



National Parole Board

Statistics 1971

Part II

Mandatory Supervision Clientele
Statistics

014271

National Parole Board

Statistics 1971

Part II Mandatory Supervision Clientele Statistics

In 1971, the National Parole Board was composed as follows:

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Vice-Chairman -- André Therrien

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Executive Director -- F.P. Miller

Board Secretary -- Georges Vincent

This publication is one of a three-part annual statistical series, commencing for the reporting year 1971. The series is as follows:

Part I -- Parole Clientele Statistics

Part II -- Mandatory Supervision Clientele Statistics

Part III -- Criminal Records Act Applicant Statistics

Copies of this series may be obtained by writing to the Information Office, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R1

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Glossary of Terms Used in the Report

Introduction

Mandatory Supervision is a new community-based correctional program implemented by the National Parole Board. The Mandatory Supervision statistics in this publication cover the first year of the program's operation. They represent the first output from the Mandatory Supervision Statistical Reporting System, initiated jointly by the National Parole Service and Statistical Information Centre of the Department of the Solicitor General.

It is the purpose of this system to record statistical data on the social and criminal characteristics of persons subject to statutory release for purposes of Mandatory Supervision under the Parole Act.

To facilitate longitudinal research, or comparative studies for the same year, it is planned to retain the same table format for Mandatory Supervision statistics as that published since 1968 for statistics on the parole clientele. There are, however, certain constraints: first, over the years there are changes in legislation, regulations and policy; secondly, there are essential differences between the Mandatory Supervision and Parole programs. For example, legislation for Mandatory Supervision is presently proclaimed to enable such release from federal correctional institutions only and certain categories of offenders, such as those sentenced to indefinite or life terms, are ineligible for release on Mandatory Supervision.

There are two sets of tables in this publication:

1. Characteristics of persons released on Mandatory Supervision in 1971 (Tables 1.1 - 1.6)
2. Characteristics of persons whose Mandatory Supervision terminated in 1971 (Tables 2.1 - 2.13)

Since Mandatory Supervision is a type of non-discretionary statutory release, it follows that there is no series covering the characteristics of persons denied Mandatory Supervision as the situation does not arise. In this, the present publication differs from its parole counterpart, in which such statistics are provided.

Some special word is necessary in connection with each of the two table series:

1. Mandatory Supervision Releases

As indicated in the Glossary of Terminology Used in the Report, these are cases where release is authorized by the Parole Act. Release on Mandatory Supervision, therefore, does not follow an exercise of discretion by the Board in relation to it.

An inmate subject to Mandatory Supervision release may, however, have been subject to Board review had he earlier applied for release on parole and the Board has decided to refuse parole, or if his case was automatically reviewed as required under the terms of the Parole Act.

The present statistical reporting program does not presently provide for integration of data in respect to prior-parole review and Mandatory Supervision release on the present term. It does provide, however, for provision of data covering whether a person has been released on parole during previous terms and whether the person is a parole violator.

The tables in this report reflect a duplicated count. Accordingly, if the same inmate is released twice on Mandatory Supervision in the course of the same calendar year, both releases will be incorporated in the population.

2. Mandatory Supervision Terminations

All persons recorded as a Mandatory Supervision release will, eventually, also be reported as a Mandatory Supervision Termination. This will ordinarily be in the year in which the Warrant of Committal expires. If the Mandatory Supervision is earlier violated - represented by Board decisions of Revocation or recognition of Forfeiture as defined in the Glossary - it will be reported in the year of such action. Alternatively, a small number of other cases exist where, for example, the inmate released on Mandatory Supervision dies, or a sentence is reduced by Court Order resulting in immediate termination of the sentence and, therefore, Mandatory Supervision.

Introduction, Concluded

The data reported in this publication are derived from the case files of the National Parole Board by the Statistical Information Centre, which is responsible for its uniform capture, process and presentation. Enquiries on technical aspects of the content of this publication should be addressed to the Chief, Statistical Information Centre, Department of the Solicitor General, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P8.

Additional copies of this report are available from the Information Office, National Parole Board, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0R1.

Index of variables used in the report

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	Releases	Terminations
Age Group	1.1	2.1
Dangerous Sexual Offender	1.15	
Destination: Province of	1.1, 1.3, 1.10	2.8
Drug User	1.7, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15	2.5
Habitual Criminal	1.15	
Institution of Release	1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5	2.2
Month of Termination		2.9
Offence: Similar Type of		2.13
Offence: Type of	1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10	2.3
Other Offences	1.6	2.3
Parole Violator	1.7, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15	2.5
Percentage of Time Served	1.4, 1.9, 1.12, 1.14, 1.16	2.7
Previous Convictions and Dispositions	1.7, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15	2.5
Problem Drinker	1.7, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15	2.5
Province of Destination	1.1, 1.3, 1.10	2.8
Revocation: Reasons for		2.12
Sentence: Length of	1.6, 1.11, 1.12	2.4
Sex	1.1	2.1
Similar Type of Offence		2.13
Supervision: Type of	1.5, 1.8, 1.11, 1.13, 1.16	2.6
Suspension of Mandatory Supervision		2.11
Termination: Type of		2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, 2.7, 2.8, 2.9, 2.10, 2.11, 2.13.
Time on Mandatory Supervision		2.10
Time Served: Length of	1.4, 1.9, 1.12, 1.14, 1.16	2.7
Time Served: Percentage of	1.4, 1.9, 1.12, 1.14, 1.16	2.7

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PART TWO - Mandatory Supervision Terminations

Type of Termination	2.1
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Suspension of Mandatory Supervision	2.5
Supervision: Type of	2.5
Sex	2.3
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Revocation: Reasons for	2.13
Province of Destination	2.9
Problem Drinker	2.2
Previous Convictions and Dispositions	2.5
Parole Violator	2.1
Other Offences	
Offence: Type of	
Offence: Similar Type of	
Month of Termination	
Institution of Release	
Drug User	
Age Group	

Table 1.1 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Sex and Age Group by Institution of Release, 1971.

Age Group	Institution of Release																					
	Total	Dor-ches-ter	Spring-hill	St-Vin-cent-de-Paul	Leclerc	Cowans-ville	St-Hu-ber-t	Archam-bault	Laval	Prison for Women	Collins Bay	Joyce-ville	Wark-worth	Mill-haven	Manito-ba	Saskat-chewan	Drum-heller	Bri-tish Colum-bia	Matsqui	William Head	West Georgia Centre	Mental Hos-pitals
Grand Total.....	96	7	3	1	2	2	2	5	2	2	11	3	2	2	11	5	5	10	15	1	4	1
Men - Total.....	94	7	3	1	2	2	2	5	2	—	11	3	2	2	11	5	5	10	15	1	4	1
18 years and under.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years.....	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 years.....	25	1	2	1	1	—	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	5	2	1	2	2	—	1	—
25 - 29 years.....	26	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	4	—	2	7	5	—	—	—
30 - 34 years.....	18	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	—	2	1	1	1	—	1	—	2	—
35 - 39 years.....	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—
40 - 44 years.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
45 - 49 years.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
50 - 54 years.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—
Women - Total.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
18 years and under.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 - 24 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 - 29 years.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 - 34 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 - 39 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 - 44 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 - 49 years.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 - 54 years.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

There were 96 releases on mandatory supervision during 1971, of which 94 were male.

There was no particular pattern of release in relation to the security level of the institution releasing.

The number of releases per region was as follows:

Eastern	10
Quebec	14
Central (Ontario)	20
Western	51

Approximately one-quarter of the inmates released were 20-24 years of age; another one-quarter were 25-29 years old.

Table 1.2 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Institution of Release by Type of Offence, 1971

Institution of Release	Type of Offence																					
	Total	Murder	Attempted murder	Man-slaughter	Rape	Other Sexual Offences	Wounding	Assaults	Robbery	Breaking and Entering	Prison Breach	Theft	Have Stolen Goods	Frauds	Prostitution and Procuring	Offensive Weapons	Other Criminal Code	Narcotic Control Act	Other Federal Statutes	Other Provincial Statutes	Parole Revocation	Parole Forfeiture
Grand Total.....	96	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	11	11	3	3	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	12	40
Dorchester.....	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Springhill.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St-Vincent-de-Paul.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leclerc.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cowansville.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St-Hubert Centre.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Archaubault.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Laval.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Prison for Women.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Collins Bay.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Joyceville.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Worthington.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Millhaven.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manitoba.....	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4
Saskatchewan.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Alberta.....	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
British Columbia.....	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	3
Marathon.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	7
William Head.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
West Georgia Centre.....	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Montreal Hospitals.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Parole violation was the single largest type of offence for which inmates released on mandatory supervision in 1971 had been incarcerated; there were 40 forfeiture and 12 revocation cases accounting for 34.2 per cent of total releases. Property offences (breaking and entering, theft, have stolen goods, and frauds) comprised 23 out of 96 cases or 24.0 per cent. Person offences were not largely important in the backgrounds of these releases (unless the parole forfeiture cases had been admitted originally for person offences or had forfeited their paroles due to the commission of such). The offence of prison breach (escape, unlawfully at large) accounted for 11 cases or 11.5 per cent of the total releases.

Table 1.3 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Institution of Release by Province of Destination, 1971

Institution of Release	Province of Destination											
	Total	Newfound- land	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Québec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
Grand Total	96	2	4	5	—	14	23	10	3	8	27	—
Dorchester	7	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Springhill	3	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
St Vincent-de-Paul	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leclerc	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cowansville	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
St-Hubert	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Archambault	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laval	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison for Women	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Collin's Bay	11	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	1	—	—	—
Joyceville	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Warkworth	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Millhaven	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Manitoba	11	1	—	—	—	—	1	8	—	1	—	—
Saskatchewan	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—
Drumheller	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	—	—
British Columbia	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Matsqui	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	13	—
William Head	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Georgia Centre	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mental Hospitals	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—

Most of the inmates released on mandatory supervision resided in the province or region within which they were incarcerated.

Table 1.4 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Institution of Release by Length and Percentage of Time Served, 1971

Institution of Release	Length and Percentage of Time Served													
	Total	1 and 2 months	3 months and under 6	6 months exact	More than 6 months less than 12	12 months and under 18	18 months and under 24	2 years and under 3	3 years and under 4	Total	Less than 35%	35 - 49%	50 - 69%	70% and over
Grand Total	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Dorchester	7	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	-	7	-	-	5	2
Springhill	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	1
St-Vincent-de-Paul	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Leclerc	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Cowansville	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
St-Hubert	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Archambault	5	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	5	-	-	3	2
Laval	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Prison for Women	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Collins Bay	11	-	1	-	3	4	3	-	-	11	-	-	5	6
Joyceville	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	1	2
Warkworth	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Millhaven	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Maritoba	11	-	1	1	3	3	2	1	-	11	-	1	7	3
Saskatchewan	5	-	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	1
Drumheller	5	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	4	1
British Columbia	10	1	1	1	2	3	-	2	-	10	1	-	3	6
Matsqui	15	-	-	1	3	7	1	3	-	15	-	-	12	3
William Head	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
West Georgia Centre	4	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	-	3	1
Mental Hospitals	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-

The largest proportion of individuals released on mandatory supervision had served between 12 and 18 months prior to release (35 cases or 36.5 per cent). Another 30.2 per cent of releases had served more than 6 months but less than 12.

As would be expected due to the nature of mandatory supervision, the majority of inmates, 61 or 63.5 per cent, were released after serving 50-69% of their full sentence; another 34.4 per cent were released after serving 70% or more of their sentence.

Table 1.5 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Institution of Release by Type of Supervision, 1971.

Institution of Release	Type of Supervision					
	Total	Private Agency	Public Agency	National Parole Service	Other	No Supervision
Grand Total.....	96	21	11	63	-	1
Dorchester.....	7	-	-	7	-	-
Springhill.....	3	2	-	1	-	-
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1	1	-	-	-	-
Leclerc.....	2	1	-	1	-	-
Cowansville.....	2	1	-	1	-	-
St. Hubert.....	2	-	-	2	-	-
Archambault.....	5	1	-	4	-	-
Minimum Lava.....	2	1	-	1	-	-
Women's Prison.....	2	1	-	1	-	-
Collins Bay.....	11	3	-	8	-	-
Joyceville.....	3	1	-	2	-	-
Warkworth.....	2	-	-	2	-	-
Millhaven.....	2	1	-	-	-	1
Manitoba.....	11	1	-	10	-	-
Saskatchewan.....	5	1	3	1	-	-
Drumheller.....	5	1	3	1	-	-
British Columbia.....	10	1	4	5	-	-
Matsqui.....	15	4	-	11	-	-
William Head.....	1	-	-	1	-	-
West Georgia Centre.....	4	-	1	3	-	-
Mental Hospitals.....	1	-	-	1	-	-

The National Parole Service supervised 65.6 per cent of the mandatory supervision releases, private agencies 21.9 per cent, and public agencies 11.5 per cent.

Table 1.6 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Type of Offence by Length of Sentence and Other Offences, 1971.

Type of Offence	Length of Sentence										Other Offences		
	Total	1 and 2 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 9 months	9 and under 12 months	12 and under 18 months	18 and under 24 months	2 years and under 3	3 years and under 4	Definite - Indefinite	Total	Yes	No
Total.....	96	-	-	4	9	28	13	33	9	-	96	77	19
Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual Offences.....	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Wounding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	-
Robbery.....	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Breaking and Entering.....	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	-	11	3	8
Prison Breach.....	11	-	-	2	2	-	-	4	3	-	11	11	-
Theft.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	1	2
Have Stolen Goods.....	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	3	3	-
Frauds.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	6	5	1
Prostitution and Procuring.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Weapons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	3	2
Narcotic Control Act.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Provincial Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parole Violator:													
Forfeiture.....	40	-	-	-	5	19	13	-	3	-	40	40	-
Revocation.....	12	-	-	2	2	8	-	-	-	-	12	9	3

The single largest cluster of individuals released on mandatory supervision had been given sentences of 2 years and under 3 for their offence (34.4 per cent); 19 of these 33 individuals had been sentenced for property offences. Another 28 individuals, 29.2 per cent, had sentences of 12-18 months to serve; 27 of these persons were incarcerated for parole forfeitures or revocations.

Of the total 96 releases, 77 or 80.2 per cent had committed other offences in addition to the major offence coded; 49 of these individuals were parole violators, 12 were property offenders, 11 were individuals committed for prison breach.

Table 1.7 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Type of Offence by Previous Convictions and Dispositions and Whether Parole Violator, Drug User, Problem Drinker, 1971.

Type of Offence	Total	Previous Convictions			Previous Penitentiary			Previous Gaol or Reformatory			Previous Probation			Previous Parole			Parole Violator			Drug User			Problem Drinker		
		Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated
Total.....	96	96	-	-	76	20	-	86	10	-	18	78	-	66	30	-	61	35	-	12	77	7	39	53	4
Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual Offences.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Wounding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults.....	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Robbery.....	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	-
Breaking and Entering.....	11	11	-	-	8	3	-	9	2	-	5	6	-	4	7	-	4	7	-	2	8	7	5	6	-
Prison Breach.....	11	11	-	-	7	4	-	9	2	-	2	9	-	5	6	-	1	10	-	1	7	3	8	2	1
Theft.....	3	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	-
Have Stolen Goods.....	3	3	-	-	2	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	2	-	2	1	-
Frauds.....	6	6	-	-	4	2	-	6	-	-	2	4	-	3	3	-	3	3	-	-	6	-	2	4	-
Prostitution and Procuring.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Weapons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code.....	5	5	-	-	2	3	-	4	1	-	2	3	-	2	3	-	1	4	-	1	4	-	2	3	-
Narcotic Control Act.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Provincial Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parole Violator:																									
Forfeiture.....	40	40	-	-	36	4	-	38	2	-	5	35	-	40	-	-	40	-	-	3	34	3	10	27	3
Revocation.....	12	12	-	-	11	1	-	10	2	-	1	11	-	12	-	-	12	-	-	2	10	-	5	7	-

All of the individuals released on mandatory supervision in 1971 had previous convictions recorded against them; 79.2 per cent had served previous penitentiary terms and 89.6 per cent previous gaol or reformatory terms; 18.8 per cent had previous probation experience, and 68.8 per cent had previous paroles, 92.4 per cent of which were violated.

There were 12 classified drug users among the released inmates (12.5 per cent) and 39 problem drinkers (40.6 per cent).

Table 1.8 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Type of Offence by Type of Supervision, 1971.

Type of Offence	Type of Supervision					
	Total	Private Agency	Public Agency	National Parole Service	Other	No Supervision
Total.....	96	21	11	63	-	1
Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual Offences.....	1	-	-	1	-	-
Wounding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults.....	2	-	-	2	-	-
Robbery.....	2	-	-	2	-	-
Breaking and Entering.....	11	1	-	10	-	-
Prison Breach.....	11	2	2	7	-	-
Theft.....	3	1	-	2	-	-
Have Stolen Goods.....	3	-	-	2	-	1
Frauds.....	6	3	-	3	-	-
Prostitution and Procuring.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Weapons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code.....	5	-	-	5	-	-
Narcotic Control Act.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Provincial Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parole Violator:						
Forfeiture.....	40	10	5	25	-	-
Revocation.....	12	4	4	4	-	-

The National Parole Service supervised the majority of the mandatory supervision releases. Parole violators accounted for 46.0 per cent of their 63 clients.

Table 1.9 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Type of Offence by Length and Percentage of Time Served, 1971.

Type of Offence	Length and Percentage of Time Served													
	Total	1 and 2 months	3 - 6 months	6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 18 months	18 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	Total	Less than 35%	35 - 49%	50-69%	70% and over
Total.....	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual Offences.....	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Wounding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults.....	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1
Robbery.....	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Breaking and Entering.....	11	-	-	-	1	8	-	2	-	11	-	-	8	3
Prison Breach.....	11	-	2	1	1	-	3	4	-	11	-	-	3	8
Theft.....	3	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	2	1
Have Stolen Goods.....	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	-	-	-	3
Frauds.....	6	-	-	-	-	3	2	1	-	6	-	-	2	4
Prostitution and Procuring....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Weapons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code.....	5	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	3
Narcotic Control Act.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Provincial Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parole Violators:														
Forfeiture.....	40	1	-	1	21	13	2	1	1	40	1	-	33	6
Revocation.....	12	-	4	2	6	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	10	1

Twelve of the 23 property offenders served 50-69% of their full sentence prior to release; 43 of the 52 parole violators (82.7 per cent) also served 50-69% of their sentence before release.

Table 1.10 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Type of Offence by Province of Destination, 1971.

Type of Offence	Total	Province of Destination										
		New-found-land	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Prince Edward Island	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Yukon and Northwest Territories
Total.....	96	2	—	3	5	14	23	10	3	8	27	1
Murder.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Attempted Murder.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manslaughter.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rape.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Sexual Offences.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Wounding.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Assaults.....	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Robbery.....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Breaking and Entering.....	11	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	2	—	4	—
Prison Breach.....	11	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	—	—	4	—
Theft.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Have Stolen Goods.....	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Frauds.....	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—
Prostitution and Procuring..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Weapons.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Criminal Code.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	2	—
Narcotic Control Act.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Federal Statutes.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Provincial Statutes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Parole Violator:												
Forfeiture.....	40	—	—	3	3	10	4	5	—	4	10	1
Revocation.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	1	2	3	—

Almost an equal number of inmates went to Ontario and British Columbia upon release (24.0 per cent and 28.1 per cent respectively).

Parole violators comprised 10 of the 14 inmates who went to Quebec, 8 of the 23 who went to Ontario, and 13 of the 27 who went to British Columbia. Ontario received 10 of the 23 property offenders.

Table 1.11 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Length of Sentence by Type of Supervision, 1971.

Length of Sentence	Type of Supervision					
	Total	Private Agency	Public Agency	National Parole Service	Other	No Supervision
Total.....	96	21	11	63	-	1
1 and 2 months.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 and under 6 months.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 and under 9 months.....	4	-	3	1	-	-
9 and under 12 months.....	9	1	1	7	-	-
12 and under 18 months.....	28	9	7	12	-	-
18 and under 24 months.....	13	4	-	9	-	-
2 years and under 3.....	33	5	-	27	-	1
3 years and under 4.....	9	2	-	7	-	-

Of the 63 individuals supervised by the National Parole Service, 27 or 42.9 per cent had been serving sentences of 2-3 years in length. The largest proportion of private agency and public agency clients were serving sentences of 12-18 months prior to release.

Table 1.12 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Length of Sentence by Length and Percentage of Time Served, 1971.

Length of Sentence	Length and Percentage of Time Served													
	Total	1 and 2 months	3 - 6 months	6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 18 months	18 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	Total	Less than 35%	35 - 49%	50 - 69%	70% and over
Total.....	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
1 and 2 months.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 and under 6 months.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 and under 9 months.....	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	4	-
9 and under 12 months.....	9	1	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	9	1	-	6	2
12 and under 18 months.....	28	-	1	1	24	2	-	-	-	28	-	1	23	4
18 and under 24 months.....	13	-	-	-	1	11	1	-	-	13	-	-	11	2
2 years and under 3.....	33	-	-	-	-	22	9	2	-	33	-	-	14	19
3 years and under 4.....	9	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	9	-	-	3	6

Though the length of sentences imposed tended to be short, due perhaps to the large number of parole violators serving remanets, the proportion of the sentence actually served was high, due to the time eligibility requirements for mandatory supervision release.

Contrary to the other length of sentence categories, the larger proportion of the 33 inmates serving 2-3 years served 70% or more of their sentence prior to release.

Table 1.13 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Previous Convictions and Dispositions and Whether Parole Violator, Drug User or Problem Drinker by Type of Supervision, 1971.

Previous Convictions and Dispositions	Type of Supervision					
	Total	Private Agency	Public Agency	National Parole Service	Other	No Supervision
Total	96	21	11	63	-	1
Previous Convictions	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	96	21	11	63	-	1
No	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Penitentiary	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	76	18	9	48	-	1
No	20	3	2	15	-	-
Previous Gaol or Reformatory	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	86	19	11	55	-	1
No	10	2	-	8	-	-
Previous Probation	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	18	3	2	13	-	-
No	78	18	9	50	-	1
Previous Parole	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	66	17	10	39	-	-
No	30	4	1	24	-	1
Parole Violator	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	61	17	9	35	-	-
No	35	4	2	28	-	1
Drug User	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	12	1	1	10	-	-
No	77	18	9	49	-	1
Not Stated	7	2	1	4	-	-
Problem Drinker	96	21	11	63	-	1
Yes	39	9	6	23	-	1
No	53	11	4	38	-	-
Not Stated	4	1	1	2	-	-

All of the individuals released on mandatory supervision had a record of previous convictions; the distribution of the other dispositions according to type of supervision is as follows (in per cent).

	<u>Private Agency</u>	<u>Public Agency</u>	<u>National Parole Service</u>
Previous Penitentiary:	85.7	81.8	76.2
Previous Gaol:	90.5	100.0	87.3
Previous Probation:	14.3	18.2	20.6
Previous Parole:	81.0	90.9	61.9
Parole Violator: (1)	100.0	90.0	89.7

Ten of the 12 drug users and 23 of the 39 problem drinkers were supervised by the National Parole Service.

(1) Using as a base the number with previous paroles.

Table 1.14 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Previous Convictions and Dispositions And Whether Parole Violator, Drug User, Problem Drinker By Length And Percentage of Time Served, 1971.

Previous Convictions and Dispositions	Length and Percentage of Time Served													
	Total	1 and 2 months	3 - 6 months	6 months	6 - 12 months	12 - 18 months	18 - 24 months	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	Total	Less than 35%	35 - 49%	50 - 69%	70% and over
Total	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Previous Convictions	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
No.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Penitentiary	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	76	1	4	4	25	26	9	6	1	76	1	1	51	23
No.....	20	-	2	-	4	9	2	3	-	20	-	-	10	10
Previous Gaol or Reformatory	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	86	1	6	2	27	30	11	8	1	86	1	1	54	30
No.....	10	-	-	2	2	5	-	1	-	10	-	-	7	3
Previous Probation	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	18	-	2	-	5	7	3	1	-	18	-	1	11	6
No.....	78	1	4	4	24	28	8	8	1	78	1	-	50	27
Previous Parole	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	66	1	5	4	27	19	5	4	1	66	1	1	49	15
No.....	30	-	1	-	2	16	6	5	-	30	-	-	12	18
Parole Violator	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	61	1	4	4	27	18	3	3	1	61	1	1	47	12
No.....	35	-	2	-	2	17	8	6	-	35	-	-	14	21
Drug User	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	12	-	1	-	3	5	2	1	-	12	-	-	5	7
No.....	77	1	4	4	25	28	7	7	1	77	1	1	52	23
Not Stated.....	7	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-	7	-	-	4	3
Problem Drinker	96	1	6	4	29	35	11	9	1	96	1	1	61	33
Yes.....	39	1	2	1	10	16	4	5	-	39	1	-	24	14
No.....	53	-	4	3	17	18	7	3	1	53	-	1	35	17
Not Stated.....	4	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	2	2

Of the 61 inmates who had served 50-69% of their sentence prior to release, 51 or 83.6 per cent had served previous penitentiary terms, 54 or 88.5 per cent previous gaol or reformatory terms, 11 or 18.0 per cent previous probation periods, and 49 or 80.3 per cent previous parole periods; 47 of these previous paroles were violated. Of the 61 inmates in this group, 39.3 per cent were classified as problem drinkers.

Of the 33 releases who served 70% or more of their sentence 69.7 per cent had served previous penitentiary, 90.9 per cent previous gaol, 18.2 per cent previous probation, and 45.5 per cent previous parole terms; 30.3 per cent of these paroles were violated.

Table 1.15 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Previous Convictions and Dispositions by Habitual Criminal, Dangerous Sexual Offender, Parole Violator, Drug User, or Problem Drinker, 1971

Previous Convictions and Dispositions	Habitual Criminal, Dangerous Sexual Offender, Parole Violator, Drug User, or Problem Drinker												
	Total	Habitual Criminal		Dangerous Sexual Offender		Parole Violator		Drug User			Problem Drinker		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Not Stated	Yes	No	Not Stated
Total.....	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Previous Convictions	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Yes.....	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
No.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Previous Penitentiary	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Yes.....	76	1	75	-	76	55	21	8	63	5	29	43	4
No.....	20	-	20	-	20	6	14	4	14	2	10	10	-
Previous Gaol or Reformatory	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Yes.....	86	1	85	-	86	55	31	10	69	7	33	49	4
No.....	10	-	10	-	10	6	4	2	8	-	6	4	-
Previous Probation	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Yes.....	18	-	18	-	18	10	8	2	15	1	7	11	-
No.....	78	1	77	-	78	51	27	10	62	6	32	42	4
Previous Parole	96	1	95	-	96	61	35	12	77	7	39	53	4
Yes.....	66	1	65	-	66	61	5	7	55	4	22	41	3
No.....	30	-	30	-	30	-	30	5	22	3	17	12	1

There was 1 habitual criminal and no dangerous sexual offenders released through the mandatory supervision programme in 1971.

Almost two-thirds of the 96 releases had a record of parole violation (61 cases). The same proportion of this grouping, 90.2 per cent had served previous penitentiary and/or gaol terms.

One-eighth of the 96 releases were drug users and 40.6 per cent were problem drinkers, the majority of both groups having had previous penitentiary, gaol, and parole experience.

Table 1.16 Mandatory Supervision Releases - Length and Percentage of Time Served by Type of Supervision, 1971.

Length and Percentage of Time Served	Type of Supervision					
	Total	Private Agency	Public Agency	National Parole Service	Other	No Supervision
Total.....	96	21	11	63	-	1
1 and 2 months.....	1	-	-	1	-	-
3 - 6 months.....	6	-	3	3	-	-
6 months.....	4	-	1	3	-	-
6 - 12 months.....	29	10	7	12	-	-
12 - 18 months.....	35	8	-	26	-	1
18 - 24 months.....	11	1	-	10	-	-
2 - 3 years.....	9	2	-	7	-	-
3 - 4 years.....	1	-	-	1	-	-
Total %.....	96	21	11	63	-	1
Less than 35%	1	-	-	1	-	-
35 - 49%.....	1	-	-	1	-	-
50 - 69%.....	61	14	9	38	-	-
70% and over.....	33	7	2	23	-	1

The single largest groupings of individuals supervised by private or public agencies served 6-12 months prior to their release on mandatory supervision; however, the largest cluster of individuals supervised by the National Parole Service served 12-18 months prior to release.

For all three sources of supervision, the majority of their clients had served 50-69% of full sentence before release on mandatory supervision.

Table 2.1 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Age Group and Sex by Type of Termination, 1971

Age Group and Sex	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Males: Total.....	25	6	16	3
18 years and under.....	-	-	-	-
19 years.....	-	-	-	-
20-24 years.....	8	3	5	-
25-29 years.....	7	1	4	2
30-34 years.....	4	1	3	-
35-39 years.....	3	1	2	-
40-44 years.....	-	-	-	-
45-49 years.....	2	-	2	-
50-54 years.....	1	-	-	1
Females: Total.....	-	-	-	-
18 years and under.....	-	-	-	-
19 years.....	-	-	-	-
20-24 years.....	-	-	-	-
25-29 years.....	-	-	-	-
30-34 years.....	-	-	-	-
35-39 years.....	-	-	-	-
40-44 years.....	-	-	-	-
45-49 years.....	-	-	-	-
50-54 years.....	-	-	-	-

There were 25 mandatory supervision terminations during 1971, all of them involving males. Nineteen of the 25 terminations, 76.0 per cent, involved a violation. Of the 16 forfeitures, 9 involved males aged 20-29 years.

Table 2.2 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Institution of Release by Type of Termination, 1971.

Institution of Release	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Leclerc.....	1	—	1	—
Archambault.....	1	—	1	—
Collins Bay.....	2	1	1	—
Millhaven.....	1	—	1	—
Manitoba.....	3	2	1	—
Saskatchewan.....	2	1	1	—
Drumheller.....	1	—	1	—
Matsqui (males).....	7	1	5	1
William Head.....	1	—	—	1
British Columbia.....	6	1	4	1

The British Columbia region (Matsqui, William Head, British Columbia Penitentiary) accounted for 14 of the 25 terminations, - 2 by full expiration of sentence, 9 by forfeiture, and 3 by revocation.

Three terminations occurred in the Ontario region (Collins Bay, Millhaven) 2 of which were forfeitures.

Quebec (Leclerc, Archambault) had 2 terminations, both by forfeiture.

Table 2.3 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Type of Offence by Type of Termination and Other Offences, 1971

Type of Offence	Type of Termination				Other Offences	
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation	Yes	No
Total.....	25	6	16	3	20	5
Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Attempted Murder.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manslaughter.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rape.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Sexual Offences.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wounding.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assaults.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Robbery.....	1	-	1	-	-	1
Breaking and entering.....	1	-	-	1	-	1
Prison Breach.....	3	1	1	1	3	-
Theft.....	2	1	1	-	1	1
Have Stolen Goods.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frauds.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prostitution and Procuring.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offensive Weapons.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Criminal Code.....	1	-	1	-	1	-
Narcotic Control Act.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Federal Statutes.....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parole Violator: Forfeiture.....	11	1	10	-	11	-
Revocation.....	6	3	2	1	4	2

There was 1 person offender amongst the 25 terminations, a robbery offender who forfeited his mandatory supervision. There were 3 property offenders (breaking and entering, theft, have stolen goods, frauds) who terminated, 1 each by expiration, forfeiture, and revocation.

Of the 11 individuals originally incarcerated for parole forfeiture who terminated in 1971, 10 did so by forfeiture of their mandatory supervision. Of the 6 individuals committed for parole revocation, 3 expired their mandatory supervision terms, 2 forfeited them, and 1 had his revoked.

Of the 25 cases that terminated, 20 involved other offences besides the primary one listed in the stub of the table, when they were first incarcerated.

Table 2.4 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Length of Sentence by Type of Termination, 1971

Length of Sentence	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Under 3 months.....	—	—	—	—
3 and under 6 months.....	—	—	—	—
6 and under 9 months.....	3	2	1	—
9 and under 12 months.....	6	1	5	—
12 and under 18 months.....	5	2	2	1
18 and under 24 months.....	4	—	4	—
2 years and under 3	4	1	3	—
3 years and under 4.....	3	—	1	2

There is no particular pattern to the length of sentence originally imposed on the 25 individuals who terminated their mandatory supervision terms in 1971.

Table 2.5 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Previous Convictions and Dispositions and Whether Parole Violator, Drug User or Problem Drinker by Type of Termination, 1971.

Previous Convictions and Dispositions	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Previous Convictions.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	25	6	16	3
No.....	-	-	-	-
Previous Penitentiary.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	18	5	12	1
No.....	7	1	4	2
Previous Gaol or Reformatory.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	22	5	15	2
No.....	3	1	1	1
Previous Probation.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	6	4	2	-
No.....	19	2	14	3
Previous Parole.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	19	5	13	1
No.....	6	1	3	2
Parole Violator.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	18	4	13	1
No.....	7	2	3	2
Drug User.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	2	-	2	-
No.....	20	5	12	3
Not Stated.....	3	1	2	-
Problem Drinker.....	25	6	16	3
Yes.....	7	1	3	3
No.....	17	5	12	-
Not Stated.....	1	-	1	-

All of the 25 terminations had previous convictions, 72.0 per cent had served previous penitentiary and 88.0 per cent previous gaol terms; 19 individuals had previous paroles, 18 of which were violated.

There were 2 drug users among the terminations and both forfeited their mandatory supervisions. There were 7 problem drinkers, 6 of whom violated.

Table 2.6 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Type of Supervision by Type of Termination, 1971.

Type of Supervision	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Private Agency.....	3	-	3	-
Public Agency.....	5	2	3	-
Parole Service.....	17	4	10	3
Other.....	-	-	-	-
No Supervision.....	-	-	-	-

The National Parole Service supervised 17 or 68.0 per cent of the 25 terminations, - 13 of these 17 individuals violated.

Public agencies supervised 5 of the terminations; 3 of these 5 cases forfeited.

Private agencies supervised 3 of the total 25 terminations, all of which were forfeitures.

Table 2.7 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Length and Percentage of Time Served by Type of Termination, 1971.

Length and Percentage of Time Served	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Under 3 months.....	-	-	-	-
3 - 6 months.....	4	3	1	-
6 months.....	2	1	1	-
7-12 months.....	7	1	5	1
13-18 months.....	8	-	8	-
19-24 months.....	2	1	1	-
2-3 years.....	2	-	-	2
3-4 years.....	-	-	-	-
Total %.....	25	6	16	3
Less than 35%.....	-	-	-	-
35-49%.....	1	1	-	-
50-69%.....	17	5	10	2
70% and over.....	7	-	6	1

Of the 25 terminations, 17 or 68.0 per cent had served 50-69% of their full sentence prior to release; 12 of these 17 individuals violated the terms of their mandatory supervision. Seven of the terminations had served 70% or more of their full sentence before release and all 7 cases violated.

Table 2.8 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Province of Destination by Type of Termination, 1971.

Province of Destination	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Newfoundland.....	-	-	-	-
Nova Scotia.....	-	-	-	-
New Brunswick.....	-	-	-	-
Prince Edward Island.....	-	-	-	-
Quebec.....	2	-	2	-
Ontario.....	5	2	3	-
Manitoba.....	2	1	1	-
Saskatchewan.....	-	-	-	-
Alberta.....	3	1	2	-
British Columbia.....	13	2	8	3
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	-	-	-	-

Of the 25 terminations, approximately half had gone to British Columbia upon release from penitentiary; 11 of these 13 individuals violated.

Table 2.9 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Month of Termination by Type of Termination, 1971

Month of Termination	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
January.....	-	-	-	-
February.....	1	-	1	-
March.....	-	-	-	-
April.....	1	-	1	-
May.....	1	-	1	-
June.....	1	-	1	-
July.....	1	-	1	-
August.....	3	1	2	-
September.....	1	1	-	-
October.....	4	1	2	1
November.....	6	3	2	1
December.....	6	-	5	1

Six of the 25 terminations occurred in November, 3 by full expiration of sentence and 3 by violation; another 6 terminations occurred in December, all by forfeiture or revocation.

Table 2.10 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Time on Mandatory Supervision by Type of Termination, 1971

Time on Mandatory Supervision	Type of Termination			
	Total	Expiration	Forfeiture	Revocation
Total.....	25	6	16	3
Under 1 month.....	2	-	2	-
1 month.....	5	-	5	-
2 months.....	8	1	6	1
3 months.....	3	1	1	1
4 months.....	2	-	1	1
5 months.....	3	3	-	-
6 months.....	-	-	-	-
7 months.....	2	1	1	-

Of the total 25 cases, 8 individuals had been on mandatory supervision 2 months before terminating, 7 of them by violation.

One-fifth of the 25 individuals had been on mandatory supervision 1 month before terminating, all 5 occurring by forfeiture.

Table 2.11 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Type of Termination by Suspension of Mandatory Supervision, 1971.

Type of Termination	Suspension of Mandatory Supervision		
	Total	Yes	No
Total.....	25	12	13
Expiration.....	6	1	5
Forfeiture.....	16	8	8
Revocation.....	3	3	-

Suspensions of mandatory supervision had occurred at some point for 12 of the 25 cases terminating during 1971; two-thirds of these 12 cases were later forfeited, and 3 were revoked. Of the 13 individuals who were never suspended, 8 later forfeited.

Table 2.12 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Reasons for Revocation, 1971.

Reasons for Revocation	Total
Total.....	25
Summary Conviction plus Violation.....	-
Leave Area without Permission.....	-
Lack of Co-operation with Supervisor.....	2
Misconduct (Poor Behavior).....	1
Breach of Conditions of Abstinence (Alcohol or Drugs).....	-
Poor Associates.....	-
Neglect to Provide Support.....	-
Breach of Other Conditions.....	-
No Revocation.....	22

Of the 25 terminations, 3 were by revocation (12.0 per cent).

Table 2.13 Mandatory Supervision Terminations - Type of Termination by Similar Type of Offence, 1971.

Type of Termination	Similar Type of Offence		
	Total	Yes	No
Total.....	25	12	13
Expiration.....	6	-	6
Forfeiture.....	16	11	5
Revocation.....	3	-	3

Eleven of the 16 individuals forfeiting their mandatory supervision, did so by committing a similar type of offence.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THE REPORT

Mandatory Supervision Release:

Mandatory supervision is a type of release authorized by the Parole Act for inmates sentenced or transferred to a federal institution on or after August 1, 1970. The pertinent section of the Parole Act, 11B (1) and (2) reads:

- 11B (1) Where an inmate to whom parole was not granted is released from imprisonment, prior to the expiration of his sentence according to law, as a result of remission, including earned remission, and the term of such remission exceeds sixty days, he shall, notwithstanding any other Act, be subject to mandatory supervision commencing upon his release and continuing for the duration of such remission.
- (2) Paragraph (e) of section 8, section 9, section 11 and sections 12 to 17 apply to an inmate who is subject to mandatory supervision as though he were a paroled inmate on parole and as though the terms and conditions of his mandatory supervision were terms and conditions of his parole.

Persons serving indefinite or life sentences are not eligible for release on mandatory supervision.

Types of Mandatory Supervision Termination:

Expiration:

The individual has completed under mandatory supervision the full sentence of imprisonment awarded by the Court (Warrant Expiry Date).

Forfeiture:

Automatic forfeiture of mandatory supervision results from the committing of an indictable offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, during the mandatory supervision period. The individual is re-incarcerated to serve the remanet of his original sentence as well as the sentence(s) for his new offence(s).

Revocation:

This is an order of the Board terminating mandatory supervision for misbehaviour or a breach of the conditions of the mandatory supervision agreement.

Revocation and Forfeiture:

An administrative device designed to take care of a situation where the Board has revoked mandatory supervision only to find out later that mandatory supervision had been automatically forfeited by a conviction prior to that date of revocation; the effect is to cancel the Revocation and substitute a forfeiture of mandatory supervision.

Other:

The individual is released from mandatory supervision for one of the following reasons:

Discharge from Mandatory Supervision - A Board decision to relieve the individual of all obligations incurred under the Parole Act, including liability to revocation or forfeiture of mandatory supervision.

Court Order, Free Pardon, death, etc.

Type of Offence:

The Criminal Code sections included under each offence are as follows (using RSC 1952, as amended).

- murder, S. 202, 206
- attempted murder, S. 210, 211
- manslaughter, S. 203, 205
- rape, S. 135, 136, 137
- other sexual offences, S. 138, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149
- wounding, S. 216, 217
- assaults, S. 190, 231, 232
- robbery, S. 288
- breaking and entering, S. 292, 293, 295
- prison breach, S. 124, 125, 127
- theft, S. 276, 280, 281, 298
- have stolen goods, S. 296
- fraud, S. 304, 305, 310, 311, 312, 323, 324, 325, 337, 343, 346, 350, 352
- prostitution and procuring, S. 155, 156, 182, 184
- offensive weapons, S. 78, 79, 80, 82, 85, 90
- habitual criminal, S. 660
- dangerous sexual offender, S. 661
- other Criminal Code, - all sections of the Code referring to offences and not mentioned above.
- Narcotic Control Act, S. 3, 4
- Other Federal Statutes, - all other Federal Statutes except the Criminal Code and the Narcotic Control Act.
- parole violator, - refers to an individual who has forfeited or revoked a parole under the terms of the Parole Act.

Indictable Offence:

An indictable offence is more serious than a summary offence and therefore merits a more severe punishment. It is usually punishable by two or more years imprisonment. For most indictable offences, the offender may elect trial by jury.

Summary Offence:

This term refers to the proceedings for certain offences that are declared to be punishable on summary conviction. 'Except where otherwise expressly provided by law, every one who is convicted of an offence punishable on summary conviction is liable to a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or to imprisonment for six months or to both'. (S. 694 (1) Criminal Code)

Length of Sentence:

'Except where otherwise provided, a person who is sentenced to imprisonment for

- (a) life
- (b) a term of two years or more, or
- (c) two or more terms of less than two years each that are to be served one after the other and that, in the aggregate amount to two years or more, shall be sentenced to imprisonment in a penitentiary.' (S. 634 (1), C.C.)

'A person who is sentenced to imprisonment and who is not required to be sentenced as provided in subsection (1) or (2) shall, unless a special prison is prescribed by law, be sentenced to imprisonment in a prison or other place of confinement within the province in which he is convicted, other than a penitentiary, in which the sentence of imprisonment may be lawfully executed'. (S. 634 (3), C.C.)

'The Governor - in - Council may commute a sentence of death to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, or for any term of years not less than two years, or to imprisonment in a prison other than a penitentiary for a period of less than two years.' (S. 656 (1), C.C.)

'...Where a person is sentenced to imprisonment for a definite term and an indeterminate period thereafter, such sentence shall be deemed to be for a term of less than two years' (S. 634 (6), C.C.) and therefore would be served in a provincial correctional institution.

'Preventive detention' means detention in a penitentiary for an indeterminate period, of persons convicted under Sections 660 (habitual criminals) or 661 (dangerous sexual offenders), C.C.

Suspension of Mandatory Supervision:

The Parole Act stipulates that any member of the Board or a person designated by the Board may, by a warrant signed by him, suspend a mandatory supervision and authorize the apprehension of the individual. This is done to prevent a breach of mandatory supervision, for the rehabilitation of the inmate, or for the protection of society. After an investigation, the Board's representative may cancel the suspension or refer the case to the Board. The Board may either cancel the suspension or revoke the mandatory supervision.

Supervision:

Mandatory supervision is the supervision of a released inmate to ensure that he keeps the conditions of his mandatory supervision and that he does not return to crime. It is also the means to assist the inmate in his efforts to become a law-abiding citizen.

This supervision could be carried out by:

1. Private Social Agency - e.g. John Howard Society, Children's Aid Society, Elizabeth Fry Society, Native Friendship Centre, Salvation Army, Service Sociale (various Quebec locations), St. Leonard's House, Catholic Rehabilitation Service, etc.
2. Public Agency - Municipal: e.g. Juvenile and Family Courts, municipal police departments, municipal welfare departments, etc.

Provincial Government: e.g. provincial department of Social Welfare, or Public Welfare, or Correctional Services, provincial probation offices, etc.

Federal Government: e.g. RCMP, Indian Agency, Canadian Penitentiary Service, (any federal government department or agency other than National Parole Service).

Territorial Government: Yukon Department of Corrections, N.W.T. Department of Social Development.

3. National Parole Service - Parole Service Officer, District Officer, Regional Representative.
4. Other - Private individuals, e.g. clergy, interested citizens.

In cases of No Supervision, the individual is usually being deported.

Special Conditions of Mandatory Supervision:

There are certain basic conditions for every release which are printed on the Mandatory Supervision Certificate. These are:

1. To remain until expiry of sentence under the authority of the designated representative of the National Parole Board.
2. To proceed directly to the area specified in the instructions, and report regularly to the police nearest the place of residence.
3. To remain in the immediate designated area and not to leave this area without permission.
4. To maintain steady employment.
5. To obtain approval for important decisions. e.g. purchase of car, marriage, owning weapons.
6. To notify supervisor if questioned by the police in connection with any offence or if arrested.
7. To obey the law and fulfill all legal and social responsibilities.

In addition to the above conditions which are required of every released inmate, there are sometimes special conditions written into the agreement by the National Parole Board. The conditions can only be changed or dropped by the Board. The special condition usually reflects a particular problem area for the inmate, e.g. When alcohol is directly involved in the case, the Board believes it is in the best interest of both society and the inmate that complete abstinence from intoxicants be one of the conditions.

Understanding of the general and special conditions of mandatory supervision explains the various reasons for revocation as given in Table 2.12.

Drug User:

For statistical purposes, a drug user was defined as a person who had used any amount of a 'hard' or 'soft' drug more than once within a year prior to the arrest for his current convictions. This includes the person who was under the influence of a 'hard' and/or 'soft' drug at the time the current offence(s) was (were) committed. 'Hard' drugs include addicting drugs (such as heroin, opiates, and cocaine), synthetic drugs (such as L.S.D. and M.D.A.) and non-narcotic drugs. Marijuana and hashish are examples of 'soft' drugs.

Problem Drinker:

A problem drinker was defined as an individual who was under the influence of alcohol at the time the most recent offence(s) was (were) committed.

END