

CR 524  
7-22-81

PROJECT -181

T  
T

✓  
**PAROLE DECISION-MAKING  
IN ONTARIO**

**A Post-Release Review**

M. L. POLONOSKI

U.S. Department of Justice  
National Institute of Justice

82660

This document has been reproduced exactly as received from the person or organization originating it. Points of view or opinions stated in this document are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the National Institute of Justice.

Permission to reproduce this copyrighted material has been granted by

Ontario Ministry of Correctional  
Services

to the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS)

Further reproduction outside of the NCJRS system requires permission of the copyright owner.

82660



Ontario

MINISTRY OF Honourable  
CORRECTIONAL Nicholas G. Leluk  
SERVICES Minister  
Archie Campbell, Q.C.  
Deputy Minister

DECEMBER 1981

MINISTRY OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO



PLANNING AND SUPPORT SERVICES DIVISION

M.J. Algar  
Executive Director

PLANNING AND RESEARCH BRANCH

A.C. Birkenmayer  
Manager, Research Services

PROJECT SUPERVISOR

Patrick Madden  
Research Associate

PROJECT STAFF

Dale Ardron  
Catherine Carey  
Silvia Hermann  
Judith Lowes  
Sally Rogers  
Elizabeth Blight

ISBN 0-7743-6995-7

ADMINISTRATIVE ABSTRACT

This research into parole decision-making follows the parole process through the initial phase of client selection to one year after release on parole to the community. In the course of this investigation, both the social factors and recidivism rates are primary concerns.

The findings in this report are dealt with in two sections. PART A concentrates on a description of paroled offenders and their post release adjustment. PART B compares the recidivism of paroled offenders with those who were released upon the expiration of their sentence. The study followed-up 263 inmates who were released from incarceration, of whom 138 were paroled and 125 were released at the expiration of sentence. Twenty-four offenders in the expiry group served periods of probation following their release.

PART A of the report contains a detailed description of the paroled offenders with regard to demography, work history, alcohol and drug abuse, institutional record, the amount of parole supervision received, parole performance and in general, the parole hearing process.

The findings indicated that the average parole period lasted for 230 days or about eight months. One-quarter of the parolees had their parole revoked. Of this group, 58% of the revocations resulted from new charges being laid against the parolees.

PART B examines the recidivism rate for the entire sample over a one year follow-up period and draws comparisons between two release type groups studied. The examination of recidivism focused on the offender's recontacts with the correctional system, and especially parole revocations, terms of incarceration, new probation orders, current status at the end of the first year following release and other factors related to recidivism.

Almost half of the total sample had an official recontact with the Ministry of Correctional Services (M.C.S.) within one year of release from an institution. Forty-one percent of the entire sample had been reconvicted while 39% had been reincarcerated during the same period. The study found that compared to those paroled, the inmates released at sentence expiry were more likely to have a recontact with the correctional system and to have a deeper penetration into the system as well. Of the expiration of sentence group, 58% had a M.C.S. recontact, 50% were reconvicted and 48% were reincarcerated during the follow-up period. In the parole group, 40% had a M.C.S. recontact, 33% were reconvicted and 30% were reincarcerated.

Factors found to be significantly related to recidivism were: the age of the offender at the time of the initial parole hearing, the offenders prior work history, prior criminal record, personal problem areas, institutional conduct

and the initial and final decisions of the Parole Board. The successful parolees made a more positive adjustment to the community, displayed acceptable behaviour and required much less parole supervision by parole officers. These offenders were found to have less correctional experience, were generally older, had more stable working habits and were often candidates for institutional release programmes, such as the temporary absence programme. This successful group more often planned to return to family living situations after being released from the institutions, and to occupy themselves productively with work or school during their parole period.

Some parolees, however, had tendencies in their backgrounds which proved to be dysfunctional to their performing well while on parole. Inmates who had serious personal problems or needs tended to perform less successfully on parole and to require more intensive supervision by parole officers. These offenders tended to have more correctional experience and to more often be identified as a behaviour problem in the institution. Once on parole, they exhibited problems with alcohol or drugs, as they had before their incarceration, were easily led by their peers, and spent less time in productive activities, such as work or school.

The successful group of parolees could not be distinguished from the remainder of the study in terms of prior adult criminal records, but their criminal records were largely established at an older age. The relative success of the parolees in adjusting to the community is very likely a reflection of the rigorous screening of candidates by the Regional Parole Boards to determine risk. The study found that when the Parole Board opted to release an offender on parole at the initial hearing, the probability of recidivism after release was lower than the risk for an offender paroled after subsequent hearings or released upon sentence expiry.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
ADMINISTRATIVE ABSTRACT .....	i
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	iii
LIST OF TABLES .....	v
LIST OF FIGURES .....	vi
I    INTRODUCTION .....	1
II   METHODOLOGY .....	5
A.   THE ENTIRE STUDY SAMPLE .....	5
B.   THE PAROLED SAMPLE .....	5
C.   THE INSTRUMENTS .....	7
D.   STATISTICAL ANALYSIS .....	7
III-A RESULTS-PART A - THE PAROLE EXPERIENCE OF THE PAROLED OFFENDERS .....	9
A.   DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROLED OFFENDERS .....	9
B.   THE PAROLE HEARING PROCESS .....	11
C.   PAROLE COMPLETION .....	12
D.   COMMUNICATION ATTACHMENTS .....	17
E.   WORK/SCHOOL PATTERN DURING PAROLE .....	17
1.   School Pattern during Parole .....	17
2.   Work Pattern during Parole .....	17
F.   PERSONAL PROBLEMS WHILE ON PAROLE .....	21
G.   CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY .....	23
H.   FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY .....	25
I.   PAROLE PERFORMANCE .....	33
J.   FACTORS RELATED TO PAROLE PERFORMANCE .....	33
III-B RESULTS-PART B - RECIDIVISM AMONG INMATES PAROLED AND NOT PAROLED .....	39
A.   RELEASE CONDITIONS .....	39
B.   COMMUNITY SUPERVISION .....	40

	<u>Page</u>
C. MINISTRY RECONTACT .....	40
D. PAROLE REVOCATIONS .....	43
E. REMANDS INTO CUSTODY & RELEASE .....	46
F. TERMS OF INCARCERATION .....	46
G. NEW PROBATION ORDERS .....	48
H. CURRENT STATUS AT END OF FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE .....	48
I. FACTORS RELATED TO RECIDIVISM .....	48
IV DISCUSSION .....	57
V REFERENCES .....	61
APPENDICES .....	63
APPENDIX A - DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES .....	63
APPENDIX B - OFFENCES LEADING TO OFFICIAL MINISTRY RECONTACT .....	71

LIST OF TABLES

<u>TABLE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
I	REGION OF PAROLE BOARD AND NUMBER OF PAROLED INMATES IN SAMPLE .....	4
I-1	COMPLETION STATUS OF PAROLE PERIOD .....	13
I-2	COMMUNITY ATTACHMENTS WHILE ON PAROLE .....	15
I-3	WORK/SCHOOL PATTERN DURING PAROLE .....	16
I-4	PRIOR WORK RECORD AND WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE .....	18
I-5	WORK STATUS AT ADMISSION AND WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE .....	19
I-6	PERSONAL PROBLEMS WHILE ON PAROLE .....	20
I-7	PRIOR OR PROPOSED ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT AND ALCOHOL/DRUG USE ON PAROLE .....	22
I-8	CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORIES OF PAROLEES ..	24
I-9	FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY .....	28
I-10	PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF PAROLEES .....	32
I-11	FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE PERFORMANCE .....	36
II-1	RECIDIVISM AMONG STUDY SAMPLE .....	40
II-2	POINT OF DEEPEST PENETRATION TO CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND RELEASE CONDITION .....	41
II-3	TYPE OF FIRST MCS RECONTACT AND RELEASE CONDITION .....	42
II-4	TIME FROM RELEASE TO RECONTACTS BY RELEASE CONDITION .....	44
II-5	AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME OF PAROLE REVOCATION, OF NEW PROBATION ORDER AND OF AGGREGATE SENTENCE .....	45
II-6	STATUS OF SAMPLE AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD.	47
II-7	FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION .....	51

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>FIGURE</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
1	INITIAL AND FINAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION AND ACTUAL RELEASE CONDITION .....	4
2	FINAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION AND ACTUAL RELEASE CONDITION .....	6

I  
INTRODUCTION

The effectiveness of correctional programs has historically been measured in terms of either social factors or recidivism rates. The decision to parole is one such direction which is often examined in relation to these factors. This particular research into parole decision-making has followed the parole process through the initial phase of client selection, to one year after release on parole to the community. In the course of this investigation, both the social factors (such as selection criteria, plans for release or community adjustment) and recidivism have been the primary concerns.

A wealth of material dealing with the parole function, parolees and their recidivism rates is available in the literature. Upon closer examination, however, one discovers that while the function of and selection for parole have a degree of consistency across studies, the recidivism factors are rarely comparable. The operational definition of recidivism within correctional research varies considerably among studies, ranging from rearrest to reincarceration, and the follow-up periods used to determine recidivism rates also vary from six months to over six years in length.

The Parole Recidivism Study as of June 1972 (Solicitor General, 1972) described a group of 575 male parolees, followed-up one year from their date of release. The research reports that 29% (166) of the offenders recidivated during a one year follow-up period, where recidivism was defined as a revocation/forfeiture of parole and/or a new conviction.

A United States Parole Commission Research Unit report (Hoffman and Stone-Meierhoefer, 1978) examined offender groups released under various conditions, in terms of arrest, conviction and reincarceration, within a one year follow-up period. The sample consisted of 1806 offenders released in the first six months of 1970. Of this group, 521 were released on parole, 487 on Mandatory Release, 405 on expiry of sentence, and 393 on a youth release. In the one year follow-up period, 29% of the 1806 offenders were reported to have been rearrested, 15% were convicted on a new charge while 21% were reincarcerated for a period of 60 days or more. When the authors compared the different released groups, in terms of their recidivism criteria, they found that 25% of those released at expiry of sentence were reincarcerated for a period of 60 days or more, while only 15% of the paroled group were reincarcerated during the same time frame.

A study to determine recidivism rates among residents released from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions during the Year 1975 (Mershon, 1978) examined 806 male subjects released under various types of conditions. The report defined a recidivist as any subject returned to a federal or state correctional institution, county house or jail for 30 days or

more, within one year of the release date. The author reported that of 639 parolees, 21% recidivated, while only 16% of 169 discharged offenders recidivated within the same follow-up period.

The recidivism rates reported in the aforementioned two studies should be viewed cautiously, since they had some significant limitations. In neither of these studies did the authors include reincarcerations of less than 30 days and in the first study, 60 day (or under) incarcerations were excluded.

There are other studies which examined recidivism rates and release conditions. These studies reported only rearrest rates or had follow-up periods of greater than one year. It is worthy of note, however, that many of the studies which considered longer follow-up periods, reported that the majority of sample members who recidivate, do so within the first year following release. Thereafter, no significant increases are observed in the proportion of offenders recidivating (Solicitor General, 1972; Waller, 1974; Carlson, 1973).

The research study conducted by Waller in 1974 focused on a sample of prisoners released from Ontario federal penitentiaries in 1968. The men were either released on parole or discharged at the expiration of their sentences. It was estimated from Waller's data that about 28% of the federal parolees were rearrested on an indictable offence within 12 months of their release, compared to about 49% of the discharged offenders. It must be noted, however, that his measure of recidivism was rearrest.

Another study of notable interest examined parole outcome as a function of time served (Jamin and Dickover, 1969). It focused on recidivism rates of offenders who had been incarcerated for robbery or burglary prior to their parole release. This study examined a group of 390 male parolees who had been incarcerated for either a robbery offence (75 matched pairs) or a burglary offence (120 matched pairs). They discovered that 23% of the paroled robbers had been reincarcerated for a period of 90 days or more within one year of release, in comparison to 50% of the paroled burglars (Break, Enter and Theft).

As can be appreciated, then, the comparability of recidivism rates of offender groups released under various conditions is questionable, at best. This phase of the research study into parole decision-making was therefore expected to provide some insight into this fundamental issue in Ontario, as well as into the parole process as a whole.

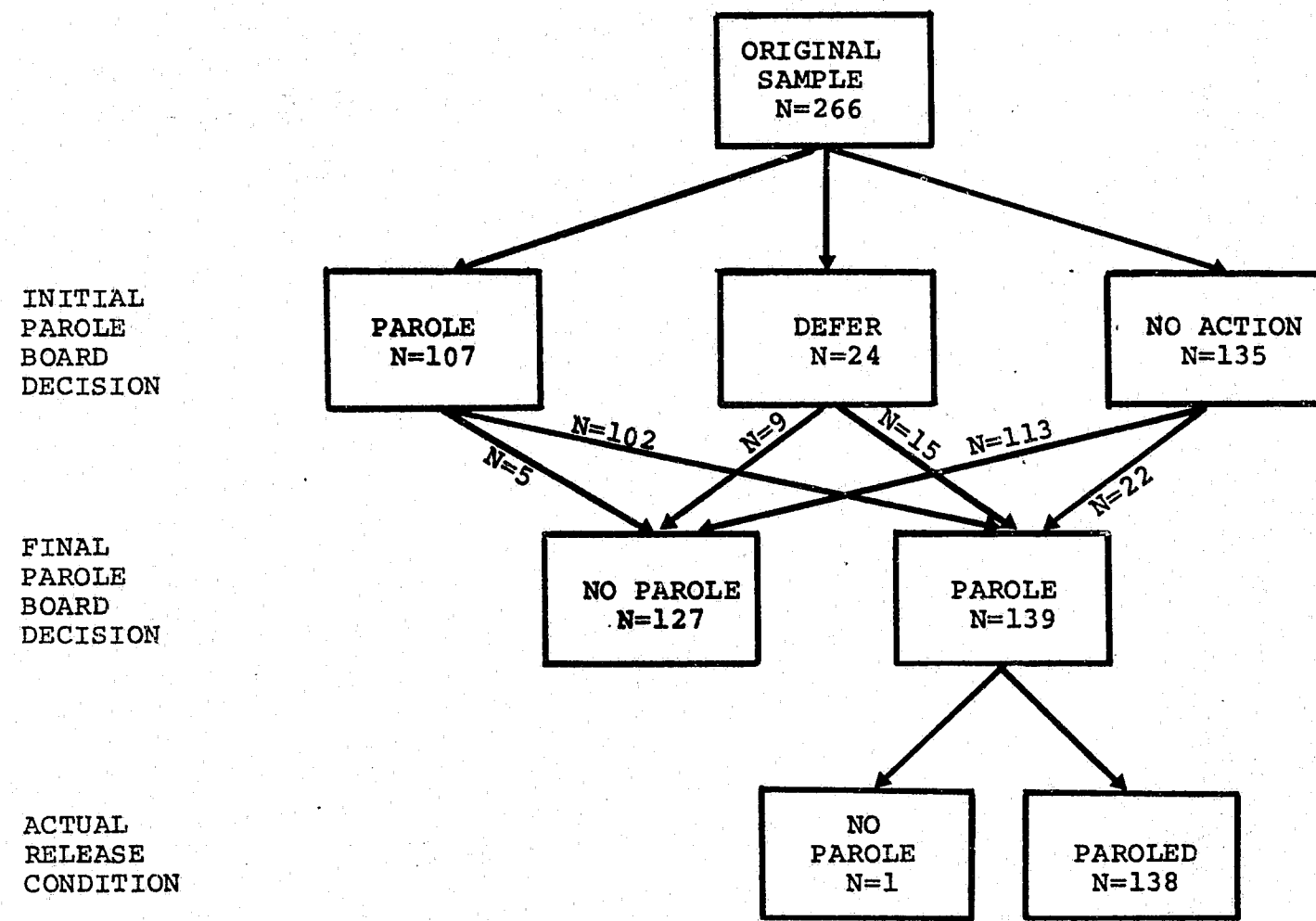
PART I of this report concentrates on a description of a sample of paroled offenders and their post-release success. These parolees were a select group of offenders who had been

rigorously examined for their suitability for a release on parole by a regional Parole Board. The first report to emerge from this research, Parole Decision Making in Ontario, contains an extensive description of that selection process. However, an analysis of their post-release experiences was required to attest to their level of success in adjusting to the community.

PART II of this report focuses on the recidivism of the original study sample, that is, of those offenders paroled and those released at the expiration of their sentences. This PART provides some meaningful insight into the community adjustment of the paroled offenders from the more basic point of view of recidivism. All official recontacts with the Provincial correctional system of these two groups, which occurred during the one-year follow-up period are described.

As well, certain factors were discovered to have a statistically significant relationship with recidivism. These relationships, of course, are also described in the second half of this PART.

FIGURE 1: INITIAL AND FINAL PAROLE BOARD DECISIONS AND ACTUAL RELEASE CONDITION



## II METHODOLOGY

### A. THE ENTIRE STUDY SAMPLE

The original sample for the Parole Board research contained 266 inmates. See Figure 1. After the initial parole hearing of these inmates, the regional Parole Boards were able to identify 107 offenders suitable for a release on parole (40%). The remaining cases were either deferred for later reconsideration (9%) or had no action taken at that time (51%). Some of the inmates had subsequent hearings, changed their decision about parole or behaved in a manner which affected their institutional record. In any event, the final decision of the Boards was to parole 139 inmates (52%).

By the time data were collected for this phase of the study, all but three of the 266 inmates were released from their terms of incarceration (Figure 2). Half or 52% were released on parole, 9% were released at sentence expiry with probation to follow and 38% were completely freed upon sentence expiry. For the purposes of this discussion, only the 263 inmates who were released from incarceration will be discussed.

### B. THE PAROLED SAMPLE

The paroled offenders were released by regional Parole Boards throughout the Province.

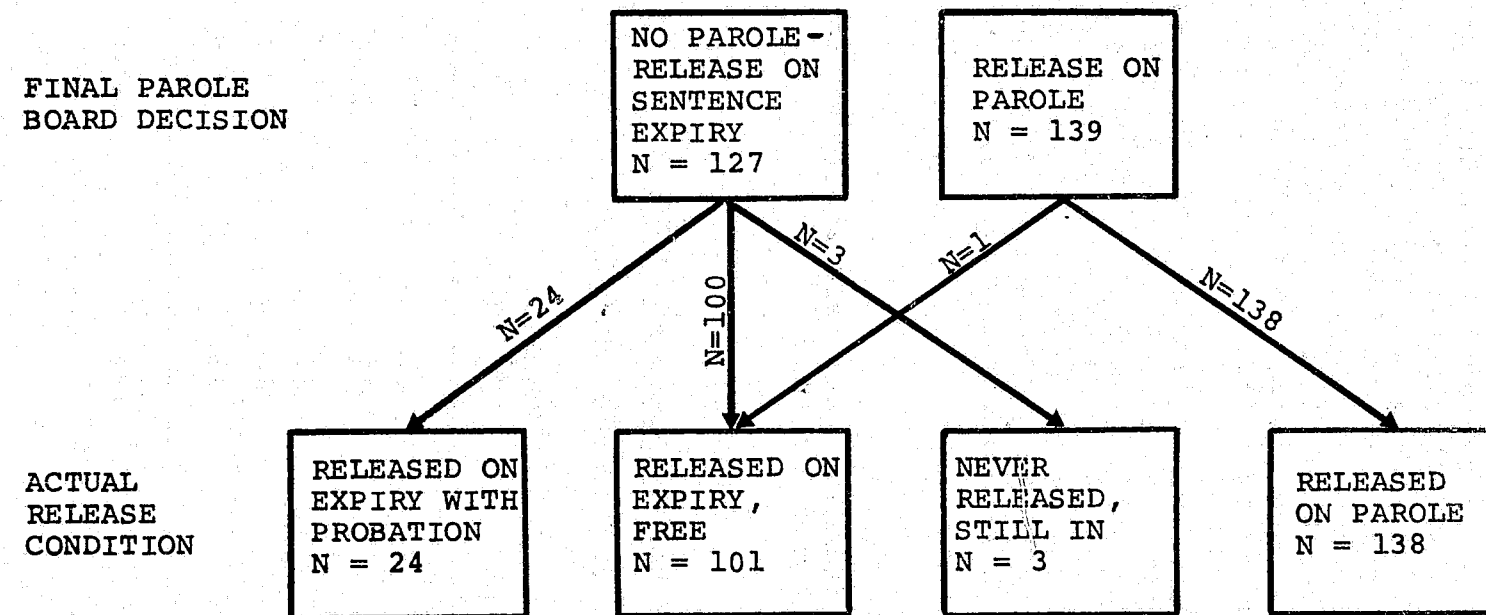
TABLE 1

REGION OF PAROLE BOARD AND NUMBER  
OF PAROLED INMATES IN SAMPLE

<u>REGION OF PAROLE BOARD</u>	<u>NUMBER OF PAROLES</u>	<u>%</u>
Western	47	34.1
East Central	35	25.4
West Central	25	18.1
Eastern	18	13.0
Northern	13	9.4
TOTAL	138	100.0



FIGURE 2: FINAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION AND ACTUAL RELEASE CONDITION



As seen in Table 1, though, the largest population (one-third) of this group were released under the authority of the Western regional Parole Board. Complete post-release data were obtained for only 119 of the 138 cases who were released on parole.

#### C. THE INSTRUMENTS

Parole information on the entire sample were collected from two main sources:<sup>1</sup> an observation of the case hearing and the inmate's institutional records. Post release data for those released on parole were provided by the offender's parole officer upon completion of the offender's parole period. The instrument used entailed a record of the parolee's post-release problems, work or school activities, living situation, parole violations and general performance while on parole. Recidivism data were collected from Main Office Adult Information System inmate records.

#### D. STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Statistical analysis of these data was based on two-way contingency tables, multi-dimensional cross-tabulations and t-tests between proportions. Essentially, the z-score of the t-test indicates whether the difference between proportions (i.e. percentages) is statistically reliable. The chi-square ( $\chi^2$ ) is a measure of independence between two variables in a contingency table. Where a statistical test is applied, p (probability) indicates the statistical reliability, or degree of confidence one can have in the results. A (p<.05) indicates that less than 5 times out of 100, such a statistic will achieve that value by chance and chance alone. Similarly, a (p<.01) indicates that the event will occur less than once in a hundred times by chance and chance alone. If the difference has a chance of occurring less than five times in a hundred, the observed difference is judged as being a real difference. The notation "n.s." is used to indicate non-significance (p>.05). A (p<.05) is signified by "\*" and a (p<.01) is signified by "\*\*".

---

<sup>1</sup> For a complete description of the data collection instruments, refer to Madden, 1980.

### III-A RESULTS - PART A

#### THE PAROLE EXPERIENCES OF THE PAROLED OFFENDERS

This PART of the RESULTS section primarily describes the parole experiences of the group of inmates in the original study sample who were ultimately released from the institution on parole.

The offenders selected for parole by the regional Parole Boards at the initial hearing are described in depth in the earlier Madden report (1980). The 138 inmates released on parole and herein briefly described were, for the most part, the same offenders. Included in this description, though, are 36 inmates who were not selected for parole at the initial hearing, but who were paroled after a later hearing.

#### A. DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROLED OFFENDERS

The following is a brief description of those offenders released on parole and followed-up into the community for their parole experiences. The reader may refer to Appendix A for a more detailed breakdown of their demographic characteristics.

The paroled offenders were mostly single (60%) and had some high school education (75%). Half were employed at the time of their incarceration and their employment records indicated that 86% had fairly good work records.

The offences which led to their original incarceration tended to be property-related (67%). Their terms of incarceration averaged 371 days, or about one year (range of 182 days to 1,096 days). Just over a third had probation terms to serve following their release from their sentences of incarceration.

The circumstances surrounding the original offences were recorded. At the commission of their offences, many of the paroled offenders were described as being influenced by their associates (28%), as simply hedonistic (16%) or as influenced by drugs or alcohol (14%). In fact, 28% were drinking at the time of the offence and 7% were on drugs. Almost one-quarter of the offenders were on probation at the time, while 6% were already on remand for another offence.

All but five percent of the offenders were sentenced to the study incarceration during the 1979 calendar year. Bearing this in mind, it would appear that their records were somewhat extensive. Forty percent of the group had been first convicted prior to 1974, or at least about six years prior to this offence. Almost as great a proportion (37%) had been incarcerated

for the first time six or more years ago, as well. Half had been convicted on a major offence, excluding the original offence, as recently as within about a year. In addition, over half had previous incarcerations of longer than six months (52%).

Of notable interest is the fact that three-quarters of the parolees had been convicted at least once prior to the study incarceration. Furthermore, just under half had been incarcerated before. It would appear that a prior criminal record does not necessarily preclude an offender from consideration for parole. While prior criminal record is a critical factor affecting parole decision, there may be other factors which are sufficiently positive to counter it.

The previous performance of those who had been under community supervision before was relatively poor. Over half of the parolees had been on probation before and, of these, almost half had breached their orders. Of the 10% who had been released from an institution on parole before, almost three-quarters had violated their parole.

Almost one-fifth of the parolees were known to have been in trouble as juveniles, but only 12% had been admitted to a training school. In fact, it was estimated from the data that almost one-quarter of the paroled offenders were under 16 years old when first convicted.

Many of the offenders had serious personal problems with which they had to contend. Among the most common problems were those which were alcohol-related (41%), family problems (30%) and drug problems (15%). There was also evidence in the records that for almost one-quarter of the parolees, drugs or alcohol had been involved in their prior criminal charges.

On the whole, the paroled offenders tended to have quite good institutional records. Seventy percent had exceptionally or fairly good records while only 17% were noted as behaviour problems. There were three common forms of punishment handed out to those with misconducts. About one-third of those who had been punished had lost their earned remission, about one-third had been placed in segregation and about one-third had merely been warned and counselled.

The programmes the paroled offenders were involved in while incarcerated varied extensively. They were, however, involved in programmes which demonstrated considerable responsibility: 78% were involved in either a release to a Community Resource Centre, on Temporary Absence or Outside Managed Industrial Programme.

Only about one-quarter of the offenders had some indication of having been involved in a treatment programme before or during their incarceration or of planning to enter treatment after their release. While this proportion was relatively constant at each of these phases, there was an increasing tendency for drug or alcohol treatment to be the type of treatment indicated. Forty percent of those with any treatment indicated before their study incarceration also had drug/alcohol treatment mentioned. Compare this to 69% of those with treatment indicated during their incarceration and 71% of those with treatment planned for afterwards.

#### B. THE PAROLE HEARING PROCESS

An average of 25 days before their parole possible date, the offenders had their first hearing with the Parole Board. At that time, 60% of the offenders were found to be under 25 years old.

The length of time between the offender's sentence date and the date of his initial hearing was an average of 131 days, although half of the parolees had their first hearing within 99 days of their sentence execution. Should these paroled offenders not have been given parole, they would have had an average of 150 days to serve before a possible discharge.

Generally, the decision to parole these offenders was made by the Board at the first parole hearing. Parole was granted to 74% of the offenders at that time, while 15% received a no-action decision, and 11% were deferred.

By far, the majority of the parolees planned to live in a family-like situation after their release on parole. Eight in ten would return to live with their family, spouse or children. In 72% of the cases, these accommodation plans had been confirmed prior to the hearing, and in 96% of the cases, approval of the plans had been indicated either in a community investigation or by the Board itself.

The offenders tended to be work-oriented in their post-release plans. Almost three-quarters expected to locate employment (71%). About twenty percent, however, had either no definite plans, were expecting to receive government assistance or were going to seek treatment, while on parole. Release plans were confirmed in 38% of the cases and approval had been indicated in 22% of the cases.

The conditions under which the offenders were released on parole to the community were varied. The most common parole condition was the abstention from drugs and/or alcohol (76%). This condition was seconded by the requisite of attendance at some alcohol treatment programme (25%). Only 12% were reported to require intensive supervision.

C. PAROLE COMPLETION

Once released from the institution, the offenders were actually on parole for an average of 230 days or about eight months. Precisely half, though, were on parole for six months or less. According to the parole officers, the majority of the offenders fared well while on parole. Almost half allowed their parole to expire and became free and one-quarter had their parole expire, but were then on probation. The remaining quarter had their parole revoked (Table I-1).

In over half (58%) of the cases where parole was revoked, the offenders had acquired new charges. The most common reasons for parole revocation, other than the new offences, were violations of the no-alcohol condition and failure to report as required. The major factor which reportedly led to their activities were the influence of their associates, the need to drink, their unemployment and their poor attitude.

Three offenders had their parole suspended, but also had it reinstated without a revocation. The reasons for suspending parole were that they had acquired new offences, had not given notice of an address change, or had failed to report as required.

Parole officers were asked if there had been a time when despite parole conditions not being met, they had chosen not to suspend or revoke parole. Thirty percent responded that this had occurred. The parole conditions most frequently violated in these cases were the avoidance of alcohol, reporting and securing a job or school endeavour. These violations tended to occur within about three months of release on parole.

The parole officers were also asked to report how soon after the beginning of the parole period they stopped 'working with' their client to devote more time to other clients. In response, 35.6% said they stopped 'working with' their clients about six months after their release on parole. This is almost identical to Renner's finding. In that probation study, 37% of the probationers were no longer actively involved with their probation officer, six months after the start of their probation order.

TABLE I-1  
COMPLETION STATUS OF PAROLE PERIOD

PAROLE COMPLETION	N	%
PERIOD OF TIME ON PAROLE		(of 137)
6 months or less	68	49.6
7 to 12 months	50	36.5
13 to 18 months	17	12.4
19 to 24 months	2	1.5
WHY PAROLE ENDED		(of 138)
Parole expired, on probation	33	23.9
Parole expired, free	55	39.9
Parole revoked	33	23.9
Not reported	17	12.3
REASONS PAROLE REVOKED (most common reasons)		(of 29)
New offences	19	65.5
Drinking	8	27.6
Failure to report	4	13.8
Failure to obey curfew	2	6.9
Being in a place	2	6.9
FACTORS LEADING TO REASON REVOKED (most common factors)		(of 29)
Associates	12	41.4
Need to Drink	8	27.6
Unemployed	6	20.7
Poor attitude	6	20.7
PAROLE WAS SUSPENDED & REINSTATED	3 of 110	2.7
PAROLE OFFICER DISCRETION		(of 116)
P.O. chose not to suspend, although conditions not met	35	30.2
P.O. did not have to choose	81	69.8
WHICH CONDITIONS VIOLATED		(of 35)
Avoid alcohol	13	37.1
Report	8	22.9
School/Job	6	17.1
No Offences	3	8.6
Report address change	3	8.6
Avoid drugs	3	8.6
Obey house rules	2	5.7
Obey curfew	1	2.9
Do not drive	1	2.9
Do not associate	1	2.9
Do not contact	1	2.9

TABLE I-1 CONTINUED  
COMPLETION STATUS OF PAROLE PERIOD

PAROLE COMPLETION	N	%
TIME TO VIOLATION		(of 34)
1-6 days	8	23.5
1-3 weeks	5	14.7
3 weeks-3 months	15	44.1
Over 3 months	6	17.6
TIME SPENT 'WORKING WITH' CLIENT		(of 115)
3 months or less	19	16.5
4 to 6 months	22	19.1
7 to 9 months	4	3.5
Supervised for full parole term	64	55.7
Never really supervised	6	5.2

TABLE I-2  
COMMUNITY ATTACHMENTS WHILE ON PAROLE

COMMUNITY ATTACHMENTS	N	%
REMAINED AT PLANNED LIVING SITUATION	75 of 119	63.0
OF THOSE WHO MOVED, HOW SOON MOVED		(of 42)
1 day, never went	5	11.9
2 days - 1 month	15	35.7
1 month - 2 months	10	23.8
Over 2 months	12	28.6
MOVED WITHOUT NOTIFYING P.O.	20 of 42	47.6
RECEIVED TREATMENT ON PAROLE	17 of 119	14.3
TYPE OF TREATMENT/PROBLEM		(of 17)
A.A. counselling/alcohol	11	64.7
Counselling/family	3	17.6
A.R.F./drugs	1	5.9
Counselling/job	1	5.9
Psychiatrist/nerves (medication)	1	5.9
TREATMENT WAS REFERRED/SUGGESTED BY P.O.	6 of 16	37.5

TABLE I-3  
WORK/SCHOOL PATTERN DURING PAROLE

WORK/SCHOOL PATTERN	N	%
WORKED FULL-TIME	78 of 119	65.5
WORKED PART-TIME	29 of 119	24.4
ATTENDED SCHOOL FULL-TIME	12 of 119	10.1
ATTENDED SCHOOL PART-TIME	6 of 119	5.0
SOUGHT JOB	47 of 119	39.5
NEVER WORKED, DID NOT LOOK	38 of 119	31.9
SCHOOL COURSE		(of 18)
Secondary	2	11.1
Post-secondary	3	16.7
Vocational, BJRT, auto body course	7	38.9
Upgrading	6	33.3
COMPLETED COURSE	4 of 19	21.0
DROPPED OUT	7 of 15	46.7
KICKED OUT	2 of 15	13.3
STILL ATTENDING AT END OF PAROLE	5 of 15	33.3
HOW SOON FOUND WORK		(of 91)
Was pre-arranged	49	53.8
Found after release	42	46.2
HOW FOUND WORK		(of 87)
By self	49	56.3
Through someone else	38	43.7
WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE		(of 92)
Held job to end (or almost) of parole	55	59.8
Worked on & off, for short period	37	40.2
WORK STATUS AT END OF PAROLE		(of 92)
Employed full-time	48	52.2
Employed part-time	14	15.2
Unemployed, seeking work	15	16.3
Unemployed, not seeking work (incl. students, sick/ disabled, N=3)	15	16.3

D. COMMUNITY ATTACHMENTS

Parole officers were also asked whether the offenders remained in the living situation which they had planned, throughout their parole period. Two-thirds did keep their planned living arrangement (Table I-2). On the average, those who moved did so within two months of release on parole. Twelve percent of those who moved never went to their planned living arrangement at all. Half moved without first notifying their parole officer of their change in residence.

As was mentioned earlier, 22% of the parolees had planned to be involved in a treatment programme after their release on parole. However, parole officers indicated that only 14% actually received any treatment for psychological, emotional or addiction problems. In most cases, the offender attended AA counselling for an alcohol problem (65%). Of those who received treatment while on parole, only 37% had had their treatment referred or suggested by their parole officer.

E. WORK/SCHOOL PATTERN DURING PAROLE

The work or school activities engaged in while on parole were described by the parole officers. As seen in Table I-3, two-thirds of the parolees worked full-time and one-quarter worked part-time for some portion of their parole. Ten percent were involved in an educational programme on a full-time basis. Almost one-third of the offenders, however, spent some portion of their parole neither working nor looking for work.

1. SCHOOL PATTERN DURING PAROLE

Only 19 parolees were involved in an educational programme during their parole period. Their involvement was in a wide variety of courses, although their emphasis seemed to be on vocational training. Four reportedly completed their course during their parole period. Of the remaining 15 who did not complete their course, seven dropped out and two were kicked out of the programme. At the end of their parole period, only five of those who had not completed their educational programme during their parole were still attending.

2. WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE

Of the 93 offenders (78.2%) who worked at all during their parole, half had arranged for their job prior to their release. Over half found their work through their own initiatives (56%) rather than having someone else locate a job for them.

TABLE I-4

## PRIOR WORK RECORD AND WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE

FACTOR	PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT RECORD			z, $\chi^2$ , p
	GOOD OR STEADY	FAIRLY GOOD OR INTERMITTENT	RARELY OR NEVER WORKED	
TIME IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES DURING PAROLE				
Working full-time	21 of 22 (95.4%)	25 of 52 (48.1%)	5 of 11 (45.4%)	$\chi^2 = 15.130^{**}$
Working part-time	4 of 22 (18.2%)	3 of 51 (5.9%)	4 of 11 (36.4%)	$\chi^2 = 8.065^*$
HOW SOON FOUND WORK	(N=20)	(N=28)	(N=6)	
Was pre-arranged	14 (70.0%)	12 (42.9%)	1 (16.7%)	$\chi^2 = 6.438^*$
Found after release	6 (30.0%)	16 (57.1%)	5 (83.3%)	
HOW FOUND WORK	(N=21)	(N=26)	(N=6)	
By self	17 (81.0%)	11 (42.3%)	1 (16.7%)	$\chi^2 = 10.955^{**}$
Through someone else	4 (19.0%)	15 (57.7%)	5 (83.3%)	
WORK STATUS AT END OF PAROLE	(N=21)	(N=28)	(N=6)	
Was working (full or part-time)	19 (90.5%)	14 (50.0%)	2 (33.3%)	$\chi^2 = 11.168^{**}$
Was not working (not looking, looking, sick/disabled, student)	2 (9.5%)	14 (50.0%)	4 (66.7%)	



TABLE I-5

WORK STATUS AT ADMISSION AND WORK PATTERN DURING PAROLE

FACTOR	WORK STATUS AT ADMISSION		
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED (inc. student, housewife, pensioner, n=7)	z, $\chi^2$ , p
TIME IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES DURING PAROLE Working full-time	47 of 64 (73.4%)	30 of 73 (41.1%)	z = 3.807**
HOW SOON FOUND WORK	(N=52)	(N=39)	
Was pre-arranged	35 (67.3%)	14 (35.9%)	$\chi^2 = 7.628^{**}$
Found after release	17 (32.7%)	25 (64.1%)	
HOW FOUND WORK	(N=47)	(N=40)	
By self	36 (76.6%)	13 (32.5%)	$\chi^2 = 15.335^{**}$
Through someone else	11 (23.4%)	27 (67.5%)	

TABLE I-6  
PERSONAL PROBLEMS WHILE ON PAROLE

PROBLEM AREAS	N	%
<b>POTENTIAL RELEASE PROBLEMS</b>		
		(of 116)
Easily led	49	42.2
Alcohol abuse	67	57.8
Drug abuse	44	37.9
Family relationship	48	41.4
Finances	55	47.4
Temper	26	22.4
<b>ACTUAL RELEASE PROBLEMS</b>		
Easily led	17 of 49	34.7
Alcohol abuse	19 of 69	27.5
Drug abuse	11 of 44	25.0
Family relationship	16 of 45	35.6
Finances	17 of 56	30.4
Temper	11 of 30	36.7
<b>WAS DRINKING WHILE ON PAROLE</b>		
		(of 119)
Complete abstention	33	27.7
Moderate to fairly heavy use, but no problem	38	31.9
Alcohol caused problem	14	11.8
Don't know	34	28.6
<b>HAD PRIOR ALCOHOL PROBLEM</b>	66 of 101	65.3
<b>USED DRUGS WHILE ON PAROLE</b>		
		(of 119)
Yes, definitely or probably	21	17.6
No, definitely or probably	66	55.5
Don't know	32	26.9

Once employed, the most common line of work pursued by the parolees was general labour (38 of 93, 40.9%). The normal work pattern of those employed during their parole was quite good: 60% worked their entire parole period (or almost entirely). At the end of their parole period, 67% were employed and 16% were unemployed, but actively looking for work.

Offenders who had already demonstrated healthy work habits in their past were more likely to continue to show good work habits while on parole. Refer to Table I-4. Almost all (95%) of those parolees who had a good or steady work record returned to a full-time job while on parole. About half of those who rarely or never worked or who worked intermittently, worked full-time during their parole. A substantial proportion of those with very poor work records, however, acquired part-time work while on parole. Over a third found part-time work, compared to 18% of those with steady work records and 6% of those who usually worked on and off. In addition, a significantly greater proportion of those with good or steady work histories (1) had pre-arranged their post-release employment, (2) had found their jobs on their own, and (3) were still working at the end of their parole period.

Whether or not the offender was working at the time of the original admission was also significantly related to work pattern while on parole. See Table I-5. Paroled offenders who were working at admission were more likely to (1) work full-time during their parole, (2) arrange for a job prior to their parole release and (3) find their post-release jobs by themselves. Those who were employed also held their jobs for a greater proportion of their parole period and tended to still be working at the end of the parole, although these findings were not statistically significant.

F. PERSONAL PROBLEMS WHILE ON PAROLE

Upon release from an institution, an offender may be confronted with a variety of potential problems. Probation officers were asked to indicate which of a series of six items they saw as a potential problem for their client upon release from the institution. Secondly, they were asked to indicate the extent of that item during the parole, that is, whether it had been avoided or encountered, but not to any serious degree, or was definitely a problem. The two most common problems potentially faced by this group of paroled offenders were found to be alcohol problems (58%) and financial problems (47%); Table I-6. Those areas which actually became problems for the offenders were somewhat different in nature. The three most frequently mentioned items which were definitely problems were temper problems (37%), family problems (36%) and problems in being easily influenced by peers (35%). The item regarding temper problems is particularly interesting. Only 22% of the parolees were potentially faced with problems with their tempers, but over a third of them had definite temper problems.

TABLE I-7

PRIOR OR PROPOSED ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT AND  
ALCOHOL/DRUG USE ON PAROLE

PROBLEM	ALCOHOL AND/OR DRUG TREATMENT			ALCOHOL TREATMENT			DRUG TREATMENT		
	TREATMENT INDICATED	NONE MENTIONED	z, p	TREATMENT INDICATED	NONE MENTIONED	z, p	TREATMENT INDICATED	NONE MENTIONED	z, p
Had alcohol problem while on parole	9 of 28 (32.1%)	5 of 57 ( 8.8%)	2.730**	8 of 37 (21.6%)	6 of 66 ( 9.1%)	n.s.	4 of 17 (23.5%)	10 of 68 (14.7%)	n.s.
Used illegal drugs on parole (definitely or probably)	8 of 22 (36.4%)	13 of 65 (20.0%)	n.s.	8 of 35 (22.9%)	13 of 52 (25.0%)	n.s.	8 of 14 (57.1%)	13 of 73 (17.8%)	3.150**

The parole officer was asked to describe the offender's involvement with alcohol or drugs while he was on parole. A large proportion of the offenders were described as moderate drinkers without alcohol problems (32%). Only 12% of the offenders were described as having a serious alcohol problem while on parole. Two-thirds of the parolees were described as having had a prior alcohol problem.

Illegal drug use was limited among the parolees. Parole officers were asked whether their client had been involved in the use of illegal drugs while on parole. The suspicion of drug use was as telling as definite usage. The parole officers reported that only 18% of the parolees either definitely or probably used illegal drugs while on parole.

A significant indicator of the parolee's substance abuse while on parole was some indication of his having received or his planning to receive alcohol and/or drug treatment prior to parole (See Table I-7). Three times as many cases with drug/alcohol treatment indicated, compared to those with no treatment mentioned, had a problem with alcohol while on parole. Similarly, three times as many cases with a need for drug treatment indicated, probably or definitely used illegal drugs during their parole. This might be interpreted to mean that an indication of drug or alcohol treatment may be a signal of a recurring drug or alcohol problem. The likelihood of the parolee having a drug or alcohol problem while on parole is increased.

#### G. CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

Parole officers were asked to categorize the paroled offenders in terms of the amount of supervision their case had ultimately required. The breakdown of the paroled offenders in the four client supervision categories are shown in Table I-8.

According to the parole officers, the majority of the parolees required what can be termed a medium level of case supervision from the parole officers. Forty-four percent required somewhere between intensive and minimal case supervision. For the purposes of discussion, those cases requiring minimal supervision or who did not really require any supervision have been combined.

TABLE I-8  
CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORIES OF PAROLEES

CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY	N	%
Required intensive supervision, e.g. needed frequent contact, special services, etc.	30	26.3
Needs fell somewhere between the item above and the item below	50	43.9
Required minimal supervision, e.g. infrequent contact, monthly visit or telephone call	27	23.7
Client did not really require any supervision at all	7	6.1
TOTAL	114	100.0
NOT REPORTED	24 <sup>1</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> Includes one offender who 'didn't want any help and who couldn't really be helped'.

H. FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

It is hypothesized that the offender who requires minimal case supervision has few special needs and few problem areas to hinder his success. As such, he would have an increased chance of fulfilling his parole requirements without difficulty. This hypothesis was supported. Ninety-four percent of the cases requiring minimal or no supervision while on parole had their parole period expire naturally, compared to 43% of the intensive cases. See Table I-9 for those factors which were related to client supervision category.

• SOCIAL BACKGROUND

Two factors which distinguished the three case supervision categories were the offender's age at the time of the hearing and his marital status. Older offenders tended to require less case supervision, as did those offenders who were married or living common-law. Both these factors are indicative of some level of stability in life-style.

• PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

The earlier the offender's involvement in crime, the greater the likelihood of his requiring increased case supervision. A comparison among categories on the basis of age at first conviction confirms this supposition. While 30% of the minimal/no supervision clients were 17 years old or younger at their first conviction, 63% of the intensive cases were this age.

Prior probations were also strongly related to client category. The intensive cases had more often been on probation before and were more often on probation at the time of their original offences. In addition, the intensive cases were more likely to have been in training school than either the medium or minimal supervision groups.

• RELEASE PLANS

The type of living arrangements the parolees planned for their release was also related to the client supervision requirements. All of the minimal/no supervision cases planned to live in a family-like situation, with relatives, spouse or children, compared to 70% of the intensive cases. The remaining 30% of the intensives either had no definite plans, or expected to live in a hostel, alone or with a friend.

• INSTITUTIONAL RECORD

Institutional record was another signal of later supervision requirements. Offenders who were behaviour problems in the institution had a greater likelihood of requiring more intensive supervision. Half of the intensive cases (52%) had some behaviour problems in the institution

compared to only 30% of the medium supervision cases and 11% of the minimal/no supervision cases.

In addition, involvement in the Temporary Absence Programme was another strong indicator of potential for good community adjustment. While 56% of the minimal/no supervision cases had been on a T.A., only 13% of the intensives had.

• PROBLEM AREAS

Some indication of prior problems with drugs or alcohol might tend to increase the risk of parole success and to intensify the case supervision requirements. In fact, half of the intensive supervision cases had received previous drug or alcohol treatment/counselling (53%). Compare this to 28% of the medium supervision group and 15% of the minimal/no supervision group.

• INITIAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION

The more readily the parole board recognized the potential for a successful parole in an offender, the more likely he was to be a parole case requiring little or no supervision. While 97% of the minimal supervision cases were granted parole at the initial Board hearing, only 52% of the intensives were granted parole at that time. Of course, no action and deferred decisions would very likely be based on many of those factors recently discussed, that is, institutional record, proposed living arrangements, etc.

• PROBLEM AREAS DURING THE PAROLE PERIOD

As was mentioned at the outset of this section, cases requiring greater client supervision were more likely to have their parole revoked. Factors, such as alcohol use, drug use, poor family relationships and unproductive time expenditure, were all common among those cases requiring more supervision by the parole officers. The intensive cases were more often involved in alcohol use which led to serious problems (45%) than the minimal/no supervision cases (4%). They were also far more likely to have moved without notifying their parole officer.

Whether or not a parolee is potentially faced with problems upon his release may affect the degree to which he is categorized as requiring close supervision. The information provided by the parole officers helped to establish this circular relationship. More of the intensive cases than either of the other two categories had such potential problems upon release. They were more likely to be easily led by their peers, to involve themselves in alcohol or drug abuse, to have family or financial problems and to have displays of temper, upon release. In fact, most of these potential problems arose

while the intensive cases were on parole. Being easily led, drinking, using drugs and having poor family relationships became serious problems for the intensives. Significantly fewer of the minimal/no supervision groups had such problems during their parole periods.

• WORK/SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT

In terms of productive time expenditure while on parole, the minimal/no supervision cases were more likely to have been productively occupied. Over three-quarters (76%) of the minimal supervision cases worked full-time during their parole compared to 47% of the intensive supervision cases. As well, the minimal/no supervision cases spent a far greater proportion of their parole period employed full-time. A significantly greater proportion of the intensive cases were reported to have been unemployed during their parole terms and not looking for work (50% of the intensive cases vs. 12% of the minimal cases).

A commitment to working while on parole was more obvious among the minimal/no supervision cases. Twice as many of the cases requiring little or no supervision (72%) than the intensive cases (35%) had pre-arranged a job for after release. Almost three times as many worked to the end (or almost) of their parole (86% vs. 30%) and over twice as many were working when the parole period came to an end (93% vs. 35%).

• PAROLE PERFORMANCE

The parole officers described the parole performance of the offenders in terms of general success. As might be expected, there was a strong correlation between parole performance and case supervision requirements. However, this relationship is a circular one. The poorer the parole performance of the offender, the greater the likelihood of his being an intensive case. Furthermore, if the offender has many problem areas requiring close monitoring, then those problem areas will likely diminish the offender's potential for successful parole. About 85% of the minimal/no supervision cases were described as having a completely or quite successful performance on parole. In comparison, the majority (or 83%) of the intensive cases had limited success or unsuccessful parole performances.

TABLE I-9

FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

FACTOR	CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY			z, $\chi^2$ , p
	INTENSIVE	MEDIUM	MINIMAL/ NONE	
REASON FOR PAROLE END	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2=24.253^{**}$
Expiry (on probation, free)	13 (43.3%)	41 (82.0%)	32 (94.1%)	
Parole revoked (no new charges, new charges)	17 (56.7%)	9 (18.0%)	2 (5.9%)	
AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION	(N=30)	(N=48)	(N=33)	$\chi^2= 7.044^*$
17 yrs. & under	19 (63.3%)	24 (50.0%)	10 (30.3%)	
18 yrs. & older	11 (36.7%)	24 (50.0%)	23 (69.7%)	
AGE AT TIME OF HEARING	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2= 6.307^*$
16 to 20 yrs.	15 (50.0%)	20 (40.0%)	7 (20.6%)	
21 yrs. & older	15 (50.0%)	30 (60.0%)	27 (79.4%)	
MARITAL STATUS	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2= 9.733^*$
Single	20 (66.7%)	29 (58.0%)	15 (44.1%)	
Married, common-law	6 (20.0%)	12 (24.0%)	17 (50.0%)	
Separated, divorced	4 (13.3%)	9 (18.0%)	2 ( 5.9%)	
HAD PRIOR PROBATIONS	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2= 9.038^*$
Yes	21 (70.0%)	31 (62.0%)	12 (35.3%)	
No	9 (30.0%)	19 (38.0%)	22 (64.7%)	
WAS ON PROBATION DURING ORIGINAL OFFENCES	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2= 9.242^{**}$
Yes	12 (40.0%)	10 (20.0%)	3 ( 8.8%)	
No	18 (60.0%)	40 (80.0%)	31 (91.2%)	
WAS IN TRAINING SCHOOL	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2= 9.239^{**}$
Yes	7 (23.3%)	5 (10.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	
No	23 (76.7%)	45 (90.0%)	34 (100.0%)	

TABLE I-9 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

FACTOR	CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY			z, $\chi^2$ , p
	INTENSIVE	MEDIUM	MINIMAL/ NONE	
LIVING SITUATION PLANS	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2=11.04^{**}$
Nothing definite, at hostel, alone, with friend	9 (30.0%)	10 (20.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	
With family, parent, wife, common-law wife, children	21 (70.0%)	40 (80.0%)	34 (100.0%)	
INSTITUTIONAL RECORD	(N=23)	(N=40)	(N=28)	$\chi^2=10.405^{**}$
Exceptionall good record, few or no problems	11 (47.8%)	28 (70.0%)	25 (89.3%)	
Some behavior problem	12 (52.2%)	12 (30.0%)	3 (10.7%)	
HAD RECEIVED PRIOR ALCOHOL/DRUG COUNSELING OR TREATMENT	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2=11.211^{**}$
Yes	16 (53.3%)	14 (28.0%)	5 (14.7%)	
No	14 (46.7%)	36 (72.0%)	29 (85.3%)	
WAS IN TA PROGRAMME (TA, OMIP, CRC)	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2=12.529^{**}$
Yes	4 (13.3%)	18 (36.0%)	19 (55.9%)	
No	26 (86.7%)	32 (64.0%)	15 (44.1%)	
INITIAL DECISION OF PAROLE BOARD	(N=30)	(N=50)	(N=34)	$\chi^2=16.028^{**}$
Parole granted	17 (56.7%)	36 (72.0%)	33 (97.1%)	
No action	5 (16.7%)	8 (16.0%)	0 ( 0.0%)	
Deferred	8 (26.7%)	6 (12.0%)	1 ( 2.9%)	
DRINKING PATTERN WHILE ON PAROLE	(N=20)	(N=36)	(N=26)	$\chi^2=23.159^{**}$
Abstention	3 (15.0%)	14 (38.9%)	15 (57.7%)	
Moderate to fairly heavy use, but no problem	8 (40.0%)	20 (55.6%)	10 (38.5%)	
Alcohol caused problem	9 (45.0%)	2 ( 5.6%)	1 ( 3.8%)	

TABLE I-9 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

FACTOR	CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY			
	INTENSIVE	MEDIUM	MINIMAL/ NONE	z, $\chi^2$ , p
MOVED WITHOUT NOTIFICATION	(N=13)	(N=20)	(N=8)	
Yes	10 (76.9%)	6 (30.0%)	1 (12.5%)	$\chi^2=10.583^{**}$
No	3 (23.1%)	14 (70.0%)	7 (87.5%)	
POTENTIAL PROBLEM UPON RELEASE	(N=30)	(N=48)	(N=34)	
Easily led	18 (60.0%)	19 (39.6%)	10 (29.4%)	$\chi^2=11.537^{**}$
Alcohol abuse	22 (73.3%)	30 (62.5%)	13 (38.2%)	$\chi^2= 8.749^*$
Drug abuse	16 (53.3%)	19 (39.6%)	8 (23.5%)	$\chi^2= 6.036^*$
Family rel'ships	18 (60.0%)	22 (45.8%)	5 (14.7%)	$\chi^2=14.721^{**}$
Financial pressures	19 (63.3%)	26 (54.2%)	10 (29.4%)	$\chi^2= 8.198^*$
Temper	11 (36.7%)	13 (27.1%)	2 ( 5.9%)	$\chi^2= 9.179^*$
ACTUAL PROBLEM UPON RELEASE				
Easily led	18 of 19 (94.7%)	6 of 19 (31.6%)	1 of 10 (10.0%)	$\chi^2=24.148^{**}$
Alcohol abuse	21 of 24 (87.5%)	11 of 30 (36.7%)	1 of 13 ( 7.7%)	$\chi^2=24.932^{**}$
Drug abuse	11 of 16 (68.8%)	4 of 19 (21.1%)	1 of 8 (12.5%)	$\chi^2=11.026^{**}$
Family rel'ships	14 of 17 (82.3%)	16 of 20 (80.0%)	1 of 5 (20.0%)	$\chi^2= 8.528^*$
TIME IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES DURING PAROLE	(N=30)	(N=49)	(N=34)	
Working full-time	14 (46.7%)	34 (69.4%)	26 (76.5%)	$\chi^2= 6.846^*$
Not working, not looking for job	15 (50.0%)	15 (30.6%)	4 (11.8%)	$\chi^2=11.088^{**}$
HOW SOON FOUND WORK	(N=20)	(N=39)	(N=29)	
Was pre-arranged	7 (35.0%)	18 (46.2%)	21 (72.4%)	$\chi^2= 7.692^*$
Found after release	13 (65.0%)	21 (53.8%)	8 (27.6%)	

TABLE I-9 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

FACTOR	CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY			
	INTENSIVE	MEDIUM	MINIMAL/ NONE	z, $\chi^2$ , p
WORK PATTERN ONCE WORKING	(N=20)	(N=40)	(N=29)	
Worked to end (or almost) of parole	6 (30.0%)	23 (57.5%)	25 (86.2%)	$\chi^2=15.979^{**}$
Worked on & off, for short period	14 (70.0%)	17 (42.5%)	4 (13.8%)	
WORK STATUS AT END OF PAROLE	(N=20)	(N=40)	(N=29)	
Was working (full-time or part-time)	7 (35.0%)	27 (67.5%)	27 (93.1%)	$\chi^2=18.569^{**}$
Was not working (not looking, looking, sick/disabled, student)	13 (65.0%)	13 (32.5%)	2 ( 6.9%)	
PAROLE PERFORMANCE	(N=29)	(N=50)	(N=33)	
Completely or quite successful	5 (17.2%)	33 (66.0%)	28 (84.8%)	$\chi^2=31.016^{**}$
Limited success or unsuccessful	24 (82.8%)	17 (34.0%)	5 (15.2%)	



TABLE I-10  
PAROLE PERFORMANCE OF PAROLEES

PAROLE PERFORMANCE	N	%
Complete success - no problems during entire parole period	26	22.8
Quite successful - some minor problems, but progress made <sup>1</sup>	40	35.1
Limited success - little progress made on problem, but no serious infractions	18	15.8
Unsuccessful - performance on parole quite poor throughout period even though revocation may not have been required	30	26.3
TOTAL	114	100.0
NOT REPORTED		

<sup>1</sup> Includes two offenders who 'were doing quite well until they got into further trouble'.

I. PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Parole officers were asked to describe the parole performance of the offender in terms of the best choice of four possible descriptions. A completely successful parole was defined as one during which the offender had no problems throughout the entire period. An unsuccessful parole, on the other hand, was one during which the offender's performance was quite poor, even though revocation may not have been required. Their descriptions shown in Table I-10 reveal that 58% of the paroled offenders could be described as having had a completely or quite successful parole period.

Admittedly, this measure of parole performance is quite subjective, since it reflects social rather than criminal behaviour, as perceived by the Parole Officer. Performance while on parole can be considered to be quite successful if the offender adheres to his prescribed conditions of parole, but has his parole revoked on new charges. For example, two offenders who, in the words of the parole officers, 'were doing quite well until they got into further trouble' were included in the quite successful group.

J. FACTORS RELATED TO PAROLE PERFORMANCE

Parole performance was strongly related to the outcome of the parole period. Parole periods fraught with numerous problems had a decreased chance of a successful parole outcome. On the other hand, parole terms marked by good behaviour and few problem areas would be likely to see a natural expiration. Almost all (97%) of the successful parole performers had their parole end by natural expiration. Half of the unsuccessful performance group, on the other hand, had their parole result in a revocation (56%). In two cases in the successful performance group, the parole period had not been marred by serious problems until the offenders had their paroles revoked on new charges.

The completely or quite successful offenders were compared to the limited successes and unsuccessful offenders. Table I-11 provides a list of those factors which were further able to distinguish between these two groups.

• PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY

In terms of prior criminal history, the more successful parolees were less likely (1) to have been on probation during their original offences, (2) to have had prior terms of incarceration, and (3) to have been on probation before.

• RELEASE PLANS

Upon release on parole, the more successful offenders had established definite plans for their return to a family-like living situation. The successes more often planned to live with their families, parents, wives or common-law spouses and children. As well, the successes more often had their release plans for their living situation and for work or school confirmed.

• INSTITUTIONAL RECORD

Institutional record clearly distinguished between the successes and the non-successes. Offenders with a more successful parole performance tended to have an exceptionally good institutional record or at least had created few or no problems (78%). Twice as many of the unsuccessful parolees had been a behaviour problem in the institution (44% vs. 22%).

• PROBLEM AREAS DURING THE PAROLE PERIOD

As mentioned earlier, a significantly greater proportion of the unsuccessful parole performers had their parole revoked. In general, the parole performance of the unsuccessful group was marked by several indicators of poor community adjustment. Three times as many of the unsuccessful parolees failed to meet the conditions of their parole but were spared a parole suspension.

Alcohol and drug use were severe problems among the unsuccessful parolees. Forty percent of the unsuccessful group had an alcohol-related problem while on parole, compared to none of the successful parolees. Similarly, 41% of the unsuccessful group were either definitely or probably involved in illegal drug use, compared to only 15% of the successful parole performers. The less successful parolees tended to also leave their planned living situation and more often did so without notifying their parole officer.

There were no differences between the groups at the outset of the parole period in terms of problems which might potentially arise. There were three major differences between the two groups, though, in the extent to which an issue became a problem during the parole. Twice as many of the unsuccessful parolees were easily led into trouble by their peers during their parole. Six times as many of the unsuccessful group had a serious problem with alcohol and three times as many had serious problems with drug use.

• WORK/SCHOOL INVOLVEMENT

One indicator of a successful parole performance might be the degree to which the offender spends his parole being productively occupied. The offenders described as being successful parole performers were more likely to be involved in full-time work and also spent a greater proportion of their parole working full-time. The less successful were more likely to be involved in less time-consuming activities. They were more often involved in a school programme on a part-time basis or jobless and not looking for work.

According to the parole officers, once the offenders were employed in the community, the successful parole performers tended to work up to the end of their parole periods. The less successful parolees were more likely to work on and off or for a short period of time. In fact, at the end of their parole periods, over three-quarters of the successful parole performers were working compared to about half of the unsuccessful performers.

The situation was comparable among those who returned to school. Sixteen percent of the entire sample took an educational course after their release on parole. At the end of the parole period, however, half of the successful parole performers were still attending, while none of the unsuccessful performers were.

• CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY

As already discussed in the section on client supervision categories, the intensity of the supervision requirements of the case is significantly related to the parole performance of the offender. The interplay of the offender's problems and the demands made upon the parole officer's time is a circular relationship, where one factor is generally an indicator of the other.

The more closely the parole officer must supervise the case, the more likely the offender is a poor parole performer. The poorer the offender's parole performance, the greater the required monitoring of the case by the parole officer.

TABLE I-11

FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE PERFORMANCE

FACTOR	SUCCESS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE		
	COMPLETELY/ QUITE SUCCESSFUL	LIMITED SUCCESS/ UNSUCCESSFUL	z, $\chi^2$ , p
REASON FOR END OF PAROLE Expiry (on probation, free) Parole revoked	(N=66) 64 (97.0%) 2 ( 3.0%)	(N=48) 21 (43.8%) 27 (56.2%)	$\chi^2=38.739^{**}$
WAS ON PROBATION DURING CURRENT OFFENCES	10 of 66 (15.2%)	15 of 48 (31.3%)	z = 2.051*
HAD PRIOR INCARCERATIONS	22 of 66 (33.3%)	28 of 48 (58.3%)	z = 2.656**
HAD PRIOR PROBATIONS	29 of 66 (43.9%)	35 of 48 (72.9%)	z = 3.078**
LIVING SITUATION PLANS Nothing definite, hostel, alone, with friend With family, parent, wife, common-law wife, children	(N=66) 5 ( 7.6%) 61 (92.4%)	(N=48) 13 (27.1%) 35 (72.9%)	$\chi^2= 6.554^*$
LIVING SITUATION PLANS WERE CONFIRMED	43 of 66 (65.2%)	22 of 48 (45.8%)	z = 2.057*
WORK/SCHOOL PLANS WERE CONFIRMED	32 of 66 (48.5%)	14 of 48 (29.2%)	z = 2.076*
INSTITUTIONAL RECORD Exceptionally good, few or no problems Some behaviour problem	(N=55) 43 (78.2%) 12 (21.8%)	(N=36) 20 (55.6%) 16 (44.4%)	$\chi^2= 4.221^*$
PAROLE WAS REVOKED	2 of 66 ( 3.0%)	27 of 48 (56.2%)	z = 6.442**
PAROLE CONDITIONS WERE NOT MET, BUT NO SUSPENSION	11 of 66 (16.7%)	24 of 46 (52.2%)	z = 3.988**

TABLE I-11 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE PERFORMANCE

FACTOR	SUCCESS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE		
	COMPLETELY/ QUITE SUCCESSFUL	LIMITED SUCCESS/ UNSUCCESSFUL	z, $\chi^2$ , p
DRINKING PATTERN WHILE ON PAROLE Abstinence Moderate to fairly heavy/ no problem Alcohol use caused a problem	(N=52) 28 (53.8%) 24 (46.2%) 0 ( 0.0%)	(N=30) 4 (13.3%) 14 (46.7%) 12 (40.0%)	$\chi^2=28.802^{**}$
DEFINITELY OR PROBABLY USED ILLEGAL DRUGS DURING PAROLE	8 of 54 (14.8%)	13 of 32 (40.6%)	z = 2.693**
REMAINED IN PLANNED LIVING SITUATION	47 of 66 (71.2%)	25 of 48 (52.1%)	z = 2.09*
MOVED WITHOUT NOTIFYING PAROLE OFFICER	4 of 19 (21.1%)	14 of 23 (60.9%)	z = 2.595**
TIME IN PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITIES DURING PAROLE Worked full-time School part-time Not working, not looking for work	50 of 66 (75.8%) 1 of 66 ( 1.5%) 9 of 66 (13.6%)	25 of 47 (53.2%) 5 of 47 (10.6%) 26 of 47 (55.3%)	z = 2.503** z = 2.132* z = 4.723**
WORK PATTERN ONCE WORKING Worked to end (or almost) of parole Worked on & off, for short period	(N=57) 42 (73.7%) 15 (26.3%)	(N=33) 12 (36.4%) 21 (63.6%)	$\chi^2=10.624^{**}$
WORK STATUS AT END OF PAROLE Working (full or part-time) Not working (not looking, looking, student, sick/ disabled)	(N=57) 45 (78.9%) 12 (21.1%)	(N=33) 16 (48.5%) 17 (51.5%)	$\chi^2= 7.54^{**}$
OF THOSE WHO TOOK COURSE, WERE STILL ATTENDING AT END OF PAROLE	5 of 10 (50.0%)	0 of 9 ( 0.0%)	z = 2.471*

TABLE I-11 CONTINUED  
FACTORS RELATED TO SUCCESSFUL PAROLE PERFORMANCE

FACTOR	SUCCESS OF PAROLE PERFORMANCE		z, $\chi^2$ , P
	COMPLETELY/ QUITE SUCCESSFUL	LIMITED SUCCESS/ UNSUCCESSFUL	
WAS A PROBLEM DURING PAROLE			
Easily led by peers	8 of 26 (30.8%)	16 of 21 (76.2%)	z = 3.097**
Alcohol abuse	5 of 35 (14.3%)	27 of 32 (84.4%)	z = 5.737**
Drug abuse	4 of 22 (18.2%)	12 of 21 (57.1%)	z = 2.642**
CLIENT SUPERVISION CATEGORY	(N=66)	(N=46)	$\chi^2=31.016**$
Intensive	5 ( 7.6%)	24 (52.2%)	
Medium	33 (50.0%)	17 (36.9%)	
Minimal/none	28 (42.4%)	5 (10.9%)	

III-B  
RESULTS - PART B

RECIDIVISM AMONG INMATES PAROLED AND NOT PAROLED

The focus of this PART of the report is on the recidivism of the entire study sample, that is, those inmates released from the institution on parole and those released at the expiration of their sentences. Official recontacts with the Provincial correctional system, reconvictions and reincarcerations were all measured over a one-year follow-up period.

Recidivism during the first year at risk was defined in two ways for the purposes of discussion: first, as a reconviction and, second, as a reincarceration. Where a factor concerning the offender's social, previous criminal or institutional history was significantly related to one of these recidivism concepts, it was also found to be related to the other in the same direction.

The official Ministry records of the 263 inmates who had been released from their study incarcerations were examined for any activities occurring during the one-year follow-up period. It was learned that the inmates released upon sentence expiry were more likely to have recontact with the Provincial correctional system, as well as a deeper penetration to that system, than the paroled inmates.

The majority of the factors which were found to be significantly related to both reconviction and reincarceration were those indicators of previous or early criminal involvement. A post-release reconviction or reincarceration, therefore, becomes another incident in a continuing pattern of crime.

A. RELEASE CONDITIONS

At the final parole hearing, the Parole Board decided to parole 139 inmates and to allow the remaining 127 to see their sentence to expiry. In fact, all but three of the 266 inmates were released from their terms of incarceration. Half or 138 were released on parole, 9% (24) were released at sentence expiry with probation to follow and 38% (101) were completely freed upon sentence expiry (refer to Figure 2). For the purposes of this discussion, the two groups of inmates released upon sentence expiry were treated as a single entity.

**B. COMMUNITY SUPERVISION**

As might be expected, the parolees were more likely to have to conform to certain conditions after their release than those inmates whose sentences had expired. In fact, not only were parolees required to conform to certain parole conditions, but so too were many doubly bound by probation conditions after their parole terminations. On the average, the paroled group was expected to be on parole for 7.7 months (range of two to 24 months). In addition, 21% of the paroled cases (29) were to be on probation for an average of 25.4 months (range of 12 to 36 months), after the termination of their parole. Only 19% of the released inmates (24), in comparison, were to be on probation after their release, and for a period of about 20 months (range of three to 36 months).

**C. MINISTRY RECONTACT**

Almost half, or 48% of the sample had an official recontact with this Ministry (MCS) within a year of being at risk. Four in ten were reconvicted on new charges during the year and 39% were reincarcerated on new charges. See Table II-1 below.

TABLE II-1  
RECIDIVISM AMONG STUDY SAMPLE

DEPTH OF RECIDIVISM	RELEASE CONDITION		TOTAL N (% of 263)
	SENTENCE EXPIRY N (% of 125)	PAROLE N (% of 138)	
Any MCS recontact	72 (57.6)	55 (39.9)	127 (48.3)
Reconvicted	63 (50.4)	45 (32.6)	108 (41.1)
Reincar- cerated	60 (48.0)	42 (30.4)	102 (38.8)

Those inmates released at sentence expiry were more likely to have a recontact with corrections, as well as a deeper penetration into that system.

TABLE II-2  
POINT OF DEEPEST PENETRATION TO  
CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM AND RELEASE CONDITION

POINT OF DEEPEST PENETRATION TO CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM	RELEASE CONDITION			
	SENTENCE EXPIRY		PAROLE	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
No recontact with MCS	54	(42.9)	83	(60.1)
Parole suspended	N/A		1	(0.7)
Remanded into custody & released	8	(6.3)	3	(2.2)
Admitted on remand & awaiting court	1	(0.8)	0	(0.0)
Parole revoked, no new charges	N/A		9	(6.5)
Given new proba- tion	3	(2.4)	0	(0.0)
Parole revoked, with new charges	N/A		15	(10.9)
Sentenced to institution	60	(47.6)	27	(19.6)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>

TABLE II-3  
TYPE OF FIRST MCS RECONTACT AND  
RELEASE CONDITION

TYPE OF FIRST RECONTACT	RELEASE CONDITION			
	SENTENCE EXPIRY		PAROLE	
	N	(%)	N	(%)
No recontact with MCS	54	(42.8)	83	(60.1)
Parole suspended or revoked	0	( 0.0)	34 *	(24.6)
Admitted to institution on remand & released	20 **	(15.9)	6	( 4.4)
Admitted to institution on sentence	52	(41.3)	15	(10.9)
TOTAL	126	(100.0)	138	(100.0)

$\chi^2=67.7^{**}$ , d.f.=3

\* Includes 2 inmates whose parole was suspended.

\*\* Includes 1 inmate admitted on remand and still in awaiting court.

The parolees and those inmates released at expiration of sentence were compared in terms of the severity of their recontact with the correctional system (Table II-2). Sixty percent of the parolees had no recontact with the correctional system during the year, compared to 43% of those released at sentence expiry.

Inmates who had a recontact with the Ministry during their year at risk, would very likely have been incarcerated in an institution, regardless of release condition. Almost half of those released upon sentence expiration were ultimately sentenced to an institution during the year, compared to 31% of the parolees. This proportion of reincarcerated parolees, however, is comprised of those, at worst, returned to the institution on a parole revocation with new charges (11%) and those clearly sentenced on new charges alone (20%).

There was also a major difference between the groups in the nature of their first MCS recontact (Table II-3). Forty-one percent of the released inmates were admitted to an institution on a new sentence at their first incident, compared to 11% of the parolees. In the paroled group, one-quarter had their first recontact in the form of a parole revocation/suspension. Regardless of release condition, the inmates generally had their first recontact with the Ministry about four months after being released from the institution (Table II-4).

A detailed description of the various offences which led to official Ministry recontacts is provided in Appendix B.

#### D. PAROLE REVOCATIONS

Of the 138 inmates released on parole, 24% (33) had their parole revoked. Revocation occurred an average of three months after release on parole (Table II-4). These offenders were returned to an institution to serve the remainder of their sentences, or for an average of 7 months (Table II-5).

The nineteen inmates whose parole was revoked and who had acquired additional charges had an average of three additional charges against them. Their charges were predominantly property-related: 21% were charged with Theft Over \$200 and 26% with Break and Enter. Including the additional sentence received on their new charges, these offenders were required to serve an average of 11 months of institutional time.

TABLE II-4  
TIME FROM RELEASE TO RECONTACTS  
BY RELEASE CONDITION

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME TO -	RELEASE CONDITION	
	SENTENCE EXPIRY (N=125)	PAROLE (N=138)
First MCS recontact	3.8 mos. (N=72)	4.0 mos. (N=55)
First revocation	N/A	2.9 mos. (N=33)
First admission on remand & release	5.5 mos. (N=26)	6.4 mos. (N=11)
First new probation	6.0 mos. (N=19)	5.2 mos. (N= 8)
First admission on sentence	3.7 mos. (N=60)	6.4 mos. (N=27)

TABLE II-5  
AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME OF PAROLE REVOCATION,  
OF NEW PROBATION ORDER AND OF AGGREGATE SENTENCES

AVERAGE LENGTH OF TIME OF -	RELEASE CONDITION	
	SENTENCE EXPIRY	PAROLE
Parole revocation	N/A	7.1 mos. (N=33)
New probation order	14.0 mos. (N=19)	16.9 mos. (N= 8)
All aggregate sentences	10.7 mos. (N=60)	4.8 mos. (N=27)

**E. REMANDS INTO CUSTODY & RELEASE**

During the year at risk, the inmates released at sentence expiry were more likely to have been remanded into custody and then released than the parolees (21% vs. 8%). Altogether, 37 inmates (26 released and 11 paroled inmates) were remanded to an institution and released an average of 1.4 times. They were first remanded into custody about six months after their release.

The charges leading to this admission tended to be of a wide variety: 49% were charged with Break and Enter, 24% with Assault and 22% with Failure to Appear, Breach of Recognizance or Breach of Bail (Appendix B). In total, the inmates were remanded into custody on an average of three charges each.

**F. TERMS OF INCARCERATION**

In total, 87 inmates in the study were admitted to an institution on a new sentence during the year, an average of 1.5 times each. The first admission to an institution on a sentence occurred much sooner after release for those inmates released after sentence expiry. The 60 inmates released after their sentences expired and who had reincarcerations, were first incarcerated an average of four months after their release. The 27 parolees with reincarcerations were incarcerated after about six months in the community.

Among those inmates who were reincarcerated, 51% (44) were given at least one sentence of 30 days or less, 8% (7) a sentence of between 31 and 89 days, and 59% (51) a sentence of 90 days or more. All sentences combined, those sentenced to new terms of incarceration were given about nine months of time. Those inmates released on sentence expiry were given total aggregate sentences double that given the paroled group. The parolees were given an additional five months of custody and the released inmates, an additional 11 months.

The charges leading to their sentences were substantially property-related. Almost a third (31%) were Break and Enter offences and 29% were Thefts Under \$200 (Appendix B). A large proportion of their sentences, however, were for traffic or liquor offences. The inmates were incarcerated on 306 offences or 3.5 offences per person (counts ranged from one to 15). Eleven percent (10) of those incarcerated on a new sentence during the year were involved in escape activities during their institutional stays.

TABLE II-6  
STATUS OF SAMPLE AT END OF FOLLOW-UP PERIOD

STATUS AT YEAR-END	RELEASE CONDITION				TOTAL N (% of 263)	
	SENTENCE EXPIRY N (% of 125)		PAROLE N (% of 138)			
Free	70	(56.0)	79	(57.2)	149	(56.7)
Free, on remand or awaiting court	9	( 7.2)	5	( 3.6)	14	( 5.3)
On original parole	0	( 0.0)	9	( 6.5)	9	( 3.4)
On original probation	11	( 8.8)	20	(14.5)	31	(11.8)
On new parole	0	( 0.0)	1	( 0.7)	1	( 0.4)
on new probation	10	( 8.0)	7	( 5.1)	17	( 6.5)
Incarcerated, on remand	4	( 3.2)	1	( 0.7)	5	( 1.9)
Incarcerated, original parole revoked, no new charges	0	( 0.0)	4	( 2.9)	4	( 1.5)
Incarcerated, original parole revoked, with new charges	0	( 0.0)	8	( 5.8)	8	( 3.0)
Incarcerated, sentenced on new charges	28	(22.4)	8	( 5.8)	36	(13.7)
In penitentiary	4	( 3.2)	3	( 2.2)	7	( 2.7)
Other	1	( 0.8)	0	( 0.0)	1	( 0.4)



### G. NEW PROBATION ORDERS

Twenty-seven inmates (10.3%) were placed on probation during the year following their release from the institution. Once again, this occurrence was more prevalent among those released at sentence expiry than among those paroled (19, 15.2% vs. 8, 5.8%). The inmates released at expiration and later given probation, however, were given shorter terms of probation, that is, terms averaging 14 months. The parolees with new probation orders were placed on probation for an average of 17 months. Altogether, the offenders given new probation orders averaged probation terms of 17 months. Regardless of release condition, the span between release and first new probation order averaged five to six months.

Of those inmates given new terms of probation after their release, the majority received the term in addition to some other disposition. Eleven were issued a probation order in addition to a term of incarceration, five as a result of a court appearance following a period of remand in custody and four in addition to a revocation of parole. The remainder, of course, were ordered probation as an isolated experience.

### H. CURRENT STATUS AT END OF FIRST YEAR AFTER RELEASE

It appears that the inmates had a 50:50 chance of not having been in contact with the Ministry at the end of their first year in the community. By this time, over half or 57% of the entire sample were completely free of the Provincial correctional system (Table II-6). There was only one major difference in community status between the released and paroled inmates. At year end, 22% of the offenders released at sentence expiry were serving a sentence on new charges, compared to only 6% of the parolees. It must be noted, however, that this is a snap-shot of the community adjustment of the sample, at a single point in time, and does not necessarily reflect overall success.

### I. FACTORS RELATED TO RECIDIVISM

The factors which were found to be significantly related to reconviction or reincarceration are provided in Table II-7. In the majority are those factors which are indicators of previous or early criminal involvement.

#### • AGE AT TIME OF INITIAL PAROLE HEARING

Younger inmates at the time of the parole hearing were more likely to be reconvicted or reincarcerated after release. About 46% of the offenders who were under 21 years old at the time of their first parole hearing subsequently

recidivated, while 34% of those who were 21 years old or older recidivated.

#### • PRIOR WORK RECORD

An offender's employment record was highly related to recidivism during the first year at risk. Offenders with good work habits evident prior to their release tended to have a significantly lower recidivism rate than those without. Less than ten percent of those with a good or steady work record recidivated compared to about 43% of those with a fairly good or intermittent record and 31% of those who rarely or never worked.

#### • PRIOR CRIMINAL RECORD

An established criminal record and an indication of early criminal involvement were strongly related to recidivism after release. About half of those offenders who (1) were evidently in trouble as juveniles, (2) who had been admitted to a training school or (3) who were first convicted of an offence before their eighteenth birthday were reconvicted or reincarcerated. In comparison, only about a third of those who were not in trouble as juveniles, who had not been to training school or who were 18 years old or older at their first conviction recidivated after their release.

A significantly greater proportion of those with a criminal record recidivated. About half of those offenders who had prior incarcerations, probation terms or paroles recidivated, compared to about three in ten of those without these earlier experiences. In addition, about 56% of those who were on probation at the time of their original offence were reconvicted or reincarcerated while about a third of those were not recidivated.

In a few instances, the type of offence for which the offender was originally sentenced was related to recidivism. Offenders originally sentenced on a liquor offence had a recidivism rate of about 60%, a public order and peace offence, about 52%, and a property offence, about 46%. Offenders originally sentenced on a drug offence, on the other hand, had a significantly lower recidivism rate than those not so sentenced. Only about 18% of those with a drug charge became recidivists, compared to about 42% of those with no drug charges.

• PERSONAL PROBLEM AREAS

Offenders who had alcohol/drug or psychological problems had a greater chance of recidivism after their release. Precisely 56% of those with evidence of psychological problems were reconvicted and reincarcerated, compared to about 35% of those without such problems. Almost half of the inmates who had alcohol problems became recidivists, while only about 30% of those with no evidence of alcohol problems became recidivists.

The relationship between alcohol problems and recidivism were further substantiated. The recidivism rate was significantly higher among (1) those who had alcohol or drugs involved in their prior charges and (2) those who received alcohol or drug/alcohol treatment at some time prior to their release. About 53% of those with such drug or alcohol involvement recidivated, compared to about 35% of those with no such involvement.

• INSTITUTIONAL CONDUCT

Recidivism was related to institutional conduct only insofar as Temporary Absences were concerned. Those offenders who qualified for an institutional release programme tended to display better post-release behaviour as well. Offenders who had a TA, CRC or OMIP release during their sentences had a low recidivism rate of 26%, compared to about 46% among those who did not have such a release.

• PAROLE BOARD HEARINGS

All the subjects had a hearing with a Parole Board to determine their eligibility for parole. Post-release recidivism was related to the initial and final decisions of the Parole Boards. The recidivism rate was highest among those cases deferred at the initial hearing (about 62%) and lowest among those cases to be paroled (about 28%). In relation to the Parole Board's final decision, the recidivism rate was about 48% among those cases where no action was taken or parole was cancelled and about 32% among those cases who were to be released on parole.

The chances of recidivating were also greater among those inmates whose release plans involved living alone, in a halfway house or hostel or with a friend. About 58% of those planning to live in such a non-family-like setting recidivated, compared to about 35% of those planning to live in a family situation.

TABLE II-7

FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION

FACTORS	RECIDIVISM		
	Reconvicted % (N)	Reincarcerated % (N)	100%=
AGE AT TIME OF HEARING			
16 to 20 years	47.8 (55)	45.2 (52)	115
21 years or older	35.1 (53)	33.1 (50)	151
	z=2.094*	z=2.011*	266
EMPLOYMENT RECORD			
Good or steady	8.3 ( 2)	4.2 ( 1)	24
Fairly good or intermittent	43.8 (46)	41.9 (44)	105
Rarely or never worked	31.0 ( 9)	31.0 ( 9)	29
	$\chi^2=11.053^{**}$	$\chi^2=12.523^{**}$	158
WAS IN TROUBLE AS A JUVENILE			
Yes	55.4 (41)	51.4 (38)	74
No	34.9 (67)	33.3 (64)	192
	z=3.052**	z=2.708**	266
WAS IN TRAINING SCHOOL			
Yes	59.5 (25)	59.5 (25)	42
No	37.1 (83)	34.4 (77)	224
	z=2.721**	z=3.076**	266
AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION			
17 years & under	52.0 (79)	49.3 (75)	152
18 years & older	24.8 (27)	22.9 (25)	109
	z=4.413**	z=4.328**	261

TABLE II-7 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION

FACTORS	RECIDIVISM		
	Reconvicted % (N)	Reincarcerated % (N)	100%=
HAD PRIOR INCARCERATIONS			
Yes	53.8 (71)	50.8 (67)	132
No	27.6 (37)	26.1 (35)	134
	z=4.347**	z=4.132**	266
HAD PRIOR PROBATIONS			
Yes	48.2 (79)	45.1 (74)	164
No	28.4 (29)	27.5 (28)	102
	z=3.1888**	z=2.882**	266
BREACHED PRIOR PROBATIONS			
Yes	51.2 (42)	48.8 (40)	82
No	45.1 (37)	41.5 (34)	82
	z=0.781	z=0.941	164
HAD PRIOR PAROLES			
Yes	57.5 (23)	55.0 (22)	40
No	37.6 (85)	35.4 (80)	226
	z=2.361*	z=2.350*	266
VIOLATED PRIOR PAROLES			
Yes	51.9 (14)	48.1 (13)	27
No	61.5 ( 8)	61.5 ( 8)	13
	z=0.568	z=0.794	40
WAS ON PROBATION DURING ORIGINAL OFFENCE			
Yes	57.7 (45)	55.1 (43)	78
No	33.5 (63)	31.4 (59)	188
	z=3.656**	z=3.626**	266

TABLE II-7 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION

FACTORS	RECIDIVISM		
	Reconvicted % (N)	Reincarcerated % (N)	100%=
ORIGINAL OFFENCE FOR WHICH SENTENCED WAS:			
-OFFENCE AGAINST THE PERSON			
Yes	35.1 (13)	29.7 (11)	37
No	41.5 (95)	39.7 (91)	229
	z=0.730	z=1.162	266
-PROPERTY OFFENCE			
Yes	47.5 (95)	45.5 (91)	200
No	19.7 (13)	16.7 (11)	66
	z=3.988**	z=4.177**	266
-PUBLIC ORDER & PEACE OFFENCE			
Yes	53.7 (51)	50.5 (48)	95
No	33.3 (57)	31.6 (54)	171
	z=3.238**	z=3.045**	266
-LIQUOR OFFENCE			
Yes	61.8 (21)	58.8 (20)	34
No	37.5 (87)	35.3 (82)	232
	z=2.691**	z=2.630**	266
-DRUG OFFENCE			
Yes	20.0 ( 6)	16.7 ( 5)	30
No	43.2 (102)	41.1 (97)	236
	z=2.439*	z=2.593**	266
PERSONAL PROBLEM AREAS:			
-HAD ALCOHOL PROBLEM			
Yes	50.8 (65)	47.7 (61)	128
No	31.2 (43)	29.7 (41)	138
	z=3.256**	z=3.008**	266

TABLE II-7 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION

FACTORS	RECIDIVISM		
	Reconvicted % (N)	Reincarcerated % (N)	100%=
-HAD DRUG PROBLEM			
Yes	38.9 (21)	35.2 (19)	54
No	41.0 (87)	39.2 (83)	212
	z=0.287	z=0.535	266
-HAD PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM			
Yes	59.1 (26)	59.1 (26)	44
No	36.9 (82)	34.2 (76)	222
	z=2.734**	z=3.098**	266
DRUGS OR ALCOHOL INVOLVED IN PRIOR CHARGES			
Yes	51.4 (36)	50.0 (35)	70
No	36.7 (72)	34.2 (67)	196
	z=2.149*	z=2.336*	266
RECEIVED ALCOHOL TREATMENT PRIOR TO RELEASE			
Yes	56.9 (33)	55.2 (32)	58
No	36.1 (75)	33.7 (70)	208
	z=2.858**	z=2.980**	266
RECEIVED DRUG/ALCOHOL TREATMENT PRIOR TO RELEASE			
Yes	54.4 (37)	52.9 (36)	68
No	35.9 (71)	33.3 (66)	198
	z=2.688**	z=2.869**	266
GOOD BEHAVIOUR FAIR OR NO PROBLEM	21.1 ( 4)	15.8 ( 3)	19
SOME BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM	33.9 (43)	30.7 (39)	127
	49.3 (33)	49.3 (33)	67
	$\chi^2=6.856^{**}$	$\chi^2=10.062$	213

TABLE II-7 CONTINUED

FACTORS RELATED TO RECONVICTION AND REINCARCERATION

FACTORS	RECIDIVISM		
	Reconvicted % (N)	Reincarcerated % (N)	100%=
HAD TA, CRC OR OMIP RELEASE			
Yes	27.7 (23)	24.1 (20)	83
No	46.4 (85)	44.8 (82)	183
	z=2.883**	z=3.219**	266
INITIAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION			
No action	45.2 (61)	43.0 (58)	135
Deferred	62.5 (15)	62.5 (15)	24
Parole	29.9 (32)	27.1 (29)	107
	$\chi^2=11.023^{**}$	$\chi^2=12.861^{**}$	266
FINAL PAROLE BOARD DECISION			
No action, parole cancelled	49.6 (62)	47.2 (60)	127
Parole release postponed, parole	32.4 (45)	30.2 (42)	139
	z=2.859**	z=2.853**	266
LIVING SITUATION PLANS			
With family, spouse (wife, common-law) or children	36.9 (73)	33.8 (67)	198
Alone, halfway house/ hostel, with friend	58.1 (25)	58.1 (25)	43
	$\chi^2=5.772^*$	$\chi^2=7.840^{**}$	241
WORK/SCHOOL PLANS			
Work	37.8 (62)	34.8 (57)	164
Attend school	50.0 (17)	50.0 (17)	34
Other/no plans	42.6 (29)	41.2 (28)	68
	$\chi^2=1.895$	$\chi^2=1.388$	266
ACTUAL RELEASE CONDITION			
Sentence expiry, free	53.5 (54)	50.5 (51)	101
Sentence expiry, on probation	37.5 ( 9)	37.5 ( 9)	24
Parole	32.6 (45)	30.4 (42)	138
	$\chi^2=10.621^{**}$	$\chi^2=9.903^{**}$	263

IV  
DISCUSSION

In terms of the overall objectives of this study, the follow-up data is useful in assessing both the decisions that were made by the Board of Parole and the criteria used in making those decisions. While not the only consideration in the decision to parole, there is an implied prediction that those released will be able to abide by the conditions of parole and avoid further criminal activity. In this context, the revocation rate (24%) is a measure of the success of the Board's decisions. Because of varying lengths of time at risk, comparisons of this rate to those reported in other jurisdictions are of little use.

More can be inferred by examining the one year reconviction or reincarceration rates which are available for both the paroled group and those serving their full sentence. These data show that the Board was able to identify a group which exhibited lower recidivism rates, with 32.6% of the paroled group being reconvicted and 30.4% reincarcerated within one year of their release, compared to 50.4% and 48.0% for those not granted parole. The reconviction rates for those granted parole at the initial hearing was even lower with 29.9% reconvicted and 27.1% reincarcerated. It must be remembered that the nine whose parole was revoked but who had no additional charges are not included in either the reconvicted or reincarcerated categories. Their inclusion, however, would still have left the recidivism rates for the paroled group well below those for the sentence expiry group.

Comparisons to previous research are interesting. A study of first incarcerates released from Guelph Correctional Centre during 1971 (Gendreau, Madden, Leipziger, 1979) showed similar results. Reconviction rates after two years were lower for those released on parole, whether by the Ontario or National Board, and again those released at the first hearing had the lowest rate. Another Ontario study conducted by Waller (1974) focused on men released from federal institutions in the province. Here, as well, the paroled offenders exhibited lower rates of recidivism than those released at sentence expiry. As discussed in the introduction, there are findings from the United States which show both a similar pattern to this research, as well as the opposite situation (Mershon, 1978).

It is also worth comparing the figures here with those achieved in attempts to mathematically predict recidivism. Two studies conducted on Ontario samples (Gendreau, Madden and Leipziger, 1980) and (Rogers, 1981) both developed recidivism prediction scales with high levels of accuracy. Absolute comparisons to the current study are difficult since these two studies categorized subjects into more than two groups. The levels of prediction do seem to surpass those of the Board's decisions. If the sole aim of the Board is to predict parole performance, these comparisons would suggest a move toward a "guideline" approach. The previous report (Madden, 1980)

however, pointed out that a number of factors outside this prediction entered into many of the decisions. Such considerations as the maintenance of institutional discipline, influencing inmates toward appropriate treatment or release plans and correcting sentence disparity were all mentioned. The idea of paroling someone, despite a risk of his re-offending, if the offence was not a serious one, was also a factor where parole supervision was seen as sufficiently preferable to continued incarceration in terms of the offender's long term prospects. Interestingly, some of the factors identified in the prediction studies as being indicative of non-recidivism would hardly seem just considerations for release on parole. Being a female, having drug offences and being from a family which does not require social assistance were all positive indicators in those studies. Jurisdictions in the United States employing parole guidelines have sacrificed some predictive accuracy to avoid employing unacceptable considerations such as race.

A more productive use of the data from this study may be to look at the congruence between those factors which influence the parole decision and those which are related to recidivism. For the most part, there is agreement, but certain discrepancies are probably worth attention.

Looking first at release plans, which are ranked highest of the parole decision criteria, there was agreement between the Board's decisions and the recidivism data. Those returning to some family situation had both the highest likelihood of parole and lowest likelihood of reconviction. Data on parolees showed that the majority stayed at the living situation planned prior to their release. The work or school plans of the subjects, while ranking almost as highly as living situation plans in the parole consideration, were not as predictive of recidivism. Here, the pattern was in agreement with the Board's policy, but the relationship was not statistically reliable. Previous employment record, on the other hand, was highly related to recidivism and the work pattern on the paroled group, once they were released, was strongly indicative of overall parole performance.

Another important consideration in the parole decision was prior criminal history and again the recidivism data supported this as a criterion. In terms of the parole decision and recidivism, the age of first legal problem was the most influential variable, a finding duplicated in a number of Ministry studies. One interesting point deals with prior performance under community supervision. While most Board members identified this as a consideration in their decisions, prior parole violations or breaches of parole were not related to the parole decisions sampled. These variables, however, proved to be unrelated to ultimate recidivism as well. Likely there were other factors indicating a positive prognosis which were present for those cases with previous problems.

The data on offence type is also worth noting. Some concern was expressed after the first report about the high rate of parole for those with drug offences (60%) but the

decisions seem warranted, as this group exhibited the lowest reconviction rates (20%) of all offence categories. Those in for liquor offences, on the other hand, also had a high proportion granted parole (52%) but had one of the higher reconviction rates (26%). Property and public order offences, the only other category reliably related to recidivism, did so in such a way as to concur with the parole granting criteria.

The data on drug and alcohol problems may warrant the most attention. In both cases, the chances of parole were considerably reduced if there was any indication of a problem unless there was evidence of some form of past, ongoing or planned treatment. Those apparently doing something about their problem were granted parole at a similar rate to those with no evidence of a problem. The reconviction and reincarceration rates, however, were actually higher for those with treatment indicated than for those with a problem, but no treatment indicated. While this may result from those having had treatment being the ones with the most severe problems, it does bring into question the apparent policy of the Board. This may reflect a situation in which a desire to influence inmates towards treatment results in the release of those with a high risk of return.

The final area of consideration is institutional behaviour. Here there was correspondence between the release criteria and prediction of recidivism. The worse the behaviour the less likely a release on parole and the more likely a reconviction. On a related issue, similar concurrence occurred on the relationship between participation in temporary absence type programs and the parole decision and recidivism. On these issues, unlike the drug-alcohol treatment, the additional functions of the Board appear to cause no conflict. That is, paroles granted to reward good institutional behaviour or program involvement will, in most cases, be consistent with a desire to parole those with a low likelihood of reconviction.

In summary, the criteria used by the Board in their parole decisions are for the most part consistent with factors which are predictive of recidivism. Where discrepancies exist it appears to result from some of the conflicting roles which the Board performs. As with findings in the first report, the research findings can only point to areas which warrant consideration by the Board. How the conflicting roles of the Board are to be balanced and how rigid the evolving criteria will be are both policy decisions.

V

REFERENCES

- Canada. *Parole Recidivism Study as of June, 1972*. Department of the Solicitor General, Management Data Centre, 1972.
- Carlson, K.A. "Some Characteristics of Recidivism in an Ontario Institution for Adult First Incarcerates". *The Canadian Journal of Criminology and Corrections*, 15:4, 1973.
- Gendreau, P., Madden, P. and Leipziger, M. "Norms and Recidivism for First Incarcerates: Implications for Programming". *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, October, 1979.
- Gendreau, P., Madden, P. and Leipziger, M. "Predicting Recidivism with Social History Information and A Comparison of Their Predictive Power with Psychometric Variables". *Canadian Journal of Criminology*, July, 1980.
- Hoffman, P. "A Measure of Type II Error". *Criminology*, 11:4, 1974.
- Hoffman, P. and Stone-Meierhoefer, B. *Reporting Recidivism Rates: The Criterion/Follow-up Issue*. U.S.: Department of Justice, U.S. Parole Commission Research Unit, 19, 1978.
- Jamin, D.R. and Dickover, R.M. *A Study of Parole Outcome as a Function of Time Served*. California: Department of Corrections, Research Division, 35, 1969.
- Madden, P. *Parole Decision Making in Ontario*. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, September, 1980.
- Madden, P.G. *Factors Related to Age in First Incarcerates*. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, November, 1977.
- Mershon, R. *An Analysis of Recidivism Rates Among Residents Released from Massachusetts Correctional Institutions During the Year 1975*. Massachusetts: Department of Corrections, September, 1978.
- Polonoski, M.L. *Chronic Young Offender*. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, November, 1980.
- Renner, J.C. and Associates. *The Adult Probationer in Ontario*. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, January, 1978.
- Roberts, A.H., Erikson, R.V., Riddle, H., and Bacon, J.G. "Demographic Variables, Base Rates and Personality Characteristics Associated with Recidivism in Male Delinquents". *Journal of Consultive and Clinical Psychology*, 42:6, 1974.
- Rogers, S. *Factors Related to Recidivism Among Adult Probationers in Ontario*. Toronto, Ontario: Ministry of Correctional Services, January, 1981

Sacks, H.R. "Promises, Performance and Principles: An Empirical Study". *Connecticut Law Review*, 9:3, 1977.

Waller, I. *Men Released From Prison*. Toronto, Ontario: University of Toronto Press, 1974.

APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
<b>SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY</b>		
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Single	82	(of 137) 59.9
Married, common-law	39	28.5
Separated, divorced	16	11.7
<b>HIGHEST GRADE ACHIEVED</b>		
Grade 2-8	33	(of 131) 25.2
Grade 9 or 10	64	48.9
Grade 11-13	32	24.4
Higher than Grade 13	2	1.5
<b>WORK STATUS</b>		
Employed	64	(of 138) 46.4
Unemployed	67	48.6
Student, housewife, pensioner, workmen's compensation	7	5.1
<b>EMPLOYMENT RECORD</b>		
Good or steady	22	(of 86) 25.6
Fairly good or intermittent	52	60.5
Rarely or never worked	11	12.8
Disabled, workmen's compensation	1	1.2
<b>RACIAL ORIGIN</b>		
Caucasian	121	(of 138) 87.7
Native Indian	10	7.2
Other	7	5.1
<b>CURRENT CRIMINAL HISTORY</b>		
<b>OFFENCES LEADING TO ORIGINAL INCARCERATION</b>		
Person offences	14	(of 138) 10.1
Property offences	92	66.7
Morals/decency offences	4	2.9
Order/peace offences	47	34.1
Liquor offences	17	12.3
Drug offences	20	14.5

APPENDIX A CONTINUED  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
PROBATION TO FOLLOW INCARCERATION	43 of 115	37.4
<b>OFFENCE DETAILS</b>		
Peer influence	14	(of 50) 28.0
Pleasure, money	8	16.0
Alcohol/drugs	7	14.0
Financial pressures	5	10.0
DRINKING DURING OFFENCE	39 of 138	28.3
ON DRUGS DURING OFFENCE	10 of 138	7.2
ON PROBATION DURING OFFENCE	31 of 138	22.5
ON REMAND DURING OFFENCE	8 of 138	5.8
<b>PRIOR CRIMINAL HISTORY</b>		
<b>YEAR OF ORIGINAL SENTENCE</b>		
1978	7	(of 138) 5.1
1979	131	94.9
<b>TIME SINCE FIRST CONVICTION</b>		
6 or more years	37	(of 93) 39.8
4-5 years	8	8.6
2-3 years	29	31.2
Within the year	19	20.4
<b>TIME SINCE FIRST INCARCERATION</b>		
6 or more years	22	(of 59) 37.3
4-5 years	10	16.9
2-3 years	14	23.7
Within the year	13	22.0
<b>TIME SINCE LAST MAJOR CONVICTION</b>		
6 or more years	10	(of 87) 11.5
4-5 years	3	3.4
2-3 years	31	35.6
Within the year	43	49.4
<b>LONGEST PRIOR INCARCERATION</b>		
1-6 months	30	(of 63) 47.6
7-24 months	26	41.3
Over 24 months	7	11.1

APPENDIX A CONTINUED  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
DRUGS OR ALCOHOL INVOLVED IN PRIOR CHARGES	33 of 138	23.9
TOTAL PRIOR CONVICTIONS		(of 138)
None	35	25.4
One	28	20.3
More than one	75	54.3
TOTAL PRIOR INCARCERATIONS		(of 138)
None	75	54.3
One	19	13.8
More than one	44	31.9
TOTAL PRIOR PROBATIONS		(of 138)
None	61	44.2
One	50	36.2
More than one	27	19.6
HAD PRIOR BREACHES OF PROBATION	35 of 77	45.4
HAD PRIOR PAROLES	14 of 138	10.1
HAD PRIOR BREACHES OF PAROLE	10 of 14	71.4
IN TROUBLE AS A JUVENILE	27 of 138	19.6
WAS IN TRAINING SCHOOL	17 of 138	12.3
AGE AT FIRST CONVICTION		(of 135)
Juvenile, under 16 years	31	23.0
16-17 years	35	25.9
18-20 years	27	20.0
21 years and older	42	31.1
PROBLEM AREAS		(of 138)
PERSONAL PROBLEM AREAS		(of 138)
Alcohol problem	57	41.3
Drug problem	21	15.2
Financial problem	10	7.2
Psychological problem	14	10.1
Family problem	41	29.7
Bad associates	16	11.6

APPENDIX A CONTINUED  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
INSTITUTIONAL RECORD		(of 111)
INSTITUTIONAL RECORD		(of 111)
Exceptionally good	16	14.4
Few or no problems	61	55.0
Some incidents	15	13.5
Behaviour problem	19	17.1
INSTITUTIONAL PUNISHMENT		(of 35)
Segregation	12	34.3
Warned & counselled	12	34.3
Loss of earned remission	11	31.4
INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMES		(of 69)
T.A.	14	20.3
Educational T.A.	3	4.3
Employment T.A.	25	36.2
O.M.I.P.	2	2.9
C.R.C.	27	39.1
Academic	7	10.1
Trade Training	9	13.0
Drug/alcohol treatment	5	7.2
GATU	2	2.9
Volunteer work	2	2.9
Other	2	2.9
HAD T.A., C.R.C., O.M.I.P. RELEASE	54 of 69	78.3
TREATMENT		(of 138)
ANY TREATMENT INDICATED		(of 138)
Before incarceration	30	21.7
During incarceration	42	30.4
Planned for after incarceration	31	22.5
DRUG/ALCOHOL TREATMENT INDICATED		(of 138)
Treatment indicated (before, during or planned)	44	31.9
None mentioned	94	68.1

APPENDIX A CONTINUED  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
WHEN DRUG/ALCOHOL TREATMENT INDICATED		
Before incarceration	12 of 30	40.0
During incarceration	29 of 42	69.0
Planned for after incarceration	22 of 31	71.0
PAROLE HEARINGS		
AGE AT INITIAL HEARING		(of 138)
16-17 years	13	9.4
18-20 years	40	29.0
21-25 years	30	21.7
26-35 years	31	22.5
36-71 years	24	17.4
DECISION AT INITIAL HEARING		(of 138)
Parole granted	102	73.9
No action	21	15.2
Deferred	15	10.9
LIVING SITUATION PLANS		(of 131)
With parents/family	68	51.9
With wife, girlfriend, common-law wife	27	20.6
With wife (or common-law wife) and children	17	13.0
In halfway house or hostel	12	9.2
With friend	3	2.3
Alone	4	3.0
LIVING SITUATION PLANS CONFIRMED	73 of 102	71.6
LIVING SITUATION PLANS APPROVED	50 of 52	96.1
WORK/SCHOOL PLANS		(of 138)
Plans for work	98	71.0
Plans for school	14	10.1
Nothing definite, gov't, assistance, treatment	26	18.8
WORK/SCHOOL PLANS CONFIRMED	52 of 138	37.7

APPENDIX A CONTINUED  
DESCRIPTION OF PAROLED INMATES

DESCRIPTION	N	%
WORK/SCHOOL PLANS APPROVED	31 of 138	22.5
PAROLE CONDITIONS (of 75)		
Abstain from alcohol/drugs & premises where dispensed	57	76.0
Intensive supervision	9	12.0
Curfew	2	2.7
Not to associate with/to be present in	7	9.3
Attend AA or other alcohol treatment/ARF	19	25.3
Seek & maintain employment/education	12	16.0
Deportation/return to home province	1	1.3
Seek credit/financial counselling, complete payments	2	2.7
Adhere to living arrangements	7	9.3
No driving	7	9.3
No weapons	4	5.3
Obey house rules	2	2.7
Same as probation, or as imposed by P.O.	3	4.0
Unknown	1	1.3

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

OFFENCES LEADING TO OFFICIAL MINISTRY RECONTACT

OFFENCES (committed at least one):	TYPE OF MCS RECONTACT			
	PAROLE REVOCATION N (% of 19)	REMAND TO INSTITUTION & RELEASE N (% of 37)	SENTENCE TO INSTITUTION N (% of 87)	PROBATION N (% of 27)
<u>AGAINST PERSON:</u>				
• assault (common, bodily)	3 (15.8)	9 (24.3)	4 (4.6)	2 (7.4)
• assault police	1 (5.3)	4 (10.8)	4 (4.6)	2 (7.4)
• threat injure person	- (-)	2 (5.4)	- (-)	1 (3.7)
<u>AGAINST PROPERTY:</u>				
• theft under \$200 (incl.att.)	2 (10.5)	6 (16.2)	25 (28.7)	7 (25.9)
• theft over \$200 (incl. auto theft)	4 (21.1)	3 (8.1)	10 (11.5)	2 (7.4)
• take vehicle without consent	1 (5.3)	- (-)	3 (3.4)	- (-)
• break and enter (& att.)	5 (26.3)	18 (48.6)	27 (31.0)	11 (40.7)
• forgery	- (-)	- (-)	1 (1.1)	- (-)
• fraud, illegal use of credit	1 (5.3)	1 (2.7)	2 (2.3)	1 (3.7)
• false pretences, personate	1 (5.3)	1 (2.7)	2 (2.3)	1 (3.7)
• uttering (& att.)	- (-)	1 (2.7)	- (-)	- (-)
• mischief dangerous	1 (5.3)	- (-)	1 (1.1)	- (-)
• mischief causing damage, wilful damage, public mischief	1 (5.3)	1 (2.7)	6 (6.9)	1 (3.7)
• possess stolen property under \$200	1 (5.3)	6 (16.2)	8 (9.2)	3 (11.1)
• possess stolen property over \$200	2 (10.5)	5 (13.5)	6 (6.9)	2 (7.4)
• possess burglary tools	- (-)	2 (5.4)	2 (2.3)	1 (3.7)
• robbery	2 (10.5)	2 (5.4)	4 (4.6)	1 (3.7)

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

OFFENCES LEADING TO OFFICIAL MINISTRY RECONTACT

OFFENCES (committed at least one):	TYPE OF MCS RECONTACT			
	PAROLE REVOCATION N (% of 19)	REMAND TO INSTITUTION & RELEASE N (% of 37)	SENTENCE TO INSTITUTION N (% of 87)	PROBATION N (% of 27)
<u>AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS &amp; DECENCY:</u>				
• indecent act	- ( - )	1 ( 2.7)	- ( - )	1 ( 3.7)
• indecent assault	- ( - )	- ( - )	3 ( 3.4)	- ( - )
<u>AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER &amp; PEACE:</u>				
• obstruct police/justice	- ( - )	2 ( 5.4)	3 ( 3.4)	1 ( 3.7)
• fail to appear, breach of recognizance, breach of bail	- ( - )	8 (21.6)	14 (16.1)	2 ( 7.4)
• counterfeit-summary	- ( - )	1 ( 2.7)	- ( - )	- ( - )
• breach of probation	1 ( 5.3)	2 ( 5.4)	10 (11.5)	2 ( 7.4)
• cause disturbance	- ( - )	2 ( 5.4)	5 ( 5.7)	1 ( 3.7)
• weapons & firearms & explosives	3 (15.8)	2 ( 5.4)	5 ( 5.7)	2 ( 7.4)
• criminal negligence with motor vehicle	1 ( 5.3)	- ( - )	1 ( 1.1)	- ( - )
• escape, unlawfully at large	3 (15.8)	4 (10.8)	4 ( 4.6)	2 ( 7.4)
• resist arrest	- ( - )	1 ( 2.7)	- ( - )	1 ( 3.7)
<u>DRUG OFFENCE:</u>				
• simple possession (marijuana, restricted drug, narcotic)	- ( - )	1 ( 2.7)	5 ( 5.7)	2 ( 7.4)

APPENDIX B CONTINUED

OFFENCES LEADING TO OFFICIAL MINISTRY RECONTACT

OFFENCES (committed at least one):	TYPE OF MCS RECONTACT			
	PAROLE REVOCATION N (% of 19)	REMAND TO INSTITUTION & RELEASE N (% of 37)	SENTENCE TO INSTITUTION N (% of 87)	PROBATION N (% of 27)
<u>TRAFFIC OFFENCE:</u>				
• drive while license suspended	1 (5.3)	- (-)	8 (9.2)	2 (7.4)
• dangerous driving	2 (10.5)	- (-)	11 (12.6)	1 (3.7)
• fail to remain at scene of accident	- (-)	- (-)	2 (2.3)	2 (7.4)
• Highway Traffic Act	- (-)	- (-)	2 (2.3)	1 (3.7)
<u>LIQUOR OFFENCE:</u>				
• impaired driving, over 80	2 (10.5)	2 (5.4)	7 (8.0)	2 (7.4)
• Liquor Control Act	- (-)	- (-)	13 (14.9)	1 (3.7)
<u>OTHER OFFENCE:</u>	- (-)	- (-)	7 (8.0)	- (-)
<u>UNKNOWN OFFENCE:</u>	1 (5.3)	- (-)	3 (3.4)	1 (3.7)

┌  
└

**END**