for transfer to another institutional complex in the Province.

All decisions regarding transfer, or in cases where placement plans are not clear, are made by one of the nine Provincial Classification Officers. It has been the practice of the Provincial Officers to work from the Lower Mainland area, visiting outlying facilities from there. In 1975 a full-time Provincial Classification Officer was appointed at Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre and, in December of 1976, officers were similarly appointed to the Prince George and Kamloops Centres. These latter officers are in fact the institutional Classification Officers, and will be performing both roles.

The classification of an inmate is an important first step in an over-all case management plan for the individual inmate, and is made out of an assessment of the information available (pre-sentence reports, previous institutional records, police reports, interviews) and with the participation of the inmate. The Provincial Classification Officer then places him/her in an available Branch facility best suited to assist in working through the plan. Where security and control are indicated, placement is made accordingly.

Provincial Classification was integrally involved in the development of the refined case-management system implemented in 1976, referenced previously in this Report.

In 1976 the number of classifications undertaken by staff showed a 20-per-cent increase from 1975, which in turn had been a 51-per-cent increase from 1974. (Refer to Table XX for a breakdown of classifications by institutions.) Although this does not reflect any significant changes in classification policy, there

* Refer to Statistics section of this report for more detail on temporary absence statistics.

has been a slightly less liberal policy in the use of minimum security, and this has in fact resulted in the reduction of escape rate referenced previously.

The lack of adequate and humane security facilities continues to be a source of concern, particularly with respect to young offenders. A survey by Provincial Classification of young offenders held at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre in December 1976 found the following:

Of 234 sentenced inmates at LMRCC, 100 were young offenders, half of them serving definite/indeterminate sentences.

Half were held at LMC for security and management problems which at least temporarily precluded minimum security placement.

The other half included medical and psychiatric problems, some inadequate or requiring protective custody, some sentenced but waiting trial on more serious charges, some awaiting parole and temporary absence decisions, or awaiting transfer elsewhere.

Fifty-one had escaped once during their present sentence, 38 twice or more. Twenty-five had been admitted under the age of 18.

The wide range of types and problems and differences in degree of criminal sophistication did indicate that a single resources for these young offenders would be neither appropriate nor manageable.

Resources for these inmates, the lack of drug treatment programs, and the lack of a resource in the Kootenays referenced in the 1975 report have not yet been resolved. It is anticipated that regionalization over a period of time will deal with some of these local and Branch needs.

Table XX—Initial and Reclassifications, Calendar Year 1976, With Comparative Totals for 1975

Institution	1976		1975	
	Total	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre	1,811	26.0	1,586[1]	27.3
Alouette River Unit	890	12.8	652	11.2
New Haven	86	1.2	88	1.5
Chilliwack Forest Camps	614	8.8	577	9.9
Chilliwack Security Unit	212	3.0	54	0.9
Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre	30	0.4	4	0.0
Stave Lake/Pine Ridge Camps	604	8.7	504	8.7
Boulder Bay Camp	183	2.6	186	3.2
Cedar Lake Camp	157	2.3	22	0.4
Marpole Community Correctional Centre	560	8.0	307	5.3
Burnaby Community Correctional Centre	5	0.0	2	0.0
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	417	6.0	306	5.3
Jordan River Camp	394	5.7	340	5.9
Snowdon Forest Camp	260	3.7	238	4.1
Victoria Community Correctional Centre	186	2.7	244	4.2
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	159	2.3	165	2.8
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	115	1.6	139	2.4
Oakalla Women's Correctional Centre	137	2.0	109	1.9
Twin Maples Unit	133	1.9	129	2.2
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (female)	19	0.3	30	0.5
Haney Correctional Centre	.....	.....	131	2.3
Totals	6,972	100.0	5,813	100.0

[1] Included 217 (3.7 per cent) classified to LMRCC for temporary absence screening. The more accurate comparative percentage of classifications to LMRCC would thus be 23.6 per cent, revealing an additional 2.7 per cent classified to LMRCC in 1976.

Provincial Classification processes all applications with respect to the Corrections Branch and the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement, whereby inmates receiving sentences for either jurisdictions may apply to spend their sentence in the alternate jurisdiction. In 1976, 33 applications for transfer to the Provincial system were processed, of which 15 were approved, while 11 applications were processed for transfer to the Federal system, of which five were approved. In the latter part of the year up to 40 Federally sentenced inmates were held at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre in order to give temporary relief to the B.C. Penitentiary, when serious incidents had diminished their capacity.

The move of the Branch in 1977 to regionalization will have significant implications for the operation of Provincial Classification. Details with respect to inter-region transfer and the variables with respect to an emphasis on each region developing its own range of resources will not be available until later in 1977.

INSPECTION AND STANDARDS

In the fall of 1973 the office of the Director of Inspection and Standards was established, with two Inspectors appointed in July of 1974 to work under his direction. The responsibilities of this specialized unit are

(1) to co-ordinate the development of standards and procedures for the operation of all facilities of the Corrections Branch, including custodial institutions, remand centres, camps, attendance centres, juvenile detention centres, and community correctional centres;

(2) to act when complaints are received from offenders under the supervision of the Branch (inmates, probationers, and parolees) who consider that they have cause for grievance;

(3) to organize and develop an adequate program to provide for regular and special inspections of the operation of all facilities in order to monitor the quality of service delivered, and to make inquiries and investigations on behalf of the Commissioner of Corrections.

In late 1975, Inspection and Standards, with the Institutional Services Division, commenced work on the preparation of a Manual of Operations for the Division, based on Corrections Branch regulations. During 1976 the format was defined and the first group of procedures, plus the manual binder, were produced, and distributed in early 1977. Work is continuing on this massive task. The revision of Gaol Rules and Regulations required considerable energy from this section during 1976. Work on Regulations for the Youth Containment Program to be implemented by the Branch in 1977 also consumed the time of this small unit.

Continuing with ongoing responsibility for standards of high-risk wilderness programs and activities, the Director was involved in an Inter-Ministry Committee which was established during the year to evaluate such programs either operated or funded by the Ministries of the Attorney-General and Human Resources. The Ministries of the Provincial Secretary and Travel Industry, Recreation and Conservation, and Forests were also represented on the Committee. Of the programs examined during 1976, one was closed down until facilities were upgraded and staff met required qualifications, one was refused funding, and another was required to meet certain standards.

A number of reports from correctional centres are monitored each year—staff accidents, safety and health committee meetings, inmate accidents, boards of inquiry, statements of punishment and escapes. There was a 21-per-cent decrease in the number of escapes and walkaways this year, though the number still occasions some concern. Staff were involved

in 97 accidents, which was a decrease in number from 1975, but an increase in time lost. There were 462 accidents concerning inmates, which is a slight increase over the previous year. Eleven Boards of Inquiry were held relative to these accidents.

With the co-operation of Corrections Staff, B.C. Police College members, and the RCMP Ballistics Section members, Inspection and Standards was able to complete work commenced in 1975 on fire-arms selection, standardization, and redistribution in the Branch. In 1977, it is anticipated that older firearms will be replaced with newer models, thus completing this exercise.

Verbal or written grievances were received during 1976 from or on behalf of 202 inmates, listing 230 complaints. This represents a 41-per-cent increase over 1975, which in turn had represented a 100-per-cent increase from 1974. It is clear that this service is recognized by inmates as an objective arbiter, and even though it places considerable strain on the time of the personnel from this unit, it is obviously an effective component of Branch operations.

A total of 38 investigations was carried out during 1976—special investigations, investigations of accidents, fires, escapes, staff misconduct, assault, and suicide. Some of these arose from inmate grievances. Finally, during 1976, a total of 18 inspections of various Corrections Branch facilities was carried out in order to monitor health standards, facility standards, and so on.

FAMILY AND CHILDREN'S SERVICES

During 1975, issues relating to family and children's matters and specifically with regard to the Branch's relationship with the Family and Children's Law Commission were explored and clarified. During 1976 that work was virtually completed.

In December 1973 a Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law was established to inquire into and make recommendations with respect to all aspects of family and children's law in force in British Columbia, the administration of justice relative to such laws, and ancillary services to Courts in family law matters. The Commission was not only given a mandate to recommend changes in the laws relating to families and children, but also was authorized to undertake projects to implement and test proposals for reform.

As a result, the Commission established a pilot project to test the concept of a Unified Family Court. In addition, the Commission produced 13 reports which recommended both structural reform of the Courts operating in the family law field and major changes in substantive family and children's law.

The Commission's Fourth Report entitled "The Family, The Courts And The Community," dealt with the expansion of the Unified Family Court concept throughout the Province, the delivery of Family and Juvenile Court counselling services, and in particular, the delivery of services to young people in conflict with the law—one specific focus of the Corrections Branch. In late June 1975 the Provincial Cabinet accepted the recommendations of the Fourth Report in principle. On July 7, 1975, an Implementation Team was appointed to bring about a phased implementation throughout the Province of the recommendations.

During 1975 the Branch had continued to maintain *Family Relations Act* services in most other areas of the Province by providing maintenance order supervision and preparing custody and access reports, constrained only by manpower resources. The end of 1975 saw the issuance of a jointly prepared policy statement of respective responsibilities of Corrections Branch and the Implementation Team.

As a result of a further Government decision in early 1976 it was decided that, effective April 1, the Corrections Branch

would assume full responsibility for the Unified Family Court Project and for further development of services in the Family Court area throughout the Province, in order to locate such services under one umbrella organization. Specifically, the Implementation Team of the Royal Commission on Family and Children's Law (Berger Commission) was disbanded and the Unified Family Court pilot project was transferred to within the Community Services Division of the Branch. The completed phasing-in of operations was to have been completed by the end of 1976, but will be extended to March 31, 1977.

It is the stated position of the Branch that unification of the courts where possible should continue to be undertaken. The priority given *Family Relations Act* services has been raised in the Branch with the over-all objective being the provision of full services throughout the Province at some time in the future. One aspect of the phasing-in of the UFC Project has been to define and utilize the innovative procedures and practices implemented in the project, and take advantage of these with respect to the rest of the Province. A major aspect of this was a handbook on *Family Relations Act* services for field staff, which was produced in late 1976 and will be distributed in early 1977.

The major issues now, with respect to expansion of the services, rest within a context of general Government fiscal restraint. At present all new Probation Officers as part of their training are given training in family court counselling techniques and related family law and procedures, in order that eventually, through additional in-service training, officers throughout the Province are in a position to provide Family Court Counselling Services, when designated. It is seen by the Branch as absolutely important that those persons approaching the justice system to seek resolution to marital problems have available the necessary personal support services, and that personnel employed in this area are well trained and qualified. However, with the many other heavy demands made on the time of Probation Officers, the need for further personnel becomes paramount.

JUVENILE SERVICES (PROBATION)

Under the authority of section 7 of the *Corrections Act,* juveniles in conflict with the law are referred to a Probation Officer by the Crown for a pre-court inquiry. An investigation is done on the young person, and his/her behaviour in the home, at school, and in the community is assessed. Based on the findings, a recommendation for no further action (if the matter has resolved itself), diversion, or court action is made. On the strength of that recommendation, the Crown may end its involvement, or refer the matter to court. During 1976 a total of 10,710 such inquiries was carried out by probation staff across the Province.

Although a child can be brought into Family Court and charged from the age of 7 on, it is the general practice in this Province, if possible, to deal with children under the age of 14 on an out-of-court basis. Corrections planning related to juveniles involves attempts to formalize this practice administratively.

Five areas of activity and responsibility are identified in the delivery of Juvenile Services.

Diversion programs—Probation Officers attempt to provide effective intervention for juveniles prior to a charge being laid and the court process being entered into by

(*a*) making full use of appropriate community resources and agencies on a referral basis, e.g., the use of volunteers;

(*b*) engaging in short-term intervention processes with the child and his/her family.

Activities under (*a*) often involve the Probation Officer becoming an educator and catalyst in the development and

operation of programs, particularly in the areas of prevention and diversion.

Supervision in the community—In those cases where an element of supervision is necessary, more so than can be agreed upon on an informal basis, or there is no admission of guilt relating to the charge, the matter is referred to court. If supervision is ordered, a number of conditions of supervision may be applied, and the juvenile must live up to the order or be held accountable before the court. The Probation Officer will attempt to utilize all the necessary community resources in attempting to assist the juvenile to meet these responsibilities. This requires close liaison at the local level between the officer and appropriate Government ministries, particularly the Ministries of Education, Human Resources, and Health.

Probation supervision and special corrections programs—In those cases where the community and other agencies are unable to supply support services, or the available services are not suitable or available at the local level, the Corrections Branch has developed programs which fall under the general rubric of "attendance centres." Juveniles may be committed to such programs by the court as a condition of probation.

There are three categories of attendance programs:

(*a*) Daily attendance, i.e., after school or work, a program where there are specific activities to be undertaken.

(*b*) Week-end attendance, i.e., where the probationer must attend and reside at the program from Friday night to Sunday afternoon, until successful graduation.

(*c*) Full residential attendance.

These programs offer the court the option of ordering supervision in structured settings of a specific kind of program for those persons unable to respond to supervision in the community. The actual program varies from educational training, recreation, and community service activities to involvement in wilderness "outward bound" types of experiences. The Corrections Branch operates, staffs, and (or) funds these programs, and a close relationship with schools, child welfare services, mental health programs, and other community agencies is maintained.

Youth detention centres—Are operated by the Corrections Branch and are to provide secure facilities on a temporary basis for juveniles at risk at the time of their arrest, and for purposes of secure remand as authorized by an order of the court. In 1976 the Branch issued a set of policy guidelines with respect to the use of private remand homes throughout the Province as a most effective alternative to this kind of detention.

The need for secure pre- and post-dispositional facilities for some juveniles has been a continuing controversy. The Corrections Branch is committed to developing effective resources, and in 1976 undertook an examination of different program approaches, including methods for holding children before the courts who may be disturbed, chronically addicted to drugs, or dangerous to themselves or the public. In October of 1976, Cabinet approved the allocation of additional staff and resources for the implementation of a "Youth Containment Program."

Prevention—The Probation Officer has a responsibility to encourage the community and other Government departments to develop programs that will reduce the probability of children coming into conflict with the law. This requires ongoing involvement with schools, particularly at the junior-high level, and contributing to the planning of appropriate programs to keep children involved in school and constructive community activities.

For those who do come to the attention of the Probation Officer, formally or informally, the emphasis is always on referral to private or community

agencies. The Branch establishes or utilizes its own special programs only when no other appropriate alternative can be found.

In 1976 a total of 16,084 reports (pre-court inquiries, pre-sentence reports, verbal reports, and others) were prepared by Probation Officers throughout the Province with respect to juveniles, a role which is integral to effective intervention with youth in conflict with the law. In this regard the further refinement of the Court Resource Officer's role in both juvenile and adult probation contexts, in 1976, found itself an accepted and important operational practice. The availability of a Probation Officer in court to facilitate information flow and do referrals, short reports, and so on, is central to the court support role of the Probation Officers.

YOUTH DETENTION, ATTENDANCE AND CONTAINMENT CENTRES

The Corrections Branch operates a number of special programs for youth in conflict with the law, and as indicated previously in the Report is in the process of implementing a facilities and programs package for the containment of youth (male and female) for whom no other resource is effective. The following is additional detail with respect to these important areas of Branch operations:

In 1974 the *Administration of Justice Act* gave the Province, in particular the Corrections Branch of the Ministry of the Attorney-General, responsibility for the detention of youth (male and female) awaiting trial, disposition, or placement. This included the only two detention facilities in operation—in Vancouver and Victoria. These responsibilities had previously been apportioned to municipalities, under the *Family and Children's Act* (1963) and later the *Provincial Court Act* (1969). However, with the exception of these two facilities, there had been little other development, and the two centres had been providing the major detention capacities throughout the Province, with attendant problems of dislocation from communities where placement plans are worked out, travel, and so on. The alternative for short stays had been police cells in local communities. With the assumption of responsibility the Branch took to phase out the antiquated Vancouver facility, upgrade the more recent Victoria facility, and set policies with respect to remand throughout the Province.

In June of 1976, after an eight-month delay where juveniles were housed at the former Haney Correctional Centre, juvenile detention facilities at Willingdon, Burnaby, replaced the outdated centre in Vancouver City, which was bulldozed to the ground. The Vancouver JDH was a constant source of concern to the Branch and although the move out, forced by a heating failure, was sooner than planned, it was welcome. The Willingdon facilities and program possibilities are quite adequate, though programs for those on remand in both centres (Willingdon and Victoria) are a perennial problem due to the short average length of stay mixed with some longer remands. In 1976 the average length of stay at Victoria YDC was five days, with a total of 985 admissions and an average daily count of 12 (boys and girls) in the course of the year.

In August of 1976 the Community Services Division (Probation) authorized a set of comprehensive guidelines and policies for the development and funding of private remand homes throughout the Province in an attempt to facilitate the development of local resources as a more appropriate alternative than local police cells, or transfer to Vancouver or Victoria, and $76,000 of funds were allocated for spending on this area to the end of the 1976/77 fiscal year.

The Corrections Branch continues to provide an emphasis on attendance programs for youth on probation, requiring slightly more control than that offered

through regular probation supervision. These programs (as defined previously) range from daily attendance through week-end/residential attendance at special programs focusing on educational, recreational, and in particular wilderness experience activities. DARE (Vancouver), Metchosin Camp (Victoria), Victoria Attendance, Porteau Camp (Vancouver), and DASH (Chilliwack) are the major such programs operated by the Branch.

The Youth Attendance Program in Victoria had an average monthly enrolment of 33 during the course of the year, with eight of those on the school program, and a total enrolment over the year of 79. The three major residential attendance programs run by the Branch—Porteau, Metchosin, and DASH—provided services for 125 (juvenile boys), 124 (juvenile and young adult, boys and girls), and 126 (boys) respectively. The DASH program anticipates offering a program for girls in 1977. The DARE program saw a total of 48 boys and 16 girls in its programs for 1976.

House of Concord Attendance (Langley) is funded now by the Corrections Branch, transferred in 1976 from Human Resources. The Branch also provides major funds for a variety of other attendance programs throughout the Province, often developed through the efforts of local staff—Joss Mountain (Vernon), Step-Up (Vancouver), Port Alberni, Project Adventure, Hunter Creek (Hope), Santa Rosa Ranch (Trail), Grand Forks, One Way Adventure (Surrey), Fort St. John, and Fraser Regional Adult Diversion (Burnaby). In 1976/77 the Branch supplied some $636,500 of funds to the latter group, with the exception of Concord, on a purchase of service basis.

The development in 1976 of the framework of a containment package for youth requiring special secure programs, which will see implementation in 1977, is the result of a continuing lack of appropriate resources for "hard core delinquent" youths and is the result of considerable study prior to the Cabinet of Government decision in October 1976. The containment package being developed is a three-levelled one which at the most secure level provides strict custody for those juvenile offenders whose behaviour is deemed to be dangerous to others. The present two youth detention centres in Victoria and Vancouver will provide the additional capacity to hold juveniles at the post-disposition stage in strict custody. Victoria is to have a capacity of 10 secure beds and Burnaby of 20. The program in security facilities will focus on work or school and supervised recreation activities. Use of the full range of community services will be encouraged to include the involvement of volunteer services wherever possible.

A second level of containment package will be forest camps, which will provide the option of a more definitive and active program for juveniles, which will be centred in the wilderness program concept. Centre Creek Camp at Chilliwack and Lakeview Camp at Campbell River have been identified to have a capacity of 60 each. The third level will be secure group homes which will provide residential placement and close staff supervision. The security facilities and the forest camps are anticipated as being operational in late 1977 with the opening of the secure group homes anticipated for 1978.

The principle in containment is to continue to use the variety of resources available through other Government ministries and private agencies. The Corrections Branch is concerned that it not be involved in building mere "juvenile jails." Though the details are not concluded at this time, it is clear that there will be checks and balances, both legislative and administrative, on access to the containment facilities. It is considered absolutely important that each containment program option maintains the widest possible community base which is congruent with its security rating, and the highest level of co-ordination and co-operation between existing resources offered by the different Government ministries—Human Resources, Health,

and Education. In order to facilitate such co-ordination, a Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for those ministries, including the Commissioner of Corrections, was formed in late 1976. The three-level range of programming within containment also will mitigate against the possibility of containment becoming mere "juvenile jails."

ADULT SERVICES (PROBATION)

Probation services for adults (17 and over) have placed emphasis on the formal responsibilities of offenders, as virtually all such persons supervised by a Probation Officer have come to him/her via the court, with specific conditions to be met. A wide range of community resources have always been utilized, but the major element of the supervision has been the formal reporting responsibility. The emphasis on the use of diversion in the juvenile sphere has spread to application with adult offenders where appropriate.

Probation Officers' involvement in diversion initiatives with adults, as with juveniles, is sanctioned and encouraged, and there has been extensive involvement with local police, lawyers, courts, and private community agencies to attempt to make the court process only one of a number of effective alternatives for those over 17. Some jurisdictions have been experimenting with a pre-court inquiry for certain adult offenders in an atempt to divert persons who clearly do not require the full, formal court process.

Increased involvement of Probation Officers as available resources to the court, to provide an input related to the social aspects of the sentencing process, has been a priority. The Court Resource Officer role has continued to be developed in 1976, with verbal assessments and reports being carried out on the spot for the court, assisting in making the sentencing process a rational and responsive process, and to do away with the need to prepare a full written report where such is not necessary.

Several different types of adult programs are available or are being developed to fill the gap between supervision in the community and total incarceration. The Community Service Order Program is used specifically as an alternative to incarceration. Attendance programs for young adults are available in some locations and services are purchased by the Branch to fill in some gaps. Community correctional centre programs have been used in some instances for those who require residence in addition to regular community supervision and for whom there are no appropriate community resources.

The development of effective programs for adults under probation supervision, or under voluntary diversionary supervision, is still in its infancy, but is a priority of the Corrections Branch.

With the continued high level of use of Temporary Absence (TAP) from institutions in 1976, Probation Officers have been required to do more community investigations on adults being considered for release. A significant element in any decision to grant a temporary absence where the applicant wishes to return for any length of time to a certain area is the findings of the Probation Officer/ Probation Interviewer with regard to the proposed living or work situation.

The average daily case load of adults for Probation Officers during 1976 was 22 out of a total of 30. In addition in the course of the year Probation Officers completed 3,828 pre-sentence reports on adults, 1,534 community investigations for temporary absence, 896 verbal reports to the court, 412 reports for B.C. Board of Parole, 92 reports for the National Parole Board, 450 reports to the court with respect to an offender's ability to pay a fine, and 822 other kinds of reports, for a total of 8,034 reports on adult offenders. The preparation of such material continues

to require a high level of energy in order to have available enough time to carry out supervision of probationers and parolees and maintain an involvement in developing community resource for such offenders.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER PROGRAM

The requirement that juvenile offenders perform work for the benefit of the community or the victim goes back many years in this Province. It was usually arranged informally under the initiative of individual Probation Officers (during the pre-court process) or judges (at the time of making a disposition). It was not until the 1970's that its use was first proposed on an organized basis for both juveniles and adults. Significant dates in its development are as follows:

From June 1970 to March 1972 the concept of community service as a sentencing alternative was discussed under the auspices of the B.C. Corrections Association with a wide variety of people in the justice system, with business and union leaders, and with community agencies in the Province.

In March 1972 the Ministry of the Attorney-General supported the provisions for community service as a condition of probation under the *Criminal Code,* and the Provincial Cabinet passed an Order in Council which provided that probationers who were engaged in unpaid work programs as a sentencing alternative would be considered eligible for benefits under the *Workmen's Compensation Act* (1968), in case of injury. In March 1973 the B.C. Task Force on Correctional Services formally recommended that community service be developed as a noncustodial sentence in the Province.

From March 1973 to November 1974 a number of discussions were held as to implementation, and on the latter date a pilot project was started by the Branch in nine locations in the Province, with specialist staff hired to develop activity banks of information, and to supervise those given probation orders including community service.

In late 1975 the decision was made to expand the program to all parts of the Province and, in the 1976/77 fiscal year, budget allowances were made for 20 Community Service Officers in the following locations: Victoria (2), Duncan, Nanaimo, Courtenay, Vancouver (2), Vancouver North Shore, Coquitlam, Port Coquitlam, Maple Ridge, Burnaby, New Westminster, Abbotsford, Surrey, Delta, Kamloops, Kelowna, Williams Lake, Nelson, Cranbrook, Prince George, and Prince Rupert. At the time of writing, 24 officers are located around the Province.

During 1976 a total of 2,172 community service orders were made throughout the Province, 1,174 for juveniles and 998 for adults. This total represents an increase in orders from 1975 to 1976 of 261 per cent. The total number of hours work completed for 1975 and 1976 has been 109,241, with the average hours per order approximately 40 hours. Approximately 94 per cent of all orders are with respect to community work as opposed to service to the victim. The percentage of orders successfully completed for 1975 and 1976 for juveniles and adults is 93.3. For a more detailed breakdown of statistics for the period January 1975 to May 1976, refer to the Statistics Section in this Report.

The Community Service Order Program continues to be a priority of the Branch, and many Probation Officers continue to operate the program in locations where Community Service Officers are not available. More than many correctional programs, it epitomizes a sense of justice as not only a clear response to crime

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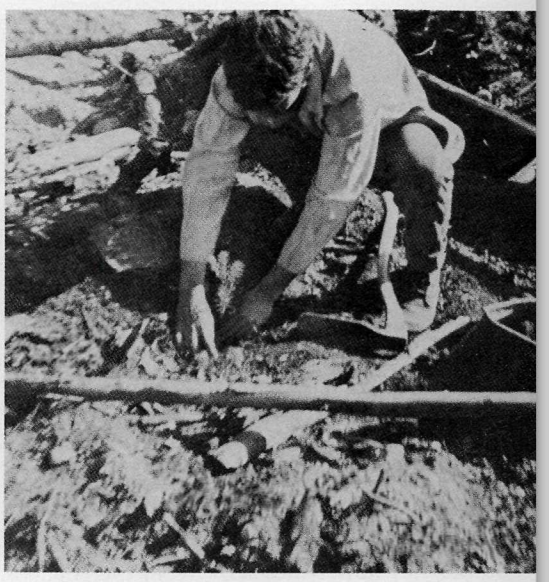

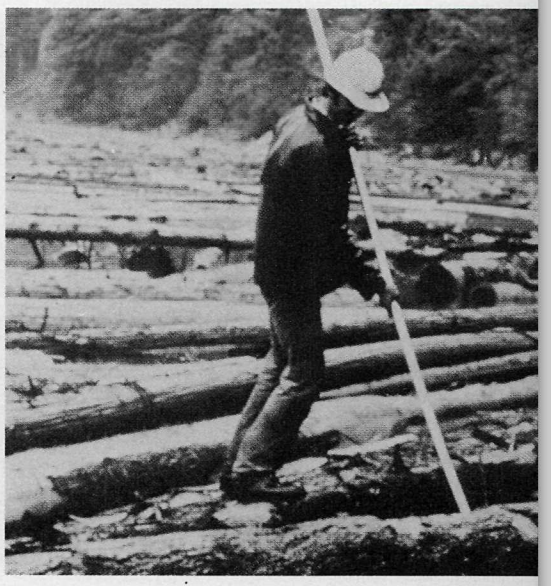

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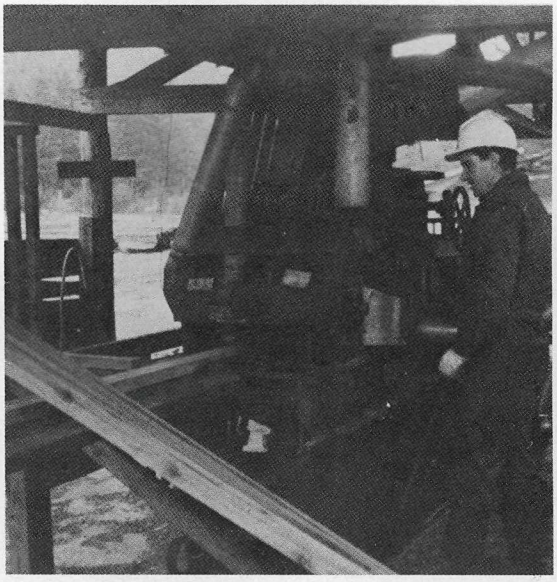

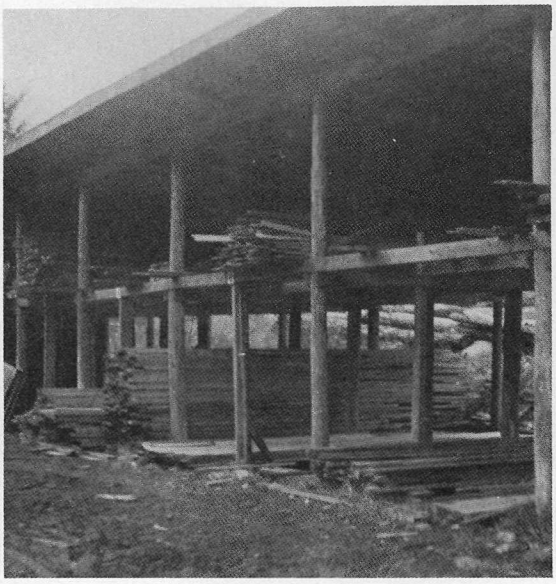

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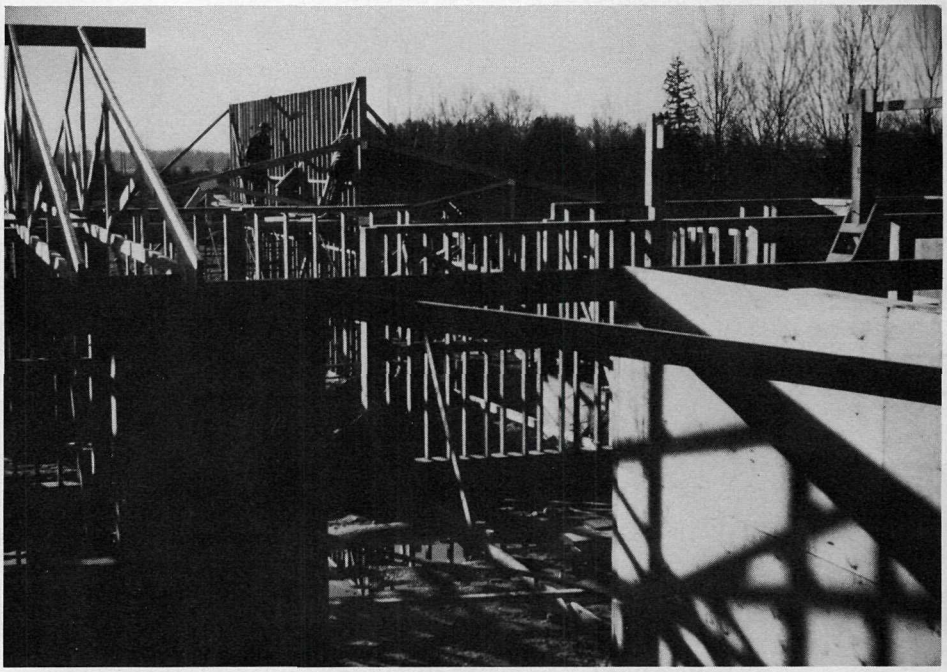

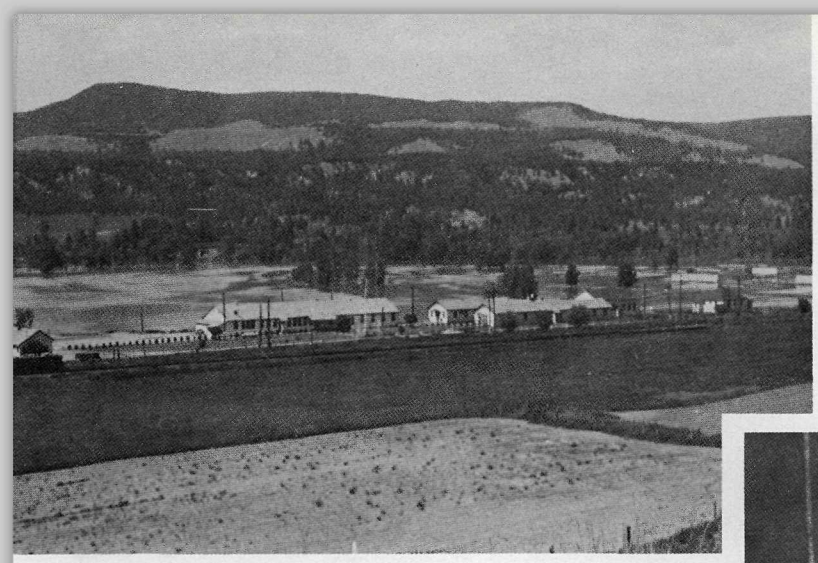

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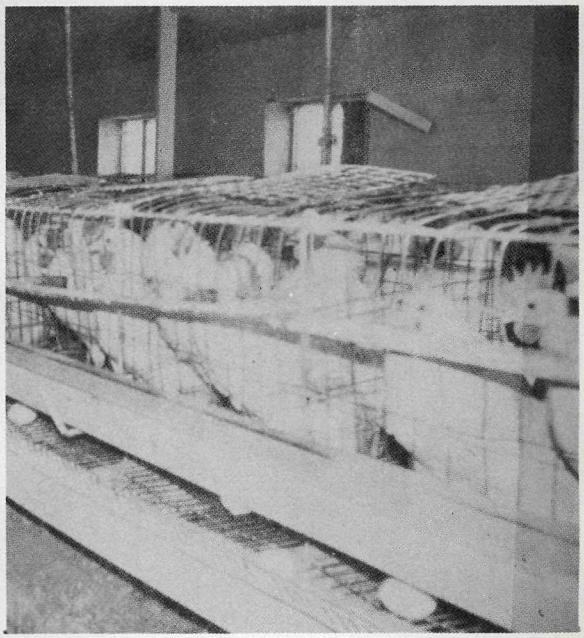

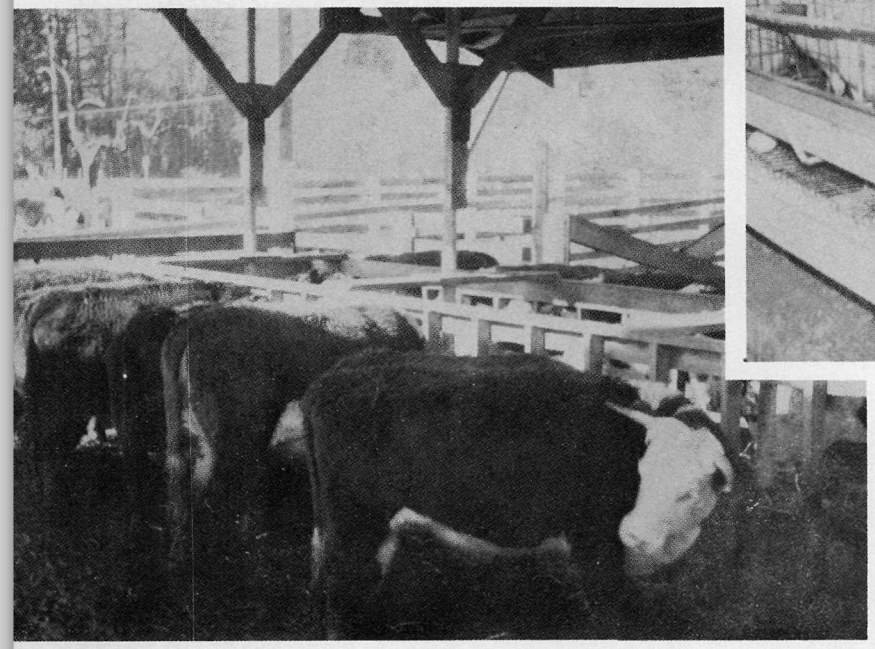

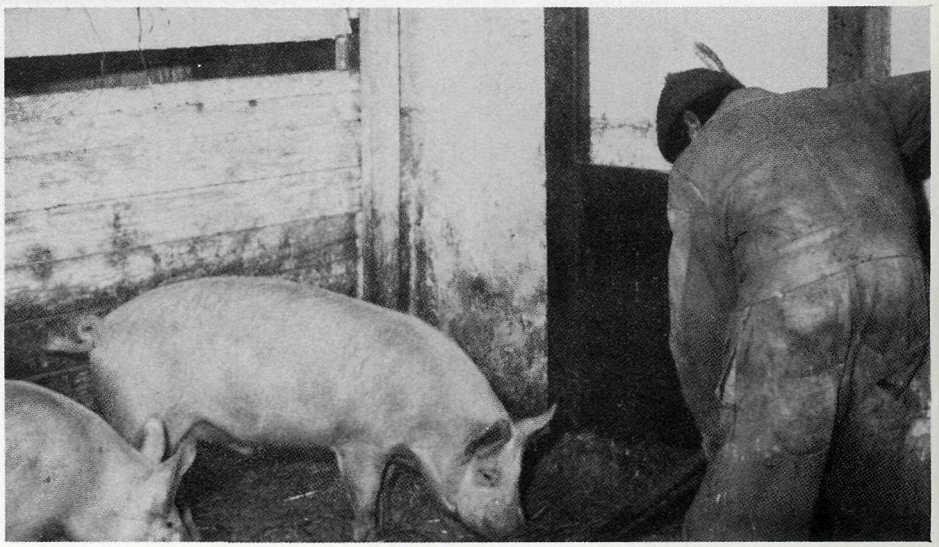

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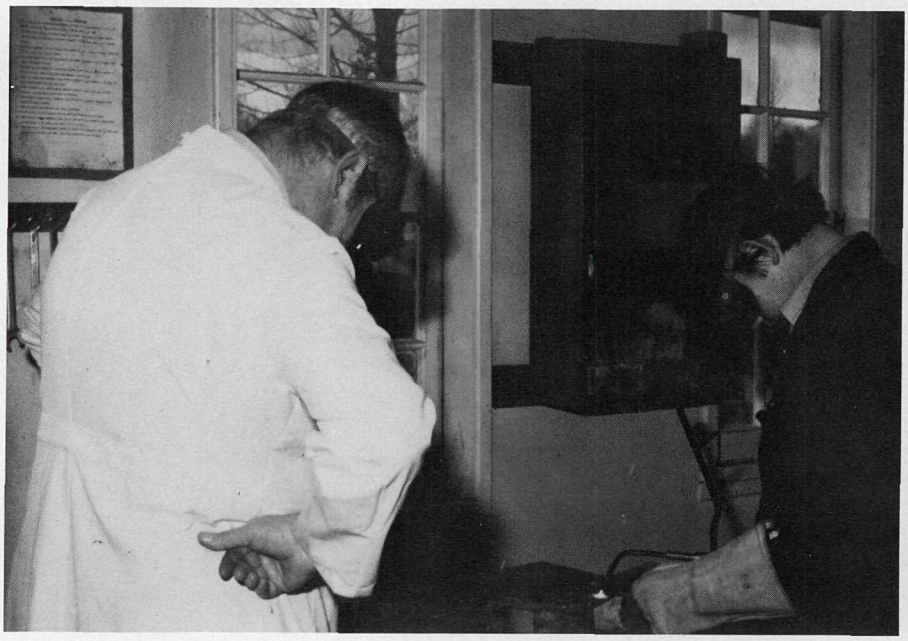

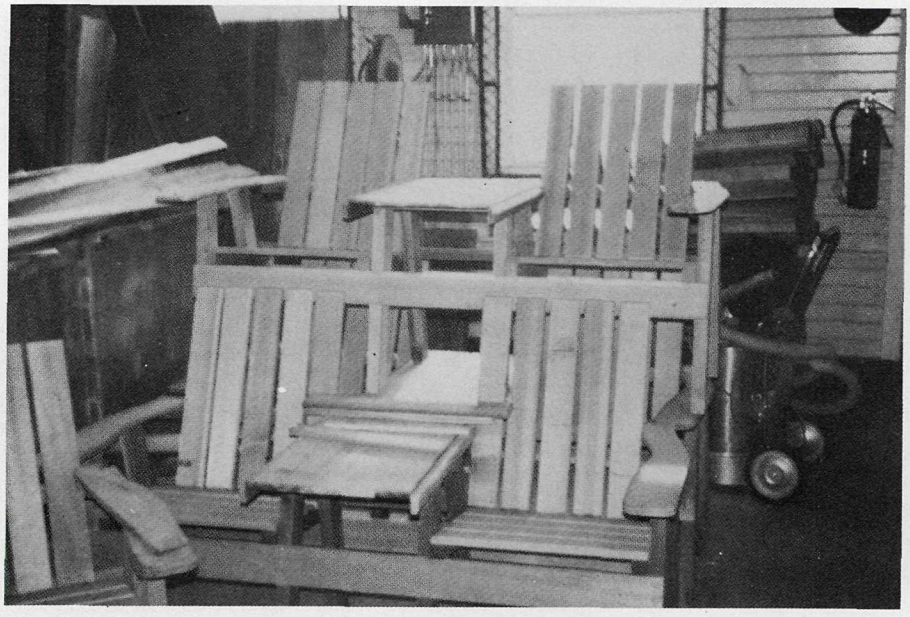

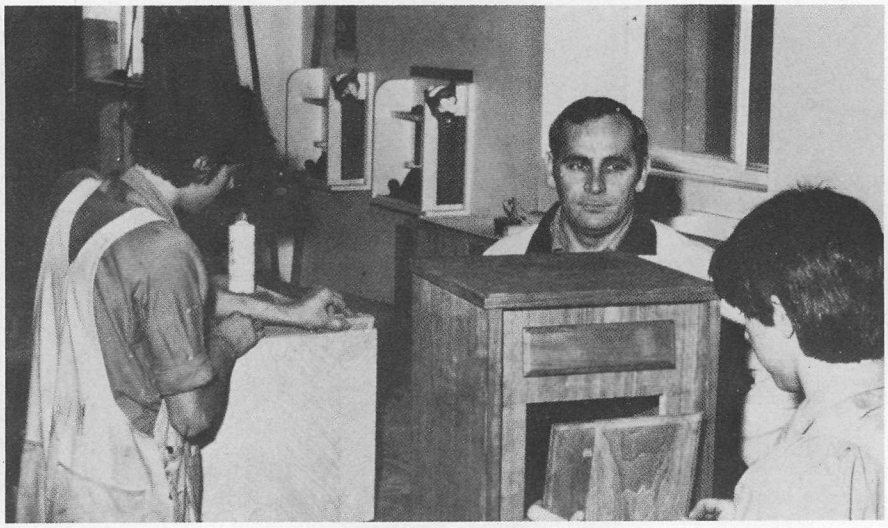

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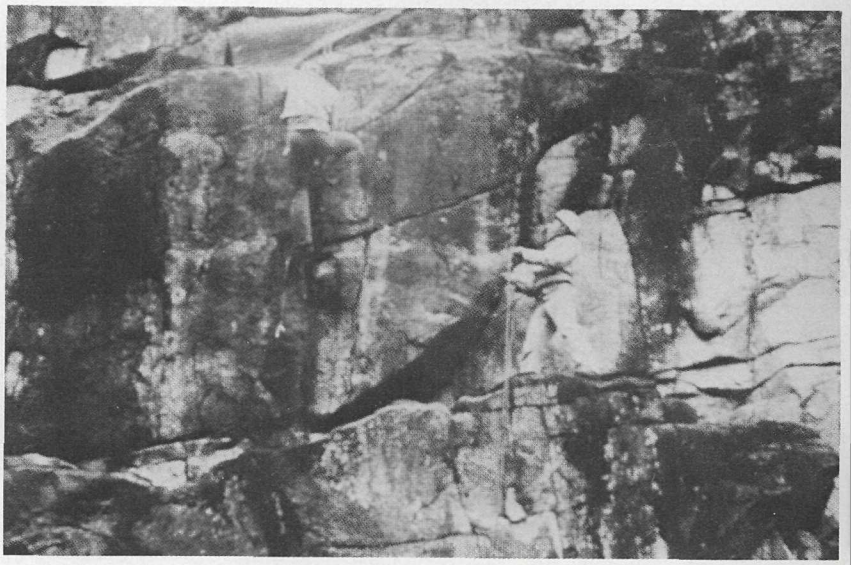
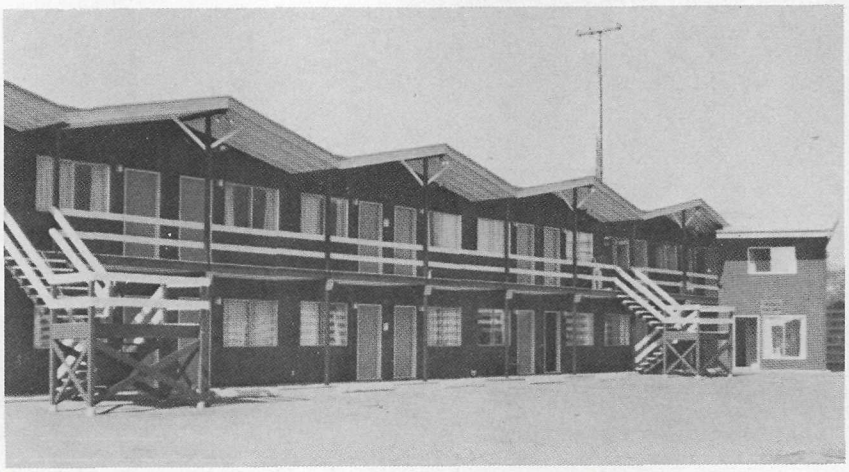
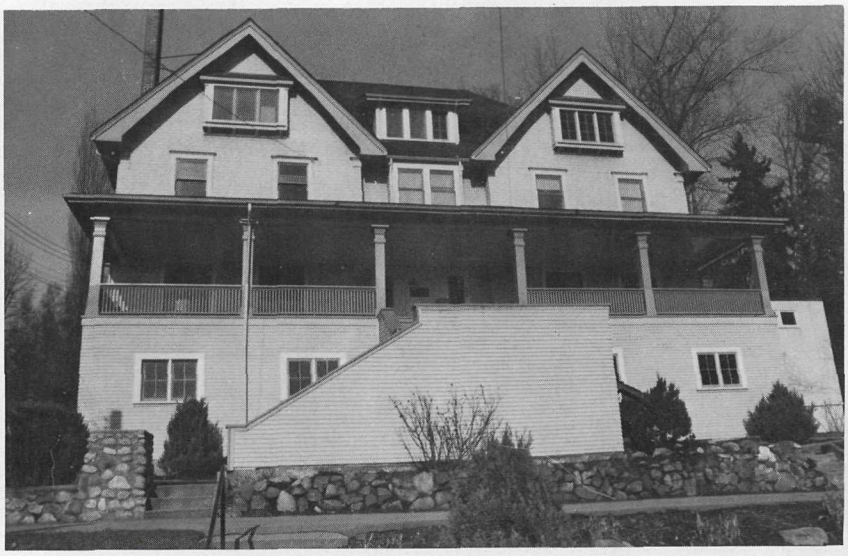
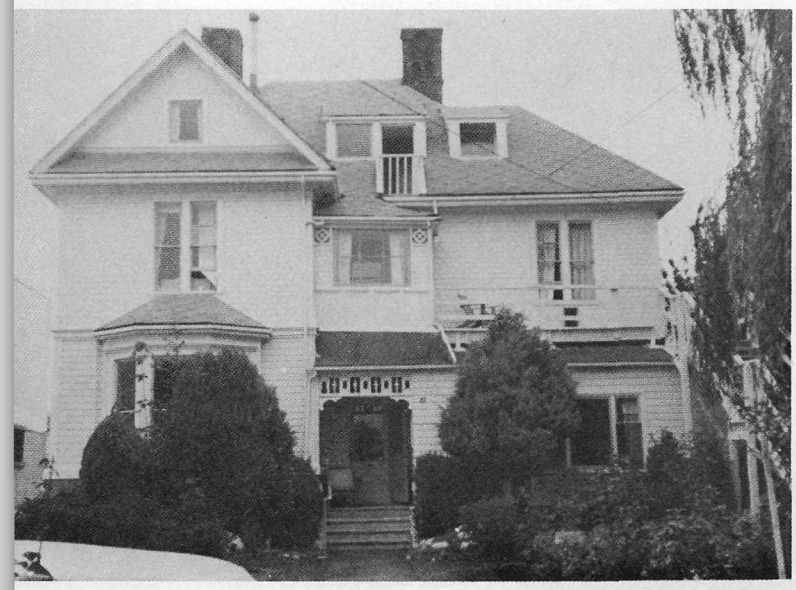


Camps, Community Correctional Centres, and Specialized Program Facilities







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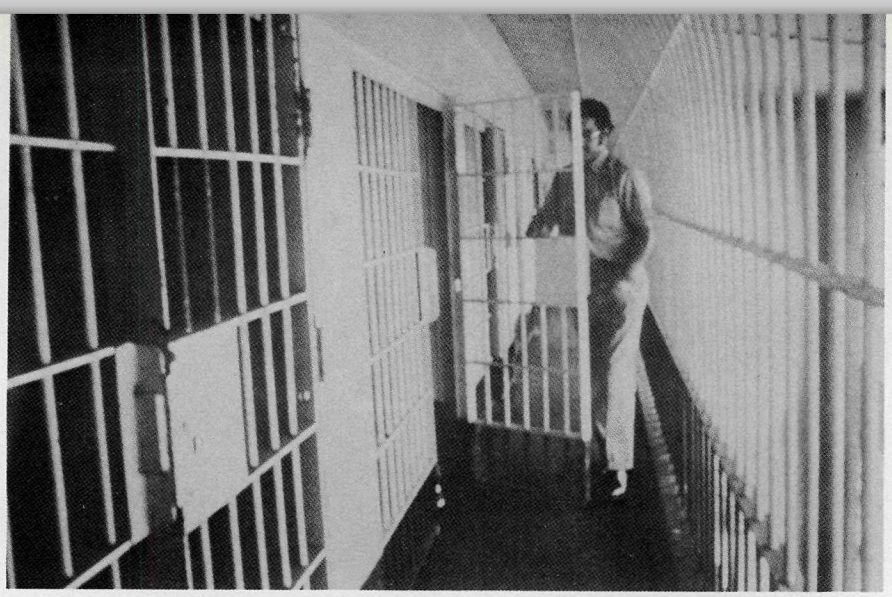

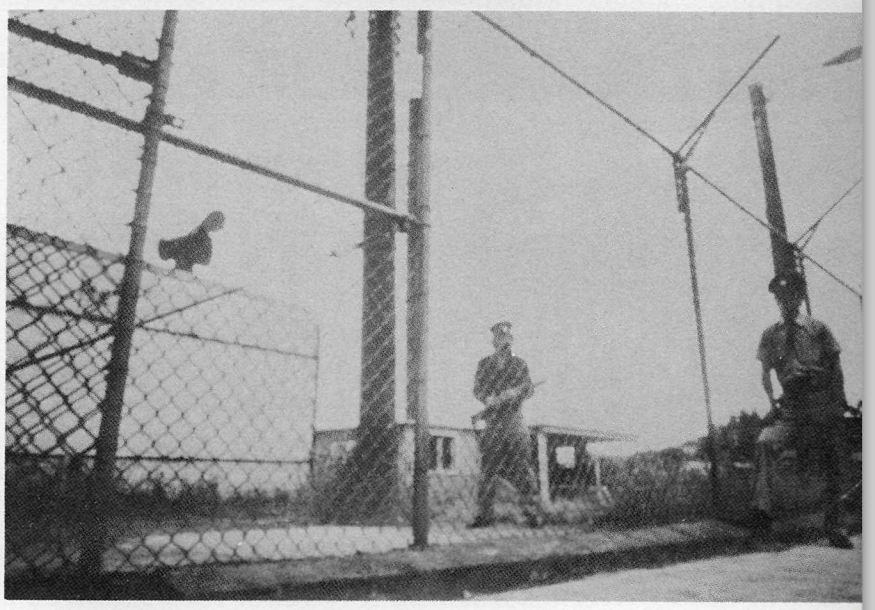

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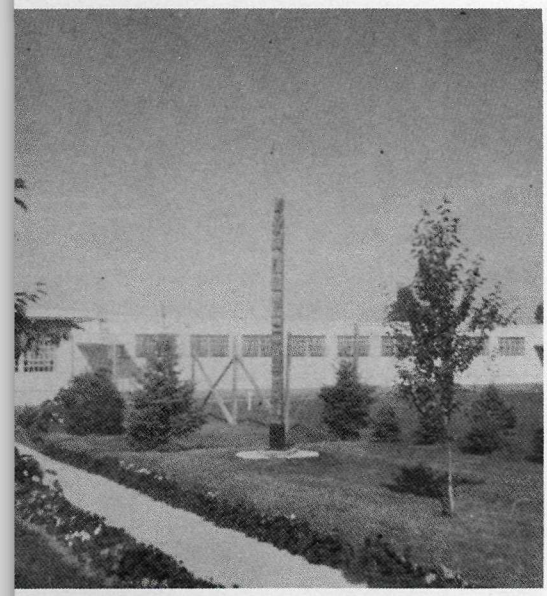

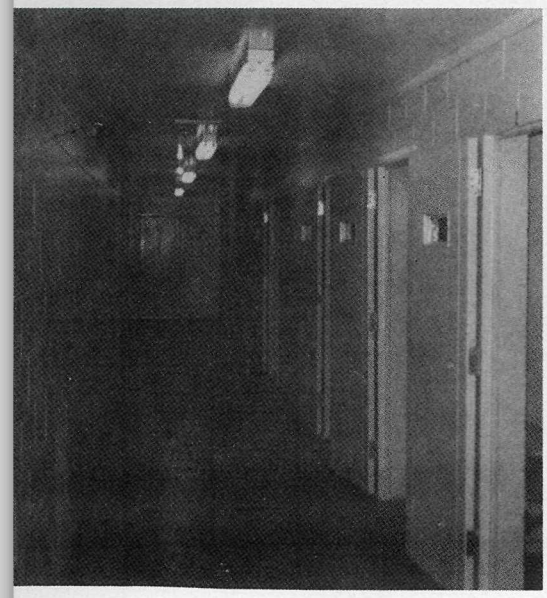

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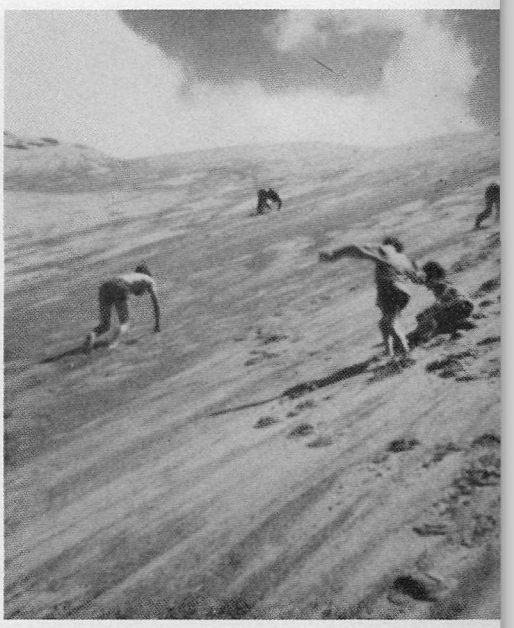

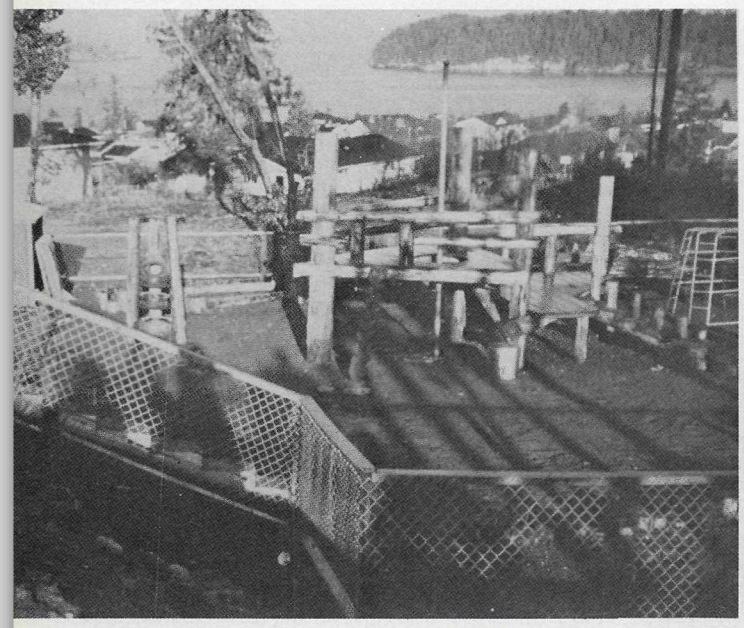

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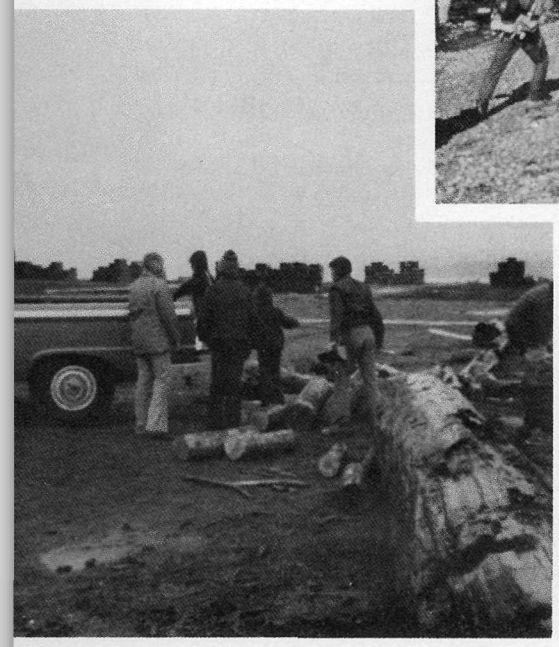

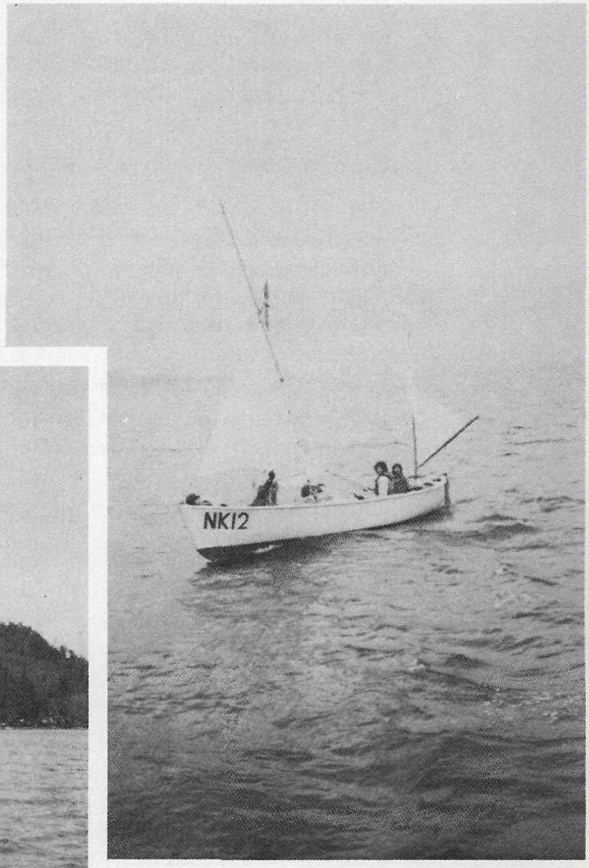

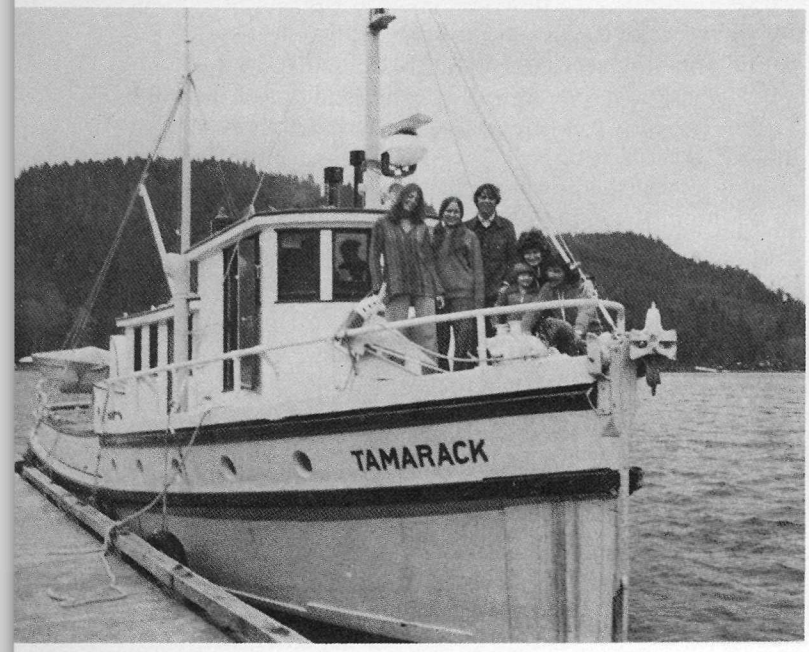

and delinquency, but also a program which allows humane and effective consequences for offences; consequences which are economical to operate, which avoid the unnecessary use of prison, and which are available to the many offenders who are unable to pay a fine.

IMPAIRED DRIVERS' COURSES

Impaired Drivers' Courses are designed as an informative and educational program for convicted impaired drivers, and its operation represents an important area of operations for the Corrections Branch. The idea had beginnings in Salmon Arm, B.C., in 1973 but gained momentum after the Province-wide showing by the British Columbia Automobile Association of the Film "DWI" (Driving While Intoxicated), which focused on a program in Phoenix, Ariz. In the spring of 1973 a group of local citizens, including Nanaimo Probation, gathered together information from Phoenix and from Alberta and developed a four-evening, 2½-hour per evening format in consultation with the courts and community resource people in the area. Funding was obtained from the Alcohol and Drug Commission. Funds were received, a moderator was subsequently appointed, and the Nanaimo IDC became a formal pilot project. On the initiative of the local Probation Officers and the ADC, a manual was produced and distributed Province-wide. The response was tremendous, with Probation personnel instigating projects in many locations throughout the Province, which were then funded by local community groups, or the Alcohol and Drug Commission. In September of 1974 a consultant was hired by the Corrections Branch to facilitate continued development and evaluation of IDC's and to process funding applications. The Insurance Corporation of British Columbia offered funds for Impaired Drivers' Courses.

In April 1975 a Provincial Joint Advisory Committee was formed to exercise general control over the development of IDC's, maintain standards and consistency, ensure wide community involvement and interest, and make recommendations on options for solving drinking and driving problems. This committee was composed of a representative from the Corrections Branch (Ministry of Attorney-General), the Alcohol and Drug Commission, the Insurance Corporation of British Columbia, and the Motor-vehicle Branch.

In the 1976/77 fiscal year the Corrections Branch has assumed a more integral funding role, with $142,000 being allocated to operate IDC's in 33 locations throughout the Province. Problems in administration procedures for these funds to the wide number of community service people which the courses utilize (i.e., doctors, judges, Crown counsel, coroners, ambulance drivers, alcoholism counsellors, Motor-vehicle Branch and Insurance Corporation of British Columbia representatives, and Probation Officers), who may also be Government employees, has caused some concern in 1976, but has been resolved.

Impaired Drivers' Courses are unique in the justice system as they have sprung from, and only continue as a result of, wide-ranging community participation in a formalized sentencing option for the court. The Branch is concerned, however, that IDC is not a final solution to stem the tide of injury, death, property damage, and human grief which arises from this particular form of alcohol and driving abuse.

BAIL SUPERVISION AND PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

Prior to the *Bail Reform Act* of 1972, it was customary for persons who had been charged with an offence to be released on either a promise to reappear by posting bail, or to be remanded in custody, usually into maximum-security remand facilities. Indications were that a

large number of those remanded into custody probably did not need to be incarcerated, and that such incarceration brought with it a whole host of other related problems.

However, after the implementation of the *Bail Reform Act,* which allowed increased discretion to the police and courts in remand arrangements, there were a large number of abuses by persons who entered into an agreement to appear in court but who did not appear, or who committed further offences during the time they were released on bail. This indicated that, for some offenders, a more organized method of pre-trial supervision was required. To that end, in September of 1974 the Bail Supervision Pilot Project was implemented in the Provincial Courts in Vancouver as an experimental program of the Corrections Branch, jointly funded by the Branch, the Justice Development Commission, and the Federal Government. Bail Supervisors were subsequently appointed by the court as Probation Officers. By the end of 1974 there were four Bail Supervisors, increasing to eight in 1975. They supervised a total of 752 persons during the year. During 1975 the program expanded to provide services for Victoria (in September) and Surrey (in November). During 1976 a total staff of 12 (nine Supervisors) for those locations each had an average case load of 50, with approximately 1,400 cases supervised during the year. The Vancouver staff also initiated service in North Vancouver during 1976.

Bail Supervision is perceived as a supervising agent for the courts with a dual responsibility, first to the court, and second in providing direction to the accused which will enable him/her to meet the commitment and appear for trial. It is not presumed that staff must intervene with the accused except where it is deemed necessary by the court. Clients are accused, not convicted, persons. However, Bail Supervisors will not ignore personal problems where they perceive they can assist the accused by mutual agreement. Much of the assistance granted clients is through referral to Government or private agencies for legal, employment, financial, residential, psychological, and social or health services.

In April 1976 the wider area of pre-trial volunteer program responsibilities was assumed by the Corrections Branch (Planning and Development—Co-ordinator of Bail Supervision). This service involved 10 volunteers and one staff person (located at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre) who becomes responsible to the co-ordinator of Bail Supervision for co-ordination of volunteers and direct service to remandees at LMRCC. A small grant funding capacity and responsibility was assumed with respect to pre-trial (also known as diversion) projects in the private sector. The extent of resources of the Branch available to become more comprehensively involved in the pre-trial area is limited at the time of writing. The policy implications surrounding Government versus private sector responsibility with respect to funding, the use of volunteers, and so on, require continued clarification.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

The training, education, and development of staff has continued to be a high priority in the Corrections Branch in 1976. The quality of service provided by staff in a service-oriented field such as Corrections is directly related to the quality of staff. This quality can be enhanced and promoted through timely and meaningful staff development programs.

Reorganization within the Staff Development Section, which consists of 14 training staff and four clerical support staff, resulted in a realignment and reclarification of all roles to ensure a capability of responding to all priority training needs while maximizing the expertise and training manpower available. A matrix style of organization was initiated in April 1976, and proved effective in allowing a high

degree of flexibility in responding to training needs as determined by Branch managers. An ongoing committee of Institutional Directors was set up to enhance the identification of training needs for institutional staff.

During the calendar year the training needs tended to far exceed the response capacity of the training section's manpower, and therefore priorities had to be set. Fiscal restraints by Government early in the year led to a reduction in the Staff Development Section establishment by six positions.

During the year a total of 567 Branch staff was involved in a total of 1,575 man-weeks of training courses which ranged from one-week workshops to an 18-week Probation Officer course. A total of 115 Security Officers completed the four-phase recruit training, and 18 Probation Officers received a comprehensive basic training orientation program.

As the Branch did not undergo any expansion during this year, the training of recruits in both institutions and community services was carried out only to replace positions vacated through attrition.

Other courses carried out during the year included the following:

Correctional Officer Development Courses (six courses of two weeks, 106 participants).

Correctional Officer Tutor Course (one course of one week, eight participants).

Group Leadership Program, Twin Maples (eight participants).

Community Service Officers Course (one course of two weeks, eight participants).

Probation Officer Refresher Courses (three courses of one week, 51 participants).

Probation Supervisors' Workshop (one course of one week, 22 participants).

Introductory Management Programs. (two courses of two weeks, 41 participants).

Senior Management Workshop (one course of one week, 23 participants).

Deputy Directors' Workshop (one course of one week, 30 participants).

Senior Management Training Program (First three weeks of a 12-week program, 10 participants).

Collective Agreement Workshop (two days, 10 participants).

Staff Trainers' Workshop (three days, 14 participants).

Conflict Management/Hostage Situation/ Crisis Intervention Workshops (two days, 32 participants).

Crisis Intervention Workshops—Youth Detention Centre (two workshops, 16 participants).

In addition to the preceding, 52 Branch staff participated in courses run by colleges, universities, and private agencies and were funded by the Public Service Commission Staff Development Appropriation Fund in the amount of $11,669 for course fees.

A further 104 individuals were financed in special courses and conferences through the Branch Staff Development Budget in the amount of $5,251.

Five Branch staff were approved for educational leave with 75 per cent pay to pursue graduate studies in various master's degree programs and a further six Branch staff were assisted in fees for undergraduate training.

In spite of considerable resources being allocated to the training of new Security Officers, the problem of catching up on the backlog of untrained officers was not overcome. Shortages of manpower in institutions and lack of availability of training relief staff has caused serious problems regarding the timing and effectiveness of recruit training. It would appear that new policies will have to be adopted to ensure a more effective process of recruitment, selection, and training of new institutional staff.

As a result of the Government policy decision to place *Family Relation Act* services under the jurisdiction of the Corrections Branch, a major emphasis during the calendar year has been the upgrading of skills of Community Services staff in the area of family counselling, conciliation counselling, and administration of the *Family Relations Act.*

Management training programs for all levels of staff continued to be a high priority and included Introductory Management courses for first- and second-line supervisors, a workshop for institutional directors, regional directors, and deputy directors, and a workshop for Community Services supervisors. As a result of the reorganization of the Branch from a divisional structure to a regional management structure, a major undertaking in the latter part of the year was the development of a Senior Management Training Program for the six new Regional Directors of Corrections and Senior Managers in the Commissioner's Office. This course commenced in late November and focused on the areas of organization and management theory, contemporary correctional theory, and team effectiveness development.

Further planning was carried out during the year toward the development of a justice institute which will provide an opportunity for the sharing of training resources and expertise between all justice system components. Lack of adequate training facilities was the recurring problem during the year, and a need still exists for better ventilated, larger classrooms, in a centralized facility which will allow for better integration of training staff.

PROGRAM EVALUATION AND DATA SYSTEMS

During the past year the Research Section of the Planning and Development Division underwent continuing development of its structure, objectives, and output. The name of the section was officially changed from Research to Program Evaluation and Data Systems. This new title reflects a change in emphasis from a more formalized academic stance to one concerned with actively supporting and evaluating ongoing Branch programs, as well as aiding in the planning and development of new programs and policies.

Evaluation has been defined as a procedure for ascertaining whether an event, process, or situation (real or conceptualized) is "better" than another. This procedure may include steps for measuring "how much better" and for explaining the reasons for the difference. The procedure includes at least four elements—formulation of the objective(s), identification of the proper criteria to be used in measuring success, determination and explanation of the degree of success, and recommendations for further program activity.

In 1976 the unit became involved in the evaluation of a variety of programs and in several cases this involvement led to the production of formalized reports:

Analysis of the data on women offenders throughout the Province led to a report specifically dealing with the Vancouver Island Region.

Involvement with the Courts Planning and Facility Group led to the production of remand information to aid in the planning of new remand facilities.

Analysis of the data on the native population led to a published report entitled *Native Indians in the B.C. Correctional System.*

Analysis of the data on the Community Service Order Program has been completed and a formal report is being written.

Preparation of the data for a second Bail Supervision report was started as well as analysis of data for the B.C. Board of Parole cases and the use of definite and indeterminate sentencing.

The design of a report dealing with the Temporary Absence Program and a research design to evaluate Impaired Drivers' Courses were under way by the end of the year.

A variety of on-demand reports have been produced. A good example was the development of data to evaluate the feasibility of utilizing the Chilliwack Forest Camp Complex as an admission centre handling the complete range of institutional cases (including remand).

Data for nonevaluative reports (such as the Annual Report, Cabinet presentations) as well as information requested by external researchers have also been major activities.

A variety of research and program evaluation tools was developed in 1976. These tools are basically investments in computer software that allow for the continued monitoring and analysis of correctional programs. One of the key developments in this area was a computer simulation model which shows the flow of offenders through the B.C. Correctional System. The model is of value both for analyses of historical processes as well as projections of future populations and work loads. It can be used to dynamically analyse policy decision, and questions of the "what if" nature.

Another development is the restructuring of the computerized Master Offender File into a format acceptable to SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). This package allows the use of a wide variety of statistical techniques to analyse large volumes of data. A further development in this area was the inclusion of information which was program specific, such as Community Service Order Assessment Forms, onto the program evaluation computer subfiles. This is information which was not previously stored in computerized form. A development commencing in early 1977 is the acquisition of computerized census data which are organized along the boundaries of the Corrections Branch regions, and the creation of an evaluation module to analyse recidivism in terms of population trends.

In addition to improvements in the research and evaluation area, major progress also was made in the area of design of an operational information system. A feasibility study carried out between December 1975 and May 1976 pointed out several areas in which the duplication of effort by field staff could be eliminated. This report received both technical approval, and approval of the Corrections Branch Senior Staff, in June of 1976. By October of 1976 the plan had also been officially approved by the Treasury Board.

After having been approved by the Corrections Branch senior staff, a Steering Committee was formed to focus on the training needs of the Branch and the best means of implementing the plan. As well as focusing on training and education, a demonstration model was developed. This demonstration model utilized the last 10,000 active records from the computerized file. The purpose of this demonstration was to act as an information vehicle to show managers and staff how an on-line operational information system could be of benefit. The time period between September and December 1976 was absorbed in training staff and giving demonstrations to various groups throughout the Province. As well, during this time, initial plans for the definition stage of systems development took place, which is the first stage of implementing the directions given by the feasibility study. Information terminals will be in place in 1977 in selected locations throughout the Province.

VOLUNTEER PROGRAMS

Corrections has taken the position that criminal justice solutions lie at least in part in the community itself, as it is the community by its legislation which sets the

limits on acceptable modes of social behaviour. Not only does the solution lie in the community but the most effective resources are provided by members of the community and their involvement in seeking solutions to the problems. The Volunteer Program involves the continued search by the Branch for a variety of ways for concerned individuals in the community to make an effective contribution by supervising community service activities, supervision of offenders on probation, and so on. The Corrections Branch has hired Volunteer Co-ordinators as an expression of that search.

One of the most significant developments in volunteer programs throughout 1976 has been the increasing acceptance throughout the Branch of the use of this resource. Options for volunteers to work in pre-trial services (particularly in custody remand), youth detention facilities, community correctional centres, and custody facilities are increasing. The first full-time institutional position for a Volunteer Co-ordinator was advertised in late 1976 and a person will be on the job in February 1977 to co-ordinate and develop volunteer activities in the Chilliwack Forest Camps. The impact of already existing agencies such as Elizabeth Fry, W-2, M-2 in the provision of volunteers in institutions is significant and requires augmenting throughout the Province, to build on a basis of community involvement in institutional corrections. The presently existing options, including involvement in Impaired Drivers' Courses and Community Service Orders, also have provided volunteers with a range of potential experiences not usually available in regular probation sponsor roles.

In some areas of the Province it has not been possible to provide full-time Volunteer Co-ordinators. However, volunteer programs continue to be developed in communities through the local initiative of regular Corrections personnel. In other instances, programs have been initiated by community organizations. Under these latter circumstances, assistance from volunteer programs of the Corrections Branch has been given in the form of orientation material, financial assistance, and the payment of tuition for relevant courses. In late 1976, volunteer programs staff reworked orientation material for publication in manual form, in addition to preparing a manual for Corrections personnel regarding the use of volunteers. Volunteer Program staff have been active both Provincially and nationally in the promotion of the concept of citizens' involvement in justice.

The Volunteer Program staff at the year's end numbered six Regional Co-ordinators (North Shore and Vancouver Family & Juvenile, Vancouver Adult Region, Fraser and Southern Regions, Unified Family Court, and Vancouver Island Region) and a Provincial Co-ordinator. These persons are involved full time in going to the community for the recruitment and orientation of volunteers. Effective December 31, 1976, there were 332 (162 men and 170 women) registered volunteers, with 218 assigned. A 60 to 70-per-cent assignment rate is desirable in order that a pool of volunteers is always available, and selection and matching can be undertaken.

In December alone the volunteers provided almost 2,000 hours of service, an important extension of the reach of Probation Officers on tight schedules. It should be said, however, that statistics above are inadequate to convey the personal aspects of the services provided by volunteers working in Corrections.

It is significant to note that the trend to involve volunteers in Corrections programs is spreading across Canada. Five provinces now have full-time co-ordinators to provide direction for volunteer activities on a Provincial basis. The Corrections Branch continues to be in the forefront of this trend.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE FUNDING

In the past five years the Corrections Branch has allocated considerable moneys for funding and purchase of service from private agencies and organizations which provide services for offenders under Branch jurisdiction. In 1974/75, $100,000 in grant and purchase of service funds was available; in 1975/76, $1,411,831 was made available. In this present report period, $1,126,446 was allocated for purchase of service only. In 1975 a Ministry decision had been taken to place all grant funding for the Ministry in a centralized body called the Justice Development Fund.

The moneys allocated for purchase of services in 1976 were allocated in the following way (by Corrections Branch):

Community Services Division

	$
Rose-Blanshard Project (Victoria)	2,000
Port Alberni Attendance Centre	20,000
DARE (Vancouver)	160,000
Step-Up (Vancouver)	38,000
Employment Co-ordinators (Vancouver)	37,500
Project Adventure (Coquitlam)	80,000
Fraser Region Adult Diversion Program	80,000
Hunter Creek (Hope)	56,000
One Way Adventure (Surrey)	75,000
Joss Mountain	7,000
Santa Rosa Ranch	26,000
Prince George Attendance Centre	26,000
Fort St. John Attendance Centre	26,000
Grand Forks Resource Centre	6,000
Total	639,500

Institutional Services Division

Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (community resource centre)	20,000
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (community resource centre)	106,775
Vancouver Region Community Correctional Centre (community resource centres)	130,131
Total	257,706

Planning and Development Division (Pre-trial Services)

	$
Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre	3,000
Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre	1,500
Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre	1,500
Prince George Regional Correctional Centre	2,000
Workshop	2,000
Nanaimo	17,240
Impaired Drivers' Courses (administered by Community Services Division)	142,000
Vancouver SW Job Placement	7,500
Task Force on Role of Private Agencies	5,000
Joss Mountain	1,500
Educational Counselling Services (LMRCC)	46,000
Total	229,240
Aggregate total	1,126,446

RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS

In December 1975 the senior chaplain of the Branch was named the Director of Religious Programs, and this function became a separate autonomous section of the Branch consisting of two full-time and 15 part-time Protestant and Catholic chaplains and the Director. The establishment of one senior position with over-all responsibility for all chaplaincy functions and programs, instead of the services being broken up as part of each correctional centre, has been beneficial in terms of consistency and comprehensiveness of policy, efficiency in administrative matters, more effective relationships inter and intra Government branches and ministries, and with the churches. It is a reinforcement of the spirit of ecumenical co-operation which is evident in the ways in which the chaplains function within various centres.

Religious Programs has played an ever-increasing and wider role in the emphasis of the Corrections Branch in involving the community in the correctional process. Chaplains are taking individual clients and groups of clients into the

community for religious and social functions at an ever-increasing rate and have engaged community church groups in the development of various volunteer sponsor programs. Chaplains have also assisted in job placement, locating accommodation, and contacting community resources for the inmate who is re-entering the community. One strong recommendation of the chaplains is that their role in treatment and program decisions be expanded to give recognition to their extensive involvement with inmates. This may be particularly important in matters pertaining to temporary absence or parole release decisions.

During the past few years the chaplains have attempted to respond to the spiritual needs of a number of inmates involved in religions or philosophies other than the Christian religion. An example is that, in 1976, the chaplain at the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre arranged a visit for an American medicine man for one of the American Indian inmates. Similarly, there are the beginnings of a move away from having both Catholic and Protestant chaplains evident at each correctional centre. Last year a Catholic priest was appointed half-time chaplain to the Haney Forest Camps. Chaplains have reported in 1976 a growing interest in Bible study groups, prayer groups, sacramental ministrations, and church services. The developing trend of inmates feeling free to express their interest in spiritual concerns is very much an indicator of the credibility chaplains have with both staff and inmates.

Program highlights for 1976 have included:

The Director of Religious Programs has continued in his capacity as consultant to the Inter-faith Council on Justice and Corrections and appeared with a Federal chaplain on a local TV program in the series "Pressure Point" dealing with the Church's responsibility in Corrections.

The chaplain at Alouette River Unit initiated the establishment of a 12-member Inter-denominational Council on the Church and Corrections in the Haney area which is studying the scriptural, theological, and historical relationship of the Gospel and the Church to the field of Justice and Corrections, and is attempting to find new and practical expressions of Christian concern in that area.

The Chaplain's Annual Workshop was held in March 1976 at Westminster Abbey. There were two firsts at this event—(*a*) nine Federal chaplains participated in most of the sessions and (*b*) five resolutions were passed which dealt with favouring

(1) the abolition of capital punishment in Canada (pertinent at that time);

(2) consideration of giving permission for incarcerated persons to marry;

(3) the provision of facilities for legally married couples separately incarcerated either in federal or provincial institutions, to enable them to live together in order to maintain and reinforce the marriage relationship, and to enable them to continue to be responsible for the care of their children;

(4) a study concerning conjugal visits between legally married coupls;

(5) a review of all part-time chaplain's positions with a view to increasing their designations.

Federal/Provincial chaplains' relations have progressed extremely well in the lower area of Vancouver Island. The chaplains have held joint meetings every six weeks for spiritual reinforcement and mutual support. The two chaplains at the Vancouver Island Centre were involved in a six-day retreat held at William Head Institution. A layman conducted the retreat and was joined by

other lay people, clergy, sisters, and a bishop. There were 26 inmates present for the whole time of this very intensive spiritual experience.

The two chaplains at the Vancouver Island Centre also arranged for a week-end Marriage Encounter Session which took place in the centre. Nine inmates and their wives attended. The report states "it brought couples to a greater understanding of each other."

The chaplain at Alouette River Unit expanded the Life Skills Course considerably over the past year. Approximately 90 residents took part in eight Life Skills Courses, each lasting about 40 hours. Eight community volunteers participated in one or more of the courses. The chaplain recommends the appointment of a full-time life skills coach at A.R.U. or the utilization of skilled volunteers on a regular basis.

The chaplain at the Snowdon Camp was instrumental in converting an unused dormitory into a lounge for inmates. This particular chaplain is a qualified carpenter and worked with the inmates in the conversion of the dormitory and was successful in encouraging merchants in Campbell River to provide materials and furnishings.

The part-time chaplain responsible for community correctional centres attended a consultation in Toronto arranged by the United Churches Division of Mission—Task Force on Penal Reform. The aim of the task force is to redefine and reshape the United Church of Canada's thinking and practice as it is related to the criminal justice system in Canada. He presented the current thinking and goals of the B.C. Chaplaincy Service to the conference, which was well received by those present and as part of the record, written into the Task Force Report. The recommendations of this consultation will be presented to the next General Council of the United Church in the summer of 1977.

Chaplains report their involvement in a wide variety of agencies and services throughout the year, including temporary absence, community resource centres, community correctional centres, parole, probation, lawyers, immigration, diversion, and classification. This important contribution to effective corrections operations has required a high energy level for a relatively small staff who are ministers to a wide range of offenders within the jurisdiction of the Corrections Branch.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In May of 1975 a Director of Information Services was permanently appointed within the Branch. Information Services became responsible for the design and direct implementation of a progressive communications function for the Corrections Branch, with specific responsibilities and accountability in the following areas—internal staff information, formal publication for and of the Branch, public information materials, which include press releases and information kits, and finally to provide initiative direction and expertise in the whole area of staff information, news media relations, and public information for all Branch personnel.

The activities of this small section in 1976 have been diverse, from the preparation and distribution of the Corrections Branch Annual Report, additional preparation and distribution of a manual on Adult Correctional Facilities—Classification Criteria, additional pamphlets for the information kit developed in 1976, display materials, a slide/tape presentation of Volunteers in Corrections, to the editing and printing of a range of documents for field personnel—Family Relations Act Handbook, Probation Reporting Cards, map of decentralized Vancouver offices, and so on.

This section has also handled a number of internal tasks such as the putting-together of a presentation on Corrections to Cabinet on behalf of the Commissioner, letters for signature for a variety of senior Ministry persons, the provision of internal information on behalf of the Branch to other justice components, and quite a number of tasks related to the preparation of material and communications with respect to Branch reorganization.

Public information initiatives were taken in the form of soliciting exposure to the Temporary Absence Program on Vancouver Island, and presentations to and involvement on behalf of the Branch in local career days at schools in Vancouver and Victoria. The Director has been required to make statements to the news media on a number of occasions and has been consulted by staff of all levels with respect to a variety of information-related issues. The Director played an integral role in the Public Information Subcommittee of the Attorney-General's proposed initiative in 1977 with respect to drinking and driving.

The section generally provides an information centre for all staff and persons from inside and outside the justice system who require information on any topic, or referral to appropriate sources. The increased interest in Corrections is shown by approximately 400 written requests for information which were responded to in 1976, almost double that of 1975, in addition to numerous telephone inquiries.

During 1977, considerable priority will be placed on the development of a comprehensive policy for the Branch on information sharing, both internally and externally, the development of a complete prototype set of information materials with respect to Branch activities, and the development of a mechanism by which the Branch can communicate to a variety of public sectors, both inside and outside the justice system. However, activities in these areas will be limited by the very small resource allocations available for these functions.

EDUCATION SERVICES

Several of the Branch's correctional facilities offer inmates the availability of educational programs in addition to correspondence courses. A specific example is the community correctional centre at Kamloops, which has the availability of a certain number of seats at the local community college. During 1976, funds were made available on an *ad hoc* basis for tuition fees of inmates at other locations, where attendance at a particular course was considered appropriate. However, the major formal educational program provided for inmates by the Branch is that carried out in the Lower Mainland area on a contract basis with the British Columbia Institute of Technology, called the Educational Counselling Service (ECS).

Funded in 1974, and focusing at that time on Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, the purpose of the program is to assist interested inmates in readjusting to the community through academic and vocational training. In addition to a generally low level of formal education and lack of job skills, many inmates have alcohol and (or) drug problems. The service provided by ECS attempts to deal with these in conjunction with the formulation of short- and long-term goals for education or on-the-job training. The latter is often achieved under the Temporary Absence Program, and also can be a significant factor in pre-release parole planning and application. During 1976 and 1977 the service has expanded its operations to include a wide number of correctional facilities. Since July 1976, when statistics were first kept, 221 identified inmates sought information on education, for which services were provided, in addition to a number of persons for whom service was carried over from the previous year.

During 1976, some $46,000 of funding was allocated by the Branch for this program, which sought and received additional funds from other appropriate Government bodies in order to extend this important service. The funding of this program is consistent with the closure of Haney Correctional Centre, the major Branch centre offering vocational training, which was premised on the need to utilize more fully existing community programs as a more appropriate context for inmate education.

LIBRARY SERVICES

With the maintenance of a part-time librarian in 1975, for the first time in the history of the Branch an upgrading of this important resource was possible. Some $7,000 was spent in the purchase of technical and professional books, for staff use, with some assistance being given to inmate libraries. Further, a complete cataloguing and indexing of the material was carried out using the United States Library of Congress system, which is used world-wide and by all libraries in Canada. Liaison was developed with other libraries in the Attorney-General's Ministry in order to develop an inter-library loan system.

During 1976 the library developed into the second most complete facility in the Ministry, having acquired over 350 new volumes. These books represent the most recent material published in the fields of penology, correctional sciences, as well as works in sociology, psychology, and training and management. The library also received 36 different journals covering all areas of concern to the correctional staff. This represents, through new acquisitions and the take-over of Haney Library, an increase in inventory of 40 per cent during the year.

The library is located at the Lower Mainland Head Office and is open for the use of all staff. Materials have been sent throughout the Province when requested. The librarian has performed topical research when asked. During 1976, circulation increased by 15 per cent, in spite of the limited availability of the librarian due to funding constraint.

Appendix A: Goals, Strategies, and Beliefs, Corrections Branch, 1976

PART I—INTRODUCTION

Many forms of resolving social conflict exist in society. The family, church, and school are well-known institutions which, among other functions, attempt to mediate and deal with various types of social conflict. Governmental interventions (such as social welfare) and privately operated programs are also aimed at the resolution of various forms of social conflict. The justice system, on both the civil and criminal side, has been used to deal with more serious forms of social conflict and to act as a "back-up" to those institutions and agencies previously mentioned.

In essence then, the justice system has been used to mediate, resolve, or otherwise respond to those forms of social conflict which have been defined, by legislative process, as unacceptable; the conflict stemming from behaviour which violates the rights of others and cannot be tolerated without some form of formalized, state intervention.

Although general and wide acceptance is lacking, the basic purpose of the justice system in Canada is to protect social institutions and individuals in society, including the offender himself, by preventing crime and delinquency, by reducing the negative effects of crime and delinquency, and by fairly and humanely dealing with social conflict which comes within the context of law.

Thus, the purpose of the Corrections Branch is to provide a range of services which vary in level of supervision, control, and security, and which collectively contribute to the achievement of the justice system purpose. In working toward this purpose the Corrections Branch has established as principles

(i) a statement of goals and objectives (*see* Part II) which outlines *what* it is we want to attain;

(ii) a statement of strategies and activities (*see* Part III) which indicates the *means* employed in reaching those goals and objectives; and

(iii) a statement of beliefs (*see* Part IV) which serves as guidelines in determining *how* we implement those strategies and guidelines.

Corrections is an integral part of the justice system, initiating a number of programs which, it is hoped, will contribute to the over-all purpose of the justice system and thus serve society by playing a significant role in the protection of society and the mediation and resolution of social conflict.

Corrections must then be seen as an integral and essential part of a co-ordinated and interdependent justice system. Thus, it has a relationship and interdependence with police, courts, prosecution, and legal services as well as numerous community agencies contributing their services and advice in the justice area. Actions taken by police frequently result in required Corrections involvement. To a great extent, the courts dictate the level of Corrections involvement in custodial and community programs. And conversely, actions taken in the Corrections area have substantial impact on police, courts and, indeed, society itself.

In summary, Corrections is part of a justice system, has a purpose and goals compatible with the larger system, provides a continuum of services which collectively contribute to the achievement of the purpose of the justice system, and the results of correctional programs affect the basic protection of society.

PART II—STATEMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal A

In co-operation with personnel in all components of the justice system, to participate actively in promoting reform throughout the justice system.

Objectives:

A1. Increased awareness and understanding of police, courts, legal and corrections personnel of the present state of correctional knowledge and the effectiveness (results) of existing correctional programs.

A2. Increased public awareness and understanding of the state of correctional knowledge and the effectiveness of correctional programs.

A3. Devise and implement specific strategies of reform within contemporary correctional theory, practice, and legislation.

A4. Identify possible strategies of system-wide reform, e.g., decriminalization, depenalization, and diversion, and communicate these to appropriate decision-makers.

Goal B

To assist the family in resolving those disputes in which direct court intervention is being considered.

Objectives:

B1. Provide counselling and referral services to the family in response to applications for assistance in resolving, without direct court intervention if possible, disputes involving family and child maintenance, custody, and access arising from marital separation.

B2. Provide opportunities for out-of-court resolutions of family-related criminal matters, e.g., assault, threat, and nonsupport.

B3. Provide information when requested by the Family Court to assist in making a finding on maintenance, custody of, and access to children.

B4. Assist in the administration of orders made by the Family Court in the above disputes, as provided for by statute or court directive.

Goal C

To provide information which will assist the court in determining disposition.

Objectives:

C1. Advise the court on available and suitable dispositional alternatives and resources, both within and outside the Corrections Branch.

C2. Supply the court with relevant information on the offender, as provided for by statute or court directive.

Goal D

To administer those dispositions and orders imposed by the court which fall within the jurisdiction of the Corrections Branch.

Objectives:

D1. Identify, develop, and maintain a wide range of correctional programs and facilities which provide graduated levels of control, supervision, and security.

D2. Provide to offenders program opportunities which are conducive to active, self-determined participation.

D3. Provide opportunities for offenders to exercise responsible decision-making.

D4. Assist the offender in understanding that the imposed sanction is a result of his infringement upon the rights of others.

D5. Encourage the court to specify the purpose and intent of the sanction imposed.

Goal E

To increase community and individual awareness of joint responsibility in preventing crime, delinquency, victimization, and family breakdown.

Objectives:

E1. Provide information on social conditions contributing to crime, delinquency, victimization, and family breakdown.

E2. Encourage and participate in the development of programs which contribute to improvement in those social conditions.

E3. Encourage the reduction of opportunities for criminal behaviour, e.g., Neighbourhood Watch.

E4. Encourage the development of effective mechanisms for community mediation and resolution of social conflicts/disputes without necessitating referral to, or intervention of, the justice system.

Goal F

To encourage effective co-operation among justice system components.

Objectives:

F1. Identify and recommend to police and (or) Crown counsel appropriate alternatives to court action.

F2. Increased communication and information sharing among justice system personnel at all levels.

F3. Ensure that goals and objectives of each justice system component are mutually compatible and complementary.

F4. Participate in joint planning for more effective service delivery.

NOTE—Goals do not necessarily appear in order of priority.

PART III—STATEMENT OF STRATEGIES AND ACTIVITIES

Strategy 1

Investigation and reporting.

Activities:

1A. Provide information as required by the court.

1B. Provide prosecutor and (or) police with information on persons referred for possible diversion or screening before court action.

1C. Provide information to institutions and parole boards on incarcerated offenders before their re-entering the community.

1D. Provide relevant information and (or) reports to other related agencies as appropriate and with due regard for the confidentiality of the information.

Strategy 2

Mediation and conciliation.

Activities:

2A. Where appropriate and in co-operation with other agencies, attempt to mediate mutually acceptable resolutions of conflict as an alternative to court resolution.

2B. Identify situations and make referrals for intervention by social agencies other than those of the justice system.

2C. Collaborate with police, Crown counsel, and court administration to develop guidelines for determining which conflicts should be resolved through outside mediation.

Strategy 3

Imprisonment.

Activities:

3A. Provide a range of custodial facilities to
- (1) separate dangerous and hard-core offenders from the community;
- (2) provide graduated levels of control for those serving sentences of denunciation and sentences resulting from wilful noncompliance with a previously imposed court order;
- (3) provide separate containment for juvenile offenders; and
- (4) provide graduated levels of control for those remanded in custody.

3B. Provide standards and procedures for gradual re-entry and supervision of offenders released from custody.

3C. Provide a classification process to determine the level of control required for each offender sentenced to a period of incarceration.

3D. Provide programs and activities in which the inmate is encouraged to exercise personal decision-making skills in areas of work, recreation, spiritual development, education, and life skills.

3E. Ensure that rights and responsibilities of staff, inmates, and the community as a whole are upheld and that the respective responsibilities of each are identified and communicated.

3F. Ensure the availability of suitable medical, dental, and psychiatric services to those incarcerated.

Strategy 4

Community supervision and control.

Activities:

4A. Provide supervision, counselling, and (or) referral to other agencies, thus ensuring that the spirit and intent of the disposition is achieved.

4B. Provide a range of community-based residential and nonresidential attendance facilities and programs.

4C. Develop and maintain mechanisms for communication and information-sharing with justice and social agencies concerned with surveillance and control.

Strategy 5

Alternatives to imprisonment.

Activities:

5A. For some offenders, where sentences or orders of imprisonment have traditionally been indicated, to recommend alternatives to imprisonment such as the following:
- (1) good conduct order;
- (2) reporting order;
- (3) residence order;
- (4) performance contract order;
- (5) community service order;
- (6) counselling order;
- (7) restitution and compensation order;
- (8) absolute discharge;
- (9) conditional discharge;
- (10) day fines;
- (11) bail and remand supervision.

5B. Co-operate with other agencies in the search for other alternatives to imprisonment by providing incentive and opportunity for innovative demonstration projects.

Strategy 6

Legislative review.

Activities:

6A. Review legislation and recommend appropriate revisions in order that laws remain consistent with, and responsive to, changing standards and values in society.

6B. Interpret existing legislation in view of the goals and objectives of the Branch.

6C. Develop and communicate rationale for existing legislation and for possible changes.

6D. Support system-wide research to study society's views on different crimes and to assess appropriateness of existing sanctions provided for in legislation.

6E. Assess social costs of criminal activity and trends to identify those offences that need not be processed through the justice system.

6F. Where appropriate, develop and communicate to the Minister Branch positions on selected controversial issues related to justice.

6G. Provide opportunities for joint criminal justice personnel training, development, and education concerning issues of legislative change.

Strategy 7

Community involvement and public awareness.

Activities:

7A. Communicate information on Corrections Branch activities generally, including those which are unrelated to criminal behaviour, such as services to families and individuals.

7B. Communicate information and statistics on type of offenders, offences, sentences, expenditures, expectations, and results achieved.

7C. Co-operate with and encourage public and social service agencies to assist offenders.

7D. Encourage and provide opportunities for voluntary participation of citizens and community groups in correctional programs.

7E. Provide resources to community and private agencies which assist in the achievement of Corrections Branch goals and objectives.

7F. Provide training opportunities for Corrections staff to equip them to work with community organizations.

7G. Use existing community organizations, e.g., Justice Councils and Family Division Committees, in promoting and facilitating public awareness and communication.

Strategy 8

Staff management.

Activities:

8A. Provide adequate compensation and benefits consistent with the level and complexity of responsibilities assigned.

8B. Ensure that staff are provided with adequate support services to effectively carry out their assigned duties.

8C. Maximize opportunities for personal and professional growth and development through education and training.

8D. Provide opportunities for job rotation, lateral and vertical career mobility, job enrichment, and improved working environment.

8E. Periodically review and clarify job roles and relationship to organizational goals.

8F. Provide consistent standards of performance and policy guidelines.

8G. Encourage staff participation in professional associations.

8H. Promote an atmosphere in which staff feel free to evaluate current correctional and personnel practices.

8I. Consistent with good labour management practice, encourage co-operation between management and union components to more effectively achieve the common purpose.

Strategy 9

Management of resources.

Activities:

9A. Reduce the fragmentation and duplication represented by the current division of correctional responsibilities between the Federal and Provincial Governments.

9B. Provide an information system which will ensure monitoring and evaluation of correctional programs.

9C. Determine the need for resources, secure adequate resources, and establish a set of priorities (Provincial, regional, and local) to ensure the most effective use of those resources.

9D. Integrate resource management and delegate decision-making to the lowest appropriate level.

9E. Develop and maintain appropriate correctional standards and policies.

NOTE—Strategies do not necessarily appear in order of priority. Any strategy may relate to the achievement of one or more goals. Thus, there is no simple one-to-one relationship implied.

PART IV—STATEMENT OF VALUES AND BELIEFS

Society has an interest in upholding values and has developed many forums for the resolution of social disputes arising from a conflict of values. The justice system exists as a "back-up" to deal with the more serious forms of conflict which have not been or cannot be resolved in other forums.

Correctional services exist as an essential part of a co-ordinated and interdependent justice system. Corrections Branch activities contribute to the realization of the goals of the justice system generally.

Personnel of the Corrections Branch bring to the performance of their duties a set of values which predisposes them to carry out their mandate within a certain framework of beliefs. These beliefs, which include the following, serve as guidelines in determining how we, as correctional personnel, implement strategies and activities and work toward our goals:

1. Offenders must be held accountable for their acts.

2. All offenders, regardless of their offence, remain members of society, are to be treated with the basic respect and dignity accorded all members, and should not be subjected to cruel and unusual forms of treatment.

3. Within the limitation of the court-imposed sanction and considering the risks for the community, the offender has a right to exercise self determination and personal decision-making.

4. Although a minority reflect a consistent pattern of criminal behaviour, offenders are capable of responsible decision-making and of changing their behaviour. Therefore, some correctional programs ought to be designed to allow for, and indeed, encourage behavioural change.

5. The majority of offenders, with the exception of the commission of a specific act, function daily within acceptable societal norms, and therefore should be subject to only simple sanction and not to programs designed for behavioural change.

6. Every opportunity should be provided for offenders to "make amends" to society generally and (or) to the victim.

7. Offenders should not receive greater opportunities or rights than those generally available to other members of society.

8. The term "offender" is reserved for those persons who become identified through the lock-step process of being observed, reported, apprehended, charged, tried, convicted, and sentenced for committing an act which is defined as illegal. The term is not applied for those persons who commit a similar act and are not processed through the justice system; thus offenders within the justice system represent an unknown percentage of those persons engaged in any given illegal activity.

9. Society must accept responsibility for those conditions which contribute to criminal activity and must work toward their improvement.

10. Social institutions and individual members of the community have a right to protection from victimization by an offender.

11. While the justice system is charged with the responsibility of upholding certain values through the imposition of sanction, we believe that law should generally reflect current values held by the community, though at times legislators in their role as "law makers" should lead in the formulation of community values.

12. Sanctions imposed by the court should be influenced by the total circumstances leading to the commission of the offence.

13. While the offender retains many of the rights of other citizens, he does forfeit certain rights as dictated by the explicit "limitation of freedom" imposed by the court and the implicit limitations dictated by the conditions and degree of custody, security, and supervision.

14. The Branch has a responsibility to hold in secure custody those offenders so sanctioned until the expiration of sentence, or until such time as there are reasonable indicators that the risk they present to the community has been reduced to the degree that less secure, community-based programs can be made available to them.

15. Since the community is the natural environment and the environment to which offenders will eventually return, as many Correctional Branch programs as possible should operate in the community in order to increase the effectiveness of those programs.

16. We recognize that members of society are entitled to a basic level of subsistence (food, shelter, and care), and we recognize that we do not have the right to force people to work or participate in correctional programs, but we also believe that offenders must be helped to understand the consequences which resulted from their action, and how their behaviour resulted in the violation of the rights of others.

17. There must be a perceived balance of rights, responsibilities, and respect between the offender, the community, the victim, and the staff responsible for administering the sentence of the court.

18. Some conflicts are best resolved through mediation and conciliation of the conflict with referral to the court only when other attempts at resolution fail.

19. In attempting to meet its objectives, the justice system should avoid excessive and unnecessary intervention in the lives of members of the public generally and specifically in the lives of offenders.

20. Within the justice system, due regard for confidentiality of information is essential.

Appendix B: Regional Operations

NOTE—For the purpose of this 1976 Report, the amalgamation of Corrections Branch Divisional operations, i.e., Community Services and Institutional Services, into Corrections Regions has been made, even though the complete regionalization of the divisions is not effective until the end of fiscal 1976/77. Regionalization will be in effect at the time of the availability of the Report, and does not effect the integrity of the individual reports offered by each component and facility presently operating within the Branch divisional and regional structures.

VANCOUVER REGION

I. VANCOUVER ADULT PROBATION (COMMUNITY SERVICES DIVISION)

Offices:

North Vancouver (adult)
North Vancouver (juvenile and family)
Porteau Cove Camp
West Vancouver
Sechelt
Squamish
Vancouver Court Office
Vancouver West End
Vancouver Southwest
Vancouver Southeast
Vancouver Northeast

This regional administration has responsibility for the delivery of all adult probation services in the city of Vancouver, and adult and juvenile services for the North Shore and Howe Sound areas. A major progression in 1976 has been the refinement of the decentralized service system initiated in mid-1974, with the concomitant continued development of the Court Team—Court Resource Officer concepts. Until decentralization, all adult probation services for the city were carried out from the main office.

The Vancouver Court Office continues to keep the courts informed about the availability of programs and the criteria for admission, do short on-the-spot reports for the court, and go over pre-sentence reports with offenders before court. They arrange referrals to legal aid or other services, if necessary, do reports on transients in the Vancouver area, or inter-Provincial report requests, handle courtesy supervision in the city from other provinces or the United States, may become involved in diversionary activities at the request of Crown counsel, and perform a myriad of other functions which help streamline the court process.

Where pre-sentence reports are requested by the courts, the team refers them to the decentralized probation offices covering the areas in which the offender resides. The Court Team may also handle court appearances for other Probation Officers, thus freeing up the officers from waits for court. In addition, this decentralization has facilitated the commitment of local Vancouver offices to a major police initiative which has involved many social services—the Police and Community Services Project.

The Police and Community Services Project is outstanding for its scope and intensity of interagency co-operation and involvement, and is one to which other jurisdictions are looking as a model which they might develop. Both the Vancouver adult and Juvenile Regions are involved in this project which got under way in 1975.

The project has been focusing on four inter-related but separate specific areas of development—informal family conflict resolution, adult diversion, the juvenile situation, and emergency support services to police (i.e., the existence and accessibility of social and mental health services during regular and extended hours). Apart from the subcommittees consisting of operational and senior personnel from probation, police, and a variety of other agencies, which are focusing on these individual areas, the operationalization of the project has come in the form of the development of a team-policing concept in six areas of Vancouver Police Region 3 (Southeast Vancouver). The development of a social agency referral system for police in both emergency and nonemergency social problem situations which come to the attention of police in response to calls for service and (or) as a result of patrol, and development of a case conference mechanism between police and probation and other social services have also been operationalized.

A key thrust of the project is to involve the community at the local level in establishing its own priorities and its patterns of service delivery needs (of the justice system) within the limits defined by law. That includes, of course, the optimum use of all community resources and

facilities at the neighbourhood level. In 1976 the commitment of time and energy to the project of the region's staff at all levels was as extensive as in 1975.

In August 1976 the Court Team assumed responsibility for co-ordinating and processing definite/indeterminate and jail plus probation cases in co-operation with the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre and the B.C. Parole Board. A Probation Officer has been assigned to achieve liaison with each correctional centre and methods are being worked out for providing better service and communication. During the year the 64A Program for alcoholics was reactivated and a Correctional Officer from ARU (Alouette River Unit) was provided to operate it.

In 1976 the Court Team obtained the services of two Job Finders who are supported by Canada Manpower Outreach. Clients include the hard-core, unmotivated types and results are extremely positive. The Job Finders seem to possess unique ways of creating motivation. It is noted that two staff members have enrolled in sign language courses in order to equip themselves for better communication with the deaf.

The West End Adult Team has concentrated on liaison with the police and office visits by police constables are frequent. Probation Officers occasionally "cruise" and "walk the beat" with area police constables. Police recruits spend observation days at the office. As a result of the police and Community Services Project Program in operation in the Southeast Sector of Vancouver, team policing may be introduced into Police District 1 (the West End office has been involved in planning with police in this regard).

Members of the West End office also were involved in 1976 in planning and implementing two Job Placement Programs designed for the four decentralized offices—one financed by LIP and the present program supported by Corrections and sponsored by the Corrections Association. The project included client placement in jobs, on-the-job training, vocational training, education training, and assistance to find their own employment. The first program (six months) resulted in over 120 placements and the present program (through December, four months) over 80 placements. So far it has been a valuable resource to Probation Officers. The Community Service Order (CSO) Program in Vancouver City has its roots in the West End, and a second CSO Officer was provided for Vancouver Adult Probation Officers and was assigned to cover the West End, Northeast, and Court Teams. Several clients have been hired by agencies following completion of their original hours and others have continued on a volunteer basis.

The West End Team has attempted as much community involvement as possible and early in 1976 set up a "Community Approach Model" in which all relevant agencies in the West End were personally contacted and a resource file was set up. An Impaired Drivers' Program for Vancouver was begun in 1976 at the initiative of members of the Northeast office in co-operation with the Central City Mission. Problems of co-ordination, case management and the breakdown in the payment of bills (felt by all IDC's throughout the Province) resulted in the termination of the program in December 1976. This is a needed and much wanted program, but difficulties regarding authority, manpower, and payments need to be worked out before an IDC can be undertaken in that area again. The IDC in North Vancouver was similarly terminated in November 1976.

Staff members of the Southeast office continued to be active with local schools and community groups, involving themselves in the slow and ongoing process of both raising the Branch and division profiles in the community as well as participating in an ongoing dialogue regarding the criminal justice system and the many troubling issues that they encompass. Staff members also took advantage of a wide variety of in-service and fee-for-service skill development and upgrading programs.

For Vancouver City, the use of Volunteer Sponsors for adult probationers continues to grow, expanding from an assignment rate of 49 to 66. On the North Shore, 65 Volunteer Sponsors are available and active.

The past year has seen a significant change in personnel in the West Vancouver office with the transfer out of the region of one of the Probation Officers, the educational leave of absence of another Probation Officer, the addition of a Family Court Counsellor from North Vancouver, a Community Service Officer covering West Vancouver, Squamish/Pemberton, and Porteau Camp, and the filling of the Volunteer Co-ordinator position for the whole North Shore and Vancouver Juvenile/Family Region. The Chief Instructor of the Porteau Cove Attendance Program also carries out his administrative functions through this office. The addition of the Family Court Counsellor has once again situated this service in West Vancouver. The office continues to be involved with an active Family Court Committee and was particularly involved in 1976 with regard to discussions around court facilities for North and West Vancouver.

The North Vancouver Diversion Program continued to receive a great deal of attention from within the justice system over the past year, primarily because of its simplicity and seeming

effectiveness. An average of four to five diversion cases are handled per month and are diverted out of the justice system within a three (approximate) to six-month time span.

Both the Sechelt and Squamish offices continued a high level of community involvement, which facilitates the optimum use of scarce resources in these smaller communities, and the smooth running of such programs as the CSO, which became more difficult in larger centres.

The Porteau Cove Camp Program for juveniles and young adults continues to operate effectively with an enthusiastic staff under the general direction of the Regional Director of the region. Porteau provides a summer and winter outdoor attendance program for male probationers ranging in age from 13 to 17. The summer program is a four-week camping experience involving canoeing, mountain-climbing, and sailing, as well as group and individual counselling. The winter program involves attendance every week-end, using the same facilities and techniques. The aim of the program is to develop a sense of responsibility to others as well as of personal self-confidence through recognized achievement in overcoming natural obstacles in the out-of-doors. Including the week-end and 28-day SALT summer program, 125 boys successfully completed their respective courses in 1976. There continues to be a waiting list for admission to the program.

II. Vancouver Juvenile and Family (Community Services Division)

Offices:

Intake Office
South District
East District
North District
Burrard District
West District
DARE

The juvenile and family probation services and Detention Home formerly operated by the City of Vancouver became a part of the Corrections Branch in April 1974. The organization was absorbed as a separate region known as Vancouver Juvenile and Family Region, to operate side by side with the Vancouver Adult Region, under the direction of respective Regional Directors. The Juvenile Detention Home responsibility was assumed by the Assistant Executive Director of the Division.

Of foremost importance in this region in 1976 was the decentralization of service into the five district offices noted above. The first office to be decentralized was in September and the final one in late November. This process will certainly permit the provision of an increasingly qualitative service to clients. Additionally, staff morale has been improved considerably by this process. The five decentralized teams meet regularly in order to co-ordinate overlapping areas and to refine the procedures stemming from intake from the Yale Street office, which remains a focal point comparable to the Court Team in the Vancouver Adult Region.

In keeping with the Branch's philosophy of diverting juveniles from the court process where indicated, a total of 2,678 juvenile cases processed by the Vancouver Police Department, 1,563 (or approximately 59 per cent) were handled without the necessity of court involvement. Hopefully this figure can be improved upon next year.

A total of 1,336 cases was processed under the *Family Relations Act* in 1976, although not all of these were officially processed through the court. This figure does not include show cause or application to vary processes, but does include maintenance applications, custody and access reports, assaults, conciliation counselling, and so on.

With the implementation of decentralization of offices, the region has been able to improve working relationships with other social agencies in the community (such as the Ministry of Human Resources, Vancouver Resource Boards, Metropolitan Health, Vancouver Adult Probation offices, Family & Children's Services Agency, Mental Health, Neighbourhood Services, Parks and Recreation, school counsellors, etc.). Liaison with these agencies has resulted in several communication workshops being presented for mutual staff benefit.

Staff of the region have been involved in a considerable and diverse number of community liaison and program development activities. Members of the South, East, and Burrard Teams have been involved in two special projects—one a Youth Accountability Project and the other a Shoplifting Accountability Program. The North Team were successful in their application for a LIP funded hockey project. In total this involves 36 probationers and involves additional participants, including a Family Court Judge, a lawyer, several Probation Officers, social workers, and DARE workers. The total budget for this project is almost $18,000.

The Burrard Team in conjunction with the Drug and Alcohol Commission and the Vancouver School Board has been instrumental in establishing a special program for juveniles who have learning disabilities and (or) drug-alcohol problems themselves, or within their families. The West Team is at present involved in establishing a Demonstration Project for a duty Probation Officer to be provided at the Oakridge Police Substation. This may well be the forerunner in the provision of the availability of a Probation Officer several days a week, 24 hours a day. Additionally, through the efforts of the West Team, a Job Finder service for juveniles has been established in that area. Consideration is being given to expanding this service into the other four districts.

The Community Service Order Program blossomed toward the end of 1976, and although only in operation with a CSO Officer for the latter half of the year, saw 113 juvenile and young adult offenders involved in the provision of 3,615 hours of work. More than 25 agencies assisted in effecting the service. The Volunteer Program did not see the development anticipated in 1976, due to the lack of a Co-ordinator. With his present availability, 1977 operations for this important resource looks encouraging.

The Detention and Recreation Extension Program (DARE) has been providing intensive personal supervision for selected juveniles on probation in the City of Vancouver since February 1973. The focus of the program is the provision of a low worker/client supervision ratio in the carrying-out of vocational and recreational activities. DARE utilizes the resources which are generally available in and around the city. During 1976 a total of 48 boys and 16 girls participated in the program, a particularly good example of community-based programming, which has been developed to deal effectively with "hard-core" delinquents. It is the kind of program which will assume greater importance as an alternative to the youth containment facilities which are to be operative by late 1977. The Corrections Branch funds and operates the DARE Program. The Branch also partially funds and is integrally involved with the Vancouver City School Board in the provision of a special educational program known as Step-Up, which is utilized extensively for school drop-outs on probation. Sixty students (47 boys and 13 girls) benefited from the program in 1976.

Perennial staff shortages in this region continue to require of existing staff high levels of energy in the carrying-out of an effective service.

III. Vancouver Community Correctional Centres (Institutional Services Division)

The year 1976 was the second full year of operation for the Vancouver Community Correctional Centre Program, which is the only such program in the Province which does not exist as a satellite of a major institution and which is unique on many counts. The Vancouver operation is under a separate directorship in order to provide an effective level of program delivery in a complex urban area. A major difference from other community correctional centre (CCC) programs run by the Branch is that Vancouver CCC's utilize a myriad of community-based residential resources other than the four CCC's which are in the Vancouver area.

The Vancouver CCC Re-entry Program provides a complete facilities and program package.

A. *Facilities*

1. Four community correctional centres:

(*a*) Marpole—highest degree of supervision, point of entry to complex, a gazetted institution.

(*b*) Burnaby—high degree of supervision, another point of entry, gazetted property as part of Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (old Warden's House).

(*c*) Southview—specialized, at present for selected women only, self-containing, low staff supervision (to be constituted as a self-sustaining (fiscal) operation run by residents).

(*d*) Surrey (CCC-CBRC)—a hybrid resource run by a private organization, but jointly staffed with the Corrections Branch (like Activator's House in Prince George). Offers a degree of supervision between the Marpole-Burnaby level and the straight CBRS level.

2. Contracted services with 13 community-based residential centres (CBRC's) with two more pending; a range of programming for men and women throughout Vancouver, Lower Mainland, and out towards the Fraser Valley; supervision provided per contract requirements by CBRC's and by four Corrections CCC staff (Co-ordinators) on an on-going basis.

B. *Programming*

1. Inmates serving sentences, not granted temporary absence, can be transferred to the

CCC operation, but must reside at gazetted CCC's (a difference between the Vancouver operation and other CCC's).

2. Regular resources for inmates on temporary absence for work, education, social, or medical reasons. If a higher degree of supervision, or further assessment is required, inmates reside at Marpole or Burnaby.

3. Inmates on temporary absence for work, or education, requiring minimal supervision may reside at an appropriate CBRC. Contracts have been established with a range of these operations to allow proximity to family or work, and to provide specialized programming. In 1976, those on temporary absence for work earned almost $338,000, with approximately $200,000 of that directed toward individuals' room and board, restitution, family maintenance, debts, and income tax.

4. Home supervision is utilized for those who require minimal supervision, who might be on short sentences where parole is unlikely to be processed before expiry of sentence, or those on temporary absence requiring minimal supervision, who live or work in outlying areas not near a correctional centre, e.g., Kitimat. When in Greater Vancouver area, supervision is undertaken by the four Co-ordinators on staff. In outlying areas, the inmate may have to check in with a Probation Officer or the police. In either case, a special permit has to be initialled at set intervals, and returned to the Vancouver operation once a month in order that another one can be issued for the ensuing month.

5. Parolees and probationers, usually for short periods of time, while the person is establishing him/herself in the community are eligible for acceptance at a residence.

The progression from high supervision to home supervision is possible for an inmate as he/she indicates greater degrees of responsibility, as detailed through Commitment Programming. Any one of the options also may be utilized in the first instance under appropriate circumstances.

The idea is that the range of programming allows Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre, Oakalla Womens' Correctional Centre, Alouette River Unit, and Twin Maples, and Haney Forest Camps a flexible resource in a large urban centre where many of the opportunities for employment are found, and the widest variety of social services are available. The count of the Vancouver Lower Mainland CCC operation ranges around 100 (30 to 35 at CCC's; 45 to 50 at CBRC's; 20 on Home Supervision), with 621 offenders participating in the Re-entry Program for 1976.

In September 1976, arrangements with the Provincial Co-ordinator of Volunteers have seen the introduction of volunteers to the program, as a valuable personal resource for inmates.

The utility of the model developed in the Vancouver Community Centre Program is in both economics of operation and effectiveness of re-entry. Costs per inmate-day are approximately the following: Community correctional centres, $24; community-based residential centres, $16.50 *per diem* rate set by the Government); and Home Supervision, $1.50 to $2. Regular institutional costs per inmate are estimated at $30 to $35 *per diem*. Proper evaluation is required to determine if long-term success on re-entry is enhanced by the program, but the experience of staff involved suggests that it is. It is felt that larger numbers of appropriate inmates could utilize this kind of re-entry programming, which is limited, as are other correctional programs, by fiscal constraint.

IV. Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (Institutional Services Division)

This institution is the largest Provincial centre, and is the Branch's main custody resource. Located in Burnaby, it serves as the receiving centre for persons from the Lower Mainland area as well as providing custody for remand and appeal cases. LMRCC is also utilized as a final back-up to all facilities in the Province.

Physically and administratively, Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre is very large and inadequate, and a constant source of concern to the Branch. Although difficult to manage, the staff have handled desperate situations with poise. As a result of staff action, 1976 was a year without any major disturbances, as opposed to 1975, but there was a significant increase in escapes, which has required a close re-examination of procedures, and has pointed up the need for more staff. Suicides and attempts were notably down in 1976, which suggests a reasonable degree of effective staff/inmate relations.

The age-old problem of overcrowding in two of the main cell blocks continued to be a serious problem during the year. Having to place two prisoners in a cell barely adequate for one person created many problems in terms of personal cleanliness, housekeeping, frustration, and lack of any privacy. This creates difficult living conditions not only for inmates but also working conditions for staff.

The almost 10-month stay of an American Indian Movement leader, the housing of penitentiary inmates, and a series of demonstrations outside the centre on a variety of issues tended to make the smooth operation of the facility even more difficult. In spite of all this, staff morale is reported as fairly high.

Programs at this facility are limited. Recreation capacity is inadequate for both sentenced and remanded populations and when possible incarcerates have been taken to Bonsor swimming-pool in Burnaby. There were 671 inmates who participated in that during the year. The closure of all shops in 1975 in a pre-phase-out move has ceased a major programming aspect and any form of vocational training. The emphasis is to transfer out to more appropriate facilities all those sentenced inmates who are not considered security risks.

Lay counselling is continued through utilizing the small case load system for staff in all units. A number of volunteer groups provide an important aspect of this work: Alcoholics Anonymous, Narconon Society, M-2 Job Therapy, Teen Challenge, Allied Tribes, Douglas College students in Criminology, Simon Fraser University students, and Pre-trial Services. Limited academic education is carried on by correspondence. LMRCC has the availability of the Educational Counselling Service.

The negative aspects of this kind of correctional centre have been utilized with effect with respect to the community. Tours from 14 various agencies with a total of 270 participants were conducted through this centre. A juvenile program has produced favourable results. During the past year there were 70 juveniles sent to the centre (on a court order from a Judge) for a tour, as part of the court sentence. These tours are conducted on a one-to-one basis for full effectiveness. Follow-up has indicated that of the 70 juveniles taking part in this program only five are reported as having been in trouble again with the law. Most of these juveniles have gone back to school or to a job.

During 1976 the daily average count for the centre was 623, registering a very slight downward trend from 1974. Forty per cent of the average daily count during the year was awaiting trial. The massive movement in and out of the institution for transfers, court appearances, etc., continued in 1976 to place a severe strain on the records office, with an average daily movement through the office of 256.

It has become clear that, although plans are under way to build a replacement facility for the remand population, the use of the facilities at LMRCC for both sentenced and remanded persons will continue for some time. A number of recommendations have been made regarding several aspect of operations, and these will be given close examination in 1977. No report on the centre would be complete without a commendation to the staff of the facility, which presents some of the most challenging work experiences within the Corrections Branch.

V. Oakalla Womens' Correctional Centre

Report not available.

NORTH FRASER REGION

I. Fraser Region (Community Services)

Offices:

Burnaby Central
Burnaby South
Burnaby North
Coquitlam/Port Coquitlam Adult
Coquitlam/Port Coquitlam Juvenile
Maple Ridge
New Westminster
Youth Detention Centre, Willingdon

The Regional Director and his three supervisors are responsible for the operation of all adult and juvenile probation and *Family Relations Act* services in this region. Fraser is the first region in the Province to successfully complete functional specialization among Probation Officers and professional staff. Since mid-1975, all officers and professional staff are working in either the adult, juvenile, or the family (*Family Relations Act*) areas. The region's supervisors are each responsible for supervision of one of these areas, rather than for a subregion or geographical area.

Management of the region in 1976 continued in that manner. The benefits of specialization have been catalogued before—economy of effort, uniform standards of practice and methods, etc. This year, however, one disadvantage of the model was demonstrated. This is the lack of flexibility in covering work loads, particularly during periods of acute staff shortages. So

far the advantages outweigh the disadvantages, but if staff shortages continue, the specialization model might have to be modified.

The Regional Volunteer Co-ordinator has offered service to both juvenile and adult services, and is in the process of developing a program for "FRA" volunteers, as well as a vigorous program at the youth detention centre. This year some 71 volunteers will have been used in the various programs to supervise 83 clients.

The youth detention centre was transferred from Haney Correctional Centre to Willingdon, former site of the Willingdon Girls' School, in June of this year and came under Fraser Region administration. The building is shared with Justice Education Division, although the recreation facilities (gymnasium and pool) are under the sole jurisdiction of the YDC Director. This move has not been without its problems. Despite efforts on the part of field staff to use the detention centre only as a last resort, the centre is chronically overfull with boys and clearly is not of sufficient capacity, unless the demand for custodial remand diminishes with the proposed development of post-dispositional containment facilities. This is a matter that will have to be closely monitored during next year, with firm action taken if the daily counts do not show a decrease. On the positive side, under the leadership of the newly appointed Director, a strong emphasis is being placed on a child-care philosophy by all the staff, as opposed to a juvenile jail concept, with the custodial experience being made as humane and beneficial as possible under the circumstances. Again, the staffing shortage has been acute. Administrative support services must be increased to maintain an acceptable level of functioning.

Efforts have continued in order to co-ordinate delivery of community services in a manner consistent and compatible with other services within and without the justice system. Apart from the everyday effort of line staff and supervisory personnel in their contacts with judges, social workers, prosecutors, mental health teams, and community-based groups, two formal structures which have developed have been the Justice Liaison Group and the Regional Support Team.

The Justice Liaison Group is comprised of Chiefs of Police, Regional Director (Community Services), Regional Crown Counsel, Administrative Judge, Regional Director (Sheriffs), Regional Court Administrator, and the Justice Council Co-ordinator. Although this group has considerable potential in the area of developing cross-systems regional policy and initiatives, the group has not lived up to this potential. There is a need to reappraise its function and direction in the coming year.

The Regional Support Team comprised of local management teams of the Ministry of Human Resources and Community Services, and the respective Directors of the two services, met regularly throughout the year to identify and attempt to solve problems in service delivery to those who are involved with both services. The balance of this report focuses on highlights within the three functional areas of operations.

Family Services—This region is relatively well staffed to provide a family court counselling service. With the addition of another family court counsellor position, service is now being given to Maple Ridge, so that each area within the region is now covered. Case loads remain high, reflecting a need for this valuable conciliation/mediation process.

Juvenile Services—Although on paper, juvenile case loads remained constant, and seemingly manageable, the vast amount of diversionary work is not reflected in these statistics. The pressure on individual officers working with juveniles has become intense, caused by the crisis nature of many of the problems and the lack of resources for severely acting-out children. This takes a heavy toll on the physical and mental well-being of some staff and the need for a good variety of resources, including containment, for chronically acting-out children is paramount.

Community alternatives continue to be emphasized and used for those who can benefit by them. Project Adventure, a community-based attendance program, funded by the Branch, has been used for 43 difficult multi-problem juveniles, with considerable success. In 1976 the region also made a start in using private remand home funds. The demand was not great, for any juvenile who is not dangerous or who has shown no propensity for running away can usually be placed in his own home or that of a relative. One remand home was used, however, in the latter part of the year, for five boys who would otherwise have been remanded in the detention centre. This was a very worth while and useful resource for Probation Officers and the juveniles concerned, and the remand home program will continue to be developed next year.

Adult Services—During 1976, emphasis was placed on keeping offenders out of prison if a viable community-based program could be offered as an alternative. These programs have included Impaired Drivers' Courses, community service orders, temporary absence, adult attendance centres, and alternatives to prison in default of payment of fines.

Based upon operating experience, these programs vary in effectiveness and are worthy of further note.

Impaired Drivers' Courses have suffered from the same administrative problems as referenced previously in this Report, and Provincial procedures with Finance and other Government bodies were set up to alleviate the problem late in 1976. In this region, as in others, there is some diversity of opinion as to whether Community Services should be running the program, and this issue will have to be resolved in 1977.

The Temporary Absence Program has been functioning well. There is good co-operation and communication between probation and institutions within the region, resulting in speedy processing of applications. One subprogram of the Adult Attendance Program run by the Fraser Correctional Resources Society, involving TA's, has not been so successful. In theory, the project is attractive in that it seeks to release resourceless offenders to a program offering intensive supervision and a comprehensive lifeskills program, organized by skilled and experienced people, operating on a funding from the Attorney-General's Ministry. In practice the project has been beset with problems of selection, staffing, and processing. The project is in a pilot stage and efforts will be made to improve its functioning during the balance of this fiscal year to determine its suitability for continued funding.

The rest of the society's program is seen as a valuable resource by Probation Officers, and Judges, particularly in the Burnaby area. A consistent effort has been made this year to refer offenders who would otherwise have received a prison sentence. Some 41 offenders in this category have been referred with a success rate of about 45 per cent. This figure is more impressive than it appears when one considers the history of offenders referred to the program, and the fact that a significant number of those who offended again did so within two weeks of the referral, so that the program had barely time to make any impact upon their behaviour.

In 1976, this region indicated to the Bench its willingness to undertake reports under section 646 (10) (nonpayment of fines) on the premise that it would be a good investment of time and manpower to avoid prison sentences, whenever possible, for this category of offender. The offer was well-received by the Bench, but apart from a flurry of activity to clear up a backlog of cases, few requests continued to be received. The conclusion being drawn is that of the seemingly large numbers serving sentences in default of payment in 1976, few came from the courts in the Fraser Region.

In summary, 1976 saw progress in some areas, with some false starts in others. Programs that were costly in terms of manpower with a disappointing return were the IDC programs, and the Community Service Order Program. The latter holds great potential and one of the goals for 1977 will be to make more effective use of this program in both the adult and juvenile fields.

II. New Haven Correctional Centre (Institutional Services Division)

This correctional facility, located on the southeast edge of Vancouver, serves as a specialized open-setting resource for young male offenders between the ages of 16 and 23. Accommodating 40, its style of functioning is suited to the young, emotionally immature, and somewhat irresponsible young man who needs simple instruction by way of example on developing acceptable behaviour patterns and assuming responsibility, and who is normally serving his first jail sentence and is not overly identified with criminal activities.

Most trainees are under a definite-indeterminate sentence, and under the New Haven Program there are stages of demonstrated responsibility and constructive activity through which he must pass before becoming eligible for temporary absence and parole. In addition to a course of study which all trainees must undertake, each trainee is given work exposure in the major locations—kitchen, laundry, metalwork, a woodwork shop, and the farm. Training and education are emphasized, and outside academic and vocational programs carried out on temporary absence have seen trainees attending Vancouver City College, the Vancouver Vocational Institute, the B.C. Institute of Technology, and The University of British Columbia. Team sports and community involvement are also stressed. The B.C. Borstal Association is an integral part of the program, and is particularly involved in pre-release planning, parole supervision, and parole residency, if required.

A major highlight of the year was the commencement in October of 1976 of the construction of the new dormitory, to replace the facility which burned down in 1971. Construction should be completed in 1977, and represents the culmination of planning and promises for several years, and which will take the strain off existing facilities, allowing the use of

the gym for recreational activities. The woodwork shop at New Haven has taken on the construction of all the lockers and partitions for the living areas, thereby reducing the direct construction costs.

New admissions to the program increased slightly over the previous year. Escapes decreased slightly. The number of transfers from the New Haven Program to other centres increased considerably. A large portion of those reclassified to other centres occurred as a result of case management decisions. In many instances the sentence plan had called for completion of the New Haven program to be followed by a transfer either to a community correctional centre or to a centre located in, or near, the offender's community, under temporary absence, prior to parole. New Haven continues to see temporary absence as an important part of the over-all program. Across all categories temporary absence went up, with the total of 189 in 1975 increasing to 325 to 1976. Educational release in particular went up from 5 to 16. The internal school program, in which all trainees must take prior to any kind of release, continued satisfactorily in 1976.

New Haven utilizes volunteers as much as possible and such people participated in most of the variety of physical and recreational activities during the year—soccer, volleyball, softball, youth groups, Rover Scouts, Leather and Model Aero Clubs, voluntary group counselling, and public speaking courses. In 1976, recognition was given to New Haven by the Surrey Canadian Baseball Association in the form of a Certificate of Appreciation as a result of trainees' sponsorship of a baseball team in that area.

The farm produced approximately 7,000 pounds of vegetables in 1976 for the use of New Haven and other local correctional centres. Eleven head of cattle are kept on a regular basis, received from Alouette River Unit, and "fattened" for later exchange. Weaner hogs are purchased locally and raised for slaughtering, with the meat being utilized at New Haven. Twenty hogs were slaughtered during the year. The chickens produced almost 43,000 eggs for internal use, with the surplus being made available to the Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. The kitchens at New Haven served approximately 45,000 meals in 1976, in addition to providing training for inmates in the area of food services.

During the year a total of 71 trainees underwent training in the metalwork and woodwork shops, an increase of seven over the record total of the previous year, and no less than 27 more than the 1973 total of 44. Primarily as a result of the endeavours of the woodshop instructor and his crew, the dust extractor was installed during the year and this has made for an over-all improvement in working conditions in both shops.

A considerable amount of outside maintenance work also was undertaken by the woodshop trainees during the year. At the Dick Bell-Irving Home a bathroom was remodelled as well as much repainting undertaken. A new tractor shed was started on the farm, shelving was fabricated for the Burnaby Probation Office, and at Porteau the ablution facilities were remodelled and a new chimney built, as well as refinishing the dining-room tables. In preparation for construction of the new dormitory, the outside storage sheds were demolished by the shop trainees. Some 200 angle fixtures were fabricated for Public Works by the metalwork shop, as well as a drill jig for the Public Works carpenters. As a community service, two juvenile soccer and baseball teams in Surrey were sponsored with money raised by the sale of lawn furniture manufactured in the shops.

In summary, New Haven experienced another good year. Growth in certain areas of the program did occur and staff involvement in expanding the program was noticed. With the completion of the new dormitory, it is hoped that full use of the gymnasium will once again add a much needed recreational capacity for the young offenders of the centre.

III. Haney Forest Camps (Institutional Services Division)

The major phase-out of large institutions planned by the Branch went ahead of schedule in 1975 with the closure of Haney Correctional Centre in July. It had provided the major custody resource for young offenders in the Province.

The inmates were dispersed, inventories and supplies were relocated, and staff were transferred. In November the Ministry of Education officially took over the facility as a vocational school and classes started that month. The Director of Haney Correctional Centre was also responsible for the operation and administration of Pine Ridge Camp, Stave Lake Camp, and Boulder Bay Camp. Now known as Haney Forest Camps (complex), an additional camp was opened and has provided for inmates since late 1975. Named Cedar Lake Camp, it officially opened in 1976.

When the centre was phased out, the administration of the camps was continued from that facility, which was renamed Haney Educational Centre by Education. In 1976, approval was obtained for the development of an administrative and management unit, in order to enable the camps' administrative personnel to vacate the Haney Educational Centre entirely. Planning is at the point where final blueprints are available and a tender is being let for the initial construction stage. The target date for completion has been set for March 31, 1977.

The closure of the Haney Correctional Centre also led to a review of the manner in which business services to both Haney Forest Camps and Alouette River Unit, in the same Corrections region, should be organized. A committee was formed in 1976 to examine the feasibility of shared services.

Pine Ridge Camp accommodates short-sentence, generally younger offenders whose criminal record is not substantial and who are appropriate for open settings and participation in community educational and vocational training programs. Trainees from Pine Ridge continue to use the training facilities at Haney Educational Centre, and the average number so involved since the closure is approximately six per day.

Pine Ridge Camp continues to be basically involved in the work release (temporary absence) program in the Maple Ridge area. During the course of 1976, 75 such passes were approved, out of a total TA Program approval of 182 (including 88 short-term, 19 for educational release). There were three revocations out of that total.

The sawmill operations, including edger, planer, resaw, power-saw operating, and silvi-culture were still the primary work areas of 1976. At the mill, 275,639 board feet were produced, with an excess of 200,000 of that delivered to various locations. In addition, 74 squares of shingle and 67 cords of wood were produced; 1,793 logs were hauled to camp, with 85,437 man-hours of work being expent with respect to all of these aspects of camp operations.

Leisure-time activities included considerable involvement in community projects, such as assisting the Kiwanis Club at Maple Ridge to build a camp for retarded children at Alouette Lake, the Maple Ridge Pony Club in the building of jumps and fences, the painting and cleaning of the fairgrounds at Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows, and participating in the construction of adventure playgrounds for a number of local schools. The field house at the camp, built by the trainees, was available for recreational and leisure pursuits in 1976.

Stave Lake Camp is essentially a land-clearing, wood-producing resource for those serving their first jail sentences and who are not particularly identified with a criminal orientation. It is more isolated than Pine Ridge, and the fewer escapes are an indication of that, as well as of the structure of the program.

The work program involves a basic week-day work program with those eligible being granted leaves for some week-ends. A total of 395 (1–5 day) such temporary absences were granted during 1976, with a 97.9-per-cent rate of success. In addition to those releases, nine educational, 80 work releases, and five medical temporary absences were granted for a grand total of 489 temporary absences being granted in 1976 for all categories.

As a result of the camp's isolation, the work program is geared to production, and the following was completed during 1976.

Wood products production:

- 1,133.5 cords of firewood supplied to the Parks Branch.
- 362 sawlogs shipped to the Pine Ridge Camp mill.

Stave Lake clearing:

- 89 acres cleared of stumps and debris (yarded and piled).
- 17 acres of drift cleared from the spit area.
- 15 acres of drift towed to the spit area from the bag boom.
- 12 stump piles burned (six by work crews and six larger piles with the aid of a 45-ton crane).

Road construction:

- 0.5 mile of access road for the steel spars constructed along Devils Creek/Rockwell Creek.
- 0.1 mile of road relocated (79 Creek Hill).

Leisure-time program continued to be generally similar to that provided in other similar camps. Trainees are often tired from the day's work and prefer quieter activities.

Boulder Bay Camp continued to be a successful high-risk wilderness program for young offenders, primarily on definite indeterminate sentences. The concentrated four-month program includes mountain-climbing, wilderness survival, search and rescue, and firefighting. Through these experiences, self-reliance and community service are stressed. The camp, in spite of its isolation, continually has visitors interested in the program, from as far away as Australia, observing and learning about the course. Visitors from Alberta, Saskatchewan, Washington, and 11 newly appointed Judges in British Columbia added to the guest list in 1976.

As a part of a feasibility study conducted regarding a possible co-educational program, two female staff members spent a month at Boulder Bay Camp. The general feeling was that a number of adjustments would have to be made in order to accommodate the females both in terms of facilities and program. There are no immediate plans to proceed in this direction at this time.

During 1976, 90 trainees successfully graduated from Boulder Bay Camp, with 23 removed for disciplinary or medical problems. There were 15 escapes during the year.

Each group going through the four-phased program must complete a project for the camp. In 1976 the projects were a new float for landing at North Beach and a new ramp for Boulder Bay were built, porches were constructed on two living units, and two living units received new chimneys. A new system to pump fuel from the storage tanks at the landing to the main camp area was installed.

Each group must also be involved in work programs—448 cords of firewood were cut, split, and delivered to the Parks Branch; 300 cords of firewood were cut for camp use; 174 bundles of barn shakes were sent to Alouette River Unit; 16 squares of shakes went to the Parks Branch, with an additional 10 for camp use; and 310 fence-posts were cut for Riverview Hospital.

Community projects included

- an adventure playground built at the Alexandra Robinson School;
- a Rod and Gun Club project;
- Panorama Ridge, Maple Ridge Park—building a rescue shelter for the Parks Branch;
- working a new church in the Maple Ridge area;
- landscaping at the new Eagles Hall;
- rebuilding a burma bridge for the Parks Branch;
- landscaping at Yennadon Hall;
- building an adventure playground at Yennadon Hall.

During 1976, staff noticed a significant change in the trainee population and spent many more hours on individual and group counselling sessions. However, Boulder Bay continues to have a high staff morale and sense of purpose and high trainee satisfaction emerging out of handling a tough and rigorous program.

Cedar Lake Camp, as noted above, is the newest addition to Haney Forest Camps, and to the Corrections Branch. The program is designed for inmates who have some marginal security needs (the camp is isolated) and who are generally without resources personally and in the community. The year 1976 saw the completion of initial camp construction (by inmates) and the camp now has a capacity for 40.

The work program has been established with the co-operation of the District of Mission with regard to their tree-farm licence area;

- under municipal supervision, inmates cleared and pruned approximately 70 acres of reforested land;
- 116.75 squares of shakes were shipped to various locations throughout the Province, both to Corrections and the Forestry Ministry;
- approximately 200 squares of shakes were produced for Cedar Lake buildings;
- at Stave Lake project, inmates cleared approximately 10 acres and burned approximately 10 acres of debris.

To date the leisure program has consisted mostly of hikes on week-ends. The camp is currently attempting to develop facilities for recreation and arts and crafts. Week-end leaves were started in December 1976, with five inmates being approved; all returned to camp. In addition, during the latter part of 1976, 32 inmates were granted work or educational release under temporary absence. During 1976, 147 inmates were received at camp, from which there were 33 escapees, attesting to the still rather rudimentary facilities and program being developed at this location, which is one of the most rugged settings utilized by the Branch.

In sum, for the Haney Forest Camps, 1976 was a year of continued adjustment to the phase-out of Haney Correctional Centre. Some staff who had spent many years in a secure, inside setting continue to have to adjust to an outdoor work environment. It is hoped that 1977 will see the completion of the process.

IV. Alouette River Unit (Institutional Services Division)

The Director of this unit is also responsible for Twin Maples. The latter facility is dealt with separately below.

Alouette River Unit provides the Branch's major resource for the chemically dependent male inmate. It has a maximum capacity of 153, in three houses, each under the direction of a housemaster. Residents arriving at Alouette River Unit (ARU) fall into three basic categories:

(*a*) Persons on definite sentence with inter-related chemical abuse problems. The chemical of prime use is alcohol.

(*b*) Persons on definite sentence for motor-vehicle offences, primarily impaired drivers.

(*c*) Persons on detaining orders under section 64 (*a*) of the *Summary Convictions Act,* i.e., that section relating to chronic inebriates.

During the past year, persons admitted under section 64 (*a*) of the *Summary Convictions Act* totalled only five, the last of these being admitted on March 26. This brought the total year's population of 64 (*a*)'s to 14 (including those admitted during 1975), down sharply from 1975. Once again, those admitted were those whose severe medical deterioration demanded some form of protective environment and immediate medical attention. Of the 14, four completed their Detaining Orders at the Alouette River Unit, eight were released through Order of Discharge, two were released through walkaway. Three of the persons under 64 (*a*) accounted for a total of 12 walkaways from ARU during the year. Since November 24, there have been no persons on Detaining Orders at Alouette River Unit.

The program at the Alouette River Unit is one which is designed to deal with those persons having behavioural problems inter-related with chemical abuse. Residents arriving at the unit are offered program alternatives, and although there is no compulsion, residents are expected to choose and actively participate in one or more of the programs offered in order to qualify for placement at the unit. Alouette River has shown leadership in the development and use of a number of intensive programs.

During 1976, 90 residents took a 40-hour "life skills" communications course, which is an eight-day course for groups of approximately 12 inmates. Community volunteers are utilized and the course focuses on communication skills, group process, assertiveness training, problem-solving, and personal development. The methods used include films, discussions, structures experiences, lectures, and video tape recordings. In order to avoid the interruptions that are a part of institutional life, the course is run at Haney Central School. This also takes inmates out of the institutional atmosphere, in order to provide learning possibilities in a more neutral setting.

The Impaired Drivers' Education Program continued to be one of the most significant contributions to the unit's program in the last year. In 1976, of the 814 intake of the entire unit, 430 (53 per cent) were impaired drivers. There were a total of 501 impaired program participants, including 121 residents who volunteered to take the course.

Alcoholics Anonymous and Novalco (a similar program to that offered by AA) were active during the year.

With respect to health, physical education and recreation, the location of the unit provides for some much enjoyed "good weather" activities such as swimming, hiking, mountain climbing, baseball, soccer, miniature golf, horseback riding. Lack of shelter severely curtails these activities during inclement weather, and proper facilities are indicated as a continuing need.

One of the main features of the Alouette River Unit programs is the involvement of community volunteers and resource persons in the planning and implementation stages of the various programs. The unit utilizes the services of community volunteers to advise in program planning, run programs within the unit and the community, and sponsor residents during the time of incarceration, and on until after release, for continued support and guidance.

The unit regularly sends residents into the community to perform voluntary work.

Industries

Main areas of institutional employment were

- Alouette River Unit proper, including the main kitchen operation;
- B.C. Forestry Tree Nursery, Haney Education Centre;
- laundry, Haney Education Centre;
- Ruskin Farm (cattle, chickens, general maintenance);
- Glover Road Farm, Langley (cattle, haying, general maintenance);
- greenhouse operation supplying local institutions;
- tailor shop, Twin Maples; and
- manufacture for sale of garden furniture, soft drink cases, etc.

Community Activities

- Haney Alliance Church (general building and grounds maintenance);
- Golden Ears Provincial Park (general maintenance);
- Harold E. Johnson Centre (work with the mentally handicapped);
- Pitt Meadows Day Care Centre (renovations);
- Rolley Lake Park (general maintenance);
- house demolition in Maple Ridge for service club;
- Haney Fall Fair (clean-up, trim lawns, paint, and whitewash buildings);
- Maple Ridge Rod and Gun Club (slashing and clearing);
- municipality, 248th Street and Alouette River Road (brush clearing and ditch cleaning);
- old age pensioners (repairing roof, painting home);
- LIP Project, Rieboldt Park (reconstruction of Wildfowl Reserve).

In December of 1976 the Alouette River Unit was granted a $25,000 LIP grant to be used for the reconstruction of a wild life sanctuary. A tract of land had been donated to the municipality and considerable clearing, draining, dyking, and levelling was necessary. Five residents are being employed a total of 30 weeks, earning approximately $3.50 per hour. Moneys earned will be used for payment of fines, restitution, specialized optometric care, specialized dental care, and family support.

In 1976, Alouette River Unit took a lead role in the Shared Services Program with Haney Forest Camps with the storing and distribution of foodstuffs, drygoods, and inmate canteen. The unit's infirmary also provided medical services for all local correctional facilities, in addition to providing in-unit hospitalization for 159 Haney Forest Camp inmates during 1976.

Twin Maples Unit—This facility is a satellite of Alouette River Unit, and is the administrative and operational responsibility of the Director of the Alouette River Unit. Twin Maples is the female counterpart for ARU, though as one of three Branch facilities for women it takes more inmates convicted for nonalcohol offences than ARU. With a capacity of 60, it provides an open setting, with a tailor shop, a farm, and general maintenance and kitchen work as the major activities.

Alcoholics Anonymous continues to be a major treatment program offered. In addition, the Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, W-2, the Seventh Step Drug Program, and the Native Fellowship Group provide important resources. The level system was established at Twin Maples in 1976 to bring about a more consistent method of case management. The level system requires that residents and their counsellors develop a close working relationship where residents can show positive progress through one level before attaining the next. The level system demands also that each resident is reviewed on a regular basis at least once a month. The case review involves senior staff as well as counsellors and residents. The level system has been well received by staff and residents as it gives all concerned constant knowledge of where they stand and what is expected of them.

The tailor shop, which was transferred from ARU in February 1975, produced 6,089 garments during 1976. Approximately 10 to 12 residents (both male and female) were employed on a daily basis. Pay is on piece-work basis with residents earning from $6 and up, and this incentive has been important. The major garments produced were pants, shirts, jackets, and so on. In the kitchen the Food Services Officer and the five residents working with her continued to produce excellent meals at a reasonable cost for the unit. They have also catered to banquets and showers in the unit, and two weddings in the community. They also participated in a Christmas Bazaar and bake sales.

Another innovative development at Twin Maples is the housing of male offenders from ARU, initially undertaken to ease the crowding problem at ARU. It was started toward the end of 1975. Male residents have been instrumental in changing the general atmosphere of the unit. The women have become neater in appearance and are displaying more feminine behaviour, and the men are polite and more relaxed. The men are generally involved in various maintenance or farming activities where more physically heavy work is required.

During 1976, several children lived with their mothers in the unit for periods of time of from one month to nine months. Twelve other children spent occasional week-ends with their mothers. This program has been considered extremely important, particularly for new mothers, encouraging the appreciation of one of the most significant relationships of all, parent and child.

Twin Maples also has a large number of women admitted under the Federal/Provincial Exchange of Services Agreement. The only Federal women's prison is in Kingston, Ont., and transfer there always makes re-establishment in the community upon release difficult. Fourteen women were housed under the agreement in 1975, and

- eight were transferred to community correctional centres for educational or work release;
- three were reclassified to Kingston Penitentiary; and
- three remained at Twin Maples at end of year.

The residents at Twin Maples benefited from the Temporary Absence Program in many and varied ways in 1976. Short-term absences from one to five days were used frequently (841), in most cases to enable the residents to re-establish family relationships that had been broken because of incarceration. Recurring absences were used mainly for ongoing programs, usually one or two days per week allotted for educational purposes; night school in Maple Ridge for upgrading; 7-Steps, a program for drug-dependent persons; Community AA functions for those residents whose offences indicate an alcohol problem, native culture for our native people within the institution, and Life Skills Programs.

In 1976, there were six educational temporary absences granted, which gave residents the opportunity to learn a trade on an on-the-job

training program, with cost-sharing through Manpower and the employer, and also with the financial aid of the Education Counselling Services. Residents also did volunteer work at the Harold E. Johnson Centre, a school for retarded people, assisting the teachers and other professional employees.

There were 52 work release temporary absences granted. Suitable residents were transferred into community correctional centres for employment and educational programs not available in the Maple Ridge area.

Twin Maples Unit is looking forward in 1977 to another progressive year of activity.

SOUTH FRASER REGION

I. Southern Region (Community Services)

Offices:

Hope
Chilliwack
Mission
Abbotsford
Langley
DASH
House of Concord
Surrey Adult Office
Delta Adult Office
Richmond Adult Office
Surrey, Richmond, and Delta (UFC)

The Regional Director and his supervisors have the adminstrative and operational responsibilities to oversee the delivery of adult and juvenile probation and family services in all of of the above-noted areas, with the juvenile and family matters in Cloverdale (Surrey), Richmond, and Delta, those locations comprising the pilot project of the Unified Family Court (UFC), being phased back into the region in June of 1976. Branch staff in these areas, plus staff from other locations, had been seconded to the UFC from its outset, and had had reporting relationships directed to the Berger Commission instead of the region.

During the past year, significant administration changes were noticeable in the South Fraser Region. In December of 1975, Southern Region comprised 54 staff and administered approximately $55,000 in operating costs. By December 1976 the region had grown to 117 staff and management of a budget of approximately $2.9 million. The process had a significant influence in changing the nature of a supervisor's job from one of quality and quantity control, which is increasingly shifting to the Senior Probation Officer, to that of a Program and Business Manager. By the end of 1976, administrative responsibility for the Unified Family Court had been integrated into the Southern Region, with plans being completed for the Unified Court staff to come under the administrative responsibility of the South Fraser Regional office.

In addition to the ongoing regular service delivery to clients, the following outlines the development of the various programs and services within the region during 1976.

Two programs have been instituted in the past year to enhance communication and integration between Institutional and Community Services. Firstly, Probation Officers visit the Chilliwack Forest Camps on a weekly basis to sit on Temporary Absence Panels. This process was begun last year as an experiment to develop better understanding of this program and was so successful it has been maintained and expanded. The other area of integrated service has been the placement of probationers in the Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre. This has provided more intense supervision to probationers with special needs.

During 1976, Court Resource Officers were active in five offices in the South Fraser Region (Chilliwack, Richmond, Langley, Abbotsford, and Surrey). At a workshop in November 1976, all five offices agreed that the program was worth while and, for the most part, was achieving its objective of being a resource to the court by providing up-to-date information and details regarding correctional programs, and as an aid to the court in sentencing. It was felt, however, that in some courts the program could be improved and some specific recommendations were put forth for action in 1977.

The Community Service Order Program continued to expand in 1976 due to the program's popularity with the courts, the community, and with staff. CSO staff expanded from two to five during 1976, to accommodate the 387 persons who provided 19,786 hours of work service to the communities within the region. This represents a significant increase from 1975, when a total of 7,850 hours of service was given to all communities.

During 1976 the Impaired Drivers' Program almost tripled in the number of persons attending, with a total of 970 persons being referred to the 42 courses offered in Chilliwack, Abbotsford, Surrey, and Richmond. Reaction to the program continues to be mixed in some areas.

In the eastern portion of the region, declining referrals by the courts led to negotiations with Fraser Valley College to undertake the program as a public education course which would also accept court referrals. In the western portion of the region (Surrey and Richmond), interest remained high with continued commitment by the courts to utilize the programs.

The use of volunteer sponsors in the region continued to grow. In October 1976 an additional Co-ordinator was hired on a six-months' grant to develop a program for the Surrey/White Rock areas. The numbers of trained and assigned volunteers rose in 1976 to 44 and 24 respectively.

The establishment of Provincial remand home guidelines by the Division in August resulted in putting into operation three juvenile remand homes at Abbotsford, Langley, and Richmond.

During the year a formalized Adult Diversion Program was implemented in part of the region (Delta, Richmond, Surrey, White Rock, and Langley) and over the past year a marked increase in diversion cases have been processed. During 1976, 65 adults were dealt with on the Diversion Program. Offences ranged from BE & T, theft under, fraud, shoplifting, assault, wilfully injuring animals, to minor sexual offences.

On April 1, 1976, the administration of the DASH program, a wilderness experience residential program for hard-core probationers, transferred from the Institutional Services to Community Services Division of the Branch. The administration of an "institutional" type program presented a major learning experience for all regional probation staff. In addition, the program relocated from Centre Creek Camp to Pierce Creek. Demand for DASH continued in 1976 to be about double its capacity, consequently much of the year's efforts were geared toward doubling the program's capacity for 1977. Ten new staff were hired and trained. The Variety Club of Vancouver donated $8,000 worth of equipment and CFB Chilliwack donated in excess of $12,000 in labour to rewire Dunbar Camp on Harrison Lake, which is utilized as a satellite camp to Pierce Creek. During the year, nine courses of 5½ weeks' duration, each with 14 participants, were offered. In January 1977, courses will commence every three weeks, with the first female course occurring at the end of March 1977.

The House of Concord, funded by the Ministry of Human Resources, but which has been used primarily by Corrections since its establishment, was transferred into Corrections funding during 1976. The program continues to provide a major complete residential resource for young males, 15–19 years, who present acting-out behaviour and for whom a structured residential living experience is necessary. The program has also developed a specialized educational component to accommodate a high proportion of residents who have identifiable learning problems. Efforts were made during the summer to provide special staffing to improve the relevancy of Concord's program for the high proportion of native residents and it is hoped funding will be provided to continue this program.

The Unified Family Court ceased to be a pilot project in December 1976 and became the responsibility of the Corrections Branch (*see* Family and Children's Services, this Report). A model Family Court had been developed which was acceptable to the Family and Children's Law Commission, as outlined in their Fourth Report. Incorporated into this model was the philosophy of conciliation counselling. The counsellors in this service saw themselves as being primarily responsible to the clients, using the court as just one of the resources available to them. A number of innovative projects and programs were started up from its inception in 1973. In addition to transfer to the Branch, it has become apparent that fiscal constraints have begun to seriously limit its operation at these locations, as the emphasis by the Corrections Branch on Family Court Counselling has seen the spread of the service to some other parts of the Province in 1976. The following concerns are registered with regard to the project area:

- The Police-Counsellor Project, while embraced and supported by all agencies involved, had to be discontinued at the end of the year for want of funding.
- The day-care/child-care program was shut down because of lack of funding.
- Scarcity of training and back-up services to new or isolated staff became a reality.
- Filing fees at the Supreme Court had to be reinstated.
- The Ministry no longer has an arrangement with the Legal Aid Society to continue counsel to both parties of a dispute.
- There was a curtailment of travel funds for conducting custody and access investigations.

In spite of the extremely high levels of energy required to effectively carry out the variety of services offered in this region, with some frustration 1976 was registered as exciting, with a note of optimism for 1977.

II. Chilliwack Forest Camps (Institutional Services Division)

These two minimum-security camps (Mount Thurston and Ford Mountain), set in the Chilliwack Valley, serve primarily as resources for the Lower Mainland area. The Chilliwack complex is under one Director, and includes the fully secure Chilliwack Security Unit and a Community Correctional Centre in downtown Chilliwack. The camps each have a capacity of 60 for a work program, with the sawmill, logging, and planing operation the emphasis at *Mount Thurston Camp,* and forest management activities at *Ford Mountain Camp.* During 1976 the logging, sawmill, and planing operation absorbed a total of 1,720 man-days, and as a result 255,360 fbm of lumber was produced from 273,515 fbm of logs. This was an increase of 154,844 fbm from the 1975 cut. A total of 216,786 fbm of lumber was supplied to various areas over the past year—Ranger, Engineering, Reforestation and Parks Division (111,523), and internal Branch use (105,263).

In addition, a total of 10,207 man-days was made available for Forest Service projects during 1976. This is an increase of 884 man-days over 1975, and

- 5½ acres of stand improvement were slashed and burnt;
- 1½ miles of slashing and burning was completed along various roads;
- 1,000 fence-posts were cut;
- 75 cords of firewood were cut for parks;
- 1,785 storage pallets were manufactured for Reforestation Division;
- 15,000 18-inch split cedar stakes were cut and bundled;
- 5 acres of nursery land were cleared;
- 185 man-days were expended on clearing debris from the 4-mile log jam for the Federal Department of Fisheries;
- 66 bushels of cones were picked (mixed species);
- the usual annual clean-up of camp-sites was carried out along the Chilliwack River;
- 200 litter barrels and some signs were painted for Forest Service parks;
- 27,000 trees were planted;
- 64 man-days were spent on culverts and drainage;
- 14 man-days were expended on a forest fire suppression; and
- 497 man-days were expended on work release for the B.C. Forest Service.

The *Chilliwack Security Unit* is a 30-bed, medium security unit, used for assessing and motivating inmates until disposition by Provincial Classification, and as a back-up facility for Chilliwack Forest Camps and other open-setting Provincial centres as a result of discipline and behavioural problems there. The Chilliwack Security Unit is not considered a resource for total sentence but rather as a temporary holding unit to house inmates for a period of assessment and observation.

Inmates housed at the unit who are medically cleared are required to take part in the unit's work program. Nearly all work projects are forestry oriented and consist of building nursery pallets, cutting stakes, painting and lettering litter barrels, and sawing and splitting wood for use in the camps and parks. These work projects are carried on in a small fenced compound adjacent to the main building. Those inmates in protective custody and any inmate who is unable to carry on a full work program are employed in cleaning and maintaining the building and carrying out housekeeping duties within the unit. The unit's work program forms an integral part in assessing the readiness of inmates to enter an open camp setting, and is particularly useful as a result of the generally more difficut type of offender received at the forest camps, in the continued effort to decrease the population at Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre. Counselling services are available from unit staff.

The *Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre* (CCC) opened in late 1974 with eight residents. During 1975, 84 were received, mostly from the Chilliwack camps as part of the phased re-entry program. Attending under the authority of the Temporary Absence Program, most residents are under work release and are involved in a variety of jobs—cooking, general labour, construction, retail sales, farm labour, janitorial work, logging, body shops, service-stations, and so on. Most of those who relocated after release benefited not only from the money they earned while on work release but also from a regular pattern of work and constructive use of leisure time developed while at the CCC. During 1976, 124 residents were received at the centre.

In 1976, six residents lived in a community-based residential centre or in their own homes in Chilliwack, Abbotsford, Sutherland, Mission, Boston Bar, and Langley while maintaining their jobs or taking advantage of a program in their particular area. These live-out residents are required to report to the Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre staff or to probation personnel.

Although the emphasis is on finding employment, a part of the program revolves around leisure activities. Generally, these are unstructured and are limited only by the facilities available in the community and the activity being approved on the resident's program outline. Most residents became involved in hockey,

weight-lifting, attending movies, bowling, library, swimming, fishing, and the like.
Some residents do handicrafts in the centre.
Volunteer community work plays a very important part in the leisure program of the centre.

In 1976, residents were called upon by the local community services centre to help whenever a needy individual or family required some work to be done. The residents also played a major role in getting the property and buildings of the SPCA into shape so that it could reopen during the year. Some residents provided labour in erecting an adventure playground at a school, some did painting at the Airport Club, and some worked at what was the Windsor Street Juvenile Receiving Home. Other volunteer work included restoring the St. Mary's Church Cemetery and helping maintain the Community Par 3 Golf Course. The residents also helped the centre's neighbours and instructed in handicrafts for a Mentally Handicapped Adults Group.

Also in 1976 a large number of probationers were supervised by the staff of the Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre as the probationers worked toward completion of their Community Service Orders.

The Chilliwack Community Correctional Centre is naturally the major focus of community participation for the camps' complex.
However, it is also felt that community participation with the camps could be expanded.
The community is receptive to the concept of community-involved corrections, and the need for positive inmate community participation is academic. The need for planning of voluntary programs, and the implementation of such programs, is most usually hampered by the use of existing staff in supervisory roles.
This will be solved in 1977 by a newly appointed position of Principal Officer in charge of volunteer programs. It is hoped that with the planning of such programs the inmate population of the area will enjoy new and more widely varied community participation for 1977, and that the present leisure-time programs in the camps can be augmented in this important way.

The Temporary Absence Program continues to provide a most effective sentence management tool for a wide variety of programming, and both the number of applications received and granted increased in 1976 across the board from all facilities in the complex; 2,357 total absences were granted in all categories, with 2,260 of those being short term.
With respect to the latter, there were no incidences of being unlawfully at large in the short term absenced, and generally the program has worked very well in 1976.

The major concern for 1977 will be the fiscal restrictions which place limits on effective program development. However, during 1976, this complex, with consideration, worked very effectively within a maintenance budget, and this is a credit to all the staff of the complex.

INTERIOR REGION

I. Interior Region (Community Services Division)

Offices:

Kelowna
Oliver
Penticton
Revelstoke
Vernon
Salmon Arm
Cranbrook
Creston
Castlegar
Fernie
Golden
Kimberley
Nelson
Trail
Kamloops (adult)
Kamloops (family)
Ashcroft
Lillooet
Merritt
100 Mile House
Williams Lake

The Interior Region encompasses a vast and diverse geographic area which is divided into three supervisory units. These parallel Justice Regions 5 (Okanagan), 6 (Kootenay), and 7 (Mainline). There are a total of 21 offices with nine one-person and five as two-person units. Staff count is 56, excluding clerical.

Administratively, each subregion has a supervisor for case-management quality control in the most generic sense, while each office remains directly responsible to the regional office on housekeeping and routine administrative matters. There are still anomolies in this model, but the Probation Officer 3 and 4 Study Group which was formed during the year has addressed itself to some of these issues on a Provincial basis. Their report is due early in 1977.

A good level of co-ordination has been developed between Community and Institutional Services whereby the line Probation Officer has direct case-management contact with appropriate levels in institutional programs. Over the past two years, Community Services

Regional Director and supervisors have met periodically with the Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre Director and his senior staff. The Annual Regional Conference is planned to involve up to 10 institutional staff.

Okanagan Subregion—During 1976, approximately 555 pre-sentence reports and 1,225 pre-court inquiries were prepared; 923 Probation Orders involving supervision were made, an increase of 82 (10 per cent) over 1975; 282 applications were processed under the *Family Relations Act* with 746 orders or agreements on file on December 31, an increase of 78 (12 per cent) over December 31, 1975; 107 Orders for Community Service were made during the year.

The year under review saw a general increase in the level of service under the *Family Relations Act* (FRA). Both officers in Revelstoke are offering intake service and conciliation counselling. In Vernon the *Family Relations Act* load is being shared between three Probation Officers on a pilot-project basis, with the expectation that each will be spending approximately 30 per cent of their time doing FRA matters, and the remainder the broad range of probation services. In Kelowna a fully trained Probation Officer was appointed in November to be the second Family Court Counsellor. All communities in the Okanagan subregion, with the exception of Grand Forks, now have access to skilled Family Court Counsellors.

The year 1976 also saw the beginning of a special project in Grand Forks involving a "Community Service Worker" funded jointly by Community Services Division and the now-defunct Boundary Health and Human Resources Board. The worker began his duties in May under direction of the Oliver probation office and in co-ordination with the social service team (Family Counsellor, Ministry of Human Resources Social Worker, Special School Counsellor, Public Health representative). One half of the worker's time has been spent developing community-based Corrections programs and the other half has been spent developing programs of a preventive nature designed to provide activity for children generally, and pre-delinquent children in particular. In addition to the benefit derived from increased corrections programming at Grand Forks, the close co-operation/co-ordination between agencies that this project has provided has had a significant positive effect in the growth over-all of social programming in the area. It is hoped the project can be continued in 1977 with joint Human Resources and Corrections Branch funding.

Impaired Drivers' Courses were in operation in Penticton, Kelowna, and Revelstoke throughout the year and began in Oliver in December. Courses are scheduled to begin shortly in Grand Forks and Vernon. The subjective feeling of officers involved with the courses is that they are worth while, extremely so in a number of cases, but that a thorough and comprehensive evaluation of the courses is needed.

The Community Service Order Program is now established in Grand Forks, Oliver, Penticton, Kelowna, and Revelstoke, with full-time CSO officers working at Penticton (since October 1976) and Kelowna (since August 1976). The inability to replace the CSO officer who had been employed at Vernon on a pilot project basis until November 1975 has meant a severe curtailment of the program in that area and is seen by the courts as a significant loss.

The closing of the Choin Ranch resource for male probationers due to a fire in January of this year was a major loss in terms of planning for severely delinquent youths in the Okanagan. The Joss Mountain Wilderness (Vernon) Program ran three- to 10-day courses this year. A valuable addition to this year's program was a contractual agreement with Outward Bound (Keremeos) which supplied two fully trained staff members and equipment on a *per diem* basis with Community Services supplying co-ordination, assistant staff, and vehicles. Each course was geared for 10 participants (two courses for boys, one for girls) and was completely mobile. Total cost of the program (excluding vehicles which were borrowed from Institutions Services Division) was $9,118.

In the area of liaison with private agencies and other community groups, highly effective co-operation continued between Kelowna probation office and Elizabeth Fry Society, with the society sponsoring again this year a girls' summer camp and a week-end girls' attendance program, both receiving referrals directly from the probation office. In Vernon, co-operation between Probation, Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre, National Parole Board, the John Howard Society, and the courts has resulted in a day parole program now operating out of Howard House, receiving selected offenders sentenced to incarceration in the Vernon area, and considered appropriate for fairly immediate day parole. Also in Vernon, probation office initiative has been key to the establishment of a Boys' and Girls' Club. In Penticton, liaison with co-operative Community Services resulted in a youth worked funded by LIP being assigned to the probation office for detached street work (November 1975 to 1976) and, at present, a further LIP funded project providing one female staff person to work at the street level, with girls referred by probation staff.

In regard to Volunteer Sponsor Programs, a formal program is occurring in Revelstoke where

approximately 15 sponsors were available for matching with probationers. Penticton is using the program on a limited basis at this time, with expansion planned as soon as staff can be freed to thoroughly co-ordinate the program. Grand Forks also has been moving into this area. It is noted that Vernon, although not having a formal sponsors' program, has made use of a large number of volunteers in the past, most particularly in connection with the Joss Mountain program and various Community Service projects.

Kamloops Subregion—During the calendar year 1976, work loads increased in all offices in the subregion. The most noticeable example was at Kamloops Adult Probation Office. In January 1976 the average case load at Kamloops Adult Probation, exclusive of Impaired Drivers' Course cases and investigations, was 62 per officer. In November 1976 that figure was 91 per officer. The increase in probation cases throughout the subregion appears to involve generally appropriate use of probation by the courts.

Impaired Drivers' Courses have been operating in Kamloops, Salmon Arm, Merritt, Lillooet, Ashcroft, 100 Mile House, and Williams Lake. Ashcroft, Lillooet, and Merritt courses have been operated with volunteer moderators and resource people and involve minimal cost. A new course, based on volunteer involvement and backed by a service club, will be operating in early 1977 in Valemount. There is a need to develop courses at Clearwater and Lytton.

A special employment preparation program for chronically unemployed persons who were also criminal offenders was developed in 1975 and operated in Kamloops during part of 1976. A Kamloops Probation Officer was instrumental in the development and management of that program along with other agencies such as Institutional Corrections, National Parole, Elizabeth Fry Society, and RCMP. The program operated for several months with a $40,000 LIP grant. Funding through justice-related departments, Provincial and Federal, may be further pursued in 1977.

A formalized procedure for processing certain suitable cases for adult pre-court diversion was established in Kamloops in July 1976. Referrals come to Probation from Crown counsel with Probation further assessing the case, developing a diversion plan where appropriate, and supervising the plan. Crown counsel make the actual decision to divert. The program has proved to be very low volume with only eight cases processed in six months with four of these having written agreements involving divertee and victim. There continues to be a need for a high-level policy decision to apply Province-wide as to whether Probation Officers should have a formalized role in adult pre-court diversion procedures.

Kamloops Probation Subregion had no paid co-ordinators for Community Service Order program development in 1976. However, the program has been developed on a small scale throughout the subregion. An interesting model was developed at 100 Mile House with a co-ordinator working on a volunteer basis organizing Community Service Order tasks and seeing that probationers completed their obligations. In Merritt the Probation Officer utilized the Family Court Committee as a selection committee for Community Service Order candidates as well as locating projects. He found that use of a group in these functions was somewhat cumbersome and moved toward use of a single volunteer individual as a co-ordinator. In Kamloops there is a great need for a full-time paid co-ordinator to develop and co-ordinate a Community Service Order Program and utilize the very considerable potential for Community Service Orders in this urban community.

A service under the *Family Relations Act* and related statutes is offered by Corrections in Kamloops, Salmon Arm, and Ashcroft as has been the case for many years. Such service is not being offered by any other offices in the subregion nor it is being offered up the North Thompson or in Chase. Court administration is handling the service in those areas where Corrections is not. However, the work-load situation for Corrections is such that the service cannot be offered with present staffing without other parts of the work load suffering considerably.

Arden Park Ranch group home, near Clinton, in 1976 became an important resource in dealing with difficult juvenile male probationers. Referral procedures, program, and funding status were firmed up. Eleven difficult juvenile male probationers were placed in this resource during 1976 from various parts of the region. The current capacity of eight at Arden Park is expected to be doubled in early 1977.

Probation Officers in the subregion were very active in the area of prevention during 1976, particularly with respect to the development of alternate education projects and youth activity centres and hostels. This kind of involvement is important because of the kind of case management implications it has for the work of officers, but, as important, these activities have a significant impact on an increased credibility of Probation Officers in the community, and with offenders who are personally assisted through such resources.

Kootenay Subregion—All but five of the eight offices in the subregion are one-person offices and all but two of the 13 professional staff

are carrying generalized case loads. There are two specialists doing *Family Relations Act* (FRA) work, with a full-time Community Services Officer covering two offices.

The work load in every office has been steadily increasing, although over the past several years considerable emphasis has been placed on the development of new programs.
The normal ongoing supervision of adults and juveniles, both parolees and probationers, has been going on at a steady pace. Each office maintained a steady work load conducting the various investigations, including pre-sentence reports, pre-court inquiries, temporary absence reports, and the various parole reports.
As a result of offices being located in small towns, Probation Officers frequently become the contact person for many people when relating to the justice system.

Impaired Drivers' Courses are under way and working well in several communities. There has been good response to the program. In the community of Fernie-Sparwood, both the police and news media credit the course with reducing the 1976 conviction rate by approximately 30 per cent from the previous year. A frequent request is that Impaired Drivers' Courses should be available to the general public, and various efforts are being made by local Steering Committees to make the program more accessible. The Community Service Program also has been an excellent program from the standpoint of agency-community relations in 1976 and, moreover, it has been considered to be a valuable program from a Corrections standpoint in its dealing with the offender. A number of case histories which reflect major changes in the lives of offenders involved in community service were recorded during the year.

The increase in *Family Relations Act* services during 1976 are noteworthy. For most of the calendar year 1976, one staff member provided regular family counselling service for the communities of Cranbrook and Kimberley. Effective December 1, 1976, one additional staff member was appointed to work exclusively in the area of Family Court counselling in the West Kootenays, to cover the offices of Nelson, Trail, and Castlegar. Also, the Probation Officers in Fernie-Sparwood undertook to provide family counselling service in addition to their regular adult and juvenile work load.
This leaves the communities of Creston and Golden where there are no services. One additional staff member to augment the service in the East Kootenay has been requested.

Recently, two resources for juveniles which had been used fairly extensively for children were closed in the East Kootenay. The Kimberley Group Home was closed in August and the Loewen Ranch was closed in December.
At year's end there are no residential programs available for juveniles in the East Kootenays, although the Cranbrook Justice Council has for some time been examining the possibility of starting a ranch-type program at the Steeples Ranch near Cranbrook. In the West Kootenays, the Santa Rosa Ranch was operational for the last four months of the year.

As in other Interior subregions, officers have been very active in the development of alternate schools (eight) and youth liaison committees, which epitomize the quality of dedication and commitment exhibited by staff through the whole region during 1976.

II. Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre (Institutional Services Division)

This facility, located on the outskirts of Kamloops, serves both as a remand centre and a facility for sentenced persons from the Interior of the Province. Rayleigh Camp, Clearwater Forest Camp, and Kamloops Community Correctional Centre, as satellite facilities, provide different program alternatives for those sentenced to the centre. The centre and the forest camps have existed for many years; the Community Correctional Centre joined their ranks officially on April 1, 1975.

The Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre and satellite units operated at a 108.75-per-cent capacity during the 1976 calendar year.
The total bed space for the Kamloops Correctional Centre and satellite units during 1976 was as follows: Main Centre, Dorm (60), Remand Unit (26); Rayleigh Camp (30); Clearwater Forest Camp (30); Community Correctional Centre (20), for a total of 166. The actual average daily inmate count was 180, which reflected a 25-per-cent increase in admissions during the year.

The *Main Centre* was a bomb storage house for the Armed Forces when taken over in 1957 as an interim facility. There are some serious difficulties with the inadequate facilities and there are needs to upgrade the custodial unit, and particularly the cell block and segregation areas. This is of particular concern with respect to supplying adequate custody facilities for those on remand. At the end of the Report period, it is apparent that an extension to the remand unit has been approved by Public Works, which will help to relieve some of the problems. A completely new remand unit is still considered an urgent priority.

The purpose of the Main Centre, which is designated as medium security, remains the same as in the past—to employ inmates in tasks for a period of time to evaluate their ability to function in a camp setting, to utilize and expand their skills in the shops, and to ensure appropriate security is provided for those who require it. The work program consists of placements in the following areas: Kitchen, general maintenance, garage, carpenter shop, and gang work. Academic and vocational programs at the Main Centre, as at the camps, are limited, where much of the focus in that area for the complex as a whole is at the community correctional centre, through temporary absence and the availability of Cariboo College. A lay counselling program has been traditional, but with the introduction of a more refined case management system in the Branch, this is being implemented at the centre and throughout the complex.

Both the sentenced and remand population receive physical exercise once a day in the Multi-use Building where volleyball, floor hockey, badminton, and other sports are played. Both units are stocked with library books from the Thompson Nicola Library System and this service appears well received. In better weather, sentenced inmates participate in outdoor sports in the evening. In addition to sports there are hobby crafts, feature films, TV, and indoor games to occupy the leisure hours. There were 36 special events throughout the year, including

- eight AA meetings consisting of some outside guests;
- 12 ball games against outside teams, including the Kamloops Chiefs Hockey Club;
- seven visits by the Enderby Choir;
- five visits by other choirs and bands;
- four sessions of group therapy conducted by instructors from Cariboo College.

The purpose of *Rayleigh Camp* is to employ inmates serving short sentences, who have a minimum security classification, in a farm program consisting of a beef production activity, the growing of vegetables, and a forestry work program. The production objective is to produce sufficient beef and vegetables for the Kamloops Complex's own use. The correctional objective is to teach proper work habits, implant farm knowledge, and encourage team work.

With the incorporation of the camp area into the new Kamloops City boundaries, it was found and reported in the 1975 Report that the buildings did not meet city fire regulations. During 1976 a study and proposal by Public Works for trailer accommodations was completed, and recommended a trailer complex to take the place of existing buildings. It would appear that, as a result of fiscal restraints, this plan is not going ahead in the near future. Another problem which surfaced at Rayleigh was that the entire sewerage system was inadequate, and was condemned by the Health Department. Provincial Public Works is now in the process of drawing up plans to install a new system. It is recommended that the trailer complex proposal receive top priority and a start on same be initiated during 1977.

During 1976, approximately 100 tons of potatoes and 300 tons of corn silage were produced, including an array of vegetables—peppers, carrots, cucumbers, lettuce, etc. Approximately 15,000 bales of hay were reaped and stored. The vegetables were utilized by the complex, in addition to sending potatoes to the Prince George Centre and the Chilliwack Camps. The hay was utilized for the cattle, where an average of six beef per month were shipped for slaughter, and 12 head of finished steers were shipped to Prince George for their use. The farm appears to be in a position to increase the herd from 235 to 255, thus making it self-sufficient in beef.

Forestry projects undertaken in 1976 for Rayleigh Camp included the construction of a fire break at Paul Lake, the cutting and removal of dead trees along a portion of Heffley Lake Road, and the construction of 2,000 pallets for Forestry.

During 1976, 58 employment release temporary absence applications, 17 educational release applications, and 53 short-term passes were processed by camp staff. The opportunity to leave camp for specific reasons for set periods of time provided an important sentence management tool to augment other programs and the normal leisure-time pursuits.

The purpose of *Clearwater Forest Camp* is to employ minimum security inmates in a logging and sawmill operation, and to provide living facilities for those on work release temporary absence in the local area. Originally located to open up Wells Gray Park as a public recreation area, it remains relatively isolated and is therefore utilized for inmates serving longer sentences at the complex. The wood produced is provided for several Government ministries, including the Branch itself, and as well provides inmates with the opportunity to learn some skills and good work habits. Activities include falling and bucking trees, sawmilling logs and planing lumber, cutting fence-posts and stakes, and cutting firewood. In conjunction with that work, there are opportunities to take a power-saw course, a scalers' course designed by the B.C. Government, and Industrial First Aid.

All inmates entering the Sawmill Program start at the general work level regardless of experience and have to demonstrate progress

in attitude, deportment, work habits, safety practices, and related areas to be considered for one of the technical mill jobs.

Inmates demonstrating progress at the general work level are given the opportunity to learn a skill in the technical job level. Activities at this level consist of power-saw operator, cat operator, or one of the machine operator jobs on the sawmill or planer mill.

Inmates demonstrating progress in either the general work area or technical area are considered for the community work crew or fire suppression crews (in season) to work in the community under supervision, or with the Forestry or temporary absence.

Other programming for special needs and leisure time is similar to that at other camps throughout the Province. The availability of local employment was more limited this last year than previously, and so most inmates remained on the camp work program.

The adequacy of the facilities at Clearwater have been a source of concern to the Branch for some years, and in 1975 an initiative to phase out the camp was reversed due to local citizen opinion regarding the services the camp had provided the local town of Clearwater. Therefore, during 1976 an extensive camp repair program was carried out at Clearwater Forest Camp to upgrade the living conditions. This included the purchase and installation of oil-fired furnaces for all the cabins. A fire-safe furnace room was constructed. The ablution area was upgraded by the purchase and installing of new toilets. All buildings received additional braces and general reinforcing to ensure a greater degree of safety. The recommendations for this camp are still the same—for relocation to the Bear Creek Sawmill site and the construction of a new camp.

The *Kamloops Community Correctional Centre* (CCC), as with other CCC's, provides an exemplary model of staff involvement and programs. During the latter part of 1975 the officers in charge spent a total of 158 hours in making presentations to community groups, service clubs, schools, and so on, and the excellent community acceptance and co-operation the operation has received has been an indication of their success. During 1976, this extensive community involvement was continued, and many organizations participated in programs at the centre—Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, Carpideum (Youth Resource Centre), Kiwanis, Community "Y", Indian Friendship Centre, and Government agencies.

The Kamloops CCC has a particularly good relationship with Cariboo College, where there is the availability of a set number of seats for the following types of course: Basic Training Skills Development, Academic Studies, Vocational, and Store Front Services. There were 40 education temporary absences granted via the CCC for 1976, with most of the population focusing on employment absences (101).

The over-all review of Kamloops Regional Correctional Centre and Satellite Units during 1976 showed a relatively stable operation which was due, in most part, to the effort which was displayed by all staff in making the operation effective and efficient even though working with the handicap of outdated, limited facilities. Unfortunately, there was a noticeable increase in organized inmate demonstrations, and this places additional strain on staff. The 1977 operational year is looked forward to in the hopes of achieving some of the recommendations in this Report, and with satisfaction of doing the best one can.

NORTHERN REGION

I. Northern Region (Community Services Division)

Offices:

Prince Rupert
Terrace
Kitimat
Smithers
Vanderhoof
Prince George
Quesnel
Mackenzie
Dawson Creek
Fort St. John
Fort Nelson

The Northern Region covers a large geographical area, and the Regional Director and his supervisors are responsible for the administration and operation of all adult and juvenile probation and *Family Relations Act* (FRA) services.

No new offices were opened during 1976. The officer in Burns Lake office was moved to Smithers, enabling the region to equalize case loads and also provide better living conditions for the Probation Officer and his family. The office accommodation at Burns Lake is being used as a reporting office; the telephone is monitored and messages taken by the Court

Clerk's office there. Since April 1, 1976, the establishment of Probation Officers in the North has increased by three, with the placement of three additional officers to Prince Rupert, Dawson Creek, and Prince George. The new Probation Officers in Dawson Creek and Prince George have been employed full time as Family Court Counsellors handling FRA matters. There was to have been a fourth addition to go to Prince Rupert to handle FRA matters, but that posting was postponed. The new Probation Officer in Prince Rupert has taken over direction of the office as a Probation Officer 3, and handling of juveniles.

Most of the major problems of the North revolve around lack of program resources, and this has necessitated the most active initiatives of staff working in the region, in the setting-up and directing of programs which in larger centres might be undertaken by larger community organizations or by specialist staff. In 1976 the region operated the following such programs:

Fort St. John Attendance Program—This program is run by two attendance workers and serves both as an attendance program and community service program. It has received many commendations from the community.

Prince George Attendance Program—This is run by two attendance workers serving juvenile attendance only.

Impaired Drivers' Courses—Two courses per month are run in Prince George whereas single courses are offered in Fort St. John, Dawson Creek, and Vanderhoof.

Community Service Program—This is being offered in all communities. Prince Rupert has an interviewer to handle this work exclusively, whereas a similar position has been posted in Quesnel but not yet filled.

A number of other programs which are utilized but not funded by the region are

- Prince Rupert Attendance Program;
- Camp Trapping for juveniles in Prince George (funded by Human Resources);
- Indian Friendship Centre in Fort Nelson; and
- Miracle Valley at Hazelton (funded by the Salvation Army).

Programs in various stages of development include Weewanee Creek juvenile program in Kitimat, a shoplifting diversion program in Prince George, and Impaired Drivers' Courses in Prince Rupert, Terrace, Smithers, Quesnel, and Fort Nelson.

Areas of increased responsibility in the region include family court counselling in Dawson Creek and Prince George, the preparation of custody and access reports throughout the region by Probation staff, and nonpayment-of-fine reports for the Provincial Court.

Staff training in the region has been facilitated by three annual conferences and by several subregional meetings during the year. In addition, Corrections-related workshops have been put on by the Inter-departmental Education Committee in Prince George and were well attended by Probation Officers.

The administration of the region has been greatly enhanced by the decentralization of the budget and the appointment of a person to handle business matters.

II. Prince George Regional Correctional Centre (Institutional Services Division)

The centre provides facilities for those on remand or awaiting trial, and a facility for both male and female sentenced offenders from the North. It is considered as a maximum-security centre, second most secure Provincial institution to Lower Mainland Regional Correctional Centre (LMRCC). The complex includes Hutda Lake Forest Camp and direct staff involvement in the Activator's House, a community-based residential centre.

The *Main Centre* continued to offer a wide variety of programming, but under considerable conditions of constraint. There are no facilities for inmates requiring protective custody, and therefore those persons are housed in the hospital facilities. The centre lacks proper visiting facilities, and use of the gymnasium for those purposes makes more difficult the control of contraband entering the centre. The shoe shop was open for a limited time as supplies were not available until the last three months of the year. Lack of supplies was similarly a problem in the tailor shop. Unseasonable wet weather made the farming operations adjacent to the Main Centre less than successful. These latter programs are being reviewed in the context of cost-benefit to both the centre and the inmates and with a view toward developing programs more in line with work opportunities in industry.

The carpentry shop had a particularly worth-while year with both morale of the staff and production by the inmates registered as good. Some of the activities included

- 42 picnic tables built and sold;
- all tables and benches in the living units repaired and painted;
- ceiling in one of the units redone;
- a new skating-rink built;
- a 12-foot security fence installed around the exercise yards.

The Community Service Program under Temporary Absence Program supervision continued to be a major success for the year. Some of the activities completed during the year were

- clearing and landscaping around Ness Lake to provide better facilities for tourists;
- building of six pads for picnic tables, six fire pits, and two outhouses;
- clearing and firewood chopping around West and Berman Lakes;
- clearing up and road widening of the Cummings Road and Mud River garbage dumps;
- clearing of 25 acres of land for the B.C. Forest Service.

The work of the Community Service crew is held in very high regard by the District Parks Branch.

In April of 1974 a unit in the main centre was set aside for females and at that time made the facility the first co-educational correctional centre in Canada. This unit continued to provide these facilities in 1976, avoiding the transfer of women from the northern part of the Province, allowing them to stay closer to their homes. Some program and work activities are carried out by men and women together; an example is in the tailor shop, where men are available to do heavy lifting. While not without its problems, and a need for reassessment, the unit does have advantages. Of particular concern is the consistently low count in the unit, which could well accommodate 20 inmates, but in 1976 had a daily average count of eight. During 1977 the use of female bed space across the Province will be included in this reassessment.

Finally, at the Main Centre, a number of physical plant improvements were possible through the excellent response of Public Works. Washroom facilities in three of the four units received a much needed remodelling. Painting of a number of the units was completed and improvements were made to the lighting system in parts of the buildings. Co-operation in the resolving of a host of ongoing problems was excellent.

Hutda Lake Forest Camp is located some 30 miles from the City of Prince George. It provides minimum security facilities for the northern parts of the Province for up to 60 inmates who have been classified through the Main Centre as eligible for forest work. This camp has a particularly close liaison with the B.C. Forest Service and Highways in the carrying-out of many activities—log salvage, reforestation, land clearance for nursery projects, road maintenance, slash-burning, snag falling, fire suppression (training and fire-fighting), manning weather stations and look-out towers, and hose washing and repairing (after a fire).

As an example of this work, in 1976 inmates from the camp on work release planted 247,000 seedlings, up 60,000 from 1975. The survival rate of planted seedlings from camp crews is much higher than from crews hired by Forestry. Although the inmates work a little more slowly, the outcome shows advantage. Further, the camp is always able to supply regular manpower, and this has ready advantages to Forestry.

In addition to forest work, Hutda Lake operates a small saw and planer operation.

Unfortunately it had been burned down in 1974, but did resume operation in 1976. As a result of the excellent co-operation between the camp staff and the Forest Service, the latter provided some funds for rebuilding.

In addition to a variety of health and physical education, recreation, and special interest activities, a repainting of the exteriors of all camp buildings was completed. The need for a proper recreational facility on site is stressed as a priority for 1977. This would be a multi-purpose building for visiting during poor weather, special meetings (i.e., AA), and so on. Plans have been put forward to Public Works.

In general, morale and program at Hutda Lake Camp are registered as good. The camp serves as an important first step for inmates who have been reclassified from the security of the Main Centre, to the possibilities of temporary absence to the Activator's House, a community-based residential centre (jointly staffed by Corrections and the Activator's Society).

The *Prince George Activator's Society House* is a privately funded and operated community-based residential centre which has the assignment full time of two of the Main Centre's staff. They supervise inmates residing there for educational or work release under temporary absence. The house provides accommodation on a guaranteed basis of 15 beds for male or female offenders, and for an extra five beds, if needed. The residence is also used by the National Parole Service and the Ministry of Human Resources. The Activator's staff provide in-house counselling and out-of-doors recreational and social activities.

ISLAND REGION

I. Vancouver Island Region (Community Services Division)

Offices:

Port Hardy
Campbell River
Courtenay
Powell River
Port Alberni
Parksville
Nanaimo
Duncan
Sidney
Victoria (adult)
Victoria Family Division
Victoria Court Services
Victoria Detention Home
Victoria Attendance Centre
Metchosin Camp

Island Region has responsibility for all adult and juvenile probation and *Family Relations Act* services on Vancouver Island, including responsibility for the Metchosin Attendance Program, the Victoria Youth Detention Centre, and the Victoria Youth Attendance Centre.

The North Island Subregion Offices all noted an increase in case loads and referrals for pre-sentence reports and pre-court inquiries in 1976. In addition to the above court-related responsibilities, Probation Officers had to spend more of their time in developing and providing ongoing support to community-based programs (i.e., Impaired Drivers' Courses, Attendance Centre, Community Work Service, etc.), and increasingly officers are expected to act as consultants to various boards and societies in their communities (i.e., Justice Councils, Family Division Committees, Youth Societies, Street Worker Programs, Halfway Home for Alcoholics, etc.). This has placed a severe strain on staff and it has been suggested that during 1977 some of these latter activities may have to be curtailed lest such involvement adversely affect the quality of regular services delivered.

Impaired Drivers' Courses continue to be under way in Courtenay, Campbell River, Port Hardy, Port Alberni, and Powell River and referrals from the court are on the increase. The Community Service Order Program in Courtenay and Campbell River has seen a significant increase in use, and it is being used more as a diversion initiative. Port Alberni, Powell River, and Port Hardy have all used Community Service on a limited basis, using volunteers as supervisors. This program has proven to be one of the most effective programs initiated by Community Services, and officers for the Port Hardy, Port Alberni, and Powell River areas have been requested.

Initial steps have been taken to locate a suitable remand home facility to be used by Campbell River and Courtenay. The Family Division Committee is interested in locating such a resource. It is difficult to predict the number of juveniles that would be placed in an open remand home in any given period of time.

The Port Hardy Probation Officers have continued to accompany the Court Team every two months to Ocean Falls, Bella Coola, and Bella Bella. The service provided the courts by the Probation Officers has been much appreciated. There is a great need for a resident Probation Officer for this area, as there are an increasing number of juveniles and adults who would benefit from the services of a Probation Officer.

The Port Alberni Attendance Centre and the Street Worker Programs in Comox and Campbell River continued to provide important services.

In the Central Island Subregion, Nanaimo continued to be a hub of activity, in spite of changes in staff and vacant positions, with the smaller offices of Duncan and Parksville following suit. The Nanaimo Diversion Program funding was stabilized during 1976; a special Youth Service Committee and interagency facility for juveniles was developed; the Impaired Driver's Course continued; special diversion procedures for juveniles on *Motor-vehicle Act* and *Government Liquor Act* infractions were successfully developed and adopted; and the Community Service Order Program received an average of 60 cases per month. Probation Officers are also involved in the Justice Councils, Family Division Committees, and a myriad of community agency activities.

In the South Vancouver Island Subregion there also has been an increase in work load, particularly focused on the Victoria Adult Office. Coupled with heavy involvement in the Impaired Drivers' Program, the Victoria Adult Office case loads averaged in excess of 100 per Probation Officer, and when this is in addition to seven to ten pre-sentence reports per month per staff member, the work load is obviously too great. On the regional statistical count for the month of November 1975, the total case load for the Victoria Adult Office came very close to 30 per cent of the load for the entire region. Some preliminary steps to deal with this were undertaken.

At any given time during the year the Impaired Drivers' Program accounted for between 175 and 200 probation cases. In 1976 a total of 566 individuals completed the course.

The Victoria Office saw a substantial increase in completed Community Service Orders over 1975. When the program was launched in 1975, 166 juvenile and adult CSO's were completed. In 1976, there were 506 completed community service orders, with approximately half of these relating to juvenile offenders. At this writing there are approximately 100 active community service orders under supervision in the Victoria Office, with each one averaging about 60 hours. Some orders are showing as much as 75 to 150 hours and there seems to be a tendency toward a longer community service order being issued by the courts.

Since the appointment of the Regional Co-ordinator of Volunteers in November 1976, there has been an active involvement in the orientation of the program with the various offices in the Victoria area, including Sidney. A short newsletter has been prepared, some feedback sessions held, and assistance given in the development of the Juvenile Detention Home Volunteer Program. Effective December, a total of 45 volunteers has been recruited (26 male and 19 female), with only 10 of this 45 as yet unassigned to work specifically with a probationer.

A Saanich suboffice located adjacent to the Saanich Police Office in the municipal complex was opened late in 1976 and is being covered off on a rotational basis by two Probation Officers from the Adult Office and one from the Family Court staff. The objective is to increase the working relationships between the police agency and Probation, with a view to becoming involved in some diversionary processes as well as increasing the communication between the two agencies.

The Court Service Office in Victoria and the Sidney Office continued to offer excellent service.

Prior to 1976 the youth detention centre, the youth attendance centre, and Metchosin Camp were separate programs each with its own administrative structure. To reduce administrative overlap the three programs were placed within one management unit called "Juvenile Programs."

The youth detention centre in Victoria is a co-educational remand facility with a capacity of approximately 20 residents. Due to the short length of stay for most residents and the lack of space and facilities, the internal program is limited to passive recreational activities such as TV and reading, light arts, and crafts work. In 1976 an educational program designed to meet the unique needs of the youth involved a half-time teacher. That program consisted of small group interaction through the use of VTR, educational instruction and counselling, and planning educational placements for appropriate residents. Outside recreational resources such as local gymnasiums and pools are utilized when adequate staff coverage is available. During 1976 a full-time nurse was added to the detention home to provide a much needed medical service, and the half-time services of a liaison Probation Officer to relate directly to Family Court, handle issues with respect to out-of-town youth, and to organize psychiatric services for residents was made available. An active volunteer program has been developed and a staff member has been assigned to co-ordinate this activity on a quarter-time basis.

During 1976, there were 895 admissions to the centre (714 boys and 181 girls) of an average age of 15 years for an average length of stay of approximately five days. The youth detention centre has been identified as one of the two facilities in the Branch which will provide an additional capacity for secure post-dispositional stay of juveniles.

The Attendance Centre Program continued with a staff of three counsellors and a full-time teacher. Youth (male and female) are placed on the regular program through a probation order. Probation Officers make direct referrals to this diversion program, which consists of academic training, life skills training, group counselling, and week-end wilderness activities. The normal program averages three months in duration. In late 1976 a life skills component was incorporated into the centre's program to meet a wider spectrum of needs as identified by the field probation staff. A total of 79 young persons was involved on the program during the year, with the average monthly enrolment being 33 (eight on the school program).

Metchosin Camp continues to provide a co-educational "outward bound" type program for juveniles and young adults in 1976, with the program for females starting into its second year. The various aspects of the program include wilderness survival, marine survival, search and rescue, first aid training, mountain climbing, physical fitness, group and individual counselling, and other activities. In 1976, in addition to the week-end programs of 16 weeks' duration and the one-month summer program, an experimental three-week residential camp was run at Lakeview (near Campbell River) for the upper Island area. A total number of 124 probationers (24 adults and 100 juveniles) were involved in programming in 1976: 60 on week-end programs, 24 on week-end residential programs, 12 on the experimental Lakeview program, and 22 on the one-month summer course. Metchosin and the attendance centre relate closely on the provision of complementary services for probationers and both are considered exceptional programs.

II. Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre (Institutional Services Division)

Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre at the end of 1976 provided maximum security for all those awaiting classification and those on remand in the Island Region. Its Director is also responsible for all other Branch facilities on the island—Jordan River Forest Camp, Snowdon Community Correctional Centre, and Victoria Community Correctional Centre. During the previous year (1975) the Vancouver Island Complex had undergone some significant developments:

(1) A new forest camp at Jordan River was officially opened on February 28, 1975.

(2) Corresponding with that opening, the Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre was phased into a unit for classification and remand only, with no sentenced inmates to be housed at the facility.

(3) In May the Redonda Bay wilderness camp was established on West Redonda Island, situated approximately 25 miles east of Campbell River.

(4) Snowdon Forest Camp at Campbell River was reclassified to a community correctional centre in August.

(5) The responsibility for the Vancouver Island Community Correctional Centre (CCC), as a separate administration similar to that operating out of Vancouver, was transferred back to the Director of the Main Correctional Centre.

(6) For the first time female offenders were accepted at the Victoria Community Correctional Centre.

The year 1976 saw a consolidation of those changes, and it is noted that staff morale has increased over all during the year. As in index of this, the complex won the Provincial Safety Award.

As a result of its emphasis on remand, the *Main Centre* saw a large turnover of inmates. Programs are limited to recreation, hobbies, reading, etc., and counselling is undertaken as requested. Such counselling is usually focused on obtaining legal aid, interviews with the John Howard Society, Salvation Army, and other outside agencies. Once inmates are sentenced, if they are to remain on the Island, then they are transferred out.

Jordan River Camp has a capacity of 48. Much of the year has been spent in continuing construction of the camp. Considerable advancement was made on the construction of the recreational hall, office, and stores complex in 1976. The building is now completely framed with electrical work, plumbing and heating partially completed. Depending on the availability of materials, the building should be completed in 1977. This will add immeasurably to the facilities and potential programs for the camp.

In addition to internal work programs which required 75 per cent of the available man-days, Jordan River has been involved in quite a number of community service projects during 1976, which consumed a total of 2,675 man-days. In the Port Renfrew District, 13 miles of creek beds were cleared, three log jams were removed, and considerable work completed to redirect two creeks (to facilitate fish migration). The San Juan River and its tributaries provide some of the main salmon spawning streams on the West Coast. In the Sooke area, 40 man-days were spent clearing the De Manser Creek. Other programs from the camp included cedar stake production for test plots, road clearing and slashing, developing a heliport on Empress Mountain for B.C. Forest Service, and road clearing for Highways on the West Coast Road.

Two major operational problems were dealt with in 1976, with the completion of a new water system for the camp, which has had a perennial water-supply problem, and contracts were let for the installation of a relatively maintenance-free gravity sewerage system to augment what at present exists.

Due to its relative isolation, the camp is minimally involved in community activities. After hours, inmates spend time at hobbies, sports, and recreation, reading, and so on. Correspondence courses are available if requested and staff members each have a counselling case load.

Snowdon Community Correctional Centre (CCC) provides primarily a work-release program for inmates under the authority of the Temporary Absence Program. Local industry is mainly logging and other forest work. During 1976, Snowdon had a daily average count of 40, with a total of 7,569 man-days of outside employment being registered. Snowdon maintains a close liaison with Redonda Bay, and Snowdon is often utilized for rest periods for inmates involved in the rigorous Redonda program.

In addition to work, inmates at CCC's on Vancouver Island are the focus of much of the community interaction that takes place in institutional corrections on the Island, where the fullest use of existing community recreation and other types of programs exist. During 1976, inmates at Snowdon participated in the following:

Assisting in preparation for the salmon festival and dismantling same.

Clearing debris from around the home of an elderly couple who had been flooded out

Carrying out general maintenance projects at the Campbell River Youth Centre.

Cutting and supplying firewood for senior citizens and the Extended Care Unit of the Campbell River General Hospital.

Inmates from the *Victoria Community Correctional Centre* were similarly involved at the

Glendale Hospital;

YMCA;

Community Diversion Centre;

Swan Lake Nature Society.

The Victoria CCC provides the major focus for educational temporary absence, although employment absence is the most frequent use. The centre had a daily average count of 23 during 1976, with 215 inmates working 2,777 man-days for a total remuneration of $83,390. Much of this is returned to the community in fines and debts paid, room and board, and so on. During 1976, it was calculated that 60 per cent of all inmates in the two CCC's were steadily employed. Employment availability has been a problem during the year, and that high figure is partly as a result of the full-employment program operated under the Temporary Absence Program at Redonda Bay.

The Redonda Bay Program provides an exciting and unique initiative. It is not a Branch facility and is staffed and run by the B.C. Forest Service. The objectives of the program is to employ inmates at the basic rate of $3 per hour to carry out special forestry programs. The camp is a trailer complex and is designed to accommodate 20 inmates and up to four Forest Service personnel. There are no Corrections Branch staff involved.

With the exception of Jordan River Camp, the state of the correctional facility plants on the Island are a source of concern. The replacement of the Main Centre facilities continues to be a priority for the Corrections Branch. It seems apparent that capital funds will not be available, and during 1976 steps were taken to develop a kitchen and dining-room complex. In 1976 the bases were laid, and modular units are expected early in 1977. That will be a tremendous improvement over the old facility. Regular maintenance and development of the old facilities at Victoria and Snowdon CCC's also continues to be a source of concern.

VIRCC has been subject in the past few years to a number of sensational escapes. In 1975 a closer screening of inmates to various parts of the complex (units, camps, and CCC's) has resulted in 17 fewer escapes during 1976. Continued energy will be directed to decreasing the number of escapes in 1977.

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