

### APPENDIX A

# LETTER FROM DR. A.L. HLONGWANE, (DIRECTOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS),

DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.





#### DEPARTEMENT VAN KORREKTIEWE DIENSTE

#### DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

#### FAKSTRANSMISSIE FAX TRANSMISSION

AAN: To:

NE VAN DER WESTEUTEN

FROM: CORRECTIO

U VERW: YOUR REF.

DATUM DATE:

MY VERW: My Rev:

DATUM:

1999/02/03 DATE:

VIR AANDAG:

FOR ATTENTION:

NAUDAY: ENOURIES:

MR MR NTULL

AFDELING: DIVISION:

AANTAL BLADSYE: NUMBER OF PAGES:

APPELING: DEVISION COMMUNETY INVOLVEMENT

TEL: (012) 307 2441 FAMM/FAX: (012) 328 4155

INSAKE/RE: CONFIRMATION OF IMPLEMENTING HALFWAY HOUSES IN SOUTH AFRICA: DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

This serves to confirm that the Department of Correctional Services is forging ahead with the implementation of halfway houses in South Africa.

Kindly also be informed that four functionaries of the Department of Correctional Services will undertake a study tour to Georgia in the United States of America to observe the functioning and operation of the private/state halfway houses in order to obtain a model for the implementation of halfway houses in South Africa, as a matter of high priority.

We trust that this information will meet our immediate requirements in this matter. Please feel free to contact us should you have any queries.

for

DIR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS

AL HLONGWANE

PRIVAATSAK X136 PRETORIA

TEL No: (012) 307 2000

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## APPENDIX B

# NON-SCHEDULED, STRUCTURED INTERVIEW QUESTIONS (DENVER, COLORADO) QUALITATIVE PHASE



- Name of centre
- Name of person interviewed
- Date of interview
- Type of centre (transitional/diversion/other)
- What are the goals and objectives of the centre?
- Is your centre driven by private initiative or by the
- state?
- If privately driven, do you have any workingagreements or contracts with the Department of Correctional Services?
- Do you make use of other referral agencies?
- If yes, who are they?
- Do you experience any problems with the funding of your centre?
- If yes, what sort of problems?
- Do residents have to pay rent?
- If so, what is the amount they pay for services rendered?



- What type of clients do you serve?
- Do you take in violent offenders?
- Do you have any selection criteria?
- If so, name a few.
- Is there any law in your country that prohibits certain offenders from using the centre?
- What is the maximum number of residents you cater for at the centre?
- How many residents do you have currently?
- Do you experience any problems with empty beds?
- Do you cater for both male and female offenders?
- If not, why not?
- What is the average age of your residents?
- What is the racial and ethnic composition of your client population?
- What is the average length of stay at the centre?

- What type of treatment services is available to offenders to help them to reintegrate into the community successfully?
- Is your facility suitable for programme activities?
- Do you network with the community regarding existing programmes?
- How do you measure the success of your programmes?
- What is the percentage of clients that successfully complete your programmes?
- What is the percentage of clients that are returned to higher custody due to programme violations?
- How do clients experience their stay at the centre?
- What specific problems do you experience at the centre?
- What sort of solutions do you have for these problems?
- How did you win community support for your centre in the beginning phase of the project?
- Does the geographical community still support your project?
- If yes, in what way?

- What do you think is the future of residential facilities in the correctional field?
- What do you think about day reporting centres in the correctional field?
- Could you supply me with any written documents?

THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR TIME



#### Day Reporting Centre questions

#### WHAT ARE THE GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF YOUR CENTRE?

#### How does the centre function?

- Do you see the centre as a community corrections alternative to incarceration?
- Is your centre driven by private initiative or by the state?
- If it is privately driven, do you have any working agreements with the Department of Correctional Services?
- Where do you find funds for the centre?
- Do clients pay for services rendered?
- If so, what is the average amount per week/month/programme?

#### TYPE OF CLIENTS YOU SERVE?

- What type of offender population do you serve? (Parolees, pre-trial detainees? Others?)
- Do you serve both men and women at the centre?
- What is the racial and ethnic composition of your client population?
- Is there any law in your country that prohibits certain offenders from participating at day reporting centres e.g. violent offenders?
- For what types of offenses have your clients mostly been incarcerated?
- How does the centre relate to other types of intermediate sentences such as IPS (intensive probation supervision) and E.M. (electronic monitoring)?
- What is the average number of clients that report to your centre daily, weekly or monthly?
- What are the problems you experience with offenders?
- Do your clients take part in community service as part of your overall treatment programme?

#### PROGRAMMES

- What type of programmes do you use?
- How long is the average length of these programmes?



- Do you network with the community regarding existing programmes?
- Are contacts with individual offenders more intensive at the beginning phase of the programme?
- How successful are your programmes?
- How do you evaluate success?
- What is your most effective behavioural control programme element?
- What is the percentage of clients that are returned to higher custody due to programme violations?
  - What do you see as the difference between day reporting centres and residential facilities?
  - What would you do if you have a high percentage of homeless long-term offenders?
  - Do you take urine and blood samples at your centre?



### APPENDIX C

# AGREEMENT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES REGARDING RESEARCH DONE BY THE RESEARCHER



AGREEMENT REGARDING CONDITIONS APPLICABLE TO RESEARCH DONE IN INSTITUTIONS WHICH ARE UNDER THE AUTHORITY OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES.



1. I Anna Elizabeth Waria vol (Full name) wish to conduct research titled

in/at institutions which fall under the authority of the SA Commissioner of Correctional Services. I undertake to use the information which I acquire in a balanced and responsible manner, taking in account the perspectives and practical realities of the Department of Correctional Services (hereafter referred to as "the Department") in my report/treatise. I furthermore take note of and agree to adhere to the following conditions:-

#### 1.1 INTERNAL GUIDE

The researcher accepts that an Internal Guide, appointed by the Department of Correctional Services will provide guidance on a continual basis, during the research. His duties will be:

- 1.1.1 To help with the interpretation of policy guidelines.

  He will therefore have to ensure that the researcher
  is conversant with the policy regarding functional
  areas of the research.
- 1.1.2 To help with the interpreting of information/statistics and terminology of the Department which the researcher is unfamiliar with.
- 1.1.3 To identify issues which could cause embarrassment to the Department, and to make recommendations regarding the utilization and treatment of such information.

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1.1.4 To advise Correctional Management regarding the possible implementation of the recommendations made by the researcher.

With regard to the beforementioned the research remains the researcher's own work and the internal guide may therefore not be prescriptive. His' task is assistance and not to dictate a specific train of thought to the researcher.

- 1.2 GENERAL CONDITIONS WHEN DOING RESEARCH IN PRISONS
- 1.2.1 Participation in the research by members/prisoners must be voluntary, and such willingness must be indicated in writing.
- 1.2.2 Prisoners may not be identified, or be able to be identified in any way.
- 1.2.3 Research Instruments such as Questionnaires/Schedules for interviews must be submitted to the Department (Internal Guide) for consideration before they may be used.
- 1.2.4 The Department (Internal Guide) must be kept informed of progress and the expected completion dates of the various phases of the research and progress reports/copies of completed chapters furnished for consideration to the Department should this be requested by the Department.

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- 1.2.5 Research findings or any other information gained during the research may not be published or made known in any other manner without the written permission of the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The Department (Internal Guide) must therefore be provided with an unbound copy of the researcher's report/essay/treatise/thesis/article at least two months before presentation for evaluation to an university or before it is presented for publication.
- 1.2.6 A copy of the final report/essay/treatise/thesis must be submitted to the Department for further use.
- 1.2.7 Research will to be done in the researchers own time and at his own cost unless explicitly stated otherwise at the initial approval of the research.

#### 1.3 CONDUCT IN PRISON:

- 1.3.1 Arrangements to visit a prison/s for research purposes must be made with the Head of that particular prison. Care should be taken that the research be done with the least possible disruption of prison routine.
- 1.3.2 Office-space for the conducting of tests and interviews must be determined in consultation with the Head of the particular Prison.
- 1.3.3 Research instruments/interviews must be used/done within view and hearing distance of a member/members of the South African Correctional Services, otherwise only within view of a member(s) of the Department.

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- 1.1.4 Documentation may not be removed from files or reproduced without the prior approval of the Commissioner of Correctional Services.
- 1.1.5 Any problem experienced during the research must be discussed with the relevant Head of the Prison without delay.
- 1.3.6 Identification documents must be produced at the prison upon request and must be worn on the person during the visit.
- 1.3.7 Weapons or other unauthorized articles may not be taken into the prison.
- 1.3.8 Money and other necessary articles which are worn on the researcher's person are taken into the prison at his own risk. Nothing may be handed over to prisoners except that which is required for the process of research, eg: manuals, questionnaires, stationery; etc.
- 1.3.9 The research must be done in such a manner that prisoners/members cannot subsequently use it to embarrass the Department of Correctional Services, members of the Department, prisoners, or Correctional Supervision Cases.
- 1.3.10 Researchers must be circumspect when approaching prisoners with regard to their appearance and beha-

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viour, and researchers must be careful of manipulation by prisoners. The decision of the Head of the Prison in this regard is final.

1.3.11 No prisoner may be given the impression that his/her co-operation could be advantageous to him/her personally.

#### 2. INDEMNITY

The researcher waivers any claim which he may have against the Department of Correctional Services and indemnifies the Department against any claims, including legal fees at an attorney and client scale which may be initiated against the latter by any other person, including a prisoner.

#### 3. CANCELLATION

The Commissioner of Correctional Services retains the right to withdraw and cancel authorization for research at any time, should the above conditions not be adhered to or the researcher not keep to stated objectives. In such an event or in event of the researcher deciding to discontinue the research, all information and data from the liaison with the Department must be returned to the Department and such information and data may in no way be published in any other publication without the permission of the Commissioner of Correctional Services. The Commissioner of Correctional Services also retains the right to allocate the research to another researcher.

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#### 4. SUGGESTIONS

The researcher acknowledges that no other suggestions except those contained in this agreement, were made which had led him/her to the entering into this Agreement.

Signed at		_ on	13rd	•	day
of November	1998	_			

RESEARCHER

WITNESSES:

Abovementioned researcher signed this Agreement in my presence.

23.11.98.	
Date:	
	Date: 23.11.98.

# ENDORSEMENT BY PROMOTOR OR EMPLOYER OF THE RESEARCHER WHERE APPLICABLE

I have taken cognizance of the contents of this agreement and do not have any problem with the conditions/have the following reservations about the conditions of this agreement:

SIGNATURE

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## APPENDIX D

# QUESTIONNAIRE WITH ACCOMPANYING LETTERS - QUANTATIVE PHASE



Ans van der Westhuizen B.Th. (Hons), M.A. (Sw)

> P.O.Box 39336 Moreleta Park, 0044 Republic of South Africa Tel kix: (+27) 12 998 9548 Cell: (+27) 83 258 1465 answia,icon.co.za



2002-01-23

The HEAD
Department of Community Corrections

Sir/Madam,

Re: A South African model of Community Corrections Residential Centres: a social work perspective

I am a social work student at the University of Pretoria doing my doctoral thesis on halfway houses for offenders. The recent term for halfway houses used in this study is that of "Community Corrections Residential Centres" (CCRCs).

The target group, chosen to complete this questionnaire, is <u>all</u> the social workers in South Africa, in service of the Department of Community Corrections. Their contribution is of the utmost importance to launch this new way of dealing with offenders in the community within the South African context. Would you, as head of your department encourage the social workers to complete the questionnaire and return it by post immediately or not later than the 15th February 2002. The following documents are included:

- Two letters of approval of the Department of Correctional Services regarding the research for your information.
- . The letter with instructions to the social worker.
- The questionnaire for completion.
- The self-addressed envelope.

If there are more than one social worker, and it is not possible to make extra copies of the letter and questionnaire please contact me for extra copies which I will then fax through to you. Kindly request them to return all the copies in the envelope included for this purpose.

If your do not have any social workers in your Department, kindly return the questionnaire and write on this letter "no social workers" for my information.

The date of completion of this study is the end of May this year and findings thereof will be published in Nexus.

Regards,

MS. AEM VAN DER WESTHUIZEN

# UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

#### **MEMORANDUM**

File No. 8/7/1 Ext 2168

Insake Re

# A SOUTH AFRICAN MODEL OF COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS RESIDENTIAL CENTRES: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE

The above-mentioned research project was approved in 1998. Please allow the researcher, Mrs Van der Westhuizen ID no: 470707 0073 081 to proceed with this study.

The researcher will provide the details of the study. The researcher has been informed to make arrangements for the consultation times with the concerned participants.

Your co-operation is appreciated.

For Commissioner Correctional services

Head: Research Administration

Ms ROM Manchidi



# Lefapha La Universiteit van pretoria Umnyango Wezokulungisa Izimilo Department of Correctional Services Departement van Korrektiewe Dienste

Mrs A.E.M vd Westhuizen P.O. Box 39336 MORELETAPARK 0044

REFERENCE

VERWYSING

8/7/1

DATE

DATUM

98/11/02

Inquiries

Navrae: Marizane Rousseau-Maree

Dear Mrs van der Westhuizen

## RESEARCH APPLICATION: THE DEVELOPMENT OF A HALFWAY HOUSE FACILITY FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES IN GAUTENG

Your application to conduct the above-mentioned research in the Department of Correctional Services has been approved and Mr Strydom of the office of the Provincial Commissioner: Gauteng was appointed as internal guide for the study. You can contact him at telephone number (012) 3343300.

The approval of the application is subject to certain conditions as stipulated in the attached agreement. The agreement must please be signed and returned to this office before commencement of the study.

The Area Manager of Pretoria will be informed of the approval of your application and you are requested to make the necessary arrangements pertaining to this project with him.

Please contact this office if you have any inquiries.

With kind regards

for

Rouseign - Maree

COMMISSIONER: CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

M ROUSSEAU-MAREE

RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION

PREFORIA 0001 PRIVAATSAK X PRETO

PRETO

(012) 3072269

(012) 3285111

FAX/FAKS



#### Ans van der Westhuizen B.Th. (Hons), M.A. (Sw)

P.O.Box 39336 Moreleta Park, 0044 Republic of South Africa Tel/fax: (+27) 12 998 9548 Cell: (+27) 83 258 1465 answ@icon.co.za



2002-01-23

Sir/madam,

Re: A South African model of Community Corrections Residential Centres: a social work perspective

I am a social work student at the University of Pretoria doing my doctoral thesis on halfway houses for offenders only. The recent term for halfway houses used in this study is that of "Community Corrections Residential Centres" (CCRCs).

CCRCs are utilised extensively overseas and they serve various types of offenders such as the following:

- pre-released offenders (released on parole after stay at CCRC). When pre-releases of offenders take place from prison to a CCRC before their parole date, they still have the status of 'inmate'.
- halfway-back parole violators
- diversion clients (diverted from prison, directly to a CCRC as an alternative sentencing option)
- probationers
- awaiting-trial facilities
- · young offender facilities
- · mixed facilities such as transitional and diversion facilities

If offenders in South Africa can utilise CCRCs not only as residential centres, but also receive specialised programmes, they will stand a better chance to re-integrate successfully into the community. As a social worker in the department of Community Corrections, your view is thus of the utmost importance not only for offenders in our country, but for South Africa as a whole. As you know, prisons in South Africa are overcrowded and if more sentencing options were available to judges and magistrates, the serving of petty crime offenders can take place in the community without endangering the public.

Each question in the questionnaire has specific instructions. Although some questions may have various options, please complete each question with the answer which is the nearest to your own view. With some of the questions, you will have only one choice for example:

Yes	X	
No		
Uncertain		

Concerning the open-ended questions, you should give your own options and opinions.

Please return the questionnaire in the self-addressed envelope by return of post or not later than the 15th February, 2002. Thank you for your prompt attention.

Ms. A.E.M. van der Westhuizen



		11	For office use only
1.	Respondent number	V1	1 - 3
Α.	Biographic particulars of respondent		
2.	Gender of respondent		
	Male		
	Female	V2	
		\v2	Д.4
3	Age of respondent	V3	5 - 6
4_	Region of employment of respondent		
	Western Cape 1		
	Eastern Cape 2		
	Free State 3		
	Northern Cape 4		
	Gauteng 5		
	Northern Province 6		
	North West 7	1	
	Mpumalanga 8		
	Kwa Zulu Natal 9	V4	7
5.	Home language of respondent		
	English 1		
	Afrikaans 2		
	Sesotho 3		
	Swati 4		
	Zulu · 5		
	Sepedi 6		
	Tswana 7		
	Xhosa 8		
	Tsonga 9		
	Venda 10		
	Ndebele 11	V5	8-9
	Other (please mention)		
		V6	
	How many years of job experience do you have in your current position?	V7	12-13



В.	Need for CCRCs (Halfway houses)	for offer	nders only	l			F	or office use only
7.	How strong do you either <u>agree</u> or <u>disagree</u> with the following statements about offenders. <u>Choose one category in each row</u>							
	Statements	Strongly agree (1)	Agree (2)	Uncertain (3)	Disagree (4)	Strongly disagree (5)		
	Prisons in South Africa are overcrowded						V8	14
	Prison is only for serious offenders					1	V9	15
	Less serious offenders can be successfully treated in the community						V10	16
	Reintegration into the community is important						V11	17
	The offender does not learn to be accountable in prison					/-	V12	18
	Offenders have special needs and can therefore not be catered for in care centres that houses all types of homeless people						V13	19
8.	Can the following services be contr categories with either a 'yes' (1) or a			se mark	all the	Y/N	V14	□ 20
	Private prisons						V15	21
	CCRCs (halfway houses for offende	rs only)					V16	22
	Specialised Programmes						1.3	
	Day reporting Centres						V17	23
	Electronic monitoring					اعاليا	V18	24
	Other services (Please indicate in the				**************************************		V19 V20	25 - 26 27 - 28
9_	Who do you think should manage Conly one category	CRCs	n South A	Africa? Cl	noose			
	The Department of Correctional Ser (non-profit) organisations	vices in	partners	nip with N	IGO's			
	The Department of Correctional Sensector (for-profit) organisations All the above categories None of the above categories	vices in	partnersh	nip with th	ne private		V21	□ 29
10.	Please motivate your choice in the s	pace pr	ovided					
							V22 V23	30 -31

11.	How successful may the following types of CCRCs be applied in Sout Africa according to your opinion? Make one choice in each row according to very successful (vs-1), relatively successful (rs -2) or not successful at all (ns -3)	h	F	or office use only
	vs/rs/ns	1		
	Pre-release transitional facilities (pre-released from prison before parole date to CCRC. Released on parole after stay at CCRC)	]	V24	□ 34
	Halfway-back facilities for parole violators		V25	35
	Mixed facilities such as transitional and diversion centres		V26	□ 36
	Facilities for probationers		V27	<u> </u>
	Awaiting-trial facilities		V28	38
	Young offender facilities		V29	□ 39
	Others (please mention)		-	
			V30 V31	40 - 41 42 - 43
12.	Do you agree that CCRCs may serve as an alternative sentencing option to magistrates and judges?			
	Yes			
	No		V32	□ 44
13.	Will alternative sentencing options <b>reduce</b> the overcrowding of prisons?			
	Yes		1	
	No			
	Uncertain		V33	<u></u> 45
14.	Does a CCRC need 24-hour supervision?			
	Yes			
	No			
	Uncertain		V34	<u>46</u>
15.S	should males and females be served at the same CCRC?			
	Agree			71
	Disagree			
	Uncertain		V35	<u> </u>
16.	If you 'disagreed' to question (15), please enter your reasons in the space provided		V36 V37	48 - 49 50 - 51



				For office use only
C.	Funding of CCRCs in South Africa Funding of CCRCs is of great importance for the continuity of these centres and therefore careful consideration is thus necessary for this aspect. When a CCRC is established two stages of funding will be applicable within South African context. The first stage is where the offender is a resident of the CCRC but unemployed.			
17.	Who should help with the funding of CCRCs in stage one? Mark all the blocks with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (2)	Y/N		
	The Department of Correctional Services		V38	52
	The Department of Social Services and Population Development		V39	□ 53
	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGO's)		V40	T 54
	Family members of the resident		V41	□ 55
	Others (please mention)		VAI	50
			V42 V43	56 - 57 58 - 59
	The <b>second stage</b> is where the offender is a resident of the CCRC but <b>employed</b>			
18	Who should help with the funding of CCRCs in <u>stage two</u> ? Mark all the blocks with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (2) The Dept. of Correctional Services	Y/N	V44	□ 60
	Family members of the resident		V45	☐ 61
	The offender as resident		V46	☐ 62
	The Department of Social Services and Population Development		V47	☐ 63
	Non-Governmental organisations (NGO's)		V48	☐ 64
	Others (please mention)			
	)		V49 V50	65 - 66 67 - 68
-			100	
D.	PROGRAMMES			
19.	How should a CCRC function? Mark only one block Supportive programmes (shelter, food, minimal counselling and referral services)			
	Interventive programmes (full range of services)			
	Both the above will apply in South African context		V51	<u> </u>
20.	Should CCRCs have <b>space</b> available to cater for programme activities at their centres?			
	Yes			
		17	V52	70

21	Is it important for CCRCs to netwo geographic area? Mark one bloc	ork YUNI		OF PRETORI YA PRETORI		Fo	or office use only
	Not important at all						
	Relatively important						
	Very important					V53	□ 71
22.	Could some of the programmes be community already skilled in certa Anonymous, Project Literacy, etc?	in directions suc					
	Yes						
	No				F	V54	□ 72
	110				-		
23,	Please explain the reasons why yo above question (22)	ou either chose 'y		o' to the		V55 V56	73 - 74 75 - 76
24.	How important will the following pr CCRCs in South Africa Mark eac at all (ni-1), relatively important (ri-	h category with 2) or very impor	either no tant (vi-3	ot important )			
	Orientation	ni-1	ri-2	vi-3	1	V57	77
	HIV Aids awareness		-		-	V58	□ <i>''</i>
-	Life skills		+-		-	V59	79
	Alcohol and drug		1		1	V60	□ 80
-	Trauma		+		-	V61	81
-	Development		-	-	+	V62	82
	Financial management		+		1	V63	83
-	Accountability				1	V64	□ 84
	Employment training				1	V65	□ 85
	Anger management		+	1		V66	□ 86
	Parenting skills		-		-	V67	87
	Cognitive skills		+-	1		V68	□ 88
-	Other (please indicate)				4	****	
l.				*(**************************		V69 V70	89 - 90 91 - 92
E.	Selection Criteria				1		
25.	How important is selection criterioffender. Mark each category according to very important (vi -1), important at all (ni-3)	cording to your o	wn opini	on ) or not			
	Prior escapes			vi/ri/ni			
	Behaviour and attitude of offender					V71	93
	periavious and attitude of pirender			1 1		11/79	0.4

	YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA VI/ri/ni			For office	use only	
	Mental status		V73		95	
	Residential area of offender		V74		96	
	Age		V75		97	
	Institutional behaviour		V76		98	
	Previous successes/failures		V77		99	
	Type of crime		V78		100	
	Family as support system		V79		101	
	Health issues		V80		102	
	Motivation		V81		103	
=	Others which are most important (please specify)	1	V82		104 -	105
	(met(e)motexa) (n) estentes (te) ma) pastavirias (na signata) (na) in intraecontesta motivas (in nacesamen) (n Incompristional algunda (incompristional accessor) (incomprisional accessor) (inc		V83	Ħ	106 -	
F. 26.	General information on CCRCs  How important is it for a CCRC to be near public transport? Choose one block only					
	Not important at all	E				
	Relatively important					
	Very important		V84		108	
27	Where would you choose the ideal site for a CCRC? Choose only one block					
	Industrial area					
	Residential area	Ē				
	An annexure to prison	百	V85		109	
28.	How important is it to win community support for a CCRC? Choose one block only  Not important at all					
	Relatively important					
	Very important	H	V86		□ 110	
29.	Who do you think should decide what the maximum number of residents should be at a CCRC? Choose one block only		700			
	The CCRC itself		II.			
	Department of Correctional Services					
	A combination of the two above		V87		111	
30.	How should various categories of offenders such as pre-release, diversion and parole violators be kept at a CCRC? Choose only one block	7				
	at different CCRC's					
	different wings of the same CCRC					
	totally mixed					

uncertain

112

V88

31.	Should the following categories form partial YUNIBESITY OF PRETOR CCRCs in South Africa? Mark each category with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (2)	Y/N		For office use only
	Specialised programmes for the offender		V89	113
	Job creation projects		V90	114
	Aftercare facilities		V91	115
	Day reporting centres		V92	116
	Others (please indicate)		Wan	☐ ☐ 447 440
11			V93 V94	117 - 118
32.	Should the Department of Labour issue contracts to CCRCs to train offenders for employment. Answer each category with either a 'yes' or a 'no'	Y/N		
	Informal sector		V95	121
	Formal sector		V96	122
33.	Do you think that the State should encourage the private sector to employ offenders/ex-offenders through means of certain tax relief schemes?			
	Yes			
	No		V97	123
34.	Which of the following personnel are needed at a CCRC which you see as important. Mark all the relevant categories			
	Programme director		V98	124
	Case managers (social workers)	ī	V99	125
	Day supervisors	H	V100	
	Night supervisors	=	V101	127
	Security personnel		V102	
	Volunteers		V103	
	Cooks	H	V104	
	Administrative personnel		V105	
	Others (please mention)		1-	
	AAN CLOSE CLOSE CONTRACTOR OF		V106 V107	
35.	Any further comments or suggestions regarding CCRCs in South			
	Africa?		V108 V109	

Thank you for your prompt attention - Ms. AEM van der Westhuizen