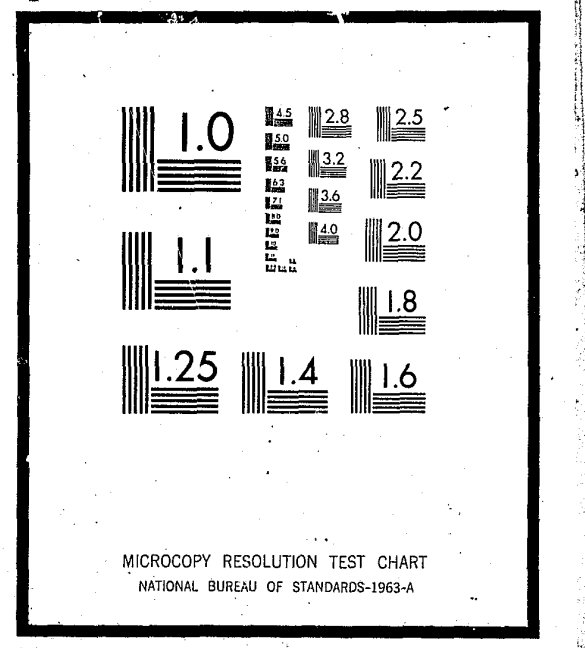


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STATISTICS DIVISION
Report #6/73

MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL
and
SECRETARIAT OF TREASURY BOARD

December 1, 1973

A CANJUS PROJECT REPORT
#3

CANJUS PROJECT - 3

DATA INCOMPATIBILITIES
FOR
PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS
AND
PAROLE VIOLATIONS

by
Carolyn Fuller and R. George Hopkinson
with
CANJUS Project Team

CANJUS PROJECT

The CANJUS project is a project being undertaken by the Statistics Division of the Ministry of the Solicitor General with the assistance of the Planning Branch of the Treasury Board Secretariat. The objective of the project is to develop a comprehensive simulation model of the Canadian Criminal Justice system to 1) develop a basic quantitative description of that system, 2) assist in the planning of policy and program changes by agencies involved in the administration of that system, and 3) serve as the foundation for future analyses and research on the system. The project team at the present time consists of (alphabetically) Neil Carroll, Gordon Cassidy, Elizabeth Cole, Carolyn Fuller, George Hopkinson, Brian Johnson, Linda Peach, and John Townesend. Not all persons have been committed to the project full-time, but all have made a contribution, without which, some of the many CANJUS publications would not have been possible.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of the Ministry of the Solicitor General or the Secretariat of Treasury Board.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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5. National Parole Service - National Parole Board
Statistics Re: Parole Decision and
Mandatory Supervision Releases
6. National Parole Board - National Parole Board
Statistics

Next, we inquired into the terminology and the reporting methods that are used for each one of these sources. It was after this investigation that we discovered some of the reasons for the data incompatibilities.

The following section gives a description of the data sources and of the contents of the material in each of these sources. Section III then provides an overview of the reporting methods used by the individual data collection agencies. Finally, Section IV gives some reasons for the data incompatibilities and also draws some conclusions about the data which presently exists, and its utility for analysis of the correctional subsystem.

II. DATA AVAILABILITY

A. COURT STATISTICS

i) SOURCE: Judicial Division of Statistics
Canada, Statistics Canada
Publication: Statistics of Criminal and
Other Offences, 1969, Catalogue Number 85-201.
Specific Table: Table 20, Sentences of
Convicted Persons by Type of Trial and
Offence.

ii) CONTENTS: (a) This publication presents
data on the various aspects
of court proceedings. For the larger part of
this publication, Statistics Canada uses a
unit of count termed "most serious offence".
For example, if a person commits more than
one offence or commits two offences on
different occasions in one year, only the
most serious of these offences is counted.
Table 20 of this publication provides the
dispositions of sentences for the most

serious offences. The sentences in this table include; "suspended sentence without probation", "suspended sentence with probation", "fine", "gaol", "reformatory and training school", "penitentiary", and "death". The data in this table for the disposition of sentences was gathered from a Statistics Canada court reporting form.

(b) Table 20 also provides a breakdown of the sentences by the type of indictable offence. These statistics include all persons who were on parole when they committed an indictable offence and are entered in the court statistics under the offence type that they committed.

B. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS

- i) SOURCE: Judicial Division of Statistics
Canada, Statistics Canada
Publication, Correctional Institution
Statistics, 1970, Catalogue Number 85-207.
Specific Tables: Part II, Tables 1, 2 and 3.

ii) CONTENTS: (a) Table 1, "Sex of Offender by Penitentiary Institution", provides the number of persons who are admitted to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries. This includes a composite total of Warrants of Committal, Parole and Mandatory Supervision Violators and other admission types under the heading "Direct Admissions".

(b) From Table 2, "Males and Females Admitted and Discharged by Offence", we can derive the number of admissions for parole revocation as they are included under offence type, "Parole Violation".

(c) Table 3 provides a breakdown of "Offence by Selected Types of Sentence"; parole forfeiture and revocation are considered here as selected sentence types, and thus, we obtain a count of these two types of admissions. It should be noted that Table 3 applies to males only, and

that no equivalent table is published for females. This table also provides the forfeiting offence.

C. CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE -
WEEKLY INMATE POPULATION RETURN

i) SOURCE: Weekly Inmate Population Returns
(Routine Orders) submitted by each institution to C.P.S. Headquarters.

ii) CONTENTS: Using the "Weekly Inmate Population Returns", the number of persons who entered the penitentiaries on "Warrants of Committal", parole violations, or provincial transfer are totalled by region.

D. CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE - INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM

i) SOURCE: The "Personal History File" and the "Current Inmate File" of this computer system. Input to these files are based on inmate case files.

- ii) CONTENTS: A special run was required to access information on admission types. The two variables used were "date of reception" and "type of reception".

E. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD STATISTICS

- i) SOURCE: Table, "National Parole Board Statistics Re: Parole Decisions and Mandatory Supervision Releases", 1959 to 1972.
- ii) CONTENTS: This table provides the number of paroles granted, forfeited and/or revoked. The forfeitures are separated into "Re-Parole Granted" and "No Re-Parole". In the former instance, this is a count of the number of persons who forfeited and were paroled again without re-entering the penitentiary. Therefore, the number who re-enter the penitentiary are those persons who do not get a re-parole ("no re-parole"), plus the number of revocations.

F. NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD STATISTICS

- i) SOURCE: National Parole Board Statistics,
Part 3 - Terminations. Specifically,
Table 3.2, "Institution of Release by Type of
Termination".

- ii) CONTENTS: This table provides the custodial
jurisdiction at release - whether
federal or provincial, by whether the parole
terminated through expiration, forfeiture,
and/or revocation, or by some other method.

TABLE 1

AGGREGATE: ADMISSIONS AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS FOR PENITENTIARIES

ADMISSIONS

YEAR	COURT STATISTICS			CPS STAT. (WEEKLY RETURNS)			CPS INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM			CORRECTIONAL INST. STATISTICS		
	W/C (incl. forf.)	Rev.	Total	W/C (excl. forf.)	Rev. and Forf.	Total	W/C (excl. forf.)	Rev. and Forf.	Total	W/C (excl. forf.)	Rev. and Forf.	Total
1965	3,176	-	3,176	3,569	129	3,698						*
1966	2,912	-	2,912	3,376	112	3,488						*
1967	2,988	-	2,988	3,340	168	3,508						*
1968	3,059****	-	3,059	3,507	288	3,795						*
1969	3,414***	-	3,414	3,781	362	4,143				3,621	508	4,129
1970	3,217***	-	3,217	3,933	540	4,473				3,870	603	4,473
1971#	**		**	3,617	766	4,385	3,417	932	4,349	3,423	960	4,383
1972#	**		**	3,284	901	4,185	3,158	1,050	4,208			**

* Not available for Calendar Year

** Not published as yet

*** Estimated - based on the calculation that Alberta and Quebec make up approximately 34% of these admissions

**** Estimated - based on the calculation that Quebec makes up roughly 21% of these admissions

Includes Mandatory Supervision

TABLE 1 (continued)

AGGREGATE: ADMISSIONS AND PAROLE VIOLATIONS FOR PENITENTIARIES

PAROLE VIOLATORS WHO RE-ENTER PENITENTIARIES									
YEAR	CORRECTIONAL INST. STAT.			NPB STAT. (DECISIONS) (FEDERAL CASES)			C.P.S. WEEKLY RETURNS		
	Forfeiture	Revocation	Total	Forfeiture	Revocation	Total	Forfeiture	Revocation	Total
1965				108	114	222	-	-	129
1966				122	97	249	-	-	112
1967				152	118	270	-	-	168
1968				201	141	342	-	-	288
1969	358 ^x	150	508	312	146	458	-	-	362
1970	379 ^x	224	603	422	263	685	-	-	540
1971 [#]	664 ^x	296	960	655	250	905	-	-	766
1972 [#]				777	356	1,133	-	-	901
				NPB STAT. (TERMINATIONS) FEDERAL CASES			C.P.S. INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM		
1968				222	161	383			-
1969				347	167	514			-
1970				585	259	844			-
1971 [#]				424	281	705	656	276	932
1972 [#]							696	309	1,005

x Females not included

Mandatory supervision included

III. SYSTEMS METHODOLOGIES IN RECORDING DATA

There appears to be four primary reasons for data incompatibilities:

- i) different reporting methods;
- ii) confusion over definitions and terminology;
- iii) reporting time sequences or "time lag";
- iv) parole and mandatory supervision violations.

An explanation of each of the statistical systems variously operated by Statistics Canada, the Canadian Penitentiary Service, and the National Parole Service, each of which indicates admissions to penitentiaries, follows:

ADULT COURT STATISTICS

For the section of this program dealing with indictable offences, the basic unit of count is a convicted person, - counted only once during a year for his/her most serious offence with its respective disposition. This method was used between 1950 and 1971.

There are several problems in this program which detract from its value as an indicator of admissions to penitentiary. These shortcomings as indicators of admissions include:

- 1) Selection of the most serious offence. Briefly, the criterion for selection is the offence which resulted in conviction, and then received a sentence for which the heaviest punishment was, or could have been, awarded by law. There is no method of noting whether this offence resulted in parole forfeiture, nor on how many separate occasions the individual was sentenced to an institution within the same reporting year.
- 2) This program assigns the convicted person into either a gaol or a penitentiary dependent upon the length of the sentence accorded for the most serious offence. Thus, a record of the aggregate sentence, which would allow for consecutive sentences for numerous convictions within the year and/or parole remanets is

lost. It is at this stage of the Court Statistics coding procedure that a number of penitentiary admissions either for sentences consecutively totalling over two years, or for parole remanets in the case of parole forfeiting offence being awarded less than two year sentence, or for remanets in the case of penitentiary escapes, are lost. (and cannot even be retrieved from previous records due to a combination of tape erasures and coding procedures). Thus, there is an over-representation of prison dispositions at the expense of penitentiary admissions. For example:

<u>1 person commits 2 offences</u>	<u>Sentence</u>	<u>Court Stats</u>	<u>Criminal Code</u>
Assault	1.8 years	to prison	
Theft	<u>.6 years</u>		
	cumulative 2.4 years		to penitentiary

3) Parole revocation: A parole revocation case never gets to the Court stage (except for summary conviction), as it is handled under the authority of the Parole Act.

4) A fourth problem in using these statistics for the purpose of defining an indicator of admissions into the penitentiary is the fact that the appeals have not been included. Therefore, the dispositions of appeals of conviction and sentence could result in more or less people being "apparently" sent to federal institutions. Also, the time frame seems to be important here as the appeal procedure could carry over into another reporting year.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS

This program, operational since 1962, though initially recording and publishing on the fiscal year, is based on the reception by Statistics Canada from each institution each week of the "Weekly Inmate Population

Return" (Routine Order) and the respective penitentiary Admission and Discharge forms to match with the inmates mentioned on that summary document.

Though in the end this program is quite reliable as an indicator of penitentiary admissions, there are several drawbacks. These problems are described here.

- 1) The Clerk of Inmate Records at each individual institution completes an admission form based on the documentation received when the prisoner arrives at the institution (see Appendix A). This documentation is usually the Warrant of Committal as specified under S. 661 of the Criminal Code. At this point, usually neither the most recent Finger Print Series (F.P.S.) Record nor the Warrants of Committal under S. 12 and 14 of the Parole Act, if any, have been received. Thus, the inmate may frequently be assigned the "wrong" type of admission to the institution due to an error in correctly identifying the type of

warrant by which the individual is being incarcerated, or in not having up-to-date documentation on hand.

- 2) The required Admission and Discharge forms may not be sent to Statistics Canada with the Routine Order because of an arithmetical error in the "On Register" count or through oversight. The "On Register" count is a physical count of inmates.
- 3) Admission by parole forfeiture is never recorded separately, but is included in the sentence coding (because of the remanet). However, parole revocation is accorded offence status, but is termed "parole violator" (this might be misleading when comparing with other statistical programmes which include forfeiture as well as revocation under this name).
- 4) No data on parole forfeitures by females is published by Statistics Canada, however, parole revocations are recorded.

- 5) Non-currency of the data, which is particularly relevant with regards to type of penitentiary admissions. For example, Statistics Canada has not yet published its 1971 report.

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE -
WEEKLY INMATE POPULATION RETURN

A manual, ledger-type system designed to record inmate movement in and out, inter-institutional transfers, and thus, the final population on register and in temporary detention in each institution.

This accounting system uses one document only to gather the necessary data. This document is the "Weekly Inmate Population Return" (Routine Order), which is submitted by each institution each week. Section I of this document (see Appendix B) provides the non-personal description of inmate movement (i.e., number of admissions by the various types of warrants, number of releases by type, number of transfers and details of inmates absent and on temporary detention). Then with various addition and subtraction procedures the final "on register" count is realized.

Sections II to VI of this document provide the names of the inmates which Section I indicated as having been admitted, transferred, released, etc. The numbers of inmates shown on these pages must balance with that in Section I. If not, the Clerk responsible, phones the institution in order to reconcile the differences.

Although there is a reliability check for accuracy of count there is not for content. The definitional problems regarding admission warrants and lack of up-to-date F.P.S. Records earlier discussed could prove particularly troublesome here. The Clerk handling the documents for C.P.S. has no method of checking the validity of the information recorded, and no method of recording amendments if such occur.

As a result, although the final count of admissions is accurate, the types of admissions may be inaccurate, and parole violations (including parole revocation and parole forfeiture) are probably under-represented. For example, in 1971, C.P.S. recorded 766 admissions by parole violation compared to 960 by Statistics Canada. Also, all types of admissions, other than parole violations or provincial transfers are included under the heading, "Warrant of Committal".

CANADIAN PENITENTIARY SERVICE - INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM

This system, implemented in 1970, was designed to collect data of value from both administrative and research standpoints. Presently operational, though limited to some extent, are systems on Inmate Admissions, Inmate Transfers and Inmate Releases; proposed systems will collect Parole Eligibility Data, Classification Data and Criminal Histories.

There are two computer files to this program, both of which are essential in obtaining data on inmate admissions (and in fact, it was only this week that a program was designed to access both these files at once).

CURRENT INMATE FILE - which provides data on inmates presently in the institution;

PERSONAL HISTORY FILE - which provides longitudinal data on individual inmates.

The Inmate Records System can produce penitentiary population characteristics as well as penitentiary admission characteristics.

One problem with this system as it presently operates is that it depends upon the reception of case files from the C.P.S. Central Registry for processing by the Clerks. Therefore, data is often in arrears. However, unlike other systems counting number and type of admissions, there is provision for a "change to record", and there is no time limit on these amendments. Thus, if case file flows were up-to-date, this system could provide the most accurate count of admissions by type (also dependent, of course, on reception, within a reasonable time, of parole forfeiture or revocation warrants). However, this factor is not in C.P.S. control.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - DECISION STATISTICS

A monthly record is kept of every decision rendered by the National Parole Board for federal and provincial inmates. An attempt is made to keep the decision count as close as possible to an inmate count for parole grants and violations. For example, if a parole was granted,

but later cancelled, this release would be deleted from this table. Also, if a parolee revoked and later forfeited his parole, he would be counted only once - as revoked and forfeited decision. Nevertheless, this decision count is not valid for indicating penitentiary admissions by violation because:

- 1) Decisions by the Parole Board may take place long after the actual forfeiture has occurred, because details may not have come to the Board's attention or the Board is waiting until the end of the appeal period for the conviction/sentence.
- 2) There is a time lag between decisions rendered in December of one year, and implementation by both the C.P.S. and the N.P.S. in January of the next year.
- 3) A forfeiture for former provincial inmate does not indicate if his new sentence requires him to be admitted to penitentiary.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD ANNUAL STATISTICS

This publication is based on an inmate count and provides information on inmates denied parole, released on parole, and terminated during the calendar year. There are some problems in using these statistics on parole terminations by revocation and forfeiture for indications of admissions to penitentiaries:

- 1) Coding procedures for forfeitures specify that the year of termination will be the date of the conviction for the indictable offence or the Warrant Expiry Date (W.E.D.), whichever is earliest. Thus, as frequently happens, the W.E.D. comes before the date of conviction and this date is recorded, though in actual fact, the inmate may not have been re-admitted until months afterwards.

In the same way, the W.E.D. may come before the date of the Board decision to revoke. For example, the Board may issue a Warrant of Suspension but cannot execute this suspension

because the parolee has left a designated area without permission and cannot be located.

2) There is also the problem of amendments to termination types. About four months after the end of the calendar year, all input is cut off and any subsequent Board decisions relating to those parolees is lost.

3) The termination by forfeiture count also includes Re-Parole Granted cases, and as discussed earlier, these inmates are not returned to penitentiaries.

4) We assume that all forfeitures originally released from federal penitentiaries are re-admitted to the penitentiary to serve their remanet and new sentence (except for Re-Parole Granted cases). However, there would also be instances of forfeitures by former inmates of provincial institutions, whose new term (including or excluding remanet) requires that they be admitted to federal custody.

Now that each of the system methods for recording data has been presented, the following is a hypothetical example, though not unrealistic, of an inmate's movement and inter-action with the correctional system including the penitentiary and parole service. Following the example is the method that each agency takes in recording the data on this person.

Inmate X (male)

- granted parole in December, 1970 from Kingston Penitentiary;
- released on parole in January, 1971;
- committed four "break and enters" in January, convicted in February and sentenced to six months on each charge consecutively;
- re-admitted to penitentiary in February, 1971;
- forfeiture warrants arrive March, 1971;
- granted parole in August, 1971;
- released on parole in September, 1971;

- suspended in October, 1971;
- revoked in November, 1971;
- conviction for one robbery offence committed in September, 1971 discovered in December, 1971 (sentenced to ten months);
- forfeiture decision in January, 1972 (actually, decision is recorded as "parole revoked and forfeited").

COURT STATISTICS, 1971

One person convicted of "robbery" in 1971, sentenced to ten months, and thus sent to gaol.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION STATISTICS, 1971

Would reflect one admission to penitentiary by Warrant of Committal in 1971, later amended to Admission by Forfeiture Warrant, and one admission for revocation. The amendment to change this latter revocation admission to a forfeiture would probably not arrive until late January,

1972 and thus would not be incorporated into this program. This forfeiture would be "lost".

C.P.S. INMATE STATISTICS, 1971

Would reflect one admission to penitentiary by Warrant of Committal (under C.C.) in February, 1971, one Temporary Detention admission in October, 1971 (for parole suspension), and one admission by Revocation Warrant in November, 1971.

C.P.S. INMATE RECORDS SYSTEM

Would reflect Inmate X admitted by Warrant of Committal under S. 661 of the Criminal Code, later amended to indicate admission by forfeiture, and a second admission for Inmate X by revocation, this too being later amended to admission by forfeiture.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - DECISIONS, 1971

Would reflect one parole forfeiture in 1971, one parole granted (release) in 1971, and one parole revocation.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD - INMATES TERMINATED, 1971

Would reflect two terminations by forfeiture -
parole forfeited and parole revoked and forfeited.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It seems apparent by reading the first sections of this report that the penitentiary data produced by the various sources are incompatible. (C.P.S. Inmate Statistics and Correctional Institution Statistics do compare total admissions though the make-up of that total is inconsistent.) Not only do the individual agencies use different definitions in accounting for the same people but also their reporting methods are different to the extent where one system's strength is another system's weakness and vice-versa. We did, however, find one system that seemed to have some checks and balances that provided some degree of accuracy, and that was the Correctional Institution Statistics program. It provided some accuracy by doing checks in two ways. First of all, it up-dates admissions by going through the amended admission forms in each inmate's file, if received within the reporting year concerned. Secondly, it checks with C.P.S. Statistics on the total number of admittances. The C.P.S. Statistics are the most accurate in this respect because of the manual system that compares the number of admittances with each inmate's name.

While we did find a degree of accuracy in each system, we also found that each system had its shortcomings. As such, we feel that it is necessary that the following reasons for the data incompatibilities should be closely examined to help provide a better understanding and thus, enable agencies to produce more comparable and consistent data.

1) One of the major problems in publishing data is the fact that statistics collection agencies use different terminology. This seems to be a problem in stating the penitentiary admissions.

(a) For example, the Correctional Institution Statistics have a category named "Parole Violator". As it turns out, parole violators in this context means parole revocation. In all of the other statistical series, parole violator includes parole revocations and forfeitures, and in 1971, mandatory supervision revocations and forfeitures.

(b) "Warrant of Committal" as specified in Criminal Code, Section 661, states:
"..... a warrant of committal authorized by this Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada as directed shall convey the person named or described therein to the prison mentioned in the warrant and deliver him, together with the warrant, to the keeper of the prison ". Two aspects of this section need to be stressed. One is that the warrant of committal is by this Act or any other Act of the Parliament of Canada. Second is that the warrant is sent to the prison or penitentiary. Therefore, one can deduct that every person who enters an institution does so by way of Warrant of Committal. There are, however, different types of warrants of commitment. Here is a list of types of warrants of commitment specified in somewhat technical terms:

- i) warrant of committal upon conviction;
- ii) warrant of committal upon parole revocation;

- iii) warrant of committal upon parole forfeiture;
- iv) warrant of committal upon mandatory supervision revocation;
- v) warrant of committal upon mandatory supervision forfeiture;
- vi) warrant of committal (other - eg., Lieutenant Governor's Warrant).

If these types of warrants of commitments are commonly specified, the problem of interpretation of terminology could be reduced considerably.

2) The second major reason for data incompatibilities was the reporting methods which are used by the agencies. (The reporting methods are described in detail in Section III.) First of all, let us compare the Correctional Institution Statistics and the Canadian Penitentiary Service Inmate Statistics. These two agencies cover all warrants of commitments in their statistics and both use the same initial step in recording the data. This step is receiving and coding the inmate population returns from each penitentiary in Canada (see Appendix B). C.P.S. uses this

data for its report (the weekly inmate population table) except in cases where a penitentiary count does not match with the name count that the penitentiary also submits. In these cases, C.P.S. searches out and solves the problem with the errant penitentiary. However, in instances where an admission is later changed (eg., Warrant of Commitment upon conviction to Warrant of Commitment upon forfeiture) the C.P.S. does not make amends to its count. On the other hand, Correctional Institution Statistics do make amendments to the initial warrants of commitment. This is done by going through the inmate file (see Appendix B). As such, Correctional Institutional Statistics do get a more precise count of the various types of admissions. Their one problem in doing amendments is that any amendments that actually occur at a penitentiary in a new year (i.e., after December 31) are usually not taken into account. With this in mind, it seems that an ideal system which uses the weekly inmate population returns should make the amendments on an on-going monitoring basis that does not stop at the end of a calendar year. The Inmate Records System constantly up-dates, but there is the problem of ensuring that all case files are received for processing.

As for the Court Statistics, the problem has been fairly well defined in Section III. At present, the Court Statistics only record the most serious offence and allocate the individual to federal or provincial custody dependent upon that sentence length.

3) There is one other possible reason for inconsistency between the various agencies. The inmate population return which is sent from each penitentiary is partially dependent upon the interpretation of the warrant of committal by the Clerk in each penitentiary who records this data. Although this is not a controllable factor from our standpoint, it does deserve mention.

In summation, it should be said that any suggestions which have been made in this report for resolving the data incompatibilities are based on our needs and objectives. Clearly, our needs are considerably more narrow than the needs and objectives of other agencies who are representative of different spheres in the administration of the criminal justice system. However, we do feel that some of the problems we have raised should be at least discussed by the different information systems.

APPENDIX A

This appendix illustrates the warrant of committal forms that are legal requisites for admissions of offenders into a penitentiary or other prisons. If a person is convicted of an indictable offence, the penitentiary receives form 18 (page 35) along with the prisoner who is to be admitted. The second form is required by the penitentiary for individuals who have forfeited and/or revoked their parole and are to be admitted to the institution. The third form is necessary for admittance of individuals who have had their mandatory supervision revoked and/or forfeited.

One problem with using these forms to calculate the admissions becomes apparent when more than one form is required and received by the penitentiary. For example, if a person forfeits his parole the penitentiary is legally supposed to receive both the "Forfeiture Form" and the "Warrant of Committal Upon Conviction Form". Now, if the Forfeiture Form was held up for some reason it is not difficult to see how the clerk would record this admittance. The complications could even become greater if the parolee had his parole revoked first before it was discovered that he committed a forfeiting offence.

FORM 18

Warrant of committal upon conviction (Sections 500 and 741)

Canada,
Province of
(territorial division) }

To the peace officers in the (territorial division) and to the keeper of the (prison) at

Whereas A.B., hereinafter called the accused, was this day convicted upon a charge that (state offence as in the information), and it was adjudged that the accused for his offence

You are hereby commanded, in Her Majesty's name, to take the accused and convey him safely to the (prison) at and deliver him to the keeper thereof, together with the following precept:

You, the said keeper, are hereby commanded to receive the accused into custody in the said prison and imprison him there**

and for so doing this is a sufficient warrant.

Dated this day of A.D.

at

Clerk of the Court, Justice or Magistrate

(Seal, if required)

*Use whichever of the following forms of sentence is applicable:

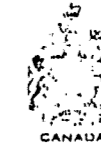
(a) be imprisoned in the (prison) at for the term of

(b) forfeit and pay the sum of dollars to be applied according to law, and also pay to the sum of dollars in respect of costs and in default of payment of the said sums (forthwith or within a time fixed, if any) be imprisoned in the (prison) at for the term of unless the said sums and costs and charges of the committal and of conveying the accused to the said prison are sooner paid;

(c) be imprisoned in (prison) at for the term of, and in addition (as in (b) above).

**Complete in accordance with the adjudication.

Province of
Territorial
Division



WARRANT OF COMMITTAL
(under Sections 12, 16 or 17 of the Parole Act)

To any Peace Officer in Canada

WHEREAS _____ was serving a term of imprisonment of _____
commencing on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____

AND WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____
was paroled under the Parole Act and was discharged from custody as a paroled inmate on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ from the _____ ;

AND WHEREAS the term of imprisonment of the said paroled inmate is deemed to continue in force while the parole remains unrevoked and unforfeited until it expires on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ according to law;

AND WHEREAS the said grant of parole;

(a) was suspended on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ by a person designated by the National Parole Board, pursuant to section 12 of the Parole Act to suspend any parole;

Strike out paragraphs not applicable

(b) was revoked by an order dated the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ by the National Parole Board;

(c) was forfeited pursuant to section 13 of the Parole Act by virtue of the said paroled inmate's conviction for an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ ;

AND WHEREAS the said _____ has been apprehended in this territorial division under a warrant given by a person designated by the National Parole Board under sections 12 and 14 of the Parole Act, on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____ and brought before the undersigned;

THESE ARE TO COMMAND YOU, the said Peace Officers, in Her Majesty's name, to take the said _____ and him safely to convey to _____ and there to deliver him to the keeper thereof together with this precept, and I do hereby command you the said keeper of the said prison to receive the said _____ into custody in the said prison and

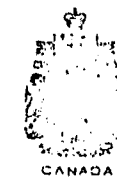
- (a) to keep him there safely until he is further dealt with according to Law;
- (b) there to undergo a term of imprisonment pursuant to section 16 of the Parole Act;
- (c) there to undergo a term of imprisonment pursuant to section 17 (1) of the Parole Act

Strike out paragraphs not applicable

Given under my hand and seal this _____ day of _____ 19 _____ at _____ in the territorial division aforesaid

.....
A Magistrate or Provincial Judge in and for this territorial division

MANDATORY SUPERVISION



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD
OTTAWA, CANADA

PS
F.P.S.

WARRANT UNDER SECTION 12 AND 14 OF THE PAROLE ACT

To any Peace Officer in Canada

This is to certify

That I Am _____ a person designated by the National Parole Board under sections 12 and 14 of the Parole Act to suspend any parole and to authorize the apprehension of a Paroled inmate whose Parole is suspended, revoked or forfeited.

THAT _____ was released by reason of statutory and earned remission on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, from _____ and was, commencing upon his release, subject to mandatory supervision while it remained unrevoked and unforfeited until it expires on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, according to law;

THAT the said mandatory supervision
(a) was revoked by an order dated _____ day of _____ 19 _____ by the National Parole Board

Use (b) for forfeiture (b) was forfeited pursuant to Section 13 of the Parole Act by virtue of the said _____'s conviction for an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a

Strike out (a) or (b) term of two years or more at _____ on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, which offence was committed _____ on _____ OR

THAT pursuant to the authority vested in me as aforesaid, I hereby Suspend the mandatory supervision of the said _____ (strike out if not applicable)

NOW THEREFORE, these are to command you to arrest the said _____ and to bring him before a Magistrate in order that he be dealt with in accordance with law.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____ 19 _____.

A person designated by the National Parole Board pursuant to Section 12 and 14 of the Parole Act.

APPENDIX B

Appendix B contains a copy of the Weekly Inmate Population Return (Routine Order) submitted each week by each institution to both the C.P.S. Inmate Statistics Unit and to Judicial Division, Statistics Canada. In the latter case, it is usually accompanied by the Penitentiary Admission, Transfer, and Release Forms for the inmates mentioned on the Routine Order.

The particular Admission Forms randomly selected here for an example all refer to the same admission for one inmate but they illustrate the many problems which can occur.

The first admission form, with "cancelled" written across it, arrived at C.P.S. Headquarters some time in late October, 1971 and we can presume that both Statistics Canada and C.P.S. entered one admission by revocation. However, by August, 1972, a forfeiture warrant obviously arrived at the institution and as a result, an amended Admission form was sent out; however, too late for inclusion by both Statistics Canada and C.P.S. in their records of 1971 admission types, and as a result this forfeiture information was lost to these systems. (It would, however, have been picked up by the Inmate Records System.)

LIST OF REPORTS

STATISTICS DIVISION

CANJUS PROJECT

Working Papers

TITLE

REPORTS

1/73

Organization of the
Statistics Division
Volume I

2/73

A Preliminary Description
of the Canadian Criminal
Justice System
Volume I

3/73

Organization of
Quantitative Approaches
to the Canadian Criminal

4/73

A Preliminary Description
of the Canadian Criminal
Justice System
Volume II

#1

5/73

Use of the CANJUS Model
for Planning and
Evaluation in the
Canadian Criminal
Justice System

#2

6/73

Data Incompatibilities
for Penitentiary
Admissions and Parole
Violations

#3

7/73

Information Systems Report
on Canadian Criminal
Justice System Costs:
Problems and
Recommendations

#4

STATISTICS DIVISION

CANJUS PROJECT

Working Papers

TITLE

REPORTS

8/73

Prediction of
Penitentiary
Population
Volume I

#5

9/73

Information Systems
Report on Workloads in
the Canadian Criminal
Justice System:
Problems, Recommendations
and Directions for
Future Development

#6

10/73

The CANJUS Input Identity
System

#7

11/73

Parole Expenditures and
Workloads in Canada

#8

WEEKLY INMATE POPULATION RETURN

INMATE POPULATION AT 2359 HOURS:	
ON REGISTER:	498
ADD: TEMPORARY DETAINÉES:	39
INMATE POPULATION AS OF 13 November 73	537
LESS ABSENCES:	
(a) In Mental Institutions	NIL
(b) In Other Outside Hospitals	NIL
(c) Unlawfully at Large	1
(d) Escapers in Outside Custody	2
(e) In Court	6
(f) On Bail	1
(g) On Temporary Absence	NIL
(h) On Day Parole	NIL
(i) Other Absences (Female)	NIL
ACTUAL COUNT INSIDE INSTITUTION	527

INMATE MOVEMENT DURING WEEK OF 7 November 73 to 13 November 73

ON REGISTER PREVIOUS WEEK	529
(A) <u>ADMISSIONS:</u>	
(1) Warrant of Committal	6
(2) Parole Revocation	1
(3) Parole Forfeiture	NIL
(4) Mandatory Revocation	1
(5) Mandatory Forfeiture	1
(6) Other Warrants	NIL
(B) <u>TRANSFERS</u>	
(1) Transfers IN	2
(2) Transfers OUT	41
(3) Internal Transfers In	NIL
(4) Internal Transfers Out	NIL
(C) <u>RELEASES</u>	
(1) By Expiration	1
(2) By Mandatory Supervision	NIL
(3) By Parole	NIL
(4) By Minimum Parole	NIL
(5) By Court Order	NIL
(6) By Transfer to Provincial Institution	NIL
(7) By Death	NIL
(8) By Other Reasons	NIL
TOTAL ON REGISTER THIS WEEK	498
(D) <u>TEMPORARY DETAINÉES</u>	
(1) Received into Temporary Detention-	4
(2) Released from Temporary Detention by Continuation	1
(3) Released from Temporary Detention by Parole Forfeiture (To Inst. Register)	NIL
(4) Released from Temporary Detention by Parole Revocation (To Inst. Register)	1
(5) Released from Temporary Detention by Mandatory Supervision Forfeiture (To Inst. Register)	NIL
(6) Released from Temporary Detention by Mandatory Supervision Revocation (To Inst. Register)	1
(7) Received into Temporary Detention by Transfer IN	NIL
(8) Released from Temporary Detention by Transfer OUT	NIL
(9) NUMBER OF INMATES IN TEMPORARY DETENTION	39

British Columbia Penitentiary
14 November 1973

SECTION II

1. ADMISSIONS:

(1) By Warrant

<u>Date of Admission</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FPS NO.</u>
7 Nov 73	7721	WALKER, J.B.	
7 Nov 73	7722	ISMOND, M.G.	
7 Nov 73	7723	GIBBS, D.E.	
7 Nov 73	7724	BELL, L.E.	
8 Nov 73	Y7725	LOVE, D.	
9 Nov 73	Y7728	HUNTER, M.J.	

No. 7726 and No. 7729 allocated to Temporary Detainees from Outside Region.

No. 7727 allocated to William Head Institution.

(2) By Parole Revocation

<u>Date of Admission</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FPS No.</u>
1 Oct 73	5917	VEZINA, L.J.	992796-

(3) By Parole Forfeiture

NIL

(4) By Mandatory Supervision Revocation

<u>Date of Admission</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FPS No.</u>
5 Nov 73	6535	BURNS, M.H.	613165-

(5) By Mandatory Supervision Forfeiture

9 Nov 73	6799	WEAVER, A.D.	022632A
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(6) By Other Warrants

NIL

SECTION III

1. TRANSFERS

(1) Transfers In

<u>Date Transferred</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>TRANSFERRED FROM</u>
11 Nov 73	6216	ORGAN, T.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	6276	STEWART, G.M.	Matsqui Institution

(2) Transfers Out

<u>Date Transferred</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Transferred To</u>
7 Nov 73	7673	BURTON, G.R.	William Head Inst.
7 Nov 73	6898	McLAUGHLIN, G.A.	William Head Inst.
7 Nov 73	6533	BURTON, J.H.	William Head Inst.
7 Nov 73	7597	BROWN, J.C.	William Head Inst.

British Columbia Penitentiary
14 November 1973

(1) TRANSFERS

(2) Transfers Out (Continued)

<u>Date Transferred</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Transferred To</u>
7 Nov 73	2896	MARKS, S.	Saskatchewan Penit'ry
7 Nov 73	7196	JOHNS, G.J.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	4772	DESJARLAIS, A.J.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5333	LONSBERRY, L.A.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5377	BRIERE, L.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5386	BERNIER, G.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5716	CLEAVE, M.D.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5861	JENSEN, R.C.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	5995	SAVRENKO, N.P.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	6165	NORMAN, L.D.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	6186	MASON, L.G.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	6274	STAD, G.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7072	BERNET, P.W.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7197	WHITE, H.J.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	6478	CLEVE, H.W.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7216	HOVE, G.L.P.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7299	ROHL, B.R.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7363	HERCEG, G.D.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7384	TRUDEL, R.J.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7405	GAGNON, P.J.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7408	HOLING, D.H.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7464	LAURENT, K.D.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7543	ST. PIERRE, P.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	6325	BLANCHARD, L.E.	Sask. Penitentiary
7 Nov 73	7720	HUNCHAK, C.L.	Sask. Penitentiary
9 Nov 73	2188	SOO, R.	Mountain Prison
9 Nov 73	5502	BOUVEAU, M.J.	Mountain Prison (PCU)
9 Nov 73	3263	BROWN, A.G.	Mountain Prison (PCU)
9 Nov 73	5838	CARDINAL W.G.	Mountain Prison
9 Nov 73	7575	PCOLE, C.	Mountain Prison
13 Nov 73	7657	POWELL, L.A.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	7667	STANGER, C.L.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	7415	HILLS, L.R.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	7471	PITT, W.T.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	7549	SALMES, M.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	7493	GRAY, J.A.	Matsqui Institution
13 Nov 73	6821	HUMPHREYS, V.J.	Matsqui Institution

(3) Internal Transfers In NIL

(4) Internal Transfers Out NIL

SECTION IV

1. RELEASES

(1) By Expiration

<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FPS No.</u>
8 Nov 73	3875	HUGHES, B.W.	974570-

(2) By Voluntary Supervision NIL

British Columbia Penitentiary
14 November 1973

RELEASES (Continued)

(3) <u>By Parole</u>	NIL
(4) <u>By Minimum Parole</u>	NIL
(5) <u>By Court Order</u>	NIL
(6) <u>By Transfer to Provincial Institution</u>	NIL
(7) <u>By Death</u>	NIL
(8) <u>Other Reasons</u>	NIL

SECTION V

TEMPORARY DETENTION

(1) Received into Temporary Detention

<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FFS No.</u>
7 Nov 73	TD 5519	HARRISON, M.	485105-
7 Nov 73	TD 6592	WILSON, D.	482075A
8 Nov 73	TD 7726	SCOTT, B.L.	899625-
13 Nov 73	TD 7729	MOORE, R.G.	164037A

(2) Released from Temporary Detention

By Continuation

<u>Date Released</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FFS NO.</u>
8 Nov 73	TD 5441	LAIPITT, R.A.	849242-

(3) By Parole Forfeiture (To Register)

NIL

(4) By Parole Revocation (To Register)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FFS No.</u>
1 Oct 73	5917	VEZINA, L.J.	992796

(5) By Mandatory Supervision Forfeiture (To Register) NIL

(6) By Mandatory Supervision Revocation (To Register)

<u>Date</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>FFS No.</u>
5 Nov 73	6535	ROBERTS, M.H.	613105

TEMPORARY DETENTION (Continued)

(7) Received into Temporary Detention by Transfer In.

NIL

(8) Released from Temporary Detention by Transfer Out

NIL

(9) LIST OF INMATES IN TEMPORARY DETENTION:

<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Inmate No.</u>	<u>Name</u>
27 Jun 73	TD 5962	DUROCHER, W.G.
13 Jul 73	TD 8367	BABCOCK, W.E.
16 Jul 73	TD 5917	VEZINA, L. -- To Register 1 Oct 73
16 Jul 73	TD 5632	WHELPLEY, G.W.
30 Jul 73	TD 6761	McVEETERS, T.H.
27 Jul 73	TD 6490	McILROY, K.L.
10 Aug 73	TD 5773	PRESTON, L.A.
13 Aug 73	TD 7590	LEPINE, T.
20 Aug 73	TD 5809	BELANGER, W.C.
21 Aug 73	TD 6535	BURNS, M.H. -- To Register 5 Nov 73
23 Aug 73	TD 6018	MURRAY, R.G.
24 Aug 73	TD 5858	GAGNON, D.
24 Aug 73	TD 7608	O'NEILL, H.
30 Aug 73	TD 5646	DAVIDSON, A.
31 Aug 73	TD 5907	MARSHALL, L.H.
4 Sep 73	TD 6492	TESKEY, G.R.
7 Sep 73	TD 7635	ASSELIN, A.
10 Sep 73	TD 6743	NEILLY, N.
13 Sep 73	TD 3993	LOGAN, C.
14 Sep 73	TD 7643	RISLEY, A.R.
17 Sep 73	TD 7649	BALHARRY, R.F.
17 Sep 73	TD 7648	HOULE, J.
18 Sep 73	TD 6116	DAVIE, D.L.
21 Sep 73	TD 7654	MARVIN, S.D.
26 Sep 73	TD 7665	McKINNON, J.R.
28 Sep 73	TD 6401	JOSEPH, D.L.
28 Sep 73	TD 6394	MILLS, T.R.
3 Oct 73	TD 5240	CAMPBELL, G.A.
4 Oct 73	TD 5738	O'NEIL, R.D.
16 Oct 73	TD 7684	PRAET, R.
22 Oct 73	TD 5777	EPTON, L.J.
29 Oct 73	TD 6282	HIGGINS, G.L.
29 Oct 73	TD 6936	O'SULLIVAN, H.J.
31 Oct 73	TD 5441	LAMPITT, R.A. - Continued 8 Nov 73
1 Nov 73	TD 7715	SMITH, S.E.
2 Nov 73	TD 6735	PRICE, G.M.
5 Nov 73	TD 6183	MONTGOMERY, R.A.
6 Nov 73	TD 5784	SHIPLEY, D.
7 Nov 73	TD 5519	HARRISON, M.
7 Nov 73	TD 6592	HILSON, D.
8 Nov 73	TD 7726	SCOTT, B.L.
13 Nov 73	TD 7729	MOORE, R.G.

SECTION VI

1. ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES

<u>Number</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Escape</u>	<u>Date of Recapture</u>	<u>In Other Custody</u>	<u>Return from Other Custody</u>
3811	ISINGER, K.A.	25 Apr 73			
7233	LESCHENKO, V.	19 Jul 73	27 Jul 73	Regina, Sask.	
7302	COPELAND, B.	19 Jul 73	13 Aug 73	Toronto, Ont.	

CONTINUED

1 OF 2

British Columbia Penitentiary
14 November 1973

ESCAPES AND RECAPTURES (Continued)

2. UNLAWFULLY AT LARGE NIL

SECTION VII

OFFENCES AND PUNISHMENTS:

PLEASE CANCEL THE FOLLOWING:

<u>Date of Offence</u>	<u>Inmate Number</u>	<u>Name of Inmate</u>	<u>OFFENCE</u>	<u>Punishment</u>
16 Oct 73	6669	INNES	PSR 2.29(k) Does any act that is calculated to prejudice the discipline and good order of the Institution. PSR 2.29(e) Damages Government property or property of another person.	PNG-FG both charges considered Forfeit 120 days statutory remission. Reverted to Grade 1.
16 Oct 73	5962	DUROCHER	PSR 2.29(k) Does any act that is calculated to prejudice the discipline and good order of the Institution. PSR 2.29(e) Damages Government property or property of another person.	PNG-FG both charges considered Forfeit 120 days Stat. Remission. Reverted to Gr. 1.
16/10/73	7160	BRINTNELL	PSR 2.29(k) Does any act that is calculated to prejudice the discipline and good order of the Institution. PSR 2.29(e) Damages Government Property or property of another person.	PNG-FG both charges considered Forfeit 120 days Stat. Remission. Downgraded to Grade 1.
16/11/73	7314	QUOCKSISTER	PSR 2.29(k) Does any act that is calculated to prejudice the good order and discipline of the Institution.	PNG-FG Forfeit 60 days Stat remission. Downgraded to Gr. 1.

W. Mort
W. Mort
AD(SOC)

S.I.N.	MANITOBA	871	225 00A
EORN		Arnold	

No Waiver	15 OCT 71	15 OCT 71	71
-----------	-----------	-----------	----

- 1) Exceed speed limit: Fined \$62.25 + 6 Day Government WINNIPEG, Man. 19 AUG 71
- 2) Drive without license: Fined \$20.00 + 5 Day " "
- 3) Parole Revocation: 1200 Days (1200 Days) " (15 OCT 71)

Parole suspended: 3 FEB 71
 Received: 7 OCT 71

Credited with 77 Days of suspension from previous term

Cancelled
see amended admission

3 yrs 1 month 2 days (1131 days)

ACQUITTALS	1131 Days from 15 OCT 71	W.R.D.:	26 NOV 71
Wpg. City Police	Mag. Enns Mag. Steen	Mag.	4 OCT 71
SEX: M	DATE OF BIRTH: 30 OCT 46	PLACE OF BIRTH: ALTON, Manitoba	MARITAL STATUS: Married
RACE: German	LANGUAGES SPOKEN: English	RELIGION: Prot. (U.C.)	
1010 Brasier Street Winnipeg, Manitoba	Mrs. S. Ross 409 Selkirk Ave., Wpg., Man.	RELATIVE: Wife	
HEIGHT: 5 9	WEIGHT: 150	HAIR: brown	COMPLEXION: medium

Tattoos on left arm

Cancelled

S.I.C. SEA 301 158

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

ST. LOUIS

Arrested

No. of Offenses	15	COI	3	15
Days	15		3	15

- 1) Speed over limit: Fined \$12.25 (100 mph) 15 Days
- 2) Drive without license: Fined \$12.25 (100 mph) 15 Days
- 3) Reckless operation: 100 mph (100 mph) 15 Days (200 days suspended on suspension)
- 4) Obstruction (2 counts): 1 Year
- 5) Reckless operation: 100 mph (100 mph) 15 Days (200 days suspended on suspension)

Qualified with 57 Days and no license from 3 APR 72

Apprehended - 3 FEB 71
 Released - 3 FEB 71
 Served on suspension (3 FEB 71 - 24 OCT 71) - 257 Days
 Served on probation (15 OCT 71 - 2 APR 72) - 157 Days

Referred to: *CAF*
 File No. *171-10011*
 Charged to: *[Signature]*

20-9-73

Probation term of 3 Years, 7 Months, 16 Days (1328 Days) from 3 APR 72

Mag. City Police	Mag. St. Louis	Magistrate's	18	J.P.
DATE OF BIRTH	SEX	HAIR	HEIGHT	WEIGHT

EDUCATION	LANGUAGES KNOWN	RELIGION
High School	English	Catholic

IN PAST YEAR	IN PAST YEAR	IN PAST YEAR
Employed	Unemployed	Other

REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS	REMARKS

HEIGHT	WEIGHT	HAIR	EYES	COMPLEXION
5'10"	175	Brown	Blue	Fair

ACCOMPLISHES

FORM No. 897/REV. 65

B
 S.I.C.
 AUG 15 1972

END