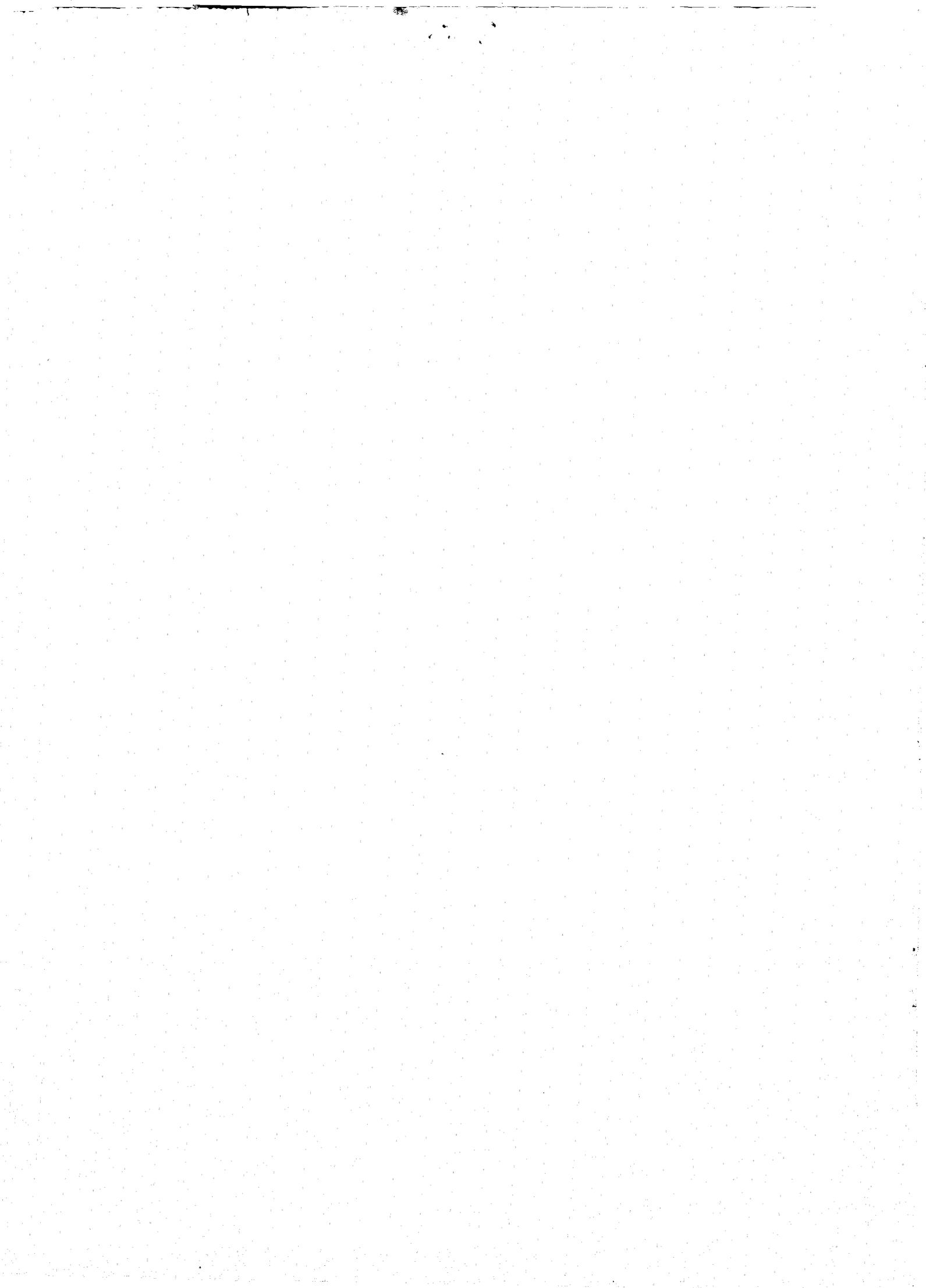




Report of the Minister 1978

49738



NCJRS

AUG 08 1978

ACQUISITIONS

Ministry of Correctional Services
Annual Report of the Minister
For the Year Ending 31st March 1978

The Honourable 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 Honour:

I wish to present the Annual Report of the Ministry of Correctional Services for the year ending March 31, 1978.

Since my appointment as Minister in September, 1977, I have directed my attention to promoting community programs for offenders and the improvement of institutional programs.

It is my strong belief that in the past, far too many individuals were sentenced to periods of incarceration who might better have been allowed to remain in the community. I refer to the numerous offenders who have not committed acts of physical violence and do not pose a physical threat to the community.

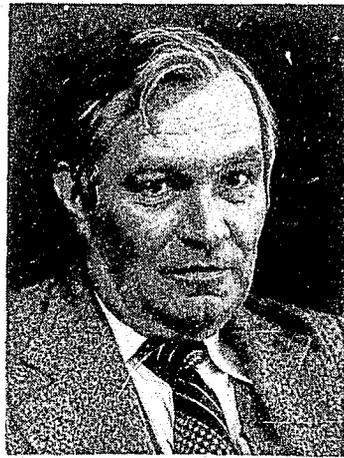
I have advocated in public forums across the province wider use of community service orders by the courts. These orders require the offender to take responsibility for his antisocial behavior and to repay society by performing on a volunteer basis tasks which benefit individuals such as senior citizens, or work which benefits the community generally.

The use of community service orders for minor offenders helps to relieve undesirable overcrowding in correctional institutions. Eliminating overcrowding results in substantial savings to the taxpayer by reducing the need to build new and expensive institutions.

I have also given impetus to a broad expansion of work for the community by inmate crews from correctional institutions. We live in a work-oriented society in which each individual must be self-reliant and productive. In my view there can be no better preparation of an inmate to assume his responsibilities in the work-a-day world upon his release than to send him out daily to perform useful work in the community while completing his sentence.

The daily involvement of inmates in work projects for the community is a positive experience in assuming discipline and learning good work habits which will serve them well upon their return to society.

To increase the inmate's motivation toward self-help and responsibility for his own future, a number of changes were advocated in federal legislation. The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, eliminates the



The Honourable Frank Drea

indeterminate/indefinite sentence and abolishes statutory remission in favor of earned remission. This new earned remission scheme means that an inmate must now 'earn' any reduction in his sentence based on his satisfactory conduct or his application to whatever work or educational program he is assigned. This simply means that those inmates who do not comply will remain in the institution for the entire length of the sentence given them by the courts.

I fully expect that we will see a very extensive change in the attitudes of offenders toward work -- a change which must surely benefit the community as well as the offender.

Along with the elimination of the indeterminate/indefinite sentence, the provinces were given the option to assume full parole jurisdiction over all provincially incarcerated inmates. To meet these increased responsibilities the Ontario Board of Parole and the Probation and Parole Services will be expanded.

I am pleased with the rate at which we have been able to close a number of outdated jails. During the year nine jails were closed or closures announced and four new detention centres and a reconstructed existing building were opened to replace them. In addition, the old section of the Toronto (Don) Jail, for long a controversial landmark in the province's correctional system, was finally closed.

This past year has seen a virtual revolution in the operation of our correctional system. It has been possible only because of the outstanding caliber and tremendous dedication of the 5,500 staff of this Ministry; next year will see more changes because it is our common goal to bring corrections even more into the community, since that is the place where the problems of the offender must be dealt with.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank Drea". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style with a long horizontal stroke at the end.

Minister of Correctional Services

The Honourable Frank Drea
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, 1978.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn R. Thompson". The signature is stylized and cursive, with a horizontal line extending to the right from the end of the name.

Glenn R. Thompson
Deputy Minister

CONTENTS

Minister's Letter	2
Deputy Minister's Letter	4
Ministry Boards	6
Preface	7
Administration	8
Legislative Changes Affecting the Ministry . .	8
Organization Chart	10
Community-based Programs	11
Institution Programs	18
Support Services and Program Consultation and Development	29
Statistical Section	35

Ministry Boards

Ontario Board of Parole

D. W. F. Coughlan,
Chairman

J. S. Morrison,
Vice-Chairman

J. D. Hill,
Vice-Chairman

Mrs. E. M. Markle,
Member

H. M. Hooper,
Member

Donald Nokes,
Member

Mrs. M. E. Nicholson,
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 programs.

W. J. Eastaugh, BA, BSW, MEd
Chairman

Monte H. Harris, QC, BPHE, BA

Rev. John M. Kelly, CSB, PhD,
LLD

Dr. Lionel P. Solursh, MD,
DPsych., FRCP (c)

John M. Gilbert

Jack Marks, Staff Superintendent,
Metropolitan Toronto Police

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

Mrs. Katherine Stewart, BA, BEd, LLD

Mrs. Rene Hogarth

Mrs. Karen H. Freel, BA

David H. Newman, BA, LLB

Mrs. Dorothy Downing

Donald V. Roach

Lloyd Shier

PREFACE

The Ontario Ministry of Correctional Services was created in 1946, as the Department of Reform Institutions. Previously, correctional facilities were under the jurisdiction of several different agencies.

At that time, the institutions operated by the Ministry included various types of facilities for adult male inmates, one facility for adult female inmates, and several training schools for boys and girls.

On January 1, 1968, the Ministry assumed full responsibility for 35 county and two city jails and immediately launched a survey of these facilities in order to establish priorities for renovations and replacements.

In the ensuing 10-year period, 13 jails and the old section of the Toronto (Don) Jail were closed and six modern detention centres were built to replace them. Where it was preferable, the existing jail facilities were modernized. By March 31, 1978, a total of 15 jails had been closed and a seventh detention centre opened.

The Ministry's responsibilities increased substantially when, in 1972, the Probation Services were transferred from the Ministry of the Attorney General, later to be amalgamated with the Aftercare Services operating within this Ministry. Both the aftercare officers and the probation officers carried mixed caseloads of adults and juveniles; however, in 1974 all services to juveniles and adults were totally separated. This move permitted staff to specialize in one area or the other, and ensured a continuity of care and supervision to clients at any point in the system.

When provincial services for children with special needs were consolidated within a new Children's Services Division of the Ministry of Community and Social Services in 1977, responsibility for training schools, juvenile probation and aftercare services, group homes and foster homes was transferred to that Ministry.

The Ministry of Correctional Services currently is responsible for probation and parole supervision of adults and for the operation of 55 adult institutional facilities. During the fiscal year April 1, 1977, to March 31, 1978, this involved contact with approximately 80,000 offenders. The greatest percentage of these persons was either on probation or received a fine or other non-institutional disposition of their case. The average daily caseload was: probation and parole 24,627; jails and detention centres 2,660 and correctional centres and other specialized facilities 2,915.

Jails and detention centres house in general those persons on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, those serving very short sentences, those awaiting transfer to federal institutions, those awaiting immigration

hearings or deportation, parole violators and others. The actual number of persons entering the system through the jails during the fiscal year was 59,072. Of those, 10,807 were transferred to other Ministry facilities to serve longer sentences.

ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of Correctional Services is headed by a Minister of the Crown, who is an elected representative of his constituency. The Deputy Minister is a civil servant to whom the executive staff of the Ministry reports, and through that position, to the Minister. Within the three major areas, namely community-based programs, institutional programs, and support services, there are many varied functions which are the responsibility of senior staff. The flow of responsibilities may be examined in the organizational chart on page 10.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES AFFECTING THE MINISTRY

On July 18, 1977, the House of Commons passed the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977 (Bill C-51). The new act amended sections of the Criminal Code, the Customs Tariff, the Parole Act, the Penitentiary Act, and the Prisons and Reformatories Act. Major revisions in the Criminal Code include changes in the escape, wiretap and dangerous offenders sections. The Parole Act amendments will allow the Ontario Board of Parole to assume jurisdiction over all inmates incarcerated in the provincial system. New parole procedures relating to parole hearings, suspension of parole and apprehension of parolees were also introduced. Some of these sections became law on October 15, 1977.

The major change affecting the Ministry of Correctional Services is the complete revision of the Prisons and Reformatories Act. The new act will abolish statutory remission and the indeterminate/indefinite sentence; however, it establishes a new earned remission policy.

Bill C-51 also permits the exchange of prisoners between Provinces and between the Federal Government and the Provinces. It is expected that the working agreements will be drawn up and go into effect during the next fiscal year.

Bill C-21, passed by the House of Commons on March 17, 1978, will permit the transfer of convicted prisoners to their country of citizenship. The countries affected are Canada, the USA and Mexico.

Following a commitment made to the Select Committee on the Ombudsman, the Ministry enacted new subsections relating to inmate mail which coordinate Ministry policy with the Ombudsman Act (O. Reg. 932/77).

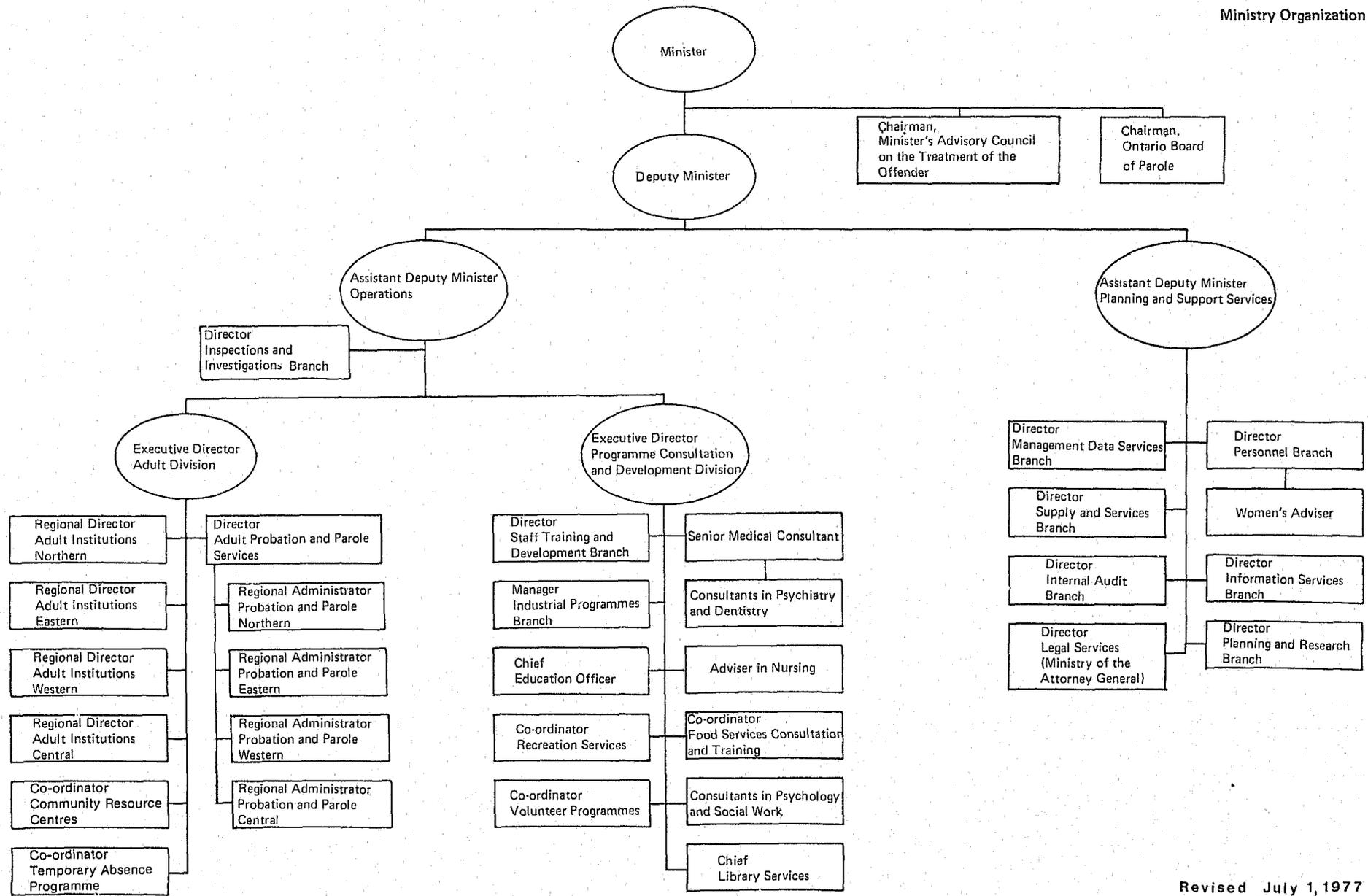
Bill C-51 will necessitate a new Ministry of Correctional Services Act, which it is anticipated will be introduced in the 1978 spring session of the Legislature. Amendments to the Act are being prepared for approval by the Legislature. These changes will reflect new developments and directions in the corrections field, especially the concentrated thrust toward community-based corrections.

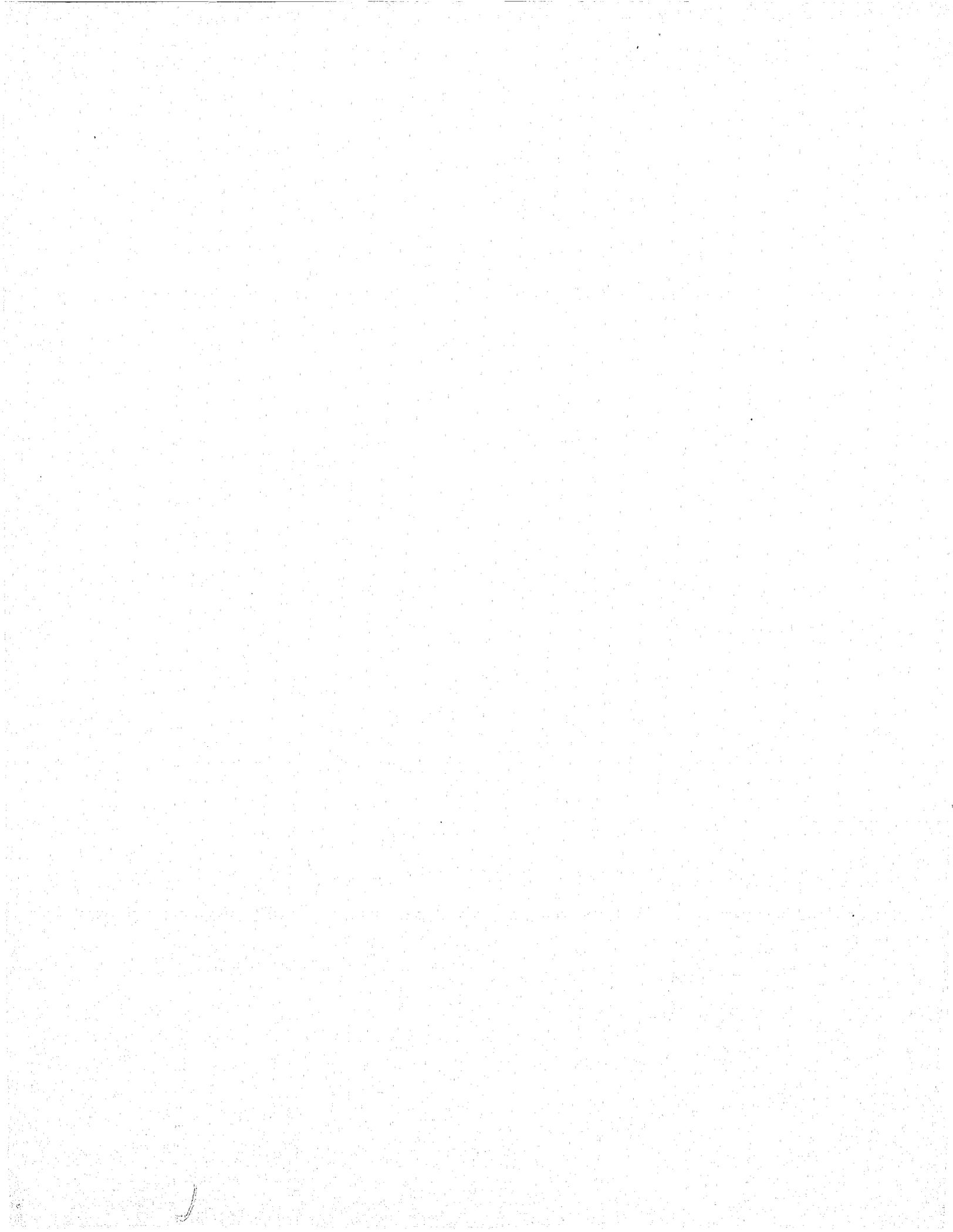
The revised Act will also serve to align provincial legislation with federal legislation, specifically the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977. The changes contained in that Act which are important to this Ministry's operations relate to the elimination of the indeterminate sentence and the provision for the establishment by this Province of its own Parole Board with full responsibility for the paroling of inmates in provincial institutions.

The Federal Government anticipates proclaiming the Prisons and Reformatories Act amendments on July 1, 1978, and the Ministry hopes to have its new legislation proclaimed simultaneously in order to initiate its expanded parole system and new earned remission system.

This Province has long wanted a fully positive remission scheme; the new Federal legislation recognizes that need and eliminates statutory remission in favor of full earned remission -- the latter will be approximately equal to one-third of any sentence. The concept of earned remission is consistent with the Ministry's stated policy of allowing inmates to shorten their sentences through their work and application to responsibilities assigned to them while in custody.

Ministry Organization





Community-based Programs

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

The Probation and Parole Services supervise adults on probation and ex-inmates of institutions who are serving a term of parole. In order to provide service to every area of the province, probation and parole offices operate in 85 locations.

Approximately 27 percent of the 80,000 offenders who came into contact with the Ministry in the 1977-78 fiscal year were placed on probation.

On any given day throughout this fiscal year, approximately 24,500 adults were under supervision.

In addition to their supervisory role, officers provide the Courts with presentence investigative reports which are used by judges to determine whether offenders should be placed on probation or would be better dealt with in an institution program. They also provide pre-parole reports for the Ontario Board of Parole based upon community inquiry and investigation.

The community and all its resources are seen as increasingly valuable partners in the Ministry's service to probationers and parolees, particularly in the initiating and carrying out of such important programs as community service orders, victim-offender restitution programs, and driver awareness programs.

During the past four years, the Ministry has operated a probation and parole program for Native people in the remote northwest of the province. The program has gone through a period of reconstruction and is now a supervisory area within the Probation and Parole Services.

Operating with two full-time Native workers and a number of volunteers who are paid a retainer fee for each client supervised, the program covers a physical area of more than half the province. Volunteers provide supervision on 62 reserves and settlements, 22 of which are fly-in locations.

The same arrangement for service has also been developed in the northeastern part of the province where a total of five part-time Native

workers are active in Moosonee, Moose Factory, Fort Albany, and Attawapiskat.

COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDERS

Community service orders provide an alternative to incarceration where the court feels that the usual terms of a probation order are insufficient. In these cases, the addition of a work requirement to the usual probation term provides the option considered necessary by the court.

The concept of community service as a disposition has been well received by the courts in Ontario. The Ministry was responsible for the supervision of approximately 350 orders at the end of the fiscal year.

Seven pilot projects to test out the mechanisms of community service went into operation in the latter part of 1977. All of them are being sponsored by community agencies, with the exception of the Ajax-Oshawa project which is being organized by the Probation and Parole Services.

The locations and groups sponsoring these are as follows:

- Belleville - The Quinte Community-Oriented Sentencing Committee;
- Oshawa/Ajax - Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
- Peterborough - The Peterborough Volunteer Bureau jointly with the Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
- Scarborough - The John Howard Society of Metropolitan Toronto jointly with the Probation and Parole Services (local office) Ministry of Correctional Services;
- Thunder Bay - The John Howard Society;
- Windsor - The St. Leonard's Society;
- Native Indian Projects - N'Amerind Friendship Centre, London
Nechee Friendship Centre, Kenora

It should be stressed that none of the work undertaken by offenders through service orders will conflict with paid employment for members of the community.

A wide range of jobs is available, including both social service and physical work, so that it is possible to match an offender's abilities with work requirements. Placements have varied from, for example, chopping and carrying logs for the Centennial Log Cabin in Belleville to working with the Children's Aid in Essex County where services are available for the offender's own children. There have also been some cases in which the offender has not been in a position to make financial restitution to the victim and where, in consequence, both the victim and the offender have agreed that compensation will be made in the form of work. For example, a young man who vandalized a Toronto streetcar worked for the Toronto Transit Commission cleaning streetcars, a project which involved union consent.

Supervising an offender on a community service order at an estimated cost of \$2.35 per day is a fraction of the average cost of just over \$41.00 per day to house an inmate in a correctional facility.

For the offender, a great advantage of a service order is that it concentrates on his skills rather than on his problems. It also encourages responsible behavior and attitudes by bringing the offender into direct contact with the recipient and he learns to sympathize with other people's difficulties.

A number of offenders have continued as volunteers in their order placement after the order has been fully served.

This program will be the subject of ongoing evaluation to determine if it should be expanded to include new areas.

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES AND THE PRIVATE AGENCY

A major component of the Ministry's policy of engaging non-government agencies as partners is the contractual arrangement between Probation and Parole Services and numerous private agencies.

There are five agreements at present, three with the John Howard Societies of Kitchener, Kingston and Sudbury, an agreement with the Youth Employment Service of Metropolitan Toronto, and the KAIROS program in Kingston.

These agreements range from teaching life skills and shopwork through job placement, and the care and counseling of probationers and parolees who have been impaired through the use of amphetamines.

DRIVER AWARENESS PROGRAM

In several communities in Ontario, the Probation and Parole Services have encouraged the establishment of drinking/driving awareness programs. This is a first-offender court referral program for the purpose of reducing the incidence of impaired driving offences. Where programs exist, upon conviction, individuals who have been charged for impaired driving for the first time are advised of the service available either directly or through legal counsel. If requested, the judge may elect to sentence the accused to a period of probation which will include mandatory attendance at the Drinking/Driving Awareness Program.

The program content consists of a course of weekly sessions in which the offender has the opportunity to examine the issues related to drinking and driving.

These programs operate in cooperation with local agencies engaged in helping alcoholics.

VICTIM/OFFENDER RECONCILIATION

In June, 1974, the Mennonite Central Committee in Kitchener set up a victim/offender reconciliation program on a model suggested by the Law Reform Commission of Canada. The program, which is now run jointly by the Mennonite Central Committee and the Ministry, enables the courts to make a condition of a probation order for the offender to meet with the victim and come to an agreement on restitution.

The victim is most often the participant in the criminal justice system who is overlooked -- once he is dealt with initially, he may never learn the outcome of the case. The offender can be arrested, charged, arraigned, plead guilty, and be sentenced to imprisonment, without the victim's further involvement.

Through the victim/offender reconciliation program, the victim not only gets financial satisfaction but becomes personally participant in resolving the conflict between the offender and society, while the offender sees his crime as an act for which he must actively make amends.

Since the inception of the program, over 200 offenders and a substantially larger number of victims have been brought together.

VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers serve to link the Ministry's clients to the mainstream of society and also interpret to the public at large the Ministry's programs and the complexities involved in dealing with the offender. During the fiscal year 2,958 volunteers augmented the work of staff. Of those, 1,200 worked with Probation and Parole Services, and 1,758 were involved in institution programs. Volunteers provide enrichment and diversification of programs: activities range through one-to-one relationships, life skills, tutoring, remedial reading, psychological testing, recreation, escorts into the community, job finding, research, arts, crafts, and many others.

Volunteers working throughout the Probation and Parole Services have increasingly augmented the work of officers. In addition to one-to-one relationships and group discussions, they assist with presentence report preparation, and, in certain locations, they participate in victim-offender restitution and community service order projects.

Last year volunteers contributed time amounting to the equivalent of over 100 full-time staff members which, conservatively estimated at a yearly salary of \$10,000 per person, represents an equivalent value of over \$1-million, an amount which is far exceeded by the value of human input. (Based on average volunteer contribution of about 3,500 hours per week.)

In addition to the volunteers who work through the Ministry's Volunteer Programs and through the Probation and Parole Services, the Ministry is continually indebted to the numerous social agencies which participate directly and indirectly in many areas of program.

In the Metropolitan Toronto area particularly, the multicultural aspect of the volunteer services plays an important part in a number of close-knit communities where it is not always possible to provide full-time officers who are linguistically fluent in a particular language.

These volunteers often deal with parents and other family members in addition to the probationer or parolee, since, in many instances, the parents speak little English and have no knowledge of the judicial process in Canada.

Because of their own cultural background and ethnic origins, a number of probation and parole officers are able to respond to the counseling needs of probationers and parolees who desire to communicate in their native language.

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

An offender serving an indeterminate sentence in an Ontario institution is automatically considered for parole eligibility by the Ontario Board

of Parole. If parole is granted, the inmate will serve the remainder of his sentence in the community under the supervision of a probation and parole officer.

Inmates serving sentences longer than two years less a day are transferred to federal jurisdiction. Therefore, in examining the possibility of parole, the Board recognizes that inmates held in Ontario facilities will, in any event, be returning to society in a relatively short period of time. The period spent on parole affords the opportunity for the continual guidance by a parole officer of an inmate who desires to reform himself and allows the inmate to receive assistance in reintegrating himself into the community.

The caseload of the Ontario Board of Parole reached a peak of approximately 2,000 parolees per year in the early 1970s, then declined to a level of 1,500 -- 1,600 cases annually since 1972/73. This factor can be attributed in large measure to a revision in the Criminal Code permitting the imposition of probation after sentence to a provincial institution: the courts have made significant use of probation as an alternative to an indefinite term.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1977, contains amendments to previous Federal legislation that eliminate the indeterminate sentence and allow Provincial Governments to exercise parole jurisdiction over all inmates sentenced to Provincial institutions. Thus inmates serving sentences of six months or more, regardless of the Act or Statute under which they were sentenced, will be eligible for parole, thereby greatly broadening the scope of controlled release into the community. Proclamation of this Act will require a realignment of the Board's responsibilities.

On November 23, 1977, Cabinet gave approval in principle to the concept of expanding the jurisdiction of the Ontario Board of Parole subject to acceptable completion of negotiations with the Federal Government concerning the take-over of responsibilities. The Ministry was also directed by Cabinet to make the necessary amendments to the Ministry of Correctional Services Act. In anticipation of these conditions being met, the Ministry's estimates contain funding of \$600,000, which allows for the expanded parole program to take effect in October 1978.

COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTRES

The community resource centre program, which began in 1974, allows an inmate to serve all or part of his sentence in a community facility. Four of the 25 small residences now operating in local communities were opened in the current fiscal year.

The community agencies and groups which enter into an agreement with the Ministry for the establishment of a centre are paid by the Ministry on a set scale of remuneration, which is dependent on the size and usage of the facility.

Inmates who, after assessment, are accepted for transfer from an institution to a community resource centre, are able to hold down regular jobs or attend academic or trades training programs. Like inmates in institutions, those who earn a wage contribute a portion of their earnings toward room and board, and, where possible, toward the support of their families.

These centres provide a residence where meals are eaten communally and each resident is expected to share in the maintenance chores. Programs are directed at the individual's needs; counseling is provided in financial management, family relationships, job finding, community social activities, and other basic life skills.

TEMPORARY ABSENCE PROGRAM

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 various programs involving longer intervals. Applicants for temporary absence are carefully screened for their suitability.

The temporary absence program, which has been in operation for eight years, continues to have a high success rate. During the fiscal year, 14,107 temporary absences were granted for educational, employment and humanitarian purposes; of these 13,921 were successfully completed. During the year 182 permits were withdrawn. This may have occurred where there was a minor violation of rules but with mitigating reasons, or usually because a student was not profiting from a course of instruction, or because an employee was not performing well on the job. Only 186 permits were revoked for violation of rules. Although there was an increase over the previous year in the total number of approved and activated permits, it is encouraging to note that the percentage of unrevoked and successfully completed temporary absences continues to be about 98 percent.

The success rate also reflects favorably on the careful screening and supervisory procedures which are carried out as applicable, and on participants themselves who have demonstrated their capacity to handle such responsibilities at various stages of their sentence preliminary to their release.

Institution Programs

The Ministry operates a total of 55 facilities for adult male and female inmates who are sentenced by the courts to terms of less than two years.

In the 1977/78 fiscal year a total of 59,072 inmates entered the system at the jail level. Of those, 49,265 completed their contact with this Ministry at the jail level, and 10,807 were transferred to longer-term institutions.

The total inmate accommodation of 5,694 male beds and 201 female beds is provided in the following types of institutions:

30 Jails

7 Detention Centres

5 Adult Training Centres

9 Correctional Centres

2 Treatment Facilities

2 Forestry Camps

BAILIFF'S BRANCH

The initial classification of all inmates who will be transferred from a jail to any one of the longer-term Ministry facilities is the responsibility of the Chief Provincial Bailiff. Arranging and coordinating the transfer and movement of all inmates in the Ministry's care is carried out by a field staff of one female and 13 male provincial bailiffs, who operate five security vehicles.

Assessment and Classification

The institution to which an inmate is first assigned after leaving the jail setting is determined by his age, previous criminal history, mental and physical health, educational background and work experience, the area of the province in which he resides, the factors contributing to his antisocial behavior, and his rehabilitative potential. Considered also is

the accessibility for family visiting and, of overriding importance, the safety of the general public.

Jails and Detention Centres

In Ontario, jails and detention centres house in general those inmates on remand awaiting trial or sentencing, those being held for immigration hearings or for deportation, those serving relatively short sentences or intermittent sentences, and those awaiting transfer to federal institutions. Since the implementation of the temporary absence program, jails and detention centres sometimes provide accommodation for inmates transferred to the area of their temporary absence employment or educational training.

These institutions range in size from the smallest local jail accommodating 12, to the largest detention centre with accommodation for 340.

The term 'detention centre' is applied to the seven modern facilities which the Ministry has opened to replace outdated jails. Although detention centres provide improved settings and more program opportunities, their role is essentially that of a jail.

Adult Training Centres

Young offenders aged 16 to 23 are eligible for the academic and vocational training programs provided at these minimum security institutions. In addition, inmates over the age of 23 may participate in the programs at these centres. Under the Ministry's temporary absence program, selected inmates attend academic and vocational classes in the community.

Correctional Centres

Six of the nine centres accept young offenders who are not well-motivated or are security risks, and are therefore not considered good risks for the open setting of an adult training centre. Correctional centres place emphasis on industrial and trades training and useful work experiences.

Security includes both minimum and medium, with one totally maximum security setting. The latter provides accommodation for behavior-problem and other security-risk inmates who require segregation from the normal inmate population.

Treatment Facilities

A highly specialized program for 200 male offenders, incorporating assessment, treatment, education, and research, is carried out at the Ontario Correctional Institute in Brampton.

The Assessment Unit within the institute, with accommodation for 48, provides classification for first incarcerates between the ages of 16 and 23 inclusive, serving sentences of nine 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 facilities.

Each of the five separate 30-bed units has its own program structure and staff team which plans and executes a program to fit group and individual needs. Multidisciplinary teams include correctional workers, psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers, chaplains, medical staff, recreation specialists and others. Treatment programs have been established for chronic alcoholism, drug abuse, sexual maladjustment and other types of disorder. Admission to a treatment unit can be directly from the assessment unit, by referral from other correctional institutions, or upon admission under Section 38 of the Liquor Licence Act.

As a teaching centre, the institute allows the increased use of student placements. It also enables the Ministry to pursue research into a number of aspects of corrections.

The Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit (GATU) was expanded during the fiscal year to its present capacity of 26 assessment beds, 76 treatment beds and seven high-security rooms. The treatment staff includes a consultant, a psychiatrist, psychologists, psychometrists, social workers and medical staff. To provide for the expansion, a wing of the Guelph Correctional Centre was renovated, using inmate labor.

A comparison of admissions over a 10-year period shows an increase from 81 patients in 1967 to 466 patients in 1977.

GATU accepts adult male inmates from any institution both on an outpatient and an inpatient basis, referred there for psychiatric evaluation. After assessment, the patients may be returned to the referring institution with recommendations for treatment, be committed for admission to an Ontario psychiatric facility, remain as an inpatient for treatment, receive outpatient care while residing at the adjacent Guelph Correctional Centre or, if in need of no further care, be transferred to a suitable institution. An industrial therapy and occupational therapy workshop, two classrooms, and a minigym are provided, as well as a patient dining room and visiting area.

REGIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES

Institutions are separated geographically into four areas, each of which is the responsibility of a regional director. Following is a list of

institutions by region, together with a short resumé of the main changes and accomplishments within the region.

CENTRAL REGION

Barrie Jail

Camp Hillsdale

Hamilton Jail (Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre)

Maplehurst Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre

Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre

Milton Jail

Mimico Correctional Centre

Niagara Detention Centre

Toronto Jail

House of Concord (Ministry contract home with the Salvation Army)

On December 31, 1977, the old wing of the Toronto Jail was closed, and on February 10, 1978, the Orangeville Jail was closed. As of February 27, 1978, a realignment of institutions between Central and Western Regions was carried out which resulted in the Niagara Detention Centre coming into Central Region, and the Walkerton Jail, Owen Sound Jail, Ontario Correctional Institute, Vanier Centre for Women, and Brampton Adult Training Centre going over to the Western region.

Other decisions that left their mark on Central Region included double-bunking of the detention centres in Hamilton, Toronto East and Toronto West, resulting in an increased 'in cell' bed capacity.

Major renovations were carried out at the Barrie Jail -- a new heating system and a fire alarm and annunciator system were installed and office space was expanded. Camp Hillsdale, a satellite camp of the Barrie Jail, continues to provide a useful labor pool for the Ministry of Natural Resources. Additionally, negotiations have been completed between the jail and the City of Barrie to clean and maintain 28 bus stop shelters and remove snow from 244 bus stops.

With the opening of the Hamilton-Wentworth Detention Centre in January, 1978, Central Region's cell capacity in its three new detention centres was increased by approximately 376 beds, which includes the

additional 120 beds provided by the double-bunking of this centre. However, initially the centre will not be functioning at full capacity.

Due to the lack of suitable program space, the Milton Jail operates primarily as a remand facility, with dormitory accommodation for inmate kitchen workers and a maximum of two or three inmates on employment temporary absence. The closure of this jail is expected early in the 1978/79 fiscal year.

At the Mimico Correctional Centre further extensions to housing accommodation were undertaken, with the first phase due for completion by May 1, 1978, and the second phase shortly thereafter. The first phase consists of four 24-man modules of accommodation along with the required storage space as well as service and administrative space. Phase 2 will provide the same accommodation: 96 beds in temporary housing units. To date all of the labor on this project has been provided from the inmate population.

Thirty to 35 inmates are engaged full time in ongoing community and institution-based work projects. A mattress factory was opened on November 1, 1977. Production of the Ministry's specially designed institutional mattress as of February 28, 1978, was slightly in excess of 2,000, with up to 10 inmates on the temporary absence program providing the work force. The food service operation employs six inmates on temporary absence. Some of the ongoing community programs involve refurbishing the HMCS Haida during the off-season; assisting in Red Cross blood donor clinics; working with patients at the Lakeshore Psychiatric Hospital, and when requested, shoveling snow for elderly citizens in Scarborough, Milton, Barrie and other communities.

A Superintendent's Citizens' Committee has been appointed at the Niagara Detention Centre. This group will be meeting with the superintendent on a regular basis to discuss matters related to community involvement and operation of the centre.

The Metropolitan Toronto East Detention Centre officially opened on April 25, 1977. Inmates began to occupy the institution on May 9, 1977. As of February, 1978, the average daily population was 310 and the design capacity is 340.

The Metropolitan Toronto West Detention Centre officially opened on July 15, 1977. Inmates began to occupy the institution on July 20, 1977. As of February 1978, the average daily population was 303, and the design capacity is 252 males and 66 females.

The old wing of the Toronto Jail was closed on December 31, 1977. Ongoing renovations together with space reallocations are aimed at establishing an operational capacity of 324 in the remaining section of the jail, which was built in 1955. This capacity figure was established by placing two beds in approximately one-third of the cells which make

up the 252 cell design capacity for this building. However, with an increasing count (February 1978 average daily population was 383) it has been found necessary to increase the number of cells with two beds to provide for emergency bed space for up to 400 prisoners.

The House of Concord continues to service that portion of the inmate population which requires the structured discipline of a para-correctional institution in the learning of vocational and industrial work skills.

WESTERN REGION

Brampton Adult Training Centre

Brampton — Ontario Correctional Institute

Brantford Jail

Burtch Correctional Centre

Chatham Jail

Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre

Guelph Correctional Centre and Guelph Assessment and Treatment Unit

Guelph Jail

Kitchener Jail (to be replaced by the Waterloo Detention Centre)

Owen Sound Jail

Sarnia Jail

Stratford Jail

Vanier Centre for Women

Walkerton Jail

Windsor Jail

On February 27, 1978, the region assumed responsibility for five extra institutions: the Ontario Correctional Institute, the Vanier Centre for Women, Brampton Adult Training Centre, Owen Sound Jail and Walkerton Jail. The Niagara Detention Centre was incorporated into the Central Region.

Considerable change was experienced, due to institutional closures and

the concomitant opening up of new facilities, resulting in redeployment of staff and inmate redistribution.

The Simcoe Jail closed on February 27, 1978, and the Glendale Adult Training Centre will be handed over to the Ministry of Community and Social Services on April 1, 1978, to be used as a training school. Staff at the Simcoe Jail were transferred elsewhere in line with preferences and vacancies; similarly, the Glendale staff will be accommodated.

The Hillcrest School, currently a maximum security training school for juveniles, is to become a correctional institution for adults at some future date. It is anticipated that this institution will begin operation in late spring. Considerable construction and redesign will be needed, and ultimately this facility will replace the Guelph Jail. It is hoped to use staff and inmate labor in the reconstruction work, and in the building of a 20-foot security wall around the premises.

The Waterloo Detention Centre, formerly known as the Kitchener Jail Annex, has been completely renovated and restructured internally by a team of staff and inmates, who are currently building a 20-foot high security wall around the institution. Upon completion of the wall, the facility will become operational, permitting the closing of the Kitchener Jail. The centre will house 62 inmates. It is estimated that a saving of approximately \$1 million will result from the use of inmate labor for these projects.

Existing institutions currently undergoing significant renovations include the Burtch Correctional Centre, the Brantford Jail and the Chatham Jail. It is hoped to use staff and inmates to construct a security wall at the Elgin-Middlesex Detention Centre, which, after being in operation only one year, is experiencing overcrowding relative to its capacity.

The abattoir program at the Guelph Correctional Centre for inmates on a temporary absence continues to develop effectively, and the application of research into inmate attitudes and perceptions is now being examined.

The annual tobacco harvesting program at the Burtch Correctional Centre employed 60 inmates on temporary absences in the Brantford/Simcoe area.

During this period of severe economic constraints, substantial reductions in the use of overtime have been made at the Guelph Correctional Centre, which has had a history of high overtime costs.

The regional volunteer programs coordinator has introduced a monthly news sheet which it is hoped will encourage and develop a more meaningful understanding of community involvement. A one-day seminar on volunteers was held on February 20, 1978, involving field personnel and regional office staff.

NORTHERN REGION

Fort Frances Jail

Haileybury Jail

Kenora Jail

Monteith Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Monteith Jail

North Bay Jail

Parry Sound Jail

Sault Ste. Marie Jail

Sudbury Jail

Thunder Bay Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Thunder Bay Jail

Inmate volunteers provided community service in areas such as the upkeep of Haileybury Cenotaph and grounds, and wood-cutting and snow shoveling for senior citizens in Kenora. Through an inmate volunteer program at La Fraternal Community Resource Centre assistance was given to handicapped persons, the CNIB and the YM/YWCA in Sudbury. At the Thunder Bay Correctional Centre selected Native inmates volunteered for the Lil' Beavers Program at the Indian Friendship Centre. Other institutions also contributed volunteer inmate assistance to the community.

Work programs with the Ministry of Natural Resources in the areas of tree-planting, wood-cutting and brush clearing have been very successful ongoing activities at both the Monteith and the Thunder Bay Correctional Centres. At the Kenora Jail, inmates provide necessary assistance to forest fire-fighting teams.

A rehabilitation program is operated for Monteith Complex inmates involving both rehabilitative and educational components. The Monteith Correctional Centre is one of the five institutions which are Reclamation Centres identified under the Liquor Licence Act, and as a result some specialized alcohol treatment programs are incorporated.

EASTERN REGION

Brockville Jail

Cobourg Jail

Cornwall Jail

Lindsay Jail

L'Orignal Jail

Millbrook Correctional Centre and Millbrook Annex

Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre

Pembroke Jail

Perth Jail

Peterborough Jail

Quinte Detention Centre

Rideau Correctional Centre and Adult Training Centre

Whitby Jail

During the year, a number of institutions within the Eastern Region experienced overcrowding conditions which severely taxed available physical facilities and institutional personnel. The Whitby and Peterborough Jails operated far above capacity throughout most of the fiscal year. Other institutions, such as the Quinte Detention Centre, the Rideau Correctional Centre and some of the smaller jails functioned at capacity.

A number of renovations and/or construction projects were undertaken and completed. These encompassed construction at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre, including a 20-foot high security wall, renovations to the administrative offices of the Lindsay Jail, completion of a multi-purpose room at the Pembroke Jail, work begun on a programming building at the Rideau Correctional Centre, and a portable office building at the Whitby Jail which will relieve overcrowding in the administrative offices. Detailed planning has begun in regard to a major renovation project at the Cobourg Jail, involving the control room and the kitchen area. At the Millbrook Correctional Centre, the planning of a new detention unit and gymnasium is under way. A considerable amount of the work for these latter two projects will be undertaken by inmates.

A number of programs were implemented within the Eastern Region institutions during the year and it is anticipated that they will continue. At the Whitby Jail, for example, inmates worked at several projects in cooperation with the local Conservation Authority and with the town of Ajax. A pilot project was instituted at the Ottawa-Carleton Detention Centre which permits inmates to contact their lawyers confidentially by telephone and to receive telephone calls from lawyers for legal matters. This project was instituted early in 1978 and, to date, has received a very favorable response from staff, inmates and the legal profession. Should the project continue to prove successful, consideration will be given to expanding it to other institutions.

Early in 1978 renovations were completed to the former Camp Durham at the Millbrook Correctional Centre Annex. For the first time in the history of this institution, selected inmates now have the opportunity to live and work outside the walls. To date, the project has been working satisfactorily and on several occasions inmates from the Annex have provided community services to the local area: for example, working in the town of Millbrook to clear snow around fire hydrants.

The Rideau Correctional Centre participated in a number of community projects, such as construction of a firehall for the town of Montague, renovation of the firehall in Merrickville, and renovations to a local Boy Scout camp.

Arrangements were made during the year for the establishment of the position of regional coordinator, volunteer programs, reporting to the regional director. The incumbent of this position is now based at the regional office and is providing a consultative and coordinating service to all institutions within the Eastern Region. The addition of this new position has improved considerably communications and the quality of volunteer programming throughout the region.

INSPECTIONS AND INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Every correctional facility operated by the Ministry is routinely inspected each year in accordance with the Ministry of Correctional Services Act.

The purpose of an operational inspection is to monitor the over-all institutional operation and report the findings in writing, making recommendations for change in all areas which are not operating in accordance with Ministry policy.

In its quasi-judicial function the branch holds hearings on and conducts investigations into disputed claims and alleged infractions of rules and regulations which occur concerning staff, inmates and institution operation and administration. In addition, the branch investigates

incidents and complaints which occur in the community and which also involve the Ministry.

Collateral activities of the branch include providing a consultative service to Ministry staff in matters of security and safety, liaising with community and governmental agencies involved in corrections and the administration of justice, and involvement in staff training.

OMBUDSMAN OF ONTARIO

Any individual in the province may appeal to the Ombudsman for consideration of a particular issue relating to any Provincial ministry, agency, board, or commission. Within the administrative make-up of the Ombudsman's office, a staff is assigned to deal solely with issues presented by correctional staff or inmates. The Ombudsman, as a totally independent agent, has no reporting relationship to the Minister, but reports directly to the Legislature of Ontario.

CORRECTIONAL INVESTIGATOR OF CANADA

Any inmate in the Ministry's institutions may independently raise any issue with the Correctional Investigator for Canada.

Support Services and Program Consultation and Development

The Head Office of the Ministry is located at 2001 Eglinton Avenue East, in the Borough of Scarborough. Here, all of the main administrative functions are carried out under the over-all direction of the Deputy Minister.

The support services main areas of operation are:

Financial Services

Personnel Services

Audit Services

Information Services

Analysis, Research and Planning

Supply and Office Services

FINANCIAL SERVICES

The Director, Management Data Services, is responsible for the operations of accounts, budget, client information systems and records, data processing, and systems development sections, with the prime objective of supplying accurate and timely information on the financial operations of the Ministry and in the maintenance and analysis of client information for management needs.

PERSONNEL SERVICES

Regional personnel administrators work in 11 different geographic locations serving designated institutions and offices, including a new administrative post located in Thunder Bay to meet the needs of staff in the northwestern region of the province.

In cooperation with the Management Board Secretariat and the Civil Service Commission, the Ministry this year embarked on a pilot project to test a new manpower control system: a system which is no longer based on complement but on total salary and wage expenditures. As a result of this pilot project, the Ontario Government introduced a new

manpower control system similar to the pilot project and using financial rather than complement control.

The acceptance of this system enabled the Ministry to defer expenditures from its unclassified and overtime areas, in order to increase its over-all classified staff strength by approximately 350. This increased staffing level will not result in any additional expenditures but instead will reduce overtime and the use of casual staff.

During the year, staff turnover in the Ministry was reduced to just under 9 percent, from a high in 1975 of approximately 20 percent. Despite this significant reduction in turnover, new staffing initiatives were necessary for recruitment of staff at the new Detention Centres in Hamilton, Etobicoke (Metro Toronto West), and Scarborough (Metro Toronto East), and for expanded programs at the Mimico Correctional Centre. In the area of job placement for redundant staff, the Ministry was able to redeploy staff from institutional closings at the Glendale Adult Training Centre, the Orangeville Jail, the Simcoe Jail, the Kitchener Jail, and the Toronto Jail (old section). As in previous institutional closings, the Ministry, with very few exceptions, was able to redeploy its work force and retain its trained and dedicated staff.

In addition to providing alternative work for this Ministry's redundant staff, the Personnel Branch worked actively with the Ministry of Community and Social Services to place redundant staff of the Hillcrest School. Through the joint efforts of the two Ministries, staff were able to retain their civil service positions, despite the closing of their institutions.

The Personnel Branch introduced new staffing standards for correctional officers. These standards recognized the need for Grade XII at the entry level. In addition, promotion through the correctional ranks has been made easier by the elimination of extensive experience requirements which will permit the promotion of staff on merit rather than length of service.

The Ontario Public Service Employees Union, Correctional Division, invited the Minister and his senior staff to attend a union divisional meeting which was attended by over 200 delegates. This provided a forum for various union officials to discuss with the Minister and his staff numerous staff relations issues.

A number of delegations of authority under the Public Service Act, which were formerly controlled by Head Office, were transferred to senior field staff. Particularly successful was the delegation of staff discipline and grievance resolution. This delegation provided the local manager with both the authority and responsibility for decision making on items such as working conditions, safety and discipline.

The women's advisor received additional assistance with the appointment of a full-time assistant. This appointee was selected from within the Ministry and has experience as a female correctional officer in an adult male institution.

The number of female correctional officers in adult male institutions has increased significantly. During the year, the number of female correctional officers exceeded 300; of those, over 150 work in adult male institutions. The success of the affirmative action program in placing females in adult male institutions has been the subject of numerous supportive articles in newspapers and journals across Canada and is a model for the use of women in correctional institutions. The women's advisory committee recently completed a study and recommended the full integration of male/female staff in all correctional institutions in Ontario.

In addition to the significant increase in female correctional officers, recruitment at the entry level for the Probation and Parole Services shows a 50/50 split between male and female officers entering the service. In addition to the significant improvement in the major work areas, probation and institution, over-all representation of females in the Ministry has increased. In the area of management representation, women have been appointed as senior administrators.

A number of pilot projects and task groups have been formed to examine items such as staff uniforms, the competition system, skill-based appraisal systems, organizational development intervention, job exchange programs within the Ministry, with the Federal Government and with other Ministries of the Ontario Government. In addition, a joint study was recently completed by the Personnel Branch and the Ontario Public Service Employees Union on the use of paraprofessionals in the probation and parole area.

AUDIT SERVICES

The Internal Audit Branch performs annual audits in the Ministry's institutions, probation and parole offices, community resource centres, and main office branches. These reviews provide current reports for senior management outlining the status of the Ministry's financial and business operations, including personnel and program administration. In addition, audits of specific programs and investigations are conducted as special assignments on an unscheduled basis.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Information Branch maintains daily contact with the news media, responding to inquiries regarding Ministry programs and incidents occurring in the provincial correctional system.

A number of publications for general distribution are produced each year describing Ministry programs; a bi-monthly newsletter, Correctional Update, now in its seventh year, is provided for staff and is made available to other correctional jurisdictions as well as agencies in related fields; photographic displays are provided for field staff taking part in local events.

A public awareness project has been initiated to provide speakers and resource persons for schools, service clubs and community groups. This project uses both institutional and community-based staff of the Ministry in responding to the increased public interest in the field of corrections. During the fiscal year, 75 public speaking engagements were undertaken by the public awareness coordinator.

ANALYSIS, RESEARCH AND PLANNING

The Director of Planning and Research is responsible for the direction of the research services and program evaluation sections and their activities, which include policy analysis, financial planning, primary research data collection, statistical studies, and evaluation of programs. He also acts in an advisory capacity to the Ministry senior officials and on Ministry planning committees.

SUPPLY AND OFFICE SERVICES

The Director of Supply and Services is responsible for the functions of the Ministry's purchasing, inventory control, office services, facilities design planning, and construction and maintenance sections.

PROGRAM CONSULTATION AND DEVELOPMENT

The Program Consultation and Development Division was formed in July 1976 and consists of the following Branches: staff training and development, medical services, nursing, food services, recreation, industrial programs, volunteer programs, library services and education. Consultants in social work, psychology and chaplaincy are also available through this division.

INDUSTRIAL PROGRAMS

Progress was made during the past year both in the outside-managed and the Ministry-managed institutional industry operations. At Guelph, where the outside-managed industry was first introduced a few years ago, a collective agreement between the local union and the beef centre management was introduced in August, 1977.

Efforts to seek similar outside-managed institutional work projects for other institutions have continued. The Ministry's new mattress shop, which was set up during the year at the Mimico Correctional Centre, is a somewhat modified version of the abattoir mode. This shop is operated for the Ministry by a mattress manufacturing firm, on a cost plus management fee basis, and it employs inmate labor. Descriptive literature for these mattresses will be distributed in an effort to promote the product for further sale to this and other provincial governments in Canada, the federal government and local municipalities.

A smaller version of the abattoir industry model is presently being arranged for the Brampton Adult Training Centre, where a local firm is setting up a small plant for dismantling and sorting automotive parts. Up to six inmate employees will work for the minimum wage plus a suitable piece-work incentive.

At the Burtch Correctional Centre, new equipment has been installed which has improved significantly the quality of canned goods. Consequently, more orders for these have now been received, mainly from the Ministry of Health, which is purchasing most of its requirements from this Ministry.

With the transfer of mattress-making to Mimico Correctional Centre, the tailor shop at Guelph Correctional Centre has reoriented its production towards specialty items such as newly-designed security garments, inmates' property bags and inmate clothing. Productivity has improved by increasing the number of inmate workers. The Maplehurst Correctional Centre, in addition to increasing its sales to other Ministries of specialty institutional furniture items such as wardrobe units, has also been successful in manufacturing heavy-duty galvanized steel security furniture such as the bunk beds installed in the two Metro Toronto Detention Centres, where 268 new bed spaces were created at a modest cost. During the year, designs were completed and prototypes built of security tables and benches for institution use.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

The Staff Training and Development Branch conducts training and development programs for the various categories of staff within the Ministry. Four hundred and twenty eight staff attended at the Ministry's staff training facility and 1,700 received training at the four regional centres located in Sudbury, Cobourg, Brampton and Guelph. In addition, a program of on-the-job training is conducted at each of the institutions and field offices.

This branch also administers the Ministry's educational assistance program. As of March 31, 1978, 443 persons within the Ministry will have benefited from these developmental programs.

In September, 1977, the branch concluded the first phase of a report to senior management of staff training and development. The branch was designated by senior management for a pilot project in zero base budgeting techniques. The project is an ongoing one with the first phase - that of obtaining senior management approval of a decision package - now completed. Monitoring the programs and budget through the coming year will result in an evaluation of zero base budgeting as it has been applied.

The branch continues to be represented on the Regional Committee of the National Advisory Network on Correctional Manpower Planning (NAN) and, in cooperation with the Personnel Branch, participates in such NAN assisted projects as job enrichment and performance appraisal.

**Annual Statistics
1977/1978**

PROBATION AND PAROLE SERVICES

1. Total persons under probation supervision, fiscal year 1977-1978

Men	36,081
Women	<u>6,100</u>
Total	42,181

2. Total under supervision April 1, 1977

Men	17,991
Women	<u>2,777</u>
Total	20,768

3. Total under supervision March 31, 1978

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

4. Total placed under probation supervision
April 1, 1977 to March 31, 1978

Men	18,090
Women	<u>3,323</u>
Total	21,413

5. Presentence reports compiled by probation and parole officers
for use by Courts

Total	14,798
-------	--------

(During the preparation of presentence reports, officers conduct interviews with the offender's family, and/or employer/school, social agencies, lawyers and other persons with whom the offender may have had contact.)

The following figures from the February 1977 monthly report represent the typical workload of the Probation and Parole Service throughout the year:

Investigations: 1,872

(Investigations include presentence reports for the Courts, for the Ontario Board of Parole and for the Temporary Absence Committee.)

Supervision: 27,013

(Probation/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 counselling services.)

Interviews: 25,464

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

Community Service Orders

Total under supervision March 31, 1978: 334

(Probationers actively engaged in fulfilling the condition of a Community Service Order)

ONTARIO BOARD OF PAROLE

No. of Meetings held	232
No. appeared for parole consideration:	
Men	1,299
Women	<u>197</u>
Total	1,496
No. of paroles effected during fiscal year:	
Men	578
Women	<u>83</u>
Total	661
Completed Successfully:	
Men	343 or 59.34%
Women	<u>68</u> or 81.93%
Total	411

JAILS

COMMITTED/SENTENCED

NUMBER COMMITTED TO JAIL FOR TRIAL:

For the year ending March 31, 1977	59,362
For the year ending March 31, 1978	59,072

NUMBER CONVICTED:

For the year ending March 31, 1977	49,729
For the year ending March 31, 1978	50,160

TOTAL NUMBER SENTENCED TO TERMS OF IMPRISONMENT:

For the year ending March 31, 1977	36,889
For the year ending March 31, 1978	39,092

TYPES OF CRIME

Crimes:	MALE	FEMALE
Against the person	4,531	287
Against property	22,465	829
Against public order and peace	6,895	278
Against public morals and decency	824	46
Liquor offences	21,555	1,331
Drug offences	4,489	195
Traffic offences	28,648	1,384
Miscellaneous	<u>5,872</u>	<u>188</u>
TOTALS	95,279	4,538

AGES OF PRISONERS

Under 16 years	67	18
16 years	2,121	192
17 years	3,676	270
18 years	4,226	308
19 years to 24 years inclusive	18,762	1,276
25 years to 35 years inclusive	13,785	950
36 years to 50 years inclusive	8,774	505
51 years to 70 years inclusive	3,843	171
71 years and over	<u>126</u>	<u>2</u>
TOTALS	55,380	3,692

JAILS

PRISONERS TRANSFERRED TO OTHER INSTITUTIONS

	MALE	FEMALE
to other correctional institutions to serve sentence	10,382	425
to other correctional institutions for T.A.P.	175	8
to penitentiary	1,155	37
to training school	28	14
to Ontario hospital	720	67
for other reasons	<u>980</u>	<u>96</u>
TOTAL	13,440	647

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

	MALE	FEMALE
Paid fine	9,010	659
Placed on probation with supervision	1,040	102
Placed on probation without supervision	240	17
Under 30 days	23,891	1,419
30 days and under 60 days	5,717	252
60 days and under 90 days	1,784	67
3 months and under 4	2,144	64
4 months and under 5	495	12
5 months and under 6	129	4
6 months and under 9	1,037	17
9 months and under 12	196	2
12 months and under 15	362	6
15 months and under 18	173	1
18 months and under 21	28	--
21 months and under 24	99	1
Penitentiary	<u>1,155</u>	<u>37</u>
Definite Sentences	47,500	2,660
Indefinite Sentences	314	101
TOTAL Number Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment	37,210	1,882

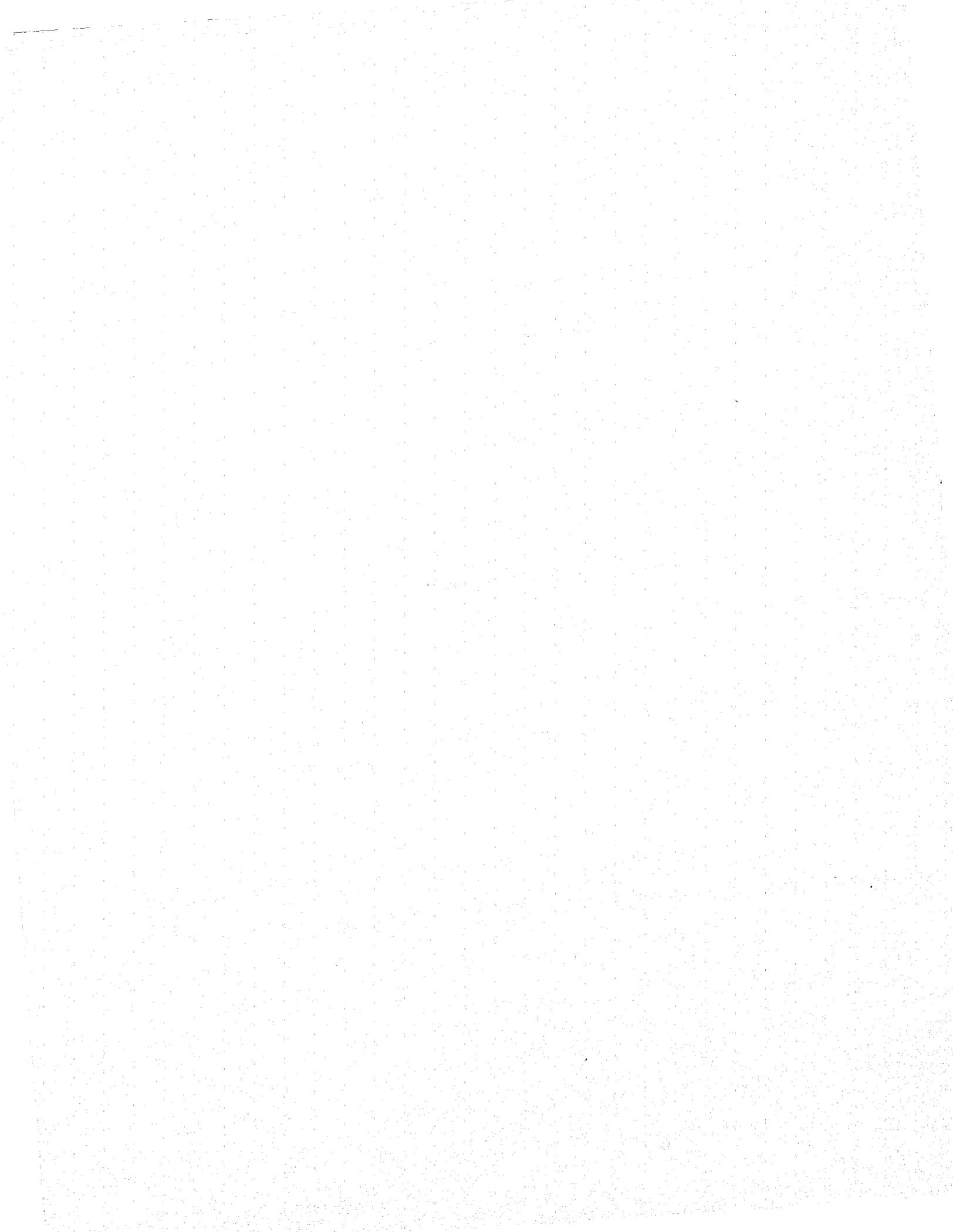
JAILS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

IN	MALE	FEMALE
Remaining in custody on remand, April 1, 1977	1,326	28
Remaining in custody for other reasons, April 1, 1977 ..	1,653	74
Readmitted from bail where released to bail previous year ...	41	2
Transferred from other institutions	4,719	373
Committed during year ending March 31, 1978	<u>55,380</u>	<u>3,692</u>
TOTAL IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	63,119	4,169
OUT:	MALE	FEMALE
Number released on bail	12,700	1,045
Acquitted and released	944	79
Released by order of judge or court without trial .	1,192	147
Paid fines and were released	9,010	659
(1) Placed on probation with supervision	1,040	102
Placed on probation without supervision	240	17
Released for any other reason	383	23
Released to immigration	811	233
Discharged on expiration of sentence	20,301	1,123
*Transferred to other institutions	13,440	647
(2) Died before trial	5	1
(2) Died while serving sentence	7	-
Escaped and not recaptured during year	16	-
Remaining in custody on remand, March 31, 1978	1,970	73
Remaining in custody serving unexpired sentences, awaiting trial or for other reasons, March 31, 1978	<u>1,060</u>	<u>20</u>
TOTAL	63,119	4,169

* See Prisoners Transferred - Page 39

- (1) Item identified in previous reports as "Mixed probation and suspended sentence" is now included in "Placed on probation with supervision".
- (2) Six deaths occurred in institutions and seven occurred while persons were on hospital/medical temporary absence, or between intermittent incarcerations.



USE OF JAIL ACCOMMODATION JAILS AND DETENTION CENTRES	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 & TRANSIT INMATES	TOTAL DAYS STAY OF INMATES	
	M	F	M & F	M	F	M	F	M					F
	BARRIE	39	6	138	137	8	69	0					58.87
*BRAMPTON	30	-	89	89	0	0	0	43.97	-	346	252	-	4,880
BRANTFORD	38	3	68	68	3	23	0	34.68	1.54	634	259	0	13,220
BROCKVILLE	21	3	38	38	2	9	0	20.20	1.34	124	360	110	7,862
CHATHAM	51	-	52	52	2	18	0	31.85	1.33	299	456	10	12,032
COBOURG	36	3	43	43	2	16	0	25.35	1.05	120	275	106	9,636
CORNWALL	20	1	32	32	2	7	0	19.10	1.11	375	132	6	7,376
FORT FRANCES	10	2	28	28	3	4	0	13.41	1.34	116	201	98	5,383
GUELPH	28	-	54	54	-	24	-	32.76	-	457	181	-	11,957
HALLEYBURY	29	3	34	33	3	10	0	22.50	1.57	163	110	0	8,785
HAMILTON	68	18	235	223	21	114	2	143.28	10.58	1,777	1,451	-	51,001
KENORA	73	24	125	110	23	61	4	66.87	12.78	516	1,309	14	29,072
KITCHENER	37	-	104	104	3	42	0	52.14	-	667	715	-	19,031
L'IDSAY	30	6	41	41	2	11	0	23.89	1.06	318	264	451	9,106
*LONDON	62	8	96	88	8	60	4	-	-	48	71	21	1,734
L'ORIGNAL	24	3	28	28	1	5	0	16.12	1.00	130	101	12	6,248
MILTON	31	-	57	57	-	24	-	36.65	-	418	350	17	13,377
MONTEITH	26	-	35	35	-	10	-	20.91	-	252	314	27	7,632
NORTH BAY	57	6	88	86	4	21	0	39.66	1.58	342	390	-	15,052
*ORANGEVILLE	16	-	27	27	-	9	-	14.31	-	80	47	186	4,521
OWEN SOUND	31	6	49	49	3	18	0	29.90	1.98	228	382	1	11,636
PARRY SOUND	31	4	49	49	3	16	0	28.25	1.28	287	216	48	10,778
PEMBROKE	24	4	35	35	2	9	0	17.36	1.06	187	335	61	6,723
PERTH	24	2	29	29	3	10	0	17.71	1.17	133	182	147	6,891
PETERBOROUGH	24	1	55	55	3	28	0	27.51	1.28	345	561	4	10,508
*ST. THOMAS	17	-	16	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	364
SARNIA	58	1	62	61	1	20	0	42.83	1.00	385	463	-	15,997
SAULT STE. MARIE	57	7	89	89	6	36	0	52.41	1.70	529	614	138	19,750
SIMCOE	25	1	41	41	1	0	0	25.76	1.13	157	293	-	8,497
STRATFORD	31	-	50	50	1	21	0	23.29	-	149	263	-	8,500
SUDBURY	59	6	129	117	13	66	0	67.32	4.34	1,077	850	137	26,155
THUNDER BAY	64	11	101	95	6	41	0	65.10	2.04	935	833	22	24,506
*TORONTO JAIL	543	48	816	757	59	240	28	476.31	38.70	6,688	7,231	781	185,463
WALKERTON	24	2	43	43	2	13	0	24.67	1.27	374	78	57	9,468
WHITBY	58	1	141	137	9	73	0	87.91	2.55	1,229	674	0	33,017
WINDSOR	91	10	114	112	7	52	0	75.85	2.79	1,099	871	-	28,703
*WOODSTOCK	24	3	28	28	0	20	-	-	-	8	9	-	364
ELGIN MIDDLESEX DC	164	9	221	210	18	58	3	145.11	6.52	1,013	2,041	32	52,766
NIAGARA DC	130	9	173	163	14	70	0	101.75	3.76	1,085	761	7	38,511
TORONTO EAST DC	340	-	341	341	-	10	-	202.38	-	1,626	1,153	1,572	66,178
TORONTO WEST DC	252	66	349	301	60	69	0	216.58	37.79	1,857	1,659	85	59,319
OTTAWA CARLETON DC	186	10	203	190	14	103	1	132.94	6.67	1,228	879	-	50,957
QUINTE DC	96	6	134	130	6	60	0	95.33	2.40	628	1,286	188	35,671
TOTALS										29,237	29,835	4,412	970,822

* Closed in 1977/78 - Brampton Jail July 20, 1977; London Jail April 21, 1977; Orangeville Feb. 10, 1978; St. Thomas April 19, 1977; Toronto Jail (old section) Dec. 31, 1977; Woodstock Jail April 18, 1977.

(a) Accommodation before closings

(b) Opened in 1977/78 - Elgin-Middlesex DC April 18, 1977; Metro Toronto East DC May 9, 1977; Metro Toronto West DC July 21, 1977

Basis of Total Days Stay changed in 1977/78 to reflect official count as of midnight each day not the greatest number of the day.

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

MALE & FEMALE

NUMBERS IN CUSTODY

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1977	3,055
Committed during the year	8,840
* Transferred from other institutions	<u>2,050</u>
TOTAL NUMBER IN CUSTODY DURING YEAR	13,945

Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	6,020
Discharged on payment of fines	125
Released by National Parole Board	315
Released by Ontario Parole Board	412
Released on Bail	271
Released to Immigration Authorities	13
Released for any other reason	1,019
Transferred	2,862
(1) Died while serving sentence	2
(2) Escaped and still at large up to March 31, 1978	<u>21</u>

TOTAL NUMBER RELEASED ETC. 11,060

Number Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1978 2,885

* Transferred from institutions where previously committed to serve sentence.

- (1) At the time of death one prisoner was out on temporary absence and one prisoner was unlawfully at large.
- (2) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners.

AGES OF INMATES

	Male	Female	Total
16 years	273	12	285
17 years	629	26	655
18 years	793	36	829
19 - 24 years inclusive	3,303	146	3,449
25 - 35 years inclusive	2,091	102	2,193
36 - 50 years inclusive	1,051	56	1,107
51 - 70 years inclusive	303	12	315
71 years and over	<u>7</u>	<u>--</u>	<u>7</u>
TOTALS	8,450	390	8,840

ESCAPES

	Escaped and Still at Large
Brampton (ATC)	6
Burtch CC	2
Maplehurst (CC & ATC)	-
House of Concord	-
Glendale (ATC)	-
Guelph (CC)	6
Millbrook (CC)	-
Mimico (CC)	6
Monteith (CC & ATC)	-
Ontario Correctional Institute	-
Rideau (CC & ATC)	1
Thunder Bay (CC & ATC)	-
Vanier Centre	<u>--</u>
TOTAL	21

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Definite Terms	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 30 days	1,558	113	1,671
30 days and under 60	1,142	58	1,200
2 months and under 3	560	19	579
3 months and under 6	2,252	62	2,314
6 months and under 12	1,537	24	1,561
12 months and under 18	703	8	711
18 months and under 24	203	-	203
Other definite terms	10	-	10
TOTAL OF DEFINITE TERMS	7,965	284	8,249

LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Indefinite terms being served	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Under 3 months	40	12	52
3 months and under 6	82	24	106
6 months and under 12	240	48	288
12 months and under 18	99	19	118
18 months and under 24	7	1	8
Other indefinite terms	17	2	19
TOTAL OF INDEFINITE TERMS	485	106	591
TOTAL OF ALL TERMS BEING SERVED	8,450	390	8,840

(included in the above)

Intermittent Sentences	3,229	38	3,267
Probation after Sentence	1,019	48	1,067

ADULT INSTITUTIONS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION:
MALE

	Brampton ATC	Burtch CC	Maplehurst CC & ATC	House of Concord	Glendale ATC (1)	Guelph CC & GATU	Millbrook CC	Mimico CC	Monteith CC & ATC	Ontario Correctional Institute	Rideau CC & ATC	Thunder Bay CC & ATC	TOTALS
Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1977	121	248	397	76	98	602	198	477	189	173	241	148	2,968
Committed during year	261	985	527	87	65	898	175 ⁽⁵⁾	3,169	621	610	668	384	8,450
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P.	3	25	1	3	1	5	1	15	2	-	5	3	64
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	146	158	255	180	80	410	185	179	21	177	123	18	1,932
Readmitted from other institutions	-	4	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	1	1	5	18
Discharged on expiration of sentence	181	773	203	140	61	358	141	2,225	325	86	325	238	5,056
Discharged on payment of fine	1	44	3	-	1	3	2	44	15	1	-	1	115
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	25	121	41	43	20	42	34	313	44	3	91	7	784
Released by National Parole Board	19	16	56	19	6	76	6	8	29	21	19	39	314
Released by Ontario Parole Board	18	21	54	11	23	87	8	24	23	28	37	14	348
Released on Bail	6	14	10	2	3	21	2	106	25	11	6	9	215
Released to immigration authorities	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	1	-	6
Released for other reasons	44	58	79	24	9	137	43	378	77	56	43	35	983
Transferred to hospital	-	-	3	7	6	-	6	6	13	-	41	18	100
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	-	6	8	-	1	21	5	6	-	1	2	8	58
Transferred for other reasons	102	133	329	52	114	541	117	246	102	592	264	49	2,641
Died while serving sentence	-	-	-	-	-	(4)1	-	(2)1	-	-	-	-	2
(3) Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1978	6	2	-	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	1	-	21
Remaining in Custody March 31, 1978	129	232	393	48	0	624	194	478	181	162	208	140	2,789

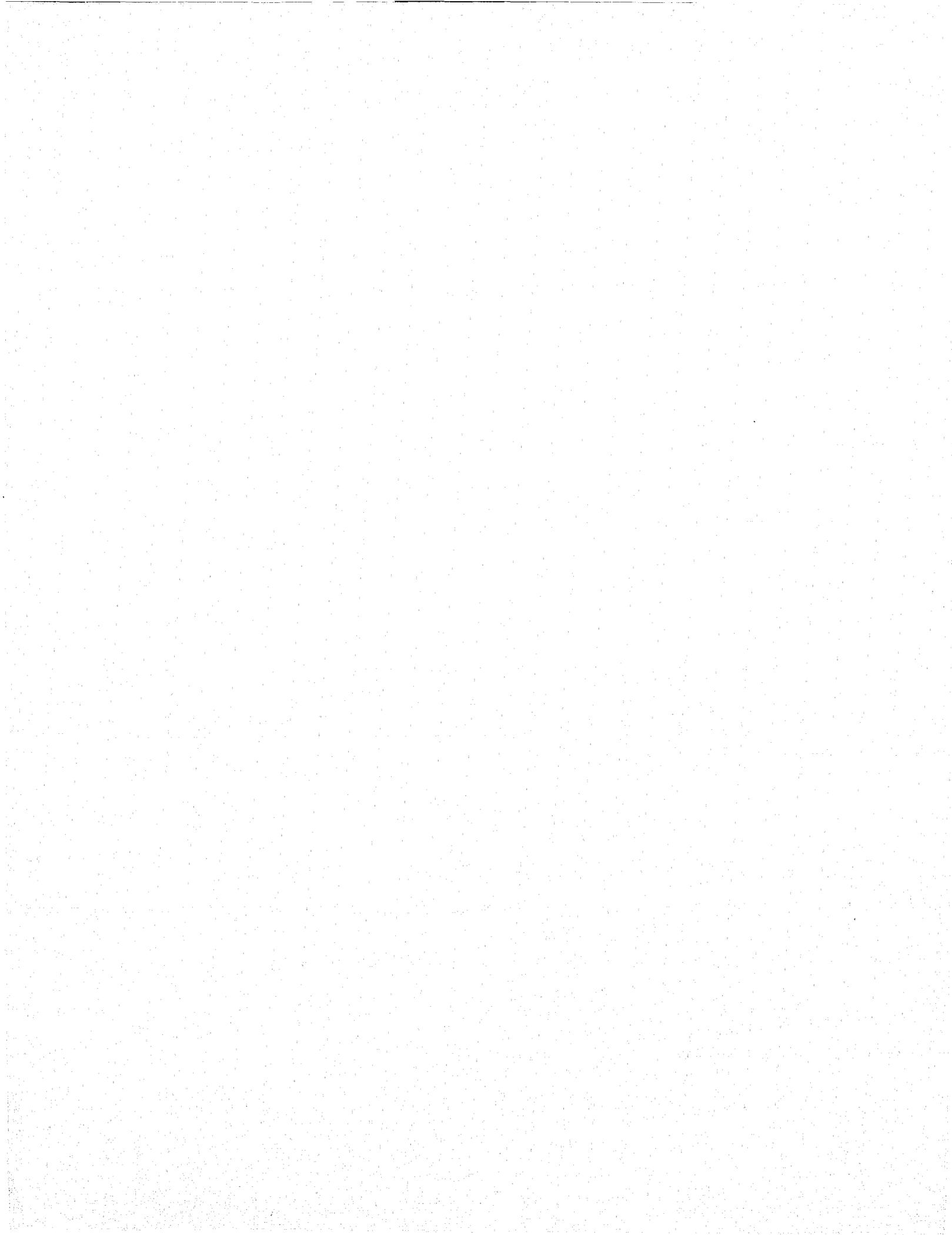
(1) Glendale A.T.C. closed March 31, 1978

(2) Intermittent sentence prisoner died out of custody from Mimico C.C.

(3) Does not include non-reporting intermittent prisoners

(4) One death occurred while on unescorted T.A. from Guelph C.C.

(5) Includes 1563 intermittent prisoners



ADULT INSTITUTIONS

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION: FEMALE

VANIER CENTRE

Remaining in Custody, April 1, 1977	89
Committed during year	390
Transferred from other institutions for T.A.P.	1
Transferred from other institutions for other reasons	35
Readmitted from other institutions	--

Discharged on expiration of sentence	147
Discharged on payment of fine	10
Discharged on terminal release on T.A.P.	33
Released by National Parole Board	1
Released by Ontario Parole Board	64
Released on Bail	56
Released to immigration authorities	7
Released for other reasons	36
Transferred to hospital	--
Transferred to a psychiatric facility	6
Transferred to other institutions for T.A.P.	6
Transferred for other reasons	51
Died while serving sentence	--
Escaped and not recaptured up to March 31, 1978	--

Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1978	96
--	----

COMPARATIVE TEMPORARY ABSENCE BRANCH STATEMENT

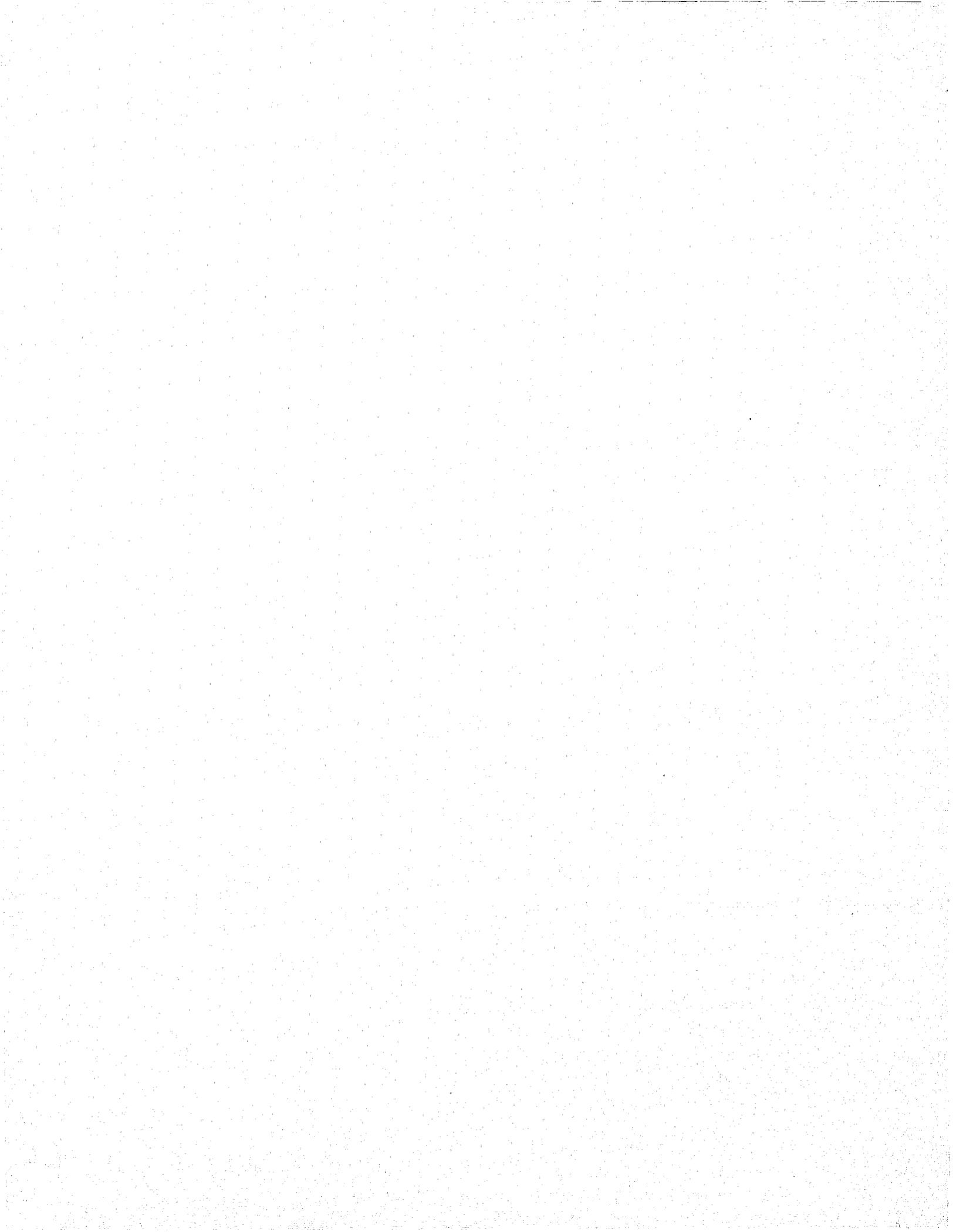
	<u>April 1/76 to March 31/77</u>		<u>April 1/77 to March 31/78</u>	
	<u>Long Term Central & Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>	<u>Long Term Central & Local</u>	<u>Short Term Local 1 to 5</u>
No. of Applications received				
Academic	120		94	
Vocational	132		149	
Employment	1,693		1,801	
5 to 15 day	298		169	
Subtotals received	<u>2,243</u>	<u>18,075</u>	<u>2,213</u>	<u>18,234</u>
No. Applications activated				
Academic	73		47	
Vocational	109		97	
Employment	1,356		1,385	
5 to 15 day	65		39	
Subtotals activated	<u>1,603</u>	<u>11,753</u>	<u>1,568</u>	<u>12,539</u>
No. applications completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	1,472	11,604	1,342	12,397
% completed of totals activated	91.8%	98.7%	85.5%	98.8%
Grand totals (long & short term) approved and activated T.A.s	13,356	100%	14,107	100%
Revoked	159	1.2%	186	1.3%
Withdrawn	121	.9%	182	1.2%
Grand totals completed without revocation	13,197	98.8%	13,921	98.7%
Grand totals completed without revocation or withdrawal (but not necessarily activated in the same year)	13,076	97.9%	13,739	97.4%

NOTES:

Community Resource Centre T.A. figures are assembled by the C.R.C. Branch and therefore will not be included in the figures shown.

House of Concord Residential Training T.A.s - now averaging about 56 resident participants per month and Industrial Program T.A.s now averaging about 70 resident participants per month are also excluded from the above unless these same participants were involved in normal (1 to 5) day or (6 to 15) day T.A.s supplementary to their involvement in these programs

These new programs combined with general encouragement by the Ministry towards greater use of (1 to 5) day T.A.s for pre-release humanitarian and rehabilitative programs have sustained the high incidence of (1 to 5) day T.A.s.



END