

referred to court and, therefore, an effect on the statistics of juvenile delinquents.

Figures from 1969 in Tables 3.12-3.14 exclude those for Manitoba because of the initiation of a revised reporting program in that province. Statistics for Manitoba are given separately in Tables 3.15 and 3.16; a description of the change is given below. In 1971 Alberta also revised its juvenile court reporting program and Tables 3.12-3.14 exclude those for Alberta for that year. Table 3.16 includes statistics for Alberta for 1971.

Delinquents in Manitoba. Manitoba initiated a revised reporting program for delinquency in 1969. Basically, there are three groups of figures included in the new program: (1) those showing juveniles involved in judicial, non-judicial and no-contact procedures where the juvenile is counted only once in the year; (2) a count of all delinquencies recorded during the year; and (3) a group of all delinquencies against the Highway Traffic Act, including a duplicate count of juveniles who have more than one charge against them and regardless of the number of appearances at court. The information on informal or non-judicial and no-contact cases, under (1), was previously unreported.

In 1970, 5,573 juveniles were charged with delinquencies in Manitoba. Of this number 2,037 were found delinquent, 42 were freed with no action, 24 were dismissed, 926 had their cases adjourned, 26 were referred to adult court, and 2,518 were dealt with informally. The disposition of sentence for those found delinquent was: reprimand, 162; indefinite detention, 2; probation, 1,041; fine or restitution, 428; training school, 89; mental hospital, 1; suspended disposition, 265; and suspended driver's licence, 49.

Delinquents in Alberta. Alberta initiated a revised reporting program for delinquency in 1971. Basically, there are two groups of figures included in the new program: (1) those showing juveniles involved in delinquencies who are counted only once in the year; and (2) a count of all delinquencies recorded during the year.

3.9 Correctional institutions

Correctional institutions may be classified under three headings: (1) training schools — operated by the provinces or private organizations under provincial charter for juvenile offenders serving indefinite terms up to the legal age for children in the particular province; (2) provincial adult institutions; and (3) penitentiaries — operated for adult offenders by the federal government in which sentences of over two years are served.

3.9.1 Institutions and training schools

There is a limited amount of statistical information available with respect to correctional institutions (see Table 3.17). "In-custody" figures shown in Table 3.18 for penitentiaries refer only to those persons under sentence, but the figures for admissions include those received from courts as well as by transfer from other penitentiaries and by cancellation of paroles. Figures for releases include expiry of sentences, transfers between penitentiaries, releases on parole, deaths, pardons and releases on court order. In-custody figures for provincial and county institutions may include, in addition to those serving sentences, persons awaiting trial, on remand for sentence or psychiatric examination, awaiting appeal or deportation, any others not yet serving sentence and, for training school population, juvenile on placement.

Population figures in Tables 3.17 and 3.18 are for a given day of the year. These figures represent, in effect, a yearly census of correctional institutions and, as such, are not indicative of the daily average population count. For instance, if an abnormal number of commitments is made to a certain institution on or just prior to the end of the year, the result will be an unrepresentative population total for the institution in that year.

With regard to the fluctuations that might have occurred during the year between census days, the total population of correctional institutions has shown a general increase, however, totals for each type of institution have shown a tendency to level off. The marked decline in training school population is due to the closing of training schools in some provinces.

3.9.2 The Canadian Penitentiary Service

The Penitentiary Service operates under the Penitentiary Act (RSC 1970, c.P-6) and is under the jurisdiction of the Solicitor General of Canada. It is responsible for all federal penitentiary institutions and for the care and training of persons sentenced or committed thereto.

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, under the direction of the Solicitor General, has