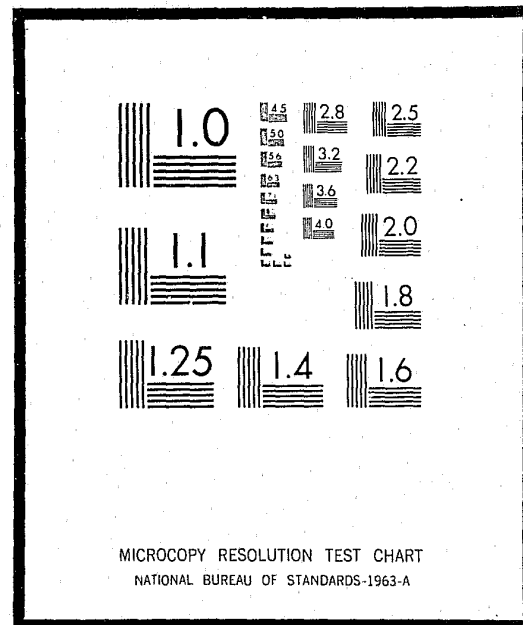


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REPORT OF THE  
PAROLE BOARD - Report, 1974  
FOR 1974

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# Membership of the Board

### Membership of the Parole Board on 1 January 1975

Sir Louis Petch, KCB (*Chairman*)  
The Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connor (*Vice-Chairman*)  
Dr. D. Anton-Stephens, BA, MB, BCh, BAO(Dublin), MRCPsych, DPM  
Mr. G. W. Appleyard, OBE  
The Hon. Mrs. S. M. Baring, JP  
Miss E. E. Barnard  
His Honour Judge C. Beaumont  
Mr. J. Bliss, QPM  
Dr. A. E. Bottoms, MA, PhD  
Mr. S. G. Clarke, CBE  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Cusack  
Mrs. P. M. David, JP  
Mr. A. R. Davis, CBE, JP, DL  
Mr. S. R. Elliott  
Dr. A. Falla, MD, FRCPsych, DPM  
His Honour Judge B. H. Gerrard  
Professor T. C. N. Gibbens, MBE, MD, MRCP, FRCPsych, DPM  
Miss S. A. Himmel  
Mr. P. W. Hopson  
Lady Howe, JP  
Miss J. K. Lawrence  
Mr. R. M. Lee  
Mr. D. M. Lowson, MA  
Dr. J. D. Mortimer, MA, PhD  
Mr. P. L. Osborne  
Dr. M. A. Partridge, DM, FRCP, FRCPsych, DPM  
Mr. P. W. Paskell, OBE  
The Hon. Mr. Justice Phillips  
His Honour Judge J. Ross, QC  
Dr. P. D. Scott, CBE, MA, MD, FRCP, FRCPsych, DPM  
Mr. P. P. Shervington, OBE  
Dr. M. A. Penry Williams, CBE  
Mr. A. Yates, KPM, LLB  
Mr. H. L. J. Gonsalves (*Secretary*)

#### Membership of the Parole Board during 1974

The Rt. Hon. Lord Hunt of Llanvair Waterdine, CBE, DSO (retired in February 1974); Chairman (to 28 February 1974)

Sir Louis Petch, KCB (appointed in October 1973); Chairman (from 1 March 1974)

The Hon. Mr. Justice Shaw (retired in June 1974); Vice-Chairman to June 1974; Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

The Hon. Mr. Justice O'Connor; Vice-Chairman from July 1974; Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

Mr. G. W. Appleyard, OBE (appointed in June 1974); Chief Probation Officer, Staffordshire Probation and After-Care Service

The Hon. Mrs. S. M. Baring, JP; Member of the Hampshire Probation and After-Care Committee

Miss E. E. Barnard (appointed in September 1974); Lecturer in Criminology, University of Keele

His Honour Judge C. Beaumont; Circuit judge

Mr. R. H. Beeson, OBE (retired in May 1974); Deputy Principal Probation Inspector, Home Office until his retirement in 1970

Mr. J. Bliss, QPM; National co-ordinator of Regional Crime Squads until his retirement from the Metropolitan Police in 1973

Professor G. J. Borrie (retired in August 1974); Professor of English Law; Director of the Institute of Judicial Administration, University of Birmingham

Dr. A. E. Bottoms, MA, PhD (appointed in April 1974); Senior Lecturer in Criminology, University of Sheffield

Mr. J. Bradley, MEd, Dip. Psych (OXON), ABPS (retired from the Board in April 1973; reappointed for period January-March 1974); Lecturer in Educational Psychology, University of Leicester

His Honour Judge B. D. Bush (retired in June 1974); Circuit judge

Mr. A. E. Cox (retired in December 1974); Practising solicitor; Recorder

Dr. J. P. Child, BM, MRCP, FRCpsych, DPM (retired in January 1974); Consultant psychiatrist

The Hon. Mr. Justice Cusack (appointed in July 1974); Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

Mrs. P. M. David, JP; Chairman of Pontefract Magistrates Court; Chairman of Pontefract Probation and After-Care Case Committee

His Honour Judge R. David, QC, DL (retired in May 1974); Circuit judge; member of the Cheshire Probation and After-Care Committee

Mr. A. R. Davis, CBE, JP, DL (appointed in June 1974); Clerk of Nottinghamshire County Council until his retirement in 1974

Mr. S. R. Elliott (appointed in May 1974); Retired business man; previously served on LRC at Reading Prison

Mr. S. R. Eshelby, MBE (retired in June 1973; reappointed for period June-September 1974); Principal Probation Officer, Essex until his retirement in 1969

Dr. A. Falla, MD, FRCpsych, DPM (appointed in April 1974); Consultant psychiatrist; visiting psychotherapist for Lincoln Prison

His Honour Judge B. H. Gerrard (appointed in June 1974); Circuit judge  
Professor T. C. N. Gibbens, MBE, MD, MRCP, FRC psych, DPM; Professor of Forensic Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, University of London

Mr. J. Bruce Glen (retired in September 1974); Business man; formerly Chairman of LRC at Gartree Prison

Mr. R. Harris, OBE (retired in December 1974); Governor of Wakefield Prison until his retirement from the Prison Service in 1970; Chairman of Devon Prisoners' Aid Society; member of the Devon and Exeter Probation and After-Care Committee

Miss S. A. Himmel; Assistant Chief Probation Officer, Middlesex Probation and After-Care Service

Mr. P. W. Hopson (appointed in October 1974); Official of ACTS (part of Transport and General Workers Union)

Lady Howe, JP; Chairman of Southwark Juvenile Court; member of Lord Chancellor's Legal Aid Advisory Committee

Mrs. M. Innes (retired in September 1974); Voluntary worker with Birmingham Probation and After-Care Service

Dr. E. Jacoby, MB(BASLE), FRC psych, DPM (retired in December 1974); Consultant psychiatrist

Mr. H. J. Klare, CBE (retired in March 1974); Member of the Gloucestershire Probation and After-Care Committee and of the Board of Visitors of Long Lartin Prison; formerly Head of the Division of Penal and Criminological Questions, Council of Europe

Mrs. S. Komrower, JP (retired in September 1974); Member of 'William House' After-Care Hostel Committee; formerly a member of Visiting Committee, Manchester Prison; Secretary of Manchester Criminological Society

Miss J. K. Lawrence (appointed in June 1974); Senior Consultant, Management Development and Lecturer at Manchester Business School, University of Manchester

Mr. R. M. Lee (appointed in April 1974); Chief Probation Officer, Lancashire Probation and After-Care Service

Mr. D. M. Lawson, MA; Lecturer in Applied Social Studies, University of Liverpool

Mr. J. W. Marsh (retired in March 1974); Principal Probation Officer, South East Lancashire Probation and After-Care Service

Dr. N. J. de V. Mather, MA, MB, ChB, FRCpsych, DPM (retired in August 1974); Consultant psychiatrist, North Manchester General Hospital and Dobroyd Castle Community School, Todmorden, Lancashire; lecturer in Forensic Psychiatry, University of Manchester; Vice-Chairman, Manchester Area Health Authority (Training)

Dr. J. D. Mortimer, MA, PhD; Principal, Thames Valley College, Twickenham

Mr. P. L. Osborne; Business man, South Wales; previously served on LRC at Swansea Prison

Dr. M. A. Partridge, DM, FRCP, FRCpsych, DPM (retired in December 1971 and reappointed in November 1973); Consultant psychiatrist.

Mr. P. W. Paskell, OBE (appointed in April 1974); Chief Probation Officer, Nottinghamshire Probation and After-Care Service

The Hon. Mrs. L. Price (retired in November 1972; reappointed for period January-June 1974); Prison visitor, Holloway Prison

His Honour Judge J. Ross, QC (appointed in July 1974); Circuit judge

Dr. P. D. Scott, CBE, MA, MD, FRCP, FRCpsych, DPM; Consultant psychiatrist, The Maudsley Hospital, London

Mr. P. P. Shervington, OBE; Deputy Chief Probation Officer, Inner London Probation and After-Care Service

Mr. A. F. Wilcox, CBE (retired in March 1974); Chief Constable of Hertfordshire until his retirement in 1969

Dr. M. A. Penry Williams, CBE (appointed in September 1974); Principal Medical Officer, Wakefield Prison until his retirement in 1974

The Hon. Mr. Justice Willis (retired in December 1974); Judge of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division

Mr. A. Worthy, OBE (retired in March 1974); Principal Probation Officer, Birmingham Probation and After-Care Service

Mr. A. Yates, KPM, LLB; Secretary of Wood Street Mission, Manchester; formerly Chief Superintendent, Manchester City Police

## Report of the Parole Board for 1974

To the Rt. Hon. Roy Jenkins, MP, Secretary of State for the Home Department

### Introduction

1 In our Report last year we embarked on a comprehensive survey of the parole system as it had developed over the six years since 1968. It was appropriate for us to do so at that point since we had reached the end of an era; Lord Hunt was about to retire and a new Chairman to succeed him.

2 It would be pointless to cover the same ground in our Report this year. The parole machinery has continued steadily with its task, and there has been little in the way of new developments. We feel, therefore, that in this current Report it will suffice if, for the most part, we merely record the few changes which have taken place in procedures during the year and give up-to-date statistics of the results of the Board's efforts. It has, however, been suggested that we might usefully publish an account of how the Board organises its business, and we have included a passage on this subject.

### The Board's caseload - determinate sentence cases

3 During the year the Board considered the cases of 5145 prisoners serving determinate sentences (for life sentence cases see paragraph 6). Of these, 2831 prisoners or 55.0 per cent were recommended for parole.

4 In addition 676 prisoners were paroled by the Home Secretary on the recommendation of the local review committees without reference to the Board under the procedure provided for in Section 35 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 and referred to in paragraph 18. This makes a total of 3507 prisoners serving fixed sentences who were recommended for parole in 1974. The number of those paroled has therefore increased by 163 compared with 1973.

5 In all, 10,681 cases were dealt with in 1974. 804 prisoners declined to be considered, leaving the local review committees with 9877 cases to examine. Of these 5830 were not recommended for parole and 4047 were considered suitable by the local review committees. Of those not recommended, 1774 were referred to the Board and 385 of these were recommended by them for parole. Of those considered suitable 3371 were referred to the Board; 925 of these were rejected by the Board, but 175 of those rejected were recommended for early review.

### The Board's caseload - life sentence cases

6 In 1974 the Board considered the cases of 209 prisoners serving life sentences; of these 142 were considered unsuitable for release and 49 were recommended as suitable for release on licence at a date about a year ahead, subject to good behaviour in the meantime (further details are given in the table in paragraph 8). Also 1 prisoner whose life licence had been revoked was recommended for immediate release. The Home Secretary was unable to accept 2 recommendations and 3 cases were still under consideration at the end of 1974.

7. Of the 50 prisoners recommended for release, 13 were under 21 years of age when the offence was committed; the 50 cases included 36 convicted of murder, 4 of manslaughter, 1 of arson, 1 of aiding and abetting murder, 1 of wounding with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, 1 of robbery with aggravation and 1 of armed robbery.

8 Those serving life sentences who were recommended for release in 1974 will have served for the following periods:

No. of complete years served	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	18
No. of prisoners	1	1	2	2	7	11	5	1	5	3	1	1	2

9 This table does not include the 2 recommendations which were refused by the Home Secretary and the 3 which were still being considered at the end of 1974.

10 There were also 3 recall cases recommended for further release, who will have been detained for 3 months, 9 months and 10 years since their recall and who will have been detained for 9 years, 13 years and 21 years respectively in total.

11 The table below shows that there was a slight increase in the number of life sentence cases referred to the Board during 1974 compared with the previous year:

	1974	1973
Cases referred to the Board	209	206
Cases recommended for release	49	62
Cases not recommended for release	142	120
Recalls:		
Licence based on Board's recommendation	4	2
Licensed before Board became operative	—	2
Released immediately on consideration of prisoner's representations	1	1
Cases referred for variation and cancellation of conditions, review of release date etc.	13	19

#### The Board's caseload – people on parole coming to adverse notice

12 During the year under review 270 prisoners serving determinate sentences were recalled to prison during their parole period and had their licences revoked. This means that, in proportion to the total number of those finally recommended for parole in 1974, 7.7 per cent were recalled as compared with 7.54 per cent in 1973. Of the total number recalled, 151 had failed to comply with the conditions of the licence, and 119 had incurred a further conviction. 9 of those recalled had their licences revoked by the Courts (compared with 13 such cases in 1973), and 7 had their recall confirmed by the Board after emergency recall by the Home Office (compared with 6 such cases in 1973). The remaining 254 were recalled on the recommendation of the Board (compared with 233 such cases in 1973).

13 The parole system provides for the further release of recalled prisoners, and 34 were so released during the year after making representations. In 30 instances the Board felt able to authorise immediate release, usually because the circumstances leading to the revocation of the licence had changed. In 4 other instances it was decided to arrange for the release to take place some time ahead, subject to suitable release arrangements being prepared.

14 In addition the Board recommended to the Home Office that warnings, both verbally and in writing, be given to 109 offenders on parole who had been convicted during the licence period of less serious types of offences, and to 18 others for technical infringements of their licence conditions.

15 The number of young prisoner licence holders recalled in 1974 was 47 compared with 38 in 1973.

#### Recommendations not accepted by the Home Secretary

16 In 1974 the Home Secretary was unable to accept the Board's recommendation for release on licence in the case of 5 prisoners serving determinate sentences and 2 prisoners serving indeterminate sentences. His reasons for differing from the Board's views included policy related to the nature and gravity of the offence and the perception of risk to the public.

#### Prisoners who opt out

17 Of the 7546 prisoners eligible for first review, 484 or 6.4 per cent refused to be considered. Of the 3135 prisoners eligible for second or subsequent review, 320 or 10.2 per cent declined to be considered. The reasons for opting out have been examined by the Home Office Research Unit and a paper is likely to be published shortly.

#### Changes during the year

18 The main procedural change has been an extension of the arrangements introduced last year under Section 35 of the Criminal Justice Act 1972 (see paragraph 4). Under these arrangements the Home Office is able to release prisoners on the recommendation of the local review committee without reference to the Board in cases where the sentence is under three years, the local review committee is unanimous and the crime is not one of sex, violence, drug trafficking or arson; these arrangements were extended in 1974 to include prisoners serving three year sentences. The purpose is to relieve the Board of more of the straightforward cases, so that it can concentrate its attention on the difficult cases – not only longer term prisoners but also those who, though showing some apparent prospect of rehabilitation, are nevertheless regarded as unsuitable by local review committees. Of the latter, 385 were recommended for parole (see paragraph 5).

19 Despite the procedural change referred to in the previous paragraph, there has been no evidence so far of any reduction in the caseload reaching the Board, and as a consequence it was decided to ask the Home Office to appoint a further two members to relieve the pressure on the present membership.

#### Organisation of the Board's business

20 In 1974 there were 33 members on the Board. From them panels are chosen to look at cases. Whilst the statutory quorum for a panel is three, for practical purposes it is preferable that four or five members are nominated for each one.

A panel's recommendation is decided by a majority vote if necessary; but a split decision is rare and the recommendations are generally unanimous. The membership of the panels is rotated, so that in time every member of the Board will have served with every other member; but so far as possible all the disciplines are represented on each panel - the ideal constitution being a judge, a consultant psychiatrist, a criminologist, a senior member of the Probation and After-Care Service and a lay member. Needless to say, it is frequently not possible to achieve the ideal; but there is always a High Court Judge present when life sentence cases are being considered. All members in rotation act as chairmen of panels.

21 The panels deal with something like 5000 cases a year or roughly 100 a week. A panel cannot be expected to cope with more than about 30 cases in the course of a day, and this means that there must perforce be three or four panels each week throughout the year. They meet mainly in London, but there are two panels a month in both Birmingham and Manchester. As opportunity offers panels are arranged elsewhere; for example during 1974 there have been sessions in Nottingham, Newcastle, Cardiff and Sheffield. The Board attaches much importance to being peripatetic to this extent. The host cities welcome us, and the Board is given an opportunity to extend the informed public's knowledge of parole and to establish that the Board's authority covers England and Wales and not just London.

22 The panels consider prisoners' dossiers, the material of which is collated by the Parole Unit of the Home Office. The contents of such a dossier were described in some detail in Chapter 3 of our last Report. The Parole Unit has to assemble the dossiers and make sure that all the necessary material is included in them; they have also the task of following up the recommendations of the Parole Board on individual cases.

23 There has from time to time been criticism of the fact that three to four months elapses between the first consideration of a prisoner's case by the local review committee and the ultimate decision. Every effort is in fact made to shorten this period; but it is important to understand the size of the operation on which the Parole Unit is engaged. They have to handle about 10,000 cases - not only the 5000 which have to be prepared for reference to the Parole Board, but also the other 5000 including those which are eligible for release on the Home Secretary's authority without reference to the Board. The operation is a considerable one, as the dossiers prepared by the Parole Unit for consideration by the Board have to be issued to the panels about ten days before the panel meeting so that they can be studied thoroughly.

24 We accept that one can never be content with the time schedule. So far as the prisoner and his family are concerned the uncertainty and suspense begin with the local review committee operation and continue until the eventual decision for or against release is known. It therefore goes without saying that all concerned must do everything possible to shorten the period.

25 Where abnormal delay is expected as a result, for example, of the Board's need of further information to enable it to reach a decision, an interim reply is sent to the prison to assure the prisoner that his case is still being considered.

### Meetings of the Board

26 During 1974 panels of the Board met on 187 occasions to consider cases for parole or recall from licence.

27 The full Board held an informal overnight planning conference in February and met in plenary session in October.

28 The General Purposes Committee of the Board met on four occasions.

### Secretariat

29 The Secretariat, which consists of eleven officers seconded from the Home Office, acts as the main channel of communication between the Board, departments of the Home Office and agencies concerned with the parole scheme. It is responsible for sorting, allocating and despatching case dossiers and supporting papers to Board members for their study before panel meetings; arranging and minuting meetings; conducting correspondence relating to parole and offenders on parole with Home Office departments, prisoners' relatives and other interested parties; organising visits to prisons, probation and after-care service areas and police forces. The Board members are greatly indebted to the Secretariat for their unfailing and cheerful help throughout the year.

### Relations with the Home Office

30 Home Office officials have attended General Purposes Committee and full Board meetings in an advisory capacity, have been present occasionally, by invitation, at panel meetings and have accompanied members on outside visits. The purpose of officials attending panel meetings is to help with information but they are not party to the Board's recommendations. There has also been close consultation throughout the year between the Chairman and the Secretariat and the Criminal, Prison and Probation and After-Care Departments of the Home Office. We again take this opportunity to thank officials from these departments for their helpful co-operation. We were particularly glad to welcome the Minister of State (Lord Harris) and the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State (Dr. Shirley Summerskill, MP) as observers at one of our panel meetings.

### Parole research

31 The results of recent Home Office research are to be published in 1975.

### Outside visits

32 In addition to its panel work, the Board attaches great importance to its programme of visits to those services which provide the material making up the parole dossier, ie the prisons, the probation and after-care services and the police forces. This not only assists the members to understand the problems of communication and fact-finding at field level, but it also strengthens relationships between the Board and the services upon which it is so dependent.

### Visits to prisons

33 During the year members of the Board visited 14 prisons, including one women's prison, and had discussions about the working of the parole system with local review committee members, governors and their staffs and groups of prisoners (but, of course, individual cases were not discussed). This is regarded



as a valuable means of clarifying problems and answering criticisms and complaints. It also gives the Board an opportunity to assess the effect of parole on the work of the prison service.

#### Visits to probation and after-care areas

34 Two visits were made to probation areas during which discussions were held with members of the Probation and After-Care Committee, chief, senior and main grade officers and superintending inspectors. At one such visit members met an after-care hostel warden and two ex-parolees; at the other members met after-care hostel wardens, liaison officers and volunteers.

#### Visits to police forces

35 Three visits were made to police forces, during which members had an opportunity to discuss parole in general and the problems arising therefrom with Chief Constables, their senior officers and their field officers. Discussions at these visits are of paramount importance since they provide the opportunity for Board members and police officers to exchange views and promote a better understanding of the parole system.

#### Overseas visits

36 Members of the Board took the opportunity to see something of parole and penal systems in Bermuda, Finland and the United States of America whilst on private visits to these countries.

#### Lectures and conferences

37 Members of the Board were invited to give talks on the work of the Board at training courses organised by the police forces in Bristol and Lancashire and at the Police College, whilst the Secretary regularly gave talks on Prison Welfare Officers' Courses at the Prison Service Staff College, Wakefield.

38 The Chairman and three members of the Board participated in the second training course for newly appointed independent members of local review committees at the Prison Service Staff College.

39 The Chairman, three Board members and the Secretary took part in the South Eastern Probation and After-Care Service Training Conference at Wansfell College, Theydon Bois, Essex.

40 Several members attended annual general meetings and area conferences of local review committees and gave talks and took part in discussion on parole problems.

#### Visitors to panel meetings

41 During 1973 the Board decided to invite prison governors and chairmen of local review committees to attend panel meetings as observers. In 1974 this invitation was extended to include High Court Judges, prison chaplains, prison medical officers, chief probation officers, probation inspectors and staff of the Parole Unit of the Home Office.

#### Visitors from overseas

42 The following persons visited the Board and some of them attended panel

meetings: Mrs. Chiappa and Miss Tzortzi, Ministry of Justice, Cyprus; Dr. Patrick, Professor of Sociology at Wake Forest University, North Carolina, United States of America; Mrs. Judith Karp, Israeli Ministry of Justice; and a delegation from the Northern Ireland Office.

#### Relations with the Parole Board for Scotland

43 The Board has continued to maintain close contact with its colleagues in Scotland through visits between the membership of both Boards at various meetings.

#### Liaison with probation and after-care services

44 Invidious as it must be to single out a particular service, the Board nevertheless feels it appropriate that an especial acknowledgement should be recorded of the contribution made by members of the probation and after-care services to the success of the parole scheme. The Board recognises the particular burden that has been added to the existing workload of a hard-pressed service, which quickly grasped the challenge in 1968. On the occasions when it is able to meet the service in the field, the Board has always been impressed by the enthusiasm of its members and the lively discussions which takes place at such meetings. For their part, Board members find such visits an educative exercise and hope that the local probation and after-care services derive equal benefit from these contacts.

#### Public inquiry

45 Sudbury open prison was opened 25 years ago on the understanding that only 'low risk' prisoners would be accommodated there. However, in view of the increase in the number of those prisoners serving life sentences (see paragraph 11), the resources at Leyhill open prison had been found to be insufficient to meet present needs and the Prison Department of the Home Office hoped to introduce a 'life sentence' element to the prison population at Sudbury. As there had been strong local opposition to the proposal, the Chairman accepted an invitation from the Home Office to give evidence in favour of the proposal at a local public inquiry held in July.

#### Evidence to interdepartmental committees

46 During 1974 at the invitation of the Committee on Mentally Abnormal Offenders (under the Chairmanship of the Rt. Hon. Lord Butler of Saffron Walden), the Board submitted further written evidence based on the advice of its psychiatrist members about the treatment of persons suffering from mental disorders during their stay in prison and after their release.

#### For the future

47 The Board has noted with interest the recommendations contained in the Report of the Advisory Council on the Penal System - *Young Adult Offenders*, and also the proposals suggested in Dr. Roger Hood's paper *Parole: Its Implications for the Penal and Criminal Justice System*.

#### Conclusion

48 The Board has steadily coped with the cases referred to it despite their growing number and a considerable turn-over in its membership during the year. However, in 1975 the Board may need to consider further measures to deal with its workload.

## Signatories to the Report of the Parole Board for 1974

John Hunt  
Louis Petch  
Sebag Shaw  
Patrick O'Connor  
Geoffrey W. Appleyard  
Susan Baring  
Elizabeth Barnard  
Christopher Beaumont  
R. H. Beeson  
John Bliss  
Gordon J. Borrie  
A. E. Bottoms  
Brian D. Bush  
A. E. Cox  
Ralph Cusack  
Phoebe M. David  
Robin David  
Alan Davis  
Stanley Elliott  
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B. H. Gerrard  
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Michael Wilcox  
M. R. Penry Williams  
John R. Willis  
Alfred Worthy  
Arnold Yates

## Appendix

### APPENDIX 1

#### Contents

Criminal Justice Act 1967	
Release of prisoners on licence and supervision of prisoners after release (Sections 59 to 62 inclusive)	
Criminal Justice Act 1967	
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Schedule 5	
(Amendment to the Criminal Justice Act 1967)	



PART III

TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

*Release of prisoners on licence and supervision of prisoners  
after release*

59.—(1) For the purpose of exercising the functions conferred on it by the Part of this Act as respects England and Wales there shall be a body to be known as the Parole Board and for the purpose of exercising those functions as respects Scotland there shall be a body to be known as the Parole Board for Scotland, each body consisting of a chairman and not less than four other members appointed by the Secretary of State.

Constitution  
and functions  
of Parole Board  
and local review  
committees.

(2) Any reference in the following provisions of this Part of this Act (including Schedule 2 thereto) to the Parole Board shall be construed as a reference to the Parole Board or the Parole Board for Scotland, as the case may require.

(3) It shall be the duty of the Board to advise the Secretary of State with respect to—

- (a) the release on licence under section 60(1) or 61, and the recall under section 62, of this Act of persons whose cases have been referred to the Board by the Secretary of State;
- (b) the conditions of such licences and the variation or cancellation of such conditions; and
- (c) any other matter so referred which is connected with the release on licence or recall of persons to whom the said section 60 or 61 applies.

(4) The following provisions shall have effect with respect to the proceedings of the Board on any case referred to it, that is to say—

- (a) the Board shall deal with the case on consideration of any documents given to it by the Secretary of State and of any reports it has called for and any information whether oral or in writing that it has obtained; and
- (b) if in any particular case the Board thinks it necessary to interview the person to whom the case relates before reaching a decision, the Board may request one of its members to interview him and shall take into account the report of that interview by that member;

and, without prejudice to the foregoing, the Secretary of State may by rules make provision with respect to the proceedings of the Board on cases referred to it, including provision authorising such cases to be dealt with by a prescribed number of members of the Board.

(5) The documents to be given by the Secretary of State to the Board under the last foregoing subsection shall include—

(a) where the case referred to the Board is one of release under section 60 or 61 of this Act, any written representations made by the person to whom the case relates in connection with or since his last interview in accordance with rules under the next following subsection;

(b) where the case so referred relates to a person recalled under section 62 of this Act, any written representations made under that section.

(6) The Secretary of State may by rules make provision—

(a) for the establishment and constitution of local review committees having the duty of reviewing at such times or in such circumstances as may be prescribed by or determined under the rules the cases of persons who are or will become eligible for release under section 60 or 61 of this Act and reporting to the Secretary of State on their suitability for release on licence; and

(b) for the interview of such persons by a member of any such committee (not being a prison officer);

and rules under this subsection may make different provision for different cases.

(7) The supplementary provisions contained in Schedule 2 to this Act shall have effect with respect to the Parole Board and local review committees.

60.—(1) The Secretary of State may, if recommended to do so by the Parole Board, release on licence a person serving a sentence of imprisonment, other than imprisonment for life, after he has served not less than one-third of his sentence or twelve months thereof, whichever expires the later.

(2) A person whose sentence falls to be reduced under section 67 of this Act shall, for the purpose of determining under the foregoing subsection whether he has served one-third of his sentence, be treated as if any period spent in custody between conviction and sentence and taken into account under that section were included in his sentence and as if he had served that period as part of that sentence.

(3) Without prejudice to his earlier release under subsection (1) of this section the Secretary of State may direct that—

(a) a person serving a sentence of imprisonment in respect of whom an extended sentence certificate was issued when the sentence was passed; or

(b) a person serving a sentence of imprisonment for a term of eighteen months or more who was under the age of twenty-one when the sentence was passed;

shall, instead of being granted remission of any part of his sentence under the prison rules, be released on licence at any time on or after the day on which he could have been discharged from prison if the remission had been granted.

(4) A person subject to a licence under this section shall comply with such conditions, if any, as may for the time being be specified in the licence.

(5) The Secretary of State shall consult the Board before including on release, or subsequently inserting, a condition in a licence under this section or varying or cancelling any such condition; and for the purposes of this subsection the Secretary of State shall be treated as having consulted the Board about a proposal to include, insert, vary or cancel a condition in any case if he has consulted the Board about the implementation of proposals of that description generally or in that class of case.

(6) A licence granted to any person under this section shall, unless previously revoked under section 62 of this Act, remain in force until a date specified in the licence, being—

(a) in the case of a licence granted to a person in respect of whom an extended sentence certificate was issued when sentence was passed on him or to a person who was under the age of twenty-one when sentence was passed on him, the date of the expiration of the sentence;

(b) in any other case, the date on which he could have been discharged from prison on remission of part of his sentence under the prison rules if, after the date of his release on licence, he had not forfeited remission of any part of the sentence under the rules.

(7) Section 20 of and Schedule 3 to the Criminal Justice Act 1961 (supervision of discharged prisoners) shall cease to have effect. 1961 c. 39

(8) In the application of this section to Scotland—

(a) the expression “prison rules” means rules under section 35 of the Prisons (Scotland) Act 1952; 1952 c. 61

(b) the expression “imprisonment” includes detention in a young offenders institution as defined in section 31(1)(d) of the Prisons (Scotland) Act 1952;

(c) subsection (3)(a) shall be omitted;

(d) in paragraph (a) of subsection (6), the words from “to a person” where they first occur to “or” shall be omitted.

61.—(1) The Secretary of State may, if recommended to do so by the Parole Board, release on licence a person serving a sentence of imprisonment for life or a person detained under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 (young offenders convicted of grave crimes), but shall not do so in the case of a person sentenced to imprisonment for life or to detention during Her Majesty's pleasure or for life except after consultation with the Lord Chief Justice of England together with the trial judge if available. 1933 c. 12

(2) Subsections (4) and (5) of the last foregoing section shall apply in relation to a licence under this section as they apply in relation to a licence under that section.

(3) A licence granted under this section to any person sentenced under section 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 to be detained otherwise than for life shall, unless previously revoked under the next following section, remain in force until a date specified in the licence, being the date of the expiration of the sentence.

Release on  
licence of  
persons  
serving  
determinate  
sentences.

Release on  
licence of  
persons  
sentenced to  
imprisonment  
for life, etc.

1937 c. 37

Revocation of  
licences and  
conviction of  
prisoners on  
licence.

- (4) In the application of this section to Scotland—
- (a) for the references to section 53 and 53(2) of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 there shall be substituted respectively references to section 57 and 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937;
- (b) in subsection (1), for the words "Lord Chief Justice of England" there shall be substituted the words "Lord Justice General".

62.—(1) Where the Parole Board recommends the recall of any person who is subject to a licence under section 60 or 61 of this Act, the Secretary of State may revoke that person's licence and recall him to prison.

(2) The Secretary of State may revoke the licence of any such person and recall him as aforesaid without consulting the Board, where it appears to him that it is expedient in the public interest to recall that person before such consultation is practicable.

(3) A person recalled to prison under the foregoing provisions of this section may make representations in writing with respect to his recall and shall on his return to prison be informed of the reasons for his recall and of his right to make such representations.

(4) The Secretary of State shall refer to the Board the case of a person recalled under subsection (1) of this section who makes representations under the last foregoing subsection and shall in any event so refer the case of a person returned to prison after being recalled under subsection (2) of this section.

(5) Where the Board recommends the immediate release on licence of a person whose case is referred to it under this section, the Secretary of State shall give effect to the recommendation, and where it is necessary for that purpose to release that person under subsection (1) of the last foregoing section, the Secretary of State shall do so without the consultation required by that subsection.

(6) If a person subject to a licence under section 60 or 61 of this Act is convicted by a magistrates' court of an offence punishable on indictment with imprisonment, the court may commit him in custody or on bail to quarter sessions for sentence in accordance with section 29 of the Criminal Justice Act 1948 (power of quarter sessions to sentence persons convicted by magistrates' courts of indictable offences).

(7) If a person subject to any such licence is convicted on indictment of such an offence as aforesaid or is committed to quarter sessions for sentence as aforesaid or under section 29 of the Magistrates' Courts Act 1952 (committal of persons convicted of indictable offences for sentence), the court by which he is convicted or to which he is committed, as the case may be, may, whether or not it passes any other sentence on him, revoke the licence.

(8) If a person subject to a licence under section 60 or 61 of this Act is convicted by the High Court of Justiciary, or by a sheriff, whether summarily or on indictment, of an offence punishable on indictment with imprisonment, the court by which he is convicted may, whether or not it passes any other sentence on him, revoke the licence.

(9) On the revocation of the licence of any person under this section, he shall be liable to be detained in pursuance of his sentence, and, if at large, shall be deemed to be unlawfully at large.

(10) If in the case of a person subject to a licence under section 60 of this Act a court of assize or quarter sessions or the High Court of Justiciary or a sheriff revokes that licence under this section, the Secretary of State shall not thereafter release him under subsection (1) of that section before the expiration of one year from the date of revocation or before the expiration of one-third of the period during which the licence would have remained in force, whichever is the later; but the foregoing provision shall not affect any power to release him otherwise than under that subsection.

(11) This section shall have effect, in its application to a person sentenced to be detained under section 53 of the Children and Young Persons Act 1933 or section 57 of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 (young offenders convicted of grave crimes), as if for any reference to a prison there were substituted a reference to any place in which the Secretary of State directs that person to be detained.

*Criminal Justice Act 1967*

Section 59

## SCHEDULE 2

PROVISIONS AS TO PAROLE BOARD AND LOCAL  
REVIEW COMMITTEES*The Parole Board -*

1. The Parole Board shall include among its members—
  - (a) a person who holds or has held judicial office;
  - (b) a registered medical practitioner who is a psychiatrist;
  - (c) a person appearing to the Secretary of State to have knowledge and experience of the supervision or after-care of discharged prisoners; and
  - (d) a person appearing to the Secretary of State to have made a study of the causes of delinquency or the treatment of offenders.
2. A person appointed to be a member of the Parole Board shall hold and vacate office under the terms of the instrument by which he is appointed, but may at any time resign his office; and a person who ceases to hold office as a member of the Board shall be eligible for reappointment.
3. In Part II of Schedule 1 to the House of Commons Disqualification Act 1957 (bodies of which all members are disqualified under that Act), in its application to the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom, there shall be inserted (at the appropriate point in alphabetical order) the entry "The Parole Board constituted under section 59 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967".
4. There shall be paid to the members of the Board such remuneration and allowances as the Secretary of State may with the consent of the Treasury determine.
5. The expenses of the Board under the last foregoing paragraph and any other expenses incurred by the Board in discharging its functions under section 59 of this Act shall be defrayed by the Secretary of State out of moneys provided by Parliament.
6. The Board shall as soon as practicable after the end of each year make to the Secretary of State a report on the performance of its functions during that year, and the Secretary of State shall lay a copy of each report so made before Parliament.

*Local Review Committees*

7. The Secretary of State may out of moneys provided by Parliament pay to members of local review committees, and to persons assisting in or concerned with the carrying out of the functions of any such committee, travelling or other allowances in accordance with such scales as may be determined by him with the consent of the Treasury, and may out of such moneys defray any other expenses of such committees to such amount as may be so determined.

## STATUTORY RULES

## STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1967 No. 1685

## PRISONS

## ENGLAND AND WALES

**The Parole Board Rules 1967**

<i>Made - - - -</i>	11 November 1967
<i>Laid before Parliament</i>	17 November 1967
<i>Coming into Operation</i>	21 November 1967

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 59(4) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967(a), I hereby make the following Rules:—

1. The case of any person referred to the Parole Board may be dealt with by any three or more members of the Board.
2. The members of the Board to deal with any case shall be determined by, or under arrangements made by, the Board.
3. These Rules may be cited as the Parole Board Rules 1967 and shall come into operation on 21 November 1967.

*Roy Jenkins,*

One of Her Majesty's Principal  
Secretaries of State.

Home Office,  
Whitehall.

11 November 1967.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This Note is not part of the Rules.)*

These Rules authorise cases referred to the Parole Board to be dealt with by three or more members of the Board.

(a) 1967 c. 80.

1957 c. 20

*Criminal Justice Act 1972*

## PART III

## MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

*Release on licence without recommendation  
of Parole Board*

Release on  
licence  
without  
recommendation  
of Parole  
Board.

35. (1) If, in any case falling within such class of cases as the Secretary of State may determine after consultation with the Parole Board, a local review committee recommends the release on licence of a person to whom subsection (1) of section 60 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 applies, the Secretary of State shall not be obliged to refer the case to the Parole Board before releasing him under that subsection and, unless he nevertheless refers it to the Board, may so release him without any recommendation by the Board.

(2) In this section "local review committee" means a committee established under section 59(6) of the said Act of 1967; and in the application of this section to Scotland for any reference to the Parole Board there shall be substituted a reference to the Parole Board for Scotland.

## SCHEDULE 5

## MINOR AND CONSEQUENTIAL AMENDMENTS

*The Criminal Justice Act 1967*

1967 c. 80

In the Criminal Justice Act 1967—

(c) in section 60(2) the words "between conviction and sentence" shall be omitted;

## APPENDIX 2

## Licence in respect of determinate sentence cases

*Criminal Justice Act 1967*

Home Office  
Probation and After-Care Department  
Romney House  
Marsham Street  
LONDON SW1P 3DY

The Secretary of State hereby authorises the release on licence of.....  
.....within fifteen days of the date hereof,  
who shall on release and during the period of this licence comply with the  
following conditions or any other conditions which may be substituted from  
time to time.

1. He shall report, without delay, to the officer in charge of the probation and after-care office at.....  
.....
2. He shall place himself under the supervision of whichever probation officer is nominated for this purpose from time to time.
3. He shall keep in touch with his probation officer in accordance with that officer's instructions.
4. He shall inform his probation officer at once if he changes his address or changes or loses his job.
5. He shall, if his probation officer so requires, receive visits from that officer where the licence-holder is living.
6. He shall be of good behaviour and lead an industrious life.

This licence expires on ..... unless previously revoked.

for Assistant Secretary.

## APPENDIX 3: Statistics of parole recommendations in 1974

Table 1: Summary of decisions made in determinate sentence cases from 1 January 1971 to 31 December 1974

Cases	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews
a. Total dealt with	8156	2232	7215	2429	8020	2594	7546	3135
b. Prisoners declining consideration	451	284	416	294	439	329	484	320
c. Total considered by Local Review Committees	7705	1948	6799	2135	7581	2265	7062	2815
d. Recommended for parole by Local Review Committees	2649	811	2453	957	2797	1135	2608	1439
e. Not recommended for parole by Local Review Committees	5056	1137	4346	1178	4784	1130	4454	1376
f. Local Review Committees' recommendations for parole accepted without further reference	—	—	—	—	805	8	665	11
g. Referred to the Parole Board	3566 (917)*	1018 (207)*	3229 (776)*	1221 (264)*	2989 (997)*	1432 (305)*	3145 (1202)*	2000 (572)*
h. Recommended for parole by the Parole Board	2367 (253)*	604 (46)*	2143 (203)*	783 (72)*	1623 (193)*	908 (91)*	1574 (235)*	1257 (150)*
i. Total of (f) and (h)	2367 (253)*	604 (46)*	2143 (203)*	783 (72)*	2428 (193)*	916 (91)*	2239 (235)*	1268 (150)*

## APPENDIX 3: Table 1: continued

Cases	1971		1972		1973		1974	
	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews	First reviews	Second or subsequent reviews
j. Recommended by the Parole Board for consideration earlier than normal statutory review	223	24	243	19	333	23	331	60
k. Not recommended by the Parole Board	976	390	843	419	1033	501	1240	683
l. Percentage of cases considered which were recommended by Local Review Committees (d) to (c)	35.8		38.2		39.9		41.0	
m. Percentage of Local Review Committees' recommendations for parole which were accepted without further reference (f) to (d)	—		—		20.7		16.7	
n. Percentage of cases referred to the Parole Board which were recommended for parole (h) to (g)	64.8		65.8		57.3		55.0	
o. Percentage of cases considered by Local Review Committees which were finally recommended for parole (i) to (c)	30.8		32.7		34.0		35.5	
p. Percentage of all cases dealt with which were finally recommended for parole (i) to (a)	28.6		30.3		31.5		32.8	

\*The figures in brackets show the number of cases within the categories concerned, which were considered by Local Review Committees unsuitable for parole.

## APPENDIX 3

Table 2: Determinate sentence cases considered at first review by the Parole Board in 1974, showing the percentage of favourable recommendations according to the type of offence and length of sentence

Category of offence		Sentence										Total cases referred and % recommended
		Less than 2 years	2 years- 11 months	3 years- 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more	
MANSLAUGHTER	Referred	—	5	28	17	—	16	8	8	4	—	86
	Recommended	—	3	13	9	—	2	1	—	—	—	28
	%Recommended	—	60.0	46.4	52.9	—	12.5	12.5	—	—	—	32.6
VIOLENCE	Referred	24	187	178	39	2	29	10	2	4	3	478
	Recommended	17	136	105	7	1	5	1	—	—	—	272
	%Recommended	70.8	72.7	59.0	18.0	50.0	17.2	10.0	—	—	—	56.9
ROBBERY	Referred	4	67	143	33	6	37	4	14	3	8	319
	Recommended	2	47	69	8	2	11	—	1	—	—	140
	%Recommended	50.0	70.2	48.3	24.2	33.3	29.7	—	7.1	—	—	43.9
HOMOSEXUAL	Referred	—	30	31	10	—	16	3	2	—	2	94
	Recommended	—	21	22	2	—	3	1	—	—	—	49
	%Recommended	—	70.0	71.0	20.0	—	18.8	33.3	—	—	—	52.1
HETEROSEXUAL	Referred	5	85	85	53	4	43	11	5	1	—	292
	Recommended	4	61	63	21	1	10	1	1	—	—	162
	%Recommended	80.0	71.8	74.1	39.6	25.0	23.3	9.1	20.0	—	—	55.5
BREAKING	Referred	26	268	193	41	7	22	9	5	3	2	576
	Recommended	17	185	116	15	4	12	1	—	—	—	350
	%Recommended	65.4	69.0	60.1	36.6	57.1	54.6	11.1	—	—	—	60.8

APPENDIX 3 Table 2: continued

Category of offence		Sentence										Total cases referred and % recommended
		Less than 2 years	2 years- 11 months	3 years- 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more	
THEFT	Referred	15	150	126	34	3	20	—	—	—	1	349
	Recommended	11	92	75	19	—	8	—	—	—	—	205
	%Recommended	73.3	61.3	59.5	55.9	—	40.0	—	—	—	—	58.7
FRAUD	Referred	10	74	99	30	5	16	1	3	3	—	241
	Recommended	4	35	43	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	91
	%Recommended	40.0	47.3	43.4	26.7	—	6.3	—	—	—	—	37.8
HANDLING	Referred	8	61	51	16	2	8	3	1	—	—	150
	Recommended	4	39	24	5	—	1	1	—	—	—	74
	%Recommended	50.0	63.9	47.1	31.3	—	12.5	33.3	—	—	—	49.3
OTHER OFFENCES	Referred	15	220	172	66	6	46	13	11	7	4	560
	Recommended	10	113	61(1)	14(1)	2	2	—	1	—	—	203(2)
	%Recommended	66.6	51.4	35.5	21.2	33.3	4.4	—	9.1	—	—	36.3
SUBTOTAL (taken to Table 2(a))	Referred	107	1147	1106	339	35	253	62	51	25	20	3145
	Recommended	69	732	591(1)	108(1)	10	55	6	3	—	—	1574(2)
	%Recommended	64.5	63.8	53.4	31.9	28.6	21.7	9.7	5.9	—	—	50.1

The figures in brackets show the number of cases in which the Home Secretary decided not to implement the Board's recommendation.



## APPENDIX 3 continued

Table 2(a) Determinate sentence cases considered at second or subsequent review by the Parole Board in 1974 showing the percentage of favourable recommendations according to the type of offence and length of sentence

Category of offence		Sentence										Total cases referred and % recommended
		Less than 2 years	2 years- 2 years 11 months	3 years- 3 years 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more	
MANSLAUGHTER	Referred	—	—	7	14	—	13	16	14	4	18	86
	Recommended	—	—	5	11	—	9	10	8	3	6	52
	%Recommended	—	—	71.4	78.6	—	69.2	62.5	57.1	75.0	33.3	60.5
VIOLENCE	Referred	—	4	93	60	6	47	16	22	10	16	274
	Recommended	—	4	79	38	2	34	4	9	3	6	179
	%Recommended	—	100.0	84.9	63.3	33.3	72.3	25.0	40.9	30.0	37.5	65.3
ROBBERY	Referred	—	2	134	64	10	92	28	24	29	59	442
	Recommended	—	2	114	42	5	58	14	11(1)	10	19	275(1)
	%Recommended	—	100.0	85.1	65.6	50.0	63.0	50.0	45.8	34.5	32.2	62.2
HOMOSEXUAL	Referred	—	—	7	12	2	15	7	9	2	3	57
	Recommended	—	—	2	11	1	11	4	3	—	1	33
	%Recommended	—	—	28.6	91.7	50.0	73.3	57.1	33.3	—	33.3	57.9
HETEROSEXUAL	Referred	—	—	19	41	2	29	17	27	9	12	156
	Recommended	—	—	17	22	2	13	9	9	2	6(1)	80(1)
	%Recommended	—	—	89.5	53.7	100.0	44.8	52.9	33.3	22.2	50.0	51.3
BREAKING	Referred	—	9	167	62	12	55	26	27	18	13	389
	Recommended	—	8	149	41	8	37	19	18	9	6	295
	%Recommended	—	88.9	89.2	66.1	66.7	67.3	73.1	66.7	50.0	46.2	75.8

APPENDIX 3 Table 2(a) continued

Category of offence		Sentence										Total cases referred and % recommended
		Less than 2 years	2 years- 2 years 11 months	3 years- 3 years 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more	
THEFT	Referred	—	5	66	23	6	26	6	4	2	4	142
	Recommended	—	4	52	14	3	19	4	1	2	2	101
	%Recommended	—	80.0	78.8	60.9	50.0	73.1	66.7	25.0	100.0	50.0	71.1
FRAUD	Referred	—	3	46	33	6	28	6	9	7	—	138
	Recommended	—	1	31	16	4	15	3	2	3	—	75
	%Recommended	—	33.3	67.4	48.5	66.7	53.6	50.0	22.2	42.9	—	54.4
HANDLING	Referred	—	2	20	22	5	21	6	1	2	1	80
	Recommended	—	2	10	15	3	12	3	1	—	1	47
	%Recommended	—	100.0	50.0	68.2	60.0	57.1	50.0	100.0	—	100.0	58.8
OTHER OFFENCES	Referred	—	7	55	58	7	59	14	22	5	9	236
	Recommended	—	6	38	26	3	29	4	7	3	4(1)	120(1)
	%Recommended	—	85.7	69.1	44.8	42.9	49.2	28.6	31.8	60.0	44.4	50.9
SUB TOTAL	Referred	—	32	614	389	56	385	142	159	88	135	2000
	Recommended	—	27	497	236	31	237	74	69(1)	35	51(2)	1257(3)
	%Recommended	—	84.4	80.9	60.7	55.4	61.6	52.1	43.4	39.8	37.8	62.9
SUB TOTAL (carried from Table 2)	Referred	107	1147	1106	339	35	253	62	51	25	20	3145
	Recommended	69	732	591(1)	108(1)	10	55	6	3	—	—	1574(2)
	%Recommended	64.5	63.8	53.4	31.9	28.6	21.7	9.7	5.9	—	—	50.1
TOTAL	Referred	107	1179	1720	728	91	638	204	210	113	155	5145
	Recommended	69	759	1088(1)	344(1)	41	292	80	72(1)	35	51(2)	2831(5)
	%Recommended	64.5	64.4	63.3	47.3	45.1	45.8	39.2	34.3	31.0	32.9	55.0

The figures in brackets show the number of cases in which the Home Secretary decided not to implement the Board's recommendation

## APPENDIX 3 continued

Table 3: Determinate sentence cases recommended for parole by the Board in 1974 showing length of licence period in relation to length of current sentence

Period of licence	Sentence										Total	%
	Less than 2 years	2 years- 11 months	3 years- 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more		
Less than 1 month	5	24	7	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	42	1.2
1 month but less than 3 months	128	352	107	50	5	33	5	8	2	8	698	19.9
3 months but less than 6 months	6	688	285	98	13	53	20	10	5	10	1188	33.9
6 months but less than 12 months	1	230	617	91	7	119	25	20	16	11	1137	32.5
12 months but less than 18 months	—	3	124	98	12	41	22	27	7	9	343	9.8
18 months but less than 24 months	—	—	13	3	3	43	5	3	4	4	78	2.2
24 months but less than 36 months	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	1	6	13	0.4
36 months but less than 60 months	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3	0.1

APPENDIX 3 Table 3 continued

Period of licence	Sentence										Total	%
	Less than 2 years	2 years- 11 months	3 years- 11 months	4 years	4 years 1 month- 4 years 11 months	5 years- 5 years 11 months	6 years- 6 years 11 months	7 years- 7 years 11 months	8 years- 9 years 11 months	10 years or more		
5 years or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	140	1297	1154	343	41	292	80	71	35	49	3502*	—
PERCENTAGE	4.0	37.0	33.0	9.8	1.2	8.3	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	—	100.0

\*The difference of 5 between the total on this Table and the corresponding total at (i) on Table 1 denotes the numbers of person who, although recommended by the Board, were not released on parole.

APPENDIX 3 continued

Table 4

Summary of cases recalled during 1974

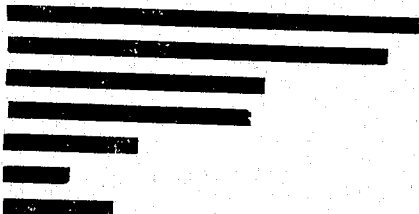
<i>Offenders on parole from determinate sentences</i>	
1. Recalled by the Parole Board	254
2. Recalled by the Secretary of State	7
3. Revocations by Courts	9
	<hr/> 270
<i>Reasons for the recalls</i>	
1. Recalled for further offences and in some cases for other breaches of licence conditions	119
2. Recalled for being out of touch and in some cases for other breaches of licence conditions. (Of these 29 had committed further offences while at large)	118
3. Recalled for various breaches of licence conditions other than those above	33
	<hr/> 270
<i>Young prisoner licence holders</i>	
1. Recalled by the Parole Board	46
2. Recalled by the Secretary of State	0
3. Revocations by Courts	1
<i>Extended sentence licence holders</i>	
1. Recalled by the Parole Board	21
2. Recalled by the Secretary of State	0
3. Revocations by Courts	2

END

APPENDIX 3 continued

Table 5

Recalls during 1974 of offenders on parole licence from determinate sentences

<i>Number of months between release and revocation of licence</i>	<i>Number revoked</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	
0 to less than 2	69	25.6	
2 to less than 4	65	24.1	
4 to less than 6	46	17.0	
6 to less than 8	42	15.6	
8 to less than 10	22	8.1	
10 to less than 12	9	3.3	
12 and over	17	6.3	
Totals	270	100.0	