

employed, he can support his family, and is thus contributing to the economy of the country as a taxpayer rather than a tax burden.

In a study which we did last June of 2,663 persons on parole, we found that 2,078 or 78% were working. Their average income was \$412.00 for the month and their gross income was nearly \$857,000.00. The 2,621 men and 42 women in this survey supported 2,279 dependents. Altogether, there were over 5,257 persons on parole on June 30. Assuming that an equal proportion of the other 2,500 or so were working, we can reasonably project total yearly earnings of persons on parole in Canada at approximately \$12,000,000.00.

This is money which is going into the economy of the country which would not be going into the economy otherwise, if these people were kept in prison. At the same time, we are saving the cost of their incarceration.

#### *Publicity and Public Relations*

In any parole system there are bound to be failures. Unfortunately, parole failures receive much more publicity than do the 75% or so who succeed and are rehabilitated. If there were very few failures, it would probably mean that the Parole board is too rigid in the application of criteria and overly selective. The result would be that many persons who have a reasonable expectation to reform would remain in prison. We would simply be missing the opportunity of helping those who need it and who are going to come out of prison sooner or later, whether we like it or not.

We realize that the public is properly concerned when someone on parole commits another crime. There have also been cases where this has had tragic results. It should be pointed out, however, that accounts of crimes committed by persons parole have not infrequently been in error. In some cases, these reports refer to persons released from prison at the termination of a sentence or who are at large through legislation other than the Parole Act.

We are using all the means at our disposal to inform the public by use of the media, through meetings of our officers with the public, and by the publication of reports to give factual data on the results of the activities of the Parole Board. We do not, of course, jeopardize the possible rehabilitation of parolees through public disclosure either of their identity or of the circumstances related to a case. Parolees are at liberty to discuss these facts themselves and increasingly numbers of them do come forward in response to general invitations to discuss the problems of rehabilitation and corrections at congresses and meetings of criminologists.

The Parole Board feels that it has nothing to conceal in its objectives or activities. Our officers are encouraged to seek opportunities to give information to the public in order to convey a better understanding and enlist support of our efforts.

#### VII—RESOURCES AND MEANS AVAILABLE TO THE BOARD

The Board is supported by a parole staff composed of social workers, criminologists, psychologists and other

professionally trained officers. They assist the Board in carrying out its responsibilities by maintaining liaison with other departments and agencies in the correctional field and in other areas of mutual interest and concern.

The headquarters of the Parole Board is at Ottawa. The staff of the Board, at the headquarters, plans and implements the program of the Board and provides managerial and support services to the organization enabling it to carry out its tasks and objectives.

The Board has established thirty-four offices which are located at centres calculated to provide the widest possible service to the total population. The following is a listing of the location of district offices by region:

#### *Atlantic Provinces*

St. John's, Nfld.  
Halifax, N.S.  
Truro, N.S.  
Sydney, N.S.  
Moncton, N.B.  
Saint John, N.B.

Hamilton  
London  
Windsor  
Sudbury  
Thunder Bay

#### *Quebec*

Montreal  
St. Jérôme  
Laval  
Quebec  
Chicoutimi  
Rimouski  
Granby

#### *British Columbia & Yukon Territory*

Vancouver, B.C.  
Victoria, B.C.  
Prince George, B.C.  
Abbotsford, B.C.

#### *Ontario*

Ottawa  
Kingston  
Peterborough  
Toronto  
Guelph

#### *Prairie Provinces & North West Territories*

Winnipeg, Man.  
Brandon, Man.  
Regina, Sask.  
Saskatoon, Sask.  
Prince Albert, Sask.  
Edmonton, Alta.  
Calgary, Alta.

Parole officers visit penal institutions, conduct interviews with inmates, arrange community investigations and enquiries to establish probable success of parole. They arrange for supervision of paroled inmates, interview employers and representatives of community organizations to promote acceptance of paroled inmates. They prepare reports and recommendations to the Board on applicants for parole and report on progress of paroled inmates.

The Parole Board obtains a great deal of assistance as was indicated earlier from provincial departments of corrections and welfare in several provinces, from private after-care agencies and from individual citizens who volunteer their services. The Board also obtains support and assistance from organizations operating half-way houses and other residential facilities.

The assistance provided by these organizations and the private after-care agencies was recognized by providing them with financial grants which partially covered their operating costs. The Department of the Solicitor General