

may apply at any time. An inmate in a provincial institution must either apply or have someone apply on his behalf. When an application is received an investigation lasting about four months is begun and the results presented to the Board for decision. In addition, a representative of the Board interviews the inmate.

The decision of the Board about any one inmate is based on reports it receives from the police, from the trial judge or magistrate and from various people at the institution who deal with him. Reports may also be obtained from a psychologist or a psychiatrist and, if necessary, a community investigation is conducted to secure as much information as possible about his family and background, his work record and his position in the community. From these reports, an assessment is made to determine whether he has changed his attitude and is likely to lead a law-abiding life.

When all the reports are received and the community investigation completed, they are analyzed and presented to the Board for consideration. Parole for inmates in provincial institutions is granted or refused on the basis of these reports and investigations. For the inmate in a federal institution there is one more step before the Board makes its decision. He is interviewed by a panel of two or more Board members before his parole eligibility date to clarify or amplify his reasons for requesting parole and other aspects of his case that may have come to light through the reports and investigations.

A person on parole is under the care of a supervisor in one of the district offices of the National Parole Service, an after-care agency worker, or a probation officer. If he violates the conditions of his parole or commits a further offence or misbehaves in any manner the Board may suspend or revoke his parole and return him to the institution to serve the part of his sentence that was outstanding at the time his parole was granted. If a parolee commits an indictable offence his parole is automatically forfeited and he is returned to the institution to serve the unexpired balance of his sentence plus any new term to which he is sentenced for the commission of the new offence. The district representative may also issue a Warrant of Suspension and have a parolee placed in custody if it is necessary to prevent a breach of any term or conditions of the parole. These officers are thus able to exercise effective and adequate control over all parolees in their respective areas.

The Board has been in operation since January 1959 and up to the end of December 1973 it had granted 43,847 full paroles. During those 15 years there were 8,968 violations of parole; 3,063 revocations by the Board for misbehaviour or commission of a minor offence and 5,905 forfeits for conviction of an indictable offence. In 1973 the Board granted 1,112 full paroles to inmates in federal institutions and to 1,571 inmates serving sentences in provincial institutions for violation of a federal law. It also granted 747 day paroles to federal inmates and 736 day paroles to provincial inmates. In 1973 there were also 1,721 federal inmates released on mandatory supervision. During the same year there were 311 revocations and 301 forfeitures of mandatory supervision.

Sources

- 2.1 - 2.6 Legal Research and Planning Section, Legal Branch, Department of Justice.
- 2.7 Judicial Division, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada; Royal Canadian Mounted Police; Ontario Provincial Police; Quebec Police Force.
- 2.8 - 2.9.1 Judicial Division, Institutional and Public Finance Statistics Branch, Statistics Canada.
- 2.9.2 Canadian Penitentiary Service.
- 2.9.3 National Parole Board.