

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, juveniles on placement.

Population figures in Table 2.15 are for a given day of the year. These figures represent, in effect, a yearly census of correctional institutions and, as such, are not necessarily 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.

Table 2.16 shows the number of admissions to penitentiaries by offence for the years 1971 to 1973 and the percentage of total admissions accounted for by each offence type. Admissions are classified by major offence, determined as described above (Section 2.8.1). From the table it can be seen that the various offence categories have each accounted for a fairly stable percentage of the total admissions to penitentiaries over this three-year period. Certain variations are, however, evident. Homicide admissions have fluctuated both in number and in the percentage of total admissions they comprise. Admissions for robbery declined from 1971 to 1972, remaining stable in 1973. Admissions for prison breach showed a marked decline in 1973. Admissions for breaking and entering, for theft and for fraud declined over the three-year period both in number and as a percentage of total admissions. In contrast, admissions under the Narcotic Control Act and for parole violators increased. The largest offence categories were consistently robbery, and breaking and entering, accounting together for over one third of total admissions in each year.

With this limitation in mind, certain changes in the total populations of the various correctional institutions may be noted. The population in penitentiaries continued to increase in 1973. The population in provincial adult institutions continued to decline, though by a smaller percentage than in the previous years. The population in training schools increased in 1973 after having decreased in the previous years.

### 2.9.2 Canadian Penitentiary Service

The Canadian 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 penitentiaries and for the care and training of persons committed to those institutions. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, under the direction of the Solicitor General, is responsible for control and management of the Service, and related matters.

Headquarters of the Penitentiary Service is in Ottawa. Regional directorates are located in Vancouver, BC; Kingston, Ont.; Ville de Laval, Que.; and Saskatoon, Sask. Four correctional staff colleges, at Kingston, Ville de Laval, New Westminster and Edmonton, train Service recruits and supply refresher courses for senior penitentiary officers. Conferences for CPS and special groups are also held at the colleges.

In the year ended December 31, 1974, the federal penitentiary system controlled 51 institutions: 14 maximum, 13 medium, and 24 minimum security institutions. Total inmate population was 8,610, of whom 1.5% were female offenders; 41% (including females) were in maximum security; 46% in medium security, and 13% in minimum security institutions. New, smaller institutions are being designed to provide more rehabilitation facilities for inmates, with indoor and outdoor recreation. Plans to phase out old institutions are being worked out.

After sentence by the court, prisoners are received by CPS in a reception centre, a maximum institution where security and training classification is carried out. Based on diagnostic results each inmate is placed in an institution that provides the best training program, and degree of security required. Minimum stay at the centre is usually six weeks. Maximum security institutions include psychiatric centres, which operate as a medical service within CPS. Institutions classified as maximum are located at Dorchester, NB; Ste-Anne-des-Plaines and Ville de Laval, Que.; Kingston and Bath, Ont.; Stony Mountain, Man.; Prince Albert, Sask.; Abbotsford and New Westminster, BC.

Inmates transferred from maximum to medium and minimum security institutions usually have greater opportunity to take part in training programs but must first establish suitability as a lower security risk. Medium security units are located at Springhill, NS; Cowansville and Ville de Laval, Que.; Campbellford, Kingston and Joyceville, Ont.; Drumheller and Innisfail, Alta.; Agassiz, Abbotsford, Mission City and William Head, BC.