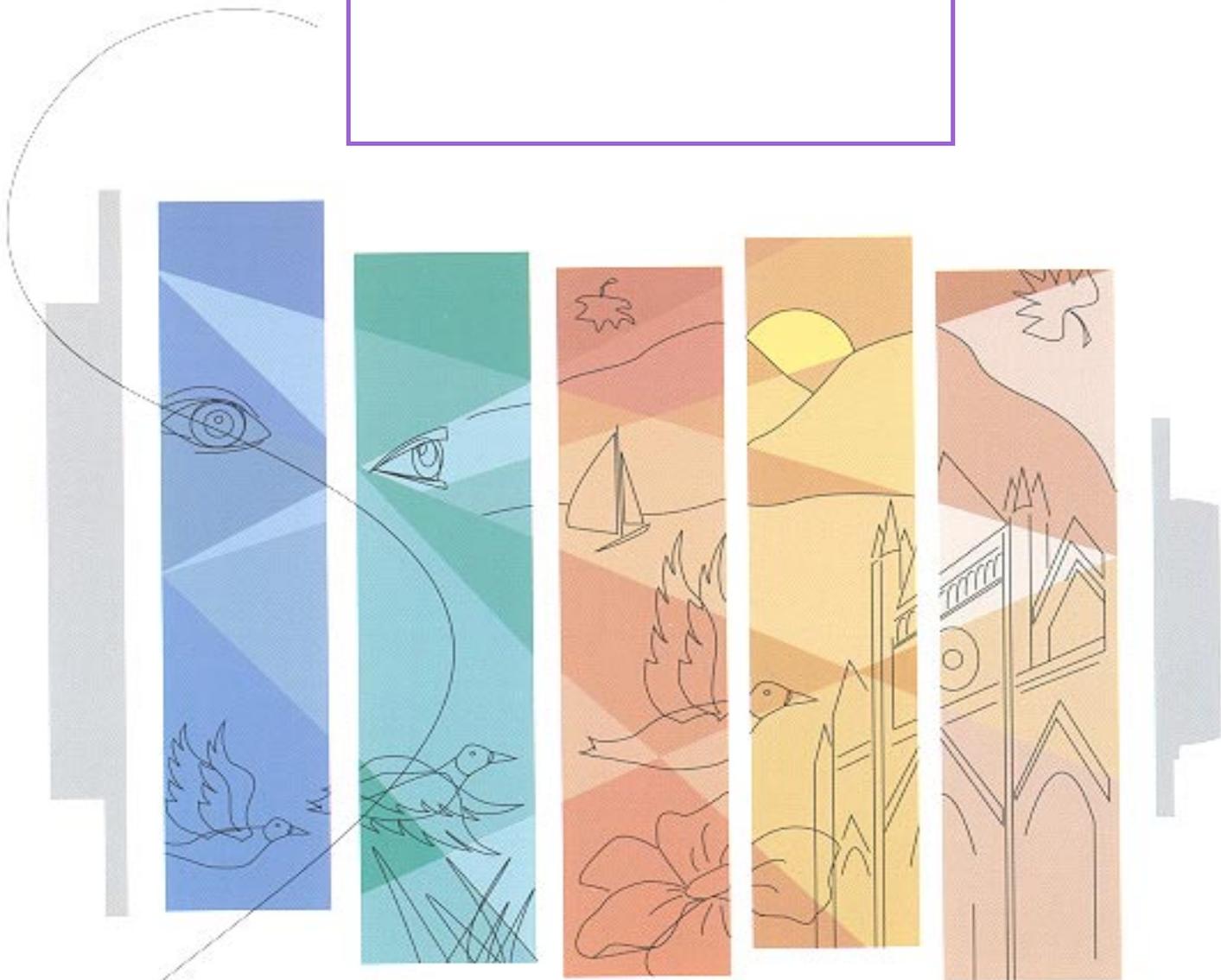




Research Branch
Direction de la recherche

Corporate Development
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**Factors Related to Unlawful Walkaways
from Minimum Security Institutions**



Factors Related to Unlawful Walkaways from Minimum Security Institutions

by

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This report is also available in French. Ce rapport est également disponible en Français. It is available from the Communications Branch, Correctional Service of Canada, 340 Laurier Avenue West, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P9.

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Executive Summary

This report is the first in a series on the topic of 'walkaways' and provides a descriptive profile of offenders who unlawfully departed from minimum security institutions. A second report is an extension of the initial study and compares the 'walkaway' sample to a matched sample of similarly situated offenders who did not walk away. The final report is a follow-up investigation and provides outcome information (i.e., recidivism) on the 'walkaway' sample.

During the spring of 1990, there was an unusual increase in the number of federally sentenced offenders unlawfully walking away from minimum security institutions in the Ontario region. The Audit and Investigations Sector of the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) was asked to examine this situation and identify more precisely any factors which could possibly account for those departures. In order to facilitate this endeavour, the Research and Statistics Branch was approached, who in collaboration with the (formerly) Custody and Control Division and the Ontario region, formed a working group to investigate this matter. It was the goal of this group to design and conduct a study that would identify those factors related to, and predictive of 'walkaways'.

The present investigation differed from previous studies on escape or 'walkaway' phenomena in several ways. First, it focused specifically on unlawful departures from minimum security facilities in Canadian federal corrections. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, it examined both "static" (e.g., criminal history) and "dynamic" or situational factors (e.g., personal crises) that were involved in the 'walkaways'. By generating new information on this issue, it was thought that we could advance our understanding of 'walkaways', and thereby make a contribution towards reducing the likelihood of such events.

In order to conduct the study, data was collected on all offenders who had walked away from federal minimum security institutions in the Ontario region (Bath, Beaver Creek, Frontenac, Pittsburg) over a 15 month period (January 1, 1990 - April 15, 1991). In total, there were 70 offenders who had unlawfully departed during this period.

Data was gathered on the 'walkaway' sample from a variety of sources. These included: automated information systems (i.e., Offender Information System, Security Incident System, Canadian Police Information Centre System), face-to-face interviews with 38 (54.3%) former 'walkaways' who were available and volunteered to participate, reviews of case file documentation and several classification instruments (i.e., Custody Rating Scale [CRS], Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale [SIR], Case Management Strategies [CMS]).

The results of the study revealed that unlawful departures from minimum security facilities were most likely to occur at institutions with higher admission rates, during the Spring and Summer months, and within several months of minimum security

placement. Moreover, inmates who walked away were more often under 30 years of age (75.4%), Caucasian (97.1%), single (58.6%), having a major offence that was property-related (58.6%) and serving sentences of under four years (71.5%).

Of special interest was the conviction and security incident history of the 'walkaway' sample. As many as 65.4% of the 'walkaways' had more than 20 previous criminal convictions. While there were relatively few offenders who had 10 or fewer convictions on record, 98.6% had property-related convictions, 45.7% had assaults and 41.4% had robbery convictions. Interestingly, almost half (44.3%) of the 'walkaway' sample had previous convictions for escape or Unlawfully at Large.

In exploring further the prison history of the 'walkaway' sample, it was found that the most prevalent incidents while incarcerated were assault on other inmates (25.7%) and possession of contraband (20.0%). It was found overall that three quarters of the 'walkaways' (75.7%) had a history of security incidents while in federal custody.

An important feature of the 'walkaway' study that it sought to capture inmates' perceptions of their minimum security placement and the circumstances surrounding their unlawful departures. It is noteworthy that 76.3% of the 'walkaway' sample reported that they had too much free time on their hands while in minimum security settings. Almost half (47.4%) of the 'walkaway' sample described their free time as "boring". When asked to describe the least liked aspects of their minimum security facility, the things "liked least" included being harassed by other inmates (13.8%), lack of privacy (10.5%), program unavailability (13.2%), staff (10.0%) and a variety of other problems (18.4%). When asked specifically about programming in minimum security facilities, a large percentage (47.7%) noted that they had "no opinion" or it was "not applicable" because of non-participation due to lack of interest or long waiting lists. It is perhaps worthwhile mentioning that the 'walkaways' viewed their job assignments as separate from regular programming. While few 'walkaways' identified themselves as being behaviour problems (15.8%) or as having problems with staff (15.8%), a substantial portion of the sample (76.3%) was preoccupied with their release.

In regards to the circumstances surrounding their unlawful departures, 68.4% of the sample stated that they went alone and 84.2% claimed that their 'walkaways' were unplanned. By far the "main thing" on the minds of 'walkaways' was family/marital relations (42.1%). In fact, the "main reasons" cited for 'walkaways' were family problems (34.4%) and other inmates (15.8%). Another important finding was the 26.3% of the sample indicated that they were intoxicated at the time of their unlawful departure.

A systematic review of case file documentation yielded some further information. It is noteworthy that the entire 'walkaway' sample had a juvenile record, 89.5% had not completed high school, 81.1% had an unstable employment record, 40.0% had a history of parental abuse or neglect, 71.0% had criminal associates, 54.3% showed indications of alcohol problems, 55.9% showed indications of drug problems and 44.1% experienced heavy addictions. It would appear from the foregoing results that 'walkaways' may indeed form a relatively high risk/high need group of offenders.

The scoring of the CRS, SIR and CMS validated previous findings regarding the predictive value of objective classification systems. The 'walkaway' sample was easily differentiated by: 1) the CRS into 'minimum' (37.1%) and 'medium' (62.9%) custody level; 2) the SIR into 'fair' (1.4%), 'fair to poor' (17.1%) and 'poor' (81.4%) risks; and 3) the CMS into Selective Intervention (2.9%), Environmental Structure (14.7%), Casework/Control (38.2%) and Limit Setter (44.1%).

A descriptive profile of the circumstances motivating each 'walkaway' was also provided by reviewing narrative accounts. While it was found that problematic family/marital situations outside the institution and harassment or threats from other inmates were the cause of many 'walkaways', there were also a number of inmates who were simply bored or "sick of" staying in their facility, and who felt that their facility was in some way unresponsive to their needs.

The fact that 'walkaways' appear to be high risk (of re-offending) and multi-need individuals calls for some comment. Aside from the effects of their lengthy criminal records and the need for enhanced case management and programming while in minimum security facilities, a few tentative conclusions can be drawn. Apparently, for some of these inmates there is perceived justification for walking away; a chance to reunite with others, avoiding peer group pressure, alleviation from boredom, and of course, the possibility of freedom.

Finally, the presence of both "static" factors (e.g., criminal history) and "dynamic" or situational factors (e.g., family situation, peer problems, intoxication) points to a need for investigations which encompass a wider range of variables beyond that of documented offender characteristics. Perhaps the utilization of offender risk/needs scales specifically adapted for inmates recently placed in minimum security or nearing release would increase our ability to identify those who are likely to experience adjustment difficulties while in minimum security institutions. Moreover, systematic risk/needs assessments could also provide a useful means of monitoring changes in the offender's behaviour, attitudes and circumstances which are clearly related to the 'walkaway' phenomenon.

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I. Introduction

In accordance with the Correctional Service of Canada's (CSC) Mission Statement (CSC, 1989), federal institutions are mandated to provide "reasonable, safe, secure and humane control". For those offenders deemed to be reduced risks (i.e., to staff, other inmates, and the public-at-large), minimum security custody is considered appropriate. Minimum security institutions in this sense are one means of facilitating the safe reintegration of offenders who are approaching their release. These institutions serve as a kind of bridge between higher levels of custody placement (i.e., medium, maximum) and release, and hence, ease the offender into an environment which more closely approximates the community. The effective management of inmates while in minimum security is seen as an important step towards reducing the relative use of incarceration as a correctional intervention.

Although offenders placed in minimum security are considered to be manageable risks, occurrences of offenders who are declared Unlawfully at Large from these facilities, commonly known as "walkaways", is nonetheless a major concern to correctional managers. Given the relative frequency of these "walkaways" (compared to escapes from higher levels of security), it becomes important to investigate the phenomenon, and determine the factors which underlie or mediate it.

Notwithstanding the importance of understanding the phenomena of escape behaviour, there has been little empirical research identifying those factors which are significantly related to unlawful departures from custodial settings. Most of the available research has been conducted in the United States, and there have been only a few Canadian investigations (Basu, 1983; Guenther, 1983; Wharry, 1972). Generally, these studies have examined escapes across a variety of security levels (i.e., minimum, medium, maximum) and focused on particular offender characteristics (i.e., age, sex, family background). For the most part, these studies have examined "static" factors (e.g., offence type) and to a much lesser extent, "dynamic" or situational factors (e.g., family situation, peer problems, alcohol craving). Although several studies have explored environmental conditions, these investigations have examined escape behaviour simply in terms of perimeter security systems such as fences, walls, and alarms (Camp & Camp, 1987).

There have been even fewer studies focusing on unlawful departures from minimum security institutions. Although similar in some respects, the important difference between what is called a 'walkaway' and an 'escape' is that the former takes place in settings without perimeter security systems (e.g., walls, Perimeter Intrusion Detection Systems, etc.). Minimum security inmates typically reside in less secure environments with ample opportunity for involvement in both institutional and community-based programming.

On the basis of a literature review, it was not possible to discern with any degree of specificity, which variables would be most related to 'walkaway' departures (i.e.,

previous escapes, accessibility of temporary absences, etc.). In one of the few studies which focused on 'walkaways' from minimum security institutions (Murphy, 1984), the only variable reported to have any predictive value was previous escape(s). With respect to the rest of the escape literature, many of the findings were either inconclusive or not generalizable to minimum security settings.

In terms of managing security requirements, one approach that has been taken is to determine the appropriate security level for each offender at the time of initial custody placement. For example, the CSC has a specialized reception centre in Ontario (Millhaven Institution) which performs this function. Upon reception, federally sentenced offenders are evaluated according to security and programming needs.

Custody Classification.

Although not yet fully implemented, the CSC has developed an objective classification instrument as an aid to initial penitentiary placement; the Custody Rating Scale (CRS). The CRS is actually composed of two subscales -- Institutional Adjustment and Security Risk -- which together yield a security classification of either minimum, medium, or maximum. The information that goes into the CRS (e.g., the offenders' escape history, past institutional incidents, prior alcohol/drug use, age, sentence length) have been shown to be significantly related to behavioral problems during incarceration. With regard to minimum security placements, it should be noted that in a recent pilot implementation of the CRS (CSC; 1989), roughly a third of warrant committal admissions were rated as being suitable candidates for minimum security. Moreover, in the actual placement decisions that were being made for these offenders, there was a tendency towards over-classification (i.e., medium or maximum versus minimum security).

Increasingly, the values expressed in CSC's Mission Statement are informing the type of custody placement offenders receive. In keeping with the premise that "the least restrictive course of action" be followed in custody placement, an increasing number of offenders are being safely assigned to minimum security facilities. The potential for unlawful departures, however, stands as an issue of focused concern for correctional managers in that it suggests that at some point in an offender's sentence, something could go awry. This does not suggest that placement decisions were necessarily inappropriate but that somewhere along the course of an offender's incarceration, something motivates them to risk the consequences of walking away from custody. Therein lies a gap in our understanding of the factors which underlie or mediate 'walkaway' phenomena.

To date, there have been no systematic attempts to study the factors related to 'walkaways' from federal corrections. The purpose of the present study was to determine those factors, and hopefully provide a better understanding of 'walkaways'. This study should provide useful information to correctional case managers. For instance, there are many situations such as the granting of temporary absences, day parole, reclassification, and accelerated review, that are quite relevant to the issue of

'walkaways'. Viewed from any perspective, this study should be seen as contributing to our understanding of unlawful departures from minimum security facilities.

II Present Study

During the Spring of 1990, there was an unusual increase in the number of federally sentenced offenders unlawfully walking away from minimum security institutions in the Ontario region. The Audit and Investigations Sector of the CSC was asked to examine this situation and identify more precisely any factors which could possibly account for those departures. In order to facilitate this endeavour, the Research and Statistics Branch was approached, who in collaboration with the (formerly) Custody and Control Division and the Ontario region, formed a working group to investigate this matter. It was the goal of this group to design and conduct a study that would identify those factors related to, and predictive of walkaways.

The present investigation differs from previous studies on escape or 'walkaway' phenomena in several ways. First, it focuses specifically on unlawful departures from minimum security institutions in Canadian federal corrections. Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, it examines both "static" factors (e.g., criminal history) as well as "dynamic" factors (e.g., personal crises) that were involved in the 'walkaways'. By generating new information on this issue, it was thought that we could advance our understanding of 'walkaways', and thereby make a contribution towards reducing the likelihood of such events.

III. Method

Sample Selection

In order to conduct the study, data was collected on all offenders who walked away from federal minimum security institutions in the Ontario region (Bath, Beaver Creek, Frontenac, Pittsburg) over a 15 month period (January 1, 1990 - April 15, 1991). In total, there were 70 offenders who had been declared unlawfully at large during this period.

Data Gathering Process

Data was gathered on the 'walkaways' from a variety of sources. The range of variables examined were obtained from automated systems, face-to-face interviews, case file reviews and classification instruments.

1. Retrieval from Official Automated Records.

Offender information was retrieved from the following automated sources: CSC's Offender Information System (OIS) and Security Incident System (SIS), as well as the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) system. The OIS contains background information such as: offence type, sentence length, marital status, race, admission data, major offence, and a variety of institutional process variables (e.g., day parole eligibility date, warrant expiry date, admission type, etc.)

The SIS records security incidents (e.g., possession of contraband, inmate assault) that an offender was involved in during his period(s) of federal supervision. This information is broken down into the following categories: violence (e.g., assault on inmate, assault on staff, inmate fight), escape (e.g., prison breach, walkaway, fail to return from temporary absence), contraband (e.g., possession, under the influence, receiving/transporting), and general behaviour problems (e.g., theft, Protective Custody request, vandalism).

CPIC data is basically comprised of each offenders' criminal record. Here, the complete offence history of an offender is recorded, which includes all criminal convictions, the date of each conviction, as well as the sentence imposed for each conviction. Dates of release (e.g., parole, mandatory supervision) are also noted, as are violations of probation, parole or mandatory supervision.

2. Face-to-face Interviews.

Personal interviews were conducted with those inmates who had walked away and subsequently were available to voluntarily participate in this study. This yielded a sub-sample of 38 (54.3% of the cases). In order to conduct the face-to-face interviews, a field researcher was hired on contract. This individual received in-house training to administer both a pre-designed walkaway interview (see Appendix A) as well as a structured case file review instrument (see Appendix B).

The purpose of the face-to-face interviews was to uncover the motivational reason(s) for each walkaway. The interview protocol was structured to gather relevant information on variables that had been identified by a literature review and generated by a series of consultations with CSC staff.

All former walkaway offenders who were subsequently returned to federal institutions in the Ontario region were approached and asked to volunteer in the study. Each participant signed a consent form indicating his willingness to participate. It was assured that the information provided would be kept confidential and used only for research purposes (see Appendix C). Given that a sizeable portion of the study sample had been released at the time of the interviews, only 40 cases were available. Of those cases who were approached, there were only 2 refusals, thus giving a total of 38 inmates on whom interview data was collected. Subsequent to completion of the interviews, it was found that the 2 refusals had recent disciplinary actions taken against them which may have, in part, accounted for their non-participation in the study.

3. Case File Reviews.

The structured file reviews which were conducted on the 'walkaway' sample (Appendix B) provided an additional source of information. For example, Case Management Strategies designations (Lerner, Arling, & Baird, 1986) for these offenders were extracted from their case files.

4. Classification Systems.

The various sources that were used to obtain information on the 'walkaways' allowed for the application of several standardized classification instruments. These included the CRS and the Statistical Information on Recidivism (SIR) scale. The CRS (see Appendix D) is an empirically derived scale which classifies offenders into one of the three custody levels (i.e., minimum, medium, maximum), based on their criminal history, age, offence type, institutional incident history, and several personal adjustment variables. The SIR scale (see Appendix E) utilizes offence history, social history, and personal information on offenders to calculate a score which rates the offender in terms of their risk for recidivism. These scores correspond to five levels of risk; "Poor", "Fair to Poor", "Fair", "Good", and "Very Good".

The Case Management Strategies (CMS) classification (Lerner et al, 1986) for the interviewed offenders provides information on differential supervision strategies. These are entitled Casework/Control, Limit Setter, Environmental Structure and Selective Intervention. Casework/Control offenders are characterized by chronic and generalized instability, and having multiple needs. Limit Setters typically have criminal orientations and little interest in behaving in accord with pro-social norms, or sustaining themselves through acceptable, non-criminal means. The principle characteristic of Environmental Structure offenders is a serious lack of social and vocational skills. These individuals' involvement in crime tends to be unsophisticated and often impulsive. Selective Intervention offenders, on the other hand, tend to have acceptable social and job-related skills, as well as pro-social value systems. Their

involvement in crime is typically quite limited, and often the result of a relatively isolated life event. The CMS classifications for the interviewed walkaways was retrieved from their case files.

IV. Findings

Characteristics Of Walkaways.

A distribution of the minimum security institutions from which the inmates "walked away" in the Ontario region is presented in Table 1. Over 75 % of the walkaways were accounted for by Bath (n=26) and Frontenac (n=29) institutions. Interestingly, these institutions also had the highest monthly admission rates (i.e., 16.7 and 9.7 respectively) as well as walkaway rates (i.e., 1.7 and 1.9 respectively).

Table 1.

Distribution of Walkaways from Minimum Security Institutions

Institution	Related Capacity	Admission Rate*	Release Rate*	Walkaway Rate*
Bath	102	16.7 (259)	8.8 (137)	1.7 (26)
Beaver Creek	122	5.1 (79)	7.7 (120)	0.4 (6)
Frontenac	161	9.7 (150)	10.6 (164)	1.9 (29)
Pittsburg	105	7.2 (111)	9.4 (146)	0.6 (9)
Total	490	38.6 (599)	36.6 (567)	4.5 (70)

Note: * Average monthly rate; (n)

Table 2 presents the temporal distribution (by quarter) of 'walkaways'. As expected, the majority of 'walkaways' (67%) took place during the Spring and Summer months. This pattern of unlawful departures was found to be consistent across the four institutions.

Table 2.

Temporal Distribution of Walkaways

Institution	Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1990	Apr. 1 - June 30, 1990	July 1 - Sept. 30, 1990	Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1990	Jan. 1 - April 15, 1991
Bath	2	13	6	1	4
Beaver Creek	1	1	3	1	0
Frontenac	8	8	10	0	3
Pittsburg	1	0	6	0	2
Total	12	22	25	2	9
(%)	(17.1)	(31.4)	(35.7)	(2.9)	(12.9)

Table 3 presents a distribution of the amount of time served in relation to three reference periods for the 'walkaways'. First, the average amount of time spent in custody between admission into federal corrections and subsequent transfer to minimum security was 318 days overall. Second, the average number of days spent between admission and subsequent walkaway was 371 days. Finally, the number of days between transfer to minimum security and 'walkaway' averaged 53 days. For the first two reference periods (i.e., from admission to minimum placement, from admission to walkaway) there were no significant differences found in the number of days the offenders spent across the four facilities. A statistically significant difference between the facilities was found, however, in the number of days between the offenders' minimum placement and their walkaway. Further statistical analyses revealed that walkaways at Bath and Frontenac institutions departed sooner than those at the other two institutions.

Table 3.
Days Spent in Custody by Walkaways

Reference Period	Bath	Beaver Creek	Frontenac	Pittsburg	Overall
Admission to minimum placement	M = 233 S = 355 R = 7 - 1336	M = 343 S = 342 R = 54-1082	M = 343 S = 514 R=13-2705	M = 365 S = 463 R=19-1084	M = 319 S = 438 R = 7 -2705
Admission to walkaway	M = 276 S = 369 R = 20 -1428	M = 623 S = 453 R = 198-1447	M = 380 S = 534 R=34-2830	M = 445 S = 453 R=48-1132	M = 371 S = 462 R=20 -2850
Minimum placement to walkaway	M = 43 S = 43 R = 5 - 162	M = 129 S = 144 R = 4 - 365	M = 37 S = 36 R = 0 - 145	M = 80 S = 41 R = 29-152	M = 53 S = 60 R = 0 - 365

Note: M = mean (average)
S = standard deviation
R = range

Characteristics Of Sample

General characteristics of the 'walkaway' sample are presented in Table 4. As can be seen, over 75% of these offenders were under 30 years of age, and the majority were Caucasian (97.1%). While 58% of the sample were single, it is noteworthy that at Beaver Creek, all 6 walkaways were married/common-law.

The majority of the 'walkaways' (60%) were currently serving sentences for major admitting offenses (i.e., offence with the longest sentence) which were property-related (i.e., break and enter, theft, possession of stolen property). We note that there was only one offender serving a sentence for homicide (2nd degree murder) and only one for a drug offence. Approximately one third of the sample was serving a term for violent offenses (i.e., Homicide, Attempted Murder, Robbery) and there were no current sex

offenders in this group. Further, 71.5% of these 'walkaways' were serving sentences of 4 years or less.

Table 4.
Percentage Distribution of Offender Characteristics

Variables	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
Age:					
< 19	3.8	0.0	3.5	0.0	2.9
20-24	42.3	0.0	41.4	0.0	32.9
25-29	34.6	50.0	34.5	66.7	40.0
30-39	19.2	33.3	17.2	33.3	21.4
40-49	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
50+	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.4
Race:					
Caucasian	100.0	100.0	93.1	100.0	97.1
Native	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.9
Marital Status:					
Single	53.8	100.0	62.1	77.8	58.6
Married	46.2	0.0	37.9	22.2	41.4
Major Offence:					
Homicide	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.4
Manslaughter	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Att. Murder	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4
Robbery	19.2	0.0	34.5	33.3	25.7
Sex Offence	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Assault	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
Property	69.3	50.0	58.6	33.3	58.6
Drugs	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other	7.7	16.7	3.5	33.3	10.0
Sentence Length:					
<2 yrs	3.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	8.6
2-4 yrs	80.8	50.0	51.7	55.6	62.9
5-9 yrs	15.4	33.3	20.7	44.4	22.9
10+ yrs	0.0	16.7	6.9	0.0	4.3
Life	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.4

Conviction History Of Sample.

The CPIC data provided a more detailed breakdown of the 'walkaway' offenders' criminal history. Table 5 presents the overall volume of previous convictions for the 'walkaway' offenders. Interpretation of Table 4 reveals that for each of the institutions, the majority of offenders (65.4%) had more than 20 previous convictions. This pattern of results was found to be consistent across institutions.

Table 5.
Percentage Distribution of Previous Convictions by Volume

Number	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
10 or less	7.7 (2)	16.7 (1)	10.3 (3)	11.1 (1)	10.0 (7)
Between 11 and 20	23.1 (60)	16.7 (1)	34.5 (10)	0.0 (0)	24.3 (17)
Between 21 and 30	46.2 (12)	16.7 (1)	17.5 (50)	33.3 (3)	30.0 (21)
Between 31 and 40	19.2 (95)	16.7 (1)	24.1 (7)	33.3 (3)	22.9 (16)
40 +	3.8 (1)	33.3 (2)	13.8 (4)	22.2 (2)	12.9 (9)

Note: (n)

Types of previous convictions for the sample are presented in Table 6. As was found for their current major offence, property-related offenses (i.e., break and enter, theft, and possession of stolen property) were the most prevalent (98.6%) for these offenders. Also common were previous convictions for assault (45.7%) and robbery (41.4%). There were only 2 offenders (2.9%) who had past convictions for sex offenses. Interestingly, 44.3% of the walkaways had previous convictions for one or more previous escapes or being Unlawfully at Large (UAL).

Table 6.
Percentage Distribution of Previous Convictions by Type

Type	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=70)	Total (n=70)
2nd Degree Murder	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.4
Manslgtr	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
Assault	42.3	83.3	34.5	66.7	45.7
Escape/UAL	50.0	16.7	48.3	33.3	44.3
Property	96.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.6
Impaired Driving	30.8	16.7	31.0	33.3	30.0
Drugs	38.5	50.0	37.9	33.3	38.6
Robbery	30.8	33.3	48.3	55.6	41.4
Sex Offence	0.0	0.0	3.4	11.1	2.9
Weapons	11.5	16.7	48.3	33.3	30.0
Auto or Traffic	34.6	33.3	48.3	44.4	41.4
Other Conviction	96.2	100.0	93.1	100	98.4

Security Incident History Of Sample

Upon examination of security incident data, it was found that 53 (75.7%) of the 'walkaways' had a history of security incidents while in the federal system. Table 7 presents a breakdown of the type of institutional incidents recorded for the sample. Although the types of recorded incidents for these offenders was quite varied, it was found that the most prevalent type of incident was assault on another inmate (25.7%). Further, 20% of the sample had at least one previous walkaway, escape, or fail to return from a temporary absence. While 'walkaways' from Beaver Creek had no history of previous escape recorded, they had the highest rate of assault and possession of contraband relative to the other institutions.

Table 7.
Percentage Distribution of Security Incidents by Type

Incident	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
Violence:					
Assault on Inmate	26.9	66.7	17.2	22.2	25.7
Assault on Staff	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	2.9
Inmate Fight	7.7	16.7	6.9	44.4	12.8
Self-Injury	3.9	33.3	0.0	0.0	4.3
Suicide Attempt	0.0	16.7	3.5	0.0	2.9
Threat	7.7	33.3	10.3	11.1	11.8
Escape:					
Walkaway	22.2	0.0	24.1	11.1	14.3
Escape S3+	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9
Escort Escape	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	1.4
Fail to Return from UTA	0.0	0.0	10.3	0.0	4.3
Contraband:					
Possession	3.9	66.7	27.6	11.1	20.0
Receive/Transport	7.7	16.7	10.3	0.0	8.5
Intoxicated	15.4	0.0	6.9	11.1	10.0
Behaviour:					
Disciplinary Action	7.7	33.3	10.3	11.1	11.4
Vandalism	0.0	16.7	0.0	0.0	1.4
Theft	3.9	0.0	20.7	0.0	2.9
PC request	7.7	50.0	6.9	11.1	11.4
Intelligence received of involvement	23.1	16.7	20.7	11.1	20.0

Table 8 presents the volume of security incidents recorded while in federal custody for the 'walkaway' sample. While 24.3% of the 'walkaways' had no previous security incident before their unlawful departure, 75.8% had been involved in at least one or more security incidents.

Table 8.
Percentage Distribution of Security Incidents by Volume

Number	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
None	26.9 (7)	0.0 (0)	27.6 (8)	22.2 (2)	24.3 (17)
One	26.9 (7)	16.7 (1)	24.1 (7)	22.2 (2)	24.3 (17)
Two	15.4 (4)	16.7 (1)	10.3 (3)	22.2 (2)	14.3 (10)
3 or more	30.8 (8)	66.7 (4)	37.9 (11)	33.3 (3)	37.2 (26)

Note: (n)

Offender Perceptions Regarding Minimum Security Placement

We asked each 'walkaway' a number of questions concerning their reflections on the minimum security facility from which they departed (see Table 9). For the most part, the offenders reported that they did not have any significant problems relating to either their institution or its staff. In fact, 78.9% of the 'walkaways' noted that they did not have any problems with the institutions' staff. Interestingly, only a small percentage (15.8%) disclosed that they were considered to be discipline problems. These findings were supported by the frequent comments by the offenders during the interview expressing positive attitudes towards the staff. Negative comments, when noted, tended to be critical of administrative aspects of the correctional process (e.g., availability of passes) rather than any personal conflicts.

In response to questions about the facility walked away from (see Table 9), 34.2% reported that they had no complaints. Among those offenders who reported problems, the nature of their complaints were evenly distributed across poor or non-existent programming (13.2%), harassment from other inmates (13.2%), privacy (10.5%) and staff (10.5%). When asked specifically to comment on available programs, offenders were evenly split between those who expressed positive versus negative attitudes. The 47.4% of "no opinion/not applicable" responses was attributed to non-participation in programming due to either lack of interest or the fact that they had walked away from their facility before any programming. It is also worthwhile noting that the 'walkaways' considered job assignments as separate from regular "programming".

As can be seen in Table 9, 76.3% noted that they had "a lot of free time" on their hands, and 47.4% said they felt they had "too much" or that it was "boring".

Table 9.
Percentage Distribution of Responses Relating to the Minimum Security Facility

Interview Question	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
Too much free time	85.7	100.0	62.5	80.0	76.3
Opinion of Free time:					
Boring	50.0	100.0	25.0	20.0	47.4
OK	35.7	0.0	43.7	80.0	34.2
Nothing	14.3	0.0	31.3	0.0	18.4
Liked Least:					
No problems	28.6	66.7	37.5	20.0	34.4
Harassed	14.3	33.3	12.5	0.0	13.2
Privacy	7.1	0.0	12.5	20.0	10.5
Programs	7.1	0.0	25.0	0.0	13.2
Staff	14.3	0.0	6.3	20.0	10.5
Other	28.6	0.0	6.3	40.0	18.4
Programs:					
Good	42.9	33.3	6.3	20.0	23.7
Neutral	7.1	0.0	12.5	0.0	7.9
Poor	14.3	0.0	31.3	20.0	21.1
N/A	35.7	66.7	50.0	60.0	47.4
Missed Most:					
Freedom	35.7	33.3	25.0	40.0	36.8
Relations	50.0	33.3	31.3	20.0	34.2
Nothing	7.1	33.3	25.0	20.0	18.4
Other	7.1	0.0	18.7	20.0	10.5
Behavior Problems	21.3	0.0	12.5	20.0	15.8
Problems w/ Staff	7.1	33.3	31.3	20.0	21.1
Thought much about release	71.4	81.3	33.3	100.0	76.3

Offender Perceptions Regarding Circumstances Surrounding Walkaway

The interview data in Table 10 revealed that the majority (68.4%) of offenders departed their institutions alone, and that 84.2% reported doing so spontaneously, without any forethought or plans. Further, 56.6% said they were not particularly bothered about getting caught. Every offender reported that they knew returning to prison was likely, and it was noted during the interview that many planned on returning voluntarily to their institution. This was largely the case with those offenders who left to take care of family-related problems.

It is noteworthy that the largest portion (42.1%) of the walkaways reported that their family or close friends were the "main thing" on their mind when they departed from their institution. This is supported by the finding that 34.4% cited problems at home as being the principal reason why they walked, and another 10.5% claimed that being unable to obtain a pass was their main reason. In these cases, it was noted that a strong desire to visit a friend or family member was expressed during the interviews.

In keeping with the earlier finding that harassment from other inmates (or another inmate) was problematic for some offenders, 15.8% said other inmates played a threatening role in their walkaway and the same percent reported that other inmates were the 'main reason' they walked. Moreover, fear for their own safety was endorsed by 13.2% of offenders as the main reason they walked, and 21% reported being threatened by another inmate or inmates.

In terms of the mood the 'walkaways' recalled experiencing at the time of their departure, depression (23.7%) and anger/frustration (21.1%) were the most commonly cited emotions. Again, it was noted during the interviews that anger and frustration were often attributed to limitations in programming, or a perceived inability to control events outside the institution.

A somewhat unexpected finding from the interviews was that, without being specifically asked, 26.3% of the walkaways indicated that they were intoxicated at the time of their departure.

Table 10.
Percentage Distribution of Responses Related to the Walkaway

Interview Question	Bath (n=26)	Beaver Creek (n=6)	Frontenac (n=29)	Pittsburg (n=9)	Total (n=70)
Went alone	64.3	100.0	68.8	60.0	68.4
Role of others					
Partners	28.6	0.0	25.0	40.0	26.3
Threat	14.3	33.3	12.5	20.0	15.8
N/A	57.1	66.7	62.5	40.0	57.9
Unplanned	100.0	100.0	81.3	40.0	84.2
Conflict w/ another inmate	21.4	33.3	12.5	40.0	21.1
'Main thing' on their mind':					
Relations	71.4	66.7	18.8	20.0	42.0
Capture	7.1	0.0	31.3	20.0	18.4
Safety	7.1	33.3	12.5	20.0	13.2
Summer	0.0	0.0	12.5	20.0	7.9
Nothing	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	7.9
Other	14.3	0.0	6.3	20.0	10.4
Mood:					
Good	14.3	0.0	12.5	20.0	13.2
Depressed	28.6	66.7	18.8	0.0	23.7
Angry	21.4	33.3	18.8	40.0	21.1
Fearful	21.4	0.0	12.5	0.0	13.2
Other	7.1	0.0	6.1	40.0	13.2
Can't recall	7.1	0.0	31.3	0.0	15.8
Main Reason:					
Family Probs	57.1	33.3	18.8	20.0	34.4
Other inmate	7.1	33.3	12.5	40.0	15.8
No passes	7.1	0.0	12.5	20.0	10.5
Intoxicated	7.1	0.0	18.8	0.0	10.5
Freedom	0.0	0.0	18.8	0.0	7.9
Staff probs.	14.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	7.9
Bored	7.1	33.3	12.5	0.0	10.5
Other	10.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	2.5
Intoxicated	35.7	0.0	18.8	40.0	26.3

Case File Review Information

The case file review portion of this study, while serving to substantiate information obtained in the face-to-face interviews, also provided additional background on the 'walkaways' (see Table 11). It is noteworthy that the entire sample of offenders had been arrested prior to their 16th birthday, 89.5% had not completed high school, 81.1% had unstable employment prior to admission, and that over 70% had criminal associates. More than half of these individuals were identified as substance abusers and 44.1% were heavily addicted (e.g., \$500 per day cocaine habit).

Table 11.
Percentage Distribution of Information From Case File Reviews (n=38*)

Variable	Percentage
Arrested at age 16 or before	100.0
Violence used in current offence	18.4
Current offence property-related	100.0
Level of education completed:	
Grade School	89.5
High School	10.5
Unstable employment	81.1
History of parental abuse or neglect	40.0
Other family members with criminal records	31.3
Has criminal associates	71.0
Unstable residence	47.2
Committed current offence while on bail or under supervision	63.2
Indication of alcohol problem	54.3
Indication of drug problem	55.9
Heavy addiction indicated	44.1
Previous suicide attempt(s)	14.3

*Given that case files sometimes did not include, or were ambiguous about the information looked for, the percentages do not always reflect the full sample of 38 interviewed walkaways.

Offender Classification Systems

The case file review information, along with the automated data, allowed for both the CRS and the SIR classifications to be calculated for each 'walkaway' offender (including those who were not interviewed). It should be noted, however, that since complete information on each offender could not be captured (e.g., in order to score "street stability" or degree of alcohol/drug use), it was decided to give offenders the benefit of the doubt and score in the positive direction (i.e., towards under-classification in terms of security and risk rating) where information was ambiguous or lacking. That is, if there was uncertainty on any of the rating questions, a minimum score was entered. There were few instances where these adjustments had to be made.

Custody Rating Scale.

The distribution of CRS classifications is presented in Table 12. Overall, 44 (62.9%) cases were classified as medium security while 26 (37.1%) came out as minimum security. While Beaver Creek and Pittsburg Institutions were roughly equivalent in the distribution of minimum and medium custody level classifications, there were proportionally more medium security offenders in Bath and Frontenac Institutions. This was especially the case for Bath, where nearly three quarters (73.1%) of the 'walkaways' were CRS-rated medium custody offenders.

Table 12.
Percentage Distribution of Custody Rating Scale (CRS) Scores*

CRS Rating	Bath	Beaver Creek	Frontenac	Pittsburg	Total
Minimum Security	26.9 (7)	50.0 (3)	37.9 (11)	55.6 (5)	37.1 (26)
Medium Security	73.1 (19)	50.0 (3)	62.1 (18)	44.4 (4)	62.9 (44)

* There were no cases who rated as Maximum security on the CRS.

Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale.

With respect to the SIR scores (see Table 13), it was found that more than 80% of the 'walkaway' sample were classified as 'poor' risks (i.e., 2 out of 3 will reoffend). Interestingly, there were no offenders whose SIR classification was in the 'good' or 'very good' range.

Table 13.
Percentage Distribution of Statistical Information on Recidivism (SIR) Scores*

CRS	Bath	Beaver Creek	Frontenac	Pittsburg	Total
Fair Risk	3.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	1.4 (1)
Fair to Poor Risk	11.5 (3)	33.3 (2)	20.7 (6)	11.1 (1)	17.1 (12)
Poor Risk	84.6 (22)	66.6 (4)	79.3 (23)	88.9 (8)	81.4 (57)

* There were no cases whose SIR classification was in the Good or Very Good Risk range.

Case Management Strategies.

Of those whose case files that were reviewed, 34 (89.5%) had CMS scores available. While 38% of this sample were classified as Casework/Control, 44% were Limit Setters, 15% were Environmental Structure and 3% were Selective Intervention.

Narrative Accounts By Walkaways

Brief narrative accounts were recorded for each offender which describe the circumstances motivating their 'walkaway' (see Appendix F). Although these accounts can only be considered abbreviated summaries, it would appear that problematic family/marital situations outside the institution and harassment or threats from other inmates tend to motivate 'walkaways'. As might be expected, there were also a number of offenders who were simply bored or "sick of" staying in their facility, and who felt that their facility was in some way unresponsive to their needs. Furthermore, drug and alcohol use in the institutions by these offenders was a factor which also undoubtedly underlies the phenomenon of 'walkaways'. In fact, substance use in the institutions seems to have acted as a kind of catalyst in that regardless of the offenders' problems in or out of the facility, the use of intoxicants appeared to disinhibit the offender from remaining in custody.

V. Discussion

This report is the first in a series on the topic of 'walkaways' and provides a descriptive profile of offenders who unlawfully departed from minimum security institutions. A second report is an extension of the initial study and compares the 'walkaway' sample to a matched sample of similarly situated offenders who did not walk away. The final report is a follow-up investigation and provides outcome information (i.e., recidivism) on the 'walkaway' sample.

The results of the 'walkaway' study revealed that unlawful departures from minimum security facilities were most likely to occur at institutions with higher admission rates, during the Spring and Summer months, and within the first several months of minimum security placement. The 'walkaway' offenders were more often under 30 years of age (75.4%), Caucasian (97.1%), single (58.6%), having a major offence that was property-related (58.6%) and serving sentences of under four years (71.5%).

Of special interest was the criminal conviction and prison history of the 'walkaway' sample. As many as 65.4% of the 'walkaways' had more than 20 previous convictions and only 10% had 10 or fewer convictions on record. Although 98.6% of the 'walkaway' sample had property-related convictions, 45.7% had assaults and 41.4% had robbery convictions. Interestingly, 44.3% of the 'walkaway' sample had previous convictions for escape or being Unlawfully at Large.

The security incident history of the 'walkaway' sample indicated that the most prevalent incidents were assault on other inmates (25.7%) and possession of contraband (20.0%) while in federal custody. Moreover, 75.8% of the 'walkaways' had at least one security incident on record.

An important feature of the 'walkaway' study was the offenders' self-reports regarding their minimum security placement and the circumstances surrounding their unlawful departures. It is noteworthy that 76.3% of the 'walkaway' sample reported that they had too much free time on their hands while in minimum security settings. Almost half (47.4%) of the 'walkaway' sample described their free time as "boring". When asked to describe the least-liked aspects of their minimum security facility, the things "liked least" included being harassed by other inmates (13.8%), lack of privacy (10.5%), program availability (13.2%), staff (10.0%) and a variety of other problems (18.4%). When asked specifically about programming in minimum security facilities, a large percentage (47.7%) noted that they had "no opinion" or that it was "not applicable" because of non-participation due to lack of interest or waiting lists. It is perhaps worthwhile mentioning that the 'walkaways' viewed their job assignments as separate from regular programming.

While a few 'walkaways' identified themselves as having behaviour problems in their facility (15.8%) or as having problems with staff (15.8%), a substantial portion of the sample (76.3%) said they were preoccupied with the idea of their release.

In regards to the circumstances surrounding their unlawful departures, 68.4% of the sample stated that they went alone and 84.2% claimed that their 'walkaways' were unplanned. By far the "main thing" on the minds of 'walkaways' was family/marital relations (42.1%). In fact, the "main reasons" cited for 'walkaways' were family problems (34.4%) and problems with other inmates (15.8%). Another important finding was that 26.3% of the 'walkaway' sample claimed that they were intoxicated at the time of their unlawful departure.

A systematic review of the interviewed 'walkaways' case file documentation yielded some further information. It is noteworthy that the entire 'walkaway' sample had a juvenile record, 89.5% had not completed high school, 81.1% had an unstable employment record, 40.0% had a history of parental abuse or neglect, 71.0% had criminal associates, 54.3% showed indications of alcohol problems, 55.9% showed indications of drug problems and 44.1% were indicated as having a heavy addiction. It would appear from the foregoing results that 'walkaways' may indeed form a relatively high risk/high need group of offenders.

The scoring of the CRS, SIR and CMS validated previous findings regarding the predictive value of objective classification systems. The 'walkaway' sample was easily differentiated by: 1) the CRS into 'minimum' (37.1%) and 'medium' (62.9%) custody level; 2) the SIR into 'fair' (1.4%), 'fair to poor' (17.1%) and 'poor' (81.4%) risks; and 3) the CMS into Selective Intervention (2.9%), Environmental Structure (14.7%), Casework/Control (38.2%) and Limit Setter (44.1%). The results from these classification instruments bolster the assertion that the 'walkaway' offenders comprised a high risk/high need group.

A descriptive profile of the circumstances motivating each 'walkaway' was also provided by reviewing the brief narrative accounts. While it was found that problematic family/marital situations outside the institution and harassment or threats from other inmates were the cause of many 'walkaways', there were also a number of inmates who were simply bored or "sick of" staying in their facility, and who felt that their facility was in some way unresponsive to their needs.

The fact that 'walkaways' appear to be high risk (of re-offending) and multi-need individuals calls for some comment. Aside from the effects of their lengthy criminal records and the need for enhanced case management and programming while in minimum security facilities, a few tentative conclusions can be drawn. Apparently, for some of these inmates there are many attractions in walking away such as: a chance to reunite with others, avoiding peer group pressure, alleviation from boredom, and of course, the possibility of freedom.

Finally, the success of both "static" factors (e.g., criminal history) and "dynamic" or situational factors (e.g., family situation, peer problems, intoxication) points to a need for investigations which encompass a wider range of variables beyond that of documented offender characteristics. Perhaps the utilization of offender risk/needs

scales specifically adapted for inmates recently placed in minimum security or nearing release would increase our ability to identify those who are likely to experience adjustment difficulties while in minimum security institutions. Moreover, systematic risk/needs assessments could also provide a useful means of monitoring changes in the inmate's behaviour, attitudes and circumstances which are clearly related to the 'walkaway' phenomenon.

VI. References

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Appendices

Appendix A:

WALKAWAY INTERVIEW

Let me explain to you a couple of the things we are trying to find out. First, I'd like to get some background information so that we will basically know where you're coming from. Then, I'll have some questions regarding your experience at the facility you left. As you've probably already guessed, we're interested in knowing what the circumstances were that lead up to your walkaway. To explain, most all offenders who have walked away from their facility have had their reasons, and we think many of these may be the same or similar. Aside from being completely confidential, any information you can give me as to your experiences in the facility, with other inmates, with people on the outside, etc, which may be relevant will be very helpful.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. How old are you?
2. What was the main offense you were convicted of?
3. How long is your sentence? and
4. How much time have you already been in?
5. Do you think alot about getting out?
 - 5.1 If 'yes', then probe with: "How often would you say?"
6. Are you married, or are you in a relationship with someone? (Probe for specificity)
 - 6.1 If 'yes', ask: How long have you been married/going out?
7. How about kids, do you have any of those? (Probe for specificity)
 - 7.1 If 'yes', ask: How would you describe your relationship with them?
 - 7.2 If relevant: Are they nearby? (Probe for specificity)
8. How about friends, do you have what you might consider a 'best friend' or chum on the outside?
 - 8.1 If 'yes', ask: How would you describe your relationship with him/her?
9. Are your parents living?
 - (Probe for specificity)
 - 9.1 How would you describe the relationship you have/had with your mother?
 - 9.2 How would you describe the relationship you have/had with your father?
10. Do you have any brothers or sisters? (Probe for specificity)
 - 10.1 If 'yes', ask: Are any of your siblings especially close, familywise, to you?

10.2 How would you describe your relationships with your brother(s) and/or sister(s)?

10.3 Where does s/he/do they live now?

11. Do you get visits here?

11.1 If 'yes', ask: Who visits? and ...

11.2 How often?

12. Are there people who write to you here?

12.1 If 'yes', ask: Who? and ...

12.2 How often?

13. Could you tell me what your living arrangement was on the outside? That is, in what kind of place did you live?

14. Did you live alone or with others?

14.1 If 'others', ask: Who did you live with?

15. Were you involved in any programs at _____? (name the institution)

15.1 If 'yes', ask: What kind of programs?

15.2 If 'yes', ask: What did you think about those programs?

OK, thanks. I think that's all the background stuff we'll need for now. If anything comes to mind that you think is relevant, and that you forgot to tell me, then we can always go back and add it on.

Now concerning your walkaway, I'd like you to think back to the time when it happened, and just before, and try to recall the things that you were thinking and feeling. I'd like for you to think of the reason or reasons why it happened. Now I realise that for some, the reasons may be very simple, while for others, they might be quite complex and numerous. For our purposes here, I obviously would like to figure out the 'why', so I'm going to ask you a series of questions which will hopefully get at this. At the end though, if you think there is something relevant that I didn't ask, or went over too fast, you'll have the opportunity to add whatever you feel is important that wasn't covered well enough in the questions.

16. Thinking back to the time you took off, I'd like for you to tell me the things that were going on with you that YOU feel were the reason or reasons for doing it. Please give them to me in the order of their importance to you.

17. How would you describe your mood prior to walking away from _____ (name the institution)?

18. How much planning did you do for your walkaway, if any?

- 19.If you had to pick the "top three" things you miss the most when you are in a facility, what would they be?
- 19.1 How would you rank them?
- 20.Did you have a beef going on with another inmate prior to your walkaway?
- 20.1 If 'yes', ask: What was the problem?
- 21.And how about the staff, any problems there?
- 21.1 If 'yes', ask: What were they?
- 21.2 Do you think the staff considered you a disciplinary problem?
- 22.How much influence would you say other inmates had on your decision to walk?
- 22.1 Did you leave with others?
- 23.If you had to name three things that you liked the LEAST about the facility you walked away from, what would they be?
- 24.In terms of the possibility that you would get caught, did you think that you would get picked up again?
- 25.Were you worried that you would get caught?
- 25.1 If 'yes', ask: What were the things that bothered you the most about getting caught?
- 25.2 If 'no', ask: What things bother you the most about getting caught.
- 26.If you had to name a couple things that were really 'on your mind' when you took off, what would they be.
- 27.Did you have much free time on your hands in the facility you took off from?
- 27.1 If 'yes', ask: How did you feel about that free time?
- 28.Were there any programs that you expected to be available that weren't?
- 28.1 If 'yes', ask: What wasn't available?
- 29.What role would you say other offenders played when you walked?
- 30.How did they classify your walkaway? (e.g., walkaway, fail to return from U.T.A., escort escape)
- 31.Is there anything that we've gone over that you think hasn't been given enough attention, or that you would like to add to?

I'd like to thank you for your participation. If you wish, I'll send you a copy of the final report with our findings when it is completed.

<u>Appendix B:</u>

CASE-FILE REVIEW INSTRUMENT

CONTENTS

Case Tracking Information

Background of Offender

A. Offender Demographics

B. Criminal Profile

 Current Offence w/ Longest Sentence

 Current Offence w/ Most Serious Victim injury

 Sentence Administration

C. Education

D. Employment

E. Marital/Family

F. Associates

G. Substance Abuse

 Alcohol Abuse

 Drug Abuse

H. Life Skills

I. Emotional

J. Program Related Information

 Institutional Programming

 Community-Based Programming

K. Information from Case Management Documentation

BACKGROUND OF OFFENDER

A. OFFENDER DEMOGRAPHICS

8) Date of Birth

____/____/____
(yyyy/mm/dd)

9) To which ethnic or cultural group(s) does this person belong?

10) Preferred working language

- 1) English
- 2) French
- 3) If other, see Question #11

11) What language other than English or French, can this person speak well enough to conduct a conversation?

- 0) None
 - 1) Specify other languages _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

B. CRIMINAL PROFILE

1. JUVENILE/YOUNG OFFENDER HISTORY

- 12) Ever arrested under age 16 (0=No 1=Yes NK) ()
- 13) Number of probation orders ()
- 14) Training school history (0=No 1=Yes NK) ()

Enter 'NK' for not known or no information

Phase 1 Y.O.A. History:

- 15) Secure Custody (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 16) Open Custody (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 17) Community Supervision (Probation) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

Phase 2 Y.O.A. History:

- 18) Secure Custody (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 19) Open Custody (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 20) Community Supervision (Probation) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

Previously Convicted for:

- 21) Violent (non-sexual) offence(s) (0=no 1=Yes) ()
- 22) Sex offence(s) (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 23) Drug offence(s) (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 24) Property offence(s) (0=No 1=Yes) ()
- 25) Other offence(s) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

2. ADULT HISTORY

26) Number of adult convictions ()

27) Number of probation orders ()

28) Date of first adult conviction / /
(yyyy/mm/dd)

29) Number of adult incarcerations ()

30) Number of provincial prison terms served ()

31) Number of federal prison terms served ()

32) Number of escapes/attempts (institution) ()

33) Number of institutional misconducts ()

34) Number of releases on full parole ()

35) Number of releases on mandatory supervision ()

Previous terms of conditional release revoked or suspended (does not include terminations)

36) Provincial (C.R.C. Placement) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

37) Provincial full parole (0=No 1=Yes) ()

38) Federal day parole: (0=No 1=Yes) ()

i) Community Resource Centre (C.R.C.) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

ii) Community Correctional Centre (C.C.C.) (0=No 1=Yes) ()

39) Federal full parole (0=No 1=Yes) ()

40) Federal mandatory supervision (0=No 1=Yes) ()

Convictions (including present convictions)
(0=No 1=Yes)

41) Homicide ()

- 42) Attempted murder ()
- 43) Sexual offence ()
- 44) Assault (non-sexual) ()
- 45) Robbery ()
- 46) Property ()
- 47) Drug ()
- 48) Highway Traffic Act ()
- 49) Other ()

3. CURRENT OFFENCE(S)

50) Number of present offence(s) ()

51) TYPE OF OFFENCE	CURRENT OFFENCE(S)			CONS/CON
	NO.	STATUTE	SENT. (YR/MN)	
_____	—	_____	_____	_____
_____	—	_____	_____	_____
_____	—	_____	_____	_____
_____	—	_____	_____	_____
_____	—	_____	_____	_____

52) Current Aggregate Sentence Length _____

53) Number of outstanding charge(s) ()

54) Total number of victims involved in current offenses ()

Description of the **Current Offence for which the offender received the longest sentence**. If there are two offenses with the same sentence length use the offence which had the most victim injury)

ACCOMPLICES: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

55) Number of co-accused ()

56) Sex and age of co-accused

ALCOHOL/DRUGS: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

57) Alcohol/Drugs involved in current offence ()
 (0=No 1=Yes NK)

58) Type of alcohol involved in current offence ()
 (Check all that apply)

- 1) beer ()
- 2) liquor ()
- 3) wine ()
- 4) other (please specify) ()
- NK not known ()

59) Amount of alcohol consumed (oz.) prior to or during the current offence
(e.g. 40 ounce bottle of rum)

Specify: _____ ()
(Enter NK if not known)

60) Type of drug(s) involved in the current offence
(Check all that apply)

- 1) cannabis ()
- 2) narcotics/analgesics ()
- 3) stimulants ()
- 4) sedatives/hypnotics ()
- 5) tranquilizers ()
- 6) hallucinogens ()
- 7) solvents/inhalants ()
- NK not known ()
- NA not applicable ()

61) Amount of drug(s) used prior to or during the current offence (e.g. how many grams or hits of what particular drug)

NK not known
NA not applicable

PLANNING: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

62) Was there evidence of planning in the current offence (e.g., housebreaking instruments in car) ()
(0=No 1=Yes nk not known)

VICTIM DESCRIPTION: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

63) Offence committed against

- 1) person ()
- 2) property (personal) ()
- 3) property (commercial) ()
- 4) other (specify) _____ ()
- NK not known ()
- NA not applicable ()

64) Dollar amount stolen or dollar value of property stolen
Specify amount : \$ _____

VICTIM INFORMATION: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

- 65) Victim Age (if applicable) ()
- 66) Victim Sex (1=Male 2=Female) NK ()
- 67) Number of victims ()
- 68) Relationship of victim to offender
 - 1) Spouse (include common-law) ()
 - 2) Biological child ()
 - 3) Step-child ()
 - 4) Biological parent ()
 - 5) Step-parent (include foster) ()
 - 6) Sibling ()
 - 7) Step-sibling (include foster) ()
 - 8) Other relative (e.g., uncle) ()
 - 9) Good friend (include girlfriend, boyfriend) ()
 - 10) Casual acquaintance (neighbour) ()
 - 11) Supervisory acquaintance (offender was teacher,coach, babysitter) ()
 - 12) Stranger ()
 - NK not known ()
 - NA not applicable ()

USE OF VIOLENCE AND WEAPON INVOLVEMENT: CURRENT OFFENCE

- 69) Degree of physical injury to victim
 - 1) No injury ()
 - 2) Slight injury, no weapon ()
 - 3) Slight injury, weapon ()
 - 4) Victim treated in clinic (or emergency ward) and released ()
 - 5) Victim hospitalized at least one night ()
 - 6) Victim death ()
 - 7) Victim death and post-death mutilation ()
 - NK not known ()
 - NA not applicable ()

70) Type of weapon

- 1) gun ()
- 2) knife ()
- 3) other (please specify) _____ ()
- NK not known ()
- NA not applicable ()

71) Offender discharged/used weapon (0=No 1=Yes NK) ()

72) Hostage-taking incident? (0=No 1=Yes NK) ()

OFFENDER STATUS: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ LONGEST SENTENCE

73) Offender was under supervision of provincial or federal correctional authorities at the time of the most serious current offence

- 1) No (living in the community) ()
- 2) Incarcerated ()
- 3) Offender on escorted temporary absence ()
- 4) Offender on unescorted temporary absence ()
- 5) Offender on probation ()
- 6) Offender on day parole ()
- 7) Offender on full parole ()
- 8) Offender on mandatory supervision ()

Description of the **Current offence for which there was the most serious victim harm or injury.** If the current offence with the most serious victim injury is the same as the previously described offence, skip this section and go to page 14.

ACCOMPLICES: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

55) Number of co-accused ()

56) Sex and age of co-accused

ALCOHOL/DRUGS: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

57) Alcohol/Drugs involved in current offence ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

58) Type of alcohol involved in current offence
(Check all that apply)

- 1) beer ()
- 2) liquor ()
- 3) wine ()
- 4) other (please specify) _____ ()
- NK not known ()

59) Amount of alcohol consumed (oz.) prior to or during the current offence

(e.g. 40 ounce bottle of rum)

Specify: _____ (_ _)
 (Enter NK if not known)

60) Type of drug(s) involved in the current offence

(Check all that apply)

- 1) cannabis ()
- 2) narcotics/analgesics ()
- 3) stimulants ()
- 4) sedatives/hypnotics ()
- 5) tranquilizers ()
- 6) hallucinogens ()
- 7) solvents/inhalants ()
- NK not known ()
- NA not applicable ()

61) Amount of drug(s) used prior to or during the current offence (e.g. how many grams or hits of what particular drug)

 NK not known
 NA not applicable

PLANNING: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

62) Was there evidence of planning in the current offence (e.g.housebreaking instruments in car) ()

(0=No 1=Yes nk not known)

VICTIM DESCRIPTION: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

- 63) Offence committed against
- 1) person
 - 2) property (personal)
 - 3) property (commercial)
 - 4) other (specify)
 - NK not known
 - NA not applicable
- 64) Dollar amount stolen or dollar value of property stolen
Specify amount : \$ _ _ _ _ _

VICTIM INFORMATION: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

- 65) Victim Age (if applicable)
- 66) Victim Sex (1=Male 2=Female) NK
- 67) Number of victims
- 68) Relationship of victim to offender
- 1) Spouse (include common-law)
 - 2) Biological child
 - 3) Step-child
 - 4) Biological parent
 - 5) Step-parent (include foster)
 - 6) Sibling
 - 7) Step-sibling (include foster)
 - 8) Other relative (e.g., uncle)
 - 9) Good friend (include girlfriend, boyfriend)
 - 10) Casual acquaintance (neighbour)
 - 11) Supervisory acquaintance (offender was teacher, coach, babysitter)
 - 12) Stranger
 - NK not known
 - NA not applicable

USE OF VIOLENCE AND WEAPON INVOLVEMENT: CURRENT OFFENCE

- 69) Degree of physical injury to victim
- 1) No injury
 - 2) Slight injury, no weapon
 - 3) Slight injury, weapon
 - 4) Victim treated in clinic (or emergency ward) and released
 - 5) Victim hospitalized at least one night
 - 6) Victim death
 - 7) Victim death and post-death mutilation
 - NK not known
 - NA not applicable
- 70) Type of weapon
- 1) gun
 - 2) knife
 - 3) other (please specify) -----
 - NK not known
 - NA not applicable
- 71) Offender discharged/used weapon (0=No 1=Yes NK)
- 72) Hostage-taking incident? (0=No 1=Yes NK)

OFFENDER STATUS: CURRENT OFFENCE W/ MOST SERIOUS INJURY

- 73) Offender was under supervision of provincial or federal correctional authorities at the time of the most serious current offence
- 1) No (living in the community)
 - 2) Incarcerated
 - 3) Offender on escorted temporary absence
 - 4) Offender on unescorted temporary absence
 - 5) Offender on probation
 - 6) Offender on day parole
 - 7) Offender on full parole
 - 8) Offender on mandatory supervision

4. SENTENCE ADMINISTRATION

- 74) Sentence commencement date _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)
- 75) Date of admission for current offence(s) _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)
- 76) Day Parole Eligibility Date _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)
- 77) Full Parole Eligibility Date _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)
- 78) Mandatory Supervision Date _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)
- 79) Warrant Expiry Date _____/_____/_____
(yyyy/mm/dd)

C. EDUCATION

- 80) Highest school grade completed _____ ()
- 81) Age left school _____ ()
- 82) Where was education completed
- 1) regular school _____ ()
 - 2) training school _____ ()
 - 3) prison _____ ()
 - 4) other _____ ()
- 83) Is the offender literate (0=No 1=Yes NK) _____ ()
- 84) Specify country where education was obtained if other than Canada _____
- 85) Number of times suspended or expelled _____ ()
- 86) Some college or university (0=No 1=Yes) NK _____ ()
- 87) List any training courses that the offender has taken (e.g. welding, mail bag repair)

D. EMPLOYMENT

88) Occupation or usual type of employment

- 0) None ()
- 1) Major Professional (higher executive, MD, lawyer) ()
- 2) Minor Professional (business manager) ()
- 3) Small business owner, foreman, supervisor ()
- 4) Clerical, sales worker, technician ()
- 5) Skilled manual Labourer ()
- 6) Semi-skilled worker or machine operator ()
- 7) Unskilled worker (labourer, cleaner) ()
- 8) Homemaker ()
- 9) Student ()
- 10)other (please specify) ()
- 11) Unknown or no information ()

89) Number of jobs offender has held (_ _)

90) Number of times offender has quit a job without having another job to go to (_)

91) Number of times laid off (_)

92) Number of times fired (_)

93) Reason(s) for dismissal, if noted

94) Employed at time of arrest for current offence (_)
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

95) If yes, specify the length of time at that particular job in months. (_ _)

96) If no, how long has the offender been unemployed in months. (_ _)

97) Employed for more than one year (_)
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

98) Health problems interfering with work (e.g. back injury, epilepsy) (_)

99) Learning disability that affects work (_)
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

Please specify: _____

100) Relationship with co-workers (_)
(0=Negative 1=Positive NK)

101) Relationship with supervisor (0=Negative 1=Positive NK) (___)

E. MARITAL/FAMILY

102) Current marital status (___)

- 1) Single/never married
- 2) Common-law union (relationship of more than 6 months)
- 3) Married
- 4) Separated
- 5) Divorced
- 6) Widowed

103) Any problems with marital/common-law situation or intimate relationship (0=No 1=Yes NK) (___)

104) Number of Dependents (under one roof) (___)

105) List age range of dependents), if applicable
Youngest (___)
Oldest (___)

106) Lived with both biological parents up to age 16 (0=No 1=Yes NK) (___)

107) If separated from one or both biological parents before age 16 state the reason(s) (___)

- 1) Death of a parent
 - 2) Parental divorce or separation
 - 3) Parental institutionalization (significant incarceration, psychiatric commitment)
 - 4) Offender institutionalization (training school, group home)
 - 5) Other (specify)
- NK

108) Number of times offender was placed in a foster home (___)

109) Age of first separation from biological parents (___)

110) Physical abuse of the offender by parent(s) and/or primary caregiver(s) before the age of 16 (0=No 1=Yes NK) (___)

111) Source of report that the offender was a victim of physical abuse before the age of 16 (___)

- 1) Offender's self-report

2) Offender's self-report corroborated by official documentation (police reports, court report, social agency report such as Children's Aid referral)
NA not applicable

112) Victim of sexual abuse before the age of 16 (___)
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

113) Source of report that the offender was a victim of sexual abuse before the age of 16 (___)

1) Offender's self-report
2) Offender's self-report corroborated by official documentation (police reports, court report, social agency report such as Children's Aid referral)
NA not applicable

114) Criminal history of biological family (___)
(List all that apply)

- 0) None
 - 1) Father
 - 2) Mother
 - 3) Sibling
 - 4) Other relative (e.g. cousin, uncle)
- NK

115) Criminal history of caregiving family (___)
(List all that apply)

- 0) None
 - 1) Father
 - 2) Mother
 - 3) Sibling
 - 4) Other relative (e.g. cousin, uncle)
- NK

F. ASSOCIATES/SOCIAL INTERACTION

116) Attachments ()

- a) none
- b) substance abusers
- c) procriminal
- d) prosocial

117) If procriminal, are they ()

- a) friends
- b) acquaintances
- c) gang members
- d) living arrangement

118) If prosocial, are they ()

- a) friends
- b) acquaintances
- c) living arrangement

G. SUBSTANCE ABUSE

ALCOHOL ABUSE: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

- 119) History of alcohol problems ()
- 120) Current alcohol problem ()
- 121) Age onset (yrs.) (_ _)
- 122) Frequency (e.g. a 40 ounce bottle of rum per day, a case of 24 beers per day)
-

Situations Associated with Alcohol Abuse: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

- 123) Leisure ()
- 124) Social ()
- 125) Stress ()
- 126) Economic ()

Alcohol-Related Problems: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

- 127) School/employment ()
- 128) Marital/family ()
- 129) Associate/social relation ()
- 130) Law violations ()
- 131) Medical/Health ()

Alcohol abuse interventions: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

- 132) Alcoholics Anonymous ()
- 133) Alcohol abuse treatment (non-specific) ()
- 134) Number of interventions ()
- 135) Longest period of alcohol abuse treatment in months. (_ _ _)

136) Number of alcohol abuse treatment programs completed. ()

DRUG ABUSE: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

137) History of drug abuse problems ()

138) Current drug problem ()

139) Age onset (yrs) ()

140) Frequency (e.g. 2 ounces cocaine per day, 5 hashish joints per day)

Situations Associated with Drug Abuse: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

141) Leisure ()

142) Social ()

143) Stress ()

144) Economic ()

Drug-Related Problems: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

145) School/employment ()

146) Marital/family ()

147) Associate/social relation ()

148) Law violations ()

149) Medical/Health ()

Drug abuse interventions: (0=No 1=Yes NK)

150) Narcotics Anonymous ()

151) Drug abuse treatment (non-specific) ()

152) Number of interventions ()

153) Longest period of drug abuse treatment in months ()

154) Number of drug abuse treatment programs completed ()

H. LIFE SKILLS

155) Residential stability ()

- 1) Stable residence (no moves in past year)
- 2) Occasionally changes residence (one to three moves in past two years)
- 3) Frequently changes residence (more than three moves in past two years)
- 4) Unstable residence (no fixed address)
- nk Not known
- na Not applicable

156) Resided in high crime neighbourhoods ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

157) Prior to current offence lived with ()

- 1) On own
- 2) Spouse/Common-law
- 3) Parents
- 4) Other relatives
- 5) Friends
- 6) Other
- nk Not known

158) Financial problems (e.g. default on loans) ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

Hobbies and Leisure Activities

159) Participation in an organized activity (e.g., clubs, organizations, sports, collecting). ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

I. EMOTIONAL

160) Number of attempted suicides (_ _)

161) Method(s) used in attempted suicide(s), if applicable specify

NK not known

162) Number of admissions to psychiatric facilities (_ _)

163) Number of times offender seen on an out-patient basis for problem (_ _)

164) History of psychological assessments ()
(0=No 1=Yes nk not known)

165) Did offender ever receive a psychiatric diagnosis ()
(0=No 1=Yes nk not known)

specify _____

166) Medication prescribed for emotional problem ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

167) Type(s) of medication prescribed (Check all that apply)

a) anti-psychotics ()

b) minor tranquilizers ()

c) anti-depressants ()

d) other (specify) _____ ()

NK not known ()

NA not applicable ()

168) Court-ordered treatment/assessment ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

169) History of sexual deviancy ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)
specify _____

170) Currently receiving psychiatric/psychological intervention ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

J. PROGRAM-RELATED INFORMATION INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMMING

171) Check off the applicable programs in the space provided. (including any programs that the offender has been involved in or is involved in during this current term)

ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT

1) Alcohol abuse treatment ()

2) Drug abuse treatment ()

3) Alcohol/Drug abuse treatment ()

4) Alcoholics Anonymous ()

5) Narcotics Anonymous ()

6) Other (specify) _____ ()

LIVING SKILLS

7) Cognitive skills training ()

8) Living without violence ()

9) Marital/relationship counselling ()

10) Family life/parenting skills ()

11) Anger/emotion management ()

12) Leisure education ()

13) Community integration skills ()

14) Other (specify) _____ ()

ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL

15) Academic program ()

16) Vocational program ()

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

17) Sex offender treatment program ()

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING

18) Individual counselling ()
(do not include crisis counselling)

NATIVE COUNSELLING

19) Native Awareness, Native Spirituality ()

20) OTHER: Specify _____ ()

COMMUNITY-BASED PROGRAMMING

172) Check off the applicable programs in the space provided. (including any programs that the offender has been involved in or is involved in during this current term)

ALCOHOL/DRUG TREATMENT

1) Alcohol abuse treatment ()

2) Drug abuse treatment ()

3) Alcohol/Drug abuse treatment ()

4) Alcoholics Anonymous ()

5) Narcotics Anonymous ()

6) Other (specify) _____ ()

LIVING SKILLS

7) Cognitive skills training ()

8) Living without violence ()

9) Marital/relationship counselling ()

10) Family life/parenting skills ()

11) Anger/emotion management ()

12) Leisure education ()

13) Community integration skills ()

14) Other (specify) _____ ()

ACADEMIC/VOCATIONAL

- 15) Academic program ()
- 16) Vocational program ()

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

- 17) Sex offender treatment program ()

INDIVIDUAL COUNSELLING

- 18) Individual counselling (do not include crisis counselling) ()

NATIVE COUNSELLING

- 19) Native Awareness, Native Spirituality ()
- 20) OTHER: Specify _____ ()
- 173) Offender refused program ever. ()
(0=No 1=Yes NK)

Please specify which programs and where they were offered and refused (institution/community)

Program	Institution/Community
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

174) Which programs were recommended for the offender during this current term (please specify which ones the offender is on a waiting list [WL] for, those that have been started and dropped (S/D), those in progress [IP], and those completed [C])

Programs Recommended	WL	S/D	IP	C
_____	—	—	—	—
_____	—	—	—	—
_____	—	—	—	—
_____	—	—	—	—

175) Specify which post-release programs were recommended for the offender.

NK

NA

K. INFORMATION FROM CASE MANAGEMENT DOCUMENTATION>

176) Case Management Strategies Category ()

- 1) Selective Intervention (SI)
- 2) Environmental Structure (ES)
- 3) Casework Control (CC)
- 4) Limit Setting (LS)
- 5) NK

177) Case Management Strategies Total Scores

- 1) SI _____
- 2) ES -----
- 3) CC -----
- 4) LS -----
- 5) no scores ()

178) CMS Primary Classification : ()

- 1) Selective Intervention (SI)
- 2) Environmental Structure (ES)
- 3) Casework Control (CC)
- 4) Limit Setting (LS)
- 5) NK

179) CMS Secondary classification: ()

- 1) Selective Intervention (SI)
- 2) Environmental Structure (ES)
- 3) Casework Control (CC)
- 4) Limit Setting (LS)
- 5) NK

180) General Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale Score
(If there are two SIR scales, take the most recent version)

()

181) Success rate of like population (based on above score)
Indicate the risk level that characterizes the offender

- 1) very good (+6 to +27)
- 2) good (+1 to +5)
- 3) fair (-4 to 0)
- 4) fair to poor (-8 to -5)
- 5) poor (-30 to -9)

()

182) Custody Rating Scale Scores

i) Institutional Adjustment Score (_ _ _)

ii) Security Risk Score (_ _ _)

183) Security level (based on Custody Rating Scores) (_)

- 1) minimum
- 2) medium
- 3) maximum
- 4) NK

184) Actual security level of placement (_)

- 1) minimum
- 2) medium
- 3) maximum
- 4) NK

185) Force Field Analysis of Needs
(Check all that are noted as weaknesses)

- 1) Academic/vocational skills (_)
- 2) Employment patterns (_)
- 3) Financial management (_)
- 4) Marital/family relations (_)
- 5) Companions (_)
- 6) Emotional stability (_)
- 7) Alcohol usage (_)
- 8) Drug abuse (_)
- 9) Mental ability (_)
- 10) Health (_)
- 11) Sexual behavior (_)
- 12) Values (_)
- nk Not known (_)

Appendix C:

Pre-Interview Briefing

Purpose

The purpose of this study is to explore the motivational factors related to walking away from minimum security institutions. More specifically, it is to determine the program needs of federally sentenced offenders who have walked away.

The survey will include input from inmates that have walked away from minimum security institutions throughout the Ontario Region.

Time

Your participation will require a personal interview lasting approximately 30 minutes, and filling out of a set of questionnaires which should take approximately another 15 to 20 minutes.

Confidentiality and right to refuse:

Your participation is completely voluntary. You have the right to refuse to participate or you may end your participation at any time. Your co-operation with the project or the information we receive from the interview will not affect the length of your sentence in any way and will be kept completely confidential.

All information will be used for research purposes only. Information about your case obtained during the interview will **NOT** be shared with any institutional staff unless you specifically request it.

Benefits:

The results of this assessment will help to determine and establish appropriate programs. Inmates will be better enabled to obtain and maintain a positive lifestyle for themselves. It will also help to fill the gaps by creating stronger links to the community.

CONSENT

This to certify that I, _____, hereby agree to participate as a volunteer in this study.

The purpose of this study has been explained to me and I understood the explanation. I have been given an opportunity to ask questions about the study and I am satisfied with the responses I have been provided.

I understand that I am free to refuse to participate and may refuse to answer any of the questions or end the interview at any time.

I understand that my participation is completely voluntary, and the information gathered will be kept completely confidential and used only for research purposes.

Signature of Participant _____ Date _____

I wish this consent form to be part of my institutional files

Yes _____ No _____

I, the undersigned, have defined and fully explained the above to the participant in detail, and to the best of my knowledge it was understood.

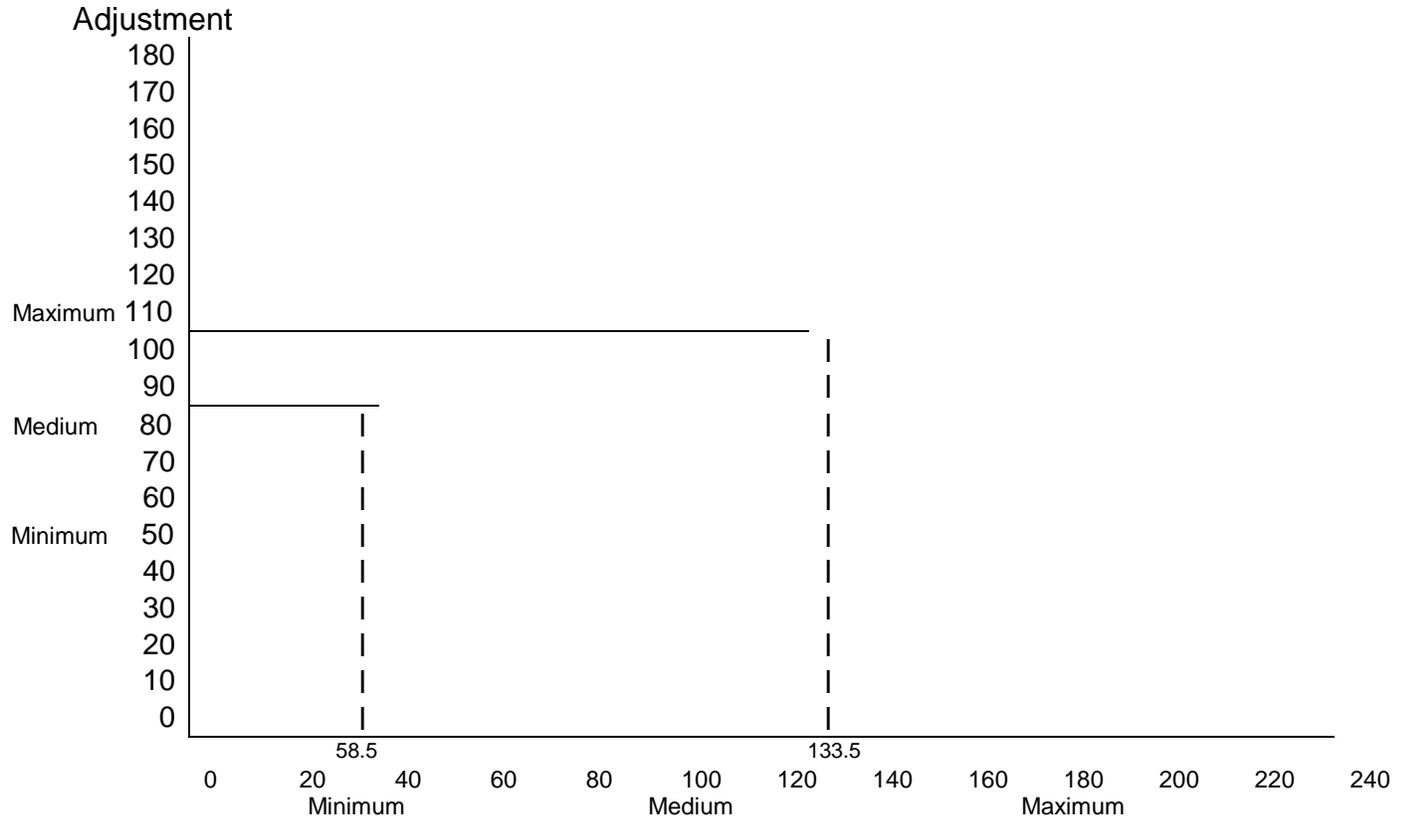
Signature of Researcher _____ Date _____

Appendix D:

Custody Rating Scale

Name: _____

FPS: _____



Security

Minimum Security

Adjust. <79.5 and Security <58.5

Medium Security

All others [Adjust. <79.5 or Security >58.5]

Maximum Security

Adjust. >94.5 or Security >133.5

Custody Rating Scale

FPS	Name:	Date Completed:
Institution Adjustment Score		Total Score
1.	History of involvement in institutional incidents	a. no prior involvement..... 0 b. any prior involvement..... 2 c. prior involvement in one or more incidents in “greatest” or “high” severity categories..... 2 d. prior involvement during last five years of incarceration: • in an assault (no weapon or serious injury)..... 1 • in a riot or major disturbance..... 2 • in an assault (using a weapon or causing serious injury)..... 2 e. involvement in one or more serious incidents prior to sentencing and/or pending placement for current commitment..... 5
2.	Escape History	a. no escape or attempts..... 0 b. an escape or attempt from minimum or community custody with no actual or threatened violence: • over two years ago..... 4 • in last two years..... 12 c. an escape or attempt from medium or maximum custody or an escape from minimum or community custody with actual or threatened violence: • over two years ago..... 20 • in the last two years..... 28 d. two or more escapes from any level within the last five years..... 28
3.	Street Stability	a. above average..... 0 b. average..... 16 c. below average..... 32
4.	Alcohol/drug use	a. no identifiable problems..... 0 b. abuse affecting one or more life areas..... 3 c. serious abuse affecting several life areas..... 6
5.	Age (at time of sentencing)	a. 18 years or less..... b. 19..... c. 20..... d. 21..... e. 22..... f. 23..... g. 24..... h. 25..... i. 26..... j. 27..... k. 28..... l. 29..... m. 30 or over.....
Total Institutional Adjustment Score		

SECURITY RISK RATING			Total points
1.	Number of previous	a. none..... 0 b. one..... 3 c. 2 to 4..... 6 d. 5 to 9..... 9 e. 10 to 14..... 12 f. more than 15..... 15	
2.	Most serious outstanding charges	a. no charges outstanding..... 0 b. minor..... 12 c. serious..... 15 d. very serious..... 25 e. major..... 35	
3.	Gravity of the offence which led to current sentence	a. minor or serious..... 12 b. very serious or serious..... 36	
4.	Length of sentence	a. 1 day to 4 years..... 5 b. 5 to 9 years..... 20 c. 10 to 24 years..... 45 d. more than 24 years..... 65	
5.	Stability prior to incarceration	a. above average..... 0 b. average..... 5 c. below average..... 10	
6.	Previous periods on parole or mandatory supervision	a. none..... 0 b. 1 point for each previous parole release c. 2 points for each previous release on mandatory supervision Total _____	
7.	Age (at time of admission)	a. under 26 years..... 30 b. 26..... 27 c. 27..... 24 d. 28..... 21 e. 29..... 18 f. 30..... 15 g. 31..... 12 h. 32..... 9 i. 33..... 6 j. 34..... 3 k. 35 years or older..... 0	
TOTAL SECURITY RISK RATING			

Appendix E:

Statistical Information on Recidivism Scale

Item	Descriptor	Score	
		(+)	(-)
1. Current Offence	+4 Incest/ sexual intercourse with underage/ seduction grass indecency +3 Homicide +3 Narcotics offences (Food % Drugs Act/ Narcotic Control Act +2 Unarmed robbery (Armed robbery has a score of 0) +2 Arson, kidnapping, highjacking, abduction criminal negligence in operation of motor vehicule, dangerous driving, or obstructing peace officer -1 Receiving or possession of stolen goods -1 Theft -2 Break and enter, forcible entry, unlawfully, in dwelling, illegal possession of firearm -4 Escape		
2. Age at admission	+2 Over 39 -2 Under 21		
3. Previous Incarceration	+4 First time incarcerated -1 Has served sentences in jail, prison, or penitentiary 3-4 times -2 Has served sentences in jail, prison, or penitentiary 5 or more		
4. Previous Revocation or Forfeiture	-2 Has previously had a term of day parole, full parole or MS revoked or forfeited		
5. Previous Escape	-3 Has been convicted of escape of attempted escape on one or more previous occasions		
6. Security Classification (of inmate)	-1 Is in maximum security at time of parole hearing		
7. Age at first adult conviction	+7 Was over 49 +6 Was 41-49 inclusive +3 Was 31-49 inclusive +2 Was 23-30 inclusive -2 Was under 19		
8. Previous convictions for assault (does not include sexual assault)	-2 Has 1 previous conviction for assault -3 Has two or more previous convictions for assault		

(Cont'd)

9. Current Marital Status	+ 1 Is married or has common-law spouse at time of incarceration		
10. Interval at Risk	+2 2 years or more between current conviction/ reincarceration and last release -1 Less than 6 months between current conviction/ reincarceration and last release		
11. Number of dependents (under one roof)	+2 Had 3 or more dependents (including dependents from common-law marriage)		
12. Aggregate Sentence (from date of original sentence)	+3 Aggregate sentence is 5 years and up to 6 years +2 Aggregate sentence is 6 years or more		
13. Previous conviction for violent sex offence	-4 Had only 1 previous conviction for any of rape or indecent assault or sexual aggravated sexual assault		
14. Previous convictions for break and enter (includes with intent, theft)	+2 Had no previous conviction for break and enter -2 Has 1-2 previous convictions for break and enter -3 Has 3-4 previous convictions for break and enter -6 Has 5 or more previous convictions for break and enter		
15. Employment status at arrest	+1 Was employed at time of arrest for current offence (full time or part time)		
		Total Score	

(Source: Nuffield, 1982)

Appendix F:

Narratives On Why Each Walkaway Offender Reportedly Left The Facility

- Subject # 1 Long-term offender. He said the staff were treating him as a “diddler”, which he didn’t like. He wanted “training, not treatment”.
- Subject # 2 This offender received a phone call that his girlfriend had overdosed, and walked away to see her. He was drinking in the facility at the time.
- Subject # 3 Older, long term offender. Some other inmates got caught with drugs in the facility. He was accused of being the “rat” that turned them in, and as such, was getting threatened and muscled.
- Subject # 4 Wanted to get out for summer and work. He stole an institution truck and left with several others... a driveaway.
- Subject # 5 He said his wife was being neglectful of their child, and that he wanted to get things straight at home. Although not mentioned, another walkaway reported that this subject injected synthetic heroin with him before walking.
- Subject # 6 “Out for Summer” partnership with another inmate. He was also in trouble with other inmates over gambling debts.
- Subject # 7 He felt the staff and programs were unhelpful or inattentive (“How do you help a guy that steals cars?”). Walked with another inmate.
- Subject # 8 Young inmate was getting muscled into buying liquor at a liquor at a store near the facility. The store was closed, however, he was fearful of returning empty-handed to the facility.
- Subject # 9 The offender received a letter that his mother was to undergo surgery, and he wanted to see her. He applied for a pass but was turned down, so he walked.
- Subject # 10 Long-term offender. Once at camp, he felt he had too much freedom all at once. he disliked the dorm situation and milking cows. He said “Send me back to...” was on his mind when he walked.
- Subject # 11 He got news that his mother was released from hospital. He wanted to see her but could not get a pass because he had not been at the facility long enough. He left with several others.
- Subject # 12 Wanted to complete a “mission” to buy Xmas presents and dinner for visiting parents before getting caught. Also said he felt “Bored, bored, bored!”
- Subject # 13 He was getting muscled in the facility.
- Subject # 14 Unclear, but his brother was getting heat in another facility for an “unpaid bill” that the subject tried to take care of when he walked.
- Subject # 15 His mother sent him an obituary of an old man he knew and liked. he got severely depressed, drank (in the facility), “went crazy” and walked away.
- Subject # 16 Was worried about losing his girlfriend. He left with another inmate.
- Subject # 17 Reported getting increasingly hassed by some other offenders. Was worried that it might get “out of control”.
- Subject # 18 His former wife was going to put up his son for adoption, which upset him. He wanted to “straighten things out”.
- Subject # 19 He took a heavy dose of valium with another inmate in the facility. they decided to walk away, and went to a bar.
- Subject # 20 This offender walked so that he could rob the store across the street. The

- store owner saw him run back to the facility, where he was subsequently apprehended.
- Subject # 21 He was angry that he was not getting a transfer to a different institution where he could participate in a specific program.
- Subject # 22 He received news that his common-law wife was in an auto accident. He wanted to see her so he walked that night.
- Subject # 23 Took valium and drank alcohol in the facility, then took off with several others.
- Subject # 24 Reported injecting synthetic heroin with several other inmates before walking. He said he was disturbed over the long waiting list for the drug treatment program he wanted.
- Subject # 25 He said he was being threatened by several "enemies" in the facility, and that he walked out of fear.
- Subject # 26 He said he was talking to a friend out at the friend's car when the staff saw him. He reportedly got scared and took off.
- Subject # 27 Said he was very depressed and bored, and just took off.
- Subject # 28 Was very depressed, and wanted to see his mother who was afraid she had cancer.
- Subject # 29 he was angry that he was not going to get parole so he walked away.
- Subject # 30 Was taking drugs in the facility with another inmate when they decided to walk away.. No particular reason.
- Subject # 31 He wanted out for the Summer, and to see his girlfriend.
- Subject # 32 He said he was drunk after drinking alcohol with other inmates in the facility when he walked. Also wanted to straighten out problems with his girlfriend.
- Subject # 33 His girlfriend reported that she was sexually assaulted and visited him at the facility. He could not get a pass to go home with her, so he walked. Upon return, he got no additional time.
- Subject # 34 Wanted to "get the guy messing with" his wife. He was implicated by another subject in heroin-taking at the time of his walkaway.
- Subject # 35 Wanted to get a pass to see his common-law wife, but was not allowed due to the fact she had outstanding charges. He walked anyway.
- Subject # 36 This offender reported that his sister and her daughter were staffed to death by a former boyfriend of hers. He knew who this person was, and wanted to "get" him, although he said he was scared of what would happen if they did meet. He planned to walk and so on his first day at the minimum security facility.
- Subject # 37 He said he was still coming off drugs when he was placed in the minimum security facility, which he did not think was a good idea, there being no fence. He walked.
- Subject # 38 This offender reported that someone on the outside was threatening his father, and that he wanted to straighten the guy out.