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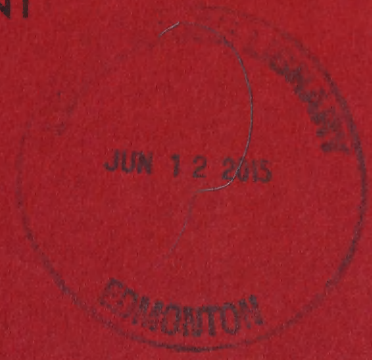
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Alberta. Attorney General. Correctional
Institutions. Superintendent
1969-1970



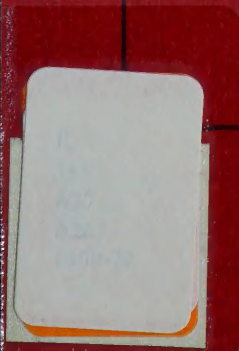
DEPARTMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL
CORRECTIONS BRANCH

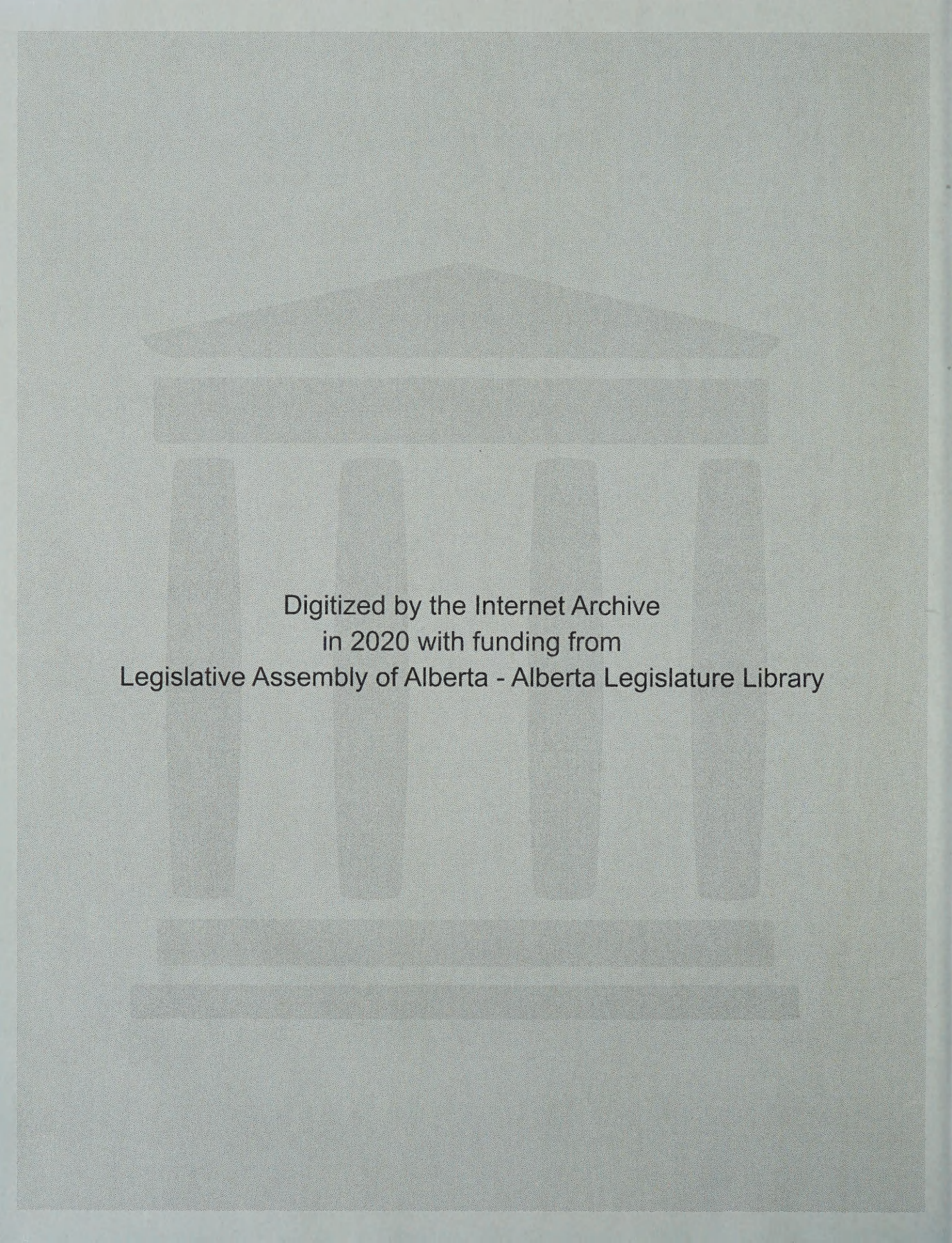
ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
SUPERINTENDENT



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APRIL 1, 1969 – MARCH 31, 1970





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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SUPERINTENDENT

April 1, 1969 to March 31, 1970

There were no major events in the affairs of the Alberta Correctional Services during the year 1969/70. There was, however, a continued improvement in the quality of operation and services offered.

The Corrections Act was drafted and presented to the Legislature in February of 1970. Following approval it was assented to on April 15, 1970, and new regulations were thereafter drafted. This Act provides for a statement of purpose of the organization as follows:-

" The purpose of the Alberta Corrections Service" is the correction and treatment of offenders against the law and the protection of the community by:

- (a) providing, when requested by the Court, information respecting the background of offenders prior to sentence,
- (b) offering probation and parole supervision and counselling services to offenders against the law,

- (c) safe custody and detention of inmates committed by the Court to a Correctional Institution,
 - (d) supervision, treatment and training of inmates with a view to their ultimate rehabilitation in society
- and
- (e) promoting and assisting programs designed to prevent and diminish crime within the community.

The foregoing statement of purpose now formalizes by statute the correctional policy which has been the objective of the service over the years. It is our objective to educate and motivate staff at all levels to recognize that the fundamental purpose of a correctional system is to provide a beneficial service to society by adopting those mental attitudes and providing those services which will best serve to encourage changed attitudes and sense of personal worth in those inmates committed to our care, thereby returning them to society better fitted physically, emotionally, educationally and vocationally.

We are never content with our efforts to achieve these objectives and we are sometimes inclined to see more clearly our failure and obstacles than our successes and progress achieved.

A review of the year past, as discussed in the individual reports of the Wardens and Superintendents, indicates encouraging progress in all areas of treatment, with some problems which are not avoidable in this very difficult and complex field. The reports referred to are summarized herein.

STAFF

The development of Peace River Correctional Institution and expanding programs at all institutions made necessary an increase in establishment from 724 in 1969 to 738 in 1970. Strength was increased from 652 to 681. In addition to the 738 positions established, there were six positions included in estimates which were not finally approved at the year end, although five of them have been approved subsequently. These consisted of five Recreational Therapists for duty at Belmont, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan, Lethbridge and Peace River. A considerable portion of the staff increase was due to the appointment of Social Workers and Social Technologists at several institutions

and a Psychologist at Calgary.

Greater emphasis is being placed on the employment of professional staff in the counselling and classification areas in keeping with our statement of purpose.

On the following pages there are reproduced charts showing the establishment by institution and employee class, by numbers, by terminations and engagements and reasons for terminations.

ESTABLISHMENT ON 31 MARCH 1970	BELMONT REHABILITATION CENTRE	BOWDEN INSTITUTION	CALGARY INSTITUTION	PORT SASKATCHEWAN INSTITUTION	LETHBRIDGE INSTITUTION	PEACE RIVER INSTITUTION	NORDEGG FORESTRY CAMP
Warden			1	1	1	1	
Women's Penal Inst. Supt.				1			
Deputy Warden			1	1		1	
Assistant Deputy Warden			2	2	1	1	
Belmont/Bowden Superintendent	1	1			1	1	
Assistant Rehabilitation Supt.	1	3					
Deputy Asst. Rehab. Supt.	1	2					
Correction Officer III	1	4	3	6	4	3	1
Correction Officer II	10	27	17	27	20	15	9
Correction Officer I	35	54	101	114	49	51	24
Administrative Officer II		1	1	1	1		
Administrative Officer I	1					1	
Clerk IV		1	1	1	1	1	
Clerk III			1			1	
Clerk I-II			2	5		2	
Clerk Typist III							
Clerk Typist II			1	3			
Junior Clerk Typist			1			1	
Clerk Steno III							
Clerk Steno I-II	1	2	1	1	1		
Switchboard Operator			1	1		1	
Cook IV			1	1	1		
Cook III	1	1		2	1	1	1
Cook II		1		1	1	1	
Cook I			2	1		3	1
Baker I		1					
Meat Cutter				1			
Nurse II	1	1	1	2			
Nurse I							
Gardener III	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gardener II							
Gardener I			1				
Farm Manager II		1					
Farm Manager I	1			1	1		
Stockkeeper II	1		1	1		1	
Stockkeeper I			1				
Stores Clerk						1	
Laundry Supervisor III		1	1	1		1	
Laundry Supervisor II							
Instructor		12	2	1	1	1	
Teacher		2	1	1	1	1	
Classification Officer		1	1	2	1	2	
Social Worker II							
Social Worker I		1	1	2	1		
Social Technologist				3			
Psychologist		1	1				
Prison Factory Supervisor				1	1		
Asst. Prison Factory Supervisor				1			
Recreational Therapist							
" " Assistant							
Beauty Parlor Operator							
Auto-Mechanic II		1		1			
Auto-Mechanic I	1		1		1	1	1
Seamstress		2		2			
Shoemaker							
Medical Officer							
	57	122	150	190	89	93	37
						GRAND TOTAL	734

PERSONNEL POSITION FOR THE
YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1970

	<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Strength</u>	<u>Terminations</u>	<u>Engagements</u>
Belmont Rehabilitation Centre	57	53	4	5
Bowden Institution	122	115	4	6
Nordegg Forestry Camp	37	31	9	7
Calgary Correctional Institution	150	134	29	39
Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Inst.	190	185	24	37
Lethbridge Correctional Institution	89	82	7	15
Peace River Correctional Institution	93	81	14	20
TOTAL	738	681	92	129

STAFF TURNOVER

April 1, 1969 - March 31, 1970

Deputy Superintendent	1
Penal Classification Officer	1
Teacher	1
Instructor	1
Social Worker I	1
Nurse II	1
Correction Officer I	64 *
Correction Officer II	6
Gardener III	1
Cook I	1
Cook II	2
Clerk III	1
Clerk-Stenographer I-II	4
Clerk-Typist I-II	4
Junior Clerk Typist	2
Switchboard Operator	1
	<hr/>
	92
	<hr/>

* This figure includes 15 Summer Relief Correction Officers.

STAFF TURNOVER

April 1, 1969 - March 31, 1970

REASONS

Other Employment	23
Summer Relief	15
Retired	3
Deceased	2
Moved from City	11
Personal/Domestic Reasons	6
Terminated	5
Working Conditions	1
Travelling Difficulties	4
Did not like Shift Work	1
Health Reasons	4
Failed to Report for Duty	3
Unsuitable/Incompatible	6
Returned to School	4
No Reason Given	4
	<hr/>
	92

STAFF ESTIMATES 1971/72

	BELMONT	BOWDEN	CALGARY	FORT SASK:	LETHBRIDGE	PEACE RIVER
Asst. Rehabilitation Supt.	1					
Correction Officer III		1				
Correction Officer II				2		
Correction Officer I						5
Job Placement Officer	1					
Classification Officer			1	1		
Clerk-Typist I-II	1		2	2	1	
Clerk I-II			2			
Social Worker			1			
Stockkeeper I			1			
Cook I			1	1		
Barber Instructor				1		
Meat Cutter			1			
TOTALS	3	1	9	7	1	5

TOTAL 26

STAFF TRAINING

All institutions conducted comprehensive in-service training programs. Five training films and a series of film strips produced for the Canadian Penitentiary Service were provided from headquarters for use in the institutions. A summary of the referenced training follows:-

PEACE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Thirty-one staff members participated in Orientation Training, which was followed by written examinations. This course covers the general operation of the institution, involving such broad subjects as security, custody and control, staff conduct, control of riots and disturbances, escape procedures, communications, rules and regulations and how to recognize and handle abnormal people.

A six hour course of instruction in unarmed combat and self-defence was completed by forty-two staff. The object of this training is to acquaint staff with the easiest and quickest method of overcoming aggression with the use of a minimum amount of force. This is an important phase of training in that use of force by staff members is discouraged if other means will effect the objective.

A course of St. John's Ambulance Training was conducted by the Public Health Nurse and an Instructor from the local R.C.M.P. Sub Division. Eleven staff members were awarded first aid certificates as a result. This training is promoted at all institutions and will continue in the future.

Twelve officers successfully completed a twenty hour course in report writing conducted by the institutional school teacher.

As the institution is self sufficient in respect to fire fighting services, it is necessary to train staff in fire fighting procedures. During the past year fourteen staff were given training in pump operation, hydrant operation, fire safety inspection and first aid and fire equipment for a total of 104 hours.

CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Twenty-nine officers attended two training sessions a week throughout the winter months, for a total of 2,000 man hours of training.

Calgary City Police continued their annual practice of contributing training in crowd control and self-defence. Thirty officers completed this course.

LETHBRIDGE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Correction Officers training was conducted twice weekly from January through March. Institutional staff and specialists from the community conducted these sessions. One staff member attended a special course of training in alcoholism sponsored by the Department of Health, Division of Alcoholism at the Henwood Institute. One member attended the Canadian Congress of Corrections sessions at Vancouver, and another staff member participated in a Workshop on Institutional Evaluation conducted by the Canadian Penitentiary Staff College at New Westminster.

BELMONT REHABILITATION CENTRE

Being a specialized institution dealing with drug and alcoholism problems, training at this institution was directed toward these areas. All staff were exposed to drug orientation training reinforced by visiting lecturers from the Division of Alcoholism and films provided by the Edmonton City Police. In addition, a considerable number of the staff attended Henwood Rehabilitation Centre to participate in a one-week course in alcoholism.

BOWDEN INSTITUTION

Training courses were conducted for custodial officers and vocational instructors. Two drug seminars were held, assisted by visiting speakers, to introduce the staff to the drug problem which is relatively new in this area.

Commercial and industrial concerns cooperated actively in providing training in fields such as construction, automotives, wood working and wood finishing. Among the firms contributing films and instruction were Ramset Fasteners, Chrysler Corporation, Ford Motor Company, Minnesota Mining and Smelting and Norton Abrasives. These sessions were well received by the vocational training staff since they introduced new technological procedures and materials, as well as contributing to teaching skills.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

During the month of February two in-service courses were held for Correction Officers and staff generally. Each course required 80 hours, and included the following topics: Security Rules and Regulations, General Duties, Human Behaviour, Crime Causation, Lay Counselling and Trends in Corrections. Guest speakers

from the professional community contributed freely. Thirty-two officers participated in these courses.

All new staff members attended a one-day orientation session, and were placed in on-the-job training situations which will be followed in due course by in-service training as indicated above.

University of Alberta extension courses were attended by twenty nine staff.

INMATE TREATMENT

Inmate treatment programs are becoming more sophisticated and intensive as each year passes. Prison staff are showing increasing interest in rehabilitation and treatment procedures and have produced some very interesting and imaginative programs.

Day parole privileges were extended by the National Parole Board late in 1968, and full advantage has been taken of this opportunity to implement a gradual release program. The Belmont Rehabilitation Centre was selected as a day parole centre for the Edmonton area because it offers convenient access to schools, university, vocational training and employment facilities. Inmates who are

selected for day parole and whose program is focussed in the Edmonton area are transferred from other institutions to Belmont for day parole treatment. The first day parole was granted on December 12, 1968. Between that date and March 31, 1970, 181 day parolees were treated. Day parolees have been involved in every area of community life, attending school, University, most of the city high schools and in business and industry. Gross income earned by employed parolees amounted to \$19,819.

Approximately half of the more than 100 inmates of Belmont Rehabilitation Centre are now on day parole. A similar program is in effect at all institutions, although the greater number are located at Belmont since it receives most of the day parolees from Fort Saskatchewan and Bowden.

Many of those on day parole, having proved successful, are eventually granted a full parole, although many with relatively short sentences may conclude the sentence while still on day parole. This treatment has proved to be exceptionally valuable in enabling deserving cases to continue their education uninterrupted by a jail sentence.

During the year 238 inmates of all institutions were admitted to a full parole.

An amendment to the Liquor Control Act in 1969 made it possible for an intoxicated person to be apprehended and released when he recovered, or taken into the care of a responsible person. Whether or not this was responsible for a decrease in jail committals for intoxication may be debated, but it is noteworthy that jail admissions for intoxication during the year were 3147, down by 3478 from the 6625 admitted during the previous year.

Committals for intoxication under the Indian Act totalled 255 in 1968/69 and were down to 62 during 1969/70.

Committals of native persons were down from 6325 in 1968/69 to 4568 in 1969/70.

The application of Section 87A of the Liquor Control Act was in effect only from July 1, 1969; therefore, if the foregoing trends are in fact attributable to that amendment, we may expect more significant decreases after a full year of operation.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, assented to June 27, 1969, provided amendments to the Prisons and Reformatories Act in respect to remission of sentence and temporary absence. Remission, commonly referred to as "time off for good behaviour", is now more generous than the five days per month previously allowed.

It is now possible for an inmate to be credited with "Statutory Remission" of one quarter of his sentence on admission to the institution. In addition, he can "earn" remission of three days for every month he serves, providing his industry and behaviour are acceptable. Earned remission, once credited, cannot be forfeited for any reason. Statutory remission however can be forfeited in whole or in part for any breach of prison regulations. These provisions constitute a strong incentive to the inmate to participate co-operatively in the institution programs.

Section 37A of the Prisons and Reformatories Act now enables us to release an inmate with or without escort for "medical or humanitarian reasons or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner" for unlimited periods for medical reasons, and for a period not exceeding fifteen days for other reasons. This amendment has given us the flexibility we require to promote our rehabilitation programs effectively. We now have the authority to release a prisoner for such reasons as hospital confinement, employment interviews, family problems or any reason which may properly be considered medical, humanitarian or rehabilitative. Formalized application procedures,

and supervision and control procedures have been established and are now in effect throughout the Corrections Branch.

Custodial treatment programs at all institutions are varied and comprehensive. There have been many experiments and innovations in this area which are worthy of note. In this respect, on the following pages are reproduced an outline of the broad general program of each institution. Some details of these programs follow:-

EDUCATION - ACADEMIC AND VOCATIONAL

LETHBRIDGE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

Eleven inmates participated in courses from the Department of Education Correspondence School Branch, while two followed a correspondence course in Power Plant Engineering through the Southern Alberta Institute of Technology. Since the end of the year in question we have appointed a full time teacher qualified to the Bachelor of Education level. We have also instituted a barber training course from which we have had several successful graduates.

BELMONT REHABILITATION CENTRE

Correspondence school training is available to all who wish to enrol. During the year forty-one inmates were enrolled in various courses, including some day parolees who took courses in addition to regular classes or employment.

Thirty-eight day parolees attended schools in the community, including six at the University of Alberta, six at the Northern Alberta Institute of Technology and twenty-six to high schools and private schools in the City of Edmonton.

These programs demanded an entirely new approach to institutional management, as it was necessary to extend operational hours to midnight to enable home study and assignments to be completed.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

A full-time qualified school teacher is employed to supervise correspondence school training. Male students enrolled each month of the year varied from 44 to 76. New students enrolling during the year totalled 229. Female students varied from three to ten per month with 25 new students enrolled during the year. Courses undertaken ranged from Grade VIII

through Grade XII, covering all topics applicable to the Department of Education curriculum for each grade and including a substantial number of business courses.

A particularly interesting item was a pilot training project involving 19 students who participated in a computer programmer training program conducted by staff of the University of Alberta at the Institution.

One student pursued the advanced study of Practical Mathematics and another completed studies for the 4th Class Steam Engineer Certificate.

The academic program at this and all other institutions is drawing greater interest from the inmates every year. This is an area which is being examined with a view to intensifying and enriching the program.

In future years we must expect to increase our teaching staff to cope with the growing numbers of students and increasing complexity of programs. At the present time one teacher manages to cope adequately with most of the academic problems, but it is necessary that the class room time be programmed according to the need for assistance, the nature of the courses and individual preferences such as the wish to work alone, to continue in other programs and to work outdoors.

For these reasons certain students, who are sincere and well motivated, are allowed to remain in their quarters during the day in order to carry on their studies.

A vocational training program was instituted during the year in the form of an auto body shop which was constructed and equipped in an existing building. This course, conducted by a qualified instructor, provides training to six students.

CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

A qualified school teacher supervises correspondence school students and provides personal tuition as required. One hundred and thirty nine students participated in this program during the year completing 229 programs.

A special program of remedial education was introduced and enthusiastically pursued by the staff. Functionally illiterate inmates are encouraged to participate in this program and results have been encouraging. Special attention is also given to English language instruction for those who do not understand the language of this country.

Community participation in the educational program has been encouraged and developed by the school teacher and routine communication is maintained

with the principals and Guidance Counsellors in the community high schools. This facilitates the re-entry to school of discharged inmates who wish to continue the program they have commenced in the institution.

Faculty members and counsellors of the University of Calgary, and other post secondary educational institutions, have visited the institution to discuss the role their institutions might play in the continuing education of inmates. Particular credit should be given to the University of Calgary for providing a special fund to assist needy ex-inmates in furthering their education.

Vocational Training

This institution, like the others of its type, is not specifically oriented to vocational training, inasmuch as Bowden Institution is specifically designated for this purpose. Nevertheless not everyone can go to Bowden, therefore vocational training, which may be particularly appropriate to an institution such as Calgary, is introduced wherever a useful purpose can be served. A full time barber instructor is employed at Calgary and a modern barber shop has been provided wherein five inmates can be steadily employed and trained. During the year ten students attempted the examination for a Provincial Certificate of Proficiency and nine were

successful, and are now qualified to work as barbers in the community. For these inmates the time spent in custody was not a loss.

As shoe repairing is a large item in institutional operation a shoe maker instructor is employed to give professional training to those who wish to learn this occupation.

In addition every service area is used to provide training in useful skills such as baking, meat cutting, vegetable preparation, horticulture, landscaping and automotive repair.

PEACE RIVER CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

A full-time qualified school teacher is also employed at this institution and he contributes a great deal to staff training as well as inmate training. Sixty-three inmate students undertook ninety academic courses during the year. Some students completed University entrance requirements and registered for admission to University, and in one case a student who had completed two years of a Bachelor of Education program continued his studies.

Vocational Training

A modern barber shop commenced operation in October of 1969 and a full time instructor was employed. Six inmates have taken part in this

training. There were also five inmates taking apprenticeship training in cooking and baking. Community resources and public agencies were heavily involved in these programs. Special mention should be made of the cooperation extended by Canada Manpower, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Department of Social Development, Fairview Agricultural College, Alberta Vocational School (Fort McMurray), Peace River Native Friendship Centre and the Provincial Apprenticeship Board.

BOWDEN INSTITUTION

As indicated elsewhere this institution is assigned the primary role of academic and vocational training for selected candidates from all other institutions. This role however is becoming less unique to Bowden as programs develop at other institutions.

New legislation, while providing more flexibility in inmate treatment, is having an adverse effect on the Bowden program. The new remission system introduced in August of 1969 has the effect of shortening sentences to the extent that of the 218 students enrolled since that time only 70 had

sufficient time to write the first year examinations. This problem is extended by the more liberal application of parole and day parole.

A new situation arises also out of the rather spectacular increase in inmates admitted on drug charges. Most of these prefer academic training to vocational training, which has the effect of straining the academic facilities while detracting from the vocational program.

Two academic programs are operated, both conducted by two fully qualified school teachers. One program is the standard curriculum program leading to matriculation, the other is an updating program designed to fit students in the vocational program to meet the standards set by the Apprenticeship Board.

Ten instructors conduct training in seven trades. The chart which follows illustrates the results of this training during the year.

Hobbies and Crafts

Inmates are encouraged to occupy their leisure hours in the pursuit of hobbies of their choice. Many inmates are involved in portrait and landscape painting and some demonstrate a high degree of natural talent, producing works of art which are very professional. In many cases these artists are of

native origin with no formal training.

All institutions became involved in Christmas toy repair projects in season, forming another aspect of community interaction and public service.

A noteworthy item in this area was the "All Indian Art Exhibition", sponsored by the Native Friendship Society in Pincher Creek where exhibits from Lethbridge Correctional Institution were shown.

Counselling Services

Individual and group counselling services are expanding at all institutions. At least one qualified social worker is employed at every institution. As indicated elsewhere, a full time psychologist has been appointed at Calgary and another is established for Fort Saskatchewan.

Classification Committees have been established at all institutions and full time classification officers are now appointed.

Religious needs are provided by full time chaplains at Fort Saskatchewan, Calgary and Bowden, while part time chaplaincy services are provided at the other institutions. The chaplaincy service in general has contributed magnificently to the development of a more humanized atmosphere in the

institutions and to the expansion of the overall treatment program. For example, at Fort Saskatchewan community choirs have been encouraged to attend services at the institution and inmate choirs, male and female, have been developed within the institution.

Health Services

Inmate health is one of the most important considerations. Every institution is well provided for with staff and equipment and treatment is uniformly of a high standard at all institutions.

Routine medical services are provided on a case-fee basis at Peace River, Lethbridge and Bowden (including Nordegg). At Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Belmont doctors from local clinics are retained on an annual contract basis. Patients requiring hospitalization are admitted to hospitals in the adjoining communities either with or without escort, according to the circumstances of the case. Cases requiring specialized treatment are freely transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment. During the year 142 inmate patients were transferred to active treatment hospitals, 39 to Alberta Hospital, Edmonton and 34 to Alberta Hospital, Ponoka.

Any required dental and optical treatment, as recommended by the medical staff, is provided free of charge to indigent inmates, although routine dental treatment, including preventative dentistry, is provided free of charge to all inmate.

General Treatment

The treatment services at all institutions have become so numerous that it is no longer possible to discuss them in detail. We have therefore produced a table which appears on pages 29 & 30 detailing every program in operation at the present time and indicating the specific institution involved. It will be noted that there is extensive involvement with community groups and public and private agencies at all levels. The Calgary Correctional Institution therapeutic program is illustrative of these trends, for which reason a resume of their program appears on pages 31 to 36.

INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	INSTITUTIONS						
	BELMONT	BOWDEN	CALGARY	FORT SASKATCHEWAN		LETH-BRIDGE	PEACE RIVER
	MALE	MALE	MALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	MALE
<u>Employment Placement & Vocational Training</u>							
Licence Plate industry				X			
Automotive maintenance	X	X	X	X		X	X
Vegetable production, storage & preparation	X	X	X	X		X	X
Tree Nursery	X		X	X			
Landscaping & grounds maintenance	X	X	X	X		X	X
Greenhouse & grounds	X	X	X	X		X	X
Paint shop	X	X	X	X		X	
Carpenter shop	X		X	X		X	
Auto-body shop		X	X	X			
Stationary Engineers				X		X	X
Cooks, Bakers, Butchers	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Housekeeping & Janitorial Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community Projects		X	X	X		X	X
Forestry Camps		X	X	X		X	X
Laundry services	X	X	X		X	X	X
Tailor shop	X					X	
Shoe repair shop		X	X	X		X	X
Barber shop	X	X	X	X		X	X
Welding		X					
Sheet metal		X					
Motor Mechanics		X					
Farm equipment maintenance		X	X	X		X	X
Park Furniture production		X	X				
Canning factory						X	
Stores	X	X	X	X		X	X
Cement Block construction			X			X	X
Sewing Room					X		
Beauty Parlor					X		
<u>Educational Involvement</u>							
Full academic courses to matriculation	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Upgrading		X	X	X	X		X
Computer programming courses				X			
Cree language course				X			
Counselling	X	X	X	X		X	X
Liaison with local education authorities	X	X	X	X		X	X
Remedial classes			X				
Special english courses for new Canadians			X				
Shorthand & Bookkeeping courses					X		
Home nursing					X		
<u>Self-Government</u>							
Advisory Committee			X	X	X		X
Sports & recreational committee	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Clubs, associations & societies				X	X		X
Hobby committee	X		X	X			X
Publications	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Selection committee - F.U.T.U.R.E.				X			
A.A. program committee	X		X			X	X
Native A.A. committee	X			X		X	
<u>Religious Involvement</u>							
Lay-counselling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Marriage counselling	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Community referrals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Church services (regular & family)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Choir or instrumental groups	X	X	X	X	X		X
St. Christopher public-speaking courses				X			
Pre-release planning and assistance	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sponsorship programs	X			X		X	
Family visiting by chaplains		X	X	X		X	
Discussion groups (group counselling)		X	X				
Bible correspondence courses					X		
Visiting choirs		X				X	
Bible classes			X				
Ministerial association				X		X	
<u>Group Association (internal)</u>							
A.A. program & Allied groups	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Native orientation & brotherhood ass'n.				X			
Group counselling	X	X	X	X	X		X
Future Society				X	X		X
Band & music groups		X		X		X	X
Interest groups & Association Affiliations		X	X	X			X
Drug seminars		X					X
Native Sisters discussion group					X		
Family life groups					X		

INSTITUTIONAL REHABILITATION PROGRAMS

PROGRAM	INSTITUTIONS						
	BELMONT	BOWDEN	CALGARY	FORT SASKATCHEWAN		LETH- BRIDGE	PEACE RIVER
	MALE	MALE	MALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	MALE
<u>Community Involvement</u>							
Com-Fort sponsorship programme				X	X		
University Student discussion program				X	X		
Metis Native associations	X	X		X	X	X	X
A.A. Institutional Committee	X	X	X	X		X	
Entertainment groups	X	X	X	X		X	X
Community Sports leagues	X	X	X	X		X	X
Related agency & community resource facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Day Parole & temporary absent permits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tours & guest speaker program (community education)		X	X	X		X	
Edmonton Junior Chamber of Commerce				X			
City A.A. Groups Institutional visits	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Future Society				X	X		
A.A. Roundup (open house)	X		X				
Innisfail/Bowden arts & crafts societies		X					
Choirs out to community churches & institutions		X					
Annual Sports day		X	X	X		X	
Calgary University Psychology Dept (research)			X				
Canadian Mental Health planning council			X				
Xmas toy repair project				X		X	
Radio Station (internal)							X
Arts instructor							X
YWCA entertainment & hobbies					X		
<u>Recreation</u>							
Sports - Inter-unit and house leagues	X	X	X	X		X	X
Track & field	X	X		X			X
Arts & crafts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hobby projects	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Concerts	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Movies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bingo	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Tournaments (indoor)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
T.V. facilities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Hockey - ice & field	X	X					
Outdoor body contact sports summer & winter	X	X	X			X	X
Gymnasium programmes	X	X	X			X	X
Library	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Music Room	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
<u>Related Agency Involvement</u>							
Native Friendship centre	X			X		X	X
John Howard Society	X	X	X	X	X	X	
National Parole Board	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Apprenticeship Board	X	X	X	X		X	X
N.A.I.T.	X	X		X			
Y.W.C.A.					X		
Social Development Agencies	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Half-way houses					X		
Family Life Educational Council				X	X		
Division of Alcoholism	X		X	X	X		
Manpower	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Salvation Army Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
S.A.I.T.		X	X				
Olds Agricultural College		X					
Fairview Agricultural College							X
Jewish Family Services		X					
Dept. Indian Affairs	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Adult Probation and Family Court	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dept. of Immigration	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Provincial Guidance Clinic		X				X	
<u>Institutional Services</u>							
Medical	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dental	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Optometry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Psychiatry	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Mental Health Referrals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Social Services	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pre-release referrals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Visitation Programme	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Agency Referrals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Field placement (social Service)	X		X	X	X		
Counselling A.A. (one to one basis)	X		X	X			
Psychological Referrals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION THERAPEUTIC PROGRAMS

ALCOHOLISM TREATMENT PROGRAMS:

The Foothills A.A. group is comprised of inmate membership and executive together with staff sponsors. Three meetings weekly involve discussion and presentation by resident members and outside guests. Foothills members are allowed evening passes to attend meetings outside of the Institution.

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLISM:

Two full time counsellors direct daily counselling for individuals and groups. These services are available within the Institution proper and at the rehabilitative bush camp for alcoholics.

EARLY RELEASES (DAY PAROLE) TO TRINITY INDUSTRY:

Inmates are selected in the later stages of sentences for treatment in the occupational and therapeutic program directed by Reverend George Whitford at Trinity Industries. This measure provides a continuous, stabilizing influence to compensate for some of the disorientation associated with release from prison.

DRUG ABUSE PROGRAM:

INFORMATION AND DISCUSSION SERIES

Resource personnel and informational literature are incorporated into a bi-weekly discussion group. The largest portion of the material is supplied by the Calgary Drug Information Centre.

INMATE DIRECTED DRUG GROUP - planning stages

Material arising from the information series as well as other current topics will provide subject for discussion. A musical entertainment program for this and other groups is also planned.

TREATMENT FOR SEXUAL OFFENDERS:

An aversive conditioning procedure is being applied in co-ordination with University of Calgary staff. The format includes suggestive conditioning techniques together with follow-up counselling.

GROUP THERAPY PROGRAM:

These discussion groups are concerned primarily with matters of roles and images, values and goals and interpersonal relationships. Participating and progressing members are trained to moderate the groups. As members are released from the Institution, they return on a weekly basis to continue group participation.

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING:

Two alcoholism counsellors, two resident chaplains and many visitors, one social worker and one psychologist conduct daily programs of individual assistance. There is also a more casual but undoubtedly effective involvement of numerous correctional staff members in one to one discussion.

RELIGIOUS COUNSELLING AND BIBLE TRAINING:

Full-time chaplains representing two faiths and a number of visitors offer a variety of services in this area, including regular church services.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM:

A full-time, qualified instructor conducts daily classroom study and assistance with recognized course work.

FORESTRY PROGRAMS:

The more stable and reliable inmates are transferred to one of four local work camps or the camp at Nordegg. These camps offer a preferred environment and opportunity for earning money.

BARBER TRAINING:

Inmates are able to learn the barbering skill from the beginning, gain a wealth of practical experience and write qualification examinations.

OTHER INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES:

While no formal qualifications may be earned, valuable practical experience may be gained in the areas of shoemaking and repair, cooking, baking, mechanics, carpentry, laundry, etc.

RECREATIONAL PROGRAM:

An extensive entertainment and occupational program includes gymnasium activities, hobbies, concerts, bingos and miscellaneous tournaments, all directed by a recreational instructor and other staff.

DAY PASS - TEMPORARY RELEASE - BENCH VISITS:

There are a number of privileges designed to assist the inmate with family or employment matters and to help co-ordinate programs of release from the institution.

CLASSIFICATION:

The process of classification, involving a number of institutional personnel, is instrumental in identifying specific problem areas and recommending appropriate programs for many inmates. In a sense, this procedure is the key to effectiveness of the above programs.

EXTRA INSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION PROGRAMS.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS.

Various Calgary subgroups of this organization send members and speakers to meetings of the Foothills group at CCI. Inmate-members of the Foothills group are allowed passes to attend outside meetings later in their sentences. Advantages may be described in terms of information exposure, contact with outside influence, formation of relationships providing continuity of treatment through release.

CON-CERN

This is a newly established group of interested resource personnel, exinmates and serving prisoners. Planned activities include a half-way house project, counselling service and fellowship.

TRINITY INDUSTRIES

Under the direction of Reverend George Whitford, Trinity Industries offers a community based treatment program for recovering alcoholics. The project operates in the context of AA therapy and meaningful occupation leading to some financial gain. CCI inmates are receiving day paroles to attend.

JOHN HOWARD SOCIETY

This group communicates, to some extent, with serving prisoners in an attempt to provide a means for attending to outside problems. Assistance with family, business and other personal problems is offered. Released inmates may receive limited financial or counselling services.

CALGARY DRUG INFORMATION CENTRE

The Centre has provided vital support to the CCI rehabilitation program for drug offenders. Resource personnel and informative literature have been supplied. Institutional meetings are moderated by staff members from the Centre.

ALBERTA VOCATIONAL CENTRE

Staff members of this organization interview serving and released inmates regarding vocational assessment, guidance and financial support.

MOUNT ROYAL JUNIOR COLLEGE

This community oriented college has offered a wide variety of services to inmates of CCI. Some have been released on day parole to attend full time educational programs. Others are involved in courses given by academic staff of MRJC within CCI. The MRJC counselling service have supplied examinations and guidance. The College is also prepared to construct staff up-grading courses adapted to the unique needs of CCI personnel.

SOUTHERN ALBERTA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

CCI inmates have been paroled to receive training at SAIT. There have also been tentative offers from SAIT staff to construct programs, intended for more general application and suited to the needs of correctional institution inmates.

UNIVERSITY OF CALGARY

Research personnel have conducted studies of perception and attitude change. In addition, some members of staff are assisting with treatment programs, particularly those concerned with sexual deviance.

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP CENTRE

This organization has been helpful to the native inmate population, offering assistance in the areas of family contact, release plans, finances and counselling.

VOCATIONAL AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

The V.R.R.I. has accepted a limited number of inmates into the treatment program for the developmentally handicapped. Some men have attended on a day parole basis and others after release.

REHABILITATION SOCIETY OF CALGARY

This group has assisted in the preparation of release programs in cases when multifactor counselling was indicated.

RENFREW BOYS CLUB

Members of this club have visited inmates in connection with personal counselling and fellowship.

THE CANADIAN LEGION

This group has visited those of it's members who have been incarcerated. They offer personal and financial assistance and attend to family and business matters where necessary.

KIWANIS CLUB

This charitable group has donated clothing and other materials for inmate use.

SALVATION ARMY

Members of the Salvation Army interview inmates for religious and personal guidance. In addition, the organization has donated a wealth of clothing for the men.

VISITING CHAPLINS

A number of clergymen representing a variety of faiths, attend the institution to offer services and guidance.

ENTERTAINMENT GROUPS

Many such groups come to the institution to entertain inmates. The variety includes, choirs, band, sports teams, singing groups, etc. Other groups supply movies.

INTEREST GROUPS

A large number and variety of interested groups attend the institution for informational tours and discussions. Frequently, the groups are students who have become concerned in the course of study or who have heard a member of institutional staff at a speaking engagement.

OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OR AGENCIES.

CANADA MANPOWER
NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE
DEPT. OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS
DEPT. OF IMMIGRATION
DEPT. OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
POST OFFICE

PROBATION - ADULT & JUVENILE
DEPT. OF EDUCATION
APPRENTICESHIP BOARD
LEGAL AIDE
DEPT. OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

CITY OF CALGARY - WELFARE

BEHAVIOR MODIFICATION PROJECTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

1. The VOCATIONAL AND REHABILITATION RESEARCH INSTITUTE (V.R.R.I.)
3304 - 33rd Street, NW, Calgary 44, Alberta

The V.R.R.I. offers a program of training and treatment, for developmentally handicapped individuals, which draw heavily on Behavior Modification techniques. A limited number of inmates of the Calgary Correctional Institution have attended the V.R.R.I. on day parole and after release. Information regarding specific details of the program may be obtained by correspondence with the V.R.R.I., addressed for the attention of Mr. R. Peters.

2. CALGARY CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION-INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

The incentive program, entering the final planning stages, is basically a Behavior Modification approach to institutional behavior. Selective reinforcement of particular behavior patterns is a typical operant technique, designed to modify both immediate and longer term performance.

FORESTRY CAMPS

The Forestry Camp program consists of twelve mobile camps strategically situated in Provincial Forests and Parks along the Eastern watershed of the Rocky Mountains. The Nordegg units are supported by a base camp located at the old Nordegg Townsite.

These camps have a potential population capacity of approximately 375 inmates, although they are never filled to capacity.

Forestry camp service is eagerly sought by those inmates who have a liking for the relative freedom and reduced restrictions which are typical of a low security situation. Forestry Camp service provides a challenge to a man's self-reliance and self-determination that is not possible in a closed setting.

Men whose physical stamina and mental alertness have been severely damaged by years of neglect and abuse of alcohol find that they are revitalized and rejuvenated by a few months of hard but pleasant work, regular hours, comfortable rest and good food in the peaceful and pleasant wilderness environment. Added to these advantages is the opportunity to earn a substantial rehabilitation fund through the incentive pay of fifty cents per day and fire fighting pay of

\$1.20 an hour when called upon for such duty.

Camp number one, assigned to Lethbridge Correctional Institution, was open from April 28, 1969 and closed December 11, 1969. It was located this year at Dutch Creek on the Kenanaskis-Coleman Forestry Road.

The duties at this camp were typical of all forestry camps, consisting of planting seedlings and trees, collecting pine cones, tree thinning, burning slash, cleaning up public camp sites and cutting fire wood for same, repairing bridges and roadways, maintaining air strips and all such tasks associated with forest management and wilderness recreational areas. These are essential services which would be difficult, and expensive, to provide were it not for the availability of inmate help.

Calgary Correctional Institution operated three camps on a year round basis, weather conditions being more favourable than in the Crows Nest Pass area. A fourth camp was established in February 1970 at Bragg Creek Provincial Park. The primary purpose of this latter camp is to provide a treatment resource for inmates with an alcohol problem. Counsellors from the Division of Alcoholism, permanently attached to Calgary Correctional Institution, visit the camp regularly.

Nordegg Forestry Camp operates as a satellite of Bowden Institution. Attached to the base camp, located in the old town of Nordegg, were three mobile forestry camps which ranged up to 75 miles from Nordegg proper in the Clearwater Forest Reserve.

Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution operated two mobile camps during the year. These were established at Medicine Lodge in the Edson Forest and Judy Creek in the Whitecourt Forest. At the time this is written a third camp has been established at Cold Creek Forestry Station near Nojack, Alberta. The latter camp was recently moved from Nordegg as it was not in use at that point because of a shortage of inmate staff, brought about by the general expansion of the forestry camp program at all institutions.

The forestry camps under the control of Fort Saskatchewan are typical of those elsewhere, therefore the following details may be considered to be applicable to any of the camps. The Medicine Lodge Camp provided forest fire fighting for a total of 2,679 man hours, while the Judy Creek camp provided fire crews for 2,653 man hours. This was a reduction of 9,418 hours as compared to the previous year. In discussion with Forestry Branch staff, it is understood

that the availability of inmate stand-by fire fighting crews is responsible to a large degree for the prevention of large scale fires and consequent economic loss to the forest industry. It appears to be necessary to evaluate this service at this time to consider a more equitable distribution of the benefits to the inmates and staff who create this advantage.

Inmates at these camps earned approximately \$7,000 for fire fighting services and \$6,000 for routine inmate pay during the year. In most cases these funds provided a helpful cushion against their discharge from custody.

Chaplains of the institution visit the camps at least once a month.

These camps, in common with others in the system, tend to become fixed in one location, raising a question as to whether further development of mobile camps is advisable. In this respect Medicine Lodge and Judy Creek camps have been in a fixed location for several years, and indications are that they will remain in their present locations for some time to come. In consequence, staff and inmates have constructed some permanent log structures at no expense to the Department, and have renovated some structures which existed on the sites. Serious thought should now be given to the provision of funds for a more structured

approach to the development of semi-permanent camp sites. These could, if and when abandoned by our service, serve as public camp sites or youth hostels. As an added advantage, such a program would release the present mobile camps for their real purpose of mobility.

Peace River Correctional Institution operated a forestry camp at Footner Lake, 180 miles North of the institution. An additional camp is provided for 1970/71 on the Chinchaga River. Inmates of this camp spent 1300 man hours fire fighting and rebuilt a government camp site at Hutch Lake nearby. They built fire pits, garbage can stands, tables, benches and comfort stations. Access trails were cleared along the lake shore as well as a wharf and launching ramp for small boats. Brush was also cleared from the flight path of the Footner Lake airport in preparation for extension of the runway in the following year.

The Forestry Camp program of the Alberta Correctional Services is one of the most extensive in Canada, providing a valuable community service and a rehabilitative resource for approximately one third of our inmates who might otherwise be restricted to a

custodial system where idleness or partial employment creates boredom, frustration and destruction of initiative. All concerned can be justifiably proud of this project.

INMATE DISCIPLINE

Generally speaking inmates of Alberta prisons are cooperative and responsive to fair treatment and good institutional practices. This is clearly illustrated by the fact that better than two thirds of the inmates of our total system are acceptable for and are treated as minimum security cases. As previously indicated, forestry camps provide for 375 inmates and, in addition, we have accommodation for 126 in the open custody Belmont Rehabilitation Centre and 200 at the Bowden Institution for younger offenders.

No firearms or restraining devices are issued in any of our institutions, nor is there a fence or wall about any of our institutions. IT MAY FAIRLY BE SAID THAT WE DO NOT HAVE ANY MAXIMUM SECURITY FACILITY UNDER PROVINCIAL AUTHORITY IN THE PROVINCE OF ALBERTA.

It is unfortunate that this hopeful picture is marred by our responsibility for holding in custody

those persons who have not yet been tried or are awaiting the results of an appeal or awaiting transfer to a Federal Penitentiary.

It should be explained that our prison system is charged with the responsibility, in the first instance, of confining all those who eventually may be transferred to a Federal Penitentiary. These individuals are composed of all the serious offenders, homicides, robbery with violence, sexual offenders, habitual criminal offenders and criminal sexual psychopaths. For this reason it is essential that we have, within our prisons, certain areas that will provide the security necessary to adequately protect the public and our staff from the threats inherent in this situation.

Recently there have been those who have made public statements that provincial prisons do not have any difficult or dangerous offenders. Such statements do us a great disservice and tend to exaggerate those security measures which are necessary to meet these threats out of all proportion to the advanced programs which are being implemented.

This type of inmate has caused some serious problems and has made necessary the introduction of security policies and changes to physical plant which

would not otherwise have been required. The development of separate Remand and Detention facilities recommended in previous years now appear to be actively under consideration and many of these problems will, hopefully, be eliminated in future years.

Escapes from the various institutions during the year were only 48 in comparison with 17,268 admissions. This favourable situation was not due to any superior security procedures or programs on the part of our service, as the majority of the escapes consisted of walk-away situations from trust or honour situations. Nineteen of these were from the completely open situations of Belmont Rehabilitation Centre (1), Bowden Institution (16) and Nordegg Forestry Camp (2).

It is an unfortunate fact that rehabilitation programs and progressive penology must be geared to the risks involved, at least to some extent. At Fort Saskatchewan Correctional Institution there were nine escapes of which three were from minimum security work crews where escape is taken as a calculated risk. There were no escapes from the forestry camps which encourages the extension of minimum security programs.

As a result of escapes from Fort Saskatchewan, it was necessary to institute modifications to the physical plant to protect staff from physical attack and to make

breaches of physical security more difficult. While these steps are incompatible in the light of modern philosophies, they are nevertheless dictated in the interests of maintenance of security and protection of staff, who are being subjected to ever increasing violence and assault on the part of certain inmate groups previously mentioned. On one occasion at this institution an inmate held a staff member hostage at knife point, and only the resolute action of his fellows prevented another unfortunate incident. In another case an inmate, held on homicide charges, scaled a fourteen foot exercise yard wall and was foiled only by the timely appearance of a perimeter patrol.

In order to overcome these problems and evident weaknesses in physical plant and personnel security practices, it was necessary to plan and implement improvements which are not only costly but undesirable in a short term, rehabilitation oriented system. The external security of cell block windows was improved, a six foot chain link fence was superimposed on the fourteen foot wall and a guard tower constructed to oversee the area. In addition a closed circuit television monitoring circuit was installed to enable surveillance of remote areas.

Attacks on staff have become more frequent in recent years, a reflection of a new trend in crime and disrespect for authority as well as a new type of criminal. A particularly disturbing incident occurred at Calgary Correctional Institution on September 12, 1969, when two staff members of a remand unit were attacked and overpowered by sixteen inmates who were sentenced to penitentiary terms or committed for trial on serious charges. These inmates took control of the entire institution after overpowering the remainder of the night staff and left the institution with four hostages, one of whom was taken for a wild chase which was eventually terminated by police intervention. This incident highlighted serious weaknesses in staff training and physical plant weaknesses which demanded immediate correction.

Recommendations made at that time have now been implemented in the form of additional staff, manning of previously unmanned control centres and installation of five electronically controlled corridor barriers. In addition, television surveillance of critical areas has been installed and a modern system of electronic communication has been installed to supplement the

other controls. Additional security measures designed to secure staff in inmate living areas is in process of construction.

EXPENDITURE REPORT

The cost of operation continues to increase each year and the year under review was no exception. The chart shown on page 49 includes only actual expenditure in regard to salaries, equipment and supplies, incidental services such as health services and maintenance. It does not take into account capital equipment, capital construction or depreciation.

Every institution reported a substantial increase in costs over the previous year. The total cost of operation was \$857,520.18 in excess of the year 1968/69. This amounted to an increase in cost of 15.5%. This increase is in part consistent with general increases in cost of goods and services, wage and salary increases, increases in staff to meet new commitments and new programs. The average daily cost of food services per inmate rose from 96¢ in 1968/69 to \$1.15 in 1969/70. The average total cost per inmate per day rose from \$12.89 to \$14.36.

It was again confirmed that the cost of operating

small institutions is substantially greater than a large institution. This is illustrated by the column entitled "cost per inmate per day", wherein it appears that the institutions with the lower population indicate higher costs; in order of size of population these are repeated hereunder from small to large:-

Belmont	\$20.62
Nordegg	\$14.43
Bowden	\$13.69
Peace River	\$17.87
Lethbridge	\$15.17
Fort Saskatchewan	\$10.01
Calgary	\$8.75

Although every effort is made to reduce costs and supervise purchases in accordance with good administrative practices, we are unable to overcome the problem of rising expenditure. It is our feeling that this problem is not unique to the correctional services however, and it must be recognized that public demand for better correctional programs and facilities must be anticipated and, accordingly, increased costs are inevitable.

The increase in expenditure over the years 1965 through 1969 are indicated on the chart shown on page 50 which clearly indicates the increase in total expenditures year by year.

CORRECTIONS BRANCH
CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
EXPENDITURE REPORT

	BELMONT	BOWDEN	CALGARY	FORT SASK	LETHBRIDGE	NORDEGG	PEACE RIVER	TOTAL
Attorney General's Department	\$414,212.84	637,728.91	1,342,145.08	1,593,092.66	680,814.86	277,066.99	570,604.59	5,515,665.93
Dept. of Public Works	136,016.40	62,138.75	177,847.50	265,165.34	200,585.31	78,840.10	130,112.47	1,050,705.87
Gross Operating Total	550,229.24	699,867.66	1,519,992.58	1,858,258.00	881,400.17	355,907.09	700,717.06	6,566,371.80
Less Revenue	4,860.97	14,295.76	10,717.87	160,067.97	25,650.97	2,400.00	4,870.86	222,564.40
Net Operating Cost	545,368.27	685,571.90	1,509,274.71	1,698,190.03	855,749.20	353,507.09	696,146.20	6,343,807.40
<u>INMATE COST</u>								
Average Daily Inmate Population	72.46	137.20	472.49	464.92	154.50	67.11	106.72	1,475.40
Operating Cost per Day	\$1,494.16	1,878.28	4,134.97	4,652.21	2,344.52	968.51	1,907.25	\$17,379.90
Cost per inmate per Day	20.62	13.69	8.75	10.01	15.17	14.43	17.87	\$ 14.363 Average
Cost per inmate per Year	7,526.47	4,964.00	3,193.75	3,653.65	5,537.05	5,219.50	6,523.11	\$ 5,231.08 Average
Daily Average Dietary Cost per inmate	.9538	1.1663	1.075	CAMP \$1,2388 GAOL .8484	CAMP 1.0651 GAOL .9099	1.5975	1.47	1.1472 Average

EXPENDITURE REPORT

	1965 - 1966	1966 - 1967	1967 - 1968	1968 - 1969
ATTORNEY GENERAL DEPT.	3,140,101.05	3,376,192.46	3,962,831.87	4,693,922.40
DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS	754,217.35	768,371.26	813,641.39	1,094,636.25
GROSS OPERATING TOTAL	3,894,328.40	4,142,763.72	4,776,473.26	5,781,558.65
LESS REVENUE	370,453.17	485,345.87	415,695.61	295,271.43
NET OPERATING TOTAL	3,523,865.23	3,659,617.85	4,360,777.65	5,486,287.22
<u>INMATE COST</u>				
AVERAGE DAILY INMATE POPULATION	1,315.17	1,432.81	1,586.62	1,619.14
OPERATING COST/DAY	9,654.41	10,036.35	11,931.76	15,030.64
COST/INMATE/DAY	9.01	8.98	10.41	12.89
COST/INMATE/YEAR	3,293.10	3,276.73	3,783.40	4,735.38
DAILY AVERAGE DIETARY COST	.75	.8199	.8735	.9674

STATISTICAL RETURNS

Admissions of inmates to Correctional Institutions for the year 1969/70 totalled 17268, down by 2041 from the previous year. Inmates in custody March 31, 1970 totalled 1485, down 134 from the same date in 1969. The daily average population for the year was down to 1336 from 1611 for the previous year. While this eased the population pressure, which was previously extreme, we do not anticipate that a down trend will continue as there have been cycles of this nature in the past, with subsequent increases to levels higher than ever. This will be readily observed from the chart "Average Daily Adult Population in the Institutions", covering the years 1955 to 1970, which appears on page 54. As a matter of interest, at the time this is written, populations periodically exceed those of previous years.

Population predictions made several years ago and produced in our 1966/67 report have been carefully observed and have proved to be remarkably accurate. The same graphs, produced with that report with actual figures superimposed, are shown on pages 55, 56 & 57. It will be noted that the following predictions were made for March 31, 1970, with results as indicated:-

	<u>Prediction</u>	<u>Actual Figures</u>
Lethbridge	165	154
Calgary	458	472
Fort Saskatchewan	485 (425)*	414

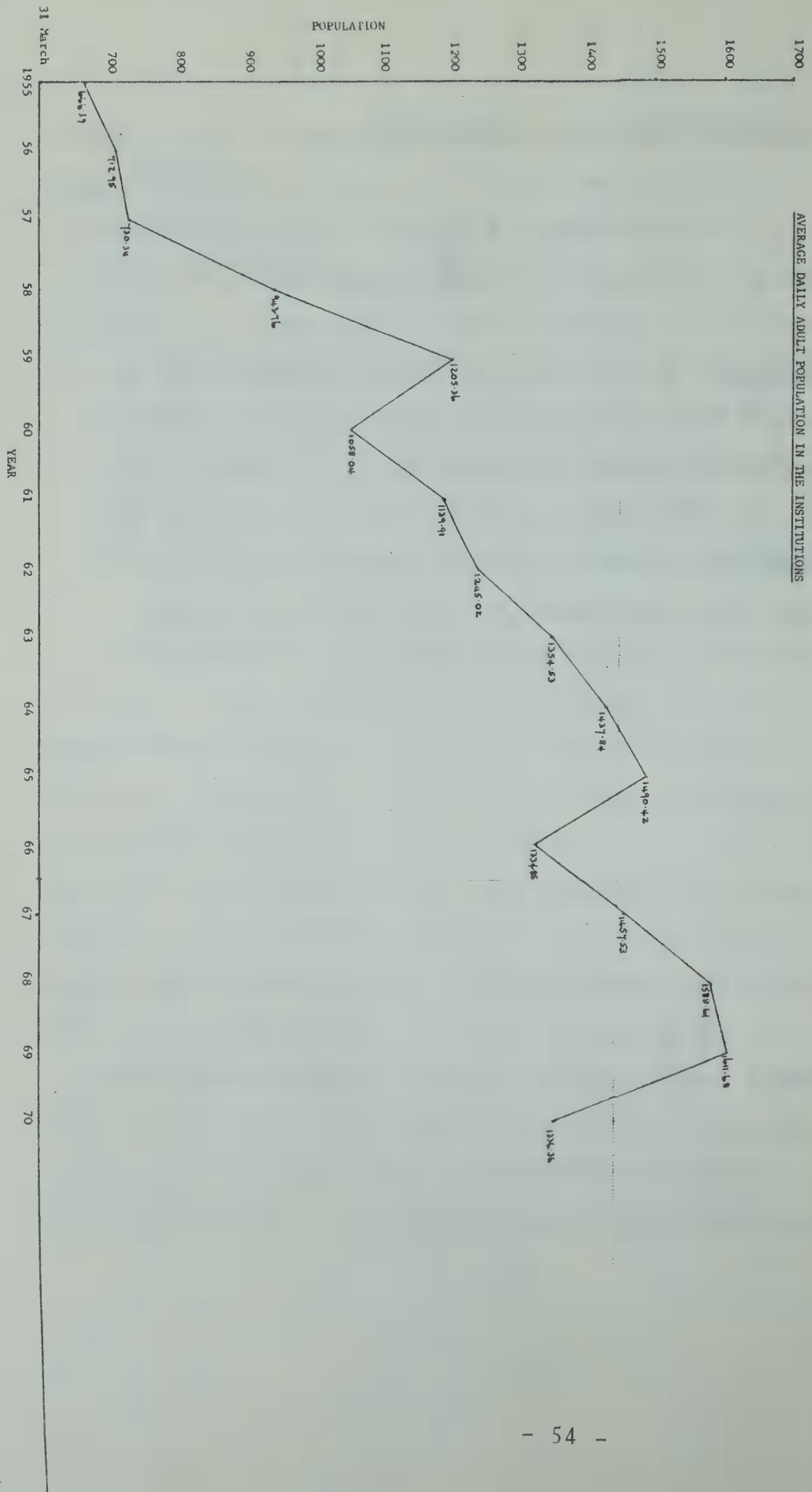
* The discrepancy in respect to Fort Saskatchewan results from the fact that Peace River held 160 rather than the 100 on which original predictions were based. If the additional 60 are deducted, the prediction is accurate within eleven numbers.

The crime scene in Alberta and, in fact, the world at large, is not such that any remarkable reduction in prison population can be expected, even by the most optimistic thinking. The United States of America has recently announced an increase in major crime of more than 25%. The City of Calgary has reported an increase in major crime of 25.6%. The City of Edmonton reported an increase in major crime of 38%, including robbery up 56%, rape up 100%, drug cases investigated up 100%.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reports of Crime Statistics (Police) also reflect a significant increase in the rates of major crime. The latest statistics available to us are those of 1968, and we have therefore

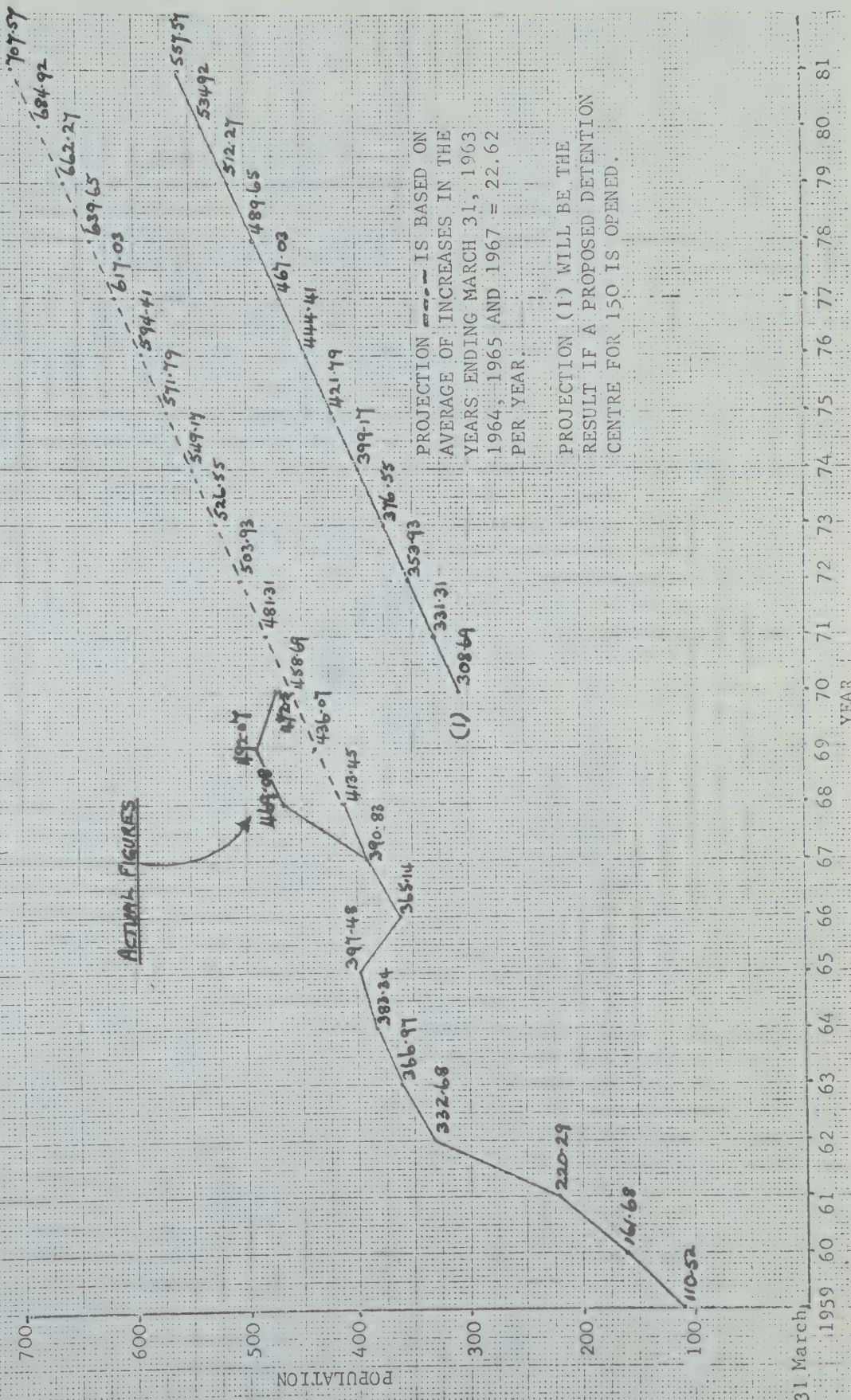
selected a five year period from 1963 to 1968 inclusive to illustrate the trends. The chart produced on pages 58 & 59 was produced from D.B.S. statistics for the years 1963 through 1968 and is indicative of major increases in rates of crime for all the major indictable offences. We are aware of recent statements to the effect that there has been no increase in major crime and that apparent increases are due to the inclusion of minor offences such as traffic offences. We have therefore produced the above mentioned charts so that those interested may draw their own conclusions.

AVERAGE DAILY ADULT POPULATION IN THE INSTITUTIONS



CALGARY PROVINCIAL GAOL DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

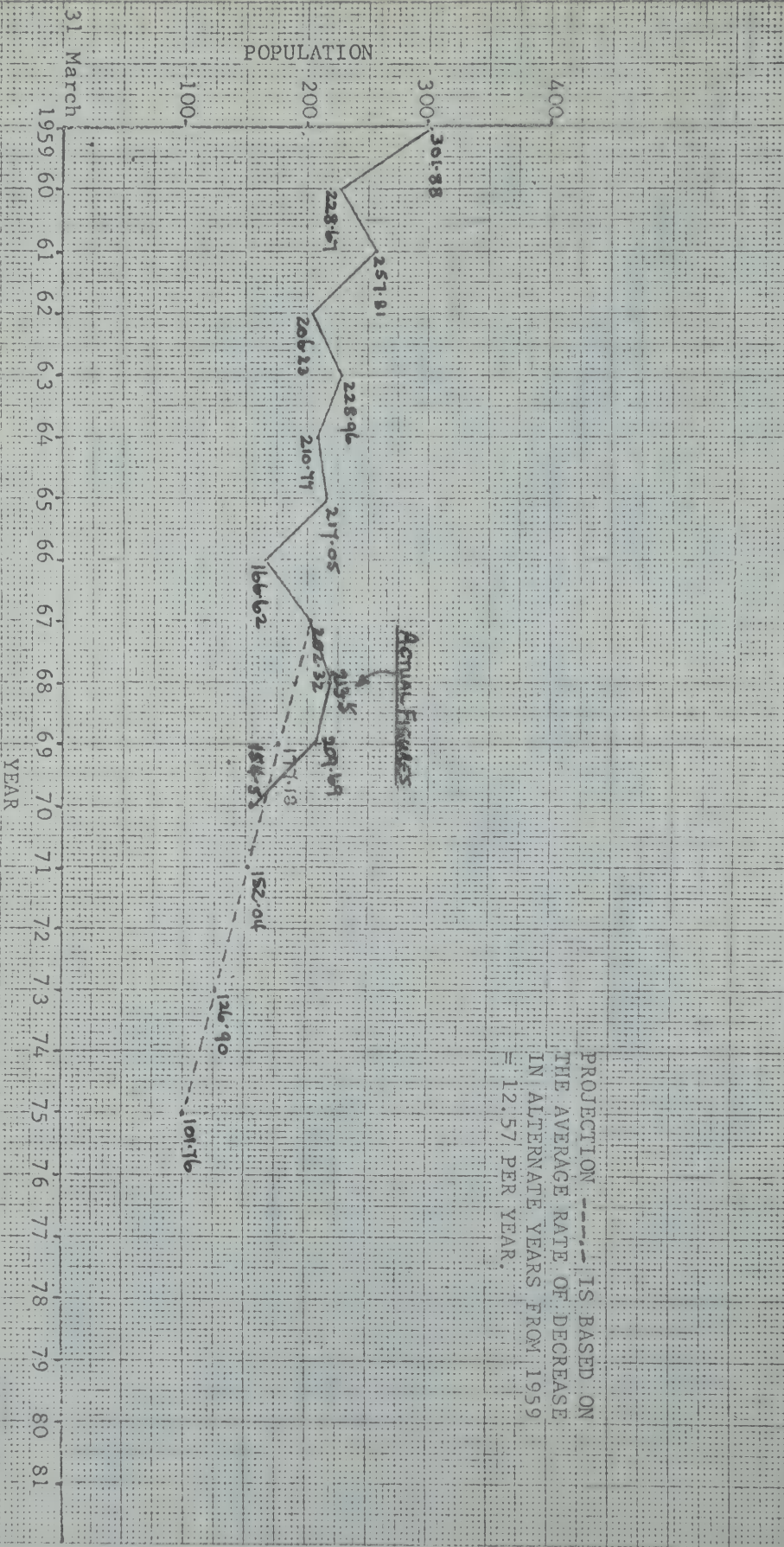
METRIC



PROJECTION (1) IS BASED ON AVERAGE OF INCREASES IN THE YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1967 = 22.62 PER YEAR.

PROJECTION (1) WILL BE THE RESULT IF A PROPOSED DETENTION CENTRE FOR 150 IS OPENED.

LETHBRIDGE PROVINCIAL GOAL DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

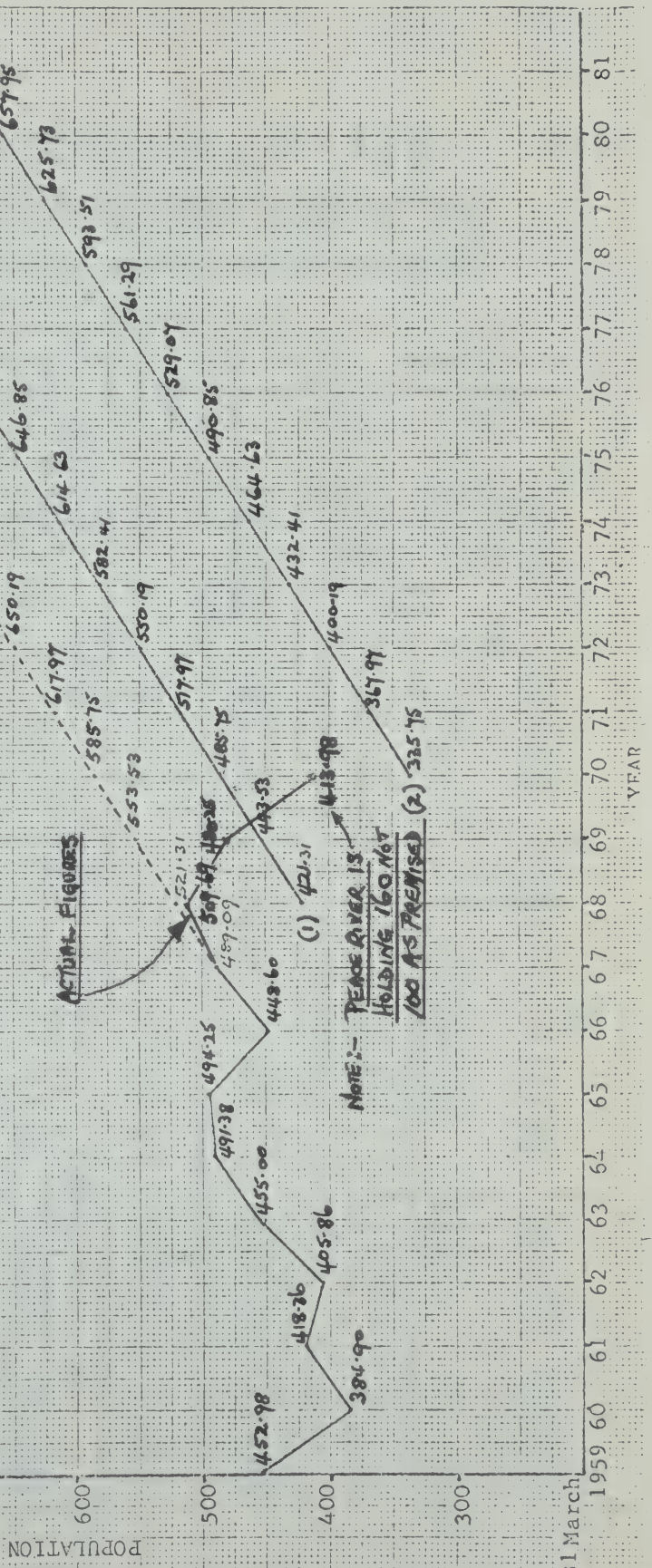


FORT SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL GAOL DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION

PROJECTION --- IS BASED ON THE AVERAGE OF INCREASES IN THE YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1963, 1964, 1965 AND 1967 = 32.22 PER YEAR.

PROJECTION (2) WILL BE THE RESULT IF A PROPOSED DETENTION CENTRE FOR 150 IS OPENED.

PROJECTION (1) IS THE ANTICIPATED RESULT OF THE PROPOSED OPENING OF PEACE RIVER PROVINCIAL GAOL i.e. - 100



CRIME RATES BASED ON 100,000 POPULATION, AGE 7 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA, 1963, THROUGH 1968 INCLUSIVE.

QUOTED FROM DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS CRIME STATISTICS (POLICE)

Offence and year	Number	Rate	Offence and year	Number	Rate
Murder			Assaults Not indecent		
1963	214	1.4	1963	32,760	208.3
1964	218	1.3	1964	40,459	252.1
1965	243	1.5	1965	44,551	271.6
1966	220	1.3	1966	53,533	318.6
1967	281	1.6	1967	59,149	340.9
1968	314	1.8	1968	66,690	374.9
Attempted Murder			Robbery		
1963	108	0.7	1963	5,885	37.4
1964	121	0.8	1964	5,666	35.3
1965	111	0.7	1965	5,576	34.0
1966	131	0.8	1966	5,710	34.0
1967	139	0.8	1967	7,212	41.6
1968	181	1.0	1968	8,382	47.1
Manslaughter			Breaking and Entering		
1963	34	0.2	1963	94,249	599.3
1964	35	0.2	1964	97,224	605.7
1965	34	0.2	1965	96,530	588.5
1966	28	0.2	1966	102,132	607.9
1967	56	0.3	1967	119,394	688.0
1968	60	0.3	1968	144,895	814.6
Rape			Theft-Motor Vehicle		
1963	549	3.5	1963	37,255	236.9
1964	745	4.6	1964	39,930	248.8
1965	641	3.9	1965	38,107	232.3
1966	652	3.9	1966	39,655	236.0
1967	773	4.5	1967	44,768	258.0
1968	892	5.0	1968	51,712	290.7
Other sexual offences			Theft over \$50		
1963	6,412	40.8	1963	62,784	399.2
1964	6,687	41.7	1964	66,934	417.0
1965	6,802	41.5	1965	67,925	414.1
1966	8,140	48.5	1966	75,841	451.4
1967	8,974	51.7	1967	86,889	500.7
1968	9,732	54.7	1968	99,167	557.5
Wounding			Theft \$50 and under		
1963	1,267	8.1	1963	157,266	999.9
1964	838	5.2	1964	170,685	1063.4
1965	822	5.0	1965	169,986	1036.3
1966	972	5.8	1966	190,480	1,133.8
1967	1,030	5.9	1967	206,945	1,192.6
1968	1,293	7.3	1968	232,941	1,309.5

CRIME RATES BASED ON 100,000 POPULATION, AGE 7 YEARS AND OVER,
CANADA, 1963, THROUGH 1968 INCLUSIVE.

QUOTED FROM DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS CRIME STATISTICS (POLICE)

Offence and year	Number	Rate	Offence and year	Number	Rate
Possession stolen goods.			Federal Statutes		
1963	5,563	35.4	1963	25,775	163.9
1964	6,011	37.4	1964	33,168	206.6
1965	5,739	35.0	1965	29,614	180.5
1966	6,074	36.2	1966	34,569	205.8
1967	6,658	38.4	1967	35,226	203.0
1968	7,725	43.4	1968	40,058	225.2
Frauds			Narcotic Control Act		
1963	30,400	193.8	1963	687	4.4
1964	33,264	207.2	1964	520	3.2
1965	32,401	197.5	1965	655	4.0
1966	37,798	225.0	1966	1,184	7.0
1967	41,497	239.1	1967	2,584	14.9
1968	48,556	272.0	1968	4,761	26.8
Prostitution			Food & Drug Act		
1963	1,626	10.3	1963	215	1.4
1964	2,054	12.8	1964	103	0.6
1965	1,864	11.4	1965	113	0.7
1966	2,166	12.9	1966	241	1.4
1967	2,055	11.8	1967	290	1.7
1968	1,996	11.2	1968	682	3.8
Gaming and Betting			Provincial Statutes		
1963	2,881	18.3	1963	219,288	1394.3
1964	2,656	16.5	1964	248,772	1549.8
1965	2,156	13.1	1965	271,857	1657.3
1966	2,285	13.6	1966	290,096	1726.8
1967	2,495	14.2	1967	296,504	1708.6
1968	2,115	11.9	1968	317,912	1787.2
Offensive Weapons			Municipal By-laws		
1963	2,900	18.4	1963	56,502	359.2
1964	2,939	18.3	1964	52,316	325.9
1965	3,275	20.0	1965	58,794	358.4
1966	3,651	21.7	1966	65,990	392.8
1967	4,116	23.7	1967	69,532	400.7
1968	5,013	28.2	1968	74,501	418.8
Other Criminal Code					
1963	129,952	826.3			
1964	149,572	931.6			
1965	151,655	924.5			
1966	173,341	1,031.8			
1967	192,137	1,107.2			
1968	214,319	1,204.8			

One of the problems arising from the increasing crime rate is our responsibility for holding in custody those persons who are charged with offences and whose cases have not been concluded. These include all those persons remanded for trial or for sentence, committed for trial in superior court, awaiting disposition of appeal, or awaiting transfer to Penitentiary.

It will be observed that on April 1, 1969 these constituted 144 persons out of 1319, or approximately 11% of the total population. On March 31, 1970, these amounted to 118 out of 1180 inmates of our major institutions. By the nature of their offences and temperament many of these individuals require a maximum security situation. As our prison system does not have any facility which can properly be classified as maximum security, these inmates monopolize all of our available security facilities and make it necessary that we impose upon municipal police facilities for assistance and accommodation of excess numbers. This is not only an undesirable imposition on our police forces, but also constitutes a heavy financial commitment, as it is necessary to pay for the service.

Some relief from this problem is now in sight as planning is under way for construction of separate remand

and detention facilities in Edmonton and Calgary. However, this problem will be with us for some time as the most optimistic estimates place completion of these facilities not earlier than the last quarter of 1973.

Daily average populations as shown on the chart on page 65 are not indicative of the day to day population pressures, and as it is not practical to provide a daily situation report in a report of this nature, we have selected March 31st of each year for comparison purposes. A chart depicting the population figure on that date from 1955 through 1970 is shown on page 64. It is evident that there has been a steady increase in prison population over the years, although the increase is not consistent every year. It appears however that each peak of population is exceeded within a few years.

As indicated previously, there was a substantial drop in daily average population during the year. The month by month picture is illustrated by the chart on page 65. The monthly situation at the individual institutions is illustrated on pages 66 & 67. The fluctuation is less noticeable at Belmont, Bowden and Nordegg, which is a satellite of Bowden, because these

are not receiving institutions. Populations, being selected and transferred from other institutions, therefore tend to remain reasonably stable at these institutions.

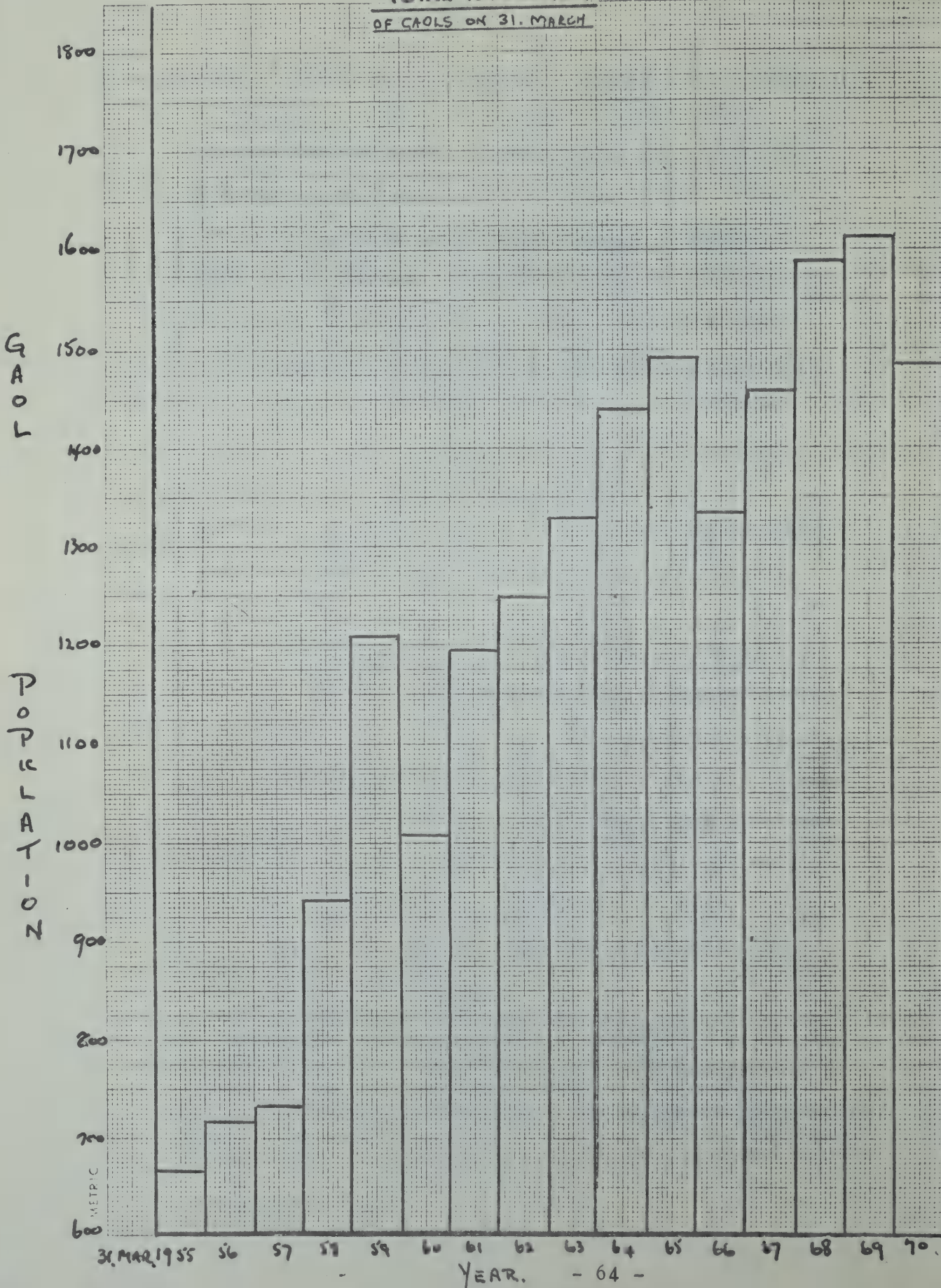
Peace River likewise requires explanation because this institution was not opened until April 1968 and was undergoing an expansion of staff and programs throughout the period, gradually receiving more prisoners as time passed. It is noteworthy that this institution approached maximum capacity by March of 1970 and has since exceeded the 160 inmates which had previously been considered maximum. We have found that the institution can accommodate 200 inmates easily.

The development of Peace River has relieved the previously overcrowded situation which existed at Fort Saskatchewan. During the year that institution reached a low daily average population of 356. The result was that at times the inmates in the institution were less than 300 for the first time in many years. It will be noted that the decrease in population at Fort Saskatchewan appears to be directly related to the increase shown for Peace River.

Lethbridge Correctional Institution shows a consistent decrease in prison population throughout the year. The graph for Calgary Correctional Institution indicates a lesser decline in population than any of the other institutions.

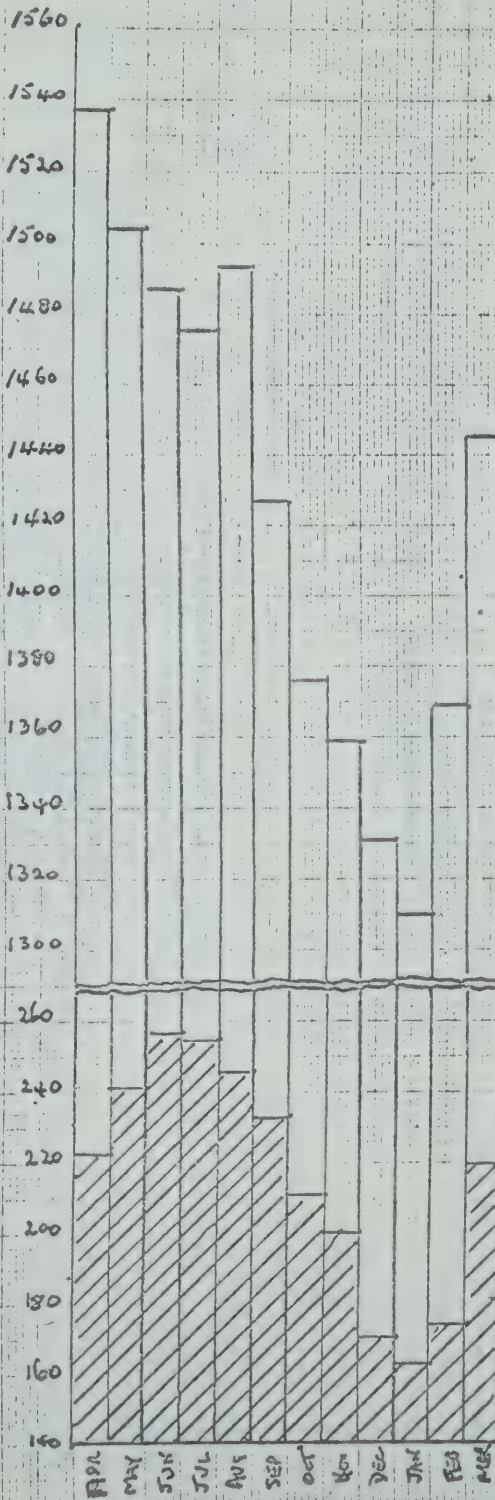
Overcrowding at the Calgary Institution as a result of the maintenance of the higher population figure has to some extent been alleviated by the opening of another Forestry Camp, which has been operated almost exclusively by inmates on the A.A. Treatment program, as mentioned elsewhere in this report.


TOTAL POPULATION
OF CAOLS ON 31. MARCH



TOTAL DAILY AVERAGE IN ALL CAMPS AND INSTITUTIONS.

APRIL 1969 - MARCH 1970

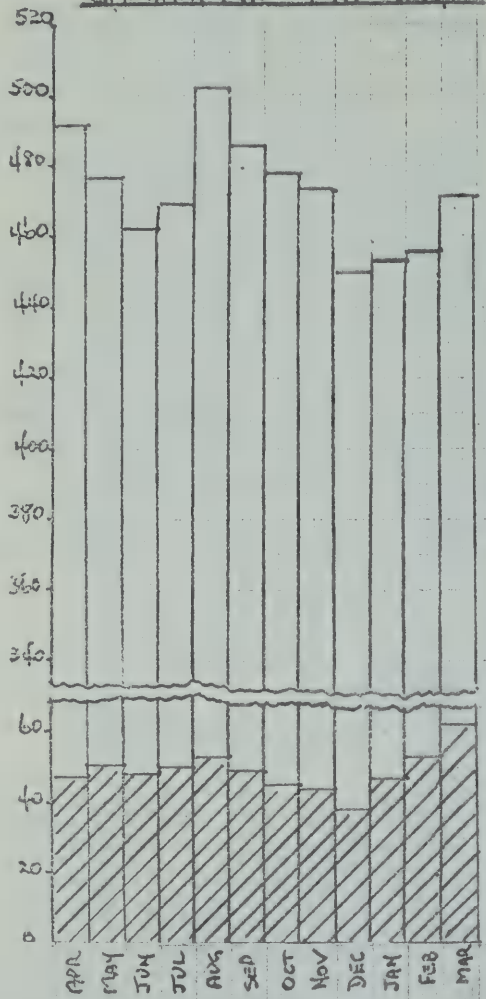


NOTE  = IN FORESTRY CAMP.

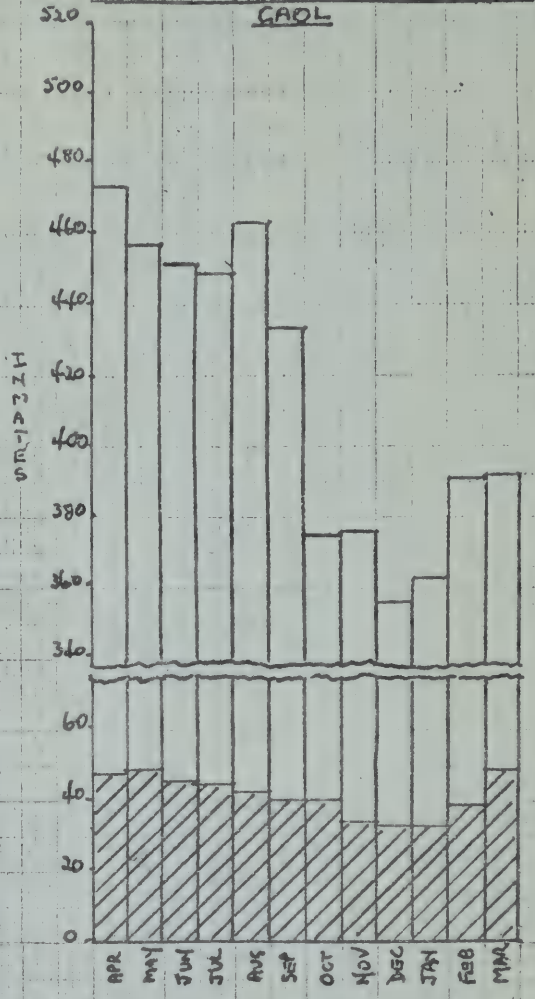
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION (MALE)
APRIL 1969 — MARCH 1970

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220

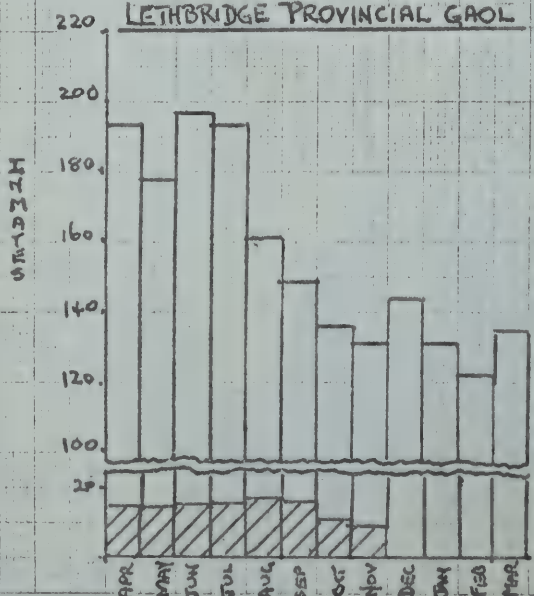
CALGARY PROVINCIAL GAOL



FORT SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL GAOL

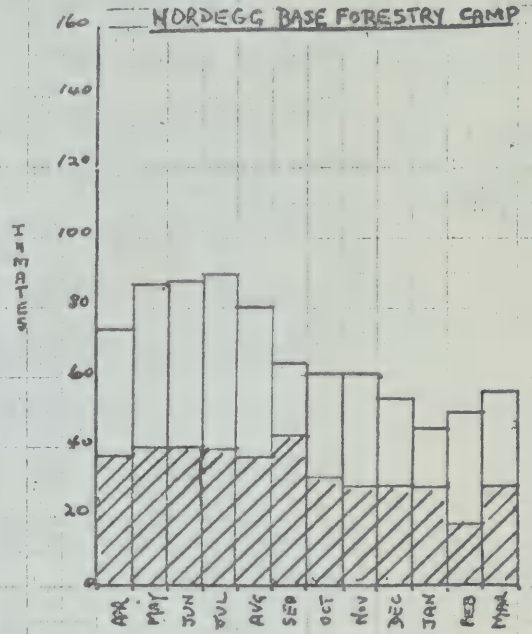
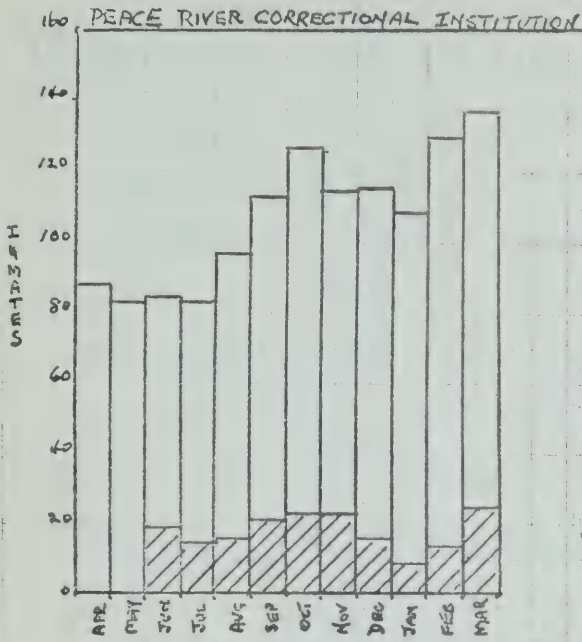


LETHBRIDGE PROVINCIAL GAOL

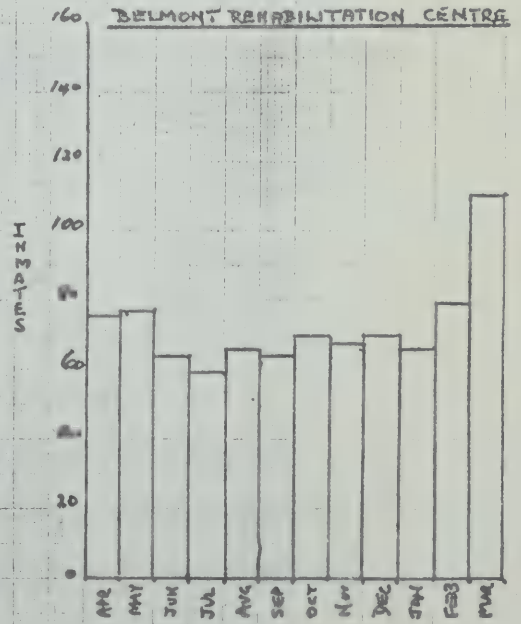
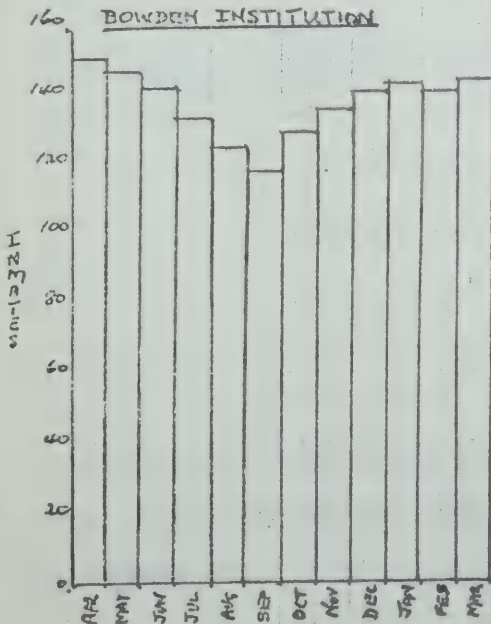


NOTE = IN FORESTRY CAMP.

DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION (MALE)
APRIL 1969 - MARCH 1970



NOTE = IN FORESTRY CAMP



The decline in population at these institutions may be attributable to Section 87A of the Liquor Control Act, which was mentioned earlier and which provides for the arrest, by police, of an intoxicated person and subsequent release without charge. We are not, however, convinced as yet that this is the case since prison populations in Alberta are at this time rising again. At the time this is written daily average populations of all institutions is almost 1500, involving 170 more inmates than were imprisoned on the same date last year.

This is our fifth annual report, and the most significant factor at this time is the dramatic increase in committals for drug offences. This is illustrated hereunder.

	<u>Narcotic Control Act</u>	<u>Food and Drug Act</u>
1965/1966	3	0
1966/1967	14	0
1967/1968	44	2
1968/1969	103	0
1969/1970	136	97

Although statistics are not yet available for the current year, it is believed that the increase in committals for drug offences will be even more dramatic.

During the years previous to 1965 there were seldom more than one or two committals for drugs, and, in consequence, this is an entirely new problem for our staff; indeed the large increase in drug cases must also create new problems in those jurisdictions where they have some years of experience in this field.

Positive measures have been taken to familiarize all staff with the drug situation and the drug culture through the dissemination of literature, visiting lecturers and group discussions in in-service training classes. A new threat of serious proportions has arisen in consequence of this problem in regard to preventing drugs from being smuggled into the institutions. This is made more difficult through the expanded programs involving community activities, day parole and temporary absences of inmates, since these present many opportunities for the introduction of contraband to our institutions. It must be accepted, however, that if we are to promote effective rehabilitation programs we must assume reasonable risks. This we are doing, and to date our experience with inmate discipline and control has been generally satisfactory. The extent to which the relaxation of security can continue rests, of course, with the inmate population and their response to the programs.

Persons under 25 years of age admitted totalled 4683 or approximately 45% of all admissions.

Persons under 18 years of age totalled 714. It is expected that legislation now being considered will remove this group from adult status in the near future.

The statistical tables which follow cover a considerable number of items which will be of varying interest to different individuals, therefore no attempt is being made to discuss these in detail. It should be noted, however, that these are the factors in regard to which we maintain statistics and which can be readily produced. We are frequently asked for statistics in regard to obscure matters of current concern only, or for specific research projects for university groups. We have found that we can produce statistics on almost any matter relevant to prison operation. It should be said, however, that this frequently involves many hours of work on the part of our staff in extracting individual items not normally required.

PRISONERS IN CUSTODY <u>April 1, 1969</u>	Calgary Correctional Institution	446	197	385	63	84	1,175	77	149	74	300	TOTAL
	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	45	12	82	3	2	144	77	149	74	300	
		<u>491</u>	<u>209</u>	<u>467</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>86</u>	<u>1,319</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>149</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>300</u>	
PRISONERS ADMITTED <u>DURING THE YEAR</u>	Calgary Correctional Institution	4,100	2,301	2,780	537	421	10,139	410	283	183	876	
	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	1,170	512	2,404	170	170	4,426	410	283	183	876	
		43	28	45	9	68	156	18	43	13	74	
		178	22	435	68	76	659	18	43	13	74	
		964	22	758	68	76	1,888	18	43	13	74	
		<u>6,455</u>	<u>2,863</u>	<u>6,422</u>	<u>784</u>	<u>744</u>	<u>17,268</u>	<u>428</u>	<u>326</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>950</u>	
PRISONERS DISCHARGED <u>DURING THE YEAR</u>	Calgary Correctional Institution	5,192	2,433	3,609	637	446	12,317	372	336	220	928	
	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	1,278	519	2,861	180	176	5,014	372	336	220	928	
		<u>6,470</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>6,470</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>17,331</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>928</u>	

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
PRISONERS IN CUSTODY March 31, 1970	425	115	359	31	132	1,062	116	139	50	305
Sentenced Committed - Remanded	51	5	60	2		118				
TOTAL	<u>476</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>1,180</u>	<u>116</u>	<u>139</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>305</u>
Daily Average Population For the Year	472.49	154.5	413.98	50.94	106.73	1059.59	72.46	137.20	67.11	276.77
Daily Average Turnover	35.10	21.43	42.81	5.19	3.59	108.12				
Prisoners in Forestry Camps During Fiscal Year	405	66	247		99	817			196	196
Indians Admitted	914	1,536	615	307	144	3,516	65	31	42	138
Metis Admitted	75	173	455	119	231	1,052	57	33	20	110
Total Indians and Metis Admitted	989	1,709	1,070	426	375	4,568	122	64	62	248
Number of First Offenders Admitted	1,219	564	1,023	179	363	3,348	19	48	15	82
Number of Repeaters Admitted	2,881	1,737	1,757	358	305	7,038	391	11	23	425

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
<u>DISCHARGES</u>										
Deceased	3,194	1,915	1,833	517	309	7,768	299	161	143	603
Time Expired	895	484	2,261	152	170	3,962				
Released by Appeal Court	510	374	170	29	29	1,112	6	1	3	10
Released for Trial	695	4	616	27	5	1,347				
Fine Paid	103	22	89	11	13	238	45	63	31	139
Out to Further Charges			2			2				
Paroled										
Parole Reinstated	36	2	22	4	4	68				
Out to Witness	162	37	167		13	379			6	6
Transferred to Bowden	42	16	324		3	385			10	23
Transferred to Belmont		7	3			10	4	6	10	20
Transferred to Calgary	2					2		4		4
Transferred to Lethbridge	7	2			33	42	13	26	10	49
Transferred to Peace Sask.						98	1			1
Transferred to Peace River						88				
Transferred to A.I.G.				1		1				
Transferred to Nordegg						88				
Transferred to Alberta						21				
Hospital, Edmonton										
Transferred to Alberta										
Hospital, Ponoka	31	2		4	11	36	3			3
Transferred to Hospital	36	10	74	16	6	142				
Transferred to Saskat- chewan Penitentiary										
Transferred to Kingston	162	30	228		10	430				
Penitentiary				8		8				
Transferred to R.C.M.P. Cells						1				1

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordberg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Out for Arraignment	135		56	9	10	191		11	1	12
Out to Appeal Court	111		186			324				
Out to Supreme Court	125					125				
Out on Judge's Order										
Escaped Custody	21		7	3	1	29	1	24	4	28
Released on Appeal Bail			9			12		16	2	19
Released on Bail			164	14	2	415				
Released to Immigration	203	32	40	2		46				
Released by Clinic		4								
Released by A.G. Dept.										
Released by Court Order			10	1		11				
Released by Magistrate's Order										
Conviction Quashed		1		1		2				
Temporary Release		2				2				
Christmas Parole			1			1				
Day Parole				1	3	4				
Transferred to Whitehorse Gaol				16		16				
				1		1				
TOTAL	<u>6,470</u>	<u>2,952</u>	<u>6,470</u>	<u>817</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>17,331</u>	<u>372</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>220</u>	<u>928</u>
SENTENCES										
Under 30 days	2,143	1,596	1,226	278	262	5,505				11
30 Days to Under 2 Months	763	439	454	163	159	1,978		1		42
2 Months to Under 3 Months	235	55	160	29	49	528			12	78
3 Months to Under 4 Months	329	76	166	23	75	669			17	111
4 Months to Under 5 Months	59	12	149	11	30	261		1	6	16
5 Months to Under 6 Months	4		73	10	4	91	8	2		

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
6 Months to Under 9 Months	245	52	212	6	104	619	75	42	56	173
9 Months to Under 12 Months	26	18	104	7	54	209	19	30	20	69
12 Months to Under 2 Years	296	53	235	10	225	819	97	207	72	376
For Immigration Parole Act										
Death Penalty			1			1				
Over 2 Years Consecutive										
TOTAL	<u>4,100</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>10,680</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>876</u>
AGES										
12, 13, 14, 15 Years Old			1			1				3
16 Years Old	120	50	98	4	39	311	3	3	10	61
17 Years Old	152	57	152		41	402	10	48	12	84
18 Years Old	209	120	189	50	81	649	16	62	13	79
19 Years Old	214	97	184	48	53	596	19	50	23	73
20 Years Old	184	105	185	31	44	549	33	31	18	77
21 Years Old	186	111	179	30	46	552	23	26	18	77
22 Years Old	179	126	144	27	40	516	20	30	18	71
23 Years Old	138	88	129	28	34	417	20	13	7	40
24 Years Old	112	103	110	24	28	377	23	10	14	47
25 Years Old	124	75	66	29	19	313	23	6	12	47
26 to 29 Years Old	335	296	265	73	73	1,042	12	2	5	19
30 to 34 Years Old	390	251	308	73	58	1,080	34	1	16	51
35 to 39 Years Old	405	252	216	61	43	977	63	1	15	79
40 to 44 Years Old	384	222	212	29	27	874	39		6	45
45 to 49 Years Old	465	121	158	14	20	778	30		7	37
50 to 54 Years Old	211	91	80	8	9	399	25		4	25
55 to 59 Years Old	160	77	62	3	4	306	17			21
60 to 69 Years Old	92	56	39	5	9	201	14			14
							5		3	8

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
70 Years and Over	40	3	3	3	46	46	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	<u>4,100</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>10,386</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>876</u>
<u>EDUCATION</u>										
None	60	102	67	14	26	269	4	1	1	5
Grade I	1	53	10	5	4	73	2	1	1	2
Grade II	42	58	29	14	12	155	2	1	1	3
Grade III	56	44	36	8	8	152	5	1	1	7
Grade IV	109	183	82	17	27	418	7	2	2	9
Grade V	155	99	95	19	29	397	18	1	7	26
Grade VI	263	155	156	19	72	669	30	11	11	52
Grade VII	334	378	265	23	78	1,079	27	21	21	69
Grade VIII	980	566	655	24	176	2,566	77	73	44	194
Grade IX	649	264	467	199	109	1,594	71	82	31	184
Grade X	674	203	451	105	60	1,445	60	51	38	149
Grade XI	405	101	246	57	49	827	45	32	20	97
Grade XII	300	85	192	26	19	617	46	10	6	62
College or University	72	10	29	5	7	123	16	1	1	17
TOTAL	<u>4,100</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>10,386</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>876</u>
<u>HABITS</u>										
Intemperate	2,034	1,054	1,062	478	196	4,824	408	14	27	449
Temperate	1,995	1,215	1,523	48	429	5,210	2	224	142	368
Total Abstainer	71	32	195	1	43	342	408	45	14	59
Drug Addict				10		10				

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordeggs Forestry Camp	TOTAL
<u>MARITAL STATUS</u>										
Single	2,758	1,301	1,958	292	520	6,829	190	262	133	585
Married	759	707	583	198	114	2,361	97	19	35	151
Separated	395	176	158	11	21	761	55	2	10	67
Widowed	54	67	39	20	9	189	10			10
Divorced	134	50	42	16	4	246	23		5	28
Common Law							35			35
TOTAL	<u>4,100</u>	<u>2,301</u>	<u>2,780</u>	<u>537</u>	<u>668</u>	<u>10,386</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>283</u>	<u>183</u>	<u>876</u>
<u>RELIGION</u>										
Roman Catholic	1,760	1,425	1,636	353	469	5,643	205	116	92	413
United Church	1,159	176	592	47	85	2,059	88	47	23	158
Anglican	517	395	100	94	45	1,151	49	28	19	96
Presbyterian	109	39	18	3	6	175	6	7	3	16
Lutheran	166	43	75	2	14	300	18	8	9	35
Baptist	77	15	38	11	5	146	6	2	3	11
Greek Catholic	5	4	5	4	2	20	4			4
Greek Orthodox	23	7	74		2	106	8	6	2	16
Other Christian Creeds	109	82	91	17	18	317	23	14	6	43
Non Christian Creeds		3	3	1	9	16			26	26
None	175	112	148	5	13	453	3	55		58

COUNTRY OF BIRTH	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Canada	3,738	2,241	2,614	528	655	9,776	384	269	170	823
Great Britain & Ireland	61	6	49	3	1		10	3	6	19
Other British Countries	21	1	5	1		28	1	1		2
United States	74	16	13	2	4	109	6		2	8
Europe	204	37	88	3	8	340	8	10	5	23
Asia	2		6			8				1
Others			5			5	1			
<u>OFFENCES</u>										
Criminal Code Part I										
<u>General</u>										
Aiding a Robbery			1			1				
TOTAL			<u>1</u>			<u>1</u>				
Criminal Code Part II										
<u>Public Order</u>										
Carrying Offensive Weapon	47	1	30	2	3	83	10	3	2	15
Pointing a Firearm	3	4			5	12				
Unregistered Firearm	3					7			1	2
Possession of Explosives										
Possession of Narcotics										
Forcible Entry										

Possession of House-breaking Tools	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Possession of Sawed-Off Rifle	53	5	4	2	8	4	10	3	1	4
TOTAL			<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>106</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>21</u>
CRIMINAL CODE PART III Law and Justice										
Obstructing a Peace Officer	7	2	15	1	5	30	2	1	1	4
Resisting Arrest	3		7		1	11				
Escaping Custody	20	1	17		4	42	1			1
Public Mischief	9	1	50	1	8	69	1	6		7
False Statement							1			1
Perjury		1	4			5				
Violation of Parole			1	1	1	3				
Skipping Bail			2	2		7				
Neglecting to Aid a Peace Officer	3			1		1				
Disobeying Court Order					1	1				
Contempt of Court			1			1				
Impersonating a Peace Officer			1			1				
TOTAL	<u>42</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>171</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>22</u>

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Criminal Code Part IV										
Sexual Offences, Public Morals & <u>Disorderly Conduct</u>										
Seduction	1		1		2	2				9
Incest			17		8	2	4	5		1
Indecent Assault on a Female	10	1				36				1
Indecent Assault on a Male	3	1	2			6	1			1
Gross Indecency			10			10			1	1
Indecent Act	10	1	17	6		34	1		1	2
Creating a Disturbance	173	77	165	63	32	510	6	2	1	9
Prowling at Night	13					13				
Trespassing		9	7			16				
Vagrancy	107	19	41	54	4	225		3		3
Intercourse with a Female under 14										
Attempted Rape	1		1			2	1			1
Rape	3		1			4	1	1	1	3
Obscene Literature		1				1				
Loitering		2				2				
Intercourse with Feeble Minded					1	1				
Illicit Intercourse	1		1			1				
Bestiality						1				
TOTAL	322	111	263	123	47	866	14	12	5	31

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Criminal Code Part V Disorderly Houses, Gaming & Betting	1		1			1				1
Keeping a Bawdy House						1				1
Found in a Bawdy House						1				1
Living Off Avails						1				1
Keeping a Betting House						1				1
Procuring						1				1
Found in a Gaming House						1				1
TOTAL	2		1			3				1
Criminal Code Part VI Against the Person and Reputation	12	5	6		5	28	2	1	4	7
Criminal Negligence										
Neglect to Provide										
Murder			1			1				
Manslaughter		1				1				
Attempt to Wound	3		5			8				
Attempted Suicide	1	2	1			4	2			2
Bodily Harm with Intent										
Assault Causing Bodily Harm	88	50	95	7	19	259	18	20	33	71
Assault Causing Grievous Bodily Harm										

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Assault - Common	77	42	140	9	24	292	18	2		20
Wounding		3	1			4				
Assaulting a Peace Officer	24	11	32	2	4	73	6	2	1	9
Bigamy			1			1				
Failing to Remain at Scene of Accident	59	8	20	1	1	89		4	11	15
Abduction				2		2				
Driving While Intoxicated	2	28	37		7	74	2	1		3
Driving While Impaired	276	109	246	10	36	677	21		1	22
Driving While Disqualified	102	85	207	5	31	430	13	3	7	23
Dangerous Driving	30	7	27	1	3	68	5			5
Care and Control of Motor Vehicle While Impaired			1			2				
Unlawfully Seizing a Person										
Attempt to Procure Abortion										
Forcibly Confine a Person				1		1				
Failing to Provide Necessities										
Driving While Alcohol Over .08	4		3			3				
Kidnapping	1		5			9				
Failing to Take Breathalyzer Test	2					1				
TOTAL	<u>681</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>828</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>131</u>	<u>2,030</u>	<u>88</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>178</u>

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordegg Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Criminal Code Part VII <u>The Right of Property</u>										
Conversion of Funds										
Theft Under \$50	351	98	380	43	64	936	45	44	19	108
Theft Over \$50 (includes theft of auto)	173	87	259	35	85	639	49	105	48	202
Theft by Person Required to Account										
Attempted Theft	19		9	1		29			7	16
Theft from the Mail			5		1	6				
Taking a Motor Vehicle Without Consent of Owner	17	7	24		6	54	2		1	3
Threats by Telephone Robbery			1			1				
Robbery with Violence	28	5				7				
Armed Robbery		1				35	6	14	9	29
Attempted Robbery	1		33	1	1	34	1	2		3
Housebreaking			3			4				
Break, Enter and Theft	129	75	379		83	666	32	397	125	554
Break & Enter with Intent	38	13	117		11	179	6	4	1	11
Attempted Break & Enter with Intent			3			3				
Possession of Housebreak- ing Instruments	4	1	11			16				
Possession of Stolen Property	153	42	190	7	32	424	19	51	25	95
Attempted False Pretences										
False Pretences	165	187	524	196	48	1,120	33	47	84	164
Obtaining Food & Lodging by Fraud	71	37	55		9	172	2			2

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordeggs Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Attempt to Obtain Food & Lodging by Fraud	8	9	11	3	9	3	1	1	87	89
Forgery			22	5		42				
Possession of Instruments to Commit Forgery		1		2		25				
Indecent Telephone Calls										
Uttering a Forged Document	50	20	72	57	64	263	10	62		72
Unlawfully in a Dwelling	4	10	11		2	27		2		2
Theft of Telecommuni- cations			8		1	9				
Extortion		1				1				
Break, Enter & Assault				1		1				
Enter a Dwelling with Intent			1			1				
TOTAL	<u>1,211</u>	<u>594</u>	<u>2,118</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>423</u>	<u>4,697</u>	<u>206</u>	<u>738</u>	<u>406</u>	<u>1,350</u>
Criminal Code Part VIII Fraudulent Transactions										
Fraud Obtaining Transportation by Fraud	7	16	40	3	3	69	3	23	4	30
TOTAL	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>54</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>30</u>

Criminal Code Part IX Wilful and Forbidden Acts In Respect of <u>Certain Property</u>	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordesse Forestry Camp	TOTAL
	71	27	24	10	7	139	2	4	6	12
Cruelty of Animals			2			4				
Damage to Property		2	2			4				
Ringling in False Alarms						3		1		1
Arson	1	6				6				
Mischief										
TOTAL	<u>72</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>
Criminal Code Part X Offences Related to <u>Currency</u>										
Extortion										
Possession of Counterfeit Money										
Possession of Instruments for Counterfeiting										
TOTAL										

Criminal Code Part XI <u>Attempts and Conspiracies</u> Attempts Conspiracy Accessory After the Fact TOTAL <u>Criminal Code - Others</u> Breach of Recognizance Breach of Probation Order TOTAL	Calgary Correctional Institution	6	1	7																	
	Lethbridge Correctional Institution																				
	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE		5																		
	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE			1																	
	Peace River Correctional Institution			4	4																
	TOTAL		18	11	29																
	Belmont Rehab. Centre			2																	
	Bowden Institution																				
	Nordegg Forestry Camp				5																
	TOTAL				7																

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordessa Forestry Camp	TOTAL
<u>Federal Statutes</u>										
Indian Act	4	11	27	3	2	45				2
Indian Act (Intoxication)	1	40	15	4		62				
Immigration Act	2	4	14	1		21	2			
Railway Act	55		14			69				
Juvenile Delinquents Act	10	12	28	1	9	60	5	7	5	17
Parole Act (Violation)	8	1			6	15				
Excise Act	1		2			3	1			1
Unemployment Insurance Act	5	3	17			25				
Game Act	1					1				
Income Tax Act			2			2				
Narcotic Control Act	55	15	52		8	136	15	36	8	59
National Parks Act	6	1				7				
Food & Drug Act	36	7	41		8	97	11	28	4	43
Securities Act										
Public Health Act	1		2			3				
Collection Agencies Act			1			1				
TOTAL	<u>185</u>	<u>94</u>	<u>215</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>547</u>	<u>34</u>	<u>71</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>122</u>
<u>Provincial Statutes</u>										
Alberta Liquor Act	546	337	737	121	127	1,868	5	20	18	43
Alberta Liquor Act (Intoxication)	1,619	1,193	114	208	13	3,147	29		18	47
Public Health Act			4			4				
Vehicle & Highway Traffic Act	601	369	894	38	93	1,995	4	38	1	43

	Calgary Correctional Institution	Lethbridge Correctional Institution	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution MALE	Fort Sask. Correctional Institution FEMALE	Peace River Correctional Institution	TOTAL	Belmont Rehab. Centre	Bowden Institution	Nordeggs Forestry Camp	TOTAL
Fuel Oil Tax Act	4	4	7		3	18			2	2
Motor Vehicle Accident Claims Act	62	18	63		8	151				5
Public Service Vehicle Act	15	1	34			1				2
Alimony Enforcement Act	7	1	4		3	50	2			3
Child Welfare Act		5	6	14	5	28	3			
Alberta Game Act						16				
Alberta Liquor Act (Disturbance)			13	4		17				
Alberta Liquor Act (Illegal Possession)		232				232				
Maintenance Orders Act		4				4				
Fisheries Act			3		1	4				
Alberta Forests Act			1			1				
Alberta Regulations			2			2				
Domestic Relations Act			1			3				3
Labour Act	4		2		2	6	3			
TOTAL	<u>2,858</u>	<u>2,164</u>	<u>1,885</u>	<u>385</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>7,547</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>148</u>
Town and City Bylaws	18	13	30	2		63		4		4
GRAND TOTAL OF OFFENCES FOR THE YEAR	<u>5,472</u>	<u>3,398</u>	<u>5,579</u>	<u>943</u>	<u>962</u>	<u>16,354</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>907</u>	<u>530</u>	<u>1,847</u>

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