

Research and Statistics Division

Publication No. 10

PAROLE TRENDS AND

REVOCATIONS

FEBRUARY, 1976

Published by the New South Wales Department of Corrective Services,
Research and Statistics Division.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The assistance of the N.S.W. Parole Board in granting permission to conduct this study and in providing access to files maintained by the Parole Liaison Section is acknowledged with thanks.

Special thanks are due to Mr. J. Moroney, foundation member of the Parole Board, for permitting access to a set of record data cards maintained by him for all persons released to parole from 1970 onwards. The availability of consistent, reliable information on which to base an examination of trends over a six-year period greatly facilitated this phase of the study.

Collection and analysis of data and writing of the draft report were undertaken by Miss Leone Keller, student research assistant, under the guidance of Mrs. M. Miner, Research Officer. Miss Keller's enthusiasm and dedication to the task merit our sincere thanks. The final report was written and prepared for publication by Mrs. Miner.

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INTRODUCTION

I Findings of Phase I

This study is the second stage of a project enquiring into parole revocations in N.S.W. Results of the first stage were presented in a monograph "Parole Revocations - A Descriptive Study", January 1975. The trends which prompted the project are outlined in the report of the first stage : briefly these are:

1. an increase in the numbers of male prisoners released to parole over the period 1971-1974;
2. an increase in the numbers of parolees whose parole was revoked over the same period (although the proportion of revocations to parole releases in any calendar year remained relatively constant);
3. trends in the N.S.W. daily prison population (it was suggested that these trends were related to parole policies¹).

The aim of Stage I was to describe a sample of men whose parole was revoked during the same periods in 1973 and 1974 respectively, to determine whether the characteristics of revokees were changing over time.

Three important factors changed little between the two samples. For each sample two-thirds had previous adult imprisonments, three-quarters had committed offences against property (offence for which parole order was issued) and two-thirds were given sentences of 2 - 5 years. However the following trends were noted for the 1974 sample in comparison with the sample of 1973 revokees:

- 1) an increase in the proportion having past juvenile convictions
- 2) an increase in the proportion with short non-parole periods of less than 9 months
- 3) an increase in the proportion released from predominantly secured penal establishments
- 4) an increase in the proportion revoked for violent offences
- 5) an increase in the period to serve before expiry of the parole period at the time of revocation.

In the absence of any information concerning prisoners released to parole and whose parole was not revoked, these findings were interesting but inconclusive. Thus the second stage, a comparison between^a sample of prisoners who completed parole successfully and those who failed on parole was planned. Ideally it was intended "to determine factors which differentiate the successful completions from the failures and thus to identify the 'at risk' population."²

II Methodological constraints relating to criminological research

This type of evaluative study is not new, and criminologists who have made investigations in this area have reported difficulties which must not be lightly dismissed. A number are ably summarized by Hood and Sparks.³

1. Criteria of success and failure

In this study, as in similar projects, the issuing of a revocation order against a parolee is taken to indicate his failure on parole and conversely, the completion of the parole period without revocation is taken to indicate success. Although the fact of revocation is a readily identifiable, objective criterion, there are also problems in using this criterion.

Firstly if revocation results from an offence committed during parole, the failure rate may be underestimated because of undetected crime or because of Parole Board discretion with respect of offences resulting in imprisonment of less than three months and other non-penal sanctions.

Secondly where revocation results from a breach of conditions the failure rate may depend on the detection of breaches by the supervising probation and parole officer, the discretion of the

officer in reporting the alleged breach⁴, the nature of his report concerning the incident and the policy of the Parole Board in dealing with the breach.

Other indices which may be conceptualized as 'successful adjustment to parole', such as stable family relationships, employment stability and financial independence may not be considered in determining success or failure, or even degrees of success and failure. Moreover in most studies it is not feasible to distinguish degrees of success or failure in terms of trouble-free period on parole prior to the incident(s) resulting in revocation.

2. Inadequacy of record information

The accuracy and reliability of descriptive and evaluative statements about offenders depends upon the quality of information available in administrative records. As Hood and Sparks pointed out⁵, "almost invariably, such personal and social data as are available in these records are haphazardly recorded, and are thus likely to be missing or inaccurate for a high proportion of cases; information on some topics (for example, relations with peer groups) is in our experience hardly ever recorded at all, even in probation officers' social inquiry reports."

3. Interaction effects between types of offenders and types of supervision

Very little research has been done in this area and the development of typologies of offenders and treatments is still in

4. for example, in deciding what period of non-reporting constitutes a breach.

5. op.cit. p 185

its infancy. Although a typology of 'failure prone' parolees may conceivably be derived statistically from descriptive data, it would be unwise to ignore the influence of supervision variables on parole performance. However this whole area would require separate study and careful evaluation.

4. Prediction

In the course of evaluating a particular ocrrectional programme, the researcher is often required to go one step beyond the descriptive or typology-generating phase to the stage where he attempts to predict success or failure on a given programme. His base line predictions may then be used to test the effectiveness of programme variations by measuring differences between actual and expected outcomes for the various samples.

Simon⁶ presented a review of 40 prediction studies in the areas of prisons, probation and parole, and concluded that most of the prediction equations generated by thorough research had low predictive power: that is, they could not clearly divide a specified population into successes and failures in the programmes under review. Moreover he asserted that a single variable such as number of past convictions may give as accurate a prediction as a sophisticated combination of many variables (bearing in mind that the accuracy of both methods is questionable in most instances).

In order to increase the efficiency of prediction studies, Simon argues that a more complex analysis of pre-treatment variables, treatment variables, the interaction between these two and environmental factors during the follow-up period is required. For a parole study this would involve the collection of social and record data prior to parole release, analysis of supervision factors, examination of the relationship between social-criminal type and levels of supervision and environmental factors during parole (e.g. home life, employment).

5. Other constraints

In addition to methodological problems there are often problems of data interpretation which require careful consideration. West⁷ gives a very pertinent example: in England between 1968 and 1971 over 8,000 prisoners were released to parole and only 6% of these were recalled to prison. This 94% success rate appears most satisfactory.

However, as West argues, stringent selection factors were operating (in 1968 less than 10% of those eligible for parole were released to parole, rising to 28.6% in 1971) and for most parolees the period of supervised liberty was brief, thus minimizing the period at risk.

Similar factors of selection ratios and follow-up periods must be considered in evaluating the effects of a parole system. In the case of parole in N.S.W., changes in the proportion of

7. West D.J. "Board on Parole" New Society 15th June 1972 p 567

eligible prisoners released to parole and in the periods of time under parole supervision must be examined if a satisfactory explanation of changed revocation rates is to be provided.

III Implications for future research

The constraints which have been discussed above

- * criteria of failure,
- * inadequacy of record data,
- * interaction effects,
- * statistical weakness of prediction methods
- * selection factors and follow up periods which render comparisons between studies difficult

pose serious methodological problems and indicate that extreme caution is to be used in generalizing from research findings. However the existence of such difficulties does not invalidate research provided that the limitations of the study are recognized and given explicit attention in drawing conclusions from the data. For the agency-based researcher the answer to many of these methodological problems is surely to examine the field of study, patiently and systematically, from as many different perspectives as possible, thus building a composite picture of the phenomenon. In the field of parole, descriptive, comparative and prediction methods are all valuable, even where no positive results emerge. Negative findings are also valuable.

research, population studies, sampling studies and longitudinal studies should be made: it is hoped that in the true spirit of scientific enquiry the findings of each research stage will pose the questions for the next.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The aim of the study was to examine trends in parole populations, divided into 'successes' and 'failures', over a period of six years between 1970 and 1975, and to analyze in detail differences between cases in which parole was successfully completed and cases where parole was revoked, using a 1974 sample.

The study was divided into three sections:

A. Parole population trends 1970-1975

Four major factors were used to examine trends for the six year period.

B. Adequacy of the 1974 sample

The time sample of 200 cases was analyzed to determine whether it was representative of the 1974 parole population.

C. Parole outcomes for the 1974 sample

A detailed analysis was made of the sample of 200 in terms of social factors, criminal history, imprisonment details prior to release to parole and parole performance.

METHODOLOGY

Section A

The four major factors used to determine trends over the six year period were:

- 1) age at time of conviction
- 2) offence
- 3) sentence
- 4) non-parole period.

The data for this section were obtained from parole data cards kindly lent to the Research Division by Mr. J. Moroney, foundation member of the Parole Board.

The parole population for each year was divided into two groups of parolee:

- 1) current and completed (defined as successes)
- 2) revoked (defined as failures)

The current and completed group comprise those parolees who had successfully completed parole or were still on parole at the time of the study. The revoked group comprise those parolees whose parole had been revoked because of a further conviction and/or a breach of conditions.

Both groups were analyzed according to the year in which parole was granted. Trends over five years, 1970-74, were examined for successes and failures separately and tested by the chi-square statistic

Section B

A chi-square test was used to determine whether the 1974 sample of 200 cases was representative of the 1974 parole population in terms of age, offence, sentence and non-parole period. Parole data cards were used to provide this information.

The sample was obtained by taking the names of the first 200 persons granted parole from July 1st, 1974 according to the Parole Board Agenda.

Section C

For each parolee in the sample, record data were taken from files maintained by the Parole Liaison Section and from Prisoner Index Records. Information was compiled under eight separate categories and a comparison was made between the current/completed and revoked parolees within these categories:

- 1) social factors
- 2) past juvenile history
- 3) past adult history
- 4) period prior to release to parole
- 5) details of release to parole
- 6) conditions leading to subsequent revocation of parole (as applicable)
- 7) situation at time of revocation (as applicable)
- 8) situation after revocation and return to prison (as applicable).

DISCUSSION OF METHODOLOGY

Section A

Age, offence, sentence and non-parole period were used as criteria for determining trends for three reasons:

- 1) the four factors are basic record information obtainable from parole cards for each subject
 - 2) they are variables used frequently by correctional agencies to describe populations
 - 3) the factors are used most frequently in administrative decisions.
- Chi-square was used as the statistical test for differences because the distributions were skewed and information was recorded as categories rather than continuous variables.

For the years 1970-1974 the current and completed populations were defined as successes. Thus the definition of "successes" must read "those who completed their period of parole supervision without revocation and those who completed at least twelve months on parole without revocation". It is conceivable that a small number of the "current" group would later have their parole revoked, but it was felt that the definition used in this study was sufficient for all practical purposes.

The 1975 population was not included in the statistical analysis of successes and failures since it was considered that a follow-up period of less than twelve months was not an adequate basis for

representations as preliminary findings.

Section B

A sample of 200 cases was selected to provide a sufficiently large pool of cases from which to analyze sub-groups, and to comprise a reasonably large proportion of the total parole population. The sample comprised 15.5% of the population released to parole in 1974, a total of 1289 cases.

It had been hypothesized that a time sample selected at the beginning of the financial year would be representative of the population released to parole over the whole calendar year.

Reasons for this hypothesis were:

- 1) there was no reason to believe that particular types of offenders would be due for parole consideration at this time.
- 2) there was no evidence of any special pressures on the Parole Board to clear cases as in pre-Christmas weeks.

The chi-square was used as a test of the hypothesis for reasons outlined in Section A above. It was assumed that a non-significant chi-square result would indicate that the sample was representative of the parole population.

Use of a random sample would have alleviated any such doubts as to representativeness raised by the time sample. However it was less practical to use a random sample because of:

- 1) difficulty in obtaining record data for some prisoners released to parole early in the year, (shortage of storage space results in regular removal of 'completed' case files to the government repository at Kingswood)
- 2) difficulty in standardizing the follow-up periods for cases released to parole over the full-twelve months' period.

Section C

Information collected in this stage of detailed study was limited to objective data available in record files. While it may have been valuable to have examined other factors such as employment history, marital status, number of dependants and family relationships, these data were not consistently recorded in all parole reports. Hence the research was confined to factual data available for all cases. Some difficulties were encountered when obtaining information from parole files as a small number of files for "completed" cases had been stored at the Kingswood Repository. Delays occurred in compiling basic data because of the time spent in locating and receiving each file.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Section A. Parole Population Trends 1970-74

1. Age of conviction

There has been a slight decline in the proportion of young people under 25 granted parole, from 64% in 1970 to 59% in 1974.

In all years young offenders under 25 years were over-represented amongst the failures compared with the successes.

2. Offence

The proportion of property offenders has increased from 55% to 61% over the five years, while violent offences have increased from 27% to 30% of the total. Violent offenders* have been consistently over-represented amongst successes compared with failures.

3. Sentence

There has been a slight increase in the proportion serving sentences of 5 years and over from 16% in 1970 to 21% in 1974. There are few differences between the successes and failures in terms of sentence length.

* Convicted of homicides, assaults, robbery and extortion and sexual assaults.

4. Non-parole period

There has been a consistent increase in the proportion with N.P.P.^s of less than 9 months, from 25% in 1970 to 36% in 1974, and a corresponding decline in the proportions with N.P.P.^s of 9-18 months (41% and 31%, respectively).

Prior to 1973 the failures tended to have been given larger N.P.P.^s than the successes. In 1973 proportions in each category of N.P.P. length were remarkably similar, while in 1974 the failures tended to have been given shorter N.P.P.^s than successes.

5. Revocation rates

The percentage of revocations from total persons released to parole has remained very similar over the five years at an average of 31%. That is, 69% of persons granted parole over the period 1970-74 could be classified as successes.

Section B. Comparison between sample and all persons released to parole during 1974

There was no significant difference between the sample and the 1974 population in terms of age, offence, sentence, non-parole period and revocation rate.

Thus there is no reason to assume that the sample is not representative of the population under study.

Section C. Summary of findings for sample of 200 parolees

1. Social factors

a) The Sample

Almost half were under 25 years of age at time of release to parole.

Three quarters were born in N.S.W.

b) Comparisons between successes and failures¹ on parole

There were no significant differences between the two groups in terms of age at release to parole and birth-place.

2. Past juvenile history

a) The Sample

Half had experienced juvenile convictions.

One third had been committed to a juvenile institution.

Of those with juvenile records, 70% had committed property offences as the most serious offence type.

b) Comparisons between successes and failures on parole

The difference in number of juvenile convictions between the groups is not statistically significant.

The failures have a significantly higher proportion of commitments to juvenile institutions than successes.

1. Fifty-eight parolees were revoked, representing a failure rate of 29%.

3. Past adult history

a) The Sample

Over 80% had past adult convictions.

60% had experienced imprisonment as an adult in the past.

Almost one-quarter had committed an assault as their most serious past offence.

Less than 20% had been released to parole in the past.

b) Comparisons between successes and failures on parole

The failures had a significantly higher number of past adult convictions than successes.

The failures had experienced a significantly higher number of past adult imprisonments than successes.

The difference in types of offences committed in the past and number of releases to parole in the past for the two groups is not significant.

4. Period prior to release to parole

a) The sample

Just over 50% had committed property offences.

55% were serving sentences of 2 - 5 years.

Two-thirds had been given non-parole periods of less than 18 months.

Half had spent less than 12 months in prison at the time

b) Comparisons between successes and failures on parole

There was no significant difference between the two groups according to major offence, but 22% of failures compared with 8% of successes were also serving a sentence for revocation of parole.

Two-thirds of failures compared with 50% of successes were serving medium sentences of 2 - 5 years.

There is no significant difference between the groups in length of non-parole period or period spent in prison prior to release to parole.

5. Details of release to parole

a) The sample

16% of cases had special conditions of parole imposed, largely relating to psychiatric treatment and drugs.

In 3% of cases the parole officer failed to recommend release to parole or was neutral about release.

Three-quarters were released to parole from predominantly secured establishments.

19% were released to parole prior to the expiry of their parole period under Section 6(2)(a)(i) of the Parole of Prisoners Act.

In one-third of cases the period between date of release to parole and expected date of release by remission was less than 6 months.

b) Comparisons between successes and failures on parole

A slightly higher proportion of successes (22%) were granted remission on their non parole period (Section 6(2)(a)(i)) compared with failures (15%).

No other clear differences emerged between the two groups.

Profile of parolees who revoked

6. Conditions leading to subsequent revocation of parole

One third of revocations resulted from breach of conditions only.

90% of breaches occurred in N.S.W.

For cases of revocation resulting from an offence, two thirds had committed property offences and 20% violent offences.

Of those parolees revoked for an offence, three quarters committed an offence of the same category as their original offence while 15% committed a more serious offence than the original offence.

95% of these offences resulting in revocation occurred in N.S.W.

7. Situation at the time of revocation

45% were revoked within 6 months of release to parole.

C. Situation after revocation

24% of revokees were still at large at the time of the study.

DETAILED FINDINGS

Section A. Parole Population Trends 1970-1974

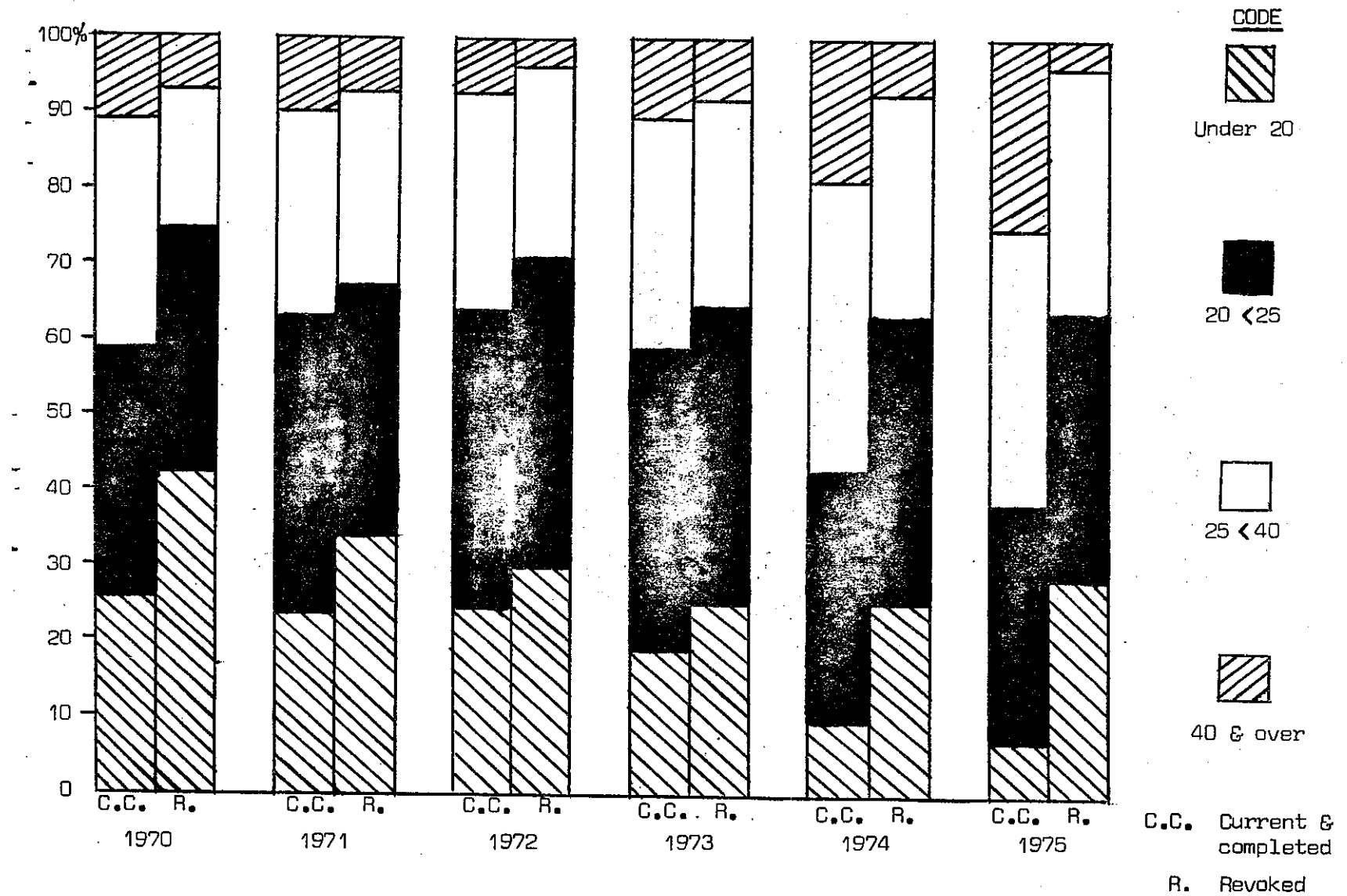
1. Age at Conviction

There is a significant difference in age distribution over the five year period for both successes and failures. For successes, $\chi^2 = 34.99$, $df = 16$, significant at $p < .01$ level. For failures, $\chi^2 = 41.002$, $df = 16$, significant at $p < .001$ level.

Successes: Over the five years there has been a decrease in the proportion of offenders aged less than 20 years and an increase in the proportion aged 40 years and over. Other age groups remained relatively stable.

Failures: Although there has been a decrease in the proportion of offenders aged less than 20 years, this proportion has remained higher for failures than for successes. A slight increase can be seen in the proportion of offenders aged between 20 and 40 years over the five years.

GRAPH 1: AGE AT CONVICTION



2. Original Offence

There is a significant difference in offence distribution over the five-year period for both successes and failures.

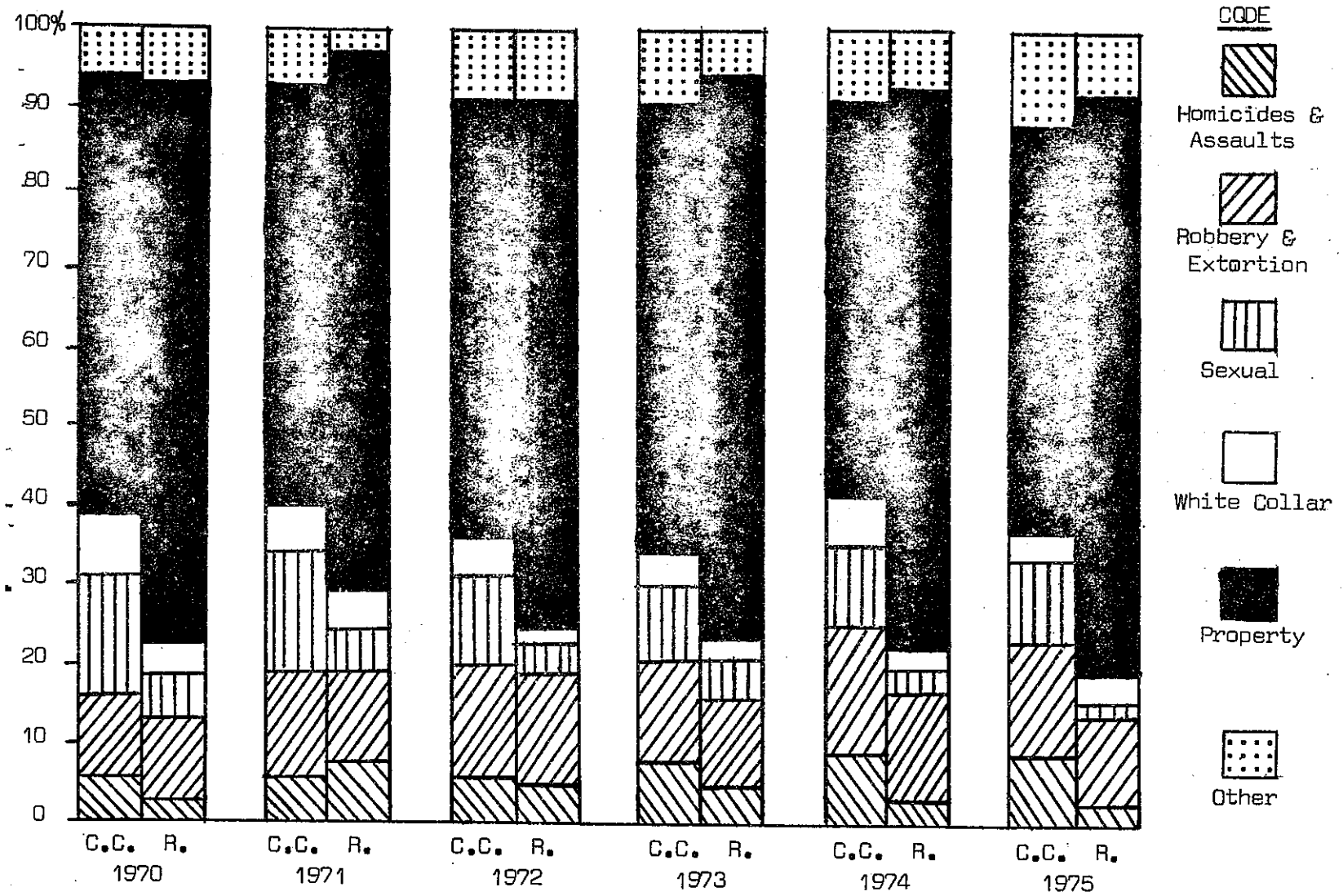
For successes: $\chi^2 = 34.99$, $df = 20$, significant at $p < .05$ level

For failures: $\chi^2 = 31.54$, $df = 16$, significant at $p < .05$ level

Successes: The proportion of offenders sentenced for homicides and assaults over the period was very low (less than 10%) and relatively stable. A similar stability can be seen in property offences which accounted for over 50% of the total. There was a slight increase in the proportion of "other offences" which would largely comprise drug and breach offences.

Failures: Property offenders comprised two-thirds of the total and this proportion remained relatively stable over the five years. The proportion of violent offenders was lower than for the successes, and the trend for homicides and assaults in particular has been a steady decrease after 1971.

GRAPH 2: OFFENCE



3. Sentence

There is a significant difference in sentence distribution over the five year period for successes but not for failures.

Successes: $\chi^2 = 41.72$, $df = 16$, significant at $p < .001$ level

Failures: $\chi^2 = 15.63$, $df = 16$, not significant at $p < .05$ level

Successes

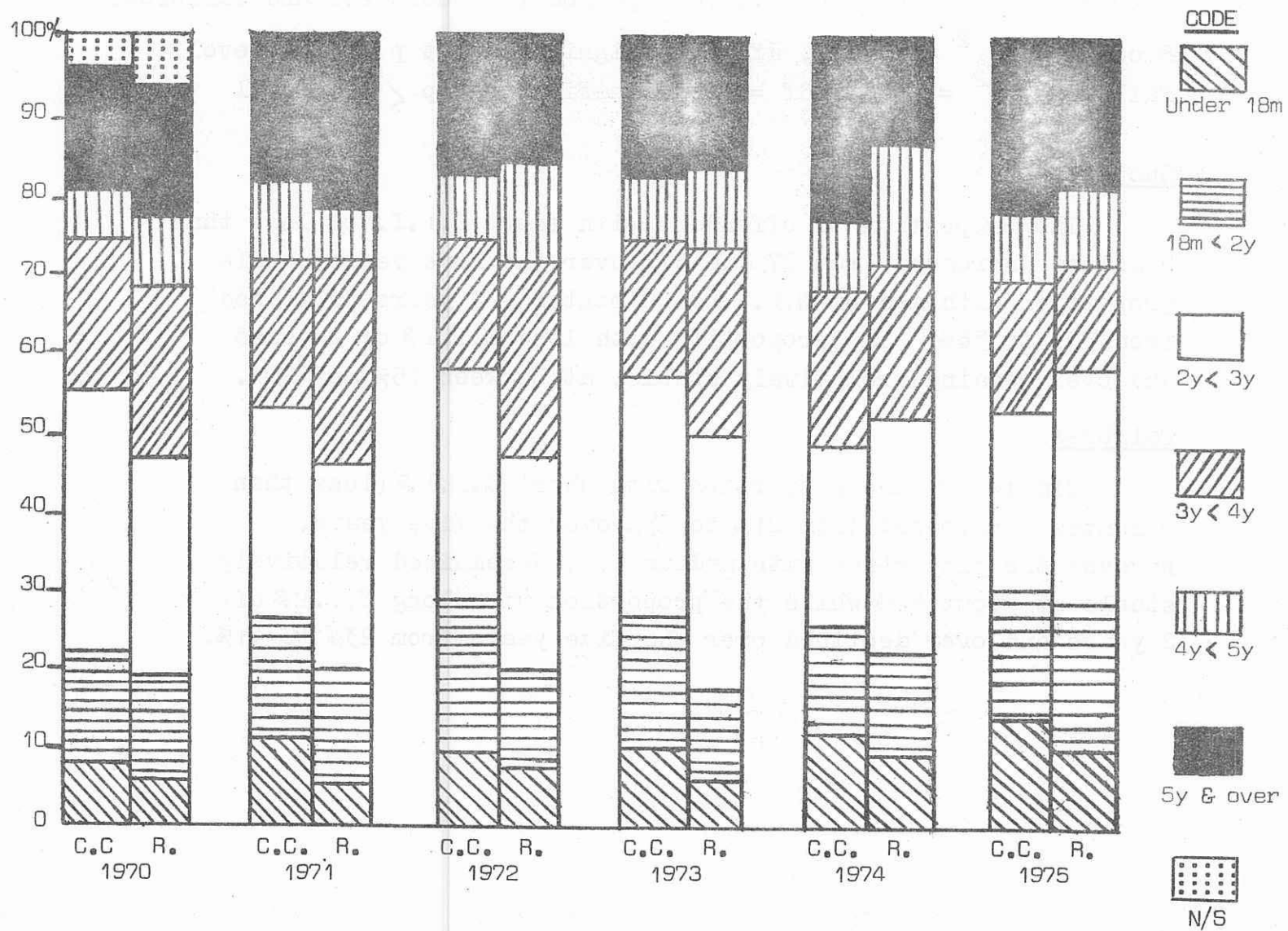
The proportion of short-sentenced offenders (sentences of less than 2 years) has remained relatively constant over the five years at between 20-25% of the total.

The proportion with sentences of 2 - 5 years has decreased slightly, from 59% to 52%, but the proportion with long sentences of 5 years and over has risen from 16% to 23%.

Failures

The proportion of short-sentenced offenders has remained at about 20% over the five years and similarly the proportion of offenders with medium sentences of 2 - 5 years at about 60%. Long sentenced offenders comprised 15-20% of the total over this period.

GRAPH 3: LENGTH OF SENTENCE



4. Non parole period

There is a significant difference in the distribution of non-parole periods over the five year period for successes and failures.

Successes: $\chi^2 = 104.97$, df = 20, significant at $p < .001$ level

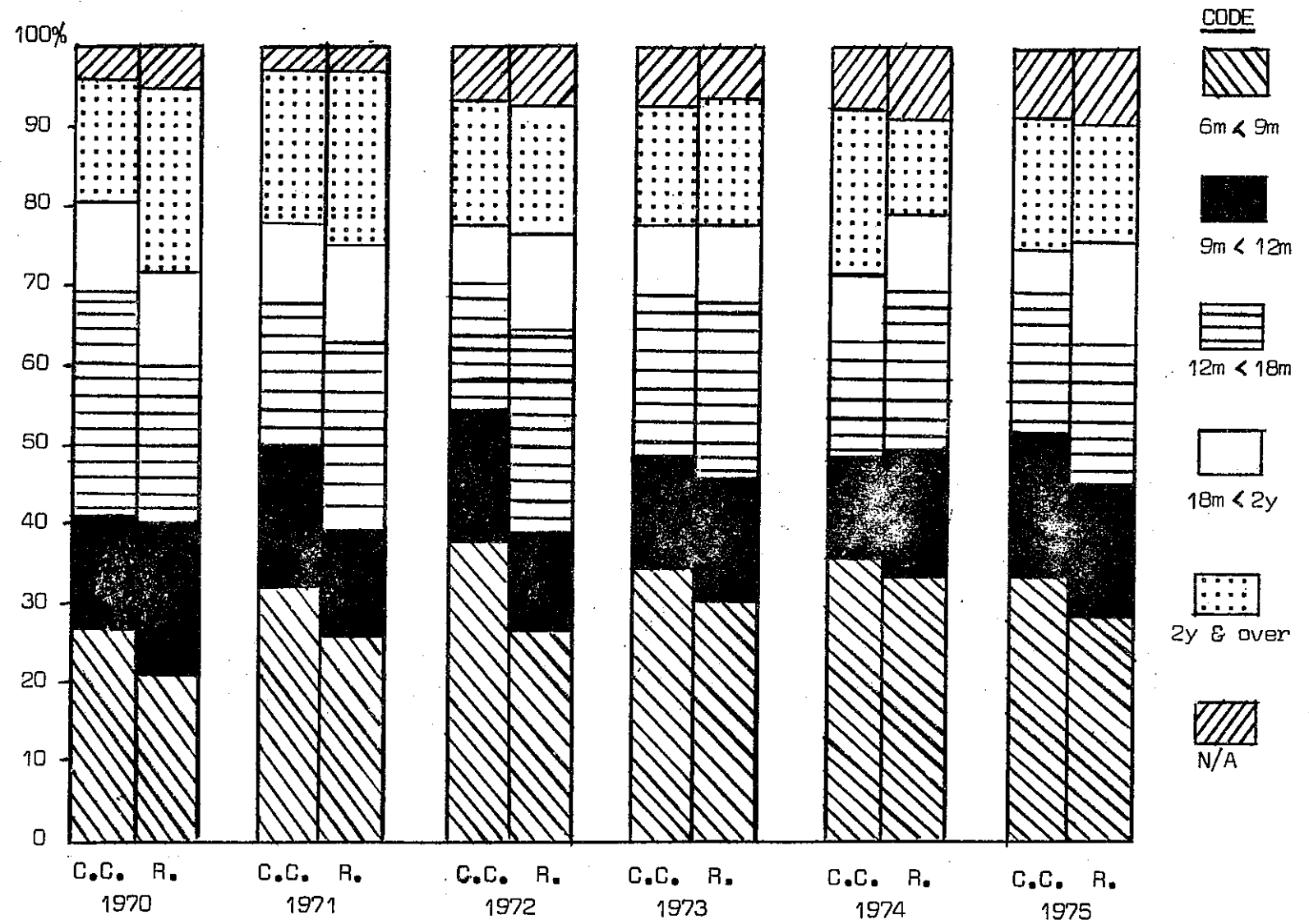
Failures: $\chi^2 = 31.54$, df = 20, significant at $p < .05$ level

Successes

The proportion of offenders with short N.P.P.s of less than 9 months increased from 27% to 37% over the five years, while proportion with medium N.P.P.s of 9 months - 2 years decreased from 54% to 36%. The proportion with long N.P.P.s of 2 years and over remained relatively stable, at between 15% and 20%.

Failures

Similarly, the proportion with short N.P.P.s (less than 9 months) increased from 21% to 35% over the five years. However the proportion with medium N.P.P.s remained relatively stable at about 50% while the proportion with long N.P.P.s of 2 years and over declined over the five years from 23% to 11%.



5. Revocation rates

Year	Current-Completed	Revoked	Total	% revocation
1970	499	221	720	30.7
1971	528	269	797	33.8
1972	682	292	974	30.0
1973	898	398	1296	30.7
1974	892	397	1289	30.8
5 year Total	3499	1577	5076	31.0

Apart from the year 1971, revocation rates over the five years have been remarkably similar at an average rate of 31%. These rates represent revocations from releases during a particular year : the 1974 entry indicates that of 1289 persons released during the calendar year, 397 persons were subsequently revoked, a rate of 30.8%. These figures differ from those presented in Parole Board reports where total revocation orders issued during a particular year are presented.

In interpreting these rates it must be remembered that there has been a declining follow-up period for cases released from 1970 onwards and that slight changes may occur over longer periods of follow-up.

Section B. Comparison between sample and all persons released to parole during 1974

Findings:

Table 1 Age at conviction

Age	Sample	Remainder of 1974 Parole Population	Total
20 years and less	53	346	399
21 - 24	64	305	369
25 - 29	36	199	235
30-39	32	146	178
40-49	11	71	82
50 and over	4	32	36
Total	200	1099	1299

$\chi^2 = 6.02$, $df = 5$, not significant at $p < .05$ level.
There is no significant difference between the sample of 200 and the 1974 parole population in terms of age at conviction.

Table 2 Sentence Length

Sentence	Sample	Remainder of 1974 Parole Population	Total
less than 18 months	23	115	138
18 months & less than 3 years	77	433	510
3 years & less than 5 years	61	325	386
5 years and over	39	226	265
Total	200	1099	1299

$\chi^2 = 0.35$, $df = 3$, not significant at $p < .05$ level.
There is no significant difference between the sample of 200
and the 1974 parole population in terms of the sentence length.

Table 3 Non-parole period

Non parole period	Sample	Remainder of 1974 parole population	Total
6 months	52	361	413
greater than 6 months & less than 12 months	49	195	244
12 months & less than 18 months	29	187	216
18 months & less than 2 years	15	98	113
2 years and less than 3 years	20	125	145
3 years and less than 4 years	11	35	46
4 years and less than 5 years	3	13	16
5 years and over	4	17	21
N/A	17	68	85
Total	200	1099	1299

$\chi^2 = 12.04$, $df = 8$, not significant at $p < .05$ level.
 There is no significant difference between the sample of 200
 and the 1974 parole population in terms of the non-parole
 period.

Table 4 Offence

Offence	Sample	Remainder of 1974 parole population	Total
Homicides & Assaults	19	81	100
Sexual Offences	11	97	108
Robbery	36	166	202
White Collar Offences	9	63	72
Property Offences	107	609	716
Other	18	83	101
Total	200	1099	1299

$\chi^2 = 5.2$, $df = 5$, not significant at $p < .05$ level.
There is no significant difference between the sample of
200 and the 1974 parole population in terms of the offence
type.

Revocations

A final check was made between the rate of revocations for the 1974 sample compared with the total 1974 population. For the sample, the revocation rate was 29% (58 cases in 200). For the population the revocation rate was 30.8% (397 cases in 1289).

These rates are not significantly different at $p < .05$ ($\chi^2 = 0.26$, $df = 1$).

SECTION C. DETAILED FINDINGS FOR SAMPLE OF 200

Part 1 : Social Factors

Table 5 Age at Release to Parole:

Age at Release To Parole	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Under 20	7	12.1	8	5.6
20 - 24	21	36.2	60	42.4
25 - 29	11	19.0	31	21.8
30 - 39	14	24.1	31	21.8
40 - 49	4	6.9	7	4.9
50 and over	1	1.7	5	3.5
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The study revealed that almost half the prisoners released to parole were under 25 years of age. The difference in age distribution between the two groups is not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 2.791$, $df = 4$) at .05 level of probability.

Table 6 Place of Birth:

Category	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
N.S.W.	38	65.6	108	76.0
Other States of Aust.	11	19.0	17	12.0
European Countries	9	15.4	17	12.0
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The vast majority of parolees in the sample were born in N.S.W. The category "European Countries" includes England, Germany, West Germany, Yugoslavia, Holland, Greece, Malta, Hungary, Spain, Czechoslovakia and Scotland. The category "Other States of Aust." also includes New Zealand.*

There is no significant difference between successes and failures in terms of birthplace ($\chi^2 = 2.46$, $df = 2$) at the .05 level of probability.

* 1.4% in Current-Completed group were born in New Zealand.

Part 2 : Past Juvenile History

Table 7 Number of juvenile convictions:

Number of Juvenile Convictions	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	25	43.1	75	52.9
1 - 2	11	18.9	31	21.9
3 - 4	9	15.6	14	9.8
5 and over	12	20.7	12	8.4
Not known	1	1.7	10	7.0
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

In both groups approximately half had experienced previous juvenile convictions. The Revoked group has a considerably larger percentage of 5 or more juvenile convictions compared with the Current-Completed group. The difference in the distribution of the number of juvenile convictions between the two groups is not statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 6.93$, $df = 3$) at .05 level of probability.

Table 8 Number of juvenile commitments to institutions:

Number of Juvenile Commitments to an Institution	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
N/A	25	43.1	75	52.9
Nil	7	12.1	27	19.0
1 - 2	12	20.7	23	16.2
3 and over	13	22.4	7	4.9
Not known	1	1.7	10	7.0
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The Current-Completed group has a slightly higher proportion of no past committals to an institution whereas the Revoked group has a significantly higher proportion of 3 or more juvenile committals. The difference in number of juvenile commitments to institutions between the two groups is statistically significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 14.55$, $df = 3$). That is, the failures have a significantly higher incidence of past juvenile commitments than successes.

Table 9 Most Serious Juvenile Offence Type:

Category	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
N/A	25	43.1	75	52.9
Assaults	7	12.1	7	4.8
Property	25	43.1	46	32.6
Other	-	-	4	2.7
Not known	1	1.7	10	7.0
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The proportion of Property Offences in both groups was notably higher than for any other offence type. The difference in offence distribution between the two groups is not statistically significant. ($\chi^2 = 4.63$, df = 2 for combined categories at 0.5 level of probability).

TABLE 1. CORRECTIVE MEASURES FOR JUVENILE OFFENCES:

Corrective Measure	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Imprisonment	3	5.3	2	1.4
Comm. to Institution	22	37.9	28	19.7
Probation	4	6.9	19	13.3
Bond	1	1.7	4	2.8
Fine	2	3.4	4	2.8
N/A	25	43.1	75	52.8
Not known	1	1.7	10	7.0
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The Revoked group showed a higher proportion of committals to an institution as the most serious corrective measure. The difference in category distribution between the two groups is statistically significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 8.83$, df = 2 for combined categories).

Part 3 : Past Adult History

Table 11 Number of adult convictions in past:

Number of Past Adult Convictions	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	6	10.3	32	22.6
1	10	17.3	26	18.3
2	7	12.1	21	14.8
3	7	12.1	14	9.9
4 - 5	6	10.3	17	12.0
6 - 7	6	10.3	14	9.8
8 - 9	5	8.6	8	5.6
10 and over	10	17.3	7	4.9
Not known	1	1.7	3	2.1
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

There was a significant difference between the 2 groups in number of past adult convictions. Only 10% of the failures and almost a quarter of the successes had no prior adult record. On the other hand one revokee had a past conviction total of eighty-nine. The difference in number of past adult convictions between the two groups is statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 11.66$, $p < .01$).

Table 12 Number of past adult imprisonments:

Number of Past Adult Imprisonments	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
N/A	6	10.4	32	22.6
Nil	6	10.4	34	23.9
1	11	19.0	27	19.1
2	9	15.5	18	12.7
3	9	15.5	7	4.9
4 - 5	6	10.3	12	8.4
6 - 7	5	8.6	3	2.1
8 and over	5	8.6	6	4.2
Not known	1	1.7	3	2.1
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Almost half the successes compared with 20% of the failures had no previous adult imprisonment. The general pattern is that the revoked group have experienced more imprisonments than the successes. The difference between the two groups is statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 18.35$, $df = 6$ at .05 level of probability).

Table 13 Pattern of past adult offences:

Category of offence	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Violent offence only	2	3.4	1	0.7
Property offence only	12	20.7	23	16.2
Other offence only	-	-	12	8.5
Combined Violent & Property	6	10.4	15	10.6
Combined Violent & Other	1	1.7	7	4.9
Combined Property & Other	30	51.7	48	33.8
N/A	6	10.4	32	22.5
Not known	1	1.7	4	2.8
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

For both groups approximately 16% had committed violent offences in the past. Over three-quarters of the failures and 60% of successes had committed property offences. The difference is not statistically significant at the 0.05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 6.98$, $df = 3$).

Table 14. Most serious offence type committed as adult in past:

Category of offence	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Assaults	15	25.9	27	19.0
Property	36	62.0	68	48.0
Other	-	-	11	7.7
N/A	6	10.4	32	22.5
Not known*	1	1.7	4	2.8
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

* One of these is an interstate conviction, offence not known.

Both groups showed similar offence types in terms of the most serious offence ($\chi^2 = 5.18$, $df = 2$: not significant at 0.05 level of probability).

Approximately one quarter of parolees had committed an assault as their most serious past offence.

Table 15 Most serious corrective measure for past adult offences:

Measure	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Imprisonment	46	79.3	78	54.9
Bond	4	6.9	19	13.3
Fine	1	1.7	10	7.0
N/A	6	10.4	32	22.5
Not known	1	1.7	3	2.1
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Over three quarters of the failures and half the successes had experienced imprisonment in the past. A higher proportion of the successes had been given a bond in the past. The difference between the two groups, in regard to the most serious corrective measure, is statistically significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 10.54$, $df = 2$).

Table 16 Number of times released to parole in past:

Number of Times Previously Released to Parole	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
N/A	6	10.4	32	22.5
Nil	37	63.8	83	58.5
1	12	20.7	21	14.8
2 and over	2	3.4	3	2.1
Not known	1	1.7	3	2.1
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Approximately three quarters of subjects in each group had not been released to parole in the past. About 17% of successes and 25% of failures had previously experienced parole. This difference is not significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 1.38$, $df = 1$).

Part 4 : Period Prior to Release to Parole

Table 17 Current Offence:

Category of offence	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Homicides	-	-	3	2.1
Major Assaults	7	12.8	29	20.4
Minor Assaults	6	10.3	21	14.8
White Collar Crime	3	5.1	8	5.6
Property	39	67.2	66	46.5
Other	3	5.1	15	10.6
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Classification by original offence type reveals similarities between both groups in all but one category. The failures committed a higher proportion of property offences than the successes. A higher proportion of failures (22.4%) were serving a sentence for revocation of parole in addition to the current offence compared with successes (8.5%). The difference in offence distribution between the two groups is not statistically significant at .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 3.49$, $df = 1$).

Table 18 Length of Current Sentence:

Sentence Length	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 2 years	9	15.5	43	30.3
2 years & less than 5 years	40	69.0	69	48.6
5 years and over	9	15.5	30	21.1
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

There are marked differences between the distribution of the two groups regarding sentence length. Only 15% of failures, compared with almost one-third of the successes had short sentences of less than two years. Over two-thirds of failures and almost half the successes had been given medium length sentences of 2 - 5 years. Approximately 20% in both groups had sentences of five years and over. The difference in distribution of length of current sentence between the two groups is statistically significant at .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 7.25$, df = 2).

Table 19 Length of Non-Parole Period:

Length of Non-Parole Period	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 9 months	12	20.7	51	35.9
9 months & less than 18 months	24	41.4	43	30.3
18 months & less than 3 years	12	20.7	23	16.2
3 years and over	5	8.6	13	9.2
N/A	5	8.6	12	8.4
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Approximately two-thirds of subjects in both groups had an original non-parole period of less than 18 months. A higher proportion of the successes had been given a short non-parole period of less than 9 months (36%) compared with failures (21%). However the difference in distribution between the two groups is not statistically significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 4.79$, $df = 3$).

Table 20 Non-Parole Period as proportion of sentence:

N.P.P. as a proportion of the sentence	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
25% and less	13	22.4	33	23.2
30% - 49%	23	39.7	65	45.8
50% and over	17	29.3	31	21.8
N/A	5	8.6	13	9.2
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The distribution of the two groups according to the N.P.P. as a proportion of the sentence is very similar. For just under one half of all subjects, the non-parole period comprises between 30% and 45% of total sentence.

Table 21 Period in prison prior to release to parole:

Period in Prison Prior to Release to Parole	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 12 months	23	39.7	79	55.7
12 months & less than 2 years	22	38.0	37	26.1
2 years and over	13	22.3	26	18.2
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Less than one-quarter of the subjects had spent over 2 years in prison prior to release to parole. Over half the successes and almost 40% of the failures had spent less than 12 months in custody prior to release to parole. Differences between the two groups are not statistically significant at the .05 probability level ($\chi^2 = 4.38$, df = 2).

Part 5 : Details of Release to Parole

Table 22 Special conditions of parole:

Condition	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Nil	50	86.2	117	82.5
One other	7	12.0	21	14.7
Two others	1	1.8	4	2.8
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Over 80% in both groups had no special conditions associated with their parole order.¹ Special conditions most frequently imposed on both groups were related to psychiatric treatment and drugs.

1. See Appendix (1) for a list of the additional conditions.

Table 23 Recommendation for parole:

Recommendation for Parole	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	56	96.6	138	97.2
Neutral	1	1.7	4	2.8
No	1	1.7	-	-
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

The percentage of subjects in both groups for whom parole was recommended by the probation and parole officer is very high. There were no cases in the successful group where the parole officer failed to recommend release to parole, and only four 'neutral' cases.

Table 24 Establishment of release:

Type of Establishment	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Predominantly secured	43	74.1	104	73.2
Open	15	25.9	38	26.8
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

Approximately three quarters of subjects in the sample had been released from predominantly secured establishments. Both the failures and successes had similar percentages in both categories.

Table 25 Period between expiry date of non-parole period and actual date of release to parole:

Category	Revoked				Current-Completed			
	Released Before		Released After		Released Before		Released After	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Same date	-	-	-	-	1	0.8	-	-
1 day	-	-	15	28.3	-	-	38	29.2
2 - 6 d.	2	3.8	17	32.1	6	4.6	30	25.1
7d & less than 2w	3	5.7	4	7.4	10	7.7	15	11.5
2w & less than 4 w	2	3.8	3	5.7	9	6.9	10	7.7
1m & less than 3m	1	1.8	3	5.7	4	3.1	3	2.3
3m & less than 12m	-	-	3	5.7	-	-	4	3.1
Total	8	15.1	45	84.9	30	22.3	100	76.9

Abbreviations: d = day, w = week, m = month

Note: 5 revoked cases and 12 current-completed cases were not given a N.P.P. as they were serving a sentence of balance of parole.

Therefore these are excluded from this table.

Over three quarters of subjects in the sample were released to parole after the expiry of their non-parole period. Of these, more than half in each group were released to parole within a week of the expiry date. For those who were released to parole before the expiry of their non parole period (under Section 6(2)(a)(i) of the Parole of Prisoners Act), the majority were given remissions of seven days to one month. A higher

TABLE 20 Period between remission date and date of release to parole:

Period	Revoked		Current-Completed	
	No.	%	No.	%
Less than 6 months	14	24.2	52	36.8
6 months and less than 12 months	17	29.3	44	31.0
12 months and less than 18 months	17	29.3	14	9.8
18 months and over	10	17.2	32	22.4
Total	58	100.0	142	100.0

For half of the failures and two-thirds of the successes the period between the date of parole release and expected date of release by remission was less than 12 months. The range of differences between the two dates for the successes is particularly large - from 1 day to 3 years 11 months. The difference in distribution between the two groups is statistically significant at the .05 level of probability ($\chi^2 = 12.59$, $df = 3$).

Profile of Parolees who revoked

Part 6 : Conditions leading to subsequent revocation of parole.

Table 27 Reason for Revocation:

Reason for Revocation	Revoked	
	No.	%
Breach conditions only	18	31.0
Further offence not resulting in statutory revocation	2	3.4
Offence resulting in Sentence of 3 months and over	23	39.7
Offence and Breach of conditions	15	25.9
Total	58	100.0

Almost one-third of revocations resulted from a breach of conditions only. In 40% of cases revocation resulted from an offence which incurred a sentence of three months or more (statutory revocation) and in one-quarter of cases there was a combination of offence and breach of conditions leading to revocation.

Table 28 State in which breach of conditions occurred:

State in which Breach of Conditions occurred	Revoked	
	No.	%
N.S.W.	29	50.0
Interstate	4	6.9
N/A	25	43.1
Total	58	100.0

For 33 cases in which revocation resulted from breach of conditions (alone or in conjunction with an offence), almost 90% of breaches occurred in N.S.W.

Table 29 Nature of conditions breached:

Conditions Breached*	Revoked	
	No.	%
Non-violation of Law	2	3.4
Subjection to Supervision	3	5.2
Non-violation of law plus sub- jection to supervision	8	13.7
Non violation of law plus notification of change of address and employment	2	3.4
Subjection to supervision plus notification of change of address and employment	18	31.0
N/A	25	43.1
Total	58	100.0

* See Appendix (2) for reproduction of Parole Order.

Conditions breached most frequently by revoked parolees were numbers 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the Parole Order. These conditions comprise subjection to the supervision and guidance of a parole officer, reporting to a parole officer as directed, notification of a change in employment and notification of a change in address. No subjects in the sample were revoked for association with any persons specified by the parole officer or for frequenting any place or district designated by the parole officer.

Category	Revoked	
	No.	%
Major Assaults	5	8.6
Minor Assaults	3	5.1
White Collar Crime	1	1.7
Property	27	46.5
Other	4	6.8
N/A	18	31.0
Total	58	100.0

Almost half the subjects were revoked for committing a property offence and 15% had committed a violent crime (major or minor assault).

Table 31 Original Offence and Offence for which parole revoked:

	Original Offence			
Offence resulting in Revocation	Revoked			
	Against Person	Against Property	Other	Total No.
Against Person	1	6	-	7
Against Property	1	28	-	29
Other	1	2	1	4
N/A	2	14	2	18
Total	5	50	3	58

Offence type resulting in Revocation	Revoked	
	No.	%
More serious than original	6	10.4
Same as original	30	51.7
Less serious than original	4	6.9
N/A	18	31.0
Total	58	100.0

Over half of these subjects were revoked for the same category of offence as their original offence. In 10% of cases revocation resulted from a more serious offence than the original offence.

Table 32 State in which conviction for offence resulting in
revocation occurred:

State of Conviction	Revoked	
	No.	%
N.S.W.	38	65.5
Interstate	2	3.5
N/A	18	31.0
Total	58	100.0

95% of those convicted of an offence were convicted
in N.S.W.

Part 7 : Situation at time of Revocation.

Table 33 Period between date of release to parole and date of
revocation:

Period from date of release to revocation	Revoked	
	No.	%
less than 3 months	9	15.5
3 months & less than 6 months	17	29.2
6 months & less than 9 months	10	17.2
9 months & less than 12 months	8	13.9
12 months & less than 18 months	14	24.2
Total	58	100.0

Note that the follow-up period for this sample was eighteen months.

Almost half of the subjects were revoked within 6 months of their release date but one quarter were revoked after twelve months under parole supervision.

TABLE 27 - Period between date of revocation and expiry of parole period:

Period	Revoked	
	No.	%
less than 12 months	24	41.5
12 months and less than 2 years	19	32.7
2 years and over	12	19.6
Not known	3	5.2
Total	58	100.0

In over half the cases of revocation, subjects had more than twelve months of parole supervision to complete at the time of revocation and consequently would be liable to spend more than twelve months in prison serving the balance of parole in the absence of other factors (e.g. another sentence of revocation resulted from an offence).

Table 35 Revocation before or after expiry of parole period:

Category	Revoked	
	No.	%
Before expiry date	54	93.1
After expiry date	1	1.7
N/A	3	5.2
Total	58	100.0

In over 90% of cases revocation occurred before the expiry date of the parole period.

Part 8 : Situation after revocation and return to prison.

Table 36 Period between revocation and reception into prison:

Period between revocation and imprisonment	Revocation before imprisonment		Revocation after imprisonment	
	No.	% of total revocations	No.	% of total revocations
less than 2 weeks	14	24.2	4	6.9
2 weeks & less than 4 weeks	5	8.6	8	13.8
1 month and over	5	8.5	6	10.3
Not known	16	27.7	-	-
Sub Total	40	69.0	18	31.0

In almost 70% of cases the parole order was revoked prior to reception into prison. The remaining cases represent parolees who were held awaiting court appearances or serving sentences for offences committed during parole : in most cases the revocation order was issued within four weeks of the person's imprisonment.

Table 37 Still at large:

Still at Large	Revoked	
	No.	%
Yes	14	24.1
No	42	72.4
N/K	2	3.5
Total	58	100.0

Over 70% of the revokees had been imprisoned following the order to revoke. 24.1% were still at large at the time of the study.

DISCUSSION

1. Implications of five year trends

It has been found that the revocation rate for persons released to parole has remained relatively constant at 31% over five years, despite some changes in the composition of parole populations during that period. These changes in age, offence, sentence and non-parole period, while statistically significant, have been small in absolute magnitude and do not indicate a clear trend.

It appears that a slightly lower proportion of young people under 25 years are being paroled than previously, that more property offenders and violent offenders are being released to parole and that more persons are released to parole having served less than nine months in prison.

Whether the result of chance or Parole Board policy, these changes in parole composition have not, it appears, adversely affected the revocation rate and have resulted in a higher absolute number of successful parolees. For example, the number of young persons under 25 years at the time of conviction and released to parole over 1970-74 increased by 64%: revocations for this group increased by 50% and successful cases increased by 71%.

Moreover the policy of releasing more violent offenders to parole appears to have been justified in terms of parole success: of 1456 violent offenders released to parole over 1970-74, 1123 have not revoked, representing a 77% success rate. This compares well with the 69% success rate for parolees in general.

Thus in terms of the four basic factors studied, age, offence, sentence and non-parole period, the changes in types of offenders granted parole does not appear to have affected revocation rates over the five year period. Yet during this time the number of persons granted parole increased by just under 80%. This reflects a Parole Board policy to release to parole as many prisoners with non-parole periods specified by the courts as possible, and again this wider selection rate does not appear to have adversely affected the revocation rate over the period studied.

However in absolute numbers, revocations have almost doubled from 221 in 1970 to 397 in 1974. The effect of this on the prison population is doubtful. On the one hand a high parole release rate reduces the daily prison population, but usually revokees return to prison to serve a longer 'balance of parole' period than the period which would have been served if released to remission. A detailed prison population study would be required to elucidate these effects, since at this stage it was not possible to follow up all those serving a balance of parole

in relation to reparole.

2. Implications of sample study

a) Implications for prediction

A number of statistically significant differences emerged between the successes and failures in the sample, largely relating to past criminal activity. The failures had proportionately more commitments to juvenile institutions, more adult convictions, more past adult imprisonments and more incidence of failure on parole in the past. However other factors studied such as age, birth-place, offence, sentence, non-parole period, recommendations for parole, institution released from and parole conditions did not differentiate the successes and failures except for the slight indication that successes exhibited more 'excellent' behaviour in prison resulting in Section 6(2)(a)(1) remission.

In brief, it appears that the failures on parole are largely the same people who failed when given other corrective measures, whether relatively severe (juvenile commitment, imprisonment) or designed for rehabilitation (parole). Yet no other bases for a prediction model emerged. From a cost-benefit point of view it is doubtful whether the task of formulating prediction equations would be worth while.

This is the conclusion reached by Simon¹ who stated:
"....while greater predictive power obviously would be desirable, efforts put into refining prediction studies based on pre-treatment data may have reached the point of diminishing returns. Although there are reservations connected with difficulties of measurement and analysis, the accumulated evidence suggests that for a large 'middle range' of offenders it is unlikely that future criminal behaviour can be predicted to a useful extent from a knowledge of past history."

The value of statistical prediction for making decisions about parole for N.S.W. prisoners seems doubtful when considered with the observation above that the Parole Board's liberal policies in terms of selection ratios and types of offenders released to parole apparently have not affected the rate of failure on parole. However it may be valuable to undertake a prediction study incorporating other factors discussed below.

b) Implications for supervision

For the supervising probation and parole officer, very few relevant findings have emerged from the study. Certain features of the 'failure prone' parolee, probably recognized intuitively, may have been confirmed: that the parolee at risk is likely to be

1. Simon F.H. Prediction Methods in Criminology
Home Office Research Study 7. 1971 p.158

latter trait common to the majority of offenders released to parole) and less likely to have been granted remission on his non-parole period.

The study also confirms the general belief that the first six months of parole (when almost half the failures occur) are of major importance. Two possible implications of these findings are that:

- 1) intensive supervision should be given to young, repeated offenders
- 2) intensive supervision should be given during the first six months of parole.

However in cost-benefit terms these solutions may be impractical. If all cases in our sample of 200 parolees had been given six months' intensive parole supervision it is possible that half the revocations (say 27) would not have occurred. Yet these 27 people represent less than 15% of the total parole sample. Hence it could be argued that intensive supervision of all cases in order to alter the outcome for 15% is wasteful of valuable resources.

c) Implications for the community

Many members of the community may welcome humane, enlightened treatment for prisoners, including the opportunity for resettlement into society under parole supervision. However

most members of the public may also become distressed if prisoners released to parole used their period of supervised liberty to endanger the life, limbs and property of the citizen. To a large extent, the public can be reassured by the findings of this study.

Firstly, less than one third of the sample failed on parole. Of the failures, about one third were for breaches only, leaving approximately 20% of the total sample who were convicted of further offences committed during parole. These offences were largely property offences: thus the risk of a person released to parole committing a property offence is about one in ten and for a violent offence (assault, threatened assault etc.) the risk is about one in forty.

Secondly, the behaviour of a parolee who is revoked for breach of parole conditions would not, one assumes, cause the public any immediate concern. Thus the failure rate relevant to social concern is the failure rate resulting from offences or about 20%. It is tempting then to argue that the term 'failure' should be reserved for those who are revoked for offences on parole and not for breach of conditions. This would also have the effect of increasing the success rate to almost 80%. On the other hand, a cynical observer might suggest that persons who breach their parole conditions (not reporting, changing jobs and addresses without notification) are likely to be engaged in criminal activities that are not detected and property offences in

Naturally the question of undetected offences during parole should not be discounted: it is a difficult issue that cannot be answered by this study. However on the basis of available evidence it appears that the risk posed to the public by parolees is not excessive, especially when it is remembered that in time all of these offenders would be released from prison and at liberty to commit offences, and that for 80% of persons released under parole supervision there is no evidence that the period of earlier liberty is used for committing offences.

d) Implications for future research

A number of times in this study² it has been stressed that only a limited number of variables have been considered in analysing success and failure on parole. For pragmatic reasons, uniformly available record data was used in the analysis and past criminal history emerged as the most significant area of difference between the two groups.

Now it appears that it may be necessary to include other variables in order to obtain a more comprehensive basis for examining success and failure. In particular it is likely that employment factors and family relationships would have contributed to past failures and/or failure on parole. Information on these

2. See 'implications for prediction' above.

variables was not uniformly available in the parole records and there are methodological difficulties in attempting to obtain such data for the 58 revokees in our sample at this stage: difficulties in locating the supervising probation and parole officer in each case, in obtaining unbiased data when the parolee has been labelled as a failure and in designing questions that would elicit objective data but allowing for critical shades of difference.

One solution to the problem would be to design a detailed study of psychological/sociological variables relevant to parolees and apply this to a sample of persons recently released to parole. After a suitable follow-up period (say, 2 years), an analysis of successes and failures could be made.

A more immediate answer to the question 'Do failures differ from successes in terms of employment and family variables?' could be approximated from the results of a study currently being undertaken by the Research Division in which detailed information including these variables is being obtained from probation and parole officers for a large sample of persons released to parole from the Work Release programme. Although these parolees would have experienced a selected correctional programme, they appear to be similar to other parolees in terms of offence distribution

and sentence.² Thus it is hoped that the analysis of data on parolees from Work Release will provide some tentative conclusions about the relationship between conditions experienced during parole and parole success.

3. According to monthly statistics compiled by the Research Division on Work Releasees. See also Annual Report, N.S.W. Department of Corrective Services 1974-75.

APPENDIX 1

ADDITIONAL CONDITIONS WHICH ARE IMPOSED, WHERE
APPROPRIATE, ON PERSONS ADMITTED TO PAROLE.

- A. The parolee shall abstain from intoxicating liquor.
- B. The parolee shall abstain from intoxicating liquor and shall not visit hotels nor shall he visit such other licensed premises as may be directed by the Parole Officer.
- C. The parolee shall refrain from gambling.
- D. The parolee shall refrain from gambling and shall not visit places where gambling is conducted.
- E. The parolee shall refrain from the use of, and shall not have in his possession, any drug except in accordance with the prescription of a registered medical practitioner.
- F. The parolee shall enter(hospital) and shall not leave until he is discharged by the Medical Superintendent.
- G. The parolee shall attend at such place as the Parole Officer may direct for the purpose of undergoing psychiatric and other medical treatment.

- I. Parole supervision shall be in conjunction with the
.....Probation and Parole Service
provided that should he return to New South Wales before
the date of expiration of the Parole Order the parolee
shall report to the Parole Officer within seven (7) days of
his arrival.
- J. The parolee shall not contact nor communicate with his wife or
any of his children.
- K. The parolee shall not visit any hotel.
- L. The parolee not to contact, communicate with or molest
.....

APPENDIX 2

Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966, as amended
NOTIFICATION OF RELEASE ON PAROLE

After consideration of the case of prisoner
.....
Court who at*
Date on
Aggregate was sentenced to
term for the offence(s) of
Short
description

the Parole Board pursuant to the provisions of the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966, as amended, has authorized and directed by order in writing (which order is hereinafter referred to as the parole order) that you the said prisoner (hereinafter referred to as the parolee) be released from prison on parole.

The parole order shall be in force for the period commencing on the date of release and terminating on
and shall be subject to the following terms and conditions:

1. the parolee shall be of good behaviour and shall not violate the law;

3. the parolee shall report to a parole officer, or other person nominated by a parole officer, in the manner and at the times directed and shall be available for interview at such times and places as the parole officer or his nominee may from time to time direct;
4. the parolee shall enter into employment arranged or agreed upon by the parole officer and shall notify the parole officer of any intention to change his employment before such change occurs, or if this be impracticable, then within such period as may have been directed by the parole officer;
5. the parolee shall reside at an address arranged or agreed upon by the parole officer and shall notify the parole officer of any intention to change his address before such change occurs, or if this be impracticable, then within such period as may have been directed by the parole officer;
6. the parolee shall not associate with any persons specified by the parole officer;
7. the parolee shall not frequent or visit any place or district designated by the parole officer.

The attention of the parolee is directed to the summary overleaf, of section 6 of the Parole of Prisoners Act, 1966, as amended.

For and on behalf of the Parole Board:

.....Secretary

(TO BE HANDED TO PRISONER ON RELEASE)

Appendix 3

TABLE 1: AGE AT CONVICTION

a) Current/Completed Group

AGE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Under 20	131	26.3	126	23.9	171	25.1	175	19.5	169	19.8	259	24.2
20 < 25	164	32.9	204	38.7	269	39.4	357	39.8	335	37.5	410	38.2
25 < 30	70	14.0	76	14.4	96	14.1	126	14.0	163	18.3	198	18.5
30 < 35	42	8.4	45	8.5	61	8.9	97	10.8	79	8.9	73	7.3
35 < 40	36	7.2	25	4.7	38	5.6	46	5.1	55	6.2	38	3.6
40 < 45	22	4.4	27	5.1	24	3.5	49	5.5	38	4.3	48	4.5
45 < 50	19	3.8	10	1.9	13	1.9	27	3.0	23	2.6	21	2.0
50 & over	15	3.0	15	2.8	10	1.5	21	2.3	30	3.4	18	1.7
TOTAL	499	100.0	528	100.0	682	100.0	898	100.0	892	100.0	1070	100.0

TABLE I: AGE AT CONVICTIONb) Revoked Group

AGE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
UNDER 20	92	41.6	90	33.5	84	28.8	100	25.1	101	25.4	47	28.3
20 < 25	74	33.5	92	34.1	122	41.7	154	38.7	151	38.0	60	36.2
25 < 30	21	9.5	34	12.6	35	12.0	69	17.3	73	18.4	34	20.5
30 < 35	11	5.0	26	9.7	27	9.2	32	8.0	29	7.3	9	5.4
35 < 40	9	4.1	12	4.5	13	4.5	13	3.3	15	3.8	10	6.0
40 < 45	7	3.2	10	3.7	5	1.7	16	4.0	15	3.8	2	1.2
45 < 50	4	1.8	4	1.5	4	1.4	7	1.8	7	1.8	2	1.2
50 & over	2	0.9	1	0.4	2	0.7	7	1.8	6	1.5	2	1.2
N/K	1	0.4										
TOTAL	221	100.0	269	100.0	292	100.0	398	100.0	397	100.0	166	100.0

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TABLE I: AGE AT CONVICTION

c) Total

AGE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
UNDER 20	223	31.0	216	27.1	255	26.3	275	21.2	270	20.9	306	24.8
20 < 25	238	33.0	296	37.2	391	40.2	511	39.4	486	37.8	470	38.0
25 < 30	91	12.6	110	13.8	131	13.4	195	15.0	236	18.3	232	18.8
30 < 35	53	7.4	71	8.9	88	9.0	129	10.0	108	8.4	87	7.0
35 < 40	45	6.3	37	4.6	51	5.2	59	4.6	70	5.4	48	3.9
40 < 45	29	2.0	37	4.6	29	3.0	65	5.0	53	4.1	50	4.0
45 < 50	23	3.2	14	1.8	17	1.7	34	2.6	30	2.3	23	1.9
50 & over	17	2.4	16	2.0	12	1.2	28	2.2	36	2.8	20	1.6
N/K	1	0.1										
TOTAL	720	100.0	797	100.0	974	100.0	1296	100.0	1289	100.0	1236	100.0

TABLE II: OFFENCECurrent/Completed

OFFENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
HOMICIDES & RELATED	12	2.4	12	2.3	10	1.5	20	2.2	22	2.5	15	1.4
ASSAULTS	19	3.8	21	4.0	30	4.4	52	5.8	49	5.5	67	6.3
ROBBERY & EXTORTION	53	10.6	70	13.3	97	14.2	107	11.9	151	16.9	173	16.2
SEXUAL *	74	14.8	77	14.6	73	10.7	80	8.9	94	10.5	93	8.7
WHITE COLLAR	41	8.2	31	5.9	35	5.1	43	4.8	58	6.5	47	4.4
PROPERTY	272	54.6	279	52.7	374	54.9	504	56.2	437	49.0	535	49.9
DRUGS	2	0.4	12	2.3	9	1.3	30	3.3	21	2.4	50	4.7
BREACHES	17	3.4	11	2.1	34	5.0	47	5.2	34	3.8	57	5.3
OTHER	9	1.8	15	2.8	20	2.9	15	1.7	26	2.9	33	3.1
TOTAL	499	100.0	528	100.0	682	100.0	898	100.0	892	100.0	1070	100.0

* Excludes prostitution.

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TABLE II: OFFENCE

Revoked

OFFENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
HOMICIDES & RELATED	3	1.4	9	3.3	8	2.7	2	0.5				
ASSAULTS	4	1.8	12	4.5	6	2.1	15	3.8	13	3.3	4	2.4
ROBBERY & EXTORTION	22	10.0	30	11.2	41	14.0	42	10.6	52	13.1	18	10.8
SEXUAL	12	5.4	16	5.9	13	4.5	19	4.8	14	3.5	3	1.8
WHITE COLLAR	9	4.1	10	3.7	7	2.4	13	3.3	15	3.8	5	3.0
PROPERTY	156	70.4	184	68.4	192	65.7	288	72.2	273	68.7	123	74.2
DRUGS	3	1.4	3	1.1	2	0.7	4	1.0	8	2.0	6	3.6
BREACHES	11	5.0	4	1.5	18	6.2	14	3.5	13	3.3	4	2.4
OTHER	1	0.5	1	0.4	5	1.7	1	0.3	9	2.3	3	1.8
TOTAL	221	100.0	269	100.0	292	100.0	398	100.0	397	100.0	166	100.0

TABLE II: OFFENCETotal

OFFENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
HOMICIDES & RELATED	15	2.1	21	2.6	18	1.8	22	1.7	22	1.7	15	1.2
ASSAULTS	23	3.2	33	4.1	36	3.7	67	5.2	62	4.8	71	5.7
ROBBERY & EXTORTION	75	10.4	100	12.5	138	14.2	149	11.5	203	15.7	191	15.5
SEXUAL	86	11.9	93	11.7	86	8.8	99	7.6	108	8.4	96	7.8
WHITE COLLAR	50	6.9	41	5.1	42	4.3	56	4.3	73	5.7	52	4.2
PROPERTY	428	59.5	463	58.2	566	58.2	792	61.2	710	55.2	658	53.3
DRUGS	5	0.7	15	1.9	11	1.1	34	2.6	29	2.2	56	4.5
BREACHES	28	3.9	15	1.9	52	5.3	61	4.7	47	3.6	61	4.9
OTHER	10	1.4	16	2.0	25	2.6	16	1.2	35	2.7	36	2.9
TOTAL	720	100.0	797	100.0	974	100.0	1296	100.0	1289	100.0	1236	100.0

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TABLE III: LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Current/Completed

SENTENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
UNDER 12m			3	0.6	11	1.6	12	1.3	15	1.7	10	0.9
12m < 18m	38	7.6	56	10.6	61	8.9	90	10.0	88	9.9	141	13.2
18m < 2y	67	13.4	82	15.5	126	18.5	141	15.7	114	12.8	175	16.4
2y < 3y	168	33.8	144	27.3	201	29.5	268	29.9	213	23.8	255	23.7
3y < 4y	95	19.0	94	17.8	114	16.7	151	16.8	162	18.2	159	14.9
4y < 5y	31	6.2	52	9.8	51	7.5	68	7.6	93	10.4	92	8.6
5y < 10y	69	13.8	87	16.5	96	14.1	144	16.0	179	20.1	200	18.7
10y+	9	1.8	10	1.9	22	3.2	24	2.7	28	3.1	38	3.6
N/S	22	4.4										
TOTAL	499	100.0	528	100.0	682	100.0	898	100.0	892	100.0	1070	100.0

TABLE III: LENGTH OF SENTENCERevoked

SENTENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
UNDER 12m	-	-	1	0.4	4	1.4	3	0.8	4	1.0	-	-
12m < 18m	13	5.9	14	5.2	19	6.5	23	5.8	30	7.6	16	9.6
18m < 2y	28	12.7	40	14.9	36	12.3	45	11.3	55	13.9	30	18.1
2y < 3y	62	28.0	71	26.3	82	28.0	134	33.6	119	29.9	51	30.7
3y < 4y	47	21.3	69	25.7	70	24.0	87	21.9	78	19.6	22	13.2
4y < 5y	20	9.0	18	6.7	36	12.3	38	9.5	53	13.4	17	10.2
5y < 10y	30	13.6	49	18.2	39	13.4	61	15.3	54	13.6	26	15.7
10y+	7	3.2	7	2.6	6	2.1	7	1.8	4	1.0	4	2.4
N/S	14	6.3										
TOTAL	221	100.0	269	100.0	292	100.0	398	100.0	397	100.0	166	100.0

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TABLE III: LENGTH OF SENTENCE

Total

SENTENCE	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
UNDER 12m	-	-	4	0.5	15	1.5	15	1.2	19	1.5	10	0.8
12m < 18m	51	7.1	70	8.8	80	8.2	113	8.7	118	9.2	157	12.7
18m < 2y	95	13.2	122	15.3	162	16.6	186	14.4	169	13.1	205	16.6
2y < 3y	230	31.9	215	26.9	283	29.1	402	30.9	332	25.7	306	24.8
3y < 4y	142	19.7	163	20.5	184	18.9	238	18.4	240	18.6	181	14.6
4y < 5y	51	7.1	70	8.8	87	8.9	106	8.2	146	11.3	109	8.8
5y < 10y	99	13.8	136	17.1	135	13.9	205	15.8	233	18.1	226	18.3
10y+	16	2.2	17	2.1	28	2.9	31	2.4	32	2.5	42	3.4
N/S	36	5.0										
TOTAL	720	100.0	797	100.0	974	100.0	1296	100.0	1289	100.0	1236	100.0

TABLE IV: NON-PAROLE PERIODCurrent/Completed

N.P.P.	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
6m < 9m	134	26.9	175	33.0	257	37.7	318	35.4	331	37.1	374	34.9
9m < 12m	70	14.0	89	16.9	115	16.9	123	13.7	117	13.1	190	17.7
12m < 18m	140	28.1	97	18.4	111	16.3	180	20.0	136	15.2	189	17.7
18m < 2y	59	11.8	51	9.7	49	7.2	78	8.7	71	8.0	53	5.0
2y < 5y	66	13.2	89	16.9	95	13.9	119	13.3	164	18.4	159	14.9
5y+	9	1.8	10	1.9	16	2.3	18	2.0	17	1.9	16	1.5
N.A.	21	4.2	17	3.2	39	5.7	62	6.9	56	6.3	88	8.2
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
TOTAL	499	100.0	528	100.0	682	100.0	898	100.0	892	100.0	1070	100.0

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TABLE IV: NON-PAROLE PERIOD

Revoked

	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
N.P.P.	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 6m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6
6m < 9m	46	20.8	69	25.6	75	25.7	122	30.6	137	34.5	47	28.3
9m < 12m	42	19.0	35	13.0	38	13.0	62	15.6	63	15.9	29	17.5
12m < 18m	43	19.5	65	24.2	77	26.4	88	22.1	80	20.2	31	18.7
18m < 2y	27	12.2	33	12.3	34	11.6	39	9.8	41	10.3	20	12.0
2y < 5y	44	19.9	53	19.7	37	12.7	56	14.1	41	10.3	22	13.3
5y+	7	3.2	6	2.2	10	3.4	8	2.0	4	1.0	1	0.6
N.A.	12	5.4	8	3.0	21	7.2	22	5.5	31	7.8	15	9.0
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	221	100.0	269	100.0	292	100.0	398	100.0	397	100.0	166	100.0

Total

	1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975	
N.P.P.	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 6m	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1
6m < 9m	180	25.0	244	30.7	332	34.0	440	33.9	468	36.3	421	34.1
9m < 12m	112	15.6	124	15.6	153	15.7	185	14.3	180	14.0	219	17.7
12m < 18m	183	25.4	162	20.3	188	19.3	268	20.7	216	16.8	220	17.8
18m < 2y	86	11.9	84	10.5	83	8.5	117	9.0	112	8.7	73	5.9
2y < 5y	110	15.3	142	17.8	132	13.6	175	13.5	205	15.9	181	14.6
5y+	16	2.2	16	2.0	26	2.7	26	2.0	21	1.6	17	1.4
N.A.	33	4.6	25	3.1	60	6.2	84	6.5	87	6.7	103	8.3
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
TOTAL	720	100.0	797	100.0	974	100.0	1296	100.0	1289	100.0	1236	100.0

