Day parole program review: Case management predictors of outcome (R-52, 1996)

This study describes the trends in day parole use and who is on day parole. Analysis of the relationship between day parole outcome and risk/needs is presented along with analysis of factors related to failure while on day parole to determine how better to select and manage day parole cases. Analyses identifying differences between all offenders receiving day parole and females and Aboriginal offenders are also presented.

This study, initiated just before implementation of the *Corrections and Conditional Release Act* (CCRA) of 1992, was designed to estimate the impact of the Act on day parole and to provide a basis for comparisons after the CCRA had been in place for a number of years. While it was not possible to evaluate all the impacts of the CCRA on day parole, it does appear that some of the operational changes (eligibility dates and purpose of release) were common practice before the CCRA.

The results of this study provide interesting background data regarding both female and Aboriginal offenders relative to the day parole process. The results of the study indicate that the day parole process is an effective program for permitting the early release of low risk offenders and for providing a controlled release of offenders who are at slightly higher risk. The research indicates that day parole, with the higher level of supervision provided through residency conditions, helps prepare the offender for release and creates an opportunity to determine if an offender is ready to be released into the community before full parole or statutory release.

This report also provides the reader with a succinct history of day parole in Canada.