

## ABSTRACT

This is an exploratory-descriptive study in which the researchers have attempted to examine eight broad areas of interest relative to the day parole program in Manitoba. Utilizing a standardized interview schedule, composed largely of openended questions, the researchers interviewed one hundred and fifty-seven respondents chosen from among the residents and staff of provincial correctional institutions as well as from representatives of the National Parole Service.

The responses obtained from the use of the interview schedule were coded and tabulated in terms of category and locations of respondents. Interpretations were made and conclusions drawn from the data, which led to the formulation of certain hypotheses and recommendations.

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CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

A great deal of recent literature and discussion in the field of corrections has been directed at the reintegration of the offender into the community. Although recognition is still being given to the traditional objectives of punishment, that is, deterrence, retribution, and rehabilitation through imprisonment, a definite movement can be seen towards treatment methods as alternatives to incarceration. Programs of parole and probation have gained acceptance in the correctional field as substitutes for enforced incarceration. More recent innovations, however, give special consideration to effecting the transition between absolute incarceration and absolute freedom in the community. These relatively new correctional reforms bear labels such as work release, temporary absence, day release, pre-release, work furlough, or semi-liberte depending on the country, state or province that directed their implementation. These programs all emphasize the utilization of community resources towards successful reintegration of the offender into the community. In Manitoba, the comparable program is most commonly referred to as day parole.

The purpose of this research is to examine and explore:

- (a) day parole in Manitoba and, more specifically day parole as it relates to the Provincial male correctional institutions.
- (b) the nature of day parole in each of these institutions including disfunctional as well as functional aspects of the program.
- (c) the degree of knowledge and understanding of the day parole program from the point of view of both staff and residents associated with the institution.

This exploratory study was conducted by a group of five students in their final year of the Master of Social Work program at the School of Social Work, University of Manitoba. The researchers had a common interest in the field of corrections, specifically day parole because of its potential relationship to social work practice in the community. The study was sanctioned by the Department of Health and Social Development of the Province of Manitoba. Expenses incurred during the course of the study were underwritten by the Department in addition to the provision of clerical, administrative and consultative assistance.

Early discussion between the researchers, the Director of Adult Corrections and representatives of the Research and Planning Division of the Department led to the identification of eight broad areas of mutual interest concerning the day parole program in Manitoba. (For details of Correspondence in this regard see Appendix I.) Subsequently, the following questions were chosen as the basis for exploration:

- (A) What are the objectives of the day parole program?
- (B) What are the factors affecting eligibility for day parole?
- (C) What is the nature of the selection and assessment process?
- (D) What documentation is involved throughout the program?
- (E) What elements of supervision are involved in the functioning of the program?
- (F) What is the nature of the institutional staffing as it relates to day parole?
- (G) What is the nature of the institutional facilities and resources being utilized in the operation of the day parole program?
- (H) What is involved in the financing of the individual resident who participates in the program?

These eight questions were relied upon as a basis for the development of an initial interview schedule which will be discussed in more detail in Chapter III.

It was decided to limit our study to exploratory-formulative research for several reasons. Firstly, because of the very recent introduction of day parole in corrections, previous research in this area was quite limited and, to our knowledge, no research had been directed specifically at day parole in Manitoba. Secondly, the disparities between countries

and provinces as to actual program would not permit us to embrace a common base of information. Certain provinces operate independently of the National Parole Service and, therefore, have developed their own unique programs. For example, Ontario and British Columbia have established their own parole boards under Sections 43, 151, and 152 of the Prisons and Reformatories Act.<sup>1</sup> Thirdly, it was determined that in order to conduct any evaluative, experimental research it would first be necessary to have the information provided by an exploratory study. In addition to identifying variables, clarifying concepts, and formulating hypotheses, an exploratory study can look at "what works" as well as, "what are the problems". The researchers hope that the data derived from the study will provide a solid information base which could influence or direct future planning, innovation and research as it relates to day parole in Manitoba.

#### SETTING AND SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Manitoba has four adult, male correctional institutions operated under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Government. These are located at or near Brandon, Dauphin, Headingley, and The Pas. Each of these institutions has a varying resident population whose maximum term of imprisonment normally cannot exceed two years less one day, with the exception of offenders held at the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor.<sup>2</sup> Affiliated with these institutions are several mobile correctional camps, colloquially referred to as "bush camps".

The researchers decided to restrict the setting of the study to the four main institutions already mentioned, recognizing that the overlap of day parole into the bush camps could be quite limited. The setting for the study within the city of Winnipeg was the Day Release Centre on Memorial Boulevard which is affiliated with the Headingley Correctional Institution and administered in conjunction with the Adult Detention Centre.

The potential respondents associated with each institution were chosen from three main categories, namely (1) institutional staff, (2) designated supervisor of day parolees, and (3) residents. The criteria used to establish which individuals were eligible for inclusion within the sample were the respondents' assumed experience with or possible knowledge of day parole. The following sub-categories were subsequently chosen for our sample:

1. Institutional Staff

- (a) senior administration
- (b) classification officers
- (c) inmate training personnel
- (d) correctional officers

2. Designated Supervisors

- (a) on day parole living away from the institution
- (b) on day parole living at the Day Release Centre

- (c) on day parole living at the institution
- (d) on temporary absence
- (e) residents denied day parole
- (f) new residents -- between 5-10 days in the institution

Further elaboration of these sub-categories will be presented in Chapter III.

#### ASSUMPTIONS

The researchers are prepared to make the following assumptions for their study:

- (a) the use of personal interviews with standardized interview schedules is seen as an adequate method of gathering data considering the exploratory nature of this study.
- (b) the respondents selected from the total population of staff and residents are considered to be the most knowledgeable individuals with respect to day parole within the setting and scope of the study detailed above.
- (c) the responses of all the respondents interviewed were taken to be true and valid and it is assumed that each answered all questions to the best of his knowledge and ability.
- (d) it is assumed that the individual interviewing technique of the interviewer will not bias the results of the study since briefing sessions were held to ensure as much consistency as possible in the approach of the interviewers.

#### LIMITATIONS

The study has the following general limitations which were taken into consideration in the problem-formulation stage of the research:

- (a) it will not be possible within this study to evaluate the success of day parole in relation to other rehabilitative programs.
- (b) it will not be possible within this study to assess economic advantages and disadvantages of day parole in relation to alternative programs.
- (c) it will not be possible to evaluate day parole in terms of whether the program is achieving anticipated objectives.
- (d) there will be no evaluation of community acceptance or attitude toward the day parole program.
- (e) it will not be possible to assess the adequacy of community resources in relation to the day parole program.

The following more specific limitations relate to the data collection phase of the study:

- (a) the sample includes only subjects that were available for the completion of the interview schedule. Certain respondents who were considered eligible could not coordinate their schedules with those of the researchers. This limitation became magnified because of the time restrictions imposed by field trips of a specific duration to each of the non-Headingley institutions.

- (b) the data were collected over a period of time from December, 1971 - February, 1972. There may be particular seasonal aspects of day parole that may differ from winter to summer months, which this study cannot take into account.
- (c) administrative and legislative changes introduced during the time of the study cannot adequately be taken into consideration and therefore, certain observations could quickly become outdated and obsolete.

#### METHOD OF GATHERING DATA

All the data for this study were obtained by means of personal interviews utilizing a standardized interview schedule. The actual study was preceded by a pilot study conducted at the Headingley setting. Representative respondents for the pilot study were chosen from all but two of the subcategories mentioned above. All interviews were recorded on standard cassette tapes and later transcribed. Upon completion of the pilot study, the interview schedule was revised and a final standardized interview schedule was prepared.

The actual study was conducted at the non-Headingley institutions during field trips in January and February, 1972. The researchers were assisted in the completion of the interviews at Headingley by nine Bachelor of Social Work students.

A limited amount of personal information was elicited from each of the respondents and was recorded on a data face sheet bearing in mind the need to maintain confidentiality.

## NATURE OF ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF DATA

The raw data based on all interviews including the Pilot Study were coded in terms of variations of responses to each question. These data were then separated in terms of subcategories and locations. The data are presented in the form of tables in Chapter IV, indicating frequency of responses to particular variables within each question or group of questions. Some data did not lend themselves to analysis or presentation in statistical form and are therefore presented in narrative form. Institutional forms and respondents' comments which are not contained in the data presented in Chapter IV, are included in Appendices V and VI respectively.

## DEFINITION OF TERMS

Following is a list of definitions relating to the terms used frequently throughout this study. Wherever possible, legislative or statutory definitions have been employed.

DAY PAROLE: "Parole, the terms and conditions of which require the inmate to whom it is granted to return to prison from time to time during the duration of such parole or to return to prison after a specified period."<sup>3</sup>

PAROLE: "Authority granted under this (Parole) Act to an inmate to be at large during his term of imprisonment."<sup>4</sup>

RESIDENT (INMATE): "A person who is under a sentence of imprisonment imposed pursuant to an Act of the Parliament of Canada or imposed for criminal contempt of court, but does not include a child within the meaning of the Juvenile Delinquents Act who is under sentence of imprisonment for an offence known as a delinquency."<sup>5</sup>

PAROLE SUPERVISOR: "A person charged with the guidance and supervision of a paroled inmate."<sup>6</sup>

DAY PAROLEE: A resident to whom day parole has been granted.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD: "A board consisting of not less than three and not more than nine members to be appointed by the Governor in Council to hold office during good behaviour for a period not exceeding ten years."<sup>7</sup>

NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE: Regional agents of the National Parole Board.

SUSPENSION OF DAY PAROLE: A situation whereby a resident's day parole is suspended pending a review of the situation by representatives of the National Parole Board. Normally suspension requires a resident to be detained in custody until a decision is made regarding further action with reference to his day parole.<sup>8</sup>

DAY PAROLE REVOKED: The termination of a day parole whereby the resident is returned to the correctional institution to serve the remainder of his sentence. This decision is made by the National Parole Board.<sup>9</sup>

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION: "Any building, correctional camp, rehabilitation camp, reformatory, forensic clinic, work site, gaol, or place for the reception and lawful custody of inmates."<sup>10</sup> For purposes of this study, correctional institution will be used to mean the facilities at Headingley, Brandon, Dauphin, and The Pas as well as the Day Release Centre. In addition, reference will be made, in the case of Headingley, to Annex B, referring to buildings outside the main institution.

DIRECTOR OF CORRECTIONS: "A person designated by the minister from among persons employed by the government under the minister for the purpose of this (Corrections) Act."<sup>11</sup>

SUPERINTENDENT: "A person in charge of a correctional institution, a detention home or reception centre."<sup>12</sup>

TEMPORARY ABSENCE: "Where in the opinion of an official designated by the Lieutenant Governor of the province in which a prisoner is confined in a place other than a penitentiary, it is necessary or desirable that the prisoner should be absent, with or without escort, for medical or humanitarian reasons or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner at any time during his period of imprisonment, the absences of the prisoner may be authorized from time to time by such official for a period not exceeding 15 days for humanitarian reasons or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner."<sup>13</sup>

TREATMENT: "A series of activities engaged in by staff and inmates and by citizens from the outside community for the purpose of enhancing the motivation and inclination of inmates to function as law-abiding persons."<sup>14</sup>

COMMUNITY TREATMENT: The treatment of the offender in the community "where the acceptance of a treatment relationship is more natural, where family and social relationships can be maintained, where resources can be effectively marshalled, and where the offender can productively discharge his responsibilities as a citizen. These responsibilities include supporting himself and family, as well as making reasonable reparation to the victim of his crime."<sup>15</sup>

FOOTNOTES

1. R. Ouimet, et al., Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969), p.336.
2. J.C. Martin, ed., The Canadian Criminal Code, Sections 134 and 526, (Toronto: Canada Law Book Limited, 1970), p. 469-70.
3. Parole Act and the Parole Regulations (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1970), p.1.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
6. Ibid.
7. Ibid.
8. Ibid., 5-6
9. Ibid., 6-7
10. The Corrections Act, Chapter C 230 (Winnipeg: Queen's Printer for the Province of Manitoba, January, 1971), p.1.
11. Ibid.
12. Ibid.
13. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1968-69, Section 37A, (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1968) p. 959.
14. R. Ouimet, op. cit., p. 316
15. Ibid., 277.

## Chapter II

### BACKGROUND

The purpose of this chapter is to provide an historical overview of the development and expansion of day parole programs within the whole field of corrections. As mentioned in Chapter I, the availability of pertinent literature is somewhat limited in this particular area. Within this chapter we will discuss the movement from the use of imprisonment to punish the offender toward a more treatment-oriented approach, and will take into account the growing trend towards community-based corrections. We will consider this movement as a continuum from maximum confinement to total freedom in the community. We will introduce day parole at a level on this continuum, and from the literature we will provide arguments that support the use of day parole as a legitimate treatment approach relatively close to the freedom end of the continuum.

The first evidence of prisons being used as agents of criminal reform can be seen in Europe at the beginning of the 19th century. Prior to this time, prisons were used primarily for those awaiting trial, and punishment was usually physical, that is, corporal or capital. Towards the end of the 18th century, public interest increased and the community began to clamor for improvements in the jail system, protesting that incarceration was the only humane alternative to earlier forms of punishment. This attitude paralleled that of the 19th century philosophers who argued that a criminal act was non-rational, and that the individual suffers from some disease, and therefore, cannot respond to punishment.

By the end of the 19th century, the trend in penal philosophy shifted from punishment to reformation of the individual, leading into the third major epoch emphasizing a treatment approach.<sup>1</sup>

Active prison reform in Europe was reflected by subsequent changes on the North American continent. Attempts were made in Europe to introduce innovations such as flexible sentencing, ticket of leave, or conditional release, but because of abuses, were not too successful.

Although the term "parole" was not used until 1846, the practice of conditional release had a long history in the United States. The military had used it to lighten the burden of maintaining captives, and to increase the number of soldiers available for action. Prior to the 18th and 19th centuries there had been isolated use of conditional release as well, for example, indenturing offenders to employers, and development of private, philanthropic organizations like the Pennsylvania Prison Society in 1776.<sup>2</sup>

One of the earliest parole systems to emphasize education and employment was introduced at the Elmira Reformatory in 1876; yet little thought was given to the offender's future adjustment into the community. Two years later the first probation law was established in Massachusetts as a legal device for alleviating the harshness of punishment and preventing the contamination of novices.

The development of parole in Canada began in the form of acts of clemency, and in 1898 the Ticket of Leave Act was legislated by Parliament. It was hoped that this act would promote a program of conditional liberation and would bridge the gap between the prisoner and the community. In 1905 the Remission Service was established to handle the Ticket of Leave Program.

In 1913 Senator Huber of Wisconsin stated that incarceration defeats the ends of humanity and deprives the family of the breadwinner. His influence resulted in legislation, known colloquially as "The Huber Law", which permits a judge sentencing an offender to a county jail for a misdemeanor, to authorize his release during normal working hours, to continue at his regular employment or to work at a job found for him by the county sheriff. The offender is required to return to jail at the end of the day's work.<sup>3</sup> Although other states enacted similar legislation after 1913, no well-developed programs were evidenced until the late 1950's.

Meanwhile, in Sweden during the 1930's the first official granting of work furloughs were divided into two distinct divisions: the special and the regular furlough. The special furlough allowed an inmate to visit a sick relative, attend a family member's funeral, or look for employment. The purpose of the regular furlough was to combat the negative consequences of incarceration by helping the inmate maintain ties with his family and the rest of the community. Twenty years later the French Justice Minister introduced work release, referred to as semi-liberte, for short term prisoners with the objective of reform and reassociation.<sup>4</sup>

The attitude of officials in Santa Clara County, California, was typical of most other states as to selection of inmates for work release. Only misdemeanants were considered for this privilege until 1957, at which time the state of California amended its work release law to include felons.<sup>5</sup> Community safety has continued to be a primary factor in selection, with certain classes of offenders excluded because of their potential danger.

The Prisoner's Rehabilitation Act, legislated by the United States Congress in 1965 permits the extension of work release beyond employment, to encompass visits and training in the community. This legislation also gave impetus to community-orientation for corrections and to provision of halfway facilities designed to bridge the gap between prison and the free community.<sup>6</sup>

According to research undertaken by Elmer Johnson in 1970, the United States has implemented about twenty-eight work release programs. It was learned that the organizational structure, authorization, stage of development, extension of programs, and selection of inmates varied from program to program. "The selection of work-releases can be initiated in three general ways. (1) The inmate can propose the possibility at the time of sentencing or after he has begun serving his sentence. (2) The sentencing judge can suggest the possibility to the offender or include a recommendation for work release in the sentence. (3) A member of the prison staff may initiate the idea."<sup>7</sup>

Johnson states that finding jobs for inmates is an important aspect of the program. The inmate may resume the job he had before imprisonment, he may be self-employed, a friend or family member may offer him a job, or the correctional institution may locate work for him.

One of the more familiar of the American work release programs is located in North Carolina. A study of its program by Cooper in 1970 revealed that due to the great demand for unskilled labor in that state, employment was easily obtained for inmates. From answered questionnaires Cooper ascertained that selection of work release participants was relatively conservative; basically responsible individuals with a high possibility of success were chosen for the program. North Carolina has

also endorsed legislation granting authority to the parole board as well as to the courts to recommend work release for sentences under five years.

Although Canada had no formal work release legislation until 1967, prisoners were released on occasion during the Second World War to join the Armed Forces or to work in industry pertinent to the war. The post war era saw considerable development in the social training and education in institutions, gradual release, probation and parole all began to gain community recognition. It was recognized that the period following release was crucial, and that the prison program should be a preparation for this release. The Fauteux Committee, established in 1953, emphasized the need for implementation of alternatives to imprisonment such as increased use of probation, requiring more and more public participation and support in corrections. In 1959 the National Parole Board was established to replace the Remissions Service.

The first National Parole Board, consisting of five members under the auspices of the Federal Solicitor-General's department, paved the way for a gradual "step-up" in the use of parole in Canada. By 1969 the Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (Ouimet Report) was willing to endorse fully the increased use of parole based on the accomplishments of the National Parole Board during the previous ten years. The Ouimet Report emphasized parole as a "treatment oriented correctional measure" and recognized parole as "a logical step in the total correctional process ... designed particularly to assist the offender's reintegration into the community as a contributing and law-abiding citizen."<sup>8</sup>

1969 was a further landmark in the history of the National Parole Board as the membership was increased to nine and authority was given to this board to begin parole hearings within individual institutions.

The amended Parole Act of 1969 has other important implications for this study. Under Section 2(b), the Act for the first time refers specifically to "day parole". In its annual review of 1969, the National Parole Board referred to day parole "as a parole that requires the inmate to return to prison from time to time, during the parole, such as each night, or to return to prison after a specified period. Granted for special rehabilitation, it allows an inmate to support his family and take full time training."<sup>9</sup> The Board continued to retain full and only authority for granting of day parole as well as regular parole.

Day parole sanctioned by the National Parole Board prior to 1969 was referred to as temporary parole but was only used to a limited extent. Although total control was retained over the federal penitentiaries by the National Parole Board, by 1969 several provinces had already passed legislation which permitted some form of day parole within their provincial legislation. The Manitoba Corrections Act of 1966<sup>10</sup>, closely followed by the Corrections Act of Saskatchewan in July, 1967<sup>11</sup>, paved the way for the development of work release programs in these provinces.

Only Saskatchewan took advantage of this legislation based on their definition of a "work training" program with every person serving a sentence at a correctional institution eligible to participate. Although employment and education were emphasized, provisions of the act authorized the Minister of Corrections to extend the privileges to other programs deemed advisable. Not unlike the Huber Law of 1913, the administrators in Saskatchewan began to cooperate with employers in the control of the participants' earnings.<sup>12</sup> As with parole, the emphasis on supervision

was continued.

A more recent innovation has been the Temporary Absence Program (TAP) in Ontario based on legislation of August, 1969. The Ontario program recognizes three types of temporary absence: (1) a full time temporary absence of from one to fifteen days for humanitarian reasons. (2) a leave of absence for medical attention, and (3) a series of daily absences for academic or vocational training and/or for employment.

The Ontario Program is based on the following philosophy:

It is the firm conviction of those associated with the program that if a man can handle the responsibility and the trust placed in him by his spending part of each day, or several days, in the community, then he will be a better candidate for parole and will be better equipped to assume the full responsibilities which his eventual total freedom will entail.<sup>13</sup>

The objectives of the Ontario TAP relate to the following general areas: (1) to offset the ill-effects and the harm of isolation, (2) to save economically, as it avoids the waste of human resources and reduces institutional costs.<sup>14</sup> Although the Ontario TAP does not outline specific eligibility criteria they do advertise factors which could harm an applicant's chances for consideration. These are crimes of violence, brutality or arson; habitual use or traffic in controlled drugs; a history of alcoholism; serious sexual offences; and a previous escape record. In spite of these factors, they do indicate that any inmate may make application for a temporary absence.<sup>15</sup>

As mentioned previously, although Manitoba does have the necessary legislation to establish its own day parole and work release program, these areas continue to be administered by the National Parole Board. The National Parole Service based in Winnipeg and Brandon processes all

applications for day parole and submits their reports to Ottawa for a decision. Recent policy changes permit all residents to submit their application to the National Parole Board either through the institutional administration or directly to the National Parole Service. (A study of the Day Parole program at the federal level undertaken by Miss W. Kennedy, under the direction of the National Parole Board, revealed that any inmate, except those requiring approval of the Governor in Council, is eligible for day parole at any time during his sentence.) After a day parole is granted, the National Parole Service retains the final authority and is able to revoke a day parole if this is thought necessary. In a recent publication prepared to provide information for judges, magistrates, and police, the National Parole Board described day parole as a rehabilitative release granted "to allow an inmate to attend school, to continue in a job where it would be beneficial to his career and his dependents, to take a job where the occupation is seasonal, or to take training not available in the institution. The inmate leaves the institution during the day and returns, though not necessarily each evening. The granting of day parole and the length of absence from the institution depend on a number of factors, such as the distance of the institution from the community, the transportation available and naturally enough the inmate himself."<sup>16</sup>

In Manitoba the Director of Corrections has retained authority over the granting of temporary absences for periods up to fifteen days duration for "humanitarian reasons or to assist in the rehabilitation of the prisoner."<sup>17</sup> According to this definition day parole and temporary absence have some overlapping objectives depending on the appropriate authority's interpretation of rehabilitation and humanitarian reasons. The question remains at this point as to whether there are two distinct programs operating at the male adult provincial institutions in Manitoba, and if so what is the nature of these programs. Since the available literature does not provide the answers to these questions, it is hoped that this exploratory study will clarify the issue.

FOOTNOTES

1. R.R. Korn and L.W. McCorkle, Criminology and Penology (New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1959), p. 411.
2. Ibid.
3. J.A. MacDonald, "Towards Work Release Legislation in Canada," The Canadian Journal of Corrections (Vol.X, March, 1967), p.506.
4. S.Grupp, "Work Release for Short-Term Offenders in France and the United States," The Canadian Journal of Corrections (Vol. X, July, 1960), p. 491.
5. A. Rudoff, et al., "Evaluating Work Furlough," Federal Probation (March, 1971), p. 35.
6. J.A. MacDonald, op. cit., p. 509.
7. E.H. Johnson, "Report on an Innovation - State Work-Release Program," Journal of Crime and Delinquency (Vol. XVI, October, 1970),p. 421.
8. R. Ouimet, et al., Report of the Canadian Committee on Corrections (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969), p. 330.
9. National Parole Board, Annual Review 1969-70 (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969), p. 4.
10. R. Slough, "Manitoba", The Canadian Journal of Corrections (Vol. XII, October, 1970), p.414.
11. J.A. MacDonald, op. cit., p. 509.
12. Ibid.
13. Ontario Department of Correctional Services, The Temporary Absence Program, (Toronto: MacDonald-Downie Limited), (Printed Handout) p.9.
14. Ibid.
15. Ibid.,10
16. National Parole Board, An Outline of Canada's Parole System for Judges, Magistrates and the Police (Ottawa: Queen's Printer),p.8.
17. Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1968-69, Section 37A (Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1969), p. 959.

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD

This chapter includes a detailed description of: (1) the sources of data or potential respondents, (2) the preliminary interview schedule and general methodological procedures, (3) the pilot study and subsequent changes, (4) the sample selection, and (5) the method of data presentation and analysis.

### SOURCES OF DATA

The potential respondents chosen prior to our pilot study are listed in Chapter I, page 5. The following elaboration of each of the sub-categories listed is based on our knowledge and information about these respondents at the problem-formulative stage of the study.

#### 1. Institutional Staff

- (a) Senior Administration were seen as being officials within the institution who had responsibilities of employee supervision or training, touching on the day parole and temporary absence programs.
- (b) Classification Officers were seen as those individuals responsible for the initial and complete classification of residents during which the first treatment plans are made. They are responsible for making recommendations for full and day parole; granting temporary leaves of absence, and the counselling of residents.

(c) Inmate Training Personnel are responsible for all job placements within the institution. They interview residents, taking into account their needs around living location, schooling, and job changes. They are also expected to make recommendations and prepare performance reports as residents apply for full and day parole.

(d) Correctional Officers were seen as potential respondents in view of their close involvement with residents on a day to day basis.

## 2. Designated Supervisors

At this stage of the research, the category of designated supervisor was assumed to include only the National Parole Service which was thought to be responsible for the initial processing of day parole applications, documentation, appraisal, and recommendations regarding the application, as well as supervision and treatment of day parolees.

## 3. Residents

### (a) On Day Parole Living Away From The Institution.

These individuals have been granted day parole and are living in the community in such residences as half-way houses, family homes, boarding homes or other approved accommodation. These day parolees are required to periodically report to a designated institution as specified by their supervisor.

- (b) On Day Parole Living At The Day Release Centre. Day parolees here are either employed or seeking employment, and/or attending educational institutions in the community. They are required to return to the day release centre each evening or as scheduled by their supervisor.
- (c) On Day Parole Living At The Institution. These individuals would be required to return daily to the institution upon completion of their outside activities.
- (d) On Temporary Absence. Those residents granted a temporary absence with their release sanctioned by the provincial correctional authorities.
- (e) Residents Denied Day Parole. Those residents who applied for but were not granted a day parole by the National Parole Board.
- (f) New Residents. Those residents who have been in the institution under sentence, for between five and ten days.

THE PRELIMINARY INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND GENERAL METHODOLOGICAL  
PROCEDURES

The eight questions in Chapter I, page 3 relating to general areas of interest were translated into a preliminary interview schedule,

contained in Appendix II.

Part A of the initial interview schedule consisted of three questions designed to elicit the respondents' understanding of the day parole program. Question #3 in this section sought to determine any perceived distinction between two similar programs, day parole and temporary absence.

Part B consisted of three questions aimed at finding out the nature of the factors, both explicit and implicit, that make an individual eligible or ineligible to be accepted for day parole.

Part C dealt with the selection and assessment process. Question #7 asked about the actual procedure of applying for day parole. Question #8 sought to learn the degree of thoroughness involved in checking into the details of the resident's application while question #9 determined the length of time involved between making application and receiving a decision. Question #10 was actually two separate questions. Question #10(a) was addressed to staff and supervisors and attempted to define their particular function in the selection and assessment process. Question #10 (b) was asked of residents only in an attempt to determine the uniformity of the selection and assessment process.

Part D was an inquiry into the documentation required by the day parole program. Question #11 was again two separate questions. The separation was based on the assumed difference of familiarity with documentation between staff and supervisors on the one hand, and residents on the other.

Part E was concerned with the area of supervision. Question #13 dealt with the rules and conditions under which a day parolee is required to live. Questions #15 and 16 sought to determine the nature and extent of counselling that is made available to day parolees. Question #14(a) was asked of staff and supervisors to learn of their particular function in terms of supervision and question #14(b), asked of residents, attempted to determine their awareness of supervision.

Part F consisted of two questions to determine the nature and adequacy of the staffing situations at the institutions as it related to the day parole program.

Part G was two questions to determine the nature and adequacy of the facilities being used to operate the day parole program.

Similarly, Part H consisted of two questions to determine the nature and adequacy of the financial arrangements with respect to the individual day parolees.

A final question, #24, was included to serve as an opportunity for respondents to bring up any area about day parole which they might feel to be important, but which had not been discussed to this point in the interview.

The preliminary interview schedule in Appendix II is preceded by a tentative data face sheet. This face sheet was prepared to identify each respondent according to the applicable subcategories and locations. A number of demographic variables were also elicited from each respondent and were recorded on the face sheet. It should be noted that to preserve anonymity and confidentiality, the face sheet does not identify the respondent by name.

### THE PILOT STUDY AND SUBSEQUENT CHANGES

The pilot study was conducted in the Winnipeg-Headingley area by the five researchers. Fifteen representative respondents were chosen from each of the subcategories listed above with two exceptions: a resident on day parole living at the institution, for which no respondents were available at this time, and a resident denied day parole. Five respondents were selected from among the residents at the Day Release Centre so that each member of the research group was able to interview one respondent from a common category.

The recorded data from the tentative interview schedule were later transcribed and reviewed. The various responses from each question and area of interest were listed and then grouped under a number of general headings. For example, responses to the first two questions, dealing with the purpose of the day parole program, were grouped under such general headings as: financial, education, family rehabilitation, and negative statements towards the correctional system.

The information gleaned from the pilot study led to some modification of the preliminary interview schedule, both in terms of format and content, and to a change in the designation of respondent categories. The instrument was modified in terms of format in that general headings of types of responses were listed in each area of interest with a number of examples of typical responses under each heading. (See final interview schedule in Appendix III). This enabled the interviewer to simply check or underline many of the common responses thereby eliminating the necessity of recording and transcribing each interview. It was felt that recording was now

optional and dependent upon the preference of the individual interviewer and respondent. The content of the interview schedule was changed in that a question was added in Part E, in the area of "supervision" in an attempt to determine the sanctions available in the enforcement of the conditions of day parole. (See question #14).

It was recognized that residents who had been on day parole but whose day parole had been revoked had not been included as potential respondents in the pre-test. It was decided to add this group of individuals as a subcategory. Even though there were no respondents available during the pilot study, in the category of "resident on day parole living at the institution", it was decided to retain this category since it was expected that it would be applicable in the institutions other than Headingley. In addition, the category of "supervisor" was changed to "National Parole Service" and included as a subcategory under "staff". At the same time, the subcategories of "inmate training" and "classification" were combined to form the subcategory of "treatment". During the pilot study it was learned that there were several staff members at Headingley known as counsellors. It was decided to add this group as a subcategory and to include in it, the clergy at the institution.

Following the pilot study the preliminary face sheet was slightly modified and is included with the final interview schedule in Appendix III. The following questions were added to the section dealing with Residents only: "Date Day Parole Granted," "How Often Reports," and whether "Previously Employed Here". In the section dealing with the identification of staff, the subcategory of Counsellors was added.

### THE SAMPLE SELECTION

The sources of data for this study were all of the potential respondents located at, or associated with, the four provincial correctional institutions, and the Day Release Centre, which would fall into any one of the predetermined categories.

In selecting the actual respondents for the study it was decided to interview all of the potential respondents in each category with the exception of the subcategory of "correctional officer." This exception was due to the large number of potential respondents, particularly at the Headingley Institution. The correctional officers located at Brandon, Dauphin and The Pas who worked at a permanent night shift, that is 12-8 A.M., were eliminated from the sample because it was assumed that their contact with the day parole program would be minimal. With respect to the Headingley Institution, a listing of the names of all correctional officers was obtained. The researchers then determined which officers would likely have little or no contact with either the day parole program or with residents participating in or applying for the program. The resulting list was further broken down by assigning the names into three groups by their number of years experience in corrections, specifically 1-3 years, 3-5 years, and more than 5 years. A random sample of 7 respondents was then selected from each of the three groups of names for inclusion in the study.

The following figures are presented to illustrate the number of respondents in each subcategory that were actually interviewed as compared to both the number of potential respondents and the number selected for inclusion in the sample.

Figure 1  
Actual Number of Respondents Interviewed  
In The Headingley Area In  
Comparison To The Number of Respondents  
Selected from the Total Potential Population .

	Potential	Selected	Actual
Day Parolees	41	29	24
Temporary Absence	4	4	3
New Residents	17	17	14
Day Parole Revoked	8	8	5
Day Parole Denied	22	10	10
Counsellors	8	8	5
Senior Administration	4	3	2
National Parole Service	7	5	5
Treatment	11	11	6
Correctional Officers	40	21	17
Total	162	116	91

Figure 2

Actual Number Of Respondents Interviewed  
In The Non-Headingley Area, i.e.  
Brandon, Dauphin, and The Pas, In  
Comparison To The Number of Respondents  
Selected From The Total Potential Population,

	Potential	Selected	Actual
Day Parolees	14	13	13
Temporary Absence	6	6	6
New Residents	7	7	5
Day Parole Revoked	5	4	4
Day Parole Denied	3	3	3
Counsellors	0	0	0
Senior Administration	4	4	3
National Parole Serv.	4	4	4
Treatment	5	5	5
Correctional Officer	36	26	23
Total	84	72	66

#### METHOD OF DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Each researcher followed the standardized method of recording data both for the face sheet and interview schedule. Specific information given by respondents to demographic questions on the face sheet were taken to be true and valid and was recorded as such. There was no effort made by the researchers to confirm this information by checking institutional records except in isolated instances where the respondents had forgotten a specific date or name. The demographic variables were

summarized and are presented in Chapter IV. These variables are amendable to analysis in terms of the total data collected, but will not be presented in this form because of specific time limitations mentioned in Chapter I.

The recorded raw data for each respondent were available either as a specific variable identified (underlined or checked in the interview schedules) or as a newly written variable which had not been identified previously. Additional comments or statements were also written in the blank spaces provided. Following the final interviews all data sheets were segregated according to subcategories of respondents, and locations of affiliation.

At this point it was found necessary to include the subcategory of day parolees living in outside accomodation, because of the small number of actual respondents interviewed, with the total subcategory of day parolees. As a result the analysis of the data were based on five subcategories in each larger category of Residents and Staff, and on four specific locations.

A method of coding individual data sheets was devised which also took into account additional written-in variables. As much as possible these written-in variables were identified with a major sub-heading listed under each series of questions. If however, a written variable was not amenable to inclusion it was listed separately as "other". The data for each respondent was then coded in terms of responses to each major subdivision of variables regardless of the number of variables identified within each.

The data from individual respondents' data sheets were then accumulated in terms of subcategories or applicable locations. The following chart was prepared to facilitate a better understanding of this process. The actual data from the subcategory of day parolees, for Part A, questions #1, and 2 is presented below:

Figure 3  
Sample of Raw Data From Question #1  
And 2, Day Parole Objectives,

Total	Head.	Brandon	Dauphin	The Pas	
28	15	7	5	1	(a) Financial
12	4	5	3	0 *	(b) Education
11	8	2	0	1	(c) Family
22	15	4	2	1	(d) Rehabilitation
14	10	2	2	0	(e) Negative Statements
0	0	0	0	0	(f) Other
87	52	20	12	3	TOTAL
1	1	0	0	0	No response to any part
37	24	7	5	1	Number of Respondents

The nature of the data presented above is of the form which permits statistical calculations related to a frequency of responses and ratios of responses expressed in percentages. Furthermore, it permits a statement regarding central tendency of the values and more specifically the modal point of the values. The mode is generally defined as "the score that occurs with greatest frequency."<sup>1</sup> Thus, the above data for day parolee would illustrate their modal response to questions #1 and 2 expressed in terms of financial factors. The frequency of responses under (d) reha-

bilitation, runs a close second indicating a nearly bimodal distribution.

The data presented in Chapter IV were based on these raw data and on the measure of central tendency or modal response by day parolees for each set of questions. There are two basic types of tables in which the data is expressed in terms of percentages. Wherever possible, an initial table is utilized which permits an illustration of comparative frequencies of responses by subcategories of respondents and by locations. Consequently, Table 11, page 64, is based on the modal response of day parolees, that is, financial factors of day parole objectives as compared to all other subcategories by individual locations. The percentages recorded in this table opposite "Day Parolee" are calculated from the raw data presented above. Therefore, the 28 responses listed for "financial" out of a total of 87 was shown as  $28/87 \times 100 = 32.3\%$  or the 15 responses for financial at Headingley out of a total of 52 was shown as  $15/52 \times 100 = 28.8\%$ . Table II does not necessarily express the modal response for all other subcategories of respondents, although several follow the trend of the day parolees.

As a rule, a second table followed the larger table discussed above. For example, Table 11(a), page 65 was utilized to express data from questions #1 and 2 but in a more compact form. This table permits comparison in percentages by larger categories and dichotomized location. Therefore, in Table 11(a) the reader can compare the total response by residents at Headingley to those at Non-Headingley locations as well as comparison between residents and staff.

Alternatively, data which do not lend themselves to numerical calculation are expressed in a narrative form, for example, question #20 regarding description of facilities. Also Table 1 was prepared to illustrate the actual number of respondents by subcategory who did answer any part of each grouping of questions. This data permits the researchers to comment on the knowledge or experience of the respondents to specific areas of the day parole program.

All data presented in Chapter IV are based on recorded data from the original interview schedules and face sheets.

FOOTNOTES

1. C. Selltiz, et al., Research Methods in Social Relations,  
(New York: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, 1951), p. 411.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

This chapter will be composed of three sections: (1) introduction, (2) demographic characteristics of sample, and (3) presentation, analysis and interpretation of data.

#### INTRODUCTION

The completed interview schedules were reviewed and coded by the researchers in terms of subcategories and location. The frequency of response with which the variables listed under each question were mentioned was determined and expressed as a percentage. The data presented in tabular form represent, unless otherwise specified, the relative frequency of response by each subcategory to the modal response of Day Parolees. In most cases the data were further presented in terms of category and dichotomized location in an attempt to illustrate possible variation between the primarily urban setting, (Headingley and the Day Release Centre) and the largely rural settings, (Brandon, Dauphin, and The Pas); as well as to present the responses of the residents as opposed to those of the staff. As an indication of the many ways in which the data can be presented, a series of tables have been prepared and included in Appendix IV, indicating the frequency of response to each major area of variables listed under questions #1 and 2, relating to day parole objectives.

#### DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SAMPLE

The following information was obtained from the face sheets.

It was determined that the average age of the resident sample was 27.8 years. However, 64.2% of the residents were between the ages of 18 - 25 years. The average age of the staff respondents was 39.3 years.

Level of education was divided into elementary (grades 1 - 6), junior high (grades 7 - 9), senior high (grades 10 - 12), and post-secondary. All respondents in the staff category had more than elementary education: 31.9% junior high, 44.9% senior high, and 23.2% had some post-secondary education. The respondents in the sub-category of correctional officers were evenly distributed between junior and senior high with 20 officers in each grouping. The resident respondents had the following levels of education: 20.0% elementary, 31.8% junior high, 45.9% senior high, and 2.6% post-secondary.

The majority of the staff responding, that is, 89.4% were married, with 5 single respondents, 1 separated, and 1 divorced. On the other hand, the majority of residents interviewed were single. Of the 70 residents responding, 40 were single, 12 were married, 9 had been living common-law, 4 were separated, 4 were divorced, and 1 was widowed.

With respect to staff respondents, the length of employment in the field of corrections and the length of time in their present position

varied among subcategories and institutions. The average length of employment in the field, of correctional officers, was 10.45 years, with an average of 6.08 years in the position of correctional officer. The respondents in the remaining subcategories of staff had experience ranging from a few months to 27 years. It is noted that 63.0% have worked in the field for less than four years and that 96.3% had been in their present position less than four years.

The average length of sentence of residents responding was 9.8 months, with the subcategory of new residents having the shortest length of sentence, 6.5 months, and the respondents in the subcategory of day parole denied having the longest average sentence, 12.4 months. The average length of sentence in the subcategory of day parolee was 10.4 months.

The face sheet data indicated that the percentage of residents possessing a prior criminal record was 88.5%, with 65.9% having been previously incarcerated. It was noted that 32.9% of the residents responding had been granted a previous full parole while 23.0% had been granted a previous day parole. With respect to the respondents in the subcategory of day parolee, 86.5% indicated a prior criminal record, 56.8% had been previously incarcerated, 27.0% had previously been on regular parole, and 13.5% had been granted a previous day parole.

The length of time from the date day parole was granted until the expiry date of the sentence for day parolees varied from two weeks to eight months. One such respondent was serving an indefinite sentence. At Dauphin and Headingley the time left to expiry date averaged 4.2 months, at Brandon 6.4 months, and 5 months at The Pas.

The present status of the day parolees responding included 51.4% employed, 16.6% attending educational institutions, 6.6% taking vocational training, and 13.3% looking for work .

#### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 1 presented below is used to illustrate the number of respondents from each subcategory who responded to individual questions or groups of questions in the interview schedule. The subcategories and locations are represented throughout this study by the use of initials according to the following key:

<u>Subcategories</u>	<u>Locations</u>
D.P. - day parole	Head. - Headingley
T.A. - temporary absence	BDN. - Brandon
N.R. - new residents	DPHN. - Dauphin
Rev. - revoked	T.Pas - The Pas
Den. - denied	Non-Head. - Non - Headingley
Couns. - counsellors	
S.A. - senior administration	
N.P.S. - National Parole Service	
Treat. - treatment	
C.O. - correctional officer	

TABLE 1

Number of Respondents Responding, By Subcategory, By Question.

	Total For All Subcat.	D.P.	T.A.	N.R.	REV.	DEN.	COUNS.	S.A.	N.P.S.	TREAT.	C.O.
Total Possible Respondents	157	37	9	19	9	13	5	5	9	11	40
Question #1,2	146	36	8	13	9	11	5	5	9	11	39
3	123	25	7	8	7	11	5	5	9	11	35
4,5,6	147	35	9	10	7	11	5	5	9	11	39
7	127	34	5	9	9	13	5	3	9	11	29
8	110	27	6	8	7	7	5	5	9	10	26
9	131	30	5	10	9	13	5	5	9	10	35
10(a)	57	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	9	11	28
10(b)	65	34	4	7	8	12	-	-	-	-	-
11(a)(b),12	130	34	6	10	8	13	4	5	9	10	31
13	142	35	6	13	9	13	5	5	9	10	37
15(a)	53	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	7	10	29
15(b)	53	28	2	8	5	10	-	-	-	-	-
16, 17	132	38	5	10	7	7	5	5	9	11	38
18	124	31	4	8	8	9	5	5	7	9	38
19	109	33	4	6	7	6	4	5	7	10	33
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	110	29	4	7	6	4	4	4	8	10	34
22	131	35	3	9	9	12	5	5	9	10	34
23	59	20	3	2	6	1	2	2	5	5	13
24	64	15	1	2	4	6	4	4	5	4	19
*Total Possible Resp.	142	31	8	18	9	13	4	4	8	9	38
14	110	24	5	12	9	10	3	3	6	8	30

\* Question #14 was added to the interview schedule following the completion of the Pilot Study.

PART A. Day Parole Objectives

Interview Questions #1 and 2.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE 11

Percentage of Responses Designating Finances as Day Parole Objective, by Subcategory, by Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	32.2	28.8	35.0	41.7	33.3
T.A.	35.7	40.0	20.0	50.0	-
N.R.	34.8	27.3	66.7	33.3	33.3
REV.	35.0	33.3	33.3	50.0	-
DEN.	31.0	33.3	20.0	33.3	-
COUNS.	20.0	20.0	-	-	-
S.A.	25.0	14.3	33.3	-	33.3
N.P.S.	25.0	20.0	30.0	-	-
TREAT.	26.8	27.3	22.2	28.6	33.3
C.O.	24.2	21.6	33.3	21.7	23.6

The subcategories of temporary absence (35.7%), revoked (35.0%), and denied (31.0%) also indicated finances as the modal response to questions regarding day parole objectives. All other subcategories

indicated rehabilitative factors as their modal responses. (Refer to Table III below.)

TABLE 11 (a)

Percentage of Responses Designating Finances as Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	32.9	30.7	35.5
STAFF	24.7	22.1	27.1

It is noted from this table that residents in both locations responded more frequently to finances as day parole objective than did staff. The percentage of responses in both categories at Non-Headingley location was also somewhat greater than those for Headingley

TABLE III

Percentage of Responses Designating Rehabilitation as Day Parole Objectives by Subcategory, by Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	25.3	28.8	20.0	16.7	33.3
T.A.	28.6	40.0	20.0	25.0	-
N.R.	43.4	54.5	33.3	33.3	33.3
REV.	30.0	25.0	33.3	50.0	-
DEN.	27.6	23.8	40.0	33.3	-
COUNS.	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
S.A.	31.3	28.6	33.3	-	33.3
N.P.S.	40.0	50.0	30.0	-	-
TREAT.	26.8	27.3	22.2	28.6	33.3
C.O.	34.7	32.4	33.3	34.8	41.2

All the subcategories of staff, that is, counsellors (50.0%), senior administration (31.3%), National Parole Service (40.0%), treatment (26.8%), and correctional officers (34.7%), designated rehabilitation as their modal objective of day parole. New residents (43.4%) was the only subcategory of residents to respond similarly.

TABLE 111 (a)

Percentage of Responses Designating Rehabilitation As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	28.9	35.6	26.4
STAFF	34.1	34.9	33.3

Overall, the staff had a higher percentage of responses than the residents, although at Headingley there is little variation. Within categories, staff responses showed little variation as to location while the percentage of responses of residents at Headingley was notably higher than at Non-Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

The most notable feature of the above tables was the residents' preference for finances as opposed to the staff preference for rehabilitation. There may be several contributing factors to this difference of perspective. The residents will have concern about financial security, about future employment or about supporting their families during incarceration.

or immediately thereafter. The residents may not regard the employment aspect of day parole as rehabilitative, but primarily as a means of gaining immediate satisfaction of their needs. On the other hand, the staff, although recognizing the financial advantages of employment, would see the day parole program as having long-range rehabilitative potential. They pointed out the idea of a gradual return to society, the learning of personal responsibility, and development of regular habits of work and school attendance.

The noted preference of new residents for rehabilitation over finances could be attributed to the usual emphasis by the authorities in the courts and the institutional orientation programs to the need for rehabilitation.

The variations according to location noted from Table 11(a) could be a reflection of the rural community's attitude toward productive employment for all its citizens. This could also contribute to the lesser emphasis on rehabilitation in Non-Headingley institutions noted from Table 111 (a). It was noted that there were fewer treatment staff in the Non-Headingley institutions to emphasize rehabilitation. Another factor, however, may be the type of facilities used for the functioning of the program, that is, the Day Release Centre as compared to the Non-Headingley institutional facilities. (See Part S below dealing with facilities). The overall atmosphere at the Day Release Centre might be more conducive to rehabilitation than the more restrictive conditions in the Non-Headingley locations.

PART B. Differences Between Day Parole and Temporary Absence

Interview Question #3.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE IV

Percentage of Responses Indicating That Duration Is A Difference Between Day Parole and Temporary Absence, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	52.9	57.1	50.0	44.4	-
T.A.	33.3	-	-	100.0	-
N.R.	70.0	75.0	50.0	100.0	-
REV.	42.9	30.0	66.7	100.0	-
DEN.	43.8	54.5	33.3	-	-
COUNS.	45.5	45.5	-	-	-
S.A.	30.8	20.0	40.0	-	33.3
N.P.S.	36.8	40.0	33.3	-	-
TREAT.	40.7	46.2	40.0	33.3	33.3
C.O.	45.1	50.0	37.5	50.0	20.0

In discussing the difference between the day parole program and temporary absence programs, day parolees most frequently mentioned differing duration (52.9%). In addition to day parolees, the modal response for new residents (70.0%), denied (43.8%), counsellors (45.5%), treatment (40.7%), correctional officers (45.1%), and revoked (42.9%) was also in terms of duration. The subcategory of temporary absence (33.3%) responded with equal frequency in terms of both duration and

function of the two programs while the subcategory of National Parole Service (36.8%) responded with equal frequency in terms of both duration and source of authorization for each program. Senior Administration responded most frequently in terms of authorization, that is, 38.5%.

TABLE IV (a)

Percentage of Responses Indicating That Duration Is A Difference Between Day Parole and Temporary Absence, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	45.5	47.9	41.4
STAFF	41.3	46.8	37.5

It is noted that at Headingley both residents and staff responded more frequently in terms of duration than they did at the Non-Headingley locations. There was also a noted difference between the residents (41.4%) and the staff (37.5%) at the Non-Headingley locations.

Interpretation of Data

As a rule when respondents referred to "duration differs" as shown in our interview schedule, they were referring more specifically to temporary absence as related to short-term activities, for example, funerals, weekend and Christmas absences, and day parole in relation to longer-range goals. The generally high percentage of responses to these variables indicates that this basic difference between the two programs is also the most obvious.

It is interesting to note however, that 41.4% of all residents

and 9.7% of all staff declined to answer this question. (Refer to Table 1 for details regarding subcategories). This high rate of no responses indicates a definite lack of knowledge on the part of the residents as to the differences between the two programs.

The variations in Table IV(a) of both categories between locations may represent a more extensive use of temporary absence at the Non-Headingley locations, beyond the usual short-term activities. An example of this could be the use of temporary absence at Dauphin and The Pas for the purpose of employment where the job requires minimal training and yet must be filled immediately.

PART C. Day Parole Eligibility Criteria

Questions #4, 5, and 6.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE V

Percentage of Responses Designating Attitude of Resident as Eligibility Criterion for Day Parole, by Subcategory, by Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	35.0	33.9	41.7	42.9	-
T.A.	38.5	28.6	33.3	66.7	-
N.R.	41.4	41.2	50.0	28.6	100.0
REV.	31.3	25.0	50.0	25.0	-
DEN.	42.9	40.0	40.0	100.0	-
COUNS.	25.0	25.0	-	-	-
S.A.	35.7	33.3	40.0	-	33.3
N.P.S.	28.0	30.8	25.0	-	-
TREAT.	24.2	17.6	33.3	25.0	50.0
C.O.	31.8	37.5	29.4	21.0	35.3

Attitude was given as the modal response by all subcategories except National Parole Service and treatment whose modal response was type of crime and record; 32% and 30.3% respectively. Senior administration and revoked responded as frequently to type of crime and record as to attitude of resident. The counsellors responded with equal frequency to three different factors: attitude of resident, employment and education, and type of crime and record, all 25%.

TABLE V (a)  
Percentage of Responses Designating Attitude Of Resident  
As Eligibility Criterion For Day Parole, By Category, By  
Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	37.1	34.9	41.5
STAFF	29.5	29.8	29.2

Table V(a) reveals that the residents at the Non-Headingley locations referred to attitudinal factors more frequently than those at Headingley. The frequency of response for staff remained virtually the same at both locations. Overall, residents responded more frequently to this variable than did staff, 37.1% and 29.5% respectively.

Interpretation of Data

The high percentage of responses by all residents to attitudinal factors points out their particular bias in terms of qualifying for day parole. Variables such as involvement in institutional programs,

involvement in A.A., personal counselling, behaviour, likeability, and favoritism were all mentioned with some regularity. This could be a reflection of the general emphasis in correctional institutions of proper attitude and behaviour as related to rewards and privileges. The similar responses by counsellors, senior administration, and correctional officers support this statement.

The emphasis by treatment and National Parole Service on crime and record may reflect their particular responsibility in recommending an applicant for day parole. They are accountable to the community and therefore are concerned about the potential risk involved in releasing an offender and the attitude of the community towards certain types of offenders, for example, violent or sexual offenders.

The high frequency of responses by Non-Headingley residents to attitude may be due to the fact that more interaction between the residents and staff is possible in the smaller institutions. This would enable the staff to bring a higher degree of subjectivity into their recommendations.

PART D. Selection And Assessment Process

Interview Question #7.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE VI

Percentage of Responses Designating Formal Interviews as Part of the Selection and Assessment Process for Day Parole, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	47.3	43.3	50.0	55.6	50.0
T.A.	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	-
N.R.	18.2	-	-	50.0	-
REV.	41.2	33.3	50.0	50.0	-
DEN.	30.0	28.6	50.0	-	-
COUNS.	33.3	33.3	-	-	-
S.A.	40.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
N.P.S.	47.1	50.0	44.4	-	-
TREAT.	39.1	35.7	33.3	40.0	100.0
C.O.	39.6	35.0	33.3	53.3	33.3

In addition to day parolees, National Parole Service most frequently referred to interviews as being part of the process a resident must go through to get a day parole. The subcategories of temporary absence (41.7%), new residents (63.6%), revoked (47.1%), denied (55.0%), and correctional officers (49.1%) most frequently discussed the process in terms of obtaining or providing initial

information. Counsellors, senior administration and treatment mentioned initial information and formal interviews with equal frequency.

TABLE VI (a)

Percentage of Responses Designating Formal Interviews As Part of the Selection and Assessment Process for Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	38.3	33.9	43.4
STAFF	40.2	37.7	42.6

It is noted that the frequency of responses for both categories is somewhat higher at the Non-Headingley locations.

Interpretation of Data

As a rule the selection and assessment process for day parole at each of the four institutions would require a resident to first obtain some initial information and then become involved in a formal interview regarding his interest in day parole. Exceptions to this rule were noted as a few successful applicants indicated that they had not been interviewed prior to obtaining a day parole. Whereas day parolees mentioned interviews most frequently, the modal response of all other subcategories of residents was directed at obtaining initial information either from other residents or from institutional staff. It is not surprising that the highest percentage in this group were new residents. Correctional officers would also be most familiar with this phase of the process. National Parole Service, on the other hand, predictably pointed to formal interviews,

but not necessarily with one of their staff. At the time of this study only the respondents at Brandon and Dauphin indicated mandatory interviews with National Parole Service staff for all applicants. This practice could account for the discrepancy in responses between Non-Headingley and Headingley indicated in Table VI (a).

PART E. Community Investigation

Interview Question #8.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

It was found that the data from this question did not lend themselves to the usual presentation and analysis in tabular form as in questions #1 - 7. The researchers noted, however, that 37% of all residents respondents failed to provide any response to this question, the highest in this group being new residents at 53%. Among the staff, 22% failed to respond, with correctional officers at 35%, being the highest.

Overall, of those respondents who did give a reply, 60.3% of responses by residents and 55.7% of responses by staff were directed at degree of thoroughness.

Interpretation of Data

The lack of responses by residents to this question, particularly new residents, indicates a simple lack of knowledge about this aspect of the program. Those residents who did have some knowledge might be aware that a staff member did check their plan with an employer or educational institution or, in some cases, they would indicate that their plan was not investigated at all. On occasion, the resident respondents confused this preliminary investigation with the later periodic contact between staff

and employers or educational institutions while a resident is on day parole. This could account for their higher percentage of responses by residents to this question than by staff.

PART F. Process Time From Application to Receipt of Decision

Interview Question #9.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE VII

Percentage of Responses Indicating A Time Period Of From 2-4 Weeks Between Time of Application For Day Parole and Receipt of Decision, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	35.7	26.9	30.0	100.0	-
T.A.	40.0	100.0	-	33.3	-
N.R.	36.4	28.6	100.0	100.0	-
REV.	30.0	40.0	-	100.0	-
DEN.	7.7	10.0	-	-	-
COUNS.	14.3	14.3	-	-	-
S.A.	25.0	-	50.0	-	50.0
N.P.S.	14.3	-	28.6	-	-
TREAT.	35.7	33.3	33.3	25.0	100.0
C.O.	7.9	12.5	-	16.7	-

Although the modal response for day parolees was 35.7% indicating "2 - 4 weeks", they indicated only a slightly lower percentage (31.0%) for the waiting period of "more than 4 weeks". The other subcategories indicating a modal response in terms of 2-4 weeks were new residents (36.4%), revoked (30.0%), and temporary absence (40.0%). The revoked gave an equally frequent response in terms of "no definite time", while temporary absence gave an equally frequent response to "less than 2 weeks". It is noted that the modal response for those denied was 61.5% to "more than 4 weeks" with 7.7% indicating "2 - 4 weeks".

All staff subcategories indicated a modal response in terms of the waiting period being "dependent on circumstances" such as institutional work load, delays with the National Parole Board, or number of applications. These responses were recorded as follows: counsellors 42.8%, senior administration 50%, National Parole Service 50%, treatment 50%, and correctional officers 39.4%.

TABLE VII (a)

Percentage of Responses Indicating a Time Period Of From 2-4 Weeks Between Time of Application For Day Parole and Receipt of Decision, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	30.9	26.5	37.5
STAFF	16.0	12.5	19.5

Overall, the residents indicated a considerably greater frequency of response to the option of "2 - 4 weeks" than did the staff. Also, both categories in the Non-Headingley sample tended to give more frequent responses to this possibility than the Headingley respondents.

#### Interpretation of Data

The responses to question #9 could be interpreted both in terms of knowledge and perception of the actual situation. For example, the day parolees who are assumed to have a fairly adequate knowledge of the program responded with almost equal frequency to the two possibilities of from 2 - 4 weeks or more than 4 weeks, perhaps indicating the reality of their actual experience. The most popular option was 2-4 weeks among the other sub-categories of residents except for those denied. 61.5% of their responses indicated "more than 4 weeks". Perhaps it takes longer to process a negative reply because of a more thorough investigation in questionable cases. Perhaps those residents denied extended the waiting period cognitively because of the frustration of receiving a negative answer. Both of these possibilities could have some validity.

The overwhelming choice by staff to "dependent on circumstances" could reflect their knowledge of the number of potential obstructions to a speedy decision. On the other hand, they may have been reluctant to commit themselves to starting a specific time period. The resident awaiting a decision might have difficulty obtaining such a commitment from the staff.

The difference between residents and staff in Table VI(a) has already been explained by the above comments. The greater frequency of

responses to "2 - 4 weeks" by Non-Headingley respondents could represent a speedier processing of the applications at these smaller institutions, both by institutional personnel and National Parole Service staff.

PART G. Functions In Selection And Assessment Process

Interview Question #10(a). (Staff only)

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE VIII

Percentage Of Responses Indicating That Job Function In The Selection And Assessment Process Involves Initial Contact With Resident, By Staff Sub-category, By Location\*

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
COUNS.	60.0	60.0	-	-	-
S.A.	40.0	-	100.0	-	50.0
N.P.S.	28.6	28.6	28.6	-	-
TREAT.	55.0	60.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
C.O.	82.1	90.0	66.7	88.9	66.7

\* Based on modal response by correctional officers.

The most frequent response of correctional officers (82.1%), counsellors (60%) and treatment (55%) indicated that job function relative to the selection and assessment process for day parole involved initial contact with residents, that is, giving information, providing forms, informal discussion, etc. The senior administration subcategory

responded with equal frequency (40%) to both initial contact and formal assessment. The modal response for National Parole Service was 57.1% in terms of formal assessment.

Interpretation of Data

The data obtained from question #10(a) served to confirm the job descriptions for each subcategory of staff offered in Chapter 111 of this study. The correctional officers' primary role in terms of the day parole program was to provide initial information and direct the applicant to the proper authorities. The counsellors would have similar responsibilities but would also become involved in some formal assessment of the plan. Treatment personnel and senior administration would become involved at both stages of the process, that is, initial contact and formal assessment. Only National Parole Service would have limited initial contact and greater involvement later in the process, that is, formal assessment and recommendations.

PART H. Uniformity of Selection and Assessment Process

Interview Question #10(b) (Residents only)

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE IX

Percentage Of Residents' Responses Indicating That The Procedure To Obtain A Day Parole Is The Same For All Applicants, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	86.2	76.5	100.0	100.0	100.0
T.A.	80.0	100.0	-	100.0	-
N.R.	55.6	66.7	-	50.0	-
REV.	75.0	60.0	100.0	100.0	-
DEN.	58.3	60.0	100.0	-	-

The modal response for all subcategories of residents was directed at the "yes" reply for question #10(b). Overall, this percentage was found to be 74.6% with 69.2% at Headingley and 83.3% outside Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

This question was directed at the residents' knowledge and perception of the uniformity of the day parole selection and assessment process. Based on their own experience, the residents tended to see other applicants going through the same or similar process. The somewhat higher overall percentage of responses indicating "yes" at the Non-Headingley locations could reflect an actual greater uniformity of the program and a clearer understanding of the step by step process at these institutions on the part of the residents. There could also be a greater number of unusual or diverse situations at Headingley calling for more flexibility in their program.

PART I. Documentation

Interview Questions #11 and 12.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE X

Percentage Of Responses Designating "Application By Resident" As Part Of The Documentation From Time Of Application To Decision For Day Parole, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	45.3	40.0	50.0	55.6	100.0
T.A.	50.0	33.3	-	60.0	-
N.R.	50.0	44.4	100.0	-	-
REV.	41.1	42.8	42.8	33.3	-
DEN.	41.6	47.1	40.0	-	-
COUNS.	36.3	36.3	-	-	-
S.A.	33.3	28.6	50.0	-	25.0
N.P.S.	26.6	25.0	28.5	-	-
TREAT.	28.5	27.8	33.4	25.0	33.3
C.O.	33.8	34.6	27.2	38.0	28.5

All subcategories indicated "application by residents" as their modal response except National Parole Service (30%) and correctional officers (38.5%), who responded more frequently to "institutional reports". Also treatment indicated a nearly bimodal response with

25.7% of their responses indicating institutional reports.

TABLE X (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating "Application By Resident"  
As Part Of The Documentation From Time of Application To  
Decision For Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	44.7	42.1	48.9
STAFF	31.4	30.8	32.1

Overall, the percentage of responses directed at "application by resident" was somewhat higher by residents than it was for staff. Also, within the category of residents, those at the Non-Headingley locations (48.9%), responded more frequently to this factor than those at Headingley (42.1%).

Interpretation of Data

A review of the actual paper work involved in the application procedure for day parole would reveal a variety of combinations including all the variables shown in the interview schedule from representations, to application, to institutional reports to National Parole Board documentation. These combinations would vary depending on the institution involved. The data obtained from questions #11 and 12 support these statements. By focusing on the modal responses of all subcategories and categories in Tables X and X(a), however, we are only able to point out those variables that are given primary importance by the respondents. Thus, in Table X, the responses of all subcategories except National

Parole Service and correctional officers indicating that the completion of an application form by the resident was an important ingredient in the overall documentation. The emphasis by the National Parole Service and Correctional officers was only slightly higher for "institutional reports" than for application by resident, that is, 30% as to 26.6% and 38.5% as to 33.8% respectively, indicating their recognition of the importance of both variables.

The higher percentage of responses by residents than staff in Table X(a) points out the limitation of the residents' knowledge beyond the point at which they fill out an application form.

PART J, Rules and Conditions

Interview Question #13

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XI

Percentage of Responses Designating Time Factors as Rules and Conditions of Day Parole by Subcategory, by Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	50.0	45.2	65.0	42.9	-
T.A.	55.6	33.3	50.0	75.0	-
N.R.	56.3	54.5	100.0	50.0	50.0
REV.	43.8	44.4	40.0	50.0	-
DEN.	44.4	41.7	50.0	50.0	-
COUNS.	37.5	37.5	-	-	-
S.A.	27.2	40.0	25.0	-	-
N.P.S.	44.4	50.0	37.5	-	-
TREAT.	37.5	33.3	50.0	33.3	50.0
C.O.	38.6	33.3	38.5	41.7	45.5

In addition to day parolees, new residents referred to time factors more frequently when asked about rules and conditions. All the other subcategories indicated a modal response to behavioural factors for the same question. Since there is an apparent bimodal response to this question by day parolees, Table XI will be presented below to indicate the percentage of responses for behavioural factors.

TABLE XI (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Time Factors As Rules and Conditions Of Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	49.6	45.5	55.8
STAFF	38.1	37.5	38.7

It is noted from this table that the percentage of combined responses for residents (49.6%) is somewhat higher than for staff (38.1%), as is the percentage of combined responses of Non-Headingley residents (55.8%) over Headingley residents (45.5%).

TABLE XII

Percentage Of Responses Designating Behavioural Factors As Rules and Conditions Of Day Parole, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	42.9	45.2	35.0	57.1	-
T.A.	57.1	66.7	50.0	25.0	-
N.R.	43.8	45.5	-	50.0	50.0
REV.	56.3	55.6	60.0	50.0	-
DEN.	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	-
COUNS.	62.5	62.5	-	-	-
S.A.	45.5	40.0	50.0	-	50.0
N.P.S.	50.0	50.0	50.0	-	-
TREAT.	41.7	41.7	50.0	33.3	50.0
C.O.	56.1	66.7	46.2	58.3	45.5

As indicated above, the subcategories of revoked and denied among residents and all staff gave modal responses to behavioural factors. Those on temporary absence responded almost equally to both time and behavioural factors, 55.6% as to 57.1%.

TABLE XII (a).

Percentage Of Responses Designating Behavioural Factors As Rules and Conditions Of Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION \ CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	45.7	48.1	42.3
STAFF	51.7	55.4	48.4

The overall percentage of responses indicating behavioural factors is higher for staff than for residents; 51.7% as compared to 45.7%.

Headingley residents and staff responded more frequently to behavioural factors than Non-Headingley respondents.

#### Interpretation of Data

The bimodal response by day parolee and temporary absence respondents, emphasizing both behavioural and time factors shown in Tables X1 and X11 may reflect the type of atmosphere that they had grown accustomed to within the correctional institution. Usually such institutions are operated on strict time schedules and require their inmates to follow stringent rules of behaviour. Therefore, during their part time freedom they would continue their activities. The higher response rate by new residents to time factors could be indicative of the early emphasis in incarceration to "listening for the bell".

It is obvious from Tables X1(a) and X11(a) that residents overall, are more aware of time limitations than are staff. This could reflect their fear of returning late to the institution while on day parole or temporary absence, which may result in serious repercussions. (See Tables X111 and X111(a) below.) The greater percentage of responses to time factors (table X1(a) by Non-Headingley residents may be indicative of less flexibility than there is at the Day Release Centre associated with Headingley.

The staff would probably be more apprehensive about the residents' behaviour, particularly while in the community, and therefore, would tend to answer this question more often in this vein; see Table X11(a). They would emphasize such variables as rules regarding consumption of alcohol and drugs or the importance of regular work or school attendance.

PART K. Consequences of Rule Violation

Interview Question #14.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XIII

Percentage of Responses Designating Day Parole Revoked As The Result Of Residents' Disregarding Rules and Regulations, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	44.2	48.5	33.3	33.3	100.0
T.A.	30.8	20.0	33.3	40.0	-
N.R.	42.1	41.7	25.0	66.7	-
REV.	47.1	50.0	50.0	33.3	-
DEN.	38.9	55.1	20.0	25.0	-
COUNS.	36.4	36.4	-	-	-
S.A.	33.3	-	25.0	-	100.0
N.P.S.	40.0	57.1	25.0	-	-
TREAT.	27.8	33.3	18.2	25.0	50.0
C.O.	40.3	47.8	33.3	26.3	54.5

All subcategories except temporary absence and senior administration indicated "day parole revoked" as their modal response to this question. Temporary absence responded equally (30.8%) to "temporary suspension" while senior administration responded equally (33.3%) to "lose good time",

"temporary suspension", and "day parole revoked".

TABLE XIII (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Day Parole Revoked  
As The Result Of Residents' Disregarding Rules and  
Regulations, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	42.0	46.3	36.5
STAFF	36.2	42.1	31.5

The most notable difference in Table XIII(a) is that between Headingley and Non-Headingley locations for both residents and staff, with a higher percentage of responses at Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

It is not surprising that all subcategories of respondents would choose the most severe type of punishment, that is, "day parole revoked", as their modal reply to the question about disregarding rules and regulations. Although many respondents also mentioned other forms of punishment such as a reprimand, loss of good time, loss of privileges, or temporary suspension; the idea of day parole revoked had special connotations.

The noted differences in Table XIII(a) could perhaps be attributed to the different types of facilities for residents on day parole associated with the various institutions. A violation of their day parole and the resulting sanction of "day parole revoked" would mean

a return to the main institution at Headingley for those residents at the Day Release Centre. For residents at Non-Headingley locations it would mean not being released as usual the following day with very little change in their place of residence. The loss to Headingley residents seems somewhat greater than it does to those outside Headingley and therefore may have prompted the greater frequency of response. Another possibility explaining the differences in Table XIII(a) could reflect a willingness by the staff at the Non-Headingley institutions to be more flexible in the types of punishment for less severe infractions.

PART L. Supervisory Responsibilities

Interview Question #15(a). (Staff only)

The data from question #15(a) directed at staff only, do not permit a presentation and analysis in the usual tabular form. The question was aimed at identifying a delineation of roles among various staff members as well as to point out the extent of their involvement at the supervision level of the program.

The following percentages of respondents who indicated some involvement at this level were calculated from Table 1 (see page 43): counsellors 60%, senior administration 60%, National Parole Service 78%, treatment 91%, and correctional officers 73%. The types of responsibilities reported by each of these subcategories varied from institution to institution. Generally, however, treatment staff described their involvement in locating jobs, supervising finances, and in communicating with employers or educational institutions. Senior administration mentioned consultative

involvement with respect to regulation setting or program development. Counsellors occasionally assisted particular individuals in formulating plans, or carried out counselling programs for day parolees reporting back to the institution on a weekly basis. They also indicated responsibilities in supervising day parolees at X-Kalay. The correctional officers described their role in terms of enforcing regulations, supervising finances and other custodial duties including some informal counselling.

Although the National Parole Service at Winnipeg and Brandon has overriding authority over day parolees, they generally leave the day to day supervision up to institutional personnel. The National Parole Board, through their district representatives, must be consulted whenever extensions to a regular day parole are requested. If a day parole is revoked it can be reinstated only by the National Parole Board.

The overall data collected from the staff for this question pointed out an unclear delineation of roles regarding supervision of day parolees. Each subcategory appeared to play some generally unspecified role after the day parole was granted.

PART M. Identification of Supervisors

Interview Question #15(b) (Residents only).

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XIV

Percentage Of Responses Indicating That Residents On Day Parole Have A Supervisor, By Subcategory Of Residents Only, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	89.3	89.5	100.0	66.7	-
T.A.	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-
N.R.	57.1	66.7	-	-	-
REV.	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
DEN.	70.0	57.1	100.0	-	-

The above data are based on two possible choices for resident respondents to the first part of question #15(b), that is, "Do residents on day parole have a supervisor,...?" The choices were either "yes" or "no", "don't know". The modal responses were "yes" for all subcategories except revoked who responded equally to "no" (50%).

Interpretation of Data

It should be noted that the structure of question #15(b) does not permit a thorough analysis of the data. The interpretation of the data presented in Table XIV must be supported by the following calculations

from Table 1 showing the numbers of respondents who chose not to answer question #15(b): day parolees 24%, temporary absence 78%, new residents 58%, revoked 44%, and denied 23%. These relatively high percentages indicated a general lack of knowledge about the aspects of supervision among residents. Of those who did answer "yes", very few were able to identify accurately the actual supervisor except in the subcategory of day parolees associated with Headingley. Of this special group 71% were able to identify the supervisor of the Day Release Centre.

PART N. Counselling in Correctional Institution and Day Release Centre

Interview Question #16.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XV

Percentage Of Responses Designating That Counselling Or Therapy For Day Parolees Is Available At the Correctional Institution\* By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	40.0	36.0	40.0	60.0	-
T.A.	50.0	-	50.0	100.0	-
N.R.	45.5	37.5	-	100.0	-
REV.	44.4	20.0	66.7	100.0	-
DEN.	42.9	-	100.0	100.0	-
COUNS.	80.0	80.0	-	-	-
S.A.	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0
N.P.S.	83.3	100.0	75.0	-	-
TREAT.	92.8	90.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
C.O.	70.4	66.7	80.0	100.0	42.9

All subcategories of both residents and staff gave as their modal response "yes" when referring to counselling in the Correctional Institution. Temporary absence responded with equal frequency to "don't know", that is 37.5%. Also noted was a total lack of response to this question by residents at The Pas.

TABLE XV (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating That Counselling Or Therapy For Day Parolees Is Available At The Correctional Institution,\* By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	42.6	29.5	66.7
STAFF	77.6	76.7	78.8

\* Day Release Centre included with Headingley Correctional Institution.

Overall, the staff responded more frequently than did residents to the choice of "yes" when referring to counselling in the correctional institution. There was also a noted low percentage, 29.5%, by Headingley residents as compared to 66.7% by Non-Headingley residents.

#### Interpretation of Data

The researchers are aware that the question of counselling or therapy for day parolees at the various institutions depends very much on the individual respondent's definition of these terms and his perception of what is made available to the day parolee. The nature of the data do not permit a differentiation between the Headingley Correctional Institution and its associated Day Release Centre. The fact that the majority of day

parolees are attached to the Day Release Centre and that only a few are asked to report back to the main institution, should be taken into account when reviewing this data.

The variation in percentage of responses within Table XV makes a meaningful interpretation of the data somewhat difficult. There are a number of response rates recorded at 100%, which individually tend to confuse the issue. These high percentages are based on a small number of total responses, for example, senior administration recorded a total of two responses, both indicating "yes". Therefore, the collective data in Table XV(a) might be somewhat biased by these high percentages.

Taking the possible bias above into account, there is still a large and notable difference between the responses of residents and staff in Table XV(a). The question immediately arises: are residents not aware of the counselling opportunities available to them? Perhaps the staff definition of counselling or therapy takes into account added features which are not seen by the residents. Perhaps the residents see counselling as a more formal involvement with their supervisor and do not consider informal day to day discussion as a form of therapy.

The outstanding difference between residents at Headingley and those at Non-Headingley locations may reflect the same issues discussed above. The residents at Brandon and Dauphin may feel that the daily personal contact with staff members is part of the whole counselling process while those at Headingley do not. Perhaps the Headingley residents have a more sophisticated knowledge of the terminology and would then tend to be more critical of the counselling offered.

PART O. Counselling In The Community

Interview Question #16.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

There are a relatively small number of responses dealing with counselling or therapy available in the community. Overall, of those residents who did discuss community counselling resources, 52% of their responses indicated "yes , there were resources". This is comparable to the 50% response rate offered by the subcategory of day parolee at Headingley, but somewhat lower than the 83% response rate by the day parolees at Brandon. Day parolees at Dauphin and The Pas did not respond to this part of the question.

Overall, the staff indicated 79.4% responses to "yes", there are community counselling resources. The subcategory among staff with the lowest response rate was correctional officers who indicate 68.6% of their responses to "yes". The Non-Headingley responses were generally comparable to those at Headingley among the staff.

Interpretation of Data

Of the total number of respondents, 31% of all residents and 49% of staff indicated a response to the aspect of community counselling. The percentages of responses given to "yes , there is counselling", available in the community must be discussed in terms of overall lack of total responses. Again, as in the section of question #16 dealing with counselling resources; information which has not been transmitted to or retained by the residents. The most knowledgeable group of residents appeared to be the day parolees who offered possible types of therapy such as A.A., family counselling, or X-Kalay (Winnipeg area only). The higher percentage of responses among Brandon day parolees could be

attributed to their smaller numbers and to the degree of communication about available resources in the community.

PART P. Regularity of Counselling

Interview Question #17.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

Question #17 deals with the regularity of counselling, (either in the institution or in the community) available to day parolees. The choices indicated were either: when required, daily, or weekly. Whereas only 25% of all residents answered this question, 73% of staff gave some response. The modal response for both categories was "when required" with residents designating 77.3% of their responses and staff indicating 70.6% of their responses to this alternative.

Interpretation of Data

The data for question #17 support the somewhat nebulous data recorded for the whole area of counselling or therapy. Basically, counselling seems to be provided when required, without coercion, and at the request of the individual day parolee.

PART O. Staffing

Interview Question #18.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

- TABLE XVI

Percentage Of Responses Designating Treatment Staff As Involved In The Functioning Of The Day Parole Program, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	47.3	45.7	60.0	40.0	-
T.A.	57.1	100.0	100.0	40.0	-
N.R.	33.3	16.7	33.3	66.7	-
REV.	43.8	50.0	42.9	33.3	-
DEN.	47.1	46.2	50.0	-	-
COUNS.	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
S.A.	37.5	33.3	50.0	-	-
N.P.S.	41.2	50.0	33.3	-	-
TREAT.	40.0	50.0	33.3	33.3	-
C.O.	49.2	47.8	61.5	28.6	66.7

All subcategories of respondents except new residents indicated treatment staff as their modal response to the question of what staff are involved in the functioning of the day parole program. The new residents gave a modal response of 41.7% to custodial staff. It is noted that all residents at The Pas declined to answer this question.

TABLE XVI (a,  
Percentage Of Responses Designating Treatment Staff As  
Involved In The Functioning Of The Day Parole Program,  
By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	45.8	44.3	47.8
STAFF	45.6	48.1	43.3

There is a slightly higher percentage of responses by staff at Headingley than by staff at the Non-Headingley locations whereas the situation for residents has been reversed. Overall, the response rates for both categories were almost equal.

Interpretation of Data

The data in Tables XVI and XVI(a) point out the respondents' perception of treatment staff as having a high degree of importance in the functioning of the day parole program. Custodial staff were mentioned more frequently by new residents perhaps reflecting their early contacts in the institution and lack of knowledge of the day parole program or the totality of the staff involved. The lack of responses by The Pas residents may indicate a rapid turnover of residents in this institution resulting in little opportunity to become familiar with the responsibilities of various staff members. The differences in Table XVI(a) are slight and as such, no response pattern was expected nor found.

PART R. Problems in Staffing

Interview Question #19.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XVII

Percentage Of Responses Designating Numbers When Discussing Problems And Necessary Improvements In Staffing For The Day Parole Program, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	35.9	35.7	38.5	33.3	-
T.A.	50.0	100.0	50.0	40.0	-
N.R.	40.0	33.3	100.0	33.3	-
REV.	44.4	50.0	50.0	-	-
DEN.	50.0	37.5	66.7	100.0	-
COUNS.	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
S.A.	37.5	50.0	25.0	-	50.0
N.P.S.	33.3	33.3	33.3	-	-
TREAT.	40.0	45.5	40.0	33.3	-
C.O.	47.3	50.0	35.7	50.0	54.5

All subcategories indicated their modal response for this question in terms of numbers. Senior administration and National Parole Service discussed qualifications of staff with equal frequency, that is 37.5% and 33.3%, respectively. It should be noted that day parolees mentioned qualifications with a frequency of 32.8%.

TABLE XVII (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Numbers When Discussing Problems And Necessary Improvements In Staffing For The Day Parole Program, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	39.8	37.7	42.9
STAFF	43.0	45.5	41.3

Table XVII(a) indicates a slightly greater reference to numbers by staff over all institutions. The higher percentage of responses for residents at Non-Headingley institutions (42.9%) and for those at Headingley (37.7%) is reversed in the category of staff by dichotomized location.

Interpretation of Data

The nature of the data for question #19 does not permit the detailed analysis of problems in staffing, in terms of adequacy or inadequacy of specific staff groupings. The overall reference to numbers both by residents and staff may point out a concern with a lack of sufficient numbers. The residents recognized that insufficient staff, particularly treatment staff or counsellors would result in a delay in the processing of applications for day parole as well as a denial of the opportunity for subsequent counselling and assistance. The staff also recognized this problem, and would have a particular problem if faced with a backlog of work, of inability to spend enough time in counselling the resident because of a lack of sufficient staff numbers.

The equal emphasis on qualifications of staff by the senior administration and National Parole Service may indicate their concern with the total upgrading of personnel in the field of corrections. Day Parole is seen as a relatively liberal approach to corrections which requires staff with a similar philosophy.

The greater emphasis on numbers by Non-Headingley residents than their counterparts at Headingley is not easily interpreted particularly in light of the reversed trend by staff. It is felt that the differences are not great enough to point out a particular area of difference between locations and may be a result of very high or very low percentages of responses caused by a low number of respondents in certain categories, for example, 13 out of a total of 19 new residents declined to give any response to this question.

The almost equal rate of response by day parolees to qualifications of staff (32.8%) as to the numbers (35.9%) may reflect their concern with staff that are involved in the day to day functioning of their program, over all the institutions. As a rule, they are supervised for most of their time in the institution by custodial personnel.

They have little opportunity to interact with treatment personnel who have daytime working schedules. Perhaps the day parolees do not feel free to discuss their personal problems with untrained staff and therefore pointed out this inadequacy.

PART S. Institutional Facilities and Resources

Interview Question #20.

The data obtained from question #20 do not lend themselves to the usual interpretation across subcategories of respondents. Consequently, information regarding institutional facilities and resources will be presented in a narrative form only, according to individual locations. The following descriptions of the facilities are the result of interview data obtained from the various respondents as well as personal observations on the part of the researchers.

Non-Headingley Institutions

The Pas

There is no separate facility as such, designated for day parole in The Pas. As a rule, residents who are granted day parole in The Pas are expected to return each night to the general lockup section of the main institution. The sleeping accommodation was in the form of a large dormitory, shared by all residents, regardless of their current status. This includes those residents on remand awaiting court disposition, and sentenced residents other than juveniles.

As a result of their shared accommodation, any resident on day parole would be expected to utilize the usual facilities in terms of housekeeping, laundry, recreation and meals. They were generally subject to the same rules and regulations as other residents except for the privilege of leaving the institution for education or employment during the day. At the time of our study there were no residents on day parole residing at the institution and therefore, it was difficult to identify unique rules and regulations for such a group.

Dauphin

As in The Pas, the Dauphin Correctional Institution is part of the town Courthouse Building complex. The facilities for day parolees are located in a separate basement section of the main institution. As a rule the day parolees are segregated from the other residents but are allowed to intermingle with them in the main institution by special request. The other residents are not permitted to go into the day parole facilities. The above sections are separated by two doors, usually locked.

The day parole section is actually a slightly renovated cell block accomodating two residents. The doors of the individual cell sections had been removed and each of these sections contained one bunk style bed accomodating two residents. One such bed was also located outside these cell sections. There was a small barred window to the outside and the overall room contained a table, several chairs and a number of lockers for the day parolees' personal belongings.

After returning from their daily activities in the community, the day parolees participated in the usual institutional routines, unless their individual situations warranted exceptions. When in the institution, they ate their meals with the other residents, but outside lunches were made available if required. The day parolees have house-keeping duties within their own section, and are given the opportunity to wash their own clothing if they so desire.

In terms of recreation, the day parolees have their own record player and are allowed to use a television set when it is not required in the juvenile section. They may participate with other residents in outside sporting activities.

Since the institution is located near the centre of town, transportation is not usually a problem. If necessary, transportation to outside employment situations will be provided.

#### Brandon

At the time of our data collection at Brandon, a section of the institution was being renovated specifically for the day parolees. A cell block section was being converted to a dormitory-type facility which would permit some segregation of the day parolees from other residents.

At the time of the study, the day parolees were sleeping and eating in the basement of the main institution. They were kept separate to a limited extent from other residents but were permitted to intermingle during meals and for recreational purposes. They were required to assume the usual responsibilities regarding day to day housekeeping duties. Day parolees who wished to study during evening hours were permitted to use a small library or similar rooms available on the second floor at their special request.

As in Dauphin, the Brandon Correctional Institution is located within the city limits. The day parolees are able to take advantage of the public transportation system.

Headingley Institutions

Day Release Centre

The Day Release Centre is a facility provided specifically for day parolees in the Winnipeg area. It is located on the second floor of the Provincial Power House building on Memorial Boulevard. The facility can accommodate approximately 20 residents, transferred there from the Headingley Correctional Institution after their day parole is granted.

The Day Release Centre has one large dormitory-type room and two smaller bedrooms adjoining a combined kitchen-living room area. There is a small office for staff near the entrance, which contains the only telephone in the facility. The general washroom area contains a washing machine for the use of the residents. The dinner meal for the day parolees is sent over from the kitchen at the Vaughn Street Reception Centre. The day parolees prepare their own breakfast and lunches if desired. The residents are expected to alternate with normal housekeeping duties, in addition to looking after their own bed area.

For recreation, the residents can watch television, play cards, or spend time with visitors as the rules permit. Community recreation resources are also used by individual day parolees during their evening or weekend leaves.

For longer distances within the city the day parolees usually take advantage of the public transportation system, or if available, can accept rides with friends or family.

### Annex B

At the time of our study, Annex B, on the Headingley Correctional Institution grounds was mentioned as an additional resource for day parolees. Annex B could be used at times when the Day Release Centre was full, pending a vacancy at the centre.

Annex B was described as a resident pre-release facility with special programs for Level 4 of the treatment stream. There are two large dormitories for sleeping, one for visiting and recreation, and one is a classroom.

Complete washroom and shower facilities are available with laundry services provided by the main institution. The residents must walk to the main institution for meals or for the use of the gymnasium facilities.

Transportation to and from Winnipeg is provided at a specified time each morning and evening by the institutional bus. No private vehicles are allowed for any residents including day parolees unless brought out by friends or family. These vehicles cannot be left overnight at the institution.

### Outside Accomodation -- All Institutions

As mentioned in Chapter 111, at the time of our study several day parolees were residing in non-institutional accommodations. These day parolees had been granted extensions to the normal day to day release described as 5 and 2 or 6 and 1, which permitted them to live outside and report back to the institution as required. Possible accommodations included living with families, relatives, or friends and in private boarding homes. In the rural areas, day parolees could reside with their employer, for example, on a farm or at a bush camp. Another resource in the Winnipeg area was the X-Kalay Foundation, which offered its facilities for day parolees who volunteered for this program.

PART T. Problems in Terms of Facilities

Interview Question #21.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XVIII

Percentage Of Responses Designating Type Of Accommodation As A Problem With Facilities For Day Parole, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	37.0	29.0	54.5	66.7	-
T.A.	40.0	50.0	-	50.0	-
N.R.	12.5	25.0	-	-	-
REV.	40.0	40.0	50.0	-	-
DEN.	16.7	25.0	-	-	-
COUNS.	33.3	33.3	-	-	-
S.A.	40.0	50.0	33.3	-	-
N.P.S.	40.0	42.9	37.5	-	-
TREAT.	44.4	37.5	50.0	50.0	50.0
C.O.	42.3	30.0	40.0	50.0	46.7

The subcategories of revoked, counsellors, National Parole Service, treatment, and correctional officers, in addition to day parolees indicated accomodation as their modal response. Temporary absence and senior administration gave equal response to location and type of accomodation (40% each). New residents mentioned housekeeping, transportation, and recreation with

equal frequency, that is, 25%, while denied gave a modal response of 33.3% to location.

TABLE XVIII (a)

Percentage of Responses Designating Type of Accommodation As a Problem With Facilities For Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	33.3	30.4	37.9
STAFF	41.7	36.4	44.4

Overall, staff mentioned accomodation more frequently than residents, that is, 41.7% as to 33.3%. Also, both categories at the Non-Headingley locations mentioned accomodation more frequently than those at Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

Within the category of residents only day parolees and revoked would be expected to have experience with the facilities. All other subcategories of residents would be expected to have little knowledge of facilities and therefore might decline to answer this question. The data in Table 1 confirm these observations shown by the following calculated percentages indicating those who did answer this question: day parolees 78.4%, revoked 66.7%, temporary absence 44.4%, new residents 36.8%, and denied 30.8%.

The data from Tables XVlll and XVlll(a) must be interpreted in light of these observations. For example, the low percentage of responses by new residents and denied indicating accomodation have little meaning when considered independently.

The overall figures shown in Table XVIII(a) point out a concern about facilities which appeared to be fairly general throughout but particularly in terms of the Non-Headingley institutions. Accommodations were stated to be inadequate and the respondents felt there was considerable room for improvement. All variables such as inadequacy of sleeping quarters, overcrowding, the need for more privacy, better furnishing, complete segregation from other inmates and the need for separate study rooms were mentioned with some regularity. The lower percentages associated with Headingley could be attributed to the Day Release Centre which does meet some of these needs. The frequency of responses among staff points out their even greater concern with the problem of accommodation.

Specific recommendations for innovations which were mentioned with some frequency were the use of halfway houses, the use of government buildings or facilities presently being used as private residences by the authorities and better transportation for day parolees living far from school or employment. The scope of this study does not permit us to deal with individual areas of concern about specific facilities.

PART U. Finances

Interview Question #22.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XIX

Percentage Of Responses Designating Initial Financing As A Concern Of Day Parole Finances, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	37.7	38.8	37.5	30.0	50.0
T.A.	33.3	100.0	-	20.0	-
N.R.	23.5	27.3	20.0	-	-
REV.	33.3	40.0	33.3	-	-
DEN.	47.4	58.3	25.0	33.3	-
COUNS.	30.8	30.8	-	-	-
S.A.	27.3	25.0	25.0	-	33.3
N.P.S.	56.2	55.6	57.1	-	-
TREAT.	38.1	40.0	40.0	33.3	-
C.O.	41.8	50.0	36.4	40.0	36.4

Subcategories of denied, National Parole Service, treatment, and correctional officers, also indicated initial financing as their modal response. New residents and revoked gave administration of income as their modal response, while temporary absence indicated a trimodal response to initial financing, administration of income, and obligations.

(Refer to Table XX). Counsellors (38.5%) and senior administration (45.5%) gave obligations as their modal response.

TABLE XIX (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Initial Financing As A Concern Of Day Parole Finances, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	36.5	41.0	29.6
STAFF	40.5	42.6	38.7

Staff mentioned initial financing somewhat more frequently than did residents: 40.5% as compared to 36.5%. Both categories at Headingley mentioned initial financing more frequently than at Non-Headingley.

TABLE XX

Percentage Of Responses Designating Administration Of Income As A Concern Of Day Parole Finances, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	35.1	32.7	31.3	50.0	50.0
T.A.	33.3	-	-	40.0	-
N.R.	47.1	54.5	40.0	-	-
REV.	38.9	40.0	33.3	50.0	-
DEN.	26.3	16.7	50.0	33.3	-
COUNS.	30.8	30.8	-	-	-
S.A.	27.3	25.0	25.0	-	33.3
N.P.S.	18.9	11.1	28.6	-	-
TREAT.	33.3	30.0	40.0	33.3	-
C.O.	27.3	27.8	36.4	13.3	36.4

TABLE XX (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Administration Of Income As A Concern Of Day Parole Finances, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	35.8	33.7	38.9
STAFF	27.6	25.9	29.0

From this table it is noted that residents responded more frequently to the administration of income than did the staff; 35.8% as compared to 27.6%. Also, both categories in the Non-Headingley locations refer to administration of income more frequently than at Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

Table XIX indicates that counsellors and senior administration gave obligations as their modal response. These respondents may be more concerned about the rehabilitative aspects of the day parole program. Financial obligations may be considered an important aspect of the rehabilitative function of the program.

From Table XIX(a) the noted difference between residents and staff in terms of initial financing of day parolees, may be explained by the fact that staff may feel responsible for supplying the day parolee with initial funds. Furthermore, staff will generally be more aware of difficulties involved in procuring funds from student aid or welfare. Residents, on the other hand, will be more familiar with and concerned about the administration of income once they are on day parole, as was pointed out in Table XX(a).

Tables XIX(a) and XX(a) also indicate that respondents in both categories at the Headingley Institution referred to initial financing more frequently than those at the Non-Headingley locations, while the opposite is true when referring to the administration of income. This distinction may be related to the fact that at the Headingley location there are more agencies who may be able to provide financial aid. This will require more public relations work on the part of the staff which may result in delays in receiving financial assistance. Secondly, Non-Headingley institutions may be more prepared to provide immediate assistance because of their reduced number of applicants as compared to the Headingley Institution.

Administration of income was referred to more frequently at the Non-Headingley locations than at Headingley. At the time of our study, in some of the Non-Headingley institutions, the administration of income was a prominent issue in that no clear policy had been established. Therefore, this will have been a more salient issue than at Headingley where some policy had been established.

PART V. Problems in Financing

Interview Question #23.

Presentation and Analysis of Data

TABLE XXI

Percentage Of Responses Designating Residents' Control Over Money As A Particular Problem In Financing For Day Parole, By Subcategory, By Location.

SUB CATEGORY \ LOCATION	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	28.3	30.3	25.0	25.0	-
T.A.	66.7	-	100.0	100.0	-
N.R.	16.7	33.3	-	-	-
REV.	-	-	-	-	-
DEN.	-	-	-	-	-
COUNS.	50.0	50.0	-	-	-
S.A.	-	-	-	-	-
N.P.S.	12.5	-	33.3	-	-
TREAT.	11.1	20.0	-	-	-
C.O.	-	-	-	-	-

Only subcategories of day parolees and temporary absence indicated "control over own money" as their modal response for this question. New residents responded equally (16.7%) to lack of initial funds, lack of control over own money, and to lack of spending money. The subcategories of revoked (50%), denied (100%), treatment (33.3%), and correctional

officers (35.3%) indicated lack of initial funds as their modal response. The counsellors indicated a bimodal response with a frequency of 50% each to: lack of initial funds and lack of control over money. Both senior administration and National Parole Service indicated a bimodal response to initial lack of funds and to obligations.

TABLE XXI (a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Residents' Control Over Money As A Particular Problem In Financing For Day Parole, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	25.0	26.2	22.7
STAFF	7.7	11.1	4.8

Overall, the residents indicated a higher frequency of responses to lack of control over money than did the staff. Both categories indicated a greater number of responses to this factor at Headingley than at Non-Headingley.

Interpretation of Data

After the data were collected for question #23, the researchers found it necessary to identify four broad areas involving both problems and suggestions for improvements in terms of financing. These areas are listed as follows: (unlike the structure of the interview schedule)

- (a) initial lack of funds
- (b) lack of control over own money
- (c) lack of spending money
- (d) obligations

The similarity of the data in questions #22 and 23 require some discussion in terms of the overall area of financing for day parole. When discussing problems in financing the residents generally referred to control of their own money as a serious concern. They also mentioned initial lack of funds with some regularity, for example, this was the modal response of revoked and denied; also 23.9% of responses of day parolees indicated initial lack of funds. Generally, staff expressed concern about initial lack of funds, for example this the modal response of treatment and correctional officers, and the bimodal response of counsellors, senior administration and National Parole Service. This supports the data presented and interpreted in Tables XIX and XIX(a) from question #22.

The data in Table XXI(a) appears to contradict the discussion of administration of income by location from Table XX(a), that is, the percentages of responses are higher at Headingley than at Non-Headingley locations in Table XXI(a). The researchers suggest that this apparent contradiction is a function of numbers rather than function of the relationship between Tables XX and XXI. There was a smaller modal response rate in Table XX(a) as opposed to the heavier response rate in Table XXI(a).

PART W. Other Concerns of Day Parole Not Covered in The Study

Interview Questions #24.

Question #24 was included in the interview schedule to allow respondents to bring up any issue or concern regarding day parole which had not been discussed to that point in the interview. In actual fact very few responses were obtained to this question. This could be due to the fact that a "catch-all" question was included in each area of interest which facilitates full discussion of the areas. Where possible, responses to the "catch-all" question and to question #24 were coded and integrated into the existing variables relative to each question. The remaining comments do not lend themselves to coding and are not deemed appropriate for analysis or discussion within the context of this chapter. A sampling of such comments will be presented in Appendix VI.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### INTRODUCTION

The present study has been an attempt to look at the day parole program as it operates in the four main adult male correctional institutions in Manitoba. The researchers were interested in both functional and dysfunctional aspects of the program as well as the level of awareness and understanding of the program on the part of staff and residents. Eight general questions were formulated, each representing a broad area of interest identified as warranting exploration.

The study was conducted in two stages, the first being a pilot study involving fifteen selected respondents, with the second stage involving a sample of one hundred and forty-two respondents. The data obtained from the pilot study were utilized in the preparation of the final standardized interview schedule. The data obtained from the second stage have been incorporated with the earlier data, coded, tabulated, and presented in Chapter IV.

Within this chapter, the interpretations drawn from the data will be summarized, conclusions stated, hypotheses offered and recommendations will be made. The summary and conclusions will relate to the eight questions brought forward in Chapter I and treated in Chapter IV. Based on these conclusions and on the early objectives of our study, recommendations will be made with respect to program changes and suggestions for further study.

The researchers recognize that this study has certain limitations, both at the problem formulation and operational levels. Various limitations of specific questions or groups of questions in the interview schedule were discussed in Chapter IV. The restriction of time related to application of demographic variables were also mentioned. Numerous individual concerns and comments were also recorded but could not be integrated into the quantitative aspect of the study. General descriptive statistics such as those periodically tabulated by the Department of Corrections or National Parole Service were not included due also to time limitations.

#### SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1. What are the objectives of the day parole program?

The data reveal a differing perspective between residents and staff with regard to objectives of the program. Whereas the residents identified financial aspects related to immediate needs, the staff referred most frequently to rehabilitative objectives relating to the individual growth of the resident. These perspectives appear to be related to the differing frames of reference of the two categories. An exception to the tendency noted above was the fact that new residents emphasized rehabilitation as an objective of the program, most likely indicating the effect of initial orientation to the institution.

Both categories emphasized financial concerns in the Non-Headingley locations to a greater extent than did the respondents at Headingley.

In addition, particularly among residents, there was less emphasis on rehabilitation at the Non-Headingley locations. The researchers conclude that the differing perspective across locations is based on variations in treatment approaches and local community conditions as well as to limitations in staff and resources.

With respect to knowledge as to the differences between the day parole and temporary absence programs, it is noted that a large percentage of residents were unable to indicate any such knowledge. Those residents responding did so in terms of differences in duration of the two programs, rather than differences in function or source of authorization, as did many staff respondents. This warns of a lack of understanding, and, to some extent, confusion regarding the two programs on the part of the residents.

2. What are the factors affecting eligibility for day parole?

The data indicate general agreement among various subcategories relative to the importance of the resident's attitude as a factor affecting eligibility. Noted exceptions were the subcategories of National Parole Service and treatment who tended to respond more in terms of type of crime and previous record. This indicates that those individuals who make formal recommendations regarding acceptance of a resident for day parole are sensitive to community pressure and tend to evaluate an applicant in terms of potential community reaction as well as considering the likelihood of possible risk to the community.

Several conclusions can be drawn from the overall data with respect to the emphasis on attitude as a factor in eligibility. The residents do not appear to realize fully the importance of other eligibility criteria such as previous record and type of crime or feasibility of

plan. It is likely that they are reflecting the expectations placed upon them by the staff members of the institution with whom they have a considerable amount of contact and who are concerned primarily with the elements of control within the institution.

3. What is the nature of the selection and assessment process?

The data reveal that all residents who had reached the stage at which they had applied for and had received a decision tended to discuss the selection and assessment procedure in terms of a formal interview. On the other hand, residents in the sample who had not advanced to the same stage emphasized the need for initial information about the day parole program. The responses from staff also tended to correspond to the stage of the procedure with which they were most intimately involved.

Similarly, the data concerning the time element in the process tended to reflect perceptual differences between residents and staff. The residents tended to point to definite periods of time while the staff were more reluctant to commit themselves in this regard.

The data relating to community investigation point to a lack of knowledge on the part of residents and correctional officers about this aspect of the selection and assessment procedure. Therefore, the researchers must view this lack of knowledge, particularly on the part of the day parolees, as making suspect the degree of their involvement in the formulation of a viable plan for day parole.

From the data derived from question #10(b) of the interview schedule, the researchers conclude that the residents are **unaware** of the individual aspects of the selection and assessment process and that they tend to view the procedure as being uniform for all residents.

The data regarding particular functions of staff members generally confirmed the job descriptions for individual subcategories listed in Chapter 111. There was little involvement in the program by correctional officers beyond providing initial information to the resident or giving informal recommendations. Other staff members related actual personal experience with the processing of applications beyond the initial information stage.

4. What documentation is involved throughout the program?

The data relating to documentation point to a variation in type and sequence of paper work depending on the processing of individual applications. For example, the documentation for one application could include representations from community persons, an application form with attached letter from the resident, various institutional reports, as well as the usual National Parole Service reports. On the other hand, another application could avoid all institutional documentation by being forwarded directly to the National Parole Service. The emphasis, as documented relative to applications by residents from most subcategories of respondents, reflects their lack of knowledge about paperwork beyond the application. The exceptions to this are those staff who have specific responsibilities beyond the stage of the application form.

5. What elements of supervision are involved in the functioning of the program?

The data relating to rules and regulations indicate nearly equal responses between time and behavioural factors with a particular emphasis to time factors by residents at Non-Headingley institutions, and a slightly higher overall frequency of responses by staff to behavioural factors. A somewhat greater flexibility to time restrictions was noted at the Day Release Centre as compared to Non-Headingley locations.

All subcategories saw day parole being revoked as a result of disregarding rules and regulations, with the exception of temporary absence respondents who noted temporary suspension of day parole. A somewhat greater flexibility to punishment was noted at Non-Headingley institutions as they gave consideration to types of punishment that were less severe than "day parole revoked".

There is no clear delineation of roles regarding responsibilities of staff to supervision. The residents were generally unaware as to who their supervisor was, particularly at the Non-Headingley institutions.

The data regarding counselling, point to no generally accepted definition of the term. Residents and staff had differing perspectives as to the availability of counselling, with staff indicating a greater awareness of the regular availability of counselling resources.

6. What is the nature of institutional staffing as it relates to day parole?

There was a general reluctance of staff and residents to discuss the staffing situation in any detail. Little knowledge of what staff are involved in the day parole program was evident; however, treatment staff were mentioned most frequently by all subcategories, with the exception of new residents whose lack of knowledge and experience resulted

in responses related primarily to correctional officers.

In responding to the question on adequacy of staff, all sub-categories designated numbers more frequently than qualifications, with the National Parole Service and senior administration volunteering some comments regarding qualifications. It was found that the staff were able to comment on their own job descriptions, but not in terms of the qualifications of other positions.

7. What is the nature of institutional facilities and resources being utilized in the operation of the day parole program?

The data indicate that there is no standard type of accommodation, transportation, housekeeping or recreational facilities; they vary according to the physical limitations of individual institutions. Similarly, the responsibilities of day parolees in these institutions also vary.

Type of accommodation was the most frequent problem in terms of facilities and resources mentioned by most subcategories, with particular emphasis given to this area by Non-Headingley respondents. This is attributed to the fact that Non-Headingley day parolees are not in segregated quarters and that these institutions have limited space available for the program. The researchers conclude that institutional facilities and resources have a direct bearing on the attitude of residents and staff to the day parole program and can influence the functioning of the program at all levels.

8. What is involved in the financing of the individual resident who participates in the program?

The data indicate that all respondents were concerned with both initial financing and administration of the day parolees' income. The problem of the Headingley residents appeared to be more related to initial financing whereas those at Non-Headingley indicated more concern with the administration of their income. Overall, the staff indicated more problems in terms of initial financing, reflecting very real gaps in institutional and community resources.

There was a high rate of no response by subcategories of respondents who did not have direct experience with aspects of financing. The researchers conclude that this element of experience forms the basis on which specific problems in financing are recognized and expressed.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. From the data relating to day parole objectives, the researchers suggest the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That a lack of clearly defined objectives in the day parole program that are understood and accepted by all concerned, lead to problems and misunderstandings undermining the successful functioning to the program.

(b) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION: That the major objective or objectives of the day parole program be clearly defined and communicated to residents, staff, and the community.

2. The data indicate that a perceived ambiguity exists regarding the differing functions of the day parole and temporary absence programs.

We offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That each of the two programs has certain advantages within specific situations based on the elements of time, function, and source of authorization.

(b) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That the parameters of each program be examined to determine advantages and disadvantages of each.

(c) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION: That both staff and residents associated with these programs be made knowledgeable with respect to all aspects of the two programs.

3. The data regarding eligibility criteria indicate an overall emphasis on attitude of the applicant as a primary factor in acceptance for day parole. The decision making authorities recognized the importance of other eligibility criteria such as crime, record, and feasibility of plan.

The researchers question whether too much emphasis on attitude and behaviour is being transmitted to residents from certain sources to the detriment of the importance of other factors. We, therefore, offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That eligibility criteria for day parole are not clearly defined, a factor which could lead to frustration and hostility on the part of residents and staff alike.

(b) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That the various factors affecting eligibility for day parole be examined with a view of determining the relative importance of each.

(c) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION: That all staff and residents be made fully aware of the range of factors affecting eligibility for day parole.

4. The data relating to the overall selection and assessment process including documentation reveal that there is a great variation in the sequence of events that take place from the time a resident first indicates an interest in day parole to the time that it is granted. The data point to a general lack of knowledge about the overall process beyond the level at which a resident or staff member becomes personally involved. As a result, expectations on the part of an applicant for day parole tend to be confused particularly with respect to areas such as a community investigation, waiting period, or appropriate resource people. We offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That frustration and possible hostility develops within both resident and staff groupings as one individual is granted day parole quite expediently while another is denied or has his application delayed without satisfactory explanation.

(b) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That the selection and assessment process be examined with respect to areas such as sources of information for residents, knowledge and involvement of staff members, gaps or duplications in evaluation and assessment, the overlapping of roles by provincial and federal employees, the plan, time factors, and uniformity, or lack thereof.

5. The data regarding overall supervision of the day parole program point to a relatively clear understanding on the part of residents and staff to concrete factors such as rules and regulations or the consequences of disregarding these. The researchers question, however, the overall degree of flexibility by staff in enforcing the rules and regulations,

bearing in mind the objectives of the program. Furthermore, there are some noted gaps related to identity of designated supervisors and availability of personal counselling.

We therefore offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That the differences in knowledge and perspective between staff and residents regarding counselling resources is based on a lack of communication among community agencies, staff, and residents.

(b) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION: That all institutional and community resources for counselling be explored and be made readily available to all residents participating in the day parole program.

6. The data regarding institutional staffing as they relate to day parole have little to offer in terms of concrete suggestions for improvement. Generally, staff and residents alike were reluctant to discuss this sensitive area. The overall emphasis in our data on numbers rather than qualifications support this hesitant approach.

We offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That there is a general lack of clarity on the part of residents and staff as to the boundaries or limits of responsibilities of individual staff members.

(b) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That the senior administration give consideration to a further review of the entire staffing situation with respect to day parole, at all the institutions, in order that a more clearly defined delineation of roles be established.

7. Throughout the study, various interpretations of the data were based on actual differences between physical facilities and resources across institutions. The narrative and statistical data regarding facilities and resources confirm these variations. As improvements were suggested, changes in accomodation, particularly at Non-Headingley institutions, was mentioned most frequently. Based on the data as well as personal observations the researchers offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: That there are distinct advantages in the segregation of residents on day parole from other residents in terms of the effective functioning of the day parole program.

(b) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATION: That changes in institutional facilities and resources with respect to the segregation of residents be undertaken bearing in mind: (i) the most efficient use of existing facilities, (ii) the possible utilization of other government buildings and facilities, and (iii) items such as transportation and recreation.

(c) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That further study be undertaken with respect to the possible effectiveness, desireability, and feasibility of conducting the day parole program from such community based facilities as half-way houses or community release centres.

8. The data regarding the financing of an individual on day parole point to concerns by both residents and staff with initial financing as well as administration of incomes. Previous data from questions #1 and 2 indicate an emphasis by residents on finances as an objective of day parole.

We therefore offer the following:

(a) HYPOTHESIS: (i) That inadequacies in initial financing and difficulties in administration of income can negatively effect the overall functioning of the program.

(ii) That the day parolee can learn to control his finances in the future if he is given increased responsibilities regarding his income while still under supervision.

(b) STUDY RECOMMENDATION: That the identified problems of administration of income be systematically examined, bearing in mind both efficiency for the institution and the eventual rehabilitation of the resident.

(c) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS: (i) That existing financial resources in the community be coordinated with present institutional resources to help overcome problems with initial financing for the resident beginning day parole.

(ii) That resource persons in the area of personal financial management be made available to consult with and assist residents on day parole who might benefit from such assistance.

9. In each of the eight areas of interest discussed above, several descriptive terms are mentioned with some regularity; "there is ambiguity", "there is lack of clarity", "There is lack of knowledge", or "information is not being communicated". The researchers suggest that these factors can all have a distinct bearing on the effective functioning of the day parole program and indirectly on the field of corrections in Manitoba. We therefore offer the following:

(a) PROGRAM RECOMMENDATIONS: (i) That a program of communication be undertaken at all levels of the day parole program not only to disseminate factual information, but to facilitate an atmosphere of mutuality between residents and staff. There should be sufficient opportunity for feedback to ensure that information is accurately integrated.

(ii) That this communication be extended beyond the institutional boundaries into the general community. As a program promoting community-based treatment, day parole must be supported by other government representatives, employers, educational institutions, community agencies, and organizations as well as the general public. The researchers feel that this statement cannot be over-emphasized.

10. As mentioned in Chapter 1, this study had certain limitations in scope due to lack of previous research in the area of day parole. Based on the information and conclusions derived from this study, the researchers are now prepared to offer the following:

(a) STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS: (i) That an evaluative study be undertaken to determine the rehabilitative effectiveness of the day parole program.

(ii) That a study be undertaken to assess the economic advantages or disadvantages of day parole in relation to alternative correctional programs.

(iii) That a study be undertaken to determine the acceptance of and attitude towards day parole on the part of members of the community, such as employers, educational institutions, community agencies, and the general public.

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APPENDIX I

CORRESPONDENCE

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

DATE February 24, 1971

FROM Dr. R.H. Tavener  
Director  
Mental Health Services

TO Mr. E. Petrich  
Acting Director  
Office of Research & Planning

SUBJECT Day Parole

This Correctional program is new in its impetus and is reaching important proportions.

The program appears to be effective and impressions are that results are being achieved. However, it appears very likely that all such programs will have to face criticism and resistance.

One way of meeting criticism is to have the facts. In order to have these a system of evaluation must be built into the program. Such a system requires basic data gathering in a formal way using established criteria.

Is it possible for your group to offer our Correctional system a methodology for the assembly of information and an evaluation guide?

RHT/fd

cc: Mr. J. Andre Ouellette  
Mr. R. Slough

RECEIVED  
FEB 1 1971

OFFICE OF RESEARCH  
AND PLANNING

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

DATE March 4, 1971

FROM: E. Petrich, A/Director  
Office of Research & Planning,  
Dept. of Health & Social Dev.  
411 Norquay Building.

TO: Dr. R. H. Tavener,

Director of Mental Health Services

SUBJECT: Your Memo of February 24/71 re Day Parole

Unfortunately at the present time, I do not have anyone on my staff who would be skilled enough to design an evaluation system for the Day Parole Program. I am hoping, however, to employ such expertise as soon as Civil Service positions are authorized and classified for this Office. In the meantime, it may be possible to obtain someone under a contractual arrangement and I will proceed forthwith to give it a try. I agree with you that the Day Parole Program would seem to be high priority area for sound program evaluation.

c.c. J. Andre Ouellette  
R. Slough

Box 17, 139 Tuxedo Boulevard,  
Winnipeg 29, Manitoba.

May 27, 1971.

Mr. D.R. McComb,  
Chief,  
Correctional Consultation Centre,  
Department of the Solicitor General,  
Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Dear Mr. McComb:

In our discussion last week regarding our request for your Centre to participate in a project concerning our day parole program, you suggested that we should submit an outline of the study.

Briefly, what we want is a study and evaluation of our present day parole program, relative to such factors as:

- 1) the assessment process used,
- 2) parole eligibility criteria,
- 3) staffing,
- 4) documentation,
- 5) supervision,
- 6) parole objectives and results obtained.

If the Correctional Consultant Centre would participate, this Department would undertake to make information readily available. We would also designate a staff member to participate in the project.

.....

We realize that such a project may initially resemble a longitudinal study rather than research in the ordinary sense of the word. However, at the end of the project we would hope to have a reasonably clear evaluation of the process that we are using and from the results obtained from this would come recommendations for program improvements.

It is anticipated that such a study would likely lead to:

- 1) assessments of the use of hostels versus institutionally based programs,
- 2) the value of using community rather than institutional staff,
- 3) an assessment of the adequacy of community recourses.

Within the Department we have recently discussed the adequacy of the parole concept. This came about as the result of a suggestion that releases to the community should simply be part of the treatment process and therefore in some ways a test of the program results to more clearly assess the program input requirements necessary for the inmate.

We acknowledge, of course, that if your Centre did participate, part of the funding would come from your agency, however, our main objective would be to avail ourselves of your expertise and experience and to secure an assessment by an outside agency. We also think that there is mutual benefit to be obtained by extending the present Federal and Provincial co-operation in correctional matters.

I should add that we have not requested funds for this project from our Department. However, if you could give us some definite assurance that your Centre is prepared to become involved, we would then request funds. It would help us if we could draw on your experience for an estimate of the costs and the basis on which such costs would be shared.

Yours very truly,

Ray Slough,  
Director,  
Adult Corrections.

RS:tm

DEPARTMENT OF THE  
SOLICITOR GENERAL



CANADA

MINISTÈRE DU  
SOLLICITEUR GÉNÉRAL

Ottawa, Ontario  
K1A 0P8  
July 30, 1971

Mr. Ray Slough,  
Director,  
Adult Corrections,  
Department of Health and  
Social Services,  
Box 17, 139 Tuxedo Boulevard,  
Winnipeg 29, Manitoba.

Dear Mr. Slough:

This is a follow-up to our very brief discussion during the Congress of Corrections concerning proposed day parole project which the Correctional Consultation Centre has been requested to consider.

I wish to indicate that the study and evaluation of your present day parole programme is certainly within our terms of reference and that, to begin with, further correspondence and discussion should be maintained. As I indicated to you, one area that seems worthwhile of consideration is a project that might involve the Canadian Penitentiary Service and the National Parole Board with your Department in such a study. At this time I have not as yet discussed this possibility with either of the above two agencies within our Department.

Also, the section concerning the assessment and use of hostels very much relates to our proposed Task Force on Residential Services, and the idea of utilizing community rather than institutional staff and an assessment of the adequacy of community resources would be important areas for gaining insight for further action. Your comments concerning the parole concept and releases to the community as part of the treatment process are very far-reaching and may possibly strike at the very foundation of the sentencing process.

In regard to the expertise from the Consultation Centre, it has been our experience to take out the vast amount of our work through contracts. This has enabled us to make personnel, which may be in the community or from outside the area or a combination of both, available. I believe this pattern would be the best one for consideration in your proposal and I would like to suggest that a

meeting be held in Winnipeg involving both Federal and Provincial representation to consider your proposal further.

Concerning your last paragraph about the matter of funds available, I must point out that the response from the field to our resources has exceeded all expectations for this fiscal year. This, however, should not negate continued discussion and meeting around the proposal with a view to implementing the project in the next fiscal year starting April 1, 1972. I trust this suggested time will not in any way deter your consideration of my response and I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

*[Handwritten signature]*

...ltation Centre

**RECEIVED**  
AUG 05 1971  
DEPT. OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM

FROM Lorraine Adams



PROVINCE  
OF  
MANITOBA

DATE October 5, 1971

TO R. M. Carr, Assistant Deputy Minister  
& Director  
Research, Planning & Program Development

SUBJECT EVALUATION SYSTEM FOR THE DAY PAROLE

The following is for your information concerning my visit to Mr. Ray Slough, Director of Adult Corrections and Mr. A. MacLellan, Staff Training Instructors.

1. Mr. Slough had made a request to Mr. D. R. McComb, Chief of the Correctional Consultation Centre, Department of Solicitor General, to participate in a project concerning the day parole program.
2. Mr. McComb indicated that the study and evaluation of the present day parole program is certainly within the terms of reference of the Centre and that, to begin with, further correspondence and discussion should be maintained.
3. No federal funds available for this fiscal year, but discussion and meeting around the proposal should be continued.
4. Mr. Slough said "What we want is a study and evaluation of our present day parole program, relative to such factors as":
  - a) the assessment process used,
  - b) parole eligibility criteria,
  - c) staffing,
  - d) documentation,
  - e) supervision,
  - f) parole objectives and results obtained.
5. Such a study would likely lead to:
  - a) assessments of the use of hostels versus institutionally based programs,
  - b) the value of using community rather than institutional staff,
  - c) an assessment of the adequacy of community recourses.
6. Mr. Slough's opinion about the rate of success of individuals in the day parole program, is that an individual should be assessed one year after he has been released through this program.
7. The information available now in:
  - monthly report of inmates on Temporary Parole dealing with their educational and work experience

7. (continued)

- a report to MCC on operational cost of the first three months of the program, this includes information on recoveries made from employed parolies for maintenance costs. Each correctional institution submits their reports.

8. I found in a memo (20th April 1971) that Mr. Petrich has suggested that Mr. W. Crawford, formerly of the Juvenile Court staff would be available to assist with the research project concerning day parole.

LA/gh

December 8th, 1971

Mr. R. M. Carr  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Division of Research, Planning  
and Program Development  
Department of Health and  
Social Development  
411 Norquay Building  
Winnipeg, Manitoba  
R3C 0P8

Dear Sir:

RE: DAY PAROLE RESEARCH PROJECT

We have enclosed for your perusal, a copy of our tentative Research Design and Strategy dealing with the initial phase of our project. Our plan at this point is to proceed as quickly as possible with our pilot interviews, followed by a further review of our design taking into account necessary modifications of our interview schedule.

Our study is aimed at the functional and dysfunctional aspects of the program as it exists presently. We anticipate that our findings will have considerable relevance to both the planning and implementation levels of the day parole program. In our final report we will be making recommendations for innovation and suggesting priorities for further research.

It will become evident to you as you examine this preliminary material, that our study will have certain limitations. For example we will not be able to evaluate the success of day parole in relation to other rehabilitative programs. In the area of financing we will not be assessing economic advantages and disadvantages of day parole in relation to alternate programs. We will not be able to look at day parole in terms of whether the program is achieving anticipated objectives. Our study will not evaluate community acceptance or attitude, or whether community resources are adequate.

We trust that you will find our overall proposed design satisfactory and would appreciate your comments or suggestions for improvement. Because of time limitations we will be proceeding with our study as mentioned above, and will provide you with a more refined interview schedule at the appropriate time.

Yours truly,

for M.S.W. Research Team

INTER-DEPARTMENTAL MEMORANDUM



PROVINCE OF MANITOBA

DATE January 7, 1972

FROM Mr. R. Slough  
Director  
Adult Corrections

TO Mr. R. M. Carr  
Assistant Deputy Minister  
Research, Planning and Programs  
Room 411, Norquay Building

SUBJECT DAY PAROLE RESEARCH PROJECT

I was pleased to have the opportunity to meet with your research group concerning the above project during the morning of January 5. The matter of relating the project to our program was thoroughly discussed. As you are aware, I have previously expressed some concern because it was my feeling that the present project would not supply us with the information that we had requested in our original submission to the Solicitor General's branch. As a result of subsequent discussions with your people, particularly our meeting on January 5, I am satisfied that the project carried on by your group is an essential first step toward carrying out the research which we had originally proposed. We are looking forward to the evaluative material which this project will supply, together with the recommendations that will be made, as a basis for the development of further research with regard to our day parole program.

RECEIVED

RS/sp

JAN 10 1972  
OFFICE OF RESEARCH  
AND PLANNING

*[Faint signature and illegible text]*

APPENDIX II

PRELIMINARY FACE SHEET AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

FACE SHEET - DAY PAROLE STUDY

Number \_\_\_\_\_  
Ethnic Origin \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Training \_\_\_\_\_

Birth Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Education \_\_\_\_\_  
Institution: Headingly  Brandon   
Dauphin  The Pas

Marital Status: Single  Married  Common Law  Separated  Divorced  Widowed

RESIDENT'S ONLY

No. of Dependents (Wife & Children) \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Offence \_\_\_\_\_  
Sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
Location of Sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
Date Sentence Expires \_\_\_\_\_  
Where in Remand \_\_\_\_\_  
Previous Incarceration: Yes  No   
Previous Parole: Yes  No

Offence \_\_\_\_\_  
Location of Offence \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Sentence \_\_\_\_\_  
Magistrate or Judge \_\_\_\_\_  
Time Spent in Remand \_\_\_\_\_ months  
Previous Record: Yes  No   
Previous Day Parole: Yes  No

Status at Time of Interview:

On Day Parole  Temporary Absence  New Resident  Day Parole Denied

Present Situation:

Working  Job Title \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
Education  Grade or Level \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
Voc. Training  Specify \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_

Where Resides:

Main Institution  Annex  Day Release Centre  How Home  Other Accommodation   
Specify Other \_\_\_\_\_

ADMINISTRATORS AND SUPERVISORS

Management  Classification Officer  Inmate Training  Correction Officer   
National Parole Service

Job Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Length of Employment Related to Corrections \_\_\_\_\_  
Length of Time in Present Position \_\_\_\_\_

INTERVIEWER: \_\_\_\_\_

DATE OF INTERVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_

TIME OF INTERVIEW: \_\_\_\_\_

TAPE NO.: \_\_\_\_\_

12. Is there any other paper work necessary that you can think of?

E. Supervision

13. Can you tell me of any particular rules or conditions that a resident must follow while on day parole?

14. (a) What is the nature of your responsibility in supervising residents on day parole?

(b) Do residents on day parole have a supervisor and if so, what are his responsibilities?

15. Can you describe any counselling or other type of therapy that is made available to day parolees?

16. If there is counselling available, is this provided on a regular basis.

F. Staffing

17. Can you tell me how the institutional staff is set up to handle the day parole program?

18. Do you feel that the staffing situation you have described is adequate to handle this program and what suggestions, if any, can you make for improvement in this area?

G. Institutional Facilities and Resources

19. Would you describe the facilities that are presently being used to operate the day parole program?

20. Can you tell me about any problems encountered in terms of these facilities and have you any suggestions for improvement?

H. Finances

21. What can you tell me about the financing of the resident as he begins day parole?

22. Can you tell me of any particular problems in terms of financing and suggest any improvements?

23. Are there any areas about day parole which you are concerned about and which we may have overlooked?

APPENDIX III

FINAL FACE SHEET AND INTERVIEW SCHEDULE



QUESTIONNAIRE - DAY PAROLE STUDY

A. DAY PAROLE OBJECTIVES

1. What do you see as the purpose of the day parole program?
2. In addition to those that you have already mentioned, can you think of any other possible objectives of the day parole program?
  - a. FINANCIAL  
(earn money, support family financially, pay back restitution, continue or preserve employment, financial responsibility).
  - b. EDUCATION  
(continue or improve education, specialized training)
  - c. FAMILY  
(resume family responsibility, keep family together)
  - d. REHABILITATION  
(become employable citizen, relationship to society, prove self again, another chance, incentive for full parole, learn personal responsibility, gradual return to society, humanitarian reasons, deal with forces that brought into gaol)
  - e. NEGATIVE STATEMENTS TOWARDS CORRECTIONAL SYSTEM  
(help first offenders, break from monotony of institution, avoid negative experience of prison, in lieu of full parole in short sentences, more freedom more control by institution.
  - f. OTHER (specify)

COMMENTS:

3. Would you please describe the difference between day parole and temporary absence?
  - a. AUTHORIZATION DIFFERS  
  
T.A. - Director of Corrections  
  
D.P. - N.P.S.

b. FUNCTION DIFFERS

T.A. - is used to initiate action for longer range goals, eg. seek employment or enrolment in school, locate accommodation.

D.P. - is used to effect or put into operation long range goals e.g. employment, education.

c. DURATION DIFFERS

T.A. - used for short term specific activities e.g. funeral

D.P. - used for long term activities e.g. work, school.

d. OTHER (Specify)

COMMENTS:

B. DAY PAROLE ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

4. What can you tell me about how a resident qualifies for day parole?
5. Can you tell me of some factors which could hurt a resident's chances of being accepted for day parole?
6. Can you tell me about any other factors affecting eligibility for day parole?

a. FEASIBILITY OF PLAN

(Availability and workability of plan in areas of employment, education, residence, family and community)

b. EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION

(Level of education, past record of employment, previous specialized training, qualifications of applicant, work record in institution, labour conditions.

c. TYPE OF CRIME AND RECORD

(Offence, previous criminal record, institutional offence record, court recommendations, police attitude. Length of sentence, previous probation and parole violations)

d. ATTITUDE OF APPLICANT, FAMILY & COMMUNITY

(involved in institutional programs, A.A., counselling in institution, behaviour, likeability, family attitude, community supports, favouritism, level of treatment stream)

OTHER: (Specify)

COMMENTS:

C. SELECTION AND ASSESSMENT PROCESS

7. What can you tell me about the procedure a resident must go through to get out on day parole?
  - a. OBTAIN INITIAL INFORMATION  
(where and from whom? e.g. other residents, correctional officers, orientation program, inmate training staff, classification officers)
  - b. FORMAL INTERVIEWS  
(with correctional officer, inmate training, classification, National Parole Service around discussion of plan, reviewing application form)
  - c. OTHER: Specify (e.g. direct application to National Parole Service by resident or outside person)

COMMENTS:

8. To what extent is the resident's release plan investigated in the community?
  - a. DEGREE OF THOROUGHNESS  
(check with employer, family, educational institution, not checked at all)
  - b. INVESTIGATED BY  
(institution staff, National Parole Service, other agencies)

COMMENTS:

9. How long does the process from the time of application to the time a decision is reached usually take?
  - a. Less than 2 weeks
  - b. 2 - 4 weeks
  - c. More than 4 weeks
  - d. No definite time
  - e. Dependent on circumstance  
(number of applications, work load of institution staff, delay at National Parole Service, geographical handicaps to Community Investigation.
  - f. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

10.(a) What is your particular function in terms of the selection and assessment process?

a. INITIAL CONTACT:

(information, providing forms, informal discussion, history taking, orientation to institution, informal recommendation)

b. FORMAL ASSESSMENT OF APPLICANT AND PLAN:

(interview, discussion and evaluation of plan, community investigation, formal recommendation)

c. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

10.(b) Is this the procedure that all residents must go through to get day parole?

a. Yes

b. Don't know

c. No: Specify

COMMENTS:

D. DOCUMENTATION

11.(a) Can you give me a run down of the documentation from the time a resident applies for day parole until the time a decision is made?

11.(b) Can you tell me of any forms or written documents that are involved in an application for day parole?

12. Is there any other paper work necessary that you can think of?

REPRESENTATIONS

(Letter from family, friends, relatives, lawyers, educational institutions, employers. Recommendations from the court or pre-sentence reports)

b. APPLICATION BY RESIDENT

(Application forms, attached letter or rationale, follow-up inquiries)

c. INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS:

(disciplinary report, work report, correctional officer's report, classification report, inmate training report, psychological tests, community investigation, police reports, criminal record, recommendation to N.P.S.)

d. NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

(application forms, cumulative summary, parole certificate, community investigation)

d. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

E. SUPERVISION

13. Can you tell me of any particular rules or conditions that a resident must follow while on day parole?

a. BEHAVIOURAL FACTORS

(usual parole conditions such as keep the peace, consumption of alcohol or drugs, unauthorized purchases, firearms, motor vehicle, marriage, regular work or school attendance, institutional housekeeping responsibilities)

b. TIME FACTORS

(adhere to schedules of institutions; e.g. 1½ hrs. free time in evening, phone if late, working overtime, special permission to be late)

c. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

(extensions of day parole to 6/1, 5/2 or other)  
Attend A.A. or other therapy. Special medical treatment.

d. OTHERS: Specify

COMMENTS:

14. What would happen if a resident disregards these rules and regulations?

a. REPRIMAND

(discussion with supervisor, no particular punishment)

- b. LOSE GOOD TIME  
(extension of final release date, loss of statutory remission)
- c. LOSE PRIVILEGES  
(no weekend passes, loss of free time, loss of visiting privileges)
- d. TEMPORARY SUSPENSION  
(returned to institution for short time)
- e. PAROLE REVOKED  
(returned to institution, day parole not reinstated)
- f. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

- 15. (a) What is the nature of your responsibility in supervising residents on day parole?
- (b) Do residents on day parole have a supervisor and if so, what are his responsibilities?
  - a. Yes. (identity of supervisor, institutional staff, supervisor of day release centre, National Parole Service, other agency)
  - b. No supervisor or don't know.
- c. RESPONSIBILITIES  
(set regulations, enforce regulations, counselling, locate jobs, supervise finances, communicate with schools, employers and families)
- d. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

- 16. Can you describe any counselling or other type of therapy that is made available to day parolees?
- 17. If there is counselling available, is this provided on a regular basis?
  - a. CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION:  
No  Don't know   
Yes  (individual, group, A.A., religious)  
OTHER: Specify

b. DAY RELEASE CENTRE:

No  Don't know

Yes  (individual, groups, A.A., religious)

OTHER: Specify

c. COMMUNITY:

No  Don't know

Yes  (A.A., X-Kalay, individual, group, family counselling)

OTHER: Specify

d. REGULARITY OF COUNSELLING:

(when required, daily, weekly)

OTHER: Specify

F. STAFFING

18. Can you tell me what staff are involved in the functioning of the Day Parole Program?

a. CUSTODIAL:

(in institution, in day-release centre, in Annex B, floormen, guards)

b. TREATMENT:

(classification, inmate training, movement committee, supervisor day-release centre, outsider from community such as psychological services and family bureau)

c. NATIONAL PAROLE SERVICE

(parole service officer, day parole supervisors, National Parole Board)

d. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

19. Do you feel that the staffing situation you have described is adequate to handle this program and what suggestions, if any, can you make for improvement in this area?

a. NUMBERS:

(adequate/inadequate, more/less custodial, more/less treatment, more/less counsellors, more/less community involvement)

b. QUALIFICATIONS:

(adequate/inadequate of particular staff; control, treatment, supervision, counselling)

c. IMPROVEMENTS:

(no improvements needed, younger staff, more staff, interest in residents, more funds to hire staff, less discrimination against Indians, greater efficiency)

d. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

G. INSTITUTIONAL FACILITIES AND RESOURCES

20. Would you describe the facilities that are presently being used to operate the day parole program?

a. INDICATE LOCATION:

(Annex B. Day Release Centre, Main Institution,  
OTHER: Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

b. TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION:

(single rooms, dormitories, smaller shared quarters)

c. HOUSEKEEPING:

(cooking, laundry, cleaning, prepare own lunches)

d. TRANSPORTATION:

(institution vehicle, public transport, own vehicle, family or friends)

e. RECREATION:

(T.V., stereo, sports, dances,  
OTHER: Specify \_\_\_\_\_)

f. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

21. Can you tell me about any problems encountered in terms of these facilities and have you any suggestions for improvement?

a. LOCATION:

(more central to city, separate from correctional institution)

b. TYPE OF ACCOMMODATION:

(inadequacy of sleeping quarters, overcrowding, more privacy, lower costs, facilities for visitors, better furnishings, use halfway houses, separate study rooms)

- c. HOUSEKEEPING:  
(poor food, no lunch for work, no telephone, more towels,  
better laundry facilities)
- d. TRANSPORTATION:  
(specify problem)
- e. RECREATION:  
(specify problem)
- f. OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

H. FINANCES

- 22. What can you tell me about the financing of the resident as he begins day parole?
  - a. INITIAL FINANCING:  
(no funds available, institution gives financial assistance,  
manpower, student aid, welfare, personal funds)  
OTHER: Specify
  - b. ADMINISTRATION OF INCOME:  
(by supervisor, by self, by family)  
OTHER: Specify
  - c. OBLIGATIONS:  
(rent at Day Release Centre or present residence, family  
support, creditors, restitution)

COMMENTS:

- 23. Can you tell me of any particular problems in terms of financing and suggest any improvements?
  - a. PROBLEMS:  
(initial lack of funds, lack of control over own money, lack  
of spending money, rent)  
OTHER: Specify
  - b. SUGGESTIONS:  
(reduce rent, more personal control of finances, more spending  
money, more funding initially)  
OTHER: Specify

COMMENTS:

- 24. Are there any areas about day parole which you are concerned about and which we may have overlooked?

Appendix IV

TABLES DESIGNATING EACH DAY PAROLE OBJECTIVE

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TABLE 1(a)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Finances As Day Parole Objective, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	32.2	28.8	35.0	41.7	33.3
T.A.	35.7	40.0	20.0	50.0	--
N.R.	34.8	27.3	66.7	33.3	33.3
REV.	35.0	33.3	33.3	50.0	--
DEN.	31.0	33.3	20.0	33.3	--
COUNS.	20.0	20.0	--	--	--
S.A.	25.0	14.3	33.3	--	33.3
N.P.S.	25.0	20.0	30.0	--	--
TREAT.	26.8	27.3	22.2	28.6	33.3
C.O.	24.2	21.6	33.3	21.7	23.6

TABLE 1(aa)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Finances As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	32.9	30.7	35.5
STAFF	24.7	22.1	27.1

TABLE 1(b)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Education As Day Parole Objective, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	13.8	7.7	25.0	25.0	--
T.A.	--	--	--	--	--
N.R.	8.7	9.1	--	--	33.3
REV.	5.0	8.3	--	--	--
DEN.	6.9	9.5	--	--	--
COUNS.	--	--	--	--	--
S.A.	12.5	--	33.3	--	--
N.P.S.	15.0	--	30.0	--	--
TREAT.	22.0	22.7	11.1	28.6	33.3
C.O.	15.8	13.5	22.2	13.0	17.6

TABLE 1(bb)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Education As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	9.5	7.5	12.5
STAFF	15.9	11.6	19.8

TABLE 1(c)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Family Matters As Day Parole Objective, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	13.8	13.5	25.0	25.0	--
T.A.	14.3	20.0	20.0	--	--
N.R.	--	--	--	--	--
REV.	5.0	8.3	--	--	--
DEN.	17.2	19.0	20.0	--	--
COUNS.	30.0	30.0	--	--	--
S.A.	12.5	14.3	--	--	33.3
N.P.S.	--	--	--	--	--
TREAT.	7.3	4.5	22.2	--	--
C.O.	12.6	21.6	--	13.0	5.9

TABLE 1(cc)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Family Matters As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	11.6	10.1	14.0
STAFF	11.0	15.1	7.3

TABLE 1(d)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Rehabilitation  
As Day Parole Objective, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	25.3	28.8	20.0	16.7	33.3
T.A.	28.6	40.0	20.0	25.0	---
N.R.	43.4	54.5	33.3	33.3	33.3
REV.	30.0	25.0	33.3	50.0	---
DEN.	27.6	23.8	40.0	33.3	---
COUNS.	50.0	50.0	---	---	---
S.A.	31.3	28.6	33.3	---	33.3
N.P.S.	40.0	50.0	30.0	---	---
TREAT.	26.8	27.3	22.2	28.6	33.3
C.O.	34.7	32.4	33.3	34.8	41.2

TABLE 1(dd)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Rehabilitation  
As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized  
Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	28.9	35.6	26.4
STAFF	34.1	34.9	33.3

TABLE 1(e)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Negative Statements Towards Correctional System As Day Parole Objective, By Subcategory, By Location.

LOCATION SUB CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD	NON-HEAD		
			BDN.	DPHN.	T.PAS
D.P.	16.1	19.2	10.0	16.7	--
T.A.	21.4	--	40.0	25.0	--
N.R.	10.3	5.9	--	33.3	--
REV.	25.0	25.0	33.3	--	--
DEN.	17.2	33.3	20.0	33.3	--
COUNS.	--	--	--	--	--
S.A.	12.5	29.0	--	--	--
N.P.S.	20.0	30.0	10.0	--	--
TREAT.	17.1	18.2	22.2	14.3	--
C.O.	11.6	10.8	11.1	17.4	5.9

TABLE 1(ee)

Percentage Of Responses Designating Negative Statements Towards Correctional System As Day Parole Objective, By Category, By Dichotomized Location.

LOCATION CATEGORY	TOTAL	HEAD.	NON-HEAD
RESIDENTS	16.8	15.9	17.8
STAFF	13.7	15.1	11.5

## Appendix V

### DAY PAROLE FORMS, REGULATIONS, AND SUNDRY DOCUMENTATION

The materials in this appendix were collected at various institutions throughout the study. They provide additional information for the reader and do not necessarily complete the list of documentation being utilized.

#### LIST OF CONTENTS

##### A. Institutional

1. resident request form
2. day parole application (Brandon and Dauphin)
3. day parole institutional recommendation (Brandon and Dauphin)
4. rules for residents on day parole (Brandon)
5. rules for man on day parole (Dauphin)
6. monthly reports -- work
7. regulations concerning work
8. monthly reports -- education

##### B. National Parole Board

1. day parole application -- work sheet
2. authorization to be at large
3. day parole certificate

RESIDENT REQUEST FORM

DATE \_\_\_\_\_ TIME OF SUBMISSION \_\_\_\_\_

NAME IN FULL \_\_\_\_\_ LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ WORK AREA \_\_\_\_\_  
(Please Print)

I REQUEST AN INTERVIEW WITH--  
Place X on appropriate line

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1) SUPERINTENDENT _____        | 8) SUPERVISOR OF INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMS _____ |
| 2) DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT _____ | 9) MEDICAL _____                              |
| 3) CHIEF GUARD _____           | 10) CLOTHING STORES _____                     |
| 4) INMATE TRAINING _____       | 11) BURSAR'S OFFICE _____                     |
| 5) CLASSIFICATION _____        | 12) CHAPLAIN _____                            |
| 6) RECREATION _____            | R.C. _____                                    |
| 7) COUNSELLING _____           | PROT _____                                    |
|                                | OTHER _____                                   |
|                                | 13) OUTSIDE AGENCIES _____                    |
|                                | *SPECIFY _____                                |

PLEASE PRINT NATURE OF REQUEST  
ON OTHER SIDE

DAY PAROLE -- INSTITUTIONAL RECOMMENDATION

BASIC INFORMATION SHEET

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ INSTITUTION #: \_\_\_\_\_  
 INSTITUTION: \_\_\_\_\_ F.P.S.#: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE OF BIRTH: \_\_\_\_\_ REL. DATE F.T.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 AGGREGATE SENTENCE: \_\_\_\_\_ REL. DATE W.R.: \_\_\_\_\_  
 OFFENCE (S) & DATES: \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

INVESTIGATING POLICE FORCE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 PLACE OF TRIAL AND DATE OF CONVICTION: \_\_\_\_\_  
 MAGISTRATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE RECEIVED INMATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE SENTENCE COMMENCED: \_\_\_\_\_

1. CIRCUMSTANCES OF OFFENCE (S), RESIDENT'S VERSION:

2. REASONS FOR DAY PAROLE:

3. CONDITIONS OF DAY PAROLE:

4. VERIFICATION: Yes ( ) No ( ).

5. ASSESSMENT OF PLAN:

6. RECOMMENDATION: Yes ( ) No ( ).

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Classification Officer.

Approved, \_\_\_\_\_  
 Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORTS

INMATES ON TEMPORARY PAROLE - WORK

Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 1971

(Institution)

NAME	SENTENCE	DATE STARTED WORK	EMPLOYER AND NATURE OF WORK	NET WAGES REC'D	MAINTENANCE CHARGED AFTER 10 WORKING DAYS			WITHHELD FOR ALLOW. DEDUCTIONS		NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPENDENT	AMOUNT OF CASH SENT TO DEPENDENT	DATE OF DISCHARGE FROM TEMP. PAROLE	AMOUNT OF CASH ON DISCHARGE
					# Days	Rate	Total	Reason	Amount				

See conditions on back of form.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

TP/w(2)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Institution)

Monthly Report of Inmates on  
Temporary Parole - EDUCATION

For the month of \_\_\_\_\_ 197

Name	Commenced Temp. Parole	School or College	# of Inmate Days	Qualification or Graduation	Present status, i.e. progress, reason for termination of classes etc.

154

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

BRANDON CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

RULES FOR RESIDENTS ON DAY PAROLE

THE PURPOSE OF DAY PAROLE SHALL BE TO ALLOW RESIDENTS OUT OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE DAY TO WORK, TO ATTEND SCHOOL, OR FOR SUCH OTHER PURPOSES THE PAROLE BOARD AND THE INSTITUTION DEEMS PROPER.

THE DAY PAROLEE SHALL LEAVE THE INSTITUTION AND RETURN TO THE INSTITUTION AT THE TIMES SPECIFIED IN THE CONDITIONS OF HIS DAY PAROLE.

DAY PAROLEES SHALL NEITHER TAKE FROM NOR BRING INTO THE INSTITUTION, ANY ARTICLE OTHER THAN THOSE PERMITTED BY STAFF.

DAY PAROLEES SHALL NOT CONSUME ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

ALL MONIES EARNED BY RESIDENTS ON DAY PAROLE SHALL BE HANDED IN TO THE OFFICE TO BE KEPT IN TRUST OR DISTRIBUTED WITHIN THE TERMS OF THESE REGULATIONS.

MARRIED PERSONS (COMMON-LAW ARRANGEMENTS INCLUDED) ON DAY PAROLE SHALL SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES TO THE BEST OF THEIR ABILITY.

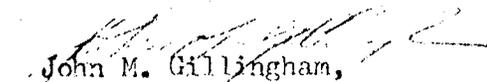
NOTE: IF THE FAMILY RECEIVES ASSISTANCE FROM MUNICIPAL OR PROVINCIAL WELFARE THE INDIVIDUAL'S CONTRIBUTION WILL BE DIRECTED TO THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT CONCERNED.

ALL DAY PAROLEES SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THEIR OWN LIVING QUARTERS CLEAN: WITH BEDS PROPERLY MADE, BEFORE LEAVING THE INSTITUTION.

ONCE BACK IN THE INSTITUTION, INSTITUTIONAL RULES AND REGULATIONS APPLY TO DAY PAROLEES.

POLICY: DAY PAROLEES WITH A SENTENCE OF SIX MONTHS OR MORE, SHALL BE ON ACTIVE DAY PAROLE FOR AT LEAST TWO MONTHS BEFORE RECEIVING CONSIDERATION FOR THE GRANT OF SPECIAL LEAVES.

DAY PAROLEES SERVING LESS THAN SIX MONTHS SHALL RECEIVE CONSIDERATION FOR SPECIAL LEAVES ON AN INDIVIDUAL BASIS.

  
John M. Gillingham,  
Superintendent.

I UNDERSTAND AND AGREE TO ABIDE  
BY THE FOREGOING RULES.

\_\_\_\_\_  
DAY PAROLEE

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_

DAY PAROLE APPLICATION

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

INSTITUTION \_\_\_\_\_

1. REASON FOR THIS APPLICATION:

2.a) NAME AND ADDRESS OF PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYER:

b) SCHOOL---NAME:

Anticipated Course ---

c) OTHER:

3. HAVE YOU PRESENTLY APPLIED FOR FULL PAROLE? \_\_\_\_\_

IF NOT, DO YOU PLAN TO APPLY FOR FULL PAROLE? \_\_\_\_\_

4. HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY APPLIED FOR (DAY OR FULL) PAROLE? \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

PLACE \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE

\_\_\_\_\_

DAUPHIN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTION

RULES FOR MEN ON DAY PAROLE

1. THE PURPOSE OF DAY PAROLE SHALL BE TO ALLOW INMATES OUT OF THE INSTITUTION DURING THE DAY TO WORK, TO GO TO SCHOOL, OR FOR SUCH OTHER PURPOSE THE PAROLE BOARD AND THE INSTITUTION DEEMS PROPER.
2. THE DAY PAROLEE SHALL BE ALLOWED TRAVELLING TIME TO AND FROM WORK OR SCHOOL AND SHALL REPORT BACK TO THE INSTITUTION AT A SPECIFIED TIME.
3. MEN ON DAY PAROLE SHALL LIVE IN THE BASEMENT CELL BLOCK.
4. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL NOT TAKE ANY ARTICLE OUT OF, OR BRING ANYTHING INTO, THE INSTITUTION WITHOUT PERMISSION FROM THE STAFF.
5. MEN ON DAY PAROLE SHALL BE SEARCHED BEFORE LEAVING AND UPON ENTERING THE INSTITUTION.
6. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL NOT DRIVE A MOTOR VEHICLE.
7. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL NOT DRINK ANY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.
8. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL TAKE THE MOST DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN THE INSTITUTION AND SCHOOL OR WORK.
9. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL NOT ENTER ANY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE BUILDINGS UNLESS THEY HAVE THE PERMISSION OF THE STAFF.
10. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL NOT CONTACT ANY FAMILY, FRIENDS, OR RELATIVES BY TELEPHONE OR SET UP MEETINGS WITH THEM OUTSIDE THE INSTITUTION.
11. ALL MONIES EARNED BY MEN ON DAY PAROLE SHALL BE HANDED IN TO THE OFFICE, TO BE KEPT IN TRUST UNTIL RELEASE DATE.
12. DAY PAROLEE'S SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR KEEPING THEIR OWN LIVING QUARTERS CLEAN.

I understand and agree to abide by the foregoing rules.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
K. P. DEANS,  
SUPERINTENDENT.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Day Parolee

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_.

Employed inmates serving sentences of 90 days and over, whose families are receiving a social allowance, may be required to contribute to the support of their families.

Superintendents are authorized to make the following deductions from the net wages received by the parolee:

- a. Payment to institution for maintenance (\$2.50 per day while in residence in the institution), payable after 10 working days. Should the inmate be permitted to live at home part of the time, the \$2.50 will be added to payment to dependents for each day he lives at home;
- b. Enough money to properly outfit him for his job;
- c. A contingency account of \$100 to allow him to support himself for several weeks upon leaving the institution;
- d. Costs of transportation to and from the job;
- e. Money to cover any unusual costs related to his employment;  
and
- f. A \$10.00 per week allowance for incidental personal expenditures.

---

Each institution will continue to submit the monthly return to the Director of Adult Corrections, Box 17, 139 Tuxedo Blvd, Winnipeg 29, who will redirect copies to the Central Welfare Agency for their information and appropriate action.

NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD  
COMMISSION NATIONALE  
DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

Title/Dossier
Institution No.
F.P.S.
Date of Birth/Date de naissance

DAY PAROLE - LIBÉRATION CONDITIONNELLE DE JOUR

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

to/À: Supervisor/Surveillant \_\_\_\_\_

from/De: \_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name/Nom)

\_\_\_\_\_ (Institution)

The Regional Representative per \_\_\_\_\_ (Field officer) recommends a Day Parole be granted immediately to the above-named inmate, that he be notified by telephone and the institution by wire. He has provided the basic information as follows:

Le Représentant régional par \_\_\_\_\_ (agent) recommande une libération conditionnelle de jour immédiate au détenu précité, demande d'être avisé par téléphone et que l'institution en reçoive l'avis par télégramme. Il nous communique les renseignements suivants au sujet de ce cas.

Offence(s)/offensé(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Date of sentence/sentence commence le \_\_\_\_\_

Judge/Juge: \_\_\_\_\_

Place/Lieux \_\_\_\_\_

Aggregate/Peine totale \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry/Expiration: \_\_\_\_\_

Reason for request/Raison à l'appui: \_\_\_\_\_

Effective date/Date effective: \_\_\_\_\_

Destination \_\_\_\_\_

Supervision/Surveillance \_\_\_\_\_

Conditions: \_\_\_\_\_

Arrangements for case investigation in preparation for full parole, if required:  
Décisions prises quand à l'enquête ordinaire si nécessaire:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



# NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD

P.S.#:  
Inst.#:

## COMMISSION NATIONALE DES LIBÉRATIONS CONDITIONNELLES

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ INSTITUTION \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Granting of Temporary Parole: \_\_\_\_\_

In consideration of the granting of temporary parole,  
I understand that I am permitted to leave the institution  
with or without escort,

from \_\_\_\_\_,  
to \_\_\_\_\_

I understand that if I do not return to the institution at the  
specified time, my temporary parole would be terminated and I  
may be arrested and charged with being unlawfully at large under  
the Criminal Code.

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS \_\_\_\_\_

INMATE \_\_\_\_\_

Anthony J. Frank  
District Representative  
National Parole Service  
Rm. 211, Federal Bldg.  
Princess Ave. & 11th St.  
BRANDON, Manitoba

Original Copy: Inmate;  
cc: National Parole Service District Office file;  
cc: Institution file;  
cc: National Parole Board, Ottawa.

CONDITIONS OF PAROLE  
CONDITIONS DE LA LIBERATION CONDITIONNELLE

PAROLE CERTIFICATE  
CERTIFICAT DE LIBERATION  
CONDITIONNELLE



NATIONAL PAROLE BOARD  
COMMISSION NATIONALE DES  
LIBERATIONS  
CONDITIONNELLES

Parole Act - Loi sur la libération conditionnelle de détenus  
1958 c. 38

This is to certify that  
Le présent certificat atteste qu'à  
who was serving a term of imprisonment in  
qui purgeait une sentence d'emprisonnement à  
was granted  
a été accordé une libération

parole on  
conditionnelle le  
provided parole is not suspended, revoked, forfeited or terminated,  
à condition que cette libération conditionnelle ne soit pas suspendue,  
it will expire on  
révoquée, frappée de déchéance ou terminée, elle prendra fin le

FOLO

PLIER

The parolee shall abide by the conditions of his parole and all instructions which may be given by his supervisor from time to time:

Le libéré conditionnel doit se conformer aux conditions de sa libération et à toutes les directives que peut lui donner à l'occasion son surveillant:

and shall abide by this special condition:

I understand that if I do not return to the Institution at the time indicated herein, my day parole may be suspended or terminated if the latter, I shall then become subject to arrest on a charge under the Criminal Code of being illegally at large.

Date

Signature - Parolee/Libéré

Issued on - Délivré le

INSTRUCTIONS

must proceed directly to  
vous devez vous rendre directement à  
report to your Parole Supervisor  
vous rapporter à votre surveillant

uant to the conditions of your parole you must obey these instructions. Failure to do so may result in suspension and  
cancellation of parole.

conformité avec les conditions de votre libération, ces instructions doivent être suivies. Tout manquement peut amener la  
suspension et la révocation du certificat.

representative - Représentant

Parole Supervisor - Surveillant

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT - RECONNAISSANCE

understand that the parole certificate is the property of the National Parole Board and must be delivered on demand of the  
National Parole Board or of my supervisor. I also understand that I am still serving my term of imprisonment and that parole has  
been granted to allow me to resume my activities as a citizen at large in the community under supervision.

I fully understand and accept all the conditions (including the conditions printed overleaf), regulations and restrictions  
governing my release on parole. I will abide by and conform to them strictly. I also understand that if I violate them I may be  
committed.

Je comprends que le certificat de libération conditionnelle appartient à la Commission Nationale des Libérations  
Conditionnelles et doit être retourné sur demande de la Commission Nationale des Libérations Conditionnelles ou de mon  
surveillant. Je comprends aussi que je continue de purger ma sentence mais que je suis libéré conditionnellement et sous  
surveillance afin de me permettre de poursuivre dans la société mes activités de citoyen.

Je comprends parfaitement et j'accepte toutes les conditions (y compris les conditions imprimées au verso), les règles et les  
restrictions auxquelles est assujettie ma libération conditionnelle. Je m'y conformerai complètement. Je comprends également  
si je ne les respecte pas, je puis être réincarcéré.

Parole Certificate Dated  
du certificat

Received on - Date reçue

Paroled Inmate - Libéré

Witness - Témoin

Date

## Appendix VI

### COMMENTS

The following are a selection of comments taken from the open-ended aspects of the interview where they could not, by virtue of their content be slotted or integrated into the body of the report. However, they are seen as important to the overall text of this study. For purposes of readability this appendix is set up so that all the staff comments are indicated together, followed by the residents' comments. These comments were not necessarily verbatim quotations but were enlarged from the researchers point form transcriptions of the respondents' replies. The comments are preceded by the associated question numbers from the interview schedule. They stand on their own and are presented solely for the reader's consideration.

Staff Comments

4. Day parole can be effective in short sentences, whereas full parole wouldn't be effective because of the time element in getting day parole vs. full parole.

4. We don't have a definite say as to day parole. This is one of the things that should be cleared up as it's confusing to the resident. The institution can refuse to supervise the day parolee. In the past few months the National Parole Service has granted day parole more than the institution has recommended it.

4. The residents and staff cry out for hard and fast criteria.

4. Residents themselves will probably tell you they hurt their chances by telling the truth. If they can make up a good story they will tell people what they want to hear, not necessarily as it is.

9. A magistrate may phone prior to sentencing and say a guy should not be in jail, but by law he has to be sentenced.

13. We hesitate to extend beyond five days out and two in. If a resident has to report only once a month, he might as well be on full parole. Anything in excess of a week would have to be approved by the parole board.

13. The rules and regulations are dependent on crime. With a liquor charge one must refrain from drinking. I disagree with this because if one is denied something, he craves it more.

15. It is operated on a cooperative basis with the institution. The designated supervisor depends on who submits the case. In practice, supervision is done by the institution.

19. We should be following up the day parolee upon completion of his day parole.

19. There should be specific staff working with the day parolees who are aware of the problems a day parolee encounters.

19. We need to introduce a new position of job finder to help the day parole program.

21. There is too much emphasis on group living, like in the annex and day release centre. There should be an apartment.

24. I would personally like to see parole handled exclusively by the provinces. A province-wide set up would then be established which may be a little more comprehensive than this hit and miss program.

24. National Parole Service will always be in conflict with the institution on whether or not someone be recommended for day parole.

24. There should be steps within the program whereby less and less control would be directed at the day parolee as he proves himself.

24. Attempts are being made to restrict day parole to the last three months of a resident's sentence. I am concerned about this and would not like to see it happen.

24. Day parolees should have more free time outside in the evenings. If they are good enough to work outside during the day, they should be able to spend the evening on the outside.

24. More emphasis should be placed on first offenders in considering day parole.

#### Resident Comments

7. The orientation program usually doesn't tell a resident about day parole.

19. There should be a board running the Day Parole Centre rather than just two men. The board should consist of a psychiatrist, psychologist and counsellor, etc. The staff at the centre are really only baby-sitters

and can't really help the guys.

19. The guards at the institution put too much pressure on a guy. The uniform hinders communication. At the Day Release Centre they don't wear uniforms.

21. There is not enough consideration for guys on night shift.

24. Day parole grants too much freedom right away.

24. There is a language problem for French-speaking residents.

24. I usually work out of town .... they should extend the hours to allow travel back and forth.

24. Ottawa makes recommendations without knowing what's happening in Winnipeg. When you get turned down for day parole, they don't tell you why, so how can you improve yourself?

24. The Day Parole Centre should be separate from Vaughan Street. It should be self-sustaining, and hire a cook or resident who can cook.

24. I don't think a guy on day parole should have to wait two months before getting a pass to visit his parents overnight.

24. You should be allowed some social life at night, otherwise you try to squeeze it into your working day.