

dominate these other inmates through the process of the prison sub-culture.

There are 1,700 medium security and minimum security inmates who are being detained in maximum security institutions, and they are being denied the benefits which are available to them.

Mr. Chairman, I move that the statistics supplied by Mr. Faguy appear as an appendix to the record of today's meeting.

The Chairman: Yes, they will be very useful.

Hon. Senators: Agreed.

(*For text of statistics, see Appendices "B" to "G".*)

Mr. Faguy: Mr. Chairman, apart from identifying the reasons for the visits, these statistics provide numbers by regions and the reasons for failure to return. Also included are the number of known crimes committed while on temporary absence, and the percentage of offenders who are on temporary absence. The number of temporary absences granted from maximum, medium and minimum security institutions is indicated. These statistics should prove extremely useful in analysing and understanding the temporary absence program.

If you wish, we can also provide information with respect to those serving life sentences and the categories of cases for which we insist on a three-year minimum stay before they are allowed out. Information can also be provided with respect to incidents in relation to the numbers allowed out. The incident rate is much lower, even among those serving life sentences and that type of inmate, than any others.

Senator Hastings: Which means that we should not be keeping them 10 years?

Mr. Faguy: I would not wish to comment on that, as it does not fall within my responsibilities.

The Chairman: It is a good answer to a good question.

Senator Thompson: In addition to the statistics, could you provide the directives issued with respect to temporary absences?

Mr. Faguy: Yes, we will. In addition to directives, instructions are issued, which are detailed and I do not think you should have them. However, we will certainly supply the directives related to general policy.

In reply to the previous question, we are pleased with the Mohr report, as indicated in the press release. The minister has accepted the principles and the concepts announced in it, and I might say that I personally certainly have accepted them. 37 per cent of our inmates are now in maximum security. The remainder is comprised of 50 per cent in medium and 13 per cent in minimum security. The Mohr report indicates that 20 per cent of our total inmate population are in maximum security, leaving 80 per cent of the inmates in non-maximum security. This means that there is a surplus of 17 per cent inside maximum security institutions. It must be borne in

mind, however, that at the present time the maximum security institutions contain reception centres. Among these are the B.C. Penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston Penitentiary.

We also have psychiatric cases inside those walls. Therefore they are counted in that population. We also have inside those walls those who are there for maintenance purposes for the institution. In effect, we are not that far away from that 20 per cent, although we still have a lot of cleaning up to do.

There are the real hard-core maximum security cases, and also other cases. Were it not for the fact that they are psychiatric cases, they might not be in a maximum security institution. Were it not for the reception process, they would not be inside those walls. With respect to St. Vincent de Paul, in Laval, we hope to open in May a new reception centre. That group of inmates will move from St. Vincent de Paul into the new reception centre. To all intents and purposes, the reception centre is still a maximum security institution, because we do not know what the inmates or offenders are like. They come in, and we have to classify them.

Senator Hastings: I am not talking about the hardened criminal. I am talking about the one who should not be in there. There are 185 inmates of the British Columbia Penitentiary who should not be there. They should be in a medium or minimum security institution.

Mr. Faguy: In British Columbia we hope soon to have an additional 50-man unit, when we shall be able to transfer some of those inmates from maximum to medium security and from medium to minimum security. We hope to move more and more people from maximum to medium security, and from medium to minimum security.

We are also studying the possibility of enlarging the capacity of our minimum correctional camps in British Columbia. That again will allow for some people to be moved out.

The minister last night announced approval of a new psychiatric centre at Matsqui, which will enable inmates to be moved from the British Columbia Penitentiary to a psychiatric centre. We hope to reduce the number to approaching a reasonable figure.

We agree with the principles and concepts which have been expressed. As space becomes available, inmates will be moved to the right security classification.

Senator Hastings: With respect to the minister's announcement, he also said that 12 of the recommendations had been considered. How much consideration have you given them?

Mr. Faguy: Well, I could take you through all of the 22 recommendations.

Senator Thompson: How many psychiatrists do you have to meet the needs of those who need psychiatric treatment? Do you have psychiatric services for them?

Mr. Faguy: Yes, we do. We have now identified the needs of the psychiatric centre following discussion and consultation with universities and with other psychiatric centres. The standard has been accepted by the Association of Psychiatrists.