

provincial adult institutions increased after having decreased in the previous years. The population in training schools decreased in 1974 after having increased in 1973.

Table 2.14 shows the number of admissions to penitentiaries by offence for the years 1972 to 1974 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.

Admissions for rape increased over the three-year period both in number and as a percentage of total admissions. Assault admissions also increased steadily. In contrast, admissions for prison breach declined. Admissions under the Narcotic Control Act and for parole violation decreased in 1974 after having increased in the previous year. The largest offence categories were consistently robbery and breaking and entering, accounting together for over one third of the total admissions in each year.

### Canadian Penitentiary Service

#### 2.9.2

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.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Moncton, NB. Five correctional staff colleges, at Kingston, Ville de Laval, New Westminster, Edmonton and Moncton, 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, 1975, the federal penitentiary system controlled 54 institutions: 14 maximum, 14 medium, and 26 minimum security institutions. Total inmate population was 8,580, of whom 139 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 security 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.

Minimum security institutions including Community Correctional Centres, forestry camps and farms, are located at: Dorchester, Saint John and Blackville, NB; Halifax and Apple River, NS; Ville de Laval and Ste-Anne-des-Plaines, Que.; Kingston, Gravenhurst, Petawawa, Toronto and Bath, Ont.; Stony