

there are nine Regional Officers stationed across the country. They interview all applicants for parole to give them an opportunity of making verbal representations to a representative of the Board. The Regional Officers also submit to the Board a report of the interview and their assessment of the inmate's suitability for parole. These Regional Officers have authority over the parolees in their various areas, and also give information and counsel to all inmates regarding possibility of parole and preparation for it.

A person on parole is under the care of a supervisor, usually an after-care agency worker or a probation officer, who reports to the Regional Officer. If he violates the conditions of his parole or commits further offence or misbehaves in any manner, the Board may revoke his parole and return him to the institution to serve that part of his sentence outstanding at the time his parole was granted.

The inmate coming out of an institution faces many problems in regaining his place in society. He is assisted as much as possible by the members of the Parole Service, the after-care agencies and the provincial probation officers. But the success of the parole system depends on the public's understanding of the purpose of parole and its sympathy toward the problems of the ex-inmate. If he is unable to get a job or form new associations because of his past, the chances of his being rehabilitated are remote. However, with the increasing efficiency of the system, with greater co-operation and understanding among all people involved in the correction system and with the public generally, recidivism in Canada should be lessened and some of the problems of criminality solved.

In the first 22 months of operation (to Nov. 30, 1960), the Parole Board reviewed 8,690 applications and granted 3,898 paroles. During the same period, the Board revoked 248 paroles, which is a failure rate of about 6 p.c. related to the number of paroles granted.

Subsection 2.—Reformatories and Other Corrective Institutions

The latest information on reformatories and corrective institutions is that made available by the 1951 Census. Summary data only are given here.

As of June 1, 1951, there were 13 reformatory and corrective institutions, four of which were for women. Enumeration cards were completed for 2,551 men and 141 women on June 1, 1951. In these institutions for adults 29 p.c. of the inmates were under 21 years of age at the time of admission and almost 50 p.c. were between the ages of 21 and 39 years. The proportion of single men was 63 p.c. and three out of four of the men whose residence was known lived in urban centres. More than one-half of the women (53.2 p.c.) were single and the majority (91.0 p.c.) of those whose residence was known lived in urban centres. From five to eight years of elementary school education were recorded for about one-half of the male and female inmates. Only 6.7 p.c. of the men were unemployed at the time of admission. On the other hand, 20.6 p.c. of the women were unemployed and another 34.0 p.c. had never worked.

The revenue for the support of the institutions for men was derived chiefly from provincial funds (56.0 p.c.) and from the sale by the institutions of farm and industrial products (41.3 p.c.). To support the institutions for women, income was received from provincial funds (31.0 p.c.), municipalities (1.8 p.c.), sale of products (53.4 p.c.), donations and bequests (4.6 p.c.) and other sources (9.2 p.c.).

Summary statistics of inmates, movement of population, terms of sentence and penal record of inmates are given in the 1954 Year Book, pp. 311-313.