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# **ANNUAL REPORT 1978-1979**

**Secretariat**

**Royal Canadian Mounted Police**

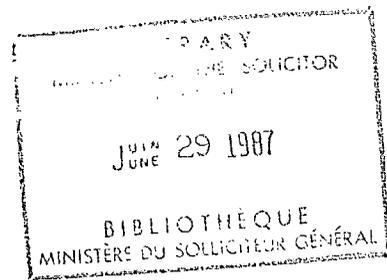
**National Parole Board**

**Correctional Service of Canada**



**Solicitor General  
Canada**

**Solliciteur général  
Canada**



# **ANNUAL REPORT 1978-1979**

**Secretariat  
Royal Canadian Mounted Police  
National Parole Board  
Correctional Service of Canada**



**Solicitor General  
Canada**

**Solliciteur général  
Canada**

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Solicitor General  
of Canada

Solliciteur général  
du Canada

To His Excellency  
the Right Honourable Edward Schreyer,  
Governor General of Canada

May it please Your Excellency:

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency  
the annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor  
General for the fiscal year April 1, 1978 to  
March 31, 1979.

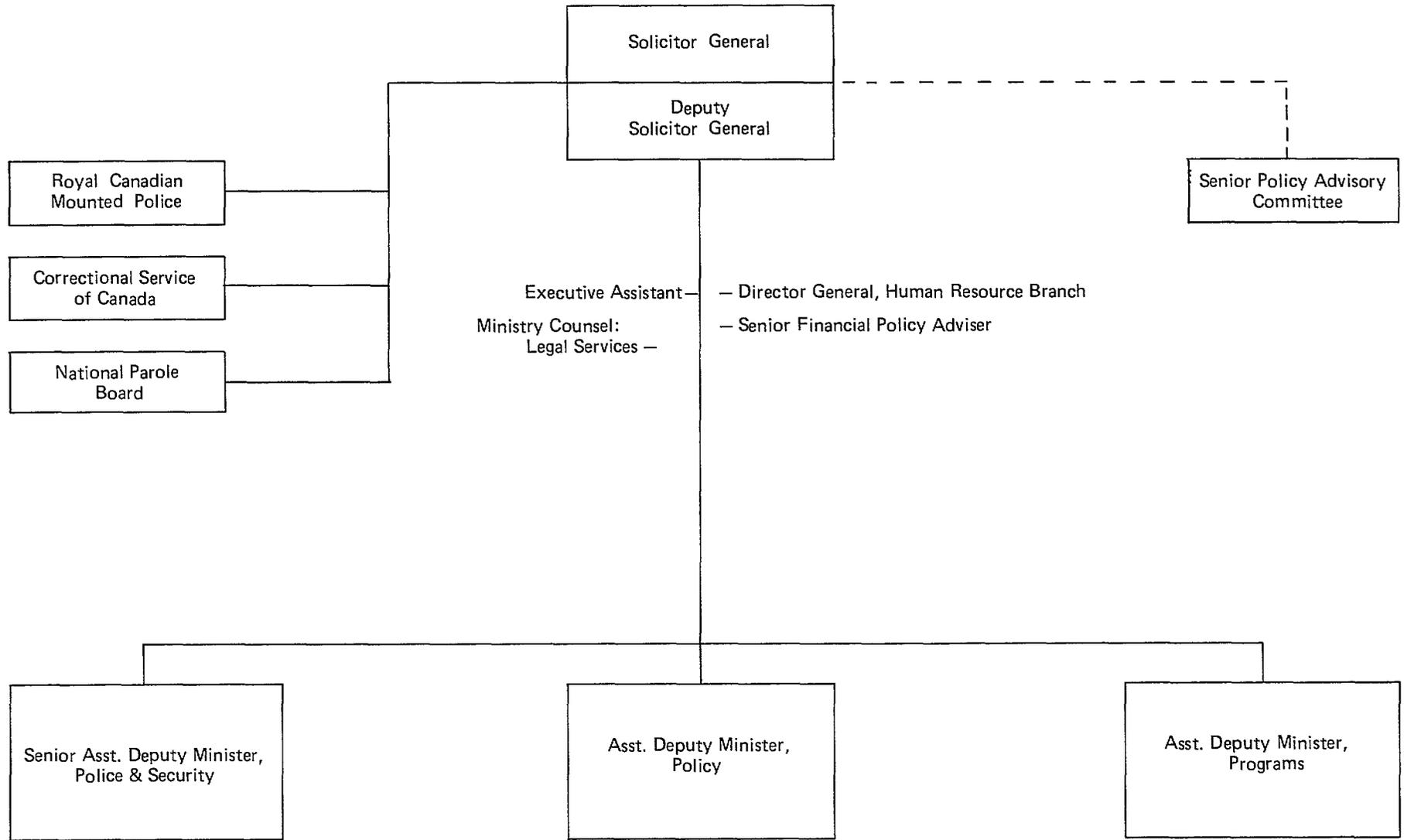
Respectfully submitted,

Bob Kaplan, P.C., M.P.  
Solicitor General of Canada

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# ORGANIZATION CHART — SECRETARIAT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL



SECRETARIAT

The Department of the Solicitor General was established in 1966 when Parliament assigned to it responsibility for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Canadian Penitentiary Service. The Solicitor General of Canada also reports to Parliament for the National Parole Board.

In 1973 what had been known formerly as Departmental Headquarters was reorganized to perform the functions of a Ministry Secretariat.

The development and co-ordination of Ministry policy are the responsibility of the Secretariat that reports to the Deputy Solicitor General. The heads of the three agencies, who have responsibility for administration and programs in their areas, report to the Solicitor General.

Policies on police, corrections and parole are determined by the Solicitor General who is advised by the agency heads and the Deputy Solicitor General who together comprise the Ministry's Senior Policy Advisory Committee.

A reorganization of the Secretariat was carried out during the fiscal year 1978 to 1979. The major thrust of the organizational changes has been to emphasize the Secretariat's policy and program role at the federal and federal-provincial levels in four major areas: the criminal justice system; corrections; police; and security. The changes will ensure most efficient use of financial and personnel resources and enhance lines of communication.

The Secretariat has branches responsible for:

- Policy;
- Police and Security; and
- Programs.

Each of the three branches is under the direction of an Assistant Deputy Minister.

POLICY BRANCH

The Policy Branch promotes and supports the development of over-all policy direction within the Secretariat and the Ministry, with particular emphasis on criminal justice and corrections, through the development of a corporate policy framework of policy proposals and alternatives, the identification of policies and policy priorities, and the coordination of policy development within the Secretariat and the Ministry as a whole.

Given the relatively small size of the Branch and the enormous breadth of the issues with which it must deal, liaison with other elements of the Secretariat, the Agencies of the Ministry and other government departments and provincial governments is of major importance. This liaison is achieved through policy input and support of such policy development committees as the Senior Policy Advisory Committee, the Joint Justice/Solicitor General Committee on Criminal Justice and Federal-Provincial Committees of Deputy Ministers and Ministers responsible for Criminal Justice.

The following is a list of major projects undertaken by the Policy Branch in 1978-79.

Federal-Provincial Meeting of Deputy Ministers

- The Branch coordinated the planning, preparation and follow-up of the meeting of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Corrections.
  
- The Branch also coordinated, with the Department of Justice, the planning, preparation and follow-up of the joint meeting of Deputy Ministers responsible for Criminal Justice.

- A Steering Committee of Deputy Ministers on Duplication and Overlap in the Administration of Justice and Corrections was established at that meeting to review and monitor developments on a number of priority areas identified by the Deputy Ministers. The Branch coordinates the Ministry's involvement in the Steering Committee's review.

#### Young Offenders Legislation

- As part of the ongoing consultation with the provinces with respect to the development of new legislation to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act, the Solicitor General of Canada forwarded, in the spring of 1978, to all provincial ministers responsible for the administration of juvenile justice, a revised set of proposals for their reaction and comments. During the ensuing months most of the provinces submitted an official response. These submissions were analysed and resulted in a very significant number of additional modifications being made to the federal proposals.
- In anticipation of the eventual introduction and adoption of new legislation, branch officials coordinated with other Secretariat branches in the study and development of a strategy to meet future research, statistical, evaluation, orientation and training needs, which was anticipated would result from the implementation of the proposed new law.

### Split in Jurisdiction in Corrections

- The Branch presided over a Federal-Provincial Steering Committee on split in jurisdiction in corrections, which was struck by the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Corrections in October, 1977, to examine in greater depth the three following options:
  1. the provinces take over all adult corrections;
  2. the federal government take over all adult offenders sentenced to more than six months;
  3. the establishment of a joint federal-provincial corporation to be responsible for all corrections within a province.

The report of the Steering Committee was submitted to the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Corrections at its November 1978 meeting.

### Duplication and Overlap in Corrections

- The Branch assisted in a Ministry task force that, as a result of a decision at the November 1978 meeting of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers, visited six provinces in December 1978 to define the areas of duplication and overlap in corrections which could be reduced or eliminated by closer cooperation between the provinces and the federal government. A consolidated report of the findings was produced in January 1979, and used by the agencies and the provinces as a basis for resolving certain areas of operational duplication. Other areas are being studied.

Female Offenders

- The Branch continued to preside over a National (Federal-Provincial) Planning Committee on the Female Offender, formed in 1977 to address the key recommendations of the Report of the National Advisory Committee on the Female Offender (Clark Report). Two meetings of the Committee had been held in the previous fiscal year, and the Committee completed its deliberations in its final meeting on 6-8 June 1978. The report of the Committee was published in October 1978, and tabled at the meeting of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers held in November of that year.

POLICE AND SECURITY BRANCH

During the period under review, a complete reorganization of the Branch was effected, resulting in the Branch being renamed the Police and Security Branch. The new organization was designed to enable the clearer identification and allocation of specific responsibilities relating to law enforcement and security policy formulation and program activities.

This reorganization included the consolidation of two functions, security information analysis and contingency planning under one director, and reduced the number of divisions to three, namely the:

- a. Security Policy Division;
- b. Police and Law Enforcement Policy Division;
- c. Security Information and Contingency Plans Division.

The consolidated Security Information and Contingency Plans Division is responsible for program activities in relation to the production of security intelligence information and the development of contingency plans. The other two divisions - Security Policy and Police and Law Enforcement Policy - are responsible for the coordination and development of security, and police and law enforcement policy.

The reorganization of the Branch provides a capability for discharging its responsibilities for the monitoring, analysis and dissemination of internal security information, contingency planning and the coordination and development of police and security policy. Resources are committed to:

- a. the furtherance of existing programs and commitments;
- b. the development of initiatives in a variety of new areas.

### Security Policy Division

During the fiscal year 1978-79, the Security Policy Division developed policy in three major areas:

- a. review of government administrative security policies. This is an ongoing process which involves several major submissions to Cabinet that relate to significant changes to the administrative security policies of the federal government;
- b. review of the government's national-international security policies. Involvement in this area includes the development of proposals for an over-all national security policy; and,
- c. examination of and recommendations respecting the government's proposed freedom of information, and Privacy Acts.

In addition, the division was involved in a number of other activities relating to the Ministry position on the security aspects of policies proposed by other departments and agencies. Included among these were: (1) the security rejection criteria in citizenship cases; (2) proposals to allow customs and excise officials to open letters from abroad.

The division also provided advice on operational security matters to the various interdepartmental committees on security.

Police and Law Enforcement Division

During the fiscal year 1978-79, this division continued its on-going involvement with a number of projects and commitments, such as:

- federal role in law enforcement
- ports policing
- Native policing
- drug enforcement legislation
- amendments to the RCMP Act
- RCMP provincial and municipal agreements
- development of channels of communication with provincial, municipal and other police agencies and associations
- participation in the development and implementation of police programs and training methods
- administering the Protection of Privacy Act
- administering the VIP Protection Program
- Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police Crime Prevention Committee.

Security Information and Contingency Plans Division

This division was formed by merging the Security Information Analysis and Contingency Plans Development divisions. Its responsibilities include such distinct program areas of Branch responsibility as:

- a. Security Information
  - including the coordination of interdepartmental evaluation of security intelligence relating to internal security and the production and dissemination of related weekly and special reports and assessments.

b. Contingency Plans

- including development of plans and procedures for responses to internal security crisis situations;
- development and maintenance of procedures and technical capabilities for the Ministry Crisis Centre;
- development and maintenance of cooperative arrangements with, and between, federal departments and agencies for response to peacetime emergencies either in a "lead" or "resource" role;
- development of cooperative federal/provincial arrangements delineating areas of jurisdiction and responsibility, as well as channels of communication/consultation during internal security crisis situations; and
- participation in interdepartmental development of plans and major exercises relating to civil preparedness.

PROGRAMS BRANCH

Effective March 5, 1979, the Communication and Consultation Branch and the Research and Statistics Branch were merged to form the Programs Branch under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Programs.

The merger recognized the complementary nature of the work being carried out in the Research Division, Statistics Division and the Consultation Centre, through the provision of reliable information and advice, and the testing of new concepts through the Consultation Centre.

THE RESEARCH DIVISION

Research Programs Directorate

The Research Programs Directorate develops and manages contracted human science research, and conducts, to a lesser degree, in-house research. Within this function it is primarily concerned with the design, evaluation, and specific applicability of that research to the Ministry's objectives, policies and programs. The Directorate is organizationally structured to provide research and evaluation capabilities in four areas:

- causes and prevention of crime;
- criminal justice policy;
- corrections;
- police.

Research staff in each of these areas provides advice to decision makers on policies and programs, based on research findings. To provide results from new research, in consultation with research consumers, they determine the research priorities for the Division, carry out or initiate and/or evaluate research proposals for contracted research, monitor the progress of research projects and evaluate final reports in terms of their scientific dependability and their utility. Ultimately, the staff facilitates the translation of research findings

into practice by advising and assisting the Minister, Deputy Minister and criminal justice agencies in the application of research results. The Directorate is also responsible for ensuring that the results of research done elsewhere in Canada or in other countries are communicated to potential users, particularly within the Ministry.

During 1978/79 the Directorate, on behalf of the Ministry, contracted for 52 research projects to be undertaken by universities or research consultant firms and continued to support work on 47 other projects started in previous years. This research effort resulted in the expenditure of approximately \$1,057,000 on large and small-scale empirical studies and state-of-the-art reviews in the areas described above.

Examples of specific projects undertaken in the fiscal year 1978-79 include:

- Victimization Studies
- Evaluation of the Gun Control Legislation
- The Costs of Criminal Justice Administration
- Policing on Reserves
- Police Productivity and Performance
- Public Attitudes Research
- Evaluation of Young Offenders Legislation
- National Survey of Attitudes of Canadians towards  
Criminal Justice
- Social Cost of Crime
- Adult Diversion
- Effects of Incarceration
- Federal Corrections History Project
- Correctional Effectiveness
- Violence in Institutions
- Parole Supervision
- Nutrition

Over the last year, the Research Programs Directorate has directed its efforts towards the implementation of the high priority areas of the Ministry Research Program. Below are examples of some of the larger projects.

1. Victimization Studies

A major victimization survey was conducted in Metropolitan Vancouver in the first quarter of '79. Data from this survey are being analyzed. The results of this survey are being communicated to criminal justice system policy and programs centres.

2. Crime Prevention

Evaluation of two crime prevention programs are being carried out. One involves vandalism prevention; the other a mass media campaign.

Work has begun on a program to reduce family violence and to diminish its effects on victims. This work is being carried out in conjunction with the federal departments of Health & Welfare and Justice.

3. Firearms Research

A contract was let for a major evaluation of the gun control legislation. This project, which will require three years to complete, will provide information on the effect of the legislation on firearms incidents and on the criminal justice system.

4. Public Attitudes Research

In 1978/79 work concentrated on completing contract negotiations for the developmental phase of the National Survey of Attitudes of Canadians to Criminal Justice Issues. Research instruments and an explanatory and

predictive model of attitudes and behaviours will result. Work continued on Public Images of the Law and the Legal System in British Columbia and on community reactions to the establishment of a Community Residential Centre in Newfoundland.

5. Evaluation of Young Offenders Legislation

A comprehensive research and evaluation program was developed. Also, the preparatory work for a developmental and feasibility phase of a National Study on the Functioning of the Juvenile Court was initiated. This developmental phase will be carried out in 1979/80.

6. Social Cost of Crime

Research is under way to identify the social costs of crime.

7. Adult Diversion

The Division participated in the development of federal policy proposals on diversion, developed an evaluation strategy for the evaluation of "model" diversion projects, and identified the research questions which should be addressed in an evaluation of the proposed policy proposals. A literature review on Post-Charge Pre-Trial Diversion was completed.

8. Policing on Reserves

A program to evaluate the Dakota-Ojibway Tribal Council (DOTC) Policing Program on six reserves in Manitoba has been designed and implemented. In addition

to assessing the effectiveness of the program in meeting the policing requirements on DOTC reserves, related issues such as program costs and career development for Native constables are being examined.

9. Police Productivity and Performance

Research in respect of the effectiveness and public acceptability of alternative traffic law enforcement strategies has been initiated, as have projects in respect of police labour-management relations, stress, and women in policing.

10. The Costs of Criminal Justice Administration

A report on the Cost of Criminal Justice Administration is being prepared for publication. This report focuses on expenditures of the Ministry of the Solicitor General during the period 1966 - 1978.

11. Effects of Incarceration

Two research projects relating to the effects of imprisonment began under contract in March 1979 and are in the developmental phase. The first is examining the effects of various lengths of imprisonment, and the second is looking at how prisoners cope with their imprisonment. The developmental phase of each study is expected to be completed in late 1979. In-house work has also continued to collect and analyse information on the first and second degree murder population admitted since capital punishment was abolished in July 1976. Two other specific projects in this area were completed in 1978-79. The first was a literature review which

looked at the factors relating to inmate perception of control and how these influence behaviour. The second was a review of existing ethical standards in social science research, and the development of a proposed set of standards and procedures to apply to correctional research undertaken by the Ministry's Research Division.

12. Violence in Institutions

The development of a strategy for research in the area of correctional interventions in violent behaviour is scheduled to begin in the Fall of 1979, under a 12-month personal service contract.

13. Parole Supervision

A literature review on parole supervision strategies was completed, and a contract was signed for a review of parolee classification systems. A report was received on an Indian Probation Project.

14. Federal Corrections History Project

Criminology students began work on this history project in early 1979, working part-time under the direction of Ministry Research staff. A corrections history bibliography for the period 1867-1977 is to be compiled. Studies of changes in the federal inmate population, the early administration of the corrections system, and the development of the penitentiary medical service will also be undertaken. Plans include an "oral history" of reminiscences by old-time corrections personnel.

15. Correctional Effectiveness

A preliminary analysis of the correctional and criminal justice literature was begun to systematically identify recent trends and research findings regarding correctional goals and effective programs to meet these goals. Documentation and analysis of this literature will continue in order to develop interpretations for policy information and future research directions.

Planning and Liaison Directorate

The primary role of the Planning and Liaison Directorate within the Research Division is to assist the Division and the Ministry in its long-range planning and priority-setting functions, and to develop and implement, where appropriate, strategies to ensure that research information is disseminated as widely as possible in a manner which is relevant and timely for various sectors of the criminal justice system and interested public.

In relation to its long-range planning activities during 1978-79, the Planning and Liaison Directorate was primarily involved in the following:

- working with the Research Programs Directorate to determine research needs and priorities, in consultation with research users within the Ministry Secretariat and agencies, and the preparation of a research program plan for 1979-81.
  
- planning for a workshop on future trends in crime and the criminal justice system.

One of the Research Division's principle goals is to ensure the communication and use of research findings, especially research which has been funded by the Ministry. The aim is to develop a number of dissemination strategies to reach a wide range of people who work or are interested in the criminal justice system so that research information can have an influence on legislation, policies, operations and the public.

Consistent with this goal, the following Research Division reports were published by the Ministry during the fiscal year 1978-79:

Cunningham, J.B./McInnes, C. - "Community Program Evaluation: A Suggested Approach".  
Ottawa: Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, 1978.

Oosthoek, A. - "The Utilization of Official Crime Data".  
Ottawa: Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, 1978.

McKay, H.B./Jayewardene, C.H.S./

Reedie, P.B. - "Report on the Effects of Long-Term Incarceration and a Proposed Strategy for Future Research".  
Ottawa: Communication Division, Ministry of the Solicitor General, 1979.

The publication of research reports is communicated in a variety of ways such as notification of the publication's release in the Ministry's journal Liaison; abstracts sent to three international abstracting services; review copies to review editors of criminology journals and notification flyers sent to an extensive mailing list. In addition, publication exchanges have been arranged between the Research Division and selected universities, research centres and government agencies in Canada and abroad.

Staff of the Directorate began work on a report on the Research Division program to be published in the fiscal year 1979-80 which will provide information on research reports, current and completed, Ministry publications and other material which has emanated from its contracts for the period 1974-1979. It is planned that this report will be updated periodically. This will enable the research community to know what contracts are on-going and completed, and will help to avoid possible duplication. Further, it will provide, in an easily accessible fashion, information on current research for a broad range of people working and interested in the criminal justice system.

While most of Planning and Liaison's energies have been devoted to the publication program, last year saw the beginning of the exploration and development of approaches that would complement publications and ensure more effective dissemination and use of research information. In addition to participation by research staff on policy and other committees, forums such as conferences and workshops can be effective approaches to facilitate the dissemination and utilization of research information.

Over the past year, Planning & Liaison staff were asked to advise and participate in the development, organization and conduct of a series of consultations within the Ministry for an extensive and long-term research project of a national survey of attitudes towards the criminal justice system. The purpose of these consultations was to ensure that Ministry policy developers' and administrators' concerns were reflected in this survey, and that the aims and uses of the study will be well understood by Ministry staff who will be the primary users of the research findings. In addition, both within and outside the Ministry the Directorate has, in an advisory

capacity, developed and participated in workshops whose aims were the direct dissemination of research information, an understanding of the research process, and the uses and limitations of research information.

Plans were initiated to support the development of a criminal justice issues course directed towards practitioners. This course would have as its focus current research in particular areas and its application for policy and programs.

#### Criminology Documentation Centre

In the fall of 1978, a study undertaken by the National Library to determine the relationship between the Ministry Library and the Research Division's Criminal Justice Reference Centre recommended their integration to form the Criminology Documentation Centre. At the end of the year, the CRIMDOC Centre became part of the Planning and Liaison Directorate of Research Division.

The CRIMDOC Centre houses a resource collection of 15,000 volumes, 300 periodical subscriptions, government publications, parliamentary documents and a legal collection. It provides as well, abstracts, indexes, bibliographies and subject files of material in the field of criminology. The Centre is also building up a microform collection as part of a plan for developing an audio-visual resource area.

The CRIMDOC Centre provides reference and other services to the Ministry staff in Ottawa and to regional offices across Canada. Other government departments and interested users outside the federal government also have access to the CRIMDOC's resources through its reference and inter-library loan systems.

## THE STATISTICS DIVISION

The objectives of the Statistics Division are:

- 1) to provide service to the Minister, the Secretariat Executive, Ministry Agencies, and other criminal justice organizations, and
- 2) to promote the development of better information and statistics in the criminal justice system (CJS), as part of the Secretariat's promotional and leadership role.

The first objective is achieved through the conduct of statistical studies and by meeting short-term requests for data, in support of policy development, evaluation, and legislative revision. Consultancy and advisory services are also provided in computer technology, systems design, statistical methodology, econometrics, demography, sociology, and experimental and industrial psychology. Finally, one area of the Division's activities is devoted to improving the understanding of the utility of statistical methodology in the analysis and interpretation of data in the CJS.

During the period, a number of reports were completed, among them: "Patterns of Delinquency and Police Action in the Major Metropolitan Areas of Canada, During the Month of December 1976" (D. Conly); "The Female Offender, a Statistical Perspective" (S.G. Adams); and "Incarceration as a Sentencing Disposition" (L. Scanlon & R. Beattie). As well the "Statistics Handbook: Canadian Criminal Justice," 1977, was produced and widely disseminated within the criminal justice community. The Division responded to approximately 90 short-term requests for the provision and/or interpretation of statistical data from diverse sources and of varying degrees of complexity. These

requests, usually of an urgent nature, emanate from the offices of the Minister, the Deputy Solicitor General, the Secretariat executive, Ministry agencies, other federal departments, and non-governmental organizations.

To achieve its second objective the Division is vigorously promoting an environment of liaison and cooperation within the justice statistics community, and is supporting collaborative federal/provincial efforts essential to the strengthening of criminal justice information and statistics at operational, management, and policy levels. Upgrading the comprehensiveness, accuracy, currency and relevance of information and statistics is basic not only to addressing national requirements, but to approaching almost every Ministry objective and priority as well.

Within the federal domain, the Federal Inter-Departmental Committee on Judicial Statistics (FIDC) provides the medium for coordination of the federal effort, with senior representation from the Ministry's Programs Branch, the R.C.M.P., The Correctional Service of Canada, the National Parole Board, the Department of Justice, and Statistics Canada. The Federal-Provincial Advisory Committee on Justice Information and Statistics (FPAC) coordinates and directs the federal-provincial components to develop better management information and statistical systems in the CJS.

In this context, the National Work Group on Justice Information and Statistics (NWG) was created at the October 1977 Joint Meeting of Deputy Ministers of Corrections and Deputy Attorneys General. The NWG is a federal interdepartmental vehicle, designed to improve the quality of statistics and information in the CJS. The Ministry of the Solicitor General,

the Department of Justice, and Statistics Canada are the participating federal departments. The NWG in turn works in cooperation with the provinces and territories in this effort.

During its first year of operation, from April 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, the NWG was supported in terms of dollars and human resources by the three federal departments, and its work was directed by them. The NWG was responsible for ascertaining the needs for information and statistics from all areas of justice, e.g., civil, criminal, regulatory, and from federal, provincial and territorial levels of government. A further responsibility, in light of existing systems, concepts and procedures, was to make recommendations for an over-all strategy to achieve compatibility and comparability of justice information and statistics in Canada.

Following a decision taken at the January 1979 meeting of the FPAC, the work of the NWG is now directed by a federal/provincial steering committee (FPSC). The Statistics Division is the contact point of the Ministry with the NWG, and the Director is a member of the FPSC. In its second phase of activity - to actualize the recommendations developed during the first year of operation - the NWG has adopted a project orientation, and Division staff are actively involved in this process.

## THE COMMUNICATION DIVISION

The Communication Division explains the Ministry's function, objectives and activities to those within the criminal justice system and to the public at large and serves the information and communication needs of the Solicitor General in the exercise of his constitutional responsibility.

In broader terms the aim of the Communication Division is to establish a public relations program to meet the needs of the Ministry and:

- to respond positively to the needs of the media and the public when information is required regarding the activities of the Ministry;
- to produce Ministry research publications, news releases, speeches and other special reports and specialized information material for various branches of the Ministry.

A monthly magazine for the criminal justice system, Liaison, remains a major project of the Division. Its circulation is now over 11,000. The Division also maintains a computerized mailing list of more than 11,000 entries which is available upon request to all Ministry components.

In the 1978-79 fiscal year the Division continued to discharge responsibilities under the mandate of the Special Communication Unit. This Unit, sponsored jointly by the Solicitor General of Canada and the Minister of Justice, and under the direction of the Assistant Deputy Minister, Communication and Consultation, was responsible for informing

the public of changes in the Criminal Code aimed at combatting violent crime, and included the publicizing of the amnesty recall of firearms program and of informing the public of measures adopted for the stricter control of firearms, including the introduction of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate requirement.

The Division continued its support of the Ministry's Crime Prevention Program in 1978-79 and followed up on the Diversion Program, producing a series of four video tapes on diversion mediation techniques. It also created an in house library of criminal justice-related films for Ministry use.

The Division, through its inquiry centre, audio-visual and public relations staff continued to disseminate material and information on the various programs undertaken by the Ministry. It produced 42 press releases, 17 speeches and published 15 reports, mailed 100 publications per day in response to written or telephone requests and answered an average of 15 routine letters per day. In addition, approximately 80 specialized information replies were prepared each month.

#### THE CONSULTATION CENTRE

The Consultation Centre endeavours, through the processes of consultation and discretionary application of resources, to initiate, support and participate in efforts aimed at exploring new approaches to persistent criminal justice problems and promoting community participation in achieving the aims of the criminal justice system.

In the pursuit of these objectives, the Consultation Centre has established regional offices in the Atlantic provinces (Moncton), Quebec (Montreal), Ontario (Toronto), the Prairies, including the Northwest Territories (Saskatoon), and British Columbia, including the Yukon Territory (Vancouver). The Regional Consultants represent the entire Secretariat within their respective regions; theirs is the only regionalized division of the Secretariat.

As an agent for change, focusing on innovation and experimentation, the Consultation Centre has in the past supported major reviews of the operation of various provincial justice systems and has initiated or encouraged studies, conferences, seminars and workshops to increase understanding of criminal justice problems and to aid in the planning of innovative approaches to the provision or extension of criminal justice services. Inherent in the Consultation Centre's activities is federal-provincial collaboration and joint planning. This federal-provincial relations activity includes the organization of the Joint Regional Committees of senior planning officials. In cooperation with private organizations, the Centre acts as a resource for community groups and individuals by facilitating communication between communities and law enforcement agencies, the judiciary, and corrections, and by encouraging community interest and participation in resolving criminal justice problems.

A major responsibility of the Consultation Centre is the development of demonstration projects to exemplify the validity of new or alternative approaches to persistent problems, to develop resources to fill gaps in the existing system, and to encourage joint efforts in diminishing duplication and redundancy of services. During 1978-79, the Consultation

Centre provided resources for 63 demonstration projects in various parts of Canada. The projects generally fall into the categories of preventive policing, diversion, Native peoples, and sentencing alternatives.

The Consultation Centre also has responsibility to ensure the implementation of the federal policy intent expressed in legislative proposals to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act. The program is aimed at encouraging development of community-based service resources for young offenders and assisting juvenile justice personnel as well as interested members of the community to understand the new philosophy and approach.

A high priority was placed on promoting acceptance and experimentation with the concept of formal diversion and on the development of a federal position on diversion. The problems of the Native peoples in conflict with the law were another priority area. The Centre had major responsibilities in the area of preventive policing and conducted a major symposium on this topic in February 1979 for police executives.

National Consultants on Natives, diversion and preventive policing and a coordinator of implementation for young offender legislation provided the Consultation Centre with expert advice and counsel in the pursuit of these priority issues.

HUMAN RESOURCE BRANCH

The Human Resource Branch is responsible to the Deputy Solicitor General for the promotion and development of global policy, programs and strategies related to human resource management and planning within the Ministry of the Solicitor General, and for the promotion and development of collaborative human resource planning and management with other jurisdictions of the Canadian criminal justice system.

This role is achieved through a Policy Group on a federal and federal/provincial level, a Programs Group on a national level with Youth Employment Programs, a Management Studies Group within the Ministry, and an Operations Group within the Secretariat.

At the federal and federal/provincial level, the Policy Group is involved in such areas as: (1) joint human resource studies; (2) collaborative determination of national human resource requirements and the development of strategies to meet such requirements; and, (3) the development of compatible policies within the criminal justice system to meet individual jurisdiction and national human resource needs.

With a budget in excess of \$9 million in 1978-79, the Programs Group provided more than 3,000 young people the opportunity to work in the criminal justice system, through the Summer Youth Employment Program and the summer and year-round Job Corps Programs.

Because of the close relationship of organizational analysis and the management process to human resource management, the Management Studies Group has a role of increasing

the effectiveness and efficiency of management in the Ministry by means of assessing and improving organization systems and procedures.

The Operations Group is responsible for the Ministry Secretariat's liaison with the central agencies in matters related to the internal human resource management function. This group provides service and advice to management and employees on staffing, classification, training and development, staff relations, pay and benefits and official languages.

The federal/provincial collaboration in human resource management policy and programs is further achieved through the National Advisory Network on Correctional Human Resource Planning, Training and Development. The Director General, Human Resource Branch is Chairman of this Network, which operates under the auspices of the Continuing Committee of Deputy Ministers responsible for Corrections.

MINISTRY SECRETARIAT

RESOURCE UTILIZATION REPORT - SUMMARY

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1979

Description	Strength	Provided	Expended/ Utilized	Surplus (Deficit) col. 1 -2
<b>MANPOWER</b>		(1)	(2)	(3)
<b>Man-Years</b>				
- Provided in Estimates		232	230.1	1.9
- Summer Youth Program (S.S.E.A.P.)		30	22.4	7.6
- Official Languages Program (T.B. Vote 15)		3	.9	2.1
<b>Strength</b>				
- Indeterminate	191			
- Term	35			
	226	265	253.4	11.6
<b>FINANCIAL \$(000's)</b>				
<b>Salaries</b>		5,427.0	5,477.3	(50.3)
<b>Other than Salaries</b>				
- Operating and Capital		5,990.0	5,955.7	34.3
- Grants		200.0	200.0	-
- Contributions		1,952.0	1,363.8	588.2
		8,142.0	7,519.5	622.5
<b>Summer Youth Program</b>				
- S.S.E.A.P.		400.0	330.7	69.3
- Job Corps		896.8	867.4	29.4
		1,296.8	1,198.1	98.7
<b>Statutory</b>				
- Minister's Allowance		22.0	22.3	(.3)
- Contributions to Employee Benefit Plans		708.0	655.0	53.0
		730.0	677.3	52.7
<b>Official Languages Program</b>				
- T.B. Vote 15		23.5	19.6	3.9
		15,619.3	14,891.8	727.5



Solicitor General Canada / Solliciteur général Canada

SCHEDULE OF ANNEXE DE

POWER UTILIZATION REPORT / RAPPORT D'UTILISATION DE LA MAIN-D'OEUVRE

MONTH ENDING / MOIS SE TERMINANT LE  
March 31, 1979

RESPONSIBILITY CENTRES / ACTIVITIES CENTRES DE RESPONSABILITÉ / SECTEURS D'ACTIVITÉ	MAN-YEARS -- ANNÉES-HOMMES				ESTABLISHMENT EFFECTIF	
	ESTIMATED BUDGET DES DEPENSES	UTILIZED TO DATE UTILISÉES JUSQU'À CE JOUR	FORECAST PREVISIONS	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) (DÉFICIT) PRÉVUS COL. 1-2	AUTHORIZED AUTORISÉ	CURRENT STRENGTH EFFECTIF RÉEL
	1	2	3	4	5	6
MINISTER - EXEMPT STAFF MINISTRE - PERSONNEL EXEMPT	7	7.5		(0.5)	7	7
- DEPARTMENTAL STAFF - PERSONNEL MINISTÉRIEL	15	12.8		2.2	15	13
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL ADJOINT	11	12.4		(1.4)	14	14
ADMINISTRATION	33	32.7		0.3	36	34
LEGAL COUNSEL CONSEILLER JURIDIQUE	3	2.3		0.7	3	2
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING CONSEILLERS EN GESTION	11	9.0		2.0	11	9
SENIOR FINANCIAL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL AUX POLITIQUES FINANCIÈRES	10	9.8		0.2	11	11
SENIOR PERSONNEL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUES RELATIVES AU PERSONNEL	15	14.9		0.1	15	16
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS	14	18.8		(4.8)	19	18
ADVISORY AND SUPPORT SERVICES SERVICES DE SOUTIEN ET DE CONSULTATION	53	54.8		(1.8)	59	56
POLICY PLANNING AND PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANIFICATION DES POLITIQUES ET ÉVALUATION DES PROG.	15	12.2		2.8	15	11
A.D.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	7	4.3		2.7	6	2
RESEARCH RECHERCHE	31	28.9		2.1	30	27
INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS STATISTIQUES ET SYSTÈMES INFORMATIQUES	16	14.7		1.3	15	15
LIBRARY BIBLIOTHÈQUE	6	5.0		1.0	6	5
RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT RECHERCHE ET PERFECTIONNEMENT DES MÉTHODES	60	52.9		7.1	57	49
A.D.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	4	4.2		(0.2)	4	4
COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATIONS	11	11.1		(0.1)	10	10
SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS UNIT UNITÉ DES COMMUNICATIONS SPÉCIALES	5	4.0		1.0	5	4
CONSULTATION	15	19.6		(4.6)	20	19
COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION COMMUNICATIONS ET CONSULTATION	35	38.9		(3.9)	39	37
POLICE AND SECURITY PLANNING AND ANALYSIS PLANIFICATION ET ANALYSE DE LA POLICE ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ	20	19.8		0.2	22	20
CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR ENQUÊTEUR CORRECTIONNEL	8	8.0		-	8	8
COORDINATING GROUP ON GUN CONTROL GROUPE DE COORDINATION DU CONTRÔLE DES ARMES À FEU	8	7.2		0.8	7	5
Special Adviser - Commissions of Inquiry	-	2.6		(2.6)	4	6
Law Enforcement Project	-	1.0		(1.0)	1	-
TOTALS TOTAL	232	230.1		1.9	248	226

\* INCLUDES PLANNED, APPROVED STAFFING ACTION ALREADY IN PROGRESS ( 10 ).  
COMPREND LES MESURES DE DOTATION EN PERSONNEL PLANIFIÉES ET APPROUVÉES QUI SONT DÉJÀ EN ŒUVRE.

\*\* INCLUDES BOTH INDETERMINATE (19) AND TERM ( 35 ) EMPLOYEES.  
COMPREND LES PERSONNES EMPLOYÉES POUR UNE PÉRIODE INDÉTERMINÉE (19) ET LES EMPLOYÉS TEMPORAIRES ( 35 ).



Solicitor General Canada / Solliciteur général Canada

SCHEDULE OF ANNEXE DE MONTH ENDING MOIS SE TERMINANT LE  
March 31, 1979

CASH UTILIZATION REPORT - SALARIES  
RAPPORT D'UTILISATION DE L'ARGENT EN CAISSE - TRAITEMENTS

RESPONSIBILITY CENTRES / ACTIVITIES CENTRES DE RESPONSABILITÉ / SECTEURS D'ACTIVITÉ	SALARIES (in 000'S) TRAITEMENTS (MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)			
	ESTIMATED BUDGET DES DÉPENSES	EXPENDITURE TO DATE DÉPENSES FAITES JUSQU'À CE JOUR	FORECAST PREVISIONS	SURPLUS (DEFICIT) (DÉFICIT) PRÉVU COL. 1-8
	1	2	3	4
MINISTER - EXEMPT STAFF MINISTRE - PERSONNEL EXEMPT	200.0	173.3		26.7
- DEPARTMENTAL STAFF - PERSONNEL MINISTÉRIEL	211.0	216.8		(5.8)
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL ADJOINT	236.0	231.1		4.9
ADMINISTRATION	647.0	621.2		25.8
LEGAL COUNSEL CONSEILLER JURIDIQUE	42.0	24.0		18.0
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING CONSEILLERS EN GESTION	317.0	285.4		31.6
SENIOR FINANCIAL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL AUX POLITIQUES FINANCIÈRES	212.0	233.4		(21.4)
SENIOR PERSONNEL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUES RELATIVES AU PERSONNEL	324.0	328.0		(4.0)
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS	238.0	325.9		(87.9)
ADVISORY AND SUPPORT SERVICES SERVICES DE SOUTIEN ET DE CONSULTATION	1,133.0	1,196.7		(63.7)
POLICY PLANNING AND PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANIFICATION DES POLITIQUES ET ÉVALUATION DES PROGRAMMES	494.0	403.0		91.0
A.D.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	144.0	89.6		54.4
RESEARCH RECHERCHE	778.0	805.9		(27.9)
INFORMATION SYSTEMS & STATISTICS STATISTIQUES ET SYSTÈMES INFORMATIQUES	400.0	421.4		(21.4)
LIBRARY BIBLIOTHÈQUE	101.0	87.4		13.6
RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT RECHERCHE ET PERFECTIONNEMENT DES MÉTHODES	1,423.0	1,404.3		18.7
A.D.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	89.0	96.0		(7.0)
COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATIONS	261.0	251.9		9.1
SPECIAL COMMUNICATIONS UNIT UNITÉ DES COMMUNICATIONS SPÉCIALES	67.0	57.7		9.3
CONSULTATION	398.0	404.4		(6.4)
COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION COMMUNICATIONS ET CONSULTATION	815.0	810.0		5.0
POLICE AND SECURITY PLANNING AND ANALYSIS PLANIFICATION ET ANALYSE DE LA POLICE ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ	509.0	523.9		(14.9)
CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR ENQUÊTEUR CORRECTIONNEL	175.0	212.6		(37.6)
COORDINATING GROUP ON GUN CONTROL GROUPE DE COORDINATION DU CONTRÔLE DES ARMES À FEU	231.0	187.9		43.1
Special Adviser-Commissions of Inquiry	-	45.7		(45.7)
Law Enforcement Project	-	72.0		(72.0)
SUB-TOTALS SOUS-TOTAL	5,427.0	5,477.3		(50.3)
ADD: NON-DISCRETIONARY ITEMS** PLUS: ARTICLES NON-DISCRÉTIONNAIRES**	730.0	677.3		52.7
TOTALS TOTAL	6,157.0	6,154.6		2.4

\* INCLUDES PLANNED, APPROVED STAFFING ACTION ALREADY IN PROGRESS.  
COMPREND LES MESURES DE DOTATION EN PERSONNEL PLANIFIÉES ET APPROUVÉES QUI SONT DÉJÀ EN ŒUVRE.

\*\* INCLUDES MINISTER'S ALLOWANCE (\$22.01) AND SUPERANNUATION (\$ 708.0)  
COMPREND L'ALLOCATION DU MINISTRE (\$22.01) ET LA PENSION DE RÉTRAITE (\$ 708.0)



Solicitor General Canada / Solliciteur général Canada

SCHEDULE OF ANNEXE DE

CASH UTILIZATION REPORT - OTHER THAN SALARIES  
RAPPORT D'UTILISATION DE L'ARGENT EN CAISSE -  
ARTICLES AUTRES QUE LES TRAITEMENTS

MONTH ENDING / MOIS SE TERMINANT LE  
March 31, 1979

RESPONSIBILITY CENTRES / ACTIVITIES CENTRE DE RESPONSABILITÉ/ SECTEURS D'ACTIVITÉ	OTHER THAN SALARIES (\$ 000'S) ARTICLES AUTRES QUE LES TRAITEMENTS (MILLIERS DE DOLLARS)						
	ESTIMATES BUDGET DES DÉPENSES	AUTHORIZED AUTORISÉ	EXPENDITURE TO DATE DÉPENSES FAITES JUSQU'À CE JOUR	UNLIQUIDATED COMMITMENTS ENGAGEMENTS NON-LIQUIDÉS	FREE BALANCE EXCÉDENT COL. 2-13 + 4)	FORECAST PREVISIONS	FORECAST SURPLUS (DEFICIT) EXCÉDENT (DEFICIT) PREVU COL. 2-6
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MINISTER - EXEMPT STAFF MINISTRE - PERSONNEL EXEMPT	38.0	67.0	68.0				(1.0)
- DEPARTMENTAL STAFF - PERSONNEL MINISTÉRIEL	58.0	16.0	10.3				5.7
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL SOLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL ADJOINT	126.0	71.6	53.3				18.3
ADMINISTRATION	222.0	154.6	131.6				23.0
LEGAL COUNSEL CONSEILLER JURIDIQUE	8.0	12.0	4.6				7.4
MANAGEMENT CONSULTING CONSEILLERS EN GESTION	27.0	25.0	23.4				1.6
SENIOR FINANCIAL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL AUX POLITIQUES FINANCIÈRES	46.0	97.0	88.8				8.2
SENIOR PERSONNEL POLICY ADVISER CONSEILLER PRINCIPAL EN MATIÈRE DE POLITIQUES RELATIVES AU PERSONNEL	84.0	69.3	36.3				33.0
- NAT. ADVISORY NETWORK - COMITÉ CONSULTATIF	95.0	105.0	106.4				(1.4)
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES SERVICES ADMINISTRATIFS	536.0	752.2	787.7				(35.5)
ADVISORY AND SUPPORT SERVICES SERVICES DE SOUTIEN ET DE CONSULTATION	796.0	1,060.5	1,047.2				13.3
POLICY PLANNING AND PROGRAM EVALUATION PLANIFICATION DES POLITIQUES ET ÉVALUATION DES PROGRAMMES	162.0	88.4	71.8				16.6
A.O.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	11.0	157.0	160.4				(3.4)
RESEARCH RECHERCHE	2,191.0	1,834.7	1,588.1				246.6
INFO. SYSTEMS AND STATISTICS STATISTIQUES ET SYSTÈMES INFORMATIQUES	286.0	208.8	207.3				1.5
LIBRARY BIBLIOTHÈQUE	48.0	58.7	61.6				(2.9)
RESEARCH AND SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT RECHERCHE ET PERFECTIONNEMENT DES MÉTHODES	2,536.0	2,259.2	2,017.4				241.8
A.O.M.'S OFFICE BUREAU DU SOUS-MINISTRE ADJOINT	12.0	12.0	6.6				5.4
COMMUNICATION COMMUNICATIONS	336.0	332.3	301.5				30.8
SPECIAL COMMUNICATION UNIT UNITÉ DES COMMUNICATIONS SPÉCIALES	282.0	8.0	7.7				.3
CONSULTATION	2,674.0	2,233.9	1,847.7				386.2
COMMUNICATION AND CONSULTATION COMMUNICATIONS ET CONSULTATION	3,304.0	2,586.2	2,163.5				422.7
POLICE AND SECURITY PLANNING AND ANALYSIS PLANIFICATION ET ANALYSE DE LA POLICE ET DE LA SÉCURITÉ	155.0	180.0	177.0				3.0
CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR ENQUÊTEUR CORRECTIONNEL	56.0	51.2	40.1				11.1
COORDINATING GROUP ON GUN CONTROL GROUPE DE COORDINATION DU CONTRÔLE DES ARMES À FEU	593.0	828.0	842.6				(14.6)
Special Adviser - Comm. of Inquiry	-	63.2	49.8				13.4
Law Enforcement Project	-	5.1	5.5				(.4)
Comm. of Inquiry - Legal Fees	318.0	318.0	425.4				(107.4)
Settlement of Claims - 5th UN Congress	-	547.6	547.6				-
TOTALS TOTAL	8,142.0	8,142.0	7,519.5				622.5

SPECIAL ADVISER, COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

The Special Adviser to the Deputy Solicitor General directs a group of officials whose function is to support the Solicitor General in his role as the Minister designated to liaise with the federal Commission of Inquiry concerning certain activities of the RCMP, and, more generally, to monitor developments relating to other inquiries having to do with the RCMP. The office provides advice to the Minister and Counsel for the Government of Canada, responds to the requirements of the commissions of inquiry, and co-ordinates the activities of other departments and agencies vis-à-vis the inquiries.

WORKING GROUP ON GUN CONTROL

The major revisions to the firearms provisions of the Criminal Code came fully into force during the fiscal year. New court and police powers to deal with the criminal or irresponsible use of firearms, and an expanded system of restricted and prohibited firearms, new standards of safe storage and handling came into force on January 1, 1978. During November 1978, more than 50,000 firearms owners took advantage of a month-long amnesty to legalize the status of their unregistered restricted or prohibited firearms. Finally, on January 1, 1979 the major remaining provisions of the legislation, the firearms acquisitions certificate system and the system for inspecting and licensing of all firearms businesses came into force. These two key elements of the provisions approved by Parliament in 1977 are designed to prevent those with criminal records involving violence, with histories

of violent behavior or who have mental disorders associated with violence from acquiring firearms. During the same year the federal/provincial cost-sharing arrangements for administration of the firearms provisions were negotiated and agreed to by all provinces. In addition, steps were taken to begin a major three-year evaluation program to determine whether the firearms control program is meeting the objectives established by Parliament.

EXEMPTIONS REVIEW UNIT,  
OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL

On March 1, 1978, Part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act came into effect. This legislation gave individuals who are Canadian citizens or are persons lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence certain rights with respect to information held about them in federal information banks:

- the right to know what records concerning them are contained in federal information banks used for administrative purposes;
- the right to see this information;
- the right to know what use has been made of the information since March 1, 1978;
- the right to request corrections if the individual feels that the information on his record is not accurate;
- if the right to correct information is denied, the right to make notations on the file;

- the right to control to a certain extent the use of the information;

- the right to be advised of the reasons, if in any particular case, information is exempt from access by that individual;

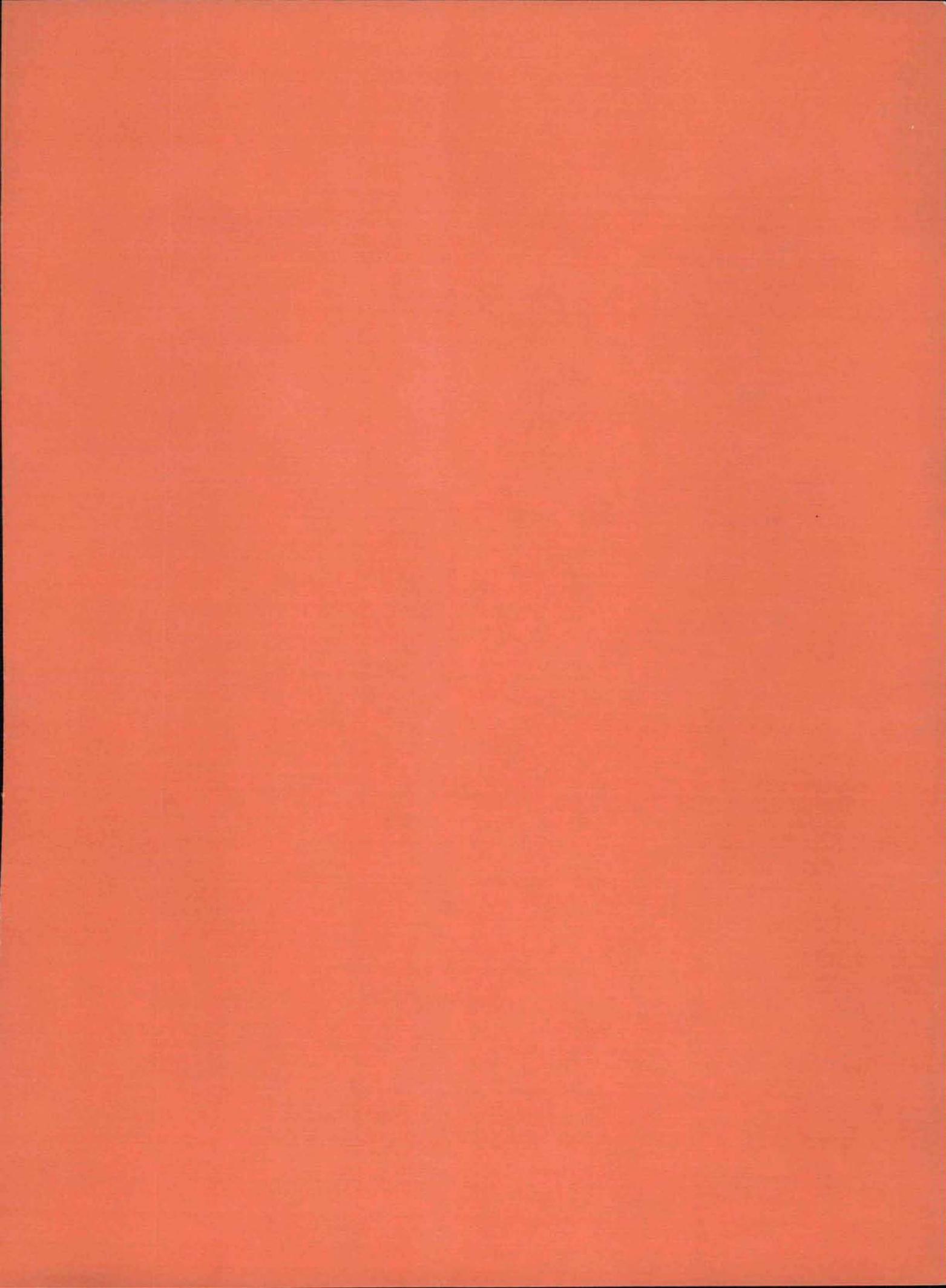
- the right to complain to the Privacy Commissioner when the individual believes that any of his rights under Part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act has been denied him.

From March 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979, the National Parole Board, Correctional Service of Canada, Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the Ministry Secretariat received a total of 6,000 requests by individuals for their files. Under the Act, the Minister has the power to exempt certain information, and he can delegate this authority to the Deputy Solicitor General. A small unit was therefore set up in the Deputy Solicitor General's office to ensure the validity, accuracy and completeness of exemption requests.

Examples of information which may be exempted from the access of an individual who requests his file include: data which may reveal personal information about a person other than the subject of the file; data which may disclose information the release of which could be detrimental to national security, international relations or federal-provincial relations; data which may reveal information collected by a federal investigative body, such as the RCMP, related to the detection of crime.

Over 11,000 recommendations for exemption were received and processed in the Deputy Solicitor General's Exemptions Unit from March 1, 1978 to March 31, 1979. As of March 31,

1979, the bulk of these had been processed with only about 900 pending. Approximately 60 of those 900 were being reviewed by the body which submitted them and just over 830 were awaiting clarification, legal opinion or pending the Deputy Solicitor General's signature.



ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Organization

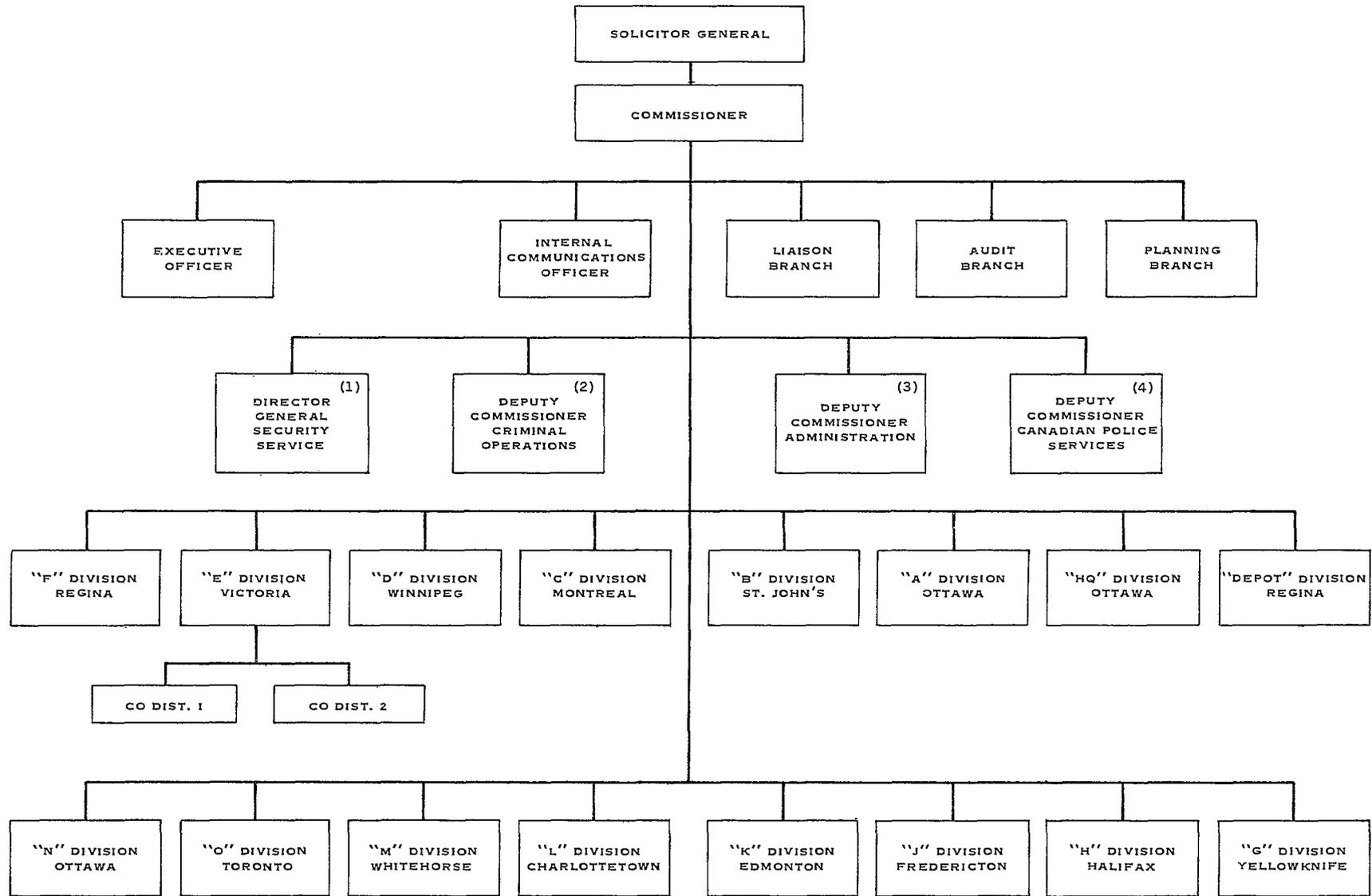
The Royal Canadian Mounted Police is organized under authority of the RCMP Act. In accordance with the Act, it is headed by a Commissioner who, under the direction of the Solicitor General of Canada, controls and manages the Force.

The Force consists of 16 divisions and a security service. Thirteen are operational divisions, alphabetically designated, with a headquarters for each located in provincial or territorial capitals, except for "C", which is in Montreal, and "A" in Ottawa. The operational divisions are further divided into 46 sub-divisions and 724 detachments. Air and Marine services within the Force support the operational divisions.

The remaining three divisions are "HQ", in Ottawa, "N", in Rockcliffe, and "Depot", in Regina, Saskatchewan. "N" Division is the home of the Canadian Police College, the Equitation Branch and Musical Ride, and the RCMP Band. The RCMP training academy is at "Depot" Division in Regina.

The Security Service has units in each operational division. Details concerning its activities are for the most part classified and are provided in camera on an annual basis to the Cabinet Committee on Security and Intelligence and the Justice and Legal Affairs Committee of the House of Commons.

# ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE



### Jurisdiction

Federal laws are enforced either wholly or in part in all provinces and territories of Canada by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

Enforcement of the Criminal Code of Canada and administration of justice within the provinces is the responsibility of the provincial governments and, with the exception of Ontario and Quebec which have their own provincial police forces, the RCMP, under contract, assists the provinces in meeting that responsibility. Moreover, as a federal police organization, the RCMP is present in all provinces, including Ontario and Quebec, to enforce those federal statutes for which it has a policing responsibility.

The RCMP through special contract agreements also provides policing services to many towns and municipalities throughout Canada. One hundred and ninety-five such contracts are currently in effect. The Yukon and Northwest Territories are policed exclusively by the RCMP.

### Commissioner's Secretariat

RCMP staffing and personnel needs, insofar as they pertain to commissioned officers, including civilian members and special constables having equivalent status, were coordinated under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner (Administration) on behalf of the Commissioner. Such matters include determining policy, and classification of senior executive positions as well as dealing with related appointments, promotions, training, placement and career planning.

### Planning and Evaluation

The thrust of planning and evaluation has been in four main areas during the fiscal year. A new planning system, designed to provide senior management with better information, was approved and is being implemented. Work continued toward improving the existing operational performance measurement systems and introducing these systems into areas where they do not now exist. Finally, the Management Services Section was disbanded and its resources were redirected to form the basis of a Program Evaluation Section. The new section will evaluate RCMP programs, in compliance with the requirements of the Office of the Comptroller General, and make recommendations to the Commissioner with respect to the effectiveness of the programs.

### Audit

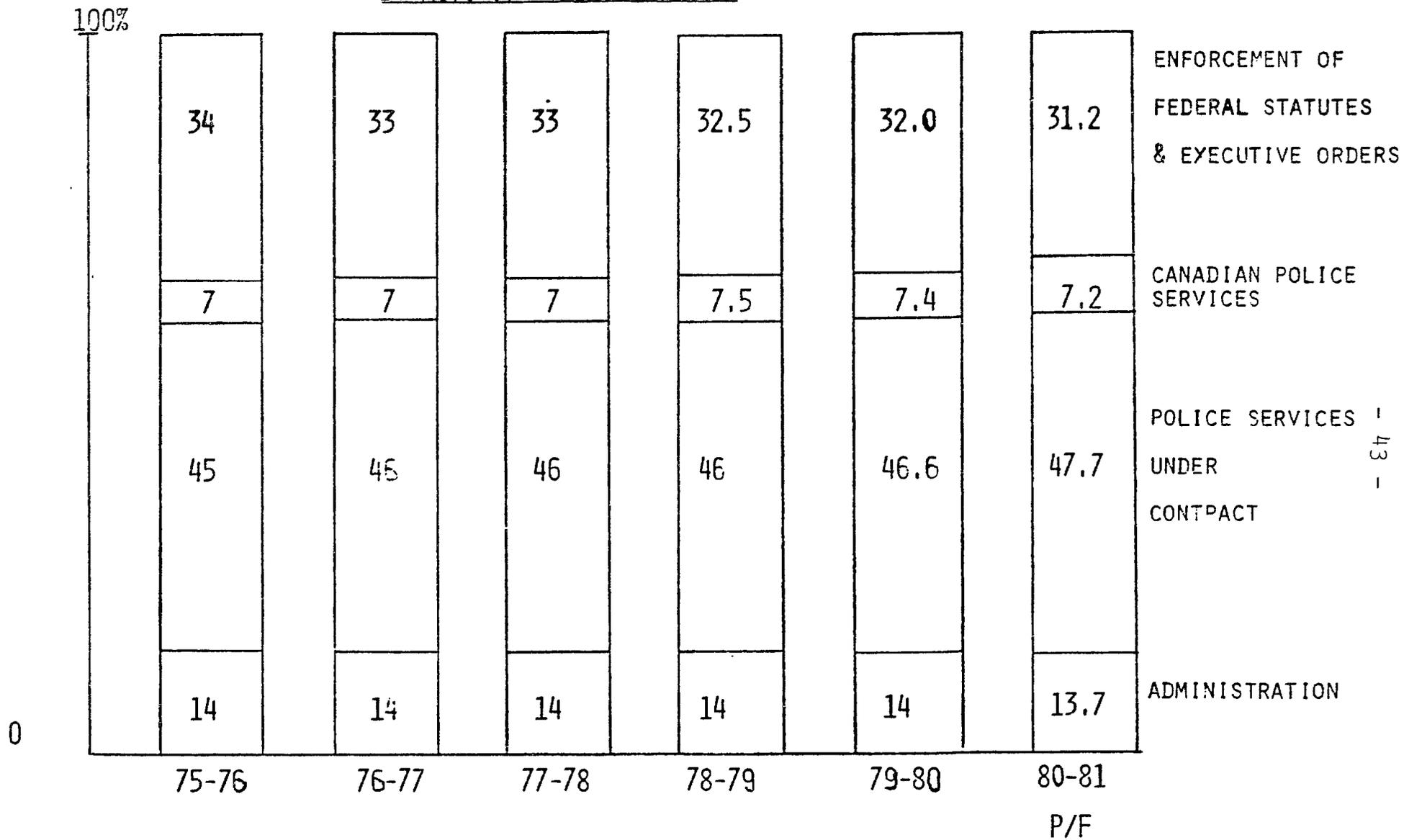
A systematic independent review and appraisal of each division, directorate and independent branch is conducted on approximately a three-year cycle. These reviews are designed to assist all levels of management in the effective discharge of its responsibilities.

### Communications

The RCMP has designated personnel within the Secretariat whose sole responsibility is to promote good communications between the Office of the Commissioner and Divisional Staff Relations Representatives on matters affecting all members of the RCMP.

Divisional Staff Relations Representatives are now members of six standing committees concerned with the welfare of members. Semi-annual conferences are held with Divisional Staff Relations Representatives and senior management to discuss issues of major concern.

PERCENTAGE REPRESENTATION OF THE FORCE  
BY ACTIVITY (PERSON-YEARS)



## Public Relations

Each year the RCMP responds to a growing number of public and media enquiries. The RCMP's reputation in advanced police technology and training attracts a constant flow of professionals, students and other persons from across Canada and around the world. Tours and interviews are arranged for groups or individuals wishing to learn more about the RCMP and its activities.

RCMP personnel are researching and writing books, articles, pamphlets and study papers on the official history of the Force. Three hundred and seventy inquiries were answered, providing historical information to RCMP members, the public, government departments, museums, schools, universities, publishers and the media.

The RCMP also publishes two magazines -- the Quarterly and the RCMP Gazette. The Quarterly, first published in July 1933, provides information about the RCMP, its history, its members and their operational and social activities. Approximately 21,000 members and friends of the Force subscribe to the Quarterly.

The RCMP Gazette is produced 11 times a year. Circulation is restricted to accredited police, law enforcement agencies and any other organizations having a legitimate interest in law enforcement. Its purpose is to foster a continuing exchange of information to the police community.

Field units may requisition displays for special events such as a recruiting campaign, detachment open house, school information days, or locally-sponsored police/community relations programs. Display contents range from information concerning RCMP duties to training of personnel and advice to the public

on safety or crime prevention techniques. Each year promotion kits are issued to approximately 785 field units in support of Canadian Police Week activities.

### Equitation and Musical Ride

During the year, thirty-six members of the Force received basic equitation training and all staff members participated in a one-week advanced course.

The Mounted Arms Display was performed on six occasions at "N" Division. A total of 5,000 people attended. Winter activities involving the horses and sleighs included three functions at Government House as well as providing transportation for visitors to the Commissioner's New Year's Levee at "N" Division, Rockcliffe, Ontario.

Approximately 40,000 people of all ages toured the "N" Division stables, including the Ceremonial Tack room. The Force was also honoured by a visit from Her Royal Highness Princess Margriet of the Netherlands.

The Musical Ride travelled extensively in 1978, presenting performances in 133 locations to more than 550,000 spectators. These figures do not include the more than 100,000 people viewing the Canada Day Parade in Ottawa on July 1, or the thousands of people visiting the stabling areas while the Ride was on tour.

In addition to actual performances, members of the Musical Ride participated in four parades and ten escorts; made ten hospital visits; gave 48 radio and television interviews; and attended 15 official receptions.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police Band

During the fiscal year, the band increased the number of its performances to 275. Major tours were conducted in Alberta, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the MacKenzie District of the Northwest Territories. Minor tours of one week each were conducted in Ontario and Quebec.

The breakdown of the total number of performances is as follows:

Full Band	21
Concert Band	112
Show Band	79
Dance Orchestras	15
Small Groups	24
Brass Quintet	24
Other Services	13

The band supports community relations and law enforcement programs. Public response continues to be enthusiastic.

The RCMP Centennial Museum

Situated "on-the-square" at "Depot" Division, Regina, Saskatchewan, the RCMP Centennial Museum contains many artifacts relating to early policing of the Canadian prairies.

Attendance at the Museum has continued to grow with a new all-time record of 132,790 visitors, including 673 organized groups.

Administration

Staffing and Personnel

The staffing and personnel needs of the RCMP are met through recruiting, personnel management and policy planning and evaluation.

Briefly, these areas deal with research and policy development, recruitment, employment, training, transfers, promotions, service problems, and performance evaluation.

The Occupational Attitude (Morale) Questionnaire is again being used to measure job satisfaction. For the first time, public servants are being included in the survey. Results will be computer analyzed and forwarded to Division Staffing and Personnel Officers for comment prior to preparation of the annual report to the Commissioner on the state of morale in the RCMP.

Performance Evaluation Forms have been redesigned to facilitate the assessment of both Members and public servants employed by the Force.

Recruiting aids have been again updated to meet changing times and demand. Displays and slide presentations have been developed in both official languages for distribution to all Staffing and Personnel Officers in the Force.

A new hiring policy has been established which gives preference to candidates proficient in both official languages. Current advertisements have been amended to reflect this preference.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE FORCE AS OF MARCH 31, 1979

DIVISIONS	HQ	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	N	O	DPT	TOTAL
COMMISSIONER	1																1
DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS	3					1											4
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS	10			1	1	1	1				1				1		16
CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS	20	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	37
SUPERINTENDENTS	53	4	5	6	3	23	5	1	3	4	7			1	4	2	121
INSPECTORS	130	9	9	23	13	50	13	5	9	7	29	1	2	5	18	4	327
<u>TOTAL OFFICERS</u>	<u>217</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>506</u>
STAFF SERGEANTS	224	18	28	37	45	145	54	10	31	27	74	5	4	8	29	7	746
SERGEANTS	461	46	53	97	86	275	108	14	56	55	144	13	11	36	75	20	1550
CORPORALS	538	80	113	170	172	650	223	58	118	97	298	22	27	13	142	78	2799
CONSTABLES	331	160	346	282	548	2131	639	93	354	292	1004	75	47	39	280	301	6922
<u>TOTAL UNIFORM</u>	<u>1771</u>	<u>318</u>	<u>555</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>869</u>	<u>3279</u>	<u>1044</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>572</u>	<u>483</u>	<u>1558</u>	<u>117</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>103</u>	<u>550</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>12523</u>
SPECIAL CONSTABLES	320	187	38	220	35	170	69	26	28	11	157	1	10	55	149	0	1476
CIVILIAN MEMBERS	1284	27	29	58	52	170	74	13	40	28	110	9	8	19	54	9	1984
<u>TOTAL MEMBERS</u>	<u>3375</u>	<u>532</u>	<u>622</u>	<u>895</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>3619</u>	<u>1187</u>	<u>221</u>	<u>640</u>	<u>522</u>	<u>1825</u>	<u>127</u>	<u>110</u>	<u>177</u>	<u>753</u>	<u>422</u>	<u>15983</u>
PUBLIC SERVANTS	1481	70	92	166	165	457	174	31	94	95	263	20	13	85	146	195	3547
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>4856</u>	<u>602</u>	<u>714</u>	<u>1061</u>	<u>1121</u>	<u>4076</u>	<u>1361</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>734</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>2088</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>262</u>	<u>899</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>19530</u>

In the fiscal year, 728 Constables, 197 Special Constables and 188 Civilian Members were engaged. Of these, 48 have university degrees. Forty-three ex-members (26 Constables, 7 Special Constables and 10 Civilian Members) were re-engaged. The following is a breakdown by sex and marital status.

<u>Engagements</u>	Male		Female		<u>Total</u>
	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	<u>Single</u>	<u>Married</u>	
Constables	475	179	71	3	728
Special Constables	80	66	38	13	197
Civilian Members	38	56	68	26	188
Re-engagements	<u>8</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>43</u>
Totals	601	330	180	45	1,156

Nationally, the number of applicants seeking to join the RCMP exceeds the number of recruits required. Each Division has been given population-based quotas and, once those quotas have been reached, new applications will not be processed beyond initial stages. The only exception to this is for applicants who have skills in both official languages, who will be processed to the extent possible.

As of March 31, 1979, there was a waiting list of 621 males and 67 females.

#### Information Services

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, as divisions became more familiar with information available to them, the number of special information requests increased. To meet the demand, some time-consuming manual operations were automated, thus expanding the availability to the field of personnel management information.

In addition, two divisions have been provided with equipment which gives them "direct access" to the computer system. The personnel management computer system was redesigned to allow

direct access and future additions with minimal disruption. All divisions were made aware of the information that is available and how to gain access to it.

### Training and Development

Seven hundred and thirty-one members began basic training as Constables at the RCMP Academy, "Depot" Division, Regina, during the 1978/79 fiscal year. Of this number, 62 were taking the Conversion Training course for Special Constables converting to Constable status, and 27 were taking the "Modified" training course for those with previous law enforcement training and experience.

In addition, 32 Special Constables of native origin were trained for enforcement duties in areas where there are Indian reserves. Eighty-one Special Constables, who provide Parliament Hill, Government House and international airport security, were also trained.

One troop of 32 Constables received their entire training in the French language.

The Academy also provided two enforcement training courses for Fisheries and Environment Canada personnel.

Divisional in-service training continued to cover operational matters, management, cross-cultural education and other specialized fields. In addition, extensive Canada-wide training was given to both RCMP and municipal police departments on the new firearms legislation and a new Managers Course was developed to meet the needs of Senior NCOs.

The Course Training Standard for Recruit Field Training has been rewritten to assist in assessing recruit performance and training requirements. The policy governing training in the use of firearms has been changed to provide training on a "need" basis, and necessary remedial training.

Centralized special training courses were offered to provide members with the proficiency required to deal with serious crime involving commercial fraud, narcotic control and other provisions of the Criminal Code and Federal Statutes. Training in the Communication and Electronics field is continually being updated to help our members keep abreast of changes in technology.

Ninety-six members attended University and technical schools on a full-time basis during the fiscal year; 35 graduated. Twenty-eight members completed one year non-degree programs to assist them in discharging their duties in the Commercial Crime, Planning, Compensation and Staffing and Personnel Branches.

#### Implementation of Marin Commission Report

During the fiscal year 1978/79, the new complaints section became operational and is responsible for Force-wide policy as it pertains to public complaints against either the RCMP or individual members. The complaints section now acts as the central repository for all complaint data and provides statistical analysis to senior management and division commanding officers.

#### Transport Claims

A new police motor vehicle accident policy has been implemented, with specific guidelines for the processing of accident material, including claims by or against the Crown. A computerized

system to record police motor vehicle accident data is now being used which permits the analysis of recorded data to assist in the development of remedial programs to reduce the number of accidents.

#### Public Service Personnel

There were 3,545 authorized permanent Public Service positions in the RCMP on March 31, 1979.

The fiscal year has seen a greater integration of Public Service personnel management activities throughout the Force. An ambitious schedule of initiating new programs was implemented to improve the quality of human resources management.

Much emphasis was placed on the Equal Opportunities for Women program, providing counselling and awareness training for all Public Service employees. As well, the Force has been active in establishing work environments and techniques conducive to the development of continued employment for the physically handicapped.

#### Organization, Analysis & Development

Organization, analysis & development expertise is provided in the form of a management consulting service to all divisions and directorates. It is directly concerned with all aspects of organizational development, and is particularly involved in ensuring that the organizational design of the Force supports the attainment of objectives and facilitates the achievement of personal goals and aspirations.

During the fiscal year, organization reviews and studies were carried out or participated in at "J" Division, Foreign Services, Interpol, Management Services, Planning Branch, Canadian Police College, Telecommunications Branch,

Canadian Police Services, Canadian Police Information Centre, "R" Directorate, Atlantic Region and "O" Division. A Role Study of Section NCOs was completed and a firearms legislation review was conducted in "L" Directorate.

#### Staff Relations

#### Pony Express

This Staff Relations newsletter is now widely accepted throughout the Force as an informal communications vehicle to keep RCMP personnel informed of newsworthy items concerning them, as well as of administrative decisions which affect their daily lives.

#### Appeals & Grievances

During the current fiscal year there were 94 grievances and 15 appeals against disciplinary action.

#### Bravery Awards

Two RCMP members were awarded the Commissioner's Commendation, one for bravery, the other for outstanding service.

One public servant with the Force received the Star of Courage for rescuing a person from drowning.

#### Suggestion Award Program

During the year, two hundred and thirty-nine suggestions were received. This resulted in eighteen persons receiving awards totalling \$2,665. The adopted suggestions represent a saving of \$23,713.

## Services and Supply

Providing effective services and supply in the RCMP is accomplished through planning, implementing, and administering sound policies and programs dealing with finance, accommodation and material management. It is further ensured by providing technical advice and administration dealing with the procurement, operation and maintenance of all water and land transport for the Force.

Accommodation projects completed as of March 31, 1979:

### Division Headquarters:

Winnipeg, Man.	(Construction completed)
Vancouver, B.C.	(Purchase of existing buildings)
Regina, Sask	(Extension to Parade Square drainage system, Lowery Plance steam line, drill hall addition, addition to armourer shop)

### New Detachment Buildings:

St. Rose du Lac, Man.	Ft. Smith, N.W.T.
Swan River, Man.	Sanikiluaq, N.W.T.
St. Pierre, Man.	Snowdrift, N.W.T.
Morden, Man.	Fort Norman, N.W.T.
Grandview, Man.	Rae, N.W.T.
Sprague, Man.	Fort Franklin, N.W.T.
Tofino, B.C.	Stellarton/New Glasgow, N.S.
Bella Bella, B.C.	Bonnyville, Alta.
Gabriola, B.C.	Cardston, Alta.
Melfort, Sask.	High Level, Alta.
Climax, Sask.	Thorsby, Alta.
Kyle, Sask.	Boyle, Alta.
Loon Lake, Sask.	Ross River, Y.T.

- 5 garage/workshops were provided at various locations in the N.W.T.
- 35 married quarters provided in Nfld., N.S., N.B., Que., Man., Sask., B.C., N.W.T. and Y.T.
- 40 radio repeater shelters in B.C., Alta., Sask and B.C.
- 21 detachment sites in Nfld., N.S., N.B., Man., Sask. and B.C.
- 6 patrol cabins located in N.W.T. and Y.T.
- 5 miscellaneous sites at various locations.

#### Land Transport

The Force's motor vehicle fleet numbers 5,366.  
Land Transport Fleet growth for the past three years is as follows:

	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Cars and station wagons	4126	4352	4509
Trucks	475	506	605
Snow vehicles	155	175	199
Others	<u>63</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>53</u>
Total	4819	5096	5366

Approximately 500 light trucks are employed in a dual capacity of patrol/off-road vehicles. The majority of these are assigned to detachments in the northern areas of the western provinces and the Territories, where passenger cars are not suitable.

#### Water Transport

##### Definitions:

- (a) Patrol Vessel -- A vessel over 9 m (30') in length.
- (b) Inland Water Transport (I.W.T.) - A vessel under 9 m (30') in length.

As well as operating thirteen patrol vessels, nine along the Pacific coast, three along the Newfoundland coast and one along the Labrador Coast, the Force operates a total of 365 I.W.T. powered by outboard or inboard motors.

#### Energy Conservation

The Conservation and Renewable Energy Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources assigned a departmental advisor to assist the RCMP in developing its Internal Energy Conservation Program. Employee awareness and energy conservation monitoring are being stressed; divisional co-ordinators are responsible for implementing regional programs.

#### Air Services

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police operates 27 aircraft, posted at 22 strategic locations across Canada.

Two new aircraft were placed in service during the fiscal year, a Bell 206L Long Ranger helicopter at Fredericton, N.B., and a DHC-6 Twin Otter at Winnipeg. The DHC-6 Twin Otter replaced two single engine Otters at Winnipeg and Thompson, Man.

During 1978/79, RCMP aircraft flew a total of 22,413 flight hours, covering 3,099,119 patrol miles.

#### Official Languages

The Official Languages Act and related government policy directives are being met through centralized planning, implementation and co-ordination of a unified program.

The RCMP is seeking to increase to 20.8% from 13% the participation in the Force of persons whose first official language is French. Among Public Service employees working for the RCMP, the present ratio is already 80/20, and little adjustment is therefore projected.

New recruitment is to be the primary means of increasing the number of bilingual RCMP employees and the sole means of increasing representation in the Force of persons whose first official language is French.

During the fiscal year 1978/79, 92 members and 27 public servants completed language training courses through Public Service Commission language training facilities.

Table 1 – Distribution of members by rank and First Official Language

Tableau 1 – Distribution des membres par grade et première langue officielle

RANK GRADE	Commissioner Commissaire		D/Commr. S-Com.		A/Commr. Com. Adj.		C/Supt. Surint. princ.		Supt. Surintendant		Insp.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
English / Anglais	1	100	2	50	13	86.7	34	91.9	111	87.4	304	87.1
French / Français			2	50	2	13.3	3	8.1	15	11.8	41	11.7
Not Stated / Non-indiqué (1)									1	0.8	4	1.2
Total	1	100	4	100	15	100	37	100	127	100	349	100

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Table I – Distribution of members by rank  
and First Official Language

Tableau I – Distribution des membres par grade  
et première langue officielle

RANK GRADE	S/Sgt. S.É.-M (2)		Sgt. Sgt		Cpl. Cap.		Cst. Gend.		S/Csts. G.S.		C/M M.C.		Total Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
English / Anglais	815	91.4	1418	89.0	2547	88.4	6077	86.9	873	71.4	1281	84.6	13476	86.2
French / Français	74	8.3	157	9.9	315	10.9	831	11.9	320	26.2	218	14.4	1978	12.7
(1) Not Stated / Non-indiqué	3	0.3	18	1.1	20	0.7	81	1.2	30	2.4	16	1.0	173	1.1
Total	892	100	1593	100	2882	100	6989	100	1223	100	1515	100	15627	100

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Table IA – Distribution of Public Servants  
by Employment Category and First Official Language

Tableau IA – Distribution des fonctionnaires  
par catégorie d'emploi et première langue officielle

Employment Category Catégorie d'emploi	Executive Direction		Administrative and Foreign Service Administration et service extérieur		Scientific and Professional Sciences et professions		Technical Technique		Administrative Support Soutien administratif		Operational Exploitation		Total Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
English/Anglais	0	0	122	4.9	5	0.2	44	1.8	1991	80.0	328	13.2	2490	100
		0		84.1		71.4		84.6		80.8		81.0		81.1
French/Français	0	0	23	4.0	2	0.3	8	1.4	472	81.1	77	13.2	582	100
		0		15.9		28.6		15.4		19.2		19.0		18.9
Total	0	0	145	4.7	7	0.2	52	1.7	2463	80.2	405	13.2	3072	100
		100		100		100		100		100		100		100

78-09-29

Table II – Profile of Position Language Requirements by rank.

Tableau II – Profil des exigences linguistiques des postes par grade.

RANK GRADE	D/Commr. S-Com.		A/Commr. Com. Adj.		C/Supt. Surint. princ.		Supt. Surint.		Insp.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Linguistic Status Situation linguistique										
Bilingual / Bilingue	3	75.0	9	56.2	16	44.4	50	42.4	113	34.8
English-Essential / Anglais-essentiel	1	25.0	7	43.8	20	55.6	68	57.6	209	64.3
French-Essential / Français-essentiel									3	.9
English or French Essential / Anglais ou français essentiel										
Total	4	100	16	100	36	100	118	100	325	100

Table II – Profile of Position Language Requirements by rank.

Tableau II – Profil des exigences linguistiques des postes par grade.

RANK GRADE	S/Sgt. S.É.-M. (2)		Sgt. Sgt		Cpl. Cap.		Cst. Gend.		S/Csts G.S.		C/M M.C.		Unclassified Non-classifiés (3)		Total Total		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Linguistic Status Situation linguistique																	
Bilingual / Bilingue	167	22.6	300	19.8	404	14.4	459	7.6	377	25.3	295	15.0	60	5.6	2,253	13.9	
English-Essential / Anglais-essentiel	566	76.6	1187	78.4	2330	83.0	5490	90.0	955	64.1	1639	83.0	1002	92.6	13,474	83.2	
French-Essential / Français-essentiel	6	0.8	28	1.8	70	2.5	139	2.3	157	10.6	36	1.8	12	1.1	451	2.8	
English or French Essential / Anglais ou français essentiel					1	0.1	7	0.1			3	0.2	8	0.7	19	0.1	
Total	739	100	1515	100	2805	100	6095	100	1489	100	1973	100	1082	100	16,197	100	

78-05-18

Table IIA – Profile of Position Language Requirements,  
by Employment Category

Tableau IIA – Profil des exigences linguistiques des postes  
par catégorie d'emploi

Employment Category Catégorie d'emploi	Executive Direction		Administrative and Foreign Service Administration et service extérieur		Scientific and Professional Sciences et professions		Technical Technique		Administrative Support Soutien administratif		Operational Exploitation		Total Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bilingual / Bilingue	0	0	111	12.8	5	0.6	19	2.2	692	79.6	42	4.8	869	100
		0		53.9		55.6		24.7		21.9		8.7		22.1
English Essential / Anglais essentiel	0	0	90	3.5	4	0.2	37	1.4	2200	84.5	274	10.5	2605	100
		0		43.7		44.4		48.1		69.6		56.8		66.2
French Essential / Français essentiel	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.8	94	71.2	37	28.0	132	100
		0		0		0		1.3		3.0		7.7		3.4
English or French Essential / Anglais ou français essentiel	0	0	5	1.5	0	0	20	6.1	174	53.0	129	39.3	328	100
		0		2.4		0		26.0		5.5		26.8		8.3
Total	0	0	206	5.2	9	0.2	77	2.0	3160	80.3	482	12.3	3934	100
		100		100		100		100		100		100		100

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## Criminal Operations

### Detachment Policing Section

In a continuing effort to provide Canadians with the best possible law enforcement service, a number of intensive studies have been conducted by the RCMP over the past few years on such diverse topics as policing standards, hypnosis, and the effects of the northern pipeline. The results to date are as follows:

#### Policing Standards:

After examining a number of formulae which determine the number of personnel required to police a specific geographical location, the Force elected to retain the "Case Burden Method" although alternate formulae will continue to be examined.

#### Investigational Hypnosis:

Policy concerning the use of hypnosis as an investigational aid authorizes the use of voluntary hypnosis on victims and witnesses in major criminal offences. However the actual act of hypnotizing such subjects is to be conducted by a trained medical practitioner, not by a member of the RCMP.

The responsibility for authorizing the use of hypnosis remains with Divisional Criminal Investigation Branch Officers.

#### Northern Pipeline:

Extensive research is continuing on the socio-economic impact of the northern pipeline. Public hearings held during 1978 have not yielded much, as construction has been slow in getting under way.

### Tactical Operations:

To effectively deal with increasing violent crime situations such as armed persons and hostage takings, a total of 41 Emergency Response Teams have been formed across Canada. These teams provide an armed assault capability for use in situations where the possibility of armed resistance might reasonably be expected. In addition to these teams, 140 persons have received training as operations commanders and 80 persons have been trained as hostage negotiators.

### Crime Prevention/Police Community Relations

A system is being developed to provide statistics on crime prevention programs to enable field or divisional personnel to record, for audit purposes, their fiscal year activities in terms of distinct crime categories. This system will allow managers to measure:

- 1) prevention initiatives;
- 2) allocation of manpower;
- 3) financial expenditures - to establish cost effectiveness in relation to crime reduction.

The RCMP has undertaken studies to establish policy on:

family dynamics: crisis intervention, child abuse, inter-spousal violence and sexual assaults.

vandalism: development of strategies to reduce incidents of vandalism by determining the extent of the problem and emphasizing alternatives to enforcement; examining already operational strategies and developing an assessment program.

subliminal advertising: the legal, moral and ethical aspects of subliminal advertising when used as a method of modifying criminal behaviour.

environmental design: its effectiveness as a method of crime prevention.

senior citizens: using this group as a volunteer resource in respect to crime prevention as well as decreasing the degree of their victimization.

The Crime Prevention Centre in co-operation with "N" Division (Canadian Police College) has assisted in developing the following training courses for Crime Prevention personnel:

- i) Co-ordinators Course, for Divisional Co-ordinators and Officers;
- ii) crime prevention theory and prevention concepts for middle management;
- iii) crime prevention theory and prevention concepts of senior management.

The Crime Prevention Centre initiated workshops on future Crime Prevention activities, participated in workshops or seminars held in "B", "L", "J", "H" and "D" Divisions, and served as advisor in areas of problem identification, program development, and other areas of current research.

The Centre also co-ordinates RCMP participation in the Ministry's summer student employment programs which provide opportunities for students to work with members of the law enforcement field. In 1978/79, the RCMP was allocated 209 positions under the Summer Student Employment Activities Program (S.S.E.A.P.). Under the Job Corps Program (J.C.P.), 416 students were employed on 59 approved projects. A total of 625 young persons were used in operational areas and crime prevention activities.

## Traffic

Traffic accidents in RCMP jurisdictions represented an economic loss of approximately \$958,000,000. Again this year, drinking drivers were responsible for a large number of the accidents.

The RCMP continues to use the latest, most advanced equipment and technology to prevent accidents and apprehend traffic violators. All contract provinces except British Columbia are now using roadside screening devices to complement breathtesting programs.

In January 1978, the Gas Chromatographic Intoximeter, Mark IV, was approved for use in Canada and the Force has purchased two for installation in two mobile breathtesting vans in New Brunswick. This instrument is particularly suited for mobile operation as it operates with a gas cylinder. The breathalyzer requires the use of chemicals.

## Commercial Crime

The control of commercial crimes through effective enforcement and application of sanctions; investigation of corrupt and fraudulent activity within and against all levels of government; the suppression of the manufacture and distribution, within Canada, of counterfeit money, tokens of value, federally issued negotiable instruments and, most recently, counterfeit credit cards, is mandatory if national and international confidence in the Canadian business community is to be maintained.

RCMP personnel at Headquarters Ottawa and at twenty-nine locations across Canada provide leadership, guidance, assistance and liaison locally and internationally with foreign law enforcement agencies, and nationally with various commissions and departments of both the federal and provincial governments. The Force operates the Securities Fraud Information Centre, the central link between all provincial securities commissions in Canada.

"White collar" and organized crime demand the assignment of many highly specialized senior personnel who, as well as being peace officers, have obtained varying levels of experience in such disciplines as law, accounting, commerce, business administration and computer sciences.

Investigations focus on business-oriented crimes, frauds where the Government of Canada is the victim, and on the corruption of public officials. Offences relate to property rights, fraudulent transactions respecting corporations, tax frauds, computer crimes, bankruptcies, fraudulent securities and other promotions, and counterfeiting.

During 1978, frauds valued at \$570,300,000 were investigated.

<u>Year</u>	<u>New Investigations</u>	<u>Carry-Over Files</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
1972	1,325	831	667
1973	2,063	1,231	931
1974	2,948	1,905	1,159
1975	4,901	2,382	1,549
1976	5,156	2,813	2,500
1977	6,055	2,692	3,281
1978	7,903	2,500	4,381

## Bankruptcy Fraud

The RCMP also assists the Superintendent of Bankruptcy by preventing, investigating and prosecuting fraudulent practices or other abuses in the insolvency process. One of the preventive duties is the background and character investigation of some seventy applicants annually for trustee licences. The major task, however, is the investigation of complex commercial crimes, often international in scope, arising from or detected in bankruptcies. The annual number of new bankruptcy investigations has more than doubled over the past five years and the RCMP currently has over 450 open investigations, involving deficiencies estimated at \$88,500,000.

## National Crime Intelligence

The National Crime Intelligence Branch (N.C.I.B.) consists of field units that assist enforcement sections in combatting the problem of organized crime.

N.C.I.B. relies on two types of criminal intelligence: strategic and tactical. Strategic intelligence helps to establish the existence of organized crime groups and identifies the members of these organizations, their criminal activities, internal administration, movements, sources of income, intentions and vulnerability. Tactical intelligence develops information with a view to prosecutive action. Criminal intelligence often enables law enforcement agencies to anticipate an offence, resulting in either prevention or immediate apprehension of the offenders.

## Joint Force Operations

With major criminal organizations involved in various types of criminal activity, and with at least several different police forces in any large urban area, it is unavoidable that these police departments will sometimes have reason to investigate the same subjects, the same organizations and the same situations.

This tends to cause inter-police department problems such as lack of communication and co-ordination and duplication of effort. Police departments investigating the same situation independently of one another can even end up working at cross purposes.

The Joint Force Operations concept helps to overcome this. It maximizes police investigation and enforcement capabilities in combatting jurisdiction problems and offers the advantage of drawing on various departments for investigational expertise, equipment and manpower. It facilitates a concerted and totally co-ordinated police effort.

Over the past year greater RCMP emphasis has been placed on Joint Force Operations. This often includes participation by National Crime Intelligence Sections which are responsible for seeking out, identifying and gathering criminal intelligence relative to organized crime. The resulting information, after analysis and evaluation, is passed on to the appropriate enforcement body for positive follow-up action, including prosecution. Other Joint Force Operations themselves follow organized crime investigations through to prosecution. One highly successful Ontario Joint Force Operation in 1979 was responsible for 334 charges against 105 persons and the recovery of some five million dollars in property. Offences in the planning stages were also thwarted.

## Surveillance

Sophisticated physical surveillance techniques are required to avoid detection by criminals who today practice counter-surveillance as a matter of course. These techniques are employed by personnel trained in and devoted to the art of surveillance who provide a professional service to enforcement sections in major centres across the country.

This support service has proven to be an extremely valuable resource in the investigation of serious crime.

An example of the role the service often plays is well illustrated in a major drug recovery in British Columbia. Information had been received that several individuals and at least three boats would be used in the shipment. Physical surveillance, which included the use of aircraft, was employed for approximately two months to monitor movements and contacts. Finally, on July 15, 1978 the three vessels met along the west coast of Vancouver Island. Vancouver and Victoria Drug Sections, along with the Canadian Armed Forces, seized 13.5 tons of marijuana found hidden in a nearby cove and also recovered a quantity of weapons. A total of fifteen (15) persons were arrested and charged with conspiracy to import marijuana.

## Electronic Aids

Audio and visual surveillance, polygraph, audio analysis and voice identification equipment provide valuable technical assistance to investigators in instances where subjects are considered difficult to apprehend through the use of conventional methods.

During the 1978 calendar year, interception of private communications continued to be an effective investigative aid. Canadian judges issued 834 authorizations resulting in 1,941 technical installations. Of these totals, 231 authorizations and 707 installations were on behalf of the Attorneys-General of the provinces and territories. The remaining 603 authorizations and 1,234 installations were on behalf of the Solicitor General of Canada, and from these, 593 persons were charged.

#### Polygraph

RCMP polygraphists conducted 1,518 examinations during 1978. Of these, 765 indicated truthfulness, 460 untruthfulness. In 143 cases the results were indefinite and in 150 they were incomplete. Of the 460 persons whose tests indicated untruthfulness, approximately 80 per cent later confessed to having committed the offences of which they were suspected.

#### Audio Analysis Unit

The Audio Analysis Unit was established in 1975 to assist criminal investigations in such areas as:

- (a) voice identification and elimination by combined aural and spectrographic comparison of tape recorded voices;
- (b) improving poor quality voice recordings by electronic noise filtering;
- (c) examining commercial and suspected "pirate" tape recordings for detection of copyright violations; and,
- (d) other specialized examinations of tape recordings, as may be required.

	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>
Voice Identification	22	22
Enhancement	34	45
Other*	25	10

(\*Includes making copies, repairing tapes, examination for evidence of tampering, and copyright violations.)

#### Drug Enforcement

#### Heroin

Southeast Asia remains the primary source of heroin for Canada. The principal trafficking routes are: directly from Bangkok, Thailand, or transshipped from other Southeast Asian countries or Western Europe. Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal remain the principal destinations in Canada. The availability of Middle Eastern heroin is expected to increase in 1980.

A variety of illicit drugs are entering Canada via the mail system. This method of smuggling heroin is very profitable and is accomplished with relative ease and little risk of detection. Intelligence indicates smuggling drugs by mail is increasing and this represents a major problem for enforcement personnel.

There was a decline in the availability and average purity of heroin during the final quarter of 1978 and early 1979. This decline was brought about by successful domestic enforcement but also through an increase in heroin interdiction at its source and in intermediate countries. However, this has forced users to find alternate narcotic supplies resulting in a significant increase in thefts from pharmaceutical companies and doctors' offices.

## Cocaine

Cocaine abuse and illicit traffic is on the increase and as a result Canadian criminal organizations have become more involved. The profit margin is approaching that of heroin: a kilogram of cocaine purchased for \$5,000.00 to \$10,000.00, sells for \$50,000.00 to \$60,000.00 in Canada.

Augmenting the traditional criminal involvement in cocaine trafficking is a new breed of entrepreneurs who travel alone or in small closely-knit groups to South America to purchase cocaine and smuggle the drug back into Canada.

Columbia, Peru and Bolivia are primary sources of cocaine destined for Canada. It is either shipped directly or trans-shipped via other South American countries, the West Indies or the continental United States.

The extent of cocaine abuse in Canada has not yet been accurately gauged as the users and traffickers are extremely difficult to identify. Cocaine does not produce a classical physical dependency as does heroin or other opiate narcotics, but a psychological dependency can occur. The user population is confined primarily to middle and upper middle class groups. These two facts make detection and subsequent documentation a difficult task. The general increase in the availability of cocaine throughout Canada, however, indicates that its abuse is definitely on the increase.

## Illicit Laboratories and Psychotropic Drugs

The illicit manufacture, traffic, and increased use of psychotropic drugs continues to be a major problem. Illicit

laboratories manufacturing Methamphetamine, Phencyclidine (PCP), Methylenedioxyamphetamine (MDA) and others, supply not only the Canadian market but a portion of the United States drug market as well.

Use of L.S.D. and other related hallucinogenic substances has also increased, attributable in part to a more quality controlled product being on the illicit market. The trend is expected to continue into 1979.

#### Cannabis

Cannabis abuse remains the most prevalent drug problem in Canada. Mexico and Colombia are the principal source countries. Colombia marijuana began to dominate the Canadian illicit market in the third or fourth quarters of 1978. This trend began during the second quarter of the year as reports surfaced of marijuana originating from Mexico being contaminated with the herbicide Paraquat.

Paraquat contaminated marijuana was reported in all domestic drug regions during the last half of 1978. Government concern about the safety of Paraquat-sprayed marijuana led to a testing program by the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs. Eight per cent of the samples tested contained between 150 and 310 parts per million of the herbicide. Although no deaths from using marijuana sprayed with paraquat have been reported in Canada, there is no doubt that its continued use at this level of concentration could cause serious physical side-effects.

Hashish and hashish oil are entering Canada from India, Nepal, Pakistan, Morocco and Afghanistan. There has also been an increase in hashish shipments from Lebanon since the civil war ended there.

The importation and distribution of cannabis by national and international criminal organizations is on the increase in Canada. Secluded areas on our eastern and western coastlines have been used as drop sites for multi-ton shipments. There is also a significant increase in the use of sea-going pleasure craft to smuggle this contraband from source countries.

Seizures and Charges - 1978\*

<u>Drug</u>	<u>Amount Seized</u>	<u>Persons Charged</u>
Heroin	4.30 KG	483
Cocaine	25.96 KG	391
Controlled & Restricted Drugs	73.50 KG	1,314
Cannabis	22,427 KG	20,430

\*R.C.M.P. figures only

Customs and Excise

A continuing effort is directed towards reducing revenue loss from the illegal importation of goods. Increased enforcement emphasis on higher value commercial violations has resulted in seizures amounting to \$7.6 million.

The international traffic of weapons continues to be a problem. Weapons seizures under the Customs Act appear to be equally distributed across the country, with Ontario accounting for 38%, B.C. and the Prairie Provinces for 32% and Quebec and the Maritimes the final 30%. One supplier, arrested in Montreal, maintained an organization which offered weapons to criminal elements on either a purchase or rental basis. Seizures in this case included Automatic M-2 rifles, several fully automatic machine guns, various handguns, rifles, shot-guns, and large quantities of ammunition. Several of the weapons seized had been stolen from various areas of Quebec and New York.

Customs and Excise investigators have also become involved in matters relating to controls under the Export and Import Permits Act. These extend to the export, import and trans-shipments of various commodities subject to trade restrictions imposed by Canada or other countries. Examples include munitions, related military equipment and technology (both defensive and offensive), as well as endangered species of birds and animals.

Several complex investigations are currently under way relating to criminal offences associated with strategic weapons. For example, one conspiracy investigation involved the export and international sale of 5,000 automatic rifles, 50,000 grenades, 1,000 anti-tank missiles, 2,000 pounds of plastic explosives and 10 million rounds of ammunition.

In order to increase the effectiveness of investigations which delve into such widely diversified criminal activities, a computerized information system has been successfully established and is maintained jointly by the RCMP and Canada Customs. This automated system is used to assimilate and correlate customs-related information on a local, national and international basis. This information covers the unlawful traffic, manufacture and distribution of all commodities controlled by statute. Current trends, areas or commodities of concern are identified which, together with other details, are available to both agencies for planning and evaluation, and to provide investigation aids to field personnel.

#### Interpol

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), with a membership of 126 countries, provides member countries' police forces with a means of co-ordinating and centralizing their efforts to prevent and suppress crime.

Requests received from Canadian police forces are channelled through the Canadian Central Bureau of Interpol, located at RCMP Headquarters, Ottawa. These requests are analysed and evaluated to ensure compliance with the Interpol Constitution. This policy is also strictly adhered to when dealing with requests from any of the 126 Interpol member police forces.

Interpol sponsors conferences and an annual General Assembly which help strengthen ties of mutual co-operation and provide police officers opportunities to discuss particular crime problems. It also organizes international symposia on specific subjects where experts exchange views and compare results of their experiences. The purpose is to seek solutions to common problems inherent in law enforcement. During 1978, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police participated in Interpol conferences and symposia with topics ranging from organized and other major crimes to juvenile delinquency, crime prevention, telecommunications, electronic data processing, police investigative techniques, suppression of drug trafficking, etc.

During the year under review, Interpol member countries and the Interpol General Secretariat in Paris were supplied with the results of numerous studies produced by the RCMP and other Canadian police forces.

In 1978 files co-ordinated on enquiries received from Interpol member countries totalled 1,944 with the following breakdown:

	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
Criminal Investigations	1101	1268
Wanted Person	609	610
Missing Persons	<u>27</u>	<u>50</u>
	TOTAL 1737	TOTAL 1928
		INCREASE 9%

Enquiries on stolen works of art and modus operandi numbered 129 and five, respectively. During the year, 8,121 entries were made on the Canadian Police Information Centre system (CPIC) under the following headings:

- 1) persons and vehicles wanted in one or more of the member countries;
- 2) persons liable to commit crime on an international basis;
- 3) persons requiring positive identification by police;
- 4) missing persons;
- 5) stolen property.

#### Immigration and Passport

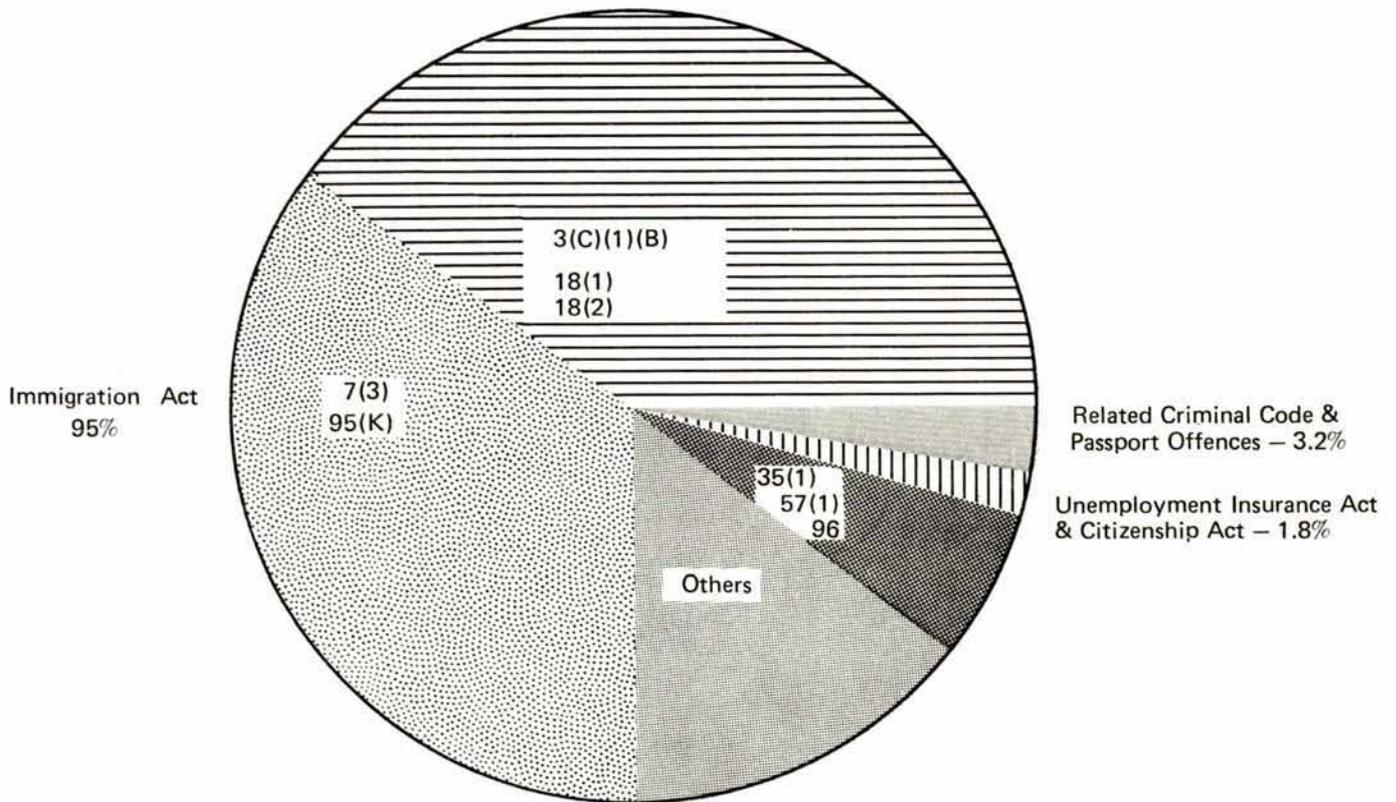
The RCMP enforces the Immigration Act and Regulations by independently investigating offences that can be tried in criminal court. In addition, offences under the Canadian Citizenship Act and frauds relating to Canadian passports are investigated.

In 1978/79, the courts disposed of 1,944 Immigration Act charges. By comparison 2,326 charges were disposed of in 1977; 1,835 in 1976 and 1,210 in 1975.

Since the new Canadian Immigration Act came into effect on April 10, 1978, the emphasis on enforcement has switched from concentrating on illegal immigrants unlawfully working in Canada to

investigating those employers who hire illegal immigrants, and to other more serious violations of the Act. By removing the easy access to jobs through employers who previously hired illegal immigrants, the incentive for illegally entering or remaining in Canada should decrease.

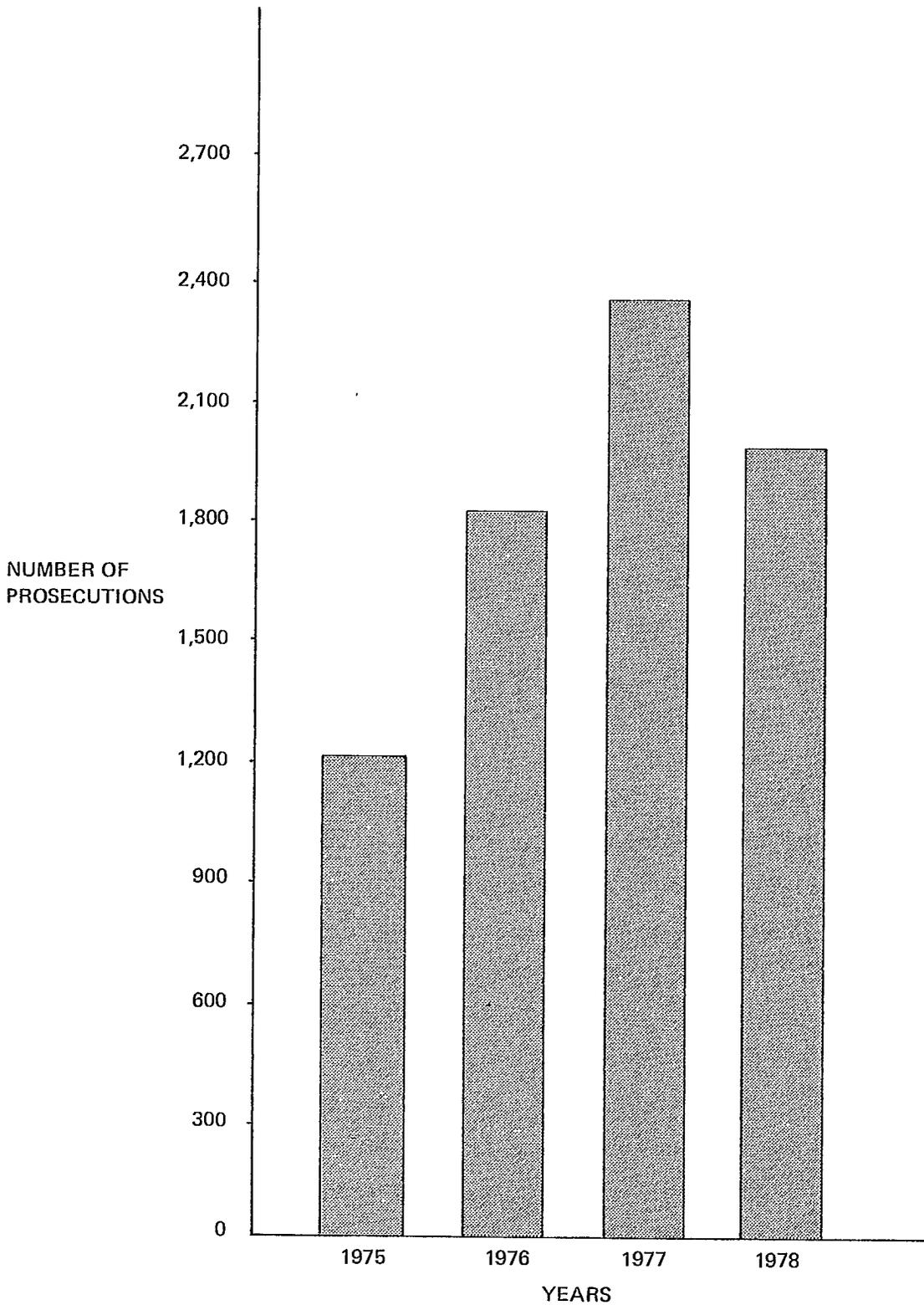
A CATEGORIZATION OF AREAS OF PROSECUTIONS  
OF R.C.M.P. IMMIGRATION & PASSPORT SECTION FOR 1978



IMMIGRATION ACT

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 3(C)(1)(B) (old I.A.) |   |
| 18(1) & (2)           | — Sections refer to engaging or continuing in employment without proper authorization.                    |
| 73(3) (old I.A.)      |   |
| 95(K)                 | — Sections refer to overstaying or failing to report change of status.                                    |
| 35(1) (old I.A.)      |   |
| 57(1)                 | — Sections include returning to Canada without a Minister's permit after having been previously deported. |
| 96                    |   |
| Others                | — Include all other charges.  |

**TOTAL PROSECUTION STATISTICS**  
**R.C.M.P. IMMIGRATION & PASSPORT SECTION**  
**1975 TO 1978**



### Migratory Birds Convention Act and Canada Shipping Act

During 1978, RCMP personnel spent 49,280 hours enforcing the Migratory Birds Convention (M.B.C.) Act , and 43,976 hours enforcing related provincial wildlife statutes. A total of 1,076 cases were registered under the M.B.C. Act and 1,627 under the various statutes. There were also 2,546 cases of assistance registered. In addition, 30,146 hours were spent enforcing the Canada Shipping Act, resulting in 688 charges being laid. Water safety programs accounted for another 10,034 hours.

### Police Dog Service

The Force has 66 highly trained multi-purpose service dog teams operating throughout Canada. The dogs are male German shepherds selected for their strength, temperament and versatility.

During the fiscal year, the Police Dog Service was involved in 4,798 cases: 320 cases involved tracking and searching for missing persons; 2,581 tracking and searching for criminals, 696 narcotics cases, 564 missing or stolen articles and 159 searches for explosives or alcohol.

### Native Policing

The RCMP Native Special Constable Program was established to improve policing of native communities. The program is under way in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and P.E.I. Treasury Board has recently approved extension of this program into the Yukon and Northwest Territories.

In 1978/79, thirty-five Native Special Constables were trained, bringing the total to 102. The program is considered a success. Natives in Canada give their support to this program because they agree that "Native people are best suited to police Native people". An evaluation recommended continued funding and expansion of the program. As a result, training of Native Special Constables has been increased to fifteen weeks, classification levels are under review, and a procedure for conversion from special constable to regular member status was established.

#### Monitoring and Analysis

Criminal Code offences investigated by the RCMP increased 4.2% from 1977 to 1978. From 1974 to 1978 there had been an increase of 20.9% in reported crimes. These increases are graphically illustrated in Tables I, II and III. Graphs I and II illustrate the percentage distribution of total crime investigated by the Force in 1977 and 1978.

In 1978, the Monitoring and Analysis Branch received a Key Edit Inquiry Remote Job Entry (KEIRJE) computer terminal and a remote printer. It has the capability of displaying and printing hard copy data from the Uniform Crime Reporting (U.C.R.) system and the person-hour data collection system (C-75D) historically back to 1975, in various formats.

In our continuing search for methods of improving productivity, research has been conducted in using 10- and 12-hour shifts for various duties. Although research is not complete, there seems to be strong personal satisfaction to be gained from these shifts and firm policy should be established by the end of 1979.

TABLE I

CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES (RCMP JURISDICTION)  
INCLUDING C.C. TRAFFIC - CALENDAR YEARS

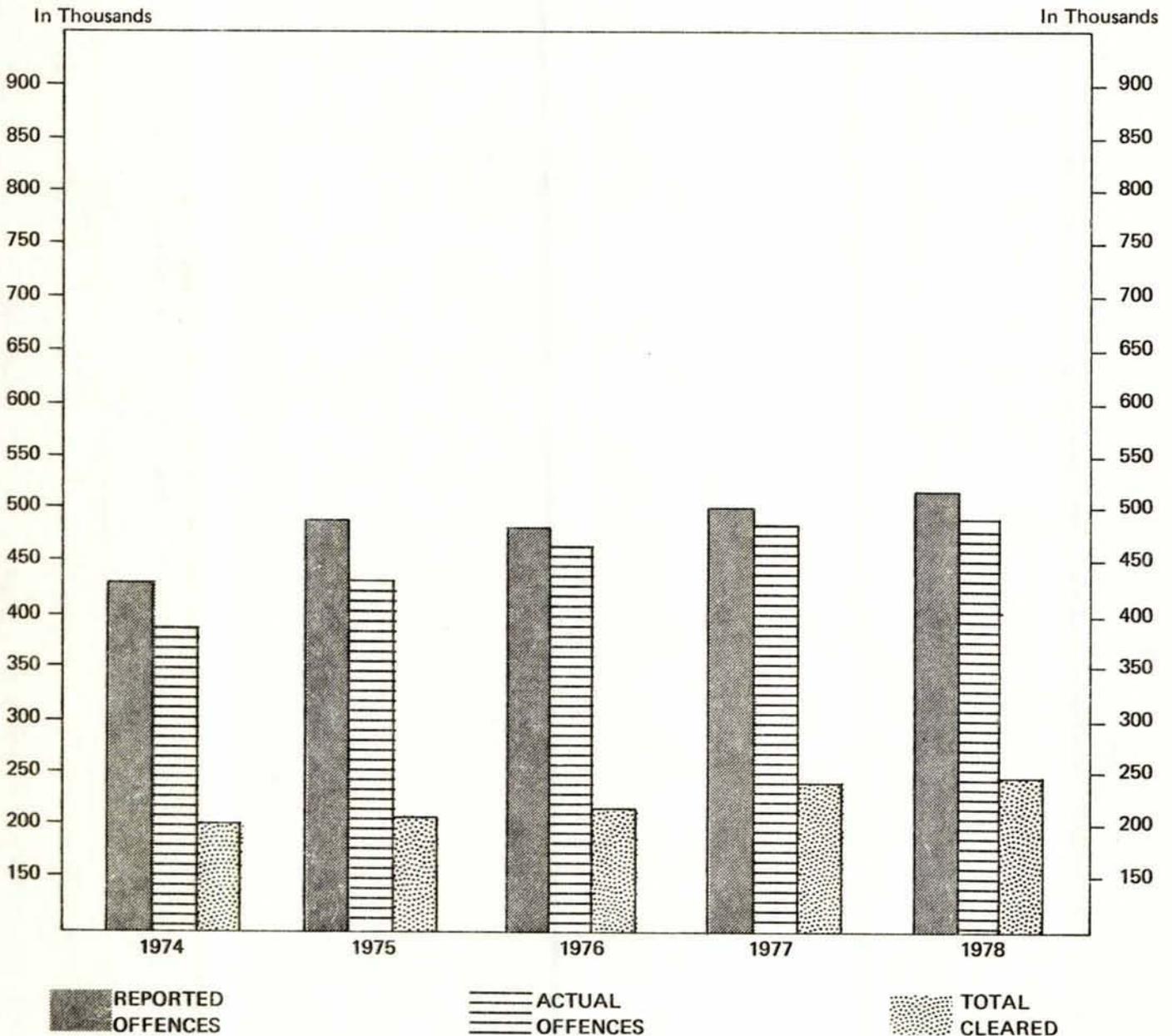
YEAR	REPORTED	ACTUAL	CLEARED
1974	429,514	386,690	183,086
1975	465,401	421,725	205,508
1976	477,627	428,968	219,266
1977	498,289	446,280	233,767
1978	519,094	471,268	242,826

TABLE II

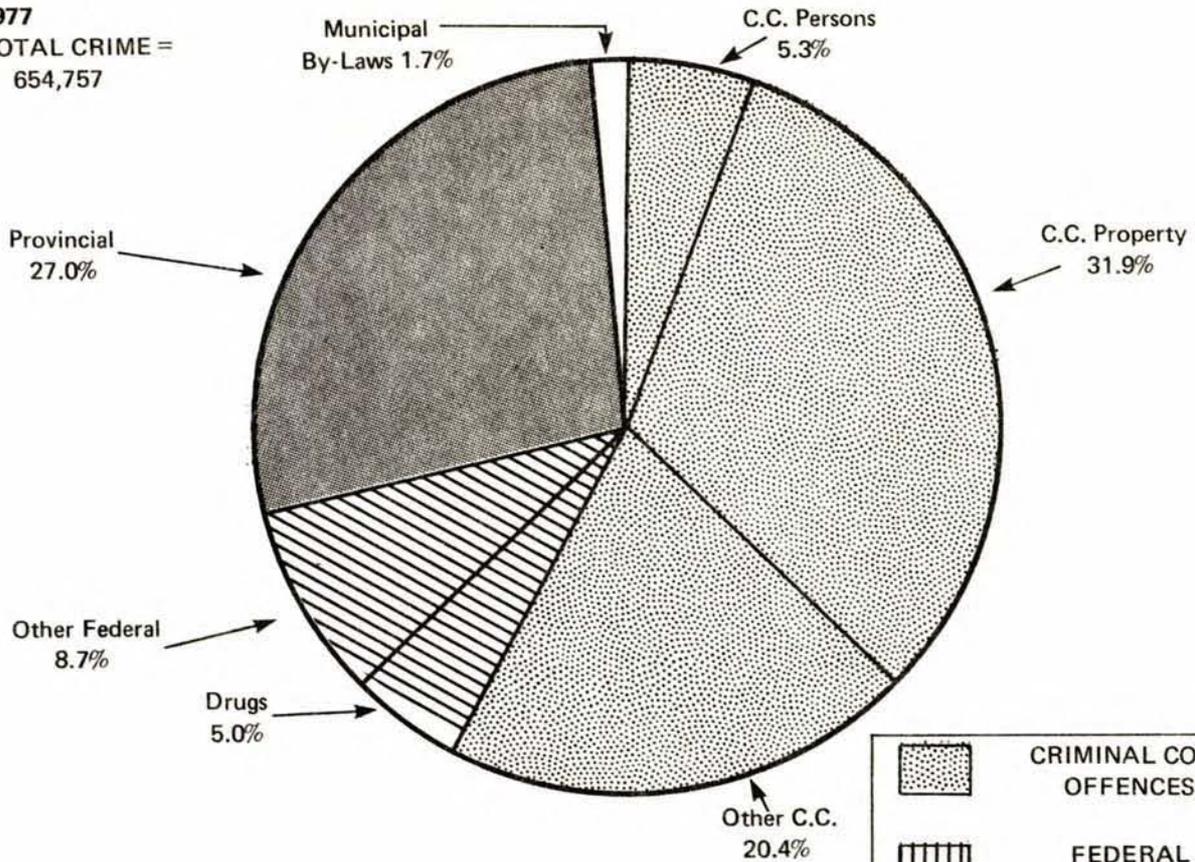
CRIME TRENDS (ALL OFFENCES)  
CALENDAR YEARS

OFFENCES	1977	1978	% INCREASE
Person	34,754	35,399	1.9
Property	209,456	220,601	5.3
C.C. Traffic	75,949	77,954	2.6
Total C.C.	453,518	471,268	3.9
Drugs	32,590	30,089	-7.7
Federal (Other)	57,097	63,114	10.5
Provincial	176,646	192,015	8.7
Municipal	10,865	12,642	16.4
Total Offences	730,716	769,128	5.3

TABLE III  
CRIMINAL CODE OFFENCES (INCL. TRAFFIC)  
R.C.M.P. JURISDICTION

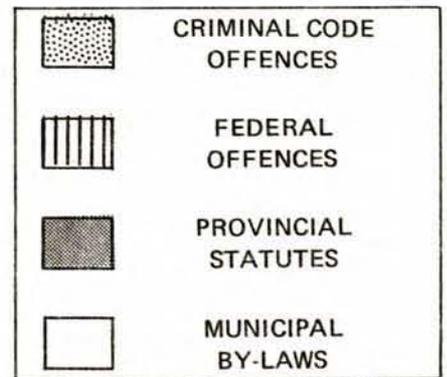
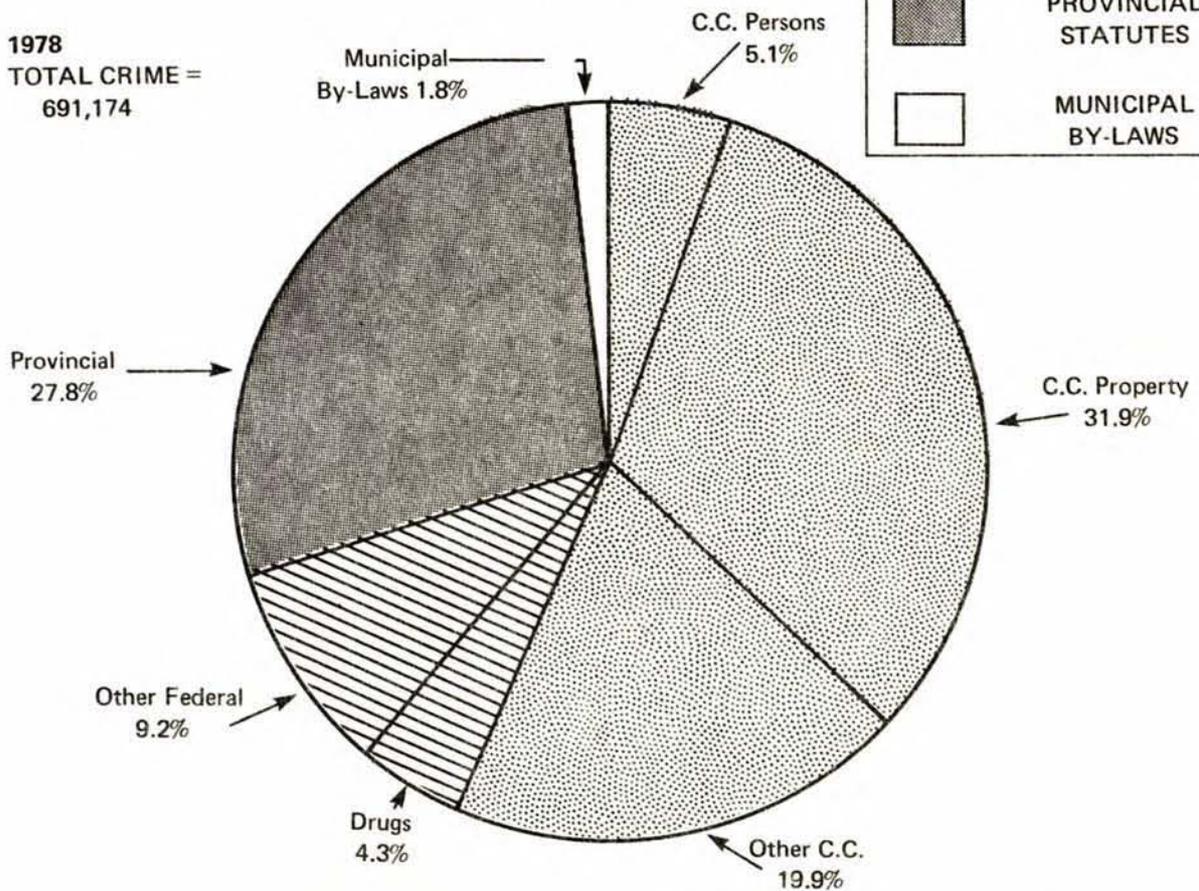


1977  
TOTAL CRIME =  
654,757



GRAPH II

1978  
TOTAL CRIME =  
691,174



These charts show the distribution of the 7 chosen crime categories to the total crime. Figures available in Table II.

V.I.P. Security

V.I.P. Security consists of both personal security and major events security. During 1978/79, the Force spent a total of 340,632 hours on these duties, excluding the Commonwealth Games.

The RCMP plans and co-ordinates security measures dealing with the personal safety of the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, federal Cabinet ministers, Supreme and Federal Court judges and designated senior government officials. Security is also provided for all visiting heads of state/government, foreign ministers and dignitaries, embassy personnel and property.

During 1978 security was provided for 301 V.I.P. visits including:

4 visits by H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh - B.C.,  
Edmonton, Winnipeg, Toronto, Laval, Kingston & Ottawa;

2 visits by Menachem Begin, Prime Minister of Israel -  
Montreal, Ottawa & Toronto;

3 visits by Vice-President Walter Mondale of U.S.A. -  
Manitoba, Ottawa & Edmonton;

H.R.H. Prince Andrew - Ottawa, Toronto, Edmonton &  
British Columbia;

Cyrus Vance, Secretary of State, U.S.A. - Ottawa;

Moshe Dayan, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Israel -  
Toronto;

Kurt Waldheim - Secretary General of United Nations -  
Montreal;

Gerald Ford, Ex-President, U.S.A. - Calgary;

Personal and physical security requirements for national and international major events and conferences held in Canada are also co-ordinated by RCMP personnel. Another major responsibility is security for the Royal Family during its visits to Canada. During the year, the following events have required the attention of security personnel:

Visit of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II -  
Newfoundland, Saskatchewan & Alberta;

Commonwealth Games - Edmonton;

Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference -  
Montreal;

Socialist International Congress - Vancouver.

During the Commonwealth Games, some 35,000 hours were spent towards security of sites, athletes, etc.

#### Security Engineering

The responsibility for ensuring the quality of physical security in the federal government rests with a nucleus of technically qualified personnel. This physical security includes detection and protection systems, secure storage containers, access controls, barriers, and locking systems. Their range of responsibilities include:

- (a) testing and evaluating all security devices considered for government use,
- (b) designing and developing specialized security equipment to meet unique government needs,
- (c) providing a consulting service on physical security, be it in the area of building design, layout or equipment. This service is designed to incorporate security in the planning stages of large projects thus preventing costly security retrofit at a later date,
- (d) a design and development service to respond to unique police needs for specialized equipment. This assistance capability is extended to the RCMP, federal service agencies and other police forces.

A total of 5,301 recorded services were performed in major centres from coast to coast. This includes opening "locked out" security containers in sensitive areas and overhauling and maintaining unique equipment not on the commercial market.

Consultation was also provided on over twenty new construction and major renovation projects (e.g. National Revenue Regional Data Centres, Place du Portage). Approximately 70 specific research and consultation projects, such as the upgrading of negotiable storage vaults and the design of speech-secure rooms, were undertaken for government departments.

Unique pieces of police equipment were also developed or designed as follows:

- (a) a collapsible, wheeled, mobile stand was developed to permit police dogs trained in detecting narcotics and explosives to be propelled the length of

commercial aircraft, enabling them to conduct a "scent inspection" of overhead baggage compartments,

- (b) a secure shotgun mount was designed for installation in police patrol cars. This mount includes a blast damper to protect the vehicle and occupants in the event of inadvertent discharge,
- (c) a prototype of a "security desk" providing protection for members of V.I.P. physical security details was designed and is ready for production. This desk provides a high degree of bullet resistance while not inhibiting movement of reaction time,
- (d) an "attic mirror" search light was developed to provide viewing of inaccessible areas such as attics, around corners, or over high objects while the operator remains in a concealed position.

On a nation-wide basis, 798 investigative assistance services, including court appearances as expert witnesses, were performed.

#### Security Systems

The RCMP provides protective security inspections, evaluations and consulting services throughout Canada to federal government departments and agencies as well as to private sector facilities which undertake federal government contracts involving classified or sensitive information or materials. A comprehensive evaluation of administrative, personnel, physical and technical security practices and procedures (as applicable), together with cost effective recommendations to correct deficiencies, is provided to senior management.

Under the Vital Points program, the Force conducts security inspections and surveys of facilities designated as peacetime and wartime vital points and makes recommendations on the proper security measures to protect the facilities from sabotage and other threats. During 1978/79, field units inspected or surveyed 693 facilities.

The RCMP's Federal Government Department Security program, under the authority of PCO 178/2502, provides for security surveys of all government departments by field members to protect assets. Reports containing appropriate recommendations are provided to the requesting departmental security officer.

#### Electronic Data Processing (EDP) Security

Security Evaluation and Inspection Teams (SEIT) assist in securing government and private sector computer facilities which process sensitive information. SEIT consultation and inspection services cover both the technical and non-technical aspects of computer security. Consultations are given as required. Inspections, however, are carefully planned and scheduled, and reports aimed at resolving any security problems encountered are provided to Deputy Ministers or heads of agencies.

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, five federal government installations and eight private sector facilities used by the government were inspected. Consultations on electronic data processing security matters increased significantly. Inspection follow-up and research and development activities, including the development of government standards to ensure the security of EDP facilities, were conducted.

To promote security awareness, the "EDP Security Bulletin" is distributed to government EDP and security personnel, private sector EDP firms, national and international police departments and other interested parties. In the 1978/79 year, distribution increased from 900 to approximately 1200 copies. As well, the first in a series of booklets entitled Security Information Publications (SIPs), which are intended to provide a philosophy on EDP security and security in general, was published. SIP 1 is entitled Security in the EDP Environment. Work is under way on SIP 2 which is on risk management.

An on-going EDP security training program assists computer personnel from government departments and agencies and private sector facilities to implement sound security programs. During 1978/79 the RCMP provided training to 50 Departmental Security Officers and 75 EDP Security Co-ordinators. Workshops to enhance EDP surveillance and detection methods were also conducted.

#### Technical Security

A centrally located specialized service is provided in the area of technical security for protection from, or investigation of, interception of private communications. During the fiscal year 1978/79, the RCMP, with assistance from the Departments of External Affairs and National Defence, conducted, upon request, 81 electronic sweeps or counter technical intrusion inspections involving 2,102 hours and travel to all parts of Canada by the Ottawa-based team. In addition, assistance to other police investigations required laboratory examinations and reports for two cases.

## Explosive Disposal Technology

In explosives technology the RCMP has been instrumental in developing a Remote Mobile Investigation (RMI) unit designed specifically for the safe handling and disruption of improvised explosive devices where remote operation is imperative. Nine of these commercially-manufactured vehicles are now in service with the RCMP across Canada. Two have been purchased by the Ontario Provincial Police and other law enforcement agencies are considering similar purchases. The unit is electrically operated (two 12-volt lead acid batteries), and contains a closed circuit TV system, intercom/loud hailer system, flood light and manipulating boom assembly to which can be affixed a wide range of attachments, including a 12-gauge shotgun. Use of the Remote Mobile Investigator can be foreseen for other operational situations, e.g., hostage incidents, anti-hijacking procedures, and the handling of radio-active material.

A police explosives technician validation course was conducted at Edmonton to update the skills of Edmonton City and R.C.M.P. technicians prior to the 1978 Commonwealth Games. This training was the forerunner of a Canadian Police College-sponsored course patterned to validate the technical skills and competence of Canadian police explosives technicians at three year intervals. There are now 205 qualified police technicians in 70 explosive disposal units.

An agreement was reached between the Information Centre for Terrorist Devices (U.K.) and the RCMP to adopt a uniform bomb incident reporting system. This method of recording device technical data was adopted for use by both countries effective January 1979. It has been offered to the federal bomb data organizations of Australia, Federal Republic of Germany and the U.S.A., as a means of international comparison of technical device data as applied to the possibility of the international use of explosive devices.

Bombing activity in Canada was at a slightly lower level than in previous years for which national statistics are available (1974-78, see figure 2.) No recorded incident is known to be related to national or international terrorist organizations. The majority of targets during the year are recorded as private residences and vehicles. Three deaths, six personal injuries and \$510,592 in damages resulted from bombing incidents.

### Special Projects

The Security Policy Under Review (SPUR) project of the federal government's Security Advisory Committee (SAC) involves a review of the security classification system and various security-related Cabinet orders and directives in order to recommend a single, comprehensive policy for the federal government. Cabinet approval in principle was obtained in January 1979 for a new policy which will deal with national security considerations, as well as with the protection of sensitive government assets which do not fall within the sphere of national security. This policy proposal originated with the Security Advisory Committee and was prepared interdepartmentally by the SPUR task force under "P" Directorate. Priority attention is now being given by the SPUR secretariat to the development of policy instruments to implement the Cabinet decision.

A comprehensive review of the RCMP's auxiliary police program which involves approximately 1,800 individuals in six provinces is also under way.

**FIGURE 1**  
**EDP SECURITY ACTIVITIES**  
**1978-79**  
**USE OF AVAILABLE TIME**

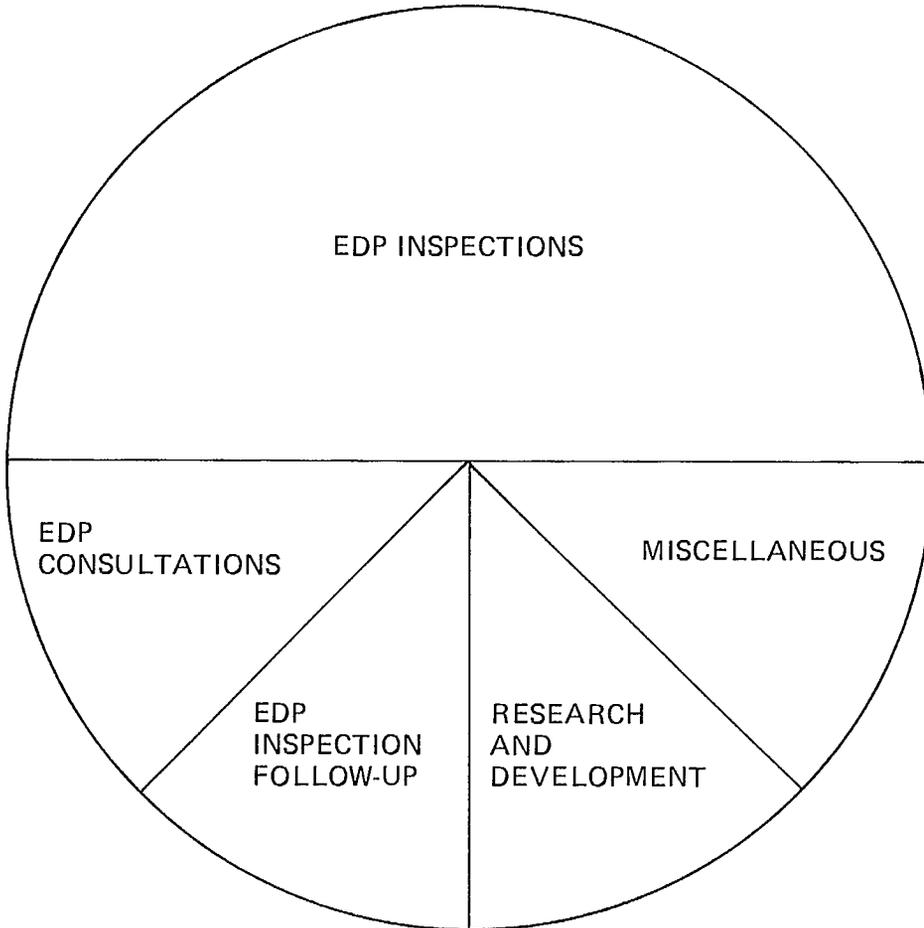
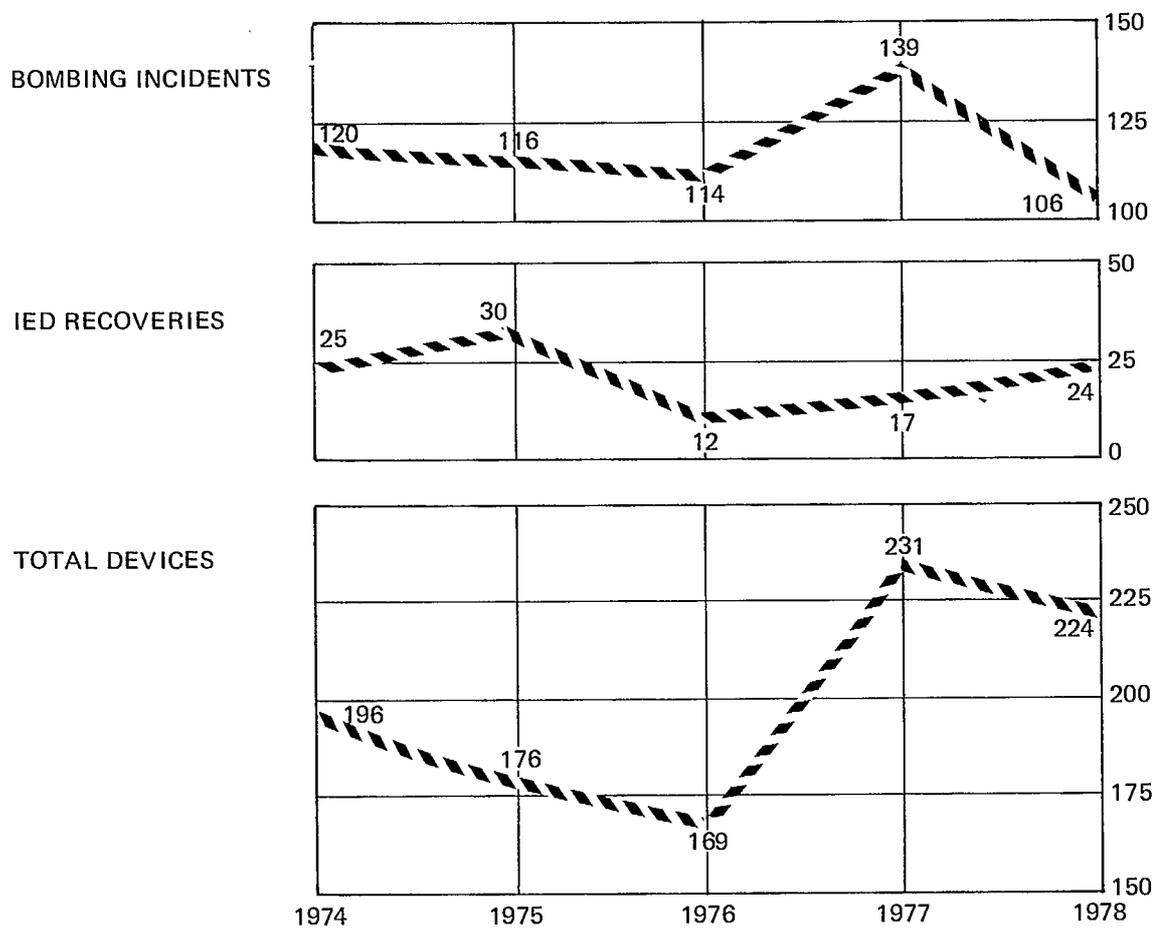


FIGURE 2

**BOMB INCIDENT COMPARISON  
1974-1978**



## Airport Policing

Headquarters personnel plan and co-ordinate RCMP participation in the National Airport Policing and Security Program on a cost recovery basis in co-operation with Transport Canada.

At the start of 1978, ten international and 16 domestic airports were provided with policing and security by Special Constables, Non-Commissioned Officers and Officers of the RCMP, augmented by the Canadian Corps of Commissionaires. Cut-backs in manpower, approved by Treasury Board in 1977, were completed in 1978. At the end of the year, over-all strength was 439; eight detachments had been closed, all at domestic airports.

There were no hijackings or other serious incidents at Canadian airports in 1978. Airport personnel handled 139 bomb threats, located 14 firearms and 753 imitation firearms. They also investigated or responded to 12,507 breaches of security. Prosecutions for violations of Airport Traffic Regulations totaled 3,689; and 164,858 parking tickets were issued. Nine hundred and sixty-five warrants were executed and 5,134 other offences were handled.

## The Canadian Human Rights Act

The RCMP uses a central concept to process requests for access to its information banks under the Canadian Human Rights Act. The Director, "P" Directorate, has been appointed the Departmental Privacy Co-ordinator for the RCMP and all requests for access are processed through him. By utilizing the central concept, the RCMP is able to ensure uniformity and consistency in releasing information.

From March 1, 1978, to February 28, 1979, the Force responded to 1,722 requests by the public for access to RCMP information banks.

### Policing the North

In the Yukon and Northwest Territories, the RCMP acts as a federal and territorial police force under contract with the respective territorial governments. In this capacity, it is responsible for enforcing laws, preventing crime and maintaining peace and security.

### Yukon Territories ("M" Division)

Clinton Creek asbestos mine closed in 1978, and the town-site of Clinton Creek was removed. Dawson City Detachment provided policing service to this community. With the exodus of 500 people, there has been a reduction of operational commitments of the Dawson Detachment.

Exploration work continued at a high level with the ever-increasing values for base metals. There are indications that new mines will open in Ross River, Faro and Mayo. Gold mining has taken on a renewed interest in the Dawson City, Beaver Creek and Livingstone Creek areas.

### Property Management

A new hangar was erected at Whitehorse and a transportable modular detachment, including a garage and workshop, was located at Ross River. Double wide mobile homes were set up at Watson Lake, Mayo, Dawson City, and Beaver Creek and a patrol cabin was opened at Pelly Crossing.

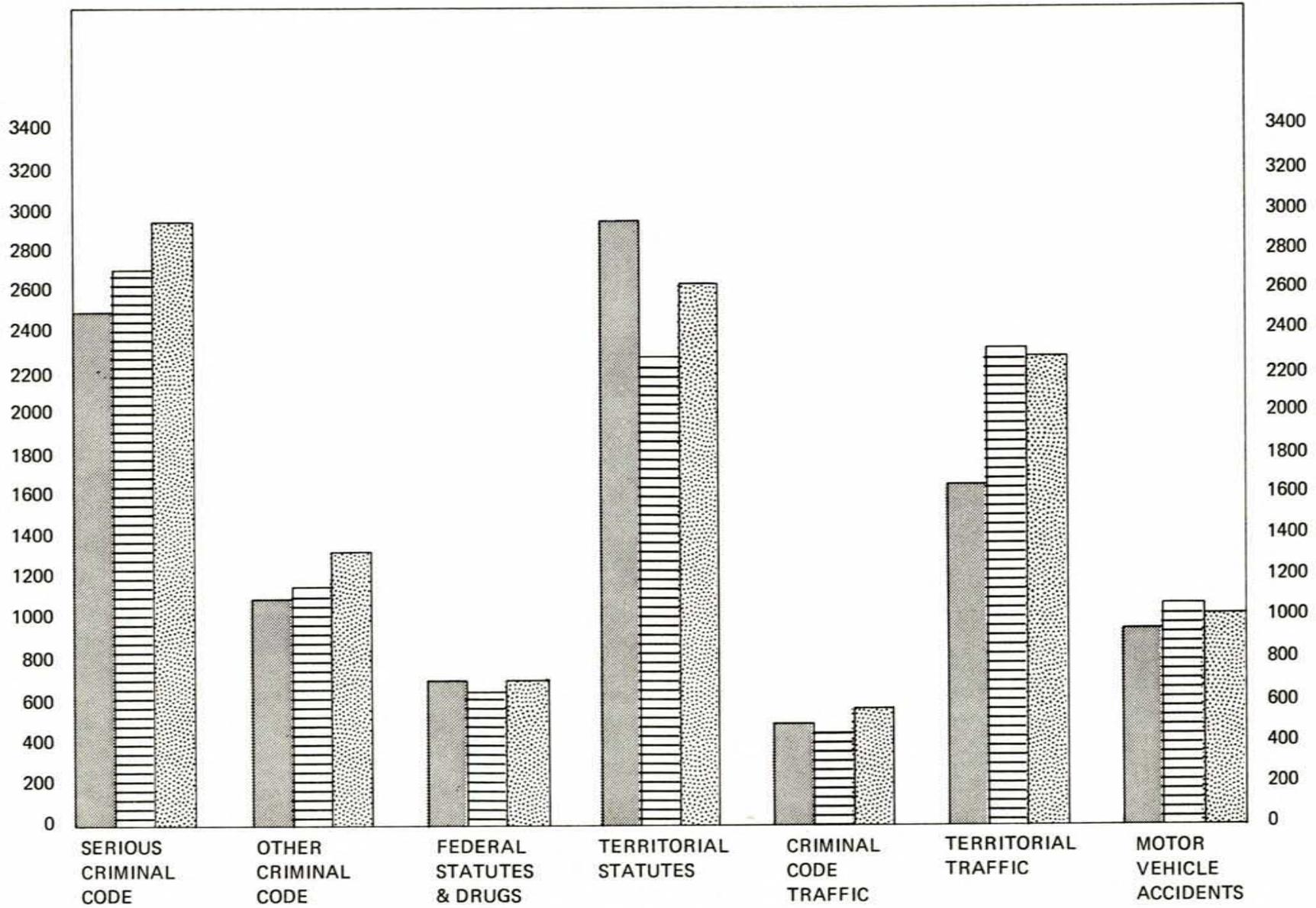
## Crime Statistics

Increases were registered in most categories over 1977/78.

Property offences increased significantly throughout the Yukon. A small group of youths were involved in approximately 75 incidents of Break, enter and theft from public and private dwellings in the Whitehorse area. All individuals were apprehended and most of the stolen property was returned to the owners.

Liquor continues to be the root cause of most offences throughout the north. Stiff fines and sentencing are not achieving the desired effect of reducing offences, and the judicial system is striving to develop a course of action to better cope with the situation.

"M" DIVISION – ACTUAL OFFENCES 1976-1977 TO 1978-1979



76/77   
 77/78   
 78/79 

## Northwest Territories ("G" Division)

"G" Division, with its headquarters located in Yellowknife, is made up of three sub/divisions and 36 detachments. "Air" detachments located at Inuvik, Frobisher Bay and Yellowknife provide a vital support service to the over-all police operations. As of March 31, 1979, Division strength was 252.

Patrol cabins enable members to attend and remain at remote settlements on a more regular basis. This system of providing regular police services to isolated areas is well established and is achieving desired results. During the year, eight additional cabins were installed in the Eastern and Central Arctic, bringing the over-all total to 14.

"Crime" in the Northwest Territories refers mainly to disorderliness and minor anti-social behaviour and is distinct from the normal concept of crime in which premeditation is usually a key ingredient. While the Northwest Territories in recent years have had the highest level of "crime" per capita in Canada, most incidents are the direct result of alcohol abuse. There is undoubtedly a relationship between per capita alcohol consumption and per capita "crime". Nineteen communities are in the process of forming, or have formed, alcohol committees to find ways and means of dealing with these problems. The Government of the N.W.T. provided \$800,000 in 1978/79 to assist these committees in their community programs; RCMP members co-operate closely, giving direct assistance when appropriate.

As a result of community plebiscites, prohibition has been instituted at Rae-Edzo, Lac La Marte, Hall Beach, Pangnirtung, Fort Franklin, Fort Resolution, Fort Norman, Gjoa Haven, Rae Lakes, Snowdrift, Sanikiluaq, Fort Good Hope, Lake Harbour, and Eskimo Point. Additionally, there has been some form of restriction instituted on the use of alcohol at Pond Inlet, Igloolik, Rankin Inlet, Repulse Bay and Frobisher Bay.

It is too early to determine the effect of these control measures, however there were indications last year that when consumption levels dropped so did statistics in those crime categories where alcohol was considered a causative factor. Collectively, the total of violent crimes (homicides, sex offences, robberies, and assaults) increased only 1.5%, while the total Criminal Code offences increased by 6.8%.

Concurrent with changing public attitudes, in 1978/79 there was an emphasis on enforcing existing liquor laws and, accordingly, statistics showed an increase of 13.3% in offences, attributable to a more widespread arrest of persons intoxicated in public places. Prohibition and other liquor control measures created a wider range of offences and more people were in conflict with the liquor laws.

The remaining crime categories are mainly theft-oriented; 1978/79 occurrences changed from 1977/78 as follows:

break, enter and theft	+13.4%
Theft: motor vehicles	No change
Theft over \$200	+ 9.1%
Theft under \$200	- 1.3%
Possession of stolen property	+21.0%
Other C.C. including Traffic	+15.3%
Fraud	+ 7.7%
Total Criminal Code	+ 6.8%

## Drug Enforcement

Cannabis in its various forms is the most popular drug, and is being used by approximately 1,000 people in the N.W.T. The main areas of activity are Yellowknife and Frobisher Bay, and to a lesser extent, Inuvik and Hay River. Minor seizures are made sporadically in smaller communities. In 1978/79, there was an over-all reduction of 6.9% offences. The main reason for this was the change in thrust towards trafficking offences rather than minor possession offences.

## Police-Community Relations/Crime Prevention

The Force continues to promote activities to prevent crime and establish good community relations. Members are involved as coaches in sporting activities, Boy Scouts, Cubs, and promoting ski-doo, firearms, traffic and highway-safety programs.

## Construction

During 1978/79, new detachment quarters were opened in Fort Smith. Further construction amounting to \$3,874,640 is either completed or under way throughout the Division to provide facilities for additional personnel and to replace old buildings as follows:

<u>Detachment Offices</u>		<u>Patrol Cabins</u>	
Sanikiluaq	1	Broughton Is.	1
Pangnirtung	1	Repulse Bay	1
Fort Norman	1	Hall Beach	1
Snowdrift	1	Gjoa Haven	1
Fort Franklin	1	Pelly Bay	1
Fort Rae	1	Whale Cove	1

<u>Garages</u>		<u>Patrol Cabins (continued)</u>	
Cape Dorset	1	Chesterfield Inlet	1
		Coral Harbour	1

#### Recruiting of Indian & Inuit Persons

The RCMP continues to promote hiring natives as Special Constables and Regular Members. Two Special Constables were engaged to fill vacancies at Central Arctic detachments. Efforts to hire Inuit Special Constables for several other detachments located throughout the eastern side of the N.W.T. are continuing.

In addition, during the fiscal year, native persons were hired as casual employees for a total of 26,968 hours, primarily for guard duties, but also for general repairs to buildings, upkeep, painting and the like.

#### Canadian Police Services

##### Crime Detection Laboratories

Forensic science services are provided to all Canadian police departments, criminal courts, government departments and authorized agencies by Crime Detection Laboratories located at Vancouver, Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, Ottawa, Montreal, Sackville and Halifax.

Qualified forensic scientists examine and analyze physical evidence and present expert evidence to the courts in chemistry, toxicology, serology, alcohol, hair and fibre, documents, counterfeits, firearms and tool mark identifications.

During 1978/79, 24,661 scientific laboratory reports were produced by the laboratories. Of these, 1,300 related to sexual offences, 3,680 to sudden death and Coroner's Act cases, 5,933 to the Narcotic Control Act, 3,802 to blood analysis for ethyl alcohol, 1,362 to blood analysis for drugs, chemicals and gases, 5,293 to cannabis examination and identification, and 1,282 to motor vehicle paint analysis and comparison.

#### Science and Technology Advisory Group

The Science and Technology Advisory Group (STAG) provides scientific and technical support by co-ordinating evaluation and research projects, performing consultant duties, and establishing and maintaining information systems. STAG also develops and co-ordinates RCMP forensic science training and testing programs.

An integrated "on-line" computer network system, available to crime detection and other forensic laboratories, provides a forensic science literature resource as well as an analytical data base for toxicology and drugs. Additional data bases are being developed.

Developments in serology continue to introduce new techniques of identifying characteristic groups in blood and seminal stains. The introduction of new systems for blood grouping increases the possibility of identifying people through blood stains.

An analytical service establishing patterns of sources, trafficking and distribution of drugs (heroin), has been developed to assist the drug intelligence program. Liaison on this program is maintained with the United Nations, United States, Great Britain and Australia.

## Identification Services

Identification Services operates twenty-four hours per day to maintain and disseminate information on a wide range of identification subjects from its central repositories. These services and facilities are available to all Canadian police departments and penal institutions.

This up-to-date consolidation of criminal fingerprints, records and other criminal identification particulars such as personal descriptions, photographs and handwriting specimens, as well as firearms registrations and descriptions of lost or stolen securities and articles, provides vital support in criminal investigations.

Since 1970, the Fingerprint Bureau has pioneered new technology; it is now the only Bureau in the world with total automation capability. During the next few years all fingerprint files will be converted for automatic classification and searching. The result will be a faster, more accurate information service to the police community. The system should also significantly increase the number of fingerprint identifications.

Identification Services operates a central photographic processing service. Installation of high speed photographic equipment has reduced processing time for both colour and black and white films. New computerized digital units producing more precise prints will improve work quality while reducing waste and providing faster service to investigators from coast to coast.

A two-year project in footwear research has culminated in the production of a reference manual and training aids which will soon be made available to all Canadian police departments. These aids include an exercise manual and two one-hour video tapes which assist Identification Officers to gain considerable experience in deciphering data and drawing proper conclusions in the area of footwear evidence for court purposes. Through workshops and advanced training courses, this material is being brought to field investigators.

The microfiche program on the conversion of hard copy criminal history files is continuing. To date a total of 350,000 files have been filmed. Criminal records computerization is also being pursued. These programs will allow a reduction in required storage space for files while increasing the efficiency of service to law enforcement agencies.

The Firearms Registration and Administration Section is charged with administering the Firearms Acquisition Certificate and Business Permit System which came into effect January 1, 1979, as a result of new gun control legislation. It is also responsible for issuing restricted weapons registration certificates and maintaining a national firearms registry. The government firearms amnesty program resulted in a twenty per cent increase in registration of weapons during 1978/79. A study is currently under way on the feasibility of automating this registry.

Assistance is also offered to all Canadian police forces in the area of fraudulent cheques and other criminal cases involving handwriting. Personnel participate in an on-going program of lectures, training courses, counterfeit seminars and visits to police departments to promote this service.

The replacement of motion picture film equipment with video tape recording equipment has dramatically increased the productivity of the Audio Visual Section over the past year. Total screening time of all productions increased by 220%. The introduction of video equipment has also made duplicating of existing productions possible.

#### Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC)

The Canadian Police Information Centre Directorate provides:

- a computerized, operational information system administered by the RCMP on behalf of all law enforcement agencies in Canada wherein Canadian police forces contribute and retrieve information from a central system through terminals in police offices from coast to coast;
- electronic data processing services for RCMP internal administrative and operational needs; and
- services necessary to maintain, upgrade and develop RCMP telecommunications systems.

#### Canadian Police Information Centre Computer System

From remote Canadian Police Information Centre computer terminals any Canadian police agency making a query with adequate descriptors will receive as a response, normally within 15 seconds or less, either a record fitting those descriptors or, if none exists, a "Not on File" reply. Information may be recorded in or requested from a:

(a) VEHICLES FILE

Records of stolen, abandoned and crime vehicles, stolen or missing licence plates, vehicle motors and transmissions;

(b) PERSONS FILE

Wanted and missing persons; charged persons (indictable offences); persons prohibited from driving, hunting, entering Canada or possessing firearms or liquor; elopees and parolees; probation refused; dental and disaster records;

(c) PROPERTY FILE

Stolen articles, securities and firearms that are identifiable by serial numbers;

(d) BOAT AND MOTOR FILE

Records on stolen and/or abandoned boats and motors;

(e) CRIMINAL RECORDS FILE

Criminal record synopsis consisting of names, physical description, current status, date of first and last entry, and general types of offences recorded;

(f) AUTOMATED CRIMINAL INTELLIGENCE INFORMATION SYSTEM (ACIIS)

Subject file, business file, file reference file, associator file. Access to this system is restricted to certain agencies only.

CPIC FILE STATISTICS 1978-79

	31MAR78	31MAR79
<b>VEHICLE FILE:</b>		
Number of Records	214,500	243,328
Average Transactions per Week	168,741	177,762
Average Enquiries per Week	149,088	160,445
<b>PERSONS FILE:</b>		
Number of Records	724,140	841,737
Average Transactions per Week	268,834	307,242
Average Enquiries per Week	202,826	234,260
<b>PROPERTY FILE:</b>		
Number of Records	446,773	532,013
Average Transactions per Week	22,951	21,889
Average Enquiries per Week	12,903	12,144
<b>BOAT AND MOTOR FILE:</b>		
Number of Records	11,303	12,818
Average Transactions per Week	902	299
Average Enquiries per Week	439	184
<b>CRIMINAL RECORDS FILE:</b>		
Number of EPS Records	2,103,811	2,259,212
Average Transactions per Week	121,143	149,239
Average Enquiries per Week	108,018	130,780

Canadian Police Information Centre File Statistics 1978/79

During 1978/79 one hundred and fifty-two terminals were installed. However, due to conversions and redeployment, the net growth is 35, bringing the number of terminals on the system to 959. A breakdown of figures as of March 31, 1979 follows:

	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
British Columbia	136	145
Alberta	85	94
Saskatchewan	81	85
Manitoba	51	53
Ontario	289	306
Quebec	10	11
New Brunswick	34	35
Nova Scotia	39	41
Prince Edward Island	6	6
Newfoundland	24	24
N.W.T.	3	3
RCMP "HQ"	63	63
CPIC Testing, Training & Control	81	79
CRPQ	2	2
Yukon	3	3
F.B.I.	1	1
Immigration (COILS)	<u>16</u>	<u>6</u>
TOTAL	924	959

The CPIC computer system continued to meet its goal of 99% availability while increasing its activity and productivity. Integrity, reliability and availability is controlled by CPIC to ensure high "on-line" system standards and to further develop these standards for RCMP electronic data processing operations.

Increasing operational effectiveness to accredited users is of primary concern. Liaison Services Branch (LSB) provincial co-ordinators provide instructional support and each agency's records are audited once every two years. Any breaches of CPIC policy are thoroughly investigated.

Alterations have been made to the "persons system" to control the entry of undesirables into Canada. A separate data base, the Computerized Olympic Immigration Lookout System (COILS), was created exclusively for the Department of Employment and Immigration and their officers at various Canadian ports of entry during the Montreal Olympics and the 1978 Commonwealth Games in Edmonton, Alberta. The Department of Employment and Immigration Headquarters, Ottawa, is the only agency permitted to add to the COILS data base. Immigration agencies do not have access to any other CPIC file and police agencies have no access to the COILS data base. At the present time, the Department of Employment and Immigration uses six terminals. This temporary arrangement will terminate with the implementation of the Immigration department's own computer system.

Switching systems have been upgraded to work with provincial motor vehicle and various municipal police information systems.

The back-up computer for the CPIC on-line system is used to develop and operate RCMP administrative applications. A Key Edit Information Remote Job Entry System (KEIRJE) is being implemented to make all RCMP applications accessible to the administrative staff of every RCMP division. This approach permits divisions to maintain and use their own data base as part of an RCMP-wide data base which is centrally stored and managed.

During 1978/79, two municipal police information systems linked up to the CPIC on-line system.

The Vancouver system became operational during December 1978. The Ottawa Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry System (CADRE), providing the same capabilities, linked up with CPIC shortly thereafter.

#### Telecommunications

RCMP communications needs, exclusive of the CPIC computer system, are fulfilled through various complex radio systems, and teleprinter, facsimile, telephone, inter-office communication and cypher equipment. Existing equipment and systems are continually being maintained and upgraded, and new facilities or systems are being engineered and developed.

The following major telecommunications projects were initiated or completed during the 1978/79 fiscal year:

(a) British Columbia

Contracts have been let for Phase II of the Interior British Columbia Communications System (IBCCS).

This phase includes the implementation of new radio systems in the Victoria, Nanaimo, Courtenay and Prince Rupert districts.

The Chilliwack radio system was removed and communications services for this area have been integrated with the lower mainland communications system.

(b) Alberta

A comprehensive study was completed on the communications requirements and operational parameters prior to upgrading communications facilities in the Edson district.

(c) Saskatchewan

A study similar to the one for the Edson, Alberta area was completed for the Yorkton district.

The new communication systems in Saskatoon and Regina Sub/Division, referred to in last year's report, were completed.

(d) Manitoba

A study similar to those in Alberta and Saskatchewan was completed for the Brandon district.

Plans for leasing a communications system from the Manitoba Telephone Company for the communication districts of Thompson and The Pas have been finalized.

(e) Ontario

Southern Ontario's communications requirements and operational parameters were studied with a view to upgrading communication facilities in this area.

The Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) Security system on Parliament Hill was upgraded.

The radio system hardware for "A" Division's expanded Embassy Patrol Unit has also been purchased.

(f) New Brunswick

A study was completed in the communications requirements of the North Shore district;

(g) Nova Scotia

The province of Nova Scotia has proposed that the RCMP participate in a totally integrated provincially-owned trunking system. This is currently under study.

(h) Prince Edward Island

This trunk control system linking the island's repeater sites has been replaced to eliminate interference with communication systems on the north shores of both New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

(i) Newfoundland

The installation of a more cost effective leased communications system in central Newfoundland has been completed and a study has also been completed on the communications requirements for St. John's district.

### The Canadian Police College

The Canadian Police College (CPC) objective is "to effect or stimulate, within Canadian federal, provincial and municipal law enforcement agencies, improved individual and organizational effectiveness and growth through the planning, development and implementation of specialized and/or managerial training, development and educational programs, and the provision of related research, information and advisory services".

An Advisory Committee consisting of a representative from each province, the Ministry of the Solicitor General and the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, advises the Deputy Commissioner, Canadian Police Services, on matters of policy, planning and priorities. The Advisory Committee is a means of achieving co-ordinated approaches to training and personnel standards.

The responsibility to contribute to police management effectiveness is in part met by an information service and the publication of a college journal distributed to all police agencies. Training program development and related studies have included analyzing police-manager jobs and studying Assessment Centres as a means of identifying managerial talent. RCMP and municipal police forces contributed to both the analysis and the study. Significant training needs are being met through workshops which address current and major issues in financial management, police labour relations and in management effectiveness.

During 1978/79, two thousand two hundred and twenty-four candidates attended the various courses offered by the College.

TRAINING COURSE STATISTICS  
CANADIAN POLICE COLLEGE

COURSE - COURS	R.C.M.P. G.R.C.	B.C.-C.-B.	Alberta	Sask.	Man.	Ont.	Que.	N.B.-N.-B.	N.S.-N.-E.	P.E.I.-I.P.-E.	Mfld.-T.-N.	Foreign Etrangeres	Others Autres	TOTAL
Totals Brought Forward - 1977 Totaux Reportes	1249	96	79	80	35	385	153	82	28	12	10	24	85	2119
Executive Development	20	6	5	1	5	42	1	3	2	0	3	2	5	95
Senior Police Administration	274	25	18	12	13	91	2	8	4	0	7	4	17	475
Instructional Techniques	116	10	9	3	6	28	0	7	4	1	1	3	9	196
Drug Investigational Techniques	186	8	7	4	3	54	19	13	5	1	2	0	11	313
Identification Methods & Techniques	23	5	10	3	1	4	18	2	4	0	1	1	3	75
Counterfeit Investigational Techniques	21	1	3	1	1	22	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	52
Intelligence Analysis	33	1	6	2	2	16	17	1	0	0	0	1	2	81
Gambling Investigational Techniques	39	3	5	1	1	26	2	2	1	0	0	2	2	84
Commanders/Hostage/Barricaded Persons	64	10	11	2	2	35	12	4	5	0	2	0	4	151
Negotiators - Hostage/Barricaded Persons	43	15	5	4	1	35	4	5	3	1	1	0	3	121
Police Explosives Technicians	8	0	4	4	0	16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	33
Police Explosives Technicians (Validation)	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Police Explosives Technicians Seminar	25	0	4	1	0	22	6	2	2	0	0	6	21	89
Human Relations	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Effective Presentations	46	14	0	16	16	31	0	6	4	3	0	0	0	136
Criminal Intelligence	71	6	10	6	2	21	20	3	1	0	0	0	0	140
Advanced Identification	32	7	5	2	1	10	1	2	1	0	1	1	1	64
Fitness Leadership	10	0	2	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	21
Introduction to Management	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
Surveillance Course	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
Police Trainer	3	0	3	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	14
% TRAINED	46	5.4	5.9	5.5	2.4	20.7	4.6	2.6	1.9	.30	.80	.9	3.	100%
TOTAL	1015	111	129	123	54	461	104	59	42	6	18	21	81	2224

## Records Management

### Information Systems

The complexity of modern police operations creates numerous specialist functions that require specific information, policies and guidelines.

As a result, information systems have been developed to assist operational and administrative personnel throughout Canada to perform their duties more effectively. These systems are monitored, reviewed and amended to meet changing needs.

### Forms and Manuals

The forms program and the manuals system have been maintained or revised as required. The National Firearms Manual has been completed and distributed to all the required law enforcement agencies in Canada. A staffing and personnel manual is in the final stages of development. The Personnel Administration Manual - Public Service (PAM-PS) is in the initial stages of development.

Research and development of a correspondence practices handbook is in the final draft stages. This guide should significantly contribute towards bringing about uniformity in correspondence both from within and outside the RCMP. The guide should be an effective on-the-job training tool for all personnel.

### Reference Library

The Central Reference Library maintained at Headquarters Division, Ottawa, provides material on direct loan or through the inter-library loan program to RCMP members and employees.

Services to members in the field divisions have been substantially increased. Bibliographic compilations of particular value to police operations on the subject of police misconduct were completed and distributed during the past year.

#### Centre for Information Management

A major study to develop, implement and manage a "Centre for Information Management" is nearing completion. In summary, this study addressed the RCMP's programs of information creation, management and maintenance, government legislation and policy, and information management in business, industry and other government and police agencies.

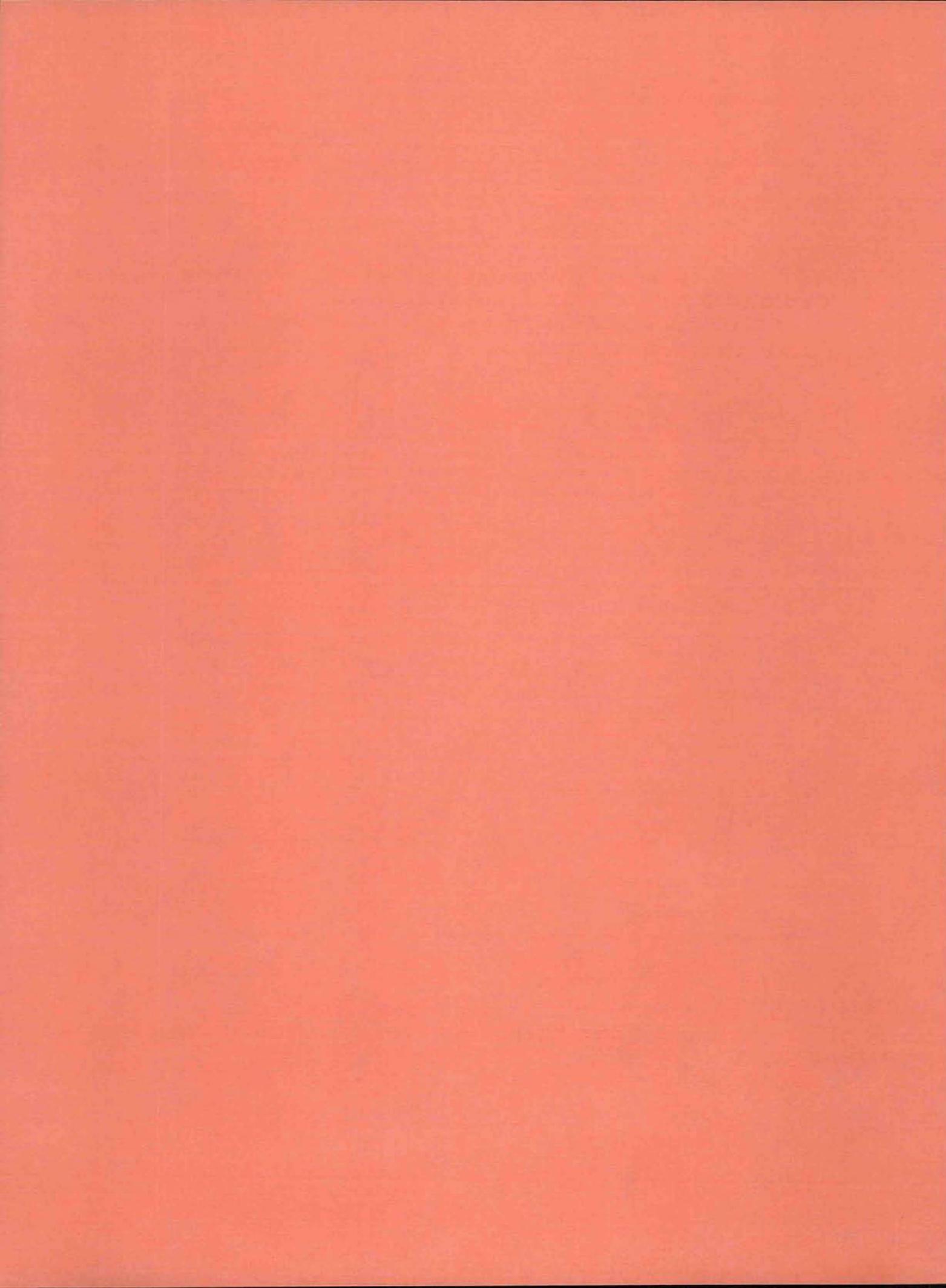
#### Records Management

Revisions and changes continually being made to the records classification system have increased the effectiveness of the records management operation at Headquarters, Ottawa, and throughout the Force.

Greater use is being made of the RCMP's micrographic program in records keeping operations. A feasibility study into the increased application of computer output microfilm (COM) is nearing completion and a pilot project is being evaluated.

Glossary

CADRE	- Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry System
CIB	- Criminal Investigation Branch
CP	- Crime Prevention
CPC	- Crime Prevention Centre
CPC	- Canadian Police College
CPIC	- Canadian Police Information Centre
CPS	- Canadian Police Services
COILS	- Computerized Olympic Immigration Lookout System
DND	- Department of National Defence
DOL	- Director of Official Languages
DOL	- Directorate of Official Languages
DSRR	- Divisional Staff Relations Representative(s)
EDC	- Executive Development Course
EDP	- Electronic Data Processing
IBCSS	- Interior British Columbia Communication System
IWI	- Inland Water Transport
JCP	- Job Corps Program
KEIRJE	- Key Edit Inquiry Remote Job Entry
NCIB	- National Crime Intelligence Branch
PSC	- Public Service Commission
RMI Unit	- Remote Mobile Investigation Unit
SAC	- Security Advisory Committee
SEIT	- Security Evaluation and Inspection Teams
SIP	- Security Information Publication
SPAC	- Senior Police Administration Course
SPUR	- Security Police Under Review
SSEAP	- Summer Student Employment Activities Program
UCR	- Uniform Crime Report



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Introduction

In 1978/79, the National Parole Board (NPB) experienced a productive and active year in a number of areas. The Board continued to develop policies and procedures in response to the amendments in the Parole Act as a result of the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1977.

The Board was involved in a lengthy exercise to develop specific goals and objectives and their sub-goals. The concern for accountability translated into a number of ongoing projects and continues to be an important issue with the Board.

The thrust to develop public education material has resulted in several publications about the Board aimed at both the general public and inmates/parolees.

Conditional Release Statistics

1) Full Parole (Federal)

Federal inmates are automatically considered for full parole at their parole eligibility date which is determined by the terms of the Parole Act.

During the fiscal year 1978/79, 4,506 federal inmates became eligible for parole and, of these, 1,765 were granted parole.

Number of Federal Inmates Eligible  
For and Granted Full Parole

	76/77		77/78		78/79	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Eligible	3,959	100	4,309	100	4,506	100
Granted	1,177	30	1,539	36	1,765	39.2
Denied	1,458	37	1,478	34	2,017	44.8
Deferred	1,326	33	1,292	30	724	16

2) Full Parole (Provincial)

Unlike federal inmates, provincial inmates must apply for full parole. Of those applying, about half (50.9%) were granted parole.

Number of Provincial Inmates Applying  
For and Granted Full Parole

	76/77		77/78		78/79	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Applications	3,205	100	3,389	100	2,810	100
Granted	1,303	41	1,529	45	1,430	50.9
Denied	1,862	58	1,798	53	1,337	47.6
Deferred	40	1	62	2	43	1.5

3) Federal and Provincial Full Parole Terminations

In the majority of cases, federal and provincial full parole periods terminating in 1978/79, ended with the offender having respected the conditions of his release. Two hundred and seventy-one federal terminations and 239 provincial terminations were revocations resulting in imprisonment either for commission of a new offence or for a technical violation of the conditions of release.

	Federal		Provincial	
	#	%	#	%
Regular Expiry	888	73.4	1,233	83.2
Revoked (No offence)	148	12.2	201	13.5
Revoked (With offence)	123	10.2	38	2.6
Other*	<u>51</u>	<u>4.2</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>.7</u>
Total Terminations	1,210	100.0	1,482	100.0

\* Terminated supervision period by death or other circumstances.

#### 4) Mandatory Supervision Terminations, 1978/79

Mandatory supervision applies only to federal offenders. NPB has no discretion as to the release of these offenders who are placed under supervision in the community for the duration of their earned remission. In 1978/79 there were 2,919 inmates released under mandatory supervision. The majority of mandatory supervision cases ending in 1978/79 were successful. However, 965 offenders had their mandatory supervision revoked, resulting in their imprisonment either for commission of a new offence or for a technical violation.

	#	%
Regular Expiry	1,634	59.4
Revoked (no offence)	532	19.3
Revoked (with offence)	433	15.7
Other*	<u>154</u>	<u>5.6</u>
Total Terminations	2,753	100.0

\* Terminated supervision period by death or other circumstances.

#### 5) Day Parole

Day parole is a form of day release from an institution intended to serve as a gradual release and testing program. Both federal and provincial inmates must submit an application to be considered for day parole. Day parole may also be considered at any review for full parole without an application for day parole being required.

	76/77		77/78		78/79	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Applications - Federal	3,199	100	3,339	100	4,103	100
Granted	767	55	2,020	60	2,830	69
Applications - Provincial	417	100	363	100	239	100
Granted	261	63	267	74	184	77
Total Applications (Federal & Provincial)	3,616	100	3,702	100	4,342	100
Granted	2,028	56	2,287	62	3,014	69.4

6) Numbers of Persons Under Supervision

As of March 31, 1979, 7,329 federal and provincial offenders were being supervised in the community by federal corrections authorities. Of these, the majority were on full parole (4,113), while 1,137 were on day parole, and 2,079 were on mandatory supervision.

Under Supervision

	<u>Number</u>
Full Parole	
Federal	3,177
Provincial	936
TOTAL	4,113
Day Parole	
Federal	1,064
Provincial	73
TOTAL	1,137
Mandatory Supervision	2,079
TOTAL UNDER SUPERVISION	7,329

## 7) Unescorted Temporary Absences

In 1978/79, the National Parole Board granted 7,756 unescorted temporary absences. Of these, 731 were granted during the festive season. Throughout the year, a total of 116 persons, or 1.5% of the total granted unescorted temporary absences, failed to return at the appointed time.

### Clemency

An application for pardon can be made under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, the Criminal Records Act and the Criminal Code.

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, there was a significant increase in the number of applications for pardon under the Criminal Records Act: 7,566 applications were received, compared to 5,194 in the previous fiscal year. A number of applications were returned because they were premature. In total, the National Parole Board handled 3,951 cases; 3,808 applicants were granted a pardon, 51 were refused and 20 were told that decisions on their case were deferred until more information was received. In 67 cases, the National Parole Board proposed to recommend no pardon and, in accordance with the Act, contacted the applicant offering him or her the opportunity to make representations. In 31, or 0.8% of cases, a pardon previously granted was revoked.

From the inception of the Criminal Records Act in 1970 to March 31, 1979, a total of 28,675 applications were received, 17,458 decisions were made and 15,675 pardons were granted.

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, the Board received 72 applications for consideration under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, an increase of 10 applications over the previous fiscal year. Of those applications, 60 were processed under the Criminal

Code, in accordance with sub-section 22(2) of the Parole Act, and the balance (12 cases) were processed by way of the Letters Patent, i.e., the Office of the Governor General of Canada.

In 1977/78, 40 applications were received under the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, seeking revocation of orders of Prohibition from driving. This number decreased to 20 in the fiscal year 1978/79.

#### Appointments

In 1978/79 there were three appointments of full-time Board Members.

Changes in Legislation and Parole Regulations Affecting the Board

a) Unescorted Temporary Absences

Until March 1, 1978, the National Parole Board was responsible only for unescorted temporary absences of persons sentenced to life for murder. Since that date, the Board has responsibility for all unescorted temporary absences from penitentiaries. For inmates serving sentences of less than five years, the National Parole Board has delegated the authority for granting temporary absences to the director of the institution.

b) Parole by Exception

On May 4, 1978, an amendment was made to the Parole Regulations re-introducing parole by exception. The discretion to grant release by exception is intended to be exercised in rare instances only, and according to the following criteria:

According to the Regulation, release by exception may be granted by the Board if:

- a) the inmate is terminally ill;
- b) the inmate's physical or mental health is likely to suffer serious damage if he continues to be held in confinement; or
- c) there is a deportation order made against the inmate under the Immigration Act, 1976, and the inmate is to be detained under that Act until deported.

c) Regional Community Board Members

A panel of Regional Community Board Members is appointed for each of the five administrative regions of the National Parole Board. The Chairman of the NPB selects two persons from the appropriate regional panel to act as additional members of the Board when the Board meets for the purpose of granting parole, day parole or unescorted temporary absences for inmates falling into specific categories. These categories include inmates sentenced to life imprisonment, inmates whose sentence of death has been commuted to life imprisonment and inmates sentenced to detention in a penitentiary for an indeterminate period. The regional community panels are composed of representatives of police forces, provincial, municipal or local governments and members of local, professional, trade or community associations in a given region.

At the end of March 1979, there were 108 Community Board Members serving in the five regions.

d) Provincial Parole Boards

As a result of amendments to the Parole Act, individual provinces can assume jurisdiction over inmates serving sentences of two years less a day in provincial institutions.

On September 1, 1978, the province of Ontario assumed jurisdiction for the parole of inmates held in its provincial institutions. Likewise, on March 1, 1979, the province of Quebec established its own Parole Board for the same function.

e) The Canadian Human Rights Act

The Privacy Co-ordination Section of the National Parole Board is responsible for the implementation of Part IV (Protection of Personal Information) of the Canadian Human Rights Act, and for responding to requests made under that section of the Act.

The Act stipulates that an individual is entitled to know what records the government has which it could use in decisions directly affecting him and what use has been made of these records since the Act came into effect (March 1, 1978). An individual may examine his or her records, request corrections, and have a notation on the record of any such request if correction is denied.

As this legislation was introduced prior to the fiscal year 1978/79, this year was one of development and implementation for the Privacy Co-ordination Section. Directives, policies and procedures have been developed for the application of this legislation.

In 1978/79 there were 428 requests for access to files, six requests for corrections and three requests for notation.

With the exception of medical, psychiatric and psychological reports screened by a duly qualified medical practitioner, only the Solicitor General (or his Deputy) can deny access to a record or part of a record, maintained by the NPB. Exemption from access may be made by the Minister only pursuant to one

or more of the grounds for exemption set out in Section 54 of the Act. Experience has shown that exemptions from access in the 1978/79 fiscal year have been chiefly on the basis that disclosure would reveal personal information concerning another individual, would reveal information originally obtained under an implicit or explicit promise of confidentiality, or would result in physical harm to the requesting individual or any other person, would be detrimental to his/her institutional, parole or mandatory supervision program or might be injurious to federal/provincial relations.

#### International Exchange of Prisoners

At the 5th U.N. Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders that was held in Geneva in 1975, Canada proposed that it should be possible to effect the international exchange of persons on parole. In further discussions, the scheme was expanded to encompass the transfer of persons who are still in custody serving sentences for criminal offences. Legislation was passed by the House of Commons on March 17, 1978, and received royal assent.

The adoption of the legislation enabled the ratification of treaties with the United States and Mexico which had been negotiated earlier.

In the fiscal year 1978/79 preliminary negotiations were undertaken with Japan, Denmark, the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand. At the end of this period, an initial text with New Zealand was developed.

Likewise, in February 1979, an agreement was negotiated with France but the final treaty has not been ratified.

Towards a More Accountable System

a) Report of the Auditor General

In late 1978, the 100th Annual Report of the Auditor General of Canada included some comments on the federal parole system. It was stated in this report that "The Parole Board was not in a position to evaluate since it has not specified criteria for assessing the quality and consistency of its decisions". It reiterated the three broad criteria found in the Parole Act but later stated that the Parole Board had not developed operational definitions for these criteria in practice.

The concerns reflected in these statements of the Auditor General are concerns which are consistent with initiatives taken by the Board over a period of time. These remarks by the Auditor General have provided an impetus for an over-all thrust to reinforce the emphasis for accountability and efficiency measurements within the Board.

In the year 1978/79 the Board has been in the process of formalizing its goals and objectives in order to measure the effectiveness of its programs. The day-to-day operations of the programs of the National Parole Board are now being supported by a performance measurement system built on effectiveness and efficiency. Some programs have been identified for assessment purposes and staff have been allocated to the evaluation of these programs.

The concern over the use of decision-making criteria is that a balance must be sought between the use of objective criteria and clinical judgments exercised on a case by case basis.

Mindful of the difficulties involved in all of these issues, the Board has found useful the challenge presented to it by the Auditor General's Report.

b) A Statement of Goals and Objectives

The National Parole Board took a number of steps during the 1978/79 fiscal year in recognition of the government-wide priority placed upon the improvement of economy and efficiency in the acquisition and utilization of resources and the effectiveness of government programs. The Board placed considerable emphasis upon the clear articulation of organizational goals, the planning of initiatives aimed at their achievement and the open reporting of progress toward planned objectives.

Organizational changes were anticipated for 1979/80 to ensure further refinement of the planning process itself and the effective translation of National Parole Board's goals into detailed short and medium term operational plans.

c) Parole Guidelines

During 1978/79, the National Parole Board continued its consideration of parole guidelines. A research project was commissioned by the Board to study the factors which determine the decision to grant and to deny full parole and to study the use of statistical prediction devices for parole decision-making.

The options presented by the parole guidelines study, further follow-up studies, and the general topic of effectiveness of decision-making, are being considered.

d) Implementation of Procedural Safeguards

The introduction and implementation of procedural safeguards for parole applicants and parolees (including persons released on mandatory supervision) has been an ongoing process over the past several years. Changes in the Parole Act effected by the Criminal Law Amendment Act (1977), enabled certain procedural safeguards to be formally embodied in the Parole Regulations. For example, the following safeguards have now been effected:

- Automatic full parole review for federal inmates on or before the full parole eligibility date;
- Review of federal parole applicants by way of a hearing on or before the full parole eligibility date;
- Providing written notification to both federal and provincial inmates of the decision as to whether or not full parole has been granted;
- Providing within fifteen days of an adverse full parole decision, written notification to both federal and provincial parole applicants of the reasons for the decision and the time when the Board will again review the case;
- Granting federal inmates the right to request a re-examination of specified Board decisions such as the denial of full parole, the revocation of day or full parole, or of mandatory supervision.

e) Internal Review Committee

Recognition of the need for a formal review process within the Board began as early as 1973 and was part of the amendments to the Parole Act enacted on October 15, 1977.

The new regulation for internal review came into force in June 1978, and applies to inmates in federal institutions.

Grounds for review include, but are not limited to the following considerations:

- a) the reasons given for a decision do not support the decision;
- b) there was significant information in existence at the time of the hearing which was not considered;
- c) there was an error in fact or in law;
- d) there is new evidence which was not available at the time of the hearing.

Decisions subject to re-examination include: the denial of full parole or of parole by exception; the revocation of day parole, full parole or mandatory supervision. The review is undertaken by three members of the Board who have not previously voted on the particular case.

The majority of cases reviewed by the Internal Review Committee result in the original decision being affirmed. A small percentage are returned to the region with a request to review the case once again and it is estimated that eight or nine per cent of the cases result in a reversal of the original decision.

f) The Development of an Administrative Agreement

In an attempt to ensure a better working relationship between the National Parole Board and The Correctional Service of Canada, the Chairman (NPB) and the Commissioner (CSC) jointly sponsored a project to develop a consultation process and an agreement for the delivery of services.

Since the NPB and the CSC each have separate structures defining policy, programs and procedures, representatives from each agency formed a committee called the Interlinkages Committee. In the fall of 1978 this committee, composed of national and regional representatives, began to study the development of compatible and complementary policies, programs and procedures for the National Parole Board and The Correctional Service of Canada.

The mandate of the Interlinkages Committee is twofold:

- a) to develop a consultation process that fulfills the needs of both the NPB and CSC and is agreeable to both agencies, and
- b) to develop a "contractual agreement" between the NPB and CSC that clearly states what services are expected of each agency and includes to the extent possible, how these can be measured.

This Committee was charged with drawing up an agreement through consultation, in the early part of the fiscal year 1979/80.

g) Mandatory Supervision Committee

Subsequent to a request from the Senior Policy Advisory Committee (SPAC) of the Ministry of the Solicitor General, a

working committee on the evaluation of mandatory supervision was set up in February 1978 to develop a research and evaluation project on mandatory supervision.

The Committee's initial mandate was to establish evaluation criteria and remark on the feasibility of assessment of these objectives, to elaborate current concerns which have arisen regarding the present operation of the mandatory supervision program, and to develop options for dealing with these concerns.

In May of 1978, the Working Group on mandatory supervision met with the National Joint Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police to discuss their recommendations with respect to mandatory supervision.

In addition, the National Parole Board was requested to assume chairmanship of the Committee in September 1978. The Board's authority and responsibility for the administration of the mandatory supervision program was the main reason for this transfer.

The Working Group on mandatory supervision is continuing its work.

#### h) Communications Program

In the fiscal year 1978/79, the Communications Division of the National Parole Board published a number of informational pamphlets, developed some films, and was involved in various public education activities.

The publications developed during this period of time are listed as follows:

- A Guide To Conditional Release for Penitentiary  
Inmates;
- The National Parole Board;

I'm Glad You Asked;  
Release From Penitentiaries;  
Temporary Absences;  
Day Parole;  
Users Guide to the film "Using Time";  
A Consolidated version of the Parole Act.

A film entitled "Using Time" produced by International Ciné-Media through the National Film Board was also completed. "Using Time" is the story of an inmate who is serving a three-year sentence at Joyceville. It takes the inmate through the first days in prison to the Board hearing, release on day parole and residence at a half-way house in Montreal. The publication "Users Guide to 'Using Time'" is intended to accompany this film.

In addition, a second film entitled "Taking Time" is at this time being developed, which focuses on describing the parole process for the general public.

As a major function of the Communications Division is public education, many activities in 1978/79 were public education oriented.

The beginning of a publication known as the "myth project" will evolve into a publication that will respond to commonly-held beliefs about corrections, parole and criminal justice in general.

Special information sessions have been organized with appointed Regional Community Board Members, and at the regional level, the Board and CSC have engaged in joint public education activities.

Board Members themselves have taken an active part in public education by conducting parole-related workshops and criminal justice seminars with the RCMP, Provincial Court Judges, Superior Court Judges and private after-care agencies.

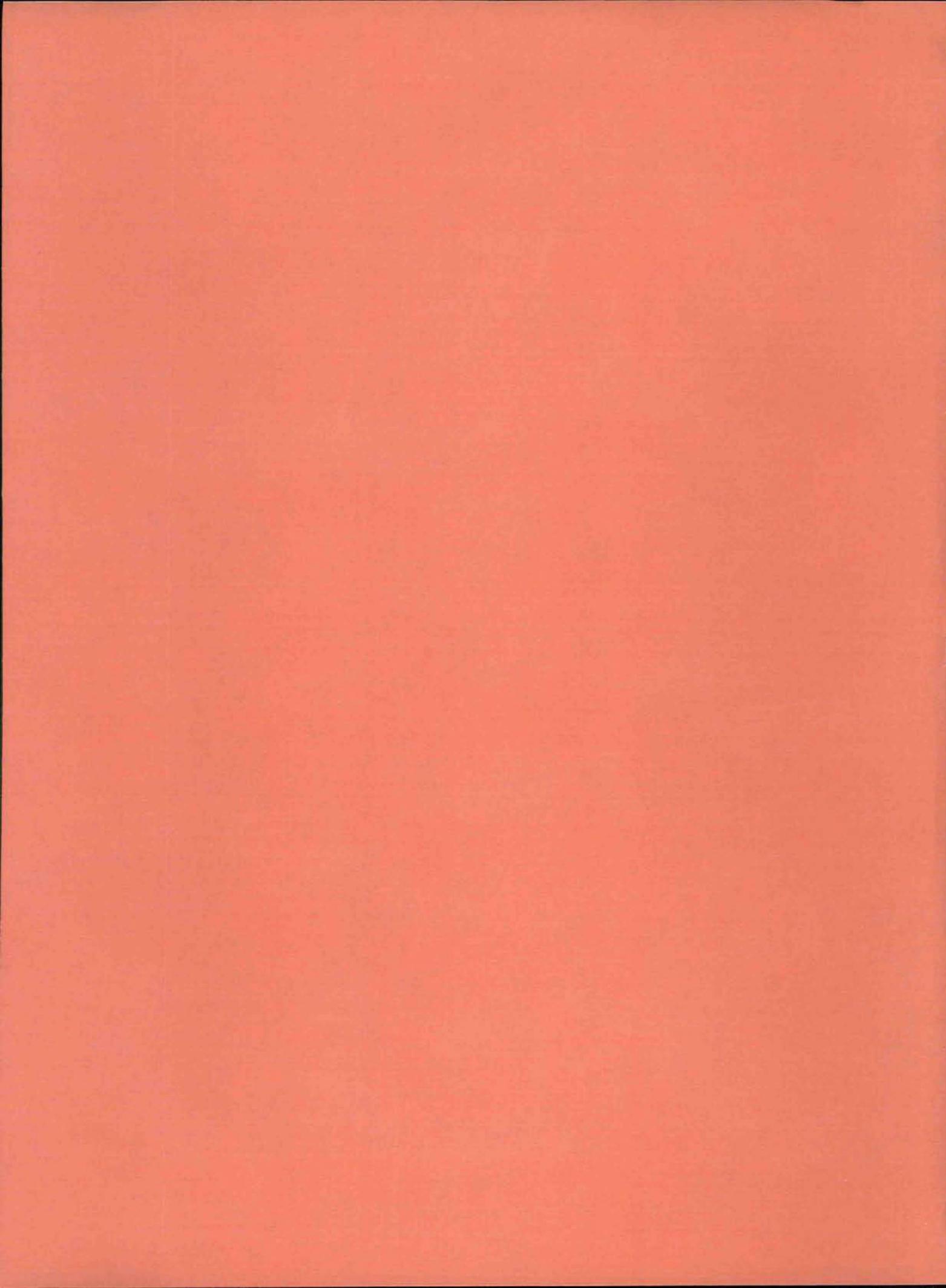
### Conclusion

During the 1978/79 fiscal year, the National Parole Board continued the development of policies and procedures to reflect its philosophy, goals and standards.

The concern about accountability continued to be a major preoccupation of the Board, and parole guidelines, effective decision-making, the Internal Review Committee, and other issues will continue to be major matters for development.

As initiated in 1978/79, close co-operation between the National Parole Board and The Correctional Service of Canada will continue.

The communications and public education division of the Board continued its publications and programs to provide information on the Parole Board to the police, judiciary, inmates, parolees and the general public.



THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

Introduction

Reorganization and restraint marked The Correctional Service of Canada's activities during the fiscal year 1978-79.

A major re-organization advanced the Service's goals of efficiency and accountability. Several divisions were elevated to branch status, e.g. Personnel, Technical Services and Inmate Employment, and some divisions were absorbed by other administrative units.

Budgetary restraints imposed by Treasury Board had a significant impact on operations in 1978-79. Foremost in compliance with the budgetary restrictions was a revision of the five-year inmate accommodation plan, resulting in the reduction of the number of accommodation projects from 23 to 16, and the refurbishing of some existing facilities, at an estimated saving of \$55 million in the fiscal year.

Two new institutions were completed, a maximum security penitentiary in Edmonton, Alberta, and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. A third maximum security institution now under construction in Agassiz, British Columbia, was scheduled for completion and opening in August 1979. A medical facility, including psychiatric services, is being planned for the Ontario Region.

Other changes were also brought about by the restraint program. Most important was the creation of two task forces: the Permanent Cost Rationalization Team investigated ways of

meeting Treasury Board limitations; and the Work Force Reduction Program assisted employees, declared surplus, in obtaining suitable employment within CSC or with other departments of the federal government.

Significant achievements were made with regard to inmates' rights and privileges. The Inmate Affairs Division of the Offender Programs Branch drafted a policy on inmates' rights and privileges based on 13 principles formulated by the Federal/Provincial Steering Committee on Inmates' Rights and Responsibilities. An improved inmate grievance procedure was implemented, incorporating a pre-grievance procedure which requires an inmate to submit a written complaint in an effort to resolve differences without recourse to the formal grievance procedure. That additional avenue of redress is expected to result in a marked reduction in the number of grievances.

Through implementation of Part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act (Protection of Personal Information), inmates now have access to personal information on file. Upon admission to a federal penitentiary, inmates receive a standard warrant of committal and a copy of their sentence computation, eliminating doubts they might have had about the length of their sentences. Also, independent chairpersons now preside over inmate disciplinary hearings in maximum security institutions.

Inmate visits were enriched when contact visiting was introduced at most maximum security institutions, allowing inmates to meet their families and friends in comfortable, pleasant surroundings.

In compliance with Recommendation 34 of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada, additional legal reference materials were placed in institution libraries at a cost of \$40,000, greatly increasing inmates' access to legal resources.

The Prison for Women in Kingston, Ontario, and the Chaplaincy service came under review in 1978-79.

CSC indicated a desire to close the Prison for Women, the only federal facility currently housing female offenders in Canada. Alternative plans for accommodation of female offenders are being developed in consultation with the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies and in co-operation with the provinces.

The role of the Chaplaincy service in The Correctional Service of Canada was studied by a special committee. The committee is expected to report on its findings next year.

Preventive and Operational Security systems were improved. Integrated Communications and Control Systems (ICCS), which include an electronic perimeter intrusion detection system, were installed at Edmonton Institution, Alberta, and at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon. An advanced model of Guidar (a perimeter intrusion detection system) was installed along the perimeter of an Ontario Regional institution. Personal portable alarm systems were provided for 17 institutions and alarm and inmate cell-call systems were improved.

Emergency Response Teams were trained and equipped in the five regions. (See Appendices for 1978-79 security statistics.)

The year was one of significant achievement for the Medical and Health Care Services Branch. Full hospital accreditation was granted to medical facilities at Drumheller Institution in Alberta and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Abbotsford, British Columbia. The Abbotsford Centre was also singled out for its excellence when it was selected to be the Secretariat of the International Council of Prison Medical Services. The Correctional Service of Canada's health care centres were included, for the first time, in the Canadian Hospital Directory.

There were significant changes in personnel administration in 1978-79. A task force on correctional careers was created to expedite improvements in the management of personnel in compliance with recommendations of the Parliamentary Subcommittee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada. Some Commissioner's Directives and Divisional Instructions were revised and consolidated, and a system of communicating policy and procedures to staff was developed. Other changes included: A comprehensive employee performance appraisal policy was developed; significant modifications were made to the administration of the Official Languages Act; induction and refresher training courses for correctional officers were standardized; female correctional officers were employed in institutions for male offenders, and a new code of conduct for CSC staff was introduced.

The Communications Branch was strengthened, improving CSC's relations with the media and the private sector.

The endeavours described above are some examples of the measures taken to meet the challenge facing The Correctional Service of Canada as it attempts to incorporate new policies to answer society's demands for security, humane care, and increased opportunities for offenders.

The Correctional Service of Canada is divided into five regional administrative units: Pacific, Prairie, Ontario, Quebec and Atlantic.

At the end of the 1978-79 fiscal year, there were 9,364 inmates in 58 institutions across Canada. There were 9,862 employees in CSC, 9,488 permanent and 374 term or contract.

All facets of CSC operations throughout the fiscal year 1978-79 are detailed in the following reports from all Branches.

## Security Branch

The Security Branch, composed of four administrative divisions (Preventive Security, Operational Security, Operational Information Services and Privacy Coordination) vigorously explored new methods and procedures of improving all aspects of security in the Service in the 1978-79 fiscal year. The focus was on preventive security and measures were adopted to deal with escape attempts and other disturbances in their very earliest stages. These measures included new perimeter intrusion detection systems and portable alarm systems. The training of Emergency Response Teams continued in all five regions.

The exchange of security information within CSC, and with other criminal justice agencies, facilitated research on security trends as well as on other security data and reflected a move toward more intensive compilation of pertinent information on the offender population. The publication of regular security intelligence reports provided management with accurate, current information on all potential security problems.

### Preventive Security

The emphasis was on the prevention of escapes and disturbances in the institutions. Research findings on security trends and statistical data were collected, and information was exchanged with the United States relevant to the exchange of nationals being held in the two countries. Plans were prepared for Electronic Data Processing of information about inmates, and an analysis of security information on maximum and medium security institutions was maintained. (See Appendices for 1978-79 security statistics.)

A daily Security Intelligence Report (SINTREP) was prepared to inform the Solicitor General of Canada, the Commissioner of Corrections, and senior staff of events throughout the Service. Security bulletins were issued to the field, and quarterly security summaries provided an overview of trends and conditions affecting the operations. Security clearance of staff continued.

Security Clearance	Authorized Strength	Personnel Not Processed	% Not Processed
Atlantic	762	35	4.2
Quebec	2,849	403	14.1
Ontario	2,228	56	2.5
Prairies	1,746	294	15.7
Pacific	1,546	286	17.7
NHQ	<u>364</u>	<u>nil</u>	<u>nil</u>
Total	9,495	1,074	8.9

The Preventive Security staff also participated in the following joint committees and studies: the Joint National Committee of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police (CACP) and The Correctional Service of Canada; the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Crime and The Correctional Service of Canada joint study on criminal/inmate profiles; and the study on employment of female correctional officers in institutions for male offenders.

#### Operational Security

As with the Preventive Security Division, the major concern of the Operational Security Division was the improvement of existing security methods and procedures.

Perimeter intrusion detection systems were installed in three institutions to test the suitability of the systems, and portable alarm systems were put into operation in all maximum security institutions.

The staffing, equipping and training of Emergency Response Teams in the five regions continued. One team helped resolve an incident at Dorchester Penitentiary in the Atlantic Region in February 1979.

Classification standards for inmates were refined to ensure that inmates are sent to the institution which best meets their needs and sentence requirements. The adjustments to the classification standards were made following a study which found that 280 inmates being held in maximum or medium security institutions should have been in minimum security facilities. Of the 280, 206 were transferred to minimum security institutions, were granted full parole, or were released on mandatory supervision.

Independent chairpersons were appointed to preside over disciplinary hearings at maximum security institutions; it is expected that the practice will be extended to medium security institutions. A standard reporting system of dissociation and disciplinary occurrences was implemented. Operational Security staff visited institutions in the United States to study techniques and procedures that might be profitably applied to operations in Canada.

### Privacy Co-ordination

The Privacy Co-ordination Division was established to monitor application of Part IV of the Canadian Human Rights Act. The Act became law in July 1977. Part IV of the Act (Protection of Personal Information), permits Canadian citizens, including inmates, access to personal information held in government files, and the right to know what use has been made of the information.

By the end of the 1978-79 fiscal year, 3,776 requests for information had been received in the Privacy Co-ordination Division. Responses were made to 2,394 queries; many required the release of records. Complaints concerning unanswered requests resulted in a study which found that in 80 per cent of the cases of unanswered inquiries, poorly organized files were a direct cause of the failure to respond. An amended offender records system was put in place to solve the problem. The system permits informal access to files and provides data for ongoing files. Outdated and duplicated data are removed from the files and the remaining information is organized into five categories: Security, Medical, Inmate documents and records Information System (IDRIS), Offender administrative records, and House-keeping records.

### Operational Information Services

The Operational Information Services Division was transferred from the Operations Branch to the Security Branch and reports directly to the Deputy Commissioner, Security. Inmate information systems were updated to improve the quality of the information and its applicability. The division also assumed responsibility for operating the automated parole information system, and produced its first report. A comprehensive plan for an offender information system was prepared.

## Offender Programs Branch

The integration of the Canadian Penitentiary and National Parole Services into The Correctional Service of Canada resulted in a marked increase in the work load of the Offender Programs Branch in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

The branch consists of five administrative divisions: Case Management (management of offenders' activities and conditions of incarceration), Chaplaincy Services, Inmate Affairs, Planning and Analysis and Social and Community Programs.

The Divisions responsible for developing policies, services and programs for offenders made an in-depth analysis of their activities which resulted in a reorganization. An inmate grievance system was implemented and a code of inmates' rights was drafted. The Chaplaincy Service undertook an analysis of its role, structure and standards of service. A Planning and Analysis Division was added to the Branch to assist in developing policies, improving upon existing policies, and monitoring and evaluating their effectiveness.

### Case Management

The Case Management Division is responsible for the coordination and management of an offender's sentence from admission to release. Procedural changes were made in 1978-79 to:

- a) reduce supervision caseloads;
- b) increase the use of volunteers in the correctional system;
- c) strengthen the role of after-care agencies;
- d) encourage supervision agreements with Community Residential Centres, and
- e) streamline case management reports and forms.

Individual Program Planning, a team approach to case management was initiated, bringing institution and parole staff together in determining the programs most beneficial to an inmate. Traditionally, institution and parole staff worked independently with inmates.

Although CSC has responsibility for case management, including parole supervision, the National Parole Board is responsible for granting unescorted temporary absences, day parole and full parole. The Board also has authority over all conditional releases and the power to terminate releases.

Parliament adopted amendments to the Penitentiary Act which directly affected the administration of sentences. The amendments abolished statutory remission, whereby one quarter of an offender's sentence was automatically credited upon his or her incarceration, and established a new system of earned remission, subject to forfeiture for unsatisfactory conduct. Once forfeited, remission can not be restored under the new legislation. With regard to those already serving sentences, the new system is applicable only to that portion of the sentence yet to be served after July 1, 1978.

Inmates now must demonstrate good behaviour and participate in work or vocational programs to earn remission. They can earn up to 15 days each month.

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada had noted that inmates' uncertainty about the length of their sentences was a factor causing unrest in penitentiaries, and recommended that appropriate measures be taken to remove the ambiguities. Action was taken pursuant to that recommendation and now inmates receive a standard warrant of committal upon admission to a federal penitentiary and a copy of their sentence computation and a computation guide.

The first international transfer of offenders, under a treaty with the United States, took place October 13, 1978. Forty Americans serving sentences in Canadian penitentiaries were returned to the U.S. to complete their sentences. Twenty-nine Canadians serving sentences in United States prisons were returned to Canada. Inmates must request the transfer, and must have at least six months left to serve on their sentence to be eligible for such a transfer.

### Chaplaincy Service

The Chaplaincy Service continued formulating and directing programs consistent with the Church's ministry within the criminal justice system. Training workshops and seminars were held in all regions, concentrating on the management of personal stress. The Annual Clinical Pastoral Education course was held at Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia, during May and June 1978.

The Division undertook a review of its role and activities to determine whether it was meeting the needs of inmates thoroughly and efficiently. A Task Force, representing CSC and the Inter-Faith Committee\* was created to determine the type of ministry required in CSC, the role of the chaplaincy in relation to case management, security and medical services, the type of organization structure required and the standards of training essential to the chaplaincy.

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\* The Inter-Faith Committee is a permanent body of 19 persons from various Church denominations created to advise CSC on Chaplaincy.

Inmate Affairs

The Inmate Affairs Division, while discharging its day-to-day responsibilities for inmate grievances and ministerial correspondence regarding inmates, conducted a complete review of the inmate grievance system, and developed proposals on inmates' rights in the 1978-79 fiscal year.

As a follow-up to recommendation 36 of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada, a new inmate grievance system was initiated in January 1978 as a pilot project at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Under that pilot project, the complainant appeared before the Inmate Grievance Committee which was composed of two staff persons, two inmates and a non-voting chairman. If the grievance was not resolved, it was forwarded to the institution director. If still not resolved at that level, it was then referred to an outside committee composed of one staff person, an inmate and a member of the Citizens' Advisory Committee who also served as chairman. This outside committee was the final level of the procedure because the pilot project only dealt with institution matters.

A favourable evaluation of the project by the Research Division of the Department of the Solicitor General resulted in a recommendation that the new procedure be used for all types of grievances throughout CSC.

While that project was under way at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, three maximum security institutions in the Quebec region were testing another procedure whereby inmates initially submitted complaints in writing. If they were not satisfied with the results from their written complaint, inmates would then submit a grievance according to established procedures.

The written complaint procedure reduced the number of grievances by 90 per cent, proving that the majority of grievances could be resolved quickly without resort to the formal grievance procedure.

In the fall of 1978, it was decided to implement the grievance system tested at Saskatchewan Penitentiary in all maximum security institutions, but the refinement of grievance procedures continued.

By March 1979, an entirely new grievance procedure, incorporating measures from both the Saskatchewan Penitentiary and Quebec experiences, was adopted.

The new procedure is as follows:

The inmate's initial step is to submit the complaint in writing.

The first level of the new grievance procedure is the Inmate Grievance Committee, based on the Saskatchewan Penitentiary project.

The second level is the institution director and an outside review board, composed of two representatives from Citizens' Advisory Committees, but excluding staff and inmates.

The third level is referral to the Regional Director General.

The fourth and final level is referral to the Commissioner of Corrections.

In 1978-79, 4,175 inmate grievances were filed at the institution level, 578 more than during the previous year. Approximately 10 per cent, or 406, reached the final level of the grievance procedure.

The new procedure is expected to reduce the number of grievances.

Major areas of grievance

Food	420
Transfer within region	228
Staff	204
Personal effects	191
Visits and correspondence	155
Remission and grading	151
Harassment	148
Cell amenities	141
Medical treatment	125
Institution routine	84

Inmates' rights is another challenge facing Inmate Affairs. Early in 1978, the Federal/Provincial Steering Committee on Inmates' Rights and Responsibilities formulated 13 principles which were accepted by the Solicitor General of Canada and his provincial counterparts. Inmate Affairs was asked to draft a policy on inmates' rights, studying the principles as they would be implemented.

Although CSC agrees with the philosophy of recognizing inmates' rights, the practical application poses some difficulties especially in the area of security. Another problem is that of establishing the difference between inmates' rights and privileges. Although some privileges are given the same status as rights, they have no basis in law. An example is the inmate grievance procedure which is not mentioned in any legislation but is considered a right.

A new unit has been added to the Inmate Affairs Division to study the very question of inmates' rights, privileges and responsibilities.

### Planning and Analysis

Incorporating the former Research and Planning Division of the National Parole Service, the Planning and Analysis Division was created in the fall of 1978 to assist other sectors of the Offender Programs Branch in planning and evaluating new programs. Several major projects were launched in 1978-79, including the preparation of an inventory of all Branch services and programs, a review of the inmate community assessment process to indicate the type of program and environment required by potential parolees, the development of standards for all services and programs, and the definition of ways of increasing the number of parole releases while maintaining a high rate of success.

A number of special reports were also prepared. These included an analysis of mandatory supervision cases in the Ottawa district to determine ways of providing more pre-release assistance to potential parolees, a man-year requirement forecast for case management in 1979-80 and 1980-81, and an analysis of rates of failure of federal and provincial parolees released in 1974-75. Planning and Analysis also prepared statistical reports on selected parole decisions, mandatory supervision releases, parole completion rates, parole activities, and related matters.

### Social and Community Programs

The Social and Community Programs Division was created through the merger of the Social Development and Community Resources Divisions.

In 1978-79, the new Division had a busy and productive year. Inmate committees are now operating in all institutions with the one exception: Millhaven maximum security institution in Ontario. The members of the inmate committees are selected range-by-range, and full-time chairmen are appointed.

Approximately \$40,000 was spent on legal materials for all institutions. Institution librarians were given legal bibliography training sessions across Canada. The improvement in inmates' access to legal resources is in compliance with recommendation 34 of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report into the Penitentiary System in Canada. In addition, working relationships were fostered with legal aid services and professional associations, such as the Canadian Law Library Association.

Contact visiting was initiated at some institutions, permitting offenders to meet their families and other visitors in comfortable, pleasant surroundings. A new visiting unit was built at Cowansville Institution, Quebec, to accommodate up to 150 visitors. A pilot project on services to families of offenders was also initiated in the Prairie region.

In July 1978, the Commissioner of Corrections established a joint committee, with representatives from CSC and the Canadian Association of Elizabeth Fry Societies to study alternatives to the Kingston Prison for Women for housing federal

female offenders. The committee recommended that the Prison for Women in Kingston should be closed and inmates transferred to provincial jurisdiction. Inmates from Ontario and the Maritimes would be transferred to Vanier Institute in Ontario; those from Quebec to Maison Tanguay in Montreal, and those in the Prairie and Pacific regions to a co-correctional unit at Mission Institution in British Columbia.

The Kingston, Ontario Prison for Women is the only federal penitentiary for female offenders in Canada. Among the major reasons for wanting to close the penitentiary is the lack of opportunity for offenders to build or maintain family ties, or support systems, for gradual release into the community.

An advisory committee has been established at headquarters in Ottawa to study the options proposed by the joint committee, and to develop implementation plans. First, arrangements must be made with the provinces before federal offenders can be housed in provincial institutions such as the Vanier Institute and Maison Tanguay. Another committee established a set of standards for housing female offenders, covering all aspects of incarceration, including health care, food services and casework.

In the area of program development, greater community involvement in the correctional system was sought, particularly when an inmate is returned to the community. A total of 109 contracts between CSC and Community-based Residential Centres were ratified in 1978-79 to provide accommodation and other services for inmates released from federal penitentiaries. A task force was established to set national standards

for community centres and to facilitate agreements between the federal and provincial governments on the use and support of these centres. Standards of this nature make it easier for various levels of government to enter into shared-funding agreements, thus improving the quality of service to offenders. CSC, recognizing the support these centres can provide in parole supervision, agreed to share its work load with the centres and provide funds commensurate with the centres' involvement.

Government funded community service projects were carried out in the five regions of the Service. In Halifax, Nova Scotia, day and full parolees do repairs and renovations for non-profit organizations and needy individuals. A mobile information unit on delinquency was set up in the Quebec Region to increase citizen awareness of the crime problem. Under the leadership of the John Howard Society, an employment project in Toronto provided pre-release planning and post-release referral and counselling services for offenders on day and full parole, or mandatory supervision. Employment Outreach in Kingston, Ontario, conducted employment counselling sessions in institutions to help offenders find work opportunities. Two community workers in Winnipeg, Manitoba, help native communities become more familiar with all aspects of the criminal justice system.

Offenders also volunteered their services to the community to gain practical work experience and to foster good relations with the community to which they will eventually return. Day parolees from Springhill Institution, Nova Scotia in the

Atlantic Region, are volunteers in a residence for mentally retarded adults, and hold recreation programs for them in Springhill Institution. Day parolees from St. Hubert Community Correctional Centre in Quebec offer painting, clean-up, repair and moving services to needy and low-income neighbours. A labour pool of day parolees is engaged in community projects around Warkworth Institution in Ontario, including snow shovelling and household chores for elderly people, and renovating an old hall as a meeting place for boy scouts. Inmates from Joyceville Institution in Ontario, on escorted temporary absence, helped repair a hockey rink and other facilities at the Gananoque Community Centre. Residents of Grierson Centre, a Community Correctional Centre in the Prairie Region, helped pay for a group of children to attend the Shriner's Circus, and organized a Christmas party for children from a local orphanage.

Inmates in the Pacific Region (British Columbia) are also involved in community work, some building homes for natives on the Beecher Bay reserve and elsewhere in British Columbia. At Mountain Institution inmates work with the extended-care patients in a Chilliwack hospital, and inmates from Matsqui and William Head institutions work with mentally retarded patients and the handicapped.

### Inmate Employment Branch

"Work is necessary for personal reformation. Idleness and boredom are among the most destructive elements in prison life." Charged by this statement of the Parliamentary Subcommittee Report on the penitentiary system in Canada, The Correctional Service of Canada intensified its efforts to provide work for inmates.

Industrial workshops produced a greater variety of products during 1978-79. Sales of products made by inmates totalled \$4.73 million compared with \$3,194,000 in 1977-78. Three-quarters were sales to charitable community organizations, the remainder for government use, such as inmate clothing and institution furniture. A major contributing factor was the introduction of the full employment program for inmates, with work plans for provision of factories, greenhouses, workshops, and classrooms. (See Appendices for data on inmate employment.)

Two per cent of the inmate population were employed in agricultural services, helping to satisfy institution needs for livestock products, field and vegetable crops. To attain a goal of agricultural self-sufficiency, an expansion plan for Agri-business was developed this year. The plan linked producing and consuming institutions by a sophisticated storage and transportation system.

#### Automated Document Processing

Although employing only one per cent of the inmate population, this division showed considerable consolidation and expansion in 1978-79.

The Bath Institution, Ontario, microfilm facility completed its first full year of operation, producing 3.2 million documents relating to Canadian patents for the Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs. An additional 8.5 million microfilm documents for American patents were also processed through a contract with the United States government. A new microfilm facility was completed at Laval Institution in the Quebec Region.

### Education and Training

A review of education and training programs was conducted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education to improve the quality of these services to inmates.

The process included the development of a system recording inmate education, training, and employment in the institutions; reviewing inmate education and training in each region and increasing the budget to cover additional expenses; recognizing inmate apprenticeship programs; motivating inmates to enroll in academic and vocational training; undertaking an educational research project to overcome inmate learning disabilities, as well as participating in graduate seminars to stimulate interest in correctional research.

### Industries

Reorganization and strengthening of the Industries Division, took place this year, resulting in sales of \$4.73 million of inmate-produced goods, the highest ever. Efforts were also made to develop planning and control systems, to

increase marketing and sales, and to help eliminate minor production runs. The level of regional involvement in the operation of the industrial program was also increased, particularly in marketing and production. Special achievements in 1978-79 included a joint tree nursery project by Scott Paper Ltd./Canada Employment and Immigration Commission/and The Correctional Service of Canada at Springhill Institution in the Atlantic Region. This project employs up to 80 inmates in planting some five million trees in four Nova Scotia counties.

An additional 15,000 square feet was added to the Cowansville Institution industrial building at a cost of \$1,368,000 to accommodate metal painting, wrapping, and manufacturing workshops. Planning was initiated for printing, cardboard, and serigraphy workshops at La Macaza Institution in Quebec. Renovations were completed to industrial facilities at Matsqui Institution in the Pacific Region, increasing production of modular homes for natives to 30 a year.

#### Work Opportunities

Many institutions lacked work and training opportunities for inmates. A Work Opportunities Division was established, and by the end of the 1978-79 fiscal year, 59 per cent of the inmate population was employed. The division is responsible for work opportunities in four functional areas of the Inmate Employment Branch: institution services, forestry camps, inmate-operated cooperatives, and construction projects involving private industry.

The division negotiates with private industry to employ inmates in their operations in or outside institutions; an example is the Springhill tree nursery project. While fulfilling its mandate to provide work, education, and training opportunities for inmates, and supplying industrial and agricultural products to the government and other organizations, the Inmate Employment Branch enjoyed its most successful year in the Service's history. As a result, inmates now receive training that will assist them in their re-integration into the community.

### Medical and Health Care Services Branch

Medical facilities at Drumheller Institution in Alberta and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Abbotsford, British Columbia were granted hospital accreditations, recognizing the professional services provided in federal penitentiaries. Saskatoon Regional Psychiatric Centre, serving the Prairie Region, was officially opened in November 1978. The centre treats inmate patients of CSC, and other patients under special arrangement with the provinces.

Another significant achievement was the selection of the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Abbotsford as the Secretariat of the International Council of Prison Medical Services. The CSC's health care centres were included in the Canadian Hospital Directory for the first time.

Measures were taken to comply with the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report's recommendation that controlled epileptics and diabetics be accommodated in minimum-security institutions.

In other developments, the amount of medication given to inmates is recorded and reported each month and the history of rapists who have undergone psychiatric treatment in CSC's psychiatric centres is recorded. Measures were taken to implement the social therapy techniques, developed by the Oakridge Division of the Ontario mental hospital at Penetanguishene.

Approximately 90 per cent of the 76 recommendations by the former Advisory Board of Psychiatric Consultants and the National Health Services Advisory Committee have been

fully or partially implemented. For example, the accreditation of Drumheller Institution, Alberta, reflects Recommendation 22, which calls for the accreditation of ambulatory patient care in institution health care centres. In keeping with Recommendation 29, the Medical Health Care Services Branch has established well-defined policies governing institutional health centres, and policies have been adapted controlling use and distribution of medication to comply with Recommendation 50. Implementation of five recommendations was not considered feasible. However, a Medical Advisory Committee was established to review all 76 recommendations.

Other activities included the completion of a nursing manual; development of staff/patient ratios in health care centres; establishment of an information system on morbidity, mortality and surgical operations. A highly successful pilot project at Stony Mountain, viewed as the forerunner in standardizing CSC's health record filing system was completed.

As a result of these accomplishments and continuing efforts, inmates under CSC's jurisdiction now receive medical, dental, and psychiatric treatment on a level with those received in the community.

## Finance Branch

To meet the many financial requirements inherent in the cost restraint program, the Finance Branch accelerated its program of designing systems which would lead to better control and accountability. Considerable emphasis was placed on financial training for staff to implement the numerous changes brought about by the new systems. The planned decentralization of financial services, which began last year, was completed.

Several workshops for financial officers were held across the country to increase financial expertise. The Ontario Region developed a finance course for managers which was well received, encouraging other regions to develop similar courses. Finance staff also enrolled in part-time studies leading to the newly created Financial Management Certificate.

A system to convert Inmate Trust Funds to Public Funds accounting systems was developed. It includes the automation of accounting procedures through electronic accounting machines in all major institutions.

With redistribution of the Organization and Administration Division, claims administration became the responsibility of the Finance Branch. During the year, claims settled against the Crown totalled \$55,447 compared with \$30,462 last year. The claims covered accidents involving motor vehicles, losses or damages to personal property of inmates, and claims for personal injuries. Ex-gratia payments increased from \$10,809 last year to \$38,536 in 1978-79. These payments were made for disability compensation awards, accidents in CSC vehicles, and reimbursement to staff for personal property losses while on duty.

## Personnel Branch

The Personnel Branch is responsible for the administration of CSC's many staff-related operations, such as job classification, staff training, recruitment, and staff relations. In 1978-79 the Branch also assumed responsibility for the Equal Opportunities for Women and Official Languages programs in The Correctional Service of Canada. The Branch has absorbed many of the responsibilities of the former Human Relations Division, amalgamating staff training and development with manpower planning to form the new Staff Development Division. The Branch is divided into the following divisions:

### Classification

During 1978-79, classification authority was centralized at headquarters in Ottawa. This was necessary to save person years, in compliance with the cost reduction program. Classification's primary objective this year was preparing a submission to Treasury Board for a major reorganization of The Correctional Service of Canada. Approximately 7,000 classification actions were processed, and 18 classification grievances answered.

### Staff Development

CSC undertook a national research and development project to establish standard induction and refresher training courses for correctional officers. The result has been a significant increase in human relations-oriented training to be introduced nationally in April 1979.

An employee code of conduct was developed and implemented and two national training programs were set up to familiarize staff with the new code. Three-hour briefing sessions were attended by over 8,000 employees, followed by an intensive workshop of up to three days for more than 1,600 supervisors and managers. A national orientation/induction program for staff other than correctional officers, offers new employees improved training in dealing with the inmate population. This program is to be implemented in all regions. A metric conversion workshop was also available to all staff.

Staff positions were not dramatically affected in 1978-79. Total staff at the end of the fiscal year was 9,862; of which 9,488 were indeterminate and 374 term.

The Official Languages Information System (OLIS) was regionalized, providing basic information on employees and positions. It also supplies management with reports on monthly staff levels to help maintain established targets.

#### Personnel Services

Pay and benefits changes were implemented in 1978-79 as a result of 40 new collective agreements being negotiated. Documentation for special pension benefits to survivors of employees killed on duty was prepared, and performance pay plans for senior executives and personnel administrators were ratified. Staffing audits were conducted in all regions, except Quebec, and at headquarters in Ottawa. Four special audits were made for the Inspector General's Branch. A total of 381 contracts were granted for consultants, professional and personal services at headquarters in Ottawa and in the five regions, including Community Residential Centres.

### Official Languages

Three major events marked 1978-79 as the year of greatest change in the Official Languages Program since its inception in 1973. Authority to implement the Official Languages Act within The Correctional Service of Canada was formalized in the publication of an Official Languages Program for the Service over the next five years. The program was transferred to the Personnel Division from the Operations Branch and a Commissioner's Directive was created, setting out national policy on services to offenders in both official languages.

Administrative modifications to the Official Languages program within CSC occurred in 1978-79. Managers now have a greater role in deciding what services require bilingual personnel. Emphasis on supplying bilingual service without the necessity of language training was initiated by identifying positions requiring services in both languages and placing bilingual personnel in those positions.

### Equal Opportunities for Women

Many steps were taken in 1978-79 to meet commitments to the Equal Opportunities for Women program. Briefing and sensitization sessions were held across the country, line managers participated in formulating a plan of action on female career development and, at headquarters in Ottawa, an Equal Opportunities for Women representative took part in a committee to encourage managers to sponsor women for training programs.

Results of questionnaires concerning secretarial utilization and career aspirations were distributed to managers; career development seminars and monitoring of competitions

were carried out to increase the percentage of women at senior levels in the clerical and regulatory group. Four regions selected institutions for pilot projects to hire female correctional officers in institutions for males. The psychiatric centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan was the first institution to hire and train female correctional officers under this new program.

### Staffing Division

As a result of the government's intention to reduce costs, a Work Force Reduction Program was initiated. Its basic purpose was to search out employment opportunities for employees declared surplus. Another unit, Policy and Procedures, was created to establish national policies relating to all aspects of the staffing process. Approximately 2,500 appointments were made throughout CSC this year.

### Staff Relations Division

An increase in staff grievances, from 717 last year to 848, occurred in 1978-79. Thirty-six per cent (320) went to the Commissioner of Corrections, who represents the final level of the grievance procedure. Of the 320, 113 concerned the government's stated intention to terminate the bilingual bonus plan, and 33 with lay-offs stemming from the government's restraint program. Fifteen grievances were referred to outside adjudication.

The majority of grievances came from Ontario (260) and Quebec (238). Prairie Region accounted for 145, Pacific 136, and Atlantic 69. There were 36 grievances from headquarters in Ottawa. As in past years, the majority of grievances were made by officers in the correctional group.

Staff Relations personnel took part in negotiations for nine collective agreements, including a three-year agreement with the nursing group after a strike of several weeks. Last year's precedent-setting meeting of CSC's Senior Management Committee with the national executive of the Union of Solicitor General Employees in Quebec City was successfully repeated on two occasions this year and should become a regular event.

Ongoing staff relations training for managers and supervisors, apart from that given for the new code of conduct, continued in all regions throughout the year. The preparation of an important policy dealing with assistance to employees following assaults or other acts of violence by offenders is currently under way.

## Technical Services Branch

Financial restraint guided the activities of the Technical Services Branch in 1978-79. The number of construction projects was reduced to 16 from 23. However, two major new institutions were completed; Edmonton maximum security institution in Alberta and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Other institutions were refurbished and re-equipped to provide better security and facilitate energy conservation measures. The Branch also worked closely with the Dominion Fire Commissioner's Office to develop ways and means of reducing fire hazards in all facilities.

### Program Control

In 1978-79 this Division completed a program and project control system, tested initially in 1975-76, to better administer the capital construction budget. Anticipated expenditures for construction were trimmed by \$55 million, from \$115 million to \$60 million, due to major changes in the inmate accommodation program. Fewer institutions were scheduled for immediate construction as a result of the government's cost reduction program and revised inmate population forecasts. Despite these significant decreases, there was an over-all expenditure of \$46 million, or approximately 77 per cent of the total capital budget.

Planning, cost control, and program and project budgeting were refined through a series of joint meetings with Correctional Service and Public Works regional staff. The Division introduced a method of controlling ongoing maintenance and repair projects.

The system is similar to the capital construction program system of indicating the financial effectiveness of expenditures by analysing costs against a measureable performance base, such as cost per square foot. Also, Program Control developed a visual aids system showing current and over-all cash flow projections. Arrangements have been made for the installation of a computer terminal which will provide up-to-date information on each project.

### Project Management

This division was formed in the summer of 1978 to manage major accommodation construction projects with the goal of ensuring that design, construction, equipping and staffing activities for new institutions are completed within specified time, cost and content guidelines.

The Division managed 16 projects in the Service's five-year accommodation program. Planning is under way for 10 projects, while design and site preparation has started for an eleventh. The remaining five are in the initial stages of the planning process, involving the location of suitable sites.

### Material and Services Management

In 1978-79 this Division handled a number of tasks in the provision of technical, administrative, and office services.

An Equipment Task Force, composed of personnel from the Bureau of Management Consultants, was engaged to develop a furnishings and equipment list for future institutions. The list will provide CSC with data on requirements, scheduling

and raising requisitions, and monitoring deliveries. The master equipment lists are 75 per cent complete, which will allow the equipping of new institutions to proceed on schedule, with the over-all construction program. A vigorous staff training program for Material and Services Management personnel was established, improving expertise and strengthening performance.

The Office Services Section, formerly with the Organization and Administration Division, was transferred to this Division, and a new section was created to provide administrative support at headquarters in Ottawa in such areas as accommodation, tenant services, and parking. A new correctional officers' uniform was introduced in the Prairie and Pacific Regions but, due to some complaints, Material Management undertook rewriting the uniform and fabric specifications to improve quality, design, and fit. The per diem cost of meals in the institutions increased from \$2.17 in 1977-78 to \$2.28 this fiscal year, excluding salaries, utilities, equipment and maintenance.

#### Planning and Architectural Building

Financial restrictions on all government departments this year caused the entire capital construction program to be reassessed and a revised plan to be introduced. The result was fewer new institutions and increased concentration on refurbishing existing ones. Original plans for three major Quebec institutions are being studied and redesigned to reduce costs, and five other feasibility studies to test major project costs are nearing completion.

A project planning and control process is under way and, as a result, the Technical Services Branch is beginning to reap the benefits of operations based on comprehensive procedural

manuals, basic building program elements, and a centralized Technical Resource Centre. The Division has also assumed the role of providing programs for major office renovations at headquarters in Ottawa.

### Engineering, Architecture, and Property Management

Two major new facilities were completed this year. A maximum security institution of 196-inmate capacity opened in Edmonton, Alberta, at a design and construction cost of approximately \$15 million. Kent, a maximum security institution in Agassiz, British Columbia, is to be completed by August 1979. The first Regional Psychiatric Centre specifically designed for federal inmates was completed in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The Centre has an inmate capacity of 102 and cost approximately \$8,900,000. The design and construction of other planned institutions have been deferred to re-establish requirements brought about by revised forecasts for expenditures and population.

A system to improve retrieval records in institutions, using a microfilm process, was completed. Plant operations, salaries and maintenance expenditures continued to increase in 1978-79, from \$22 million last year to \$27 million this year, reflecting the continued expansion of operations and inflation. The motor vehicle fleet increased from 605 to 627 over the past year, with a dollar value of approximately \$4,500,000. Vehicle accidents decreased from 52 to 48 at a cost of \$12,000.

The high number of fires (62) in the institutions this year stressed the need for revitalization of CSC's fire prevention program. An evaluation of the program, which began

in 1977 as a joint Dominion Fire Commissioner/Correctional Service project was completed, resulting in significant recommendations for improvements. Security Branch worked closely with Technical Services to resolve fire prevention problems. The Branch has undertaken all operational aspects of the program, i.e., policy directives, guidelines, procedures, and staff training. Support services, such as maintenance repairs and modifications to physical plants will continue to be handled by Technical Services.

Fire prevention standards for new institutions were also of major concern for the respective headquarters technical staffs of the Dominion Fire Commissioner and The Correctional Service of Canada.

In the field of energy conservation, progress was made in all regions and at most institutions to reduce energy consumption. Steps such as lowering lighting in institutions, double-glazing windows, decreasing the size of windows in some of the larger, older institutions, insulating roofs, and refurbishing heating plants contributed to an over-all reduction of 10 per cent in energy consumption this year. Further long-range proposals were also planned.

Since the inception of the Property Management section, records have been accumulated to form an effective resource centre controlling acquisition and disposal of all office property. A Divisional Instruction on the disposal of surplus property was published and several chapters of a proposed Procedures Manual are in the final stages for distribution to personnel.

A metric training package was designed and produced in both official languages for use by staff and inmates. Regional metric coordinators were appointed to work with a headquarters Metric Implementation Committee to ensure that appropriate standards, training, and guidelines are met.

#### Telecommunications and Electronics

To equip newly constructed institutions, Integrated Communications and Control Systems were installed at Edmonton and Kent Institutions, and the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. The system includes an electronic perimeter intrusion detection system.

Many projects were also completed to refit and refurbish present institutions. Telephone equipment was converted from CSC-owned intramural systems to telephone company electronic switching systems; personal portable alarm systems were provided for 17 institutions; radio systems were converted to pick up commercial FM broadcasts and alarm and inmate cell-call systems were repaired. After testing at Warkworth Institution in Ontario, an advanced model of GUIDAR, an electronic anti-escape system, was installed along the perimeter of Joyceville Institution in Ontario. Further work is planned on seismic systems, motion detection devices and the personal portable alarm system.

## Policy and Planning Branch

The Policy and Planning Branch, created in January 1978, is responsible for developing the most effective methods of initiating and implementing programs to meet the objectives of The Correctional Service of Canada. The major objective is the administration of sentences in a manner that will protect the public and offer the offender an opportunity to prepare for his return to society as a law-abiding citizen.

The Branch is organized into six directorates designed to: (1) develop an effective planning function (2) resolve major problems throughout CSC, (3) establish evaluation mechanisms and performance measurement systems, (4) ensure policy is carried out within the context of the Canadian criminal justice system, (5) determine resource savings and re-allocations to reduce spending, (6) devise a personnel management system as recommended by the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada.

The five-year construction program was re-examined and revised, resulting in fewer planned institutions to meet cost reductions called for by the government's cost restraint program.

A Task Force on Correctional Careers was created to expedite implementation of the personnel management recommendations of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee. A new correctional category was created to include positions now classified in the correctional and welfare program groups, and other positions directly involved in the custody, care and training of offenders. Also, greater authority will be sought to permit CSC to recruit, train and develop employees in the new category.

Priority is being given to determining early retirement, alternative employment and survivor benefit provisions to help staff cope with the stresses of correctional work.

A Permanent Cost Rationalization Team was formed to manage ongoing cost effective measures. A system for the development of a five-year operational plan was implemented. The system includes improved offender population forecasting and per diem cost analyses, demonstrating differences between institutions, regions and programs to permit a realistic and beneficial re-allocation of resources. The first of a continuing series of federal/provincial meetings of senior correctional administrators was held to improve cooperation in the corrections field, and a program planning system designed to provide a strengthened 1980-81 forecast. It is expected that the Policy and Planning Branch will ensure that the CSC is adaptable and responsive to changes. For example, new institutions will be designed so they can be easily modified to meet the program and security requirements of changing offender types.

### Inspector General's Branch

As a result of Recommendation 28 of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee Report on the Penitentiary System in Canada, an Inspector General was appointed in January 1978. The mandate of the Branch includes operation of an independent review program to determine the effectiveness of all policies and operating units. This is achieved through regular inspections and audits of institutions, headquarters in Ottawa, and field offices; through the investigation of irregularities, and through special audits and inquiries, as required by the Commissioner of Corrections.

Reviews of all field operations are carried out by the Inspector General every two years at maximum security institutions and every three years at other institutions. Audits of financial transactions are made every three years. To carry out these duties, the Branch is organized into three management review teams, two financial audit teams, and one special investigation team.

The Inspector General has placed great emphasis on monitoring and implementing policies and procedures, and ensuring that audit findings are reviewed regularly until remedial action has been taken.

Forty-seven reviews, projects or inquiries were conducted in 1978-79, including 18 management reviews, 17 special inquiries, 11 financial reviews, and one special project.

### Executive Secretary's Branch

The Executive Secretary's Branch was created in January 1979, to coordinate activities of a number of previously separate sections (Organization and Administration, Secretariat, Directives Management, Implementation of Parliamentary Subcommittee Report).

Divided into three divisions, Correspondence Control and Standards, Parliamentary Relations, and Administrative Support Services, the general mandate of the Branch includes liaison with the Solicitor General's office; preparation of responses to ministerial enquiries relating to CSC; serving as official Executive Secretary of The Correctional Service of Canada and its Senior Management Committee; assisting the Commissioner of Corrections in meetings with the Minister; managing and controlling the Project Review System; directing support services involved in the operation of the national headquarter's office, and controlling the file on Commissioner's Directives, Divisional Instructions, and related material.

One major task already initiated by the Branch is the consolidation of Commissioner's Directives and Divisional Instructions, and the development of a system to better communicate policies and procedures to staff.

### Communications Branch

A major effort was initiated last year to strengthen the communications sector of CSC. A Deputy Commissioner, Communications, was appointed with the task of "...defining specific problems facing The Correctional Service of Canada in the area of internal and external communications, evaluating these problems and developing proposed solutions."

A new Commissioner's Directive, issued this year, outlined the Branch role, obligation to the public and expanded responsibilities. Included in the Branch's expanded mandate is liaison with key groups in the criminal justice system, and all levels of government and other interested organizations. In addition, visits to institutions by foreign and Canadian dignitaries are now organized by the Communications Branch.

A revised statement of the Branch's mandate was also issued in 1978-79, including promoting understanding of objectives, roles, policies, and activities of The Correctional Service of Canada, projecting an accurate image of the Service, developing an awareness of impending events and appropriate strategies to cope with them, and gaining public support for the generally recognized goals of CSC.

To ensure successful fulfillment of the Branch's obligations, an internal review of its operations and organization began last year, resulting in the establishment of three new divisions: Communication Services, Public Participation and Public Information.

### Communication Services

This Division is responsible for managing and supervising the Branch's many ongoing projects, which totalled 75 at the end of 1978-79. The Division also provides administrative support services and is involved in planning and overseeing project deadlines.

### Public Participation

The Public Participation Division was active in preparing numerous reports, brochures, and pamphlets issued regularly to keep the public informed of the Service's objectives and programs. Also, publication of Let's Talk, the staff tabloid, was increased to twice a month to better inform staff of new developments. Films, displays, and audio-visual presentations were also produced by the Public Participation Division to disseminate information to special and general audiences.

### Public Information

An analysis of media representation enabled the Public Information Division to define the type of information of interest to the media.

Staff training sessions were held to familiarize personnel with techniques required when dealing with the press. A media Advisory Council has also been suggested which would include media representatives from across Canada to advise and assist Public Information personnel on methods of disseminating information to the press in order to improve CSC's media relations.

APPENDICES

Annual and fiscal statistics in the following pages provide comparative information on offenders under the jurisdiction of The Correctional Service of Canada and an overview of the Service's expenditures.

Calendar Year

Male and Female Federal Inmates by Age	1977 and 1978
Male and Female Federal Inmates under 20 years of Age in Provincial and Federal Institutions showing offences	1977 and 1978
Male and Female Federal Inmates Between 20 and 30 years of Age in Provincial and Federal Institutions showing offences	1977 and 1978
Male and Female Federal Inmates Serving Life Sentences	1978
Security Statistics on Major Incidents	1975 - 1978

Fiscal Year

Male and Female Federal Inmates on Register	March 31, 1979
Federal Male Inmates on Register	Fiscal Years 1960 - 1979
Federal Inmates Retained in Provincial Institutions	1977-1978 and 1978-1979
Male and Female Inmates on Register and under Parole and Mandatory Supervision	1977-1978 and 1978-1979
Temporary Absences Granted to Male and Female Inmates from Federal Penitentiaries 1978-79 compared with 1977-78	1978-79 compared with 1977-78
Male and Female Federal Inmates Unlawfully at Large	March 31, 1979
Security Statistics on Major Incidents	April 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979
Average Cost of Maintaining Federal Inmates	1978 - 1979
CSC Budgetary Expenditures	Years ending March 31, 1975-1976 to March 31, 1978-1979
Inmate Employment by Regions	1978 - 1979

Male and Female Federal Inmates by Age  
December 31, 1978, compared with December 31, 1977

Year (as of Dec. 31)	Sex	15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60+	Canada
1977	M	0	56	493	2577	2253	1596	923	555	382	331	89	9255
	F	0	0	6	57	48	34	24	7	7	5	2	190
<u>Total by age</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>499</u>	<u>2634</u>	<u>2301</u>	<u>1630</u>	<u>947</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>389</u>	<u>336</u>	<u>91</u>	<u>9445</u>

Year (as of Dec. 31)	Sex	15	15-17	18-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-59	60+	Canada
1978	M	0	52	452	2618	2176	1612	898	579	390	346	97	9220
	F	0	0	6	55	59	36	26	12	9	6	1	210
<u>Total by age</u>		<u>0</u>	<u>52</u>	<u>458</u>	<u>2673</u>	<u>2235</u>	<u>1648</u>	<u>924</u>	<u>591</u>	<u>399</u>	<u>352</u>	<u>98</u>	<u>9430</u>

Prepared by: Operational Information Services

Male and Female Federal Inmates Under 20 Years of Age in  
Provincial and Federal Institutions Showing Offences as of  
December 31, 1978, compared with December 31, 1977

Major Offences	Provincial	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	1978 Canada	1977 Canada
Murder	-	1	2	2	2	3	10	14
Att. Murder	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-
Manslaughter	-	2	-	5	6	3	16	9
Rape	1	2	3	2	-	-	8	11
Other Sex. Off.	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2
Kidnapping	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	7
Wounding	-	-	-	1	1	1	3	8
Assault	1	3	-	-	2	-	6	3
Robbery	-	12	64	20	33	5	134	138
Offensive Weapons	-	2	1	-	-	-	3	4
Prison Breach	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	6
Break & Enter	2	32	21	14	28	6	103	98
Theft	-	3	2	-	2	-	7	8
Poss. of Stolen Goods	-	2	-	-	3	1	6	7
Fraud	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Criminal Negligence	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Dang. Sex. Off.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Crim. Code	-	2	-	2	6	-	10	14
Narc. Control Act	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	3
Food & Drug Act	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>336</b>

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Male and Female Federal Inmates Between 20 and 30 Years of Age in  
Provincial and Federal Institutions Showing Offences as of  
December 31, 1978, compared with December 31, 1977

Major Offences	Provincial	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	1978 Canada	1977 Canada
Murder	2	46	115	100	79	62	404	362
Att. Murder	1	7	23	17	20	19	87	79
Manslaughter	3	16	104	64	70	19	276	289
Rape	-	26	70	65	76	41	278	289
Other Sex. Off.	-	4	14	21	10	12	61	78
Kidnapping	2	3	42	15	11	9	82	78
Wounding	1	6	27	29	27	13	103	98
Assault	2	15	4	20	24	7	72	95
Robbery	21	126	898	409	259	180	1893	1830
Offensive Weapons	1	11	8	14	16	6	56	48
Prison Breach	-	3	1	9	5	1	19	28
Break & Enter	12	130	277	186	212	69	886	885
Theft	2	21	36	28	36	10	133	151
Poss. of Stolen Goods	-	13	6	27	33	14	93	134
Fraud	4	8	37	34	25	10	118	130
Criminal Negligence	3	-	5	1	7	-	16	9
Dang. Sex. Off.	-	-	1	4	1	-	6	7
Other Crim. Code	8	32	55	45	28	19	187	174
Narc. Control Act	23	24	154	119	66	103	489	539
Food & Drug Act	-	-	3	13	7	3	26	36
Other Statutes	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>491</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>1013</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>5288*</b>	<b>5341**</b>

\* This figure represents 56.78 per cent of the 9,313 total number of inmates on register December 31, 1978.

\*\* This figure represents 56.96 per cent of the 9,376 total number of inmates on register December 31, 1977.

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Male and Female Federal Inmates Serving Life Sentences  
In Federal or Provincial Institutions as of December 31, 1978

	<u>Provincial</u>	<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
Offences for which inmates serving life sentences							
Murder	6	82	271	241	164	177	941
Attempted Murder	-	-	8	3	3	3	17
Manslaughter	-	3	11	7	5	3	29
Rape	-	-	-	8	1	1	10
Other Sexual Offences	-	-	1	1	2	-	4
Kidnapping	-	-	-	2	1	3	6
Wounding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery	-	1	3	3	1	1	9
Offensive Weapons	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Prison Breach	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Break and Enter	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Criminal Negligence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other (Criminal Code)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Narcotics Control Act	-	-	1	7	1	8	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>296</b>	<b>272</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>1034</b>

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

SECURITY STATISTICS ON MAJOR INCIDENTS

(Calendar years 1975 to 1978)

	1975	1976	1977	1978
Inmate Deaths				
Murder	4	7	8	5
Suicide	8	5	11	6
Natural Causes	15	15	9	15
Hostage-takings	10	28	6	5
Major Disturbances*	4	8	5	2
Assaults on Staff	n/a	n/a	25	33
Assaults on Inmates	n/a	n/a	n/a	53
Escapes**				
Number of incidents	48	61	54	71
Inmates involved	62	71	78	88

\* Riots and demonstrations involving a large number of inmates causing considerable damage and posing a serious security risk.

\*\* Inmates escaping from maximum and medium-security institutions or from escorted absence from the institution.

n/a - not available

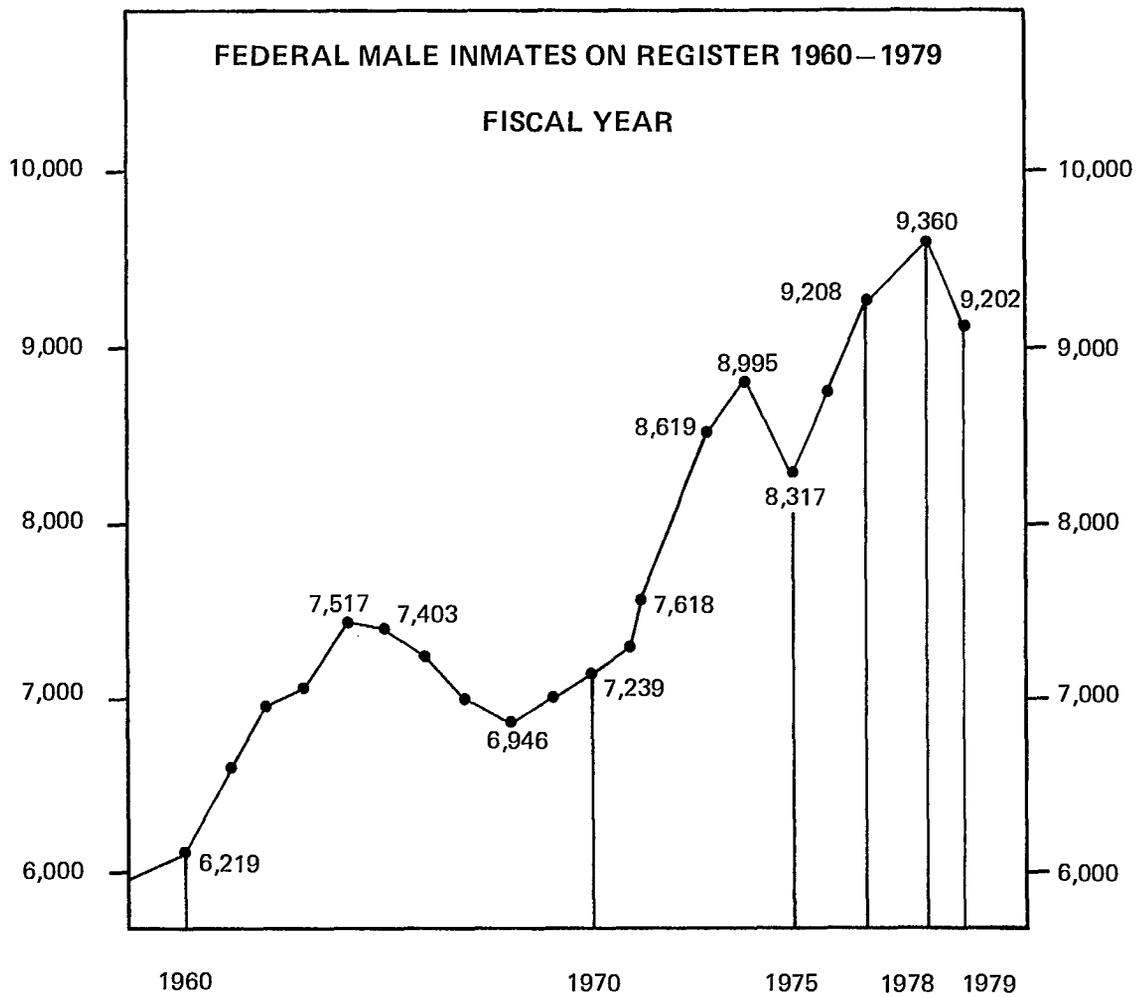
Source: CSC Security and Operational Information Services

Male and Female Federal Inmates on Register\* as of March 31, 1979

<u>Atlantic</u>	<u>Quebec</u>	<u>Ontario</u>	<u>Prairies</u>	<u>Pacific</u>	<u>Canada</u>
891	2932	2355	1810	1376	9364

\* Includes inmates temporarily away from an institution, and escaped inmates including those held in provincial institutions. Not included are those held on temporary detention for parole suspension pending a parole decision.

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC



Federal Inmates Retained in Provincial Institutions,  
 Authorized by Federal-Provincial Agreement,\* as of March 31, 1979,  
 compared with March 31, 1978

	1978-79					1977-78	
	Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada	Canada
Male	13	16	-	20	8	57	52
Female	-	38	-	10	12	60	51
Total	13	54	-	30	20	117	103

\* A contract between federal and provincial governments, permits transfer of inmates between federal and provincial correctional institutions. When a federal inmate is transferred to a provincial institution, financial and administrative responsibility is retained by The Correctional Service of Canada.

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Male and Female Federal Inmates on Register and Under Parole\* and Mandatory\* Supervision

<u>March 31, 1978</u>		<u>March 31, 1979</u>	
<u>On Register</u>	<u>Under Supervision</u>	<u>On Register</u>	<u>Under Supervision</u>
9509	4495	9364	5088
	14,004		14,452

\* Offenders on parole and mandatory supervision are not retained on the institution inmate register.

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Temporary Absences Granted to Male and Female Inmates from  
Federal Penitentiaries 1978-79 compared with 1977-78

		1978-79					1977-78	
		Atlantic	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	Pacific	Canada	Canada
Escorted:	completed	3536	9161	8238	4260	10480	35675	29148
	not completed**	6	29	6	7	12	60	36
Total TA's Granted***		3542	9190	8244	4267	10492	35735	29184
Unescorted:	completed	421	2274	1727	2254	795	7471	16063
	not completed**	12	38	54	29	6	139	12
Total TA's Granted***		433	2312	1781	2283	801	7610	16075

\* Inmates on temporary absence from an institution are retained on register; they return to the institutions.

\*\* Failure to return, including when declared unlawfully at large; when detained by police while on temporary absence; and when temporary absence is terminated under authority of the National Parole Board.

\*\*\* Indicates the number of temporary absences, not the number of inmates granted TA's.

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Male and Female Federal Inmates Unlawfully at Large as of March 31, 1979\*

<u>Inmates still declared unlawfully at large April 1, 1978</u>	179	
Inmates declared unlawfully at large during fiscal year 1978/79	<u>332</u>	
Total unlawfully at large 1978/79		511
Inmates recaptured		<u>382</u>
Total remaining unlawfully at large fiscal year-end 1978/79		<u>129</u>

\* These figures include escapes where the inmate was declared unlawfully at large, such as escape from escort while on temporary absence; walk-away from a minimum-security institution (these figures do not include anyone who failed to return from day parole).

Prepared by: Operational Information Services, CSC

Security Statistics on Major Incidents -- Fiscal Year\*

	<u>1978-79</u>	<u>1977-78</u>
Inmate Deaths		
Suicide	7	8
Murder	5	4
Hostage-takings	2	11
Major Disturbances**	4	5
Escapes (maximum-medium)		
From Institutions	41	66
From Escorts	50	41
Assaults by Inmates		
On Staff	34	
On Inmates	77	
Inmate Injury		
Attempted Suicide	28	
Self-Inflicted Injury	76	
Attempted Murder	6	

\* Commencing April 1, 1978, security statistics are kept on a financial year basis

\*\* Riots and demonstrations involving a large number of inmates, causing considerable damage and posing a serious security risk.

Source: CSC Security

Average Cost of Maintaining Federal Inmates

The average cost of maintaining an inmate in federal institutions for the fiscal year 1978-79 was \$28,880, compared with the equivalent cost for 1977-78 of \$25,205. This apparent increase of 14.6 per cent does not take into account the inflation factor. Average cost by security level for 1978-79 is shown below.

<u>Type of Institution 1978-79</u>	<u>Approx Cost</u>
Maximum - male	\$29,909
Maximum-medium - female	24,499
Medium-male	21,155
Minimum-male	18,169
Community Correctional Centres, farms, forestry camps	9,686

CSC Budgetary Expenditures as of  
March 31, 1979, compared with March 31, 1975-78

	(thousands of dollars)												
	1978-79			1977-78			1976-77			1975-76			
	Operating Capital	Total		Operating Capital	Total		Operating Capital	Total		Operating Capital	Total		
Care of Inmates	160,416	42,633	203,049	140,126	51,422	191,548	114,336	32,192	146,528	99,438	26,579	126,017	
Rehabilitation	55,257	2,943	58,200	49,943	2,399	52,342	45,298	1,948	47,246	34,532	2,426	36,958	
Parole	21,817	116	21,933	21,252	-	21,252	17,124	429	17,553	13,364	287	13,651	
<hr/>													
Administration	36,306	658	36,964	29,591	713	30,304	23,542	547	24,089	18,685	419	19,104	
Contributions to Benefit Plans	23,691	-	23,691	20,779	-	20,779	14,930	-	14,930	13,866	-	13,866	
<hr/>													
TOTAL	297,487	46,350	343,837*	261,691	54,534	316,225*	215,230	35,116	250,346*	179,885	29,711	209,596*	

\* Includes National Parole Service, excludes National Parole Board (operating and contributions), as printed in Public Accounts.

INMATE EMPLOYMENT BY REGIONS

MARCH 31, 1979

	National		Pacific		Prairies		Ontario		Quebec		Atlantic	
	No.	%	No.	%								
<u>Full-time*</u>												
Education**	1060	11	118	8	254	14	395	17	132	4	161	18
Industries	874	10	132	10	303	17	246	11	96	3	97	11
Technical Services	2346	25	370	27	586	32	656	28	462	15	272	31
Agricultural Services	126	1	0	0	25	1	69	3	0	0	32	4
Forestry Work	96	1	33	2	0	0	19	1	5	1	39	4
Other full-time inside institutions***	387	4	70	5	86	5	101	4	64	2	66	8
Other full-time outside institutions	398	56	46	3	99	5	89	4	144	5	20	2
<u>Total full-time employment</u>	<u>5287</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>769</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>1353</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>1575</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>687</u>	<u>78</u>
<u>Part-time</u>												
Education**	1227	14	122	9	102	5	283	12	690	23	30	0
Industries	415	4	19	1	0	0	67	3	329	11	0	0
Technical Services	651	6	59	4	9	1	51	2	499	17	33	4
Agricultural Services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Forestry Work	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other part-time inside institutions***	210	2	40	3	21	1	17	1	132	4	0	0
Other part-time outside institutions	6	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	3	1
<u>Total part-time employment</u>	<u>2509</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>240</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>1651</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>8</u>
<u>No employment reported</u>	<u>1550</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>290</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>410</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>14</u>
<u>Total population****</u>	<u>9346</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1392</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>1823</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2285</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>2964</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>882</u>	<u>100</u>

\* At least 30 hours per week in maximum-security institutions, 35 hours in others

\*\* On-the-job training not included

\*\*\* Office clerks, library assistants, Inmate Committee members, recreation assistants

\*\*\*\* Figures for Regional Psychiatric Centre, Ontario, not included

THE CORRECTIONAL SERVICE OF CANADA

ORGANIZATION 1978-79

