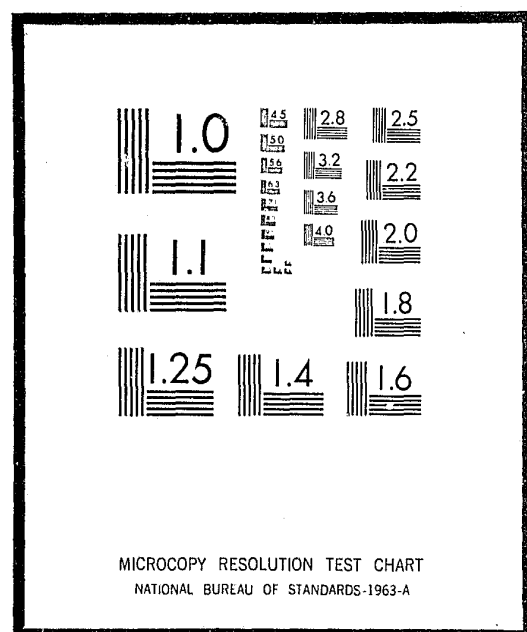


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## Parole Board for Scotland - *Report, for 1974*

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland  
under Schedule 2, para. 6, Criminal Justice Act, 1967*

*Ordered by The House of Commons to be printed  
30th July, 1975*

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## Membership of the Parole Board during 1974

D. A. P. BARRY, OBE	<i>Chairman</i> Company Director; former member of the After-Care Council
The Very Rev. Father ANTHONY ROSS	<i>Vice-Chairman</i> Roman Catholic Chaplain, Heriot- Watt University; former member of the After-Care Council; Chairman of the Edinburgh Cyrenian Trust
J. E. BURROW	Director of Social Work, Dunbarton- shire; former member of the Local Review Committees at Perth and Barlinnie Prisons
J. COOPER	Headmaster, St Columba of Iona Secondary School, Glasgow
Dr H. C. FOWLIE	Consultant Psychiatrist; Physician Superintendent, Royal Dundee Liff and Strathmartine Hospitals, Dun- dee
J. McINTYRE, ISO	Former Governor, Edinburgh Pri- son; former Inspector of Prisons
Dr H. J. B. MILLER	Consultant Psychiatrist; Physician Superintendent, Ailsa Hospital, Ayr
J. MILNE	Assistant General Secretary, Scot- tish Trades Union Congress
Mrs J. D. O. MORRIS, MBE (appointed in January 1974)	Chairman of the Christian Action Housing Association; former chair- man of the Local Review Committee at Barlinnie Prison
Miss P. PARSLOB	Professor of Social Work, University of Aberdeen; editor of the British Journal of Social Work
W. O. PATTULLO	Sheriff, Glasgow
Sir JAMES ROBERTSON, CBE	Former Chief Constable of the City of Glasgow
The Rt. Hon. LORD WHEATLEY (resigned in December 1974)	Lord Justice-Clerk
M. S. ROGERS (appointed in January 1974; resigned in December 1974)	Company Director; former member of the Local Review Committees at Perth and Penninghame Prisons

## CHAPTER ONE

### The Board, the Prisoner and Society

1. The Board sees its work as a form of service to the community, and a contribution to the prevention of crime. It is aware that for this work to develop effectively there must be regular contact with other agencies which serve the community. These can assist the Board in that continuous assessment of its own operation which it seems desirable to maintain.

2. The Board believes that it must also maintain contact with the general public, with citizens both inside and outside penal institutions. They have to be convinced that the parole system can contribute something to the betterment of society and not only needs, but deserves, their co-operation and support to make it work. They can also assist the Board's on-going criticism of its own work.

3. Accordingly, visits to penal establishments during the year were given a new form, to include meetings with local directors of social work, chief constables, prison officers and members of local review committees. Meetings were also arranged with representatives of local and national newspapers (in addition to the Annual Report Conference held in September), and interviews were broadcast on national and regional radio and television networks.

4. Prisoners were involved with members of the Board in a new way. The Board discontinued the practice of making conducted tours of establishments during which individual members of the Board took the opportunity to talk briefly with inmates and staff members. Instead governors were invited to arrange separate meetings of the Board with members of staff and with groups of prisoners, usually about 15 in number selected by lot from a larger group of volunteers. Meetings have taken place in Peterhead, Aberdeen, Perth, Barlinnie, Edinburgh, Penninghame and Dumfries. Members of the Board have benefited from these discussions and the Board has been informed that inmates have appreciated the opportunity of taking part in dialogue with its members. The shape discussion has taken has not been pre-arranged and it is hoped that this will continue to be the case.

5. These various meetings showed once again the wide variety of ideas people have as to what parole means. What anyone thinks of parole depends on his views on law and order, the penal system, the state of society. These cannot be separated, especially in discussion with prisoners. During one meeting a prisoner expressed this by saying: "The Parole Board has to sell us to society, but it's also got to sell society to us".

6. The Board would accept both parts of the statement. It has to answer to the public for the prisoners it recommends for early release, to serve the

remaining part of their sentence outside prison on licence and subject to certain conditions. In considering someone for parole the Board has to take into account public safety, the seriousness of particular crimes, the prisoner's record during detention, and his ability to take a place in society as a law-abiding citizen. Whether he can find such a place will depend largely on society's ability and readiness to accept and help him on release. "Society" in this context includes not simply the representatives of the law, social workers and possible employers; it includes prisoners' families and associates and also their victims' families and associates. The Board has to consider all these in its attempt to assess whether someone deserves parole and is reasonably likely to be a good citizen on parole.

7. The Board is aware that planning for a new future inside prison is difficult and requires determination and self-knowledge on the part of prisoners. It hopes that through relationship with prison staff and with each other prisoners can begin to know themselves better and, if need be, change and grow. A man's behaviour in prison and his plan for life after release are usually to a considerable extent in his own hands. He can see prison as a challenge and decide to make use of such opportunities as it provides, or he can simply conform and pass his time quietly.

8. The Board looks for prisoners who recognise the challenge and respond by change. It is impressed by those who have engaged friends and relatives in searching for accommodation and employment on their behalf, and by those without friends and relatives who have sometimes been able to use statutory and voluntary welfare services to help them plan their own future. It is not favourably impressed by efforts to "con" the system into making unsound recommendations and members have stressed in discussion that it is in the prisoner's own best interest to be truthful with those who are involved in consideration of his possible release, or in preparation for that release when a date for it has been settled.

9. Most prisoners develop a determination, when in custody, not to return to prison again. Not all are able to maintain this determination by avoiding criminal behaviour after release. The Board has tried to make it plain to prisoners that an expression of good intentions is not enough to justify early release. The Board must find some positive indications that a parole candidate may possess sufficient determination and other qualities of character to justify the risk inevitably involved in the release of someone on parole. It is hoped that means may be developed within the penal system whereby prisoners may make more realistic assessments of themselves. It is hoped also that they will appreciate increasingly that the best people to "sell" prisoners to society are those who make use of time in detention and follow that up by success on parole.

10. Part of the Board's function is to try somehow to help to provide an external reality against which prisoners can test themselves in the somewhat unreal world of prison. Prisoners see the Board as another organ of society, and many, if not indeed most prisoners, see society in general as corrupt and many of its spokesmen as hypocrites. Every scandal in high places helps to strengthen this view. The Board, therefore, in discussion

with prisoners, has not only had to explain the criteria used in considering whether or not a prisoner should be paroled; it has had also to meet charges of middle-class partisanship in regard to certain types of offenders, e.g. solicitors found guilty of embezzlement and sex offenders. The Board has taken a careful note of such charges and close examination once again of past decisions has satisfied it that they are unfounded. The Board welcomes, however, the opportunity of discussing its decisions in general with prisoners and of explaining not only its own actions, but also the attitudes of other representatives of the general public. It admits that human justice is administered fallibly and that its own decisions share the fallibility of other human systems.

11. At present the Board states reasons when it decides not to recommend a parole which has been recommended by a local review committee. The reasons are sent to the L.R.C. members which, of course, means that the governor receives them in his capacity as an L.R.C. member. Whether or not governors pass on the Board's reasons to the prisoner seems to vary between different governors and also with the same governor with respect to different prisoners. The Board would encourage governors to make as much use of the Board's notes as possible and as seems appropriate in each case. By this is meant not only those cases where the Board has refused or deferred parole recommendation, but also those cases where parole has been recommended contrary to a local review committee recommendation and also cases where the Board has found some difficulty in agreeing to parole and has its reservations.

12. The Board has discussed these points during meetings with prisoners. It has also met the question: "Are men refused parole because they are less fortunate than others in having no home or friends to help them?" This has once again underlined the great need to provide satisfactory accommodation and supervision for prisoners who are released. This need exists not only among those released on licence but among many others who are automatically released on completing two-thirds of their sentence. As things are it is sometimes regrettably true that a man who is no more a threat to the public will benefit more by remaining longer in prison. Where young offenders especially are concerned the fact that many leave detention better educated and equipped to face life than when they entered does credit to the prison service, but is a sad reflection on the general situation in society.

13. The Board has found itself in the position of an intermediary between various groups, therefore, during the year. The Board has to have a realistic view of prisoners, of their offences and of their prospects on release. Closer relationship between it and prisoners, prison staff, police and social workers is essential to the achievement of its end, which is that no one shall stay in prison who has shown that he is able and willing to be a good citizen in future. But if prisoners are to co-operate in making the parole system effective they must be convinced that the idea of good citizenship is not just part of a confidence trick by an exploiting power group in society, but that in itself it is preferable to crime. Those who live outside prison must show themselves to be as committed to high standards of behaviour as they wish prisoners to be.

## CHAPTER TWO

### The Parole System and the Social Work Department

1. If former prisoners are to be re-integrated into their families and local communities, or to develop new relationships, they need co-ordinated integrated help from the prison services and the social work departments. This help must exist before prisoners are eligible for consideration for parole and must continue after a prisoner's release. There are a number of points in a prisoner's career when such interdepartmental co-operation is particularly important although ideally these should be steps in an ongoing process.

2. Local authority social workers may be involved at the point at which a person appears in court, if the court has requested a social enquiry report. Unfortunately such reports are not always required or obtained and a man may start his prison sentence without the prison having knowledge of his home and background. Where social enquiry reports are made and a prison sentence results from the court appearance, the social worker already has a feeling of concern for the new prisoner and the basis for an ongoing relationship. This is developed when a man is interviewed in court after sentence about his immediate problems and when his family is visited at once and helped with the sudden loss to prison of a family member.

3. Some social workers build on this relationship by keeping in touch with prisoners' families and visiting or writing regularly to the prisoner. The Board hope that such continuing relationships will become more common now that social workers in prisons are members of the local authority social work departments.

4. The next step is when a prisoner becomes eligible for consideration for parole and a report is requested on his home background. Reports which are most helpful to the Board are those written by social workers who know both the prisoner and the family and who are able to discuss, not only the material aspects of the prisoner's possible re-entry into the family, but the emotional changes which will also be necessary. They contrast with some reports which the Board receives which do little more than list the people living in the home and make a brief comment on the material conditions. Such reports suggest that social work departments feel little responsibility to offer alternative plans when the home conditions seem unwelcoming or unsuitable. The Board relies heavily on the help of social workers to help prisoners implement plans for their discharge, particularly where they have no home to go to. The Board hopes that social work committees will consider making more provision for hostel places and special landladies so that their social workers have resources available for former prisoners.

5. Increasingly, social workers are accepting responsibility for helping prisoners and their families during sentence but once a prisoner is released on parole he becomes the clear responsibility of the social work department. In the past the Board has expressed concern at the failure of social workers to provide the care, support and control which parolees need. They still have reason to be concerned since they not infrequently receive reports of men completing parole who, for periods as long as six months, have had no supervising officer. On the other hand the Board knows of social workers who have been available almost on demand at all times of the day and sometimes the night to parolees who were finding it hard to resettle in the community. The Board wishes to express its gratitude to these social workers.

6. The Board realises that social workers are bombarded with demands from many disadvantaged groups in society. This makes it essential that they should differentiate between the demands of particular clients, including parolees. Supervision should not mean the same thing for every parolee. Some will require little or no contact and once this assessment is made it is a waste of scarce social work time to do more than to be sure that the parolee knows where to come if he needs help. Others will need help in many areas of their lives; with finding a job, re-establishing family and social relationships and dealing with the emotional aftermath of being locked away from society. Such parolees may need to be seen frequently and/or over a long period of time. The Board wishes to see social workers, assisted by their senior officers, exercising their professional judgement as to the meaning which supervision should have for a particular parolee at a particular time, and in keeping such decisions under periodic review. In this way scarce resources will be put to their best use and parolees will get the assistance they need.

## CHAPTER THREE

### The Year's Work

1. A description of the parole scheme was given in the Board's Report for 1973 and is reproduced at Appendix A.

2. Every inmate serving a determinate sentence is eligible for consideration for parole after serving one-third of sentence or one year whichever is the longer. Since prisoners are normally discharged after completing two-thirds of sentence, it follows that only those serving over eighteen months come into the parole scheme. Each prisoner is considered for parole unless he has declared in writing that he wishes to opt out. If he is not granted parole at the earliest stage he is considered at intervals of not more than twelve months until he reaches his normal date of discharge. Although an inmate may have opted out of the parole scheme when first eligible for consideration it is open to him to change his mind: each inmate is asked specifically whether he wishes his case to be considered when it is due for review. Persons sentenced under section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 (children detained because of the unsuitability of other legal forms of treatment) are eligible for consideration for parole at any time during sentence.

3. During 1974, its seventh year of operation, the Board met on 23 occasions to consider cases. Further details are given in Chapter IV and appendices.

4. During the year the Board visited all establishments housing those eligible for consideration for parole. These visits provided opportunities for discussion of various aspects of the parole scheme with the local review committees, prison staff and prisoners.

5. The Board was pleased to welcome to one of its meetings the chairman of the Local Review Committee of Edinburgh Prison. It is the Board's intention similarly to invite all chairmen of local review committees.

6. A two-day conference was held in April at the Scottish Prison Service College for members of local review committees who had been appointed at the beginning of the year.

7. Officials of the Northern Ireland Office who were in Scotland to study the parole system were present at a meeting of the Board in April; and twice during the year the Board welcomed to its meeting assistant governors in training with the Scottish Prison Service.

8. In May the Board met with the Right Honourable William Ross, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland. This meeting provided an opportunity for a general exchange of views about the work and future role of the Board.

9. Also in May the Board met representatives of the Association of Directors of Social Work and officials of the Social Work Services Group to discuss supervision of offenders released on licence. This was a valuable form of contact and it is hoped that further meetings will be held. The relationship between the parole system and social work is discussed in Chapter II.

10. As in previous years, representatives of the Board attended English Parole Board meetings and members of the English Board attended meetings in Scotland.

11. The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the services rendered by the Right Honourable Lord Wheatley and Mr M. S. Rogers who, because of other commitments, regrettably found it necessary to tender their resignations towards the end of the year. The appointment of a High Court judge to the Board has proved of great assistance to the work of the Board and the continuation of this practice is welcomed.

12. In October it was agreed to set up a Parole Research Working Party. The remit of the Working Party is to examine areas of research which might be of benefit to the Board in reaching decisions: (a) with reference to research which has already been undertaken; and (b) in identifying areas of research which would seem to be necessary and making recommendations where appropriate. Professor F. H. McClintock, Director of the School of Criminology and Forensic Studies, University of Edinburgh, accepted convenerhip of the Working Party. The other members are Mr J. Cooper, Dr H. C. Fowlie and Professor Phylida Parsloe. Mr P. Didcott, Senior Research Officer, Home Office Research Unit, has also agreed to attend meetings and give advice.

13. The Board wishes to thank all those who have contributed to its work during the year. It wishes to record its deep appreciation of the dedicated endeavour of both prison and headquarters staff, the active interest of the members of the local review committees, and the help and co-operation of other agencies and persons. It trusts that this has given a purpose and meaning to its work which has offered some satisfaction for all who have shared in it.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### Figures and Facts

1. Statistical details of cases considered are given in Appendix B Tables 1 and 2.

2. There are 8 local review committees, appointed by the Secretary of State for Scotland, which serve the following penal establishments:

Aberdeen Prison	Barlinnie Prison and Young Offenders Institution
Greenock Prison	Edinburgh Prison and Young Offenders Institution
Perth Prison	Penninghame Open Prison
Peterhead Prison	Dumfries Young Offenders Institution

#### (a) *Determinate Sentences*

3. During 1974, 743 prisoners became eligible for parole. Of these 125 refused to allow their cases to be considered. Of the remaining 618 cases, the local review committees recommended 224 as suitable for early release. Of these, 3 were not referred to the Board by the Scottish Home and Health Department acting on behalf of the Secretary of State, because of additional information which had not been available to the local review committees. These 3 cases were presented to the Board for information.

4. Of the 221 cases recommended by the local review committees and approved by the Secretary of State, 176 (79%) were recommended by the Board for parole.

5. The local review committees did not recommend 394 cases considered by them. Of these cases 112 (30.9%) were referred to the Board after consideration by the Department acting on behalf of the Secretary of State. The Board recommended parole in 24 (30.3%) cases. Three other cases involving short term sentences under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, where there was insufficient time to consult a local review committee, were also referred to the Board for consideration. None were recommended for parole.

6. The Board thus considered a total of 333 cases and recommended parole for 200 (58.9%).

7. Of the 133 cases not recommended for parole at the time of consideration, the Board recommended that 23 should be reviewed in less than the 12-months maximum interval laid down by statute.

8. It will be seen therefore that of the 743 cases eligible for parole in 1974 a total of 200 (26.9%) were in fact paroled. It is to be noted for comparison that in the previous 5 years (1969-73), 3,652 persons have been eligible, of whom 687 (18.8%) have been paroled.

9. Offenders detained under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, section 57(2), do not qualify for normal remission of sentence but may be liberated under licence by the Secretary of State if the Parole Board so recommends. Every such case is referred to the Board, although some may be referred for information only. Of the 58 cases referred during the year 30 were submitted for consideration of a release date. In 3 instances, where very short sentences had been imposed, there was insufficient time to consult a local review committee: it was necessary therefore to refer them to the Board without many of the usual formalities.

10. The Board notes the continuing reduction of the proportion of prisoners eligible for parole opting out of the consideration process. The figure for 1974 represents the lowest annual level in the history of the parole scheme in Scotland.

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Number eligible	795	655	740	693	775	789	743
Number opting out %	173 (21.7)	157 (23.9)	206 (27.8)	234 (33.4)	216 (27.4)	195 (24.7)	125 (16.8)

11. As in previous years (see Appendix B, Table 1) the Board was obliged to re-examine the case of a number of parolees reported for breaches of licence conditions. Of the 19 parolees reported to the Board, 8 were recalled to custody and 9 others received a written warning about their future behaviour. One of those recalled was re-released after serving a short period in custody: two recall orders were not executed in the light of subsequent reports by supervisors. Two parolees were recalled by the court under section 62(8) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967.

12. In addition (Appendix B, Table 2) the Board recommended the recall of 5 young persons, sentenced under section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, who had been released on parole under section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967. Warning letters were issued to two other persons in this category.

13. The Board also considered the cases of 25 young offenders who were subject to supervision during the final third of sentence under section 60(3)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967, and had been reported for failing to comply with the terms of their licences. (See Appendix B, Table 3). Seventeen of these licensees were recalled and 4 others were cautioned by letter. Four of those recalled were subsequently returned to supervision in the community after short periods in custody.

#### (b) *Life Sentence and H.M.P. Cases*

14. During the year the cases of 20 persons serving life imprisonment or detained during Her Majesty's pleasure were referred to the Board for consideration of a provisional parole date. For 19 of these the Board recommended release dates, to be preceded by varying periods of individually

planned rehabilitative training. These normally include periods in the open prison and on outside employment under the Training for Freedom Scheme. The cases of 25 other life sentence prisoners were assessed by the Secretary of State as not suitable for release and were referred to the Board for its information.

15. In 1974, 9 life sentence prisoners and one H.M.P. detainee were released on licence. This increases the number of those released since the introduction of the parole scheme to 32, three of whom have been returned to custody.

D. A. P. BARRY, *Chairman*  
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JAMES MILNE  
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G. PEARSON, *Secretary*  
July 1975

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## APPENDIX A

### The Parole Scheme

1. Parole is a method by which persons serving a sentence of imprisonment or detention may be released, under specified conditions, to serve part of their sentence under supervision in the community.

2. Section 60(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 provides that a person serving a determinate sentence of imprisonment or of detention in a young offenders institution may be released on parole after having completed at least one-third of his sentence or one year, whichever is the longer period. Since with normal remission a prisoner is released after serving two-thirds of his sentence, this means that parole is limited in practice to those serving sentences of more than 18 months. A person released from custody on parole is placed on licence requiring him to comply with certain conditions. To ensure compliance with the conditions of his licence, the parolee is supervised by a local authority social worker from the area where he will reside. The licence remains in force until the date on which, in the case of an adult, he would have been released in any case had parole not been granted (normally the date on which he would have completed two-thirds of his total sentence); and in the case of a person who was under the age of 21 at the time of sentence, until the date on which his total sentence expires. During the period of the licence he is subject to recall to custody for breach of any of its conditions. The procedure may best be illustrated by example:—An adult person sentenced to be imprisoned for six years can expect to serve four years provided that behaviour while in prison does not lead to loss of remission. Under the parole scheme he becomes eligible for consideration for parole after having served two years (i.e. one-third of total sentence). If granted parole he would be subject to the conditions of licence for a period of two years (i.e. until the two-thirds stage of his total sentence). A person who was under 21 at the time of sentence, would, if granted parole in similar circumstances, be subject to the conditions of licence for four years (i.e. until the date on which his total sentence expires).

3. A sentence under section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, as amended by the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968, provides that where a child is convicted on indictment and the court is of the opinion that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable, the court may sentence the offender to be detained for such period as may be specified. (A child is a person under the age of 16 or one over 16 but under 18 who is already the subject of a current supervision requirement made by a children's hearing.) A person so sentenced is liable to be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct. The placement of these persons may be outwith the prison service establishments, for example in a List D school



(formerly known as approved school). These sentences do not attract automatic remission but in terms of section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 the Secretary of State may release on licence a person so detained, if recommended to do so by the Board, at any time during the sentence. These persons are subject to the conditions of the licence until the date of the expiry of the sentence.

4. Because of the nature of their sentence, different considerations apply to the release on licence of persons detained in custody on a sentence of life imprisonment or detention during Her Majesty's pleasure (the equivalent in the case of someone convicted of murder who was under the age of 18 years at the time the offence was committed). Under the provisions of section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 the Secretary of State may release such an inmate only if recommended to do so by the Board and must consult the Lord Justice General and if he is still available, the judge who presided at the trial. Such persons, when released, are subject to the conditions of their licence for the remainder of their lives.

5. An offender released on licence can have this revoked at any time while it is in force and be recalled to custody. This may be done if he fails to comply with the conditions of his licence or if he commits a further offence, and according to the circumstances the revocation can be ordered by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Board, or by the court.

6. Unless the inmate has opted not to be considered for early release on parole a first review of his case is put in hand in advance of the date on which he will become eligible for parole. A dossier of information on the case is laid before the appropriate local review committee. (A local review committee is appointed by the Secretary of State for each penal establishment which normally houses parole-eligible inmates and comprises the governor of the establishment, an officer of a local authority social work department and at least one "independent" member.)

7. The next step is scrutiny (screening) of the case by the Secretary of State, acting through his officials. The position regarding release on parole is that it requires both a decision on release by the Secretary of State and a recommendation for parole by the Parole Board; from the inception of the Board there has been an understanding (going back to a Parliamentary undertaking in 1967) that only those cases in which the Secretary of State is prepared to contemplate release will be formally referred to the Board, and that, if the Board makes the required recommendation for parole, then (exceptional circumstances apart) the Secretary of State will authorise release. The screening process may identify cases recommended by a local review committee in which the Secretary of State would not be prepared to authorise release. Such cases are not formally referred to the Parole Board, but go to the Board for information only, though if the view of the Board is that any such persons might be released, the case will be re-considered by the Secretary of State. The screen may also bring out, in the case of persons not recommended by the local review committee, that they are better prospects than appeared at first; and such cases may be formally referred to the Board for a recommendation on release. Special arrangements for screening apply in the case of persons convicted of offences involving sex or violence.

8. In the process of selection each case is decided on its merits and in the light of all the information contained in the dossier. This records the inmate's social and criminal history before his current sentence, his conduct and response during any previous periods under supervision in the community; his work record and domestic background; the circumstances of his current offence including consideration of any co-accused and observations which may have been made by the sentencing judge; his response to treatment and training in prison during his current sentence and information about his domestic and employment situation on release.

9. The conditions of licence stipulate that the licensee shall report on release to the officer in charge of the social work department in the area where he will be resident and shall place himself under the supervision of whichever officer is nominated for this purpose and keep in touch with that officer in accordance with his instructions. He shall inform his supervising officer if he changes his place of residence or changes or loses his job and he shall be of good behaviour and lead an industrious life. Additional conditions are occasionally made in some cases where, for example, a condition of residence at a particular address may be imposed.

# APPENDIX B

## ANALYSIS OF REFERRALS TO AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PAROLE BOARD FOR SCOTLAND DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.68 TO 31.12.74

Table 1—Fixed Term Sentences

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Total eligible cases	795	655	740	693	775	789	743
Prisoners not wishing to be considered	173	157	206	234	216	195	125
Cases recommended by local review committees	126	133	150	169	209	225	224
Cases not recommended by local review committees	496	365	384	290	350	369	394
Total cases considered	622	498	534	459	559	594	618
Cases recommended by local review committees and referred to the Parole Board	99	129	147	164	207	212	221
Cases not recommended by local review committees but referred to the Parole Board	24	41	67	74	56	65	112
Total cases referred to the Parole Board	123	170	214	238	263	277+4	333+3*
Cases not recommended by Parole Board	55	39	48	63	99	95+2	110+3*
Cases not recommended but early review requested	13	26	29	37	25	16	23
Total cases not recommended by the Parole Board	68	65	77	100	124	111+2	133+3*
Cases recommended for parole by Parole Board:							
—recommended initially by local review committees	†	†	109	116	133	150	176
—not recommended initially by local review committees	†	†	28	22	6	16	24
Total cases recommended for parole by Parole Board	55	105	137	138	139	166+2*	200
Percentage recommendations by Parole Board:							
—of total cases referred	44.7	61.7	46	58	52.8	59.5	58.9
—of total eligible cases	6.9	16	18.5	19.9	17.9	21.2	26.9

\*Short term C & YP cases for which there was insufficient time to refer to a local review committee.

†Figures not available.

Table 2—Life and HMP Sentences

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cases referred to Parole Board for consideration of release	4	8	3	6	15	20	20
Cases not recommended	1	1	—	—	2	3	1
Cases not recommended but early review requested	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cases recommended for release	3	7	3	5	13	16	19
Cases referred to Parole Board for information only	—	1	10	12	19	15	25

# APPENDIX C

## CASES REFERRED TO THE PAROLE BOARD AS A RESULT OF BREACHES OF LICENCE CONDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.68 TO 31.12.74

Table 1—Persons released on parole before two-thirds stage of sentence (Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 60(1))

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—
1970	5	4	—	1
1971	14	7	7	—
1972	12	8	2	2
1973	7	3	2	2
1974	19	8	9	2
Totals	57	30	20	7

Table 2—Persons sentenced under section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, released on parole under section 61, Criminal Justice Act 1967.

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	—	—	—	—
1969	4	4	—	—
1970	1	1	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—
1972	3	2	1	—
1973	5	1	3	1
1974	8	5	2	1
Totals	21	13	6	2

Table 3—Young Offenders released on licence at two-thirds of sentence (Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 60(3)(b))

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	3	3	—	—
1969	25	19	—	6
1970	11	10	—	1
1971	17	14	—	3
1972	34	31	3	—
1973	25	16	8	1
1974	25	17	4	4
Totals	140	110	15	15

### NOTE:

In the above tables the figures shown under the heading "Other disposals" denote case where no disciplinary action was taken because, for example, a new sentence subsumed the licence period; or a minimal part of the licence period remained; or a breach of licence was considered by the Board to be of such a nature as not to require recall.

END