

# Ontario's Provincial Correctional Institutions Overview

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## 1. Objectives

The Correctional Service has a long history in Canada. Since 1800s, Penitentiaries in Canada have been experiencing institutional reform and expansion and a series of disturbances that have led to a new approach in the management of Canada's correction institutions. In Ontario, the first jail opened in Brockville in 1842 and we will mainly analyze the overview and change of all Correctional Services in Ontario for the past 20 decades related to the locations of services, the population centres, the gender, and if there's any correlation between the locations and populations, etc.

## 2. Analysis

First, Fig.1 shows the locations distribution in Ontario.

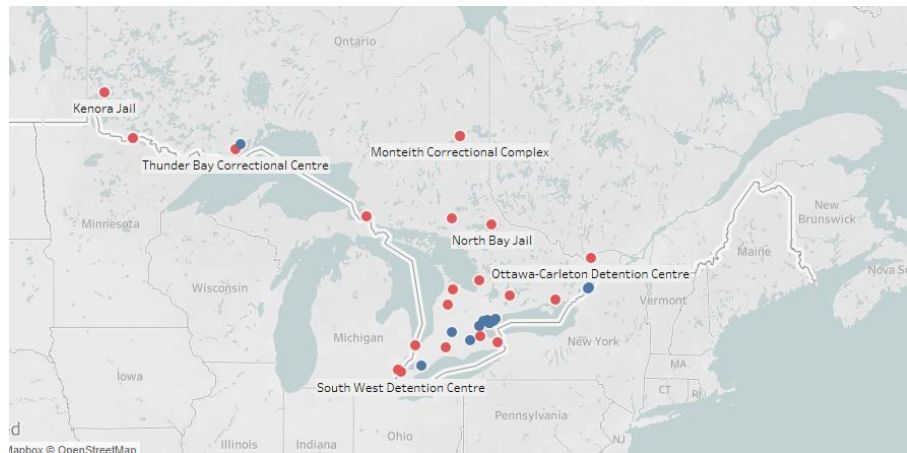


Fig.1 Correctional Services' Location in Ontario

Base on the data, there are 35 institutional services in Ontario, which includes 15 jails, and only one Treatment Centre as shown in Fig.2.

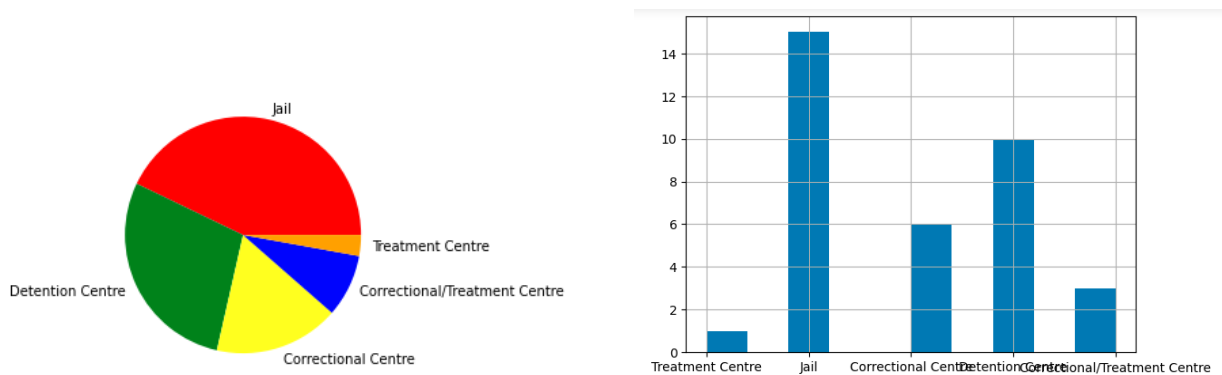


Fig.2 Distribution of different centres

As we can see, the Northern region has the most numbers of institutions with 11; while there are only 6 in the Toronto region and 5 in the Eastern region, respectively. The bulk of the population is gathered in those 2 regions. This fulfills our hypothesis that due to the large population of Ontario it would be wise to build and maintain correctional institutions in areas with low population density in order to prevent those detained in them from coming into contact with the general public. While the Toronto Region may have the most amount of people out of any of the 5 regions of Ontario it only has 6 correctional institutions out of 35.

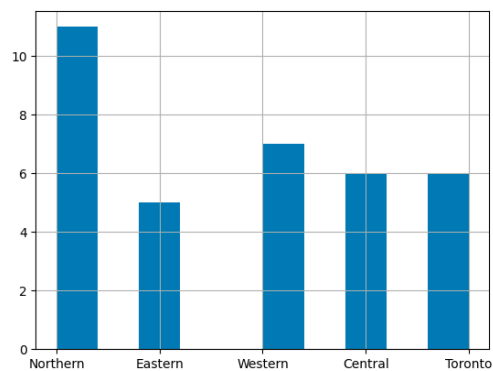


Fig.3 Centres based on Areas

Considering this, one can also see that the sparsely populated Northern Region (with roughly 6 percent of the total population of the province) has 11 facilities. The largest amount of any region. This fulfills our hypothesis that most facilities would be in the areas of the province with the smallest population.

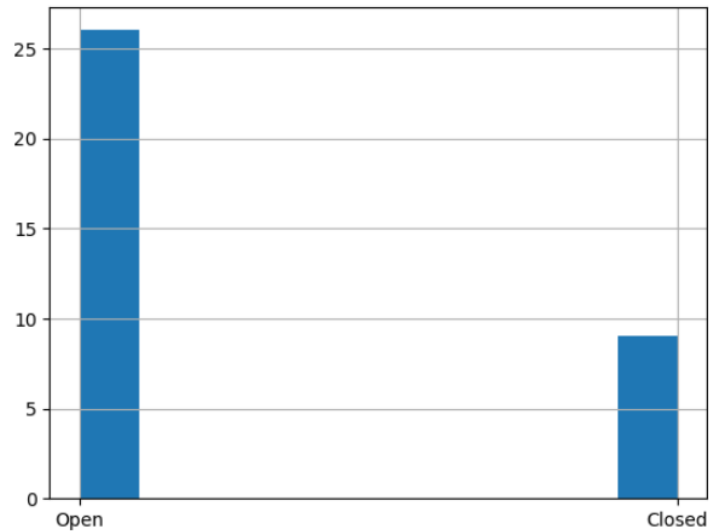


Fig.4 Current open and closed centres

As we can see from Fig.4, here the majority of locations are open at 26 out of 35. While Jails, at 15 out of 35 may be the largest single category in terms of instances, they represent only a fraction of the total number of facilities that include Detention, Correctional, Treatment and dual Correction/Treatment centres.

This fulfills our hypothesis that Jails would not make up most facilities in the province due to a relative lack of overall crime committed that would warrant jail time.

Our hypothesis regarding Gender values was that most facilities in the provinces would be Men dominated as we theorised that Men would be the ones most likely to get into confrontations with the law. We did not consider the idea that there could be mixed Gender facilities for both Women and Men, those of which take up 20 out of 35 of the total number correctional institutions in the province with only one centre which is only for women.

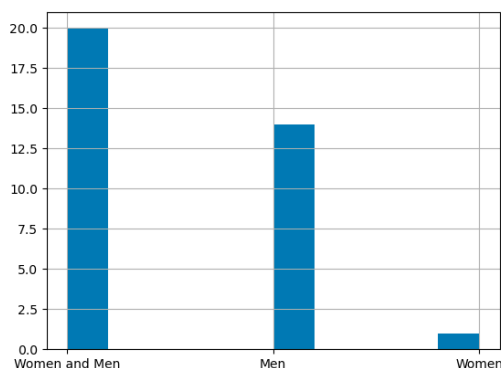


Fig.5 Centres based on gender

Considering the population centre data from Statistics Canada as the graphs Fig.6 shows, most of the population in Ontario is mainly distributed in Toronto and Eastern regions which matches the analysis at the beginning.

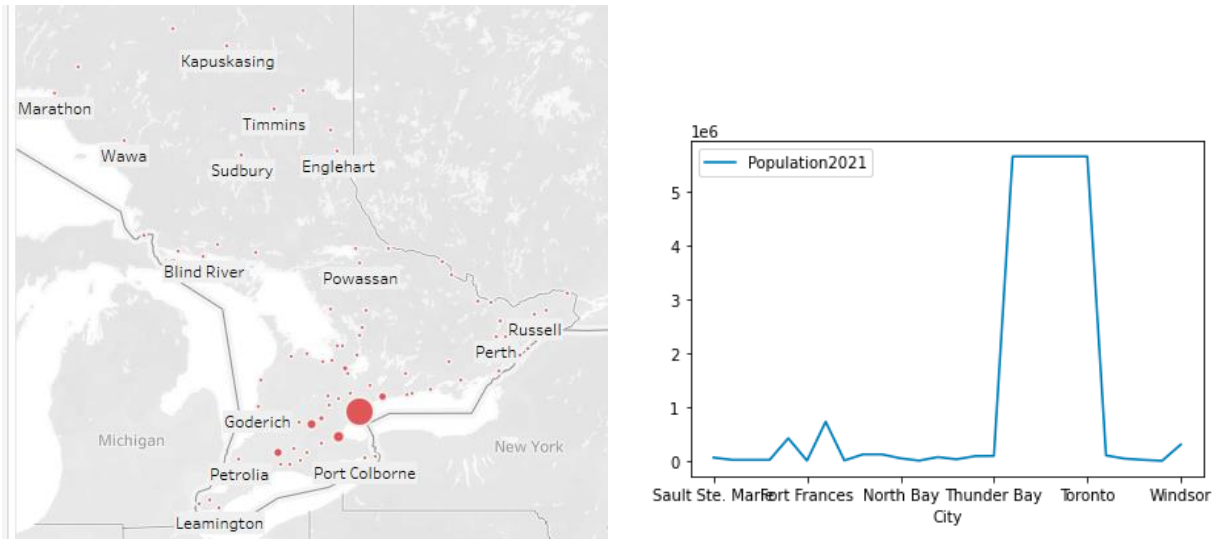


Fig.6 Population by City

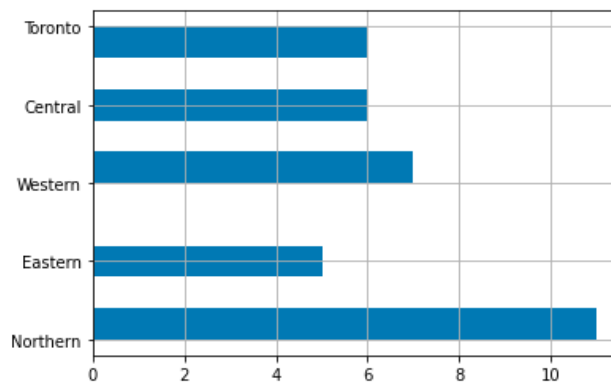


Fig.7 Centres by Region

### 3. Conclusions

In this analysis, the Correctional Institution Locations has a negative correlation with the population based on regions, which matches our hypothesis that the locations should avoid the large population centre. In addition, jails would not make up most facilities in the province due

to a relative lack of overall crime committed that would warrant jail time. Part of our hypotheses were fulfilled. The one experiment where the result ran contrary to our hypothesis was the Gender examination.