APPENDIX A

LETTER FROM DR. A.L. HLONGWANE, (DIRECTOR COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS), 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.
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 working agreements 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.
I, Anna Elizabeth Maria vd Wsthuizen, 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 into 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.
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.
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.
1.4.4 Documentation may not be removed from files or reproduced without the prior approval of the Commissioner of Correctional Services.

1.4.5 Any problem experienced during the research must be discussed with the relevant Head of the Prison without delay.

1.4.6 Identification documents must be produced at the prison upon request and must be worn on the person during the visit.

1.4.7 Weapons or other unauthorized articles may not be taken into the prison.

1.4.8 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.

1.4.9 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.

1.4.10 Researchers must be circumspect when approaching prisoners with regard to their appearance and beha-
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 waives 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.
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 Pretoria on 23rd, day of November 1998

RESEARCHER

WITNESSES:

Abovementioned researcher signed this Agreement in my presence.

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 9920ISK.RH
APPENDIX D

QUESTIONNAIRE WITH ACCOMPANYING LETTERS
- QUANTATIVE PHASE
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 all 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
MEMORANDUM

File No. 8/7/1
Ext 2168

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

24/01/2002
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
COMMISSIONER: CORRECTIONAL SERVICES
M ROUSSEAU-MAREE
RESEARCH ADMINISTRATION
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  | ☐ |
| 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
1. Respondent number

A. Biographic particulars of respondent

2. Gender of respondent
   Male
   Female

3. Age of respondent

4. Region of employment of respondent
   - Western Cape
   - Eastern Cape
   - Free State
   - Northern Cape
   - Gauteng
   - Northern Province
   - North West
   - Mpumalanga
   - Kwa Zulu Natal

5. Home language of respondent
   - English
   - Afrikaans
   - Sesotho
   - Swati
   - Zulu
   - Sepedi
   - Tswana
   - Xhosa
   - Tsonga
   - Venda
   - Ndebele
   Other (please mention):

6. How many years of job experience do you have in your current position?

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V1  □  □  □  1 - 3
V2  □  4
V3  □  □  □  5 - 6
V4  □  □  □  7
V5  □  □  □  8 - 9
V6  □  □  □  10 - 11
V7  □  □  □  12 - 13
**B. Need for CCRCs (halfway houses) for offenders only**

7. How strong do you either agree or disagree with the following statements about offenders. Choose one category in each row.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statements</th>
<th>Strongly agree (1)</th>
<th>Agree (2)</th>
<th>Uncertain (3)</th>
<th>Disagree (4)</th>
<th>Strongly disagree (5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prisons in South Africa are overcrowded</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V8 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prison is only for serious offenders</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V9 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less serious offenders can be successfully treated in the community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V10 16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reintegration into the community is important</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V11 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The offender does not learn to be accountable in prison</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V12 18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Offenders have special needs and can therefore not be catered for in care centres that houses all types of homeless people</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>V13 19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. Can the following services be contracted out? Please mark all the categories with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (2).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Services</th>
<th>Y</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Private prisons</td>
<td>V14 20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCRCs (halfway houses for offenders only)</td>
<td>V15 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialised Programmes</td>
<td>V16 22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day reporting Centres</td>
<td>V17 23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electronic monitoring</td>
<td>V18 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (Please indicate in the space provided)</td>
<td>V19 25 - 26</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V20 27 - 28</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Who do you think should manage CCRCs in South Africa? Choose only one category.

- The Department of Correctional Services in partnership with NGO's (non-profit) organisations
- The Department of Correctional Services in partnership with the private sector (for-profit) organisations
- All the above categories
- None of the above categories

10. Please motivate your choice in the space provided.

| Motivations                                                                 | V22 30 - 31                        |
|                                                                           | V23 32 - 33                        |
11. How successful may the following types of CCRCs be applied in South 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>vs/rs/ns</th>
<th>Pre-release transitional facilities (pre-released from prison before parole date to CCRC. Released on parole after stay at CCRC)</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Halfway-back facilities for parole violators</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mixed facilities such as transitional and diversion centres</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Facilities for probationers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Awaiting-trial facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Young offender facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Others (please mention)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12. Do you agree that CCRCs may serve as an alternative sentencing option to magistrates and judges?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain

13. Will alternative sentencing options reduce the overcrowding of prisons?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain

14. Does a CCRC need 24-hour supervision?

- Yes
- No
- Uncertain

15. Should males and females be served at the same CCRC?

- Agree
- Disagree
- Uncertain

16. If you ‘disagreed’ to question (15), please enter your reasons in the space provided

| V24 | 34 |
| V25 | 35 |
| V26 | 36 |
| V27 | 37 |
| V28 | 38 |
| V29 | 39 |
| V30 | 40 - 41 |
| V31 | 42 - 43 |
| V32 | 44 |
| V33 | 45 |
| V34 | 46 |
| V35 | 47 |
| V36 | 48 - 49 |
| V37 | 50 - 51 |
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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>V38</th>
<th>52</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V39</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V40</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V41</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please mention)</td>
<td>V42</td>
<td>56-57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V43</td>
<td>58-59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second stage is where the offender is a resident of the CCRC but employed

18. Who should help with the funding of CCRCs in stage two? Mark all the blocks with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (2)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>V44</th>
<th>60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V45</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V46</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V47</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V48</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please mention)</td>
<td>V49</td>
<td>65-66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>V50</td>
<td>67-68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. PROGRAMMES

19. How should a CCRC function? Mark only one block

| Supportive programmes (shelter, food, minimal counselling and referral services) | V51 | 69 |
| Interventive programmes (full range of services) |
| Both the above will apply in South African context |

20. Should CCRCs have space available to cater for programme activities at their centres?

| Yes | V52 | 70 |
| No |

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Page 4 of 7
21. Is it important for CCRCs to network in their geographic area? Mark one block only
- Not important at all
- Relatively important
- Very important

22. Could some of the programmes be sub-contracted to agencies in the community already skilled in certain directions such as Alcoholics Anonymous, Project Literacy, etc?
- Yes
- No

23. Please explain the reasons why you either chose 'yes' or 'no' to the above question (22).

24. How important will the following programmes be for residents in CCRCs in South Africa? Mark each category with either not important at all (ni-1), relatively important (ri-2), or very important (vi-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>ni-1</th>
<th>ri-2</th>
<th>vi-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orientation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HIV Aids awareness</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Life skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Alcohol and drug</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Trauma</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Financial management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Employment training</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Anger management</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Parenting skills</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive skills</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please indicate)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Selection Criteria
25. How important is selection criteria for CCRCs before accepting an offender? Mark each category according to your own opinion according to very important (vi-1), relatively important (ri-2) or not important at all (ni-3)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria</th>
<th>vi/ri/nir</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prior escapes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Behaviour and attitude of offender</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Mental status

| V73 | 95 |
| V74 | 96 |
| V75 | 97 |
| V76 | 98 |
| V77 | 99 |
| V78 | 100 |
| V79 | 101 |
| V80 | 102 |
| V81 | 103 |

### Residential area of offender

| V82 | 104 - 105 |
| V83 | 106 - 107 |

### Age

### Institutional behaviour

### Previous successes/failures

### Type of crime

### Family as support system

### Health issues

### Motivation

### Others which are most important (please specify)

### General information on CCRCs

#### 26. How important is it for a CCRC to be *near public transport*? *Choose one block only*
- Not important at all
- 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
- An annexure to prison

| 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

| V86 | 110 |

#### 29. Who do you think should decide what the *maximum number of residents* should be at a CCRC? *Choose one block only*
- The CCRC itself
- 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*
- At different CCRC's
- Different wings of the same CCRC
- Totally mixed
- Uncertain

| V88 | 112 |
31. Should the following categories form part of a one-stop service at CCRCs in South Africa? Mark each category with either a 'yes' (1) or a 'no' (0)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Specialised programmes for the offender</td>
<td></td>
<td>V89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job creation projects</td>
<td></td>
<td>V90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aftercare facilities</td>
<td></td>
<td>V91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day reporting centres</td>
<td></td>
<td>V92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please indicate)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V93-V94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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'?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informal sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>V95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formal sector</td>
<td></td>
<td>V96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33. Do you think that the State should encourage the private sector to employ offenders/ex-offenders through means of certain tax relief schemes?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

34. Which of the following personnel are needed at a CCRC which you see as important. Mark all the relevant categories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Personnel</th>
<th>Y/N</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Programme director</td>
<td></td>
<td>V98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case managers (social workers)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day supervisors</td>
<td></td>
<td>V100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Night supervisors</td>
<td></td>
<td>V101</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Security personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td>V102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volunteers</td>
<td></td>
<td>V103</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooks</td>
<td></td>
<td>V104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Administrative personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td>V105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others (please mention)</td>
<td></td>
<td>V106-V107</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

35. Any further comments or suggestions regarding CCRCs in South Africa?

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