



Ontario

Ministry of
Correctional
Services

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of the
Minister*

1974



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Ministry of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1974

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Assembly of Ontario



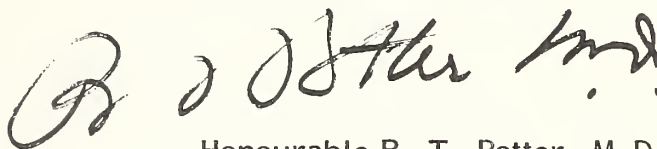
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The Honourable Pauline M. McGibbon
O.C., B.A., LL.D., D.U. (Ott.)
Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Ontario

I have the honour to present the report of
the Ministry of Correctional Services for
the fiscal year 1973-74.

Respectfully submitted

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "R. T. Potter M.D.", written in a cursive style.

Honourable R. T. Potter, M.D.

Minister of Correctional Services

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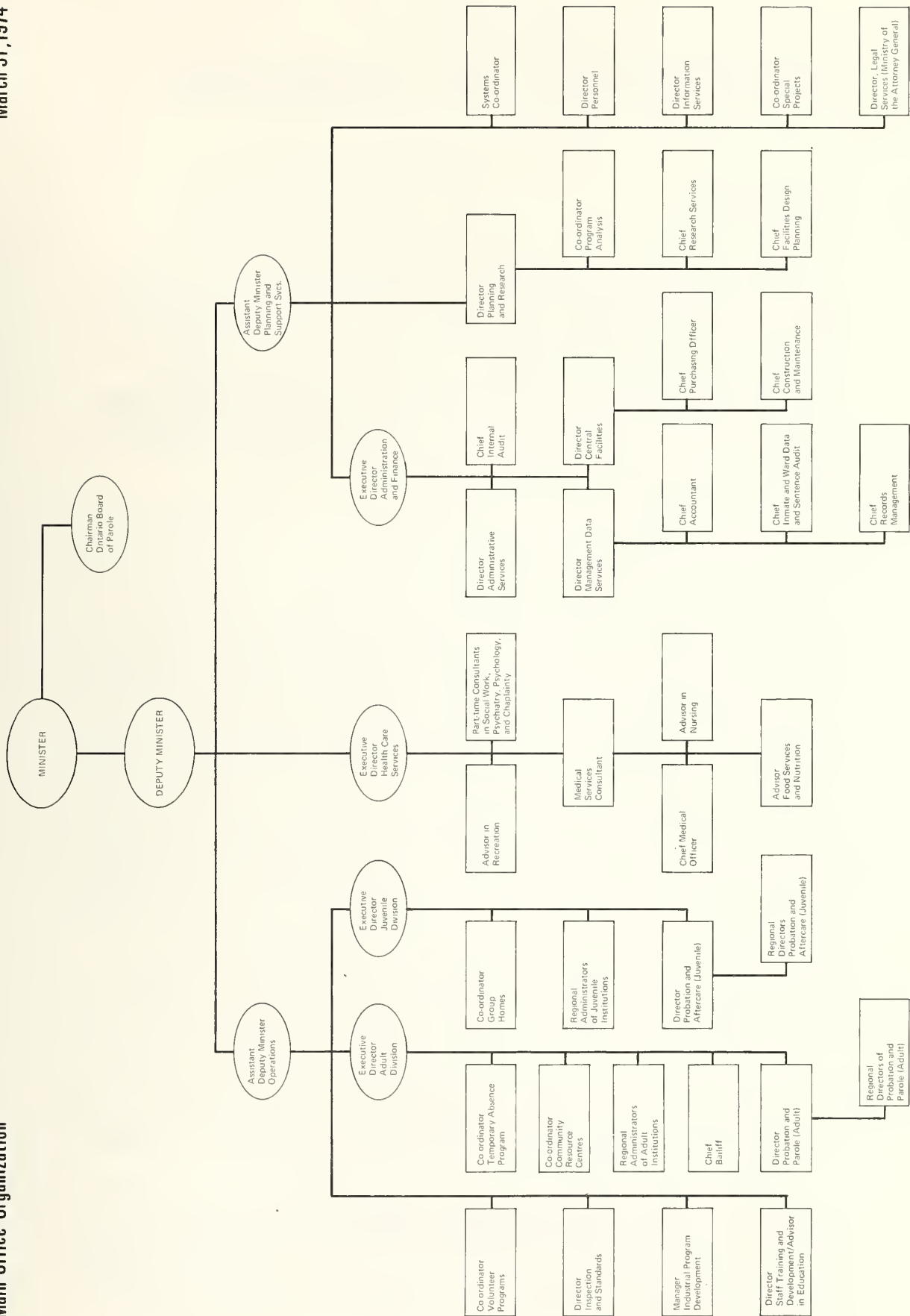
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STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

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.

MINISTRY BOARDS

Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,
Vice-Chairman

Dr. George Nagy,
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,
Full-time Member

H. M. Hooper,
Full-time Member

Mrs. Dorothy Downing,
Part-time Member

Minister's Advisory Council on the Treatment of the Offender

The members of this committee, drawn from the legal, medical, teaching and other professions, advise the Minister on the application of current correctional philosophy to specific aspects of Ministry programs.

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

John W. Ackroyd,
Deputy Chief,
Metropolitan Toronto Police

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

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

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

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

Gerald Nori, Q.C.

Joseph McCulley, M.A. (Oxon)

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

Mrs. C. B. Stewart, B.A., B.Ed.,
LL.D.

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Training Schools Advisory Board

The Board advises the Minister on the current state of training schools and the welfare of wards. The plans made for each ward's return to the community are evaluated by the Board and an appropriate recommendation is then made to the Minister.

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|---|------------------------------|
| Barry G. Lowes, M.A.,
Chairman | Mrs. Stuart Mackey, B.Comm. |
| Dr. C. H. Lewis, B.A., M.C., C.R.C.P. (c) | Mrs. Joan Riches, M.S.W. |
| | Dr. Abbyann Day Lynch, Ph.D. |

Health Care Services Advisory Board

- | | |
|---|---|
| Dr. H. C. Hutchison, M.A., Ph.D.
Chairman | Dr. C. Chamberlain, M.D.,
C.R.C.P. (c)
Juvenile Psychiatry Consultant |
| Dr. W. E. Boothroyd, M.D.
Adult Psychiatry Consultant | Dr. W. H. Coons, B.A., M.A., Ph.D.
Psychology Consultant |
| Dr. S. J. Albert, B.Sc., M.S.W., D.S.W.
Social Work Consultant | Rev. S. G. West
Chaplaincy Consultant |
| Mr. C. J. Leeb, M.S.W. – Secretary to the Board | |

The following appointments had not been filled as at March 31, 1974:

- Dentistry
- Advisor in Nursing
- Medical Consultant

The Honourable Richard T. Potter, M.D.
Minister of Correctional Services

Sir:

I am pleased to submit to you my report of the Ministry's progress for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1974.

During this year the reorganization and decentralization of the operational division of the Ministry was completed and the ancillary services were consolidated into a Planning and Support Services group. These changes have further stimulated the movement towards increased community involvement in corrections.

In a very real sense the citizen volunteers who work with the Ministry are the spearhead of community-based corrections and I am pleased to report that during the year their numbers passed the 2,000 mark. The number of placements of juveniles in foster homes, stimulated by volunteer efforts and 225 foster families, represented a most important community resource.

Another aspect of community involvement has been the rapid expansion of the group home program for juveniles which is succeeding in its purpose of providing an alternative to institutional care. By March 1974, 28 such homes were in operation with 5 others being close to operational status. Encouraged by this success, approval was obtained to proceed with the development of community resource centres for adults. These will be used by adult offenders who are participating in the Temporary Absence Program, while certain of the centres will be specially planned for use by Native people.

The marked trend over the last decade towards probation, parole and aftercare as an alternative to incarceration has continued. At the year's end only 21 percent of the Ministry's clients were housed in its institutions. This continued trend placed growing importance on the roles of the Probation/Parole (Adult) and Probation/Aftercare (Juvenile) services of the Ministry. The Probation and Aftercare services to juveniles were integrated during the year to ensure that continuity of care would be provided. This service and the Probation and Parole services to adults have been decentralized to provide care as close as possible to the homes of the clients, using our trained volunteer workers, in many cases.

The Ministry finalized plans for one of the several projects involving the industrial community in corrections. By the end of the year arrangements had been made for the inviting of tenders for the operation of an existing industry by a private company, as a pilot project, and longer range strategies for use of other existing facilities and for those under construction were being developed.

For those persons whom it is necessary to retain in custody, further progress was made in the plan to replace outdated and unsuitable facilities with those which are more consistent with human dignity and our rehabilitative aims. The Ontario

Correctional Institute at Brampton and the Niagara Regional Detention Centre at Thorold were opened, and the aged jails at St. Catharines, Welland and Cayuga were closed. Advanced planning for the regional detention centres in Hamilton, London, Etobicoke and Scarborough continued to the stage at which it would be possible for construction to commence during the following year.

The Federal/Provincial Conference on Corrections held in December 1973 provided a welcome opportunity for all jurisdictions to discuss matters of mutual concern. It is gratifying to report that the two most important problems faced by the Ministry in its relations with the Government of Canada viz the overlapping parole responsibilities and the questions of cost-sharing for the care of the juvenile offender, are about to be resolved to our satisfaction.

At another level of inter-governmental relations, the Ministry's staff continued its cooperation with the Government of Canada and the Ministries of the Government of Ontario in developing arrangements for the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders to be held in Toronto in 1975.

We consider it an honour, indeed, that Ontario will be the host for the United Nations Congress and are privileged that the Ministry is provided with the opportunity, together with the Government of Canada and the United Nations, of planning a Congress which on the international scene is anticipated as being the most significant held to date.

Throughout the Ministry, staff at all levels have accepted the challenges and increased responsibilities incurred through decentralization and reorganization. It is to their credit that these challenges have been successfully met and these responsibilities have been willingly assumed; your pride in the commitment of the staff to their task is well-justified.

This report would be incomplete if it did not express the gratitude of the Ministry to the many volunteers and to the various private agencies working in this field who have cooperated with us wholeheartedly, and without whose enthusiasm and dedication our task would be immeasurably increased.

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

ADMINISTRATION OF THE MINISTRY

Planning and Support Services

Phase II of the reorganization of the Ministry provided for establishment of Planning and Support Services as a separate entity under an Assistant Deputy Minister and was completed by November 1973.

This group is responsible for financial, personnel, supply and facilities management, for research, planning, and the operation of management information systems of the Ministry. It is also responsible for providing legal, library and information services.

Human Resources Development

The Ministry continued with the introduction of goal setting and review techniques as a means of further clarifying objectives and improving communication among employees. It also introduced manpower planning techniques, by which manpower requirements, present and future, were related to existing staff. A manpower reporting system was introduced, various training plans were intensified, and methods were formulated by which employees could assist in their own career planning.

A comprehensive Operations Manual, replacing all previous directives, was issued for the use of staff. In addition to operational instructions, the loose-leaf manual contains many model correctional standards established by the Ministry. There are also background notes on the rationale behind the directives, relating it to the Ministry's Statement of Purpose.

During the year, as part of the Ministry's plan to exchange knowledge with other Ministries and agencies, six senior O.P.P. officers exchanged duties with senior employees of the Ministry for four-week periods.

Three hundred and forty C.R.I.S.P. (Correctional Rehabilitation Involving Student Participation) students were employed by the Ministry during the period. They were employed in a wide variety of capacities in institutions and group homes and on probation and aftercare duties. In the majority of cases the students worked in close association with the professional staff and they made a significant contribution to the work of the Ministry.

A research study on the employment of ex-offenders during the five years from 1969 to 1973 showed that 115 such persons had been employed, of whom 77 had been employed in the classified service, and only seven had been released as the result of unsatisfactory performance. It is notable that all but five of these people were employed in ongoing contact with current offenders, and they were notably empathetic in their relationships with them.

The Ministry has established a number of scholarships for native students at universities and colleges. As students, they are offered summer employment and upon graduation are expected to work for the Ministry for varying periods of time. The basic criterion for acceptance is the student's assessed potential as a correctional worker, and preference is given to students in the social sciences. Ten such students have taken advantage of the scheme, and the Ministry intends that it be continued.

Development of Information Systems

During the year considerable emphasis was placed on the development of a computer-based information system which would provide administrative information and research data on juvenile and adult clients as a means of more rapidly serving the decision-making process. By March 1974 the juvenile portion of the system had reached the operational stage and the larger portion which related to adult clients had been designed to the extent that it would be operating during the following year.

Computer-based systems were also implemented for projective client assessment and in the administrative sphere for payrolls and inventory management. Additionally, a personnel management information system was installed as an adjunct to the Ministry's manpower planning and control operations.

In February delivery was taken of a computer terminal at Head Office which provides direct access to the large computer installations operated by the Ministry of Government Services, and small terminals were installed in the assessment centres for juveniles at Oakville and adults at Brampton.

Research Activities

The Ministry continued to encourage sound research by investigators in colleges and universities and in consulting organizations. Relevant studies supported included: factors predictive of recidivism in the adult male first incarcerate; the effects of group counseling on inmates and volunteers; and personality and environmental factors among training school wards and community school students. Research activities by the staff of the Ministry included a study of persons admitted to the Vanier Centre for Women during 1970-1971; a preliminary examination

showed that, during one year after discharge, 78 percent had remained free of any further convictions. The first formal report in this study, "An Examination of the Social Milieu," was expected to be available by midsummer.

In another staff study a sample of participants in the Temporary Absence Program for employment was taken. The results were published as a "Report on T.A.P. Benefits." Within an eight-month period after discharge, none of the sample of 60 persons had been re-incarcerated and only one man had a minor conviction leading to a fine. Many financial and social benefits were also reported by the men involved, including continuity of employment, contribution of earnings to family, personal savings, or reductions in debts, less dependency on public assistance and more positive family relationships. Research is continuing and is being extended to examine the new Community Resource Centre Program.

Other staff studies focused on volunteer supervision for probation, and the roles and attitudes of employees at various levels. Juvenile program research includes a study of male returnees, with comparative data on D.A.R.E. graduates. Studies of the Group Homes Program and the Work-Study Program were in progress at year's end.

Industrial Programs

During the year the Ministry commissioned a study of its existing industrial programs by a firm of management consultants, and subsequently it recruited a professional engineer as Manager of Industrial Program Development.

The Ministry intends to increase use of existing facilities and equipment in manufacturing goods for use within the Ministry and elsewhere within the Government. It also intends to introduce more awareness of industrial practices into the industrial programs by inviting private industry to participate in certain industries on a partnership basis.

At the year's end, as a pilot program, preparations were being made to invite tenders from the meat-packing industry for the operation on an expanded scale of the abattoir at the Guelph Correctional Centre. It was expected that a successful contractor would be able to employ some 50 inmates as full-time employees at wage rates prevailing in the industry. In addition to assuming normal responsibilities for paying income tax, unemployment insurance, etc., inmate employees will be expected to pay room and board and contribute to the support of their families.

In addition to this program, the Ministry was planning the provision of some 30,000 square feet of space in the Maplehurst Correctional Complex under construction at Milton, for use by industry in a similar manner.

Health Care

The implementation of the recommendations contained in the Enquiry into the Health Care System (Botterell Report) in the Ministry's facilities moved ahead during the

year. Appointments were made to the Ministry's Health Care Services Advisory Board which now meets regularly. Local health care services committees have been established for each institution and they too meet at least monthly.

The nursing complement has been increased to the standard recommended in the Report, so that no jail or institution is without access to nursing services. The OMA recommended fee schedule has been adopted for physicians' services to inmates and wards. Relationships with universities' Faculties of Health Care have been expanded. On March 31 the number of professionals giving service included 103 physicians, 13 dentists, and 125 nurses.

Uniformity in medical record-keeping has now been implemented throughout the Ministry and an administrative summary procedure has been developed to preserve the confidentiality of medical histories. Self-administered health inventory forms have been introduced successfully at some institutions and multiphasic health screening is being adopted at the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, and the Reception and Assessment Centre, Oakville.

JUVENILE PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

The plan developed within the last few years for regionalization of juvenile programs has been continuing toward fruition during the year. The decentralization of administration of both institutional and community programs has resulted in a much greater responsiveness to regional needs. Regional training school administrators are now located in Peterborough and Cambridge; Probation and Aftercare regional administrators are located in Peterborough, Cambridge and Sudbury. Several staff are located throughout the province, under the general direction of the Coordinator of Group Homes, to aid in the establishment of such homes and to act as ongoing liaison officers.

These developments can be considered as the first phase of almost complete regionalism and amalgamation of juvenile services. One of the prime purposes of this move is to keep children as close as possible to their home communities and to be able to respond quickly to their changing needs. Such a system has the added advantage of facilitating closer communication and working relationships with other community agencies, including courts, to the benefit of those for whom we are all in business - the children.

A Task Force, consisting largely of field personnel, was formed to make recommendations concerning methods of achieving amalgamation of all juvenile correctional operations, at the regional level, under regional administrators. Some institutions have already either achieved regionalism or are working towards it. Cecil Facer School in Sudbury originally opened as a regional facility. Sprucedale School, Hagersville, and Pine Ridge School, Bowmanville, are gradually moving towards accepting children exclusively from the western and eastern portions of the province respectively.

The Ministry acquired St. Joseph's School, Alfred (renamed l'Ecole Champlain School), which accepted only Roman Catholic boys. Changes in religious programming have been made to enable the school to accept children of all faiths from the eastern regions of the province.

Coeducation

Training schools are moving gradually to the point where all of them will be accepting both boys and girls. The Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville has been coeducational in its programming since its inception in 1972. In August 1973 Brookside School, Cobourg, and Cecil Facer School, Sudbury, became coeducational.

In corrections, as well as in many other types of health and social service facilities, there can be found two types of coeducational models: those where the two sexes simply live in the same buildings but have little or no association with each other, and those where the only essential segregation is dormitory accommodation, and where socialization within the programs is not only permitted but encouraged as a natural and normal arrangement. The Ministry is following the latter model. Despite concerns by some that such programming could only lead to an excessive number of problems, the Ministry has found the problems to be minimal and the benefits to outweigh by far any problems which have occurred.

Expansion of Community Care

It is the intention of the Ministry to transfer wards back into the community as soon as possible. No matter how progressive an institutional program may be, an institution constitutes, to some extent, an unnatural environment in a society based largely on the family concept. By and large, only those who have shown an inability to accept community responsibilities are kept in schools for any length of time.

In a six-month period, the Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, which receives initially all children from Southern Ontario admitted by the Courts, returned approximately 20 percent directly to the community after a period of assessment. The Family Courts are also moving in this direction: the admissions to training schools have been reduced in total number by over 20 percent, while the number of children placed on probation under the supervision of the Probation/Aftercare Services, and thus kept in the community, has increased.

Further, the Ministry has developed group homes throughout the province, under contractual arrangements to the Ministry. Children are transferred to them as soon as it is felt that they are ready to accept the responsibilities of this type of community living. By March 1974 there were 28 group homes of various types in operation. Because of the reduced numbers of children in training schools, the decision was made to phase out one training school, Glendale, and transfer the facilities to the Adult Division.

Probation/Aftercare Services

On January 1, 1974, the Probation and the Aftercare Services were amalgamated and the area dealing with juveniles renamed Probation/Aftercare Services. The prime purpose of this amalgamation was to provide a continuity of community services and a more efficient distribution of personnel throughout the province. An important concomitant of this development has been the expansion of staff training programs, since officers who formerly dealt exclusively with probation are now also working in an aftercare role with wards returned to the community from schools, and vice versa, and unfamiliar duties were required of both.

While a reorganization of this magnitude was not without its problems, officers are reporting a greater sense of responsibility and commitment since they may well be involved with a child from the first day in court, through a period within a training school, and afterward in the community. Regular seminars designed to develop group- and case-work skills are held.

Volunteers

The volunteer program, which has expanded a great deal within the last year, continues to be successful and is expanding in terms of the kinds of activities carried out by volunteers. It is difficult to imagine some of our operations without the contributions made by volunteers. These include individual and group tutoring, assisting in the counseling and supervision of probationers and wards, and taking wards from schools for visits to the community. The latter activity is particularly important for those children who either have no parents or whose parents are unable to visit them. At some locations the personalities of a probation volunteer and a child have been carefully matched and the results have proved most effective.

Aside from the major contributions that volunteers make to the programs themselves, they serve a very useful function in communicating the nature of our programs to the public.

Education

In all training schools, academic and/or vocational programs are provided. It is not possible to duplicate the variety of courses offered in the community schools; however, each training school, in consultation with the Advisor in Education, develops an education program to suit the needs of its wards. In some cases community facilities are used in order to supplement the training school program. The emphasis is on an individual approach to stimulate interest and motivation, since many of our wards have previously rejected school.

For selected wards, either full-time or part-time employment has been obtained in community work activities, and academic courses are tailored to complement work activities. Work-study programs are being developed quite extensively in some schools, to the degree that at Pine Ridge and Brookside Schools for example, full-time work/study program coordinators have been approved or appointed. Kawartha Lakes School continued to involve a number of girls in this type of program.

A great deal of emphasis has been placed on Life Skills courses in which students learn the techniques of getting a job, including the completion of application forms, preparation of an Income Tax form, and are provided with other information designed to aid a ward upon his or her return to the community.

An innovative course in Human Growth and Development was established during the year at the Reception and Assessment Centre at Oakville, on a compulsory basis. This program has been expanded and is being offered at other schools. Its purpose is to provide accurate information and informative discussion.

Recreation

An important aspect of the training school is the recreational program: activities ranging from gymnastics, team sports, swimming, and jogging to horseback riding, skiing and mountain climbing are available at various schools.

Efforts are made wherever possible to make the facilities of the training school available to the public and to exchange the use of facilities with the community. Sports teams in most schools participate in community leagues. At Kawartha Lakes School the recreation staff trained some of the girls to be softball umpires, and they served as umpires in community league games.

New Programs

At Cecil Facer School, a program involving the local Indian/Eskimo Friendship Centre in programs for Native students is being developed.

In the area of Staff Development, a two-day workshop on Education and Native Youth was held at Trent University in February. This was organized jointly by the Native Studies Department of the University and the Peterborough Regional Office of the Ministry. The workshop included representatives from training schools, the Probation/Aftercare Service, Group Homes, and Adult Institutions. The program was designed to provide participants with a greater understanding of the needs of Native persons in the province.

Plans are underway to establish an experimental program in Halton and Peel Regions aimed at improving the foster parent program, both in numbers and in quality of homes. What will be learned from this project will be generalized to the province as a whole. Currently, the Ministry is using over 200 foster families throughout the province; these are regarded as one of our more valuable resources.

A number of juvenile programs have been reported from time to time in the Ministry's Newsletter, which is available upon request.

ADULT PROGRAM DEVELOPMENTS

The fifty-six adult institutions and four forestry camps operated by the Adult Division of the Ministry provide accommodation for 5,256 male and 462 female offenders. These institutions comprise: adult training centres, correctional centres (both minimum and maximum security), forestry camps, regional detention centres and jails. To cope with the highly diversified adult population committed to institutional care, a variety of programs is made available consisting of education and vocational training, trades training, life skills, occupational and industrial work programs along with a wide range of treatment opportunities including individual counseling, group psychotherapy, occupational therapy and various didactic programs.

Classification and Assessment

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned is governed by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resided, the factors contributing to his antisocial behaviour, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

Once having been assigned to an institution, the progress of the inmate in his training program is evaluated on a regular basis and changes made where necessary.

Temporary Absence Program

The Temporary Absence Program, which has been in operation in Ontario for a little over four years, continues to show a high degree of success. During the fiscal year, 6,848 temporary absences were granted for educational, employment and humanitarian purposes; of these 6,593 were successfully completed. During the year 155 permits were withdrawn, usually because a student was not profiting from a course of instruction, or because an employee was not working out well on the job, and only 100 were revoked for disciplinary reasons.

New Programs

A development in institutional/community programs introduced this year is that of the inmate working as a volunteer in the community. Students from the Adult

Training Centre, Brampton, volunteered for training in working with retarded children and were active in this work in the Brampton area. The residents of the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton, provided assistance in a Senior Citizen's Home. At the Rideau Correctional Centre, graduates of the Token Economy Program were employed on a volunteer basis in a nearby Mental Retardation Regional Hospital, and some were promised employment there at the completion of their sentence. Many other institutions have inmate volunteer programs providing community assistance in a variety of projects.

A program which is proving successful and which has been widely accepted by the inmate population is P.R.E.P. (Pre-Release Education/Employment Program). This program was first developed in the Mimico Correctional Centre and is now being adapted at other institutions. It is essentially a practical approach to the problems that inmates will face as they approach the task of trying to re-establish themselves in the community. It is a six-week course aimed at preparing an individual socially and psychologically to seek gainful employment. Inmates enact employer/applicant situations. Actual application forms supplied by cooperating companies are completed and, using videotape playback monitors, the men criticize each other's mannerisms and shortcomings, and analyse each other's strengths and weaknesses of character and motivation. In the world of work, P.R.E.P. stresses how to find a job and keep it. In the sphere of self-education, it underlines the importance of determination in the completion of training courses, assignments and resolution in the face of the inevitable disappointments and difficulties that precede successful achievement and personal independence.

Wherever possible, all institutional programs are structured in such a way that they are cyclical in nature and as a result permit an inmate to enter the program and leave it at any point and still derive some benefit from it.

Issues of the Ministry's bimonthly Newsletter describe many institutional programs in greater detail than this Report permits. All will be seen to have certain elements in common. All encourage individuals to make a successful second attempt at life in the larger world.

New Facilities

The year has seen considerable progress in the Ministry's program of jail renovation or, alternatively, of replacement of these facilities by new detention centres. Preliminary design and planning was completed and site locations finalized for the construction of new detention centres for Toronto East, Toronto West, Hamilton and London.

The Toronto West and East Detention Centres will be located in Etobicoke and Scarborough respectively. When completed, they will relieve pressure on the old Toronto (Don) Jail and permit the subsequent redesign of that facility as a modern remand, transfer and short-term centre in the Metropolitan Toronto urban core.

The London Detention Centre will replace the present London and St. Thomas jails which have been limited in program development due to their inadequate physical structures. The new detention centre will provide the much needed accommodation to expand and develop programs such as community volunteer activities, educational and recreational training, assessment and classification.

The Hamilton Detention Centre will allow the Ministry to take out of service the old and overcrowded Hamilton Jail. The new centre is to be constructed on the site of the present jail and the construction process will involve two stages.

Niagara Regional Detention Centre

This institution was officially opened on June 20, 1973, and permitted the closing of the St. Catharines and Welland Jails.

Kenora Jail

Construction of a new women's section at the Kenora Jail was completed and the unit became operational in November. A dormitory and a number of individual rooms provide accommodation for 24 women; in addition there is a large recreational room for community programs and group activities, an arts and crafts room, an academic classroom, a laundry and clothing repair room, and interview rooms.

Women who previously were sent to Southern Ontario to serve their sentences at the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton, can now remain closer to their home communities and families.

The jail was designated as a Reclamation Centre for Alcoholics, and a treatment program is being developed in association with the Addiction Research Foundation.

Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton

On September 20, 1973, the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton, was officially opened, replacing the Alex G. Brown Memorial Clinic, Mimico. The Institute provides a highly specialized program incorporating assessment, treatment, education and research for 200 adult male offenders. The Assessment Unit, with accommodation for 50, provides classification for first offenders between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of six months or more, from the Western, Central and Eastern Regions. The outcome of the assessment determines whether the man is transferred to one of the treatment units in the Institute or to programs in other correctional institutions in the province.

Each of the five separate 30-bed treatment units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs.

These multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for the chronic alcoholic, the drug abuser, the sexually maladjusted and other types of deviants. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 90 of the Liquor Control Act.

Since the Institute became operational, numerous inmate requests have been received for admission to one or another of the treatment units. Selection of suitable candidates for this intensive therapy program rests with the professional staff and ultimately with the Treatment Director.

As a teaching centre, the Institute will allow the increased use of student placements in helping professions. It will also enable the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections, particularly in the designing of new programs and in recommending appropriate changes in existing programs, so that we may provide the fullest possible service to the offender.

Adult Training Centre, Brampton

This year saw the completion of six new cottage-type living units at the Adult Training Centre and the transfer of students into these new units from two large dormitory buildings. Plans to convert the old dormitories into academic classrooms and trade training shops are underway. Each of the new cottages has 15 single rooms and a small dormitory with accommodation for five students. Additional facilities in the cottage include a lounge or dayroom, a small dining area, a room for family visiting and a kitchenette. The basement area is used for recreation and arts and crafts purposes.

Progress on Maplehurst Adult Training Centre and Correctional Centre

During the year construction on the site of the Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre progressed on schedule with an anticipated completion date forecast for mid-1975. When this facility becomes operational, it will make possible the closing down of the present Mimico Correctional Centre, and the Adult Training Centre will help to reduce the first-offender population of Guelph Correctional Centre.

Guelph Correctional Centre

An extensive renovation program to the inmate living accommodation areas within the correctional centre was begun this year; selected inmates carried out the work under the supervision of building maintenance staff. The new accommodation will house the large inmate population in a number of self-contained living units, each with its own staff team, which will provide more effective program planning and interaction between staff and inmates.

Probation/Parole Services

The Probation and the Aftercare Services were integrated in January, and at the same time the area dealing with adults only was renamed Probation/Parole Services. The combined service ensures clients a continuity of care that was not possible under the previous separate administrations. In addition, many officers, who previously had experience in only one or the other area, have been encouraged to enter career development programs to familiarize them with their new responsibilities. Throughout the year, trained, dedicated volunteers, acting under the guidance and supervision of the probation/parole staff, contributed greatly to the work of this Service.

The Ottawa Probation/Parole Volunteer Program, with the support of the Federal Law Reform Commission, worked towards developing a basic program design which would be helpful for those areas across Canada where there is a desire to involve volunteers in corrections.

Other Projects

A number of other minor renovation projects were completed during the fiscal year, particularly in jails. These alterations took the form of updating existing accommodation and providing facilities for meaningful program activities such as the Temporary Absence Program for which the jail is ideally suited in terms of its location.

Community Resource Centres

A program is in the process of development to establish a number of Community Resource Centres, each of which would be occupied by approximately eight inmates. These Centres will be used to accommodate correctional institution inmates who qualify for the Temporary Absence Program for either employment or education purposes.

The Community Resource Centre program is seen as an alternative to jail for some Native offenders, and Centres could be located in areas appropriate to the needs of the many scattered Bands in the north and northwest of the province.

Programs for the Native Offender

The Ministry is determined to improve the effectiveness of the delivery of its service to the Native offender. In particular, it recognizes that the removal of Native people from their traditional milieu may be counter productive.

Planning is underway for the development of a volunteer probation project which will provide an opportunity for Native people to assist in the supervision and support of Native persons who continue to live in the community but who are subject

to probation orders of the Court. The project is being designed to provide more appropriate responses to the needs of Native people on probation and to encourage them to become more actively involved in the development of meaningful programs for those in their community who come into conflict with the law.

STATISTICAL SECTION

EXPENDITURE

EXPENDITURE BY PROGRAM

	1972/3 ACTUAL	1973/4 APPROPRIATIONS	1973/4 ACTUAL
Adult	47,683,651.	56,222,000.	55,877,517.
Juvenile	21,733,707.	26,510,000.	26,089,976.
Administration	3,517,996.	4,446,000.	4,358,564.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>72,935,354.</u>	<u>87,178,000.</u>	<u>86,326,057.</u>
Less Statutory Appropriations (Minister's Salary)	15,000.	15,000.	15,746.
NET TOTAL	72,920,354.	87,163,000.	86,310,311.

EXPENDITURE BY ACCOUNTING CLASSIFICATION

Expenditure			86,326,051.
Total Charges			6.
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	<u>72,935,354.</u>	<u>87,178,000.</u>	<u>86,326,057.</u>

INSTITUTIONS

as of MARCH 31, 1974

Superintendents	
ADULT FEMALE	
Vanier Centre for Women	B. J. Doyle
ADULT MALE	
Ontario Correctional Institute	M. J. Duggan
.....	Dr. R. Meen
	Program Director
Correctional Centres	
Burtch	R. B. Masecar
Burwash	G. R. Fisher
Guelph	S. Keane
Neuropsychiatric Clinic	S. Keane
Millbrook	E. Bond
Mimico	J. L. Main
Monteith	D. B. Griggs
Rideau	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay	R. N. Groulx
Adult Training Centres	
Brampton	J. M. Marsland
Burtch	R. B. Masecar
Monteith	D. B. Griggs
Rideau	J. R. Dupuis
Thunder Bay	R. N. Groulx
Forestry Camps	
Camp Dufferin	S. Keane
Camp Hendrie	G. P. Whitehead
Camp Hillsdale	J. L. Main
Camp Oliver	S. Keane
Training Schools	
Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville	R. E. B. Smith
Coeducational	
Brookside School	G. W. Pollard
Ecole Cecil Facer School	E. R. Blomme
Girls	
Grandview School	T. J. Loker
Kawartha Lakes School	R. E. Cannon
Boys	
Ecole Champlain School	A. Riel
Glendale School	E. Moore
Hillcrest School	J. E. Slaven
Pine Ridge School	A. Handelsma
Project D.A.R.E.	
Portage Lake	R. Glass
Wendigo Lake	R. J. Davies
St. John's School	Br. Adrien Dolan
Sprucedale School	L. B. Horne
White Oaks Village	L. B. Horne

JAILS

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Barrie	Simcoe	1843	D. Westland
Brampton	Peel	1867	J. R. Stone
Brantford	Brant	1852	I. Wright
Brockville	Leeds & Grenville	1942	S. W. Gilbert
Chatham	Kent	1850	I. Starkie
Cobourg	Northumberland & Durham	1906	E. A. Mottershead
Cornwall	Stormont, Dundas & Glengary	1833	F. DuCheneau
Fort Frances	Rainy River	1907	J. R. Keddie
Guelph	Wellington	1853	R. Nash
Haileybury	Temiskaming	1923	D. Abbott
Hamilton	Wentworth	1875	D. Phillipson
Kenora	Kenora	1928	L. W. Goss
Kitchener	Waterloo	1853	W. Russell
Lindsay	Victoria & Haliburton	1863	D. C. Hinks
London	Middlesex	1843	J. H. Kutshaw
L'Orignal	Prescott & Russell	1828	J. R. Comtois
Milton	Halton	1878	G. Jongsma
Monteith	Cochrane	1965	D. B. Griggs
North Bay	Nipissing	1928	A. Celentano
Orangeville	Dufferin	1881	D. R. Wilson
Owen Sound	Grey	1869	W. A. Hoey

Location	County or District	Built	Superintendents
Parry Sound	Parry Sound	1878	J. Crozier
Pembroke	Renfrew	1866	T. R. Chambers
Perth	Lanark	1864	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough	Peterborough	1866	G. Preston
St. Thomas	Elgin	1853	R. S. Brown
Sarnia	Lambton	1961	J. G. Hildebrandt
Sault Ste. Marie	Algoma	1914	A. Dunbar
Simcoe	Norfolk	1851	C. Wearing
Stratford	Perth	1887	T. H. Watson
Sudbury	Sudbury	1928	N. C. Bamford
Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay	1923	G. M. Gillespie
Toronto	York	1862	G. P. Whitehead
Walkerton	Bruce	1866	F. T. MacDonald
Whitby	Ontario	1958	F. R. Gill
Windsor	Essex	1925	J. A. Rundle
Woodstock	Oxford	1853	M. Fraser

Regional Detention Centres

Niagara	Welland	1973	L. Barber
Ottawa-Carleton	Carleton	1972	G. Stewart
Quinte	Lennox & Addington	1971	E. W. Martin

PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report

Newsletter

Correctional Programs in Ontario - Adult Male Institutions

The Vanier Centre for Women

Ontario Temporary Absence Program

Ontario Temporary Absence Program - Of Interest to Employers

Probation/Parole Services for Adults

Training Schools in Ontario

Probation/Aftercare Services for Juveniles

Correctional Education in Ontario

Careers in Corrections

Career Opportunities for Native People

TRAINING SCHOOLS

Training Schools Advisory Board

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Elmcrest* * (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	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	159	193	204	187	398	67	351	64	162	226	240	160	102	95	129	48	2785
Placements Deferred	17	14	10	18	40	2	20	5	9	30	19	5	11	10	14		224
Deferred Placements Recommended	13	16	9	19	24	1	14	5	4	17	16	5	3	4	7	1	158
Special Cases	47	18	27	41	70	8	36	17	27	49	41	10	17	10	11	19	448
Terminations of Wardship	74	50	64	104	138	57	143	2	82	224	154	90	61	10	101	5	1359
Termination of Wardship Deferred		1	3	4	9	1	6		4	3		2	2				37
Termination of Wardship by Court and Others			3		4		3		5		3						18

* Renamed Champlain School/Ecole Champlain

** Closed September 28, 1973

TOTAL POPULATION AND LENGTH OF STAY OF WARDS IN TRAINING SCHOOLS as of March 31, 1974

	Brookside * (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer * (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre (Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	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	77	33	86	32	90	171	42	94	84	59	131	107	65	41	48	101	60	1321
On placement	184	-	195	6	172	304	57	257	54	247	220	300	163	77	70	106	68	2480
TOTALS	261	33	281	38	262	475	99	351	138	306	351	407	228	118	118	207	128	3801
Average length of stay per pupil (in months)	7	-	6	4.5	7.2	7.1	9	6.2	2.7	2.3	6	2.9	9.9	3	3	9	21	

*Brookside and Cecil Facer Schools became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74

SUMMARY OF ATTENDANCE IN TRAINING SCHOOLS

	IN																		TOTALS
	Brookside * (Boys)	Brookside (Girls)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer ** (Girls)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	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)	
Number on School Roll, April 1, 1973	110	-	110	-	126	115	184	51	105	55	54	126	146	74	31	24	97	55	1463
New Admissions	59	34	101	34	6	33	101	4	80	124	54	112	106	63	-	33	80	28	1052
Transferred from other training schools and institutions	16	1	6	4	-	96	57	45	28	38	61	118	23	11	114	82	38	1	739
Received and transferred to other schools	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	483	255	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	774
Returns from placement:																			
Violation of placement terms	49	-	13	1	-	1	5	9	48	8	33	21	85	23	3	7	4	-	310
Court order	32	-	17	-	-	5	-	1	1	1	-	4	15	14	3	-	4	-	97
Re-placement	10	-	8	-	-	31	81	1	14	-	-	7	11	17	1	-	5	22	208
Medical Attention	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Added to school count while on placement in Ministry group homes	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	9
OUT																			
Number of placements:																			
Returned to own home	67	-	93	5	-	102	129	38	106	28	20	110	155	56	54	50	74	10	1097
Placed in foster home	22	-	33	1	-	25	108	10	51	30	30	31	71	50	7	9	12	18	508
Placed in free home	-	-	3	1	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Placed in boarding home	1	-	2	-	-	10	6	8	9	-	5	7	5	6	11	3	4	-	77
Employed home with accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Transferred to other schools and institutions	109	2	74	-	-	50	6	8	11	563	334	100	44	23	42	37	37	18	1458
Returned to community for other reasons	2	-	-	-	-	5	8	3	4	1	9	9	5	2	-	-	-	-	48
Number remaining on institutional count as of March 31, 1974	77	33	86	32	-	90	171	42	94	84	59	131	107	65	41	48	101	60	1321

* Brookside School became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74
 ** Cecil Face School became coeducational during the fiscal year 1973-74
 + St. Joseph's School was renamed Champlain School during the fiscal year 1973-74

SUMMARY OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

	Brookside (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Boys)	Cecil Facer (Girls)	Elmcrest (Girls)	Glendale (Boys)	Grandview (Girls)	Hillcrest (Boys)	Kawartha Lakes (Girls)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Boys)	Reception & Assessment Centre, Oakville, (Girls)	Pine Ridge (Boys)	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, 1973	252	147		293	174	275	62	287	4	2	318	333	198	83	26	125	77	2656
Number placed and under supervision	90	131	7	91	138	244	69	169	61	61	148	231	112	72	62	90	28	1804
Released from wardship	65	45		46	101	12	63	132	2	86	214	151	93	69	10	96	15	1200
Returned to school from placement	93	38	1	30	39	87	11	65	9	33	32	112	54	9	8	13	22	656
Deceased	-	-	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11

DISPOSITION OF WARDS ON PLACEMENT

Attending elementary school	40	40	1	-	9	22	-	9	7	9	-	23	21	-	1	1	32	214
Attending secondary school	51	79	4	-	38	65	3	59	26	32	36	64	46	9	8	30	10	560
Attending commercial or vocational school	14	-	-	-	14	27	2	14	4	13	25	40	11	2	3	3	14	186
Attending trade training courses	4	7	-	-	2	5	1	3	3	4	6	9	6	1	1	-	3	55
Employed	36	26	1	-	51	41	18	54	5	47	53	85	32	21	26	-	-	496
Unemployed	20	21	-	-	37	95	17	62	7	91	49	48	30	29	21	43	4	574
Treatment centre	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	15	3	23
Other institutions	5	6	-	-	3	1	4	-	-	-	6	3	6	5	3	1	1	44
Absent without leave	14	16	-	-	13	48	11	54	2	51	24	28	10	10	7	14	1	303
Number on placement as of March 31, 1974	184	195	6		172	304	57	257	54	247	220	300	163	77	70	106	68	2480
Number of wards in paid foster homes as of March 31, 1974	45	34	1	-	25	58	4	40	12	31	12	49	45	2	2	9	28	397

TERMINATION OF WARDSHIPS

Number of termination cases considered	1,414
Total Number of Wardships Terminated	1,377
Reasons for Terminations:	
Reached the age of eighteen years	763
Adjustment considered satisfactory	249
Enlisted in Armed Forces	4
Having moved out of province	20
Whereabouts unknown over a long period	3
Admitted to Treatment Centres	2
Responsibility assumed by another agency	4
Plaeed on probation to adult Court	228
Sentenced to adult institution	86
Quashed	11
TOTALS	1,377

TRAINING SCHOOLS ADMISSIONS

Male	743
Female	309

Ages:	
7	
8	3
9	10
10	2
11	17
12	57
13	137
14	323
15	486
16	17

Wards of C.A.S.	325
Other	727

City	657
Town	324
Rural	71

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

male & female

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973	2,405
Committed during the year	6,001
* Transferred from other institutions	1,877
National Parole Violators readmitted	48
Ontario Parole Violators readmitted	88

TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR

10,419

Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	3,451
Discharged on payment of fines	168
Discharged by Order-in-Council	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	-
Released by National Parole Board	433
Released by Ontario Parole Board	613
Released on Bail	56
Released to Immigration Authorities	51
Released for any other reason	59
Transferred for T.A.P.	186
Transferred for any other reason	3,229
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974	16

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED, ETC.

8,264

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974

2,155

* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to Serve Sentence

	Male	Female	Total
16 years	219	7	226
17 years	497	24	521
18 years	570	27	597
19-24 years inclusive	2,249	116	2,365
25-35 "	1,194	103	1,297
36-50 "	696	33	729
51-70 "	257	3	260
70 years and over	6	-	6
TOTALS	5,688	313	6,001

ESCAPES

Escaped and
Evaded Capture
Recaptured

Brampton (A.T.C.)	1	15
Burtch (C.C.)	3	13
Burtch (A.T.C.)	-	4
Burwash (C.C.)	1	28
Guelph (C.C.)	2	29
Millbrook (C.C.)	-	1
Mimico (C.C.)	3	10
Monteith (C.C.)	-	1
Monteith (A.T.C.)	-	-
Ontario Correctional Institute	-	-
Rideau (C.C.)	1	13
Rideau (A.T.C.)	-	14
Thunder Bay (C.C.)	-	3
Thunder Bay (A.T.C.)	-	7
Vanier Centre	5	14
TOTAL	16	152

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

	Male	Female	Total
Definite Terms			
Under 30 days	187	22	209
30 days and under 60	454	5	459
2 months and under 3	431	7	438
3 " " " 6	1289	35	1324
6 " " " 12	1262	12	1274
12 " " " 18	561	1	562
18 " " " 24	347	3	350
Other definite terms	15	-	15
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	4546	85	4631

Indefinite Terms Being Served

Under 3 months	9	3	12
3 months and under 6	164	45	209
6 " " " 12	515	104	619
12 " " " 18	240	46	286
18 " " " 24	204	30	234
Other indefinite terms	10	-	10
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	1142	228	1370
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED	5688	313	6001

(included in above)

*Intermittent Sentences	2	-	2
Probation after Sentence	673	45	718

*Intermittent Sentencing became effective during the fiscal year 1973-74

* OFFENCES

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes Against the Person	727	30
Crimes Against Property	7526	789
Crimes Against Public Morals and Decency	242	26
Crimes Against Public Order and Peace	1792	58
Drug Offences	858	75
Liquor Offences	1228	33
Traffic Offences	1388	38
Other Offences not enumerated above	523	29
TOTAL	<u>14283</u>	<u>1078</u>

*Includes All Offences for which Prisoners were convicted

	BRAMPTON (A.T.C.)	BURTCH (C.C.)	BURTCH (A.T.C.)	BURWASH (C.C.)	GUELPH (C.C.) *	MILLBROOK (C.C.)	MIMICO (C.C.) **	MONTEITH (C.C.)	MONTEITH (A.T.C.)	ONTARIO CORREC- TIONAL INST.	RIDEAU (C.C.)	RIDEAU (A.T.C.)	THUNDER BAY (C.C.)	THUNDER BAY (A.T.C.)	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973.....	124	184	46	261	696	190	356	98	50	-	117	55	57	51	2285
Committed during year.....	179	791	90	214	1780	126	975	439	129	90	392	164	203	116	5688
Received and transferred to training centre	-	-	-	-	269	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	269
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	70	37	-	152	198	194	158	31	10	166	32	15	11	9	1083
+ Readmitted from other institutions	-	-	-	76	414	36	94	10	9	3	28	8	17	16	711
National Parole violators readmitted	1	5	-	3	15	1	13	-	1	-	5	-	3	1	48
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	-	4	-	3	27	3	16	2	2	-	14	4	3	2	80
Transferred from a psychiatric facility	-	-	-	-	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	31
Discharged on expiration of sentence	76	479	20	112	857	135	737	211	49	72	256	110	122	65	3301
Discharged on payment of fine	-	58	-	1	9	2	43	30	1	-	8	1	2	2	157
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	-	62	1	35	52	1	68	167	21	3	30	3	55	27	525
Discharged by Order-in-Council.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Released by National Parole Board	54	43	25	33	158	3	44	8	10	3	16	13	8	13	431
Released by Ontario Parole Board	71	12	15	32	200	14	59	11	25	12	15	20	9	10	505
Released on Bail	-	-	-	-	23	1	13	3	4	1	3	2	-	2	52
Released to immigration authorities	-	2	-	-	17	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Released for other reasons	-	-	1	-	-	3	26	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	39
Transferred to hospital	-	4	-	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	-	10	-	2	45	6	8	-	1	-	7	-	2	1	82
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P.	-	15	3	12	106	-	21	3	3	-	11	6	2	4	186
Transferred for other reasons	58	168	36	212	1115	206	322	53	34	59	131	40	50	42	2526
Died while serving sentence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974	1	3	-	1	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	11
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974	114	165	35	241	572	171	282	93	48	109	110	51	45	30	2066

* Includes Dufferin and Oliver Forestry Camps
** Includes Hillsdale Forestry Camp
+ Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc. and re-admitted +
++ This total is included in Brampton or Burtch A.T.C.s

FEMALE

VANIER CENTRE

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1973	120
Committed during year	313
Received and transferred to training centre	-
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P.	-
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	3
* Readmitted from other institutions	30
National Parole violators readmitted	-
Ontario Parole violators readmitted	8

Discharged on expiration of sentence	136
Discharged on payment of fine	11
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	14
Discharged by Order-in-Council	-
Discharged by His Excellency the Governor General	-
Released by National Parole Board	2
Released by Ontario Parole Board	108
Released on Bail	4
Released to immigration authorities	21
Released for other reasons	20
Transferred to hospital	-
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	4
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P.	-
Transferred for other reasons	60
Died while serving sentence	-
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1974	5

Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1974	89
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* Persons transferred to other institutions for further hearings, etc.
and re-admitted

JAILS

Number committed to Jail for trial:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	53,378
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	56,071

Number convicted:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	48,576
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	49,374

Total number sentenced to terms of imprisonment:

For the year ending March 31, 1973.....	35,183
For the year ending March 31, 1974.....	32,362

CONVICTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Crimes:		
Against the person	4013	144
Against property	16272	1237
Against public order and peace	5480	318
Against public morals and decency	716	237
Liquor offences	19371	991
Drug offences	2949	170
Traffic offences	43838	1750
Miscellaneous	2798	178
TOTALS	95437	5025

AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years	19	7
16 years	1345	81
17 years	2531	154
18 years	3199	190
19 years to 24 years inclusive	14549	763
25 years to 35 years inclusive	11385	720
36 years to 50 years inclusive	9084	478
51 years to 65 years inclusive	4214	145
65 years and over	501	9
TOTALS	46827	2547

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - IN

	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1973	797	46
Remaining in custody for other reasons, March 31, 1973	1306	79
Readmitted from bail where released on bail previous year	1038	52
Transferred from other institutions	2039	179
Committed during year ending March 31, 1974	52859	3213
Total in Custody During Year	58039	3569

MOVEMENT OF JAIL POPULATION - OUT

Number released on bail	4331	308
Acquitted and released	954	85
Released by order of judge or court without trial	312	42
Paid fines and were released	12199	556
Released on probation	1173	82
Released on suspended sentence without probation	891	88
Released for any other reason.....	1072	77
Released to immigration	761	173
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	24825	1503
* Transferred to other institutions	9561	551
Died before trial	10	1
Died while serving sentence	4	-
Escaped and not recaptured during year	1	1
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1974	739	22
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1974	1206	80
Total	58039	3569

See * Prisoners Transferred (Opposite)

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
Prisoners Transferred:		
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence	6778	425
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P.	33	-
to penitentiary	1275	29
to training school	60	30
to an Ontario hospital, etc.	323	34
for other reasons	1092	50
Totals	9561	568

FINES, PROBATIONS, SUSPENDED SENTENCES, TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT BEING SERVED

Paid Fine	12199	556
Placed on probation	1173	82
Suspended sentence without probation	891	88
Under 30 days	19016	1124
30 days and under 60 days	4012	247
60 days and under 90 days	1266	59
3 months and under 4	1542	31
4 months and under 5	496	15
5 months and under 6	232	6
6 months and under 9	1189	34
9 months and under 12	500	12
12 months and under 15	645	4
15 months and under 18	214	3
18 months and under 21	275	7
21 months and under 24	444	12
Sentenced to Death	1	-
Penitentiary	957	20
Definite Sentences.....	45042	2300
Indefinite Sentences.....	1713	257
Total Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment ..	30789	1574

USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION

JAILS	Accommodation		Greatest Number of Inmates			Least Number of Inmates		Average Daily Jail Population	Number Committed Indictable Offences	Number Committed Nonindictable Offences	Number of Lock-up and Transit Inmates	Total Day's Stay of Inmates
	M	F	M & F	M	F	M	F					
Barrie.....	45	7	66	65	3	19	-	44	465	929	16	14,889
Brampton.....	34	-	60	60	-	32	-	50	1028	189	-	18,427
Brantford.....	46	3	48	48	3	18	-	33.6	566	467	-	12,268
Brockville.....	24	4	32	32	2	-	-	19.5	153	420	97	7,137
* Cayuga.....	12	6	16	15	1	2	-	7.7	87	129	188	2,808
Chatham.....	31	5	42	42	2	10	-	25.3	259	414	-	9,246
Cobourg.....	35	3	43	41	2	10	-	22	228	294	-	7,200
Cornwall.....	21	4	29	27	2	7	-	16	307	226	-	5,791
Fort Frances.....	10	2	25	25	3	4	-	10.4	55	214	133	3,803
Guelph.....	28	-	43	43	-	9	-	28	603	112	-	9,304
Haileybury.....	29	3	41	40	4	10	-	22.1	129	125	-	8,068
Hamilton.....	124	18	159	144	15	81	3	117	1114	2781	-	44,396
Kenora.....	47	10	94	76	29	34	8	75.9	373	1315	-	27,699
Kitchener.....	34	5	76	72	6	31	-	52	508	1210	6	18,954
Lindsay.....	30	6	25	25	2	5	-	14.4	159	266	125	5,290
London.....	72	8	109	99	12	37	-	76.4	828	2043	2	31,760
L'Orignal.....	24	3	20	20	1	5	-	10.3	119	145	-	3,774
Milton.....	26	3	39	39	-	8	-	22.8	323	271	201	8,328
Monteith.....	23	-	20	20	-	3	-	10	190	246	-	3,717
North Bay.....	59	9	70	69	2	14	-	37	209	401	525	13,513
Orangeville.....	18	-	28	28	-	5	-	14.9	127	47	131	5,442
Owen Sound.....	28	2	35	35	3	11	-	21.7	120	355	-	7,955
Parry Sound.....	31	4	38	37	3	10	-	23.3	193	266	17	8,494
Pembroke.....	24	8	43	43	2	5	-	18.2	200	500	-	6,646
Perth.....	24	2	31	31	1	6	-	15.7	70	354	124	5,719
Peterborough.....	18	6	33	31	2	6	-	21.5	217	415	11	7,867
** St. Catharines.....	60	8	60	57	9	26	-	39	322	371	40	6,534
St. Thomas.....	17	4	30	30	1	9	-	18.5	174	138	-	6,739
Sarnia.....	44	10	45	45	4	16	-	30.8	507	421	-	11,495
+ Sault Ste. Marie.....	32	7	64	62	6	22	-	42	502	464	49	15,283
Simcoe.....	28	3	32	32	1	7	-	18.1	229	399	47	6,635
Stratford.....	23	4	36	34	2	11	-	20.4	308	266	-	7,384
Sudbury.....	56	9	89	87	6	41	-	69	618	1352	112	25,928
Thunder Bay.....	64	13	68	68	8	29	-	54.5	552	1209	15	16,940
++ Toronto.....	570	84	873	807	66	386	28	619	7510	8681	1494	225,756
Walkerton.....	28	4	25	23	2	5	-	13.4	180	171	8	4,923
** Welland.....	45	6	54	54	-	14	-	33.2	223	143	-	5,282
Whitby.....	50	4	72	70	7	28	-	47.4	692	613	-	17,328
Windsor.....	92	10	107	101	7	45	1	81	724	1245	-	30,157
Woodstock.....	28	5	26	26	1	4	-	13	103	191	-	4,691
Quinte Regional Detention Centre.....	96	6	97	93	8	38	-	70	571	863	8	25,834
Ottawa Regional Detention Centre.....	116	24	161	156	10	94	2	123.8	994	1391	-	45,256
** Niagara Regional Detention Centre.....	127	36	104	101	9	60	-	80.8	627	553	2	16,021
TOTALS									23466	32605	3351	770,681

* Cayuga Jail closed March 1, 1973
** Prisoners from St. Catharines and Welland Jails Transferred to Niagara R.D.C. on opening, Sept. 15, 1973
++ Includes Hendrie Forestry Camp
+ Includes McCreight's Forestry Camp (Closed May 31, 1973)

TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

For Fiscal Year April 1st, 1973 to March 31st, 1974.

	<u>Central and Local Long Term T.A.s</u>	<u>Local Short Term (1-5) day T.A.s</u>
No. of Meetings held (Main Office Only)	103	
No. of applications received - Local and Main Office -		
Academic	120	
Vocational	148	
Employment	1200	
6-15	<u>248</u>	
Sub Totals (Received)	<u>1716</u>	<u>11253</u>
No. of applications activated -		
Academic	50	
Vocational	72	
Employment	619	
6-15	<u>43</u>	
Sub Totals (Activated)	<u>784</u>	<u>6064</u>
No of applications completed successfully (not necessarily activated in the same year)	690 <u>(88.01%)</u>	5903 <u>(97.34%)</u>
<u>Grand Total</u>	number of approved and activated applications, from - April 1st, 1973 to March 31st, 1974 both Long term and Short term:	
		<u>6848</u> - 100%
	Revoked	100 - 1.4%
	Withdrawn	155 - 2.3%
<u>Grand Total</u> -	Successfully completed (though not necessarily activated in the same year)	
		<u>6593</u> - <u>96.3%</u>

PROBATION

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1973 - 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	22871	Boys	6167
Women	<u>3377</u>	Girls	<u>1084</u>
Total	<u>26248</u>	Total	<u>7251</u>

2. Total under supervision, April 1, 1973:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11114	Boys	3619
Women	<u>1443</u>	Girls	<u>632</u>
Total	<u>12557</u>	Total	<u>4251</u>

3. Total under supervision, March 31, 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	12810	Boys	3318
Women	<u>1755</u>	Girls	<u>440</u>
Total	<u>14565</u>	Total	<u>3758</u>

4. Total placed under probation supervision, April 1, 1973 to March 31, 1974:

Adults:		Juveniles:	
Men	11757	Boys	3046
Women	<u>1934</u>	Girls	<u>551</u>
Total	<u>13691</u>	Total	<u>3597</u>

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE STATEMENT

Year Ending March 31, 1974

No. of Meetings held 233

No. appeared for parole consideration:

Men		1,336
Women		276
Total		<u>1,612</u>

No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:

Men		623
Women		128
Total		<u>751</u>

Completed Successfully:

Men		320 or 71%
Women		60 or 82%
Total		<u>380 or 72%</u>

