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Ministry of Correctional Services



Ontario

Report of the Minister 1973

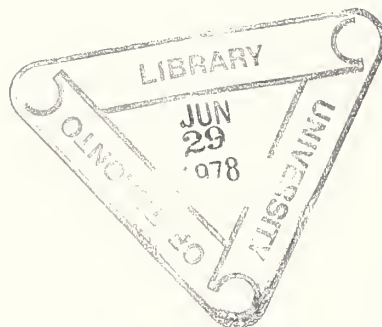


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Ministry of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1973

Printed by order of the Legislative
Assembly of Ontario



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

*I have the honour to present the report of the Ministry
of Correctional Services for the fiscal year 1972-73.*

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'J. M. ...', written in a cursive style.

Minister of Correctional Services

STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

STATEMENT

The main purposes of the Ministry of Correctional Services are (1) to carry out the legal duties imposed upon the Ministry 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 reformatory 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.

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Ontario Board of Parole

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Chairman

Mrs. Dorothy Downing
Part-time Member

J.S. Morrison
Vice-Chairman

J.D. Hill
Full-time Member

Dr. George Nagy
Vice-Chairman

H.R. McMann
Full-Time Member

Mrs. Stefan Buszynski
Part-Time Member

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, teaching, medical and other professions. The members of this committee advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of the Ministry's program.

W.J. Eastaugh, B.A., B.S.W., B.Ed.,
Chairman

Mrs. Keiller MacKay,
B.A., B.Ed., LL.D.

John W. Ackroyd,
Deputy Chief of
Metropolitan Toronto Police

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon.)

Monte H. Harris,
B.P.H.E., B.A.

Gerald Nori, Q.C.

Rev. Martin W. Pinker, O.B.E.

Mrs. Rene Hogurth

Professor H.R. Stuart Ryan,
Q.C.

Rev. John M. Kelly,
C.S.B., Ph.D., LL.D.

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh,
M.D., D.Psych., F.R.C.P. (c)

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

Mrs. Stuart Mackay,
B. Comm.

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

Mrs. Joan Riches,
M.S.W.

Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch,
Ph.D.

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

Sir:

I am pleased to submit my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1973.

Significant headway has been made in the implementation of plans for the reorganization and decentralization of the Ministry in accordance with Government policy. These plans provide for the separation of programs for adults and juveniles. In addition, they emphasize the development of community-oriented activities.

Regional administrators were appointed with wide latitude to develop programs which meet local needs, and with increased emphasis on local community involvement. The Ministry assumed two new major responsibilities during the fiscal year: the administration of Probation Services, which were transferred from the Ministry of the Attorney General; and, following the attainment of a satisfactory level of controls and standards, certification for internal post-audit by Order-in-Council.

Separate administrative systems for jails and adult male and female correctional centres have been abolished and have been consolidated under an Adult Program Branch. This program also encompasses Probation, Parole and Aftercare Services for adults. Similarly, all juvenile programs have been consolidated.

Throughout the year Probation Services and Aftercare Services have been working towards official amalgamation, effective January 1, 1974, which will bring together two vital areas of the Ministry's service to the offender in the community. This is a major step forward in providing a total resource program, from pre-court appearance through institutional experience and return to the community, for those in our care.

The return to the community has been facilitated for many inmates by their participation in the highly successful Temporary Absence Program which has afforded carefully screened and selected persons the opportunity to leave the institution on a daily basis for work or educational purposes; and for periods of up to fifteen days at a time for family or other compassionate reasons.

An encouraging development has been the implementation of a practical Life Skills curriculum in our Adult Institutions. The movement to relate education and training concepts to real-life situations and opportunities is a recent development and Ontario is one of the first jurisdictions to apply its principles in the correctional setting.

A new Branch within the Ministry, Volunteer Programs, has achieved considerable success in expanding community involvement. You yourself have spoken to a number of public groups about this effective vehicle in rehabilitation and have encouraged individual citizens to become involved in our programs. More than 1,000 citizen volunteers across the province are now participating, both at the institutional level and in the community.

I know you are following with great interest the progress of the Group Homes Program which began operation at the beginning of the year under review. Our Group Homes provide, for selected boys and girls, the advantages of a community life which is free of the stresses they may have experienced in their own homes. Not all children can benefit from this type of setting: at least initially many require the more structured life of a training school, from which they learn to cope with the requirements of daily living most of us accept as a normal part of life.

The success of the first Project D.A.R.E. program at Portage Lake led to the opening of a second D.A.R.E. camp in a wilderness setting south of North Bay. Your enthusiasm for the rugged, outdoor experience which is provided to boys at these two camps has been of great encouragement to the staff. Although many of the boys leaving these camps will return to urban areas, the challenge inherent in being pitted against the elements of nature day after day and the spirit of competition which pervades the program, will leave them with a degree of self-achievement which will not be lost.

The year, then, has been one of change and development. We have increased our services to those in our care, and staff have met the challenge. Community aftercare agencies, universities and colleges, service clubs and individual citizens have continued to give support to our Ministry. We have accomplished a great deal during the year, but, as is the case with any agency which deals with human needs and frailties, we must continue to assess our position and be prepared to make changes as the need becomes apparent.

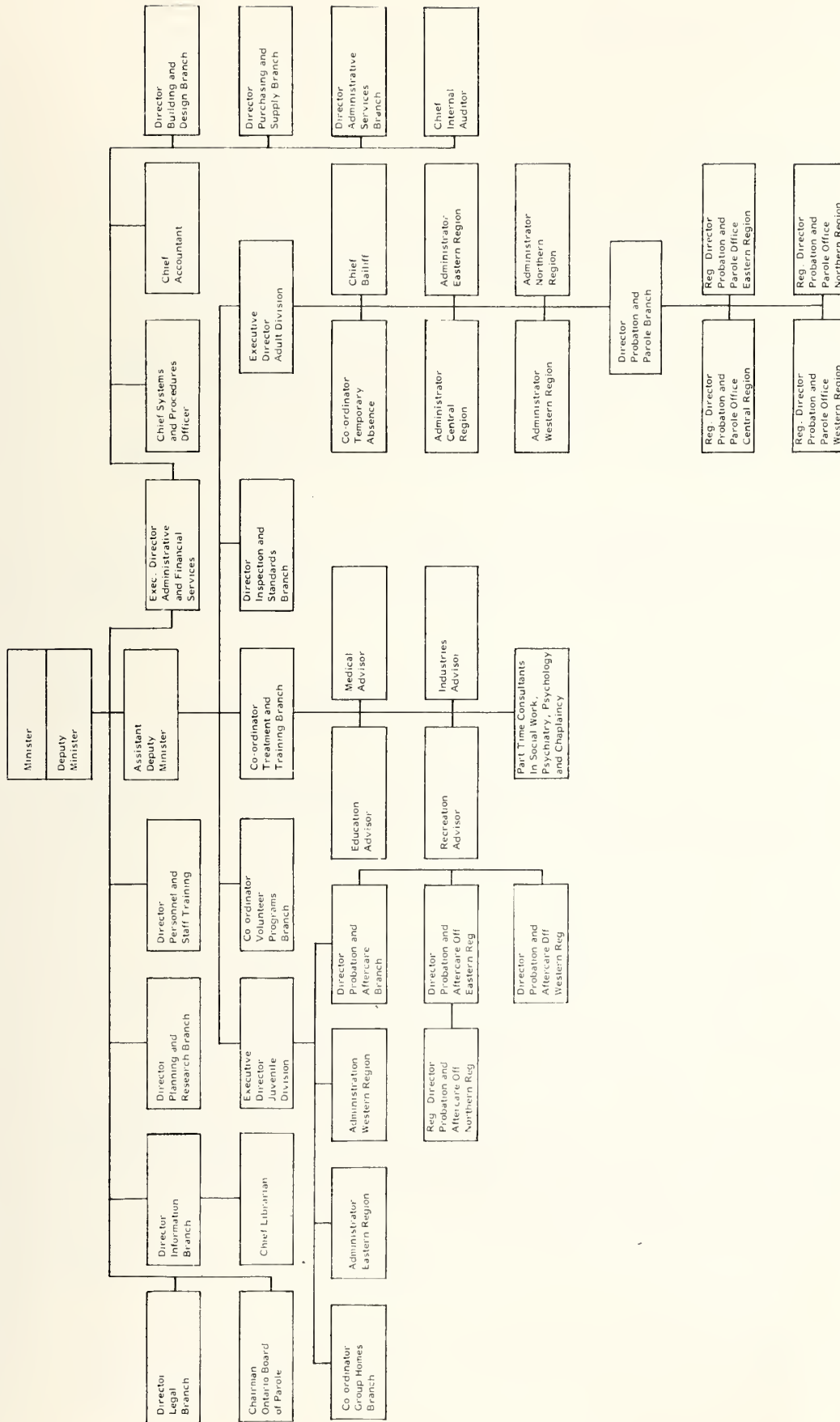
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. Sinclair". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large, stylized initial "D".

Deputy Minister

STAFF DIRECTORY - MARCH 31, 1973

Minister	Hon. C.J.S. Apps, B.A.
Deputy Minister	Donald Sinclair
Assistant Deputy Minister	Glenn R. Thompson, M.S.W.
Executive Director, Adult Programs	H. Carraway
Executive Director, Juvenile Programs	D.J. Penfold, M.A.
Executive Director, Administrative & Financial Services Division	R.T.J. West
Chairman, Ontario Parole Board	D.W.F. Coughlan
Director, Inspection & Standards	S. Teggart
Director, Administrative Services	T. McCarron
Director, Building & Design	I. Lendvay, Dipl. Arch., M.R.A.I.C.
Director, Purchasing & Supply	E. Hayhurst
Director, Personnel & Staff Training	Glen H. Carter, B.A.
Director, Legal Branch	D.F. Morrison, B.A.
Director, Information Branch	D.W. Kerr
Chief Librarian	T.J.B. Anderson, A.L.A.
Director, Probation & Parole (Adult)	D.C. Mason
Director, Probation & Aftercare, (Juvenile)	E.D. Taylor, M.S.W.
Coordinator, Treatment & Training	H.C. Hutchison, M.A. Ph.D.
Advisor, Medical Services	N.L. Goodwin, M.D. LL.B., F.C.L.M.
Advisor, Education	A.D. Mackay, B.A., M.Sc., M.Ed.
Coordinator, Group Homes	A.S. Nuttall, F.L.A.
Coordinator, Temporary Absence Program	G.G. McFarlane, B.A., M.S.W.
Coordinator, Volunteer Programs	R.E. Fox
Coordinator, Program Analysis	J.J. Hug, Ph.D.
Advisor, Industries	W.T. Vrooman, P.Eng.
Advisor, Recreation	R.D. Brayshaw, B.A.
Chief Bailiff	Thomas Hill
Chief Accountant	R.E. Eng, B. Comm.
Chief Internal Auditor	J.J. McDevitt
Chief Systems & Procedures Officer	R.A. Wills
Administrator, Central Region (Adult)	H.S. Cooper
Administrator, Eastern Region (Adult)	S. Shoom, M.S.W.
Administrator, Western Region (Adult)	H. Hughes
Administrator, Northern Region (Adult)	E.W. Epp, M.S.W.
Administrator, Eastern Region (Juvenile)	K.N. Beck, Ph.D.
Administrator, Western Region (Juvenile)	John Bain
Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult) Central Region	J.E. Spriggs, B.A.
Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult) Eastern Region	E.B. Toffelmire, M.A., B.D.
Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult) Western Region	R.L.T. Cracknell, B.A.
Supervisor, Probation & Parole (Adult) Northern Region	M.T. Healy, D.C.L.



REORGANIZATION

The Justice Policy Field

As part of the reorganization of the Government of Ontario, the Ministry of Correctional Services became one of four Ministries comprising the Justice Policy Field. The Field, which also includes the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Consumer & Commercial Relations, is headed by the Provincial Secretary for Justice, who is responsible for coordinating policy. Each Minister within the Justice Policy Field is a member of the Field Committee, which reviews ongoing programs and identifies new program areas. Policy submissions developed by Ministries are fully discussed by this Committee before being forwarded to the Policy and Priorities Board and then to Cabinet.

The Justice Policy Field focuses on the traditional responsibilities of Government in regard to the prevailing legal system: the administration of the Courts; law enforcement; the commitment by Government to help offenders against the law to live within the law; and the protection of the basic rights of the citizen.

Revised Responsibilities of the Ministry of Correctional Services

In the period covered by this report, the Ministry has assumed new responsibilities: in particular, the transfer of Probation Services from the Ministry of the Attorney General to this Ministry, which was already responsible for Aftercare Services.

Reorganization and Decentralization

At the start of the year, careful and detailed planning was initiated aimed at achieving a complete reorganization of the Ministry. The plan consisted of two phases: a reorganization of the program delivery system (Operations) which was to be completed by March 1973 and, in the following year, a reorganization of the support services (Planning Administration). In addition, and in accord with the policy adopted by the Government of Ontario, the reorganization called for a dispersal of staff and services to the field with the intention of bringing public servants closer to the people they serve.

Phase One was completed on schedule and it encompassed the following changes:

- . Dispersal to the regions of the operational administrative functions .
- . The appointment of regional administrators with considerable autonomy in decision-making and program development.
- . The total separation of rehabilitation programs for adults and juveniles .
- . The abolition of separate administrative systems for jails and correctional centres , and their consolidation under an Adult Program Division, which also encompasses Probation, Parole and Aftercare Services .
- . The consolidation of Juvenile programs in similar fashion .
- . The creation of new and specialized positions , including those of:
 - Coordinator of Volunteer Programs
 - Coordinator of Group Homes
 - Coordinator, Temporary Absence Programin keeping with the Ministry's increasing emphasis on the broad development of community-based activities .
- . The establishment of a Treatment and Training Branch with responsibilities for the provision of specialized resources to serve both the adult and juvenile programs, utilizing the services of specialized consultants and advisors in such disciplines as Psychology, Social Work and Chaplaincy.

It was recognized that not only institutional care but also Probation and Aftercare Services must be decentralized. By the end of the year under review it had been established that these services would be integrated by a target date of January 1, 1974, to provide a combined service which would ensure continuity of care and supervision to an adult offender or juvenile ward at any point in the system.

Under the new system, staff will no longer supervise mixed caseloads of both adults and juveniles but will specialize and work entirely with one group or the other .

Phase One also involved the engagement of outside consultants to study the relevance of the Ministry's many industrial programs to the prime purpose of rehabilitation with which the Ministry is charged; and the concurrent establishment of seven internal Task Forces, each charged with a specific area of development:

1. Preparation of an implementation plan developed from the the Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender's 1972 Report on Staff Training and Development.
2. Development of a Manual of Standards and Procedures.
3. Amalgamation of Probation and Aftercare Services.
4. Development of proposals for a new Classification System for Adults.
5. Development of proposals for a new Classification System for Juveniles.
6. Preparation of an extended program for the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton.
7. Development of proposals for an expanded Arts and Crafts Program for the Adult Division.

The reports of the consultants and of the Internal Task Forces have now been received and are being acted upon.

Phase Two of the Ministry's reorganization relates to Support Services. By March 31, an extensive study of this phase by outside management consultants was nearing completion and the concept of a new structure was emerging which would provide for greater coordination of the various elements of the Support Services in order that they might more effectively serve the Ministry's operating requirements. In particular, it was recognized that the Ministry's capacity for intensive long-range planning of both programs and facilities must be extended; and that a new structure must, of necessity, allow the development of a management data system incorporating both financial and client data. It was seen that the operation of such a system would greatly facilitate the work of all program managers. By year's end it had become clear that the effective administration of support services would necessarily engage the attention of a senior Ministry official who would be required to devote his full time and energy to this group of functions.

The chart on page 10 summarizes organization as at March 31, 1973.

ADULT PROGRAMS

New Facilities

During the year, the Ministry's program of replacement and/or refurbishing of outdated jails continued. On August 24, 1972, the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre was officially opened. The Centre, the second of its kind, replaced the Ottawa Jail, built in 1862.

In certain areas of the province, a Regional Detention Centre can effectively serve an entire geographical area. In other districts, it is preferable to reconstruct and refurbish existing jails, many of which are centrally located in the area they serve. Whether renovation or replacement is undertaken, the goals and the challenges are similar.

Twenty-seven of the thirty-seven jails taken over from the Municipalities in 1968 were more than one hundred years old, and many of them have remained structurally unchanged since the 19th century. At the time they were built, the prime emphasis was on security, with little or no regard being given to treatment or training. While public protection remains the paramount consideration and highly secure individual accommodation must be provided for those charged with, or convicted of, serious offences, it is now recognized that such provision is, of itself, insufficient. Suitable accommodation must also be provided for inmates serving short sentences for minor offences, and this accommodation must lend itself also to meaningful program activities.

The design of new detention facilities overcomes many of the limitations of the old jails by providing minimum security areas, facilities for community volunteer activity, and space and modern equipment for assessment, interviewing, etc., by professional staff.

There is a residual problem related to the traditional concepts of the function of the local jail. Basically, it has served as a remand facility for persons awaiting trial. It also normally houses persons serving sentences of less than two months. Such short periods clearly limit the time available for meaningful internal programs of rehabilitation.

Local jails, however, are ideally located settings from which to operate Temporary Absence Programs for educational, vocational or work purposes within the community. Since this Ministry now operates all jails, it is possible for transfers to be effected between correctional centres, detention centres, adult training centres, clinics and local jails. Many men have been returned to jails in their home towns to enable

them to take outside training or education, or to be gainfully employed in their local communities and close to their families. The year has seen a noticeable increase in this kind of activity and the trend is expected to continue.

Programs of jail renovation or, alternatively, of replacement by all-new Detention Centres are therefore proceeding concurrently. Construction of the Niagara Regional Detention Centre is well advanced, and it will be officially opened on June 20th, 1973. A site has been acquired for a new Detention Centre to replace the London and St. Thomas Jails.

Approval has been received to proceed with the planning of a replacement facility for the Barton Street Jail in Hamilton.

At the Kenora Jail, where women are currently accommodated in cells, a new unit will open in mid-August. The new unit will provide accommodation for 24 women; 12 in dormitory, and 12 in individual rooms. Each of these two main areas will have its own day room/dining room. There will be a large recreation room in which community programs and activities such as group counseling can take place. This room is so arranged that it can be used both for male and female programming. There will also be an academic classroom, a room for Arts and Crafts, a laundry and mending room, and interview rooms for the use of clergymen, social workers, lawyers and others.

The establishment of this new unit will mean that women who previously have been sent to Southern Ontario to serve their sentences at The Vanier Centre for Women, will remain closer to their families and home communities.

Brockville Jail, which is structurally sound, was chosen as a pilot Winter Works Project, to be completed in three successive years. The winter of 1971-72 was occupied in improving the administration and circulation areas of the jail--offices, stairways,

corridors, access--and the year just ended has seen the completion of the accommodation phase. A new admitting area will be added in the coming winter season to round off the project, which will then serve as a model for other similar schemes.

The renovated jail now has twelve maximum security male cells and two male dormitories accommodating four men each. In addition, there are four maximum security admitting cells planned to give a total male capacity of twenty-four. There is also accommodation for four women. Average daily population of the jail is seventeen.

The multi-purpose room, when completed, will be the central activity area for both staff and inmate purposes. It will be used for staff training, for community participation programs, for indoor inmate recreation, for hobbycrafts and as an interdenominational chapel.

Maplehurst Adult Training Centre and Correctional Centre

Construction of two new buildings commenced on a site near Milton in February, 1973. The adult training centre will help to reduce the population at Guelph Correctional Centre, and the correctional centre will replace the existing Mimico Correctional Centre.

Progress on Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton

A new treatment, assessment and classification complex for adult male offenders, located in Brampton, will open in September, 1973.

The modern, low-profile building, utilizing interior courtyards and inter-connected units, will accommodate a total of 200 male offenders in the assessment unit and the clinical treatment units.

The Institute will have three main functions. It will serve as a Classification centre for first offenders under the age of 24 with sentences of six months or more from the Western, Central and Eastern Regions. As a result of this assessment certain inmates will be transferred into the treatment programs at the Institute, and others will be classified and transferred to appropriate programs in other institutions. The Institute will replace the present A.G. Brown Clinic and will, therefore, provide treatment programs for alcoholics and drug abusers as well as the sexually maladjusted. This new centre will also provide treatment for those inmates with emotional problems who are not psychotic and who are either identified upon admission to the Institute or who are transferred there from other institutions.

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

At Thunder Bay Correctional Centre a four-wing dormitory, each wing with sleeping and living areas for twenty persons, and including recreation areas, hobby rooms, a canteen, a barber shop and study rooms, has been completed. At the Adult Training Centre, the size of the electrical shop has been increased, and that of the carpentry and welding shop has been doubled.

Winter Works

In the year ended March 31, 1973, the Ministry undertook 250 Winter Works Projects. These Projects provided over 22,000 man-days of work. \$1,832,000. was allocated for the work. A wide range of jobs included the updating of medical and administrative facilities at jails and correctional centres, and urgent replacements and renovations of accommodation and equipment.

Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program, initiated in August, 1969, allows well-motivated persons not yet ready or eligible for parole to benefit from a controlled contact or series of contacts with the community to which they must eventually return. Short visits home for humanitarian reasons, daily absences for gainful employment, academic or vocational training, and absences for other rehabilitative purposes are permitted under this program.

Applications are carefully screened and reviewed and the Program is conducted under strict regulations which safeguard the public. Academic, vocational training, and employment temporary absences normally involve a return to the institution at night, although shift work is permitted.

In the 12-month period covered by this report, 6,359 temporary absences were approved and 125 revoked. Of this latter group, only sixteen persons committed further offences. During this same period 85 academic, 110 vocational training, and 535 employment temporary absences were approved.

A study of a specific month - August, 1972 - shows that 106 employment T.A.s granted for the whole or a portion of the month resulted in 1,667 man-days being worked and in \$35,562.42 being earned: an average daily earning of \$21.30. These earnings help pay an inmate's institutional board; the required contribution while working is \$20 per week. They also help support families, pay taxes, and build up savings for release.

Treatment and Training

Under reorganization, Treatment and Training consultative services are available centrally to be called upon by either the Adult or Juvenile Divisions. Advisors were appointed in the areas of Education, Industries, Recreation, and Medicine, and part-time consultants were appointed in the disciplines of chaplaincy, social

work, and psychology. All three appointees in these fields: Reverend S. G. West of St. Paul's On The Hill Anglican Church, Pickering, Dr. James S. Albert, Dean, School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and Professor Wesley Coons of the Psychology Department, York University, have extensive experience in their field and, in addition, provide very beneficial links to universities and other community resources.

These consultants provide service to regular staff, probation and aftercare workers, psychologists, social workers, and chaplains, as well as to senior Ministry officials.

The implementation of a broad-based Treatment and Training philosophy will be further developed until programs are individual for each inmate, who will then at all times be under the guidance of a Program Appraisal Committee at the institutional level. An initial assessment will reveal the interests, skills, abilities, aptitudes, academic achievement level and personality of an inmate and a program will be tailored accordingly. This will involve input from medical, educational, industrial and recreational advisors, and from psychologists, social workers and chaplains. For example, an inmate may prove to be a "born mechanic" yet be deficient in marketing his skills, therefore a "life skills" component of training is indicated. His course will stress winning a job and holding it as much as the technical theory and practical know-how involved.

Life Skills Curricula Development

It has been recognized that the social skills needs of inmates are as important, or more so, than their academic upgrading, and are often a motivational prerequisite of successful formal work. The development of what have come to be known as "Life Skills" programs of various kinds has been given impetus in the year under review.

Among several new curricula under development by committees of teachers within the Ministry are "Consumer Education" and "The World of Work," which were completed during the fiscal year. The latter

is closely linked to the Ministry's industrial program. Pilot projects using the new curricula and resources are now under way. Extensive development of program materials, including the making of special videotapes, is in progress.

Volunteers

In order to develop well-planned programs using community resources, the Ministry created a new Branch, Volunteer Programs. The Branch is responsible for developing and implementing coordinated policies in this increasingly important field.

In October, 1972, the Ministry sponsored a major conference of senior Ministry staff and representatives of public organizations to study cooperative involvement in recruiting volunteers to work in correctional programs. It is recognized that if volunteers are to be used effectively, they must be carefully screened and must receive orientation and training to enable them to relate effectively to inmates.

More than 1,000 citizen volunteers are currently involved in the rehabilitation programs of the Ministry, and increasing emphasis is being given to the recruitment of additional volunteers to meet specific needs. The participation of volunteers ranges from highly structured programs to limited activities by one or several individuals.

The largest single concentration of trained volunteers is in the Probation field. In Toronto, where the initial impetus came from Rotary and the Junior League, close to 140 citizens provide one-to-one supervision for probationers. Over 80 of these men and women work with adult probationers; the remainder supervise juveniles. In Ottawa, 31 volunteers provide supervision for juveniles. Kitchener has 28 volunteer probation workers, Sarnia 26. In Hamilton, St. Catharines, Sudbury, Windsor, Oakville, Kingston, and Peterborough, volunteers are being trained to supervise probationers. Aftercare Services

in Owen Sound are currently being bolstered by the work of 8 volunteers in a pilot project.

The Junior League of Toronto, in cooperation with the Elizabeth Fry Society, initiated a program to assist the wives and families of inmates at the Toronto Jail.

A program of group counseling for married couples was initiated at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Participating inmates are released on T.A. each Wednesday evening to meet with their wives and counselors at the local A.R.F. offices.

Throughout the Ministry, volunteers from such agencies as the Salvation Army, Elizabeth Fry Society, John Howard Society, The Junior League, and from local youth groups, churches, community colleges and universities, play an active part in the programs at institutions.

The experience of the year under review has shown conclusively that if volunteers are to be used effectively, recognition must be given to the demands made upon regular staff time by the need to coordinate the considerable input of proposals from the public. Yet the current mood of society is such that participation is the order of the day and this is shaping the re-entry process for those who have been temporarily cut off from the community. The "volunteer interface" will clearly be a key element in rehabilitation in the future.

Parole

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. They can reside with their families instead of living away from them, and they can call upon the experienced, resourceful aftercare officers who provide ongoing supervisory counseling.

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, the Parole Board endeavours to arrange for a person's release at the best possible time.

Parole Board's New Chairman

Mr. D.W.F. Coughlan was appointed Chairman of the Ontario Board of Parole to succeed Mr. Frank H. Potts, who retired after 25 years service with the Ministry, seven of which he served as Chairman of the Parole Board. Prior to his present appointment Mr. Coughlan was Director of Probation Services.

Aftercare and Probation

The forthcoming amalgamation of Aftercare and Probation Services, and the division into Adult and Juvenile Branches, has acted as a catalyst and has caused much fundamental thinking as to the future directions and goals of these services within the general framework of the Ministry's Statement of Purpose.

This has involved preparing both Probation and Aftercare staff to assume specialized roles within an integrated system of community service. Orientation meetings, staff training, and upgrading of qualifications were begun.

The special problems of the native probationer have come into major focus during the year, and under particular study have been the use of volunteer probation helpers; the relationship of Probation and the Temporary Absence Program; the perpetuation of criminal records in a computer society; the effects of delays in the criminal justice

system upon the offender; and the treatment of the mentally retarded and the sexual offender.

There has been greater participation in the Temporary Absence Program by aftercare officers. The role of the Adult Aftercare Services in relation to the Alex G. Brown Clinic is also being examined.

JUVENILE PROGRAMS

Reception and Assessment Centre Opened at Oakville

A new Reception and Assessment Centre for juveniles was opened by the Ministry on October 2, 1972.

The Centre provides the means for sophisticated assessment of juvenile wards received into the Ministry's care. On the basis of the more accurate data now available on each ward, more effective and meaningful dispositions can be made.

The Centre accommodates 120 young people, who remain for approximately four weeks before being directed to a training school, a specialized agency, a foster home or a group home. Selected children are returned under supervision to their own families.

Originally planned with six 15-bed cottages for boys and two for girls, the accommodation is being modified to cope with a change in the balance of admissions between the sexes. Girls currently occupy three of the eight cottages and may soon require a fourth.

The Centre has brought together under one roof professional teams, which include full- and part-time psychiatrists, psychologists, medical doctors, nurses, teachers, social workers, child-care specialists, and others.

Children admitted to the Centre are assigned to one of four such teams, depending on the region of the province from which they are admitted. This permits each assessment team to develop liaison with regional agencies in the child's home community.

The Reception and Assessment Centre has developed a close relationship with the Psychiatric Service of the Provincial Court, Family Division, York County. The Chief of that Service, Dr. Clive Chamberlain, and another of its psychiatrists, Dr. Harvey Armstrong, provide psychiatric service to the Centre. This consultation is effective in expanding assessments and avoiding duplication of services.

Community services which can be drawn upon for consultative assistance include nearby universities and colleges of applied arts and technology.

Program design and evaluation is carried out in cooperation with the Ministry's Research Branch. The review of program effectiveness will be continuous.

Project D.A.R.E.

On October 2, 1972, Project D.A.R.E. students occupied a second camp at Wendigo Lake, seven miles east of the community of South River. Experience with this first group showed that the former forestry camp was less than ideal for the purposes envisaged. In December, 1972, therefore, agreement was reached with the Ministry of Natural Resources whereby the latter's Camp Ballantyne, on Loxton Lake, some seven miles further east of the community, would be exchanged for Wendigo. The Loxton Lake site has many features which make it more suitable for Project D.A.R.E.'s purposes. Considerable upgrading of its facilities is being undertaken.

Brookside School--New Cottages

Six cottages, patterned on those at Cecil Facer School, Sudbury, were completed at Brookside School, Cobourg, as the first step in the rebuilding of Brookside over the next several years. The cottages were planned in anticipation of a coeducational program wing being

introduced at Brookside in the coming year. They have individual rooms and dormitories and the cottages can be distributed among boy and girl populations according to the trends which have already been observed at Oakville. Plans have been prepared for new dining and kitchen facilities and for a new recreation building to be built at Brookside in the future.

Treatment and Training

Reorganization and decentralization have resulted in greater autonomy for the various training schools, each of which has its own individual character.

Training school educational programs have been marked by the development of new approaches and by the publication of new curricula. Seven teachers form part of the assessment team at Oakville and their input into wards' files makes possible the preparation of sophisticated individual programming of a remedial nature. All training schools have developmental reading courses, since literacy is a key tool in rehabilitation to today's society. To this end also, a Communication Arts curriculum has been brought into use in the year under review.

Courses in outdoor education and in consumer education were introduced this year. By March 31, a Sex Education course was in preparation and will be taught in the Ministry's schools commencing September, 1973.

Several schools have developed community-based work programs on a pilot basis. As in the larger community, some training school students need the help which summer school affords, and provision for this extra tuition will be made in each school.

Hillcrest School's Student of the Month

Hillcrest School has traditionally had the task of attempting to meet the needs of those students who have not responded to the programs offered in the other training schools of the system.

The central problem having been defined as student motivation, means were sought for the encouragement and recognition of effort. The Annual Open House and display of students' work was early established as an effective spur to effort and achievement.

This approach has now been supplemented by the selection each month of "the Hillcrest Student of the Month." Staff continuously evaluate the performance of students and vote each month as to which student shall receive this award: a public trophy with a personal replica, which the student may keep.

The award system has had a noticeable effect upon the drive and interest of Hillcrest students and the general climate of the school.

Glendale School's Intake and Graduation Houses

At Glendale School, intake and graduation houses have been established as an approach to motivation through a gradual increase of personal privileges. The intake house is used by the school's clinical team, which takes the data arriving from Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre with the ward and uses it as the basis for orientation and planning of a local program. While in the intake house, a boy is oriented to what he might expect at Glendale, and the school's program is surveyed to show the student how he will participate.

The graduation house is the final stage of training. Here, wards in their last weeks at Glendale enjoy a greater range of privileges in return for greater responsibilities towards their school-fellows. In this way, they are prepared for their transition back to the larger community.

Recreation

In sports the participation of wards as officials and coaches has met with considerable success. Wards have worked under supervision as recreation leaders for children's centres. Girls from Kawartha Lakes school have specialized in visiting and helping the elderly in certain nearby homes for the aged. The residents have especially welcomed the girls' hairdressing and grooming activities.

Projects of this kind are intended to involve wards in service to the community so as to bring out a recognition that the positive use of leisure time in socially acceptable situations can be ego-rewarding and fulfilling.

Such advance recreational techniques depend upon trained and skilled staff. Three recent university graduates and six leadership diplomates from colleges of applied arts and technology have joined the Ministry's recreational specialist staff, and 36 others have attended short courses in recreation skills offered by agencies throughout the province.

Outdoor Education

The year has seen a trend to the rental, leasing, or use by arrangement of summer camps by training schools. Cecil Facer School uses land owned by the International Nickel Company for outdoor education; St. Joseph's School has the use of Larose Forest Ranger Camp and the Ministry of Natural Resources' mountainous Lanark Camp; and Glendale School has rented a camp at Fisher's Glen on Lake Erie.

Project D.A.R.E., Portage Lake, is operating a Wildlife Conservation Program in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, involving the feeding of migratory birds, the raising of wild turkeys, wild ducks and Canada geese. In November, 1972, Portage Lake acquired twelve horses from Guelph Correctional Centre. Staff and boys constructed a stable and shed. The boys are taught the proper care of horses and the fundamentals of horsemanship, and the animals are used for trail-riding in Phase Three of the D.A.R.E. program.

Outdoor education aims at getting a ward to take part in activities which are fulfilling and in which he also feels wanted and accepted. It is a ward's own inner urge toward growth, wholeness and unity that will make his successful return to society possible. While physically rugged, the outdoor education climate is psychologically safe and encouraging, and the rehabilitative process concentrates not on a ward's weaknesses but rather on his strengths.

Volunteers

Community involvement is an integral part of all training school programs. Citizens visit training schools as individuals or in groups to provide entertainment, interesting activities, or to help wards with specific problems.

Female students from McMaster University provide opportunities for boys at Sprucedale School to meet socially with members of the opposite sex. Trent University students play an active role in a native culture program for Native Indian children at Kawartha Lakes School. Children at White Oaks Village are prepared for eventual foster-home placement by spending weekends in the homes of local families.

Students from the University of Guelph make weekly visits to Hillcrest and Grandview Schools. They are members of HELP, an organization of volunteers who work regularly in social and community service projects.

Each group of students is under the direction of a project leader. The activities centre around discussion, the teaching of art, instruction in music and games.

Volunteer programs at the juvenile level allow wards to meet and be involved with others outside the training school formal program, and to further develop their own talents and skills.

Project C.R.I.S.P.

In the year under review, the Ministry hired some three hundred post-secondary students in a special summer program: Project C.R.I.S.P. (Correctional Rehabilitation Involving Student Participation). Of these, 250 were involved in the Juvenile program.

The students were hired for ten weeks as assistant supervisors, recreational assistants, student teachers, and library assistants. They were involved in the planning and implementation of recreation programs, the operation of summer camps, the provision of book talks and the general supervision of wards, both in and out of school.

Group Homes

In view of the wide range of needs of the wards admitted to training schools by the Juvenile Courts, the Ministry has recognized the value of increasing the flexibility of available programs, and extending their variety. The group homes provide a therapeutic program for small groups of children in a community setting. Such facilities are being made available to children who, after assessment, are considered not to need the structured setting of a training school. The group home is seen as a valuable complementary program for selected wards.

The Ministry considered that in establishing such homes the emphasis should be on the use of community facilities. It was therefore decided that through the medium of community agencies, group homes would be

established in a number of centres throughout the province. A set-up grant is provided for each home, and a per diem payment is provided by the Ministry to finance the operation of the home. The community agency has the responsibility for the operation of the home--and through its staff liaison officer at each home the Ministry fulfils its moral and legal obligation to ensure that each ward receives the care, attention and treatment reflected in the philosophy of the Ministry. The aim at each group home, as with training schools, is that the ward shall be helped to progress towards an enjoyable and purposeful life in the community.

As of the end of the fiscal year, twelve group homes have been established: eight for boys, three for girls, and one coeducational. The homes are located in Toronto, Newmarket, London, Hamilton, the Niagara Peninsula, Thunder Bay, the Haliburton Highlands, and in Wellington County. They have a total capacity of 94, and on March 31 were occupied by over 80 wards who would otherwise have been in training schools.

The Ministry is convinced that the Group Home Program has shown its effectiveness in helping selected wards and proposes to extend the program. By the end of the next fiscal year it is expected that some 36 homes with a capacity of approximately 300 wards will be in operation. The emphasis in the coming year will be on the development of coeducational homes in the Northwest and the Eastern areas of the province.

Juvenile Aftercare

Aftercare workers begin contact with a child's home and community within a very short time after the child's admission to training school. Information from these sources is needed to help formulate a viable plan for each child which might include family counseling. Contact with the child in training school is started either personally or through an aftercare officer colleague in the institution. An aftercare officer also works with each of the Ministry group homes, acting as a Ministry representative in the community, and as a liaison for each child with his home community, as well as between the group home and the Superintendent of the training school.

Each child upon graduation is seen on a regular basis for counseling and support. Parents or foster parents are also contacted regularly. With a greater number of children needing specialized care there is an increase in the use of such community resources as residential treatment centres, private group homes and agency homes.

During this period of reorganization and decentralization Regional Directors for the three regions of Juvenile Probation and Aftercare were appointed, and probation and aftercare officers were preparing for the amalgamation of Probation and Aftercare Services at the client level.

HEAD OFFICE AND GENERAL

Career Planning

The need for more on-the-job training is an important aspect of a career development program within the Government Service. In the light of this, the Ministry has embarked upon an initial project to give staff with administrative potential the opportunity to prepare themselves for senior administrative positions within the Ministry through an accelerated Career Planning program.

In an intensive two-day residential assessment program, the task force on Staff Training and Development rated 18 Career Planning candidates on several criteria ranging from interviews to essays and leaderless group discussion tests. Following the assessment, eleven Correctional Administrators in training were selected for a Career Planning program designed to produce senior Correctional Administrators in approximately two years.

A three-week course is scheduled for May, 1973, and is aimed at giving the candidates an extended period during which they can share common problems and concerns and reach a deeper understanding of themselves and each other, and will be exposed to the latest management techniques and styles. This will be the first of several formal courses which the candidates will attend during the program.

In June, 1973, they will begin a series of rotational assignments lasting from 3 to 12 months in Main Office, Branch Offices and in Institutions. Individual assignment objectives will be established by the Staff Development Section, senior Ministry officials, and the candidate himself. Progress towards the objectives will be monitored regularly by Staff Development to ensure that candidates will be able to achieve what is required of them during each stage of their careers.

The success of this pilot project and subsequent Career Planning programs should meet many of the long-term needs for senior administrative manpower in the Ministry.

Staff Training

In addition to the three-week residence course which over three hundred newly appointed correctional officers and supervisors of juveniles completed last year, almost three hundred more employees attended courses and seminars at the Staff Training School, Guelph. Staff Training Officers also designed and ran courses for new staff

at the Ottawa-Carleton Regional Detention Centre and at the Niagara Regional Detention Centre. With the advent of decentralization, a trend towards increased training at the regional and institutional levels is expected.

Representatives of the Ministry attended more than 40 conferences and workshops in a wide range of topics relevant to corrections. Senior staff visited jurisdictions in Canada and the U.S.A. in order to keep the Ministry abreast of developments outside Ontario.

In anticipation of, and as preparation for the proposed amalgamation of probation and after-care staff on January 1, 1974, a number of training seminars were held for Probation staff. Beginning in January and February, 1973, regional seminars were held in Kingston, Sudbury, London, and Toronto, featuring sessions in the various phases of After-care work, both juvenile and adult. These sessions dealt with institution programs, classification, personnel, after-care, temporary absence, Ontario Parole, National Parole, etc., and were attended by Regional Probation Directors and Supervisors.

As a follow-up to the four regional seminars, fifteen area Supervisors held training sessions for Probation field staff, thus preparing them for their Probation/Parole or Probation/After-care roles. The area seminars, utilizing After-care staff at all levels, have included visits to various juvenile and adult institutions.

In the interests of increasing the availability of trained personnel in the corrections field, the Ministry has cooperated with selected community colleges in the establishment and operation of "Correctional Worker" courses. The Ministry's involvement in this program at Centennial and Sheridan Colleges includes screening of applicants, curriculum advice, and field training within correctional settings.

Botterell Report (Health Care)

The Health Care Report of E.H. Botterell, O.B.E., M.D., M.S., former Dean of Medicine and Vice-Principal of Health Services, Queen's University was released on March 19, 1973. Dr. Botterell formed a Committee of One, with consultant advice, to enquire into the adequacy and effectiveness of the present system of medical examination and treatment in Ontario correctional institutions. While it will take at least three years to implement the major recommendations of the report, it is planned that over twenty of them will be in effect by the end of the next fiscal year.

Operations Manual

The compiling of an Operations Manual for staff at adult institutions was undertaken during the year. It will be printed and issued throughout the Ministry, replacing directives dating back as far as 1937.

Inspection and Standards Branch

The responsibilities of the newly formed Inspection and Standards Branch include inspections of all institutions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry, internal investigations, standardization of operational procedures, and food services.

The constant involvement of the Branch in the day-to-day operation of institutions enables the Branch to contribute to the maintenance of standards through observation and recommendations for changes or improvements in the operation of facilities.

Libraries

Under the direction of a Chief Librarian, aided by professional librarians and library technicians who advise and provide library service at the institutional level, the book collection reached the 100,000 mark this year. The Ministry also maintains a staff library in Toronto which now houses over 3,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals and other related material; this is supplemented by satellite collections at many institutions.

Newsletter

The first issue of a staff *Newsletter* was published in January. This aimed at bridging the geographic distances between the Ministry's institutions and field offices by providing information and articles about developments and activities throughout the Ministry.

Participation Calendar

A calendar, aimed at promoting the employment of released inmates, was issued by the Ministry for the third successive year and has been well received by employers. The calendar graphically illustrates the many avenues of employment for which inmates are fitted as a result of training and educational opportunities open to them while incarcerated.

Personnel Branch

The reorganization of the Ministry involved a number of personnel changes within the Personnel Branch and the addition to complement of one personnel administrator.

During the past year complement control procedures enabled the Ministry to re-assign staff to areas where program needs dictated. There was an increase in the number of promotional competitions for positions within the Ministry. The opening of the Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre and the Ottawa Regional Detention Centre provided staff with additional opportunities for promotion to various levels within the Ministry.

In addition to the competition procedure which has been successfully operating for the past seven years, the Ministry has now embarked on a Career Planning Program to identify potential management staff. This is described in the section dealing with Staff Training and Development.

There was an increase in the activity of the local and Ministry Employee Relations Committees. At the Ministry level an agreement was negotiated which provided a clear definition of the role of the Employee Relations Committee. As a result of this new definition many local agreements have been initiated and ratified. Provision for greater latitude in the negotiation of local issues, such as shift, vacation, and overtime scheduling, was contained in a formal Minute of Understanding signed between the Ministry and the Civil Service Association of Ontario in June, 1972. Many meetings since then have led to a mutual consideration of views and produced local Minutes of Understanding.

Millbrook Correctional Centre has entered into a Minute of Understanding on a new shift schedule. Brampton, Peterborough, Cobourg, Lindsay, and Brockville Jails and Quinte Regional Detention Centre meetings have resolved many issues and brought greater understanding between staff and management of these institutions. Meetings at London and Sarnia Jails have provided opportunities for staff to discuss with their new

Superintendents the future direction of their institutions and to establish a firmer basis for sound staff relations .

In the past year the Employee Relations Committees have realized their primary objective: ensuring the continuing and necessary cooperation between management and staff.

Information System

Due to the organizational changes within the Ministry, a re-examination of the development plans for a management information system is being carried out. The changes have created additional requirements for data for decision-making purposes. In order to expedite the implementation of the system, the Ministry engaged the services of management consultants. It is expected that later phases in the process of developing an improved information system will be completed by the end of the fiscal year 1973-74 and the initial stages of implementing the new system will commence early in the fiscal year 1974-75.

Administrative and Financial Services Manual

A Ministry Administrative and Financial Services Manual was developed and distributed to all institutions and field offices. It was developed in cooperation with head office and senior financial staff from institutions. The manual was designed as a "reference manual and guide" for field staff. The subject content in 18 major sections outlines the procedures in the entire area of financial management.

Planning and Research

This year the Ministry established a Research Advisory Committee, which decides the nature of research to be carried out for the Ministry and sets priorities for specific areas of research. This Committee also makes recommendations regarding the distribution of

research documents. Staff members are encouraged to submit research topics for consideration by the Research Advisory Committee.

In January the Ministry published a two-part report on training school wards entitled "An Assessment of the Classification System for Placement of Wards in Training Schools." This research examined the characteristics and experiences of wards admitted for the first time to five training schools, with a focus on their educational achievement. The findings are being considered in planning programs which emphasize factors found to be associated with positive adjustment.

The Planning and Research Branch is assisting staff in the Juvenile Division, particularly at the new Oakville Reception and Assessment Centre, in the establishment of a juvenile information system. The data base for the system will emanate from the assessment profiles being developed for individualized program planning. A second stage will include the building of a systematic process of feed back on the child's adjustment to the program to which he is assigned.

A follow-up study of boys who were assigned to Project D.A.R.E. at Portage Lake during its first year of operation is nearing completion. More comprehensive research of boys now being re-admitted to training school, some of whom are sent to Project D.A.R.E., is ongoing. The research will assess the selection criteria presently used for Project D.A.R.E. and describe the institutional and post-graduation experiences of the boys who have been returned.

A longitudinal study of approximately 350 women admitted to the Vanier Centre focuses on factors in their personal and environmental backgrounds, attitude and behaviour changes during their stay at the Vanier Centre, and experiences after their return to the community. Community follow-up interviews of those participating are nearing completion.

An examination of the benefits accrued through participation in the Temporary Absence Program is in the developmental stages. Men presently participating in work release, as well as those recently discharged, will be interviewed in the near future.

Many other projects, demonstrating the wide-ranging nature of research carried on under the aegis of this Ministry, have been either recently completed or are ongoing. These include studies in the areas of inmate attitudes, perceptions of the effect of volunteers on juvenile probationers, prediction of intra- and extra-institutional performance, payment of fines, assessment of specific group counseling programs, juvenile law, attitudes of staff, etc. Abstracts of all projects are available, detailing the investigators, describing work proposed and completed to date, and listing published reports and dates.

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STATISTICAL SECTION

INSTITUTIONS

March 31, 1973

Superintendents

ADULT FEMALE

Vanier Centre Miss D.M. Clark

ADULT MALE

Correctional Centres

Burth R.B. Massecar
 Burwash G.R. Fisher
 Guelph Scott Keane
 Millbrook Ernest Bond
 Mimico H.M. Hooper
 Monteith D.B. Griggs
 Rideau J.R. Dupuis
 Thunder Bay R.N. Groulx

Adult Training Centres

Brampton J.M. Marsland
 Burth R.B. Massecar
 Monteith D.B. Griggs

Superintendents

Rideau J.R. Dupuis
 Thunder Bay R.N. Groulx

Clinics

Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic
 Neuropsychiatric Clinic, Guelph
 Forestry Camps

Camp Dufferin Scott Keane
 Camp Hillsdale H.M. Hooper
 McCreights William James
 Camp Oliver Scott Keane

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Reception & Assessment Centre,
 Oakville R.E.B. Smith

Superintendents

Girls

Grandview School T.J. Loker
 Kawartha Lakes School R.E. Cannon
 Elmcrest School G.R. Johnson

Boys

Brookside School G.W. Pollard
 Cecil Facer School E.R. Blomme
 Glendale School G.C. McCracken
 Hillcrest School J.E. Slaven
 Pine Ridge School G.D. Stewart
 Project D.A.R.E.
 Portage Lake &
 Wedigo Lake R.J. Davies
 St. John's School Br. Adrian Dolan
 St. Joseph's School Br. Maurice-Jacques
 Sprucedale School L.B. Horne
 White Oaks Village L.B. Horne

JAILS

Superintendents

Parry Sound John Crozier
 Pembroke T.R. Chambers
 Perth J.D. Robertson
 Peterborough K.T. MacKinnon
 St. Catharines F.R. Gill
 St. Thomas R.S. Brown
 Sarnia R. Martyn
 Sault Ste. Marie William James
 Simcoe Christopher Wearing
 Stratford R.S. Newell
 Sudbury N.C. Bamford
 Thunder Bay C.M. Gillespie
 Toronto G.P. Whitehead
 Walkerton J.E. Ellis
 Welland W.L. Barber
 Whitby D. Flint (Acting)
 Windsor J.A. Rundle
 Woodstock M. Fraser

Regional Detention Centres

Quinte E.W. Martin
 Ottawa-Carleton James Rea

Superintendents

Barrie Simcoe
 Brampton Peel
 Brantford Brant
 Brockville Leeds and Grenville
 Cayuga Haldimand
 Chatham Kent
 Cobourg Northumberland and Durham
 Cornwall Stormont, Dundas and Glengary
 Fort Frances Rainy River
 Guelph Wellington
 Halleybury Temiskaming
 Hamilton Wentworth
 Kenora Kenora
 Kitchener Waterloo
 Lindsay Victoria and Haliburton
 London Middlesex
 L'Orignal Prescott and Russell
 Milton Halton
 Monteith Cochrane
 North Bay Nipissing
 Orangeville Dufferin
 Owen Sound Grey

Built

1843
 1867
 1852
 1842
 1851
 1850
 1906
 1833
 1907
 1853
 1923
 1875
 1928
 1853
 1863
 1843
 1828
 1878
 1965
 1928
 1881
 1869

County or District

Simcoe
 Peel
 Brant
 Leeds and Grenville
 Haldimand
 Kent
 Northumberland and Durham
 Stormont, Dundas and Glengary
 Rainy River
 Wellington
 Temiskaming
 Wentworth
 Kenora
 Waterloo
 Victoria and Haliburton
 Middlesex
 Prescott and Russell
 Halton
 Cochrane
 Nipissing
 Dufferin
 Grey

Location

Barrie
 Brampton
 Brantford
 Brockville
 Cayuga
 Chatham
 Cobourg
 Cornwall
 Fort Frances
 Guelph
 Halleybury
 Hamilton
 Kenora
 Kitchener
 Lindsay
 London
 L'Orignal
 Milton
 Monteith
 North Bay
 Orangeville
 Owen Sound

TRAINING SCHOOLS

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADVISORY BOARD

Scope of Work done by Board

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Placements recommended	265	195	431	196	313	83	413	3	4	375	113	304	240	102	25	175	31	3,268
Placements deferred	9	1	29	22	33	-	24	2	2	14	5	31	5	4	3	16	2	202
Deferred placements recommended	7	6	13	18	22	-	11	2	-	12	4	15	1	1	2	12	1	127
Special cases	33	11	37	37	37	9	20	-	-	46	18	39	15	13	-	21	10	346
Termination of wardship recommended	90	8	119	100	96	49	107	-	-	245	45	198	120	20	-	147	2	1,346
Termination of wardship deferred	5	-	8	4	4	-	5	-	-	13	2	4	8	9	-	2	1	65
Termination of wardship by court order (Quashed)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1973

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
On School roll	110	110	126	115	184	51	105	54	55	126	-	146	74	31	24	97	55	1,463
On placement	252	147	293	174	275	62	287	2	4	318	-	333	237	83	26	125	77	2,695
TOTALS	362	257	419	289	459	113	392	56	59	444	-	479	311	114	50	222	132	4,158
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	8	5.5	5.2	5.9	6.5	9.3	5.6	1	.8	7	8.4	4.8	8.6	3	3	8.8	29	

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male	887
Female	480

Ages:

7	1
8	1
9	4
10	6
11	19
12	46
13	159
14	374
15	757

Wards of C.A.S.	312
Other	1,055

City	814
Town	473
Rural	80

TERMINATIONS OF WARDSHIPS ON
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY BOARD

Number of termination cases considered	1,412
Total Number of Wardships Terminated	1,373

Reasons for Terminations:

(1) Reached the age of eighteen years	706
(2) Adjustment considered satisfactory before the termination age of 18	268
(3) Enlisted in Armed Forces	5
(4) Having moved out of the province	22
(5) Whereabouts unknown over a long period	5
(6) Admitted to treatment centres	2
(7) Responsibility assumed by another agency	2
(8) Placed on probation to adult Court	227
(9) Sentenced to adult institution	104
(10) Other	32
TOTAL	1,373

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D.A.R.E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Under supervision on placement, April 1, 1972	319	15	306	177	144	51	223	-	-	372	120	390	258	44	-	185	85	2,689
Number placed during year from school and under supervision ...	158	172	193	128	299	67	251	2	4	241	63	280	142	68	27	95	29	2,219
Released from wardship during the year	76	7	134	101	100	50	117	-	-	225	44	185	120	19	-	137	10	1,325
Returned to training school from placement during year	148	33	70	29	67	6	70	-	-	69	27	151	82	9	1	18	27	807
Deceased	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	8

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school	68	29	28	3	21	1	11	-	-	1	-	40	35	-	-	-	50	287
Attending secondary school	64	43	68	44	38	8	87	1	2	36	-	79	61	12	2	35	7	587
Attending commercial or vocational school	53	16	28	9	50	4	16	-	-	40	-	40	10	-	3	2	8	279
Attending trades training courses	8	-	2	8	3	2	6	-	-	9	-	2	2	3	-	2	-	47
Employed	16	18	38	49	26	10	56	-	2	100	-	84	35	29	9	42	6	520
Unemployed	18	27	65	38	81	19	64	1	-	75	-	47	27	25	11	22	1	521
Treatment centres	1	-	2	3	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	17
In other institutions	2	4	1	6	1	4	-	-	-	20	-	7	9	7	-	6	-	67
Absent without leave	22	10	61	14	51	12	47	-	-	36	-	32	18	7	1	16	4	331
Number on placement as of March 31, 1973	252	147	293	174	275	62	287	2	4	318	-	333	198	83	26	125	77	2,656
Number of wards in paid foster homes at end of year	81	35	64	11	58	3	57	-	-	25	-	69	62	5	3	16	50	539

	IN													TOTALS				
	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	Reception & Diagnostic Centre, Galt, (Girls)	St. John's (Boys)	St. Joseph's (Boys)	Portage Lake, Project D. A. R. E. (Boys)	Wendigo Lake, Project D. A. R. E. (Boys)	Sprucedale (Boys)	White Oaks Village (Boys)	TOTALS
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1972	130	121	122	71	101	55	109	-	-	161	72	154	101	37	-	96	47	1,377
New Admissions	105	149	120	90	167	3	135	56	58	155	2	168	53	-	6	77	23	1,367
Transferred from other institutions and training schools	15	1	16	91	69	57	29	-	7	71	38	13	1	76	48	30	7	569
Received and transferred to other training schools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	114	242	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	778
Returns from placement:																		
Violation of placement terms	66	24	-	27	18	-	53	-	-	25	10	114	37	3	1	11	25	414
Court order	65	8	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	24	-	25	25	4	-	2	-	155
Re-placement	9	1	70	-	48	-	13	-	-	15	14	10	20	-	-	5	-	205
Medical Attention	1	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	19
Added to school count while on placement in C.M.H.A. home.	7	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	15
OUT																		
Number of placements:																		
Returned to own home	107	133	96	92	100	46	136	2	4	195	20	179	72	45	22	76	6	1,331
Placed in foster home	49	33	81	32	72	7	61	-	-	31	29	95	67	8	5	15	23	608
Placed in free home	1	-	2	2	4	-	3	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	19
Placed in boarding home	1	6	8	1	7	8	13	-	-	10	8	5	1	13	-	4	-	85
Employed home with accommodation	-	-	6	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	13
Transferred to other training schools and institutions	128	22	8	36	33	3	22	123	120	326	375	49	19	23	4	24	20	1,335
Returned to community for other reasons	2	-	2	2	2	6	-	-	-	5	6	11	2	2	-	5	-	45
Number remaining on institutional count as of March 31, 1973.	110	110	126	115	184	51	105	54	55	126	-	146	74	31	24	97	55	1,463

ADULT INSTITUTIONS, MALE & FEMALE

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1972	2,508
Committed during the year	7,624
Transferred from jails or other institutions	1,997
National Parole Violators readmitted	75
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted	165

AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Totals
16 years	304	13	317
17 years	759	19	778
18 years	753	29	782
19-24 years inclusive	2,428	121	2,549
25-35 "	1,442	108	1,550
36-50 "	1,007	44	1,051
51-70 "	570	8	578
70 years and over	19	-	19
TOTALS	7,282	342	7,624

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	12,369
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	4,497
Discharged on payment of fines	269
Discharged by Order-In-Council	2

Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General.... 31

Released by National Parole Board 438Released by Ontario Parole Board 663

Released on Bail 57

Released or Transferred 3,898Died while serving sentence 3

Escaped and not recaptured	in to March	31	1972
21			

1

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.	9,879
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Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973		2,490
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ESCAPES

Escaped and Evaded Capture	2	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	21
Escaped and Recaptured	9	29	1	-	-	34	11	8	43	1	-	-	-	2	1	10	17	13	179

LENGTH OF SENTENCES

Definite	Male	Female	Totals	Indefinite (includes men serving definite and indefinite)	Male	Female	Totals
Under 30 days	356	21	377	3 months and under 6	167	55	222
30 days and under 60	1,270	14	1,284	6 " " " 12	511	91	602
2 months and under 3	523	21	544	12 " " " 18	367	45	412
3 " " " 6	1,643	40	1,683	18 " " " 24	367	36	403
6 " " " 12	1,439	12	1,451	TOTALS	1,412	227	1,639
12 " " " 18	675	7	682	TOTALS OF ALL SENTENCES			8,245
18 " " " 24	571	-	571				
Other definite sentences ..	14	-	14				
TOTALS	6,491	115	6,606				

OFFENCES

	Male	Female	Totals
A. Crimes Against the Person	817	31	848
B. Crimes Against Property	7,309	809	8,118
C. Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency ..	259	10	269
D. Crimes Against Public Order and Peace	1,567	143	1,710
E. Liquor Offenses	1,824	36	1,860
F. Traffic Offenses	1,136	30	1,166
G. Other Offenses not enumerated above	685	70	755
GRAND TOTALS			
A. B. C. D. E. F. G	13,597	1,129	14,726

MALE

	Brampton (A.T.C.)	Guelph (C.C.)	Millbrook (C.C.)	Durham Camp	Mimico (C.C.) *	Burth (C.C.)	Burth (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, 1972	131	675	176	7	397	135	44	436	63	41	17	103	46	83	56	2,410
Committed during year	275	1,808	166	90	1,273	746	98	335	228	156	362	411	155	620	186	6,909
Received and transferred to training centre	-	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	373
Transferred from other institutions	55	39	172	1	651	86	-	74	20	12	-	43	11	43	5	1,212
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	-	429	70	-	75	-	-	112	4	3	-	7	4	24	20	748
National Parole violators readmitted	-	14	5	-	17	15	-	8	2	1	-	3	3	4	-	72
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	-	28	14	-	52	11	-	19	7	4	-	9	3	12	1	160
Discharged on expiration of sentence	76	709	169	79	1,218	481	37	125	135	83	296	281	57	485	106	4,337
Discharged on payment of fine	-	14	-	6	66	74	-	2	4	3	43	25	-	7	1	245
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	-	262	-	-	4	107	-	58	51	35	-	88	13	40	5	663
Discharged by Order-In-Council	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	-	-	-	-	-	30	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Released by National Parole Board	86	169	5	-	43	7	18	44	8	12	-	10	14	11	7	434
Released by Ontario Parole Board	102	178	27	-	88	4	29	47	10	17	-	14	28	8	27	579
Released on bail	3	22	-	-	10	-	-	2	1	1	-	1	-	-	3	43
Transferred to hospital	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	-	61	7	-	13	1	-	4	5	4	-	2	-	-	-	97
Transferred to other institutions or jails	72	1,030	197	13	473	100	12	412	52	11	7	56	59	116	62	2,672
Deported	-	7	5	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
Released or transferred for other reasons	-	217	2	-	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	350
Died while serving sentence	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1973	2	1	-	-	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	18
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973	120	696	190	-	412	185	46	261	57	51	32	98	50	117	55	2,370

* Includes Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic

FEMALE

	Vanier
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1972	98
Committed during year	342
Readmitted from jails and other institutions	7
National Parole violators readmitted	3
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	5
Transferred from other institutions	30
Discharged on expiration of sentence	160
Discharged on payment of fine	24
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	2
Released by National Parole Board	4
Released by Ontario Parole Board	84
Released on bail	14
Transferred to other institutions or jails	64*
Escaped and not recaptured	3
Deported	5
Released for other reasons	4
Died while serving sentences	1
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1973	120

* includes 3 transferred to a psychiatric facility

JAILS

Number committed to jail for trial:			CONVICTIONS			
			Crimes:	Male	Female	
For the year ending March 31, 1972	65,664		Against the person	3,621	202	
For the year ending March 31, 1973	53,378		Against property	11,129	816	
Number convicted:			Against public order and peace	5,631	373	
For the year ending March 31, 1972	53,429		Against public morals and decency	728	91	
For the year ending March 31, 1973	48,576		Liquor offenses	18,182	1,385	
Total number receiving sentences of imprisonment:			Traffic offenses	18,624	571	
For the year ending March 31, 1972	38,868		Miscellaneous	2,214	89	
For the year ending March 31, 1973	35,183					
AGES OF PRISONERS:						
			Under 16 years	12	6	
			16 years	1,439	110	
			17 years	2,609	167	
			18 years	3,161	209	
			19 years to 24 years inclusive	13,520	730	
			25 years to 35 years inclusive	10,874	781	
			36 years to 50 years inclusive	9,621	503	
			51 years to 65 years inclusive	4,101	209	
			65 years and over	501	23	
			TOTALS	45,838	2,738	

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	Male	Female	Totals
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1972	539	25	564
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1972	1,007	56	1,063
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	895	44	939
Transferred from other institutions	1,781	165	1,946
Committed during year ending March 31, 1973	53,378	3,376	56,754
Total in Custody During Year	57,600	3,666	61,266

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail	3,537	239	3,776
Acquitted and released	963	72	1,035
Released by order of judge or court without trial	257	25	282
Paid fines and were released	9,073	455	9,528
Released on probation	1,281	102	1,383
Released on suspended sentence without probation	1,415	112	1,527
Released for any other reason	1,287	120	1,407
Discharged on expiration of sentence	24,244	1,408	25,652
Released to immigration	529	103	632
Transferred to other institutions	12,863	906	13,769
Died before trial	10	-	10
Died while serving sentence	3	-	3
Escaped and not recaptured during year	5	-	5
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1973	820	44	864
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial, or for other reasons, March 31, 1973	1,313	80	1,393
Totals	57,600	3,666	61,266

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	Male	Female	Totals
Prisoners transferred:			
to other correctional institutions and not returned	11,095	687	11,782
to penitentiary	1,261	49	1,310
to training school	111	18	129
to an Ontario hospital, etc.	396	152	548
Totals	12,863	906	13,769

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF SENTENCES

Paid Fine	9,073	459	9,532
Placed on probation	1,334	105	1,439
Suspended sentence without probation	1,464	106	1,570
Under 30 days	23,250	1,505	24,755
30 days and under 60 days	4,136	186	4,322
60 days and under 90 days	1,138	51	1,189
3 months and under 4	1,591	46	1,637
4 months and under 5	492	12	504
5 months and under 6	150	11	169
6 months and under 9	1,231	33	1,264
9 months and under 12	497	20	517
12 months and under 15	712	21	733
15 months and under 18	188	8	196
18 months and under 21	324	5	329
21 months and under 24	387	5	392
Penitentiary	1,079	22	1,101
Total of Definite Sentences	47,054	2,595	49,649
Total of Indeterminate Sentences	1,643	359	2,002
Total Number Receiving Sentence of Imprisonment	36,826	2,784	39,610

Jails	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates				Least Number of Inmates	
	Male	Female	Male and Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
			Male	Female				
Barrie	45	7	45	45	48	3	11	-
Brantford	34	-	55	61	61	-	20	-
Brantford	46	3	44	52	44	3	15	-
Brockville	24	4	27	31	31	3	-	-
Cayuga	12	6	14	14	14	1	-	-
Chatham	31	5	37	43	43	3	14	-
Cobourg	35	3	29	30	29	2	6	-
Cornwall	21	4	28	30	30	3	4	-
Fort Frances	10	2	24	24	24	3	3	-
Guelph	28	-	39	43	43	-	9	-
Halifax	29	3	43	33	33	4	6	-
Hamilton	124	19	132	144	144	18	58	2
Kenora	47	10	129	87	87	35	23	3
Kitchener	34	5	63	66	66	3	24	-
Lindsay	30	6	27	18	18	4	2	1
London	72	8	101	109	109	8	42	-
L'Orignal	24	3	15	22	22	-	1	-
Milton	26	3	37	39	39	2	10	-
Monteith	23	-	30	24	24	-	-	-
North Bay	59	9	64	63	63	2	10	-
Orangeville	18	-	19	21	21	-	1	-
Owen Sound	28	2	34	33	33	2	5	-
Parry Sound	31	4	31	32	32	2	5	-
Pembroke	24	8	39	41	41	4	7	-
Perth	24	2	25	31	31	2	3	-
Peterborough	18	6	42	35	35	3	10	1
St. Catharines	60	8	63	61	61	8	26	-
St. Thomas	17	4	32	38	38	-	6	-
Sarnia	44	10	77	55	55	4	14	-
Sault Ste. Marie	32	7	54	42	42	7	18	-
Simcoe	28	3	20	32	32	3	4	-
Stratford	23	4	23	29	29	3	5	-
Sudbury	56	9	119	91	91	12	30	-
Thunder Bay	64	13	90	74	74	8	23	-
Toronto	570	84	745	793	793	75	370	17
Walkerton	28	4	23	26	26	2	2	-
Welland	45	6	53	50	50	2	15	-
Whitby	50	4	66	58	58	5	23	1
Windsor	92	10	108	96	96	7	43	1
Woodstock	28	5	21	30	30	1	3	-
Quinte Regional Detention Centre	96	6	34	99	99	9	35	-
*Ottawa Regional Detention Centre	116	24	129	158	158	15	42	1
	2,249	319	-	-	-	-	-	-
								2,007

* Transferred from Ottawa Jail to Ottawa Regional Detention Centre

Jails	Number Committed Indictable Offenses	Number Committed Nonindictable Offenses	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Days' Stay Of Inmates
Barrie	457	643	-	10,704
Brampton	979	178	-	17,107
Brantford	575	436	19	12,083
Brockville	159	330	90	6,429
Cayuga	55	186	53	2,373
Chatham	269	546	-	9,164
Cobourg	206	253	12	5,347
Cornwall	182	353	-	5,918
Fort Frances	73	196	115	4,110
Guelph	441	121	-	8,622
Haileybury	125	149	-	6,444
Hamilton	1,122	3,154	-	46,325
Kenora	339	1,808	-	26,840
Kitchener	508	1,035	-	15,458
Lindsay	143	260	226	3,068
London	806	1,946	-	31,585
L'Orignal	92	138	-	2,780
Milton	361	238	146	8,336
Monteith	223	258	-	4,124
North Bay	220	418	599	10,117
Orangeville	58	86	57	2,898
Owen Sound	149	378	-	7,077
Parry Sound	167	251	2	6,896
Pembroke	301	451	-	7,410
Perth	82	350	173	5,671
Peterborough	232	499	48	8,176
St. Catharines	507	972	61	14,914
St. Thomas	164	225	-	5,912
Sarnia	502	669	-	9,884
Sault Ste. Marie	417	367	81	11,412
Simcoe	142	408	22	5,140
Stratford	266	167	-	4,753
Sudbury	560	1,548	211	24,341
Thunder Bay	365	1,545	5	15,072
Toronto	7,090	9,015	1,784	235,430
Walkerton	166	282	3	4,882
Welland	453	465	-	13,858
Whitby	411	605	-	15,846
Windsor	772	1,097	-	29,467
Woodstock	65	251	-	4,127
Quinte Regional Detention Centre	643	848	-	23,661
*Ottawa Regional Detention Centre	1,136	1,657	-	39,742
	21,983	34,782	3,589	733,503

* Transferred from Ottawa Jail to Ottawa Regional Detention Centre

PROBATION

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

1. Total persons under probation supervision
fiscal year 1972 - 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	20,068	Boys	3,504
Women	<u>2,688</u>	Girls	<u>1,161</u>
Total	22,756	Total	4,665

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1972:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	10,350	Boys	3,008
Women	<u>1,180</u>	Girls	<u>492</u>
Total	11,530	Total	3,500

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11,114	Boys	3,121
Women	<u>1,443</u>	Girls	<u>533</u>
Total	12,557	Total	3,654

4. Total placed under probation supervision
April 1, 1972 to March 31, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	9,717	Boys	3,496
Women	<u>1,508</u>	Girls	<u>669</u>
Total	11,225	Total	4,165

Year Ending March 31, 1973

No. of Meetings held	233
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,369
Women	<u>242</u>
Total	1,611

No. of paroles effected during
fiscal year:

Men	662
Women	<u>94</u>
Total	756

Completed Successfully during
fiscal year (not necessarily paroled in
the same year)

Men	647 or 72%
Women	<u>102 or 91%</u>
Total	749 or 74%

