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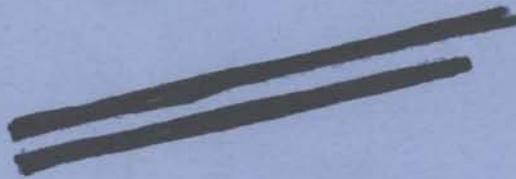
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Prisons and Prisoners:

A Comparative Survey of Correctional
Systems and Penal Practices.

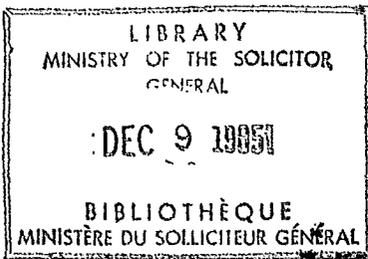


Ottawa 1980

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Prisons and Prisoners:

A Comparative Survey of Correctional Systems and Penal Practices.

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Ottawa 1980

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INTRODUCTION

A review of criminological literature today quickly reveals significant differences among the penal systems of different countries¹. In fact, the criminal sanctions which are employed and the types of penal systems which have evolved over time are a reflection of the responses and experiences of different nations throughout the world in dealing with criminal behaviour. In order to place Canada's Federal Corrections System in perspective it is useful to contrast aspects of the Canadian Prison System with correctional practices in other jurisdictions.

Before embarking on such an exercise however, it should be recognized that there are limitations in drawing direct comparisons among the penal systems of other countries. First, the use of imprisonment varies considerably from one country to another as a result of differences in factors such as crime rates, offence frequency and seriousness, the availability of alternatives to imprisonment, the severity of punishments for certain crimes, and variations in the kinds of conduct defined as crimes and prohibited by the Criminal Law. For example, attitudes to criminals and particular crimes will affect patterns of law enforcement and the types of penalties imposed. Thus, the treatment and punishment of offenders will be greatly influenced by prevailing demographic, political, moral, cultural and economic conditions.

Secondly, the subjective and selective nature of official statistics coupled with variations in recording procedures over time and place, will make valid interpretation of crime data for comparative purposes among different countries extremely difficult. Third, the lack

of standardized penal practices and the use of different approaches for classifying offenders by age, sex and criminal history places a serious barrier on any attempt to provide precise and meaningful cross-cultural comparisons among different prison systems throughout the world.²

When drawing comparisons among different countries, we should also bear in mind the possibility that a penal measure which is effective in one place may not prove to be effective when used elsewhere. Thus, we should be cautious about extrapolating solutions from other countries which may have been developed to combat specific cultural and social problems vastly different from our own. If we adhere to carefully defined guidelines which encourage pilot-projects and sound research methods of evaluation to test new ideas, we will be less inclined to error on a large scale than if we simply adopt ideas holus bolus from other jurisdictions without a clear understanding of their intended use and application. Penal policy which is based on factual and well formulated principles from criminological research is less likely to be subject to sudden changes because of prevailing fads in corrections and the vicissitudes of public opinion.

Given these constraints one may be inclined to abandon any project which attempts to provide an international perspective on corrections. However, we should recognize the fact that there are many interesting and unique approaches to the problem of crime by other nations which can be helpful in improving the effectiveness and efficiency of our own correctional system. The sharing of mutual problems, concerns and information about corrections should also help stimulate progressive innovations in the treatment of offenders. For example, the development

of the Community Service Order in England in 1972 has already had an impact on sentencing practices in the Canadian Criminal Justice System.

The ideological shift in penal philosophy forged in the 60's led to the creation of a more liberal approach towards the treatment of offenders. Although the reduction of recidivism remains an elusive goal, efforts continue in the search for solutions and methods which will reduce our reliance on imprisonment and make our correctional system more just and humane for both staff and inmates. Pioneers in penology such as John Howard and Alex Paterson, who were not afraid of change or future challenges, have provided us with a precedent for correctional experimentation and re-examination. This process continues unabated today among those persons in the public and private sector who are deeply concerned about crime and its impact on society.³

In order to obtain comparative data on correctional practices in other jurisdiction, a questionnaire consisting of eighteen separate items was mailed to thirteen countries and one state (see Appendix A). The time frame for the survey was October 10, 1979 to December 1st, 1980. Although a country may ultimately have returned a completed questionnaire, their answers were only included if they were received no later than March 1st, 1980. Of the thirteen countries and one state (New South Wales) which were included in the survey 10 out of 14 (approximately 71.4%) responded. In some cases countries replied to questions by providing accompanying information or supplementary statistical data in the form of reports, studies and operating manuals and in these cases answers were excerpted directly with only minor modifications. For the main part, however, the bulk of the information was extracted

directly from the information provided. At the time this report was prepared for publication two questionnaires arrived too late to be included and two countries did not respond.

The questionnaire was designed to elicit as much recent information on the various correctional systems as possible. It was recognized from the outset of the project that explanations in the form of soft and hard data were required and the questionnaire was designed with this objective in mind. Efforts were made to consolidate lengthy and complex answers whenever possible. In some cases countries provided a simple yes or no without further elaboration and this made it difficult to standardize responses in a similar format.

The countries included in the survey were chosen on a selective basis and included *West Germany, Sweden, New Zealand, England and Wales, The State of New South Wales (Australia), Denmark, France, Norway, United States and Canada*. The letter which accompanied the survey is attached as Appendix B. The address of the countries and persons who compiled the data are listed in Appendix C. Special thanks are extended to those countries who participated in the survey and especially to those people who took the necessary time to complete and return the questionnaire. Without their assistance this publication would not have been possible. This document does not purport to provide a comprehensive picture of penal practices in the various countries which were surveyed by the questionnaire. Rather it should be viewed as a glimpse into the vast penological network operating in other nations. More detailed information can be sought by writing directly to these countries.

The questions employed in this survey deal with numerous and diverse aspects of the prison system such as programs, staff training, inmate-suicides, staff-inmate ratios, conjugal visiting and prison discipline inter alia. In this manner a variety of topics were covered and the end product provides a broad rather than narrow insight into the different correctional systems of other countries. In conclusion, I should emphasize that it is extremely difficult to gauge the success of a particular country in meeting its penal objectives. Although there is no universal criteria for measuring effectiveness in quantitative terms, there are important qualitative principles which nations can strive for like fairness, consistency and justice in the treatment of offenders. The realization of these goals are equally important elements which should not be neglected as we spearhead the implementation of new correctional practices in the future.

Darryl T. Davies

Ottawa, 1980

Section I

Annual Costs of Incarceration

In this section the annual average costs for keeping an inmate incarcerated are set out in Table 1. These figures however should be interpreted as only approximations as the data provided reflects costs derived from 1976-79 and are based on monetary exchange rates as of March 3, 1980.

Table 1
Annual Costs of Incarceration
Per Inmate

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Costs</u>
West Germany	1976	13,788.60
Sweden	1979	51,368.90
New Zealand	1979	11,016.70
England and Wales	1978	12,935.18
State of New South Wales	1978	17,414.69
Denmark	1979	6,533.68
France	1978	8,108.03
Norway	1977	23,508.79
United States *	1979	12,101.25
Canada	1979	28,851.00

*These costs refer only to Federal prisons and do not include State Institutions.

With reference to the country of *France* the average daily costs of incarceration amounted to 7,942 francs (\$1,663.85), the annual costs of incarceration per inmate are subdivided into three major areas: food, clothing and medical care.

As regards the cost of food the average rate in 1978 on a per diem basis was 847 francs (\$177.45). In order to regularize clothing expenses, the administration has allowed an annual premium on clothing. This premium fluctuates between 340 francs (\$71.23) for the accused person put in prison who can keep his civil clothes to 900 francs (\$188.55) for the sentenced offender put in a specialized institution. In some cases the prison service purchases clothing from the army. Medical expenses amount to 317 francs per day as roughly equivalent to (\$66.41) in Canadian currency.

Section 2
Prison Populations

Prison Populations

In Table 2 the prison populations for a five-year period are outlined. It is interesting that only 2 countries Norway and Denmark experienced modest declines in their prison population. *Denmark's* population fell by 536 inmates while *Norway's* dropped from 11,867 to 11,544 a decline of 323. *New Zealand's* prison population was relatively constant during the past five years approaching about 2,046. Unfortunately data is not available for all countries in 1979. However if we examine variations for each country by comparing the first and last figures provided it does give us an interesting picture of population trends.

For example, the *State of New South Wales* experienced a 20.9% increase in its prison population. *France* followed with a rise of 5,567 inmates for an increase of 18.7%. *England and Wales* saw their inmate population increase by 13.3% from 36,867 - 41,796 or 4,929 inmates. *Canada* and *Sweden* are next in line with each country experiencing an increase in their prison population of 9.3% and 9.2% respectively while the *United States'* figure was 4.7%, *Norway* 2.7% and *West Germany* 1.1%.

The figures for New Zealand excludes young people serving sentence of borstal training and detention centre training, prisoners in pre-release hostels and remand inmates. The figure for New Zealand has varied little during the past five years with the most significant change being a steady increase of female offenders serving prison sentence; from 39 in March 1974 to 55 in March 1976 and 94 at the present time. In West Germany prison statistics for the Federal Republic of Germany categorize prisoners according to age and type of imprisonment and not according to the type of prison accommodation.

Table 2
Size of Prison Population
1974 - 1979

<u>Country</u>	<u>1974</u>	<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>Difference**</u>
West Germany	41,584	41,241	4,390	42,426	42,067	-	+483
Sweden	10,255	11,157	10,920	10,521	11,208	-	+953
New Zealand	-	-	-	-	-	2,046	
England and Wales	36,867	39,820	41,443	41,570	41,796	-	+4,929
State of New South Wales	-	3,385	3,616	3,982	3,927	4,094	+709
Denmark	3,489	3,379	2,964	2,747	2,953	-	-536
France	-	29,618	30,758	32,443	34,050	35,185	+5,567
Norway	11,867	11,778	11,246	11,544	-	-	-323
United States	23,690	23,713	27,185	30,269	27,674	24,810	+1,120
Canada*	8,498	8,723	9,303	9,390	9,317	9,295	+797

* Includes only inmates in Federal penitentiaries.

** A negative sign (-) indicates a drop in the prison population and a positive sign (+) indicates a gain in the prison population over a five year period.

Section 3

Rates of Imprisonment

Table 3
Rates of Imprisonment
Per 100,000 Population 1978-79⁴

<u>Country</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Rate</u>
Sweden	1978	44
Norway	1978	44.5
Denmark	1978	57
France	1979	66.2
State of New South Wales	1979	75.3
Canada*	1978	82.1
New Zealand	1978	84.7
England and Wales	1978	85
West Germany	1978	96.4
United States**	1979	140.6

* The Canadian rate was calculated using population figures which include inmates held in both Federal and Provincial Institutions. The data for federal inmates was supplied by Operational Information Services in the Correctional Service of Canada. The total Provincial prison population was taken from the report of the National Task Force on the Administration of Criminal Justice.

** The U.S. rate is based on figures which include inmates in both federal and state institutions.

Section 4

Number and Types of Prisons

Number and Types of Prisons

It is interesting to compare countries with respect to the number of penal institutions under their jurisdiction. In some countries such as England and Wales, Denmark etc. prisons are classified as either being open or closed institutions. For the purposes of this paper, closed institutions are roughly equivalent to medium-maximum security institutions in Canada as they are surrounded by a wall. Open institutions in Europe are usually unencumbered by a wall or fence and would be similar to minimum security institutions in Canada. (See Table 4). For example, in 1978 in *West Germany* there were 143 prisons for male and female offenders. In *Sweden* there are 73 institutions. Of this total only 1 is used exclusively for female offenders although in some prisons there are areas set aside for housing women.

In *New Zealand* there are 16 prisons for men and 2 for women for a total of 18 institutions. In *England and Wales* there are 77 prisons which are allocated as follows: 69 for men and 8 for women. In *the State of New South Wales* located in *Australia* there are 23 prisons plus 6 weekend detention centres for men, 2 prisons and 1 detention centre for women and a cottage for female work release prisoners. In *Denmark* there are 5 closed prisons and 8 open prisons. Two are reserved for female offenders. In addition there are 44 local prisons (mainly small institutions) and the Copenhagen prisons.

France has 144 prisons. Their role is to hold accused persons who are under provisional incarceration and those prisoners who have a sentence remaining of less than 1 year. Theoretically, an institution

like this should exist for every Appeal Court and Assize Court. Institutions are in charge of the administration of sentences. In France prisons are divided into central prisons, detention centres and specialized institutions. However, these institutions differ in size, organization and operations. In central prisons (average security) delinquents are held in individual cells except for medical reasons. During the day they are in groups for work, physical and sports events and occupational training. Central prisons are also available with "Re-inforced Security Headquarters" which are designed to hold dangerous offenders. There are 3 types of detention centres: 8 closed institutions, 2 open institutions and 3 institutions for young offenders for a total of 13. Detention centres have regulations that are less strict where inmates can obtain permission for leave, visits and correspondence. Specialized institutions are also available for inmates who may benefit from a half-parole or who have a mental or physical handicap.

In *Norway* there are 42 prisons. 41 are used for male offenders and 1 for females. Some local prisons provide separate departments for women who have been sentenced to short periods of imprisonment. In the *United States*, the Federal Bureau of Prisons has a total of 41 institutions: 2 for female and 37 for males. 2 institutions serve as co-correctional facilities. Of the institutions for males, 3 of them, New York, San Diego and Chicago Metropolitan Correctional Centres (Detention centres) also have separate small units for females. These institutions are not co-correctional however as men and women are not allowed to mingle. In *Canada* there are 61 penal institutions which

include prisons of minimum, medium and maximum security status. This total includes 1 prison for women and 16 Community Correctional Centres (small halfway houses for inmates serving a short prison sentence or part of a sentence near expiration) and 3 psychiatric facilities.

Table 4
Total Prisons for
Males and Females

<u>Country</u>	<u>Total Prisons</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
West Germany*	143	N/A	N/A
Sweden	73	72	1
New Zealand	18	16	2
England and Wales	77	69	8
State of New South Wales	25	23	2
Denmark	57	55	2
France*	144	N/A	N/A
Norway	39	38	1
United States***	41	37	2
Canada**	61	60	1

* The classification of prisons for male and female offenders was not provided by these countries.

** The total for Canada includes Community Correctional Centres and psychiatric facilities.

*** In the United States two institutions are co-correctional. This figure refers only to Federal prisons and does not take into account all the various state prisons which would amplify this total considerably.

Canada has three major types of institutions, penitentiaries, prisons and reformatories. Penitentiaries are under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government and are managed by the Correctional Service of Canada. Penitentiaries house persons who are sentenced to a prison term of two years or more. Persons with less than 2 years to serve are held in prisons and reformatories.

Section 5

Geographical Location of Prisons

In this section the geographical location of institutions are provided. In *West Germany* remand prisons are located near the courts or are directly attached to them. Most of the institutions for prisoners under sentence are located on the out-skirts of small medium sized towns, although some prisons are also situated in rural areas. *France* has 144 penitentiaries which are located throughout its cities. These penitentiaries execute penal policy for both short and long-term sentenced offenders. Penal institutions are of two types: those which hold offenders and those which execute punishment.

In *Norway* there are two central prisons for males and a women's prison in Oslo. Norway is divided into four prison districts. For each district a governor administrates all the local prisons in that district. There are four central prisons and the remainder of the institutions are situated as follows: Eastern part 9, Southern 14, Western 8 and Northern 7.

West Germany

Province of North Rhine-Westphalia

Penal Institution at Heinsberg
with Group Home*

Penal Institution at Herford,
incl. Branch Institutions at Herford and Minden

Penal Institution at Hövelhof
(Tb Hospital)

Penal Institution at Iserlohn

Penal Institution at Cleve,
incl. Branch Institution at Moers

Penal Institution at Cologne,
incl. Branch Institution at Gummersbach
(Division for Psychiatric Examination)

Half-way House at Cologne

Penal Institution at Münster,
incl. Branch Institutions at Coesfeld
and Münster, with Paedagogical Centre
(Nursing Ward)

Penal Institution at Remscheid

Penal Institution at Rheinbach

Penal Institution at Schwerte

* The German term Freigänger (lit.: free-goer) is new, and is as yet not found in dictionaries. Most likely, a Freigängerhaus (also spelled Freigänger-Haus) is a group home within the community where certain types of delinquents may serve their sentence while enjoying a certain amount of mobility.

Province of Bavaria

Penal Institution at Aichach
Penal Institution at Amberg
Penal Institution at Ansbach
Penal Institution at Aschaffenburg
Penal Institution at Augsburg
Penal Institution at Bad Neustadt on the Saale
Penal Institution at Bad Reichenhall
Penal Institution at Bamberg
Penal Institution at Bernau
Penal Institution at Ebrach
Penal Institution at Eichstätt
Penal Institution at Erlangen
Penal Institution at Garmish-Partenkirchen
Penal Institution at Hof
Penal Institution at Ingolstadt
Penal Institution at Kaisheim
Penal Institution at Seigburg
Penal Institution at Werl
Penal Institution at Willich,
incl. Branch Institutions at Krefeld
and Monchenbladbach
Penal Institution at Wuppertal

Province of Hesse

Penal Institution at Butzbach,
incl. Branch Institutions at Freidberg and Giessen

Penal Institution at Darmstadt
- Fritz Bauer House

Penal Institution at Deiburg

No. I Penal Institution at Frankfurt on the Main,
incl. Branch Institutions Bustav Radbruch House
(Frankfurt), Hanau, and Offenbach on the Main
among them: Flieger House at Frankfurt on the Main (1) (2)

No. II Penal Institution at Frankfurt on the Main

No. III Penal Institution at Frankfurt on the Main

Penal Institution at Fulda

Penal Institution at Kassel, incl. Branch Institution at Kassel

Penal Institution at Limburg on the Lahn

Penal Institution at Rockenberg, incl. Branch Institution
at Gelnhausen, including Flieger House at Gelnhausen (1)

Penal Institution at Schwalmstadt

Penal Institution at Wiesbaden including: Flieger House
at Gross-Gerau (1), flieger House at Wiesbaden (1)

(1) A Group Home

(2) This institution was unoccupied in 1978.

Province of Rhineland-Palatinate

Penal Institution at Diez

Penal Institution at Koblenz

Penal Institution at Mainz

Penal Institution at Trier,
incl. Branch Institution at Saarburg

Penal Institution at Wittlich,
with Subsidiary Institution at Wittlich

Juvenile Detention Centre at Wittlich

Penal Institution at Frankenthal, Palatinate

Penal Institution at Ludwigshafen on the Rhine
(Social-therapeutic Institution)

Penal Institution at Kaiserslautern

Penal Institution at Zweibrücken,
incl. Outstation at Birkhausen

Province of Baden-Württemberg

Penal Institution at Adelsheim

Penal Institution at Bruchsal

Penal Institution at Freiburg, with Outstations

Penal Institution at Heilbronn

Penal Institution at Hohenasperg
(Hospital)

Penal Institution at Karlsruhe,
with Outstations

Penal Institution at Konstanz,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Ludwigsburg,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Mannheim,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Offenburg,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Pforzheim,
with Outstations

Penal Institution at Ravensburg

Penal Institution at Rottenburg,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Rottweil,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Schwäbisch Gmünd,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Schwäbisch Hall,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Stuttgart
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Ulm, with Outstation

Penal Institution at Waldshut-Tiengen,
with Outstation

Penal Institution at Kempten, Allgäu

Penal Institution at Kronach

Penal Institution at Landsberg on the Lech

Penal Institution at Landshut

Penal Institution at Laufen-Levanau

Penal Institution at Memmingen

Penal Institution at Mühldorf on the Inn

Penal Institution at Neuburg on the Danube

Penal Institution at New-Ulm

Penal Institution at Niederschönenfeld

Penal Institution at Nuremberg

Penal Institution at Passau

Penal Institution at Regensburg

Penal Institution at Schweinsfurt

Penal Institution at Traunstein

Penal Institution at St. Georgen-Bayreuth

Penal Institution at Straubling

Penal Institution at Weiden, Upper Palatinate

Penal Institution at Weilheim, Upper Bavaria

Penal Institution at Würzburg

Province of Saarland (1)

Penal Institution at Saarbrücken

Penal Institution at Ottweiler

Penal Institution at Neunkirchen

Penal Institution at St. Ingbert

Berlin (West)

Institution for Persons in Custody while
awaiting trial and for persons in
the process of committal at Moabit

Penal Institution for Women,
incl. Subsidiary Institution
at Lichterfelde

Penal Institution at Tegel

Penal Institution at Döppel, incl. Subsidiary
Institution at Reinickendorf (2)

Juvenile Detention Centre at Plötzensee, with Subsidiary
Institutions on Saatwinkler Damm and at Neukölln

Hospital of the Berlin Penal Institutions, Ward
for Pulmonary Diseases

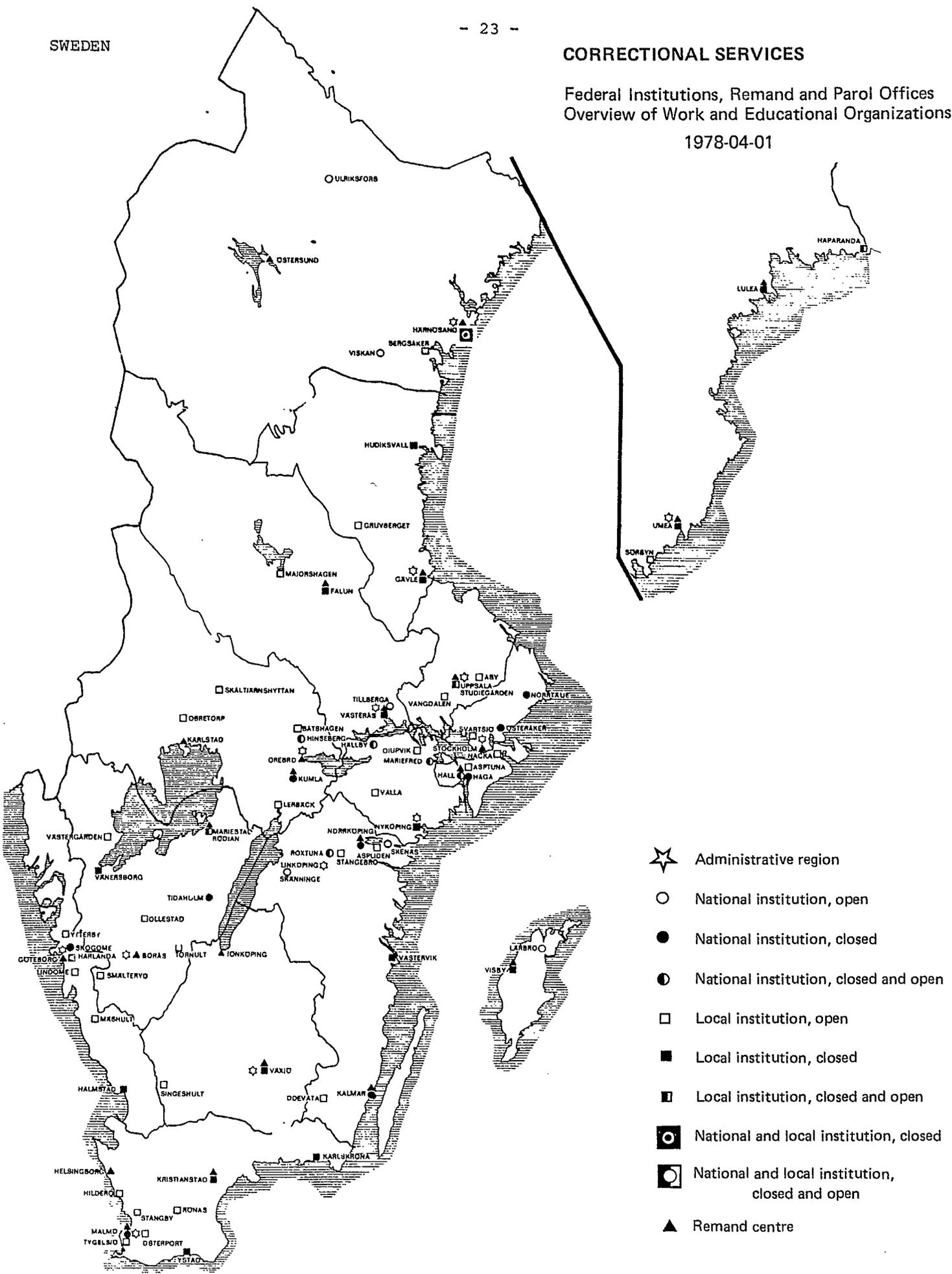
(1) Femal persons in custody while awaiting trial are lodged in the Penal Institution at Zweibrücken; female convicts serving a sentence are committed to No. III Penal Institution at Frankfurt on the Main.

(2) Starting March 1, 1978: Subsidiary Institution at Spandau.

CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

Federal Institutions, Remand and Parol Offices
Overview of Work and Educational Organizations

1978-04-01



- ☆ Administrative region
- National institution, open
- National institution, closed
- ◐ National institution, closed and open
- Local institution, open
- Local institution, closed
- ◑ Local institution, closed and open
- ◓ National and local institution, closed
- ◔ National and local institution, closed and open
- ▲ Remand centre

New Zealand

AUCKLAND PRISON

Auckland is *New Zealand's* only maximum security prison. It is situated at Albany, 29km north of Auckland, and generally caters for about 200 adult male offenders who are considered maximum security risks. It receives all offenders sentenced to life imprisonment and preventive detention and all escapees and troublemakers from medium security prisons. Industries include Cabinetmaking, a Bootshop, Canvasshop and Upholstery.

The security of the building is controlled by a central observation unit, and there is a system of electronically controlled grills and gates, scanned by closed circuit television. Although there are exercise yards and a large gymnasium, there are no outdoor activities, all inmates remain within the confines of the building at all times.

MT EDEN PRISON

This is the original Auckland Prison, which is now a remand, short sentence and medium security prison for about 350 inmates. It is an old stone building, which has been renovated a number of times, and is of the "genuine prison image" having battlements, bars, etc. Industries include Tinsmithing, Tubular Steel, Metalwork, Joinery, Plastic Products, a Canvasshop and Laundry.

Mt Eden Prison caters for inmates of all types, those convicted of all types of offences and all ages and sexes. It has the largest

turnover of inmates of any of the institutions. The prison includes a small medium security women's division, which holds up to 20 females who are serving short sentences, those who are on remand, and others who are awaiting transfer to Arohata or Christchurch.

CHRISTCHURCH PRISON (PAPARUA, ADDINGTON)

1. Paparua

Paparua is a medium security institution, near Templeton which houses some 300 inmates. Originally built in 1924 it serves the same purpose for the South Island as Mt Eden does in Auckland. Industries include Tubular Steel, Joinery, Farming (sheep, poultry, dairy and pigs), Gardening and Laundry.

2. Addington Remand Centre

This is a remand and short sentence centre in Christchurch usually holding about 50 inmates, who are occupied in domestic jobs only.

ROLLESTON PRISON AND DETENTION CENTRE

Rolleston Prison, situated near Burnham Military Camp, receives minimum security inmates following assessment at Christchurch Prison. However, the prison holds offenders of all ages in minimum security conditions.

Rolleston is an old army barracks prison with cell accommodation. Dormitory blocks are used for Detention Centre trainees whose average age is 16-17. A well used obstacle course has been erected, and the industries carried out by prison inmates include Gardening, Farming, Laundry and Tailoring.

CHRISTCHURCH WOMEN'S PRISON

This is a recently built institution situated 27km from Christchurch city, and caters for every type of female offender other than borstal trainees and short term first offenders who go to Arohata Borstal. It is the only New Zealand women's prison and holds about 50 women, of all ages (18-80) and all types of security risks.

The prison is relatively pleasant, spacious and comfortable. The main industry is Sewing, but there is also a small Garden and Kitchen employment.

NAPIER PRISON

Napier prison is the oldest institution in New Zealand and takes up to 40 local offenders. All but short sentence and minimum security inmates are transferred to other prison.

WELLINGTON PRISON

Wellington prison designed to hold about 140 medium security inmates, is situated in Miramar. It is a classification centre for inmates who are received directly from the Wellington Courts, and holds minimum and maximum security inmates until they can be transferred to other institutions. Most of the employment is inside, being Printing and Joinery. However, there is a small Garden and Farming gang.

WI TAKO PRISON

The rebuilding of Wi Tako was completed in 1867. It is a minimum security prison situated adjacent to the Trentham Military Camp

in Upper Hutt. Inmates are all first offenders and non-security risks who are considered likely to reoffend after release. Most of the employment is outside, being Dairy, Pig and Sheep Farming and Gardening, with other industries being Laundry and Cabinetmaking. There is ample opportunity for community contact; and a large number participate in the release to work scheme.

NEW PLYMOUTH PRISON

Situated in New Plymouth this is an old prison catering for about 60 medium security inmates. The main occupations are Tailoring and Gardening.

WANGANUI PRISON

1. Minimum

When the new Wanganui Prison is opened the existing prison in the city of Wanganui will be used for short sentence inmates and work parolees.

2. Medium

This new prison, situated on the outskirts of Wanganui, has accomodation for about 180 inmates. Industries include Drycleaning, Laundry, Joinery, Metalwork, Holland Blinds and Dusters.

DUNEDIN PRISON

Housed in a very old stone building in the central city area, Dunedin Prison holds only inmates on remand, short sentence adults, and those awaiting transfer to other prisons.

OHURA PRISON

This open institution, situated in the King Country, 53km from Taumarunui, holds inmates serving their first sentence and who have been classified as not likely to reoffend on their release. Before being transferred to the Justice Department, Ohura was a miners' hostel and housed 40 inmates. Forestry is the main industry and before being transferred to Ohura inmates will have been classified and medically cleared.

WAIKUNE PRISON

Situated 5km south of National Park this is a fairly new prison housing about 90 minimum security inmates. It holds all types and ages of offenders, but all are medically cleared before transfer to Waikune as being able to tolerate the rigorous environment, where forestry is the main industry.

RANGIPO PRISON

Rangipo is a fairly new prison located in an isolated area, 8 miles south of Turangi and very similar to Waikune. It houses about 150 inmates who are first offenders. About 100 are held in the institution itself while the remaining 50 live in a camp situated nearby. Farming and Forestry Development are the major occupations.

TONGARIRO PRISON FARM

Comprising Hautu Prison and Detention Centre

Situated 2 miles north of Turangi this is an open institution with hut accommodation. It takes 105 adult first offenders and other

minimum security risks. All inmates are medically cleared before transfer to Tongariro. An extensive home leave programme is in operation from Tongariro, Rangipo, Waikune and Ohura.

The Detention Centre houses 60 youths in similar conditions and Forestry is the main occupation for these trainees.

AROHATA GIRLS' BORSTAL AND WOMEN'S PRISON

This women's institution at Tawa, 13km from Wellington City, accommodates about 60 women and girls in a wooden building, which has various degrees of security. Three quarters of the inmates are borstal trainees aged 15 to 20, the remainder being first offenders and other suitable young female offenders.

Industries include Sewing, Kitchen, Laundry, Poultry Farming, and Gardening. There is considerable emphasis on education and community involvement.

WAIKERIA YOUTH CENTRE

Situated near Te Awamutu, Waikeria has a farm (sheep, dairy and poultry) of approximately 3,000 acres and offers a wide range of trade training facilities including Carpentry, Joinery, Sawmilling, Tailoring, Orchard, Gardening and Concrete Products. The institution is predominantly a borstal for about 350 inmates but has also a remand wing holding up to 40 inmates.

Borstal trainees are held in both minimum and medium security accommodation. However, some inmates who require stricter supervision are allowed only inside work and recreation. The average age of inmates is approximately 17.

WAIPIATA YOUTH CENTRE

Waipiata is an open institution in Central Otago for borstal trainees who offer the best prospects for reformation. They are selected and transferred from Invescargill and Waikeria. This institution holds up to 70 young offenders and a work parole programme operates for some inmates. Industries are predominantly of the open-air type, being in the main Farming (sheep and pigs), but some trade training, including Carpentry and Painting, is carried on.

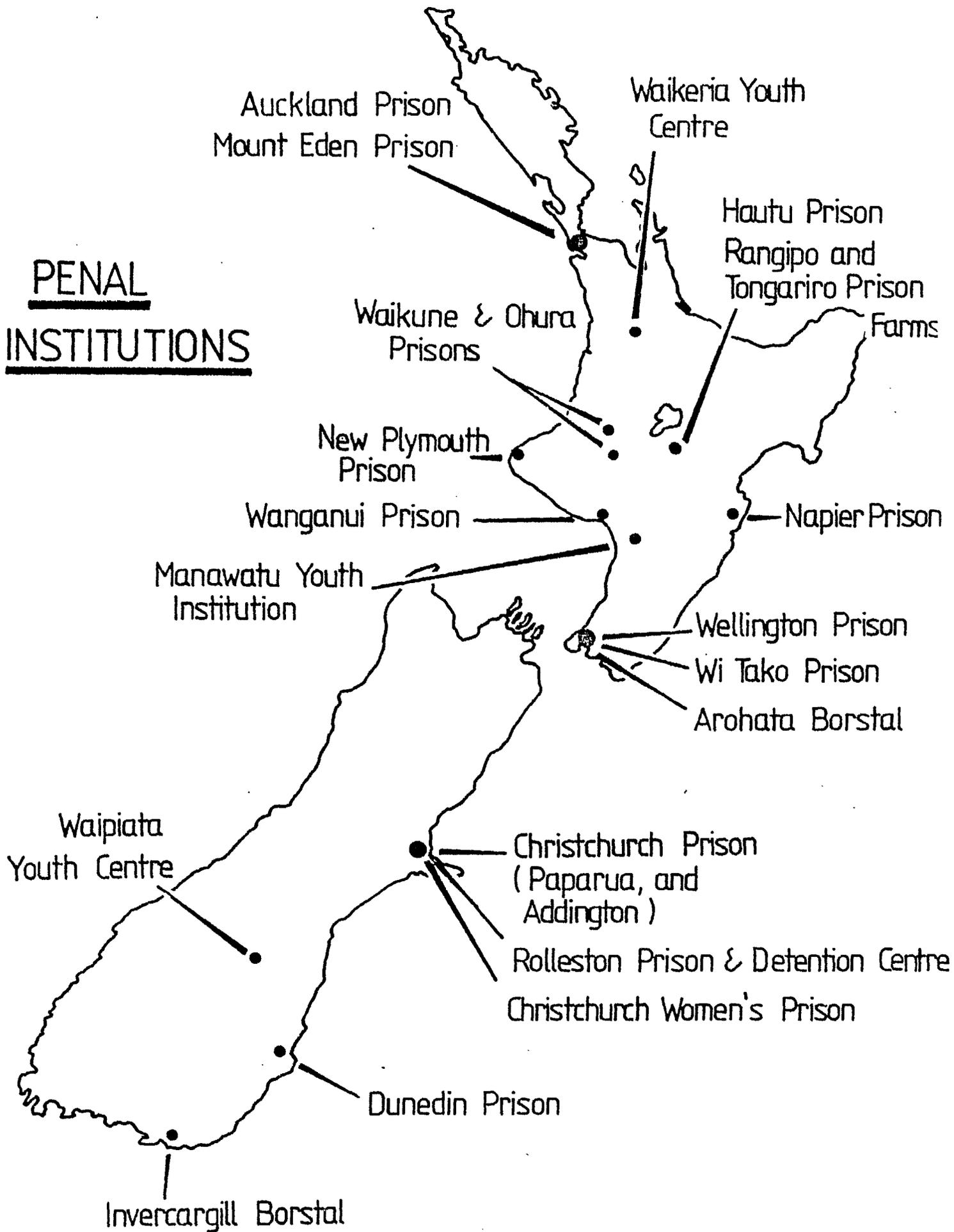
INVERCARGILL BORSTAL

Invercargill Borstal is the receiving and classification centre for all borstal trainees from Wellington and the South Island. It houses about 175 trainees in an old stone building near the centre of Invercargill. Industries include Gardening, Farming (sheep and dairy), Joinery and Laundry.

MANAWATU YOUTH CENTRE

When built on land adjacent to Linton Military Camp, this will be a medium security institution for young offenders. Inmates will participate in a programme which will place considerable emphasis on educational and trade training courses.

PENAL INSTITUTIONS



England and Wales

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Local prisons for men Bedford	St. Loyes Street, Bedford, MK40 1HG	-
Birmingham	Winson Green Road, Birmingham, B18 4AS	Pre-release employment scheme Long-term allocation centre Overnight accomodation for 6 women
Bristol	Cambridge Road, Bristol, Avon, BS7 8PS	Life sentence prisoners Long-term allocation centre Long-term training wing Pre-release employment scheme Secure accomodation for 5 women
Brixton	PO Box 369, Jebb Avenue, Brixton, London SW2 5XF	Unconvicted adults from London and the Home Counties Prisoners serving sentences of up to eighteen months
Canterbury	Longport, Canterbury, Kent, CT1 1PJ	-
Cardiff	Knox Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, CF2 1UG	Separate remand centre for male young offenders
Dorchester	North Square, Dorchester, Dorset, DT1 1JD	-
Durham	Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HU	Separate wing for female prisoners
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Separate remand centre for male young offenders Pre-release employment scheme Separate young prisoners wing
Gloucester	Barrack Square, Gloucester GL1 2JN	Long-term allocation unit Rule 43 Wing
Leeds	Armley, Leeds, West Yorkshire, LS12 2TJ	-
Leicester	Welford Road, Leicester, LE2 7AJ	Pre-release employment scheme Special Security wing

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Lewes	Brighton Road, Lewes, East Sussex, BN7 1EA	Short, medium and long-term training Unsentenced prisoners from Sussex courts and young remand prisoners from Sussex, Surrey, Kent and London courts
Lincoln	Greetwell Road, Lincoln, LN2 4BD	-
Liverpool	68 Hornby Road, Liverpool, L9 3DF	Also a young prisoners centre Long-term allocation centre Pre-release employment scheme Surgical centre
Manchester	Southall Street, Manchester M60 9AH	Also a borstal allocation centre and YP centre Pre-release employment scheme
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 4LU	Separate training annexe and remand centre
Oxford	New Road, Oxford, OX1 1LX	-
Pentonville	Caledonian Road, London, N7 8TT	Deportees, Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Some unconvicted prisoners Non-criminal prisoners Pre-release employment scheme
Shrewsbury	The Dana, Shrewsbury, Salop, SY1 2HR	-
Swansea	Oystermouth Road, Swansea, West Glamorgan, SA1 2SR	Pre-release employment scheme
Wandsworth	PO Box 757, Heathfield Road, London, SW18 3HS	Medium-term training Convicted prisoners awaiting sentence Long-term allocation centre
Winchester	Romsey Road, Winchester Hampshire, SO22 5DF	Long-term allocation unit Separate remand centre for male young offenders
Wormwood Scrubs	PO Box 757, Du Cane Road, London, W12 OAE	Dispersal prison Long-term training wing Young prisoners centre Surgical and psychiatric centre Pre-release employment scheme Borstal allocation centre Long-term allocation centre Life sentence-main centre

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Closed training prison for men Acklington	Morpeth, Northumberland, NE65 9XF	Camp project
Albany	Newport, Isle of Wight	Dispersal prison Medium and long-term training
Aylesbury	Bierton Road, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP20 1EH	Young prisoners serving medium and long sentences
Bludeston	Lowestoft, Suffolk	Medium and long-term training
Camp Hill	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5PB	Short and medium-term training Remand unit for unsentenced adults remanded by Isle of Wight courts
Channings Wood	Denbury, Newton Abbot, Devon, TQ12 6DW	Camp project
Chelmsford*	Springfield Road, Chelmsford, Essex, CM2 6LQ	Medium and long-term training
Coldingley	Bisley, Woking, Surrey, GU24 9EX	Short, medium and long-term training, industrial prison
Dartmoor	Princetown Yelverton, Devon PL20 6RR	Medium and long-term training
Erlestoke	Devizes, Wiltshire, SN10 5TU	Life sentence prisoners Young prisoners serving short and medium-term training
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Young prisoners wing
Featherstone	New Road, Featherstone, Wolverhampton, WV10 7PU	Short, medium and long-term training
Gartree	Leicester Road, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, LE16 7RP	Dispersal prison Long-term training
Grendon	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre for men and male young offenders Responsibility for Spring Hill
Haverigg	Haverigg Camp, Millom, Cumbria, LA18 4NA	Short-term training plus some longer term terminals
Highpoint	Stradishall, Newmarket, Suffolk	Short, medium and long-term training
Hull	Hedon Road, Hull, North Humberside, HU9 5LS	Dispersal prison Long-term training
Kingston-Portsmouth	Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hampshire	Life sentence prisoners
Lancaster	The Castle, Lancaster	Medium-term training

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Long Lartin	South Littleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, WR11 5TZ	Dispersal prison Long-term training
Maidstone	County Road, Maidstone, Kent ME14 1UZ	Short, medium and long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Prisoners segregated under Rule 43
Northallerton	East Road, Northallerton, North Yorkshire, DL6 1NW	Medium-term training
Northeye	Barnhorn Road, Bexhill-on-Sea East Sussex, TN39 4QW	Short and medium-term training
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 4LU	Annexe to main prison for short and medium- term training
Nottingham	Perry Road, Sherwood, Notting- ham, NG5 3AG	Medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme
Onley	Rugby, Warwickshire, CV23 8AP	Life sentence prisoners Young prisoners serving short and medium-term sentences
Parkhurst	Newport, Isle of Wight, PO30 5NX	Dispersal prison Long-term training Special security wing Surgical centre
Preston	2 Ribbleson Lane, Preston, Lancashire, PR1 5AB	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme Some longer term and lifer terminals
Ranby	Ranby, Retford, Nottingham- shire, DN22 8EU	Short and medium-term training
Reading	Forbury Road, Reading, Berk- shire, RG1 3HY	Midlands and North Short, medium and long- term training
Shepton Mallet	Cornhill, Shepton Mallet, Somerset, BA4 5LU	Short and medium-term training
Stafford	54 Gaol Road, Stafford, ST16 3AW	Short and medium-term training Pre-release employment scheme
Standford Hill	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 4AA	Short and medium-term training (also open prison)
Swinfen Hall	Lichfield, Staffordshire	Young prisoners serving medium and long-term sentences
Verne	Portland, Dorset, DT5 1EQ	Short and medium-term training Life sentence and selected long-term prisoners

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Wakefield	Love Lane, Wakefield, Yorkshire, WF2 9AG	Dispersal prison Life sentence - main centre Long-term training Pre-release employment scheme Psychiatric centre Rule 43 wing - national resource for prisoners segregated under Rule 43 at own request
Open training prisons for men		
Appleton Thorn	Warrington, Cheshire, WA4 4RL	Short-term training Pre-release employment scheme
Ashwell	Oakham, Leicestershire	Short and medium-term training
Ford	Arundel, West Sussex BN18 OBX	Short, medium and long- term training
Kirkham	Preston, Lancashire, PR4 2RA	Medium-term training
Leyhill	Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, GL12 8HL	Short, medium and long-term training Life sentence prisoners
Rudgate	Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7AZ	Short-term training
Spring Hill	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP18 OTH	Short and medium-term Satellite of Grendon
Standford Hill	Church Road, Eastchurch, Sheerness, Kent, ME12 4AA	Short and medium-term training Also semi-secure section
Sudbury	Sudbury, Derbyshire, DE6 5HW	Short and medium-term training Selected lifers at end of sentence
Remand centres for male offenders		
Ashford	Woodthorpe Road, Ashford, Middlesex, TW15 3JZ	Remand centre for male young offenders
Brockhill	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6RD	Remand centre for male young offenders
Cardiff	Know Road, Cardiff, South Glamorgan, CF2 1UG	Remand centre for male young offenders
Exeter	New North Road, Exeter, Devon, EX4 4EX	Remand centre for male young offenders
Latchmere House	Church Road, Ham Common, Richmond, Surrey, TW10 5HH	Remand centre for male young offenders

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Low Newton	Brasside, Durham	Remand centre for male young offenders
Norwich	Mousehold, Norwich, Norfolk, NR1 4LU	Remand centre for male young offenders
Pucklechurch	Pucklechurch, Birstol, Avon, BS17 3QJ	Remand centre for male young offenders
Risley	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire	Remand centre for male young offenders
Thorp Arch	Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS23 7AY	Remand centre for male young offenders
Winchester	Romsey Road, Winchester, Hampshire, SO22 5DF	Remand centre for male young offenders
Closed borstals for male young offenders		
Deerbolt	Bowes Road, Barnard Castle, Co. Durham, DL12 9BG	Building project
Dover	The Citadel, Western Heights, Dover, Kent, CT17 9DR	-
Everthorpe	Brough, North Humberside, HU15 1RB	Facility for offenders under school-leaving age
Feltham	Bedfont Road, Feltham, Middlesex, TW13 4ND	Responsibility for Finnamore Wood Camp
Glen Parva	Saffron Road, Wigston, Leicester, LE8 2TN	Regional borstal allocation unit
Grendon	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre
Hindley	Wigan, Lancashire	Neighbourhood borstal project Facility for offenders under school-leaving age
Huntercombe	Huntercombe Place, Nuffield, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon, RG9 5SB	-
Manchester	Southall Street, Manchester, M60 9AH	Reception and allocation centre
Portland	Easton, Portland, Dorset	-
Rochester	Rochester, Kent	-
Stoke Heath	Market Drayton, Salop	-
Wellingborough	Turnells Mill Lane, Wellingborough, Northants, NN8 2NH	-
Wormwood Scrubs	PO Box 757, Du Cane Road, London, W12 0AE	Reception and allocation centre for South East Region Surgical unit

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Open borstals for male young offenders Finnamore Wood	Finnamore Wood, Frieth Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Bucks, SL7 2HX	A satellite of Feltham closed borstals
Gaynes Hall	Great Staughton, Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire, PE19 4DL	-
Gringley	Gringley-on-the-Hill, Doncas- ter, South Yorkshire	Satellite of Hatfield
Guys Marsh Hatfield	Shaftesbury, Dorset Hatfield, Doncaster, South Yorkshire	- -
Hewell Grange	Redditch, Worcestershire, B97 6QQ	Neighbourhood borstals project
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	Pre-release hostel Also a detention centre
Lowdham Grange Prescoed Camp (Usk)	Lowdham, Nottingham, NG14 7DA 29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent, NP5 1XP	- -
Wetherby	York Road, Wetherby, West Yorkshire, LS22 5ED	Facility for offenders under school-leaving age
Senior detention centres for male young offenders		
Aldington	Ashford, Kent, TN25 7BQ	-
Blantyre House	Goudhurst, Cranbrook, Kent	-
Buckley Hall	Buckely Road, Rochdale, Lancashire, OL12 2DP	-
Haslar	Gosport, Hampshire, PO12 2AW	-
Hollesley Bay Colony	Hollesley, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP12 3JS	-
Medomsley	Consett, County Durham	-
New Hall	Dial Wood, Flockton, Wakefield, West Yorkshire	-
North Sea Camp	Freiston, Boston, Lincolnshire, PE22 0QX	Open centre
Usk	29 Maryport Street, Usk, Gwent, NP5 1XP	-
Werrington House	Werrington, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST9 ODX	-
Whatton	Whatton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	-
Junior detention centres for male young offenders		
Campfield House	Landford Lane, Kidlington, Oxford, OX5 1RE	-
Eastwood Park	Church Avenue, Falfield, Wotton-under-Edge, Glos.	-
Foston Hall	Foston, Derby, DE6 5DN	-

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Kirklevington	Kirklevington Grange, Yarm, Cleveland, TS15 9PA	-
Send	Send, Woking, Surrey	-
Whatton	Whatton, Nottingham, NG13 9FQ	-
Prisons for women Grendon	Grendon Underwood, Aylesbury, Bucks, HP18 0TL	Psychiatric centre Also has a young prisoners wing for non-medical cases
Local prison for women Holloway	Parkhurst Road, Holloway, London, N7	The prison is being rebuilt on site and will include psychia- tric facilities for both sentenced prisoners and borstal trainees
Other closed prisons for women Cookham Wood*	Cookham Wood, Rochester, Kent, ME1 3LU	Receives all categories of sentenced prisoners with less than 12 months of sentence left to serve
Durham	Old Elvet, Durham, DH1 3HU	Receives all categories of sentenced women prisoners
Styal	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	Receives all categories of sentenced women prisoners and female young prisoners Mother and baby unit
Open prisons for women Askham Grange	Askham Richard, York, YO2 3PT	Receives all categories of adult sentenced women Pre-release hostel Mother and baby unit
Drake Hall	Eccleshall, Staffordshire, ST21 6LQ	Receives adult sentenced women serving short term sentences
East Sutton	Sutton Valence, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 3DF	Receives specially selected adult sentenced women

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Postal Address</u>	<u>Special features</u>
Moor Court	Oakamoor, Stoke-on-Trent, Staffordshire, ST10 3BG	Receives all categories of adult sentenced women serving short or medium sentences Receives girls sentenced to borstal training in the Midland Region
Remand centres for women and girls		
Low Newton	Brasside, Durham	-
Pucklechurch	Pucklechurch, Bristol, BS17 3QJ	-
Risley	Warrington Road, Risley, Warrington, Cheshire	-
Closed borstals for girls		
Bullwood Hall	High Road, Hockley, Essex, SS5 4TE	-
Styal	Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 4HR	Receives pregnant girls and those with babies
Open borstals for girls		
East Sutton Park	Sutton Valence, Maidstone, Kent, ME17 3DF	-

* Establishments that were open for only part of the year:

Chelmsford - prison closed due to fire in March 1978.

Cookham Wood - closed training prison for women opened July 1978.

The definition of terms is as follows:

Short-term imprisonment - up to and including 18 months.

Medium-term imprisonment - over 18 months and up to and including 4 years.

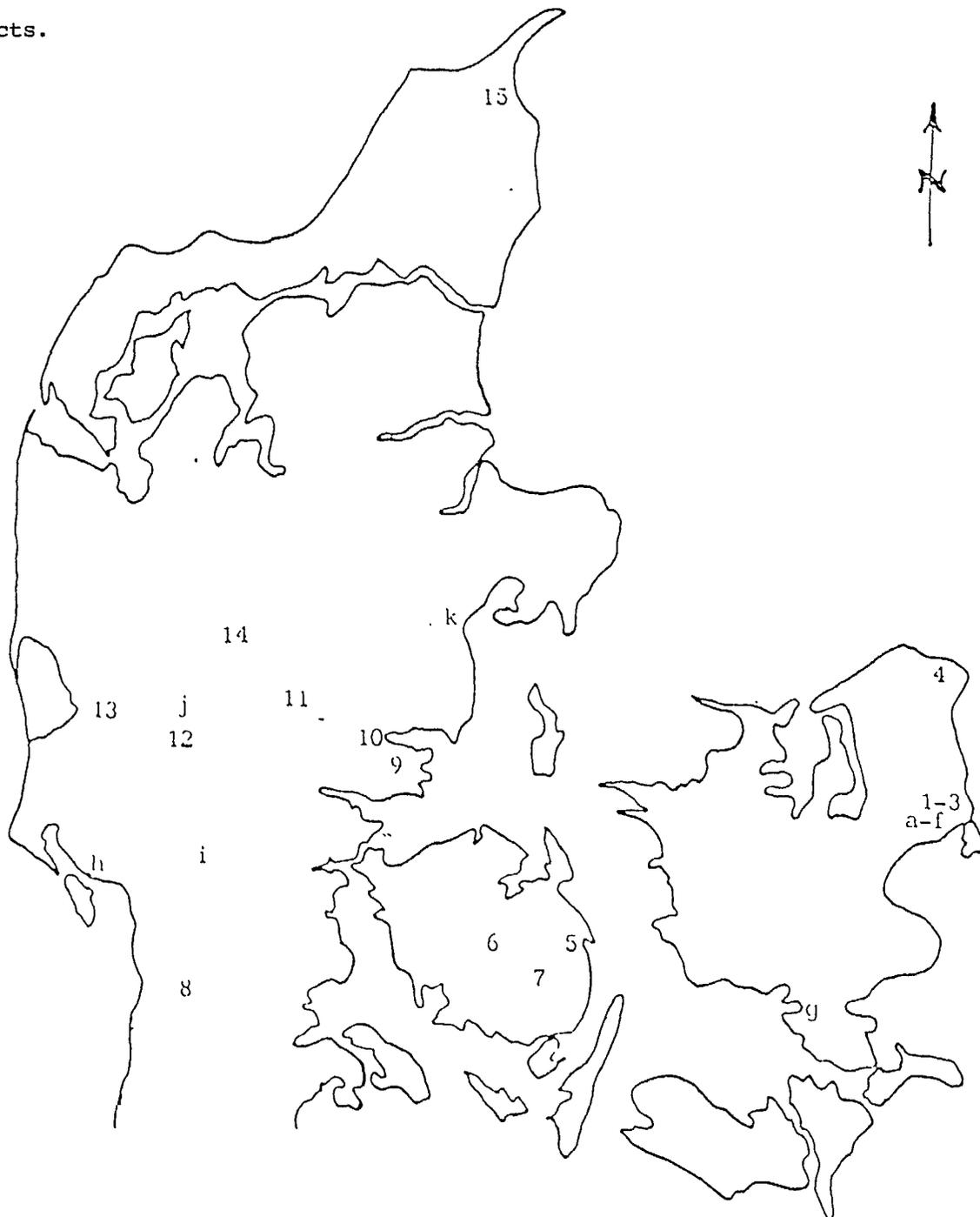
Long-term imprisonment - over 4 years.

State of New South Wales (Australia)

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>km - Sydney</u>	<u>Classification</u>
1 Bathurst Gaol	208	Variable
Bathurst P.D.C.	208	Open
2 Berrima Training Centre	143	Variable
3 Broken Hill Gaol	1177	Variable
4 Cessnock Corrective Centre	193	Variable
5 Cooma Prison	419	Variable
6 Emu Plains P.D.C.	56	Open
Emu Plains Training Centre	56	Open
7 Glen Innes Afforestation Camp	724	Open
8 Goulburn Training Centre	212	Secured
9 Grafton Gaol	678	Secured
Kirkconnel Afforestation Camp	176	Open
10 Long Bay Complex of Prisons:- Central Industrial Prison		
Malabar P.D.C.	16	Secured
11 Malabar Training Centre	16	Open
Metropolitan Reception Prison	16	Secured
Metropolitan Remand Centre	16	Secured
12 Maitland Gaol	219	Secured
13 Mannus Afforestation Camp	528	Open
14 Milson Island Place of Detention	56	Open
15 Narrabri Gaol	597	Variable
16 Tomago P.D.C.	211	Open
Tomago Detention Centre for Women	211	Open
17 Newnes Afforestation Camp	155	Open
18 Oberon Afforestation Camp	229	Open
Parramatta Gaol	24	Secured
19 Parramatta Linen Service	24	Variable
Parramatta P.D.C.	24	Open
Merinda P.D.C.	24	Open
Silverwater Complex of Prisons:-		
Mulawa Training and Detention Centre for Women	18	Variable
20 Silverwater House and Work Release	18	Open
Silverwater P.D.C.	18	Open

Denmark

In *Denmark* local prisons are located mainly in small towns. Two closed prisons are located very close to Copenhagen. The other 3 closed prisons are placed in towns whereas the open prisons are placed in rural districts.



1. The Copenhagen Prisons
2. The State Prison at Vridsløsellille
3. The Institution at Herstedvester
4. The State Prison at Horserød
5. The State Prison at Nyborg
6. The State Prison at Søbysøgård
7. The State Prison at Ringe
8. The State Prison at Renbaek
9. The State Prison Møgelkaer
10. The State Prison at Horsens
11. The State Prison at Nørre Snede
12. The State Prison at Sønder Omme
13. The State Prison Unit at Brosbølgård
14. The State Prison Kaershovedgård
15. The State Prison at Kragsskovhede
 - a. The Youth Hostel Brøndbyhus
 - b. The Youth Hostel Engelsborg
 - c. The Hostel at Holsbjergvej
 - d. The Youth Hostel Ringgården
 - e. The Drug Hostel "Skibet"
 - f. The Drug Institution "Lynetten"
 - g. The Køng School for drug addicts
 - h. The Youth Hostel "Sporskiftet"
 - i. The Hostel and Vocational Training School at Assersbølgård
 - j. The Hostel at Lyng
 - k. The Youth Hostel at Skejby

United States

South Central Region

Regional Office, Dallas, Texas 75219: 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd.	Regional Director	Charles L. Benson
FDC, El Paso, Tex. 79925	Administrator	Herminio Lopez (closed Oct.79)
FCI, El Reno, Oklahoma 73036	Warden	Timothy Keohane
FCI, Fort Worth, Texas 76119	Warden	Ray Lippman
FCI, La Tuna, Texas 88021	Warden	Floyd E. Arnold
FCI, Seagoville, Texas 75159	Warden	Kenneth McDannell
FCI, Texarkana, Texas 75501	Warden	Fred Frey
FCI, Bastrop, Texas 78602	Warden	Charles H. Young
FPC, Big Spring, Tx. 79720	Superintendent	John W. Allman

Southeast Region

Regional Office - Atlanta Ga. 30315, 523 McDonough Blvd. SE	Regional Director	Gary R. McCune
FCI, Ashland, Kentucky 41101	Warden	Tommy Martin
USP, Atlanta, Georgia 30315	Warden	Jack A. Hanberry
FCI, Butner, N.C. 27509 Old N. Carolina Highway 75	Warden	Gilbert L. Ingram
FPC, Eglin Air Force Base, Fla. 32542	Superintendent	J. Michael Quinlan
FCI, Miami, Florida 33177 15801 S.W. 137th Avenue	Warden	Thomas F. Keohane
FCI, Lexington, Kentucky 40507	Warden	Ogis Fields
FPC, Maxwell Air Force Base: Montgomery, Ala. 36112	Superintendent	Joseph F. Crowe
FCI, Memphis, Tennessee 38134 1101 John A. Denies Rd.	Warden	Charles Beaver
FCI, Tallahassee, Florida 32304	Warden	David C. Lundgren
FCI, Talladega, Ala.	Warden	Robert Verdeyen

North Central Region

Regional Office-Kansas City, Mo. 64153:K.C.I. Bank Bldg. 8800 N.W. 112th Street	Regional Director	James D. Henderson
MCC, Chicago, Illinois 60605 71 W. Van Buren Street	Warden	Dennis Luther
USP, Leavenworth, Kansas 66048	Warden	George Wilkinson
USP, Marion, Illinois 62959	Warden	Harold Miller
FCI, Milan, Michigan 48160	Warden	J.R. Johnson

North Central Region (con't)

FCI, Oxford, Wisconsin 53952	Warden	Robert Elsea
FCI, Sandstone, Minn. 55072	Warden	Marion Lacy (1/80)
USMCFP, Springfield, Mo. 65802	Warden	George Ralston, Jr.
USP, Terre Haute, Indiana 47808	Warden	W.J. Kenney

Northeast Region

Regional Officer-Philadelphia, PA. 19113: Scott Plaza, Industrial Highway	Regional Director	Z. Stephen Grzegorek
FCI, Alderson, West Va. 24910	Warden	Kenneth Neagle
FPC, Allenwood, Montgomery, Pa. 17752	Superintendent	Robert Anderson
FCI, Danbury, Conn. 06810	Warden	William R. Nelson
USP, Lewisburg, Pa. 17837	Warden	Joseph Petrovsky (1/80)
FCI, Morgantown, West Va. 26505	Warden	Margaret Hambrick
MCC, New York, N.Y. 10007 150 Park Row	Warden	Harold Thomas, Jr.
FCI, Petersburg, Va. 23803	Warden	William Garrison

Western Region

Regional Officer - Burlingame, Calif. 94010: 330 Primrose Road, Fifth fl.	Regional Director	Lawrence Grossman
FCI, Englewood, Colorado 80110	Warden	John T. Hadden
FDC, Florence, Arizona 85232	Administrator	Allan Turner
FCI, Lompoc, Calif. 93438	Warden	Larry Taylor
USP, McNeil Island, Steilacoom, Washington 98388	Warden	Lawrence R. Putman
FCI, Pleasanton, California 94568	Warden	Charles Turnbo
FPC, Safford, Arizona 85546	Superintendent	Charles Montgomery
MCC, San Diego, California 92101	Warden	Hal Hopkins
FCI, Terminal Island, Calif. 90731	Warden	Walter Lumpkin
FPC, Boron, Calif. 93516 P.O. Box 500	Warden	George H. Rodgers

Staff Training Centers

Atlanta, Georgia 30354 1007 Virginia Ave, B. Bldg.	Director	Peter Nacci
Aurora, Colorado 80011 15400 E. 14th Pl. Suite 500	Director	Richard Seiter
Dallas, Texas 75219 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd.	Director	Robert Douthiet
Food Service Training Centre c/o FCI Oxford, Wisc. 53952	Director	Joe M. Aragon

Community Treatment Centers

Chicago, Illinois 60605 401 S. La Salle	Director	Carlos Ortiz
Dallas, Texas 75246 3401 Gaston Avenue	Director	Barbara Montanez
Detroit, Michigan 48216 1950 Trumbull Avenue	Director	Robert H. Guzik
*Detroit, Michigan 48201 The Milner Arms Apartments 40 Davenport, Apt. #295		
Houston, Texas 77004 2320 LaBranch Avenue	Director	Roger F. Scott
Kansas City, Missouri 64106 404 E. 10th Street	Director	Myron Washington
Long Beach, California 90813 1720 Chestnut Avenue	Director	Willie J. Thompson
New York, New York 10019 Woodward Hotel, 210 W. 55th	Director	Matthew Walsh
*New York, New York 10019 Bryant Hotel, 230 W. 54th	Director	
Oakland, California 94610 205 MacArthur Blvd.	Director	Lin Brumley
Phoenix, Arizona 85003 850 N. 4th Avenue	Director	Richard L. Murray

FCI - Federal Correctional Institution

FDC - Federal Detention Center

FPC - Federal Prison Camp

MCC - Metropolitan Correctional Center

USMCFP - U.S. Medical Center for Federal
Prisoners

USP - United States Penitentiary

Canada

Atlantic Region

Regional Headquarters

2nd Floor, Terminal Plaza Bldg.
1222 Main Street
Moncton, N.B.
ELC 1H6

Correctional Staff College: Memramcook, N.B.

Primary function: Induction training for security personnel. Courses in basic administration, management, human relations, and budgeting are also offered.

Dorchester Penitentiary: Dorchester, N.B.

MAX

Programs include: Academic upgrading, life skills training and vocational training in auto body repair, welding, plumbing, barbering and small engine repair. A Lifers Association for long term inmates also exists. Jaycees, A.A. and a native brotherhood group meet on a regular basis.

Springhill Institution: (LUP) Springhill, N.S.

MED

Programs include: Academic and vocational training, inmate newspaper, drama, music programs and cultural programs for native and black inmates. Jaycees and A.A. groups meet on a regular basis. An inmate community service program also exists. A therapeutic community project has also been effected in one of the institution's four living units.

Westmorland Institution: (LUP) Dorchester, N.B.

MIN

The majority of inmates are involved in the institution's farming operations. Products from the farm provide from 75 to 100 percent of the Region's demand for poultry, dairy, vegetable and meat products.

Shulie Lake Forestry Camp: (LUP) Parsboro, N.S.

MIN

Inmates of Springhill Institution were responsible for submitting the proposal for the establishment of Shulie Lake. In co-operation with Scott Paper Limited, inmates at the camp are being trained as cutters and in forestry harvesting techniques.

Parrtown Centre: Saint John, N.B.

CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Carlton Centre: Halifax, N.S.

CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Newfoundland

24 Federal inmates are incarcerated in Her Majesty's Prison

Pacific Region

Regional Headquarters

Suite 202
2306 McCallum Road
Abbotsford, B.C.

Correctional Staff College: New Westminster, B.C.

Primary function: induction and refresher training for staff.

Regional Reception Centre: New Westminster, B.C.

MAX

Primary function: inmates classified for transfer to appropriate institutions after reviewed from courts.

Regional Psychiatric Centre: Abbotsford, B.C.

MAX

Programs include: diagnostic and treatment services for offenders. Special programs for sex offenders and violent offenders.

British Columbia Penitentiary: New Westminster, B.C.

MAX

Officially closed, now serves as Regional Reception Centre.

Kent Institution: Agassiz, B.C.

MAX

New facility officially opened on August 1, 1979. Operates six industrial workshops.

Kamloops Institution: Kamloops, B.C.

MED

Under construction.

Matsqui Institution: Abbotsford, B.C.

MED

Programs include: bonafided campus of the university of Victoria. Trades and industrial training available. Active Theatre Productions Society.

Mission Institution: Mission, B.C.

MED

Programs include: manufacture or modular furnishings. Products destined for government and charitable organizations across Canada.

Mountain Institution: Agassiz, B.C. MED

Inmates run a shop producing hand carved wooden furniture.

William Head Institution: Victoria, B.C. MED

Academic and vocational training skills developed in the programs are used in the construction of homes for local residents.

Matsqui Trailer Unit: Abbotsford, B.C. MED

Adjacent to Matsqui Institution, serves as a pre-release centre for offenders on a day parole.

Elbow Lake Institution: Mission, B.C. MIN

Programs include: year-round program in all facets of forestry operations.

Ferndale Institution: Mission, B.C. MIN

Majority of offenders on Temporary Absence program for the purpose of employment.

Pandora Centre: Victoria, B.C. CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for offenders on day parole.

Robson Centre: Vancouver, B.C. CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for offenders on day parole.

Quebec Region

Regional Headquarters

1600 St. Martin Blvd. East
Duvernay, Laval, Quebec

Correctional Staff College: Laval, Quebec

Primary function: induction and refresher training programs for security personnel.

Regional Reception Centre: Ste. Anne des Plaines, Quebec MAX

Primary function: to orient and classify inmates for transfer to an appropriate institution. The Centre also contains a Psychiatric Unit providing diagnostic and treatment services to those inmates requiring psychiatric care.

Archambault Institution: Ste. Anne des Plaines, Quebec MAX

Programs include: the printing and distribution of inmate journals and a hobby production workshop which manufactures products for sale to the local community.

Laval Institution: Laval, Quebec MAX

Programs include: on the job and classroom training in industrial printing and an ongoing Alcoholics Anonymous Program.

Correctional Development Centre: Laval, Quebec MAX

Programs include: language training in English, French, Italian and German; courses in arts and crafts - painting, enamelling, pottery, ceramics, silkscreening, sculpture and batik.

Federal Training Centre: (LUP) Laval, Quebec MED

Programs include: life skills training, courses in art animation and arts and crafts. Writers, poets and editors from the surrounding community participate in a literary conference which is held on a weekly basis. "OBETTEX", an encounter group program designed to promote self-awareness, is held at regular intervals.

Cowansville Institution: (LUP) Cowansville, Quebec MED
Programs include: courses in art, drama, prose and administration are available. Inmates can also receive training in audio-visual production and improve their public speaking skills by participating in the institution's toastmasters programs.

Leclerc Institution: (LUP) Laval, Quebec MED
Programs include: academic upgrading and vocational and industrial training in auto mechanics, upholstery, barbering, tailoring, wood working, industrial design and electronics. A successful A.A. program also exists.

La Macaza Institution: Montreal, Quebec MED
Programs include: courses in human relations, art design, and metaphysics. Community volunteers also provide their services in promoting social and spiritual awareness.

Montée Saint François Institution: Laval, Quebec MIN
Programs include: a candle making cooperative and a course in human relations. The majority of inmates are involved in the maintenance of Laval Institution.

Ste-Anne des Plaines Institution: Ste-Anne des Plaines, Quebec MIN
Vocational training is provided. The majority of inmates are involved in the maintenance of Archambault Institution.

Benôit Centre: Quebec, Quebec CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Saint-Hubert Centre: Montreal, Quebec CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Ogilvy Centre: Montreal, Quebec CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Martineau Centre: Montreal, Quebec CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Sherbrooke Street Centre: Montreal, Quebec CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Ontario Region

Regional Headquarters

P.O. Box 1174
Kingston, Ontario
K7L 4Y8

Correctional Staff College: Kingston

Primary functions: induction and refresher training for staff

Millhaven Institution: Bath

MAX

Programs include: secondary and post-secondary academic education, remedial training, vocational courses available to inmates.

Prison for Women: Kingston

MAX

Programs include: Only prison for women in federal corrections system. Academic upgrading, social development, home economics, pre-release planning.

Regional Psychiatric Centre: Kingston

MAX

Primary functions: to provide diagnostic and treatment services for inmates.

Federal Health Centre: Collins Bay

MAX

Programs include: new (psychiatric/medical/surgery)

Regional Reception Centre: Kingston

MAX

Primary functions: inmates are classified for transfer to appropriate institutions after received from courts.

Collins Bay Institution: Kingston

MED

Programs include: academic upgrading, vocational training, cultural programs for French, native and black inmates. Programs Ten Plus and Quarter Century for inmates serving long sentences.

Joyceville Institution: Joyceville

MED

Programs include: secondary post-secondary education, vocational training, Operation Springboard, a program for inmates and families.

Warkworth Institution: Campbellford MED
Programs include: academic upgrading, barbering, auto-mechanics, audio-visual techniques. Manufactured goods (cabinets, upholstery) produced. Operation Springboard, a program for inmate and families.

Bath Institution: Bath MIN
Programs include: inmates primarily involved in operation and maintenance of nearby Millhaven Institution.

Frontenac Institution: Kingston MIN
Programs include: The majority of inmates are involved in farm work. Products distributed to Ontario institutions.

Beaver Creek Correctional Camp: Gravenhurst MIN
Programs include: forestry management, courses at community college, inmate volunteer program.

Pittsburg Institution: Joyceville MIN
Programs include: inmates are involved in farming and undertake volunteer work for the local community.

Montgomery Centre: Toronto CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on parole.

Portsmouth Centre: Kingston CCC
Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on parole.

Prairie Region

Regional Headquarters

2002 Quebec Avenue
P.O. Box 9223
Saskatoon, Sask.

Correctional Staff College: Edmonton, Alberta

Primary functions: induction and refresher training programs for security personnel.

Regional Psychiatric Centre: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

MAX

Primary functions: to provide diagnostic and treatment services to all inmates requiring psychiatric care.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

MAX

Programs include: secondary and post secondary education and on the job industrial training in metal work, tailoring, upholstery, painting and carpentry. Native Brotherhood and A.A. programs also operate within the institution.

Edmonton Institution: (LUP) Edmonton, Alberta

MAX

Programs include: on the job industrial training in metal work, wood working, painting and upholstery.

Bowden Institution: Innisfail, Alberta

MED

Programs include: community interest groups, A.A. and Seventh Step programs.

Drumheller Institution: (LUP) Drumheller, Alberta

MED

Programs include: academic and vocational training and on the job experience in a number of industrial areas. Toastmasters, A.A. and Native Brotherhood groups also exist at the institution.

Stony Mountain Institution: (LUP) Stony Mountain, Man.

MED

Programs include: academic upgrading, vocational training and on the job experience in a number of industrial areas. Toastmaster, Jaycees and Indian Metis Brotherhood groups also exist within the institution. Local community groups are also actively involved in the institution's programming.

Drumheller Trailer Unit: Drumheller, Alberta

MIN

Programs include: academic and vocational training and on the job experience in a number of industrial areas. Toastmasters, A.A. and Native Brotherhood groups also exist at the institution.

Rockwood Institution: Stony Mountain, Man.

MIN

The majority of inmates are involved in the institution's farming operations.

Saskatchewan Farm Annex: Prince Albert, Saskatchewan

MIN

The majority of inmates are involved in the institution's farming operations.

Osborne Centre: Winnipeg, Manitoba

CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Oskana Centre: Regina, Saskatchewan

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

CCC

Grierson Centre: Edmonton, Alberta

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Scarboro Centre: Calgary, Alberta

CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

Altadore Centre: Calgary, Alberta

CCC

Functions as a pre-release centre for inmates on day parole.

KEY: Maximum security (MAX)

Medium security (MED)

Minimum security (MIN)

Community Correctional Centre (CCC)

Section 6

Long-Term Offenders

Long-term offenders

The variation in the use of long-term prison sentences in different countries is revealing about the use of incarceration. In 1979, 2,854 offenders were serving prison sentences ranging from 5 to 15 years in *West Germany*. The number of prisoners serving a life-term is about 979. In *Sweden* 245 offenders have been sentenced to prison terms in excess of 5 years. Of this total 6 received life-term prison sentences.

In *New Zealand* there are 245 offenders serving long prison sentences. The breakdown for males and females is as follows:

<u>Females</u>	<u>Totals</u>
5 years and over	2
6 years and over	1
9 years and over	1
life	1
	<u>5</u>

<u>Males</u>	<u>Totals</u>
5 years plus	56
6 years plus	39
7 years plus	33
8 years plus	10

<u>Males (con't)</u>	<u>Totals</u>
9 years plus	7
10 years plus	5
11 years plus	2
12 years plus	3
13 years plus	1
Preventive Detention	16
	<u>245</u>

In *England and Wales* the average population of inmates serving life sentences is 1,343 males and 44 females. 449 males and 4 females were sentenced to prison terms over 10 years. As of June 30, 1978 1,168 prisoners were serving prison sentences of 5 years and over in *the State of New South Wales*. 222 were serving life sentences and 16 prisoners were detained at the Governor's Pleasure (A Governor's Pleasure Prisoner is one who has been tried and found to be "not guilty" on the grounds of mental illness). In *Denmark* 150 persons are serving sentences of 5 years or more and 13 are serving life sentences. As of October 1st, 1979, 320 men and 10 women were serving life sentences in *France*. About 6% of their entire male prison population has been sentenced to 5 years or more. In addition, 1,648 inmates have been sentenced to 10-20 year prison sentences. In *Norway* (as of November 29th, 1979) 32 inmates were serving prison terms exceeding 12 years

or more and 10 of these inmates were sentenced to life.

In the *United States* a total of 509 offenders in the federal system are serving sentences of life and a total of 6,646 are serving 10 years or more. In *Canada* as of September 25th, 1979, 2,365 offenders were serving prison terms in excess of 10 years. 781 are serving over ten years, 479 15-20 years and 1,105 offenders are serving life sentences.

Table 5

Offenders sentenced to long-term

Prison Sentences

<u>Country</u>	<u>5-15 years</u>	<u>16-25 years</u>	<u>Life</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 inmates</u>
State of New South Wales	946	16	222	1,168	297.4
United States	6,646	-	509	7,155	258.5
Canada	781	479	1,105	2,365	254.4
New Zealand	160	16	74	250	122.1
West Germany	2,854	-	979	3,833	91.1
France	-	1,648	330	1,978	58
Denmark	137	-	13	150	50.7
England and Wales	453	-	1,377	1,830	43.7
Sweden	239	-	6	245	21.8
Norway	22	-	10	32	2.7

This figure includes only federal inmates and does not include prisoners serving life sentences in U.S. State prisons.

Section 7
Segregation Facilities

Segregation Facilities

Most countries have adopted different approaches for housing sex offenders and long-term inmates. In *West Germany* prisoners serving a long sentence will as a rule be kept in a closed institution at the beginning of their prison term. The treatment of such prisoners is not in any way different from that of other inmates. However, their treatment may be relaxed and they may be transferred to open institutions. According to Section 9 of the Prison Act a prisoner will be transferred to a session-therapeutic institution if the special therapeutic remedies and social aids of such an institution are necessary for the inmate's resocialization. This provision also applies to long-term offenders or sex offenders. *Sweden* does not have special segregation facilities but most of the inmates sentenced to long prison terms (i.e. more than two years) are placed in closed national prisons. *New Zealand* does not have any purpose built segregation facilities or protective custodial units for long-term offenders or sex offenders.

Life sentence and long-term prisoners in *England and Wales* are encouraged to play as full a part as possible in the normal daily routines of the prison to which they are sent. There is only one prison where the entire population of one hundred and forty prisoners are serving life sentences. The offences of these inmates however, are restricted to those committed within the circle of their families or friends and are offences which are unlikely to be repeated. In addition, these offenders do not present a major problem in terms of security or control or require specialized medical care.

Governors have authority to segregate any prisoner who requests this for his safety. Three special units exist for men serving medium or long sentences who clearly require attention for all or most of their sentence. Although the largest number of such men are sex offenders, the primary purpose of these units is not specifically therapeutic. Rather, it is to provide a range of opportunities for association, education and work which will correspond closely to the "normal prison situation", while avoiding the risks involved in unrestricted social contact".

Long-term offenders are not segregated in the *State of New South Wales* from the general prison population. Sex offenders are not isolated unless they request protection from other inmates or prison staff feel it is necessary. If sex offenders are segregated they are housed in one of the special security units. *Denmark* like *France* doesn't provide any special segregation facilities for offenders convicted of sex offences or those inmates serving lengthy prison sentences. In *Norway* long-termers (sentences of more than one year) serve their sentence in central institutions under the same conditions as other inmates.

In the *United States* careful screening and classification procedures enable prison authorities to house similar types of offenders together. There are few sex offenders in the Federal system, as such offences are not Federal crimes unless committed on Federal Reservations. The United States has a special control unit in their Federal Penitentiary at Marion Illinois for violent dangerous offenders who repeatedly violate institutional rules and prey on other inmates. In order to control violent

persons, inmates involved in hostage takings, or inmates who pose a security risk, the Correctional Service of *Canada* has established a number of Special Handling Units. There are two such units in Canada. The SHU (Ontario) is located in Millhaven Institution at Bath Ontario and began operating in 1977. The second Special Handling Unit started operations in 1978 and is located in the Correctional Development Centre Laval in the province of Quebec.

Special Handling Units were established to accommodate inmates identified as dangerous, i.e. those inmates who demonstrate aggressive behaviour which poses a threat to staff, inmates and other persons. The units are designed to provide adequate protection for staff and inmates and to provide each SHU inmate an opportunity to earn his way back into the general population.

Inmates accommodated in SHUs have usually committed one or more of the following offences:

- a) abduction, hostage-taking or forcible confinement;
- b) serious incidents of violence;
- c) escape or attempted escape involving violence;
- d) conviction for the murder of a peace officer while
in custody or at large.

Inmates placed in SHUs are formally placed in segregation as provided under the authority of Penitentiary Service Regulations 40(1)(a) but are not in solitary confinement. In fact, an SHU inmate is out of his cell approximately 7 1/2 hours a day. If the inmate chooses, he can participate in a variety of sports and common-room activities. SHU inmates also spend extra time out of their cells for

medical and dental attention, barber parades, showers, interviews with psychologists, classification officers, staff members and for visits. Professional teachers are available to SHU inmates for tutoring in academic and educational programs.

SHU cells provide standard accommodation and are equal in size to cells in the regular population. The behaviour and progress of SHU inmates are continuously reviewed and assessed. A SHU inmate is considered ready for re-integration into the general maximum security population when he demonstrates less hostility, an ability to interact with staff and other inmates, and takes a positive part in institutional activities and programs.

At the institutional level, each case is reviewed at least every thirty days. In addition, the National Headquarters Review Committee examines each SHU case every six months. This review includes an opportunity for the inmate to appear before the Committee and to personally present his case and make any comments, complaints or suggestions. Each inmate is personally informed of the decisions of the thirty-day and six-month reviews.

The Correctional Service of Canada also has a number of Protective Custody Units in a few of its penal institutions such as Millhaven in the province of Ontario and Saskatchewan Penitentiary in Prince Albert. However, the policy of the service is to discourage inmates from entering these units and to encourage inmates already there to be discharged as soon as possible. The Protective Custody Units are designed for inmates who are child molesters, convicted ex-policemen and informants whose lives might otherwise be threatened by other inmates.

Section 8

Offender Programs

Offender Programs

All countries surveyed provide programs for inmates in their prison system. In order to prepare offenders for their release from prison, *West Germany* allows them to take job training, educational courses and to gain work experience in prison industries. For the purpose of job training, special workshops have been established in some institutions where prisoners are instructed in various trades. In other prisons there are facilities for academic education. In the *Swedish* penal system section 12 of the Act on Correctional Treatment in institutions states: "Inmates are obliged to do the work or participate in the course of study or training required of them". During working hours the following activities take place:

- (a) Work in manufacturing workshops;
- (b) Work in agriculture; gardens; forests;
construction work;
- (c) Laundry work;
- (d) Work therapy; work tests; work training;
occupational therapy; vocational training;
theoretical studies;
- (e) Working pass

In two institutions inmates are paid marked adjusted wages. Theoretical studies include every stage of education from basic training and Swedish for immigrants to university degrees. Courses are also given to inmates shortly before the date of their release from prison.

In *New Zealand* work parole and home leave programs apply to all but maximum security prisons. The selection criteria for the work scheme is as follows:

- (1) First offenders must be within twelve months of completing their sentence and "considered suitable". Inmates serving other than their first sentence and doing twelve months or more must be within six months of completing their sentence. The inmate applies for release to work parole and a Superintendent adds his own evaluation to the application. Applications are dealt with fortnightly by the Release to Work Committee, which consists of the Chairman (Stipendiary Magistrate), a senior officer of the department and a member of the public (generally from the business community).

The Chairman and outside member are appointed by the Minister for a term of three years (which may be renewed) and the departmental officer by the Secretary for Justice. The Chairman, the departmental member and other member study the papers before the meeting and make some preliminary recommendations and remarks. The Secretary, and officer of the department, take notes of the recommendations and then refer them to the Secretary for Justice for a decision.

The recommendation may be "Approved in Principle", "Declined", or "Deferred Until ...". Those approved in principle often have special conditions attached to them, e.g., "Not to have contact with his wife", "No alcohol", "To sign for debts", "To be cautioned about taking or dealing in drugs". The Committee takes a number of considerations into account in the selection of inmates for the scheme. These include the inmate's behaviour and attitude while he has been in prison, and the efforts he is currently making towards his own rehabilitation. The inmate's debts and his family circumstances play a part, though not the only part, in the Committee's recommendation. The Committee assesses the extent to which work parole may help prepare the inmate for his return to society. If an inmate is taking vocational training courses at the prison, the Committee may decide that it is better for him to complete this course than go directly to work. Although the Committee relies on the Superintendent's evaluations, it may call, and frequently does, for a further report.

When a Release to Work Recommendation has been approved by the Secretary of Justice, the Superintendent is notified and the inmate can then look for a job. Sometimes a previous employer will indicate a willingness to employ the inmate. Under the supervision of the Superintendent, inmates may apply for suitable vacancies advertised in the press and be allowed to go for job interviews. In some cases employment is easy to find as many Superintendent have built up very positive contacts among local businessmen.

A full employment situation of course helps facilitate the placing of inmates. Success at placement varies with the geographical

position of the prison. Wi Tako and Ohura, for instance, are both minimum security institutions for first offenders. Wi Tako is within a forty minute train journey of three cities and a variety of job opportunities. Ohura is in an isolated valley forty miles from a main road, and scrub-cutting is one of the few outside jobs available to prisoners on work release. Only the employer, or in the case of a large firm, a particular supervisor, is told that the employee is a prisoner. The inmate then has a choice of divulging his status. If he does not he may be subject to the strain of having to invent stories and excuses when invited to go for a drink after work or to attend certain social engagements.

From an inmate's earnings various deductions are made. These include board at the prison, maintenance payments for his family and payments for any previous debts which he may have incurred. The balance is paid to the offender upon release. With respect to the revocation of parole, the Secretary of Justice can revoke an inmate's work parole permission under Section 21 of the Penal Institutions Amendment Act 1961. The Superintendent of the institution is advised immediately, and any information relating to a relocation is put before the Release to Work Committee at its next meeting. There are also provisions under the Act which govern the inmate's conduct on parole.

Most inmates currently on Release to Work continue to live in a prison or borstel. Some go to one of the pre-release hostels which are run by the Probation Service. Inmates from institutions in areas where outside work is not available may be transferred to hostels close to their job. Each inmate receives an information sheet outlining the

conditions of parole and any special requirements. This is signed by the Superintendent and the inmate. In general, the current rules of the institution apply to work parolees. Home leave for inmates in minimum security institutions can be granted once every two months. Inmates may drive their own or their sponsor's car to the place of parole provided they have a current driver's licence and were sentenced for an offence which did not involve driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

In addition, those on work parole can be granted weekend leave from 8:00 a.m. Saturday to 8:00 p.m. Sunday. This is subject to the normal provision that a probation officer approves the place of parole. The work parole entitles an inmate to have seventy-two hours of home leave every two months. Special conditions may apply to work parolees from a certain institution. For example at Wl Tako prison, Release to Work Parole inmates are released for two hours on Friday nights to shop in Upper Hutt. They may attend sporting events or go to the cinema on Saturday afternoons.

Prison programs in *England* vary considerably according to prison type (closed or open, local or training etc.) and sentence length. There is quite a wide range of industrial workshops, dealing with both government and private contracts which include such activities as woodwork, joinery, laundering, tailoring, engineering, printing and bookbinding, etc. Non-Industrial work includes general cleaning, maintenance, building repair work and in some institutions farming and market gardening.

Training is given considerable emphasis, with courses in such skills as brick-laying, painting, decorating, welding, radio and television servicing, computer programming, data preparation and motor mechanics. All courses are taught to a high standard and most culminate in an external examination. Education is also given a high priority and the range of options covered varies from remedial education and basic literary classes, hobbies and handicrafts to open university degrees. Regular evening classes offer opportunities for men to take nationally recognized examinations and correspondence courses which allow individuals to pursue particular interests not otherwise provided. All education for adult prisoners is on a voluntary basis.

There are seven types of program classification in the *State of New South Wales*. These include (a) Work Release 1 - this program enables selected prisoners to be granted temporary leave from their institution in order to work at jobs in the community during the day and return to prison at night. (b) Work Release 2 - the work release 2 subject must report to the Parramatta Linen Service, a departmental institution for five days a week. The wages paid are the award wages for the industry. Inmates live at their own homes and are constantly accountable for their movements away from work. (c) Day Leave - inmates are released for a day into the custody of a sponsor. (d) Pre-Release Leave - is granted prior to release for purposes of employment. (e) Compassionate Leave - is extra leave granted to inmates for urgent domestic reasons. (f) Weekend Leave - an incentive scheme of weekend leave operates every month for inmates on work release 1. This leave has to be earned by participation in community service projects. (g) education programs - include

correspondence courses, face to face tuition, trade training, attendance at technical colleges etc. if the inmate meets all security requirements.

In *Denmark* prison labour is considered to be of vital importance in helping inmates return to a normal life.⁵ The Commission on Prison Labour has stated that prison employment must take the form of productive work and be performed in well organized private firms in the community.

In this regard work must not be afflictive or designed merely for financial profit. Inmates suffering from a physical handicap are in some cases granted permission to work alone. Group labour has both positive and negative aspects which must be considered by prison authorities.

Educational programs including vocational instruction are also available to inmates when this is considered necessary for their rehabilitation. On occasions prison work has been criticized for not resembling working conditions on the street. However, work programs offer incentives to inmates and help reduce the destructive effects of incarceration.

In order to prevent the deterioration of an inmate's work initiative prison officials try to instill good working habits in offenders so that they will be prepared to cope with the pressures of working in society. Inmates who are physically handicapped are also instructed in work activities. When assigning work, due consideration is given to the inmates personal preferences and are based in part on his past work history, future employment, abilities and interest.

At the State Prison of Renbaek - first offenders serving prison sentences for very short terms have an opportunity to work in institutions on a contractual basis. Only a few inmates have chosen not to work during their brief stay at Renbaek. In spite of Renbaek's encouraging results there are no actual plans of abolishing obligatory work in other prisons. Offenders serving lenient imprisonment ("haefte") in local State prisons and offenders serving ordinary imprisonment in local prisons are allowed to carry out special work assignments in agreement with the institution. If they have no work of their own and are not interested either in vocational training or education they are required to carry out the prescribed work. Persons who are kept in custody under remand may also voluntarily be employed in a variety of work projects and activities.

In the large closed institutions, most inmates are employed in trades in common workshops. In local prisons the lack of suitable facilities require most inmates to work in their cells. In open institutions inmates are employed at outdoor work. Several institutions also have facilities for employing inmates in common workshops and the number of inmates employed in various trades in April 1972 and 1974 is set out in Table 6.

A large number of inmates are employed in agriculture and maintenance work although officials do not expect many of them to be employed in this kind of work upon their release.

Prison production mainly results from requests from State institutions which buy about 90% of all products manufactured in prison workshops. The productive capacity is more rigid than that found in private factories,

Table 6

Employment of inmates distributed by industry trades etc. in the State prisons, the Institutions at Herstedvester and the Copenhagen Prisons.⁶

	<u>1st April 1972</u>	<u>1st April 1974</u>
Metal industry (machine shops, braziers' shops, sheet metal shops)	53	47
Clothing industry (tailors' shop, sewing industry, shoemakers' shops, laundries)	123	105
Textile industry (cotton and flax weaving)	22	13
Wood industry (furniture making and production of articles of wood)	153	141
Graphic industry (printing shops, book-binding, production of envelopes)	113	84
Various industries (brush-making, saddlery, upholstery, pre-cast building)	40	43
	<hr/>	
	504	433
Other occupations (small jobs, Braille-writing, forest-work)	362	325
Agriculture (farming, marketgardening, cultivation)	258	249
	<hr/>	
	1124	1007
Maintenance work (cleaning, building-work, depots and store rooms, food a.o.)	627	583
	<hr/>	
	1751	1590
Education	100	260
Reserve (ill, outside the institutions for courses, escaped, leave, own work a.o.)	700	710
	<hr/>	
Total	2551	2560
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partly because the Prison and Probation Administration employs all inmates regardless of their length of sentence, and partly because inmate employment must take into consideration the inmates treatment needs. Shift-work and over-time work is possible only on a very small scale.

Sales management rests on the Prison and Probation Administration in co-operation with the labour offices of the institutions. Sales are carried on by voluntary agreements with purchasing institutions and often in competition with private firms. Economic and commercial considerations as to quality, price and time of delivery are also considered in the establishment of priorities for prison production. The majority of sales are based on specific orders from purchasers, but the Prison and Probation Administration also make efforts to obtain new orders in other areas. Catalogues for standardized products support the sales efforts. Delay of delivery is avoided by maintaining a stock of standardized products.

The expenses include payments to inmates and staff who are directly involved in the production of manufactured goods.

Due to the great number of rather short sentences more emphasis is laid upon 3-6 training courses for unskilled and semi-skilled inmates. the training courses are developed so as to parallel State courses in similar areas, such as concrete-work, modern building methods and motor mechanics etc. In some cases, the courses are held within the prison, but the majority of inmates attend an ordinary school near the prison. In the latter case, the inmate spends his evenings and leisure time in prison. Occasionally a technical school is situated so far from

the prison, that an inmate is either transferred to another prison, (e.g. a local prison), or is placed in a hostel or halfway house under the Prison and Probation Administration. In necessary, he may be allowed to stay at the school or live with his family in the community.

Since December 1, 1974, there is a 40 hour work week which is regulated by the Labour Act. The work activities differ considerably among the various penal establishments in Denmark. The work hours governing inmate employment for example are outlined in Table 6.

In 1978, some 18,847 inmates participated in educational training in *France*. There were 274 classes at the elementary school level and 232 at the high school level. One hundred and forty-seven (147) full-time teachers and 180 part-time teachers were employed in the educational program. Technical training and industrial workshops also play a major part in their prison system.

Officials in France believe that prison education should not be based on traditional teaching methods as most inmates suffer from certain social and economic handicaps. As inmates have a lower educational level than the general population, prison officials are reluctant to offer programs to inmates which will focus on their past failures in schooling. In 1976, the educational service appointed regional trainers to inspect their programs. Study days were also organized for teaching staff so they could discuss specific problems which relate to teaching in a prison setting.

Since 1978, efforts have been made to improve vocational training programs for inmates. Guidelines are now being developed which will help co-ordinate the educational and administrative aspects of the inmate training program. A vocational diploma has been developed for inmates serving short as well as long sentences. The purpose of the diploma is to help inmates find work upon release from prison and to ease their transition back into society. Penitentiaries in France provide inmates with library facilities. In addition, a national school of penitentiary administration has been established to provide initial training to recreation instructors.

For the past ten years, working conditions for inmates have varied in France. At the present time, the prison service provides about 16,000 jobs. The major problems being experienced by prison officials are the absence of support staff and suitable working premises for inmates. In recent years emphasis has shifted to the quality rather than quantity of work activities available. Inmate employment is now at a peak level notwithstanding the fact that a large number of inmates are still unable to find work in prison. There has, however, been considerable advancement in the area of inmate pay particularly for persons employed in industrial work projects.

In *Norway* the program for the treatment of sentenced persons is formulated in a separate clause in the Prison Act. According to the act, all prisoners are required to work. A prisoner will be permitted to enter employment outside the institution unless there are grounds to believe that he will abuse such an opportunity. Education and training programs have been receiving increased emphasis.

Offenders may be given leave, but usually not more than 18 days a year. When appropriate psycho-social services are provided by contracts with priests, psychiatrists, psychologists or social workers. Social workers also assist in solving practical problems. In addition inmates released on parole, are usually placed under supervision by the State Probation and After Care Service for a one year period.

In the *United States*, inmates in Federal institutions are offered, in addition to work, a wide variety of programs including religious services, education, vocational training, medical and mental health care, counselling and recreation. All inmates are afforded opportunities for pursuing their individual beliefs and practices. The fifty-eight full-time staff chaplains are assisted by outside clergy working under contract and by more than thirty-six hundred community volunteers. Chaplaincy Services personnel provide pastoral care, conduct worship services, facilitate the observance of religious holidays and diets, and co-ordinate chapel activities which offer a wide variety of Christian and Non-Christian religious resources to inmates.

In 1978, a total of fifteen million two-hundred and eight-nine thousand dollars was appropriated at Congress and allocated by the Federal Prison Industries for education, training and constructive leisure activity programs for prison inmates. The programs were staffed by 500 employees serving in thirty-eight institutions, five regional offices and in the Federal Prison System's Central Office in Washington, D.C. The programs are designed to help inmates acquire a profession or salable skill

and to develop the ability to cope with the problems of every day life so that they can function effectively in society upon release.

Education courses for inmates range from college courses in literacy to courses designed to help inmates enhance their social skills and resolve family problems. Occupational courses range from exploratory training to accredited vocational training and certified apprenticeship training.

During the Fiscal Year 1977, there were 64,618 enrollments in education and occupational training. Of these, 36,367 or 56% were completed during the year. An additional 14,522 or 23% were still "active at the end of the Fiscal Year for a combined completion and retention rate of 78%". The percentage of enrollments that were terminated without completion for various reasons was 21%.

Approximately 16,100 enrollments were recorded in leisure activities during Fiscal Year 1978. Some 11,208 or 70% were completed during the year while 3,058 or 19% were still enrolled at the end of the year. About 1,834 or 11% withdrew for various reasons. During the year, 224 inmates earned college degrees. The Bureau's occupational training program includes on-the-job vocational training and approved apprenticeship programs. Currently, 116 programs in forty-one different trades in 18 institutions are registered by the U.S. Department of Labour's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and State Apprenticeship Agencies.

The Federal Prison System's Voluntary Mental Health Programs help inmates with drug abuse, alcoholism and other behavioural or emotional problems. These programs are conducted by 100 full-time doctoral

psychologists, 13 psychology interns, 17 psychiatrists and a number of psychiatric nurses. A psychiatric in-patient service is maintained at the Medical Centre for Federal Prisoners, Springfield, Missouri. The Federal Correctional Institution at Butner, North Carolina, also offers intensive psychiatric services.

Findings by a task force established by the Director of The Bureau of Prisons revealed that psychologists were perceived as valuable members of the correctional team. Institutional staff recognized the need for involving psychologists in in-service training, staff consultation and overall program design, implementation and evaluation.

Inmates addicted to narcotics may receive treatment at twenty-one institutions with drug abuse programs. Some 2,800 inmates took part in these programs during the year. Several hundred more were enrolled in alcohol abuse treatment units at six institutions. All Bureau institutions have formal structured counselling programs for offenders. In addition, correctional counsellors visit work areas in the daytime, and living quarters and recreation areas in order to be available to help inmates resolve personal problems. The Bureau has more than 400 correctional counsellors and more than 300 case workers assigned to the various institutions.

The Correctional Service of *Canada* offers a variety of programs to inmates within its penitentiaries. For example, in the newly established Inmate Employment Branch, there are five major work areas for inmates:

- (1) Arts and Crafts
- (2) Education and Training

- (3) Agri-Business
- (4) Community Employment
- (5) Industries/Technical Services

In Arts and Crafts inmates can take hobby craft, drawing, paint and utilize their creative talents. In Education and Training, inmates are given an opportunity to upgrade themselves. Courses leading to recognized university degrees are offered to the inmate population. In additional vocational training and on-the-job training offers inmates an opportunity to acquire work skills which will help prepare them for future employment in the community. A third major division Agri-Business provides work in farming, horticulture, fish culture, fish processing, institutional food services and forestry. Many programs are also initiated locally and inmates are allowed to leave the institution and work on specific work projects in the community. Another major employer for the inmate population is provided through industrial training. A wide variety of programs are available such as: baking, printing, metal products, wood products, upholstery, canvas repair, book binding, etc.

In addition, The Correctional Service of Canada has developed a Case Management Program for offenders. This program involves the planning, management, monitoring and evaluation of every offender's progress, from his entry into the federal system until the warrant issued by the court expires at the completion of parole or mandatory supervision. Case Management staff provide not only direct service to offenders, but also act as brokers of services provided by other branches and agencies. In addition, they maintain current assessments on all federal offenders and make appropriate recommendations to the National Parole Board for conditional release.

The case management of offenders involves two distinct phases:

- the first is the institutional phase during which classification procedures are applied on a systematic basis;
- the second is the community phase during which the offender is completing his sentence in the community under conditional release from prison.

Psychological Services

All major institutions have staff psychologists who provide counselling services to inmates as individuals or groups. They also act as consultants to other staff who deal directly with inmates, act as consultants to institutional management regarding the operation of programs, and engage in staff training.

Chaplains in institutions conduct a program of religious services and activities which are designed to foster the development of spiritual life. The religious activities often involve the participation of community church groups.

The Social and Cultural Development staff in institutions provide activities which are designed to foster the personal, physical and social development of the offender. The social component of this program fosters the inter-action of inmates in a structured, cooperative and dynamic manner, so that they can develop skills to satisfy personal needs and wants without infringing upon the rights of others. The cultural area which greatly overlaps with the social component emphasizes the acquisition skills relating to arts such as graphics, drama and music. In addition, this program attempts to foster interest, knowledge and understanding of ethnic minorities and cultures.

Controlled Confrontation

This program includes the inmate grievance system. It provides a mechanism whereby inmates can express dissatisfaction and grievances in a rational manner through clearly established procedures.

Section 9

Classification Procedures

Classification Procedures

Different countries follow different procedures and use entirely different methods for classifying offenders. In *West Germany* the administration of penal institutions is governed by treatment schemes established by the Federal Laender (refers to Federal districts). The Federal Laender classify offenders according to their criminal culpability, and their educational and medical training needs. Custodial requirements are also taken into consideration. In some Laender there are special assessment centres. On the basis of personality studies convicted prisoners are transferred to the appropriate penal institution.

In *Sweden* the classification of offenders sentenced to deprivation of liberty, is made on various criteria, such as length of stay, age, sex and previous criminal record. The need for psychiatric care, vocational training, education and treatment for drug addiction is also considered. The classification criteria can be summarized as follows:

Prisoners serving not more than one year of imprisonment will be transferred to a local institution unless security reasons require otherwise. The local institutions are spread all over the country. They serve as a bridge between corrections and society and permit the offender to serve his sentence as close to his home municipality as possible in order

to facilitate release preparations. Offenders sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more are primarily transferred to a national institution - most of them are closed. Towards the end of his prison term even a long-termer can get a transfer to a local institution.

As far as female offenders are concerned there is only one national institution. The modern or modernized local institutions, however, are co-institutions with smaller units designed for women. A few national institutions are set aside for young adult offenders in special need of vocational training and various education programs while other have psychiatric facilities. Some are of the "Factory-type" providing mainly work training in industrialized projects. Because of the growing number of drug addicts among the prison population three or four units are reserved for addicts who voluntarily want to take part in special drug programs which are available in these particular units. The most advanced experiment of this kind is carried out at the national institution of Osteråker in Stockholm which has a capacity of about seventy. Dangerous offenders who are escape prone or manifold recidivists, can under certain circumstances be transferred to a high security unit. There are four such units all with a total capacity not exceeding twenty-four.

Classification in *New Zealand* is broadly by offence type, the nature of security required and the offenders criminal history. It is carried out by an institution committee which, at most prisons, consists of a senior management officer as Chairman, the Chaplain, Psychologist, Education Officer, Social Worker, and at some prisons, the Medical Officer. Inmates serving three months or more appear before the Classification Committee during the first month of their sentence. The Classification Committee considers all aspects of each inmate including:

- a) degree of security required
- b) degree of supervision required
- c) medical, dental and surgical requirements
- d) psychiatric and psychological requirements
- e) religious needs
- f) education needs
- g) type of prison employment
- h) use of leisure time
- i) personal considerations or requests each inmate may have

Based on these considerations the Committee recommends prison placement and treatment for each inmate.

In *England and Wales* all prisoners serving sentences of three months or more undergo a process of assessment to determine classification. The objective is to obtain and record personal background information, to identify the individual's needs, to determine a

prisoner's security category and to recommend where the first part (perhaps the whole) of his/her sentence should be served.

Offenders in *the State of New South Wales* are classified into A, B and C security categories. Sub-Categories are included within the security ratings. Prisoners assessed as requiring maximum security conditions (i.e. in institutions with a wall or secure perimeter and with armed towers) are designated as Category A prisoners. Those requiring highest security (including those in the recommended special units) are Category A1 prisoners and the others Category A2 prisoners.

Prisoners assessed as not requiring the same degree of security as Category A prisoners are designated Category B prisoners. All others prisoners are included in Category C. Prisoners who cannot be trusted completely in open conditions are designated C1 prisoners. Offenders assessed as suitable for placement in an afforestation camp are classified as C2 prisoners and inmates assessed as eligible for consideration in the work release program or for unescorted attendance at an external study course are classified as C3 prisoners.

In the country of *Denmark* first offenders sentenced to "lenient imprisonment" can be placed in either open institutions when space conditions allow, in a local prison (Copenhagen Prisons) in the police district in which an offender resides or in some other local institution⁷.

- (1) Allocation to an institution will only take place if the offender in question agrees to serving the sentence under the same conditions as those which apply to offenders sentenced to imprisonment.

- (2) Offenders sentenced to imprisonment will usually be placed in an institution for custodial treatment.
- (3) If space conditions render it necessary, or if the Department of Prison and Probation decide its necessary, offenders sentenced to imprisonment shall be placed in a local prison (Copenhagen Prisons).
- (4) Offenders sentenced to imprisonment will be placed in open institutions except when this is considered inadvisable to do so.

Certain offenders who may require alternative housing arrangements include:

- (a) - Dangerous conduct;

An overall assessment will be made of the offender's personality. The assessment will be based on available personal data, including mental reports, as well as the nature of the crime for which an offender has been sentenced now or in the past and the circumstances under which the offences were committed. An offender's confinement is also influenced by the risk he/she poses to staff and other inmates.

- (b) Escape Risks --

Importance is also attached to previous escapes or escape attempts and failure to appear after a leave of absence. Previous instances of absconding etc. from institutions for juvenile offender under the

Social Welfare Administration are generally not taken into account. Quite often this will also apply to escapes etc. by young offenders who are held in custody awaiting trial or sentence. Furthermore, the facts which may have conditioned previous escapes are also taken into consideration when determining the type of penal institution for a short term offender. The security level is also influenced by the extent to which the risk of escape is likely to involve further criminal conduct.

- (c) Adaptability and risk of bad influence on fellow inmates.

An assessment will be made of the offender's adaptability to an open institution regime with more freedom and association. In addition his mental state and potential harm to others will also be considered. This will often apply to persons who have been through a period of severe drug addiction. Account is also taken of reports on the offender's conduct during any previous term of imprisonment.

- (d) The length of the term of imprisonment.

The length of the term of imprisonment will not by itself prevent an offender's allocation to an open institution. However, it will be a

a factor in the overall assessment. Offenders serving a sentence of more than five years will normally be placed in closed institutions.

- (5) Offenders sentenced to imprisonment will be allocated to an institution in the country in which the offender resides or is staying, or to which he has some personal connection.
- (6) These guidelines will be departed from when it is considered expedient for:
 - the offender's need for vocational training, instruction or some other education activity;
 - the offender's personal reason for being placed in a particular institution;
 - a reasonable utilization of the capacity of various institutions;
 - the running of the institutions;Persons released on parole who are recalled are usually placed in the institution from which the release was granted.
- (7) Persons who have been sentenced to detention will be placed in the institution at Herstedvester or in a State Prison.
- (8) If the sentence is "lenient" imprisonment of 7 days or more, the allocation is to the State Prison at Horserød, provided space conditions allow and

(Copenhagen Prison) the offender agrees. The allocation is based on the offender's agreement to serve his sentence under the same conditions as offenders sentenced to imprisonment. In other instances, offenders who have been sentenced to "lenient" imprisonment will be allocated to a local prison (Copenhagen Prisons) in the police district in which the offender has his/her residential address or in which he/she is staying, or in another prison when the conditions of space make this necessary.

- (9) Offenders sentenced to imprisonment and persons who have been sentenced to detention, and are considered fit for allocation to an open institution are usually placed in the State Prison at Horserød.

In other cases offenders will normally be placed in the State Prison at Ringe.

If the State Prison at Horserød or the State Prison at Ringe is unsuitable for an offender, the Department of Prison and Probation may decide to place the offender in a local prison (Copenhagen Prisons).

- (10) Offenders who are considered to be in particular need of psychiatric treatment will generally be placed in the Institution at Herstedvester - as a temporary measure.

In *France* there are no special facilities for long-term or sexual offenders. As of July 1st, 1979, 1,000 men and 6 women were convicted of rape and attempted murder. During the last five years, no proven treatment program for these inmates has been developed. In *Norway* prisoners are classified according to the length of sentence and their status (sentenced or non-sentenced). In addition, classification procedures are practiced on more individual grounds. Norway no longer provides special institutions or facilities for delinquents.

In the *United States* the classification of inmates is based upon their security and program needs.

Custody refers to the degree of staff supervision required.

Maximum - Inmate requires maximum control and supervision. This custody is for individuals who, by their behaviour, have identified themselves as assaultive, predacious, riotous, or serious escape risks. Such inmates have demonstrated a potential inability to associate with the general population without being dangerous to the well-being of other prisoners or disruptive to the orderly running of the institution.

These inmates may be restricted from some work and cell assignments, as well as parts of the institution (e.g. tunnels), which are designated by the Warden. (This differs from Marion's Control Unit status, since those individuals cannot be let out of their individual cells without staff escort). For escorted trips of a routine or emergency nature outside the institution, handcuffs and Martin chains will be used at all times and leg irons will be used at the discretion of escorting officers. Authority for these trips requires the Warden's approval.

In - Refers to inmates who are assigned to regular quarters and are eligible for all work assignments under a normal level of supervision, but not for work details or programs outside the institution's secure perimeter. For escorted trips of a routine or emergency nature outside the institution, handcuffs will be used at all times; other restraint equipment will be used at the discretion of the escorting officer.

Out - Inmates may be assigned to less secure housing and be eligible for work details outside the institution's perimeter with a minimum of two-hour intermittent supervision. For escorted trips of a routine or emergency nature away from the facility, restraints may be used at the discretion of the escorting officer.

Community - Inmates are eligible for the least secure housing and this includes working outside the institution's perimeter; they may be subject to minimal supervision and be eligible to participate in community-based programs. They may also be allowed to travel on routine or emergency trips away from the institution without escort.

At the present time the Correctional Service of *Canada* uses two methods for determining the initial placement of an offender in a Federal institution, - the Decentralized and Centralized Institutional Placement. Decentralized Institutional Placement is the process whereby an offender is assigned to an institution for the first time based on his/her security and program requirements as determined by the Parole Officer. The initial assessment and placement takes place immediately upon sentencing by the Court while the offender is detained in the local jail or detention centre.

Centralized Institutional Placement is the process whereby an offender is sent initially to a Regional Reception Centre following sentencing by the Court. Here, assignment to an institution is based on the inmate's security and program requirements and determined during his stay at the Regional Reception Centre. The assessment of offenders and their suitability for a specific institution is carried out by a Regional Classification Board.

Under both procedures the principles applied in classifying and selecting offenders for the various institutions are as follows:

- a) determining a security classification that is appropriate to the offender's escape risk and potential threat to him/herself or others;
- b) identifying an institution of the required security classification that offers the programs best suited to the offender's needs;
- c) where applicable, the separation of good and/or well motivated offenders from confirmed recidivists and other inmates who have a negative influence towards self improvement.

In any event, security requirements take precedence. The security requirements for offenders are defined as follows:

1. Maximum security: for the offender who is likely to make active efforts to escape, and if he/she is at large is likely to be dangerous to the public, and the hostile and violent type of offender who requires close supervision at all times.

2. Medium security: for the offender who is not likely to make active efforts to escape but will take advantage of an opportunity to do so, and if at large is not considered dangerous but could cause some minor incidents.
3. Minimum security: for the offender who is not likely to take advantage of an opportunity to escape and does not constitute a high risk if at large.

The assignment of an offender to a security classification according to the definitions elaborated above is a matter of informed judgement, subject to certain "Bench mark criteria" for each classification which also includes the security of the offender.

Section 10
Conjugal Visiting

Conjugal Visiting

Visiting programs are an integral part of the penal systems of all ten countries surveyed in this report. However, Conjugal visits which allow for sexual relations between inmates and their spouses are not permitted in most countries. In *West Germany* according to the Prison Act conjugal relations between a prisoner and his spouse during a visit are not excluded. However, the German Penal System is trying to find solutions to the problems being faced by long-term inmates by relaxing the conditions governing the granting of leaves.

All offenders in the *Swedish* Penal System are entitled to receive unsupervised visits from family members and friends. This is even applicable to the few inmates in high security units. However, if special security reasons require it in a particular case, a visit can be supervised. Unsupervised visits (conjugal visits) generally take place in special visitor rooms equipped and furnished for that purpose. In open institutions with single rooms inmates are allowed to see visitors in their own room. One open institution in the northern part of the country has a visitors hotel where an inmate can spend the weekend together with members of his family for a small fee. A unique example of such a visiting program is the Gruberget Prison Vacation Capital Village. The Village consists of about fifteen cottages and is mainly open to long term inmates who can be trusted with the kind of freedom offered by the Village. The normal length of stay at Gruberget is two weeks but shorter periods are not uncommon.

The conjugal visiting program has been very encouraging notwithstanding the risks involved like the smuggling of contraband (mainly drugs). The program has contributed significantly to the reduction of prison homosexuality and has helped to make prison life less artificial by bringing inmates and their families closer together.

No conjugal visiting programs operate in the country of *New Zealand*. However, the Home Leave Program allows for:

- (A) Minimum Security Inmates to be eligible for three days parole at home every two months; and
- (B) Medium Security Inmates during the last three months;

In *England and Wales* no conjugal visits between spouses for sexual relations are allowed. This is also the case in the *State of New South Wales* but the concept is currently under review. In *Denmark* visits are allowed by family and friends and conjugal visits are allowed between inmates and their spouses.

Under the *French* Penal System offenders are authorized to receive conjugal visits. In prisons and "maisons centrales" (central houses) visitors are separated by barriers. There are visiting rooms with no barriers but these can be observed by staff. In detention centres visiting is done without separation. In no case is there authorisation for an offender to have a sexual relation with his spouse while incarcerated.

In *Norway* a sentenced prisoner may receive at least one ordinary weekly visit from spouses, relatives and friends. The rules do not include particular programs for spouses. However, the rules for visits and short prison leaves are somewhat more liberal vis-a-vis spouses. For example, there are no regulations that forbid prisoners from having sexual relations

during a visit from their spouses or others. In some prisons -- in particular prisons for long-termers - facilities are provided for such relations. In other cases room facilities for security measures (i.e. supervision) might be obstacles to such activities. In the *United States*, the Federal Bureau of Prisons have no such program. However, furloughs are granted to community custody inmates for approximately three to seven days. In *Canada*, conjugal visiting programs do not exist in federal penitentiaries. However, the concept is currently under review and being considered for long-term offenders by the Correctional Service of Canada.

Section II
Inmate Discipline

Inmate Discipline

Every prison system has established rules and regulations regarding the conduct of inmates inside their institutions. However, they differ somewhat in their overall approach to the whole area of inmate discipline. In *West Germany* for instance the disciplinary measures contained in Sections 102-107 of their Disciplinary Code set out in the rules of conduct governing inmates behaviour as follows:

Disciplinary Measures

Section 102

Applicability

- (1) If a prisoner culpably violates the duties imposed on him by this law, or under the provisions of this law, the director of the institution may order disciplinary action to be taken against him.
- (2) No disciplinary action will be taken if a warning is deemed sufficient in the circumstances.
- (3) Disciplinary action will be imposed notwithstanding any criminal or administrative-fine proceedings that have been instituted for the same violation.

Section 103

Types of disciplinary measures

- (1) The types of disciplinary measures that can be imposed include:
 1. Reprimand,
 2. limitation or withdrawal of the privilege to spend pin money and take purchases, for a period not exceeding three months,
 3. limitation or withdrawal of the privilege to use reading material, for a period not exceeding two weeks, as well as the privilege to

listen to the radio and watch television, for a period not exceeding three months; however, the simultaneous withdrawal of these two privileges must not exceed two weeks,

4. limitation or withdrawal of the privilege to have any objects available for the use of leisure time or the right to attend social events, can be withdrawn for up to three months,
 5. separate accommodation during leisure time, for a period not exceeding four weeks,
 6. withdrawal of the privilege to spend some time in the open air every day, for a period not exceeding one week,
 7. withdrawal of the work or occupation assigned to the prisoner, for a period not exceeding four weeks, during which time the remuneration provided for under the provisions of this law is cancelled,
 8. limitation to urgent cases only of the prisoner's contact with persons outside the institution, for a period not exceeding three months,
 9. arrest, for a period not exceeding four weeks.
- (2) Arrest may be imposed only for gross violations or for violations repeated several times.
- (3) Several disciplinary measures may be combined.
- (4) The measures specified under numbers 3 to 8 of subsection (1) should, if possible, be ordered only if the violation has some connection with the privileges to be restricted or withdrawn.
- This will not apply where such measures are combined with arrest.

Section 104

Execution of disciplinary measures

Suspension on probation

- (1) As a rule, disciplinary measures are to be executed immediately.
- (2) A disciplinary measure may be suspended on probation, either totally or in part, for a period not exceeding six months.
- (3) If the privilege to spend pin money is limited or withdrawn, the pin money falling due during this period shall be added to the inmate's readjustment allowance.
- (4) If the inmate's contact with persons outside the institution is limited, the prisoner must be given the opportunity to communicate this fact to whomever he corresponds with or who is in the habit of visiting him. Correspondence with the addressees specified in subsections (1) and (2) of section 29, with law courts and judicial authorities in the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as with lawyers and notaries in a legal matter concerning the prisoner, remain unrestricted.
- (5) The arrest shall be executed in solitary confinement. The prisoner may be accommodated in a special arrest room, which must meet the requirements applicable to a detention room. Unless ordered otherwise, some of the prisoners' privileges will be suspended.

Section 105

Powers to take disciplinary action

- (1) Orders for disciplinary action are given by the director of the institution. If a violation is committed on the way to another institution to which the prisoner is being transferred, the director of the institution will be the responsible authority.
- (2) If the prisoner's act of violation is committed against the director of the institution, the decision shall rest with the supervising authority.
- (3) Disciplinary measures imposed on a prisoner in another penal institution, or while in custody awaiting trial, are executed on request. The provisions of subsection (2) of section 104 shall remain unaffected.

Section 106

Procedure

- (1) The facts of the case are determined. The prisoner is heard and a record is made of the results of the investigation including the prisoner's defence;
- (2) In the case of gross violations, the director of the institution, will call a conference of those persons who are responsible for supervising the prisoner, before making a decision. The medical officer of the institution must be heard before any disciplinary measure can be imposed on a prisoner undergoing medical treatment, a pregnant woman, or a nursing mother.

- (3) The director of the institution notifies the prisoner of the decision and records the decision with a brief statement of the reasons.

Section 107

Involvement of the medical officer

- (1) Before an arrest is executed, the medical officer must be heard.
During the arrest, the prisoner shall be under medical supervision.
- (2) The arrest will be dispensed with if it is considered to be injurious to the prisoner's health.

The disciplinary sanctions that are used in *Sweden* are defined in their Section 47, Act. An inmate who has violated standing orders or instructions issued to him while under the supervision of institutional personnel, within or outside prison boundaries, may be punished by a warning or an order decreeing that a specified period not exceeding ten days shall not be counted towards the inmate's sentence. This latter disciplinary sanction is used in about 1,500 cases a year and 3-5 days are usually forfeited for each offence. The Act requires that time forfeited as a result of repeated disciplinary infractions may not exceed a total of 45 days or 15 days if the inmate is sentenced to four months imprisonment or less. Another Swedish Act (No. 290 for the year 1971) on Proceedings in Public Administration, which is also applicable to correctional authorities, provides that any exercise of authority will be carried out in such a way that the inmate will be given every opportunity to present his side of the story. Once a decision

is taken the person is then told how he can appeal an unfavourable decision and to which prison authority.

The Act is based on the principle that inmates shall have the right of association. Thus, an inmate will work and associate with other inmates in the institution during his leisure time. In certain cases specified in the Act social intercourse between inmates may be restricted. Furthermore, contact among inmates is limited at night in closed institutions. An inmate may also be permitted to work alone at his own request.

An inmate who behaves violently or who is under the influence of alcoholic beverages or other intoxicants may be temporarily separated from other inmates until such time as his anti-social behaviour subsides. If other means prove inadequate to subdue the person he may be placed under physical restraint (i.e. he is usually strapped to a bed) provided that this measure is essential for security reasons. Physical restraint is used in 50-60 cases a year and during 1977, isolation confinement for violent inmate behaviour was used in 308 cases. However, confinement to a room as a form of disciplinary punishment was abolished in 1976.

During the investigation of a disciplinary matter, an inmate may be temporarily confined to a room if there is reason to believe that he will jeopardize the hearing. However, the use of this measure will not exceed four days. This provision was used in 1,680 cases during 1977. Although confinement to a room is brief and usually less than ten days, the current practice is to reduce the use of this punishment. A governmental Committee has recently made recommendations on this matter and has suggested a number of preventive measures. The Committee commented that the use of

confinement for the investigation of disciplinary matters has been used far too frequently.

A remand prisoner cannot be subject to disciplinary punishment. However, he can be placed under the same physical restraint as that which applies to sentenced prisoners.

The Government Committee has also given consideration to the role of medical officers when making decisions involving confinement. Under present legislation, a medical officer is required to "express an opinion". The intention behind this provision is that a medical officer should determine whether confinement might have a harmful effect on an inmate. The Committee however has urged that the medical officer's responsibility should be limited to giving his opinion on the present physical and mental state of the inmate, especially in those cases where it may be supposed that some mental disturbance underlies the inmate's behaviour.

The intention behind this recommendation is to separate the medical officer from any implied participation in the actual decision to isolate an inmate for disciplinary reasons. His role is confined to a medical role and nothing else. However, in formulating its recommendation, the Committee does take into consideration the views expressed by Swedish medical associations concerning the ethical position of doctors in relation to the use of coercive measures. These principles have been developed in accordance with the World Medical Association's International Code of Medical Ethics.

Inmates who break institutional rules in *New Zealand* may be charged and dealt with in accordance with Section 32-34 of their 1954 Penal Institutions Act.

In *England and Wales* there are formal disciplinary proceedings for offences against prison discipline but these are only a small part of the wide range of measures available to maintain discipline. A large number of minor incidents of misconduct are dealt with on an informal basis, and skilled staff are usually able to defuse difficult situations without resort to formal disciplinary proceedings. Offences against discipline are set out in Rule 47 of the Prison Rules 1964 and Rules 48 to 56 explain certain procedures which must be followed and the punishments which may be awarded if the prisoner is found guilty of an offence.

Some offences are dealt with by the governor of the prison; however, the more serious offences are heard by a panel comprising members of the Board of Visitors of the establishment. In brief, a Board of Visitors is an independent body of representatives from the local community, including some magistrates, whose duty is to oversee the administration of the establishment and the treatment of inmates, they also conduct hearings (known as adjudications) for the more serious offences under Rule 47.

In serious cases when there is a need for a formal investigation, the matter is referred to the police. In general, these involve serious criminal offences and it is up to the police to decide whether or not criminal charges should be laid.

In *New South Wales* a prisoner who has committed or is suspected of having committed an offence against prison discipline may have his case heard and adjudicated by the superintendent or the visiting justice, who visit the institution at least once a month or every 3 months in the case of open establishments. The prisoner has no right to

appeal against the Superintendent, but he does have a right of appeal against the Visiting Justice.

If the offence is proven, the superintendent may order the prisoner to be confined to his cell for a term not exceeding 3 days or to "be deprived of such rights or privileges as he may specify for a period not exceeding one month" (Section 23A of the Prison Act) while a visiting justice sitting alone may order the prisoner to be confined to his cell for a term not exceeding 14 days. If the matter is dealt with by the visiting justice and another justice, the prisoner is liable to confinement to a cell for a term not exceeding 28 days, or "to such forfeiture of remission... as may seem fit" (Section 24 (3) (b)).

In the *French* penal system there is a sanction which consists of simple confinement (for a maximum period of 45 days). The penalty is imposed by the chief of the Institution at an institution called "Prétoire de discipline" (Discipline Tribunal) before which the inmate appears. The inmate is informed of the charges laid against him, well in advance in order to give him the chance to prepare his defence.

According to *Norway's* Prison Act, the following penalties may be employed when prison regulations are broken. These include:

- warnings
- exclusion from teaching facilities and loss of "privileges"
- reprimands
- exclusion from work for a period of up to 14 days

- cancelling of credited payment for work performed
- placement in solitary confinement for a period of up to one month
- deprivation of liberty for up to one month in addition to the sentence

The latter penalty can only be imposed by the Central Prison Administration. This sanction is most often applied in cases of escape or failing to return at the end of a leave. Only in exceptionally rare cases will the penalty imposed exceed fourteen days. Solitary confinement may also be used as a security measure when there is a risk of a disturbance. When such confinement exceeds one month it will be reported to the Central Prison Administration. Special rules of procedure also apply to disciplinary cases.

In the *United States* the following principles apply in every disciplinary action that is taken:

- (1) Only institution staff may take disciplinary action.
- (2) Staff shall take disciplinary action at such times and to the degree necessary to regulate an inmate's behaviour within institution rules and to promote a safe and orderly institution environment.
- (3) Staff shall control inmate behaviour in a completely impartial and consistent manner.
- (4) Disciplinary action may not be capricious or retaliatory
- (5) Staff may not impose or allow imposition of corporal punishment of any kind.
- (6) If it appears at any stage of the disciplinary process that an inmate is mentally ill, staff shall refer the inmate to a mental health professional before

taking any disciplinary action. Staff normally take no disciplinary action against an inmate whom health staff determine to be incompetent or not responsible for their conduct.

An inmate is held not responsible for his conduct if, at the time of the conduct, he lacks substantial capacity to appreciate the wrongfulness of his act or to conform his behaviour to the rules of the institution, because of a mental disease or defect. A person is incompetent if he lacks the ability to understand the nature of the disciplinary proceedings or is unable to defend himself at the proceedings.

The Unit Discipline Committee (UDC) generally initiates referral to the appropriate mental health professional.

In very serious cases, the UDC may refer an inmate for a mental health evaluation concurrently with the required referral to the Institution Discipline Committee (IDC). The Institution Discipline Committee will then receive the evaluation and make its decision.

- (7) Accurate, detailed reports of disciplinary actions shall be maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Program Statement.

Prohibited Acts and Disciplinary Severity Scale:

There are four categories of prohibited acts - Greatest, High, Moderate and Low Moderate. Specific sanctions are authorized for each category. Imposition of a sanction requires that the inmate must first be found to have committed a prohibited act.

Aiding another person to commit any of these offenses, attempting to commit any of these offenses, and making plans to commit any of these offenses, in all categories of severity, shall be considered the same as a commission of the offense itself.

Establishment and functioning of Institution Discipline Committee

- a. The Warden shall establish a single Institution Discipline Committee. In the event of a serious disturbance or other emergency, or if an inmate commits an offense in the presence of the IDC, the Warden may establish more than one Institution Discipline Committee with approval of the appropriate Regional Director.
- b. The Warden may appoint as many members to the Institution Discipline Committee as are appropriate. At least three members, including the chairman, must be present at a hearing to constitute a quorum. The chairman and one member present at the hearing must be a department head or his equivalent. The third members and additional members of the Committee need not be departmental heads. In order to insure impartiality, no member of the IDC may be a reporting officer, investigation officer, UDC member, witness to the incident or play any significant part in having the charge(s) referred to the IDC. However, a staff member witnessing an incident may sit as a member of the IDC where virtually every staff member in the institution witnessed the incident in whole or in part.

The Warden shall appoint members to the IDC who are broadly representative of the primary areas of institutional administration. These persons are usually knowledgeable of the Program Statement and the functions of Inmate Discipline.

The requirement as to the level of members will not apply to Federal Community Treatment Centers or Camps.

c. The Institution Discipline Committee shall conduct hearings, make findings, and impose appropriate sanctions for incidents of inmates misconduct following the hearing before the UDC. The IDC may not hear any case or impose any sanctions in a case not heard and referred by the UDC. Only the Institution Discipline Committee shall have the authority to impose certain types of sanctions. The Committee shall conduct reviews of inmates placed in disciplinary segregation in accordance with requirements of the rules governing inmates discipline.

In *Canada* the disciplinary code governing inmate behaviour is set out in the Penitentiary Service Regulations. According to Section 229, every inmate commits a disciplinary offense who:

- (a) disobeys or fails to obey a lawful order of a Penitentiary Officer
- (b) assaults or threatens to assault another person
- (c) refuses to work or fails to work to the best of his ability
- (d) leaves work without the permission of a Penitentiary Officer
- (e) damages government property or the property of another person
- (f) wilfully wastes food
- (g) is indecent, disrespectful or threatening in his actions, language or writing toward any other person
- (h) wilfully disobeys or fails to obey any regulation or rule governing the conduct of inmates
- (i) has contraband in his possession
- (j) deals in contraband with any other person
- (k) does any act that is calculated to prejudice the discipline or good order of the institution
- (l) does any act with intent to escape or to assist another inmate to escape
- (m) gives or offers a bribe or reward to any person for any purpose

- (n) contravenes any rule, regulation or directive made under the act
- (o) attempts to do anything mentioned in points a to n.

On January 1st, 1980, the Minister appointed Independent Chairpersons to maximum security institutions. Later in the year, Independent Chairpersons will be appointed to medium security institutions. The role of the Independent Chairperson is to provide an impartial and objective adjudicatory system for dealing with prison violations. They preside over disciplinary court, conduct the hearings, listen to evidence, and determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. Independent Chairpersons can on a finding of guilt and in accordance with the Penitentiary Service Regulations impose a variety of punishments. These include loss of priviledges, forfeiture of remission, warnings, restricted diet, solitary confinement and confinement either on weekends or during the evening.

Section 12

Staff-Inmate Ratios

The data compiled on staff-inmate ratios reflects information for the years 1978 and 1979 and is the most recent information available. The ratio in *France* of staff to inmates is 1:3. In *Sweden* there are approximately 3,021 custodial staff to 603 treatment staff (consists of doctors, nurses and psychologists).

Table 7.1

West Germany

Data collected as of November 1978 showed the following average ratio for all the Laender of the Federal Republic of Germany.

General Correctional Service (with both custodial and treatment functions)	1:3.3
Prison Industries Services	1:40
Social Workers	1:85
Teachers	1:192
Psychologists/Sociologists/Psychagogues	1:268
Medical Officers	1:331
Chaplains	1:430
Heads of institutions and other Senior Management Staff	1:171
Higher middle grade management, clerical staff and typists	1:28
Total Staff	1:2.4

Table 7.2

New Zealand

Institution	Population	Uniformed staff (including officers and Industrial Instructors)
<u>Male:</u>		
Addington	19	24
Auckland	208	139
Dunedin	41	22
Mount Eden	299	136
Napier	33	18
New Plymouth	38	23
Ohura	48	13
Paparua	248	127
Rangipo	152	46
Rolleston	68	27
Tongariro	118	35
Waikeria*	70	175
Wellington	130	49
Waikune	96	23
Waipiata	10	8
Wanganui	169	87
Wi Tako	154	41
<u>Female:</u>		
Arohata*	24	37
Christchurch Women's	45	28
Mt Eden Women's	19	10

* Borstal Trainees excluded.

Table 7.3

England and Wales

	Date	Senior Grades	Prison Officer Grade		Prison Auxiliaries Temporary Officers	House Matrons	Night Patrol Officers	Total	Daily average of inmates in custody during preceding year	Ratio* of officers to inmates
			Established	Under training						
Men....	1 Jan									
	1976	3,033	9,990	234	447	-	533	14,237	38,601	1:2.85
	1977	3,115	10,218	112	422	-	574	14,441	40,161	1:2.89
	1978	3,146	10,434	208	437	-	567	14,792	40,212	1:2.84
	1979	3,292	10,444	225	435	-	550	14,946	40,409	1:2.83
Women..	1976	47	298	16	179	51	58	629	1,219	1:2.42
	1977	46	282	21	197	43	49	638	1,282	1:2.47
	1978	47	333	56	195	42	51	724	1,358	1:2.37
	1979	52	423	46	161	38	48	768	1,387	1:2.21

* Not including prison officers under training or prison auxiliaries, who are not directly involved in the supervision of inmates; house matrons are also excluded since they work in establishments for males.

Table 7.4
New South Wales

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Inmate/custodial staff ratio</u>
<u>SECURED</u>	
Goulburn T.C.	3.3:1
Grafton Gaol	2.8:1
Maitland Gaol	2.1:1
Malabar Complex:	
Central Industrial Prison	2.3:1
Metropolitan Reception Prison	2.9:1
Metropolitan Remand Centre	2.6:1
Parramatta Gaol	2.9:1
<u>VARIABLE</u>	
Bathurst Gaol	2:1
Berrima T.C.	3.8:1
Broken Hill	6:1
Cessnock Corrective Centre	3.8:1
Cooma Gaol	4.4:1
Malabar T.C.	5.2:1
Mulawa T. & D.C.	2.9:1
Narrabri Gaol	3.2:1
<u>OPEN</u>	
Emu Plains T.C.	6:1
Milson Island	3.9:1
Afforestation Camps	
Glen Innes	6.7:1
Kirkconnell	7.2:1
Mannus/Laurel Hill	8.2:1
Newnes	8.4:1
Oberon	5.3:1
Tomago D.C. for Women	1.6:1
Silverwater Complex	7.5:1
Periodic Detention Centres	
Bathurst	13:1
Emu Plains	16.5:1
Malabar	25.3:1
Merinda	7:1
Parramatta	13:1
Silverwater (Cadman House)	10:1
Tomago	25:1

It is not possible to calculate the ratio of treatment staff to inmates in each institution, as some of the Psychologists and Programmes Officers take care of several institutions. Overall, the ratio would be 129.8:1.

T.C. = Training Centre
D.C. = Detention Centre

Table 7.5

Denmark

(number of staff per 100 inmates 1978)

	<u>Open Prisons</u>	<u>Closed Prisons</u>	<u>Total staff per 100 inmates</u>
Health Staff	2	4	3
Teachers	3	5	3
Ecclesiastical Staff	0	0	0
Welfare Staff	3	4	3
Workshop Staff	20	34	26
Supervisory Staff	37	80	55
Administration Staff	11	16	13
<hr/>			
Total	76	143	105

Table 7.6

Norway (1978)

Administration Staff	about 40
Prison Officers	about 875
Industrial Staff (including kitchen maintenance etc)	about 250
Welfare Officers	about 35
Medical Staff (including nurses)	about 40
Other categories	about 40
<hr/>	
Total	1280

Table 7.7

United States

Offices:	United States															Total
	Warden Ofc & Staff	Corr Serv	Case Mgmt	Educa- tion	Recrea- tion	Reli- gion	Person- nel	Fiscl & Busi- ness	Unit Mgmt	Food	Agri- cul- ture	C & M Serv	Commu- rity Serv	Men- tal Hlth	Health Serv	
<u>INSTITUTIONS:</u>																
ALDERSON	27	99	1	4	1	2	4	14	0	10	0	27	0	9	11	209
ASHLAND	29	89	1	4	3	2	4	12	0	9	0	20	0	7	9	189
ATLANTA	65	202	2	14	4	2	6	19	0	16	0	32	0	4	21	387
DANBURY	24	66	17	9	3	1	4	12	0	9	0	21	0	3	9	178
FGLIN	14	25	0	2	1	1	1	8	0	4	0	5	0	0	3	64
EL RENO	18	142	21	7	2	2	4	19	0	12	8	31	0	6	16	288
ENGLEWOOD	14	75	5	15	4	2	4	14	0	9	0	21	0	3	8	174
FLORENCE	2	24	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	34
LA TUNA	14	83	10	8	3	2	4	13	0	10	8	23	0	3	9	190
LEAVENWORTH	71	197	1	12	6	4	6	22	0	17	9	42	0	9	20	416
LEWISBURG	46	164	2	15	4	2	5	21	0	12	9	32	0	7	21	340
LOMPOC	52	155	1	13	6	2	6	19	0	16	7	33	0	14	20	344
MARION	17	160	7	5	5	2	4	15	0	14	0	24	0	2	11	266
MCNEIL ISLAND	36	112	2	6	0	2	5	18	0	12	7	44	0	7	15	266
MILBURN	11	104	32	6	4	2	4	14	0	9	0	21	0	8	8	223
MONTGOMERY	2	19	4	2	1	1	0	5	0	4	0	2	0	0	2	42
MORGANTOWN	24	68	9	13	3	1	4	12	0	10	0	13	0	4	7	168
NEW YORK MCC	23	101	0	3	0	1	2	12	0	7	0	11	20	1	15	196
PETERSBURG	27	102	7	10	4	1	5	11	0	10	7	27	0	13	7	231
SAFFORD	12	19	1	1	0	0	1	8	0	4	0	6	0	0	2	54
SANDSTONE	22	55	0	3	4	2	4	12	0	8	0	19	0	1	8	138
SEAGOVILLE	23	49	1	11	1	1	4	11	0	9	0	19	0	8	6	143
SPRINGFIELD	11	230	14	9	6	2	7	21	0	14	0	31	0	25	103	473
TALLAHASSEE	23	91	2	8	3	1	4	13	0	10	0	19	0	7	9	190
TERMINAL ISLAND	48	102	1	12	2	2	4	16	0	9	0	19	0	12	22	249
TERRE HAUTE	42	147	2	6	4	2	5	21	0	16	8	36	0	9	21	319
TEXARKANA	26	75	0	5	1	2	4	15	0	9	6	23	0	2	9	177
FORT WORTH	35	73	10	12	1	2	5	17	0	10	0	23	2	4	18	212
ALLENWOOD	14	24	0	0	1	2	2	8	0	5	0	12	0	0	7	75
DALLAS REG OFFICE	5	1	4	2	0	1	6	6	1	1	0	5	33	1	2	68
OXFORD	34	102	1	8	3	2	4	13	0	13	0	21	0	4	6	211
PLEASANTON	26	57	0	8	1	2	3	9	0	8	0	9	0	1	9	133
LEXINGTON	51	106	1	9	5	0	5	18	0	12	0	29	0	10	43	291
EL PASO	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	11
ATLANTA REG OFFICE	4	3	7	1	0	0	6	5	0	0	0	3	20	0	1	50

	Offices:														Total	
	Warden Ofc & Staff	Corr Serv	Case Mgmt	Educa- tion	Recrea- tion	Reli- gion	Person- nel	Fiscl & Busi- ness	Unit Mgmt	Food	Agri- cul- ture	C & M Serv	Commu- nity Serv	Men- tal Hlth		Health Serv
<u>INSTITUTIONS:</u>																
PHILA REG	9	2	7	1	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	6	16	0	1	54
KANSAS CITY REG OFFICE	6	3	5	1	0	0	5	5	1	1	0	6	49	0	1	83
SAN FRANCISCO REG OFF	3	3	6	1	0	1	5	9	0	1	0	5	56	3	1	94
TRNG CTR ATLANTA	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
TRNG CTR DALLAS	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
TRNG CTR DENVER	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
SAN DIEGO MCC	16	73	4	2	0	1	4	10	0	7	0	8	2	1	11	139
MIAMI	23	73	1	7	2	1	2	11	0	8	0	11	0	2	5	146
BUTNER	41	80	2	4	2	1	4	12	0	7	0	17	0	8	16	194
CHICAGO MCC	24	71	0	4	0	0	3	9	0	5	0	12	11	0	11	150
MEMPHIS	27	92	1	12	2	1	4	11	0	11	0	14	0	5	10	190
BASTROP	14	50	2	1	1	1	4	14	0	7	0	17	0	0	6	117
TALLADEGA	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7
BIG SPRINGS	8	20	0	3	0	1	2	6	0	5	0	5	0	0	5	57
GRAND TOTAL	1093	3598	196	279	93	62	176	553	2	373	69	805	209	203	547	8258

Table 7.8

Canada

(Person year to capacity ratios)

Institution	Ratio Total P/Y to Capacity 1979/80	1980/81
RRC Ont	.933	.899
RRC Que	1.118	1.011
RPC Ont	1.309	1.370
RPC Prairies	1.837	1.904
RPC Pac	1.300	1.227
Prison for Women	.863	1.024
Total	1.013	1.005
CDC	1.807	1.750
Millhaven	1.030	.981
Total	1.243	1.192
Sask Pen	.682	.641
Edmonton	1.031	1.286
BC Pen	.938	-
Kent	.516	1.260
Laval	.896	.798
Archambault	.855	.795
Dorchester	.714	.701
Total	.820	.827
Collins Bay	.656	.691
Leclerc	.658	.619
Total	.657	.651
Matsqui	.848	.796
Drumheller	.646	.670
Stony Mountain	.657	.666
Joyceville	.637	.621
Cowansville	.711	1.674
FTC	.724	.711
Total	.696	.684
Mission	1.028	1.100
Warkworth	.645	.611
Springhill	.641	.641
Total	.709	.707

Institution	Ratio Total P/Y to Capacity	
	1979/80	1980/81
William Head	.853	.860
Moutain	.613	.683
Bowden	1.086	1.033
La Macaza	.564	.791
Total	.767	.833
Ste. Anne Des Plaines	.983	.983
Montée St. François	.599	.547
Westmorland	.320	.350
Pittsburg	.388	.388
Frontenac	.413	.413
Bath	.261	.217
Sask Farm	.397	.397
Rockwood	.363	.363
Total	.464	.484
Elbow Lake	.460	.500
Ferndale	.480	.520
Grierson	.292	.277
Beaver Creek	.422	.406
Shulie Lake	.333	.433
Total	.397	.417

Section 13

Population Capacities of Prisons

Population Capacities of Prisons*

If we examine the size of penal institutions according to their maximum physical capacity we find some significant differences among the countries in this survey. The Fleury-Ménagis in *France* is by far the largest prison with a population capacity of 3,500 inmates. In *England and Wales* 1,683 inmates can be accommodated at Liverpool which is a local prison for men. The *United States* prison at Leavenworth has a population capacity for 1,476 offenders and *West Germany* has several institutions with prison populations in excess of a thousand.

In *Canada* the largest penitentiary is Saskatchewan Penitentiary which provides room for some 567 inmates. In *Norway* the local prison at Oslo has a population capacity of 447. Waikera a prison for men in *New Zealand*, has space for 390 offenders and the Goulburn Training Centre in *New South Wales* holds 389 prisoners. The State Prison at Horserød has a population capacity of 200 and the National Prison Norrtälje in *Sweden* can accommodate 173 inmates.

* The population capacity for the U.S. refers only to federal prisons and not institutions under State jurisdiction. Capacities in some U.S. State prisons exceed 3,500 inmates.

The population capacity of each prison in the countries surveyed is set out below with the exception of France. In *France* the population capacity varies considerably. In Fleury-Ménagis (Parisian Region) it is approximately 3,500.

Table 8.1

West Germany

<u>Total Prisons</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
89	(300)
24	(one of 500)
24	(one of 1,000)
6	(one in excess of 1,000)
<hr/>	
143	

Table 8.2

Sweden

S - closed
O - open

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
<u>National Institutions</u>	
	S
Harlanda	21
Harnosand	58
Kumla I	70
Kumla II	143
Malmo	107
Norrstalje	173
Skogome	88
Tidaholm	128
Osteraker	56
Larbro	-
Skanninge	-
Tillberga	-
Ulriksfors	-
Viskan	-
Hall	154
Kalmar	46
Norrkoping	42
Hallby	59
Mariefred	72
Roxtuna	47
Skenas	-
Hinseberg	48
Summa riksanstalter	1312
<u>Local Institutions</u>	
Umeareg	61
Haparanda	13
Lulea	27
Umea	21
Sorbyn	-
Harnosandsreg	15
Harnosand	15
Bergsaker	-
Ljustadalen	-
Gavlereg	64
Gavle	39
Hudiksvall	25
Uppsalareg	45
Uppsala	45
Vangdalen	-
Aby	-

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
<u>Local Institutions (con't)</u>	S
Stockholmsreg	40
Haga	40
Asptuna	-
Nacka	-
Svartsjo	-
Nykopingsreg	44
Nykoping	24
Visby	20
Djupvik	-
Valla	-
Linkopingsreg	28
Vastervik	28
Odevata	-
Stangebros	-
Aspliden	-
Vaxjoreg	64
Vaxjo	64
Torhult	-
Singeshult	-
Malmoreg	143
Karlskrona	41
Kristianstad	41
Ystad	31
Hildero	-
Ronas	-
Stanghy	-
Tygelsjo	-
Osterport	-
Goteborgsreg	129
Halmstad	22
Harlanda	107
Lindome	-
Mashult	-
Smalteryd	-
Vastergarden	-
Ytterby	-
Borasreg	68
Mariestad	38
Vanersborg	30
Ollestad	-
Orebroreg	-
Batshagen	-
Lerback	-
Orretorp	-
Skaltjarnshyttan	-
Vasterasreg	58
Folun	23
Vasteras	35
Majorshagen	-
Summa lokalanstalter	729

Table 8.4
England and Wales

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Greatest</u>
Local prisons for men		
Bedford	268	318
Birmingham	953	1,100
Bristol	598	649
Brixton	1,054	1,157
Canterbury	344	397
Cardiff	441	495
Dorchester	216	244
Durham	953	1,020
Exeter	444	501
Gloucester	330	354
Leeds	1,048	1,151
Leicester	366	418
Lewes	346	394
Lincoln	523	594
Liverpool	1,534	1,683
Manchester	1,467	1,595
Norwich	331	372
Oxford	310	370
Pentonville	1,055	1,175
Shrewsbury	218	261
Swansea	324	356
Wandsworth	1,455	1,646
Winchester	612	678
Wormwood Scrubs	1,490	1,584
Closed training prisons		
for men		
Acklington	316	325
Albany	283	302
Aylesbury	309	320
Blundeston	412	420
Camp Hill	352	482
Channings Wood	243	283
Chelmsford*	48	224
Coldingley	286	294
Dartmoor	530	551
Erlestoke	139	188
Exeter	43	47
Featherstone	374	476
Gartree	240	300
Grendon	186	200
Haverigg	455	483
Highpoint	176	224
Hull	196	252

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Greatest</u>
Kingston-Portsmouth	122	138
Lancaster	208	217
Long Lartin	337	347
Maidstone	511	546
Northallerton	191	196
Northeye	335	355
Norwich	96	110
Nottingham	264	273
Onley	388	420
Parkhurst	333	404
Preston	562	587
Ranby	477	502
Reading	107	150
Shepton Mallet	260	269
Stafford	759	792
Standford Hill	172	180
Swinfen Hall	180	185
Verne	513	542
Wakefield	717	741
Open training prisons		
for men		
Appleton Thorn	298	316
Ashwell	372	399
Ford	507	543
Kirkham	396	429
Leyhill	315	332
Rudgate	310	360
Spring Hill	193	202
Standford Hill	361	378
Sudbury	355	384
Remand centres for male		
offenders		
Ashford	413	511
Brockhill	174	220
Cardiff	74	105
Exeter	48	64
Latchmere House	139	170
Low Newton	184	230
Norwich	53	69
Pucklechurch	818	909
Thorp Arch	154	178
Winchester	95	115

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Greatest</u>
Closed borstals for male young offenders		
Deerbolt	268	290
Dover	202	252
Everthorpe	367	369
Feltham	265	289
Glen Parva	268	298
Grendon	9	14
Hindley	306	324
Huntercombe	138	154
Manchester	138	217
Portland	484	535
Rochester	344	371
Stoke Heath	405	421
Wellingborough	333	351
Wormwood Scrubs	145	233
Open borstals for male young offenders		
Finnamore Wood	48	64
Gaynes Hall	150	176
Gringley	69	72
Guys Marsh	216	239
Hatfield	196	202
Hewell Grange	116	139
Hollesley Bay Colony	318	350
Lowdham Grange	243	306
Prescoed Camp	97	121
Wetherby	234	241
Senior detention centres for male young offenders		
Aldington	99	120
Blantyre House	103	120
Buckley Hall	131	147
Haslar	88	106
Hollesley Bay Colony	108	127
Medomsley	110	128
New Hall	103	122
North Sea Camp	183	220
Usk	96	109
Werrington House	111	126
Whatton	109	120

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Greatest</u>
Junior detention centres for male young offenders		
Campsfield House	72	91
Eastwood Park	143	195
Foston Hall	72	84
Kirklevington	143	168
Send	109	137
Whatton	110	136
Prisons for women		
Grendon	-	-
Local prison for women		
Holloway	359	396
Other closed prisons for women		
Cookham Wood*	20	56
Durham	37	39
Styal	219	231
Open prisons for women		
Askham Grange	118	128
Drake Hall	141	173
East Sutton Park	16	21
Moor Court	94	101
Remand centres for women and girls		
Low Newton	27	41
Pucklechurch	57	74
Risley	131	168
Closed borstals for girls		
Bullwood Hall	112	131
Styal	20	26

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Number of inmates</u>	
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Greatest</u>
Open borstal for girls East Sutton Park	35	42

* Establishments that were open only part of the year:

Chelmsford - prison closed due to fire in March 1978.

Cookham Wood - closed training prison for women opened July 1978.

Table 8.5

New South Wales

Accommodation

Establishment	Total number of accommodation units	Cells not used for accommodation
<u>SECURED</u>		
Goulburn T.C.	389	18
Grafton Gaol	45	3
Maitland Gaol	115	7
Malabar Complex:		
C.I.P.	323	38
M.R.P.	262	16
M.R.C.	224	10
Parramatta Gaol	320	28
	1584	120
<u>VARIABLE</u>		
Bathurst Gaol	115	26
Berrima T.C.	57	-
Broken Hill	19	-
Cessnock C.C.	380	30
Cooma Gaol	122	9
Malabar T.C.	211	5
Mulawa T. & D.C.	50	4
Narrabri Gaol	8	-
	1056	74

Establishment	Accomodation	
	Total number of accomodation	Cells not used for accomodation
<u>OPEN</u>		
Emu Plains T.C.	120	-
Milson Island	17	-
Afforestation Camp		
Glen Innes	80	10
Kirkconnell	70	3
Mannus/Laurel Hill	122	4
Newnes	80	6
Oberon	48	-
Tomago D.C. for Women	23	-
Silverwater Complex	265	-
	825	23
Periodic Detention Centres:		
Bathurst	18	-
Emu Plains	34	-
Malabar	46	-
Merinda	19	-
Parammata	25	-
Silverwater	22	-
Tomago	33	-
	197	-
GRAND TOTAL	3662	217

Table 8.6

Denmark

Closed prisons:

The State Prison at Vridsløselille	193
The State Prison at Nyborg	175
The State Prison at Horsens	196
The Institution at Herstedvester	142
The State Prison at Ringe	90

Open prisons:

The State Prison at Søbysøgård	87
The State Prison at Møgelkaer	115
The State Prison at Kaershovedgård	72
The State Prison at Nørre Snede	68
The State Prison at Sdr. Omme	161
The State Prison at Renbaek	109
The State Prison at Kragsskovhede	73
The State Prison at Horserød	200
The Copenhagen Prisons	535

Table 8.7

Norway

<u>Prison</u>	<u>Capacity</u>
<u>Central prisons:</u>	
Ullersmo	171
Kroksrud	66
Bredtveit	37
Ila	137
Total	411

Eastern part: Local prisons:

Oslo	447
Ilseng	106
Sarpsborg	17
Fredrikstad	23
Hamar	36
Kongsvinger	20
Gjøvik	22
Eidsberg	15
Moss	13
Total	676

Southern part: Local prisons:

Berg	58
Drammen	37
Horten	16
Sem	23
Hof	60
Larvik	16
Skien	24
Skien koloni	14
Arendal	39
Hønefoss	11
Kongsberg	13

Southern part: Local prisons: (con't)

Sandefjord	13
Kragerø	7
<hr/>	
Total	346
<hr/>	

Western part: Local prisons:

Kristiansand	44
Stavanger	64
Ana	200
Haugesund	18
Bergen	56
Alesund	17
Molde	11
Vik	12
<hr/>	
Total	422
<hr/>	

Northern part: Local prisons:

Trondheim	129
Verdal	60
Bodø	35
Tromsø	34
Vadsø	24
Mosjøen	6
Kirkenes	5
<hr/>	
Total	293
<hr/>	
Sum	2148
<hr/>	

Table 8.8*

United States

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL (INCL. FRLGH)</u>	<u>PHYSICAL CAPACITY</u>
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	24,450	23,857
TOTAL NORTHEAST REGION	4,736	4,058
ALDERSON	425	576
ALLENWOOD	463	375
DANBURY	706	500
LEWISBURG	1,186	1,033
LEWISBURG (CAMP)	223	225
MORGANTOWN (MALE)	385	311
NEW YORK CTC	139	130
NEW YORK MCC (FEMALE)	37	47
NEW YORK MCC (MALE)	402	369
PETERSBURG	688	455
PETERSBURG (CAMP)	82	37
TOTAL SOUTHEAST REGION	5,668	5,147
ATLANTA	1,347	1,505
ATLANTA CTC	0	0
ASHLAND	677	461
BUTNER FCI (M)	340	321
EGLIN (CAMP)	487	486
LEXINGTON (FEMALE)	407	392
LEXINGTON (MALE)	619	615
MEMPHIS	450	407
MEMPHIS DET. CENTER	18	16
MIAMI	290	162
MIAMI CTC	0	0
MIAMI DET. CENTER	90	56
MONTGOMERY (CAMP)	298	221
TALLAHASSEE	645	505
TOTAL NORTH CENT. REGION	5,839	6,132
CHICAGO CTC	56	55
CHICAGO MCC (FEMALE)	14	8
CHICAGO MCC (MALE)	335	316
CHICAGO USI & NS	26	59
DETROIT CTC	67	54
KANSAS CITY CTC	48	40
LEAVENWORTH	1,144	1,476
LEAVENWORTH (CAMP)	297	213
MARION	366	476
MARION (CAMP)	89	98
MILAN	512	424
MILAN DET. CENTER	64	77
OXFORD	550	484
SANDSTONE	367	315
SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL	512	658
SPRINGFIELD GEN. POP.	282	348
TERRE HAUTE	849	810
TERRE HAUTE (CAMP)	261	221

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL (INCL. FRLGH)</u>	<u>PHYSICAL CAPACITY</u>
TOTAL SOUTH CENT. REGION	3,383	3,475
BASTROP	93	448
BIG SPRING (CAMP)	198	243
DALLAS CTC	35	30
EL PASO DET. CENTER	0	70
EL RENO	931	926
FORT WORTH (FEMALE)	249	294
FORT WORTH (MALE)	314	276
HOUSTON CTC	35	36
LA TUNA	522	335
LA TUNA (CAMP)	168	82
SEAGOVILLE	287	202
TEXARKANA	551	433
TOTAL WESTERN REGION	4,824	5,045
BORON (CAMP)	194	262
ENGLEWOOD	453	355
FLORENCE DET. CENTER	166	131
LOMPOC	999	1,141
LOMPOC (CAMP)	416	414
LONG BEACH CTC	56	30
LOS ANGELES CTC	0	0
MCNEIL ISLAND	642	769
MCNEIL ISLAND (CAMP)	0	274
DAKLAND CTC	22	26
PHOENIX CTC	12	40
PLEASANTON (FEMALE)	259	338
PLEASANTON (MALE)	0	0
SAFFORD	207	224
SAN DIEGO MCC (FEMALE)	49	47
SAN DIEGO MCC (MALE)	520	347
TERMINAL ISL (FEMALE)	0	0
TERMINAL ISL DET. CTR.	24	26
TERMINAL ISLAND (MALE)	805	621

* Includes only Federal institutions.

Table 8.9

Canada

<u>REGION</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
Atlantic	964 (193)
Quebec	2810 (551)
Ontario	2218 (416)
Prairies	1922 (460)
Pacific	1563 (261)
<hr/>	
Sub-total	9477 (1881)
<hr/>	
Ontario (Women)	124 (27)
Atlantic (Women)	
Prairies (Women)	
<hr/>	
National Total	9601 (1908)
<hr/>	

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
ATLANTIC	
Newfoundland (Max)	
Dorchester (Max)	358 (156)

<u>INSTITUTION(con't)</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
Springhill (Med)	442 (37)
Westmorland (Min)	100
Carlton (CCC)	15
Parrtown (CCC)	19
Shulie Lake (Min)	30
<hr/>	
Sub-total	964 (193)
<hr/>	

QUEBEC

Archambault (Max)	400 (61)
Corr. Dev. C. (Max)	100 (60)
Reg. Rec. Centre (Max) Psychiatric Section	186 (6)
Laval (Max)	284 (352)
Cowansville (Med)	432 (23)
F.T.C. (Med)	377 (26)
Leclerc (Med)	484 (21)
La Macaza (Med)	163 (2)
Montée Saint-François (Min)	137
Sainte-Anne-des-Plaines (Min)	118

<u>INSTITUTION (con't)</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
Benoit XV (C.C.C.)	20
Saint-Hubert (C.C.C.)	30
Ogilvy (CCC)	22
Martineau (C.C.C.)	30
Sherbrooke (C.C.C)	27
Pie IX (C.C.C.)	-

Sub-total	2810 (551)
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ONTARIO

Millhaven (Max)	274 (157)
Reg. Med. Centre (Max)	86
Reg. Rec. Centre (Max)	193 (158)
Collins Bay (Med)	424 (39)
Joyceville (Med)	454 (36)
Warkworth (Med)	437 (25)
Bath (Min)	92
Frontenac (Min)	80
Pittsburgh (Min)	80
Beaver Creek Camp (Min)	62 (1)
Montgomery (CCC)	14
Portsmouth (CCC)	22

Sub-total	2218 (416)
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<u>INSTITUTION (con't</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
PRAIRIES	
Edmonton (Max)	168 (24)
Stony Mountain (Med)	470 (29)
Saskatchewan (Max)	216 (351)
Regional Psychiatric	110 (10)
Drumheller (Med) .	443 (35)
Trailer Unit	48
Bowden (Med)	152 (11)
Rockwood (Min)	80
Saskatchewan FA (Min)	78
Osborne (CCC)	20
Oskana (CCC)	15
Grierson (CCC)	70
Scarboro (CCC)	31
Altadore (CCC)	21
<hr/>	
Sub-Total	1922 (460)
<hr/>	

<u>INSTITUTION (con't)</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
PACIFIC	
Reg. Rec. C. (Max)	
British Columbia (Max)	281 (137)
Reg. Psych. Centre (Max)	143 (5)
Kent (Max)	168 (29)
Mountain (Med)	158 (36)
William Head (Med)	150 (5)
Mission (Med)	180 (10)
Matsqui (Med)	315 (39)
Matsqui Trailer (Min)	20
Agassiz Camp (Min)	-
Ferndale (F.C.) (Min)	50
Elbow Lake (F.C.)	50
Pandora (CCC)	18
Robson	30
<hr/>	
Sub-total	1563 (261)
<hr/>	
ONTARIO	
Prison for Women (Spec)	124 (27)

<u>INSTITUTION (con't)</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
Other Women	
ATLANTIC	
(MAX)	
PRAIRIES	
EDMONTON (MAX)	
DRUMHELLER (MED)	
ALTADORE (CCC)	
GRIERSON (CCC)	
<hr/>	
Sub-total	124 (27)
<hr/>	
National Total	9601 (1908)
<hr/>	
ATLANTIC	
Carlton	15
Parrtown	19
<hr/>	
Sub-total	34
<hr/>	
QUEBEC	
Benoit XV	20
Saint Hubert	30
Ogilvy	22
Martineau	30
Sherbrooke	27
Pie IX	
<hr/>	
Sub-total	129
<hr/>	

<u>INSTITUTION (con't)</u>	<u>CELL CAPACITY</u>
ONTARIO	
Montgomery	14
Portsmouth	22
<hr/>	
Sub-total	129
<hr/>	
PRAIRIES	
Grierson	70
Osborne	20
Oskana	15
Scarboro	31
Altadore	21
<hr/>	
Sub-total	157
<hr/>	
PACIFIC	
Robson	30
Pandora	18
<hr/>	
Sub-total	48
<hr/>	
Grand Total	404
<hr/>	

Section 14

Average Daily Prison Populations

Table 9.1*

Sweden

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Average Population</u>		<u>Per cent of average population</u>	
	S	1978	S	O
<u>National Institutions</u>				
Harlanda	11	-	52	-
Harnosand	49	-	84	-
Kumla I	76	-	109	-
Kumla II	122	-	85	-
Malmo	92	-	86	-
Norrstalje	138	-	80	-
Skogome	74	-	84	-
Tidaholm	113	-	88	-
Osteraker	36	-	64	-
Larbro	-	45	-	78
Skanninge	-	92	-	86
Tillberga	-	60	-	51
Ulriksfors	-	44	-	67
Viskan	-	109	-	92
Hall	137	13	89	43
Kalmar	44	-	96	-
Norrkoping	36	-	86	-
Hallby	52	7	88	78
Mariefred	58	3	81	33
Roxtuna	41	2	87	50
Skenas	-	49	-	98
Hinseberg	37	28	77	82
Summa rixanstalter	116	452	85	75
<u>Local Institutions</u>				
Umeareg	50	52	82	87
Haparanda	11	19	85	95
Lulea	24	-	89	-
Umea	15	-	71	-
Sorbyn	-	33	-	83
Harnosandsreg	10	34	67	58
Harnosand	10	-	67	-
Bergsaker	-	28	-	70
Ljustadalen	-	6	-	32
Gavlereg	45	-	70	-
Gavle	27	-	69	-
Hudiksvall	18	-	72	-
Uppsalareg	32	75	71	72
Uppsala	32	17	71	85
Vangdalen	-	21	-	84
Aby	-	37	-	63

* Data on *West Germany* was available but because of translation requirements, it could not be included in time for publication.

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Average Population</u>		<u>Per cent of average Population</u>	
	S	O	S	O
<u>Local Institutions (con't)</u>				
Stockholmsreg	32	112	80	92
Haga	32	-	80	-
Asptuna	-	34	-	87
Nacka	-	9	-	113
Svartsjo	-	69	-	92
Nykopingsreg	33	73	75	74
Nykoping	18	-	75	-
Visby	15	-	75	-
Djupvik	-	43	-	73
Valla	-	30	-	77
Linkopingsreg	23	56	82	75
Vastervik	23	-	82	-
Odevata	-	43	-	78
Stangebros	-	6	-	60
Aspliden	-	7	-	70
Vaxjoreg	39	71	61	79
Vaxjo	39	-	61	-
Torhult	-	22	-	73
Singeshult	-	49	-	82
Malmoreg	92	121	81	78
Karlskrona	32	-	78	-
Kristianstad	35	-	85	-
Ystad	25	-	81	-
Hildero	-	11	-	61
Ronas	-	35	-	83
Stanghy	-	28	-	74
Tygelsjo	-	34	-	87
Osterport	-	13	-	72
Goteborgsreg	102	138	79	69
Halmstad	16	-	73	-
Harlanda	86	5	80	83
Lindome	-	25	-	63
Mashult	-	23	-	66
Smalteryd	-	31	-	78
Vastergarden	-	46	-	77
Ytterby	-	8	-	44
Borasreg	52	64	76	80
Mariestad	32	29	84	73
Vanersborg	20	-	67	-
Ollestad	-	35	-	88
Orebroreg	-	86	-	80
Batshagen	-	19	-	80
Lerback	-	17	-	85
Orretorp	-	32	-	84
Skaltjarnshyttan	-	25	-	71
Vasterasreg	49	51	84	85
Falun	19	-	83	-
Vasteras	30	-	86	-
Majorshagen	-	51	-	85
Summa lokalanstalter	559	933	77	77

Table 9.2

New Zealand

Institution Population

Male:

Addington	19
Auckland	208
Dunedin	41
Mount Eden	299
Napier	33
New Plymouth	38
Ohura	48
Paparua	248
Rangipō	152
Rolleston	68
Tongariro	118
Waikeria*	70
Wellington	130
Waikune	96
Waipiata	10
Wanganui	169
Wi Tako	154

Female:

Arohata*	24
Christchurch Women's	45
Mt Eden Women's	19

* Borstal Trainees excluded.

TABLE 9.3

England and Wales

Establishment	Accommodation for Inmates			
	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Local prisons for men				
Bedford	134	26	9	169
Birmingham	497	36	64	597
Bristol	318	212	49	579
Canterbury	154	71	95	696
Cardiff	237	81	11	246
Dorchester	136	16	3	158
Durham	601	24	44	669
Exeter	218	30	35	283
Gloucester	184	-	12	196
Leeds	493	44	55	592
Leicester	166	14	37	217
Lewes	321	12	-	333
Lincoln	290	24	40	354
Liverpool	899	23	94	1,016
Manchester	736	128	40	904
Norwich	148	36	43	227
Oxford	118	20	5	143
Pentonville	749	18	109	876

Establishment	Accommodation for Inmates			
	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Shrewsbury	160	-	10	170
Swansea	164	55	8	227
Wandsworth	1,021	144	82	1,247
Winchester	331	39	45	415
Wormwood Scrubs	891	163	1,054	1,584
Total	9,496	1,053	1,089	16,680

Closed training prisons for men

Acklington	-	327	-	327
Albany	294	-	-	294
Aylesburg	295	-	-	295
Blundeston	258	160	-	418
Camp Hill	319	168	-	487
Channings Wood	104	212	-	316
Chelmsford	-	-	-	-
Coldingley	264	32	-	296
Dartmoor	550	-	-	550
Erlestoke	98	107	-	205
Exeter	36	9	-	45
Featherstone	484	-	-	484
Gartree	149	-	-	149
Grendon	209	91	-	300

Establishment	Accommodation for Inmates			
	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Haverigg	168	352	-	520
Highpoint	3	298	-	301
Hull	318	-	-	318
Kingston-Portsmouth	140	-	-	140
Lancaster	91	62	-	153
Long Lartin	350	-	-	350
Maidstone	530	-	12	542
Northallerton	143	-	-	143
Northeye	13	332	-	345
Norwich	-	104	-	104
Nottingham	168	20	19	207
Onley	420	-	-	420
Parkhurst	366	-	114	480
Preston	415	3	9	427
Ranby	24	464	-	488
Reading	160	-	-	160
Shepton Mallet	143	19	-	162
Stafford	524	-	12	536
Standford Hill	12	165	-	177
Swinfen Hall	174	8	-	182
Verne	480	138	-	618
Wakefield	624	105	61	790
Total	8,326	3,176	227	11,729

Establishment	Accommodation for Inmates			
	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Open training prisons for men				
Appleton Thorn	-	312	7	319
Ashwell	100	300	-	400
Ford	108	426	-	534
Kirkham	-	608	-	608
Leyhill	331	-	-	331
Rudgate	1	377	-	378
Spring Hill	113	87	-	200
Standford Hill	22	352	-	374
Sudbury	44	340	-	384
Total	719	2,802	7	3,107
Remand centres for male offenders				
Ashford	359	-	41	400
Brockhill	116	41	20	177
Cardiff	59	8	-	67
Exeter	34	10	-	44
Latchmere House	123	-	5	128
Low Newton	140	5	13	158
Norwich	60	-	-	60
Pucklechurch	104	-	11	115

Establishment	Accommodation for Inmates			
	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Risley	461	24	74	559
Thorp Arch	84	-	17	101
Winchester	43	21	-	64
Total	1,583	109	181	1,873
Closed borstals for male young offenders				
Deerbolt	120	165	-	285
Dover	100	146	-	246
Everthorpe	304	-	-	304
Feltham	190	80	-	270
Glen Parva	240	60	-	300
Grendon	16	6	-	22
Hindley	280	32	-	312
Huntercombe	136	5	-	141
Manchester	183	-	-	183
Portland	519	-	-	519
Rochester	296	80	-	376
Stoke Heath	240	120	-	360
Wellingborough	224	120	-	344
Wormwood Scrubs	175	-	-	175
Total	3,023	814	-	3,837

Accommodation for Inmates				
Establishment	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Open Borstals for male young offenders				
Finnamore Wood	79	-	-	79
Gaynes Hall	16	145	-	161
Gringley	72	-	-	72
Guys Marsh	87	178	-	265
Hatfield	-	180	-	180
Hewell Grange	-	136	-	136
Hollesley Bay Colony	240	115	12	367
Lowdham Grange	52	252	-	304
Prescoed Camp (Usk)	92	12	-	104
Wetherby	240	-	-	240
Total	878	1,018	12	1,908

Senior detention centres for male young offenders

Aldington	31	85	-	116
Blantyre House	12	110	-	122
Buckley Hall	6	133	-	139
Haslar	12	88	-	100
Hollesley Bay Colony	62	58	-	120
Medomsley	-	117	-	117

Accommodation for Inmates				
Establishment	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
New Hall	14	90	-	104
North Sea Camp	-	166	-	166
Usk	101	4	-	105
Werrington House	7	103	-	110
Whatton	20	87	-	107
Total	265	1,041	-	1,306
Junior detention centres for male young offenders				
Campsfield House	34	36	-	70
Eastwood Park	134	12	-	146
Foston Hall	6	59	-	65
Kirklevington	44	106	-	150
Send	24	94	-	118
Whatton	20	88	-	108
Total	262	245	-	657
Prison for Women				
Grendon	3	-	-	3
(Centres) Total	530	1,436	-	1,890
Grand Total (Male)	24,555	10,408	1,516	40,409

Accommodation for Inmates				
Establishment	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Local prison for women				
Holloway	106	68	47	221
Other closed prisons for women				
Cookham Wood	56		-	56
Durham	39		-	39
Styal	45	151	-	196
Total	246	219	47	512
Open prisons for women				
Askham Grange	-	85	35	120
Drake Hall		150	-	150
East Sutton Park	-	20	-	20
Moor Court	17	59	-	76
Total	17	314	35	366
Remand centres for women and girls				
Low Newton	11	-	12	23
Pucklechurch	41	-	15	56
Risley	41	11	33	85
Total	93	11	60	164

Accommodation for Inmates				
Establishment	Ordinary		Special	Total
	Cells or Cubicles	Dormitories or huts		
Closed borstals for girls				
Bullwood Hall	121	16	-	137
Styal	2	30	-	32
Open borstal for girls				
East Sutton Park	-	40	5	45
Total	123	86	5	214
Grand Total (Female)	479	636	147	1,256

Table 9.4

New South Wales

<u>Establishment</u>	<u>Average daily population 1978-79</u>
<u>SECURED</u>	
Goulburn T.C.	373
Grafton Gaol	90
Maitland Gaol	201
Malabar Complex:	
C.I.P.	406
M.R.P.	299
M.R.C.	292
Parramatta Gaol	463
<u>VARIABLE</u>	
Bathurst Gaol	106
Berrima T.C.	53
Broken Hill	25
Cessnock C.C.	302
Gooma Gaol	99
Malabar T.C.	213
Mulawa T. & D.C.	111
Narrabri Gaol	23
<u>OPEN</u>	
Emu Plains T.C.	119
Milson Island	99
Afforestation Camps:	
Glen Innes	73
Kirkconnell	61
Mannus/Laurel Hill	101
Newnes	66
Oberon	47
Tomago D.C. for Women	21
Silverwater Complex	205
Periodic Detention Centres:	
Bathurst	10
Emu Plains	33
Malabar	67
Merinda	8
Parramatta	22
Silverwater	24
Tomago	17
<hr/> GRAND TOTAL	<hr/> 4044

Table 9.5

Denmark

Vridsløselille	154
Nyborg	169
Horsens	165
Herstedvester	103
Ringe	79
Søbysøgård	84
Møgelkaer	124
Kaershovedgård	70
Nørre Snede	64
Sdr. Omme	155
Renbaek	113
Kragsskovhede	171
Hørserød	172
The Copenhagen Prisons	587
Local Prisons	976

Table 9.6

France

Prisons:	men	27,300
	women	796
Central Prisons	men	2,200
Detention Centres	men	3,400
Reinforced Security Headquarters		361
Specialized Institutions		800

In the French Penal System the prison population varies depending on the type of prison.

Table 9.7

Norway

<u>Prison:</u>	<u>Daily prison population:</u>
Ullersmo/Kroksrud	161
Bredtveit	29
Ila	104
Berg	45
Ana	179
Oslo	416
Ilseng	79
Bergen	59
Trondheim	102
Stavanger	55
Drammen	34
Hamar	23
Bodø	22
Tromsø	24
Hof/Verdal	83
Other local prisons	369
<hr/>	
Average daily prison population	1784

Table 9.8

United States

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL (INCL. FRLGH)</u>
TOTAL, ALL INSTITUTIONS	24,450
TOTAL NORTHEAST REGION	4,736
ALDERSON	425
ALLENWOOD	463
DANBURY	706
LEWISBURG	1,186
LEWISBURG (CAMP)	223
MORGANTOWN (MALE)	385
NEW YORK CTC	139
NEW YORK MCC (FEMALE)	37
NEW YORK MCC (MALE)	402
PETERSBURG	688
PETERSBURG (CAMP)	82
TOTAL SOUTHEAST REGION	5,668
ATLANTA	1,347
ATLANTA CTC	0
ASHLAND	677
BUTNER FCI (M)	340
EGLIN (CAMP)	487
LEXINGTON (FEMALE)	407
LEXINGTON (MALE)	619
MEMPHIS	450
MEMPHIS DET. CENTER	18
MIAMI	290
MIAMI CTC	0
MIAMI DET. CENTER	90
MONTGOMERY (CAMP)	298
TALLAHASSEE	645
TOTAL NORTH CENT. REGION	5,839
CHICAGO CTC	56
CHICAGO MCC (FEMALE)	14
CHICAGO MCC (MALE)	335
CHICAGO USI & NS	26
DETROIT CTC	67
KANSAS CITY CTC	48
LEAVENWORTH	1,144
LEAVENWORTH (CAMP)	297
MARION	366
MARION (CAMP)	89
MILAN	512
MILAN DET. CENTER	64
OXFORD	550
SANDSTONE	367
SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL	512
SPRINGFIELD GEN. POP.	282
TERRE HAUTE	849
TERRE HAUTE (CAMP)	261

<u>INSTITUTION</u>	<u>TOTAL (INCL. FRLGH)</u>
TOTAL SOUTH CENT. REGION	3,383
BASTROP	93
BIG SPRING (CAMP)	198
DALLAS CTC	35
EL PASO DET. CENTER	0
EL RENO	931
FORT WORTH (FEMALE)	249
FORT WORTH (MALE)	314
HOUSTON CTC	35
LA TUNA	522
LA TUNA (CAMP)	168
SEAGOVILLE	287
TEXARKANA	551
TOTAL WESTERN REGION	4,824
BORON (CAMP)	194
ENGLEWOOD	453
FLORENCE DET. CENTER	166
LOMPOC	999
LOMPOC (CAMP)	416
LONG BEACH CTC	56
LOS ANGELES CTC	0
MCNEIL ISLAND	642
MCNEIL ISLAND (CAMP)	0
DAKLAND CTC	22
PHOENIX CTC	12
PLEASANTON (FEMALE)	259
PLEASANTON (MALE)	0
SAFFORD	207
SAN DIEGO MCC (FEMALE)	49
SAN DIEGO MCC (MALE)	520
TERMINAL ISL (FEMALE)	0
TERMINAL ISL DET. CTR.	24
TERMINAL ISLAND (MALE)	805

TABLE 9.9

CANADA

Region	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Atlantic	952	949	-.32	860	+10.34
Quebec	2962	2944	-.61	2959	-.51
Ontario	2198	2217	+.86	2181	+1.65
Prairies	1859	1852	-.38	1809	+2.37
Pacific	1319	1300	-1.45	1377	-5.60
Sub-total	9290	9262	-.31	9186	+.82
Ontario (Women)	138	143	+3.62	155	-7.75
Atlantic (Women)	2	2	∅	-	-
Prairies (Women)	4	4	∅	-	-
National Total	9434	9411	-.25	9341	+.74

ATLANTIC

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Newfoundland (Max)	31	32		21	
Dorchester (Max)	357	366		307	
Springhill (Med)	423	409		373	
Westmorland (Min)	84	88		95	
Carlton (CCC)	22	20		24	
Parrtown (CCC)	15	15		18	
Shulie Lake (Min)	20	19		22	
Sub-total	952	949	-.32	860	+10.34

QUEBEC

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Archambault (Max)	313	303		349	
Corr. Dev. C. (Max)	112	111		105	
Reg. Rec. Centre (Max)				158	
Psychiatric Section	212	193		31	
Laval (Max)	438	436		414	
Cowansville (Med)	437	444		458	
F.T.C. (Med)	376	383		422	
Leclerc (Med)	496	499		514	
La Macaza (Med)	171	171		142	
Montée Saint- François (Min)	149	141		128	
Sainte-Anne-Des- Plaines (Min)	112	116		97	
Benoit XV (CCC)	13	12		19	
Saint-Hubert (CCC)	43	44		45	
Ogilvy (CCC)	26	26		23	
Martineau (CCC)	35	35		35	
Sherbrooke (CCC)	29	30		19	
Pie IX (CCC)	-	-		-	
Sub-total	2962	2944	-.61	2959	-.51

ONTARIO

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Millhaven (Max)	253	249		243	
Reg. Med. Centre (Max)	87	90		98	
Reg. Rec. Centre (Max)	274	303		293	
Collins Bay (Med)	359	357		366	
Joyceville (Med)	458	453		449	
Warkworth (Med)	444	442		412	
Bath (Min)	72	71		75	
Frontenac (Min)	82	83		84	
Pittsburgh (Min)	72	72		76	
Beaver Creek Camp (Min)	68	70		51	
Montgomery (CCC)	20	19		15	
Portsmouth (CCC)	9	8		19	
Sub-total	2198	2217	+ .86	2181	+1.65

PRAIRIES

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Edmonton (Max)	85	89		90	
Stony Mountain (Med)	355	355		402	
Saskatchewan (Max)					
Temp. Dorm.	348	355		347	
Temp. Dorm.	60	59		68	
Temp. Dorm.	64	58		62	
Regional Psychiatric Centre (Max)	67	67		8	
Drumheller (Med)	433	412		368	
Trailer Unit	26	25		29	
Bowden (Med)	140	151		143	
Rockwood (Min)	67	67		59	
Saskatchewan FA (Min)	58	57		53	
Osborne (CCC)	30	32		20	
Grierson (CCC)	60	60		82	
Scarboro (CCC)	22	25		33	
Altadore (CCC)	24	22		30	
Sub-total	1859	1852	-.38	1809	+2.37

PACIFIC

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
Reg. Rec. C. (Max)	-	-		366	
British Columbia (Max)	41	15		-	
Reg. Psych. Centre (Max)	115	115		114	
Kent (Max)	134	136		-	
Mountain (Med)	193	198		198	
William Head (Med)	146	158		135	
Mission (Med)	192	185		161	
Matsqui (Med)	313	314		270	
Matsqui Trailer (Min)	21	16		-	
Agassiz Camp (Min)	-	-		-	
Ferndale (F.C.) (Min)	61	62		49	
Elbow Lake (F.C.) (Min)	52	51		38	
Pandora (CCC)	17	16		20	
Robson	34	34		26	
Sub-total	1319	1300	-1.45	1377	-5.60

WOMEN

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% + -	Last Year	% + -
ONTARIO					
Prison for Women (Spec.)	138	143		155	
OTHER WOMEN					
Atlantic					
Newfoundland (Max)	2	2		-	
Prairies					
Edmonton	1	1		-	
Drumheller (Med)	1	1		-	
Altadore (CCC)	2	2		-	
Grierson (CCC)	-	-		-	
Sub-total	144	149	+ 3.47	155	-3.88
National Total	9434	9411	-.25	9341	+ .74

Institution by Classification	Previous Week	Actual To Date	% of Total	Last Year	% + -
<u>MALES</u>					
Maximum					
Regular	2236	2209	23.47	2006	+10.11
Medical	269	272	2.89	220	+ 23.63
Reception	486	496	5.27	848	-41.51
Sub-total	2991	2977	31.63	3074	- 3.16
Medium	4936	4931	52.39	4813	+ 2.45
Sub-total	4936	4931	52.39	4813	+2.45
Minimum					
Regular	333	328	3.48	300	+ 9.33
FA & Camps	611	610	6.48	556	+ 9.71
CCCs	419	416	4.42	442	-6.10
Sub-total	1363	1354	14.38	1299	+ 4.23
TOTAL MALES	9290	9262	98.41	9186	+ .82
<u>FEMALES</u>					
Women (Ontario)	138	143	1.51¢	155	-7.75
Others	6	6	.06	-	-
TOTAL FEMALES	144	149	1.58	155	-3.88
INMATE POPULATION					
TOTAL	9434	9411	99.99	9341	+ .74

Institution	Previous Week	Actual To Date	Last Year	Bed Capacity
ATLANTIC				
Carlton	22	20	24	15
Parrtown	15	15	18	19
Sub-total	37	35	42	34
QUEBEC				
Benoit XV	13	12	19	20
Saint Hubert	43	44	45	30
Ogilvy	26	26	23	22
Martineau	35	35	35	30
Sherbrooke	29	30	19	27
Pie IX	-	-	-	-
Sub-total	146	147	141	129
ONTARIO				
Montgomery	20	19	15	14
Portsmouth	9	8	19	22
Sub-total	29	27	34	36
PRAIRIES				
Grierson	60	60	82	70
Osborne	30	32	20	20
Oskana	20	18	15	15
Scarboro	22	25	33	31
Altadore	24	22	30	21
Sub-total	156	157	180	157
PACIFIC				
Robson	34	34	26	30
Pandora	17	16	20	18
Sub-total	51	50	46	48
Grand Total	419	416	443	404

Section 15
Staff-Training

Staff Training*

Staff Training and the qualifications for becoming prison officers vary considerably among different penal systems. For instance in *West Germany* Officers of the general prison service and those working in prison industries and management service will be given training by the Federal Laender (federal districts) which are responsible for prison matters. For this purpose the Laender have enacted rules and examinations for training staff. The training period lasts approximately two years. For the higher middle grade management service it is usually three years. Training is subdivided into a practical and theoretical part.

About 300 basic staff within the sectors corrections, temperance care and care of young people are educated in *Sweden*. About 225 of these are basic grade prison officers. These figures include officers who undergo the complete basic staff education of 19 weeks. Basic grade officers are recruited and employed at the local level. Each person employed as a basic grade officer, principal officer or foreman has to take a two week introductory course at a correctional institution. The course deals primarily with prison routine, inmate orderliness, etc., but also includes legal information like work regulations, work instructions, current legislation, etc. An important part of the introduction program aims at educating new staff in prison work.

The quality of the introductory course on the local level varies from prison to prison. Temporary staff employed during the summer, are not well-trained for their tasks. However, the situation is improving as

*Note: Information on staff-training in France was not available at the time this document went to press.

teaching aids are now being used more frequently. The objective is to provide staff with a basic education during the first year of their employment. Owing to certain circumstances, such as new employment acts, staff turnover, etc., a new basic grade officer is not eligible for the training program until he has completed two or three years service. The basic education is administered by the National Prison and Probation Administration and the National Board of Health and Welfare.

"Vardutbildningsnamnden" (VUN). It is a joint education program for basic grade prison officers and staff members dealing with young people. The course lasts 12 weeks, and is run in groups of about 25 persons. Two of these twelve weeks are used for field placements to other sectors. The purpose of the course is to provide a general education in the area of behavioural and social sciences. Course contents are dominated by a number of behavioural sciences like Psychology, Psychiatry, Criminology, etc. The studies are predominantly theoretical. The education in behaviour sciences corresponds to studies in Psychology at the "gymnasium" level (secondary level - sixth form) and approximates introductory studies in Psychology at the University level. The exact distribution of hours is shown in Table 10.1.

This education program was created in 1966 and has been substantially revised. Among other things, the general level of education, the basis for recruitment, basic education requirements, etc., have changed considerably. The experiences of the co-ordinated education program for employees at correctional institutions, approved schools and temperance institutions have been very positive. The purpose of a practical work period within another care sector is to increase the mobility

between different careers. This is considered valuable among the course participants as it gives them an increased understanding about the background of prospective clients and the kind of treatment required.

After a one-eight month period the basic grade officer is recalled to educational training. The first week students visit probation offices. Two weeks are devoted to improving one's knowledge of corrections. The last two weeks consist of special education for basic grade prison officers. Finally, four weeks of the course deal with subjects such as the methodology of correctional work, criminal law and practical matters. Training is also given in self-defence techniques. The distribution of hours can be seen in Table 10.2.

The educational program gives a basic theoretical orientation in the behavioural and social sciences with some practical knowledge in correctional work. A new educational program is expected to be implemented this autumn.

As to the recruitment of leading and principal staff no priority is presently given to their educational needs. Leading staff are recruited on other grounds, i.e. which emphasize personal rather than educational qualities. All positions on the intermediary level are filled by other applicants. The promotion of basic staff to leading positions is provided by the principal officer of education. Prison governors and assistant governors are often recruited from the group of social worker assistants. Leading staff at the National Prison and Probation Administration are recruited both inside and outside the prison and probation organization.

Table 10.1

Basic Education For Basic Grade

Officers in Sweden (Twelve Weeks)

Distribution of Subject and Study Hours

<u>Jurisprudence and Civics</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Civics	12
Social policy 1)	36
Social welfare services on the local level 1)	27
Correctional Treatment	18
Secrecy	4
<u>Psychology, etc.</u>	
Introduction and setting-up of working groups	18
Introduction to special group work	4
Psychology 1)	54
Psychiatry 1)	28
Criminology 1)	34
Interview and conversation methods	10
Narcotics, basic information	4
Drug matters and information on Hassela, a treatment home for drug addicts	10
Study techniques	4
Group activities	16
Evaluation of the course	8

Distribution of Subjects and Study Hours (con't)

<u>Practical Subjects</u>	<u>Hours</u>
Sick care and first aid	6
Physical training and physical testing	36
Physiology and how to undertake physical training	4
 <u>Miscellaneous</u>	
Information on the Local Committees for Recreational Activities	2
Opening of the course/Teachers' information	3
Practical work information and report on practical work	4
Travelling and subsistence allowances' regulations	6
Special group work	16
Report on special group work	8
Trade union matters	4
Totally	<u>376</u>

1) The total number of hours include written examination

Table 10.2

Continued Education for Basic Grade Officers

Distribution of Hours

<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Number of Hours</u>
To work within the correctional system	4
Work in groups	18
Leisure and recreation	4
The work of prosecutors	4
The existence of narcotic drugs	4
The work of courts	4
Immigrant matters	4
Hassela - a treatment home for narcotic drug addicts	4
Security matters	10
Regulations at correctional institutions	8
Self-defence/self-protection	14
General agreement on working hours	4
Treatment ideology, development throughout the centuries	6
General agreement on wages	4
Criminal law	11
Health care	4
Disciplinary matters	2
Practical exercises	4
Other subjects	12
Totally	<u>129</u>

All prison officer applicants in *New Zealand* are required to pass a pre-entry test in dictation, mathematics written expression and an IQ test. Applicants must have a good educational background and be between 23 and 45 years of age. During the first six months of service prison officers are expected to attend a three week residential preliminary course at the prison officers Staff College in Wellington. The course covers practical aspects of prison officer work as well as basic psychology, penology and various Acts and Regulations. Promotion to ranking and senior positions are dependent on further correspondent courses and examinations in English, Penology, Psychology, Regulations, Management and a selection Boardpass at the intermediate and senior level.

In *England and Wales* no special qualifications are required to become a prison officer except that an applicant must be either a British Subject, a citizen of the Irish Republic or a Commonwealth Citizen. He must be a minimum height of 5'6", between 21 and 49½ years of age and in good general health, hearing and eyesight.

Applicants are given a short test in English, Arithmetic and general knowledge which if they pass enables them to appear in front of a selection board. If they are successful before the board, they are required to undertake a medical examination. If accepted for Training, applicants spend one month at an establishment near their home, a further eight weeks on a residential course at the Officers' Training School followed by a period of one or two weeks induction training at the establishment where they have been assigned. Further

training is provided upon promotion to more senior grades.

The normal educational requirements for a person to become a prison officer in the *State of New South Wales* are the intermediate certificate, school certificate or equivalent. Literacy and numeracy tests are also conducted by the department. An initial training of twelve weeks is given by the Department. Upon completion of the initial twelve week training period, the officer will be placed on the normal roster as a Temporary Prison Officer for a further period of twelve weeks. At the end of this time the officer's work performance is assessed, and if he is considered suitable will be placed on probation for twelve months. Further promotion will be gained by fulfilling the requirements of the appropriate in-service program as well as relevant tertiary studies.

The training in *Denmark* of all members of staff of the prison and probation service is centralized in the Ministry of Justice by the Department of Prison and Probation.⁸ In practice, however, all essential matters, including educational planning are decided by the Council of education in the Training School.

The Training School is headed by a senior master, two full-time masters and a great number of part-time teachers and clerical staff.

The Training School is situated just outside Copenhagen near the State Prison at Vridsloselille and the Institution at Herstedvester. Here training is offered to basic grade prison officers and other categories of prison and probation staff. The Training School also organizes a number of courses in different places all over the country.

Due to the lack of applicants a number of prison officers have been trained as social workers in courses arranged by the Training School. The Training School organizes courses for prison officers working in mental hospitals and those officers appointed to the Institution at Herstedvester for mentally deviant offenders. For other members of the prison service, such as teachers, social workers, doctors, nurses, chaplains, superior workshop staff, prison chief, prison directors, deputy directors etc., seminars and special short courses are also arranged.

In the country of *Norway* one has to go to prison school to get a permanent job as a prison officer. Since 1976 the training staff for the basic grade of service has a duration of two years. About fifty candidates are selected each year by a committee consisting of the director of the prison school, a prison governor and a representative from the Prison Officer's Association. Those selected for training first undergo a three week introductory course at the school. Here they acquire information and become oriented to the prison service. The following year they work inside institutions.

During this period candidates are trained in ordinary prison work under the guidance and supervision of staff with special responsibility in this field. During the year theoretical education is given in a few subjects. On the basis of reports and recommendations from supervisors who have been in charge of the candidates work and the Governor of the institution concerned, the trainee school authorities decide whether the applicant should be admitted to the theoretical part of the training. The training begins in January and lasts until December. There is a two month break for summer vacation. During this break, the trainee's work as replacement personnel for trained prison officers.

Some years ago the training of basic grade prison officers was re-modelled. It is divided into practical in-service training in some penal institutions and theoretical courses at the Training School.

Vacancies for the Prison and Probation Service are advertised in all relevant newspapers. Applicants must be more than 21 years of age and able to pass an examination set by the Training School. The successful candidates are then interviewed by a selection board consisting of the Director of the Training School, a prison director representing the union of prison and deputy prison directors and a representative from the Prison Officers' Union. The selection is made on the basis of personal interviews with each member of the board and includes group discussions. Great emphasis is laid upon acquiring well qualified prison officers. In order to become a prison officer no special theoretical education or special vocational training is required, but the candidate must be of good character and be capable of assisting all types of offenders to prepare for their re-entry to society.

When a candidate is accepted, he is on probation for a two year period, and during this time must take in-service training, and pass an examination at the Training School. Moreover, he must have no physical defects which are likely to interfere with his work duties. The probationary officer must also serve two months in a closed prison, one month at an open prison (or at a closed one if the initial training was at an open one), and one month in a local prison. When this four month training period has been completed he must continue his service in the first training prison to which he was attached.

The in-service training in penal institutions is supervised by specially appointed trained officers. They hold weekly group discussions, establish the probationary officers duties, organize initial training sessions in prison rules and regulations and offer instruction in first aid, self-defence and security.

In due course, probationary officers are called to the Training School for a five month course in both practical and theoretical work. The latter encompasses a number of subjects related to prison work and several general knowledge areas, such as the Danish language, regulations relating to Public Servants, and relevant aspects of social science. Lectures are also given in criminal law, criminal procedure, criminology, prison rules, psychology and psychiatry. Practical subjects include self-defence, security, instruction in first aid, prison work, registration of offences and report-writing etc. At the end of the training course the probationary officer must pass an examination, consisting of a written and an oral part, to become prison officers. Failure results in the officer's dismissal from the prison and probation service. If successful, the officer returns to his training prison for the rest of the probationary period. At the end of two years he receives a certificate qualifying him as a prison officer. .

The education described above is also given to workshop staff, who are recruited from trained artisans.

Within the next five years, prison officers and workshop staff are called back to the Training School for a ten week course. Prison officers may be called in to apply for special supplementary or development courses, e.g. foreign languages or treatment of drug offenders.

In the Federal Bureau of Prisons in the *United States* each new Correctional Officer receives two weeks training at the institution where he is stationed and then three weeks of additional training at their staff training centre. Every year thereafter, the officer receives 24 hours of correctional training, and 16 hours of specialty training.

Correctional Officers supervise and perform work concerned with the correctional treatment, supervision and custody of criminal offenders in either correctional institutions or community-based treatment or rehabilitation centers. They have primary responsibility for guiding inmate conduct, supervising work details, carrying out plans for the correctional treatment and modification of attitudes of inmates, instructing and counselling inmates on institutional and personal problems, and generally ensuring the custody, safety, and well-being of inmates. On occasions, Correctional Officers are required to carry firearms.

Supervisory Correctional Officers have either (a) responsibility for planning, directing, co-ordinating and implementing programs to accomplish the work described above, and for supervising a force of Correctional Officers on all shifts, or (b) responsibility for the immediate supervision of correctional officers assigned to shift or to a physical area or activity of an institution.

Experience and Training

Except for the substitution of education provided below, applicants must have had the following kinds and length of experience:

Table 10.3

Grade	General experience (years)	Specialized experience (years)	Total experience (years)
GS-6 _____	3½	None	3½
GS-7 _____	3½	1	4½
GS-8 _____	3½	2	5½
GS-9/13 _____	3½	3	6½

Note: When positions are to be filled at grades below the normal GS-6 level, the qualification requirements should be determined by a downward extension of the criteria in this standard. e.g., 2 years of general experience is qualifying for grade GS-5.

General experience

Experience, paid or voluntary, full or part time, that demonstrates the applicant's aptitude for acquiring the skills and knowledge

needed for correctional work. In addition he must possess personal attributes and skills required for prison work such as:

- ability to meet and deal with people of differing backgrounds and behavioral patterns;
- ability to be persuasive in selling or influencing ideas;
- ability to lead, supervise, and instruct;
- sympathetic attitude towards the welfare of others;
- capacity to adapt to new ideas and changing conditions;
- ability to reason soundly and to think out practical solutions to problems;
- ability to pay attention to detail;
- ability to make decisions and act quickly, particularly under stress;
- poise and self-confidence, and ability to remain calm during emergency situations.

The following types of experiences are illustrative of acceptable general experience providing they meet the above criteria (this list is not intended to be all inclusive).

- (1) Social case work in a welfare agency;
- (2) Classroom teaching or instructing;
- (3) Responsible rehabilitation work, e.g. in an alcoholic rehabilitation program;
- (4) Supervision of planned recreation activities;
- (5) Active participation in community action programs;

- (6) Employment with a counselling service in interviewing and counselling people;
- (7) Management of, or supervising work in a business or other organization that includes personnel management responsibilities in addition to directing work performance;
- (8) Sales work (other than taking and filling orders as in over-the-counter sales);
- (9) Active participation, as an officer or member, in extra-curricular activities in college, such as student government, organizations, college magazines or newspapers, fraternal organizations, etc.

Specialized experience

This refers to experience in the custody and supervision of inmates in a correctional institution, or community based correctional treatment facility. All of the following requirements are required by officers.

- (a) satisfactory completion of a federally operated in-service training course for correctional officers, or completion of a comparable training course covering modern correctional concepts and techniques;
- (b) the ability to supervise and control inmates in groups of 20 or more, and to make sound decisions in critical circumstances;
- (c) the capacity to relate successfully to inmates with respect to matters such as close and continuous counselling, singly and in groups; and

- (d) the ability to work independently and to assume responsibility for the correctional custody and supervision of inmate activities; to direct, observe, and correct inmate behaviour; and to take precautionary measures to ensure control in situations relatively critical to the security of the institutions.

In addition:

For a GS-8 level, the applicant must have demonstrated the ability and knowledge necessary to perform difficult post assignments. This requires judgment, maturity, and knowledge of inmate behaviour acquired through experience in the performance of a variety of correctional duties; to use, and make reports and recommendations based on the use of techniques such as informal counselling, guidance, interview, and observation, and to deal adequately with special problems of correctional custody and the supervision of inmates.

For grade GS-9, non supervisory positions, the applicant must have demonstrated a knowledge of, and ability to apply technical treatment and/or counselling skills and techniques acquired through formal classroom and supervised practical training. These skills may have been utilized in a variety of assignments, typically as part of a structured treatment or rehabilitation program under the guidance of professionals trained in either behavioural sciences or social work.

Quality of Experience

For all positions experience will not by itself be viewed as proof of qualifications. The applicant's record of experience and training must show that he also has the ability to perform the duties required by the different levels.

For grade GS-6, an applicant must have had at least 6 months of general experience comparable in difficulty and responsibility to that of the next lower grade, or 1 year comparable to the second lower grade in the Federal service.

For grades GS-7 through GS-11, at least 1 year of the specialized experience must have been comparable in difficulty and responsibility to the next lower grade, or 2 years comparable to the second lower grade in the Federal service. For grades GS-12 and above, at least 1 year of the specialized experience must have been comparable in difficulty and responsibility to the next lower grade in the Federal service.

Substitution of Education and Training

for Experience

To be acceptable as substitution for general or specialized experience, the level and quality of the education and/or training (or of the combined experience and education and/or training) must have equipped the candidate to perform correctional duties at the grade level being filled.

For general experience

- (1) Two years of study successfully completed in a resident school above high school level may be substituted for two years of general experience.
- (2) Successful completion of a full 4 year course of college study may be substituted for three years of general experience.
- (3) One full semester of graduate study successfully completed in an accredited college or university, except as noted below, may be substituted for six months of general experience, and is fully qualifying for grade GS-6.

At any grade, post-high school education may be partially substituted for experience at the rates of substitution indicated above.

For specialized experience

One full semester of graduate study in correctional administration, criminology, penology, sociology, or social work successfully completed in an accredited college or university may be substituted for six months of specialized experience, up to a total of 18 months.

Credit for appropriate education and training other than that outlined above (such as manpower development programs, "New Careers" programs, rehabilitated offender programs, or in-service training programs) will be granted depending on the nature, extent, and applicability of the training required for the position.

Selective Placement

All correctional officer positions share the requirements for knowledge and skill in correctional treatment, supervision, and custody of criminal offenders. However, additional knowledge and abilities may be required for some positions because of the concentration of inmates in distinct age, ethnic, cultural, or other specific groups in certain institutions. It is desirable for these institutions to have sufficient numbers of correctional officers who can successfully relate to these types of inmates. Selective placement consideration may be given to applicants having a thorough knowledge and understanding of the customs, language patterns, and problems of specific groups of inmates.

Basis of Rating

Applicants for all grades will be rated on the basis of an evaluation and appraisal of experience, education, and training.

Employment Interview

The personal qualities and characteristics of the applicant are the most critical of all the requirements for the position of a Correctional Officer. He must be willing to perform arduous and prolonged duties on any of the three shifts. He must possess certain personal qualities in order to effectively relate to inmates in a

correctional setting. These qualities include: Empathy, objectivity, perceptiveness, resourcefulness, adaptability, flexibility, stability and maturity.

Before appointment, candidates may be required to appear before a panel of specialists in correctional administration for an employment interview to determine the extent to which the candidate possesses these and other qualities necessary to adequately perform the duties of a Correctional Officer. The interview will also serve to acquaint the applicant with further details of the environment as it relates to the position. If the panel feels that a person who is qualified in certain areas does not possess the personal characteristics required his application will not be given further consideration. Notice will be given, in advance, of the date and place of the interview.

Evaluation for In-Service Placement

In evaluating each applicant's experience and training, attention should be given to the following factors (as appropriate):

- Knowledge of basic correctional theory and techniques;
- Ability to follow instructions;
- Knowledge of security and control procedures and techniques;
- Ability to supervise and instruct inmates;

- Ability to exercise mature judgment in pressure or crisis situations;
- Ability to communicate effectively with inmates, win their respect and confidence, and establish and maintain continuing constructive relationships with them;
- Ability to combine objectivity and empathy in counselling inmates on personal and institutional problems;
- Knowledge of technical counselling and treatment skills and techniques, or both;
- Ability to write reports and communicate orally with supervisors and other institutional staff.

For in-service placement in Supervisory Correctional Officer positions at grade GS-11, one year of experience as a Supervisory Correctional Officer, GS-9, will satisfy the Quality of Experience requirements described above, provided a review of the candidate's total experience and performance demonstrates that he possesses:

1. Definite potential for successful performance of the work; and
2. The necessary knowledges, skills, and abilities, such as (a) a thorough familiarity with the overall operation of a correctional institution and its program, (b) an extensive knowledge of correctional and security techniques and practices, and (c) the ability and judgment required to make decisions that may influence the effectiveness of correctional programs.

Physical Requirements

The duties of these positions involve unusual mental and nervous pressure and require arduous physical exertion involving prolonged walking and standing, restraining of prisoners in emergencies and participating in escape hunts. Applicants must be physically capable of performing the duties of the position and to be free from such defects or disease as may constitute employment hazards to themselves or others (e.g. deformities, disfigurements, or abnormalities) which tend to be conspicuous. Persons having remediable defects or curable diseases who are otherwise qualified, will be admitted to the examination but must submit proof, during the time the list of eligible competitors exists, that the defects or diseases have been remedied or cured before they may be considered for appointment. The duties of a correctional officer are arduous and sound health and physical condition are required.

No height or weight limits are specified, but weight must be in proportion to height. Male applicants under 66 inches and female applicants under 63 inches in height will be especially evaluated for stamina and vigor.

Vision

Uncorrected vision must be no less than 20/100 (Snellen) in each eye, capable of full correction to 20/30 (Snellen) in each eye, provided that defective vision is not due to active or progressive organic disease.

General

Hernia (with or without truss); organic heart disease (whether or not compensated); severe varicose veins; serious deformities, or disabilities or extremities (including weak feet); chronic constitutional disease; marked abnormality of speech; facial disfigurement; or other serious physical defect or disease will disqualify an appointee. Disease of the nervous system or history or presence of mental disease or emotional instability may disqualify an applicant for appointment. Before entrance on duty, appointees will be given, without expense to them, a physical examination by a Federal medical officer, and they will be rejected if they do not meet the standards specified above. Persons who are offered appointment must pay their own expenses in reporting for duty. Any person reporting for duty at the place of assignment and subsequently found ineligible because of physical defects cannot be appointed, and no part of his expense for reporting and returning home will be borne by the Government.

In order to become a Correctional Officer in *Canada*, prospective applicants must meet the following requirements:

- (1) have a grade twelve education or its tested equivalent;
- (2) have a minimum of three years' experience in work which involves direct person-to-person relationships.

In addition, pre-employment medical standards have been prepared and periodic examinations are planned for all present custodial staff. A survey has been completed on the use of psychological testing in other jurisdictions and all staff are now required to pass a security check. The policy of the service requires a 24 month probationary period to ensure the suitability of new recruits for penitentiary work.

A new comprehensive induction training program for all staff coming in contact with inmates is now under development by a six-member team working out of the Correctional Staff College, in Laval, in the province of Quebec. The projected course length is to be twelve weeks maximum and includes instructors who possess practical field experience in corrections. The Program is scheduled for completion and field testing this year. In addition, Living Unit Officers take a specialized course in operating the living-unit concept. This training has been revised and field tested in the Prairie and Pacific Regions. The new program is also being designed to include refresher training courses for staff. Course manuals are now available for use in all regions.

The policy of The Correctional Service of Canada requires all staff in the Correctional Officer group to undergo a minimum of 5 days training per fiscal year. Two separate and distinct programs have been developed and implemented to meet the specific needs of the Correctional Officers and the Living Unit Officers. A new detailed Code of Conduct, which will be one of the foundations for a disciplined professional career service has been developed. Training in this new Code has been in force throughout the Service since August 1979.

A program has also been developed for all non-custodial personnel. They will receive the benefit of an orientation program which will deal with such subjects as crime and criminality, the inmate sub-culture, inmate behaviour, dealings with inmates, team work technique, the Code of Conduct and institutional operations. Many elements of this program have already been developed and the balance are in the process of being developed.

Section 16

Special Inmate Programs

Special Inmate Programs

The responses to the questionnaire indicate that most countries have not developed special programs for sex offenders or long-term inmates. Prisoners in *West Germany* who are serving long sentences will as a rule be kept in a closed prison at the beginning of their terms. The treatment of such prisoners is not in any way different from that of other prisoners. The treatment may be relaxed and they may even be transferred to open institutions. Under Section 9 of the Prison Act long-term offenders or sex offenders may be transferred to a socio-therapeutic institution if the special therapeutic remedies and social aids of such an institution appear advisable for the inmate's resocialization.

In *Sweden* special programs for specific categories of prisoners with regard to type of crime or length of sentence do not exist. Instead the assignment to a particular program is based on an individual's needs although it is recognized that longer prison sentences offer better opportunities to develop more long-sighted and sophisticated treatment methods. There are no special treatment programs in existence in *New Zealand* for long-term offenders or sex offenders. When medical, psychiatric or psychological opinion indicates that treatment is needed, there is provision for transfer to a psychiatric hospital.

In *England and Wales* the Prison Department's aim is to insure that throughout the sentence every lifer and long-term prisoner is accommodated in a prison which is most suitable for him/her. Factors which influence the classification process include the inmate's specific needs, his/her

development during sentence, the likelihood of being released on licence, and the danger which they might present to staff, other inmates and if they escape to the general public. Since 1975, men sentenced to life imprisonment spend their first three years at either Wakefield or Wormwood Scrubs Prisons. The regimes at these two establishments are designed to provide detailed assessment of each prisoner. At the end of this period a provisional plan is drawn up for future allocation based on the assessment and the length of time the prisoner is likely to serve. The progress and security status of each prisoner is reviewed regularly both by the Home Office and an independent Parole Board, to ensure that those life sentence prisoners are prepared for release in a manner which is consistent both with their needs and the safety and protection of society.

Most life sentence prisoners proceed from Wakefield or Wormwood Scrubs to other high security prisons. As their sentences progress most of them come to a stage where they can be re-categorized for allocation to prisons of a lower security classification and even to open prisons. It is the practice to transfer a prisoner to conditions of lower security when it is considered both realistic and safe to do so. The prisoner's individual needs (for example, medical, vocational, educational, visiting) are always taken into account and each case is treated on its own individual merits.

There are no "special treatment programs" which apply to sex offenders as a class. Individual offenders who seek help with their problems have access to a range of psycho-therapeutic, medical and behavioural treatments. Long term offenders inevitably attract more individual attention to their problems but the only treatment

specifically reserved for them is the pre-release employment Scheme. This allows selected men serving sentences of four years or more to spend their last six months before release in a hostel working for an "outside" employer earning "outside wages" and spending weekends at home.

There are no special treatment programs in *New South Wales* for sex offenders. Attention will be given by the psychologist to individual cases if the inmate is interested in a treatment program. There are no specific treatment programs for long-term offenders. Similar to other inmates, the long-term offender will have a program set up for him/her by the Programs Officer in accordance with his/her needs. There are no special treatment programs for long-term offenders and sex offenders in either *Denmark, Norway or France*. The U.S.A. does not offer special programs for lifers or sex offenders. However, all offenders are entitled to counselling, psychological services and psychiatric services which are given by counsellors, psychologists and psychiatrists inside Federal Prisons. *Canada* is currently developing programs for special categories of offenders like long-term prisoners on an experimental basis. In the Canadian Penal System it is also the practice to reduce the custodial level for inmates through a system of cascading whenever prison staff believe that an inmates progress warrants a reduction in security. In addition, inmates serving sentences are eligible to apply for parole and can be granted temporary absences from time to time in accordance with their progress and individual needs.

There are approximately 697 sex offenders serving time in Canadian Penitentiaries. The jurisdiction of The Correctional Service of Canada extends over five regions and each offers the sex offender opportunities

for treatment in a number of programs. In the Atlantic Region, institutions like Springhill offer sex offenders counselling, psychotherapy and in particular cases more sophisticated types of treatment such as behaviour therapy, assertive treatment, etc.

The Quebec Region does not have a specific treatment program but offenders can be referred to the Institute Phillippe Pinel. In the Ontario Region sex offenders can obtain psychiatric treatment at the Regional Psychiatric Centre in Kingston. In other penal institutions, psychologists, living-unit officers and classification staff work in concert to assist sex offenders with their specific program needs. Aside from counselling, however, no special treatment program has been developed for this type of inmate. If a particular case warrants it, an inmate will be sent to the Regional Psychiatric Centre for assessment and treatment.

The Prairie Region does not offer specialized treatment techniques for sex offenders in it's major institutions. However, Saskatchewan Penitentiary offers counselling sessions for sex offenders and in 1979 a Regional Psychiatric Centre was established at Saskatoon to provide facilities for the treatment of offenders suffering from an emotional or psychiatric disorder. The Pacific Region has set up a special treatment program for sex offenders at it's Regional Psychiatric Centre in Abbotsford, B.C. Programs for sex offenders are also offered in some institutions like Mountain which is a medium-security prison. These include individual psychotherapy, hypnotherapy and counselling sessions, etc. with prison psychologists.

In general sex offenders in Canadian Penitentiaries are isolated from the general inmate population for their own personal safety and

protection. Some institutions like Mission, a medium-security institution, have succeeded to some degree in integrating the sex offender into the main prison population without major adverse consequences. The Correctional Service of Canada is continuing to develop new programs which will focus on the specific needs of sex offenders and help prepare them for their re-entry back into society.

Under section 669 of the Criminal Code (1976) persons convicted of 1st degree murder are automatically sentenced to a 25 year prison term without eligibility for parole. After serving fifteen years a person may apply for a judicial review. Second degree murder also carries a life sentence but a person is eligible for parole after serving ten years of the sentence. For second degree murderers the jury can recommend to the presiding judge the number of years a person must serve (not less than 10 nor more than 25) before being eligible for parole.

The results of this legislation have resulted in an increase in the number of persons serving long-term prison sentences in Canadian penitentiaries. In order to mitigate the severity of the sentence The Correctional Service of Canada is presently examining the special problems faced by long-term inmates. The objective is to identify programs which will be geared to meeting the specific needs of this type of offender. A number of options are currently being considered such as specific training courses, teaching inmate's skills, special housing arrangements and conjugal visiting.

Section 17
Prison Suicide

Prison Suicide

The data provided by the ten countries sampled in this survey illustrate that suicide rates are common to all penal systems. The only difference is that they vary to some extent in frequency. Some countries have attempted to reduce the incidence of prisoner suicide through the implementation of certain preventive measures such as closer surveillance and the introduction of careful screening procedures to identify inmates who are suicidal prone in the prison population. In the last three calendar years in *West Germany*, the number of prisoners committing suicide was as follows: 1976 - 67; 1977 - 82; 1978 - 72.

In order to prevent the suicide of prisoners some Federal districts have prepared special leaflets for their prison staff to enable them to recognize suicidal symptoms and to counteract attempts at suicide. In some of the districts suicide cases have been scientifically studied over several years; while in others, research is under way to develop suitable methods of suicide prevention.

The number of suicides in the *Swedish* Penal System is relatively low compared with international figures. Self-destructive acts such as cuts and mutilations do not occur often and no special measures have been taken to prevent suicide. The staff of prisons and remand centres are very concerned about an inmate's physical and mental state and should they observe anything alarming will usually contact a medical officer or a psychologist to take remedial action. Inmates suffering from dysphoria or minor depressive states can be placed in some of the psychiatric wards that are found in large prisons. If required, the

inmate can be transferred to a psychiatric hospital outside the Correctional Service.

In the country of *New Zealand* the rates of prison suicide are as follows: 1971 - 1; 1972 - 1 (Cell fire - suspect suicide); 1973 - 1 (Drug overdose - inmate died in hospital - suspected suicide); 1974 - 3; 1975 - Nil; 1976 - 1; 1977 - 2 (1 while on home leave); 1978 - Nil; 1979 - Nil. Any inmate who is considered likely to attempt suicide is placed on regular 15 or 30 minute observation watches.

In *England and Wales* the figures on prison suicide reveal a gradual increase since 1971. For example there was a total of 107 suicides over an eight year period which were distributed as follows: 1971 - 13; 1972 - 13; 1973 - 14; 1974 - 6; 1975 - 14; 1976 - 20; 1977 - 11; 1978 - 16.

With regard to preventive measures, a Home Office Working Party was established in 1968 to consider what might be done in both the short and long term to reduce the risk of suicide in prisons. A number of immediate practical measures were put into effect shortly after the working party's report. For example, self-supporting trousers were introduced, dressing gown cords removed, a breakable tie was put into production and the introduction of cordless shoes was approved. Consideration of the long term aspects resulted in comprehensive instructions being issued to Governors and Wardens of all prison department establishments indicating the possible warning signs of an impending suicide. All reports of suicide and attempts at suicide are submitted to prison department headquarters and studied to see whether preventive measures can be improved.

The rate of prison suicide in *New South Wales* is .5 per 10,000. There are no special procedures to prevent prison suicide, however, if any prisoner is thought to be suicidal he is kept under constant observation. Staff in *Denmark's* prisons are instructed in various methods of preventing suicide in prisons. In *France* 34 inmates (2 women) committed suicide in 1979. From 1975 to 1978, 173 suicides were committed for an annual average population of 30,480 inmates. The annual suicide rate during that period was 1.42%. Suicide prevention depends on the case and the personality of the inmate. There were 8 prison suicides in the country of *Norway* over the five year period from 1974 to 1978. 3 took place in 1974, 1 in 1975 and 4 suicides occurred in 1978. If staff suspect suicidal tendencies, utensils will not be given to the inmate and objects which might be used for this purpose are removed. He will also be under close supervision by prison officers and medical staff. In more extreme cases, the inmate will be transferred to a hospital and in some circumstances granted a temporary interruption in his prison sentence by a pardon.

In the *United States* there have been 39 suicides from 1974 to 1979 distributed as follows: 1974 - 5; 1975 - 2; 1976 - 15; 1977 - 9; 1978 - 4; 1979 - 4. To help prevent the risk of prison suicide psychological screening defined as psychological testing, interviewing, behavioural observation and a review of the inmate's history takes place. The purpose of psychological screening is to

- (1) identify the inmates special treatment (e.g. suicide, depression, psychosis, etc.); needs.

- (2) provide information to staff that may be useful in a future crisis - or counselling situation;
- (3) identify the inmate's strengths and potential adjusting problems;
- (4) provide information that can be used for planning the inmate's program needs;
- (5) assess assault potential;
- (6) assess escape risk;
- (7) provide base-line data dor accurate inmate assessment;
- (8) provide information which may be useful in formulating institutional policy.

With respect to screening procedures newly admitted inmates, except those committed with a sentence of six months or less, are psychologically screened prior to their classification. In transfer cases, inmates are retested only if test results are not available or if results are more than a year old. Psychological screenings are documented in a written report which is submitted to the appropriate staff (e.g. unit team) and placed on file. As part of the psychological screening process, every institution is required by law to administer the MMPI (The Minnesota Multi-Phasic Personality Inventory) to all inmates except those exempted. Intelligence testing is no longer mandatory Bureau-Wide, but may be required in particular institutions depending on their specific objectives and goals.

In *Canada* prison staff are required to watch for signs which may identify inmates who are suicidal prone. The Correctional Service of Canada has also installed electronic buttons in some institutions

which enable inmates to summon staff in the event an inmate is attempting suicide. Since 1975 there have been 35 suicides in Canadian prisons. 23 occurred in maximum security institutions, 11 in medium security prisons and one in a minimum security institution.

Section 18

Release Programs

Release Programs

A review of release procedures for offenders show some marked contrasts among the countries sampled in the survey. In *West Germany* the court will suspend the execution of the remaining portion of a determinate prison sentence on probation after two-thirds of the sentence has been served. In exceptional cases the court may conditionally release a convict at the mid point of his/her prison sentence. Suspension may be coupled with the appointment of a probation officer or some other requirement. The court determines the length of the probation period. The minimum is two years and the maximum five years. Apart from this, suspension of the remaining portion of a sentence is possible by way of a pardon which may be coupled with the appointment of a probation officer and certain instructions and conditions. Moreover, in preparation for release prisoners may be transferred to open institutions, wards, or half-way houses in order to prepare them for re-entry into society.

According to the Penal Code in *Sweden* parole is generally (conditional release) granted after the offender has served two-thirds of his sentence but it can be granted after one half of the sentence. Most (long-termers are offenders who have a prison sentence of a least 2½ years or if less than 23 years old 1½ years) offenders are paroled after half of their term. The pre-requisite for parole is that the length of the sentence must be more than four months (as of January 1, 1980 this has been reduced to three months). A parolee can be subject to certain regulations. Thus parole is in most cases combined with supervision

and the parolee can be subject to various restrictions such as place of residence and participation in training courses or similar programs.

In addition to parole inmates can also be granted day-parole. This permits them to work outside the institution during daytime and to follow educational programs offered by the public school system. The normal length of participation in day-parole programs is about three months and the daily average number of offenders on day-parole is about three hundred. A special form of treatment outside the institution is offered under Section 34 of the Prison Act of 1974. According to this regulation mainly designed for long termers, a prisoner can, under certain circumstances, be permitted to serve his sentence while away from the correctional institution provided that this is likely to enhance his prospects for rehabilitation. He can be referred to a boarding school, a treatment program for drug addicts or even to the military service. The time spent is regarded as part of the prison sentence and cannot be revoked. Although not considered a pre-release program, Section 34 is generally not applied if the prisoner has not served the larger part of his expected term in prison. Transfer to a non-institutional program is normally followed by a parole decision.

The release programs available in *New Zealand* for prisoners include home leave, work parole, pre-release hostel placement and in some institutions day-parole with community sponsors. Release programs figure prominently in the country of *England and Wales*. For example parole, which is one of the principal means of returning an offender to

society, is a comparatively new feature of the United Kingdom Penal System having been in operation since April 1, 1968. Every prisoner serving a fixed prison sentence of 18 months or more is eligible to be considered for release on parole after he has served a third of his sentence or twelve months whichever ever expires last. Unless he specifically declines the opportunity, each prisoner who is eligible has his case considered by a Local Review Committee at the prison where he is detained. If a favourable recommendation is made to the Home Secretary the latter has power to release the prisoner forthwith on parole. Other cases, where the Local Review Committee considers prisoners suitable are referred by the Home Office to the Parole Board for consideration. These provisions, are of course, restricted to persons who are serving fixed sentences of imprisonment.

The procedure for life sentence prisoners is different as there is no prescribed stage of a life sentence in which the prisoner is statutorily eligible to have his case referred to the Parole Board, as applies to fixed term prisoners. In the case of a life sentence prisoner, the Parole Board is consulted at a relatively early stage in the prisoner's sentence, and a decision is taken as to when the case should be referred to the Local Review Committee for primary consideration. As a means of preparing long sentence prisoners for release, any prisoner serving a sentence of four years or more may be considered for outside employment. Inmates selected spend the last six months prior to release in a hostel working for employers at the local prevailing pay rate in what is called the Pre-Release Employment Scheme. Under the supervision of a warden, offenders resume their normal

commitments including maintenance of their families, tax, insurance and ordinary living expenses. They are expected to do a full day's work and are permitted to spend weekends at home.

Another method of enabling prisoners to make new contacts outside prison is to allow home and pre-parole leave. The majority of prisoners serving three years or more in training prisons are considered for two periods of home leave in the last nine months of their sentence. Prisoners serving lesser sentences may also be considered for leave. Once in the community, a prisoner may require further assistance and this can be provided by professional social workers and probation officers. The aim of after-care is not only to assist an offender on his return to society but also to give him continuing help with personal problems which got him into trouble. Compulsory after-care is imposed on offenders who are under 21 when sentenced, adult offenders granted early release on parole, persistent offenders subject to an extended sentence and those persons released on licence from a sentence of life imprisonment. Apart from these categories, release offenders are encouraged to maintain voluntary contact with probation officers. Offenders with no place to go upon release may be offered accommodation in after-care hostels until such time as they are able to re-establish their own residence.

Release programs available in *New South Wales* for prisoners include (1) Parole: this term applies to the release of prisoners who have a non-parole period specified by the court. If granted parole, the prisoner completes his sentence in the community, complying with the

conditions laid down at the time of the release. (2) Licence: this term applies to a form of conditional liberty granted by the Governor of New South Wales. (3) Remission: with the exception of a Governor's Pleasure detainee or a life sentence prisoner, all prisoners serving sentences of one month or more are entitled by regulation to receive remission on their sentence. The remission entitlements are (1) one-third remission if no previous sentence of three months or more (2) one-quarter remission: if one or more previous sentences of three months or more (3) one-sixth remission: if a habitual criminal. If an offender is not released on parole or licence then he will be released on remission at the expiration of his sentence.

In *Denmark*, rules governing release on parole were introduced by the Criminal Code of 1930 and were amended by an Act in June 1965 giving the institute a wider field of application.⁹ In June 1973 some of the rules on parole were changed by an amendment Act of the Criminal Code. As regards, parole decision-making, two different systems have been developed in Denmark. These include administrative decisions and release decisions by the Courts.

A. Administrative Decisions

Purely administrative decisions rest with the Minister of Justice (the Department of Prison and Probation) and are applied in the case of ordinary sentences of imprisonment for a definite term. Since 1969, however, the responsibility for making parole decisions after an offender has served two thirds of his sentence has been delegated to prison directors (but not to the director's of the local prisons). If the director of

the prison finds that a person should not be granted parole after two thirds of the term, the case must be submitted to the Department of Prison and Probation for decision. Only serious or very difficult cases are decided by the Department of Prison and Probation. In such cases the decision is made on the basis of a written recommendation from the governing body of the institutions.

Under the Criminal Code a decision as to whether an inmate should be released on parole must be made at the expiration of two thirds of the term of imprisonment, provided that this period is not less than 4 months. If the unexpired portion of the sentence is less than 30 days, parole will not be granted as a general rule. Under special circumstances, release on parole may be authorized when the inmate has served one half of the period of imprisonment, subject to a minimum of 4 months. This rule is used only where the circumstances are positively in favour of conditional release. Such an early release will generally be granted after one half and two thirds of the sentence has been served. Release on parole after serving one half of the sentence may be granted in the following cases:

- (1) Where there are obvious factual reasons for assuming for treatment purposes that is preferable for the date of release to be advanced, e.g. special opportunities for employment, training or accomodation.
- (2) Humane reasons strongly indicate an early release, i.e. reasons corresponding to normal grounds for pardon.

- (3) There are certain factors which are of particular importance to the decision such as:
- (a) young age at the time of the offence,
 - (b) old age,
 - (c) the offender has not previously served any term of imprisonment,
 - (d) little risk of recidivism,
 - (e) great length of the term of imprisonment,
 - (f) particularly long period of remand in custody,
 - (g) continued execution of the sentence is supposed to be harmful from the point of view of special prevention,
 - (h) reasons as mentioned in (1) and (2), even though they are not weighty enough in themselves to justify release on parole after one half of the sentence. Outside the cases referred to in (1) and (2), release on parole will normally require the existence of a plurality of the considerations set out under (3) (a) to (h).

Conditional release on parole is regarded as a regular part of penal treatment. Nearly all first-termers and a large number of recidivists are released on parole. Statistics in 1973 show that 91.5% of all offenders were released on parole, including 9.5% who had served two-thirds of their sentence. Another 2% of offenders who were eligible were refused parole because they would not agree to the release conditions. In 6.5% of the cases the Ministry of Justice refused to parole inmates.

Even if release has been refused at the expiration of two-thirds of the term, the question of release on parole may be reconsidered at a later time on the initiative of the Minister of Justice, the prison director, the inmate, relatives, or the inmate's lawyer. Some releases may be granted in case of a favourable employment offer or when the offenders attitude has changed significantly indicating that he has acquired a better insight into his own situation.

The Criminal Code states that release on parole will be advisable when the personal situation of the inmate is positive, when appropriate lodging and work or other maintenance has been provided for him, when a suitable place of residence has been found, and when the offender has declared himself willing to comply with the conditions of parole.

The following factors are considered when releasing an offender on parole: previous record, prison behaviour, (e.g. whether the inmate has made an effort to utilize the opportunities provided by the institution in the form of instruction and vocational training) the nature of his previous criminality, his previous conduct on parole, the perceived effectiveness of supervision and the offender's willingness to cooperate with the probation officer (the supervisor). With on more serious cases the question is submitted to the Public Prosecutor or, in cases of sexual offences against minors, to the Child and Youth Welfare Authorities if the parolee is returning to a home in which there are minors. The question may also be submitted to the court. In practice the procedure of submitting a case to the prosecution or the court before a parole is decided, is seldom used.

One of the conditions governing release is that the parolee must lead a law-abiding life within his/her probation period. According to the Criminal Code the probation period is two years. Prior to July 1, 1973, the probation period could not be less than one year. If the unexpired term of imprisonment exceeds three years, a probation period of up to five years may be imposed. Once on parole, the offender will normally be placed under supervision by the local probation and after-care officer in the Department of Prison and Probation. If the offender does not need assistance and supervision, these conditions will not be imposed. The period of supervision is often the same as the probation period but it may be - and in quite a few cases of relatively short sentences (1 year and less) is fixed at a shorter period. Moreover, the conditions of supervision may also be cancelled during the probation period.

Further conditions for release on parole may be imposed according to the same rules for suspended sentences. A condition about placement in a home, hospital or any other institution will not apply for a longer period than that of the unexpired term.

Violation of Conditions for Parole

If the parolee commits a new criminal offence during the period of parole and proceedings have been brought before court charging the person with a crime before the expiration of this period, the court will make a decision according to the rules on suspended sentences in the Criminal Code, so that the unexpired term of the sentence is equal to a suspended sentence. If the parolee fails to observe the other conditions

imposed (e.g. anti-alcohol treatment), the Minister of Justice (the Department of Prison and Probation) may (i) give a warning, (ii) change the conditions and extend the probation period within the maximum period laid down in the Criminal Code, or (iii) under special circumstances decide that he shall be recommitted to serve the unexpired term of the sentence. If the parolee commits a criminal offence during the probation period without being charged, the Minister of Justice may use the rules mentioned above. The decision by the Minister of Justice can only be made before the expiration of the probation period. Where recommitment of the unexpired term has been decided, a second release on parole may be granted, even though the conditions about time are not satisfied.

Pardon

An administrative decision is also made when the Monarch exercises the prerogative of mercy and exempts a person from serving, in whole or in part, a sentence of lenient imprisonment ("haefte"), ordinary imprisonment, or some other penal sanction. In practice the decision is made by the Ministry of Justice in the Department of Prison and Probation.

Pardoning or reprieve is applied only in rare cases, i.e. when the imposition of a sentence will involve excessive suffering either to the person concerned or his family. If the offender must be released after having served one half of his/her sentence, it may be done by way

of pardon in various forms and the same applies to all sentences where parole is barred by the Criminal Code, (i.e. in practice all sentences of imprisonment of 4 months and less). A sentence of imprisonment may be altered to a fine and the amount will be fixed according each person's income and financial means.

In addition, such pardons are applied to the rather small number of persons sentenced to imprisonment for life, for whom an ordinary release on parole is not possible under the Criminal Code. A pardon is generally granted after 10-12 years of imprisonment if this measure is deemed advisable with regard to the inmate's personal situation. A pardon is subject to similar conditions which apply to a release on parole and in practice the decision is made in the form of a royal resolution of release on parole. The Department of Prison and Probation may exempt a person from payment of a fine (fixed by court or by an administrative authority) or reduce a fine on grounds similar to those for a pardon.

B. Release Decided by the Courts

The totally indeterminate security measures for mentally deviant offenders provided by the Criminal Code can only be changed by the courts. In these cases a formal decision must be made, changing the sentence from deprivation of liberty to some less comprehensive measures until the court makes a final decision terminating the measure conclusively. The less comprehensive measures will always be subject to supervision and conditions similar to release on parole. As mentioned earlier, a sentence of detention ("forvaring") can only be changed by a court decision. The question of changing and "release concerning

indeterminate sentences can be brought before the court either by the Public Prosecutor, the governing body of the institution concerned, the guardian appointed by the court for the offender or the detained person himself.

There are four types of Release Programs in *France*:

- (1) Sentence Reduction - Article 721 of the Penal Procedure Code provides for reduction in the sentence of an inmate for good behaviour. It is somewhat equivalent to remission in the Canadian Prison System. Article 721-1 of the same code provides for a major reduction in sentence if the inmate passes a special exam. This exam tests the inmate's scholastic ability (university or professional). Article 729-1 provides for the supplementary reduction of sentence. Inmates who are serving more than three years may qualify by exhibiting exceptional change in behaviour and social re-adaptation (rehabilitation possibilities). Each of these programs mentioned in the articles must be supported by the judge who handed down the disposition and the sentencing commission. These sentence reduction techniques cannot exceed three months for every year of incarceration or seven days of every month throughout the incarceration period.
- (2) Suspended Sentencing - It was enacted by law in July 1975 and came into actual use in January 1976. Article 720-1 of the Penal Procedure Code provides that correctional or police authorities can provisionally suspend a sentence for grave medical, family, social or professional reasons. The decision must be made in

consultation with a lawyer, the inmate, a public minister, a judge, correctional tribunal or a special police counsel.

- (3) Conditional Release (Parole) - Article 720-2 November 22, 1978 instituted ways in which a conditional release program could be implemented. Inmates who exhibited good conduct and did well on a scholastic exam (approved by the State for university or professional pursuits) or presented exceptional desire and ability to re-adapt socially are seen as likely candidates for parole. Reductions of more than 45 days a year could be applied cummulative to diminish an inmate's sentence accordingly. Decisions are made by a sentencing judge after the case has been reviewed by members of the correctional commission.

- (4) Permission to Leave - The object of this release program is to permit an inmate to leave a penitentiary for a short period of time during his/her sentence. It is similar to a Temporary Absence Program. In 1972 this form of release became more flexible and common. Inmates were temporarily released to help maintain family ties and prepare for release. This program was further extended to allow inmates to serve the latter part of their sentence in detention centres (or half-way houses) as opposed to penitentiaries.

In *Norway* the main rule for parole after imprisonment is that an inmate may be released on parole when he has served two-thirds of his sentence, provided that this is not less than 4 months. More than 90% of the inmates concerned are released under this rule. In special

cases an inmate may be released on parole when he has served one half of his sentence. Prisoners sentenced to life imprisonment may be released on parole after having served at least 12 years. The Constitution of Norway gives the King in Counsel the right to pardon offenders. The question of pardon may be taken by the institution but it is more usual for the sentenced person to apply for it himself.

Most of the offenders released on parole are placed under supervision of the Probation and After-Care Service and the offender has to fulfil special requirements, e.g. to work, abstain from alcohol, etc. Work related to the preparation for release is done by social workers in the prison, the Probation and After-Care Service and/or by other social agencies.

Nearly all federal prisoners in the *United States* are released on Parole, mandatory release or full-term expiration. Offenders serving terms of more than one year are eligible for parole after serving one-third of their sentence or ten years, whichever is less. The courts sometimes impose sentences under which the offender is immediately eligible for parole at the discretion of the U.S. Parole Commission.

An offender freed on mandatory release serves his full sentence minus whatever good time he has earned. An offender can earn from five to ten days of good time per month, depending on the length of sentence. Persons freed on mandatory release are under parole supervision for the remainder of their sentence minus 180 days. Full term expiration means the offender serves the entire prison sentence. Only a small proportion - less than 2% - are released by pardon, executive clemency, or by court ordered commutation or termination of sentence.

In 1977 the Parole Service in *Canada* came under jurisdiction of the Commissioner of Corrections. Prior to that date the National Parole Board was charged with the responsibility for supervising offenders released on parole. 1978 saw the formation of a Case Management Division in the Offender Programs Branch of The Correctional Service of Canada. This division which marked the integration of The Correctional Service of Canada and the Parole Service now provides a case management approach to each inmate's particular needs and supervises all offenders released on parole by the National Parole Board. There are basically two different categories of Release Programs for inmates: Short-Term Release Programs and Long-Term Release Programs. The Short-Term release programs include:

(1) Escorted Temporary Absences - Granted by the Warden of the institution.

Inmates serving life sentences are an exception as in these cases the authority is vested in the National Parole Board. This program is used for an inmate or group of inmates under escort, for medical, humanitarian or rehabilitation purposes.

(2) Unescorted Temporary Absences - Granted by the National Parole Board.

Involves the occasional release from an institution for an inmate or group of inmates without escort, for medical, humanitarian, rehabilitative or administrative purposes.

(3) Day Parole - Granted by the National Parole Board. This is a form of parole which requires the inmate to whom it is granted to return to prison from time to time during the duration of the parole period or to return to prison after a specified time. Day Paroles serve the purpose of preparing a parolee for his eventual release into the community either on Full Parole or Mandatory Supervision.

Long-Term Release Programs are of two types:

- (1) Parole: This form of release is granted by the National Parole Board as authorized in the Parole Act and it allows an inmate to be at large during his term of imprisonment. Inmates are eligible to apply for parole after they have served one-third of their prison sentence. Parolees are required by law to abide by specific conditions set out in the Parole Act.

For example parolees must:

- (a) obtain permission before changing job and residence
- (b) obtain permission before leaving the jurisdiction
- (c) obtain advice before marrying
- (d) obtain permission before assuming substantial indebtedness
- (e) endeavour to maintain steady employment
- (f) avoid the use of intoxicants to excess
- (g) avoid disreputable places and associates
- (h) keep reasonable hours as defined by the parole supervisor
- (i) obtain permission before buying or operating an automobile
- (j) submit written reports and keep appointments for interviews as instructed by the parole supervisor
- (k) comply with all reasonable instructions of the parole supervisor.

A parolee who fails to comply with the conditions governing his/her release on parole will be revoked and returned to the institution. The purpose of parole is to assist the offenders' re-integration into society. The function of the parole supervisor is to provide the parolee with support and direction while at the same time ensuring the parolee obeys the law in every respect.

- (2) Mandatory Supervision - This is a statutory choice given to an inmate about to be released under supervision prior to the legal expiration of his sentence. This form of supervision occurs solely as a result of remission including earned remission and where the term of such remission exceeds sixty days. An inmate who refuses this form of supervision will under new legislation passed in 1977, have the option of remaining imprisoned during the mandatory supervision period.

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6. Ibid., p. 66-74, 1975.
7. Rules on Custodial Treatment, Part B, No. 2, Ministry of Justice, Department of Prison and Probation, 1979.
8. Lonberg, Anne; The Penal System of Denmark, Ministry of Justice, Department of Prison and Probation, 1975, p. 110-113.
9. Ibid., p. 42-47, 1975.

Appendices

APPENDIX A

QUESTIONNAIRE

Please give as much detailed information as possible to the following questions. (Applies to adult male and female prisons only.)

1. What are your annual operating costs of imprisonment per inmate?
2. What is your total prison population? How has this varied in the last five years?
3. What is your average daily prison population (per 100,000 population)?
4. How many prisons do you have for adult male and female offenders?
5. Where are these prisons located?
6. How many offenders are serving life or long-term prison sentences in your penal system?
7. Do you have any special segregation facilities or protective custodial units for long-term offenders, sex offenders?
8. What types of offender programs (i.e. rehabilitation programs) do you have for prisoners? (Work programs, job training, educational programs, etc.)
9. How are offenders classified in your prison system?
10. Do you have a conjugal visiting program for all offenders? If so, how does it operate?
11. Do you have a system for dealing with inmate discipline? If so, how does it work?
12. What is the ratio of custodial (security) staff to inmates in each institution? Treatment staff?

13. What is your population capacity for each institution?
14. What is your actual daily prison population in each institution?
15. What special qualifications or training programs are required by prison officers to work in your prison service?
16. What special treatment programs do you have for sex offenders, long-term offenders?
17. What is the rate of prison suicide inside your prisons? What procedures or measures have you implemented, if any, to prevent prisoner suicide?
18. What are the various types of release programs available for prisoners (i.e. Parole, etc.)



Solicitor General Solliciteur général
Canada Canada

Penitentiaries Pénitenciers

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APPENDIX B

Your file *Votre référence*

Our file *Notre référence*

October 10, 1979.

THIS LETTER HAS BEEN SENT TO:

SEE APPENDIX C

Dear

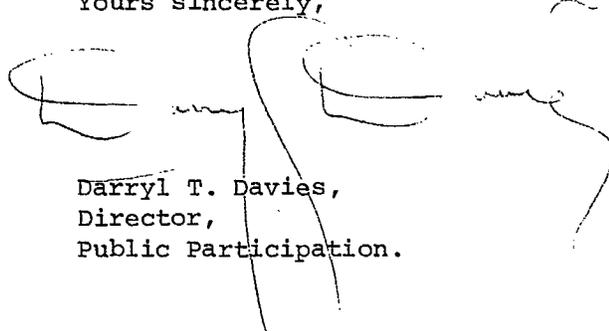
The Communications Branch of The Correctional Service of Canada is in the process of collecting comparative data on prisons and prisoners in different countries throughout the world. The purpose of the project is to examine the different approaches taken by other countries with respect to the punishment and treatment of offenders, prison management and the use of imprisonment as a penal sanction.

We would greatly appreciate your assistance in providing us with information on your prison service. We would be grateful if you could provide us with the most "recent" data that you have available in response to the list of questions attached to this letter. Any additional information you can send us on your penal system will be of immense help to us in completing our survey.

We plan on incorporating the information we receive into a publication comparing the various prison systems throughout the world. If at all possible, we would ask your cooperation in meeting our request for information no later than December 1, 1979.

Please forward your responses to Mr. D.T. Davies, Director, Public Participation, Communications Branch, The Correctional Service of Canada, Sir Wilfrid Laurier Building, 340 Laurier West, Room 514, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P9, Canada. In advance let me thank you on behalf of The Correctional Service of Canada for your kind cooperation in providing us with information on your prison system.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Darryl T. Davies', is written over a faint, rectangular stamp or box. The signature is fluid and cursive.

Darryl T. Davies,
Director,
Public Participation.

Att.
(See Appendix A)

APPENDIX C

West Germany

Dr. Erkel
Der Bundesminister der Justiz
5300 Bonn 2, den 28
Heinemannstrabe 6, Postfach
20 06 50

Sweden

Mr. Lars Wallin
Head of the Information Unit
Kriminaluadsstyrelsen
National Prison and Probation
Administration

New Zealand

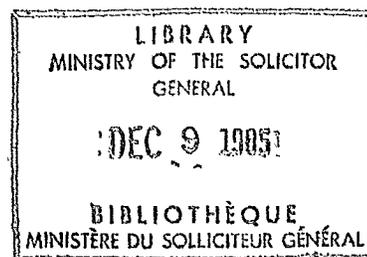
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