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Ministry of Correctional Services

Report of the Minister

1979



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Ministry of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1979

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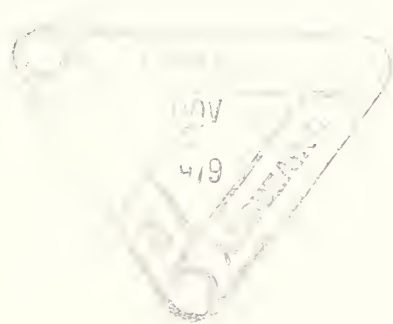
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The Honorable Pauline M. McGibbon, OC BA LLD DU DHumL BAA
(Theatre) Hon FRCPS(C)
Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario,
Legislative Building, Queen's Park,
Toronto, Ontario.

May It Please Your Honor:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional
Services for the year ending March 31, 1979.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Gord Walker". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Gord" written in a larger, more prominent script than the last name "Walker".

Gord Walker, QC
Minister of Correctional Services

The Honorable Gord Walker, QC
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, 1979.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Glenn R. Thompson". The signature is written in a cursive style, with the first name "Glenn" and the last name "Thompson" being the most legible parts. There is a large, sweeping flourish at the end of the signature.

Glenn R. Thompson
Deputy Minister

Ministry Boards

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

Daniel W. F. Coughlan
Chairman

West-Central Regional Board

John S. Morrison
Vice-Chairman

F. Vernon Johnston
Part-time Member

Mrs. Marjorie E. Nicholson
Full-time Member

Sir Robert S. Williams, KSS
Part-time Member

Mrs. Karen H. Freel
Part-time Member

East-Central Regional Board

Hubert M. Hooper
Vice-Chairman

Chauncey L. Dawson
Part-time Member

Dennis W. Murphy
Full-time Member

Mrs. Patricia E. Whiteford
Part-time Member

Donald E. Nokes
Full-time Member

Western Regional Board

Ms. Donna M. Clark
Vice-Chairman

Wally Hetherington
Part-time Member

Edward A. O'Neill
Full-time Member

Mrs. Barbara M. McLean
Part-time Member

Geoffrey M. Fellows
Part-time Member

Mrs. A. Elizabeth Murray
Part-time Member

Eastern Regional Board

Gerald P. Whitehead
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. Alixe Lillico
Part-time Member

John E. Fraser
Full-time Member

Donald C. Mason
Part-time Member

Roland R. Beriault
Part-time Member

James H. Metcalfe
Part-time Member

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE continued

Northern Regional Board

Donald B. Griggs Vice-Chairman	Mrs. Elizabeth M. Bradley Part-time Member
Fernand E. Grandbois Full-time Member	Mrs. Marlene Pierre-Aggamaway Part-time Member
Mrs. Liliane B. Beauchamp Part-time Member	Mrs. Carmel Saumur Part-time Member

MINISTER'S ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR 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 program.

W. Jack Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd Chairman	Prof. H. R. Stuart Ryan, QC
John M. Gilbert	Lloyd Shier
Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA	Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, MD, DPsych, FRCP (C)
Mrs. Rene Hogarth	Mrs. Katherine Stewart, BA BEd, LLD
Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD LLD	

PREAMBLE

During the past year the Ministry of Correctional Services has maintained its standing as a progressive correctional jurisdiction.

Improved classification methods for inmates of institutions, expansion of community programs, and increased staff training have all served to increase the efficacy of the over-all ministry performance.

Despite severe budget constraints, the ministry has provided a wide range of rehabilitative programs for inmates and instituted new types of community programs for probationers.

Presentations were made to criminal court judges across the province urging greater use of community programs and other alternatives to incarceration for non-violent petty offenders.

Many communities benefited throughout the year from a variety of inmate work programs. All of the projects undertaken were those for which no funds were available and therefore no citizens lost jobs.

Corrections offers a challenging work environment in several fields of endeavor, and the ministry has been fortunate to continue to attract personnel of high calibre.

The number of volunteer workers continued to increase, providing many specialized programs and support workers.

The ministry's work during the year is detailed in the pages following.

The Ministry

REORGANIZATION

A reorganization of the ministry was initiated in response to several objectives including: the further development of community programs; improving the coordination and integration of long-range planning and inter-governmental relations; adjusting the administrative structure further as a result of the transfer of the Juvenile Division to the Ministry of Community and Social Services; and responding to the current climate of economic restraint by reducing the administrative super-structure of the ministry.

The separation of institutional and community programs is designed to give a major thrust to the expansion and further development of community-based programs. The ministry's goal of consolidating institutional and community program administration at the local level is expected to be accomplished within two or three years.

The organization chart on the following page indicates the flow of responsibility from regional locations and within the ministry's head office.

The three major areas of the ministry, starting from the left side of the chart, are:

- (1) Institutions and the various personnel, both administrative and specialized, supporting the daily operations of institutions are governed by an executive director, institutional programs.
- (2) An executive director, community programs, administers probation and parole services as well as a number of continuing and recently initiated programs, some of which are aimed at helping the offender to accept his responsibility for his wrongdoing and make restitution to his victim or to the community as a whole.
- (3) The executive director, planning and support services division, is responsible for the comptrollership functions, which include the management and financial control and reporting processes, of the ministry. This division includes also the ministry's central supply and services, data processing, public relations, research and legal services.

The total area of responsibility for each of these three positions can be seen from an examination of the chart on the following page.

ORGANIZATION CHART
As of March 31, 1979



*Senior Management Committee

The annual report is intended to provide information on specific projects initiated in the fiscal year and on progress made in on-going programs.

Literature dealing with specific areas of interest is available through the Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, M7A 1N8.

EFFECTS OF NEW LEGISLATION

Under the terms of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977 (Canada), the indeterminate, or indefinite, sentence was abolished as of August 1, 1978. As a result, the Ontario Board of Parole accepted responsibility for parole decisions involving all inmates serving sentences in ministry institutions. Those inmates serving terms of more than six months are now interviewed automatically; those serving less than six months may apply for parole.

An expansion of the probation and parole services followed as a result of this increased parole jurisdiction. In larger centres where the parole caseload exceeded forty-five clients, a probation/parole officer was delegated to deal only with parole cases.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, contained amendments to previous federal legislation which eliminated the indeterminate sentence. Provincial governments in Canada now exercise parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to provincial institutions if they so desire.

These new parole limits were implemented in Ontario following passage of The Ministry of Correctional Services Act (Bill 85), which came into force in June 1978.

Inmates serving sentences of six months or more are eligible for parole and automatically receive consideration by the board; no formal application on the part of the inmate is required. For sentences of less than six months written application is required.

Parole is a means of releasing an offender into the community under supervision while he serves the remaining portion of his sentence. A parolee who fails to comply with the conditions of parole may be returned to the institution on the authority of the board.

Because of the additional responsibilities incurred by the board as a result of the amendments, the board was expanded, and five regional boards are now operating. There are now 12 full-time and 17 part-time members. The part-time members have been selected from the areas in which correctional institutions are located, in order to elicit community participation and cooperation.

The northern board covers all institutions north of North Bay, and from Timmins westward to Kenora. This necessitates considerable traveling time. The eastern regional board is located in Kingston, the western board in Guelph, and the west-central and east-central boards are located at the ministry's head office in Scarborough.

It is too early yet to accurately estimate the annual workload of the board under its added responsibility but it is significant to note that in the last full year under the former system, the board held 232 meetings to consider 1,496 applicants and released 659 on parole. By comparison, for the first six months under the present system the board held 364 meetings to consider 2,872 applicants and released 1,033 on parole.

An examination of revocation rates for those granted parole shows that in the eight-month period (September 1978 to April 1979) immediately following the implementation of the new parole legislation, the percentage of monthly revocations to monthly counts did not increase with the increase in parolees.

HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

In 1978, as a part of the ministry reorganization plan, the former personnel branch took over responsibility for manpower planning and development and was renamed human resources management branch. These added responsibilities will become increasingly significant as the branch develops an over-all manpower plan for the ministry, with the primary objective of preparing employees for the anticipated amalgamation of institutional and community programs in approximately three to four years.

The affirmative action program has continued to work towards increasing opportunities for female employees throughout the ministry. Two-thirds of the ministry's employees work in traditionally male occupations, those of correctional officer and probation and parole officer, and the affirmative action program has, therefore, concentrated on these two areas.

The ministry was the first provincial correctional jurisdiction to employ women correctional officers to work in correctional institutions for the male offender, and as such is a model for the use of women in correctional facilities. Currently 145 women correctional officers are employed in adult male institutions as compared to 16 in 1975.

For almost a decade the trend in hiring probation and parole officers has been towards increasing the number of women officers, but the affirmative action program has provided added impetus, and the number of women officers has increased from 39 in March 1975 to 99 in March 1979.

Traditionally, women probation and parole officers handled only female clients, but as the number of women officers increased so has the caseload for all officers, necessitating a sharing of responsibilities, and thus an increasingly equal role for women. Both male and female officers now manage mixed caseloads.

Continued efforts will be made by the human resources management branch to maintain and improve recruitment standards, particularly for correctional officers and probation and parole officers.

STAFF TRAINING

As a part of the ministry reorganization which went into effect in September 1978, the responsibility for staff training and development was divided into two specialized divisions: institutions and community programs.

The institutional staff training branch underwent an extensive reorganization designed to improve cost effectiveness, to increase flexibility of response to the changing demands of field managers, and to enhance the quality of institutional staff training. Concurrent with this reorganization a number of initiatives were undertaken.

The scope of the ministry's institutional training and development program was widened by the implementation of management development training. The first of these programs, which included all superintendents as participants, was successfully concluded and plans are now underway to offer the program to institutional middle management.

The cost effectiveness of the branch received a great deal of attention by emphasizing the numerical aspects of training. Management by results (MBR) targets were exceeded both in terms of numbers of trainees as well as in the number of in-house courses offered during the year.

Measures were also taken to improve on-the-job refresher training by providing institutions with better access to the services of a specialist in staff training. A regional training advisor (RTA) was appointed for each of the four regions. Where needed, RTAs delivered in situ training in a number of areas and especially in first aid and the use of tear gas equipment. Each RTA was provided with a number of copies of slide and sound programs which could be used by institutional training officers as a part of on-the-job refresher training. Through the aegis of the National Advisory Network on Correctional Manpower Planning, Training and Development, approximately 300 copies of thirteen of these programs have been distributed to other correctional jurisdictions and have found ready acceptance at the institutional level.

As a first step towards improving the quality of the semi-annual training plan, the ministry's institutional staff training records were computerized, providing up-to-date hard information on the progress of training and, more importantly, on the areas in which greater emphasis was required. RTAs provided further important input into the planning system by, in effect, drawing the planning staff's attention to the special needs as articulated by the institutional staff within their respective regions. RTAs were also able to liaise closely with regional representatives of the human resources management branch and were thus able to forecast the numerical needs of each of the regions. This enabled the branch to arrive at a semi-annual training plan which focused on the actual needs of the field.

The components of the semi-annual training plan were, broadly speaking, management training and correctional officer training. Both were delivered in such a way as to minimize costs and travel time. Management training was delivered in locations central to the home bases of the participants. Correctional officer training courses were delivered by a group of trainers who traveled to a central location within a geographical cluster of institutions.

The branch continued to administer the ministry's educational leave assistance program although the terms of reference were narrowed to focus on job performance requirements as opposed to the wider scope of a particular individual's developmental needs.

Work continued in the area of curriculum development although the development of the managerial program occupied much of the available man hours. The overhaul of all institutional staff training programs has commenced with a re-examination of the basic training system of correctional officers.

The community programs area of staff training provides services to all areas within the community programs division as well as to related community correctional agencies.

A series of yearly workshops and seminars is provided for various levels of staff in the areas of basic training, management training, skills training, non-government agencies training, and volunteers and process consultation.

An intensive theoretical training course for new probation and parole officers is provided each year, utilizing graduate school professors from the disciplines of law, social work and administration, as well as ministry development officers.

This two-year training period culminates in professional development examinations which judge the candidates on their ability to integrate theory with practical knowledge.

All new officers must succeed in these examinations in order to progress from the probation/parole officer one level.

Management training courses, which are receiving special emphasis, encompass a grounding in management theory, the concepts of general supervision and the principles of management, and the relation of concepts of management to new correctional approaches, such as team management and resource personnel.

The new team approach provides clients with access to more than one officer, so that the clients' varied needs are met by the officers with skills in the particular areas.

To meet the ministry's increasing involvement with the community, staff from community resource centres and from programs operated by agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society and the Salvation Army are included in regularly scheduled programs where appropriate.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

The ministry entered into an agreement with Carlisle Automotive Parts to set up a manufacturing operation within the Maplehurst Complex.

The operation is similar to that already in place at the Guelph Correctional Centre abattoir in that inmates are hired by the company to work for wages comparable to those paid in private industry in the community, but inmates work and live on correctional institution property. Ten to twelve inmates worked for this company at one time throughout the year.

Flame retardant mattresses for ministry use are made at the Mimico Correctional Centre. The mattresses were also sold within the Ontario Government to the Ministries of Health and Community and Social Services, and to other provincial governments and federal penitentiaries.

At the Burtch Correctional Centre, a canning operation produced approximately 200,000 cans of fruit, vegetables and jams for ministry use as well as for sale to other ministries.

A \$60,000 expansion which added an apple juice line will be ready for use next year and is expected to can about 200 tons of Ontario apples.

In cooperation with the federal government, the industrial products branch, together with the regional market development, Ontario, section of Correctional Services Canada, held a joint display of industrial products made in correctional institutions. The first cooperative venture of its kind between the two levels of government, the trade show's success was seen as a step towards similar joint participation in other areas of responsibility.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The planning and research branch provides financial, planning and policy analyses, and controls and conducts researches carried out to assess and evaluate programs and provide assistance to managers in making priority operational decisions.

The position of policy planning coordinator was established to work in conjunction with the ministry's senior management committee. A major responsibility will be to assist in the development of a policy master plan, which will include clarification of ministry goals and objectives and development of a broad philosophical stance in relevant issues.

A number of research reports were published during the year, including: The Native Inmate in Ontario: a preliminary survey; Community Resource Centres - a one year follow-up study; and Inventory of Probation and Parole Programs in Ontario.

Among studies conducted during the year, with publication expected sometime in the next fiscal year, is a study of the child-care needs of female offenders; further analyses of the problems of Native offenders; offenders' perceptions of the ministry's community service order program; and an examination of adult training centre programs.

Another study examined the current status of the temporary absence program. The study included a sample of 209 inmates who were granted long-term passes between January and April of 1977. These passes from the institutions were to allow inmates to work or attend school in the community. The data generated from this study revealed the following description of TAP participants: 52 percent were single; 35 percent were married; 4 percent were living common-law, while the remaining 9 percent were either widowed, separated or divorced. The average age was 26.4 years; 65 percent had completed at least a grade 10 level of education; over two-thirds were employed at the time of incarceration with 27 percent unemployed; and the remaining 4 percent were either students or housewives.

Almost one half of the participants were first offenders. The types of offenses for which participants were currently serving time is illustrated by the data in the following table:

CURRENT OFFENSE CATEGORIES

<u>Offense Type</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>% *</u>
Property	79	37.8
Liquor	79	37.8
Public Order and Peace	38	18.2
Traffic	31	14.8
Drug	30	14.4
Person	12	5.8
Morals and Decency	1	0.4
Other	3	1.4

*Since inmates may be serving time for more than one offense type, these categories are not mutually exclusive and the percentages will add to more than 100.

To summarize, the average inmate in the temporary absence program was single, 26.4 years of age, with at least a grade 10 level of education. He was employed at the time of incarceration and, in half the cases, he had no prior convictions. He was most likely to be serving time for property and/or liquor offenses.

Eighty-nine percent of the participants for whom information was available completed their program as planned. Only 4.9 percent of the participants could be considered failures in that they did not adjust to the special conditions of their temporary absence pass.

Recidivism rates were relatively low. Only 18.4 percent of the participants were convicted of a further offense within a one-year period after release. Furthermore, 69.2 percent of the 107 participants who had a history of prior convictions were not convicted of any additional offenses within the one-year study period after release.

Altogether, 73.9 percent of the participants comprising this study sample both completed their program as planned and did not recidivate within a one-year period. Further information and data on the temporary absence program will be released in a report from the ministry's planning and research branch in the latter part of 1979.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM (TAP)

The temporary absence program maintained a success rate of about 98 percent throughout the year, a success rate which has remained stable to within one percent plus or minus since the program began in 1969.

Within the temporary absence program, any inmate of an institution may apply for an absence to take part in humanitarian or rehabilitative programs operating within the community for a period as short as several hours, or in a variety of programs involving longer periods of time. Applicants for a temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability.

The program is monitored by the inmate enquiry and appeals branch, which is also responsible for acting on complaints, reviews, and appeals involving temporary absence application and enforcement proceedings.

During the year, responsibility for much of the decision-making regarding the implementation of a temporary absence was transferred to the local level. Institutional superintendents, working in cooperation with the probation and parole staff as well as any outside agency which may be involved, now supervise and monitor participants of the program.

There has been a significant increase in short-term absences which, although it reflects an expected normal increase, also coincides with the decentralization of initial decision-making authority.

Many of the benefits of the temporary absence program accrue in the long term, after the individual has completed his sentence, such as in the areas of job continuance, new work skills, and additional educational training. The short-term benefits, however, are much more tangible, as can be seen from the socio-economic benefits illustrated in the table on the page opposite.

ENERGY CONSERVATION

In 1976 an energy management program was initiated to control the use of energy throughout ministry facilities.

Institutions of 20,000 square feet and over were included in the project; a total of sixteen institutions.

A 7.5 percent savings was projected for this year, but an actual savings of 8.3 percent was accomplished. This produced a cost avoidance of \$400,000, bringing the total savings since the program's inception to \$1,840,593.

In addition, all ministry facilities have cut down on energy use wherever possible. These savings have helped to offset the inflation factor in the budgets of all facilities.

INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF THE CHILD

Although this ministry has no legislative control over persons under the age of 16, staff responded to the minister's request for participation in International Year of the Child projects with an unprecedented enthusiasm.

By the end of the fiscal year, only three months into IYC, staff had sponsored children in underdeveloped countries, taken part in skidoo-a-thons and skate-a-thons in support of local programs, and lent support to local sports teams.

Inmates of institutions also made a large contribution in the form of hand-made toys, nursery furniture, and playground equipment such as log climbing bars.

Despite the fact that no additional funds were provided, staff interest remained high, and plans were made to expand involvement in this project for the remainder of the calendar year.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM EARNINGS AND DISBURSEMENTS

<u>ABATTOIR PROGRAM, GUELPH CORRECTIONAL CENTRE</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons on TAP</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>	
1977/78	182	\$254,129	\$43,072	\$94,937	
1978/79	189	\$306,327	\$50,874	\$80,068	
<u>INSTITUTIONS</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Number of Persons on TAP</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>	
1977/78	2,397	\$647,882	\$116,285	\$184,826	
1978/79	2,740	\$686,475	\$123,306	\$164,905	
<u>COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES</u>					
<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Daily Population</u>	<u>Earnings</u>	<u>Room and Board</u>	<u>Family Support</u>	
1977/78	237	\$1,250,000	\$260,000	\$300,000	
1978/79	320	\$1,500,000	\$330,000	\$320,000	

Institution Programs

The institutional program division, headed by an executive director, is responsible for all functions carried out within and for institutional programs. This includes the areas of administration, inmate enquiry and appeals, staff training, medical, education, library, recreation, preventive security, inmate classification, and the bailiff duties.

Within this division, four geographically formed sections are each directed by a regional director. In total, the ministry operates 48 institutions and two forestry camps.

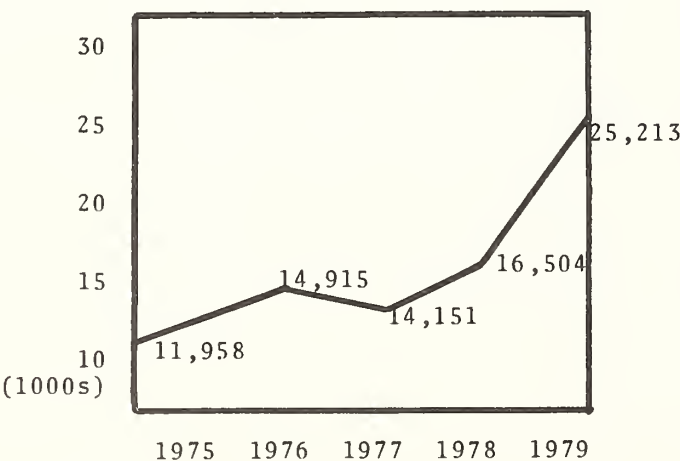
Bailiff Branch

The initial classification of all provincially sentenced prisoners is carried out by the bailiff branch.

During the year, this branch, with a staff of fourteen, transported 25,213 federal and provincial prisoners. The branch maintains five security vehicles for this purpose, all of which are equipped with mobile radios, mobile telephones, and security equipment.

As the graph below illustrates, the number of inmates transported by the ministry has more than doubled during a five-year period. This increase is a result of such ministry programs as temporary absence, where inmates are transferred to the institution closest to their place of work or educational training. In addition, law enforcement agencies and civil and criminal courts have increased the number of requests for the ministry to accept responsibility for the transportation of prisoners to appear as witnesses or for trial on further charges.

INMATES TRANSPORTED



TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

Ontario operates four basic types of correctional institutions: jails and detention centres; adult training centres; correctional centres, and treatment facilities.

Jails and detention centres, ranging in size from a 12-bed capacity to a 340-bed capacity, house, in the main, inmates awaiting trial or sentencing, those being held for immigration hearings or for deportation, those awaiting transfer to federal institutions and those serving very short sentences. Maximum security is provided in all jails and detention centres.

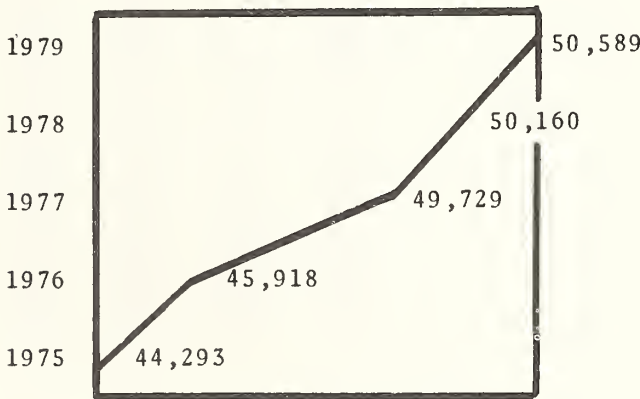
The correctional centres provide industrial and work experiences for those who are classified as being not well motivated. Both maximum and medium security are provided.

For inmates classified as potentially able to benefit from academic and vocational training programs, training centres offer programs approved by the Ontario Ministry of Education.

A correctional centre and an adult training centre functioning on the same property and under the same administration, are known as a correctional complex.

Of the two treatment facilities, one provides psychiatric assessment for male offenders from any ministry facility; the other consists of an assessment unit and treatment units. Admission to a treatment unit may be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

SENTENCED INMATES

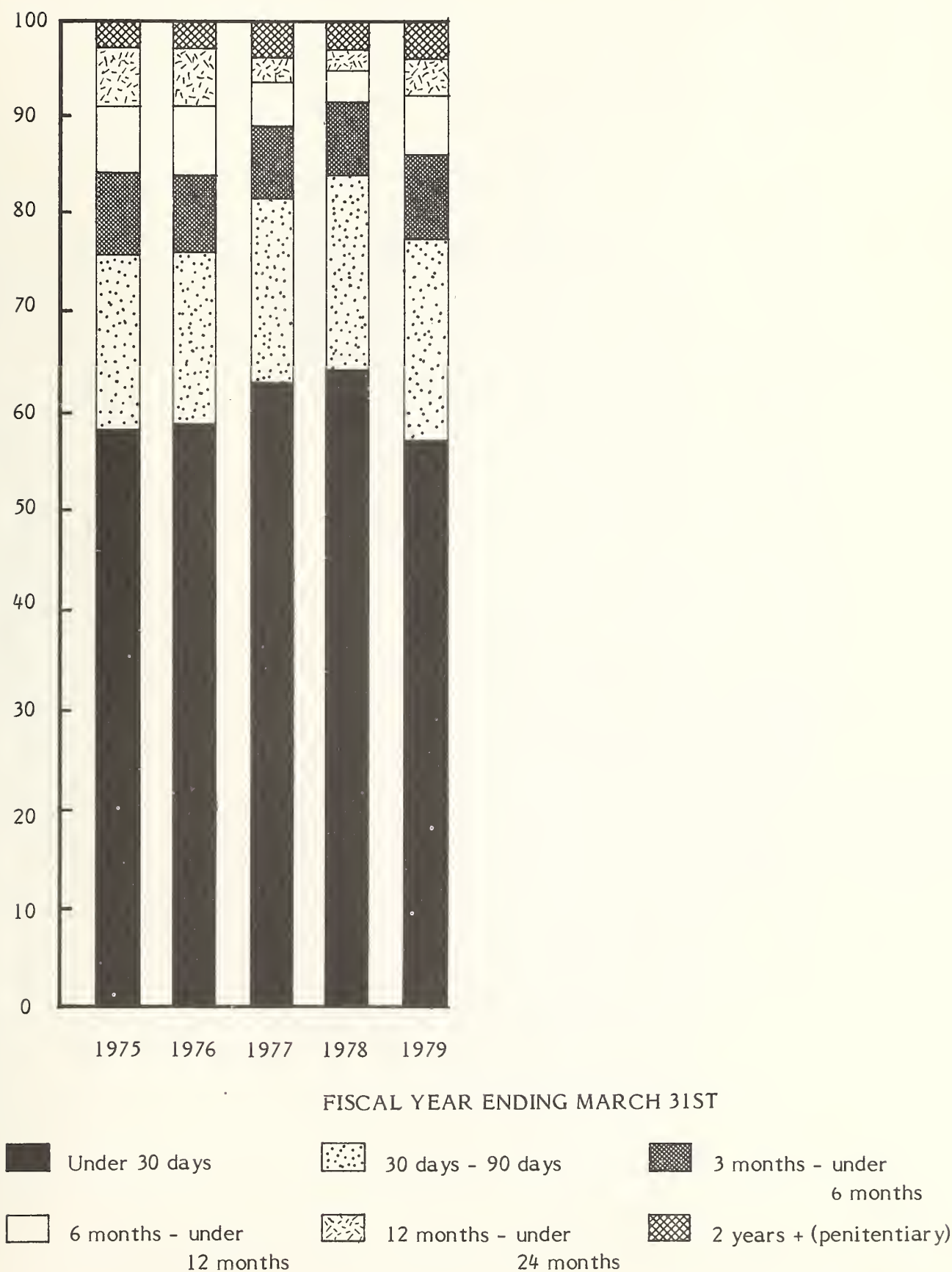


The above table shows the increase in institution population for a five-year period. The greater part of that increase is in the 16- to 35-year-old group, with the concentration on the 19- to 24-year-olds.

BREAKDOWN OF AGE GROUPS OF PERSONS ADMITTED TO JAILS

MALE	<u>1974/75</u>	<u>1975/76</u>	<u>1976/77</u>	<u>1977/78</u>	<u>1978/79</u>
16 to 18	7,495	9,683	10,331	10,023	11,092
19 to 24	13,052	17,185	18,737	18,762	19,629
25 to 35	10,106	12,335	13,695	13,785	14,371
36 to 50	7,390	8,488	8,903	8,774	8,634
59 and over	3,924	3,989	4,001	3,969	3,876
Totals	<u>41,967</u>	<u>51,678</u>	<u>55,667</u>	<u>55,380</u>	<u>57,602</u>
FEMALE					
16 to 18	402	623	840	788	962
19 to 24	568	944	1,270	1,276	1,423
25 to 35	779	841	887	950	1,075
36 to 50	401	489	529	505	599
59 and over	183	216	169	173	173
Totals	<u>2,326</u>	<u>3,113</u>	<u>3,695</u>	<u>3,692</u>	<u>4,232</u>

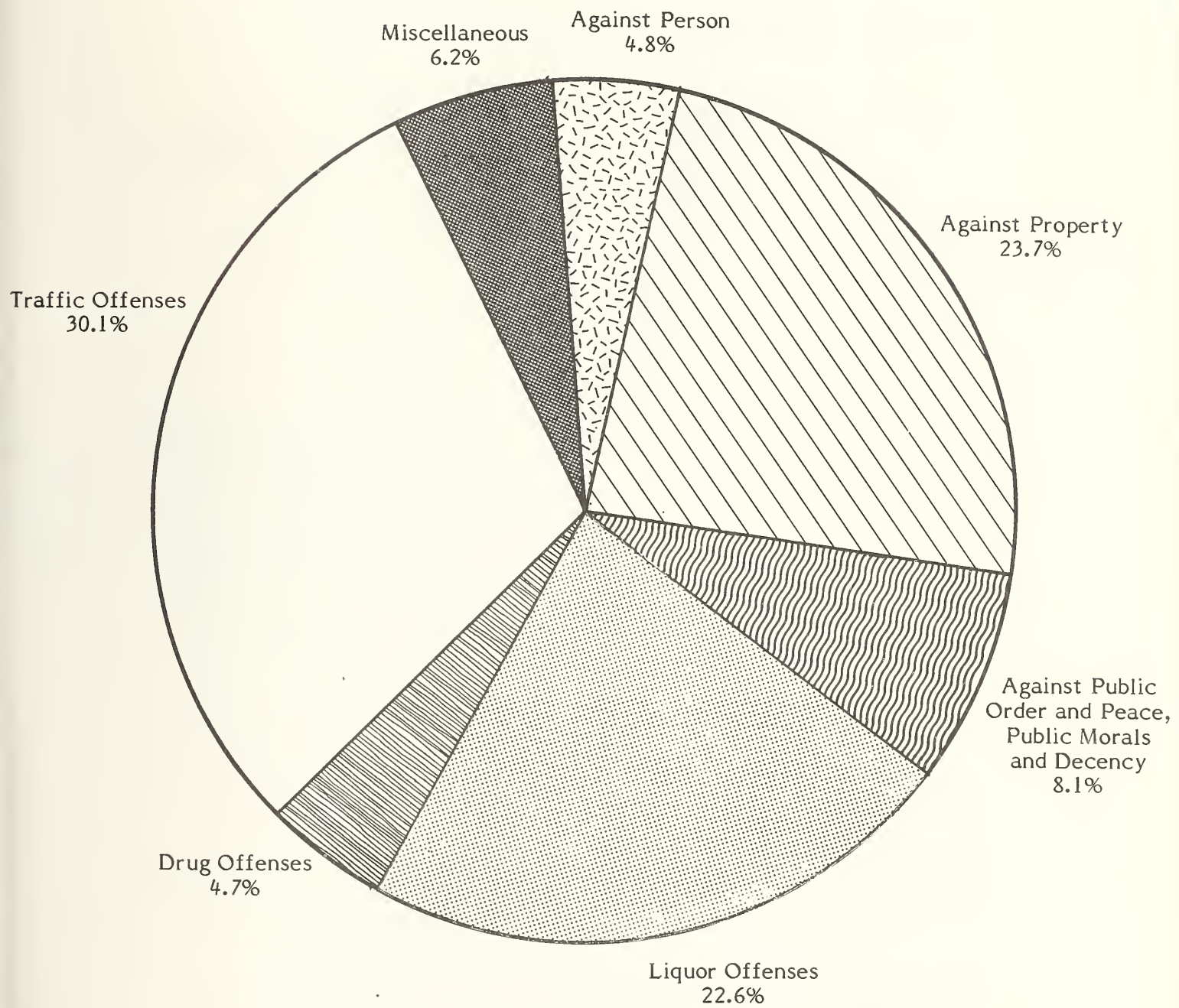
PERCENTAGE BREAKDOWN OF THE LENGTHS OF DEFINITE TERMS BEING SERVED BY PERSONS ADMITTED TO ONTARIO JAILS AND SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT, FISCAL YEARS ENDING MARCH 31ST, 1975-1979.



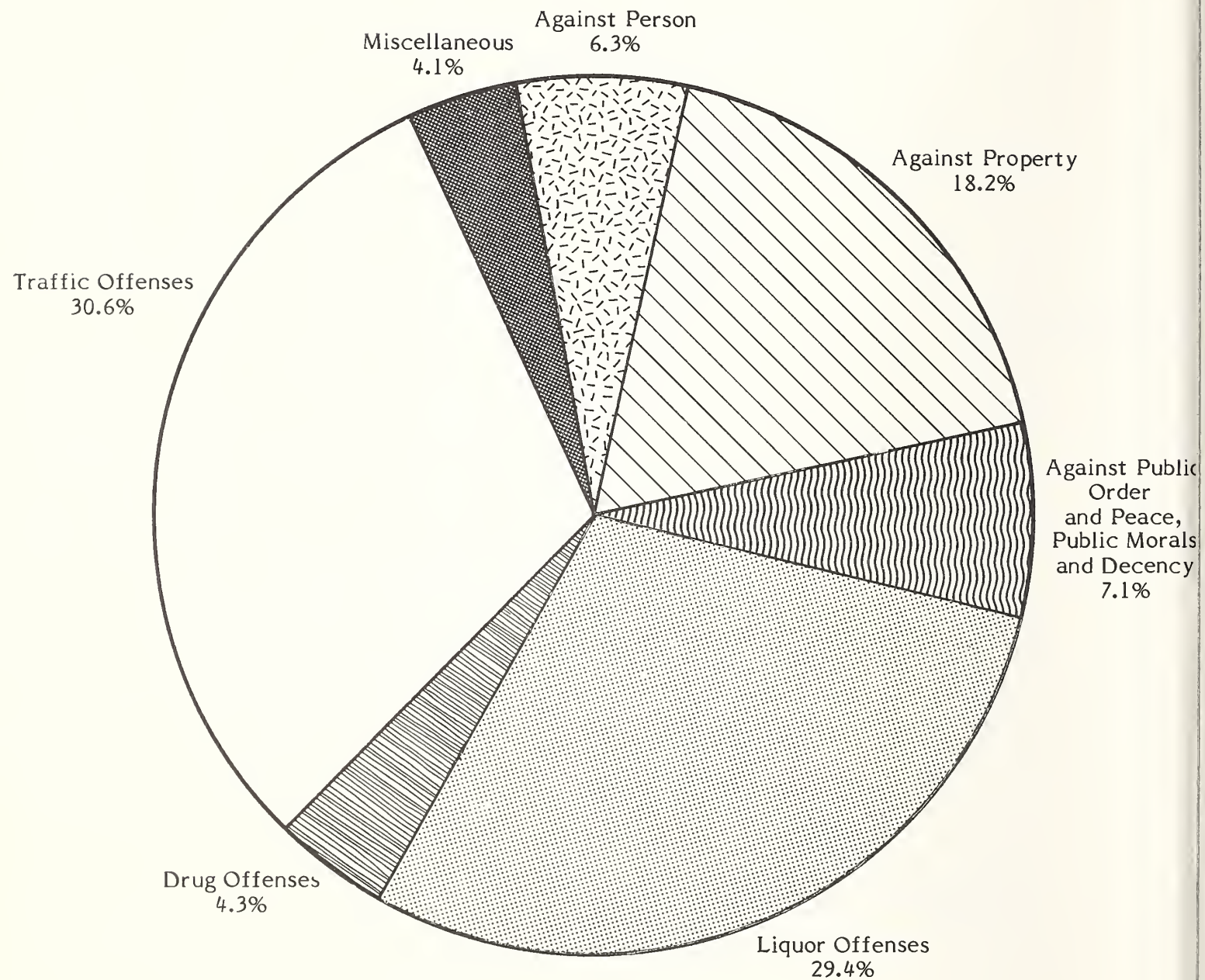
Breakdown of Length of Definite Term Being Served by Persons Committed to Ontario Jails
and Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment, Fiscal Years Ending March 31st, 1975-1979

Fiscal Year Ending March 31st						
<u>Length of Term</u>		<u>1975</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>
Under 30 Days	N %	18,646 58.8	17,889 59.3	23,374 63.4	25,310 64.7	22,365 58.1
30 Days and Under 90 Days	N %	5,689 17.9	5,173 17.2	6,874 18.6	7,820 20.0	7,856 20.4
3 Months and Under 6	N %	2,572 8.1	2,434 8.1	2,760 7.5	2,848 7.3	3,525 9.2
6 Months and Under 12	N %	2,179 6.9	2,163 7.2	1,645 4.5	1,252 3.2	2,183 5.7
12 Months and Under 24	N %	1,829 5.8	1,734 5.8	995 2.7	670 1.7	1,326 3.4
Penitentiary (2 years or more)	N %	787 2.5	751 2.5	1,241 3.4	1,192 3.0	1,254 3.3
Total	N %	31,702 100.0	30,144 100.1	36,889 100.1	39,092 99.9	38,509 100.1

TYPES OF CRIMES BY MALES ADMITTED TO
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES
FISCAL YEAR 1978/79



TYPES OF CRIMES BY FEMALES ADMITTED TO
ONTARIO JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES
FISCAL YEAR 1978/79



CENTRAL REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Maplehurst Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	J. O'Brien (acting)
Mimico Correctional Centre	C. C. DeGrandis
Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre	R. D. Phillipson
Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre	A. J. Dunbar
Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre	R. P. G. Barrett
Niagara Detention Centre	C. W. Hill (acting)
Barrie Jail	D. McFarlane
Toronto Jail	I. D. Starkie
House of Concord	T. Burns (Liaison Officer)

Furthering the ministry's program of leasing space to community industry, 30,131 square feet of industrial space at Maplehurst Complex, Milton, was leased to an automotive parts manufacturing firm. The ministry-managed furniture operation previously housed in this area was transferred to the Guelph Correctional Centre (western region).

Inmates employed by this private company are paid regular wages from which they contribute to their room and board in the institution.

During the 1978 harvest season 40 to 100 inmates assisted local fruit and vegetable growers to harvest their crops. In general, these inmates were paid the minimum wage and contributed proportionately to their room and board.

The following are examples of the numerous community projects carried out by Maplehurst Complex inmates.

A downtown beautification project for the Town of Milton involved planting trees along Main Street and helping to demolish an old service station site which inmates then converted into a parking lot and flower garden area.

Throughout the year, unescorted inmates were employed five days a week at the Milton Agricultural Museum, working at the restoration of agricultural artifacts and at general landscaping and maintenance under the supervision of Ministry of Agriculture staff.

Another year-round program, in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources, provides bush clearing and other forestry work for approximately ten inmates.

Construction of two new dormitories was carried out by inmates at Mimico Correctional Centre under the supervision of a ministry construction superintendent. Specialized contract companies provided necessary services.

Inmates also worked on a number of projects such as furniture refinishing for several ministry offices and repairing and painting Metropolitan Toronto area Crippled Civilian drop boxes.

The mattress factory at this institution produced approximately 4,000 flame retardant mattresses during the year. In addition to those supplied for ministry use, a number have been sold to hospitals and homes for the aged.

Community projects carried out by Mimico Correctional Centre inmates include involvement in the daily operations at Black Creek Pioneer Village (a pre-Confederation settlement) in northwest Metropolitan Toronto. Inmates dressed in period costumes provide animal care and work in the blacksmith's shop, the mill, and the toy shop, while others work at grounds maintenance.

A solar-heated home was built by Mimico Correctional Centre inmates for the Brampton Conservation Centre on the campus of Sheridan College in Brampton. The building will be used as a conservation resource centre and will be open to the public.

Mimico Correctional Centre inmates also provided a telephone canvassing service for the Canadian Red Cross, Etobicoke Branch, and set up and dismantled equipment for a number of local blood donor clinics.

Because of the success of the inmate/lawyer telephone project which was begun over a year ago at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, plans are under way to implement the project at Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre.

Other projects are undertaken for Clubs such as Lions, Rotary, and Kinsmen whenever inmate services are requested. These tasks include construction of booths, garbage removal, snow fence erection, and parking supervision.

On July 1, 1978, the outdated Milton Jail was closed and the inmates transferred to other area institutions.

Following the closure of the old wing of the Toronto Jail in December 1977, a number of structural improvements were made to the remaining newer section of the jail.

As a result of considerable overcrowding throughout the year at the Barrie Jail, erection of two portable facilities within the jail walls was begun. At Camp Hillsdale, a satellite of the Barrie Jail, inmates cultivated approximately twelve acres, which provided fresh vegetables for use by the jail and the camp.

An inmate work force from Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre participated in a land development program on the grounds of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Burlington, and in a tree pruning and general land maintenance project in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources at Bronte Creek Provincial Park.

The Niagara Detention Centre provided inmate labor to assist with street and park cleaning for the City of Thorold.

WESTERN REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Brampton Adult Training Centre	R. S. Dunning
Burtch Correctional Centre	J. Moclair
Guelph Correctional Centre	W. J. Taylor
Ontario Correctional Institute	B. J. Doyle
Vanier Centre For Women	Miss S. Nicholls
Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre	J. H. Kutchaw
Waterloo Detention Centre	R. H. Nash
Brantford Jail	I. M. Wright
Chatham Jail	J. Pinder
Guelph Jail	M. W. Allman
Owen Sound Jail	W. A. Hoey
Sarnia Jail	J. Whiteley
Stratford Jail	T. H. Watson
Walkerton Jail	B. C. Parker
Windsor Jail	J. G. Hildebrandt

The Kitchener Jail, which was built in 1853, was closed and replaced by the more modern Waterloo Detention Centre (formerly a part of Grandview Training School).

A portion of the Guelph Correctional Centre was taken over by Kitchener House Incorporated, operators of community resource centres (CRC). Inmates employed through the temporary absence program in the privately operated abattoir on the correctional centre grounds now reside in this CRC.

In a bid to cut overtime costs at the Guelph CC and at the same time make more efficient use of existing facilities, the dormitory floors of the Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit (GATU) were closed and forty-eight inmates transferred to the Ontario Correctional Institute, Brampton.

This allowed for the relocation of some staff and a subsequent decrease in overtime payments. GATU now accommodates fifty inmates with special problems and has an operational responsibility for the 30-bed Guelph CC hospital unit.

Guelph CC and its satellite, Camp Dufferin, were both involved in numerous community projects throughout the year. Hobbyhorses from a turn-of-the-century carousel owned by the City of Guelph were restored by Guelph CC inmates. Canadian artist Ken Danby is designing and overseeing the decorative painting of the horses.

Guelph CC work crews cleaned out the Speed River, which runs through the centre of the city; cleaned up the river banks and planted over 2,000 trees in Riverside Park; painted the offices of a local distress centre; worked at a number of projects in cooperation with the Grand River Conservation Authority; and assisted teachers at Sunnyside School for retarded children.

Camp Dufferin inmates worked in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources; cut cedar for the picnic tables made at the correctional centre; maintained six area cemeteries; and in return for grounds maintenance, the Creemore Arena offered free skating for inmates.

Burtch CC inmates on daily temporary absences worked at local tobacco harvesting and were paid the going rate for such work. A percentage of the wage was paid to the institution for board and lodging.

Two local hospitals were provided with inmate assistance to nursing staff; one inmate worked at a home for the aged in Brantford; and one inmate provided a hair-cutting service at a home for the aged on the Six Nations Reserve.

Burtch CC inmates earned complimentary passes to an Arthur Fiedler concert in Brantford as a thank you for the job of cleaning up the Kerby Islands in preparation for the concert. Inmates also provide a year-round grass cutting and garden maintenance and snow shoveling service in the area for the elderly and the handicapped.

EASTERN REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Millbrook Correctional Centre	J. A. Rundle
Rideau Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	G. R. Fisher
Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre	A. J. Roberts
Quinte Detention Centre	E. W. Martin
Brockville Jail	W. F. Schneider
Cobourg Jail	H. F. Yorke
Cornwall Jail	R. Dagenais
Lindsay Jail	P. Campbell
L'Orignal Jail	L. Migneault
Pembroke Jail	T. R. Chambers
Perth Jail	J. D. Robertson
Peterborough Jail	L. Wiles
Whitby Jail	F. R. Gill

Several institutions in the eastern region continued to experience overcrowding, which taxed the facilities and staff. These institutions included Whitby and Peterborough Jails and the Quinte Detention Centre at Napanee. Most other institutions operated at, or near, capacity throughout the year.

A portable office addition was under construction at the Whitby Jail. Another portable unit to provide additional space for inmate clothing and storage and considerably relieve the very crowded admission and discharge section at this jail was also being built.

The maintenance staff at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre constructed a walkway and officer shelter on the roof of the maximum security unit which affords more efficient supervision of outdoor inmate recreational periods. In addition, the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre is now making increased use of closed circuit television for perimeter surveillance, freeing staff for other duties.

Recently completed renovations at the L'Original Jail included the construction of a control room and new visiting area, modifications to the administrative area, and considerably enhanced security features.

The perimeter security fence and the installation of an air tempering system at the Quinte Detention Centre were completed, and it is anticipated that the new office addition will be completed in 1979.

Old wooden fire escape doors at the rear of the corridors at the Perth Jail have been replaced by new steel doors, frames and new locks.

A new sanitary sewage system has been installed at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the old system dismantled for salvage. It is anticipated that a new air tempering system for the entire centre will be completed by about May, 1979.

Community work programs are in operation at Whitby, Brockville, Millbrook, Peterborough, Ottawa and Napanee. For instance, inmates from the Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex provided 2,250 hours of work to senior citizens and to the village of Millbrook. A number of other institutions in this region provided voluntary inmate labor for snow removal and other projects on an as-needed basis. These programs are considered to be quite successful in providing work for inmates and for the benefit of the public.

Rideau Correctional Centre has been particularly successful in implementing an inmate volunteer program to benefit patients at the Brockville Psychiatric Hospital and at the Rideau Regional Centre at Smiths Falls.

The inmate/lawyer telephone project begun at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre has proved so successful that a similar project went into operation at the Whitby Jail. In February, a pilot project began at the Millbrook Correctional Centre and the Lindsay, Peterborough and Cobourg Jails to test the new localized inmate classification system.

NORTHERN REGION

Institution	Superintendent
Monteith Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	N. Bamford
Thunder Bay Complex (Correctional Centre/ Adult Training Centre)	H. Rowe
Fort Frances Jail	C. M. Gillespie

NORTHERN REGION continued

Institution	Superintendent
Haileybury Jail	A. D. Abbott
Kenora Jail	L. W. Goss
Monteith Jail	N. Bamford
North Bay Jail	A. Celentano
Parry Sound Jail	J. Crozier
Sault Ste. Marie Jail	E. D. Lock
Sudbury Jail	A. G. Hooson
Thunder Bay Jail	J. R. Keddie

Renovations to the Parry Sound Jail provided a new admission and discharge area and improved administrative offices. A new medical examination and treatment unit was completed at Thunder Bay Correctional Centre. Fire alarm and detection systems were replaced or renewed wherever necessary, and Monteith Correctional Centre's new vocational and academic training building was completed.

Thunder Bay, Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie Jails operated over their rated capacities, while the Kenora Jail population was reduced to near capacity, a change from the overcrowded conditions of previous years.

In cooperation with the New Liskeard Agricultural and Technology College, the Monteith Correctional Centre produced eggs for its own use and to provide to nearby jails. A herd of Hereford beef cattle and a small sheep flock were also maintained as part of the agricultural college program.

Garden produce amounted to 267,000 pounds, which provided fresh vegetables for the correctional centres and some jails.

A number of inmates participated in specialized training programs in the community. These included courses at the South Porcupine campus of the Northern College of Applied Arts and Technology; the work skills program at Cambrian College, Sudbury; a diamond drilling course at Haileybury Mining School; a work skills course at Northern Community Development Services Program, Fort Frances; the work skills program offered by the Thunder Bay Social Services Department; and the Detox Centre program in Kenora.

Inmates on work temporary absences received payment for brush clearing for Ontario Hydro; tree planting for the Ministry of Natural Resources; pulp cutting at Pistol lake and Red Lake; and for work with various local contractors.

Community projects carried out by inmates from the Monteith and Thunder Bay Correctional Complexes included assisting with programs for mentally handicapped children and adults, and helping physically handicapped children and adults in swimming and equestrian programs at Care Centres.

Monteith Correctional Complex inmates contributed 1,355 man days of work through community projects during the fiscal year.

Throughout the northern region, inmates were involved in projects that benefited local communities. For instance, the Haileybury Jail accepted responsibility for maintenance of the Legion Cenotaph grounds, the local arena, and grounds maintenance and furniture moving for the courthouse. Inmates at the Sault Ste. Marie Jail worked in cooperation with the local John Howard Society to cut grass and clear snow for old age pensioners.

Community Programs

As a part of the ministry's reorganization which took place this year, a new division was established which is responsible for emphasizing community correctional programs. The division assumed responsibility for existing community-based programs such as probation and parole, community resource centres, Native programs, and volunteer programs.

Concomitantly, new community initiatives are being developed which will establish alternatives to incarceration and which will help the offender to inter-relate within his home community. These include community service orders; victim-witness services; restitution; bail supervision; pre-trial services; employment programs; employment readiness programs; and alcohol and drug counseling.

A recent Gallup Poll indicated that 84 percent of Canadians supported the concept of offenders working in the community, as an alternative to incarceration. This acceptance of community corrections by the public has made possible the expansion of existing programs and the development of a number of innovative concepts.

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

The number of offenders supervised daily in the community by probation and parole officers increased by approximately 4,000 - a 15 percent increase over the previous year. In order to maintain the level of service, the staff complement was increased by 35. Concurrently, a major reorganization of the probation and parole services was undertaken in order to provide a responsive management at the local level which could work conjointly with ministry staff, volunteers and private agencies.

The year saw a substantial growth in the ministry's use of private agencies to assist in the delivery of community correctional services. Fee-for-service contracts were initiated in the areas of probation supervision, parole supervision, volunteer coordination, Native offender supervision, housing, and employment. These contracts were made with the more traditional private agencies which have long histories of service to the offender in the community such as the Salvation Army, the John Howard Society, and the Elizabeth Fry Society.

As well as these, new organizations with strong community support such as the Kitchener-based program, Youth in Conflict with the Law, the Nelson Small Legs Junior Foundation in Toronto, and the Community Oriented Sentencing Program operating in Belleville as well as a number of other groups are now extending their partnerships with the ministry in the provision of community programs.

Contracts such as these support the local probation and parole service and provide much-needed relief in an area of the ministry which has seen a rapid increase in its workload.

One such program has gone into operation in Atikokan, a town midway between Thunder Bay and Fort Frances. Sponsored by the Atikokan Lions Club and dependent on the cooperation of all community agencies, the appointment of a local community correctional worker has provided the town with a full-time service rather than the bi-weekly 48 hours previously provided by a probation and parole officer from the ministry's office in Fort Frances. The energies expended by that staff person can now be better deployed within a smaller geographic area.

The community correctional worker in this instance is responsible for co-ordinating several programs such as community service orders, a volunteer program, a victim/offender reconciliation program, and working with the families of offenders, as well as acting in a general community liaison function.

A community resources management team model which emphasizes the program delivery aspects of the probation and parole services and encourages the use of private agencies and other services as part of the over-all team was recommended by a workload management committee formed to examine the problem of workload management within the probation and parole services.

This management model was introduced into Sault Ste. Marie and Sudbury and later extended to Kingston, Mississauga and Belleville.

Alternatives

Because of the approximately 15 percent increase per year in probation caseloads in past years, the ministry has been looking for alternative ways in which to provide service to clients. This large and continuing increase during this year over the previous fiscal year has made the need for alternatives even more urgent.

- . A new court-liaison or court-worker program frees regular officers to work with clients in the community by replacing them with part-time contract officers and a back-up corps of volunteers. These persons handle the court intake and referral service.

- . An increased use of volunteers in both supervision, especially for minimum supervision cases, and presentence report writing. Approximately 12 percent of probationers are under the supervision of about 350 volunteers at the present time. The ministry's aim is to increase this to 20 percent during the coming year.

- . As community service order programs expand and increase from the present pilot project areas, agencies such as the John Howard Society, the Elizabeth Fry Society, and the Salvation Army, will be called upon to provide administrative services.

- . A restitution program gives special attention to the restitution aspects of probation orders and relates these where possible to the victim. This emulates the victim/offender reconciliation (VORP) model developed by the Mennonite Central Committee of Kitchener.
- . Employment programs such as the Youth Employment Service described below, using a fee-for-service basis.
- . A team-management approach incorporating the differential use of probation and parole officers in such areas as job finding, accommodation assistance, addiction counseling, and volunteer coordination.

Youth Employment Service (YES)

A Toronto employment program, operating under the auspices of the Rotary Club and the Central YMCA on a fee-for-service basis, is jointly funded by the federal, provincial and municipal levels of government and brings together government and private sector employers in a meaningful and productive way.

Clients are referred at an average rate of ten per month at a cost to the ministry of \$115.00 per client. With the difficult to place clientele the ministry provides, and the current state of the labor market, the results can be regarded as significant: an over 50 percent job-placement rate and a three month follow-up on-the-job success rate of 75 percent.

Employment status was listed as the most important predictor of probation success in a 1977 study of the Adult Probationer in Ontario carried out by Dr. J. Renner. The same study showed that those with full-time employment at probation termination were judged successful in 82.67 percent of the cases, and those who seldom changed employers or seldom were unemployed showed a success rate of 89.5 percent at the termination of the probation order.

It follows that employment finding and subsequent job success is a major contributor to successful rehabilitation; thus, with the average Ontario probation and parole caseload showing a 33 percent unemployed rate, and particular caseloads showing a rate as high as 60 percent, programs such as YES continue to provide an extremely important service.

Marriage Encounter

Operating out of the Kapuskasing probation and parole office, this program, which teaches people how to deal openly and honestly with their feelings, is being used not only to help clients communicate in a husband/wife relationship, but also to help parents communicate better with their children through use of the same techniques.

Permanent Part-time Probation and Parole Officers

During the year the ministry established several permanent part-time positions in smaller communities across the province. In the past these communities received weekly or twice weekly visits from a member of the probation and parole services stationed in a nearby larger area, but the time spent on travel as well as the lack of continuing community presence were seen as negative aspects of the service.

The 24-hour per week service delivered by the part-time probation and parole officer includes work as the local community service order and volunteer coordinator. Positions have been successfully established in Red Lake, Sandy Lake, Sioux Lookout, Blind River, Sturgeon Falls, and Huntsville. These new staff now train and recruit volunteers, develop community service order programs and, in the case of Blind River, develop an alcohol education program.

Officers who previously served outlying communities are now able to concentrate their attentions on the ever-increasing workload in their own areas.

RESTITUTION PROGRAMS

Restitution is another alternative to incarceration in that the offender is either placed on probation and negotiates the amount he will pay for the loss and damages caused by his offense, or he is incarcerated and transferred to a community resource centre, having entered into a restitution agreement.

Between January 1, 1978 and March 31, 1979, a total of \$52,650 was paid by offenders in reparation.

PRE-TRIAL SERVICES

The increasing number of individuals who are remanded into custody prior to trial is causing overcrowding in correctional institutions. Many of these remanded inmates are unable to meet certain bail conditions stipulated by the Courts.

The ministry has established several alternatives to pre-trial incarceration for these individuals, including bail verification and bail supervision.

Bail verification involves the confirmation of a person's residence, employment, school attendance, general community ties and, when necessary, the development of an alternative community plan for the accused in preparation for his bail hearing.

Part of this plan could include supervision of the accused through a bail supervision program, which would include surveillance, reporting, continuous liaison with the person's family, employer, teachers, community agency staff and the police.

Bail services have been contracted on a pilot project basis to private agencies, the John Howard Societies of Hamilton and St. Catharines and the Youth in Conflict with the Law organization in Kitchener. These pilot projects will be reviewed by the ministry's research branch to monitor and ensure the success of the program in reducing the high remand population.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Community service orders (CSOs) were introduced in Ontario in 1977, to provide an alternative to the severity of a sentence of incarceration and where the usual terms of probation were an insufficient disposition.

In the first year of operation, 736 offenders were involved in the thirteen CSO pilot projects established throughout the province. In the month of December, 1978, there were 873 persons performing CSOs, of whom 594 were in the pilot project areas and 279 were in the rest of the province.

An examination of the social histories of 689 clients issued a CSO between December 1977 and December 1978 showed that the majority of CSO clients in the pilot project area were male, under 20 years old, single, and had acquired at least some high school education. They had largely been sentenced for one offense only, which was most often a property-related offense. The most common crime was theft under \$200.

The group had worked a total of 12,798 hours of unpaid community service, and the over-all successful completion rate was 93 percent. The most common work performed was manual labor, but a variety of other tasks were also performed.

Only 4.3 percent of the CSO population were reconvicted during the performance of their CSOs. One fifth of these clients indicated their satisfaction with the program by continuing in their assignment as a volunteer after completion of the CSO requirement.

The following CSO projects were begun during the current fiscal year:

New CSO Projects

Hamilton - Elizabeth Fry Society (funded until September 1979 by Canada Works)

Kenora - Neechee Indian Friendship Centre

Kitchener/Cambridge - Probation/Parole

London - N'Amerind Friendship Centre

Peel - Elizabeth Fry Society

St. Catharines - John Howard Society.

PROGRAMS FOR ALCOHOL-RELATED OFFENSES

Among a number of programs operating in various probation and parole service locations for clients charged with alcohol-related offenses are the driving while impaired and alcohol awareness programs in Espanola and Manitoulin Island. Both of these programs are community based and, although supervised by probation and parole officers, operate at no additional costs to the ministry.

In the driving while impaired program (Manitoulin Island), offenders charged for the second and subsequent times whose disposition is a fine or jail term plus twelve months probation, are required to report as requested, abstain from alcohol, not enter premises where liquor, wine or beer is dispensed, and attend nine lectures organized by probation/parole staff. These lectures are given by local judges, crown attorneys, police, doctors and/or public health officials.

The alcohol awareness program (Espanola and Wikwemikong) for first offender impaired drivers includes a fine with six months probation, abstinence from alcohol, and attendance at three lectures.

An automatic breach charge is laid if any of the above conditions are not met, and the usual penalty is a jail term of from 10 to 30 days.

Both of these community-based programs were initiated by the community services division of the Ontario Provincial Police in response to the increasing numbers of impaired drivers in the area, and are carried out with citizen involvement and administered by probation and parole staff.

Staff at the Native Rehabilitation/Youth Crisis Centre in Wikwemikong, Rainbow Lodge, work closely with probation/parole staff to provide counseling by Native people for Native people. The Centre is also appointed by the Court to supervise probation terms where this is appropriate.

NATIVE PROGRAMS

A coordinator of Native programs was appointed to deal directly with Native organizations and to improve the delivery of programs to Native peoples in the ministry's care.

At the present time, the ministry employs six Native probation/parole officers; service to the remote northern reservations is provided by 25 part-time workers on a fee-for-service basis.

With cooperation from the Federal Ministry of Health, a pilot program to assist the band of a remote northwest community to combat the problem of gas-sniffing by young people and the attendant health and behavioral problems has been developed.

A scholarship program was continued which enables candidates from the Native population with potential for employment by the ministry to attain the required academic qualifications.

Native self-help groups are operational in all major institutions where there is a significant Native population.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES

Eight new community resource centres were established during the year, bringing the total bed capacity to 490, an increase of 226 over the previous year. By mid-March 1979, the average daily occupancy rate was 450.

These centres provide a community-based alternative to incarceration and are operated by community agencies and groups which enter into an agreement with and are paid by the ministry on a set scale of remuneration, dependent on the size and usage of the facility.

Each resident is expected to abide by the house rules and share in the household chores. Wage earners pay a portion of their wage toward room and board as well as toward the support of their families where this is possible.

VOLUNTEER WORKERS

The ministry continues to place increasing reliance on volunteer workers in both institutional and community programs. There were more than 3,200 volunteers involved in ministry programs during the year: two-thirds worked in institutions and one-third in probation and parole.

During the month of March 1979, 12 percent (or 2,690 cases) of the total active probation and parole caseload was being directly supervised by volunteers. Throughout the year a total of 5,500 probation and parole cases were directly supervised by volunteers. In addition, volunteers performed many other tasks such as life skills training, driver education, alcohol counseling, employment finding, court duties and presentence report writing.

Volunteers in institutions contributed collectively 49.1 man-years through a wide variety of programs, some of which would not exist without volunteer input.

In total, ministry volunteers contributed 133,210 hours of service, or 82 man-years of staff time.

The trend towards the increasing involvement of the community in corrections is reflected in the formation of several volunteers' associations. In Northern Ontario, a group of correctional volunteers formed an association called RECON (reconciliation) and devote themselves to the reconciliation of victim and offender and, more widely, to social conflicts in the community. Local associations of volunteers in corrections were also formed during the year in London, Stratford and Kitchener.

Seventy-one community service awards were presented during the year to individuals who have given outstanding service to the ministry.

**MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
PAYMENTS TO PRIVATE AGENCIES 1978-79**

1. Fee-for-service payments

Community Service Orders	\$ 176,316
Community Service Contracts	194,605
Community Resource Centres	2,749,832
Salvation Army House of Concord	<u>1,214,796</u>
Total fee-for-service payments	\$4,335,549

2. Grants to agencies

AY Alienated Youth of Canada	\$ 6,100	
Church Army	6,800	
Church Council on Justice and Corrections	10,600	
Committee on Ontario Native Organization	87,944	
Elizabeth Fry Societies	40,100	
Fortune Society of Canada	4,900	
Hamilton and District Literacy Council	3,400	
John Howard Society - Ontario	58,400	
Man to Man, Ontario	2,000	
Salvation Army	69,000	
St. Leonard's Society of Canada	25,000	
Prison Arts Foundation	6,900	
Canadian Criminology and Corrections Association	<u>\$ 17,000</u>	
Total Grants to Agencies		<u>\$ 338,144</u>

<u>TOTAL</u> payments to private agencies 1978-79	<u>\$4,673,693</u>
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Annual Statistics

1978/79

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

STATISTICS - 1978/79

By way of comparison, during the fiscal year 1977/78, the board held a total of 232 regular and review meetings, dealt with a total of 1,496 cases, and granted parole to 659 cases.

FOR FISCAL YEAR APRIL 1978 - MARCH 1979

<u>MONTH</u>	<u>TOTAL CASES</u>	<u>PAROLES GRANTED</u>	<u>NO. OF MEETINGS</u>
April/78	87	38	19
May/78	87	32	22
June/78	80	38	20
July/78	68	31	18
April - July	322	139	79

Average caseload 80 per month for TWO boards

*Aug./78	1,181	401	67
Sept./78	398	133	70
Oct./78	652	230	77
Nov./78	755	297	75
Dec./78	486	178	69
Jan./79	581	195	84
Feb./79	537	189	64
Mar./79	528	206	93
Aug. - Mar.	5,118	1,829	599

Average caseload 640 per month for FIVE boards

<u>ANNUAL TOTALS</u>	<u>5,440</u>	<u>1,968</u>	<u>678</u>
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*Interviewing for expanded parole jurisdiction effective September 1, 1978, accounts for increase from this point.

COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

	<u>April 1/77 to March 31/78</u>		<u>April 1/78 to March 31/79</u>	
	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5	Long Term Central & Local	Short Term Recurring & 1 to 5
No. of Applications Received				
Academic	94		109	
Vocational	149		166	
Employment	1,801		2,181	
6 to 15 day	169		500	
Subtotals received	2,213	18,234	2,956	17,665
No. of Applications Activated				
Academic	47		74	
Vocational	97		130	
Employment	1,385		1,740	
6 to 15 day	39		308	
Subtotals Activated	1,568	12,539	2,252	12,649
No. of Applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,342	12,397	2,020	12,320
% completed of totals activated	85.5%	98.8%	89.7%	97.4%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	14,107	100.00%	14,901	100.00%
Revoked	186	1.3%	186	1.2%
Withdrawn	182	1.3%	375	2.6%
Grand totals completed without revocation	13,921	98.7%	14,715	98.8%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	13,739	97.4%	14,340	96.2%

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1978/1979

Men	54,876
Women	<u>9,601</u>
Total	64,477

2. Total under supervision - April 1, 1978

Men	21,064
Women	<u>3,429</u>
Total	24,493

3. Total under supervision - March 31, 1979

Men	24,105
Women	<u>4,125</u>
Total	28,220

4. Total placed under probation supervision
April 1, 1978 - March 31, 1979

Men	33,812
Women	<u>6,172</u>
Total	39,984

5. Pre-sentence reports compiled by probation & parole
services for use by courts

TOTAL	<u>15,056</u>
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The following figures from the February 1979 monthly report represent the typical workload of the probation and parole services throughout the year:

Investigations: 2,536

(Investigations include presentence reports for the courts, for the Ontario board of parole and for the temporary absence committee.)

Supervision: 31,258

(Probation and parole officers supervise in the community persons serving a term of probation, those released from an institution on national or Ontario parole, as well as those offenders who voluntarily ask for counseling services.)

Interviews: 36,067

(During the course of supervising probationers and parolees, officers conduct counseling as well as interviews with families, employers, social agency representatives, and others.)

Community Service Orders: 940

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 2

TYPES OF CRIME

CRIMES:	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Against the person	4,565	295	4,860
Against property	22,634	851	23,485
Against public order and peace	6,947	286	7,233
Against public morals and decency ...	830	47	877
Liquor offences	21,717	1,367	23,084
Drug offences	4,523	200	4,723
Traffic offences	28,863	1,422	30,285
Miscellaneous	5,915	193	6,108
TOTALS	95,994	4,661	100,655

NOTE: Table represents crimes for which persons have been sentenced and there may be more than one crime per admission.

TABLE 3

AGES OF PERSONS ADMITTED

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 16 years	69	13	82
16 years	2,450	242	2,692
17 years	4,174	360	4,534
18 years	4,399	347	4,746
19 years to 24 years inclusive	19,629	1,423	21,052
25 years to 35 years inclusive	14,371	1,075	15,446
36 years to 50 years inclusive	8,634	599	9,233
51 years to 70 years inclusive	3,738	173	3,911
71 years and over	138	0	138
TOTALS	57,602	4,232	61,834

TABLE 1

ADMITTED/SENTENCED

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS TO DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS:

For the year ending March 31, 1978	59,072
For the year ending March 31, 1979	61,834 (1)

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS:

For the year ending March 31, 1978	50,160
For the year ending March 31, 1979	50,589 (2)

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN SENTENCES TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1978	39,092
For the year ending March 31, 1979	38,509 (3)

NOTE: One person may appear in one or more admissions during the year.

- (1) See Table 4
- (2) See Table 6
- (3) See Table 6

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 4

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN:

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1978	1,970	73	2,043
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1978	1,060	20	1,080
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year	69	7	76
Transferred from other institutions	5,639	430	6,069
(4) Admitted during year ending March 31, 1979	<u>57,602</u>	<u>4,232</u>	<u>61,834</u>
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	66,340	4,762	71,102

OUT:

	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Number released on bail	11,606	956	12,562
Acquitted and released	665	56	721
Released by order of judge or court without trial ...	3,054	641	3,695
Paid fines and were released	10,713	494	11,207
(1) Placed on probation with supervision	644	69	713
Placed on probation without supervision	135	25	160
Released for any other reason	571	16	587
Released to immigration	548	129	677
Discharged on expiration of sentence	20,840	1,398	22,238
*Transferred to other institutions	14,452	830	15,282
(2) Died before trial	5	0	5
(3) Died while serving sentence	3	0	3
(4) Escaped and not recaptured during year	1	0	1
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1979	1,831	104	1,935
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1979	<u>1,272</u>	<u>44</u>	<u>1,316</u>
TOTAL	66,340	4,762	71,102

* See Prisoners Transferred - Table 5

- (1) Item identified in reports previous to 1978 as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision."
- (2) Two deaths occurred in institutions and six occurred while persons were on hospital/medical temporary absence, between intermittent incarcerations, or at court.
- (3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.
- (4) Refer to Table 1.

DETENTION CENTRES AND JAILS

TABLE 6
DISPOSITION OF ADMISSIONS RESULTING IN CONVICTIONS

Sentences of Terms of Imprisonment	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days	20,857	1,508	22,365
30 days and under 60 days	5,512	279	5,791
60 days and under 90 days	1,978	87	2,065
3 months and under 4	2,556	99	2,655
4 months and under 5	653	28	681
5 months and under 6	181	8	189
6 months and under 9	1,705	65	1,770
9 months and under 12	406	7	413
12 months and under 15	677	19	696
15 months and under 18	402	8	410
18 months and under 21	126	4	130
21 months and under 24	87	3	90
Penitentiary	1,225	29	1,254
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	36,365	2,144	38,509
Other Sentences			
Paid fine	10,713	494	11,207
Placed on probation with supervision	644	69	713
Placed on probation without supervision	135	25	160
	11,492	588	12,080
TOTAL of all Sentences	47,857	2,732	50,589

Refer to Table 1

TABLE 5
PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
to other correctional institutions			
to serve sentence	10,932	445	11,377
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P.	107	1	108
to penitentiary	1,225	29	1,254
to training school	29	7	36
to Ontario hospital	614	59	673
for other reasons	1,545	289	1,834
TOTAL	14,452	830	15,282

TABLE 7

USE OF ACCOMMODATION

Detention Centres & Jails

INSTITUTION	Year Opened		ACCOMMODATION		GREATEST NUMBER OF INMATES		LEAST NUMBER OF INMATES		AVERAGE DAILY POPULATION		Number Committed Indictable Offences	Number Committed Nonindictable Offences	Total Days Stay of Inmates
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
BARRIE	39	6	75	7	27	--	53	1	53	1	764	1,261	19,809
BRANTFORD	38	6	59	6	24	--	44	6	44	6	631	607	16,350
BROCKVILLE	21	3	33	3	12	--	21	3	21	3	164	348	7,703
CHATHAM	51	--	46	--	21	--	34	--	34	--	322	426	12,420
COBOURG	36	3	40	3	15	--	27	3	27	3	166	260	10,164
CORNWALL	20	1	42	1	7	--	20	1	20	1	343	161	7,563
FORT FRANCES	10	2	22	3	5	--	12	3	12	3	133	150	4,696
GUELPH	28	--	49	--	21	--	33	--	33	--	494	183	12,390
HAILEYBURY	29	3	40	4	10	--	23	1	23	1	188	121	8,845
(1) HAMILTON	68	18	176	20	137	5	156	11	156	11	104	176	5,040
KENORA	73	24	96	35	45	15	66	16	66	16	460	1,542	30,290
(2) KITCHENER	37	--	66	--	36	--	51	--	51	--	268	371	8,350
LINDSAY	30	6	81	3	12	--	23	3	23	3	300	218	8,604
L'ORIGNAL	25	--	30	--	4	--	13	--	13	--	179	70	4,818
(3) MILTON	31	--	57	--	11	--	39	--	39	--	70	52	2,427
MONTEITH	26	--	35	--	8	--	19	--	19	--	315	402	7,061
NORTH BAY	57	6	82	6	30	--	52	1	52	1	559	315	19,461
OWEN SOUND	31	6	45	2	13	--	28	2	28	2	192	342	10,421
PARRY SOUND	31	4	42	3	10	--	25	3	25	3	223	308	9,265
PEMBROKE	24	4	34	3	10	--	17	3	17	3	181	309	6,530
PERTH	24	2	32	2	7	--	16	2	16	2	177	184	6,071
PETERBOROUGH	24	1	44	4	18	--	28	4	28	4	319	678	10,418
SARNIA	58	1	66	5	20	--	36	5	36	5	287	582	13,522
SAULT STE. MARIE	57	7	81	8	33	--	57	2	57	2	610	541	21,866
STRATFORD	31	--	44	--	10	--	25	--	25	--	151	293	9,171
SUDBURY	59	6	107	12	46	1	75	4	75	4	947	1,026	29,316
THUNDER BAY	64	11	93	8	46	--	69	2	69	2	708	866	26,020
TORONTO JAIL (new section)	361	--	411	--	268	--	351	--	351	--	5,723	4,496	128,308
WALKERTON	24	2	37	2	12	--	21	2	21	2	261	73	7,976
WHITBY	58	1	124	12	63	1	93	3	93	3	1,012	647	35,466
WINDSOR	91	10	117	11	55	--	76	4	76	4	1,110	1,067	29,590
ELGIN-MIDDLESEX D.C.	156	16	212	17	98	7	155	7	155	7	1,393	2,273	59,543
(4) HAMILTON-WENTWORTH D.C.	240	20	299	22	173	--	231	13	231	13	1,693	2,244	78,140
NIAGARA D.C.	130	9	149	9	57	--	100	3	100	3	858	1,287	37,937
TORONTO EAST D.C.	340	--	361	--	241	--	302	--	302	--	3,150	1,931	110,579
TORONTO WEST D.C.	252	66	316	83	212	--	259	51	259	51	3,594	2,713	113,546
OTTAWA-CARLETON D.C.	186	10	194	13	120	1	147	7	147	7	1,332	1,004	56,607
QUINTE D.C.	96	6	125	8	64	--	95	3	95	3	656	1,395	35,904
(5) WATERLOO D.C.	60	--	71	--	33	--	50	--	50	--	420	455	10,297
TOTALS											30,457	31,377	1,032,484

(1) Hamilton Jail closed May 1, 1978

(2) Kitchener Jail closed Sept. 18, 1978

(3) Milton Jail closed July 1, 1978

(4) Hamilton-Wentworth D.C. opened Jan. 1, 1978

(5) Waterloo D.C. opened Sept. 12, 1978

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 8

MALE & FEMALE

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1978	2,885
Committed during the year	9,468
* Transferred from other institutions	2,034
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	14,387
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	4,690
Discharged on payment of fines	107
Released by National Parole Board	199
Released by Ontario Parole Board	1,102
Released on Bail	274
Released to Immigration Authorities	3
Released for any other reason	2,411
Transferred	2,845
(1) Died while serving sentence	7
(2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1979 ...	15
TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC.	11,653
Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1979	2,734

* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

(1) At the time of death three prisoners were out on temporary absence leave, two prisoners were unlawfully at large and two were escapees.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

NOTE: For details by institution - see Table 12.

TABLE 9

AGES OF INMATES

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
16 years	286	25	311
17 years	744	33	777
18 years	845	40	885
19 - 24 years inclusive	3,508	140	3,648
25 - 35 years inclusive	2,191	127	2,318
36 - 50 years inclusive	1,120	48	1,168
51 - 70 years inclusive	340	13	353
71 years and over	8	0	8
TOTALS	9,042	426	9,468

TABLE 10

ESCAPES

	Escaped During the Year & Still at Large
Brampton (ATC)	5
Burtch CC	0
Maplehurst (CC & ATC)	0
House of Concord	4
Guelph (CC)	4
Millbrook (CC)	0
Mimico (CC)	0
Monteith (CC & ATC)	0
Ontario Correctional Institute	0
Rideau (CC & ATC)	2
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC)	0
Vanier Centre	0
TOTAL	15

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES

TABLE 11
LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite Terms	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	Indefinite Terms Being Served	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days	1,323	65	1,388	Under 3 months	38	7	45
30 days and under 60	1,067	38	1,105	3 months and under 6	91	17	108
2 months and under 3	638	28	666	6 months and under 12	99	32	131
3 months and under 6	2,222	103	2,325	12 months and under 18	30	14	44
6 months and under 12	1,978	79	2,057	18 months and under 24	8	1	9
12 months and under 18	1,086	29	1,115	Other indefinite terms	5	0	5
18 months and under 24	221	7	228				
Other definite terms	236	6	242				
				TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	271	71	342
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	8,771	355	9,126				
				TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED	9,042	426	9,468

NOTE: The use of indefinite terms was discontinued by legislation August 1978.

TABLE 12
MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

CORRECTIONAL CENTRES														
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(1) At the time of death, three prisoners were out on Temporary Absence leave, two prisoners were unlawfully at large and two were escapees.

(2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

(3) Includes 1979 intermittent prisoners.

