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DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

REPORT OF THE MINISTER 1971

INSTITUTIONS

	Superintendents
ADULT FEMALE	
Vanier Centre	Miss D. M. Clark
ADULT MALE	
Correctional Centres	
Burtch	R. B. Masecar
Burwash	G. B. Silcock
Guelph	J. R. C. Lee
Millbrook	Ernest Bond
Mimico	H. M. Hooper
Monteith	D. B. Griggs
Rideau	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay	G. R. Fisher
Adult Training Centres	
Brampton	J. M. Marsland
Burtch	R. B. Masecar
Monteith	D. B. Griggs
Rideau	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay	G. R. Fisher
Clinics	
Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic	E. K. Glinfort
Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph	J. R. C. Lee
Forestry Camps	
Camp Durham	Ernest Bond
Camp Hendrie	H. M. Hooper
Camp Hillsdale	H. M. Hooper
McCreights	William James
Camp Oliver	J. R. C. Lee
Camp Wendigo	G. B. Silcock
TRAINING SCHOOLS	
Girls	
Grandview School	T. J. Loker
Kawartha Lakes School	Scott Keane
Reception and Diagnostic Centre, Galt	T. J. Loker
St. Euphrasia's School	Sister Mary Agatha
(Renamed Elmcrest, Nov. 1971	G. R. Johnson)
Trelawney House	Scott Keane
Boys	
Brookside School	G. W. Pollard
Cecil Facer School (Opened August 1971)	E. R. Blomme
Glendale School	G. C. McCracken
Hillcrest School	J. E. Slaven
Pine Ridge School	G. D. Stewart
Project D.A.R.E. (Opened June 1971)	R. J. Davies
St. John's School	Brother Daniel LaBelle
St. Joseph's School	Brother Maurice-Jacques
Sprucedale School	John Bain
White Oaks Village	John Bain

JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	W. J. Casey
Brampton	Peel	1867	D. W. Simmons
Brantford	Brant	1852	M. C. Miller
Brockville	Leeds and Grenville	1842	M. W. C. Allman
Cayuga	Haldimand	1851	Roland Booth
Chatham	Kent	1850	A. C. Stewart
Cobourg	Northumberland and Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	1833	Frank Miller
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Goderich	Huron	1841	S. W. Gilbert
Guelph	Wellington	1853	W. A. Hoey
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	J. H. Kutchaw
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	E. A. P. O'Neill
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	C. W. Smith
Lindsay	Victoria and Haliburton	1863	R. V. Martyn
London	Middlesex	1843	R. W. Smith
L'Orignal	Prescott and Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	J. F. Rendles
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	Anthony Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Ottawa	Carleton	1862	J. C. Miller
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	N. H. C. Bamford
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	John Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	M. W. C. Allman (Acting)
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	Daniel Gilfeather
St. Catharines	Niagara North	1866	F. R. Gill
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	D. M. Fraser
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	William James
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	Christopher Wearing
Stratford	Perth	1887	R. S. Newell
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	A. L. Farquhar
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	C. M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	J. E. Ellis
Welland	Niagara South	1856	William Russell
Whitby	Ontario	1958	A. J. Rea
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	J. Campbell
REGIONAL DETENTION CENTRE			
Quinte	Lennox and Addington	1971	E. W. Martin

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The Honourable W. Ross Macdonald, P.C., C.D., Q.C., LL.D.
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

Your Honour:

With all respect, I present the Report of the Ontario Department of Correctional Services for the year 1971.

Yours very truly,

Minister of Correctional Services

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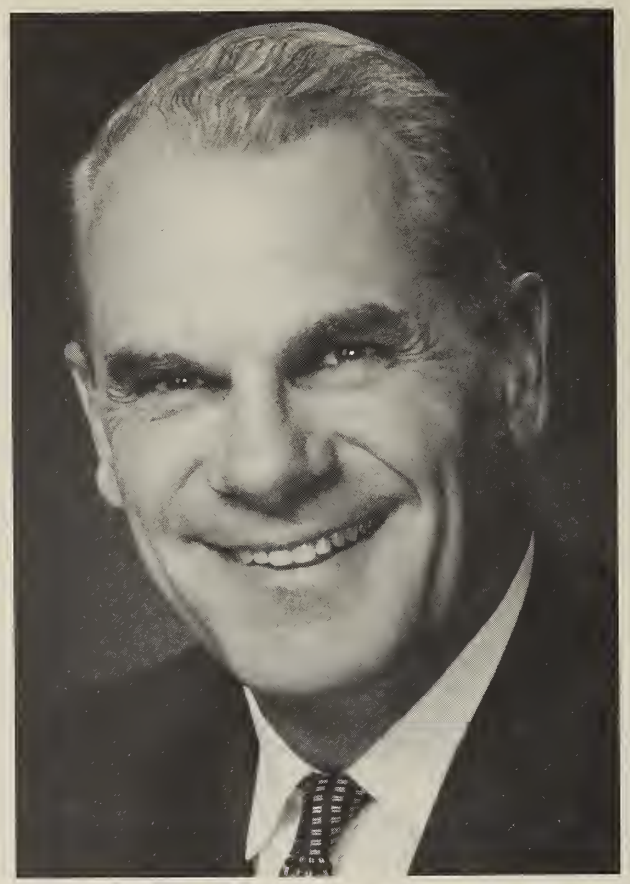
Department of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1971

Printed by order of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario



MINISTER'S FOREWORD

On March 1, 1971, I was officially sworn in as Minister of Correctional Services and my predecessor, the Honourable Allan Grossman, assumed the Portfolio of Minister of Trade and Development. Thus, eleven of the twelve months of progress outlined in this Report occurred under the direction of Mr. Grossman.

I spent the first month after my appointment visiting institutions, meeting with staff, and reviewing existing and proposed new programs. I was most impressed with the calibre of staff and the quality of the rehabilitative programs – both of which are a tribute to my predecessor. In view of Mr. Grossman's outstanding leadership in the corrections field during the more than seven years he served as Minister of this Department it was appropriate that, on May 30, 1971, the University of Ottawa conferred upon him an Honorary Doctorate in Criminology. A facsimile of this document is reproduced on the opposite page.

In today's complex and rapidly changing society crime and delinquency are problems of major proportions. I look forward to meeting the challenges facing this Department in its continuing efforts to increase the effectiveness of rehabilitative programs for those in our care.

CITATION

Relatively new in the academic array, Criminology draws upon a broad spectrum of disciplines to bear upon its subject matter. Within a short period of time, while some of the other disciplines pursued their fixed and isolated course, it has become a classic example of the new multi-disciplinary methods of problem-solving and of professional formation. The new administrators in the correctional system are equipped with specialized knowledge in several fields that make it relevant to the values and needs of modern society.

ALLAN GROSSMAN, a man of insight, character and determination when charged, eight years ago, with responsibility for the correctional services of this province, saw that efficient administration was not enough, that change and redirection in their thrust was essential, and that revision of the laws and regulations governing them was imperative. He acted.

Ensuring himself of the best professional advice and counsel available, he proceeded to seek amendments to the law and changes in the system. The Ontario Training Schools Act 1965 and the Ontario Correctional Services Act 1968 stand as monuments to his dedication to the principle that society is best served not merely by punishment of the offender but by his rehabilitation. The Correctional Services Act alone replaced no fewer than 18 previous statutes, ending the isolation of the prisoner from the community and introducing positive forces in his rehabilitation. Corollary to these was Mr. Grossman's introduction of the Temporary Absence and the Incentive Allowance programs, and his decision to limit the size of training schools to 125 children, and of reformatories to 200 adults, in any new facilities to be built in Ontario.

ALLAN GROSSMAN, as businessman, community leader, politician and legislator, has retained the instinct of the practical humanitarian in seeking to enhance the stake of society in the constructive treatment of the social offender. It has been the fortune of Ontario, recognized in other jurisdictions too, that he has married with such success programs to reconcile the offender's debt to society and society's debt to the offender, in the interest of both.

It is for these reasons, Honourable Madame the Chancellor, that in the name of the Senate, I present to you for the degree of Doctor of Criminology, honoris causa, the Honourable ALLAN GROSSMAN, Member of Her Majesty's Privy Council for the Province of Ontario.

RAYMOND H. SHEVENELL, O.M.I.
Dean of the Faculty of Psychology

Sunday, the thirtieth of May, 1971.

Statement of Purpose

Statement

The main purposes of the Department of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Department by the courts for the protection of society, and (2) to attempt to modify the attitudes of those in its care and to provide them with the kind of training and treatment that will afford them better opportunities for successful personal and social adjustment in the community. All of our programs *must be designed with prime emphasis on these purposes* and carried out in such a way that they are in consonance with each other.

Principles and Methods

Although methods will vary according to individual needs, as a general principle, open communication between residents and staff is of prime importance and inherent in a correctional process that seeks to modify those attitudes towards society which have led to antisocial behaviour. Attitudes cannot be changed effectively in a psychologically deprived atmosphere or through association only with others whose attitudes are similar; therefore, all staff should initiate opportunities for healthy association with those in their charge.
It is equally necessary to break down as much as possible the subculture found to some degree in all institutions. The more influence the staff can have upon this subculture the greater the possibility of reducing tension, of increasing reformative potential, and of minimizing the conflict which is always likely to exist, in any institutional setting, between the aims and purposes of the population and those of the administration. Two ways in which this influence can be exerted are:

(1) Increased communication between staff and residents.
(2) The use of selected correctional officers as leaders in guided group discussion.

It therefore follows that staff who associate with residents, at whatever level, should be reasonably mature and adjusted socially. Their moral values should be in the main those generally acceptable to society at large and, clearly, it is essential that they themselves

should have respect for the law. In addition, they should adopt an understanding attitude towards antisocial and morally repugnant behaviour and develop an ability to accept the individual as a person without necessarily approving his behaviour.

Training for all levels of staff is stressed in order to develop and maintain their attitudes in line with progressive correctional thinking and the principles emphasized in this Statement of Purpose.

The personal adjustment of the individual and the acquiring of social skills are of prime importance, and are encouraged by recent legislative changes which allow temporary absences for humanitarian or rehabilitative reasons, permitting both the acceptance of family responsibilities and the utilization of community work and training resources. Academic, vocational, recreational, religious, and treatment and training facilities of all types, both in and out of institutions, will be used to the fullest in providing as many opportunities as possible for the acquisition of skills potentially useful in post-release adjustment.

Successful reintegration into the community is the largest single factor in determining the effectiveness of any rehabilitative program. Through our aftercare service, those leaving our care and reentering the community should be given appropriate assistance in this period of adjustment.

The extent of the barriers to effective communication between staff and residents is directly proportional to the size of the institution, and in planning new institutions we will aim for units with a maximum capacity of 200 for adults, and schools with a maximum capacity of 125. We recognize that it is difficult if not impossible to carry out our purposes without appropriate facilities and a well-trained staff with positive attitudes.

We lay great stress on research, and our operations are guided as much as possible by research findings; inherent in all of our operations is the principle that what serves no useful purpose should be discarded.

Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender

The Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender (M.A.C.T.O.) includes members from the legal, educational, rehabilitative, and ministerial professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Department's program.

REV. MARTIN W. PINKER, O.B.E.
Chairman

The Rev. Mr. Pinker was formerly Director of Central After-Care (Men's Division) for England and Wales. He went to Germany at the request of the United Nations High Commissioner to investigate the problems of young displaced persons in prison and to advise on their rehabilitation. In 1954 he visited Bermuda at the Government's request to advise on after-care of offenders. He is the past president of the International Prisoners' Aid Societies. He was awarded the O.B.E. by Her Majesty the Queen for his contribution in this field.

JOSEPH McCULLEY, M.A. (Oxon.)

For twenty years headmaster of Pickering College, Ontario, Mr. McCulley was later Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries for Canada for five years. In 1952 he was appointed Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, from which he retired in 1965. He is past president of the Canadian Penal Association, is currently a Member of the Board of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and is a Senior Member, Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

HIS HONOUR
JUDGE HARRY WAISBERG, B.A.

A graduate of Queen's University and Osgoode Hall, Judge Waisberg practiced law in Sudbury for 25 years. Past president of the Sudbury Branch of the John Howard Society, he was responsible for obtaining recognition of the Society in Northern Ontario. He is President of the County and District Judges Association of Ontario, and a member of the Board of Directors of the John Howard Society of Ontario and the John Howard Society of Canada.

DR. LIONEL P. SOLURSH,
M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Solursh graduated from the University of Toronto Faculty of Medicine in 1959, where he obtained his Diploma in Psychiatry in 1962. He graduated with the top marks in his class and was honoured as the Minister of Health Gold Medallist. He achieved specialist status as a psychiatrist in 1964 and in the following year became a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (Canada). He is currently an attending psychiatrist at the Toronto Western Hospital and is also an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Toronto.

MRS. KEILLER MACKAY,
B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

Mrs. Mackay is a graduate of Mt. Allison University, New Brunswick, where she also received an honorary degree, and of Dalhousie University, Nova Scotia. She is a member of the Board of Governors of Mt. Allison University, Humber College, and of Etobicoke General Hospital; a Member of the Board of Daybreak, a vocational training residence for mentally retarded adults; honorary president of the Salvation Army's Harbour Light Ladies Auxiliary; Trustee, Cheshire Foundation Homes; Member of the National Council of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award in Canada; officer of the Order of St. John; and Dame Grand Cross of the order of St. Lazarus. Mrs. Mackay served the Province of Ontario as first lady from 1957 until 1963 during which period her husband, the late The Honourable John Keiller Mackay was Lieutenant-Governor of the province.

PROFESSOR H. R. STUART RYAN, Q.C.

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Osgoode Hall, Professor Ryan is a member of the Faculty of Law, Queen's University, where he teaches Criminology and Criminal Law. He is a member and past president of the John Howard Society of Kingston, an honorary life member of the John Howard Society of Ontario, and a member of the Professional Advisory Board of the Addiction Research Foundation of Ontario. Professor Ryan spent a sabbatical year's leave in London, England, where he studied recent and pending reforms in the Criminal Law and penal system of Great Britain and problems arising from abuse of drugs in that country. He is now engaged in a study of foreign drug laws for the Le Dain Commission.

JOHN W. ACKROYD

Deputy Chief of the Metropolitan Toronto Police, Mr. J. W. Ackroyd attained the rank of Superintendent in 1967 and served as Officer in Charge of Departmental Services, Administrative Functions. He was promoted to his present rank of Deputy Chief in Charge of Field Operations in 1970. Mr. Ackroyd has completed extension courses at the University of Toronto and is an Honour graduate of the Law Enforcement Course at Seneca College. He is presently on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Mental Health Association and the Board of Governors of the Young Men's Christian Association of Metropolitan Toronto, is a member of the Canadian Association of Chiefs of Police, and is a former member of Project 70, an Inter-Agency Social Committee.

MRS. CAMERON McKENZIE

A member of the Beaverton Municipal Council for four years, Mrs. McKenzie was Reeve of Beaverton from 1950 to 1952. She is President of the North Ontario Children and Family Services, and was a member of the Royal Commission on Fluoridation. She is honorary Vice-President of the Ontario Division of the Red Cross Society.

MONTE H. HARRIS, B.P.H.E., B.A.

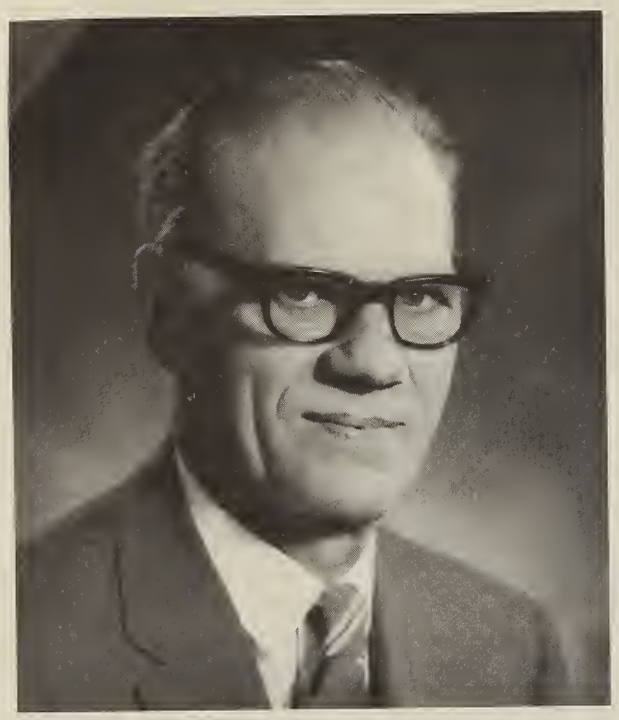
A defense lawyer and graduate of Osgoode Hall, Mr. Harris also holds a degree in Physical and Health Education from the University of Toronto and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Education. He is a member of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology; the Social Planning Council of Metropolitan Toronto; Alderman of the City of Toronto, 1967-69; a member of the Ontario Association for Emotionally Disturbed Children; Instructor in Criminal Procedure, Bar Admission Course, Osgoode Hall; elected to the Senate of the University of Toronto, 1968-72; awarded Latvian Medal of Merit, 1968.

REV. JOHN MICHAEL KELLY, C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Father Kelly, after graduating from St. Michael's College, took his M.A. degree in Philosophy at the University of Toronto and his theological studies at St. Basil's Seminary. He taught secondary school in Detroit and Rochester, and was lecturer in the Department of Philosophy at Assumption College, Windsor. He took his Ph.D. at the University of Toronto, and was Chairman of the Department of Philosophy at St. Michael's College for ten years. He became President of the University of St. Michael's College in 1958.

GERALD E. NORI, Q.C.

Mr. Nori has practiced law in the city of Sault Ste. Marie since graduating from Osgoode Hall in 1957 and was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1970. He served on the Board of Education of Sault Ste. Marie, 1960-65, is a past president of the Sault Ste. Marie Rotary Club, past president of the Algoma District Law Association, President of the John Howard Society of Sault Ste. Marie, and is a member of the Canadian Bar Association.



The Honourable C. J. S. Apps
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I have the honour and privilege of submitting my report of the Department's operation and progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1971.

Of major significance during the year was your appointment as Minister of this Department on March 1st, succeeding the Honourable Allan Grossman who was appointed Minister of Trade and Development.

During his term of office of more than seven years as Minister of Correctional Services, the Honourable Allan Grossman was recognized for his progressive leadership and accomplishments in this challenging field.

Following your many years of interest in work involving the youth of the province, your appointment was most welcome to correctional workers, and the expeditious implementation of Project D.A.R.E. has been received with enthusiasm by staff and students alike. This intensive training program, consisting of a series of self-testing challenges to which young people are exposed, is already proving to be most promising for those who have not responded to more conventional school programs.

In the following pages are recorded the program developments of the last fiscal year. Our efforts have been directed towards meeting our responsibility in attempting to modify the attitudes of those in our care and to provide them with supportive treatment and training. The improvements in our programs and facilities were designed to assist staff in achieving more effectively the goals outlined in our Statement of Purpose.

On May 15, 1971, the Quinte Regional Detention Centre was officially opened. This Centre, which replaces four local jails, each over 100 years old, is the first in the Department's plan for the replacement of local jails with modern regional centres. At the present time two more Centres are under construction and one is in the planning stage. Although almost all jails must be replaced, we have continued to make essential temporary repairs in an effort to meet minimum standards as far as practical.

As a result we have initiated an extensive repainting program: all visiting facilities have now been assessed and improved wherever practical; a variety of jail recreation programs have been introduced; counseling programs have been extended. The use of jails in the "live in – work out" aspect of the Temporary Absence Program has been most effective.

Throughout the year extensive use has been made of community resources. There is now a growing recognition of the need for greater community/inmate interaction. Towards this end the Department appointed a Coordinator of Community Programs, to extend the range of opportunity for offenders to participate in community life and to increase the involvement of the citizen in the rehabilitation process. Although we have made real progress towards this goal we are aware of the many more aspects of community life which must eventually play a part in the correctional process. One important step has been the appointment, as a pilot project, of a Citizens' Committee, to work in close cooperation with the staff of the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre, which is now in the course of construction.

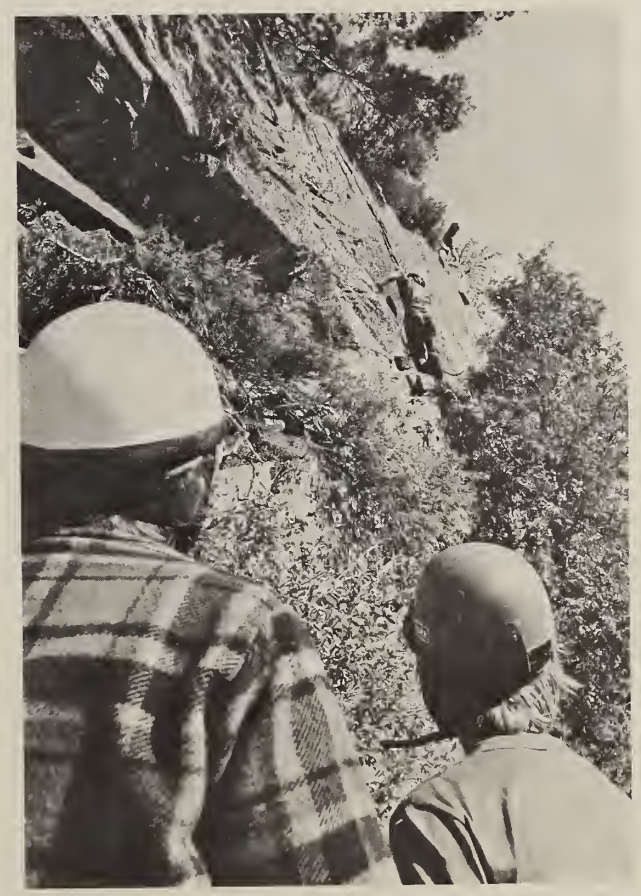
The Temporary Absence Program, which is one facet of the community interaction program, has been eminently successful in adult institutions and has already become an important aspect of the correctional program at most institutions. Its obvious acceptance by staff, inmates and the public is very gratifying.

During the year, as part of an over-all government plan to deal with the growing incidence of drug usage, the Department's treatment of drug addiction was expanded in two ways. At the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic in Mimico a short-term chemical abuse program was introduced which parallels the present treatment of alcoholism but is shorter and more intense than the normal program for drug addiction. Additionally, a drug addiction coordinator, working out of the Clinic, was appointed to provide assistance and guidance to the various institutions in expanding and/or developing counseling programs. To accommodate an expanding program of treatment in the field of chemical abuse and of sex offenses, a new Clinic complex is in the course of construction in the Brampton area. It is expected that the new buildings will be ready for occupancy during 1972.

Under construction also and scheduled for completion in 1972 is the Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre. This Centre will replace present reception facilities and provide assessment for all boys and girls prior to transfer to a training school, a group home, a special treatment centre, or other appropriate setting.

On August 19, 1971, Cecil Facer School, which is the first interdenominational, bilingual training school for boys, was opened in Sudbury to accommodate boys from the north of the province.

Although it does not fall strictly within the fiscal year reported, the impetus you have given to the provision of group homes for juveniles is of such importance as to merit special mention. Discussions you have led with those concerned, emphasizing the urgent need to provide youngsters with facilities very closely interwoven with the community, have established a sound basis for the operation, by voluntary agencies, of group homes for children in our care. Guidance and supervision of

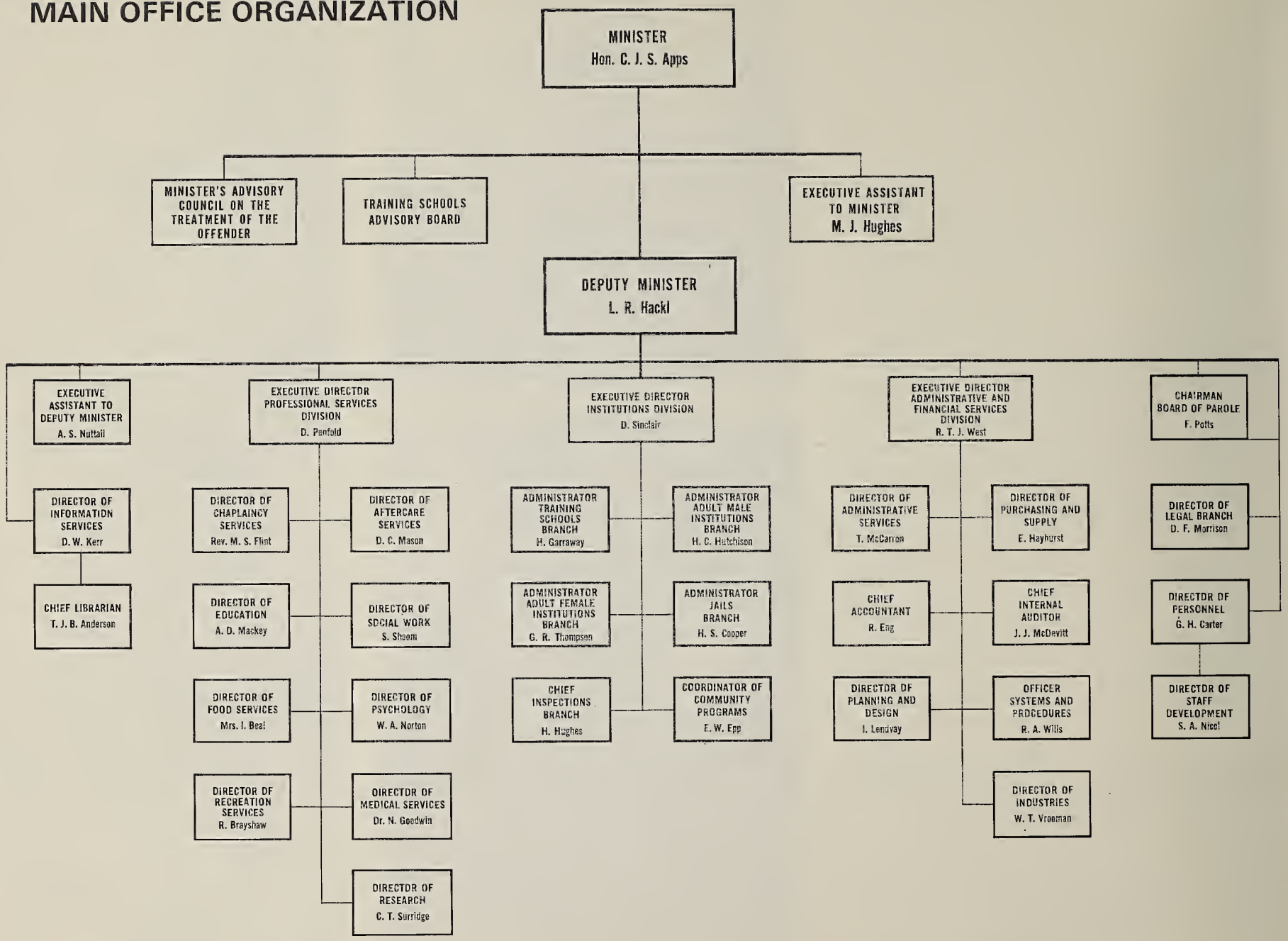


the group home program will, of course, be provided by departmental staff. This is unquestionably a major step forward in the provision of more appropriate facilities for those youngsters likely to respond in a setting of this type.

In our work we have been helped tremendously by many concerned people, individually and in groups. Our thanks are extended to all these people and also to the staff of the Department who this year, once more, have given a great deal of themselves in their efforts to help others.

Deputy Minister

MAIN OFFICE ORGANIZATION



STAFF DIRECTORY – January 1, 1972

434 UNIVERSITY AVENUE, TORONTO 2, ONTARIO

MINISTER	Hon. C. J. S. Apps, B.A.	365-4344
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO MINISTER	M. J. Hughes	365-4346
DEPUTY MINISTER	Leo R. Hackl, B.A.	365-4341
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT TO DEPUTY MINISTER	A. S. Nuttall, F.L.A.	365-1458
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – INSTITUTIONS DIVISION	Donald Sinclair	365-4342
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – PROFESSIONAL SERVICES DIVISION	Douglas Penfold, M.A.	365-1487
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR – ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION	R. T. J. West	365-5905
ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES – Director	Thomas McCarron	365-5811
ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.	365-5795
ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS – Administrator	Harry C. Hutchison, Ph.D.	365-4783
AFTERCARE SERVICES – Director	Donald C. Mason	365-4511
BOARD OF PAROLE – Chairman	Frank Potts, M.A.	365-4366
CHAPLAINCY – Director	Rev. Maurice S. Flint, S.T.M., Ph.D.	365-1083
CHIEF BAILIFF	Thomas Hill	365-4350
CHIEF INTERNAL AUDITOR	J. J. McDevitt	365-1166
COMMUNITY PROGRAMS – Coordinator	Edgar W. Epp, M.S.W.	365-4283
EDUCATION – Director	A. Douglas Mackey, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.	365-1487
FINANCE – Chief Accountant	Rolph Eng, B.Comm.	365-4335
FOOD SERVICES – Director	Mrs. Islay Beal, B.H.Sc., Dip. Nutrit., R.P.Dt.	365-1083
INDUSTRIES – Director	William T. Vrooman, P.Eng.	365-4351
INFORMATION – Director	D. W. Kerr	365-4321
INSPECTIONS – Chief Inspector	Harry Hughes	365-7056
JAILS – Administrator	H. S. Cooper	365-4355
LEGAL – Director	D. F. Morrison, B.A.	365-6884
LIBRARY – Chief Librarian	Thomas J. B. Anderson, A.L.A.	365-4321
MEDICAL SERVICES – Director	Norman Goodwin, M.D., LL.B., F.C.L.M.	365-1083
PERSONNEL – Director	Glen Carter, B.A.	365-6601
PLANNING AND DESIGN – Director	Istvan Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.	365-2511
PROGRAM ANALYSIS – Coordinator	James J. Hug, B.S., M.S., Ph.D.	365-1011
PSYCHOLOGY – Director	W. Anthony Norton, Ph.D., F.B.Ps.S.	365-1083
PURCHASING AND SUPPLY – Director	Eric Hayhurst	365-4363
RECREATION – Director	Robert Brayshaw, B.A.	365-1083
RESEARCH – Director	C. Thomas Surridge, Ph.D.	365-4325
SOCIAL WORK – Director	Sydney Shoom, B.A., M.S.W.	365-1083
STAFF DEVELOPMENT – Director	Stuart A. Nicol	365-5795
SYSTEMS AND PROCEDURES – Officer	R. A. Wills	365-6249
TRAINING SCHOOLS – Administrator	Harry Garraway	365-4368

Staff Recruitment and Training

PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION

Personnel Branch activities were increased through the opening of new institutions and the initiation of new programs. A number of new positions and organizations were developed and, as a result, a major increase in competitions was witnessed, together with an influx of new staff.

Close liaison was maintained with the Training Schools Branch in the recruitment of staff for Project D.A.R.E. and for the Cecil Facer School, and with the Jails Branch for transfer of staff to the new Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

With more and more personnel transactions taking place it became clear that a more flexible system of complement control had to be developed. This was achieved by making increased use of the Department of Civil Service computer facilities in effecting Personnel Records transactions.

Staff relations took on a more important role through the medium of local and departmental Employee Relations Committees, with many meetings being held with staff representatives.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

To meet the changing requirements of the Department, the Staff Development program was revised and expanded during the year. The basic training for supervisors of juveniles was extended and is now similar to the program established for correctional officers during the previous year. New staff undergo a three-week orientation program, twenty-three weeks of assisted correspondence study, and a three-week residence course at the departmental Staff Training School at Guelph. The course was designed to provide the fundamental knowledge needed by all supervisors of juveniles. Those participating in the program receive assistance in their studies from experienced senior staff at their schools.

A refresher course is being prepared to provide additional training for staff members who have not attended basic training during the previous five years. This allows staff to become aware of current correctional techniques and improve their effectiveness on the job.

With the cooperation of George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, trade instructors from various institutions participated in courses related to the effective teaching of adults. A three-day instructional technique seminar was held at Monteith for trade instructors from Rideau and Monteith Correctional Centres. Centennial College of Applied Arts and Technology provided instructors for a Child Care Worker program at two training schools.

Plans are proceeding for the new Staff Training College, to be constructed at Brampton, which will meet the ever-increasing need for in-service training.

An increasing number of staff enrolled in extension courses at universities, community colleges and other educational institutions. In addition, the Department continued to encourage participation in conferences, seminars, and workshops offered by professional and nonprofessional associations and organizations. Examples are provided opposite:

STAFF ATTENDANCE AT TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT COURSES

Departmental Courses, Seminars, etc.

Staff Training Courses:	
Correctional Officers	138
Supervisors of Juveniles	48
Seminar for Correctional Officers in Charge of Shifts	12
Seminar for Deputy and Assistant Superintendents:	
Adult Male Institutions	9
Training Schools	11
Jail Superintendents Seminar	45
Recreation Directors Seminar	19
Recreation Course – Sports Coaching 101	8
Recreation Course – General Skills 201	11
Seminar for Chefs:	
Training Schools	10
Adult Male Institutions	9
Introductory Jail Cooks Course	7
Chief Correctional Officers Seminar	10
Aftercare Officers Course	26
In-Service Training – Trade Instructors (Instructional Techniques)	8
Housemasters Course – Training Schools	7
Seminar for Lieutenants and Sergeants (Jails)	12
Library Course for Jail Staff	15
Supervisory Training Course	15
Methods of Instruction Course for First Aid Instructors	42
Sensitivity Training Program – Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic	33

Certificate Courses

Industrial Accounting – Society of Industrial and Cost Accountants	6
Corrections – McMaster University	94
Criminology – University of Toronto	2
Business Administration – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	2
Child Care – Mohawk College	9
Social Welfare – McMaster University	3
Recreation Leadership – Conestoga College	1
Secretarial Science Course – Ryerson Polytechnical Institute	3
Farm Management Program – Agricultural College, Guelph University	1
Diploma of Nutrition, University of Toronto	1

Degree Programs

Extension:	
Extension Courses leading to B.A.	33
Extension Courses leading to M.A.	2
Extension Courses leading to M.A. Sc.	1
Extension Courses leading to M.B.A.	1
Post Baccalaureate Diploma in Clinical Behavioural Science	1

Summer Courses

Alcohol and Other Drugs of Dependence – Brock University – Addiction Research Foundation	4
Leading to B.A. Degree – University of Guelph	1
Alcohol Studies – Rutgers University	1
Social Work – University of Toronto	1
Learning Material Methodology – Elliott Lake (Department of Education)	1
"Teachers of Indian Children" – Trent University	1
1970 Smith College Graduate Seminar – Social Workers – Northampton, Massachusetts	1

Department of Civil Service Courses

Conference Leadership	9
Internal Consultants Course	2
Creative Problem Solving (Decision Making)	4
Interviewing Techniques and Practices	3
Management Development I	9
Management Development II	5
Management Theory	2
Office Management Course	6
Personnel Administration Seminar	2
Problem Employee Seminar	7
Senior Officers Conference	10

Conferences, Workshops, Conventions, Seminars and Meetings

Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies – Annual Conference	3
Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology – Conference on the Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (The Ouimet Report)	2
Seminar for Supervisors of Child Care Students – George Brown College	2
Ontario Welfare Council Regional Conference	4
Provincial Institute of the Youth and Recreation Branch – Department of Education (Leadership Seminar)	2
Canadian Restaurant Convention – Toronto	5
The Troubled Child Conference – Toronto	6
General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada – Halifax	1
Canadian Psychological Association Conference – Winnipeg	1
Workshop on the Neurophysiological Evaluation of Adults and Children	1
Supervisory Safety Seminar – O.W.R.C. Laboratories	2
Ontario Association of Professional Social Workers – Social Work Treatment of the Family – Hamilton	6
Conference – Addiction Research Foundation	2
Correctional Education Association Conference	1
Canadian Conference on Social Welfare	6
Criminal Justice and Correctional Conference – Bolton	1
A.C.A. Workshop on Self-Evaluation – Kingston	3
Library Conference	3
Creative Problem Solving Conference on the Development of Human Resources – Toronto	2
Institute on Addiction Studies – McMaster University	2
Seminar on the Effective Use and Conduct of Games and Simulations – University of Waterloo	1
Alienated Youth Seminar – Toronto	6
Canadian Correctional Chaplains Association – Ontario Branch Conference – Sudbury	3
Conference on Common Problems in Neurology and Psychiatry	1
Seminar on Drug Addiction	1
National Conference on the Impact of the Environment – Winnipeg	1
Ontario School Counsellors Association Conference – Niagara Falls	5
Council for Exceptional Children	1
Multi-Discipline Seminar on Alcohol and Other Drugs	2
Introductory Workshop on Gestalt Therapy Awareness	1
Ontario Hospital Convention	2
Halfway House Forum	1
Psychodrama Workshop – Dept. of Continuing Education	1
The National Association of Training School and Juvenile Agencies	1
Ontario Correctional Teachers Association Conference and Workshop	1
American Group Psychotherapy Annual Institution and Conference – Los Angeles	3
Ontario Psychological Association Conference	10
Ontario Conference for Teaching English as a Second Language	1
Ontario Psychiatric Conference	1
Conference on Social Services Manpower – Quebec	1
Developing Effective Human Relationships Course – McMaster University	3

Miscellaneous Courses

Sixth Intermediate Sewage Works Operators Course – Ontario Water Resources Commission	5
Middle Class Juvenile Delinquency Course	1
Public Relations Course	1
Clinical Pastoral Training Course	4
Course on the Contemporary Use and Misuse of Drugs	1
Child Psychology Course – Lakehead	1
Law Enforcement and Security Administration Course	1
Crime and Treatment Course – University of Guelph	8
Defensive Driving Course – Ontario Safety League	1

ADULT FEMALE INSTITUTIONS

The Vanier Centre for Women houses individuals, 16 years of age or over, sentenced to terms ranging from 30 days to two years in a modern, cottage-style facility located at Brampton.

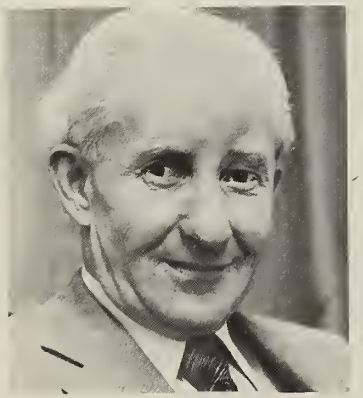
The program at the Centre, while constantly undergoing review and change, continues to utilize certain techniques identified with the Therapeutic Community model. It is within this framework that efforts to increase participation by residents in planning and decision-making occur. The focus is upon improving their general self-image as well as upon broadening social and work skills.

The academic and activities centre, the various employment locations, and each of the five different cottage programs are coordinated to identify and focus upon each individual woman's needs. Much of the program occurs within the framework of group discussion and confrontation, so that residents benefit both from the experience of helping others in a formal way and from receiving guidance, support and pressure from their peers. Correctional officers play a vital role in this process, as they maintain very close contact with their individual resident assignees in their cottage group.

Professional staff increasingly assume a consultative role in this group process, so that their time and skills can be shared fully by residents and staff. The Centre acts as a training centre for the University of Toronto's School of Social Work, and opportunities are being provided during this academic year for twelve Master's Degree students to be involved in the program at Vanier.

The Centre's maximum security accommodation is provided at the Classification Unit at Whitby Jail. This 10-bed unit accommodates women who require initial evaluation within a maximum security setting as well as those who have serious difficulty in functioning within the less secure setting of the Centre.

(It should be noted that the Whitby Unit was relocated to Toronto Jail on January 17, 1971. Although the program remains basically the same many residents will be closer to their homes and families. In addition, employment opportunities within the Metropolitan area are more accessible and varied for those who are able to be involved in a community employment situation.)



Donald Sinclair
Executive Director
Institutions Division

Residents of Ingleside, the minimum security cottage, rely increasingly upon community facilities for their employment and leisure-time activities. Employers in the Brampton/Bramalea areas have been most receptive to employment of residents and have provided a learning experience that can never be fully duplicated within an institutional setting. Churches and recreational resources have been equally responsive to residents as they attempt to form a more satisfactory community adjustment.

Much of this atmosphere of community receptivity has resulted through the work of citizens of Brampton, in particular the Centre's Inter-Church Volunteer Group and the local Elizabeth Fry Society. These volunteers have assisted residents in making use of the Department's Temporary Absence Program for job seeking, home visits, pre-release preparation such as contact with halfway houses, and recreational pursuits such as swimming and use of local library facilities. In addition, Elizabeth Fry Society volunteers have been valuable interpreters of the program at the Centre, conducting tours for many of the approximately 500 visitors per year.

A booklet describing the program and facilities is available at the Vanier Centre, Box 1150, Brampton, or the Department's Information Branch, 434 University Avenue, Toronto.

At the request of the Department of the Solicitor General, the Department has released Mr. G. Thompson, Administrator of Adult Female Institutions, to direct a study of programs provided for the female offender in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

ADULT MALE INSTITUTIONS

Early in 1971 the terms 'reformatory' and 'industrial farm' were replaced by 'correctional centre,' and, to avoid confusion with 'training schools' for juveniles, the term 'training centre,' for adult males, was changed to 'adult training centre.'

To cope with the highly diversified adult male population committed to its care, the Department operates a variety of institutions: five adult training centres, eight correctional centres, including one maximum security institution, six forestry camps, and two clinics.

INSTITUTIONS DIVISION

Expansion of the Temporary Absence Program (TAP) has continued throughout the year. In addition to employment, academic and vocational training, and visits home for a number of reasons, TAP has other worthwhile uses. For example, men from Guelph Correctional Centre participated in the Miles for Millions walk, helped out at a community party for children, worked at a retarded children's camp, and assisted in the preparation of sets for the Guelph Little Theatre.

Such involvement of offenders in community affairs during the period they must spend in an institution helps to alleviate some of the adjustment difficulties faced upon their return to society. The Department's aim is to see that every offender in its care who is suitable for temporary absence, receives the opportunity to participate in the program.

ADULT TRAINING CENTRES

Adult training centres provide a program of academic and vocational training for those between the ages of 16 and 24 who are well-motivated but who lack sufficient training to make full use of their abilities in the community.

The five adult training centres, Brampton, Burtch, Monteith, Rideau, and Thunder Bay, are spread geographically across the province. Each centre has accommodation for 60 students, with the exception of Brampton, which can house 144.

Brampton and Burtch training centres receive those students from the south-central region of the province who have been chosen by the classification committee at Guelph Correctional Centre as being suitably motivated for the training centre program. The programs at Burtch are designed specifically for students with learning difficulties.

All adult training centres operate a similar program : half a day is spent in a trades shop and half a day in academic classes. Grades nine and ten form the basis of the academic program, but Ontario Department of Education correspondence courses are available for students working above this level. Students at Brampton and Rideau attend classes in the community, under the Temporary Absence Program, for grades above ten. A science laboratory was added this year to the facilities at Rideau. Technical instruction is provided in trades currently in demand in the community.

In cooperation with Sheridan College, a number of staff at Brampton acquired basic skills in group discussion and counseling and assumed roles as group leaders. The project is aimed partially at developing a chemical abuse counseling program which would help students to reexamine the values which led to excessive drug use and, in turn, to difficulties within the social situation.

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

Guelph Correctional Centre, the largest of the Department's institutions, receives all youths under eighteen years of age from southern and western Ontario, and all males serving their first sentences of imprisonment. A classification committee considers those under the age of 25 for possible transfer to Brampton or Burtch Adult Training Centres.

For those remaining at Guelph, trade training programs include bricklaying, carpentry, painting and decorating, sheetmetal work, motor mechanics, and upholstering. For those whose academic qualifications are not equivalent to the normal requirements of a particular trade, day and evening classes are held up to and including grade nine. Department of Education correspondence courses provide training in subjects not taught within the institution.

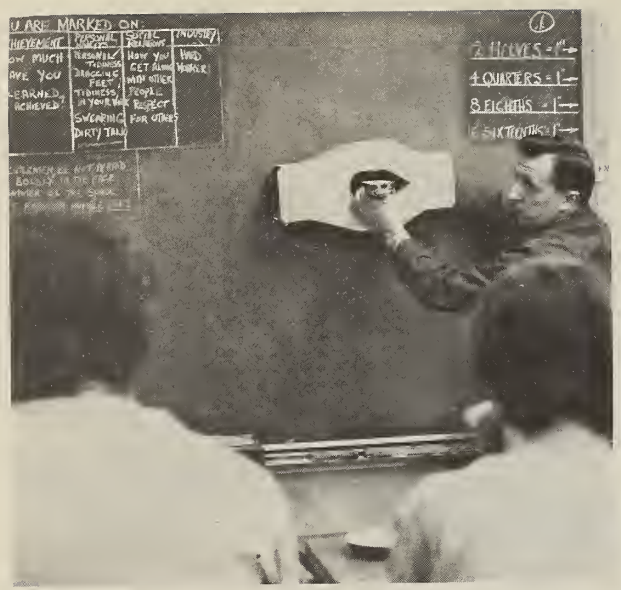
A number of offenders who are not suitable for the training programs are employed in the service industries, the agricultural program, or the forestry camp program.

Mimico Correctional Centre accommodates short-term recidivists eighteen years of age and over. This institution is also used to house offenders from other institutions who require medical treatment of a type offered only at large metropolitan hospitals. Because of the short sentences and the constant turnover in population this institution emphasizes work activities which require little initial training. Academic instruction is available for selected inmates, who work half a day in class and half a day at work activities. An increase in clinical staff at this institution has resulted in expanded treatment programs.

Millbrook Correctional Centre is the Department's only maximum security institution for adult males. It houses certain types of sexual deviates, drug addicts who are security risks, arsonists, escapees, as well as inmates who are severe behaviour problems and are therefore transferred to Millbrook from other institutions.

Although academic classes are provided for selected inmates, the program is primarily industrial. Automobile licenses for the province are made here, and there is a bookbinding and Braille printing shop, a laundry, a dry cleaning and pressing plant, and a general maintenance shop.

The teaching staff began a successful program in Creative Job Search Techniques in cooperation with Canada Manpower to



help both the unemployed and the underemployed:

(a) to gain awareness of how the labour market works,

(b) to learn how to evaluate their vocational potential, and

(c) to understand the process of selling skills to employers.

Three students from the Centre of Criminology at the University of Ottawa carried out their field placement at the Centre during the 1970-71 academic year, and during the summer months two students were employed as psychometrists.

Burwash Correctional Centre accommodates recidivists aged eighteen and over serving lengthy sentences. Trade training is available in machine shop practice, oil burner servicing, sheet-metal, and bricklaying. Academic courses are available for students who wish to upgrade their education level to meet both Department of Education standards and Canada Manpower requirements. Under the Temporary Absence Program a number of students attend electrical, drafting, welding, and carpentry courses at Cambrian Community College in conjunction with Canada Manpower.

The addiction treatment program was expanded this year to include drug abuse counseling, and a correctional classification counselor was added to staff.

A new recreation centre was opened in the summer of 1971 which provides facilities for an expanded recreation program.

The remaining correctional centres, Thunder Bay, Monteith, Burtch, and Rideau, accommodate recidivists over eighteen years of age who are serving relatively short terms of up to one year. The programs vary, but each one provides trade training courses and industrial and maintenance work.

Phase 1 of a five-year building program to replace existing Burtch Centre buildings is nearing completion, and four new dormitories should be ready for occupancy early in 1972.

Several programs at Rideau, such as individual, family, and staff counseling, chemical abuse, and development of social skills, were expanded with the addition to staff of two correctional classification counselors as well as summer students from various universities. The correctional counselors also deal with inmates at the adult training centre.

Evening classes for academic upgrading are held at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre by teachers from the adult training centre.

FORESTRY CAMPS

All forestry camps are minimum security settings which provide work programs in such community projects as tree planting, pruning, logging, and road building. The projects are undertaken in association with the Department of Lands and Forests.

Six forestry camps are in operation, each one accommodating up to 40 men serving the latter portion of their sentence.

Each camp operates a recreation program which includes outdoor sports activities, weekly film shows, radio and TV and library books.

ALEX G. BROWN MEMORIAL CLINIC

Located in Metropolitan Toronto, this 104-bed clinic provides treatment for alcoholism, drug addiction, and sexual disorders. The short-term program for alcoholics was expanded to include other forms of chemical abuse and the 30-day treatment period has been extended to a 40- to 70-day period. The long-term program (3 to 6 months) for drug abusers now includes alcoholics. After an initial two-month period in the chemical abuse program patients may apply for industrial therapy. This program teaches basic skills and implants good work habits; those involved may, after two months, apply for work in the clinic or, under TAP, in the community. The present clinic is to be replaced by a modern, larger unit. This new clinic facility, which will accommodate 200 patients, is in the initial building stages on a site adjacent to the adult training centre in Brampton.

GUELPH NEUROPSYCHIATRIC CLINIC

This clinic provides psychiatric evaluation for any inmate referred there by an institution physician. After assessment the inmate may be accepted as an inpatient, may be given outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Correctional Centre, or may be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility. Where appropriate, he may be returned to the referring medical officer with recommendations for treatment.

JAILS BRANCH

During the year 105 correctional officers working in local jails attended the Staff Training School; they participated in courses for new officers, in refresher courses, in management courses for senior supervisory officers, and in addition, acquired specialized training where indicated, e.g. recreation and group leadership. Superintendents were brought together for seminars throughout the year, including a special one on drug abuse.

Continued progress has been made in the general improvement of facilities in the jails, which were taken over from the municipalities in 1968. Alterations and renovations were carried out in several jails in order to make better use of the space available and to provide better facilities for such areas as visiting and recreation. Modern equipment was installed where necessary, with particular emphasis in such areas as kitchens and laundries. Interiors are being repainted continuously and the use of bright, harmonious colours provides a more pleasing and relaxed atmostphere within the jail setting. Military-type uniforms have been replaced by green blazers and grey slacks.

Outdoor recreational programs are gradually being expanded to include more activities, such as volleyball and horseshoes. In addition, correctional staff are providing encouragement for the development of hobbies, enjoyment of reading and various other indoor activities.

Jails are visited regularly by Inspectors from the Department of Health and their recommendations have contributed to the general improvement of facilities.

JAIL REPLACEMENT PROGRAM

The Quinte Regional Detention Centre, the first such Centre in the Department's program to replace outdated local jails with modern regional facilities, was officially opened on May 15, 1971. Located at Napanee this Centre replaces four jails formerly operated by the Counties in this region.

Under construction and due to open in 1972 and 1973 respectively are the new Regional Detention Centres at Ottawa and Thorold, the latter to replace the jails in Welland and St. Catharines. Plans are also underway for the construction of a new Detention Centre to replace the existing jails in London and St. Thomas.

The design of these new Centres provides an opportunity to develop a more creative and flexible program than has previously been possible. In addition to the maximum security areas there are large minimum security units in the new centres and improved facilities for counseling, visiting and recreation. The Quinte Centre has served as the prototype for the other centres which are being built and has, since its opening, been the source of refinements in their design.

PILOT PROJECT – TORONTO JAIL

Considerable progress was made during the year toward the development of a Social Services Program at the Toronto Jail, the largest jail in the province. This is a pilot project designed to provide a type of supportive "crisis intervention" counseling for remand and short-term inmates.

In June, 1970, a Master of Correctional Administration graduate from the Centre of Criminology, Ottawa, joined the staff and is providing professional expertise in the area of counseling and inmate assessment.

In October, 1970, a Chief Social Worker, who holds a Master's Degree and has had several years of professional social work experience, was assigned to the jail. He is in the process of developing a comprehensive social service program in addition to providing professional social work services to inmates. Counseling and assessment services, referrals to appropriate community agencies where indicated, and involvement in the institutional program related to temporary absences, are included in his duties. In the first four months of 1971, the Chief Social Worker conducted 600 interviews; 533 of these were with inmates and the remainder included interviews with family groups, lawyers, teachers, or other persons concerned with the welfare of individual inmates.

Two graduate social work students were hired for the summer months of 1971 to provide additional services. A full-time library technician and a pharmacist have been employed at the Toronto Jail since the fall of 1970. During the latter part of 1971, a psychiatrist and a psychologist also joined the full-time staff.

An adult education program, described below, has been established at this jail.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

The increased focus on community involvement continued throughout the year in an attempt to bring the community closer to the jail. Many citizens, as individuals or as members of a group, voluntarily contributed their time and specialized knowledge to assist jail inmates.

Citizen volunteers give talks on such topics as job interviews and money management, and assist inmates to develop hobbies such as short-story writing, painting or chess. Teachers assist those taking correspondence courses and help students to continue courses which were initiated in the jail upon their release to the community.

At the Toronto Jail volunteers conduct a continuing education program. Most of these volunteers are teachers from the George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, and in connection with this program hold classes at the jail two nights a week. They assist inmates with correspondence courses offered through the Department of Education, show films and lead discussion groups. A similar program of volunteer participation is being established at the new Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

Most jails are located in the heart of a municipality and are therefore in close proximity to secondary schools, community colleges and universities, as well as to places of employment. For these reasons jails are being used more and

more frequently to house persons granted temporary absences in order to further their education or to work at gainful employment. The gradually increasing involvement of jails in the Temporary Absence Program has provided further opportunity for positive interaction between staff and inmates. Those attending school frequently require help with their studies, and many participants, whether working or attending school, require counseling. Jail staff, with the help of citizen volunteers, have contributed greatly to the success of this program.

Under the temporary absence regulations the Superintendent may release an inmate for a period of up to five days for humanitarian or other rehabilitative reasons. Considerable use has been made of this provision in order to restore or maintain good family relationships, to find work, or, in various other ways, to prepare the inmate for his return to the community on completion of sentence. The fact that the program has proved so successful is due in no small measure to the cooperative effort of staff and inmates to adhere to the regulations and to accept the responsibilities inherent in the program.

BAILIFF SECTION

This section, under the direction of the Chief Provincial Bailiff, is responsible for arranging all transfers of inmates under provincial jurisdiction. While the major proportion of transfers are from jails to correctional centres following imposition of a sentence, there are also transfers between correctional centres due to reclassification, and from correctional centres to jails to facilitate participation in the Temporary Absence Program. Of approximately 12,000 transfers per year, about 7,000 are carried out under the escort of bailiffs using vehicles which are designed for this purpose.

General

In addition to the Quinte Regional Detention Centre, there are 42 jails in the province, the majority located at county seats in the southern portion of the province. For administration purposes the jails have been divided into four regional groupings with an Assistant Administrator responsible for each group. This requires each administrator to make frequent visits to the jails in order to meet with staff and to assist with all aspects of jail programs.

During the year an operational audit team from the Department of Civil Service visited all jails, at the request of the Jails Branch, and studied most facets of the operation. This was a thorough study which produced many beneficial recommendations.

During the summer months of 1971, 40 students, mainly from universities, were hired to work in jails. This proved to be a very worthwhile experience. It allowed students, representing many different professional fields, to familiarize themselves with the day-to-day operations of jails, and gave correctional staff, who must deal with many young people, an opportunity to gain considerable insight into the beliefs and values of modern youth. In addition to providing financial help to students, the summer project enabled staff members with school-age children to take their holidays during the summer months.

The Professional Services Division has continued with studies, including demographic surveys, which will help to ensure continued progress in the future.

This Branch is grateful to the various agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, and to the many individuals who have been helpful and generous in providing valuable time and services. We look forward to their continued interest and cooperation.

INSPECTIONS BRANCH

The primary function of this Branch is to carry out inspection of all the correctional facilities and training schools administered by the Department. Inspection covers all areas of an institution's operation such as administration, security, welfare of residents and staff, and physical aspects of buildings. All inmate complaints are examined and investigated, with written reports submitted to the Deputy Minister through the Executive Director, Institutions Division. Inspections are required by provincial legislation to ensure the safety and well-being of all residents and staff.

Security of the Main Office of the Department is also the responsibility of the Branch in cooperation with the Department of Public Works and in liaison with the contracting security firm involved.

The constant involvement of the Inspection Branch in the day-to-day operation of institutions enables the Branch to contribute to the maintenance of the Department's high standards. This is obtained through knowledge, observation, and recommendation for change or improvement in the daily operation of facilities.

The Inspections Branch, under Mr. Harry Hughes, Chief Inspector, has an aggregate of many years of experience in the field of corrections.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS BRANCH

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

The Temporary Absence Program, which was established on August 26, 1969, permits selected adult offenders to leave the institution daily for purposes of education or employment, or for a leave of absence of up to 15 days for humanitarian or other reasons clearly related to the rehabilitation of the offender. Superintendents may release an inmate for a period of up to five days; absences longer than this must be authorized by the Deputy Minister.

The location of jails within small local communities provides considerable flexibility to the program since those granted temporary absence may be transferred to the jail or institution closest to their work or school.

The enthusiastic response of Superintendents and their staff has contributed in no small part to the over-all success of the program. Equally, within the community, the response from employers, school administrators, teachers, and other interested persons, has been greatly appreciated.

In order to provide more information on the Temporary Absence Program, two brochures were made available to the general public during the past year. One brochure, designed especially for potential employers, was given wide distribution, and has resulted in a number of enquiries both from small local businesses and from major corporations.

With a few exceptions, those persons granted the opportunity to participate in the program have proved that the faith and trust in them were not misplaced. Out of a total of 4,026 temporary absences granted during the first two years, only 49 were revoked and only one incident occurred in which the participant was convicted of further offences committed in the community during the period of temporary absence.

The economic factors related to the Temporary Absence Program are also of interest. It is estimated that more than $300,000 is earned by participants in a year, and of this more than $60,000 is returned to departmental revenue to cover costs of transportation and accommodation.

In addition to temporary absences designed to meet the specific needs of individual persons, institutions have been encouraged during the past year to arrange for groups, under escort, to visit vocational schools, laboratories, industrial shops, religious services, and various recreational and leadership training activities in the community.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

Interaction between the community and corrections has enormous potential in the rehabilitation process, and therefore the Department has continued to encourage the involvement of interested citizens in the programs at institutions.

All training schools continued to expand the extensive community involvement that has been developed and maintained over the years. Training school students use community facilities and take part in local sports activities, parades, county fairs, and other events, such as community

drives, pollution clean-up campaigns, recreation programs, and Miles for Millions walks.

Residents of neighbouring communities come into the schools regularly for social events and to present plays and concerts. Numerous volunteers lead discussion groups, help the wards to develop hobbies, or provide assistance in special interests.

The Department is encouraging increased involvement of post-secondary school students and other mature young people in working with wards. For several years the programs at Grandview School, Galt, and Hillcrest School, Guelph, have benefitted from the twice-weekly visits of University of Guelph students who, as members of the volunteer organization HELP, lead drama, music, gymnastic and discussion groups as well as organizing other activities. During the summer of 1971 students from Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Queen's University, and young people working through the Ottawa YM-YWCA, organized and operated camping programs for wards from various training schools. These programs provided opportunities for wards to form meaningful relationships with concerned and stable young people. Based on the results of this first venture, the Department plans to extend this type of volunteer involvement.

Adult correctional institutions have welcomed assistance from community volunteers. For a number of years members of many organizations have arranged meetings and provided counseling at our institutions. Special efforts have been made to expand opportunities for the participation of volunteers at all jails and correctional centres. Contacts have been established with social planning councils, religious organizations, various service clubs, and with capable individuals who are willing to share their time and expertise in direct service to inmates. Volunteers lead discussion groups, provide assistance with correspondence courses, and give talks on various subjects. Excellent liaison has been established with the Addiction Research Foundation, whose local representatives provide guidance and assistance in dealing with problems relating to chemical abuse.

In Ottawa a nine-member citizens' committee has been established to assist the Superintendent and staff of the Regional Detention Centre, which will open early in 1972, in developing programs and activities which will assist in the welfare and rehabilitation of those in custody. The first committee of its kind to be established in the Ontario correctional system, its membership is composed of volunteers representing a cross-section of the Ottawa community.

The Department is most appreciative of the interest, involvement and assistance which so many individuals, organizations, agencies, and other government departments provided throughout the year. We look forward to increasing opportunities for meaningful involvement of the offender in the community, and to continuing the active participation of community volunteers in the programming within correctional institutions.

Ontario Board of Parole

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Chairman

MR. J. S. MORRISON
Vice-Chairman

DR. GEORGE NAGY
Vice-Chairman

MRS. STEFAN BUSZYNSKI
Part-Time Member

MRS. DOROTHY DOWNING
Part-Time Member

MR. A. A. SCHRAG
Full-Time Member

MR. H. R. McMANN
Full-Time Member

BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT
Year Ending March 31, 1971

No. of Meetings held	228
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,945
Women	185
Total	2,130
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	1,106
Women	70
Total	1,176
Total number of paroles in effect on April 1, 1970	
Men	684
Women	59
Total	743
Total number on parole at any time during fiscal year:	
Men	1,790
Women	129
Total	1,919
Total number of paroles terminated during fiscal year:	
Men	822
Women	46
Total	868
Completed Successfully:	
Men	544 or 66%
Women	34 or 74%
Total	578 or 67%

PAROLE SERVICES

Parole enables convicted persons to complete their sentence in the community under supervision. They must abide by certain reasonable parole conditions, but they can at the same time be self-supporting instead of being supported. They can reside with their families instead of living away from them, and they can call upon experienced, resourceful after-care officers should the necessity arise.

Release on parole is timed so that the recipient will have gained the maximum amount of help which institutional programs individually or in combination can provide. If a person is discharged too early, he will not receive the maximum benefit; conversely it would be wasteful, expensive and frustrating for him to remain in an institution longer than necessary. By assessing the applicant's insight, motivation, needs, and progress, Parole Boards endeavour to arrange for a person's release at the best possible time. Refusal to grant parole may cause some individuals to take more serious stock of themselves and to make a greater effort to change their way of life.

In many cases it is found preferable to be able to offer an individual a second chance to obtain parole later in his sentence, when he has demonstrated through his attitude, work and conduct that he is trying harder and is taking his future more seriously. When a person earns parole he has the satisfaction of knowing that responsible, interested people recognize that a change has taken place in him which should enable him to lead a law-abiding life. Such recognition can do a great deal to encourage him to attain this goal.

LIBRARY SERVICES

The provision of library services is an important part of the Department's rehabilitation program and use of the library facilities is extensive. Not only do libraries provide a valuable addition to the recreational program but they also aid those who wish to better themselves academically. Books and other publications available for inmates, students and wards cover a wide range of interests from light fiction to educational and vocational material.

Books provided in jails are mainly of a recreational nature and are well read; book changes are arranged on a regular basis.

Additions were made to existing collections during the year and libraries were established at two newly opened institutions, the Quinte Regional Detention Centre, Napanee, and the Cecil Facer School, Sudbury.

An extensive reference library for staff use, featuring books and periodicals on criminology and penology, is located at the main office in Toronto.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The major objective of this branch is to provide up-to-date information on the numerous and varied departmental programs to the public, news media, staff, and to individuals and agencies with a specific interest or involvement in the corrections field. To achieve this objective the branch relied on four main outlets: news releases, pamphlets and booklets, direct public contact, and displays and exhibits.

The issuance of press releases received a high priority as one of the most effective means of disseminating information concerning developments of interest. A number of pamphlets and booklets on a wide range of departmental activities were prepared during the year for general distribution.

CHEMICAL ABUSE PROGRAM

In any progressive correctional field today the involvement of all persons within the institution, including residents, is emphasized in the attempt to change individual attitudes. It is within this framework that Professional Services personnel provide direct and indirect support to the Department's treatment programs and provide backup services to staff in their interaction with residents. Professional personnel are also involved, at most institutions, in in-service staff training.

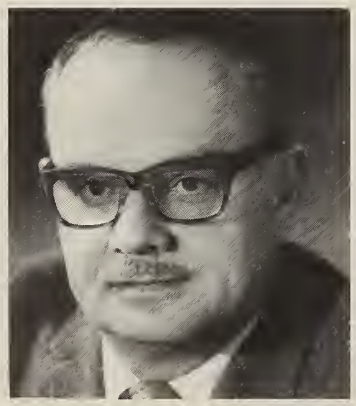
During recent years there has been an obvious increase in the number of adults and young persons under the Department's care who have been involved in chemical abuses. In an effort to combat this problem and to provide counseling in the area of drug abuse, additional complement positions were created for both professional and supportive staff to facilitate the expansion of existing programs at both adult institutions and training schools.

In cooperation with the Addiction Research Foundation, counseling programs at some institutions have now been expanded, and, at others, professional personnel have been hired to provide the basis for new programs. Staff at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic are also providing consultative services for chemical abuse programs outside their own jurisdiction. Throughout the year conferences and seminars were held to familiarize staff with the best methods of dealing with problems related to chemical abuse. Superintendents as well as senior treatment personnel of training schools attended.

As well as operating counseling/educational programs the Department is making wider use of community referrals for both adults and juveniles. It is often the case that persons with problems related to chemical abuse do not come to the attention of agencies within the community which are in a position to help them. By expanding liaison with such agencies the Department hopes to increase referrals to appropriate local organizations.

With some adults, the problems of drug abuse have been generally evident over a longer period and a specific program is required for them. During the latter part of their sentence such persons are screened for transfer to the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, which operates an intensive counseling program involving a number of professional personnel from varied disciplines. Programs at the other adult institutions, dealing with less serious drug abuse problems, are based on the assumption that drug abuse is only one symptom of maladjustment.

Within the training school setting, drug abuse conseling is a part of the total program. Because it has not been part of a long-established pattern in most students' lives, drug abuse is treated as being one symptom of disturbed behaviour. Interwoven into the educational curriculum at every school, information on drugs, drug abuse, and the resultant societal problems makes students aware of the dangers inherent in drug use and allows the subject to be openly discussed between staff and students. In training schools the additional professional personnel concentrated mainly on staff training, which has helped to increase the awareness of staff to the difficulties faced by youngsters in todays' drug-oriented society. Addiction Research Foundation personnel visit training schools to guide staff and to hold group meetings with students.



Douglas Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director
Professional Services
Division

AFTERCARE SERVICES

The major responsibilities of the Aftercare Services are the supervision of adults upon their return to the community either at the termination of sentence or on parole, and the supervision of juveniles returning to the community from training schools. A total of 172 aftercare officers are stationed throughout the province at 33 offices located at institutions, training schools, and in a number of communities. Three offices which were opened in the latter part of 1971 are situated in Kingston, Newmarket and North Bay.

ADULT AFTERCARE

Adult offenders returning to the community may encounter a number of problems, such as obtaining suitable employment, tools necessary for a particular trade, clothing, accommodation, and so on. It is in these areas that aftercare officers provide material support and at the same time offer guidance and counseling wherever necessary.

Aftercare officers at the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic participate in a voluntary one-year follow-up program for patients released from the Clinic ; for those patients requesting additional assistance the follow-up period may be extended for as long as is necessary or advisable.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Aftercare officers are also responsible for community investigations, including home and employer contacts, which provide information for the Ontario Parole Board, and for the assessing of applications for temporary absences.

JUVENILE AFTERCARE

It is extremely important that during a child's stay in a training school every consideration is given to his continuing contact with the community: generally he will be returning to a community school and to classmates who have not been exposed to an institutional setting. Through an intensive program of community interaction as well as through visits with the particular aftercare officer working with the child and his family, it can be said that no child is completely removed from the community.

The aftercare officer, in working to assess whether the child should return to his own home or be placed in a suitable foster home, maintains a close liaison with school personnel. He is therefore a vital link between the child and the community.

Once the child returns to the community, the aftercare officer meets with him regularly and provides counseling where necessary, for both the child and his family or foster family.

COMMUNITY RESOURCES

The Department, particularly through the Aftercare Services, relies heavily on community resources such as mental health clinics, units operated by the Addiction Research Foundation, and halfway houses. The use of community agencies such as Elizabeth Fry, John Howard, and the Salvation Army is an integral part of the Aftercare Services' operations and it is expected that this practice will be still further developed as corrections continues to move closer to the community.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT

All aftercare officers, for varying periods of the year, were involved in some form of continuing education, either through university extension courses, correspondence courses, or through special seminars and conferences. Staff development activities were expanded to include a concentrated orientation program for new staff. Area seminars, three in-service training courses and an annual staff conference were held during 1971.

CHAPLAINCY SERVICES

The chaplaincy staff is larger than it has ever been, the facilities for its use greater than ever, and the need for its ministry increasingly evident. The rapid expansion of the Temporary Absence Program, the increasing use of the resources of society in the service of the sentenced offender, and the growing emphasis upon family counseling, present the staff chaplains with broader opportunities to work with

the individual and his family in developing a program of rehabilitation.

The clinical pastoral training program in corrections, sponsored by the Department, is now used extensively by the local Theological Colleges. In addition, senior theological students and assistant chaplains are employed through the summer months, and there has been an increase in the involvement of the "Churches in Society" in the correctional ministry. All of these factors augur well for the future ministry of the Church in provincial correctional institutions.

EDUCATION

All students in training schools are enrolled in a full-time educational program, and attendance on a voluntary basis at day or evening classes in adult institutions is extensive. One hundred and seventy-three teachers and forty-two trade instructors, along with some eighty part-time and volunteer staff provide sound correctional education programming for the students. Many adult students also take correspondence courses to upgrade their academic standing, and others are attending high schools, community colleges, and universities, under the Department's Temporary Absence Program.

This Department has an excellent relationship with the Department of Education, which gives our schools full service and reports regularly on each of our programs. Our commitment to curricula related to the needs of the individual and to creative and imaginative teaching is generally recognized. Many of the Department's teachers have, or are qualifying for, certification in special education and guidance, providing an experienced and capable staff to direct our special educational programs.

A departmental course running for ten Saturdays has been established in order to train teachers from each of our schools to work with learning-disabled children; a special class for these children has been established at Pine Ridge School.

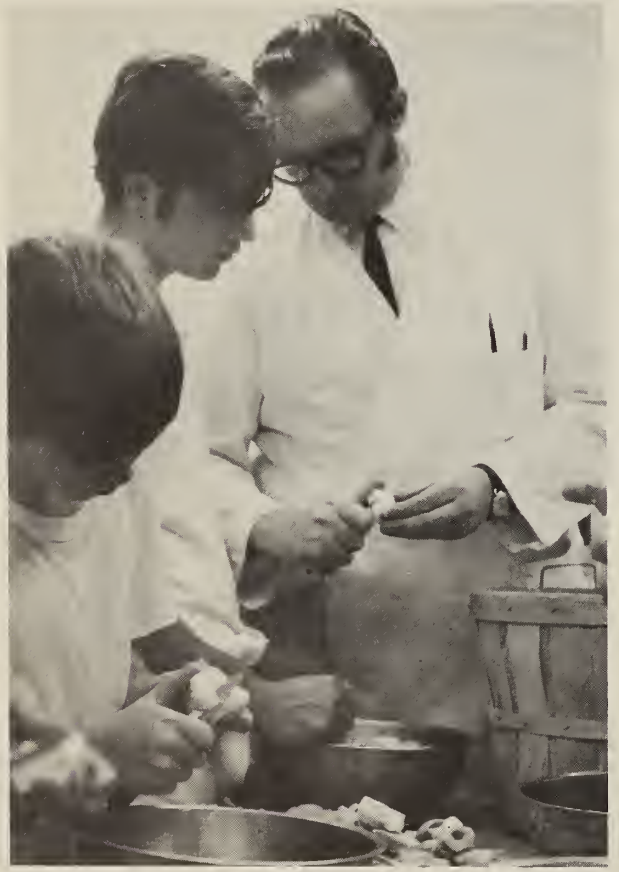
The use of capable volunteers has enhanced our programming considerably this year, particularly at the Toronto Jail and the Quinte Regional Detention Centre, where evening programs in a number of areas are provided. In adult institutions short courses of a social reeducation nature, such as consumer education, job search techniques, and human relations, have been introduced. The new Cecil Facer School in Sudbury where French- or English-speaking and Indian students are taught relevant courses by bilingual and Indian teachers is an example of the Department's response to the need for varied and specialized approaches in correctional education.

FOOD SERVICES

The provision of well-balanced and nutritious meals to all residents of adult institutions and training schools is the main purpose of this branch. The menus used by all institutions meet Canada's dietary standards.

In order to cut costs, quantities of foodstuffs grown or produced at one institution may be shared by other institutions. For instance, bread is baked daily at Millbrook, Burwash and Guelph Correctional Centres and shipped out to a large number of other institutions.

Residents in both adult and juvenile institutions are trained in



quantity cooking and serving. All adult institutions give on-the-job training in the preparation, cooking and serving of food, which is useful to those who wish to secure jobs in the food service industry.

To give variety in the daily meals of all residents, a six-week rotating menu is used.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The prime responsibility of this branch is the medical welfare of residents held in the care of the Department. Private physicians in the community, under contract to the Department, provide most of the medical services; however, at larger institutions medical officers are employed on a full-time basis. The services provided are similar to those available in the community and residents needing special attention are referred to local specialists and consultants and, when necessary, placed in local hospitals for treatment.

Registered nurses are on staff at all adult institutions and training schools.

Psychiatric services are available at all institutions, and play an important role in the clinical program and in the programs at assessment centres. Inmates in all adult male institutions may be referred for assessment and/or treatment to the Neuropsychiatric Clinic at the Guelph Correctional Centre. The forensic psychiatric service at Toronto Jail, under the direction of a full-time psychiatrist, has been enlarged by the inclusion of additional personnel from allied professions.

Full-time departmental dentists or dentists from the community provide dental care for residents.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Again this year there has been an expansion in the numbers of psychological staff. The additional personnel were engaged primarily in providing professional services in the department's various schools, clinics, and institutions. Toward the end of the year this total staff consisted of twenty-eight psychologists (fifteen full-time, thirteen part-time) and twenty-six psychometrists, of which two only were part-time employees. This increase was partially attributable to greater interest in the corrections field by qualified university graduates and to governmental decisions enabling this department to play a more extended role in meeting the problems of drug dependence amongst institutional admissions.

Following government planning to meet the needs of young people this year, twenty-five psychology students from about a dozen university psychology departments were able to augment institutional services during the summer months. In most cases it was possible to provide professional supervision under which existing programs were intensified, or new projects were carried out.

Brother Roger Philip Overend, F.S.C., Ph.D., Ll.D.,
Honorary President, Canadian Psychological Association 1971/2

It is a pleasure to pay tribute here to Brother Philip on the occasion of his election this year to the office of Honorary President of the Canadian Psychological Association.

Brother Philip, who is still active in providing psychological services at St. John's School, Uxbridge, was born in Toronto in 1892 and entered the Order of the Christian Brothers as a young man.

From meteorological physics at the University of Toronto, Brother Philip proceeded to Catholic University in Washington to study psychology under former students of Wilhelm Wundt, "the father of experimental psychology," at Leipzig. He later taught philosophy and psychology at the University of Alberta, at Lasalle College in Philadelphia, and then, from 1939 to 1945, was at Fordham University, New York, where he was for a time the departmental head. Later he taught in the psychology department at Queen's University, the University of Western Ontario, Laval University, and, ultimately, the University of Windsor where, from 1956 to 1962, he was Head of the Department of Psychology and from which position he "retired" to St. John's Training School, having been nominated Professor Emeritus.

Brother Philip was president, in 1945, of the American Catholic Psychological Association; in 1960, president of the Ontario Psychological Association; and he is a Fellow of the American and Eastern Psychological Associations. In 1964, the honorary degree of Doctor of Law was conferred on him by the University of Windsor.

He has published widely in the North American scientific journals. Brother Philip remains in active communication with his many former students and associates in psychology in which he has been a very remarkable Canadian pioneer.

RECREATION SERVICES

The past year has been marked by the development of recreation programs involving the local community and inmates and students from adult institutions and training schools. For example, a softball team from Rideau Correctional Centre participated in a county league and played their games at the home diamond of their opponents. Groups from the Guelph Correctional Centre participated in canoe and camping trips in conservation areas and provincial parks. Student leaders from the Adult Training Centre at Brampton served as umpires in the minor ball league in that town. Students at a number of training schools competed individually or as teams in track and field associations at elementary and secondary schools in the community.

In late 1971 Robert Brayshaw was appointed Director of Recreation Services for the Department and is responsible for the planning and development of recreational programs and policy in training schools and adult correctional institutions. Mr. Brayshaw has an extensive background in recreation and formerly held the position of Supervisor of Staff Training at the Department's Staff Training School, Guelph.

RESEARCH

The Research Branch adopts a pragmatic approach to research, one aimed at providing information for decision-making in the development of both administrative policy and treatment programs.

RESEARCH POLICY

Research studies conducted in the Department may originate from one of several sources. Studies may be initiated, designed, and conducted by Research Branch personnel, with the cooperation and assistance of the operational branches or institutions concerned. Emphasis is placed on involving appropriate staff from main office and from institutions (often in the form of an *ad hoc* committee) in all phases of these projects, from preliminary design to completion of a report.

Departmental personnel at all levels are encouraged to submit operational research topics for consideration by the Director of Research and his staff. Many valuable ideas have come from this source, since operational problems often derive directly from situations faced by correctional personnel in the day-to-day performance of their duties. Some research projects are designed and conducted by professional staff working in institutional settings; Research Branch personnel are available, when requested, to provide consultation, advice, and, in some cases, assistance with these projects.

It is departmental policy to cooperate with personnel from outside agencies who wish to conduct research projects within the system. In many cases these are members of the university community, either graduate students or faculty members. However, cooperation is also extended to governmental and other agencies, such as the Addiction Research Foundation, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Ontario Department of Health, in providing facilities for conducting relevant research. The Director of Research and his staff act as technical advisors and coordinators in all research projects carried out by other agencies under the direct auspices of the Department. Such studies must first be judged methodologically sound, and must have some practical significance to the Department or to the field of corrections in general.

During the fiscal year the Department provided research grants in the amount of $30,000 each to the Centres of Criminology at the University of Ottawa and the University of Toronto. In addition, researchers within university departments conducted research on a contractual basis.

SOCIAL SERVICES

The Social Services program within the Department of Correctional Services is a multidisciplined one and utilizes both social workers and applied criminologists. The establishment of a number of new positions during the year resulted in either the implementation or further development of this program in virtually all of the training schools, most of the correctional centres and adult training centres, as well as at the Toronto Jail and the Quinte Regional Detention Centre.

Social Services personnel perform a variety of functions within the Department's facilities. These include the provision of counseling services, serving on institutional and community committees, involvement in staff development, and participation in the intake, classification and ongoing review process.

Several developments of interest occurred during the past year. Increasing emphasis was placed upon the involvement of families in the rehabilitation process. Consequently, family therapy programs by social services personnel were initiated or intensified in a number of facilities. In order to provide such service, social services staff is now available during weekends since this may be the only time that parents and families are able to visit institutions.

There has been a trend toward increasing involvement and participation by social services staff in the day-to-day activities of institutions. Increasingly, such personnel are moving away from an "office-oriented" approach and are assuming a more active role in institutional programs.

The facilities of the Department are being increasingly utilized by professional schools for student training purposes. At present field work training and experience are provided in the Department for students of the following universities: School of Social Work, University of Toronto; School of Social Work, McMaster University; School of Social Work, Carleton University; School of Social Work, University of Windsor; School of Social Work, Waterloo-Lutheran University; and the Centre of Criminology, University of Ottawa.

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SERVICES

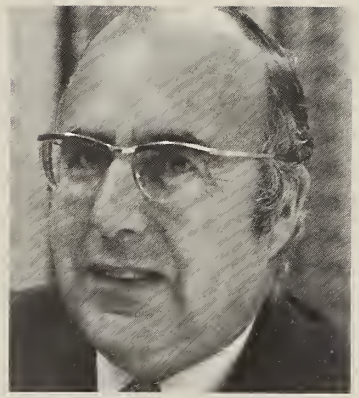
The objective of this division in its role of supporting rehabilitative programs for adults and juveniles is to maximize economy of operations and to promote efficiency in accordance with departmental and governmental policies. To meet this objective the services are constantly being reviewed and revised where necessary. The implementation of centralized governmental purchasing and the financial information system are two areas which have necessitated changes in the Department's internal control procedures.

All branches in the division provide support to the Department by controlling and monitoring financial matters as well as by providing support in administrative services.

BUILDINGS

The planning and designing of new correctional facilities continues to have high priority; accommodations for residents are designed in consonance with new treatment and training concepts and programs.

During the initial development stages of any plan for a correctional facility, the Executive Director of the Division, together with appropriate members of his staff, meet with the particular town council concerned as well as with members of related community organizations in order to discuss the specific project. Every effort is made to maintain liaison with community planners during the entire project.



R. T. J. West
Executive Director
Administrative and Financial Services Division

The architect's drawing of Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre is an illustration of a correctional structure designed to facilitate the assessment of juveniles prior to their transfer to the school providing the program best suited to their individual needs. The Centre will accommodate 90 boys and 30 girls. The planning was influenced by a number of factors, including the need for self-contained living units for girls and boys, flexible and efficient areas designed for effective assessment and treatment, while at the same time providing for continuous supervision of all children. The design provides for such central facilities as a gymnasium, hospital, diagnostic area, and multi-purpose classrooms. The buildings are designed to blend architecturally with existing buildings in the community.

A number of other correctional facilities are under construction or are in the planning or design stages, including regional detention centres at Ottawa, Thorold, and London, and the Maplehurst Complex at Milton. This complex, when completed, will comprise an adult training centre, a correctional centre, and a regional detention centre.

The establishment of Project D.A.R.E.-Portage Lake, and the plans for Project D.A.R.E.-Wendigo Lake involved design changes to existing facilities, which were originally used to accommodate adult males in a forestry camp setting. The changes included construction of new buildings which were purposely designed to blend with the woodland setting.

INDUSTRIES

The training provided in adult institutions has been upgraded and changed where necessary to provide skills that meet current employment opportunities. The value of present trade shops is being studied and those considered to be outmoded are being replaced with shops which concentrate on quickly acquired skills that are of particular value to those serving short sentences.

The Department, through visits to other correctional jurisdictions and through studies of current industrial needs, is continually exploring programs of training which may be adapted to suit the needs of offenders in its institutions.

The meat-cutting and processing operations at Guelph Correctional Centre are being expanded. This program gives basic training in the meat processing industry and at the same time provides meat products to a growing number of government institutions.

The canning operations at Burtch and Guelph Correctional Centres were modernized; fruits and vegetables, jams, marmalades, pickles, and tomato juice are canned for use by our own and other government departments.

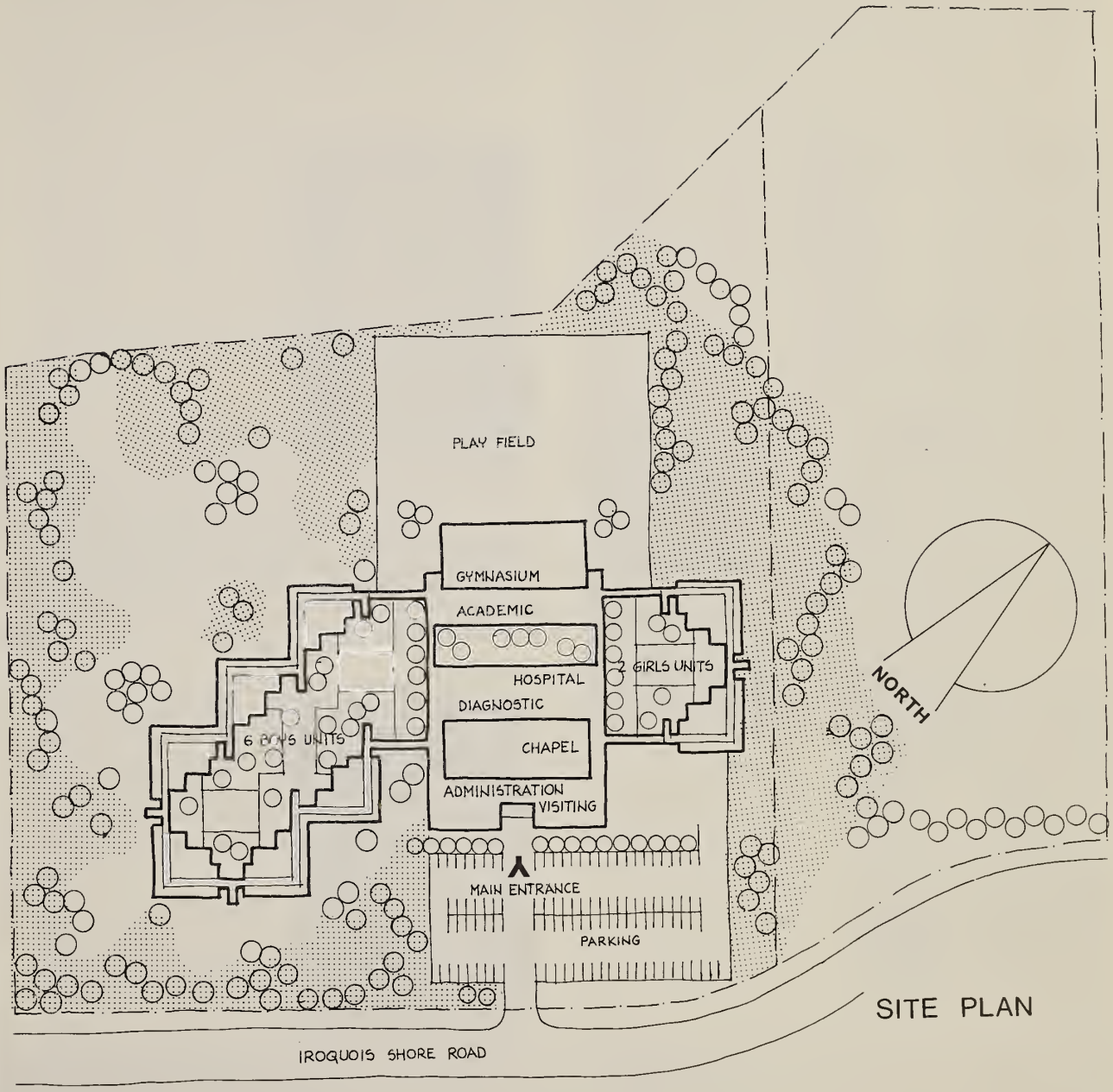
During the past year new equipment was installed at the

Marker Plant at Millbrook Correctional Centre which will facilitate the packaging of license plates in polyethylene film. This will allow inspectors in the marker plant as well as license issuers and the public to check visually to ensure that each package contains a matched pair of license plates. The film is more economical than the previous method of operation, and its use has increased the efficiency of the plant.

OAKVILLE

RECEPTION AND ASSESSMENT CENTRE

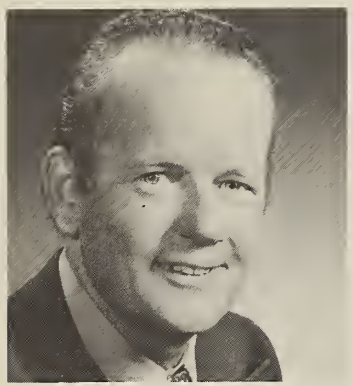
90 BOYS AND 30 GIRLS



SITE PLAN

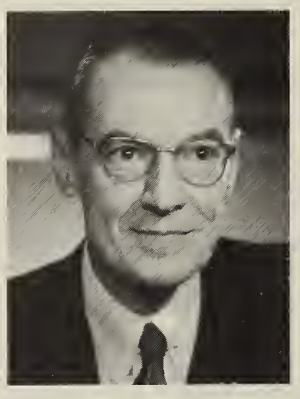
Training Schools Advisory Board

The five members of this board act in an advisory capacity to the Minister regarding the current state of the training schools and the welfare of all wards admitted to the schools. An evaluation is made by the board of the plans for returning each ward to the community, either to his own home, a foster home, or a boarding home. This includes examination of the ward's history prior to his training school stay, his social and educational adjustment in the school, and the home to which he will graduate. The board then makes its recommendation to the Minister.



BARRY G. LOWES, M.A.
Chairman

Mr. Lowes has taught at the University of Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and McMaster University. He owns and directs a coeducational summer camp in Haliburton. Mr. Lowes has been a trustee on both the Toronto and Metropolitan Toronto School Boards since 1962, and was Chairman of the Board from 1966-1969. He is presently on the Boards of George Brown College of Applied Arts and Technology, Hincks Treatment Centre, and the Bureau of Municipal Research, and is an advisor to the Toronto Junior League and the Victoria Day Nursery.



C. H. LEWIS
B.A., M.D., C.R.C.P. (c)

Dr. Lewis graduated from Queen's University and received his Specialist's Certificate in Psychiatry from the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons. He has now retired as consultant psychiatrist in the Mental Health Division of the Department of Health but continues to serve on the Medical Advisory Committee of the Transportation Division of the Department of Transportation and Communications.

MRS. STUART MACKAY
B.Comm.

Mrs. Mackay graduated with a Degree in Commerce from the University of British Columbia. She is a Vice-President of the Canadian Council on Children and Youth, a Board Member of Oolagen – a residence for drug-involved youth, and a Member of the Executive of the Ontario Society for Crippled Children, as well as a Trustee and School Board Member of the Crippled Children's Centre.

DR. ABBYANN DAY LYNCH
Ph.D.

Dr. Lynch received her Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Toronto and holds an L.M.S. from the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies. She lectures in medical ethics at the School of Nursing of St. Michael's Hospital and is a member of the Philosophy Department at the University of St. Michael's College.

MRS. JOAN RICHES
M.S.W.

Mrs. Riches received her B.A. from St. John's College, Winnipeg, and her M.S.W. from the University of Manitoba. She is a member of the Board of the Ontario Association of Corrections and Criminology. She was previously employed in this Department as Assistant Administrator of Training Schools.

TRAINING SCHOOLS

INTRODUCTION

The major objective of a training school is to assist those assigned to its care to become better equipped to participate fully in the life of the community without resorting once again to unacceptable behaviour. The Training Schools Act, 1965, Section 2, states this specifically as a responsibility of the schools. "The purpose of a training school is to provide the children therein with training and treatment and with moral, physical, academic and vocational education."

On any given day the schools have a total of over 4,000 boys and girls under their care. Of this total, approximately 1,300 are actually living in a training school; the remainder are on placement in the community, in their own homes, foster homes, or group homes. All of these young people have been admitted to the Department's care while under the age of sixteen by order of a Provincial Family Court. They have experienced difficulties of one kind or another in the community, and in most cases a variety of community resources have been utilized without success prior to their admission to training school.

Receiving these troubled young people into our care places great demands on staff and poses a tremendous challenge to the Department. In order to meet the complex needs of those who become wards, fourteen training schools have been established across the province, each of which is, to some degree, a specialized facility.

The programs in the schools are in line with modern philosophy and methods in the care and assistance provided to troubled young people. Through research, programs are constantly evaluated and innovative concepts and approaches are utilized in devising new programs.

CECIL FACER SCHOOL, SUDBURY

Cecil Facer School accommodates 120 boys in six cottages, each of which has fifteen individual rooms and a small dormitory for five boys, a recreation room, a common room, and facilities for family visiting. The design of the individual cottages permits staff to give close individual attention to each boy without in any way restricting the activities of the other boys in the group. The cottage system also makes it possible to operate different types of programs in each cottage to meet the needs of groups of boys with similar problems.

The educational program is a highly individualized one with the emphasis on rehabilitation rather than on strictly academic or vocational content. The facilities are divided into two main sections – academic, including a language laboratory, and the vocational section with its well-equipped shops. The areas of study are broken down into Communications, Social Sciences, Pure and Applied Sciences, and Arts. Social Sciences, for example, encompasses topics such as consumer education, family living education, youth and the law, drug addiction, Indian studies, and outdoor education. The bilingual nature of the school ensures that a student receives instruction in his native tongue.

The recreational program includes not only organized sports within the school but will also involve competition on an individual and team basis with student groups in the community.

Members of the medical and clinical staff include a medical officer, psychiatrist, dentist, nurses, psychologists and social workers, who provide services either on a full-time or a part-time basis.

PROJECT D.A.R.E. – PORTAGE LAKE

This program, Development through Adventure, Responsibility and Education, is aimed at helping young people to become aware of their potential and to develop a desire for achievement and a sense of purpose. It is aimed at assisting the student for whom repeated stays in a training school and frequent placements in the community have failed to develop sufficiently the inner resources and controls that would allow him to utilize his potential for independent and responsible living.

The first of two such programs was established this year at Portage Lake, near Grundy Provincial Park, about fifty miles south of Sudbury. The camp provides accommodation for thirty-six boys in two dormitories. Other facilities include a classroom, chapel, kitchen, and dining-room.

The program is divided into three phases, and each student spends approximately four weeks in each phase of the program.

In the first phase the student is introduced into an outdoor education program which provides him with a better understanding of his environment. The classroom is used as a resource centre and workshop for the various projects

assigned. In the second phase the student makes use of his skills by putting them to work in a practical way through involvement in special work projects which are directed toward providing services to others. It also provides training in the construction of portage trails and shelters, pruning and wood cutting, lumbering and methods of fire fighting, rescue and survival. In the third and final phase the student becomes involved in the vigorous, physical experiences of various outdoor activities.

ACCOMMODATION:

GIRLS	
GRANDVIEW SCHOOL	100
RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE	60
KAWARTHA LAKES SCHOOL	114
ST. EUPHRASIA'S SCHOOL (ELMCREST SCHOOL)	118
TRELAWNEY HOUSE	20
BOYS	
BROOKSIDE SCHOOL	175
CECIL FACER SCHOOL	120
GLENDALE SCHOOL	115
HILLCREST SCHOOL	48
PINE RIDGE SCHOOL	190
COLDSPRINGS CAMP	30
PROJECT D.A.R.E.	36
ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL	180
ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL	160
SPRUCEDALE SCHOOL	115
WHITE OAKS VILLAGE	60

NEW TRENDS IN COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

During the past summer the trend toward greater community participation in training schools reached new dimensions with the involvement of a number of organized student groups in the provision of special summer programs for wards.

One such program was operated by a group of students from Queen's University under the title of "Outlook Camping Incorporated." With the aid of a provincial grant, Outlook Camping Incorporated provided camping programs for two groups of boys from St. John's School, Uxbridge. Each program involved eleven boys and one staff member from the school, and ran for a period of ten days.

Another example is the program which was operated by a group of students from the Ryerson Polytechnical Institute under the title of "Camp Freeland." The goal of this group was to provide the children entrusted to their care with a meaningful group-living experience in the healthy environment of a camp setting. The camp, for sixty girls from St. Euphrasia's School, was located on Lake Temagami and was staffed by eleven student counselors. The sixty girls were divided into three groups of twenty, and each group spent a total of two weeks at the camp.

Yet another example is provided by a group of young people who, working through the YM-YWCA in Ottawa, supervised a canoe trip program for forty-eight boys from St. Joseph's School in Alfred. The boys were divided into groups of eight with one staff member from the school and two student staff members from the YM-YWCA assigned to each group. The canoe trips took place during the month of July and were of seven days' duration.

Students in recreation who were hired under a special summer employment program with funds provided by the Imperial Oil Company were placed in a majority of our training schools. They acted as recreation officers and assisted in the planning and implementation of varied and active recreation programs for our wards. There is no doubt that they made a valuable contribution to the over-all success of the summer programs in the schools where they were located.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS

RECEPTION AND DIAGNOSTIC CENTRE, GALT

With the exception of Roman Catholic girls, all girls who are admitted to training school are received at the Reception and Diagnostic Centre. Skills of a diagnostic team are utilized to discover the special needs of each new student and to recommend to the Classification Committee the school which would best meet those needs. An assessment of each girl includes investigation of physical health, with special reference to conditions which might be contributing to maladjustment; a study of behaviour including previous behaviour in the community as related to home, school and peer groups; an evaluation of emotional characteristics, attitudes, intellectual potential and functioning, and academic achievement; and a study of the girl's self-image.

GRANDVIEW SCHOOL, GALT

Adjacent to the Reception and Diagnostic Centre is Grandview School, which provides a diversified educational program for girls who require vocational and occupational courses. A curriculum at the secondary school level is also available to those students who can benefit from the more controlled setting afforded by one house of the Grandview complex. The ungraded system has proved to be well suited to strengthening and developing the educational needs of the girls. Courses in restaurant services and merchandising have added a practical dimension to the program.

Intermural volleyball and softball leagues challenge the girls to develop teamwork skills in order to enjoy the competition of local schools. Participation in the swimming and water safety program at the local Y.M.C.A. as well as attendance at the Galt Little Theatre provide positive social experiences. Students from the University of Guelph HELP group visit regularly at Grandview to assist the girls with school work and join in activities. The Kinettes as well as several church groups also contribute to the school program.

Some of the girls have gained invaluable experience by working in nursing homes and acting as assistant teachers in the community schools.

KAWARTHA LAKES SCHOOL, LINDSAY

On the basis of academic ability and maturity girls are selected from the Galt Reception Centre for Kawartha Lakes School. It is recognized that education is a round-the-clock process and the efforts of the academic staff are enhanced by the contributions of other staff members and community volunteers, who have taken on such projects as the school choir, drama presentations and work services programs.

In the past year a community-oriented program was introduced on a trial basis. It was designed to allow students an opportunity to participate on a voluntary basis in programs administered by social agencies in the community. Those active in the program were required to maintain the same levels of achievement within the residential and academic sectors of the school as those not actively involved in the program. While in the community, the student was supervised only by the agency for whom she worked. It was felt that in order for her to derive the maximum therapeutic benefit from her work experience, she must be allowed the opportunity to assume the role of "a typical teenage employee."

So positive was the response from the students and the community that the program was expanded to involve more than half of the student population. The girls worked at Sunnyside Home for Children and received training in child care, practical nursing and physical therapy techniques. At Ross Memorial Hospital girls were assigned as student nurses aides in the pediatric section, the central lab, and the emergency treatment unit. Under the auspices of the Victoria County School Board, a girl was placed as a teaching assistant in a specialized school for mongoloid children. In addition, students from Kawartha Lakes School have been involved in service with a nursing home, a youth centre, several local churches, and the Public Health Service.

TRELAWNEY HOUSE, PORT BOLSTER

Situated on the shores of Lake Simcoe, Trelawney House affords a home-like atmosphere to a small group of the younger girls admitted to our school system. The setting lends itself to the development of emotional security in children who exhibit symptoms of social deprivation. The high staff/child ratio provides an opportunity for each girl to receive special attention, and the ever-growing involvement of volunteers complements the efforts of the regular staff.

Girls from Trelawney House regularly participate in the activities of the local community and they have been greatly helped by local citizens and groups who have made various facilities and events available to the girls.

ST. EUPHRASIA'S SCHOOL, TORONTO

St. Euphrasia's School is operated by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for Roman Catholic girls in the province.

The school provides a broad range of academic subjects supplemented by occupational and vocational courses and a variety of extra-curricular activities such as swimming, team sports, arts and crafts, hobby groups, and music. During the summer all girls had the opportunity to study child care and home nursing, charm and personal development, and life saving. Several girls are now qualified life guards.

Community contacts have continued to multiply, and several high school and university groups, church groups, and individual citizens have generously contributed many hours of fun and learning and friendship. It was found that many community college and university students who worked at the school during the summer months returned to volunteer their time and continue the relationships that had been established previously.

As of November, 1971, this school has come under the full direction of the Department and is now interdenominational. It has been renamed Elmcrest.

The Department is indebted to the Sisters of the Good Shepherd for the valuable contribution they have made over the years to the field of corrections.

BOYS' SCHOOLS

PINE RIDGE SCHOOL, BOWMANVILLE

Pending the opening of the Reception and Assessment Centre under construction in Oakville, Pine Ridge School continues to serve as the reception unit for all non-Catholic boys in the province. Since the opening of Cecil Facer School, Sudbury, Pine Ridge receives only those boys south of the District of Parry Sound and Nipissing. For those boys remaining at Pine Ridge, the school offers a program emphasizing vocational and occupational skills.

During the summer, the clinical and teaching staff developed an experimental program for boys requiring specialized reading. The encouraging results stimulated the continuation of these efforts as a regular part of the school program.

New recreational activities include snow-shoeing, English rugger, and Orienteering. Community involvement was expanded: service clubs, police groups, municipal recreation, public and high schools, church groups, and young peoples groups contributed to the school's attempt to give each boy a variety of positive experiences.

A small group called Alateen, allied to Alcoholics Anonymous, which works with the families of alcoholics, has proved popular among the boys and has gained wide support, even among boys whose families are not troubled by the problem of alcohol.

All students at Pine Ridge School participate in a five- to six-week Outdoor Education Course at COLDSPRINGS CAMP. Classroom concentration is on Natural Sciences, and practical forestry work is an important part of the experience. Raising pheasants for the Conservation Authority is a continuing project as is maintenance of picnic areas in the Ganaraska Forest. Staff, assisted by students, erected a Quonset hut which will provide an indoor recreation area, particularly for the winter months.

WHITE OAKS VILLAGE, HAGERSVILLE

The youngest boys to enter the training school system are placed in White Oaks Village. A relatively high staff/child ratio is maintained in order to provide intensive care and treatment for youngsters who demonstrate the need for special assistance at an early age. The role of the family is recognized as vital to the successful treatment of the child and the school continues to facilitate family counseling by providing overnight accommodation on the grounds for parents visiting their child.

White Oaks Village strives to provide an individualized education program at once imaginative and effective to meet the needs of these boys. An integrated treatment concept provides for the involvement of house staff in the classroom

as well as the dedicated participation of volunteers to assist in remedial work with individual boys.

Outdoor education and learning through activity was extended by the expansion of the winter camping program as well as the summer day-camp program which included an Olympic Day during which boys competed against their own records.

The effectiveness of White Oaks Village relies on trained staff united in a team effort, under the guidance of skilled clinicians. House meetings, community case conferences, individual conferences and therapy programs for individual boys integrate the work of concerned persons in the school and in the community.

SPRUCEDALE SCHOOL, HAGERSVILLE

Adjacent to White Oaks Village is Sprucedale School, for boys between the ages of 14 and 16 who appear suited to the four-year Science, Trades and Technology Course.

Sprucedale continues to emphasize the development of meaningful relationships between staff, students and community, and provides favourable conditions for fostering trust and responsibility. A Drop-In Centre where students can spend an hour or two in the evenings or on weekends is popular. Under the direction of clinical and recreational staff, this unit has stimulated open communication in a relaxed setting. Assisting in this venture are students from community colleges who have field placements at Sprucedale.

In addition to the Drop-In, Sprucedale School opened a new unit for eighteen boys, with individual rooms for each boy. The lodge, named Aquarius by the boys, is characterized by a program designed to foster social and personal growth. Staff assume the role of counselors in contrast to that of supervisors and assist the students in planning their own program.

The activities at the school were augmented by regular participation in community events such as young peoples groups, Army Cadets, public skating at the local arena, bowling, various field trips, and dances. In addition, students from McMaster University, Mohawk College and several high schools initiated sports and social activities and organized exchange programs for soccer, basketball, volleyball, cross-country running and track and field.

BROOKSIDE SCHOOL, COBOURG

Brookside School, for boys over twelve and academically below the secondary school level, provided an active program with increased community involvement.

Senior students from Trinity College formed photography and printing clubs and engaged the boys in gymnastics. Trips to Marine Land, Lion Safari, Martyrs' Shrine, Parliament Buildings, National Arts Centre, and many points of interest supplemented the educational program.

At Brookside every effort is made to foster and instil feelings of self-worth and accomplishment. The boys again competed in the Northumberland Music Festival and claimed first place, and the school's Scout Troop won the Ontario Provincial Police Trophy for the best Troop at the Annual Scout Camporee.

GLENDALE SCHOOL, SIMCOE

Senior boys with the ability to follow the Department of Education's Arts and Science and Business and Commerce programs are provided with the basic curriculum as well as many enrichment courses and a variety of challenging extra-curricular activities.

Local citizens and industries have been most cooperative in providing some students with part-time work experience, and, in return, the school contributed to the community welfare by organizing a mammoth pollution pick-up (an enterprising project for the United Appeal which netted more than $500.00), and by participating in a walkathon for the purpose of purchasing a resuscitator for the local ambulances.

A highlight of involvement in the athletic area within the community was the enthusiastic competition in track and field. Several students earned their way through regional competitions and one student represented the area in the All Ontario Secondary School Track and Field Meet in Toronto.

HILLCREST SCHOOL, GUELPH

Hillcrest offers a specialized program to boys throughout the province who, having been placed in another school subsequent to assessment, demonstrate the need for intensive staff involvement and external controls. As the youth responc to the carefully structured program, he is afforded greater opportunities for exercising internal controls, and participating in community activities.

The University of Guelph HELP group has contributed consistently to the school program. Regular visits to the school to engage boys in sports and hobbies, or to take them to barbecues and picnics at local beaches or to the Mini Golf Course have provided wholesome contacts with the community.

The boys have assisted the Guelph Recreation Committee to prepare for the yearly Guelph Exhibition, and the manager of a ski lodge to prepare the area for winter skiing. These two groups have made their facilities available to the school on several occasions. Such opportunities were the basis of a Work Experience Program which offers a five-week period of employment to a student who is prepared to undertake the responsibilities of such a project.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL, UXBRIDGE

St. John's, operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools, is situated near the town of Uxbridge and accommodates Catholic boys from central and southwestern Ontario. Except for contact in the academic program, St. John's operates two separate programs for boys according to age and development.

The Orientation Committee, consisting of representatives of the clinical, medical and aftercare services as well as the academic and supervisory staff, is charged with determining as quickly as possible after arrival of the new boy, his reasons for being admitted and the personal, community and familial strength on which he can draw. It is the duty of this committee also to assess the mental state and capacities of each boy so that a suitable program can be devised for him as an individual.

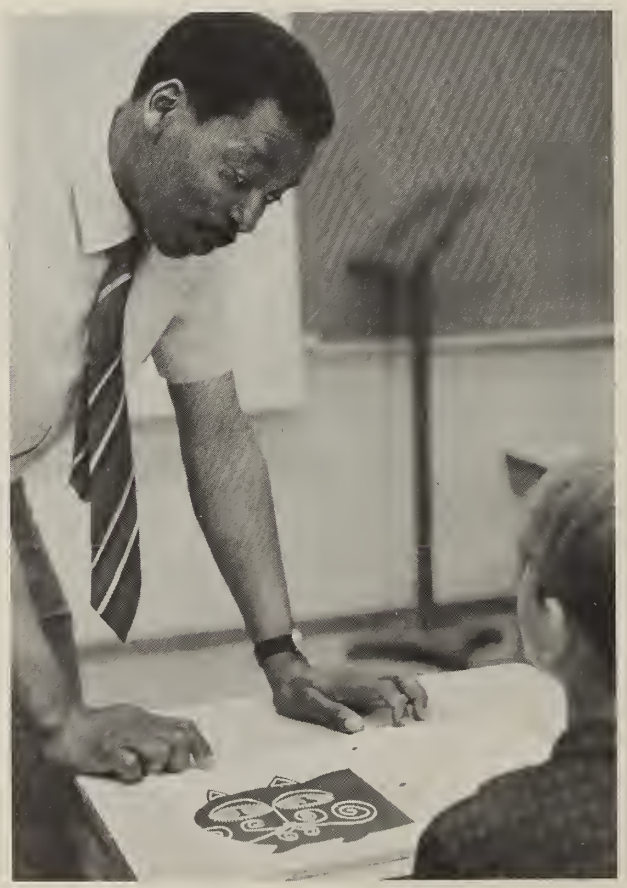
Valuable help has been given through the use of a summer program which is supplemented by qualified voluntary assistance from the area. Subjects such as Youth in Society and Growth and Development were offered, and the regular program was expanded to include field trips, educational excursions and visits to the school by innumerable professional 'resource' persons, each of whom helps to enrich the program.

ST. JOSEPH'S SCHOOL, ALFRED

Located forty-five miles east of Ottawa, St. Joseph's is operated by the Brothers of the Christian Schools for Catholic boys from eastern Ontario. As many students are French-speaking, the school offers an academic program in both French and English. Opportunity and remedial classes are available for those requiring a special educational program. There is a full academic program along with a two-year occupational program for students at the secondary school level as well as instruction for those students in the elementary grades. Recreational and educational activities at the school include indoor and outdoor sports such as swimming, gymnastics, bowling, camping, stamp club, drama club, and music appreciation.

University students were added to the staff during the summer months and they worked as supervisors, counselors and instructors and accompanied the boys on trips and to camp. A Winter Carnival Day was held to which parents were invited and later they dined with their sons. Representatives of various police forces joined the boys in a day of competitive sports, and the event ended with a banquet and the presentation of awards by the sponsoring police forces.

Students of the University of Ottawa's Centre of Criminology worked at the school during the year. Over a six-month period they engaged boys in group sessions and individual counseling, and accompanied and supervised the boys during their various activities.



STATISTICAL SECTION

Training Schools

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by Board	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Totals
Placements recommended and authorized	338	185	249	82	332	448	169	445	345	332	179	46	46	3,196
Placements deferred	27	17	12	2	31	27	23	25	32	24	13	1	1	235
Deferred placements authorized	18	14	7	2	19	19	12	21	34	17	11	1	–	175
Special cases	36	19	24	15	32	43	18	45	31	28	29	4	5	329
Termination of wardship authorized	82	77	74	43	86	258	42	122	208	164	92	5	–	1,253
Termination of wardship deferred	1	7	4	6	5	15	2	6	2	8	4	–	–	60
Termination of wardship by death	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	2	–	–	1	12
Termination of wardship by court order	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	3

TRAINING SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Male	1,015
Female	435
City	854
Town	459
Rural	137
Ages:	
8	–
9	7
10	14
11	30
12	96
13	195
14	413
15	695
Wards of C.A.S.	180
Others	1,270

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS ON RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered	1,313
Total Number of Wardships Terminated	**1,253**
Reasons for Terminations:	
(1) Reached the age of eighteen years	621
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18	259
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces	4
(4) Having moved out of province	31
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period	11
(6) Responsibility assumed by another agency	14
(7) Placed on probation to adult Court	187
(8) Sentenced to adult institution	113
(9) Other	13
Total	**1,253**

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1971

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Totals
On school roll	133	177	59	49	92	171	63	152	188	140	140	14	61	1,379
On placement	335	155	154	61	207	418	113	285	471	308	152	38	66	2,763
Totals	**468**	**272**	**213**	**110**	**299**	**589**	**176**	**437**	**659**	**448**	**292**	**52**	**127**	**4,142**
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	8	7.7	6.3	10.7	5.5	6.2	4.5	8	6.3	8.6	7.6	4.6	21.5	

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Totals
Attending elementary school	156	9	6	–	7	13	4	37	58	73	–	14	47	424
Attending secondary school	69	68	22	5	61	58	23	83	143	89	48	7	10	686
Attending commercial or vocational school	46	6	43	5	20	85	10	47	52	16	20	8	8	366
Attending trades training courses	1	2	3	–	3	5	5	2	3	–	5	–	–	29
Employed	21	21	19	15	24	80	10	21	83	30	25	–	–	349
Unemployed	19	30	34	17	60	112	35	48	74	45	26	6	–	506
Treatment centres	3	1	3	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	–	1	23
In other institutions	4	3	–	5	–	22	1	–	21	19	10	–	–	85
Absent without leave	16	15	24	12	30	39	24	46	35	35	16	3	–	295
Number on placement as of March 31, 1971	**335**	**155**	**154**	**61**	**207**	**418**	**113**	**285**	**471**	**308**	**152**	**38**	**66**	**2,763**
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year	**96**	**24**	**38**	**2**	**41**	**52**	**21**	**103**	**86**	**85**	**25**	**14**	**41**	**628**

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Totals
IN														
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1970	152	95	78	48	96	181	89	136	181	156	119	12	61	1,404
New admissions	162	128	93	3	130	218	24	155	215	154	110	23	13	1,428
In residence in reception centres	–	–	–	–	–	12	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	22
Returns from placement:														
Violation of placement terms	72	30	30	1	63	21	13	66	123	35	15	9	2	480
Court order	60	–	–	3	2	33	–	1	24	23	2	–	–	148
Re-placement	3	3	7	1	–	11	12	20	6	12	7	–	18	100
Medical attention	1	3	2	–	1	1	4	3	–	1	1	–	–	17
OUT														
Number of placements:														
Returned to own home	158	95	84	47	123	248	54	97	225	148	111	14	7	1,411
Placed in foster home	66	39	41	4	71	55	38	119	106	82	26	12	15	674
Placed in free home	2	2	–	1	2	5	5	3	1	4	–	–	–	25
Placed in boarding home	–	1	4	6	4	21	7	–	4	1	2	–	–	50
Employed home with accommodation	–	1	3	–	1	–	1	2	2	–	–	–	–	10
Returned to the community for other reasons	1	3	5	5	2	12	2	–	9	2	3	–	–	44
Number on School Roll, March 31, 1971	**133**	**117**	**59**	**49**	**92**	**171**	**63**	**152**	**188**	**140**	**140**	**14**	**61**	**1,379**

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception and Diagnostic Centre (Girls)	St. Euphrasia's (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	Trelawney House (Girls)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	Totals
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1970	329	126	130	48	153	404	76	274	490	304	126	26	64	2,550
Number placed during year from school	226	138	132	63	201	329	105	221	338	235	139	26	23	2,176
Total number under supervision while on placement during year	555	264	262	111	354	733	181	495	828	539	265	52	87	4,726
Wardship terminated during year	82	73	69	44	80	247	39	118	203	159	88	5	–	1,207
Returned to training school during year	136	36	39	5	66	66	29	90	153	71	25	9	20	745
Deceased	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	1	11
Totals	**220**	**109**	**108**	**50**	**147**	**315**	**68**	**210**	**357**	**231**	**113**	**14**	**21**	**1,963**

Adult Institutions MALE AND FEMALE

Numbers in Custody

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1970	**2,701**
Committed during the year	9,718
National Parole Violators readmitted	28
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted	105
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	12,552
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	6,660
Discharged by payment of fines	393
Discharged by remission of sentences	17
Discharged by Order-in-Council	70
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	1
Released by National Parole Board	628
Released by Ontario Parole Board	1,099
Released on Bail	27
Released or Transferred	953
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1971	18
Died while in custody	4
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.	9,870
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1971	**2,682**

Ages of Inmates

	Male	Female	Totals
16 years	309	23	332
17 "	644	24	668
18 "	658	27	685
19 "	628	18	646
20 "	567	21	588
21-24 years inclusive	1,628	89	1,717
25-29 " "	1,028	50	1,078
30-34 " "	634	40	674
35-39 " "	703	36	739
40-44 " "	685	17	702
45-49 " "	649	7	656
50-54 " "	498	5	503
55-59 " "	315	4	319
60-64 " "	249	2	251
65-69 " "	103	–	103
70 years and over	56	1	57
TOTALS	9,354	364	9,718

LENGTH OF SENTENCES

	Male	Female	Totals
Definite			
Under 30 days	523	5	628
30 days and under 60	2,359	31	2,390
2 months and under 3	679	30	709
3 " " " 4	1,445	44	1,489
4 " " " 5	379	10	389
5 " " " 6	133	4	137
6 " " " 9	844	16	860
9 " " " 12	255	6	261
12 " " " 15	419	11	430
15 " " " 18	81	6	87
18 " " " 21	149	1	150
21 " " " 24	160	3	163
Other definite sentences	16	–	16
TOTALS	7,442	167	7,609

	Male	Female	Totals
Indefinite (includes men serving definite and indefinite)			
Under 3 months	7	12	19
" 6 "	48	48	96
" 12 "	429	68	497
" 24 "	1,078	68	1,146
" 48 "	350	1	351
TOTALS	1,912	197	2,109
TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES			9,718

OFFENCES

	Male	Female	Totals
A. Crimes Against the Person			
Abduction	10	–	10
Abortion	–	–	–
Assault/Wounding	578	33	611
Attempted suicide	4	–	4
Carnal knowledge	5	–	5
Manslaughter	5	4	9
Rape and attempted rape	6	–	6
Threatening and intimidation	12	2	14
TOTALS	620	39	659
B. Crimes Against Property			
Arson and attempted arson	29	4	33
Break and enter	297	1	298
Break, enter and theft	1,060	11	1,071
Conversion	4	–	4
Damage to property	70	12	82
False pretences/Fraud	391	43	434
Forgery/Uttering	169	22	191
Housebreaking	1	–	1
Possession of housebreaking instruments	34	–	34
Possession of property obtained by crime	573	22	595
Robbery	177	7	184
Shopbreaking	10	–	10
Taking without owner's consent.	96	–	96
Theft and attempted theft	1,591	47	1,638
Trespass	19	–	19
TOTALS	4,521	169	4,690

	Male	Female	Totals
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency			
Bigamy	1	–	1
Breach of Child Welfare Act	12	3	15
Breach of Deserted Wives' and Children's Maintenance Act	32	–	32
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	43	–	43
Incest	5	–	5
Indecent assault	93	–	93
Indecent exposure or other indecent act	12	–	12
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill fame	2	4	6
Keeping Houses of ill fame	3	7	10
Nonsupport	1	1	2
Perjury	6	–	6
Prostitution	7	12	19
TOTALS	217	27	244
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace			
Breach of Excise Act	4	–	4
Breach of Indian Act	1	–	1
Breach of Narcotic Control and Food and Drug Acts	196	21	217
Breach of Probation Act	52	20	72
Breach of Railway Act	2	–	2
Breach of recognizance	103	5	108
Carrying unlawful weapons	136	2	138
Conspiracy	26	5	31
Causing a disturbance	58	3	61
Escaping from prison or jail	14	–	14
Gambling	1	–	1
Obstructing an officer	61	5	66
Public mischief	79	3	82
Vagrancy	171	12	183
TOTALS	904	76	980

	Male	Female	Totals
E. Liquor Offenses			
Driving while ability impaired	295	1	296
Intoxication or drunkenness	1,792	22	1,814
Other liquor offenses	268	15	283
Drunk driving or drunk in charge of auto	22	–	22
TOTALS	2,377	38	2,415
F. Traffic Offenses			
Careless driving	82	–	82
Criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicle	11	–	11
Driving while license suspended or without license	114	1	115
Leaving scene of an accident	20	–	20
Other traffic offenses	85	1	86
TOTALS	312	2	314
G. Other Offenses not enumerated above	403	13	416
GRAND TOTALS A, B, C, D, E, F, G	9,354	364	9,718

ESCAPES

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.)	Burtch (C.C.)	Burtch (A.T.C.)	Burwash (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	Vanier	Whitby Unit	TOTALS
Escaped and Evaded Capture	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Escaped and Recaptured	15	27	–	–	24	10	–	52	3	1	–	1	2	4	6	4	–	149

PREVIOUS INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

	% of Totals	Totals	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)*‡	Millbrook (C.C.)	Mimico (C.C.)*†	Burtch (C.C.)	Burtch (A.T.C.)	Burwash (C.C.)*	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	Vanier	Whitby Unit
ADULT TRAINING AND CORRECTIONAL CENTRES																		
Previous Institutional Sentences																		
None	49%	4,648	262	1,769	202	419	347	111	120	159	96	187	241	162	192	167	183	31
One	13%	1,270	–	116	50	434	29	–	325	58	15	67	5	–	132	4	29	6
Two	8%	745	–	21	35	288	26	–	165	31	1	48	35	–	73	–	19	3
Three	5%	442	–	6	15	209	54	–	43	18	2	28	17	–	43	–	6	1
Four or more	25%	2,444	–	6	85	731	514	–	125	98	–	237	227	–	335	–	80	6
PENITENTIARY																		
Previous Sentences																		
None	91%	8,663	262	1,884	262	1,749	898	111	652	307	113	556	520	162	673	171	299	44
One or more	9%	886	–	34	125	332	72	–	126	57	1	11	5	–	102	–	18	3

Includes: *Forestry Camp(s) †A.G.B. Clinic ‡Neuropsychiatric Clinic

Female

	Vanier	Whitby Unit
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1970	**74**	**1**
Committed during year	317	47
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	13	2
National Parole violators readmitted	1	–
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	11	–
Transferred from other institutions	13	25
Discharged on expiration of sentence	204	21
Discharged on payment of fine	5	–
Released by National Parole Board	9	–
Released by Ontario Parole Board	66	2
Released on bail	3	–
Transferred to hospital	2	–
Transferred to other institutions	38	43
Returned to jails	11	–
Deported	2	–
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1971	**89**	**9**

Male

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)*‡	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.)*†	Burtch (C.C.)	Burtch (A.T.C.)	Burwash (C.C.)*	Thunder Bay (C.C.)	Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	McCreights Camp	Monteith (C.C.)	Monteith (A.T.C.)	Rideau (C.C.)	Rideau (A.T.C.)	Totals
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1970	**125**	**744**	**180**	**10**	**383**	**172**	**53**	**552**	**48**	**41**	**42**	**90**	**50**	**97**	**39**	**2,626**
Committed during year	262	1,918	387	167	2,081	970	111	778	365	115	567	525	162	775	171	9,354
Received and transferred to training centres	–	359	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	359
Transferred from other institutions	57	–	137	–	380	25	–	–	7	1	–	21	–	19	1	648
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	–	283	65	1	57	–	–	144	4	1	2	3	10	8	9	587
National Parole violators readmitted	–	6	1	–	1	6	–	4	4	3	–	2	–	–	–	27
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	–	35	7	–	13	6	–	14	5	2	–	5	–	6	1	94
Discharged on expiration of sentence	36	882	220	150	1,702	770	22	399	330	96	507	460	78	707	76	6,435
Discharged on payment of fine	–	20	–	9	183	65	–	–	12	–	52	21	2	22	2	388
Discharged by remission of sentences	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	1	–	–	17
Discharged by Order in Council	–	–	–	–	46	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	70
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Released by National Parole Board	83	214	10	–	78	74	25	75	9	7	–	–	14	18	12	619
Released by Ontario Parole Board	142	386	43	–	138	17	57	119	7	12	–	–	53	14	43	1,031
Released on bail	–	16	–	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	24
Transferred to hospital	–	41	5	–	11	3	–	44	6	1	–	4	–	4	–	119
Transferred to other institutions	34	649	216	1	50	41	21	102	5	4	–	30	22	27	7	1,209
Returned to jails	1	343	77	8	121	42	1	195	9	1	7	8	8	24	18	863
Deported	–	15	9	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
Released or transferred for other reasons	15	33	2	–	218	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	1	10	1	288
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1971	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	10	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	18
Died while in custody	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	4
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1971	**133**	**743**	**195**	**10**	**362**	**165**	**38**	**544**	**47**	**39**	**43**	**82**	**43**	**78**	**62**	**2,584**

Includes: *Forestry Camp(s) †A.G.B. Clinic ‡Neuropsychiatric Clinic

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

BURTCH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Cannery	206,472 tins	Assorted fruits and vegetables	$ 158,809
	23,496 tins	Assorted jams	35,495
	68,856 tins	Tomato juice	33,739
Tailor Shop	5,120 doz. items		67,462
Snow Fence	30 rolls		81

BURWASH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Tailor Shop	3,176 doz. items		$ 37,672
	Miscellaneous		487
Sign Engraving Shop	299 items		594

GUELPH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Abattoir – Cattle purchased for slaughter; value at live weight			$1,019,016
– Hogs purchased for slaughter; value at dressed weight			11,408
Cannery	12,236 tins	Pickle relish and mixed pickles	13,283
	108,743 tins	Rhubarb, cherries, plums and pears	101,367
	30,751 tins	Corn	17,220
	23,037 tins	Tomato juice	8,646
	1,537 tins	Tomato Aspic	806
	8,595 tins	Apple jelly	9,693
	18,600 lbs.	Mincemeat	5,208
Dental		Dentures, crowns, trays, etc.	9,532
Machine Shop			3,551
Sheetmetal			11,204
Picnic Tables	3,065 items		49,040
Planing Mill	11,706 items		19,161
Tailor Shop	62,389 items		113,934
Upholstery			499
Woolen Mill	30,540 pairs	Wool socks	13,743
	4,530 items	Blankets	23,782

MILLBROOK CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Braille Books	97 copies		$ 424
Bookbinding and Repairs			1,751
Tailor Shop	82,574 items		98,492
Auto Marker Plant	86 items	Ash trays	25
	3,940,384 pairs	License plates	945,692
Jobbing Shop	3,820 items		22,785

MIMICO CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Beds	1,540 items	Dormitories	$ 62,501
	3 items	Jails	105
	12 items	Bunk Beds	768
	6	Bedside units	489
	68 items	Bedside, corridor, day room tables	2,721
	137,900 items	Galvanized stakes	4,412
	132 items	Miscellaneous	1,443
Shoe Shop	5,884 pairs	Slippers	23,536
	665 pairs	Boot and shoe repair	498
Picnic Tables	432 items		6,912
	10 items	Park benches	107

RIDEAU CORRECTIONAL CENTRE

Picnic Tables	295 items	Spruce	$ 4,720
	200 items	Seat supports	120
Tailor Shop	1,428 doz. items		34,425

VANIER CENTRE

Tailor Shop	6,006 doz. items		$ 68,496

JAILS

TOTAL NUMBER OF JAILS IN ONTARIO	43
Total expenditure for jail maintenance in Ontario:	
For the year ending March 31, 1970	$11,987,407
For the year ending March 31, 1971	$12,233,432
Average maintenance cost per day per inmate:	
For the year ending March 31, 1970	$16.30
For the year ending March 31, 1971	$15.44
Number committed to jail for trial:	
For the year ending March 31, 1970	67,215
For the year ending March 31, 1971	76,284
Number convicted:	
For the year ending March 31, 1970	55,819
For the year ending March 31, 1971	64,434
Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:	
For the year ending March 31, 1970	37,282
For the year ending March 31, 1971	41,868

CONVICTIONS:

Crimes:	
Against the person	2,986
Against property	12,479
Against public order and peace	6,177
Against public morals and decency	1,174
Liquor offences	27,902
Traffic offences	11,963
Miscellaneous	1,753

AGES OF PRISONERS:

	Male	Female
Under 16 years	20	8
16 years	1,772	153
17 years	2,924	190
18 years	3,432	167
19 years	3,305	144
20 years	3,397	142
21 years to 24 years inclusive	9,663	568
25 years to 29 years inclusive	6,743	431
30 years to 34 years inclusive	5,178	364
35 years to 39 years inclusive	5,059	411
40 years to 49 years inclusive	10,273	507
50 years to 59 years inclusive	6,091	345
60 years to 69 years inclusive	2,582	79
70 years and over	462	24
TOTALS	60,901	3,533

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION – IN

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1970	620	30	650
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1970	129	8	137
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1970	925	55	980
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	1,439	41	1,480
Transferred from other institutions	1,157	67	1,224
Committed during year ending March 31, 1971	71,695	4,589	76,284
Total in Custody During Year	**75,965**	**4,790**	**80,755**

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION – OUT

Number released on bail	4,375	282	4,657
Acquitted and released	3,205	228	3,433
Released by order of judge or court without trial	314	35	349
Paid fines and were released	15,415	854	16,269
Released on probation	2,942	176	3,118
Released on suspended sentence without probation	2,915	227	3,142
Released for any other reason	2,375	313	2,688
Discharged on expiration of sentence	29,560	1,941	31,501
Transferred to other institutions	12,558	583	13,141
Sentenced and deported direct from jail	429	49	478
Died before trial	12	–	12
Died while undergoing sentence	6	1	7
Escaped and not recaptured during year	2	–	2
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1971	617	28	645
Remaining in custody awaiting trial, March 31, 1971	96	1	97
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences or for other reasons, March 31, 1971	1,144	72	1,216
Totals	**75,965**	**4,790**	**80,755**

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	Male	Female	Totals
Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions	10,332	507	10,839
to penitentiary	1,496	20	1,516
to training school	124	20	144
to an Ontario hospital, etc.	606	36	642
Totals	**12,558**	**583**	**13,141**

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid fine	15,415	854	16,269
Placed on probation	2,827	134	2,961
Suspended sentence without probation	3,084	252	3,336
Under 30 days	25,256	1,600	26,856
30 days and under 60 days	5,196	268	5,464
60 days and under 90 days	1,189	49	1,238
3 months and under 4	1,714	62	1,776
4 months and under 5	502	11	513
5 months and under 6	189	6	195
6 months and under 9	1,051	35	1,086
9 months and under 12	354	11	365
12 months and under 18	683	15	698
18 months and under 24	353	3	356
Indeterminate	2,045	220	2,265
Penitentiary	1,043	13	1,056
Sentenced to death	–	–	–
Total Number Sentenced	**60,901**	**3,533**	**64,434**
Total Number Receiving Sentence of Imprisonment	**39,575**	**2,293**	**41,868**

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

Jails	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates			Least Number of Inmates		
	Male	Female	Male and Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Average Daily Jail Population
Barrie	45	7	55	53	2	11	–	33
Belleville	18	6	36	36	3	12	–	22
Brampton	32	2	59	58	6	22	–	38
Brantford	46	3	44	43	2	5	–	23
Brockville	24	4	24	24	2	2	–	17
Cayuga	12	6	17	17	1	–	–	7
Chatham	31	5	47	44	4	14	–	28
Cobourg	35	3	30	30	4	8	–	19
Cornwall	17	3	33	33	3	8	–	17
Fort Frances	10	2	23	22	6	3	–	11
Goderich	9	3	17	17	1	2	–	8
Guelph	28	–	34	34	–	11	–	20
Haileybury	29	3	41	38	6	17	–	27
Hamilton	124	18	163	152	11	84	1	118
Kenora	47	10	148	100	53	29	11	98
Kingston	29	8	45	45	4	16	–	29
Kitchener	34	5	56	55	3	19	–	40
Lindsay	30	6	31	28	6	5	1	15
London	72	8	105	103	9	44	–	75
L'Orignal	24	3	18	17	2	2	–	7
Milton	29	3	31	31	3	6	–	20
Monteith	23	–	29	29	–	4	–	14
Napanee	15	3	18	18	2	2	–	9
North Bay	59	9	63	61	3	14	–	32
Orangeville	18	–	20	20	–	–	–	6
Ottawa	116	16	114	113	9	37	1	90
Owen Sound	28	2	34	34	3	10	–	23
Parry Sound	32	4	42	42	3	10	–	22
Pembroke	24	8	36	36	3	7	–	17
Perth	18	6	25	24	4	2	–	13
Peterborough	18	6	46	46	3	19	1	31
Picton	18	6	15	15	1	–	–	7
St. Catharines	60	8	72	72	7	17	–	40
St. Thomas	17	4	32	32	3	7	–	18
Sarnia	44	10	58	58	4	18	–	35
Sault Ste. Marie	32	7	61	59	7	17	–	36
Simcoe	31	3	35	35	2	3	–	14
Stratford	22	4	27	27	2	2	–	11
Sudbury	59	9	112	108	7	35	1	84
Thunder Bay	64	13	97	92	26	30	1	68
Toronto	705	48	836	792	59	455	16	711
Walkerton	28	4	31	27	9	3	–	12
Welland	45	6	53	52	4	10	–	34
Whitby	40	14	71	60	12	28	1	54
Windsor	92	10	90	88	5	42	1	70
Woodstock	28	5	25	25	1	1	–	14
	2,361	313	–	–	–	–	–	2,137

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION DURING YEAR

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay of Inmates
Barrie	489	1,160	–	12,877
Belleville	396	633	–	8,089
Brampton	954	546	3	13,901
Brantford	289	817	–	8,295
Brockville	197	485	182	6,136
Cayuga	104	298	1	2,751
Chatham	318	935	–	10,245
Cobourg	324	587	18	6,725
Cornwall	232	669	–	6,531
Fort Frances	106	173	190	3,938
Goderich	105	320	–	2,903
Guelph	361	361	–	8,114
Haileybury	180	217	–	9,904
Hamilton	1,476	3,050	–	46,286
Kenora	467	2,719	–	35,649
Kingston	247	666	–	10,656
Kitchener	587	856	25	14,647
Lindsay	344	486	436	6,906
London	921	2,223	–	29,391
L'Orignal	167	213	2	2,739
Milton	405	433	126	6,988
Monteith	271	393	–	6,110
Napanee	54	495	278	3,101
North Bay	277	574	620	11,539
Orangeville	163	146	66	2,381
Ottawa	931	3,221	–	35,897
Owen Sound	195	609	–	8,519
Parry Sound	229	443	8	8,177
Pembroke	210	549	50	6,356
Perth	154	399	184	4,931
Peterborough	314	639	73	11,314
Picton	44	125	347	2,636
St. Catharines	614	1,110	301	15,192
St. Thomas	286	338	–	6,625
Sarnia	702	945	–	13,474
Sault Ste. Marie	514	923	83	13,066
Simcoe	196	502	112	4,979
Stratford	224	204	–	3,980
Sudbury	1,023	2,388	551	35,145
Thunder Bay	543	2,120	311	24,826
Toronto	9,457	11,352	4,352	259,256
Walkerton	145	444	–	4,413
Welland	504	654	135	12,442
Whitby	580	1,115	31	19,828
Windsor	759	1,215	–	25,747
Woodstock	135	341	–	5,014
	27,193	49,091	8,485	798,619

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Staff

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Administrative	57		
Superintendents	62		
Deputy Superintendents	17		
Assistant Superintendents	21		
Correctional Officer 7 (Male)	2		
Correctional Officer 6 (Male)	16		
Correctional Officer 5 (Male)	51		
Correctional Officer 4 (Male)	168		
Correctional Officer 3 (Male)	204		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Male)	1,388	162	
Correctional Officer 6 (Female)	1		
Correctional Officer 5 (Female)	4		
Correctional Officer 4 (Female)	14		
Correctional Officer 3 (Female)	11		
Correctional Officer 1 & 2 (Female)	122	207	
Supervisor of Juveniles 6	9		
Supervisor of Juveniles 5	1		
Supervisor of Juveniles 4	41		
Supervisor of Juveniles 3	57		
Supervisor of Juveniles 1 & 2	300	10	
Aftercare Officer 4	8		
Aftercare Officer 3	12		
Aftercare Officer 1 & 2	106		
Librarians	9	3	
Draftsmen	1		
Designer	1		
Members of Board of Parole	6	2	
Provincial Bailiffs	6		
Purchasing Officers	6		

	Full Time	Part Time	Contract
Inspectors	3		
Physicians – Medical Officers	7	64	
– Psychiatrists	2	22	
– Radiologist		1	
Nurses	66	14	
Dentists	6	2	
Dental Assistants	1		
Pharmacist	1		
X-Ray Technician	1		
Psychologists & Psychometrists	37	6	10
Social Workers	38	2	
Speech Pathologist			1
Teachers		36	132
Trade Instructors	38	4	
Chaplains	21	2	26
Personnel Administrators	14		
Staff Training Officers	7		
Business Administrators	2		
Office Managers	18		
Clerks, Steno, Supply Clerks	435	35	
Chefs, Cooks, Assistant Cooks, Bakers, Butchers	186	4	
Farmers, Gardeners (Agricultural Workers)	45	4	
Steam Plant Engineers	74		
Tradesmen & Mechanics	120	7	
Industrial Officers	68		
Recreation Officers	49	1	
Forestry Technician	1		
	3,941	588	169