

care and training of persons committed to those institutions. The commissioner of corrections, under direction of the solicitor general, is responsible for control and management of the service.

Headquarters of the correctional service is in Ottawa. Regional directorates are in Vancouver, BC; Kingston, Ont.; Ville de Laval, Que.; Saskatoon, Sask.; and Moncton, NB. There are five correctional staff colleges: at Kingston, Ville de Laval, New Westminster, Edmonton and Moncton, where personnel are trained and given refresher courses.

At December 31, 1978, the penitentiary service controlled 58 institutions at three security levels, maximum, medium and minimum. Maximum security institutions include psychiatric centres where specialized medical service is given to inmates. Total inmate population was 9,470, including 107 female offenders. New, smaller institutions have been built, providing vocational and academic training, and indoor and outdoor recreation. Maximum security penitentiaries will be located in Renous, NB; Mirabel, Que.; and Agassiz, BC. Medium security facilities will be built in Donnacona and Drummondville, Que. and Kamloops, BC.

After sentence by the court, prisoners are received at a reception centre, a maximum security institution, where security and training classification is carried out. Based on the results of diagnostic tests at this centre, inmates are placed in an institution which provides the best training program and degree of security required. Minimum stay at the centre is usually six weeks.

Some inmates sentenced to federal penitentiary terms in Newfoundland are held in the provincial centre at St. John's under provisions of the Penitentiary Act which allows for contracts governing exchange of services between the federal government and some provinces.

Minimum security institutions include community correctional centres, forestry camps and farms. Community correctional centres are located in urban communities across Canada and offer parolees contact with potential employers and access to communities as a rehabilitative measure.

In 1978 close to one-third of the inmate population was enrolled full time in educational programs and technical training. Occupational development programs provide inmates with academic courses at all levels up to university graduation and technical training. Vocational education offers more than 100 courses in 15 occupations. Almost all academic and technical courses are recognized for accreditation or trade certification by provincial authorities.

In the temporary absence program 43,320 permits were granted in 1978; 43,108 inmates returned, making the success rate close to 99.5%. Temporary absence is granted for humanitarian, rehabilitative or medical reasons. Evening and weekend activities

Community and provincial board members now share in granting parole and temporary absences, designed to reintegrate inmates into the community.

involving the outside community continued. Committees in which citizens participate operated in all institutions. Community-based programs, such as Alcoholics Anonymous, drama, music instruction, public speaking, lectures, films, recreation, discussion groups led by private agencies, professionals, citizen volunteers and community groups all have a part in the inmate's life. Most institution chapels have multi-purpose programs, where religious instruction is provided. Community participation in religious programs is encouraged.

The parole system

2.9.2

The National Parole Board headquarters is in Ottawa with regional offices in Moncton, Montreal, Kingston, Saskatoon and Vancouver. There are 26 full-time board members, including a chairman and vice-chairman, all appointed by the Governor-in-Council for a