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T. G. Street

J. G. STREET, Q.C.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
of the
NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
for the
CALENDAR YEAR 1959

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FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
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CALENDAR YEAR 1959

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To the Honourable E. D. Fulton, P.C., Q.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

Sir, -

I have the honour to submit herewith the
report of the National Parole Board, for the
first year of operation, ending December 31st, 1959.

Respectfully submitted,



T. G. STREET,
Chairman.

Ottawa, March 18th, 1960.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF
THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

For Year Ending December 31st, 1959

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CHAPTER I

THE PAROLE BOARD

The National Parole Board was established January 1st, 1959. The Parole Act, Chapter 38 of the Statutes of Canada, 1958, came into force on February 15th, 1959, and is Appendix 1 of this report.

This first annual report is based on the Calendar year, 1959, notwithstanding that, for the first six weeks of the year, parole was administered by the former Remission Service under the Ticket of Leave Act.

Composition of the Board

Chairman	-	T. George Street
Members	-	J. Alex Edmison, Q.C.
	-	Edouard Dion, Q.C.
	-	Frank P. Miller
Secretary	-	Benoit Godbout

Initially the Board encountered a number of unavoidable administrative problems, arising from lack of proper office accommodation, shortage of staff and an increase in the number of applications for parole, resulting from the publicity that had attended the appointment of the Board. However, by the end of the year the Board and its staff were housed in one building, there had been some increase in staff and the Board's operations were, as a result, being carried on efficiently and effectively.

Definition and Purpose of Parole

Parole is a procedure by which an inmate may be released from prison, before the expiration of his sentence, so that he may serve the balance of his sentence at large in society, but under appropriate restraints designed to ensure, as far as possible, that he will lead a law-abiding life. The purpose of parole is to aid in the reformation and rehabilitation of the offender having due regard, of course, for the protection of the public.

Jurisdiction of the Board

The Board has jurisdiction over every inmate of a federal or provincial prison who has been sentenced for an offence under an act of the Parliament of Canada;

Section 8 of the Parole Act provides that the Board
may -

- (a) grant parole to an inmate if the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole;
- (b) grant parole subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable;
- (c) provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable; and
- (d) revoke parole in its discretion.

The Board has jurisdiction to revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping, or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting a person from operating a motor vehicle.

The Board has no jurisdiction to shorten sentences imposed by the Courts.

No rules or regulations have, as yet, been made under the authority of the Parole Act.

Policy of the Board

The policy of the Board is, as far as possible, to:

- (a) encourage inmates to become law-abiding citizens and to assist them to do so by granting parole;
- (b) treat the offender rather than the offence;
- (c) deal with offenders as individuals, not as members of a group;
- (d) judge each case objectively, according to its merits and circumstances;
- (e) avoid the use of rigid arbitrary rules of practice;
- (f) be practical, realistic and businesslike in dealing with offenders;
- (g) avoid any suggestion that parole involves mollycoddling inmates or the use of leniency or clemency;

- (h) consider each case from the point of view that what the inmate is apt to do in the future is more significant than what he has done in the past;
- (i) provide adequate supervision to ensure protection of the public and assistance for parolees; and
- (j) emphasize correction and reformation as the purposes of punishment, rather than vengeance or retribution.

New Procedures Adopted in 1959

A memorandum on briefing inmates concerning parole was issued to all prisons and after-care agencies. It sets out the Board's policy and indicates what inmates must do in order to be considered for parole. A Regional Representative of the Board discusses parole with each inmate. A handbook on parole, for the use of inmates, will be published soon.

In order to make parole procedures as efficient as possible, and to speed up investigation of cases, the Board has:

- (a) arranged to obtain reports automatically from the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, the provincial Police forces of Ontario and Quebec and other major Municipal Police forces;
- (b) provided a simplified report form for Judges and Magistrates which enables them to report on cases involving sentences of 12 months or more as soon as the case is completed and while the facts are still fresh in their minds;
- (c) developed the automatic parole review system begun by the Remission Service and now required by the Parole Act;
- (d) issued detailed information to custodians about release procedures;
- (e) adopted a procedure for a follow-up of paroles and the modification or removal of restrictions and conditions in appropriate cases;
- (f) arranged for more comprehensive statistical information and research;

(g) arranged for a more efficient file folder, history card, submission summary, cross reference system and telegraphic code for urgent releases; and

(h) completely reorganized the registry system.

Board Decisions

The Board dealt with 5,120 cases of which 4,828 were decisions with respect to parole. Appendices 3, 4 and 5 show the breakdown of these by regions and institutions.

Appendices 10, 11 and 12 are a comparative survey of years 1949, 1953, 1957 and 1959, showing proportion of sentences served at the time parole was granted and the average time served by those sentenced to life imprisonment.

2,038 paroles were granted in 1959, compared with 994 in 1958, and 1,093 in 1957. This represented an increase of 106% and 87% respectively, over the two preceding years.

On a regional basis the breakdown is as follows:

	PAROLES GRANTED IN			INCREASE IN 1959 with respect to	
	1959	1958	1957	1958	1957
EASTERN (Atlantic provinces and Quebec)	1,067	588	578	81%	84%
CENTRAL (Ontario)	486	199	224	146%	118.75%
WESTERN (British Columbia and Prairie provinces)	485	207	292	134%	65.75%
CANADA	2,038	994	1,094	106%	87%

The following table shows, on a regional basis, the breakdown of Board decisions with respect to parole, the proportion of cases considered in each region and the proportion of grants and refusals of parole:

1959

	<u>Total Cases Considered</u>	<u>Proportion</u>	<u>Paroles Denied or Deferred</u>	<u>Paroles Granted</u>
EASTERN	2,060	43%	993 - 48%	1,067 - 52%
CENTRAL	1,597	32%	1,111 - 70%	486 - 30%
WESTERN	1,171	25%	686 - 58%	485 - 42%
	4,828	100%	2,790	2,038

Of the 2,038 paroles, 110 were revoked or forfeited. This was a violation or failure rate of less than 6%, which compares favourably to 7.65% failures in 1958 and 9.88% in 1957. This failure rate applies to the number of paroles granted, rather than the number of paroles terminated during the year. In future it is hoped to relate the failure rate to the number of paroles terminated.

Activities of the Board Members

Extensive efforts were made to promote public understanding concerning the meaning and purpose of parole and to establish liaison with all branches of the correctional system.

There were 26 television and radio interviews, four magazine articles and numerous press releases. Members of the Board also had 35 meetings with prison inmate committees and made 37 speeches to Magistrates' Associations, after-care agencies, university students, service clubs and general public meetings across Canada.

All federal and most provincial prisons in Canada were visited by Members of the Board. They met prison officials, provincial authorities, after-care agency representatives, Judges, Magistrates, Police, Regional Officers and others engaged in correctional work. Studies were made of five American parole systems and representatives attended both the Canadian and American Congresses of Correction.

CHAPTER II

PAROLE PREPARATION AND SELECTION

Preparation for Parole - in the Prison

The period of imprisonment should be one of constructive preparation for parole. Inmates are informed that in order to be considered for parole they must demonstrate a sincere intention to be law-abiding. They are constantly encouraged to take part in the treatment and training program of the institution and thereby improve themselves.

The Board automatically reviews every sentence of two years or more. However, an application from the inmate is desirable so that he can state reasons why he thinks that he should obtain parole and give information concerning his proposed parole program. The case of an inmate in a provincial institution is considered upon application.

An inmate, or any one on his behalf, may apply for parole by writing directly to the Board.

Preparation for Parole - in the Service

Reports from the institutional officers (the Warden, Classification Officer, Psychiatrist, Psychologist, instructors and other members of the staff), are received by the Board soon after the inmate's arrival at the institution and regularly thereafter. These reports are especially significant because they show the inmate's progress and any change in his attitude. Reports from the Magistrate and the Police, a record of previous offences, if any, and an assessment by the Regional Representative are also obtained.

Where applicable, reports are requested from the Department of Veterans' Affairs concerning military service, from the Department of National Health on drug cases, and from the Department of Citizenship and Immigration with respect to cases that may involve deportation of the inmate.

Preparation for Parole - in the Community

An after-care agency or Provincial Probation or Parole Officer prepares a community investigation report. Because the main purpose of parole is to re-establish the offender in society, it is essential to know exactly where he will live and whether his family and the community are prepared to receive and assist him. This involves discussions with his family, prospective employers and other members of the

community who are willing to help him. In effect, the inmate has to be prepared to enter the community and the community has to be prepared to accept him.

Selection for Parole

The major test in selection for parole is whether there is at least a reasonable chance that the inmate will become a law-abiding citizen. This is necessarily a matter of judgment, based on information available to the Board.

Every application is thoroughly investigated by the staff and carefully considered by each Member of the Board. There are usually both positive and negative factors in each case. No single factor is decisive, but all factors are considered before a decision is taken.

The following are some of the factors that the Board considers relevant to the decision whether or not parole should be granted:

- (a) the nature and gravity of the inmate's offence;
- (b) the deviant history, if any, of the inmate;
- (c) the inmate's total personality as it reflects the possibility that he may cause harm to society;
- (d) the possibility that, on release, the offender will return to crime;
- (e) the effort that the inmate has made in the institution to improve himself and is likely to make when released;
- (f) the inmate's response to the treatment and training program in the institution and his general industry, conduct, behaviour and attitude;
- (g) the inmate's understanding of his own problem and his willingness to attempt to overcome it;
- (h) the family and marital circumstances of the inmate and whether anyone is willing and able to help him when he leaves the institution;
- (i) the employment possibilities for the inmate and whether, if he cannot find a job for himself, he will be assisted in getting one; and
- (j) whether the proposed parole program for the inmate is sound and conducive to his rehabilitation.

CHAPTER III

PAROLE SUPERVISION

A parolee continues to serve the sentence imposed by the Court, but his life in the community is governed by conditions established by the Board. He is subject to continuing supervision. The Parole Conditions are set out in the Parole Certificate, a copy of which is attached as Appendix 2.

Every Parolee must sign a Parole Agreement. In special circumstances the Board imposes conditions additional to those contained in the printed certificate. Such a condition may, for example, involve a prohibition against the use of intoxicating liquor, especially if alcohol has contributed to the inmate's delinquency.

The role of the parole supervisor is to assist the parolee with counselling, guidance and advice. There must, if parole is to be successful, be a friendly relationship between the supervisor and the parolee. The parolee is not left to face his problems alone. It is essential that he should be willing, if not eager, to seek the professional guidance of his supervisor.

The supervisor is wholeheartedly interested in the welfare of the parolee, but he is obliged to ensure, as far as possible, that the parolee does not return to crime or become a menace to the community. A subtle combination of both guidance and surveillance is required. The parolee is expected to cooperate fully with his supervisor and abide by the terms and conditions of the Parole Certificate. These conditions are not imposed as a matter of punishment, but rather for the welfare of the offender and the protection of society. The supervisor is expected to report promptly any breach of conditions or any form of misbehaviour on the part of the parolee.

A parolee is supervised by a Regional Representative, a Provincial Probation or Parole Officer, or by a private after-care or social agency.

The following table, covering the last four years, shows the total number of paroles granted, the number and proportion of parolees placed under supervision, the type of supervision and the proportion of supervised parolees under various types of supervision.

PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION BY YEAR - 1956 - 1959

YEAR	TOTAL PAROLES	PAROLEES UNDER SUPERVISION	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVE	PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICERS	PRIVATE AGENCIES AFTER-CARE AGENCIES
1956	1,423	1,093-82%	56-5%	211-20%	826-75%
1957	1,098	945-86%	110-12%	158-16%	677-72%
1958	994	973-98%	231-25%	159-16%	583-59%
1959	2,038	1,773-84%	441-25%	341-19%	991-56%

In some cases supervision was not available or not necessary. Additional statistical information concerning parolees placed under supervision is set out in Appendices 6, 7 and 8.

Most violations of parole occur within the first six months. Because this period is the most crucial the length of time under supervision, to be most effective, should be longer than six months. In 1959 a number of paroles were granted for comparatively short periods of time. This was not a matter of policy, but rather because the investigation of these cases could not be completed soon enough to allow for earlier release on parole. It was considered preferable to allow a short period on parole rather than none at all. Arrangements have been made for investigations to be completed more rapidly so that, in future, the periods under supervision will be longer and more effective.

CHAPTER IV

TERMINATION OF PAROLE

The Parole Act authorizes suspension of parole in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole. However, a parole is considered to be successfully terminated when the parolee serves his parole period, i.e., the remainder of his sentence, without the parole being revoked by the Board or forfeited by conviction for an indictable offence.

Suspension of Parole

A Member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by warrant, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of parole. This enables the Board to exercise adequate control over all parolees and deal quickly with one who misbehaves. All Regional Representatives are authorized to issue warrants of suspension. When apprehended the parolee is brought before a Magistrate who remands him in custody until the Board, after investigation, cancels the suspension or revokes the parole.

In 1959 parole was suspended in 18 cases, of which 13 were revoked. The suspension was cancelled in the remaining five cases and of these, three were successfully terminated. The other two were subsequently revoked.

A study of the files relating to paroles that were suspended reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees extended from 17 to 32, with an average age of less than 24;
- (b) ten parolees had been originally convicted for theft, four for fraud, three for armed robbery, and one for assault;
- (c) the shortest sentence being served when parole was granted was six months, the longest six years, and the average was 32 months;
- (d) the average time served in prison before release on parole was $14\frac{1}{2}$ months;
- (e) the average time on parole, when the suspension was ordered, was $3\frac{1}{2}$ months;

- (f) the R.C.M. Police apprehended the parolees, on the average, in less than ten days;
- (g) the paroles were suspended for one or more of the following reasons:
- (i) resisting supervision - 9
 - (ii) whereabouts unknown - 7
 - (iii) leaving area without permission - 4
 - (iv) failure to support family - 2
 - (v) breach of condition of abstinence - 1
 - (vi) poor behaviour - 1
- (h) the suspended paroles were distributed among the Regional Offices as follows:

Vancouver	- 3	Kingston	- 2
Prince Albert	- 1	Montreal	- 2
Winnipeg	- 1	Moncton	- 3
Toronto	- 6		

Revocation and Forfeiture of Parole

The Board revokes a parole by issuing a Warrant of Revocation. The parolee is then returned to the institution to serve the balance of his sentence that remained unexpired when parole was granted.

A parole is forfeited automatically if a parolee is convicted of an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment for two years or more, committed during the parole period.

In 1959, 52 paroles were revoked and 58 were forfeited, (see Appendix 9). An analysis of the 110 cases reveals that:

- (a) the ages of the parolees extended from 17 to 62, with an average age of 25; 23% were less than 20 years old, 54% between 20 and 30 and 23% were over 30;
- (b) 58% of the parolees had been originally convicted for theft or receiving, 17% for robbery with violence, 15% for forgery, fraud or uttering, 2% for rape and 8% for individual offences that cannot be categorized;

- (c) three of the cases involved sentences of life imprisonment and one an indeterminate sentence, while the average length of sentence being served in the remaining cases was 2.8 years;
- (d) 27% of the cases involved parolees from provincial institutions and 73% from federal penitentiaries;
- (e) the average time served by these inmates before release was 2.3 years;
- (f) slightly over one-third of the revocations and forfeitures related to paroles granted prior to 1959.
- (g) the average period served on parole, when the revocation or forfeiture was ordered, was 4.95 months;
- (h) in 25% of the cases the delinquent parolee was a first offender; 25% had been previously convicted of at least one similar offence; the remaining 50% had previously been convicted two or more times;
- (i) in 55% of the cases the parolee had previously had a liquor problem;
- (j) the family background was reputed to be good in 21% of the cases, fair in 35% and poor in 13%, while in 22% the subject came from a broken home;
- (k) the parolee, upon release, had been assured of some family or marital support in 75% of the cases;
- (l) 74% of the parolees had a home to return to upon release;
- (m) only 22% had some assurance of financial assistance;
- (n) there was, upon release, an offer of employment in 48% of the cases;
- (o) Regional Representatives were directly responsible for supervision in 5% of the cases, Provincial Probation or Parole Officers in 15%, and private after-care or social agencies in 80%;

- (p) the Board revoked parole, as the result of one or more breaches of the conditions of parole, as follows:
- (i) leaving area without permission or whereabouts unknown - 24
 - (ii) lack of cooperation with supervisor - 13
 - (iii) misconduct - 8
 - (iv) excessive use of liquor - 7
 - (v) refusal to work or quitting employment without good reason - 4
 - (vi) neglect to provide support - 2
 - (vii) failure to report to police - 1
- (q) the Board revoked parole, as the result of a summary conviction offence, as follows:
- (i) threats to wife or employer - 2
 - (ii) assault - 3
 - (iii) arrest for vagrancy - 1
 - (iv) theft from employer - 1
 - (v) suspicion of homosexuality with boys - 1
 - (vi) suspicion of pickpocketing - 1
 - (vii) passing bad cheque - 1
 - (viii) further offence in U.S.A. - 1

Appendix 9 shows, by region, the percentage of revocations and forfeitures in each of the years 1949, 1953, 1956, 1957, 1958 and 1959.

Incidence of rate of Recidivism

Appendix 13 is a study of the incidence of recidivism with respect to paroles granted in the years 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953 and 1954. It shows that on the average 60.44% of the persons paroled during these years had not returned to prison within five years. The table sets out the number and

percentage of those whose paroles were revoked or forfeited during the parole period and also the number and percentage of those who, after successful termination of parole, were again sentenced to provincial or federal prisons. The Board is indebted to the R.C.M.P. for their kindness in completing this study.

Appendix 13, therefore, reveals that on the average, five years after being released on parole, only 40% of the paroled inmates had returned to prison. This compares favourably with the general incidence of recidivism which has been established to be over 70%.

The actual success of the 1959 parole program will not be known until five years have elapsed. The failure rate of 6% related to the number of paroles granted during 1959, is exceptionally low. Many of the violations in 1960 will be with respect to paroles granted in 1959. Since there were twice as many paroles in 1959 as in 1958, it is reasonable to expect that the failure rate in 1960 will be higher.

CHAPTER V

NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

The staff of the Board is known as the National Parole Service. It is responsible for preparation of cases for the Board, interviewing inmates and the overall supervision of parolees. The chart on Page 19 shows the complete organization of the staff.

The Board inherited from the former Remission Service a staff of 55, composed of 15 officers and 20 clerical assistants at headquarters, and 11 Regional Representatives and 9 clerical assistants in the field. During the year, 10 additional positions for headquarters and 10 for the field were authorized. The Parole Act provides that the Chairman is the Chief Executive Officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board. The Executive Director is responsible to the Chairman for the day to day administration of the Parole Service. He also acts as Secretary to the Board.

The staff at headquarters carries out the investigation of cases and prepares them for presentation to the Board. In 1959 nearly 6,300 new files were opened, an increase of 5% over 1958 and 35% over 1957. The reason for the difference between 1957 and 1958 is that a limited system of automatic review was started in 1958. In 1959 the incoming correspondence was 85,468, an increase of 26% and the outgoing correspondence was 83,099, an increase of 34% over 1958.

Functions of the Field Staff

A Regional Representative:

- (a) interviews inmates, briefs them about parole, assists them with their applications and the preparation of post-release plans and assesses them as parole risks;
- (b) has authority over all parolees in his area, with jurisdiction to modify certain terms of the Certificate of Parole and issue Warrants of Suspension; in some cases he directly supervises parolees; and

Police report.

(c) is responsible for liaison with government officials, provincial authorities, courts, police, penal institutions, probation officers and after-care or social agencies.

The Regional Offices and the number of Regional Representatives employed therein, are as follows:

<u>City</u>	<u>Area Covered</u>	<u>Number of Officers</u>
Vancouver	British Columbia and Alberta	2
Prince Albert	Saskatchewan	1
Winnipeg	Manitoba	1
Toronto	Western Ontario	2
Kingston	Eastern Ontario	2
Montreal	Quebec Province	4
Moncton	Atlantic Provinces	1

Authority has been granted to open offices at Edmonton and Quebec City and this will be done in 1960.

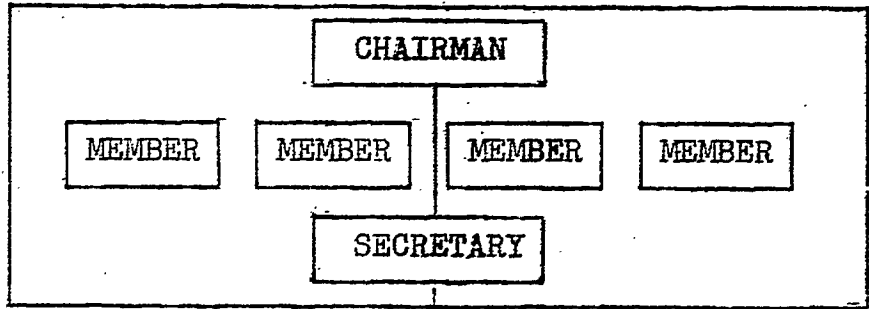
During the year the Regional Officers interviewed 4,518 inmates and made 687 visits to institutions. On these visits they held an average of six interviews a day. The chart below shows the distribution of work.

	<u>Officers</u>	<u>Visits to Institutions</u>	<u>Inmates Interviewed</u>
Vancouver	2	139	822
Winnipeg	1	111	439
Toronto	2	85	440
Kingston	1	123	641
Montreal	3	171	1,752
Moncton	1	58	424

A conference of Regional Representatives was held at Ottawa, in March, 1959.

ORGANIZATION CHART

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD



NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR

WESTERN REGION

CENTRAL REGION

EASTERN REGION

SUPERVISOR

SUPERVISOR

SUPERVISOR

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

SUPERVISOR

3 PAROLE ANALYSTS

3 PAROLE ANALYSTS

4 PAROLE ANALYSTS

NOTIFICATIONS

CASE INVESTIGATOR

CASE INVESTIGATOR

2 ASST. CASE INVESTIGATORS

ASST. CASE INVESTIGATOR

REGISTRY

RECORDS AND STATISTICS

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGIONAL OFFICES

REGIONAL OFFICES

VANCOUVER
EDMONTON
PRINCE ALBERT
WINNIPEG

TORONTO
KINGSTON

MONTREAL
QUEBEC
MONCTON

CHAPTER VI

THE FUTURE OF PAROLE IN CANADA

The Board does not consider that it should conclude its report without making some comment on the future development of the federal correctional system, with particular reference to parole.

Integration of all Efforts in Correctional System

The Board hopes that there will be more liaison between the several departments and agencies operating in the correctional field. There should be more frequent conferences or meetings for discussion of their respective functions and problems, with a view to achieving better cooperation and understanding. Only thus can the problem of crime and the treatment of criminals be dealt with effectively and efficiently. The Board, for its part, will strive to promote a more effective integration of its services with those of other correctional agencies.

Segregation of Various Types of Prisoners

The effectiveness of the parole system is diminished where no provision is made for the segregation, in penal institutions, of different types of inmates. Young offenders should not be confined with hardened criminals, nor reformable types with unreformable types. If they are confined together the problem of treatment and ultimate reform is made much more difficult and, in the case of some, becomes impossible.

The Importance of More and Better Supervision

The Board is having difficulty in arranging suitable supervision for parolees in some areas of Canada. It is not desirable that good parole risks should be kept in prison merely because proper supervision is not available. On the other hand, it is not good parole practice to release an inmate without supervision. The value of parole in the future may very well depend upon the quantity and quality of the supervisory facilities available.

The private after-care agencies have done well, but some were not able to cope with the increased caseloads that they were asked to undertake. Several provincial governments have authorized their probation or parole officers to make community investigations and to act as parole supervisors.

This is an excellent arrangement and especially so in smaller cities and towns. The Board hopes that it will be possible to extend it to all provinces.

It costs the taxpayer about \$2,000. to keep a man in prison for one year. When he is in prison his family usually is cared for at public expense. This might easily cost another \$1,500. a year. A prison inmate does not support himself or his family, nor does he pay taxes. The total cost of keeping an inmate in prison could therefore easily amount to four or five thousand dollars a year. Apart from the overhead costs of parole administration, it costs about \$200. a year to keep a parolee under supervision. He supports himself and his family and also contributes to the economy of the country. Money spent to provide appropriate parole supervision is money well invested.

Lack of Trained Correctional Workers

Already there is a noticeable shortage of properly qualified, professionally trained correctional workers. It is hoped that, with the significant changes that are taking place in Canada's correctional system, the need for qualified correctional workers will be filled.

Appreciation for Services Rendered

A national parole system involves the active cooperation and understanding of many individuals and organizations. A complete list of names would be too lengthy. All that the Board can do is to express its appreciation to the many organizations and individuals for their essential and effective cooperation and assistance. They are Judges and Magistrates, police officials, provincial probation and parole officers, custodial officers, social workers, ministers of religion and the boards and caseworkers of all after-care agencies.

The help and advice of the following are also greatly appreciated: The Minister of Justice and his staff; the Solicitor General; the Provincial Attorneys General; the Commissioner of Penitentiaries; the provincial correctional administrators; the former Director of the Remission Service; and the National Employment Service. All these, together with our own staff, have been our invaluable partners in this first necessarily trying year of the National Parole Board.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Ottawa, Canada

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE

To Whom It May Concern

It is ORDERED by the NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD that
_____,
an inmate in _____, who was
convicted of _____
_____, on the _____
and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the
_____, for the term
of _____
be PAROLED, upon the conditions showing on the reverse, on

or within _____ days thereafter at the discretion of the
Warden, and until _____ unless the said

shall before the expiration of the said term be convicted of an
indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two
years or more, in which case his parole is thereby forthwith
forfeited, or unless there is cause for the National Parole
Board to alter, suspend or revoke the present Order.

Given under the hands and seal of the National Parole
Board, this _____ day of _____
nineteen hundred and _____

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

By _____
Secretary

(Seal)

PAROLE AGREEMENT

I clearly understand that I am still serving the sentence imposed but I am being granted parole to permit me to resume my activities as a citizen at large in the community, under supervision. Therefore, in consideration of parole being granted to me, I solemnly agree:

1. To remain, until the expiry of my sentence, under the authority of the National Parole Service Regional Representative in _____
2. To forthwith proceed directly to _____
_____ and, immediately upon arrival and at least once a month thereafter, to report faithfully to _____
3. To accept the supervision and assistance of my supervisor _____
4. To remain in the immediate area of _____
or as designated by the Regional Representative and, if I have good cause to leave this area, to obtain permission beforehand through my supervisor.
5. To endeavour to maintain steady employment and to report at once to the Regional Representative through my supervisor, any change or termination of employment or any other change of circumstances such as accident or illness.
6. To secure advance approval from the Regional Representative, through my supervisor, if at any time I wish to:
 - (a) purchase a motor vehicle;
 - (b) incur debts by borrowing money or instalment buying;
 - (c) assume additional responsibilities, such as marrying;
 - (d) own or carry fire-arms or other weapons.
7. To abide by all instructions which may be given by my supervisor or by the Regional Representative through my supervisor, and especially with regard to employment, companions, hours, intoxicants, operation of motor vehicles, medical or psychiatric attention, family responsibilities, court obligations.
8. To abide by these special conditions:
9. To forthwith communicate with the Regional Representative, through my supervisor, if I am arrested or questioned by peace officers regarding any offence.
10. To obey the law and fulfill all of my legal and social responsibilities.

I have read, or have had read to me, and fully understand and accept the conditions, regulations and restrictions governing my release on parole. I will abide by and conform to them strictly. I also understand that if I violate them in any manner, I may be recommitted.

_____ name

_____ number

Witnessed: _____

Date of leaving _____

- (b) grant parole subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable;
- (c) provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable; and
- (d) revoke parole in its discretion.

9. The Board, in considering whether parole should be granted or revoked, is not required to grant a personal interview to the inmate or to any person on his behalf.

10. Where the Board grants parole it shall issue a parole certificate, under the seal of the Board, in such form as the Board prescribes, and shall deliver it or cause it to be delivered to the inmate and a copy to the parole supervisor, if any.

11. (1) The sentence of a paroled inmate shall, while the parole remains unrevoked and unforfeited, be deemed to continue in force until the expiration thereof according to law.

(2) Until a parole is revoked, forfeited or suspended the inmate is not liable to be imprisoned by reason of his sentence, and he shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms and conditions of the parole and subject to the provisions of this Act.

SUSPENSION OF PAROLE

12. (1) A member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by a warrant in writing signed by him, suspend any parole and authorize the apprehension of a paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole.

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall remand the inmate in custody until the Board cancels the suspension or revokes the parole.

(3) The Board shall forthwith after a remand by a magistrate under subsection (2) review the case and shall either cancel the suspension or revoke the parole.

(4) An inmate who is in custody by virtue of this section shall be deemed to be serving his sentence.

FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

13. If a paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence, committed after the grant of parole and punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, his parole is thereby forthwith forfeited.

APPREHENSION UPON REVOCATION OR
FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

14. (1) If any parole is revoked or forfeited, the Board may, by warrant under the seal of the Board, authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate.

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section, shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall thereupon make out his warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the inmate as provided in this Act.

EXECUTION OF WARRANT

15. A warrant issued under section 12 or 14 shall be executed by any peace officer to whom it is given in any part of Canada, and has the same force and effect in all parts of Canada as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a magistrate or other lawful authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

RECOMMITMENT OF INMATE

16. (1) Where the parole granted to an inmate has been revoked, he shall be recommitted to the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.

(2) Where a paroled inmate, upon revocation of his parole, is apprehended at a place not within the territorial division to which he was originally committed, he shall be committed to the corresponding place of confinement for the territorial division within which he was apprehended, to serve the portion of his original term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted.

17. (1) When any parole is forfeited by conviction of an indictable offence the paroled inmate shall undergo a term of imprisonment equal to the portion of the term to which he was originally sentenced that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted plus the term, if any to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the offence.

(2) The term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) shall be served as follows:

- (a) in a penitentiary, if the original sentence in respect of which he was granted parole was to a penitentiary;
- (b) in a penitentiary, if the total term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is for a period of two years or more; and
- (c) in the place of confinement to which he was originally committed to serve the sentence in respect of which he was granted parole, if that place of confinement was not a penitentiary and the term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is less than two years.

(3) Where a paroled inmate is, after the expiration of his parole, convicted of an indictable offence committed during the period when his parole was in effect, the parole shall be deemed to have been forfeited on the day on which the offence was committed, and the provisions of this Act respecting imprisonment upon forfeiture of parole apply *mutatis mutandis*.

ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

18. (1) The Board may, upon application therefore and subject to regulations, revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order made under the Criminal Code prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

(2) The Board shall, when so directed by the Minister of Justice, make any investigation or inquiry desired by the Minister in connection with any request made to the Minister for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

MISCELLANEOUS

19. An order, warrant or decision made or issued under this Act is not subject to appeal or review to or by any court or other authority.

20. Any order, decision or warrant purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed by a person purporting to be a member of the Board or to have been designated by the Board to suspend parole is admissible in evidence in any proceedings in any court.

21. All expenditures under or for the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament therefor.

22. The members and staff of the Board shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purpose of the Public Service Superannuation Act.

23. Notwithstanding subsection (2) of section 4, the Governor in Council may by order transfer persons who prior to the commencement of this Act were members of the staff of the Department of Justice to the staff of the Board.

24. (1) The Ticket of Leave Act is repealed.

(2) Every person who at the coming into force of this Act is the holder of a licence issued under the Ticket of Leave Act to be at large shall be deemed to have been granted parole under this Act under the same terms and conditions as those under which the licence was issued or such further or other conditions as the Board may prescribe.

(3) Every person who was issued a licence to be at large under the Ticket of Leave Act, whose licence was revoked or forfeited and who at the coming into force of this Act is unlawfully at large may be dealt with under this Act as though he were a paroled inmate whose parole had been revoked or forfeited.

(4) A reference in any Act, regulation or document to a conditional liberation or ticket of leave under the Ticket of Leave Act shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

(5) The powers, functions and duties of the Minister of Justice under section 666 of the Criminal Code are hereby transferred to the Board, and a reference in that section to permission to be at large on licence shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

25. This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Ottawa, Canada

CERTIFICATE OF PAROLE

To Whom It May Concern

It is ORDERED by the NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD that
_____,
an inmate in _____, who was
convicted of _____
_____, on the _____
and was then and there sentenced to imprisonment in the
_____, for the term
of _____
be PAROLED, upon the conditions showing on the reverse, on

or within _____ days thereafter at the discretion of the
Warden, and until _____ unless the said

shall before the expiration of the said term be convicted of an
indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two
years or more, in which case his parole is thereby forthwith
forfeited, or unless there is cause for the National Parole
Board to alter, suspend or revoke the present Order.

Given under the hands and seal of the National Parole
Board, this _____ day of _____
nineteen hundred and _____

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

By _____
Secretary

(Seal)

(5) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules for the conduct of its proceedings and the performance of its duties and functions under this Act.

(6) The head office of the Board shall be at Ottawa, but meetings of the Board may be held at such other places as the Board determines.

(7) The Board shall have an official seal.

4. (1) Each member of the Board shall be paid such remuneration for his services as is fixed by the Governor in Council, and is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by him while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties.

(2) The officers, clerks and employees necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Service Act.

(3) The Chairman is the chief executive officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD

5. Subject to this Act and the Prisons and Reformatories Act, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole.

6. (1) The Board shall at the times prescribed by the regulations

- (a) review the case of every inmate serving a sentence of imprisonment of two years or more, whether or not an application has been made by or on behalf of the inmate, and
- (b) review such cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years as are prescribed by the regulations, upon application by or on behalf of the inmate.

(2) Upon reviewing the case of an inmate as required by subsection (1) the Board shall decide whether or not to grant parole.

7. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing

- (a) the portion of the terms of imprisonment that inmates shall serve before parole may be granted,
- (b) the times when the Board shall review cases of inmates serving sentences of imprisonment, and
- (c) the class of cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years that shall be reviewed by the Board upon application.

8. The Board may

- (a) grant parole to an inmate if the Board considers that the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment and that the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole;

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
1959 STATISTICAL SUMMARY

New cases opened	<u>1957</u> 4,565	<u>1958</u> 5,959	<u>1959</u> 6,293
Incoming correspondence	56,144	67,600	85,468
Outgoing correspondence	51,899	61,549	83,099
<u>BOARD DECISIONS</u>			5,120
Parole denied			2,790
Parole granted	1,093	994	2,038
In Penitentiaries	584	522	994
In Gaols	509	472	1,044
Parole revoked	60	31	52
Parole forfeited	48	45	58
<u>PAROLE UNDER SUPERVISION</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	945	973	1,773
By social agencies	835	742	991
By public services	158	159	341
By regional representatives	110	231	441

DECISIONS OF THE NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD 1959

APPENDIX 4

	PAROLES									PROHIBITION FROM DRIVING		LASHES		TOTALS
	DENIED	GRANTED	CANCELLED	SUSPENDED	CONTINUED	REVOKED	FORFEITED	RE-INSTATED	MODIFIED	F	UN	F	UN	
										10	11	10	11	
EASTERN SECTION	993	1067	16	5	5	25	40	4	1	22	26			2199
CENTRAL SECTION	1111	486	6	8	3	18	12			16	13	1		1674
WESTERN SECTION	686	485	7	5	2	17	6	1		14	22	2		1247
TOTALS	2790	2038	29	18	5	60	58	5	1	52	61	3		5120
EASTERN														
Nfld. Pen'y	6	13								11	9			39
P.E.I. Inst.	2	4												6
N.S. Gaols&Inst.	11	36	1											48
Dorchester Pen'y	134	186	3	3		9	10	1						346
N.B. Gaols&Inst.	38	84	3				1							127
St. Vincent de P.	330	165	5			6	11	1	1	11	17			517
Federal Tr. Centre	224	237	1	1		9	16							488
Montreal Gaol	95	112				1								208
Other Quebec Gaols & Inst.	153	230	3	1			2	1						390
TOTALS	993	1067	16	5		25	40	4	1	22	26			2199
CENTRAL														
Kingston Pen'y	129	83	1	3	2	2	1			16	13	1		251
Joyceville Inst.	12	7												19
OTC Brampton	48	44		2	1	2	1							98
OTC Burtch	43	16					3							62
Ontario Gaols	7	6												13
Collins Bay Pen'y	127	87	1	1		6	4							226
Burwash I.F.	227	41	2			1	1							272
Guelph Ref'y	326	138	1	2		5	2							474
Mercer Ref'y						1								1
Millbrook Ref'y	36	8				1								45
Mimico Ref'y	47	17												64
Burtch I.F.	34	6												40
Fort William I.F.	15	1												16
Monteith I.F.	29	10												39
Rideau I.F.	31	22	1											54
TOTALS	1111	486	6	8	3	18	12			16	13	1		1674
WESTERN														
Manitoba Pen'y	97	38	1	1		2					1			140
Manitoba Gaols & other Inst.	74	34	1				1							110
Saskatchewan Pen	102	78		1	1	4	2			2	7			197
Saskatchewan Prov.	29	26	1											56
Bowden (Alta.)	53	41		1		4				1	9			109
Other Alta Inst.	101	54	1			2								158
B.C. Pen'y	106	93	1	1	1	1	2	1		11	5	1		223
William Head	3	6												9
Other B.C. Inst.	121	114	2	1		4	1					1		244
Yukon & N.W.T.		1												1
TOTALS	686	485	7	5	2	17	6	1		14	22	2		1247

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARDPAROLES GRANTED BY PROVINCES AND TYPES OF INSTITUTIONS

<u>PENITENTIARIES</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>
BRITISH COLUMBIA	48	46	100
SASKATCHEWAN	58	33	78
MANITOBA	27	18	38
KINGSTON	25	28	90
COLLIN'S BAY	53	37	90
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL	122	114	162
FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE	152	142	237
DORCHESTER	85	89	186
NEWFOUNDLAND	14	15	13
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	584	522	994
 <u>PROVINCIAL GAOLS</u>			
YUKON & N.W.T.	2	-	1
BRITISH COLUMBIA	42	30	113
ALBERTA	39	42	95
SASKATCHEWAN	19	11	25
MANITOBA	57	27	34
ONTARIO	146	134	310
QUEBEC	142	165	342
NEW BRUNSWICK	29	46	84
NOVA SCOTIA	28	14	36
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND	6	3	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	510	472	1,044

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

DATA ON RELEASE AND SUPERVISION

1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

	SUPERVISION											
	SOC. AGENCIES				PUBLIC SERVICES				REGIONAL REP.			
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959	1956	1957	1958	1959
Maritimes	130	104	96	122				64	5	18	42	52
Quebec	289	276	272	383					40	67	139	262
Ontario	317	205	188	203				247	4	8	27	36
Manitoba	80	72	38	38					1	3	4	15
Sask. & Alta.	135	103	78	136				15	1	5	9	17
Br. Columbia	86	74	70	108				14	5	9	10	59
Yukon & N.W.T.		1		1				1				
CANADA	1037	835	742	991				341	56	110	231	441

Soc. Agencies include parole and probationary services in 1956, 1957, and 1958.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

RE: Supervision

For...Year....1959

PROVINCE	SOC. AGENCIES			PROB. & PAR. SER.			REG. REP.
	CASES	REPORTS Number	Per Case	CASES	REPORTS Number	Per Case	CASES
MARITIMES	122	277	2.27	64	72	1.12	52
QUEBEC	383	1159	3.02				262
ONTARIO	203	462	2.22	247	799	3.23	36
MANITOBA	38	160	4.21				15
SASK. & ALTA.	136	472	3.47	15	12	1.25	17
BR. COLUMBIA	108	288	2.66	14	50	3.57	59
YUKON & NWT	1	3	3.00	1			
CANADA	991	2821	2.84	341	933	2.73	441

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

After-Care Agencies' Reporting on Cases, 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

	No. of Agen- cies handling cases				No. of Cases				No. of cases reported upon				No. of cases concluded Dec. 31				No. of cases still active Dec. 31			
	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59	56	57	58	59
Maritimes	6	6	6	6	134	129	120	170	57	64	114	131	77	77	83	86	57	52	37	84
Quebec	10	25	28	27	417	446	462	619	203	347	387	534	232	241	251	345	185	205	211	274
Ontario	4	5	6	6	229	223	212	262	141	174	206	222	112	119	143	143	117	104	69	119
Manitoba	2	4	4	4	87	86	68	69	76	80	63	69	56	55	42	45	31	31	26	24
Saskatchewan	2	2	2	2	15	14	13	41	10	9	13	35	8	10	7	28	7	4	6	13
Alberta	2	2	2	2	132	109	92	153	114	101	93	146	88	73	58	94	44	36	34	59
Br. Columbia	3	3	2	4	143	119	113	167	122	104	102	155	89	66	67	103	54	53	46	64
TOTAL	29	47	50	51	1157	1126	1080	1481	723	879	1078	1292	662	641	651	844	495	485	429	637

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

Forfeitures and Revocations

1949 - 1953 - 1956 - 1957 - 1958 - 1959

Prov. of Release	FORFEITURES						REVOCATIONS						% of failures RE Certificates of Parole					
	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59	49	53	56	57	58	59
Maritimes	3	6	5	7	9	11	2	5	4	7	3	10	5.10	16.17	4.52	8.64	7.19	6.50
Quebec	19	9	19	21	17	29	5	6	12	22	18	17	5.83	4.10	6.49	10.36	8.31	6.21
Ontario	7	8	14	14	7	12	2	2	17	16	2	16	5.29	6.09	8.37	13.39	4.52	5.66
Manitoba	4	-	6	4	3	1	-	1	3	4	1	2	9.30	2.63	8.91	9.52	8.89	4.17
Sask. & Alta.	2	2	6	1	4	2	1	5	10	7	3	10	3.33	6.36	9.81	6.89	8.14	6.06
Br. Columbia	4	-	1	1	5	3	2	1	5	4	4	5	6.54	0.86	5.30	5.55	11.84	3.76
Canada	39	25	51	48	45	58	12	20	51	60	31	60	5.62	5.22	7.16	9.88	7.65	5.79

PROPORTION OF SENTENCE SERVED WHEN PAROLED

	5%	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90	95	-35%	35% to 50%	50% to 70%	+70%	Exceptions to $\frac{1}{2}$
Atlantic																								
1949					3		4	7	3	19	10	9	21	14	6	4	1	2		3%	14%	57%	26%	17%
53	1							1	4	12	14	14	12	9	3			1		1	7	73	19	8
57	1		1		5	2	4	17	19	25	33	19	17	4	5	3	2			4	15	61	20	19
59		1	2	1	2	6	10	8	33	46	43	54	41	23	10	7	6			2	8	60	30	10
Average																				3	11	61	25	14
Quebec																								
1949		1		1	6	6	12	21	59	79	79	43	46	24	17	2	1		1	4	24	61	11	28
53			1	1	2	7	12	26	69	58	81	63	22	3	1	1				1	13	78	8	14
57		3	5	2	8	10	17	46	70	70	65	47	34	25	12	2				4	18	61	17	22
59		3	1	5	7	14	25	55	104	103	86	99	79	29	11	2				2	15	63	20	17
Average																				3	17	65	15	20
Ontario																								
1949						1	6	6	28	33	35	26	24	3	3				1	-	8	74	18	8
53					2	2	3	6	27	11	32	49	10	2				1	1	1	8	81	10	9
57	1		1	1	2	4	9	22	36	34	35	43	26	10	3	1				2	15	65	18	17
59			1	1	6	24	37	53	59	63	58	54	39	11	4	1	2			0.5	16.5	58	25	17
Average																				1	13	66	20	14
West																								
1949			3	4	2	2	3	3	31	31	37	46	29	28	5	2	2			4	3	64	29	7
53		2	1	1		6	5	4	31	25	57	80	18	7	2					2	6	80	12	8
57	1		1	1	2	6	12	29	56	43	45	20	19	5	2	1				2	19	68	11	21
59		1		3	1	7	10	29	49	55	75	66	57	26	11	6	1			1	12	62	25	13
Average																				2	11	67	20	13
CANADA																								
1949																				3%	12%	64%	21%	15%
53																				1 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	78	12	10%
57																				3	17	64	16	20%
59																				1	13	61	25	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Average																				2	13	67	18	14.75%

LIFE and/or INDETERMINATE SENTENCES (time served out of)
(in years and months)

Province	Year	1	2	3	4	5	6
<u>ATLANTIC</u>	1949	19					
	1953						
	1957	11.5	16.11				
	1959						
<u>QUEBEC</u>	1949	17.8	21.1				
	1953	15.8	16.5	19.4	19.10		
	1957	10.5	12.4				
	1959	10.1					
<u>ONTARIO</u>	1949	7.8	20.2				
	1953	14.5					
	1957	14.10					
	1959						
<u>WEST</u>	1949	12.7	20.4				
	1953	15.10					
	1957	11.2	12.3	16.8	(1)7.4	(1)8.9	(1)4.4
	1959	18.1	13.10	11.4	19.1	(1)8.1	(1)9.3

AVERAGE TIME
SERVED

14 YEARS

(1 - Indeterminate sentence (habitual criminal or sexual psychopath))

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARDPAROLES GRANTED IN RELATION TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE

<u>GAOLS</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1959</u>
Less than 6 months	2%	1%	2%	5%
6 months	9	6	10	12
Over 6 months, less than 12 months	6	2	5	5
12 months	31	31	13	17
Over 12 months, less than 2 years	12	9	10	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	60%	49%	40%	50%

PENITENTIARIES

2 years	22	22	35	34
Over 2 years	18	29	25	16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
TOTAL -	40%	51%	60%	50%

INCIDENCE OF RECIDIVISM OF PERSONS
RELEASED ON PAROLE, 1950 - 1954.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Paroles granted ...	924	754	756	825	904
Instances and Rate of Recedivism:					
(1) Revocation ... %	12 1.29	14 1.85	19 2.51	8 0.96	8 0.88
(2) Forfeiture ... %	24 2.59	15 1.98	27 3.57	29 3.51	28 3.09
(3) Subsequent Sentence to Provincial Institution... %	154 16.66	153 20.29	166 21.95	168 20.36	195 21.57
(4) Subsequent Sentence to Penitentiary... %	53 5.73	92 12.20	108 14.28	116 14.06	108 11.94
TOTAL %	243 26.29	274 36.33	320 42.32	321 38.90	339 37.50

NOTE:

- (a) REVOCATION refers to a person who violated the conditions of his parole and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his sentence.
- (b) FORFEITURE refers to a person who, while on parole, was convicted of an indictable offence and was returned to prison to serve the remanet of his original sentence, in addition to the new sentence imposed for the new offence.
- (c) SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE TO PROVINCIAL INSTITUTION refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a provincial institution.
- (d) SUBSEQUENT SENTENCE TO PENITENTIARY refers to a person who successfully completed his parole, but was later convicted of a new offence and sentenced to a penitentiary.
- (e) This chart does not include (1) Suspended sentences (2) Fines & Costs in default a term of imprisonment.
- (f) This chart includes those persons sentenced to both a provincial institution and a penitentiary during the five year comparison period.

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