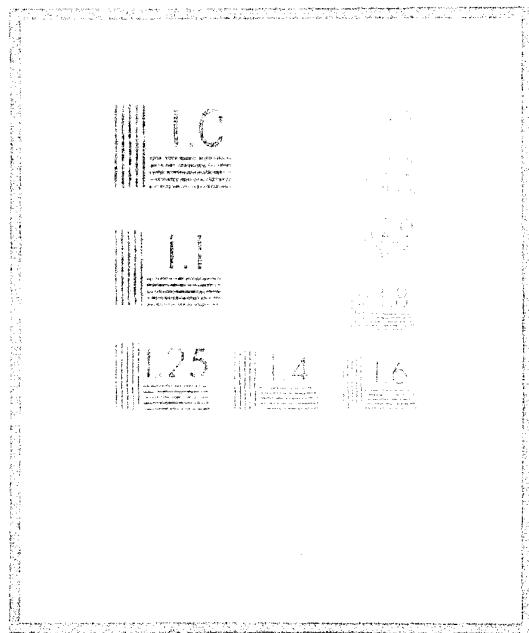


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Parole Board for Scotland —

Report for 1976

*Presented to Parliament by the Secretary of State for Scotland
under Schedule 2, para. 6, Criminal Justice Act, 1967*

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PAROLE BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

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Membership of the Parole Board during 1976

D. A. P. BARRY, OBE

Chairman
Company Director; former member
of the After-Care Council

The Very Rev. Father ANTHONY ROSS

Vice-Chairman
Roman Catholic Chaplain, Heriot-
Watt University; former member of
the After-Care Council; Chairman
of the Edinburgh Cyrenian Trust

J. E. BURROW

Divisional Director of Social Work,
Strathclyde Region; former mem-
ber of the Local Review Com-
mittees at Perth and Barlinnie
Prisons

J. COOPER

Headmaster, St Columba of Iona
Secondary School, Glasgow

Dr H. C. FOWLIE

Consultant Psychiatrist; Physician
Superintendent, Royal Dundee Liff
and Strathmartine Hospitals, Dun-
dee

A. C. HORSFALL
(appointed May 1976)

Sheriff, Glasgow

The Hon. LORD KISSEN

Senator of the College of Justice
Former Governor, Edinburgh Pri-
son; former Inspector of Prisons

J. McINTYRE, ISO

Consultant Psychiatrist; Physician
Superintendent, Ailsa Hospital, Ayr
General Secretary, Scottish Trades
Union Congress

Dr H. J. B. MILLER

Clinical Psychologist, Quarriers
Homes; Chairman of the Morris
Committee on the Future Relation-
ship between Housing and Social
Work Departments; former chair-
man of the Local Review Commit-
tee at Barlinnie Prison

J. MILNE

Professor of Social Work, University
of Aberdeen; editor of the British
Journal of Social Work

Mrs J. D. O. MORRIS, MBE

Former Chief Constable of the City
of Glasgow

Miss P. PARSOLE

Company Director; former chair-
man of the Local Review Com-
mittee at Penninghame Prison

Sir JAMES ROBERTSON, CBE

Former MP and Minister of State
at the Scottish Office

D. M. SCOTT

The Rt. Hon. E. G. WILLIS

To: The Right Honourable BRUCE MILLAN, MP
Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Scotland

CHAPTER ONE

Board Membership and the Year's work

1. The Board met on 23 occasions to consider cases and on one occasion to review and discuss procedures during 1976, its ninth year of operation. As will be seen from the following chapter and from the statistical information a higher percentage of those eligible for parole have been granted the privilege during 1976 and the Board records its thanks to the many prison officers, social workers, police officers, psychiatrists and others who through their reporting have made this possible.

2. The membership of the Board during 1976 is given on page 4. Five appointments expired on 31 December 1975 and the Secretary of State was pleased to re-appoint the Very Reverend Father Anthony Ross for a further period of one year and Mr J. E. Burrow, Dr H. C. Fowlie, Mr J. Milne and Miss P. Parsloe for a further period of three years. Sheriff A. C. Horsfall was appointed in May to fill a vacancy and restore the total membership to fifteen. Seven appointments expired on 31 December 1976 when the Chairman, Mr D. A. P. Barry, Dr H. J. B. Miller and Mrs J. D. O. Morris were re-appointed for a further period of three years and Mr J. McIntyre for one year.

3. The Board wishes to express its appreciation of the services rendered by the three members who retired on the expiry of their appointments in December 1976. The Very Reverend Father Anthony Ross who was first appointed at the inception of the parole scheme in 1967 became the Board's first Vice-Chairman. Sir James Robertson and Mr John Cooper were both appointed in January 1971 and together their specialised knowledge and experience with their enthusiasm made a substantial contribution to the parole system in Scotland.

4. Visits to establishments housing those eligible to be considered for parole were continued during the year when seven penal establishments, including the new prison at Dungavel, and Springboig St John's List D School in Glasgow were visited. As in previous years, useful discussions on various aspects of the parole system were held with members of local review committees and groups of staff and inmates. Board members also paid individual visits to local review committee meetings at four establishments.

5. In September the Board was pleased to welcome the Right Honourable Bruce Millan, MP, Secretary of State for Scotland, to a working session

of the Board when a general exchange of views took place on the various aspects of parole and the penal system. He was accompanied by Mr R. P. Fraser, Secretary of the Scottish Home and Health Department. The Chairman also had a private meeting with Mr Millan earlier in the year.

6. The Right Honourable Lord Emslie, Lord Justice General attended a meeting in May with Mr O. J. Brown, Clerk of Justiciary when procedures and problem areas in connection with the consideration of life sentence prisoners for release on licence were discussed. The Board particularly appreciates the close liaison with the Lord Justice General and members of the Judiciary. It was agreed that similar meetings would be held at regular intervals in the future and that other members of the Judiciary should attend meetings of the Board to broaden the understanding between the sentencing bodies and those who have to consider the application of the sentence. The Honourable Lord Cameron attended such a meeting in August.

7. Invitations were extended to Chairmen of local review committees to attend meetings and the Board was pleased to welcome those from Peterhead and Aberdeen, Dumfries and Cornton Vale. Other visitors to meetings included the Governors of Edinburgh and Dumfries Young Offenders Institutions and Cornton Vale Prison, and Consultant Psychiatrists Dr A. B. Christie of Dumfries and Dr McDougall of Edinburgh. Some of these attended for specific discussions, others as observers.

8. Some concern about press reports of the lack of supervision available to parolees and other licensees in the Strathclyde Region prompted the Board to invite Mr F. E. Edwards, the Regional Director of Social Work, to discuss the situation at a meeting in November. The immediate response to this invitation and the attendance at the meeting of Councillor A. Long, Chairman of the Regional Council Social Work Committee, with his Director was appreciated. The Board was informed of and welcomed, the immediate introduction of new arrangements for the supervision of offenders in the Glasgow area which would be extended to the entire Region early in 1977. These were explained at a press conference the following day when the Chairman of the Board was present.

9. Local review committees were appointed at two new establishments during 1976—Dungavel Prison and Glenochil Young Offenders Institution. Training Courses were held for the new members appointed to these committees.

10. The first Joint Conference with the Parole Board for England and Wales was held at Edinburgh University in September. Details of this are given in Chapter 3.

11. During the year the Board has been represented at meetings of the English Parole Board, the Forensic Psychiatry Section of the Scottish Branch of the Royal College of Psychiatrists, the all party group of MPs

in the House of Commons discussing custodial sentences and possible alternatives of non-custodial sentences and at the annual conference of the Scottish Association for the Study of Delinquency. Board members have also given talks to a variety of audiences including Assistant Governors under training at the Scottish Prison Service College, Detective Training Courses, the Scottish Police College, University classes, business clubs and women's guilds.

12. On a private visit to the Far East in January the Chairman was invited by the Director of Prisons in the Republic of Singapore, Mr Quek Shi Lei to visit the Training Unit at Jalan Lembau. In the Crown Colony of Hong Kong he was received by the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr Garner and honoured by being invited to be present at the Annual Parade and Inspection of the Prison Service at Stanley Prison by the Governor of the Colony, Sir Murray Maclehose. There is no parole system operating in the Colony at present although the introduction of a scheme is planned. A reciprocal visit by a senior officer of the Hong Kong service, Mr R. O. Mackie, took place in May.

13. A report from the research sub-committee was received and approved by the Board with the recommendation that it should be forwarded to the Scottish Home and Health Department for information and possible action. Four areas of research were proposed likely to be productive of results bearing closely upon the work of the Board. Subsequently the Scottish Home and Health Department commissioned the Department of Criminology of Edinburgh University to undertake a study of the social factors and individual characteristics of offenders associated with success or failure on parole and to attempt to construct risk categories and prediction scores as a possible guide to decision making.

14. The Board wishes to record its thanks to the Secretary and the staff of the Parole Unit on whom lies the responsibility not only of collecting and checking the many documents which constitute each dossier but of presenting these to the Board at the appropriate time. This painstaking work is often accomplished under pressure in order that prisoners' applications for parole may be considered in advance of the date on which they qualify. Furthermore the Parole Secretariat has been able to increase the time for study of papers by Board members.

CHAPTER TWO

A Statistical Analysis

1. Statistical details of cases considered during 1976 and for the previous years are given in Appendix B, Tables 1 and 2.

2. The basic details are as follows:

(a) Determinate Sentences:

Total number of cases eligible for consideration	788
Number not wishing to be considered	110
Number recommended by the Board for parole	227

(b) Life Sentence and HMP Cases:

Number referred to the Board for consideration	15
Number recommended for release	14
Post-release reports	101

(a) *Determinate Sentences*

3. The initial consideration for release on parole in all cases is by the local review committee serving the establishment where the person is located. During the year the eleven local review committees considered a total of 676 determinate sentence cases and recommended 247 of these for release. In the subsequent screening of the cases by the Secretary of State, acting through his officials, 7 cases recommended by local review committees were not referred to the Board for consideration but were presented only for information. By the same process 57 of the 428 cases not recommended by local review committees were referred to the Board for consideration of release as was one case on which the local review committee members were unable to reach a majority decision.

4. The Board therefore considered a total of 298 cases with two additional cases where short term sentences under the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 and Section 206(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 did not allow time for the cases to be processed through the local review committee procedure. Parole was recommended in 227 (75.7%) of the cases considered, 33 of which were not recommended in the initial consideration by the local review committee.

5. Of the 73 cases not recommended by the Board and a total of 43 cases referred for information only 23 (19.8% of the overall total of 116) were recommended for a further review in less than the 12 months maximum interval laid down by statute.

6. Offenders detained under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937, section 57(2), or the Criminal Procedure (Scot-

land) Act 1975, section 206(2), do not qualify for normal remission of sentence but may be liberated under licence by the Secretary of State if the Parole Board so recommends. Of the 676 cases considered by local review committees 60 were in this category and all, together with the two additional cases not processed through the local review committee procedure, were referred to the Board: 28 for consideration of release and 34 only for information. Release was recommended in 23 cases and 12 others were recommended for review earlier than is normal.

7. The downward trend in the number of persons eligible for parole who are opting out of the consideration process continued throughout 1976. From the following figures it will be seen that it is now the lowest in the history of parole in Scotland.

Year	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Eligible	795	655	740	693	775	789	743	756	788
Opting out %	173 (21.7)	157 (23.9)	206 (27.8)	234 (33.4)	216 (27.4)	195 (24.7)	125 (16.8)	113 (14.9)	110 (14.0)

8. During the year a number of parolees were reported for breaches of licence conditions and the Board was obliged to give further consideration to these cases and to make recommendations. There were 30 cases reported of parolees who had been released under section 60(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 (see Appendix C, Table 1) and 14 of these were recalled to custody although one was re-released after a short period on the recommendation of the Board. Written warnings about the possible consequences of any further breach of licence conditions were issued to 11 licensees and decisions were deferred pending the outcome of court action in 2 cases. One case where a recall had taken place in the previous year was reviewed and re-release was recommended.

9. Additionally the Board considered 10 reports involving young persons who were originally sentenced under section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 or section 206(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 and who had been released on the Board's recommendation under section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 (see Appendix C, Table 2). Of the 10 cases referred, 5 were recalled to custody to complete their sentences and 5 were issued with warning letters. A court also recalled one parolee in this category in the mistaken belief that he was a borstal licence-holder and the Board recommended immediate re-release.

10. Young offenders serving sentences of 18 months or more, who were under the age of 21 at the time of sentence and who were not recommended for parole are usually released at the two-thirds stage of sentence under section 60 (3)(b) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967. Instead of being granted remission on the final one-third of a sentence they are released subject to the conditions of a licence and remain under the supervision of a social worker in the home area. Failure to comply with the licence conditions may result in its revocation and the Board considers all such cases where a

breach of the conditions is reported. Of the 26 such cases reported during the year (see Appendix C, Table 3) 20 were recalled to custody and 5 others were issued with warning letters. Seven of those recalled were returned to supervision in the community after a period in custody and one recalled in 1975 was also re-released.

(b) *Life Sentence and H.M.P. Cases*

11. During the year the cases of 15 persons serving life imprisonment or detained during Her Majesty's pleasure were referred to the Board for consideration of a provisional parole date. Release dates were recommended for 14 of these cases, to be preceded by periods of up to two years of individually planned rehabilitative training. For most this includes a period in the open prison and on outside employment under the Training for Freedom scheme. The cases of 34 other life sentence prisoners were assessed by the Secretary of State as not suitable for release but were referred to the Board for its information. The Board also considered 101 post-release reports on life sentence licensees and any necessary action was taken.

12. In 1976, 15 life sentence prisoners and 3 detained during Her Majesty's pleasure were released on licence. From the introduction of the parole scheme in 1968 to December 1976, 66 persons in this category have been released on licence.

13. Seven cases of breach of licence conditions in these same categories were reported to the Board during the year. Three of those were returned to custody making a total of 7 since 1968, 1 of whom had been recalled on more than one occasion, 2 were issued with warning letters, 1 had his supervision transferred to an English authority and 1 case was deferred pending the outcome of court proceedings.

CHAPTER THREE

The Joint Conference

1. The First Joint Conference of the Parole Board for England and Wales and the Parole Board for Scotland was held in the New Senate Hall of Edinburgh University on 28/29 September 1976 under the sponsorship of the School of Criminology and Forensic Studies. It provided a first opportunity for both Boards to meet together to discuss their mutual interests. The Conference met in four formal sessions to debate papers previously circulated on life sentence prisoners, parole supervision and recall, reasons for the refusal of parole and to view the Central Office of Information film "About Parole" as a prelude to a discussion on the Boards' policies on public information.

2. On the evening of 28 September Councillor Mrs Phyllis Herriot, Convener of the Social Work Committee of Lothian Regional Council received the Conference in the Regional Chambers when members had the opportunity of meeting councillors and officials of the Lothian Social Work Department and others involved with Children's Panels and Hearings in the Region. The Conference was grateful for this expression of appreciation by the Regional authority of the importance of parole in the community.

3. The Board records its thanks to the Vice Chancellor of the University, Sir Hugh Robson, and to the Principal and Director of the school (Professors A. K. M. Macrae and F. H. McClintock respectively) for the most agreeable arrangements which greatly contributed to the success of the conference. It also records satisfaction that its English colleagues travelled to Edinburgh in such strength and assures them that the discussions were informative and stimulating. While accepting the variations in procedures the Board believes that such exchanges of information and opinion are of mutual value and will improve the quality of service it is its duty to provide.

CHAPTER FOUR

The Young Offender

1. Since its inception the Board has been concerned at the relative lack of facilities for the inmates of Young Offenders Institutions. In particular, the Board believes it is imperative that a Training for Freedom scheme be introduced for young offenders now. The Board has drawn attention to the lack of any such scheme for young offenders in its report for 1975. During their sentence many young offenders have their first experience of stability and healthy personality growth. It seems mistaken not to consolidate this development by further progressive training outside the Institution which would not only benefit the young men concerned but the society they will soon be re-entering. It is a cruel paradox that young offenders are denied the possibility of valuable industrial experience and the manifest trust and opportunity for self-discipline provided by the Training for Freedom which is available to their older brothers in institutions for adults. Many young offenders have had no opportunity to gain a work habit before their sentence and are particularly in need of Training for Freedom schemes if they are to develop a socially useful and personally rewarding working life. Others have developed patterns of heavy drinking, and some of addiction to alcohol, before arriving at a young offenders institution, and need a period of controlled freedom to learn how to live in the community without reliance upon alcohol. The lack of any facilities for Training for Freedom seems to the Board to negate much of the skilled and thoughtful work of institutional staff who see their rehabilitative efforts cut off by the abrupt release of inmates into the community with no half way stage. The Board believes the community has an acknowledged and laudable concern for young people of all kinds and would welcome Training for Freedom schemes for young offenders, and that employers and Trades Unions would co-operate in their establishment.

2. The Board again commends the setting up of one or more schemes for Training for Freedom for young offenders as a matter of the greatest urgency. There is no case for further delay in this matter.

3. When considering whether to recommend the release of young offenders the Board is aware that a sizeable minority have no home or no suitable home to go to and that many lack the ability to find satisfactory accommodation for themselves. The Board then faces the problem of recommending continued detention for a young man because no accommodation is available, or suggesting his release into the community, knowing that he and society are at risk because he lacks the support of a caring family or the protection of a hostel. Once again the Board urges the provision of hostels, special landlady schemes and community support groups so that young offenders will no longer be held unnecessarily in

institutions and so that the training they have received inside the walls will not be wasted by lack of the minimal facilities outside.

D. A. P. BARRY, *Chairman*
ANTHONY ROSS
JAS. E. BURROW
JOHN COOPER
HECTOR C. FOWLIE
A. C. HORSFALL
M. KISSEN
J. MCINTYRE
HARRY B. MILLER
JAMES MILNE
JEAN D. O. MORRIS
PHYLLIDA PARSLOE
JAS. A. ROBERTSON
D. M. SCOTT
E. G. WILLIS

G. PEARSON, *Secretary*
17 May 1977

PAROLE BOARD FOR SCOTLAND,
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APPENDIX A

The Parole Scheme

1. Parole is a method by which persons serving sentences of imprisonment or detention may be released, under specified conditions, to serve part of their sentences under supervision in the community.

2. Section 60(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 provides that a person serving a determinate sentence of imprisonment or of detention in a young offenders institution may be released on parole after having completed one-third of his sentence or one year, whichever is the longer period. Since with normal remission a prisoner is released after serving two-thirds of his sentence, this means that parole is limited in practice to those serving sentences of more than 18 months. A person released from custody on parole is placed on licence requiring him to comply with certain conditions. To ensure compliance with the conditions of his licence, the parolee is supervised by a local authority social worker from the area where he will reside. The licence remains in force until the date on which, in the case of an adult, he would have been released in any case had parole not been granted (normally the date on which he would have completed two-thirds of his total sentence); and in the case of a person who was under the age of 21 at the time of sentence, until the date on which his total sentence expires. During the period of the licence he is subject to recall to custody for breach of any of its conditions. The procedure may best be illustrated by example: an adult person sentenced to be imprisoned for six years can expect to serve four years provided that behaviour while in prison does not lead to loss of remission. Under the parole scheme he becomes eligible for consideration for parole after having served two years (i.e. one-third of total sentence). If granted parole he would be subject to the conditions of licence for a period of two years (i.e. until the two-thirds stage of his total sentence). A person who was under 21 at the time of sentence, would, if granted parole in similar circumstances, be subject to the conditions of licence for four years (i.e. until the date on which his total sentence expires).

3. Section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 as amended by the Social Work (Scotland) Act 1968 provides that where a child is convicted on indictment and the court is of the opinion that none of the other methods in which the case may legally be dealt with is suitable, the court may sentence the offender to be detained for such period as may be specified. (A child is a person under the age of 16 or one over 16 but under 18 who is already the subject of a current supervision requirement made by a children's hearing.) A person so sentenced is liable to be detained in such place and under such conditions as the Secretary of State may direct. The placement of these persons may be outwith the prison service establishments, for example in a List D school (formerly known as approved school). These sentences do not attract automatic remission but in terms of section 61 of the Criminal Justice

Act 1967 the Secretary of State may release on licence a person so detained, if recommended to do so by the Board, at any time during the sentence. These persons are subject to the conditions of the licence until the date of the expiry of the sentence.

4. Because of the nature of their sentence, different considerations apply to the release on licence of persons detained in custody on a sentence of life imprisonment or detention during Her Majesty's pleasure (the equivalent in the case of someone convicted of murder who was under the age of 18 years at the time the offence was committed). Under the provisions of section 61 of the Criminal Justice Act 1967 the Secretary of State may release such an inmate only if recommended to do so by the Board and must consult the Lord Justice General and, if he is still available, the judge who presided at the trial. Such persons, when released, are subject to the conditions of their licences for the remainder of their lives.

5. An offender released on licence can have this revoked at any time while it is in force and be recalled to custody. This may be done if he fails to comply with the conditions of his licence or if he commits a further offence, and according to the circumstances the revocation can be ordered by the Secretary of State in consultation with the Board, or by the court.

6. Unless the inmate has opted not to be considered for early release on parole a first review of his case is put in hand in advance of the date on which he will become eligible for parole. A dossier of information on the case is laid before the appropriate local review committee. (A local review committee is appointed by the Secretary of State for each penal establishment which normally houses parole-eligible inmates, and comprises the Governor of the establishment, an officer of a local authority social work department and at least one "independent" member.)

The next step is scrutiny (screening) of the case by the Secretary of State, acting through his officials. The position regarding release on parole is that it requires both a decision on release by the Secretary of State and a recommendation for parole by the Parole Board; from the inception of the Board there has been an understanding (going back to a Parliamentary undertaking in 1967) that only those cases in which the Secretary of State is prepared to contemplate release will be formally referred to the Board, and that, if the Board makes the required recommendation for parole, then (exceptional circumstances apart) the Secretary of State will authorise release. The screening process may identify cases recommended by a local review committee in which the Secretary of State would not be prepared to authorise release. Such cases are not formally referred to the Parole Board, but go to the Board for information only, though if the view of the Board is that any such persons might be released, the case will be re-considered by the Secretary of State. The screen may also bring out, in the case of persons not recommended by the local review committee, that they are better prospects than appeared at first; and such cases may be formally referred to the Board for a recommendation on release. Special arrangements for screening apply in the case of persons convicted of offences involving sex or violence.

7. In the process of selection each case is decided on its merits and in the light of all the information contained in the dossier. This records the inmate's social and criminal history before his current sentence, his conduct and response during any previous periods under supervision in the community; his work record and domestic background; the circumstances of his current offence including consideration of any co-accused and observations which may have been made by the sentencing judge; his response to treatment and training in prison during his current sentence and information about his domestic and employment situation on release.

8. The conditions of licence stipulate that the licensee shall report on release to the officer in charge of the social work department in the area where he will be resident and shall place himself under the supervision of whichever officer is nominated for this purpose and keep in touch with that officer in accordance with his instructions. He shall inform his supervising officer if he changes his place of residence or changes or loses his job and he shall be of good behaviour and lead an industrious life. Additional conditions are occasionally made in some cases where, for example, a condition of residence at a particular address may be imposed.

APPENDIX B

ANALYSIS OF REFERRALS TO AND RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE PAROLE BOARD FOR SCOTLAND DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.68 TO 31.12.76

Table 1—Fixed Term Sentences

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total eligible cases	795	655	740	693	775	789	743	756	788
Prisoners not wishing to be considered	173	157	206	234	216	195	125	113	110
Cases recommended by local review committees	126	133	150	169	209	225	224	219	247
Cases not recommended by local review committees	496	365	384	290	350	369	394	424	428
Cases where no decision by local review committees	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total cases considered	622	498	534	459	559	594	618	643	676
Cases recommended by local review committees and referred to the Parole Board	99	129	147	164	207	212	221	219	247
‡Cases not recommended by local review committees but referred to the Parole Board	24	41	67	74	56	65	112	93	93
Cases where no decision by local review committees but referred to the Parole Board	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
†Total cases referred to the Parole Board	123	170	214	238	263	277 + 4*	333 + 3*	312 + 1*	341 + 2*
‡Cases not recommended by the Parole Board	55	39	48	63	99	95 + 2*	110 + 3*	89 + 1*	92 + 1*
Cases not recommended but early review requested	13	26	29	37	25	16	23	34	23
‡Total cases not recommended by the Parole Board	68	65	77	100	124	111 + 2*	133 + 3*	123 + 1*	115 + 1*
Cases recommended for parole by the Parole Board:									
—recommended initially by local review committees	†	†	109	116	133	150	176	164	192 + 1*
—not recommended initially by local review committees	†	†	28	22	6	16	24	25	33
—no initial recommendation by local review committees	†	†	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total cases recommended for parole by the Parole Board	55	105	137	138	139	166 + 2*	200	189	226 + 1*
Percentage recommendations by the Parole Board:									
—of total cases referred	44.7	61.7	46.0	58.0	52.8	59.5	58.9	60.5	66.2
—of total eligible cases	6.9	16.0	18.5	19.9	17.9	21.2	26.9	25.0	28.8

†Figures not available

*Short term C & YP cases for which there was insufficient time to refer to a local review committee

‡This figure includes those referred to the Board for information only

Table 2—Life and HMP Sentences

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Cases referred to the Parole Board for consideration of release . . .	4	8	3	6	15	20	20	16	15
Cases not recommended . . .	1	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	1
Cases not recommended but early review requested . . .	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cases recommended for release . . .	3	7	3	5	13	16	19	16	14
Cases referred to the Parole Board for information only . . .	—	1	10	12	19	15	25	39	34

APPENDIX C

CASES REFERRED TO THE PAROLE BOARD AS A RESULT OF BREACHES OF LICENCE CONDITIONS DURING THE PERIOD 1.1.68 TO 31.12.76

Table 1—Persons released on parole before two-thirds stage of sentence (Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 60(1)).

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—
1970	5	4	—	1
1971	14	7	7	—
1972	12	8	2	2
1973	7	3	2	2
1974	19	8	9	2
1975	32	11	13	8*
1976	30	14	11	5*
Totals	119	55	44	20

*Includes two cases where the decision was deferred whilst awaiting the result of a trial.

Table 2—Persons sentenced under section 206(2) of the Criminal Procedure (Scotland) Act 1975 or section 57(2) of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act 1937 and released under section 61, Criminal Justice Act 1967.

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	—	—	—	—
1969	4	4	—	—
1970	1	1	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—
1972	3	2	1	—
1973	5	1	3	1
1974	8	5	2	1
1975	6	3	3	—
1976	10	5	5	—
Totals	37	21	14	2

Table 3—Young Offenders released on licence at two-thirds of sentence (Criminal Justice Act 1967, section 60(3)(b)).

Year	Total Cases Referred	No. Recalled	Warning letters issued	Other disposals
1968	3	3	—	—
1969	25	19	—	6
1970	11	10	—	1
1971	17	14	—	3
1972	34	31	3	—
1973	25	16	8	1
1974	25	17	4	4
1975	33	19	12	2
1976	26	20	5	1
Totals	199	149	32	18

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