

**“Source: *Permission to be Slightly Free: A Study of the Granting, Refusing and Withdrawing of Parole in Canadian Penitentiaries*, 1976.
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APPENDIX E

Unofficial Consolidation
of the
PAROLE ACT
1958, c. 38
as amended by
1966-67, c. 25
1968-69, c. 38
1969-70, c. 31

Note

This consolidation has no parliamentary sanction; the amendments have been embodied only for convenience of reference. The original Act and amendments should be consulted for all legal purposes.

An Act to provide for the Conditional Liberation of
Persons Undergoing Sentences of Imprisonment.

SHORT TITLE

1. This Act may be cited as the *Parole Act*. Short Title

INTERPRETATION

2. In this Act, Definitions
- (a) "Board" means the National Parole Board established by this Act; "Board"
- (b) "day parole" means parole the terms and conditions of which require the inmate to whom it is granted to return to prison from time to time during the duration of such parole or to return to prison after a specified period; "Day parole"
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 94(1).
- *(ba) "inmate" means a person who is under a sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada or imposed for criminal contempt of court, but does not include a child within the meaning of the *Juvenile Delinquents Act* who is under sentence of imprisonment for an offence known as a delinquency; "Inmate"
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 94(1).

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

"Magistrate"	(c) "magistrate" means a justice or a magistrate as defined in the <i>Criminal Code</i> ;
"Parole"	(d) "parole" means authority granted under this Act to an inmate to be at large during his term of imprisonment;
"Paroled inmate"	(e) "paroled inmate" means a person to whom parole has been granted;
"Parole supervisor" Rep. & new. 1968-69, c. 38. s. 94(2).	(f) "parole supervisor" means a person charged with the guidance and supervision of a paroled inmate or of an inmate who is subject to mandatory supervision; and
"Regulations"	(g) "regulations" means regulations made by order of the Governor in Council.

BOARD ESTABLISHED

Board established Rep. & new. 1968-69, c. 38 s. 95(1).	*3. (1) There shall be a board, to be known as the National Parole Board, consisting of not less than three and not more than nine members to be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during good behaviour for a period not exceeding ten years.
Chairman and Vice-Chairman	(2) The Governor in Council shall designate one of the members to be Chairman and one to be Vice-Chairman.
Temporary members	(3) The Governor in Council may appoint a temporary substitute member to act as a member in the event that a member is absent or unable to act.
Quorum	(4) A majority of the members constitutes a quorum, and a vacancy on the Board does not impair the right of the remaining members to act.
Voting New. 1968-69, c. 38 s. 95(2).	(4a) Each member of the Board has one vote in respect of each matter within the duties and functions of the Board and if the number of votes in respect of any such matter is equally divided, the Chairman has an additional vote.
Rules of procedure	(5) The Board may, with the approval of the Governor in Council, make rules for the conduct of its proceedings and the performance of its duties and functions under this Act.
Head office	(6) The head office of the Board shall be at Ottawa, but meetings of the Board may be held at such other places as the Board determines.
Seal	(7) The Board shall have an official seal.

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

4. (1) Each member of the Board shall be paid such remuneration for his services as is fixed by the Governor in Council, and is entitled to be paid reasonable travelling and living expenses incurred by him while absent from his ordinary place of residence in the course of his duties. Remuneration

(2) The officers, clerks and employees necessary for the proper conduct of the business of the Board shall be appointed in accordance with the provisions of the *Public Service Employment Act*. Staff
Vide
1966-67, c. 71,
s. 47(3)

(3) The Chairman is the chief executive officer of the Board and has supervision over and direction of the work and the staff of the Board. Chief
executive
officer

***4A.** (1) The Chairman may from time to time establish divisions of the Board, each consisting of two or more members of the Board, and may direct any such division to carry out at such times and places as are specified by him, such of the duties and functions of the Board specified by him as are authorized by rules made by the Board under subsection (5) of section 3 to be carried out by a division of the Board; and in carrying out such duties and functions, a division of the Board may exercise all of the powers conferred on the Board by this Act. Divisions of
the Board
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 96.

*(2) For the purposes of this Act, any act or thing done by a division of the Board in accordance with a direction by the Chairman made pursuant to subsection (1) shall be deemed to be an act or thing done by the Board. Act of
division
of the Board
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 96.

*(3) A division of the Board may, with the consent of the Chairman, and shall upon the direction of the Chairman, refer any matter that is before it to the full Board and thereupon the full Board shall deal with such matter in accordance with this Act. References
to Board by
divisions
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 96.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD

5. Subject to this Act and the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, the Board has exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole. Jurisdiction
of Board

***5A.** (1) Where, in the case of a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment in respect of which the Board has exclusive jurisdiction to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole, that person is at the time of such sentence or at any time during such term of imprison- Additional
jurisdiction
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 97.

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

ment sentenced to a term of imprisonment imposed under an enactment of a provincial legislature that is to be served either concurrently with or immediately after the expiration of the term of imprisonment in respect of which the Board has exclusive jurisdiction, the Board has, subject to this Act, exclusive jurisdiction and absolute discretion to grant, refuse to grant or revoke parole in relation to both such terms of imprisonment.

Coming
into force
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 97.

*(2) This section shall come into force in respect of any province on a day to be fixed by proclamation made after the passing of an Act by the legislature of the province named in the proclamation authorizing the Board to exercise the additional jurisdiction described in subsection (1).

Review of
cases
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 98.

6. (1) The Board shall at the times prescribed by the regulations

*(a) review the case of every inmate who is sentenced to imprisonment in or transferred to a penitentiary for two years or more, other than the case of any such inmate who advises the Board in writing that he does not wish to be granted parole by the Board, and who has not, in writing, revoked such advice; and

(b) review such cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years as are prescribed by the regulations, upon application by or on behalf of the inmate.

Decisions

(2) Upon reviewing the case of an inmate as required by subsection (1) the Board shall decide whether or not to grant parole.

Regulations

7. The Governor in Council may make regulations prescribing

(a) the portion of the terms of imprisonment that inmates shall serve before parole may be granted,

(b) the times when the Board shall review cases of inmates serving sentences of imprisonment,

(c) the class of cases of inmates serving a sentence of imprisonment of less than two years that shall be reviewed by the Board upon application,

New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 99.

*(d) the procedure to be followed by the Board on receipt of an application for revocation or suspension of an order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle, and authorizing the Board to impose

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

terms or conditions in respect of the revocation or suspension of any such order; and

*(e) such other matters as he deems necessary for carrying out the provisions of this Act. New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 99.

8. (1) The Board may

Powers of
Board

*(a) grant parole to an inmate, subject to any terms or conditions it considers desirable, if the Board considers that Rep. & New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 100(1).

(i) in the case of a grant of parole other than day parole, the inmate has derived the maximum benefit from imprisonment,

(ii) the reform and rehabilitation of the inmate will be aided by the grant of parole, and

(iii) the release of the inmate on parole would not constitute an undue risk to society;

*(b) impose any terms and conditions that it considers desirable in respect of an inmate who is subject to mandatory supervision; Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 100(1).

(c) provide for the guidance and supervision of paroled inmates for such period as the Board considers desirable;

*(d) grant discharge from parole to any paroled inmate, except an inmate on day parole or a paroled inmate who was sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life as a minimum punishment; and Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 100(2).

*(e) in its discretion, revoke the parole of any paroled inmate other than a paroled inmate to whom discharge from parole has been granted, or revoke the parole of any person who is in custody pursuant to a warrant issued under section 12 notwithstanding that his sentence has expired. New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 100(2).

*(2) The Board, or any person designated by the Board may, in its or his discretion, terminate the day parole of any paroled inmate. Termination
of day parole
New.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 100(3).

9. The Board, in considering whether parole should be granted or revoked, is not required to grant a personal interview to the inmate or to any person on his behalf. Personal
interview

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

Parole and
mandatory
supervision
certificates
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1)

***10. Where**

- (a) The Board grants parole to an inmate, or
- (b) an inmate is released from imprisonment subject to mandatory supervision,

the Board shall issue a parole certificate or mandatory supervision certificate under the seal of the Board and in a form prescribed by it, and shall cause the certificate to be delivered to the inmate and a copy thereof to be delivered to the inmate's parole supervisor, if any.

Effect of
parole
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1)

***11. (1)** The term of imprisonment of a paroled inmate shall, while the parole remains unrevoked and unforfeited, be deemed to continue in force until the expiration thereof according to law, and, in the case of day parole, the paroled inmate shall be deemed to be continuing to serve his term of imprisonment in the place of confinement from which he was released on such parole.

Idem
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

(2) Until a parole is revoked, forfeited or suspended, or except in accordance with the terms and conditions of a day parole, the inmate is not liable to be imprisoned by reason of his sentence, and he shall be allowed to go and remain at large according to the terms and conditions of the parole and subject to the provisions of this Act.

Consecutive
and
concurrent
sentences
Rep. & new.
1969-70, c. 31.
s. 1.

11A. (1) Where, either before or after the coming into force of this section,

- (a) a person is sentenced to two or more terms of imprisonment, or
- (b) an inmate who is in confinement is sentenced to an additional term or terms of imprisonment,

the terms of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced, including in a case described in paragraph (b) any term or terms that resulted in his being in confinement, shall, for all purposes of this Act, the *Penitentiary Act* and the *Prisons and Reformatories Act*, be deemed to constitute one sentence consisting of a term of imprisonment commencing on the earliest day on which any of those sentences of imprisonment commences and ending on the expiration of the last to expire of such terms of imprisonment.

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

(2) This section does not affect the time at which any sentences that are deemed by subsection (1) to constitute one sentence commence pursuant to subsection (1) of section 624 of the *Criminal Code*. Interpretation New, 1969-70, c. 31, s. 1.

***11B.** (1) Where an inmate to whom parole was not granted is released from imprisonment, prior to the expiration of his sentence according to law, as a result of remission, including earned remission, and the term of such remission exceeds sixty days, he shall, notwithstanding any other Act, be subject to mandatory supervision commencing upon his release and continuing for the duration of such remission.

*(2) Paragraph (e) of section 8, section 9, section 11 and sections 12 to 17 apply to an inmate who is subject to mandatory supervision as though he were a paroled inmate on parole and as though the terms and conditions of his mandatory supervision were the terms and conditions of his parole.

SUSPENSION AND REVOCATION OF PAROLE
Rep. & new. 1968-69, c. 38, s. 101(1)

Effect of mandatory supervision New, 1968-69, c. 38, s. 101(1).

****12.** (1) A member of the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by a warrant in writing signed by him, suspend any parole, other than a parole that has been discharged, and authorize the apprehension of a paroled inmate whenever he is satisfied that the arrest of the inmate is necessary or desirable in order to prevent a breach of any term or condition of the parole or for the rehabilitation of the inmate or the protection of society.

**(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall remand the inmate in custody until the suspension of his parole is cancelled or his parole is revoked or forfeited.

Apprehension of paroled inmate Rep. & new. 1968-69, c. 38, s. 101(1).

*(3) The person by whom a warrant is signed pursuant to subsection (1) or any other person designated by the Board for the purpose shall forthwith after a remand by a magistrate of the paroled inmate named therein review the case and, within fourteen

Review of suspension Rep. & new. 1968-69, c. 38, s. 101(1).

*NOTE: Applicable only in respect of persons who are sentenced to imprisonment in or transferred to a class or classes of penitentiaries or other places of imprisonment described in a proclamation on and after a day or days fixed by the proclamation. (1968-69, c. 38, s. 101(2)).

[†]To be proclaimed.

**NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.

(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

days from the time of such remand, either cancel the suspension of his parole or refer the case to the Board.

Idem
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

*(4) The Board shall, upon the referral to it of the case of a paroled inmate whose parole has been suspended, review the case and cause to be conducted all such inquiries in connection therewith as it considers necessary, and forthwith upon completion of such inquiries and its review it shall either cancel the suspension or revoke the parole.

Effect of
suspension
New.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

*(5) An inmate who is in custody by virtue of this section shall be deemed to be serving his sentence.

Forfeiture
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

*13. (1) Where a person who is, or at any time was, a paroled inmate is convicted of an indictable offence, punishable by imprisonment for a term of two years or more, committed after the grant of parole to him and before his discharge therefrom or the expiry of his sentence, his parole is thereby forfeited and such forfeiture shall be deemed to have taken place on the day on which the offence was committed.

Stay of
forfeiture
New.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

*(2) Where an appeal is taken against a conviction that resulted in forfeiture of parole pursuant to subsection (1), the forfeiture is stayed pending the final disposition of the appeal.

APPREHENSION UPON REVOCATION OR FORFEITURE OF PAROLE

Apprehension
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38.
s. 101(1).

*14. (1) If any parole is revoked or forfeited, the Board or any person designated by the Board may, by a warrant in writing, authorize the apprehension of the paroled inmate.

Recom-
mitment

(2) A paroled inmate apprehended under a warrant issued under this section, shall be brought as soon as conveniently may be before a magistrate, and the magistrate shall thereupon make out his warrant under his hand and seal for the recommitment of the inmate as provided in this Act.

EXECUTION OF WARRANT

Warrants
for apprehension

15. A warrant issued under section 12 or 14 shall be executed by any peace officer to whom it is given in any part of Canada, and

*NOTE: Applicable only in respect of persons who are sentenced to imprisonment in or transferred to a class or classes of penitentiaries or other places of imprisonment described in a proclamation on and after a day or days fixed by the proclamation. (1968-69, c. 38, s. †101 (2)).

†To be proclaimed.

has the same force and effect in all parts of Canada as if it had been originally issued or subsequently endorsed by a magistrate or other lawful authority having jurisdiction in the place where it is executed.

RECOMMITMENT OF INMATE

*16. (1) Where the parole granted to an inmate has been revoked, he shall be recommitted to the place of confinement from which he was allowed to go and remain at large at the time parole was granted to him, to serve the portion of his term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time parole was granted to him, including any period of remission, including earned remission, then standing to his credit, less any time spent in custody as a result of a suspension of his parole.

Place of recom-mittal
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 102.

*(2) Where a paroled inmate, upon revocation of his parole, is apprehended at a place not within the territorial division in which the place of confinement from which he was allowed to go and remain at large at the time parole was granted to him is situated, he shall be committed to the corresponding place of confinement for the territorial division within which he was apprehended, to serve the portion of his term of imprisonment that remained unexpired at the time parole was granted to him, including any period of remission, including earned remission, then standing to his credit, less any time spent in custody as a result of a suspension of his parole.

Idem
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 102.

**17. (1) When any parole is forfeited by conviction for an indictable offence, the paroled inmate shall undergo a term of imprisonment, commencing when the sentence for the indictable offence is imposed, equal to the aggregate of

Effect of
forfeiture
Rep. & new.
1969-70, c. 31,
s. 2(1).

(a) the portion of the term to which he was sentenced that remained unexpired at the time his parole was granted, including any period of remission, including earned remission, then standing to his credit.

(b) the term, if any, to which he is sentenced upon conviction for the indictable offence, and

(c) any time he spent at large after the sentence for the indictable offence is imposed except pursuant to parole

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

**NOTE: Deemed to have come into force on August 26, 1969.
(1969-70, c. 31, s. 2(2)).

granted to him after such sentence is imposed,
minus the aggregate of

(d) any time before conviction for the indictable offence when the parole so forfeited was suspended or revoked and he was in custody by virtue of such suspension or revocation, and

(e) any time he spent in custody after conviction for the indictable offence and before the sentence for the indictable offence is imposed.

Term to
be served
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 103(2).

*(2) The term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) shall be served as follows:

(a) in a penitentiary, if the place of confinement from which he was allowed to go and remain at large at the time parole was granted to him was a penitentiary;

(b) in a penitentiary, if the total term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is for a period of two years or more; and

(c) if the place of confinement from which he was allowed to go and remain at large at the time parole was granted to him was not a penitentiary and the term of imprisonment prescribed by subsection (1) is less than two years, in that place of confinement or, where the place of his conviction is not within the territorial division in which that place of confinement is situated, in the corresponding place of confinement for the territorial division within which he was so convicted.

*(3) Repealed. 1968-69, c. 38, s. 103(3).

ADDITIONAL JURISDICTION

Revocation
or suspension
of certain
punishments

18. (1) The Board may, upon application therefor and subject to regulations, revoke or suspend any sentence of whipping or any order made under the *Criminal Code* prohibiting any person from operating a motor vehicle.

Clemency
Amended,
1966-67, c. 25,
s. 37.

(2) The Board shall, when so directed by the Solicitor General of Canada, make any investigation or inquiry desired by the Solicitor General in connection with any request made to the Solicitor General for the exercise of the royal prerogative of mercy.

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Aug. 26, 1969.
(SOR/69-390, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 103, No. 15).

MISCELLANEOUS

19. An order, warrant or decision made or issued under this Act is not subject to appeal or review to or by any court or other authority. Order, etc.,
final

***20.** Any order, decision, certificate or warrant purporting to be sealed with the seal of the Board or to be signed by a person purporting to be a member of the Board or to have been designated by the Board to suspend parole or to authorize the apprehension of an inmate whose parole has been revoked or forfeited is admissible in evidence in any proceedings in any court and is evidence of the statements contained therein without proof of the seal of the Board or of the signature or the official character of the person appearing to have signed the same. Evidence
Rep. & new.
1968-69, c. 38,
s. 104.

21. All expenditures under or for the purposes of this Act shall be paid out of money appropriated by Parliament therefor. Expenditures

22. The members and staff of the Board shall be deemed to be employed in the Public Service for the purpose of the *Public Service Superannuation Act*. Super-
annuation

23. Notwithstanding subsection (2) of section 4, the Governor in Council may by order transfer persons who prior to the commencement of this Act were members of the staff of the Department of Justice to the staff of the Board. Transfer
of staff

24. (1) The *Ticket of Leave Act* is repealed.

(2) Every person who at the coming into force of this Act is the holder of a licence issued under the *Ticket of Leave Act* to be at large shall be deemed to have been granted parole under this Act under the same terms and conditions as those under which the licensee was issued or such further or other conditions as the Board may prescribe. Licence
under
former Act
deemed
parole

(3) Every person who was issued a licence to be at large under the *Ticket of Leave Act*, whose licence was revoked or forfeited and who at the coming into force of this Act is unlawfully at large may be dealt with under this Act as though he were a paroled inmate whose parole had been revoked or forfeited. Revoked or
forfeited
licence

(4) A reference in any Act, regulation or document to a conditional liberation or ticket of leave under the *Ticket of Leave* Reference

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Feb. 15, 1959.
(SOR/59-65, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 93, No. 5).

Act shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

Habitual
criminals
Amended.
1966-67, c. 25,
s. 37.

(5) The powers, functions and duties of the Solicitor General of Canada under section 666 of the *Criminal Code* are hereby transferred to the Board, and a reference in that section to permission to be at large on licence shall be deemed to be a reference to parole granted under this Act.

Coming into
force

***25.** This Act shall come into force on a day to be fixed by proclamation of the Governor in Council.

*NOTE: Proclaimed in force Feb. 15, 1959.
(SOR/59-65, Can. Gaz. Pt. II, Vol. 93, No. 5).

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Table 2
Files included in, or rejected from, main sample

Files included	Study sample	406	
	Replication sample	426	
		<hr/>	
		832	832
Files rejected as not meeting original definition of sample, etc.	Files listed twice in sampling (coded once)	9	
	Files containing further decisions on parole	33	
	Files containing no application for parole	14	
	Files containing decisions outside chosen dates	6	
	Files not received	<hr/> 2	
	Total	64	64
Files excluded because of further decisions about sample	Parole decisions taken on or after Sept. 1, 1964	62	
	Files contained further decisions on minimum parole	38	
	Parole granted for deportation	1	
	Files mentioned deportability of applicant	17	
	Parole cancelled before applicant's release	4	
	Inmate's largest single sentence less than 2 years	21	
	Total	143	143
	Total files examined or considered (other than for pilot and pre-pilot studies)		1,039

Note: For discussion of this Table see Section 4.

Table 3
Year of Admission to Penitentiary

Year	No.	%
1936	1	
1952	2	
1953	1	
1954	2	
1955	2	
1956	4	1
1957	6	1
1958	6	1
1959	20	5
1960	41	10
1961	130	32
1962	112	28
1963	78	19
1964	1	0
Total	406	99

Table 4
Month of Admission to Penitentiary

	Month	No.	%
(1)	January	36	9
(2)	February	46	11
(3)	March	40	10
(4)	April	35	9
(5)	May	43	11
(6)	June	36	9
(7)	July	26	6
(8)	August	22	5
(9)	September	16	4
(10)	October	42	10
(11)	November	39	10
(12)	December	25	6
	Total	406	100

Table 5
Penitentiary to which Admitted

	Penitentiary	No.	%
(1)	Dorchester	48	12
(2)	St. Vincent de Paul	165	41
(3)	Kingston	87	21
(4)	Manitoba	27	7
(5)	Saskatchewan	27	7
(6)	British Columbia	51	13
(7)	(Ontario Reform Inst.)	1	0
	Total	406	100

Note to Table 5

Forty-one per cent of our final decisions related to prisoners admitted to the Quebec penitentiary of St. Vincent de Paul, colloquially known as *le collège* because of its alleged excellence as an introduction to the techniques and personal contacts needed for one of the main careers available to its graduates. The present study is not a general examination of sentencing or arresting practices, and our present sample is of parole applicants, not of all men shut in penitentiaries; still, there is already ample evidence that people are more harshly sentenced for equivalent convictions in Quebec than in the rest of Canada (see Stuart Jaffray, *Sentencing of Adults in Canada*, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1963). Thus the figure of 41% would be expected to contain "better parole material," or at least "less criminal types" than in some other provinces, if by this we mean people who in other provinces would have been seen as "deserving" a lighter punishment than a penitentiary sentence. What treatment is accorded these people may be seen in section 13.

Table 6
Most Serious Offence of which Convicted
According to Admission Form

		No.	%
(1)	Murder	16	4
(2)	Robbery, etc.	76	19
(3)	Offences against person	56	14
(4)	Breaking and entering, possession of burglar's tools	121	30
(5)	Theft, taking auto, etc.	72	18
(6)	False pretence, fraud	37	9
(7)	Receiving	1	0
(8)	Various	21	5
(9)	Parole violation	3	1
(10)	Not known	3	1
Total		406	101

Note to Table 6

The definition of seriousness depends on the individual making it, and in any case the classification of charges presented great difficulties. The most satisfactory system we found to define the seriousness of a charge solely from the words of the charge itself (i.e. not from the penalty imposed or the story of what actually happened) was to consider the behaviour that the law concerned might at first sight appear to be designed to prevent, rather than any behaviour that may or may not occur on any given occasion. We divided this behaviour-to-be-prevented into seven main groups: the taking of life (row 1), behaviour against both persons and property (row 2), behaviour against persons only (row 3), taking of property (rows 4 and 5), other behaviour against property (rows 6 and 7), forbidden behaviour not against person or property (row 8), and non-criminal ways of becoming incarcerated without trial (row 9). (For a discussion of this last group see Section 6.) It is interesting to compare Sellin and Wolfgang's (1964) classification of offences, designed to accommodate individual acts rather than the generalized words of charges, and seeking finer subdivisions than ours, but nevertheless carrying some similarities. (See also comment to Table 47.) It seemed intuitively reasonable to treat our seven groups as being in descending order of seriousness, and similarly to regard row 4 as more serious than row 5 and row 6 than row 7, and thus, for each inmate, to record on this table (and on Table 38) the charge that came in the earliest row. The tables of course say nothing about the seriousness or lack of it (however defined) of the behaviour which actually occurred in any instance or even in all the instances represented by any one row; the importance or unimportance of the events they are "dealing with" are matters on which our files are almost silent.

Table 7
Type of Sentence According to Admission Form

	Sentence	No.	%
(1)	Term only	386	95
(2)	Indefinite term	1	0
(3)	Term and jail	1	0
(4)	Term and remanet	8	2
(5)	Life	3	1
(6)	Death (Commutated)	2	0
(7)	Re manet*	3	1
(8)	Term and fine	2	0
	Total	406	99

*The time to be spent in prison because of loss of parole. See Section 6.

Table 8
**Aggregate Length of Sentence (including remanet)
 to be Served**

	Length in years	No.	%
(1)	2 years or less*	192	47
(2)	more than 2 — up to 2.5 years	28	7
(3)	more than 2.5 — up to 3 years	68	17
(4)	more than 3 — up to 4 years	34	8
(5)	more than 4 — up to 5 years	31	8
(6)	more than 5 — up to 7 years	26	6
(7)	over 7 years	20	5
(8)	Life sentence	6	1
(9)	Indeterminate sentence	1	0
	Total	406	99

*Less than two years only included for 3 people serving remanet after losing parole.

mean 3.4
 median 2.5
 Mode 2.0

Table 9
No. of CasesAppealed According to Admission Form

		No.	%
(1)	Appealed	37	9
(2)	Not appealed	<u>369</u>	<u>91</u>
	Total	406	100

Table 10
Results of Appeals According to Admission Form

	Results	No.	% of appellants	% of sample
(1)	Dismissed	22	59	5
(2)	Allowed, some convictions reduced	3	8	1
(3)	Allowed, but convictions maintained	11	30	3
(4)	Appeal withdrawn	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
	Total	37	100	9

Table 11
Effect of Appeal on Aggregate Sentence

	Effect	No.	% of appellants	% of sample
(1)	Reduced	11	30	3
(2)	Maintained	21	57	5
(3)	Lengthened	3	8	1
(4)	Not stated	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>—</u>
(5)	Total	37	100	9

Table 12
**Number of Separate Occasions Applicant Sentenced
 (present incarceration) According to Admission Form**

	No. of occasions	No.	%
(1)	1	322	79
(2)	2	63	16
(3)	3	16	4
(4)	4	4	1
(5)	5	1	0
	Total	406	100

Table 13
**Size of Place where Applicant is Recorded
 on Admission Form as Having Been Sentenced**

	Size	No.	%
(1)	Rural or less than 5,000 population	50	12
(2)	5,000 — 9,999	21	5
(3)	10,000 — 99,999	105	26
(4)	100,000 or more	227	56
(5)	Not stated	3	1
	Total	406	100

Table 14
**Province or Territory where Recorded
on Admission Form as being Sentenced**

Province	No.	%
(1) North-West Territory or Yukon	1	0
(2) Newfoundland	0	0
(3) Nova Scotia	34	8
(4) New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island	13	3
(5) Quebec	164	41
(6) Ontario	92	23
(7) Manitoba	21	5
(8) Saskatchewan	5	1
(9) Alberta	23	6
(10) British Columbia	50	12
(11) Not stated	3	—
Total	406	99

Note to Table 14.
See comment on Table 5.

Table 15
Date of Sentence as Recorded on Admission Form

Date	No.	%
1938	1	1
1952	2	2
1953	0	2
1954	2	1
1955	2	1
1956	5	1
1957	6	1
1958	5	1
1959	22	5
1960	41	10
1961	133	33
1962	115	28
1963	71	17
1964	1	0
Total	406	98

Table 16
Type of Court where Applicant was Sentenced
According to Admission Form

	Court	No.	%
(1)	Magistrates, County or District	352	87
(2)	Supreme	37	9
(3)	Juvenile, Family, or Social Welfare	3	1
(4)	Parole Board	3	1
(5)	Not stated	11	3
	Total	406	101

Table 17
**Age Attributed to Applicant at Time of Sentence
 as Recorded on Admission Form***

	Age (years)	No.	%	Cumulative %
(1)	14	1	0	0
(2)	15	3	1	1
(3)	16	6	1	2
(4)	17	15	4	6
(5)	18	23	6	12
(6)	19	41	10	22
(7)	20	19	5	27
(8)	21	29	7	34
(9)	22	24	6	40
(10)	23	19	5	44
(11)	24	20	5	49
(12)	25	14	3	53
(13)	26	17	4	57
(14)	27	15	4	61
(15)	28	15	4	64
(16)	29	10	2	67
(17)	30-34	38	9	76
(18)	35-39	38	9	85
(19)	40-44	26	6	92
(20)	45-49	20	5	97
(21)	50-54	5	1	98
(22)	55-59	5	1	99
(23)	60-64	2	0	100
(24)	65-69	1	0	100
	Total	406	102	

*Or calculated from dates as recorded on admission form.

Note to Table 17

In many countries including Canada there is a widespread idea, encouraged by official statements, that only the relatively "seasoned criminal" is held in penitentiary-type institutions, and that in general juveniles and young men are "treated" in "softer" ways rather than punished like real criminals. The first part of this belief is not borne out by these figures. Over a quarter of our sample of parole applicants were less than 21 years old at time of sentence (see also Tables 22, 23 and 27).

Table 18
Size of Birthplace (if in Canada)
Attributed to Applicant by Admission Form

	Size	No.	%
(1)	Rural or less than 5,000 population	131	32
(2)	5,000 — 9,999	20	5
(3)	10,000 — 99,999	86	21
(4)	100,000 or more	147	36
(5)	Out of Canada	18	4
(6)	Not stated	4	1
	Total	406	99

Table 19
Province or Territory of Birth Attributed to
Applicant by Admission Form

	Province or Territory	No.	%
(1)	North-West Territory or Yukon	1	0
(2)	Newfoundland	3	1
(3)	Nova Scotia	44	11
(4)	New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island	18	4
(5)	Quebec	169	42
(6)	Ontario	77	19
(7)	Manitoba	20	5
(8)	Saskatchewan	13	3
(9)	Alberta	20	5
(10)	British Columbia	23	6
(11)	Out of Canada	18	4
	Total	406	100

Table 20
Religion Attributed to Applicant by Admission Form

Religion	No.	%
(1) Anglican	47	12
(2) United Church	44	11
(3) Presbyterian	16	4
(4) Catholic	239	59
(5) Protestant (no denomination stated)	16	4
(6) Other	42	10
(7) Not Stated	2	—
Total	406	100

Table 21
Marital Status Attributed to Applicant by Admission Form

Status	No.	%
(1) Single or in "Common-Law Union"	249	61
(2) Married or Separated	135	33
(3) Divorced	14	3
(4) Widower	8	2
Total	406	99

Note to Table 21
See Section 7 pp. 38-9.

Table 22
Total number of earlier Court Appearances
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. of appearances	No.	%
(1)	0	93	23
(2)	1	77	19
(3)	2	51	13
(4)	3	38	9
(5)	4	25	6
(6)	5	30	7
(7)	6	28	7
(8)	7	13	3
(9)	8	11	3
(10)	9	9	2
			Mean 3.49
			Median 2
			Mode 0
(11)	10-14	23	6
(12)	15-19	4	1
(13)	20-24	1	0
(14)	25-29	3	1
	Total	406	100

Note for Table 22

See Table 17 for the relative youth of many of our sample. Now note in further refutation of the "seasoned criminal" concept of penitentiaries that nearly a quarter of our sample went straight to penitentiary from the first court appearance of which our data includes any record. See also Tables 23 and 27.

Table 23
First Sentence Received According to R.C.M.P.
Criminal Record Form

	Sentence	No.	%
(1)	Present sentence	107	26
	Earlier Sentence		
(2)	Term only	147	36
(3)	Definite and indefinite	19	5
(4)	Term and fine or term	40	10
(5)	Suspended sentence with probation	29	7
(6)	Suspended sentence without probation	55	14
(7)	Life imprisonment	0	0
(8)	Death sentence (commuted)	0	0
(9)	Bound to keep peace	1	0
(10)	Not stated	8	2
	Total	406	100

Note to Table 23.
 See notes to Tables 17, 22 and 27.

Table 24
Was Applicant ever Fined or Put on Probation
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

		No.	%
(1)	No	260	64
(2)	Fined	105	26
(3)	Put on probation	29	7
(4)	Both	11	3
(5)	Not stated	1	0
	Total	406	100

Table 25
Has Applicant Previously Received Parole*
According to any Document on this File?†

		No.	%
(1)	No (or not stated)	320	79
(2)	During present incarceration	5	1
(3)	During past incarceration	80	20
(4)	During past and present incarceration	1	-
	Total	406	100

*National and provincial parole included.

†Usually R.C.M.P. criminal record form.

Table 26
Number of Charges Withdrawn
(apart from present trial or trials)
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. Withdrawn	No.	%
(1)	0	321	79
(2)	1	63	16
(3)	2	11	3
(4)	3	6	1
(5)	4	3	1
(6)	5 or more	2	0
	Total	406	100

Table 27
 Total Time Spent in Penal Institutions (apart from present sentence) as Calculated from Dates and Sentences According to
 R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	Length of time	No.	%
(1)	None	143	35
(2)	1 year or less	102	25
(3)	1 to 2 years	46	11
(4)	2 to 3 years	31	8
(5)	3 to 4 years	20	5
(6)	4 to 7 years	36	9
(7)	7 to 12 years	19	5
(8)	12 to 20 years	5	1
(9)	more than 20 years	2	0
(10)	Not stated	2	0
Total		406	100
Mean 1.9			
Median 1 year or less			
Mode 0			

Note to Table 27.
 See also Tables 17, 22 and 23 and their notes.

Table 28
 Number of *Different* Penitentiaries to which Sentenced
 (present sentence not reckoned) According to R.C.M.P.
 Criminal Record Form

	Number of Different Penitentiaries	Number of Applicants	%
(1)	0	289	71
(2)	1	102	25
(3)	2	11	3
(4)	3	2 {	1
(5)	4	2 }	
Total		406	100

Table 29
Number of Times Previously Sentenced to Penitentiary
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. of times	Number	Per cent.
(1)	0	289	71
(2)	1	62	15
(3)	2	38	9
(4)	3	9	2
(5)	4	6	1
(6)	5	2	0
Total		406	98

Table 30
Number of Different Reformatories to which Sentenced
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Forms

	No. of Reformatories	No.	Per cent.
(1)	0	327	81
(2)	1	45	11
(3)	2	26	6
(4)	3	7	2
(5)	4	1	0
Total		406	100

Table 31
Number of Times Sentenced to Reformatory
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. of times	No.	Per cent.
(1)	0	327	81
(2)	1	34	8
(3)	2	17	4
(4)	3	6	1
(5)	4	14	3
(6)	5	3	1
(7)	6	2	
(8)	7	2	
(9)	8	0	
(10)	9 or more	1	
	Total	406	99

Table 32
Number of Different Jails to which Sentenced
According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. of jails	No.	Per cent
(1)	0	199	49
(2)	1	124	31
(3)	2	51	13
(4)	3	11	3
(5)	4	11	3
(6)	5	5	1
(7)	6	1	
(8)	7	1	
(9)	8	2	
(10)	9 or more	1	
	Total	406	101

Table 33
Number of Times Sentenced to Jail Recorded on
R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	No. of times	No.	Per cent.
(1)	0	199	49
(2)	1	81	20
(3)	2	52	13
(4)	3	32	8
(5)	4	16	4
(6)	5	8	2
(7)	6	3	1
(8)	7	5	1
(9)	8	2	0
(10)	9 or more	8	2
	Total	406	100

Mean 1.30
 Median 1
 Mode 0

Table 34
Number of Different Provinces where Criminal Code
Convictions have been Previously Made According to
R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

	Number of Provinces	No.	%
(1)	0	102	25
(2)	1	221	54
(3)	2	50	12
(4)	3	21	5
(5)	4	7	2
(6)	5	2	0
(7)	6	3	1
	Total	406	99

Mean 1.08
 Median 1
 Mode 1

Table 35

Has Applicant any Convictions under a Highway Traffic Act
Recorded on R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

		No.	%
(1)	Yes	16	4
(2)	No	389	96
(3)	Not known	1	0
	Total	406	100

Table 36

Has Applicant any Convictions under a Liquor Control Act
Recorded on R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

		No.	%
(1)	Yes	31	8
(2)	No	374	92
(3)	Not known	1	0
	Total	406	100

Table 37

Has Applicant any Convictions (or equivalent) under a Juvenile Delinquency Act According to R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form

		No.	%
	Yes	10	2
	No	395	97
	Not stated	1	0
	Total	406	99

Note to Table 37.
See Section 7 p. 40.

Table 38
Most Serious Conviction in Past Career Recorded on R.C.M.P.
Criminal Record Form

		No.	%
(1)	Murder, manslaughter	1	0
(2)	Robbery, etc.	34	8
(3)	Offence against person	62	15
(4)	Breaking and entering, possession of burglar's tools	101	25
(5)	Theft, taking auto, etc.	80	20
(6)	False pretence, fraud, etc.	13	3
(7)	Receiving	1	0
(8)	Various	12	3
(9)	None	102	25
	Total	406	99

Note to Table 38.
See the comment on Table 6.

Table 39
Are the Relevant Police Forms on Applicant's File

		No.	Per cent.
(1)	Yes	372	92
(2)	No	34	8
	Total	406	100

Table 40 a and b
Pleas (present incarceration) According to Police Forms

		No.	%
(a)	(1) Known to have pleaded guilty to at least one charge	234	58
	(2) Not Known	169	42
	(3) Parole violators (no plea)	3	1
	Total	406	100
(b)	(4) Known to have pleaded not guilty to at least one charge	78	19
	(5) Not known	325	79
	(6) Parole violators (no plea)	3	1
	Total	406	99

Note to Tables 40 a and b

See Section 6 for discussion of the "parole violator" group.

Table 41
Was Defendant Represented by Counsel
According to Police Forms

		No.	%
(1)	Yes	118	29
(2)	No	130	32
(3)	Does not apply (parole violators)	3	1
(4)	Not known	155	38
	Total	406	100

Note to Table 41

See Section 6 for discussion of the "parole violator" group.

Table 42
Month of (first) Offence (of current batch)
According to Police Forms

	Month	No.	%
(1)	January	29	7
(2)	February	22	5
(3)	March	27	7
(4)	April	26	6
(5)	May	17	4
(6)	June	15	4
(7)	July	26	6
(8)	August	16	4
(9)	September	21	5
(10)	October	29	7
(11)	November	23	6
(12)	December	18	4
(13)	Not known	137	34
Total		406	99

Table 43
Day of week (first) Offence (of present batch)
Occurred (began) According to Police Forms

	Day of week	No.	Percent.
(1)	Monday	41	10
(2)	Tuesday	34	8
(3)	Wednesday	35	9
(4)	Thursday	27	7
(5)	Friday	41	10
(6)	Saturday	39	10
(7)	Sunday	36	9
(8)	Not known	153	38
Total		406	100

Table 44
Time that (first) Offence (of present batch)
Occurred (or began) According to Police Forms

	Time	No.	Percent.
(1)	12.01 a.m. — 3 a.m.	44	11
(2)	3.01 a.m. — 6 a.m.	15	4
(3)	6.01 a.m. — 9 a.m.	3	1
(4)	9.01 a.m. — 12.00 a.m.	11	3
(5)	12.01 p.m. — 3 p.m.	13	3
(6)	3.01 p.m. — 6 p.m.	12	3
(7)	6.01 p.m. — 9 p.m.	17	4
(8)	9.01 p.m. — 12 p.m.	44	11
(9)	No specific starting time	3	1
(10)	Not known	244	60
Total		406	100

Table 45
Month of Arrest According to Police Forms

		No.	Percent.
(1)	January	27	7
(2)	February	19	5
(3)	March	25	6
(4)	April	19	5
(5)	May	16	4
(6)	June	10	2
(7)	July	18	4
(8)	August	10	2
(9)	September	10	2
(10)	October	24	6
(11)	November	19	5
(12)	December	18	4
(13)	Not stated	191	48
Total		406	100

Table 46
Scene of Crime According to Police Forms

	Scene		No.	Percent.
(1)	In town	{ indoors	233	57
(2)		outdoors	75	18
(3)		both	1	0
(4)		indoors	17	4
(5)	Out of town	{ outdoors	17	4
(6)		both	1	0
(7)	More than 1 of above		1	0
(8)	No specific place		3	1
(9)	Not known		58	14
	Total		406	100

Table 47
**Relationship of "direct victim" to Offender
According to Police Forms**

	Relationship*	No.	Percent.
(1)	Sister	1	
(2)	Brother	1	
(3)	Wife	2	
(4)	Common law wife	7	
(5)	Son	1	
(6)	Daughter	8	30
(7)	Cousin	1	
(8)	Niece	1	
(9)	Work superior	1	
(10)	Work subordinate	1	
(11)	Friend	5	
(12)	Friends and relations	1	
(13)	Other, ** known to offender	30	7
(14)	Unknown to offender	38	9
(15)	Police officer	1	0
(16)	Some known, some unknown to offenders	1	0
(17)	No direct victim	225	56
(18)	Relationship not stated	81	20
	Total	406	99

*No cases occurred in the study-sample where the direct victim was known to be a parent, grandparent, grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, in-law, or work colleague of equal level.

**i.e. not in any category listed on this page (including the footnote above)

Note 1 to Table 47

The general concept of a victim is not sufficiently precise for our purposes. We consider two types of victim. There may be a "direct" victim, for example a person assaulted, or from whom property is taken; that is to say, a person usually in face-to-face contact with the offender, and to whom his offensive behaviour is applied. There may as well or instead be an "indirect victim", a person who suffers loss by the offensive behaviour, and who becomes "aggrieved". This indirect victim may be a company or an institution rather than a person and may or may not be the same person as the direct victim. Either or both types of victim may or may not exist in a given case.*

There is probably a general impression of the typical crime as an act perpetrated by a stranger, out of a blue sky (even if it is midnight blue). Thus Morris and Blom-Cooper (1964) say "a second factor which distinguishes murder from other crimes is the extent to which the killer and victim are related, or known to each other, *in contrast to the situation in most offences*" (italics added).

Our data suggest a different story. According to the police reports, in 56 per cent of our cases there was no direct victim at all. In another 20 per cent the relationship was not recorded. In 14 per cent the direct victim was related to or known to the offender.** Only in 9 per cent of the cases was there stated to be a direct victim who was a person unknown to the offender. Thus, whatever we suppose for the 20 per cent not recorded, for every case of an unknown unrelated direct victim there were somewhere between two and a half and ten cases with no direct victim at all or with a direct victim known to or related to the offender.

Note 2 to Table 47

Conklin (1971) used the term "indirect victim" to refer to society as a whole in so far as it suffers from fear, etc., and its consequences through knowing of a crime. In view of the recreational industries based on crime fact and fantasy, and the massive commercial supply of crime news, I think the public gain in the short term more than they lose by this situation, though the long-term losses from confusing myth with fact are probably serious.

*Cf. Sellin and Wolfgang's (1964) primary, secondary and tertiary victimization, pp. 155-156.

**Out of these 14 per cent, not more than one-quarter of one per cent could relate to murder or manslaughter (see Table 8-16) and at least thirteen and three-quarters per cent must relate to other crimes.

Table 48
Age of "direct victim" According to Police Forms

	Age	No.	Percent.
(1)	Under 13	14	3
(2)	13-20	22	5
(3)	21-30	8	2
(4)	31-45	8	2
(5)	46-60	3	1
(6)	over 60	12	3
(7)	several	6	1
(8)	no direct victim	225	56
(9)	not known	108	27
	Total	406	100

Table 49
Age(s) of "indirect victim(s)" According to Police Forms

	Age	No.	Percent.
(1)	Under 13	0	0
(2)	13-20	3	1
(3)	21-30	3	1
(4)	31-45	9	2
(5)	46-60	5	1
(6)	over 60	13	3
(7)	does not apply	157	39
(8)	not known	216	53
	Total	406	100

Note to Table 49

See the comment on Table 47 for the definition of an indirect victim. The lack of comparability between our information on direct and indirect victims is a consequence of basing the study on file data gathered for other purposes.

Table 50
**Are "direct" and "indirect" Victims the Same
 According to Police Forms**

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Same	43	11
(2)	Different	13	3
(3)	Does not apply	300	74
(4)	Not known	50	12
	Total	406	100

Table 51
**Effect of Crime on Indirect Victim
 According to Police Forms**

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Loss of property	227	56
(2)	Threatened or attempted loss of property	37	9
(3)	Not known	45	11
(4)	Does not apply	97	24
	Total	406	100

Table 52
Value of Property Involved in "main crime"
According to Police Forms

	Value	No.	Percent.
(1)	No loss	27	7
(2)	Less than \$10	8	2
(3)	\$10 — \$50	31	8
(4)	\$51 — \$250	57	14
(5)	\$251 — \$2000	47	12
(6)	\$2001 — \$9000	36	9
(7)	\$9001 — \$30000	10	2
(8)	More than \$30000	4	1
(9)	Does not apply	91	22
(10)	Not known	95	24
	Total	406	101

Table 53
Sentences Given to Accomplices in "main offence"
According to Police Forms

	Sentence	No.	Percent.
(1)	None in penal institution	26	6
	<i>Longest sentence of any accomplice is: —</i>		
(2)	shorter than that of applicant	41	10
(3)	equal to that of applicant	50	12
(4)	longer than that of applicant	23	6
(5)	Does not apply	165	41
(6)	Not known	101	25
	Total	406	100

Table 54
Police Recommendation for Parole
Recorded on their Forms

	Recommendation	No.	Percent.
(1)	Should be paroled	17	4
(2)	Should not be paroled	53	13
(3)	Special condition should be attached to parole	2	0
(4)	Do not wish to make recommendation	5	1
(5)	Police view not known	329	81
	Total	406	99

Table 55
Number of Parole Applications during Present Incarceration

	No. of applications	No.	Percent.
(1)	1	342	84
(2)	More than 1	63	15
(3)	Not known	1	0
	Total	406	99

Table 56
Legibility of Application as Assessed by Researchers

Legibility		No.	Percent.
(1)	Typewritten	46	11
(2)	Highly legible	66	16
(3)	Less legible	150	37
(4)	Even less legible	116	29
(5)	Least legible	28	7
Total		406	102

Table 57
**Where does Applicant Propose to Stay while on Parole
According to his Application Form**

Where staying		No.	Percent.
(1)	Parent	149	37
(2)	Wife	79	19
(3)	Other	160	39
(4)	Not known	18	4
Total		406	99

Tables 58 a, b, c
Assistance Expected while on Parole
According to Application Form

		No.	Percent.
a. From agencies			
(1)	Yes	172	43
(2)	No	219	54
(3)	Not known	15	4
	Total	406	101
b. From family			
(4)	Yes	285	71
(5)	No	106	26
(6)	Not known	15	4
	Total	406	101
c. From other sources			
(7)	Yes	147	37
(8)	No	244	60
(9)	Not known	15	4
	Total	406	101

Table 59
Proposed Living Arrangements on Parole
as Described in Various Documents*

	Proposed arrangement	No.	Percent.
(1)	With parents	75	19
(2)	With parents and wife	7	2
(3)	With wife	36	9
(4)	With other relatives	30	7
(5)	With friends, (parents generation)	3	1
(6)	With friends (own generation)	0	0
(7)	With common-law wife	4	1
(8)	Alone	27	7
(9)	Not known	200	50
(10)	Stated not known	24	6
		406	100

*The information on Tables 59-62 represents statements on the Parole Board's Community Enquiry and Pre-Release reports, or other similar statements on other documents prepared for the Parole Board's consideration.

Table 60
Proposed Occupation while on Parole*
as Described in Various Documents**

	Occupation	No.	Percent.
(1)	Managerial, Technical, Professional	0	0
(2)	Clerical	3	1
(3)	Sales	5	1
(4)	Services and Recreation	13	3
(5)	Transportation and communication	12	3
(6)	Farmers and farm workers	8	2
(7)	Loggers, fishermen, trappers, hunters, miners, quarrymen, etc.	3	1
(8)	Craftsmen, production processes etc.	40	10
(9)	Does not apply†	301	74
(10)	Not known‡	21	5
	Total	406	100

*See note to Table 59

**Dominion Bureau of Statistics classification.

†e.g. occupation not mentioned.

‡i.e. occupation mentioned but not specified.

Table 61
Are Applicant's Family Expected to be Supportive of him
 (emotionally, financially or both)
According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Yes	151	37
(2)	No	14	3
(3)	Does not apply	204	50
(4)	Not known	37	9
	Total	406	99

*See note to Table 59.

Table 62
Does Anyone Giving Information Anticipate Problems
 with Inmate According to Various Documents*

		No.**	Percent.** (of 406)
(1)	No (directly stated)	20	5
(2)	Alcohol	113	28
(3)	Companions	63	16
(4)	Friction with family, friends, etc.	46	11
(5)	Unstable home	75	19
(6)	Limited contact with family	36	9
(7)	Obtaining employment	85	21
(8)	Personality	276	68
(9)	Drug	9	2
(10)	Not known	44	11

*See note to Table 59.

**Since one person may be seen as likely to have more than one type of problem, the figures quoted will add up to more than 406 and the percentage to more than 100.

Table 63
Total Number of Parole Board Decisions on this Incarceration

	No. of Decisions	No.	Percent.
(1)	0	3	1
(2)	1	228	56
(3)	2	117	29
(4)	3	35	9
(5)	4	11	3
(6)	5	8	2
(7)	6	2	
(8)	7	2	{ 1
	Total	406	100

Note to Table 63.

See Section 6 for a mention of the deferred decision process.

Table 64
Final Result of Parole Application

	No.	Percent.
Ordinary Parole granted	135	33
Parole in principle*	5	{ 1
Parole with gradual release†	3	1 } 35
Parole denied	250	61
Parole denied because applicant no longer wanted it	10	{ 2
Parole granted but refused by applicant	1	0 } 65
Committed (to psychiatric institution)	2	0
Total	406	100

*These five men were in fact released on parole.

†These three men survived the period of part-time release and went on to full parole.

Table 65
Special Conditions Attached to Parole

		No.	Percent of of those granted parole
(1)	Abstain from alcohol	73	51
(2)	Abstain from drugs	5	3
(3)	Conditions (1) and (2)	0	0
(4)	Not associate with certain companion	0	0
(5)	Conditions (1) and (4)	1	1
(6)	Conditions (2) and (4)	1	1
(7)	Conditions (1), (2) and (4)	0	0
(8)	Other conditions	7	5
(9)	No special conditions	56	40
Total		143	101

Table 66
Race or Colour of Applicant According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Stated white	74	19
(2)	Stated negro	5	1
(3)	Stated oriental	2	0
(4)	Stated indian, eskimo	17	4
(5)	Stated other	1	0
(6)	Not stated	299	75
(7)	Conflicting evidence	8	2
Total		406	101

*The information in Tables 66-87 represents statements on reports from the Classification Department of the penitentiary; or if not available there, statements on the Parole Service's Field Representative's reports; or if not available on either of these, statements on the Parole Analyst's cumulative summary; or if not available on any of these three, statements on the Parole Service's Pre-Release Report.

Table 67
Parents Living at Time of Applicant's Incarceration
According to Various Documents*

	Father	Mother	No.	Percent
(1)	Living	Living	185	46
(2)	Dead	Dead	52	13
(3)	Living	Dead	38	9
(4)	Dead	Living	75	18
(5)	Not known	Living	23	6
(6)	Living	Not known	2	0
(7)	Not known	Dead	6	1
(8)	Dead	Not known	4	1
(9)	Not known	Not known	21	5
			406	99

*See note to Table 66.

Table 68
Criminal Record of Applicant's Family
According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	None	227	56
(2)	Father	5	1
(3)	Mother	3	1
(4)	Brother	76	19
(5)	Other member(s)	7	2
(6)	Father and Brother	1	0
(7)	Mother and other member(s)	0	0
(8)	Brother and other member(s)	2	0
(9)	Father, mother, brother and other member(s)	1	0
(10)	Does not apply	6	1
(11)	Not known	78	19
	Total	406	99

*See note to Table 66.

Table 69
Size of Community in Which Brought Up*
According to Various Documents**

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Rural	48	12
(2)	Small town or city up to 5,000 population	67	17
(3)	5,000 to 10,000	13	3
(4)	City 10,000 — 100,000	69	17
(5)	Large urban centre over 100,000	115	29
(6)	Not in Canada	12	3
(7)	Not known	82	20
Total		<hr/> 406	101

*I.e. where he stayed the longest time before the age of 18 years.

**See note to Table 66.

Table 70
Age of First Alleged Delinquent or Criminal Behaviour
Recorded on Various Documents*

	Age	No.	Percent.	Cumulative Percent.
(1)	6	1	0	0
(2)	7	1	0	0
(3)	8	6	1	2
(4)	9	4	1	3
(5)	10	2	0	3
(6)	11	0	0	3
(7)	12	19	5	8
(8)	13	22	5	14
(9)	14	15	4	17
(10)	15	19	5	22
(11)	16	39	10	32
(12)	17	34	8	40
(13)	18	33	8	48
(14)	19	30	7	55
(15)	20	29	7	62
(16)	21	14	3	66
(17)	22	16	4	70
(18)	23	6	1	71
(19)	24	11	3	74
(20)	25	9	2	76
(21)	26	6	1	77
(22)	27	4	1	78
(23)	28	5	1	80
(24)	29	4	1	81
(25)	30-34	13	3	84
(26)	35-39	11	3	87
(27)	40-44	8	2	89
(28)	45-49	6	1	90
(29)	50-54	6	1	92
(30)	55-59	2	0	92
(31)	Not known	31	8	100
	Total	406	96**	---

*See note to Table 66.

**The failure of the percentages to add up to 100 is a chance result of the rounding effects, which would disappear if the percentages were quoted to one decimal place.

Table 71
Whether ever Sent to Training School
According to Various Documents*

		No.	%
(1)	Yes	78	19
(2)	No or not known	328	81
	Total	406	100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 72
Score on IQ Test in Penitentiary

	Score		No.	Percent.
(1)	Less than	50	2	0
(2)		50-59	2	0
(3)		60-69	4	1
(4)		70-79	19	5
(5)		80-89	40	10
(6)		90-99	63	16
(7)		100-109	81	20
(8)		110-119	47	12
(9)		120-129	10	2
(10)		Not known	138	34
		Total	406	100

Mean 98.0
 Median 100.
 Modal category 100-109
 Standard Deviation 14.0

Note to Table 72

The I.Q. test generally used is the Revised Beta, a revised version of the Otis Beta.

Table 73
Grade Completed in School
According to Various Documents*

	Grade	No.	Percent.
(1)	Never attended school	3	1
(2)	up to grade 6	136	33
(3)	up to grade 7	62	15
(4)	up to grade 8	87	21
(5)	up to grade 9	49	12
(6)	up to grade 10	21	5
(7)	junior matric	13	3
(8)	senior matric	9	2
(9)	post-secondary, no diploma or degree	1	0
(10)	post-secondary with diploma or degree	2	0
(11)	Not known	23	6
	Total	406	98

*See note to Table 66.

Table 74
Place and Language of Education
According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	In Canada. In English	230	57
(2)	In Canada. In another tongue**	146	36
(3)	In Canada. In both	1	0
(4)	Partly in Canada, partly in other English speaking country	5	1
(5)	Partly in Canada, partly in other non-English speaking country	2	0
(6)	Entirely in another English speaking country	2	0
(7)	Entirely in another non-English speaking country	3	1
(8)	Never attended school	3	1
(9)	Not known	14	3
Total		406	99

*See note to Table 66.
**Nearly always in French.

Table 75
Alleged Drug Habit According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	None	384	95
(2)	Addict	10	2
(3)	User	3	1
(4)	Former Addict	1	0
(5)	Former User	2	0
(6)	Not known	6	1
Total		406	99

*See note to Table 66.

Table 76
Length of Drug Habit According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	No habit	384	95
(2)	Less than 1 year	3	1
(3)	1 to 2 years	1	0
(4)	3 to 4 years	1	0
(5)	5 years or more	7	2
(6)	Not known	10	2
	Total	406	100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 77
**Convictions on Narcotics Charges According to Various
Documents* Including R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Forms**

	No.	Percent.
Yes	12	3
No	394	97
	406	100

*See note on Table 66 for list of documents other than the R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form.

Table 78
Said to Have Alcohol Problem According to Various Documents*

		No.	%
(1)	Yes	156	38
(2)	No or not known	250	62
	Total	406	100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 79
Previous Membership of Alcoholics Anonymous
According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Not known or does not apply	320	79
(2)	Yes, in institutions only	3	1
(3)	Yes, in institutions and outside	2	0
(4)	Yes, outside only	10	2
(5)	Yes, not known where	3	1
(6)	No	68	17
Total		406	100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 80
Was Applicant Employed at Time of Offence
According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Yes	127	31
(2)	No	228	56
(3)	Not known	51	13
Total		406	100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 81
**Planned Occupation on Release (Dominion Bureau of Statistics
Classification) According to Various Documents***

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Managerial, Technical, Professional	2	0
(2)	Clerical	3	1
(3)	Sales	12	3
(4)	Service and Recreation	10	10
(5)	Transportation and Communication	24	6
(6)	Farmer and farm workers	19	5
(7)	Loggers, fishermen, trappers, hunters, miners, quarrymen, etc.	16	4
(8)	Craftsmen, production processes etc.	101	25
(9)	Not known	178	43
(10)	Does not apply	11	3
Total		406	100

*See note on Table 66.

Table 82
**Trades Training (apart from that undertaken during present
imprisonment) According to Various Documents***

		No.	Percent.
(1)	None	295	73
(2)	Outside Prison	57	14
(3)	In previous prison term	21	5
(4)	Not known	33	8
Total		406	100

*See note on Table 66.

Table 83
Factors Associated with Last Offence According to Various Documents*

		No.**	Percent (of 406)**
(1)	Alcohol	154	38
(2)	Drugs	4	1
(3)	Economic problems	137	34
(4)	Family quarrels	30	7

*See note to Table 66.

**Since there may be no factor, or one, or more than one, said to be associated with any one offence, the figures do not add up to 406 nor the percentages to 100.

Table 84
Has any Person Connected with this Case Recommended a Psychiatric Examination According to Various Documents*

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Yes	93	23
(2)	No	304	75
(3)	Not known	9	2
	Total	<hr/> 406	<hr/> 100

*See note to Table 66.

Table 85
**Was a Psychiatric Examination ever Carried Out Except at
 Inmate's Own Request, According to Various Documents?***

		No.	Percent.
(1)	None recommended	304	75
(2)	Not known	11	3
(3)	Yes, before sentencing	7	2
(4)	Yes, during incarceration, at request of custodial authorities	32	8
(5)	Yes, during incarceration at request of parole service	11	3
(6)	Yes, some combination of above	14	3
(7)	No	27	7
Total		406	102

*See note to Table 66.

Table 86
Discipline Reports (present incarceration)

	No. of reports	No.	Percent.
(1)	0	249	61
(2)	1	45	11
(3)	2	24	6
(4)	3	20	5
(5)	4	15	4
(6)	5	5	1
(7)	6	6	1
(8)	7	5	1
(9)	8	1	0
(10)	9	3	1
(11)	10-14	13	3
(12)	15-19	1	
(13)	20-24	2	
(14)	25-29	0	
(15)	30-34	1	
(16)	Not known	16	4
Total		406	99

Table 87
Remission Lost

	Days lost	No.	Percent.
(1)	None	299	74
(2)	1	2	
(3)	2	3	{ 1
(4)	3	24	6
(5)	4	3	1
(6)	5	11	3
(7)	6	6	1
(8)	7	1	0
(9)	8-14	20	5
(10)	15-21	11	3
(11)	22-28	0	0
(12)	29-56	4	1
(13)	57-196	6	1
(14)	Not known	16	4
	Total	406	100

Table 88
**Escapes (this incarceration)
Recorded on Custodial Reports**

Charged with escape	6
Escaped but not charged	1
Attempted escape and was charged	1

Table 89
Custodial Opinion of Applicant's Industry

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Favourable	368	91
(2)	Unfavourable	25	6
(3)	Mixed*	3	1
(4)	Not known	10	2
	Total	406	100

*Where it is reported that two different custodial officers have indicated conflicting opinions of the applicant's industry.

Table 90
Trades Training During Incarceration
According to Custodial Reports

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Completed	57	14
(2)	Started, not completed	72	18
(3)	None	271	67
(4)	Not known	6	1
	Total	406	100

Table 91
Prison Work Record According to Custodial Reports

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Worked steadily	360	89
(2)	Worked sporadically	19	5
(3)	Did not work	7	2
(4)	Not known	20	5
	Total	406	101

Table 92
Custodial Recommendation for Parole

		No.	Percent.
(1)	Favour Parole	164	40
(2)	Oppose Parole	137	34
(3)	Oppose Parole at this time	37	9
(4)	Have qualifications but nevertheless favour parole	51	13
(5)	Not known	17	4
	Total	406	100

Table 93
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.*	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.*	Statements on Admission Form	
				Brief title for dichotomy.* (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)	
1	5	2	All others	Present sentence begun at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.	
2	5	1	All others	Present sentence begun in Dorchester penitentiary.	
3	5	3	All others	Present sentence begun in Kingston penitentiary.	
4	5	6	All others	Present sentence begun in B.C. penitentiary.	
5	6	1	All others	Most serious present conviction murder or similar.	
6	6	2	All others	Most serious present conviction robbery or similar.	
7	6	3	All others	Most serious present conviction offence against person or similar.	
8	6	4	All others	Most serious present conviction breaking and entering or similar.	
9	6	5	All others	Most serious present conviction theft or similar.	
10	6	6	All others	Most serious present conviction false pretences or similar.	
11	6	7	All others	Most serious present conviction receiving or similar.	

*Where there is a "no" or a "not" in the title of a dichotomy, "yes" means that the *negative* statement is *true*, "no" that it is *false*. Thus for a man listed as having previously been in court we would reply "no" to dichotomy 31.

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	(A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
12	6	8	All others	Brief title for dichotomy.
13	6	9	All others	Most serious present conviction parole violation.
14	8	1, 2	3 to 9	Most serious present conviction parole violation.
15	8	1, 2, 3	4 to 9	Aggregate sentence up to 2 1/2 years.
16	9	1	2	Aggregate sentence up to 3 years.
17	10	1	All others	Appealed against conviction or sentence
18	12	1	All others	Appealed, but appeal dismissed.
19	13	4, 5	All others	Only sentenced on one occasion for this incarceration.
20	16	2	All others	Sentenced in a large urban area.
21	17	1 to 7	8 to 24	Sentenced in supreme court.
22	17	1 to 11	12 to 24	Aged under 21 at time of sentence.
23	17	1 to 17	18 to 24	Aged under 25 at time of sentence.
24	18	4, 6	1, 2, 3, 5	Aged under 35 at time of sentence.
25	19	5	All others	Born in a large urban area.
26	19	3	All others	Born in the province of Quebec.
27	19	6	All others	Born in the province of Nova Scotia.
				Born in the province of Ontario.

			All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Listed as Catholic.
			All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	List as not Protestant.
			All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Listed as single or in a common law union.
Statements based on R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Form					
28	20	4	All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Listed as Catholic.
29	20	4, 6	All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	List as not Protestant.
30	21	1	All others	1, 2, 3, 5, 7	Listed as single or in a common law union.
31	22	1	All others	4 to 14	Not stated to have previously been in court.
32	22	1, 2, 3	All others	4 to 14	Not stated to have previously been in court more than twice.
33	22	1 to 6	All others	7 to 14	Not stated to have previously been in court more than five times.
34	23	1	All others	7 to 14	Not stated to have previously been sentenced.
35	23	4	All others	7 to 14	First listed sentence a term or term and fine.
36	23	5, 6, 9	All others	1, 2, 3, 4, 7,	First listed sentence not a penal sanction.
				8, 10	
37	24	2, 4	1, 3, 5	1, 3, 5	Listed as having previously been fined.
38	24	3, 4	1, 2, 5	1, 2, 5	Listed as having previously been on probation.
39	25	1	All others	1, 2, 5	Not listed as having previously been on parole.
40	26	1	All others	1, 2, 5	Not listed as having previously had any charges withdrawn.
41	27	1	All others	1, 2, 5	Not listed as having previously been in a penal institution.
42	27	1, 2, 10	3 to 9	1, 2, 5	Not listed as having previously spent a year or more in a penal institution.
43	27	1, 2, 3, 10	4 to 9	1, 2, 3, 10	Not listed as having previously spent more than 2 years in a penal institution.

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Brief title for dichotomy. (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
44				
45				
46				
47				
48				
49				
50				
51	28	1	All others	
52	29	1, 2	3 to 6	
53	30	1	All others	
				Not listed as having previously been in reformatory.

54	32	1	All others	Not listed as having previously been in gaol.
55	32	1, 2	3 to 10	Not listed as having previously been in more than 1 different gaol.
56	33	1, 2	3 to 10	Not listed as having previously been in more than once in gaol.
57	33	1, 2, 3	4 to 10	Not listed as having previously been more than twice in gaol.
58	34	1	All others	Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province.
59	34	1, 2	3 to 7	Not listed as having previously been convicted in more than one province.
60	36	1	2, 3	Listed as previously convicted under a provincial liquor control act or similar.
61	38	3	All others	Most serious previous conviction an offence against the person or similar.
62	38	4	All others	Most serious previous conviction for breaking and entering or similar.
63	38	5	All others	Most serious previous conviction theft or similar.
64	38	2	All others	Most serious previous conviction robbery or similar.

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Brief title for dichotomy. (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
65				Robbery or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions.
66				Offence against person or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions.
67	Calculated from the same data as table 38 and dichotomies 61 to 64 but not shown in tables 3-92.			Breaking and entering or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions.
68				Theft or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions.
69				Parole violation or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions.
70	39	1	2	Statements based on police letters and forms.
71	40a	1	2, 3	Reports by various police forces on file (present offence). Said to be known to have pleaded guilty to at least one charge (present offence).
72	40b	4	5, 6	Said to be known to have pleaded not guilty to at least one charge.

73	41	2	All others	Said to be known not to have pleaded not guilty to at least one charge.
74	41	4	All others	Not known whether represented by counsel.
75	43	6	All others	Day of week of offence, Saturday.
76	43	7	All others	Day of week of offence, Sunday.
77	43	1 to 5	6 to 8	Day of week of offence, Monday to Friday.
78	44	10	All others	Time of day of offence not known.
79	44	1, 8, 10	2 to 7, 9	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m. or not known.
80	44	1, 8	2 to 7, 9, 10	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m.
81	45	5 to 9	1 to 4 & 10 to 13	Arrested between May and September.
82	45	5 to 9, 13	1 to 4 & 10 to 12	Arrested between May and September, or month not stated.
83	45	13	All others	Month of arrest not stated.
84	46	9	All others	Scene of crime not described.
85	46	1, 2, 3, 7, 8, 9	4, 5, 6	Scene of crime in town or not described.
86	46	1, 3, 4, 6, 7,	2, 5	Scene of crime indoor or not described.
87	47	8, 9	8, 9	
88	47	17	All others	No direct victim.
89	47	18	All others	Relationship to direct victim not stated.
90	47	1 to 12, 18	13 to 17	Direct victim probably in fairly close relationship to applicant.
			13 to 18	Direct victim known to be in close relationship to applicant.

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Brief title for dichotomy. (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
91	48	9	All others	Age of direct victim not recorded.
92	48	8, 9	1 to 7	No direct victim or age of direct victim not known.
93	49	7	All others	No personal indirect victim.
94	49	8	All others	Age of indirect victim not recorded.
95	49	7, 8	1 to 6	No indirect victim of recorded age.
96	50	3	All others	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims.
97	50	4	All others	Not recorded if direct and indirect victims were same person.
98	50	3, 4	1, 2	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims known to be the same or known to be different persons.
99	50	1	All others	Indirect and direct victims said to be the same person.
100	51	4	All others	No indirect victim.
101	51	1	All others	Loss of property said to be caused to indirect victim.
102	51	2	All others	Threatened or attempted property loss said to be caused to indirect victim.

103	51	3	All others		Effect of crime on indirect victim not known.
104	51	3, 4	1, 2		Effect of crime on indirect victim not known or no direct victim.
105	52	10	All others		Value of property involved in main offence not known.
106	52	9	1 to 8, 10		No property involved in main offence.
107	52	1	All others		Property, but no loss, involved in main offence.
108	52	1 to 4	5 to 10		Property loss not more than \$250 in main offence.
109	52	1 to 4, 9, 10	5 to 8		Value of property involved in main offence not stated to be more than \$250.
110	53	1, 2, 3	4, 5, 6		Sentences of accomplices not longer than applicants sentence.
111	53	5	All others		No accomplices to main offence.
112	53	5, 6	1 to 4		No accomplice whose sentence is known.
113	53	6	All others		Sentences of accomplices not known.
114	54	5	All others		Police view on parole not known.
115	54	2	All others		Police recommend against parole.
116	54	2, 5	1, 3, 4		Police view on parole not known or else against it.
					Statements based on inmate's parole application
117	55	1, 3	2		Only one application for parole during present imprisonment.
118	56	1	All others		Parole application typewritten.
119	56	1, 2	3, 4, 5		Parole application typewritten or very legible (our rating).
120	56	1, 2, 3	4, 5		Parole application typewritten or at least reasonably legible (our rating).

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Brief title for dichotomy. (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
121	57	1	All others	Applicant proposes to stay with parents.
122	57	2	All others	Applicant proposes to stay with wife.
123	57	1, 2	3, 4	Applicant proposes to stay with wife or parents.
124	58a	1	2, 3	Assistance expected from agencies.
125	58b	4	5, 6	Assistance expected from family.
126	58c	7	8, 9	Assistance expected from other sources than agencies or family.
Statements based on Community Enquiry or Similar Reports.				
127	No table shown.	1, 2	3 to 9	Community enquiry carried out.
128	59	1	All others	Proposes to live with parents or wife and parents.
129	59	10	All others	Proposes to live with parents only.
130	59	3	All others	Proposed living arrangements stated not to be known.
131	59	2, 3	1, 4 to 9	Proposes to live with wife only.
132	59	8	All others	Proposes to live with wife only, or wife and parents.
133	59			Proposes to live alone.

134	60	9, 10	1 to 8	All others	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified.					
135	60	9		All others	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned.					
136	61	1		All others	Family expected to be supportive.					
137	61	4		All others	Not known if family will be supportive.					
138	62	1		All people	No problems anticipated while on parole.					
139	62	2		not counted in 1 All people not counted in 2	Alcohol problem anticipated while on parole.					
140	62	3		All people not counted in 3	Problem with companions anticipated while on parole.					
141	62	4		All people not counted in 4	Friction with family or friends anticipated while on parole.					
142	62	5		All people not counted in 5	Problem with unstable home anticipated while on parole.					
143	62	6		All people not counted in 6	Problem with limited contact with family anticipated while on parole.					
144	62	7		All people not counted in 7	Problem with obtaining employment anticipated while on parole.					
145	62	8		All people not counted in 8	Problem of personality anticipated while on parole.					
146	62	9		All people not counted in 9	Drug problem anticipated while on parole.					
						Statements on Parole Board Decisions				
147	65	1, 5		All others	Condition of parole to abstain from alcohol.					
148	65	9		All others	No special conditions attached to parole.					

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Statements on Various Documents
149	66	6	1 to 5, 7	Race or colour of applicant not stated.
150	66	1	All others	Applicant stated to be white.
151	67	1, 3, 6	2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9	Father stated to be living.
152	67	1, 4, 5	2, 3, 6, 7, 8, 9	Mother stated to be living.
153	67	5, 7, 9	1 to 4, 6, 8	Not stated if father living.
154	67	6, 8, 9	1 to 5, 7	Not stated if mother living.
155	68	1	All others	No criminal record in family.
156	68	11	All others	Not known if criminal record in family.
157	68	4, 6, 8, 9	1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 11	Brother has criminal record.
158	69	7	All others	Not known in what size community brought up.
159	69	5	All others	Brought up in large urban centre, over 100,000 population.
160	69	1	All others	Brought up in rural community.
161	69	4, 5	1 to 3, 6, 7	Brought up in city (over 10,000 pop.) or large urban centre.

162	70	1-13	14-31	1st delinquency recorded here occurred at age 18 or earlier.
163	70	1-8	9-31	1st delinquency recorded here occurred at age 13 or earlier.
164	70	31	All others	Age at time of 1st delinquency recorded here not known.
165	70	25-31	All others	1st delinquency recorded here occurred after age 29, or age not recorded.
166	71	2	1	Not known to have been in training school.
167	72	1-6, 10	7, 8, 9	I.Q. less than 100 or not recorded.
168	72	1-6	7-10	I.Q. less than 100.
169	72	10	All others	I.Q. not recorded.
170	73	11	All others	Not stated what grade completed in school.
171	73	1-3	4 to 11	School grade completed said to be less than grade 8.
172	74	2	All others	Said to have been educated in Canada, not in English.
173	74	1	All others	Said to have been educated in Canada, in English.
174	75	1	All others	No drug habit alleged.
175	78	1	2	Classified as having a drug problem.
176	80	1	2, 3	Stated to have been employed at time of offence.
177	80	3	1, 2	Not stated whether employed at time of offence.
178	81	9	All others	Planned occupation on release not known.
179	82	1, 3, 4	2	Not known to have received previous trades training outside prison.
180	82	1, 4	2, 3	Not known to have any previous trades training inside or outside prison.

Table 93 (Cont'd)
Definitions of dichotomies used in this study.

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.	Brief title for dichotomy (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)
181	82	4		1, 2, 3 Previous trades training not known.
182	83	1		All people not included in 1 Alcohol said to be associated with offence.
183	83	3		All people not included in 1 Economic problems said to be associated with offence.
184	83	4		All people not included in 3 Family quartet said to be associated with offence.
185	84	2		1, 3 Has not been recommended for psychiatric examination.
186	84	2, 3	1	Not known to have been recommended for psychiatric examination.
187	85	3 to 6	1, 2, 7	Psychiatrically examined, not at his own request.
188	86	1, 16	2 to 15	No discipline reports known to have been made.
189	86	1	All others	No discipline reports made.
190	86	1, 2, 3, 16	4 to 15	Less than 3 discipline reports known to have been made.
191	86	1, 2, 3	4 to 16	Less than 3 discipline reports made.
192	87	1, 14	2 to 13	Not known to have lost any remission.
193	87	1	All others	No remission lost.

Statements on the Custodial Report.					
			All others		
194	89	1		Favourable custodial report on applicants industry.	
195	90	3, 4	1, 2	Not known to have received trades training in their imprisonment.	
196	91	2	1, 3, 4	Has received incomplete trades training in this imprisonment.	
197	90	1	2, 3, 4	Has received completed trades training in this imprisonment.	
198	91	1	2, 3, 4	Prison record of steady work.	
199	92	1, 4	2, 3, 5	Favourable custodial recommendation for parole.	

Time Intervals, calculated from dates on various parts of the files*†					
t ₁				Applied for parole within 2 years of entering penitentiary.	
t ₂				Applied for parole more than 2 years before probable date of discharge.	
t ₃			Directly calculated from dates on files not shown in Tables 3-92.	Applied for parole more than 1 year before probable date of discharge.‡	
t ₄				Eligible ^ϕ for parole less than 6 months before probable date of discharge.	
t ₅				Eligible ^ϕ for parole less than 1 year before probable date of discharge.	

*Many other time intervals could have been calculated, but those five were used in various analyses in the study.

†If not granted parole. This interval takes probable remission into account.

‡See section 5 for regulations governing normal eligibility dates.

Table 94
 Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
Number in sample: 406						
1	Present sentence begun in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary	Yes No	165 241	59 84	106 157	35.8 34.9
2	Present sentence begun in Dorchester penitentiary	Yes No	48 358	16 127	32 231	33.3 35.5
3	Present sentence begun in Kingston penitentiary	Yes No	87 319	32 111	55 208	36.8 34.8
4	Present sentence begun in B.C. penitentiary	Yes No	51 355	20 123	31 232	39.2 34.6
5	Most serious present conviction murder or similar	Yes No	16 390	10 133	6 257	62.5 34.1
6	Most serious present conviction robbery or similar	Yes No	76 330	36 107	40 223	47.4 32.4
7	Most serious present conviction offence against person or similar	Yes No	56 350	21 122	35 228	37.5 34.9
8	Most serious present conviction breaking and entering or similar	Yes No	121 285	33 110	88 175	27.3 38.6

9	Most serious present conviction theft or similar	Yes	72	22	50	30.6	0.835
10	Most serious present conviction false pretences or similar	No	334	121	213	36.2	0.538
11	Most serious present conviction receiving or similar	Yes	37	11	26	29.7	0.545
		No	369	132	237	35.8	
12	Most serious present conviction various other	Yes	1	—	1	—	
		No	405	143	262	35.3	
13	Most serious present conviction public violation	Yes	21	8	13	38.1	0.080
		No	385	135	250	35.1	
14	Aggregate sentence up to 2½ years	Yes	220	63	157	28.6	9.127
		No	186	80	106	43.0	
15	Aggregate sentence up to 3 years	Yes	288	82	206	28.5	19.785
		No	118	61	57	51.7	
16	Appealed against conviction or sentence	Yes	37	21	16	56.8	8.275
		No	369	122	247	33.1	
17	Appealed, but appeal dismissed	Yes	22	11	11	50.0	2.227
		No	384	132	252	34.4	
18	Only sentenced on one occasion for this incarceration	Yes	322	111	211	34.5	0.383
		No	84	32	52	38.1	
19	Sentenced in a large urban area	Yes	230	85	145	37.0	0.700
		No	176	58	118	33.0	
20	Sentenced in Supreme court	Yes	37	20	17	54.1	6.328
		No	369	123	246	33.3	
21	Aged under 21 at time of sentence	Yes	108	39	69	36.1	0.051
		No	298	104	194	34.9	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
**Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)**

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample Number in sample: 406					Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole		
22	Aged under 25 at time of sentence	Yes	200	70	130	35.0	0.008
		No	206	73	133	35.4	
23	Aged under 35 at time of sentence	Yes	309	111	198	35.9	0.278
		No	97	32	65	33.0	
24	Born in a large urban area	Yes	151	59	92	39.1	1.563
		No	255	84	171	32.9	
25	Born in the province of Quebec	Yes	169	62	107	36.7	0.272
		No	237	81	156	34.2	
26	Born in the province of Nova Scotia	Yes	44	15	29	34.1	0.028
		No	362	128	234	35.4	
27	Born in the province of Ontario	Yes	77	26	51	33.8	0.088
		No	329	117	212	35.6	
28	Listed as Catholic	Yes	239	77	162	32.2	2.298
		No	167	66	101	39.5	
29	Listed as not protestant	Yes	281	95	186	33.8	0.800
		No	125	48	77	38.4	

30	Listed as single or in a common-law union	Yes	249	76	173	30.5	6.233
		No	157	67	90	42.7	
31	Not stated to have previously been in court	Yes	93	56	37	60.2	33.027
		No	313	87	226	27.8	
32	Not stated to have previously been in court more than twice	Yes	221	100	121	45.2	21.373
		No	185	43	142	23.2	
33	Not stated to have previously been in court more than five times	Yes	314	124	190	39.5	11.067
		No	92	19	73	20.7	
34	Not stated to have previously been sentenced	Yes	107	63	44	58.9	35.638
		No	299	80	219	26.8	
35	First listed sentence a term or term and fine	Yes	40	12	28	30.0	0.530
		No	366	131	235	35.8	
36	First listed sentence not a penal sanction	Yes	85	30	55	35.3	0.000
		No	321	113	208	35.2	
37	Listed as having previously been fined	Yes	116	25	91	21.6	13.301
		No	290	118	172	40.7	
38	Listed as having previously been on probation	Yes	40	10	30	25.0	2.032
		No	366	133	233	36.3	
39	Not listed as having previously been on parole	Yes	320	132	188	41.2	24.062
		No	86	11	75	12.8	
40	Not listed as having previously had any charges withdrawn	Yes	321	122	199	38.0	5.211
		No	85	21	64	24.7	
41	Not listed as having previously been in a penal institution	Yes	143	80	63	55.9	41.548
		No	263	63	200	24.0	
42	Not listed as having previously spent a year or more in a penal institution	Yes	247	113	134	45.7	30.635
		No	159	30	129	18.9	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample					
		Number in sample: 406					
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	Chi Square statistic χ^2	
43	Not listed as having previously spent more than 2 years in a penal institution	Yes No	293 113	123 20	170 93	42.0 17.7	21.071
44	Not more than 2 years between 1st two listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	212 194	53 90	159 104	25.0 46.4	20.317
45	Not more than 2 months between 1st two listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	38 368	7 136	31 232	18.4 37.0	5.186
46	No previous criminal code conviction listed	Yes No	104 302	62 81	42 221	59.6 26.8	36.464
47	Not more than 6 months longest gap between 2 listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	48 358	12 131	36 227	25.0 36.6	2.493
48	Not more than 3 years longest gap between 2 listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	188 218	48 95	140 123	25.5 43.6	14.408

49	Not more than 2 months gap between present and last listed criminal code conviction	Yes	41	6	35	14.6
		No	365	137	228	37.5
50	Not more than 1½ years gap between present and last listed criminal code conviction	Yes	205	51	154	24.9
		No	201	92	109	45.8
51	Not listed as having previously been in penitentiary	Yes	289	123	166	42.6
		No	117	20	97	17.1
52	Not listed as having previously been more than once in penitentiary	Yes	351	132	219	37.6
		No	55	11	44	20.0
53	Not listed as having previously been in reformatory	Yes	327	131	196	40.1
		No	79	12	67	15.2
54	Not listed as having previously been in jail	Yes	199	90	109	45.2
		No	207	53	154	25.6
55	Not listed as having previously been in more than 1 different jail	Yes	323	120	203	37.2
		No	83	23	60	27.7
56	Not listed as having previously been more than once in jail	Yes	280	110	170	39.3
		No	126	33	93	26.2
57	Not listed as having previously been more than twice in jail	Yes	332	122	210	36.7
		No	74	21	53	28.4
58	Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province	Yes	102	62	40	60.8
		No	304	81	223	26.6
59	Not listed as having previously been convicted in more than one province	Yes	323	126	197	39.0
		No	83	17	66	20.5
60	Listed as previously convicted under a provincial liquor control act	Yes	31	6	25	19.4
		No	375	137	238	36.5

Table 94 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichotomy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Number in sample: 406	
61	Most serious previous conviction for an offence against the person or similar	Yes No	62 344	16 127	46 217	25.8 36.9
62	Most serious previous conviction for breaking and entering or similar	Yes No	101 305	31 112	70 193	30.7 36.7
63	Most serious previous conviction for theft or similar	Yes No	80 326	23 120	57 206	28.7 36.8
64	Most serious previous conviction for robbery or similar	Yes No	34 372	5 138	29 234	14.7 37.1
65	Robbery or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	89 317	17 126	72 191	19.1 39.7
66	Offence against person or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	73 333	18 125	55 208	24.7 37.5

67	Breaking and entering or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes	146	39	107	26.7	7.235
		No	260	104	156	40.0	
68	Theft or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes	145	41	104	28.3	4.769
		No	261	102	159	39.4	
69	Parole violation or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes	—	—	—	—	0.000
		No	406	143	263	35.2	
70	Reports by various police forces on file (present offence)	Yes	372	128	244	34.4	1.287
		No	34	15	19	44.1	
71	Said to be known to have pleaded guilty to at least one charge (present offence)	Yes	234	76	158	32.5	1.822
		No	172	67	105	39.0	
72	Said to be known to have pleaded not guilty to at least one charge (present offence)	Yes	78	27	51	34.6	0.016
		No	328	116	212	35.4	
73	Said to be known not to have been represented by counsel	Yes	130	34	96	26.2	6.892
		No	276	109	167	39.5	
74	Not known whether represented by counsel	Yes	155	63	92	40.6	3.232
		No	251	80	171	31.9	
75	Day of week of offence, Saturday	Yes	39	15	24	38.5	0.198
		No	367	128	239	34.9	
76	Day of week of offence, Sunday	Yes	36	18	18	50.0	3.781
		No	370	125	245	33.8	
77	Day of week of offence, Monday to Friday	Yes	178	59	119	33.1	0.598
		No	228	84	144	36.8	
78	Time of day of offence not known	Yes	244	80	164	32.8	1.589
		No	162	63	99	38.9	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
79	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m., or not known	Yes No	332 74	115 28	217 46	34.6 37.8
80	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m.	Yes No	88 318	35 108	53 210	39.8 34.0
81	Arrested between May and September	Yes No	64 342	21 122	43 220	32.8 35.7
82	Arrested between May and September, or month not stated	Yes No	255 151	92 51	163 100	36.1 33.8
83	Month of arrest not stated	Yes No	191 215	71 72	120 143	37.2 33.5
84	Scene of crime not described	Yes No	58 348	23 120	35 228	39.7 34.5
85	Scene of crime in town or not described	Yes No	371 35	132 11	239 24	35.6 31.4
86	Scene of crime indoor or not described	Yes No	313 93	110 33	203 60	35.1 35.5

87	No direct victim	Yes	225	66	159	29.3	7.670
		No	181	77	104	42.5	
88	Relationship to direct victim not stated	Yes	81	34	47	42.0	2.023
		No	325	109	216	33.5	
89	Direct victim probably in fairly close relationship to applicant	Yes	111	47	64	42.3	3.395
		No	295	96	199	32.5	
90	Direct victim known to be in fairly close relationship to applicant	Yes	30	13	17	43.3	0.934
		No	376	130	246	34.6	
91	Age of direct victim not recorded	Yes	108	42	66	38.9	0.867
		No	298	101	197	33.9	
92	No direct victim, or age of direct victim not known	Yes	333	108	225	32.4	6.315
		No	73	35	38	47.9	
93	No personal indirect victim	Yes	157	63	94	40.1	2.700
		No	249	80	169	32.1	
94	Age of indirect victim not recorded	Yes	216	69	147	31.9	2.173
		No	190	74	116	38.9	
95	No indirect victim of recorded age	Yes	373	132	241	35.4	0.056
		No	33	11	22	33.3	
96	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims	Yes	300	102	198	34.0	0.752
		No	106	41	65	38.7	
97	Not recorded if direct and indirect victims were same person	Yes	50	18	32	36.0	0.015
		No	356	125	231	35.1	
98	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims known to be the same or known to be different persons	Yes	350	120	230	34.3	0.974
		No	56	23	33	41.1	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichotomy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
99	Indirect and direct victims said to be the same person	Yes No	43 363	15 128	28 235	34.9 35.3
100	No indirect victim	Yes No	97 309	39 104	58 205	40.2 33.7
101	Loss of property said to be caused to indirect victim	Yes No	227 179	75 68	152 111	33.0 38.0
102	Threatened or attempted property loss said to be caused to indirect victim	Yes No	37 369	12 131	25 238	32.4 35.5
103	Effect of crime on indirect victim not known	Yes No	45 361	17 126	28 235	37.8 34.9
104	Effect of crime on indirect victim not known, or no direct victim	Yes No	142 264	56 87	86 177	39.4 33.0
105	Value of property involved in main offence not known	Yes No	95 311	31 112	64 199	32.6 36.0

106	No property involved in main offence	Yes	91	38	53	41.8	2.196
		No	315	105	210	33.3	
107	Property, but no loss, involved in main offence	Yes	27	8	19	29.6	0.396
		No	379	135	244	35.6	
108	Property loss not more than \$250 in main offence	Yes	123	33	90	26.8	5.447
		No	283	110	173	38.9	
109	Value of property involved in main offence not stated to be more than \$250	Yes	309	102	207	33.0	2.774
		No	97	41	56	42.3	
110	Sentences of accomplices not longer than applicant's sentence	Yes	117	37	80	31.6	0.932
		No	289	106	183	36.7	
111	No accomplices to main offence	Yes	165	53	112	32.1	1.171
		No	241	90	151	37.3	
112	No accomplice whose sentence is known	Yes	266	97	169	36.5	0.524
		No	140	46	94	32.9	
113	Sentences of accomplices not known	Yes	101	44	57	43.6	4.101
		No	305	99	206	32.5	
114	Police view on parole not known	Yes	329	120	209	36.5	1.193
		No	77	23	54	29.9	
115	Police recommend against parole	Yes	53	15	38	28.3	1.279
		No	353	128	225	36.3	
116	Police view on parole not known or else against it	Yes	382	135	247	35.3	0.040
		No	24	8	16	33.3	
117	Only one application for parole during present imprisonment	Yes	343	113	230	32.9	5.023
		No	63	30	33	47.6	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
118	Parole application typewritten	Yes No	46 360	20 123	26 237	43.5 34.2
119	Parole application typewritten or very legible (our rating)	Yes No	112 294	45 98	67 196	40.2 33.3
120	Parole application typewritten or at least reasonably legible (our rating)	Yes No	262 144	90 53	172 91	34.4 36.8
121	Applicant proposes to stay with parents	Yes No	149 257	52 91	97 166	34.9 35.4
122	Applicant proposes to stay with wife	Yes No	79 327	38 105	41 222	48.1 32.1
123	Applicant proposes to stay with wife or parents	Yes No	228 178	90 53	138 125	39.5 29.8
124	Assistance expected from agencies	Yes No	172 234	59 84	113 150	34.3 35.9

125	Assistance expected from family	Yes	285	108	177	37.9	2.995
		No	121	35	86	28.9	
126	Assistance expected from other sources than agencies or family	Yes	147	65	82	44.2	8.173
		No	259	78	181	30.1	
127	Community enquiry carried out	Yes	155	119	36	76.8	189.731
		No	251	24	227	9.6	
128	Proposes to live with parents or wife and parents	Yes	82	54	28	65.9	42.258
		No	324	89	235	27.5	
129	Proposes to live with parents only	Yes	75	48	27	64.0	33.393
		No	331	95	236	28.7	
130	Proposed living arrangements stated not to be known	Yes	24	4	20	16.7	3.849
		No	382	139	243	36.4	
131	Proposes to live with wife only	Yes	36	29	7	80.6	35.582
		No	370	114	256	30.8	
132	Proposes to live with wife only or with wife and parents	Yes	43	35	8	81.4	44.94
		No	363	108	255	29.8	
133	Proposes to live alone	Yes	27	21	6	77.8	
		No	379	122	257	32.2	
134	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified	Yes	322	78	244	24.2	82.508
		No	84	65	19	77.4	
135	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned	Yes	301	71	230	23.6	69.039
		No	105	72	33	68.6	
136	Family expected to be supportive	Yes	151	113	38	74.8	165.346
		No	255	30	225	11.8	
137	Not known if family will be supportive	Yes	37	10	27	27.0	1.198
		No	369	133	236	36.0	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichotomy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	No. in Sample	Data from study sample			Chi Square statistic χ^2
			No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
138	No problems anticipated while on parole	Yes No	20 386	18 125	2 261	27.666
139	Alcohol problem anticipated while on parole	Yes No	113 293	34 109	79 184	32.4 30.1
140	Problem with companions anticipated while on parole	Yes No	63 343	15 128	48 215	1.808 37.2
141	Friction with family or friends anticipated while on parole	Yes No	46 360	20 123	26 237	4.257 34.2
142	Problem with unstable home anticipated while on parole	Yes No	75 331	19 124	56 207	1.550 37.5
143	Problem with limited contact with family anticipated while on parole	Yes No	36 370	12 131	24 239	0.062 35.4
144	Problem with obtaining employment anticipated while on parole	Yes No	85 321	28 115	57 206	0.245 32.9
145	Problem of personality anticipated while on parole	Yes No	276 130	70 73	57 57	36.724 56.2

146	Drug problem anticipated while on parole	Yes	9	3	6	33.3	0.014
		No	397	140	257	35.3	
147	Condition of parole to abstain from alcohol	Yes	74	73	1	98.6	159.161
		No	332	70	262	21.1	
148	No special conditions attached to parole	Yes	56	56	-	100.0	119.472
		No	350	87	263	24.9	
149	Race or colour of applicant not stated	Yes	299	106	193	35.5	0.026
		No	107	37	70	34.3	
150	Applicant stated to be white	Yes	74	29	45	39.2	0.624
		No	332	114	218	34.3	
151	Father stated to be living	Yes	225	85	140	37.8	1.445
		No	181	58	123	32.0	
152	Mother stated to be living	Yes	283	107	176	37.8	2.741
		No	123	36	87	29.3	
153	Not stated if father living	Yes	50	17	33	34.0	0.037
		No	356	126	230	35.4	
154	Not stated if mother living	Yes	27	5	22	18.5	3.537
		No	379	138	241	36.4	
155	No criminal record in family	Yes	227	98	129	43.2	14.263
		No	179	45	134	25.1	
156	Not known if criminal record in family	Yes	78	10	68	12.8	21.235
		No	328	133	195	40.5	
157	Brother has criminal record	Yes	80	28	52	35.0	0.002
		No	326	115	211	35.3	
158	Not known in what size community brought up	Yes	82	20	62	24.4	5.284
		No	324	123	201	38.0	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichotomy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Percent granted parole	
159	Brought up in large urban centre, over 100,000 population	Yes No	115 291	47 96	68 195	40.9 33.0
160	Brought up in rural community	Yes No	48 358	21 122	27 236	43.7 34.1
161	Brought up in city (over 10,000 population) or large urban centre	Yes No	184 222	68 75	116 147	37.0 33.8
162	First delinquency recorded here occurred at age 18 or earlier	Yes No	195 211	58 85	137 126	29.7 40.3
163	First delinquency recorded here occurred at age 13 or earlier	Yes No	55 351	21 122	34 229	38.2 34.8
164	Age at time of first delinquency recorded here not known	Yes No	31 375	6 137	25 238	19.4 36.5
165	First delinquency recorded here occurred after age 29, or age not recorded	Yes No	77 329	30 113	47 216	39.0 34.3

166	Not known to have been in training school	Yes	328	119	209	36.3	0.839
		No	78	24	54	30.8	
167	I.Q. less than 100 or not recorded	Yes	268	87	181	32.5	2.631
		No	138	56	82	40.6	
168	I. Q. less than 100	Yes	130	46	84	35.4	0.002
		No	276	97	179	35.1	
169	I. Q. not recorded	Yes	138	41	97	29.7	2.783
		No	268	102	166	38.1	
170	Not stated what grade completed in school	Yes	23	3	20	13.0	5.256
		No	383	140	243	36.6	
171	School grade completed said to be less than grade 8	Yes	201	63	138	31.3	2.624
		No	205	80	125	39.0	
172	Said to have been educated in Canada, not in English	Yes	146	53	93	36.3	0.116
		No	260	90	170	34.6	
173	Said to have been educated in Canada, in English	Yes	230	83	147	36.1	0.174
		No	176	60	116	34.1	
174	No drug habit alleged	Yes	384	135	249	35.2	0.013
		No	22	8	14	36.4	
175	Classified as having an alcohol problem	Yes	156	47	109	30.1	2.881
		No	250	96	154	38.4	
176	Stated to have been employed at time of offence	Yes	127	65	62	51.2	20.631
		No	279	78	201	28.0	
177	Not stated whether employed at time of offence	Yes	51	16	35	31.4	0.379
		No	355	127	228	35.8	
178	Planned occupation on release not known	Yes	178	38	140	21.3	26.738
		No	228	105	123	46.1	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2	Percent granted parole
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Number in sample: 406		
179	Not known to have received previous trades training outside prison	Yes No	349 57	119 24	230 33	34.1	42.1
180	Not known to have any previous trades training inside or outside prison	Yes No	328 78	116 27	212 51	35.4	0.016
181	Previous trade training not known	Yes No	33 373	2 141	31 232	34.6 6.1	13.387
182	Alcohol said to be associated with offence	Yes No	154 252	55 88	99 164	35.7 34.9	0.026
183	Economic problems said to be associated with offence	Yes No	137 269	55 88	82 181	33.7 66.3	2.198
184	Family quarrel said to be associated with offence	Yes No	30 376	12 131	18 245	40.0 34.8	0.324
185	Has not been recommended for psychiatric examination	Yes No	304 102	108 35	196 67	35.5 34.3	0.049

186	Not known to have been recommended for psychiatric examination	Yes	313	111	202	35.5	0.035
		No	93	32	61	34.4	
187	Psychiatrically examined, not at his own request	Yes	64	23	41	35.9	0.017
		No	342	120	222	35.1	
188	No discipline reports known to have been made	Yes	265	97	168	36.6	0.639
		No	141	46	95	32.6	
189	No discipline reports made	Yes	249	96	153	38.6	3.134
		No	157	47	110	29.9	
190	Less than 3 discipline reports known to have been made	Yes	334	118	216	35.3	0.010
		No	72	25	47	34.7	
191	Less than 3 discipline reports made	Yes	318	117	201	36.8	1.587
		No	88	26	62	29.5	
192	Not known to have lost any remission	Yes	315	114	201	36.2	0.578
		No	91	29	62	31.9	
193	No remission lost	Yes	299	114	185	38.1	4.197
		No	107	29	78	27.1	
194	Favourable custodial report on applicants industry	Yes	368	140	228	38.0	13.722
		No	38	3	35	7.9	
195	Not known to have received trades training in their imprisonment	Yes	277	86	191	31.0	6.659
		No	129	57	72	44.2	
196	Has received incomplete trades training in this imprisonment	Yes	72	21	51	29.2	1.406
		No	334	122	212	36.5	
197	Has received complete trades training in this imprisonment	Yes	57	36	21	63.2	22.681
		No	349	107	242	30.7	

Table 94 (Cont'd)
**Relationships between the granting or refusing of parole
and individual items of information (dichotomies)**

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				
		Number in sample: 406			Percent granted parole	Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. granted parole	No. refused parole		
198	Prison record of steady work	Yes	360	138	222	38.3
		No	46	5	41	10.9
199	Favourable custodial recommendations for parole	Yes	215	124	91	57.7
		No	191	19	172	9.9
t 1	Applied for parole within 2 years of entering penitentiary	Yes	359	115	244	32.0
		No	47	28	19	59.6
t 2	Applied for parole more than 2 years before probable date of discharge	Yes	57	34	23	59.6
		No	349	109	240	31.2
t 3	Applied for parole more than 1 year before probable date of discharge	Yes	185	78	107	42.2
		No	221	65	156	29.4
t 4	Eligible for parole less than 6 months before probable date of discharge	Yes	190	56	134	29.5
		No	216	87	129	53.2
t 5	Eligible for parole less than 1 year before probable date of discharge	Yes	220	64	156	29.1
		No	186	79	107	42.5

Table 95
 Dichotomies showing a strong association with the granting or
 refusing of parole

Source	Dichotomy number*	χ^2 (Study sample N=406)	Rank†
Admission forms	14	9.127	—
	15	19.785	18
	16	8.275	26
R.C.M.P. Criminal Record Forms	31	33.027	11
	32	21.373	—
	33	11.067	—
	34	35.638	10
	37	13.301	24
	39	24.062	13
	41	41.548	6
	42	30.635	—
	43	21.071	—
	44	20.317	—
	46	36.464	9
	48	14.408	—
	49	8.472	—
	50	19.417	—
	51	23.673	14
	53	17.251	19
	54	17.122	20
	58	39.014	7
	59	9.934	—
	64	6.845	32
	65	12.983	25
	67	7.235	29
Various police forms	73	6.892	31
	87	7.670	28
Inmate's parole application	122	7.131	30
	126	8.173	27

(Cont'd p. 258)

* For the meaning of each dichotomy see Table 93.

†See pages 59 and 60 for the reasons for not ranking some dichotomies.

Table 95 (Cont'd)
Dichotomies showing a strong association with the granting or refusing of parole

Source	Dichotomy number*	χ^2 (Study sample N=406)	Rank†
Community enquiry etc.	127	189.731	1
	128	42.258	-
	129	33.393	-
	131	35.582	-
	132	44.940	5
	133	22.958	-
	134	82.508	4
	135	69.039	-
	136	165.346	2
	138	27.666	-
Parole Board Decisions	145	36.724	8
	147	159.561	-
Classification Officer's Report	148	119.472	-
	155	14.263	-
	156	21.235	16
	176	20.631	17
	178	26.738	12
	181	13.387	23
Custodial Reports	194	13.722	21
	197	22.681	15
	198	13.484	22
	199	100.979	3

*For the meaning of each dichotomy see Table 93.

†See pages 59 and 60 for the reasons for not ranking some dichotomies.

Table 96

Number of ranked dichotomies in Table 95 from each of various sources, and mean rank for each source

Source		Number of dichotomies	Mean Rank*
A	Admission forms (Penitentiary records departments)	2	22.000
B	Criminal record forms (R.C.M.P.)	13	16.846
C	Various police forms (Other police forces)	2	29.500
D	Parole application forms (Inmate)	2	28.500
E	Community enquiry etc. (Mainly Parole Service)	5	4.000
F	Classification reports (Penitentiary records, classification officer)	4	17.000
G	Custodial reports (Classification officer, other custodial officers)	4	15.250
Total		32	

*The *lower* the mean rank, the stronger the association of these dichotomies with the granting or refusing of parole.

Table 97
 The 32 ranked dichotomies of Table 95 grouped according to topics

Topic	Letter	Dichotomies†	Ranks	Number in topic- group	Mean Rank in topic- group
Past: judges	T	37 41 46 51 53 54 58	24 6 9 14 19 20 7	7	14.14
Past: inmate		181	23	3	17.33
Past: parole authorities	U	39	13		
Past: societyφ	V	156	16		
Past: police		31 34 64 65 67	11 10 32 25 29	5	21.40
Present*: judges		15	18	3	7.33
Present: parole authorities	W	127	1		
Present: correctional authorities		199	3		
Present*: inmate	X	16 73 87 176 194 197 199	26 31 28 17 21 15 22	7	22.86
Future: inmate	Y	134 178	4 12	2	8.00
Future: societyφ	Z	122 126 132 136 137	30 27 5 2 8	5	14.40
Total				32	16.50

*'Present' is taken back far enough to include events associated with the present incarceration.

†For the meanings of the dichotomies see Table 93.

φi.e. people, not officials, in contact with the inmate.

Table 98
Two-way analysis of variance of data in Tables 95-97

Source of Variance	Sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean square	F
Source of dichotomy	1501.44	6	250.24	5.100 $\chi^2 = 17.06$ $p < .01$
Residual after this factor	1226.56	25	49.06	
Topic of dichotomy after allowing for source	402.19	6	67.03	1.54 not significant
Total of two factors	1903.63	12	158.64	3.656 $\chi^2 = 21.64$ $p < .05$
Residual after two factors	824.37	19	43.39	
Total	2728.00	31	88.00	

Table 99
Two-way analysis of variance of data in Tables 95-97
 (second form)

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degrees of Freedom	Mean Square	F	
Topic of dichotomy	862.55	6	143.76	1.927	not significant
Residual after this factor	1865.45	25	74.62		
Source of dichotomy after allowing for topic	1041.08	6	173.51	4.00	$p < .01$
Total of two factors	1903.63	12	158.64	3.656	$p < .05$
Residual after two factors	824.37	19	43.39	$\chi^2 = 21.64$	
Total	2728.00	31	88.00		

Table 100
 Mean rank of 32 dichotomies[†] grouped according to topic,
 in order of strength of association with granting or refusing
 of parole

Reference Letter	Topic Grouping	Mean Rank
W	Present*: judges, parole and correctional authorities	7.33
Y	Future: inmate	8.00
T	Past: judges	14.14
Z	Future: society ^ϕ	14.40
U	Past: inmate, parole authorities and society ^ϕ	17.33
V	Past: police	21.40
X	Present*: inmate	22.86

*"Present" is taken back far enough to include events associated with the present incarceration.

†For the meanings of the dichotomies see Table 93.

^ϕ i.e. people, not officials, in contact with the inmate.

Equation 1

Prediction of granting or refusing of parole:

Multiple regression derived from analysis of variables from all sources.

$$y = .376 + .144x_{34} + .222x_{128} + .285x_{132} + .451x_{133} - .254x_{134} - .133x_{145} - .172x_{161} + .254x_{199}$$

Where y is an estimate of the probability of receiving parole, x_{34} takes value 1 when dichotomy no. 34 has answer "yes" and 0 when dichotomy 34 has answer "no", etc.

Dichotomies used in this equation:—

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.*	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.*	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.*
34	23	1	All others	All others
128	59	1, 2	3 to 9	3 to 9
132	59	2, 3	1, 4 to 9	1, 4 to 9
133	59	8	All others	All others
134	60	9, 10	1 to 8	1 to 8
145	62	8	All people not counted in 8	All people not counted in 8
181	82	4	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3
199	92	1, 4	2, 3, 5	2, 3, 5

$r = .710$ on replication sample

*Where there is a "no" or a "not" in the title of a dichotomy, "yes" means that the negative statement is true, "no" that it is false. Thus for a man listed as having previously been sentenced we would reply "no" to dichotomy 34.

Brief title for dichotomy.*
(A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)

Brief title for dichotomy.
Previous trades training not known
Favourable custodial recommendation for parole

Equation 2

Prediction of granting or refusing of parole:
Multiple regression derived from analysis of variables not including most data from community enquiry.

$$y = .290 - .134x_{15} + .119x_{53} + .155x_{58} - .120x_{46} - .155x_{156} - .109x_{178} - .178x_{181} + .141x_{197} + .317x_{199}$$

Where y is an estimate of the probability of receiving parole. x_{15} takes value 1 when dichotomy no. 15 has answer "yes" and 0 when dichotomy 15 has answer "no", etc.
 Dichotomies used in this equation:—

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.*	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.*	Brief title for dichotomy *
15	8	1, 2, 3	4 to 9	Aggregate sentence up to 3 years
53	30	1	All others	Not listed as having previously been in reformatory
58	34	1	All others	Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province
145	62	8	All people not counted in 8	Problem of personality anticipated while on parole
156	68	11	All others	Not known if criminal record in family
178	81	9	All others	Planned occupation on release not known
181	82	4	1, 2, 3	Previous trades training not known
197	90	1	2, 3, 4	Has received completed trades training in this imprisonment
199	92	1, 4	2, 3, 5	Favourable custodial recommendation for parole

$r = .615$ on replication sample

*Where there is a "no", or a "not" in the title of a dichotomy, "yes" means that the *negative* statement is *true*. "no" that it is *false*. Thus for a man listed as having previously been in a reformatory we would reply "no" to dichotomy 53.

Table 101a
Granting or Refusing of Parole:
Predictive attribute analysis derived from analysis of variables from all sources

Successive subdivisions leading to final sets	Set	Dichotomies defining set, (for meaning of these see list below)			Data on set (replication sample)		
				Granted Parole	Refused Parole		
		199	134				
Whole Sample	A	Yes	Yes	25	17	.60	
	B	"	"	49	75	.40	
	C	"	No	—	60	11	.85
	D	No	Yes	—	8	170	.04
	E	No	No	—	5	6	.45
	Total	—	—	—	147	279	.35

$\chi^2 = 169.077$

$\phi = .619$

Meaning of dichotomies

199 Favourable custodial recommendation for parole

See Table 92 Yes = row 1 or 4
No = row 2, 3 or 5.

134 Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified
See Table 60 Yes = row 10 or 11

58 Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province
See Table 34 Yes = row 1
No = row 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7

Table 101b
Granting or Refusing of Parole:
Predictive attribute analysis based on analysis of variables not including most data from
community enquiry, etc.

		Dichotomies defining sets (for meaning of these see list below)				Data on set (replication sample)		
		Set	199	58	197	Granted Parole	Refused Parole	Probability of granting parole
Successive subdivisions leading to final sets			A	Yes	Yes	-	49	.73
Whole Sample		B	Yes	No	-	85	85	.50
		C	No	-	Yes	2	6	.25
		D	No	-	No	11	170	.06
		Total	-	-	-	147	279	.35
					58	Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province See Table 34 Yes = row 1 No = row 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, or 7		
					197	Has received complete trades training in this imprisonment See Table 90 Yes = row 1 No = row 2, 3, or 4		

$\chi^2 = 127.342$

$\phi = .547$

Meaning of dichotomies

199 Favourable custodial recommendation for parole
See Table 92 Yes = row 1 or 4
No = row 2, 3 or 5.

Table 102a
Simplified presentation of results of equation 1.

Note: This equation is designed to predict the granting or refusing of parole,
and is based on analysis of variables from all sources.

Predicted probability of receiving parole	Data from replication sample		
	No. receiving parole	No. refused parole	Observed probability of receiving parole
Less than .20	4	161	.02
.20 — .40	15	83	.15
.40 — .60	24	15	.62
.60 — .80	58	14	.81
.80 or more	46	6	.89
Total	147	279	.35

This table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the outcome is .710 on the replication sample.

Table 102b
Simplified presentation of results of equation 2.

Note: This equation is designed to predict the granting or refusing of parole,
and is based on analysis of variables not including most information
from the community enquiry, etc.

Predicted probability of receiving parole	Data from replication sample		
	No. receiving parole	No. refused parole	Observed Probability of receiving parole
Less than .20	9	138	.06
.20 — .40	13	91	.14
.40 — .60	45	83	.54
.60 — .80	61	25	.71
.80 or more	19	—	1.00
Total	147	279	.35

This table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the outcome is .615 on the replication sample.

Table 103
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there.)	Data from study sample Number in sample: 143					
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi Square statistic χ^2	
1	Present sentence begun in St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary	Yes No	59 84	18 34	41	30.5	1.488
2	Present sentence begun in Dorchester penitentiary	Yes No	16 127	6 46	10 81	37.5 36.2	0.010
3	Present sentence begun in Kingston penitentiary	Yes No	32 111	11 41	21 70	34.4 36.9	0.070
4	Present sentence begun in B.C. penitentiary	Yes No	20 123	8 44	12 79	40.0 35.8	0.133
5	Most serious present conviction murder or similar	Yes No	10 133	3 49	7 84	30.0 36.8	0.188
6	Most serious present conviction robbery or similar	Yes No	36 107	16 36	20 71	44.4 33.6	1.358
7	Most serious present conviction offence against person or similar	Yes No	21 122	8 44	13 78	38.1 36.1	0.032

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample					
		Number in sample: 143					
No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi Square statistic χ^2			
8	Most serious present conviction breaking and entering or similar	Yes	33	14	19	42.4	0.681
		No	110	38	72	34.5	
9	Most serious present conviction theft or similar	Yes	22	6	16	27.3	0.929
		No	121	46	75	38.0	
10	Most serious present conviction false pretences or similar	Yes	11	1	10	9.1	3.830
		No	132	51	81	38.6	
11	Most serious present conviction receiving or similar	Yes	-	-	-	-	0.000
		No	143	52	91	36.4	
12	Most serious present conviction various other	Yes	8	3	5	37.5	0.005
		No	135	49	86	36.3	
13	Most serious present conviction parole violation	Yes	-	-	-	-	0.000
		No	143	52	91	36.4	
14	Aggregate sentence up to 2½ years	Yes	63	14	49	22.2	9.732
		No	80	38	42	47.5	

15	Aggregate sentence up to 3 years	Yes	82	26	56	31.7	1.801
		No	61	26	35	42.6	
16	Appealed against conviction or sentence	Yes	21	9	12	42.9	0.449
		No	122	43	79	35.2	
17	Appealed, but appeal dismissed	Yes	11	5	6	45.5	0.426
		No	132	47	85	35.6	
18	Only sentenced on one occasion for this incarceration	Yes	111	41	70	36.9	0.070
		No	32	11	21	34.4	
19	Sentenced in a large urban area	Yes	85	31	54	36.5	0.001
		No	58	21	37	36.2	
20	Sentenced in supreme court	Yes	20	7	13	35.0	0.019
		No	123	45	78	36.6	
21	Aged under 21 at time of sentence	Yes	39	17	22	43.6	1.210
		No	104	35	69	33.7	
22	Aged under 25 at time of sentence	Yes	70	31	39	44.3	3.719
		No	73	21	52	28.8	
23	Aged under 35 at time of sentence	Yes	111	47	64	42.3	7.662
		No	32	5	27	15.6	
24	Born in a large urban area	Yes	59	22	37	37.3	0.037
		No	84	30	54	35.7	
25	Born in the province of Quebec	Yes	62	16	46	25.8	5.272
		No	81	36	45	44.4	
26	Born in the province of Nova Scotia	Yes	15	5	10	33.3	0.066
		No	128	47	81	36.7	
27	Born in the province of Ontario	Yes	26	11	15	42.3	0.485
		No	117	41	76	35.0	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	
Number in sample: 143						
28	Listed as Catholic	Yes	77	27	50	35.1
		No	66	25	41	37.9
29	Listed as not protestant	Yes	95	32	63	33.7
		No	48	20	28	41.7
30	Listed as single or in a common-law union	Yes	76	31	45	40.8
		No	67	21	46	31.3
31	Not stated to have previously been in court	Yes	56	11	45	19.6
		No	87	41	46	47.1
32	Not stated to have previously been in court more than twice	Yes	100	27	73	27.0
		No	43	25	18	58.1
33	Not stated to have previously been in court more than five times	Yes	124	41	83	33.1
		No	19	11	8	57.9
34	Not stated to have previously been sentenced	Yes	63	14	49	22.2
		No	80	38	42	47.5

35	First listed sentence a term or term and fine	Yes	12	5	7	41.7	0.159
		No	131	47	84	35.9	
36	First listed sentence not a penal sanction	Yes	30	13	17	43.3	0.797
		No	113	39	74	34.5	
37	Listed as having previously been fined	Yes	25	11	14	44.0	0.763
		No	118	41	77	34.7	
38	Listed as having previously been on probation	Yes	10	4	6	40.0	0.061
		No	133	48	85	36.1	
39	Not listed as having previously been on parole	Yes	132	48	84	36.4	0.000
		No	11	4	7	36.4	
40	Not listed as having previously had any charges withdrawn	Yes	122	43	79	35.2	0.449
		No	21	9	12	42.9	
41	Not listed as having previously been in a penal institution	Yes	80	16	64	20.0	21.012
		No	63	36	27	57.1	
42	Not listed as having previously spent a year or more in a penal institution	Yes	113	39	74	34.5	0.797
		No	30	13	17	43.3	
43	Not listed as having previously spent more than 2 years in a penal institution	Yes	123	44	79	35.8	0.133
		No	20	8	12	40.0	
44	Not more than 2 years between 1st two listed criminal code convictions	Yes	53	31	22	58.5	17.817
		No	90	21	69	23.3	
45	Not more than 2 months between 1st two listed criminal code convictions	Yes	7	4	3	57.1	1.373
		No	136	48	88	35.3	
46	No previous criminal code conviction listed	Yes	62	13	49	21.0	11.212
		No	81	39	42	48.1	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		Number in sample: 143		Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom		
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	No. who lost partial freedom	
47	Not more than 6 months longest gap between 2 listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	12 131	5 47	7 84	41.7 35.9
48	Not more than 3 years longest gap between 2 listed criminal code convictions	Yes No	48 95	25 27	23 68	52.1 28.4
49	Not more than 2 months gap between present and last listed criminal code conviction	Yes No	6 137	3 49	3 88	50.0 35.8
50	Not more than 1½ years gap between present and last listed criminal code conviction	Yes No	51 92	28 24	23 68	54.9 26.1
51	Not listed as having previously been in penitentiary	Yes No	123 20	44 8	79 12	35.8 40.0

			48	84	36.4	0.000
52	Not listed as having previously been more than once in penitentiary	Yes	132	4	7	
		No	11	4	36.4	
53	Not listed as having previously been in reformatory	Yes	131	48	83	36.6
		No	12	4	8	0.052
54	Not listed as having previously been in jail	Yes	90	20	70	33.3
		No	53	32	21	22.2
55	Not listed as having previously been in more than 1 different jail	Yes	120	35	85	20.985
		No	23	17	6	60.4
56	Not listed as having previously been more than once in jail	Yes	110	29	81	16.700
		No	33	23	10	29.2
57	Not listed as having previously been more than twice in jail	Yes	122	37	85	20.599
		No	21	15	6	73.9
58	Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province	Yes	62	12	50	69.7
		No	81	40	41	26.4
59	Not listed as having previously been convicted in more than one province	Yes	126	41	85	30.3
		No	17	11	6	69.7
60	Listed as previously convicted under a provincial liquor control act	Yes	6	4	2	13.079
		No	137	48	89	19.4
61	Most serious previous conviction for an offence against the person or similar	Yes	16	13	3	49.4
		No	127	39	88	32.5
62	Most serious previous conviction for breaking and entering or similar	Yes	31	16	15	64.7
		No	112	36	76	6.686
63	Most serious previous conviction for theft or similar	Yes	23	8	15	36.7
		No	120	44	76	34.8
						0.030

Table 103 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample Number in sample: 143				
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	
64	Most serious previous conviction for robbery or similar	Yes No	5 138	— 52	5 86	— 37.7
65	Robbery or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	17 126	11 41	6 85	64.7 32.5
66	Offence against person or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	18 125	13 39	5 86	72.2 31.2
67	Breaking and entering or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	39 104	20 32	19 72	51.3 30.8
68	Theft or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	41 102	21 31	20 71	51.2 30.4
69	Parole violation or similar included in 3 most serious past convictions	Yes No	— 143	— 52	— 91	— 36.4

70	Reports by various police forces on file (present offence)	Yes	128	48	80	37.5	0.681
71	Said to be known to have pleaded guilty to at least one charge (present offence)	Yes	76	24	52	31.6	1.605
		No	67	28	39	41.8	
72	Said to be known to have pleaded not guilty to at least one charge (present offence)	Yes	27	12	15	44.4	0.939
		No	116	40	76	34.5	
73	Said to be known not to have been represented by counsel	Yes	34	10	24	29.4	0.932
		No	109	42	67	38.5	
74	Not known whether represented by counsel	Yes	63	27	36	42.9	2.052
		No	80	25	55	31.2	
75	Day of week of offence, Saturday	Yes	15	6	9	40.0	0.096
		No	128	46	82	35.9	
76	Day of week of offence, Sunday	Yes	18	6	12	33.3	0.082
		No	125	46	79	36.8	
77	Day of week of offence, Monday to Friday	Yes	59	24	35	40.7	0.808
		No	84	28	56	33.3	
78	Time of day of offence not known	Yes	80	24	56	30.0	3.178
		No	63	28	35	44.4	
79	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m., or not known	Yes	115	42	73	36.5	0.006
		No	28	10	18	35.7	
80	Time of day of offence between 9 p.m. and 3 a.m.	Yes	35	18	17	51.4	4.545
		No	108	34	74	31.5	
81	Arrested between May and September	Yes	21	11	10	52.4	2.729
		No	122	41	81	33.6	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square χ^2
		Number in sample: 143		No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	
82	Arrested between May and September, or month not stated	Yes	92	31	61	33.7
		No	51	21	30	41.2
83	Month of arrest not stated	Yes	71	20	51	28.2
		No	72	32	40	44.4
84	Scene of crime not described	Yes	23	9	14	39.1
		No	120	43	77	35.8
85	Scene of crime in town or not described	Yes	132	49	83	37.1
		No	11	3	8	27.3
86	Scene of crime indoor or not described	Yes	110	38	72	34.5
		No	33	14	19	42.4
87	No direct victim	Yes	66	23	43	34.8
		No	77	29	48	37.7
88	Relationship to direct victim not stated	Yes	34	12	22	35.3
		No	109	40	69	36.7

89	Direct victim probably in fairly close relationship to applicant	Yes	47	15	32	31.9	0.599
90	Direct victim known to be in fairly close relationship to applicant	No	96	37	59	38.5	
91	Age of direct victim not recorded	Yes	13	3	10	23.1	1.091
		No	130	49	81	37.7	
		Yes	42	16	26	38.1	0.077
		No	101	36	65	35.6	
92	No direct victim, or age of direct victim not known	Yes	108	39	69	36.1	0.012
		No	35	13	22	37.1	
93	No personal indirect victim	Yes	63	22	41	34.9	0.101
		No	80	30	50	37.5	
94	Age of indirect victim not recorded	Yes	69	25	44	36.2	0.001
		No	74	27	47	36.5	
95	No indirect victim of recorded age	Yes	132	47	85	35.6	0.426
		No	11	5	6	45.5	
96	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims	Yes	102	36	66	35.3	0.176
		No	41	16	25	39.0	
97	Not recorded if direct and indirect victims were same person	Yes	18	5	13	27.8	0.656
		No	125	47	78	37.6	
98	Offence not recorded as having both direct and indirect victims known to be the same or known to be different persons	Yes	120	41	79	34.2	1.556
		No	23	11	12	47.8	
99	Indirect and direct victims said to be the same person	Yes	15	8	7	53.3	2.085
		No	128	44	84	34.4	
100	No indirect victim	Yes	39	14	25	35.9	0.005
		No	104	38	66	36.5	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Data from study sample						
Number in sample: 143						
Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi square χ^2 statistic
101	Loss of property said to be caused to indirect victim	Yes No	75 68	28 24	47 44	37.3 35.3
102	Threatened or attempted property loss said to be caused to indirect victim	Yes No	12 131	5 47	7 84	0.159 35.9
103	Effect of crime on indirect victim not known	Yes No	17 126	5 47	12 79	29.4 37.3
104	Effect of crime on indirect victim not known, or no indirect victim	Yes No	56 87	19 33	37 54	33.9 37.9
105	Value of property involved in main offence not known	Yes No	31 112	10 42	21 70	32.3 37.5
106	No property involved in main offence	Yes No	38 105	13 39	25 66	34.2 37.1
107	Property, but no loss, involved in main offence	Yes No	8 135	5 47	3 88	62.5 34.8

108	Property loss not more than \$250 in main offence	Yes	33	18	15	54.5	6.129
		No	110	34	76	30.9	
109	Value of property involved in main offence not stated to be more than \$250	Yes	102	41	61	40.2	2.258
		No	41	11	30	26.8	
110	Sentences of accomplices not longer than applicants sentence	Yes	37	10	27	27.0	1.880
		No	106	42	64	39.6	
111	No accomplices to main offence	Yes	53	20	33	37.7	0.069
		No	90	32	58	35.6	
112	No accomplice whose sentence is known	Yes	97	38	59	39.2	1.030
		No	46	14	32	30.4	
113	Sentences of accomplices not known	Yes	44	18	26	40.9	0.567
		No	99	34	65	34.3	
114	Police view on parole not known	Yes	120	43	77	35.8	0.091
		No	23	9	14	39.1	
115	Police recommend against parole	Yes	15	9	6	60.0	4.046
		No	128	43	85	33.6	
116	Police view on parole not known or else against it	Yes	135	52	83	38.5	4.842
		No	8	-	8	-	
117	Only one application for parole during present imprisonment	Yes	113	44	69	38.9	1.543
		No	30	8	22	26.7	
118	Parole application typewritten	Yes	20	8	12	40.0	0.133
		No	123	44	79	35.8	
119	Parole application typewritten or very legible (our rating)	Yes	45	18	27	40.0	0.375
		No	98	34	64	34.7	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample					
		Number in sample: 143					
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	No. paroled men who lost partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi Square statistic χ^2
120	Parole application typewritten or at least reasonably legible (our rating)	Yes No	90 53	38 14	52 39	42.2 26.4	3.602
121	Applicant proposes to stay with parents	Yes No	52 91	24 28	28 63	46.2 30.8	3.385
122	Applicant proposes to stay with wife	Yes No	38 105	10 42	28 63	26.3 40.0	2.258
123	Applicant proposes to stay with wife or parents	Yes No	90 53	34 18	56 35	37.8 34.0	0.210
124	Assistance expected from agencies	Yes No	59 84	24 28	35 56	40.7 33.3	0.808
125	Assistance expected from family	Yes No	108 35	37 15	71 20	34.3 42.9	0.844
126	Assistance expected from other sources than agencies or family	Yes No	65 78	25 27	40 51	38.5 34.6	0.227

127	Community enquiry carried out	Yes	119	42	77	35.3	0.350
		No	24	10	14	41.7	
128	Proposes to live with parents or wife and parents	Yes	54	25	29	46.3	3.699
		No	89	27	62	30.3	
129	Proposes to live with parents only	Yes	48	22	26	45.8	2.800
		No	95	30	65	31.6	
130	Proposed living arrangements stated not to be known	Yes	4	2	2	50.0	0.331
		No	139	50	89	36.0	
131	Proposes to live with wife only	Yes	29	8	21	27.6	1.211
		No	114	44	70	38.6	
132	Proposes to live with wife only or with wife and parents	Yes	35	11	24	31.4	0.488
		No	108	41	67	38.0	
133	Proposes to live alone	Yes	21	8	13	38.1	0.032
		No	122	44	78	36.1	
134	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified	Yes	78	29	49	37.2	0.049
		No	65	23	42	35.4	
135	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned	Yes	71	29	42	40.8	1.224
		No	72	23	49	31.9	
136	Family expected to be supportive	Yes	113	40	73	35.4	0.217
		No	30	12	18	40.0	
137	Not known if family will be supportive	Yes	10	4	6	40.0	0.061
		No	133	48	85	36.1	
138	No problems anticipated while on parole	Yes	18	1	17	5.6	8.446
		No	125	51	74	40.8	
139	Alcohol problem anticipated while on parole	Ycs	34	17	17	50.0	3.584
		No	109	35	74	32.1	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichotomous No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample				Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	
140	Problem with companions anticipated while on parole	Yes No	15 128	8 44	7 84	53.3 34.4
141	Friction with family or friends anticipated while on parole	Yes No	20 123	8 44	12 79	40.0 35.8
142	Problem with unstable home anticipated while on parole	Yes No	19 124	6 46	13 78	31.6 37.1
143	Problem with limited contact with family anticipated while on parole	Yes No	12 131	5 47	7 84	41.7 35.9
144	Problem with obtaining employment anticipated while on parole	Yes No	28 115	13 39	15 76	46.4 33.9
145	Problem of personality anticipated while on parole	Yes No	70 73	31 21	39 52	44.3 28.8
146	Drug problem anticipated while on parole	Yes No	3 140	3 49	— 91	5.362 100.0 35.0

147	Condition of parole to abstain from alcohol	Yes	73	30	43	41.1	1.443
148	No special conditions attached to parole	No	70	22	48	31.4	
149	Race or colour of applicant not stated	Yes	56	14	42	25.0	5.136
150	Applicant stated to be white	No	87	38	49	43.7	
151	Father stated to be living	Yes	106	34	72	32.1	3.255
152	Mother stated to be living	No	37	18	19	48.6	
153	Not stated if father living	Yes	29	12	17	41.4	0.395
154	Not stated if mother living	No	114	40	74	35.1	
155	No criminal record in family	Yes	85	33	52	38.8	0.548
156	Not known if criminal record in family	No	58	19	39	32.8	
157	Brother has criminal record	Yes	107	42	65	39.3	1.533
158	Not known in what size community brought up	No	36	10	26	27.8	
159	Brought up in large urban centre, over 100,000 population	Yes	138	6	11	35.3	0.010
		No	126	46	80	36.5	
		Yes	5	2	3	40.0	0.030
		No	138	50	88	36.2	
		Yes	98	30	68	30.6	4.452
		No	45	22	23	48.9	
		Yes	10	2	8	20.0	1.244
		No	133	50	83	37.6	
		Yes	28	16	12	57.1	6.497
		No	115	36	79	31.3	
		Yes	20	8	12	40.0	0.133
		No	123	44	79	35.8	
		Yes	47	18	29	38.3	0.113
		No	96	34	62	35.4	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample			
		Number in sample: 143		No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom		
160	Brought up in rural community	Yes	21	5	16
		No	122	47	75
161	Brought up in city (over 10,000 population) or large urban centre	Yes	68	26	42
		No	75	26	49
162	First delinquency recorded here occurred at age 18 or earlier	Yes	58	25	33
		No	85	27	58
163	First delinquency recorded here occurred at age 13 or earlier	Yes	21	9	12
		No	122	43	79
164	Age at time of first delinquency recorded here not known	Yes	6	4	2
		No	137	48	89
165	First delinquency recorded here occurred after age 29, or age not recorded	Yes	30	5	25
		No	113	47	66
166	Not known to have been in training school	Yes	119	39	80
		No	24	13	11

167	I.Q. less than 100 or not recorded	Yes	87	35	52	40.2	1.435
168	I.Q. less than 100	No	56	17	39	30.4	
		Yes	46	22	24	47.8	3.850
		No	97	30	67	30.9	
169	I.Q. not recorded	Yes	41	13	28	31.7	0.539
		No	102	39	63	38.2	
170	Not stated what grade completed in school	Yes	3	1	2	33.3	0.012
		No	140	51	89	36.4	
171	School grade completed said to be less than grade 8	Yes	63	30	33	47.6	6.165
		No	80	22	58	27.5	
172	Said to have been educated in Canada, not in English	Yes	53	17	36	32.1	0.669
		No	90	35	55	38.9	
173	Said to have been educated in Canada, in English	Yes	83	35	48	42.2	2.881
		No	60	17	43	28.3	
174	No drug habit alleged	Yes	135	46	89	34.1	5.467
		No	8	6	2	75.0	
175	Classified as having a drug problem	Yes	47	23	24	48.9	4.782
		No	96	29	67	30.2	
176	Stated to have been employed at time of offence	Yes	65	16	49	24.6	7.108
		No	78	36	42	46.2	
177	Not stated whether employed at time of offence	Yes	16	5	11	31.2	0.204
		No	127	47	80	37.0	
178	Planned occupation on release not known	Yes	38	18	20	47.4	2.708
		No	105	34	71	32.4	
179	Not known to have received previous trades training outside prison	Yes	119	46	73	38.7	1.609
		No	24	6	18	25.0	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
 Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
 and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample Number in sample: 143				Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi Square statistic χ^2
		No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom			
180	Not known to have any previous trades training outside prison	Yes No	116 27	45 7	71 20	38.8 25.9	1.567
181	Previous trade training not known	Yes No	2 141	2 50	- 91	100.0 35.5	3.550
182	Alcohol said to be associated with offence	Yes No	55 88	24 28	31 60	43.6 31.8	2.043
183	Economic problems said to be associated with offence	Yes No	55 88	17 35	38 53	38.5 61.5	1.149
184	Family quarrel said to be associated with offence	Yes No	12 131	2 50	10 81	16.7 38.2	2.196
185	Has not been recommended for psychiatric examination	Yes No	108 35	39 13	69 22	36.1 37.1	0.012
186	Not known to have been recommended for psychiatric examination	Yes No	111 32	39 13	72 19	35.1 40.6	0.324

187	Psychiatrically examined, not at his own request	Yes	23	9	14	39.1	0.091
188	No discipline reports known to have been made	No	120	43	77	35.8	
189	No discipline reports made	Yes	97	30	67	30.9	3.850
190	Less than 3 discipline reports known to have been made	No	46	22	24	47.8	
191	Less than 3 discipline reports made	Yes	96	30	66	31.2	3.301
192	Not known to have lost any remission	No	47	22	25	46.8	
193	No remission lost	Yes	118	41	77	34.7	0.763
194	Favourable custodial report on applicants industry	No	25	11	14	44.0	
195	Not known to have received trades training in their imprisonment	Yes	117	41	76	35.0	0.485
196	Has received incomplete trades training in their imprisonment	No	26	11	15	42.3	
197	Has received complete trades training in their imprisonment	Yes	114	38	76	33.3	2.231
198	Prison record of steady work	No	29	14	15	48.3	
199	Favourable custodial recommendations for parole	Yes	114	38	76	33.3	2.231
		No	29	14	15	48.3	
		Yes	140	51	89	36.4	0.012
		No	3	1	2	33.3	
		Yes	86	26	60	30.2	3.505
		No	57	26	31	45.6	
		Yes	21	10	11	47.6	1.348
		No	122	42	80	34.4	
		Yes	36	16	20	44.4	1.358
		No	107	36	71	33.6	
		Yes	138	51	87	37.0	0.600
		No	5	1	4	20.0	
		Yes	124	43	81	34.7	1.147
		No	19	9	10	47.4	

Table 103 (Cont'd)
Relationships between the keeping or losing of partial freedom
and individual items of information (dichotomies)

Dichot- omy No.	Title of dichotomy (for exact definition of each dichotomy see Table 93, and references given there)	Data from study sample			
		Number in sample: 143			
No. in Sample	No. who lost partial freedom	No. who kept partial freedom	Percent of paroled men who lost partial freedom	Chi Square statistic χ^2	
t 1 Applied for parole within 2 years of entering penitentiary	Yes No	115 28	42 10	73 18	36.5 35.7
t 2 Applied for parole more than 2 years before probable date of discharge	Yes No	34 109	10 42	24 67	29.4 38.5
t 3 Applied for parole more than 1 year before probable date of discharge	Yes No	78 65	35 17	43 48	44.9 26.2
t 4 Eligible for parole less than 6 months before probable date of discharge	Yes No	56 87	12 40	44 47	21.4 46.0
t 5 Eligible for parole less than 1 year before probable date of discharge	Yes No	64 79	15 37	49 42	23.4 46.8

Table 104

The Dichotomies classified according to their strength of association with the granting or refusing of parole and the loss or keeping of partial freedom

Group			Values of χ^2	Dichotomies*
	Grant of parole	Loss of partial freedom		
1	Small	Small	1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 35, 36, 38, 47, 60, 63, 69, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 81, 82, 84, 85, 86, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 114, 118, 119, 120, 121, 124, 125, 137, 139, 141, 143, 144, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 159, 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, 169, 172, 173, 177, 179, 180, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 189, 190, 191, 192, 196	
2	Small	Medium	25, 62, 80, 83, 115, 116, 146, 157, 165, 166, 168, 171, 174, 175, 188	
3	Small	Large	23, 55, 57, 61	
4	Medium	Small	5, 6, 8, 20, 30, 40, 45, 52, 92, 113, 108, 123, 130, 140, 142, 158, 162, 170, 193	
5	Medium	Medium	68, 108.	
6	Medium	Large	56, 66, 148.	
7	Large	Small	15, 16, 37, 39, 42, 51, 49, 53, 64, 73, 87, 122, 126, 127, 128, 129, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 145, 147, 156, 178, 181, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199.	
8	Large	Medium	33, 67, 155.	
9	Large	Large	14, 31, 32, 34, 41, 44, 46, 48, 50, 54, 58, 59, 65, 138, 176.	

*For meaning of dichotomies see Table 93.

Table 105

23 dichotomies strongly related to the granting or refusing of parole, although not significantly related to the keeping or losing of partial liberty. (In interpreting these figures, cross-refer to Tables 94 and 103.)

No.	Short Title	Percentage receiving parole. ^x		Percentage of paroled men keeping partial freedom. [♦]
		Yes	No	
16*	Appealed against conviction or sentence.	56.8	57.1	
		33.1	64.8	
37	Listed as having previously been fined.	21.6	56.0	
		40.7	65.3	
39	Not listed as having previously been on parole.	41.2	63.6	
		12.8	(63.6)	
53*	Not listed as having previously been in reformatory	40.1	63.4	
		15.2	(66.7)	
73*	Said to be known not to have pleaded not guilty to at least one offence	26.9	70.6	
		39.5	61.5	
87*	No direct victim	29.3	65.2	
		42.5	62.3	
122	Applicant proposes to stay with wife.	48.1	73.7	
		32.1	60.0	

126*	Assistance expected from other sources than agencies or family.	Yes No	44.2 30.1	61.5 65.4
127	Community enquiry carried out.	Yes No	76.8 9.6	64.7 58.3
128*	Proposes to live with parents or wife and parents.	Yes No	65.9 27.5	53.7 69.7
129*	Proposes to live with parents only.	Yes No	64.0 28.7	54.2 68.4
131	Proposes to live with wife only.	Yes No	80.6 30.8	72.4 61.4
132	Proposes to live with wife only, or wife and parents.	Yes No	81.4 29.8	68.6 62.0
133*	Proposes to live alone.	Yes No	77.8 32.2	61.9 63.9
134	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified.	Yes No	24.2 77.4	62.8 64.6
135	Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned.	Yes No	23.6 68.6	59.2 68.1
136	Family expected to be supportive	Yes No	74.8 11.8	64.6 60.0
145	Problem with obtaining employment while on parole.	Yes No	25.4 56.2	55.7 71.2

Table 105 (Con't)

23 dichotomies strongly related to the granting or refusing of parole, although not significantly related to the keeping or losing of partial liberty. (In interpreting these figures, cross-refer to Tables 94 and 103.)

No.	Short Title	Percentage of paroled men keeping partial freedom. ^φ		Percentage of paroled men receiving parole. ^x	Percentage of paroled men keeping partial freedom. ^φ (80.0) (62.4)
		Yes	No		
156*	Not known if criminal record in family.			12.8 40.5	(0.0) (62.4)
181	Previous trades training not known.	Yes	No	6.1 37.8	(0.0) 64.5
195*	Not known to have received trades training in this imprisonment.	Yes	No	31.0 44.2	69.8 54.4
197*	Has received completed trades training in this imprisonment.	Yes	No	63.2 30.7	55.6 66.4
199	Favourable custodial recommendation for parole.	Yes	No	57.7 9.9	65.3 (52.6)

*These are cases where the group less likely to receive parole are more likely to keep this partial freedom when it is granted.

^xAll the differences between yeses and nos in this column are significant at the 1% level.

^φNone of the differences between yeses and nos in this column are significant at the 5% level. Figures in brackets () are based on very small frequencies (100% = less than 20).

Table 106

Dichotomies showing a strong association with the keeping or losing of partial freedom, grouped according to source and, where appropriate, ranked

Dichotomy*	χ^2 measuring association with keeping or loss of partial freedom	Rank	Source (see page 296)	Topic (see page 296)
14	9.732	11 1/2	A	T
23	7.662	13	A	X
31	11.121	—	B	—
32	12.600	7	B	V
34	9.732	11 1/2	B	V
41	21.012	1	B	T
44	17.817	4	B	T
46	11.212	10	B	T
48	7.716	—	B	—
50	11.773	8	B	T
54	20.985	2	B	T
55	16.700	—	B	—
56	20.599	3	B	T
57	13.079	—	B	—
58	13.684	6	B	T
59	6.697	—	B	—
61	15.686	5	B	V
65	6.697	15	B	V
66	11.442	9	B	V
68	5.482	20	B	V
108	6.129	19	C	X
138	8.446	—	E	(Z)
157	6.497	16	G	U
165	6.365	17	G	U
171	6.165	18	G	U
174	5.467	21	G	X
176	7.108	14	G	X

(Cont'd next page)

*For the meaning of each dichotomy, see Table 93.

Table 106 (Con't)

Dichotomies showing a strong association with the keeping or losing of partial freedom, grouped according to source and, where appropriate, ranked

Source		No. of ranked dichotomies	Mean† Rank
A	Admission forms (Penitentiary records dept.)	2	12.25
B	Criminal record forms (RCMP)	13	8.12
C	Various police forms (Other police forces)	1	19.00
G	Custodial reports (Penitentiary classification office)	5	17.20
Topic			
T	Past, judge & present, judge	8	5.69
U	Past, inmate & past, society	3	17.00
V	Past, police	6	11.25
X	Present, inmate	4	16.75

†The lower the mean rank, the higher the level of association with the keeping or loss of partial freedom.

Table 107
Two-way analysis of variance of data in Table 106

Source of variance	Degrees			F
	Sum of squares	of freedom	Mean square	
Source of dichotomy	387.51	3	129.17	5.74 $\chi^2=10.07$ p<.02
Residual after this factor	382.49	17	22.50	
Topic of dichotomy after allowing for source	137.80	3	45.93	2.62 not sig.
Total of two factors	525.31	6	87.55	5.01 $\chi^2=13.64$ p<.05
Residual after two factors	244.69	14	17.48	
Total	770.00	20	38.50	

Table 108
Two-way analysis of variance of data in Table 106.
(second form)

Source of variation	Sum of squares	Degrees		Mean square	F
		of freedom			
Topic of dichotomy	472.04	3	157.35	8.98	
				$\chi^2=12.26$	p<.01
Residual after this factor	297.96	17	17.53		
Source of dichotomy after allowing for source	53.27	3	17.76	1.02	not sig.
Total of two factors	525.31	6	87.55	5.01	
				$\chi^2=13.64$	p<.05
Residual after two factors	244.69	14	17.48		
Total	770.00	20	38.50		

Equation 3

Prediction of keeping or loss of partial freedom: Multiple regression equation.

$$y = .381 + .095x_{23} - .079x_{41} - .09x_{58} - .241x_{64} + .068x_{108} + .272x_{161} - .086x_p$$

Where y is an estimate of the probability of losing the partial freedom conferred by parole, x_{23} takes value 1 when dichotomy no. 23 has answer "yes" and 0 when dichotomy no. 23 has answer "no", etc.; and where x_p has value 1 when the expected duration of parole is less than 295 days, and 0 otherwise.
Dichotomies used in this equation:—

Ref. No.	Table containing corresponding non-dichotomized variable	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "yes" for the dichotomy.*	Rows in table of non-dichotomized variable which define "no" for the dichotomy.*	Brief title for dichotomy.* (A brief title is necessary, but unless frequent reference is made to tables 3-92 and to the text of sections 7 and 8, the brief titles can be dangerously misleading in many cases.)		
				1 to 17	18 to 24	Aged under 35 at time of sentence
23	17	1	1 to 17	All others	All others	Not listed as having previously been in a penal institution
41	27	1	1	3 to 10	3 to 10	Not listed as having previously been in more than once in gaol
56	33	1, 2	1, 2			Most serious previous conviction robbery or similar
64	38	2	2	All others	All others	Property loss not more than \$250 in main offence
108	52	1 to 4	1 to 4	5 to 10	5 to 10	Previous trades training not known
181	82	4	4	1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3	

$r = .261$ on replication sample.

*Where there is a "no" or a "not" in the title of a dichotomy, "yes" means that the negative statement is true, "no" that it is false. Thus for a man listed as having previously been in a penal institution we would reply "no" to dichotomy 41.

Table 109
 Prediction of keeping or loss of partial freedom:
 Predictive attribute analysis

Set	Dichotomy defining set (see below)	Data on set (replication sample)			Probability of losing partial freedom
		Lost partial freedom	Kept partial freedom		
A	Yes	12	63		.16
B	No	33	39		.46
Total		45	102		.31

$$\chi^2 = 15.392$$

$$\phi = 0.324$$

Meaning of dichotomy 41

No past time in penal institutions, according to criminal record form. See Table 27.

Yes = row 1

No = rows 2 to 10

Table 110
 Simplified presentation of results of equation 3

Note: This equation is designed to predict the losing or keeping of the partial freedom conferred by parole.

Predicted probability of losing partial freedom	Data from replication sample			Observed probability of losing partial freedom
	No. losing partial freedom	No. keeping partial freedom		
less than .20	4	13		.24
.20 — .40	30	78		.28
.40 — .60	9	9		.50
.60 — .80	2	2		.50
.80 or more	—	—		
Total	45	102		.44

This table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the outcome is .261 on the replication sample.

Table 111
Correlations between all predictions and both outcomes
(replication sample)

	Granting or refusing parole N = 426	Keeping or losing partial freedom N = 147
Prediction of granting or refusing parole		
a) Using all data		
(1) Regression equation	$r = .710$	$r = -.042$ not sig.
(2) Predictive attribute analysis	$\phi = .619$	$\phi = .189$ not sig.
b) Not using data from community enquiry, etc.		
(3) Regression equation	$r = .615$	$r = -.072$ not sig.
(4) Predictive attribute analysis	$\phi = .547$	$\phi = .301$
Prediction of keeping or losing partial freedom		
(5) Regression equation	$r = .245$	$r = .261$
(6) Predictive attribute analysis	$\phi = .281$	$\phi = .324$

Table 112

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole, for various values of the score calculated from Equation 1 which is based on analysis of variables from all sources

Predicted probability of receiving parole	Data from replication sample					
			Observed probability of receiving parole	No. partial freedom	No. partial freedom	Observed probability of losing partial freedom
	No. granted parole	No. refused parole				
Less than .20	4	161	.02	0	4	.00
.20 — .40	15	83	.15	6	9	.40
.40 — .60	24	15	.62	6	18	.25
.60 — .80	58	14	.81	18	40	.31
.80 or more	46	6	.89	15	31	.33
Total	147	279	.35	45	102	.31

The table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the granting or refusing of parole is .710 and with the keeping or losing of partial freedom is -.042 on the replication sample.

Table 113

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole for various values of the score calculated from Equation 2 which is based on analysis of variables not including most information from the community enquiry, etc.

Predicted probability of receiving parole	Data from replication sample					
	No. granted parole	No. refused parole	Observed probability of receiving parole	No. losing partial freedom	No. keeping partial freedom	Observed probability of losing partial freedom
Less than .20	9	138	.06	2	7	.22
.20 — .40	13	78	.14	5	8	.39
.40 — .60	45	38	.54	17	28	.38
.60 — .80	61	25	.71	16	45	.26
.80 or more	19	0	1.00	5	14	.26
Total	147	279	.35	45	102	.31

This table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the granting or refusing of parole is .615 and with the keeping or losing of partial freedom is -.072 on the replication sample.

Table 114

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole for various values of the score calculated from Equation 3

Data from replication sample						
Predicted probability of losing partial freedom	No. receiving parole	No. refused parole	Observed probability of receiving parole	No. losing partial freedom	No. keeping partial freedom	Observed probability of losing partial freedom
Less than .20	17	21	.45	4	13	.24
.20 — .40	108	158	.41	30	78	.28
.40 — .60	18	80	.18	9	9	.50
.60 — .80	4	19	.17	2	2	.50
.80 or more	0	1	.00	—	—	—
Total	147	279	.35	45	102	.31

This table is based on a prediction whose correlation with the granting or refusing of parole is .241 and with the keeping or losing of partial freedom is .261 on the replication sample.

Table 115

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole, for various categories defined in the predictive attribute analysis shown in Table 101a.

Note: Table 101a set up a prediction of the granting or refusing of parole derived from analysis of variables from all sources. The following table shows how weakly this prediction is related to the keeping or losing of the partial freedom conferred by parole. See also Table 111 and the text of Section 15. (Tables 112-117 must be considered together.)

		Data on set (replication sample)				
		Granting or refusing of parole		Keeping or losing partial freedom conferred by parole		
Dichotomies defining set (for meaning of these see list below)		Granted parole	Refused parole	Probability of gaining parole	Kept partial freedom	Lost partial freedom
Successive subdivisions leading to final sets Whole Sample	Set	199	134	58		
	A Yes	Yes	Yes	.25	.17	.60
	B	No	.49	.75	.40
	C	No	—	.60	.11
	D No	Yes	—	8	170	.04
E No		No	—	5	6	.45
Total		147	279	.35	102	.45
$\chi^2 = 169.077$		$\chi^2 = 5.238$		for keeping or losing partial freedom		
$\phi = .619$		or refusing of parole.		$\phi = .189$		
Meaning of dichotomies		not significant		not significant		
199 Favourable custodial recommendation for parole		$\{$		$\}$		
See Table 92		for granting or refusing of parole.		for keeping or losing partial freedom		
YCs = row 1 or 4		$\{$		$\}$		
No = row 2, 3, or 5		YCs = row 1		YCs = row 1		
See Table 34		See Table 34		Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province		
58		See Table 34		See Table 34		
134 Proposed occupation on parole not mentioned or not specified		See Table 60		Yes = row 10 or 11		
Note: Table 101a set up a prediction of the granting or refusing of parole derived from analysis of variables from all sources. The following table shows how weakly this prediction is related to the keeping or losing of the partial freedom conferred by parole. See also Table 111 and the text of Section 15. (Tables 112-117 must be considered together.)		No = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9		See Table 34		

Table 116

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole, for various categories defined in Table 1.

Note: Table 10b set up a prediction of the granting or refusing of parole derived from analysis of variables not including most data from the community enquiry, etc. The following table shows a slight relation between this prediction and the prediction of keeping or losing the partial freedom conferred by parole. See also Table 111 and the text of Section 15. (Tables 112-117 must be considered together).

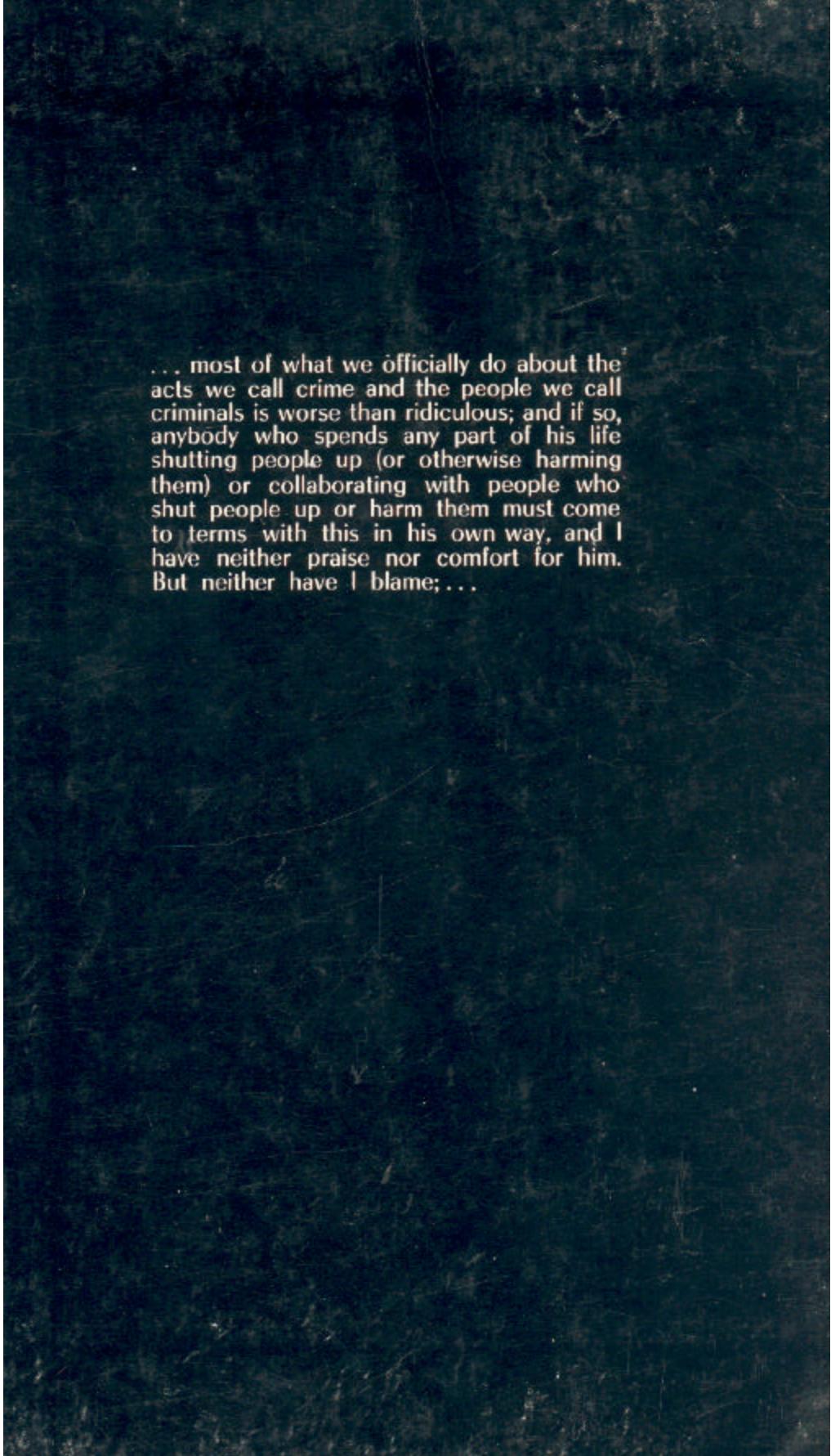
Data on set (replication sample)									
Dichotomics (for meanings of these defining sets, see list below)									
	Granting or refusing of parole			Keeping or losing partial freedom conferred by parole			Probability of keeping partial freedom		
	Set	199	.58	197	Granted parole	Refused parole	Kept partial freedom	Lost partial freedom	
All Sample	A	Yes	—	—	49	18	.73	42	7 .86
	B	Yes	No	—	85	85	.50	49	36 .58
	C	No	—	Yes	2	6	.25	2	0 (1.00)
	D	No	—	No	11	170	.06	9	2 .81
	Total				147	279	.35	102	45 .69
Meaning of dichotomies	$\chi^2 = 13.345$ for granting or refusing of parole.			$\chi^2 = 13.345$ for keeping or losing partial freedom			58 Not listed as having previously been convicted in any province See Table 34 Yes = row 1 No = 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7		
199 Favourable custodial recommendation for parole	$\phi = .547$			$\phi = .301$			197 Has received completed trades training in this imprisonment See Table 90 Yes = row 1 No = row 2, 3, or 4		

Table 117

Probabilities (a) of receiving and (b) of keeping the partial freedom conferred by parole, for various categories defined in the predictive attribute analysis shown in Table 109.

Note: Table 109 set up a prediction of the keeping or losing of the partial freedom conferred by parole. The following table shows the relation between this prediction and the prediction of being granted or refused parole. See also Table 111 and the text of Section 15. (Tables 112-117 must be considered together.)

		Data on set (replication sample)		Keeping or losing partial freedom conferred by parole	
		Granting or refusing of parole		Probability of gaining parole	
Dichotomy defining set (for meaning see below)		Granted parole	Refused parole	Kept partial freedom	Lost partial freedom
Set	4				
	A Yes	75	66	.53	.63
B	No	72	213	.25	.39
	Total	147	279	.34	.12
$\chi^2 = 32.557$		$\chi^2 = 15.830$		for keeping or closing partial liberty	
$\phi = .281$		$\phi = .324$			



... most of what we officially do about the acts we call crime and the people we call criminals is worse than ridiculous; and if so, anybody who spends any part of his life shutting people up (or otherwise harming them) or collaborating with people who shut people up or harm them must come to terms with this in his own way, and I have neither praise nor comfort for him. But neither have I blame; ...