_____ Research Report _____

Assessment of Women Offender Correctional Programming (WOCP) Outcomes

Ce rapport est également disponible en français. Pour en obtenir un exemplaire, veuillez vous adresser à la Direction de la recherche, Service correctionnel du Canada, 340, avenue Laurier Ouest, Ottawa (Ontario) K1A 0P9.

This report is also available in French. Should additional copies be required, they can be obtained from the Research Branch, Correctional Service of Canada, 340 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0P9.

2015 Nº R-374

Assessment of Women Offender Correctional Programs (WOCP) Outcomes

Aileen Harris

Jennie Thompson

&

Dena Derkzen

Correctional Service of Canada

July 2015

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to acknowledge the Women Offender Sector for their involvement in the development and implementation of this study, as well as their role in supporting program facilitators throughout the process and in providing edits and constructive feedback during the report writing process (Kelly Hartle, Marnie MacDonald, Stephanie Chalifoux-Taylor, Marlene Wells). Additionally, we would like to thank the Reintegration Programs Division (RPD) and Aboriginal Initiatives Directorate for their assistance throughout the process and their feedback for the final report (Kelly Taylor, Emmanuel Rutsimbo, Audrey Concilio, Duyen Luong, Marty Maltby). We would also like to thank Renée Gobeil for her assistance with the methodology development, as well as Lynn Stewart and Andrea Moser for their review and feedback on the draft report.

Given the extensive quantity and nature of the data, several individuals were integral to the completion of this study. We would like to thank Alain Lefebvre, David Laprise (Information Management Services) and Katherine Vandermey-Brough (RPD) for their ongoing support with the extraction, organization, and comprehension of the Offender Management System and programming data. We would like to acknowledge Geoff Wilton for his support in peer-reviewing code as well as Stephanie Clarke, Katie Tam, Kim Allenby, Ashley McConnell and Christabel Martey for their assistance with management and entry of data.

Finally, we would like to thank all of the women and program facilitators who participated in our research. Without their responses and feedback as well as the assistance of facilitators in distributing and collecting data, this project would not have been possible.

Executive Summary

Key words: *Women offenders, correctional programming, outcomes on release, gender-responsive approaches*

Beginning in 2010, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) initiated implementation of a comprehensive model of women offender correctional programming (WOCP) founded on the principles promoted in the Creating Choices report (Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, 1990). The overall goal was to implement a holistic, women-centred model of programming that enhanced accessibility and participation, and facilitated treatment gains and offender reintegration. The innovative model is rooted in gender-responsive approaches.

The current study examined the extent to which the objectives of WOCP were met. The focus was on program participation and attrition rates, participant treatment gains, and release outcomes. The overall sample consisted of 1,656 federally sentenced women offenders, including all women who were enrolled in one or more of the WOCP components between September 1, 2010 and July 31, 2014 (n = 1,278), and all women in CSC custody during the same time frame who did not participate in any component of WOCP (n = 378).

Overall, non-completers were rated higher in static and dynamic risk, had lower motivation and reintegration potential, and were also more likely to be assessed as having a responsivity need. Results examining treatment change based on self-report measures and facilitators' ratings indicated that WOCP was successful in improving offenders' skills and attitude as well as developing knowledge of the program content. Comparisons were conducted among participants based on their level of participation (*full program completers*, *partial program completers*, *non-completers*, and *non-participants)* with respect to their success in obtaining discretionary release. Participants who completed all of their program enrollments were more likely to receive discretionary than statutory release. The majority of non-completers (those who did not complete a single component of WOCP) were more likely to receive statutory than discretionary release. There were no notable differences in release types received for the other groups.

Despite making positive treatment gains, program participation did not have a significant impact on release outcomes. Although outcomes involving group comparisons were not significant, the direction and pattern of the results suggest that *partial program completers* and *non-completers* showed a higher likelihood of returning to custody than program completers. Several explanations for the non-significant results were discussed. First, rates of revocation in the time period examined were relatively low, making detection of treatment effects challenging. Uncontrolled group differences may also have affected the women's results. In addition, the results could point to a need to re-examine aspects of the WOCP menu and implementation - a procedure routinely completed during the course of program development in CSC. The effective corrections framework points to possible areas to consider. The selection of appropriate program targets relevant to women's offending patterns (Need Principle) could be assessed to determine if key dynamic risk factors are addressed; and, the extent to which the program maximises opportunities for skills training and provides adaptations for women with special needs (Responsivity Principle) could be another focus of review.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements ii
Executive Summary iii
Table of Contents iv
List of Tables vi
List of Figures vii
List of Appendices vii
Introduction 1
Gender Informed Correctional Interventions within CSC 3
Women Offender Correctional Programming (WOCP) 4
WOCP - The Continuum 4
Current Study 5
Method 6
Sample 6
Measures/Materials 7
Intermediate outcome measures – Assessment battery 8
Intermediate outcome measures – Facilitator assessments 10
Longer-term outcome measures 11
Procedure and Analytic Approach 11
Program enrollments and participant profiles 12
Intermediate outcomes 12
Release outcomes 12
Results 14
Women's Engagement Program (WEP) 14
Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates 14
Profile Comparisons 16
Women's Moderate Intensity Program (WOMIP) 16
Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates 16
Profile Comparisons 18
Women's High Intensity Program (WOHIP) 18

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates 18
Women's Self-Management Program-Institution (WOSMP-I) 19
Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates 19
Profile Comparisons 20
Women's Self-Management Program-Community (WOSMP-C) 20
Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates 20
Profile Comparisons 21
Intermediate Outcomes – Assessment Battery 21
Long-Term Outcomes – Release and Returns to Custody 24
Profile comparisons by participation group 24
Release type 25
Returns to custody 25
Discussion 29
Conclusion 33
References 35

List of Tables

Table 1 *Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Engagement program by Aboriginal Ancestry* 14

Table 2 *Percentage of of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Moderate Intensity program by Aboriginal Ancestry* 17

Table 3 *Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Self-Management Program (Institution) by Aboriginal Ancestry* 20

Table 4 *Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Self-Management Program (Community)* 21

Table 5 *Participant Treatment Gains by Program* 24

Table 6 *Release Type by Participation Group* 25

Table 7 *Returns to Custody by Participation Group for Descriptive Purposes* 26

Table 8 *Cox Regression Analysis of Participation and Time to Return to Custody* 27

Table 9 *Cox Regression Analysis of Participation and Time to Return to Custody Controlling for Risk and Demographic Variables* 28

List of Figures

Figure 1. Histogram of the median number of days from admission to WEP participation between 2010 and 2014. 15
Figure 2. Histogram of the median number of days participants took to complete WEP over the years of program delivery (2010-2014). 16
Figure 3. Histogram of the median number of days participants took to complete WOMIP over the years of program delivery (2010-2014). 18

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Diagram of the WOCP Continuum Process 29
Appendix B: Program Participant Profile Tables 51
Appendix C: Assessment Battery Results by Program 59
Appendix D: Profile Tables by Participation Group 66
Appendix E: Participants with Non-WOCP Program Completions 68

Introduction

There is currently a consensus in the research literature that correctional programs, particularly those that adhere to the principles of risk, need and responsivity (RNR), are successful in reducing recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Andrews, Bonta, & Hoge, 1990; Dowden & Andrews, 2000) and produce positive cost–benefit outcomes on the whole (Aos, Miller, & Drake, 2006).

Correctional treatment programs that incorporate these principles typically demonstrate better outcomes and treatment effects than programs that do not apply these principles (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Gendreau, Goggin, French, & Smith, 2006; Smith, Gendreau, & Swartz, 2009). Adherence to the RNR principles is demonstrated by: 1) providing more intensive services to offenders who have a higher risk of reoffending (Risk principle); 2) targeting treatment needs (criminogenic needs) that have been empirically related to criminal behaviour (Need principle); and 3) utilizing cognitive behaviour-based approaches that can be adapted to the individual characteristics of offenders' learning styles (Responsivity principle; Andrews et al., 1990; Andrews & Bonta, 2006).

The literature and meta-analytic reviews examining the effectiveness of correctional programming and the RNR principles, however, have been largely based on research that involves men. There is a much smaller body of research that examines the impact of correctional interventions with women offenders or provides direction on what is effective for women.

An important meta-analysis by Dowden and Andrews involving women offenders confirmed that the RNR framework largely applied to women. Results indicated that stronger treatment effect sizes were reported in programs targeting higher versus lower risk offenders, addressing criminogenic versus non-criminogenic needs and adapting a cognitive behavioural approach to treatment for women offenders. Further, a notable finding from this meta-analysis was that for women, family-related variables (e.g. family-peers and family process) that were classified as criminogenic needs were the strongest predictors of treatment success (Dowden & Andrews, 1999).

More recently, two meta-analytic reviews examining interventions for women offenders found overall positive outcomes for women participating in correctional programs (Gobeil, Blanchette, & Stewart, 2016; Tripodi, Bledsoe, Kim, & Bender, 2011). Substance abuse

programs showed the strongest effects. Importantly, however, was the indication among the higher quality studies that gender-informed or gender-responsive approaches were more effective than gender-neutral programs (Gobeil et al., 2016).

Debates continue regarding the applicability of the principles of RNR to the women offender population with criticisms from feminist scholars (for a review see Blanchette and Brown, 2006). Gender-neutral perspectives point out that the research indicates that men and women share many of the same risk factors (i.e. Central Eight factors; Andrews & Bonta, 2010); whereas the gender-responsive literature has argued that there are gender differences in the predictors and patterns of criminal behaviour (Bloom, Owen & Covington, 2006). Gender responsive theoretical perspectives, such as the Relational Cultural Theory (Miller, 1986) and Feminist Pathways Theory (Daly, 1992; Reisig, Holtfreter, & Morash, 2006) have consistently maintained that women offenders are inherently different from their male counterparts in regard to the onset of criminal behaviour, the frequency and nature of offending, and the criminogenic needs that represent targets for intervention. For example, Daly (1992, 1994) derived a conceptual framework of five pathways into crime for women. These pathways empirically distinguish between-sex differences and are conceptualized as subgroups of varying risk and need factors. They are described as the following: 1) street women; 2) drug-connected women; 3) harmed and harming women; 4) battered women; and 5) economically motivated women. Taken together, these findings reinforce the differential pathways into crime and accordingly the differential treatment needs of female offenders relative to their male counterparts.

With respect to dynamic risk, Blanchette and Brown (2006) found that women offenders' criminogenic needs tend to relate to personal/emotional aspects, such as low self-esteem and self-control, poor coping skills, mental health needs, suicide, and self-injurious behaviour. Additionally, women offenders often display needs concerning limited education and employment skills, histories of abuse and victimization, and substance abuse (Blanchette & Brown, 2006; Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003). Research has found that these factors influence success in the community upon release from custody. Recent evidence has reported that in a sample of 497 women, employment and associates were the strongest predictors of reoffending (Greiner, Law, & Brown, 2015). Collectively, these results demonstrate that principles of RNR, and the central eight factors are relevant for the treatment of women offenders, however specific items may be more salient for women (family process, relationships,

education), while other components (e.g. risk-taking) are more salient for men.

Gender Informed Correctional Interventions within CSC

Although only 5-6% of the federally incarcerated population are women, this group has diverse treatment and reintegration needs (Public Safety, 2014). CSC is mandated by the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA), to address offenders' needs and assist in their successful reintegration through the provision of effective correctional programming. The CCRA also requires correctional programs to respect gender, ethnicity, cultural and linguistic differences and it specifically outlines that CSC is to provide programs designed to meet the needs of women offenders.

Accordingly, most women offender programming in Canada adheres to the principles of risk, need, and responsivity and has embedded this model within a gender-responsive framework. CSC recognizes the diverse needs of women offenders and that interventions should be reflective of women's psychological development, as well as responsive to their unique needs and learning styles. According to the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women (1990), correctional programming for women should be driven by five core principles, including: empowerment, meaningful and responsible choices, respect and dignity, supportive environment, and shared responsibility. These pillars, in combination with the RNR model make up the framework for CSC's programs offered to women.

Gender-responsive interventions should be based on theoretical perspectives that take into account the socio-political and economical environments of women offenders (e.g., poverty, race, inequality), their histories of substance use, co-occurring disorders, victimization, while acknowledging the importance of healthy relationships in women's emotional and psychological development and wellbeing (Bloom & Covington, 2000). Correctional programming for women should therefore be holistic (i.e., addressing all facets of a woman's life), women-centred, recognize the diversity of women offenders and delivered in a supportive environment. Common gender responsive approaches include programming which addresses previous trauma, previous victimization, substance abuse issues, mental health, self-harm, self-esteem, low educational levels, and unhealthy relationships. Although some of these issues are not considered as criminogenic needs directly related to reoffending (e.g., victimization, self-esteem) they are seen as important factors to consider in promoting the successful reintegration of women offenders (Fortin, 2004). Further, this is in line with current thought in the feminist literature with regards

to what constitutes gender-responsive programming.

Women Offender Correctional Programming (WOCP)

Beginning in 2010, the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) initiated implementation of a comprehensive model of women offender correctional programming (WOCP) founded on the principles promoted in the Creating Choices report (Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, 1990). The overall goal was to implement a holistic, women-centred model of programming that enhanced accessibility and participation, and facilitated treatment gains and offender reintegration. The innovative model is rooted in gender-responsive approaches. It was created as a continuum, providing a series of program components from admission (the Engagement Program) though incarceration (the Moderate & High Intensity Programs[1]) to community release (the Self-Management Program). In contrast to previous programming models where interventions were developed to address specific offence histories (e.g., Women Offender Substance Abuse Program, Women's Violence Prevention Program), WOCP is comprehensive, allowing more women to participate. The program was designed to respond to a wide range of complex needs (e.g. substance use, violence, relationships, and trauma). The purpose of the continuum was to link the programs together using consistent concepts and skill-building objectives. This allowed in-depth skill development through the course of the program continuum. Each woman's pathway, and amount of required programming, are determined by her level of risk and identified programming needs. An Aboriginal-specific stream was also implemented and will be assessed in a later research project. Aboriginal women are eligible to participate in both the Aboriginal-specific and the non-Aboriginal WOCP options.

WOCP - The Continuum

Prior to program participation, newly admitted women take part in an intake interview with a program facilitator to discuss motivation for change, and review the correctional programming continuum. Based on the women's level of static risk and dynamic need, a programming path is identified and they are assigned to one or more of the programs described below (see Appendix A for a flowchart of the WOCP continuum).

Women's Engagement Program (WEP). WEP is a low intensity, currently 12-session

[1]The High Intensity Program was the final WOCP component to be implemented in the continuum in fall 2011.

(reduced from 15 during the first year of implementation) introductory program that is delivered as a primer for all women admitted into a federal institution. The goal of the program is to enhance participant motivation for change, introduce social skills in a group setting, begin to indentify problematic behaviours, and introduce the concept of the self-management plan. This is a pre-requisite for all other programming.

Women's Moderate Intensity Program (WOMIP). WOMIP is a 40-session program that is delivered to women who are assessed as low to high dynamic risk and moderate to high static risk. Building on the knowledge gained in WEP, the focus of WOMIP is to enhance participants' abilities to use skills and coping strategies when addressing problematic behaviours linked to crime and to promote a crime-free lifestyle. Program targets include procriminal attitudes and associates, relationships, self-awareness, and managing emotions.

Women's High Intensity Program (WOHIP). WOHIP is the third program in the WOCP continuum and it is designed for women assessed as high risk and high needs at intake. Although currently part of the continuum, WOHIP was the last component to be developed and implemented in fall of 2011. Completion of WEP and WOMIP is required before participating in WOHIP. It is a 52-session program with an overall objective of assisting participants to build and enhance their ability to lead a crime-free lifestyle. Program targets include consequential thinking, decision making, self-management and emotional regulation, healthy relationships, and conflict resolution.

Women's Self Management Program (WOSMP). WOSMP is the final program in the continuum delivered over 12 sessions. It is offered both in the institution (WOSMP-I) and in the community (WOSMP-C)[2]. The institutional program is open to all women who have completed pre-requisite programming (i.e., WEP and other programs they are referred to) and who are making an effort to maintain positive changes in their lives. Whereas the community maintenance program is offered to all women offenders who require support and assistance on release in the community (i.e., WEP is not a prerequisite). Program targets include effective communication skills, processing change, and effective goal-setting.

Current Study

The goal of the current study was to conduct a comprehensive assessment of WOCP to

[2] A minimum of four completed sessions and a valid reason to leave the program (e.g., day parole) is needed in order for the program to be considered 'completed' by a participant.

examine if program objectives are being met. The focus was on program participation and attrition rates, participant and program facilitator feedback, participant treatment gains, and release outcomes. These were examined by addressing the following questions:

1. What are the rates of enrollment, completion, and attrition for each program in the WOCP continuum?
2. What are the profiles (i.e., demographic characteristics, risk- and sentence-related information) of women enrolled in each program and how do these profiles differ by level of participation (i.e., completers, non-completers, non-participants)?
3. What are the intermediate outcomes for program completers? Specifically, are there changes in the program targets from pre- to post-program completion.
4. What are the outcomes (i.e., release type and rates of return to custody) based on program participation?

Method

Sample

The overall sample consisted of 1,656 federally sentenced women who had provided written consent to complete the assessment battery and to participate in the program. The sample included women who were enrolled in one or more of the WOCP components between September 1, 2010 and July 31, 2014 (n = 1,278) and all women in CSC custody during the same time frame who were not enrolled in any component and did not participate in WOCP (n = 378). As outlined below, the sample was categorized into different groups based on participation and completion for specific analyses.

1) Categories for analysis of offender profiles and program participation for <u>each individual program:</u>[3]

Program-completers. Participants who completed the individual program being assessed.

Program non-completers. Participants who were enrolled in the individual program being assessed, but did not complete it.

Non-participants. Participants who were incarcerated during the programming timeframe who were not enrolled in any component of WOCP.

[3] These analyses are specific to each individual program separately. The classification of a participant as a 'completer' is specific only to the program being studied, regardless of what other WOCP components a participant is enrolled in.

2) Categories for analyses of release types and outcomes for all program components:[4]

Full program completers. Participants who completed all programs they were enrolled in (i.e., they completed all that was required of them)

Partial program completers. Participants who completed one or more components, but did not complete all of the programs they were enrolled in (i.e., they did not complete all that was required of them)

Non-completers. Participants who were enrolled in one or more programs, but did not complete a single program.

Non-participants. Participants who were incarcerated during the programming timeframe who were not enrolled in any component of WOCP. Although these individuals could have completed other programs, their role in the current analysis was to be the non-WOCP participant group for comparison. This is not to indicate that they were a 'non-treatment' group, simply the 'non-WOCP' group.

Measures/Materials

Background information on the participants, as well as criminogenic needs ratings and releases from custody were drawn from the Offender Management System (OMS), a comprehensive electronic record on all federal offenders. Key measures included in the analyses or in the profiling information are described below.

Dynamic Factors Identification and Analysis (DFIA; Brown & Motiuk, 2005). The DFIA component of the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA), conducted on all offenders upon admission to CSC, assesses a variety of dynamic criminogenic needs grouped into seven domains including substance abuse, associates, attitudes, employment/education, marital/family, community functioning, and personal/emotional. Each domain consists of multiple indicators. The DFIA yields need ratings low, moderate or high for each domain, as well as an overall level of criminogenic need of low, moderate or high.

Responsivity flag. The responsivity flag identifies whether factors (e.g., learning

[4] Additional grouping methods were also explored (e.g., collapsing all those who completed at least one program, removing participants who only completed WEP, grouping participants based on degree of participation in WOCP as an actual continuum). Analysis results were consistent regardless of grouping. Accordingly, the above participation breakdown was used for ease of reporting and interpretation.

disabilities, mental health and attention problems, language barriers) are present that could interfere with offenders completing the elements of their correctional plan.

Risk assessment. The principal tool used for assessing criminal risk level in women is the Static Factors Assessment (SFA). (For the referral to correctional programs however, the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) is used). This portion of the OIA considers comprehensive information pertaining to the criminal history and static risk factors of each offender yielding an overall level of low, medium, or high static risk (Motiuk, 1997). Although the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) is used for referral to correctional programs, the use of the SFA for offender profile information is standard practice in research conducted within CSC that includes non-Aboriginal men, women, and Aboriginal offenders. It also allows for the control of static risk levels in lieu of the Statistical Information on Recidivism (SIR) scale which is only used for non-Aboriginal men.

Intermediate outcome measures – Assessment battery

An assessment battery of self-report measures was given to all program participants prior to commencing a program and again upon completion. The battery contained standardized measures and CSC questionnaires developed specifically for each program. Unless otherwise indicated, each measure listed was used for all program components (WEP, WOMIP, WOHIP[5], and WOSMP).

Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR). The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR: Paulhus, 1998) is used to assess potential response bias on self-report measures. The measure consists of two subscales that assess an individual's self-deception (SD) and impression management (IM). Each subscale contains 20 items and responses are rated on a seven-point Likert scale ranging from "not true" to "very true". For the purposes of the current assessment, focus was placed on the IM subscale, which examines the extent to which a respondent may exaggerate responses to make a good impression for the reader (Paulhus, 1998). Based on previous research (Rubenfeld, Trinneer, Derkzen, & Allenby, 2014) focus was placed on the IM subscale to assess if responses fell within an acceptable range.

[5] The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ: Buss & Perry, 1992) and modified Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS-M; Simourd, 1997) was used only for participants in the high intensity program (WOHIP). Small sample sizes limited our capacity to examine pre-post change on these measures; as such they were not included in the current study.

The QuikScore method of scoring the Paulhus Deception Scale (PDS; Paulhus, 1998) was applied in this current study. This involves dichotomizing responses such that the two extreme scores that represent "high impression management" are recoded as "1" and all remaining scores are recoded as "0." The BIDR has been validated with offenders (Kroner & Weekes, 1996) and has been used with women offenders in a variety of research studies (e.g., Carney & Buttell, 2004; Irving, Taylor, & Blanchette, 2002; Mills & Kroner, 2005).

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA). The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA; McConnaughy, Prochaska, & Velicer, 1983) measures an individual's motivation for change. The scale consists of 32 items and responses are rated on a five-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." Motivation for change is categorized into four stages: 1) Precontemplation, when an individual is not intending to make any changes (e.g., "As far as I'm concerned, I don't have any problems that need changing"); 2) Contemplation, when an individual is thinking about change (e.g., "I've been thinking that I might want to change something about myself."); 3) Action, when an individual has actively made changes (e.g., "Anyone can talk about changing; I'm actually doing something about it."); and 4) Maintenance, when changes have been made and the focus is on maintaining these changes (e.g., "I'm here to prevent myself from having a relapse of my problem"). The measure has demonstrated good reliability, with Cronbach's alphas ranging from .67 to .86 for the subscales. For the current study, the URICA was scored by summing each subscale and identifying the highest subscale score as the individual's current stage of change. This scale has been used previously with incarcerated women (El-Basel, Schilling, Ivanoff, Hanson, & Bidassie, 1998; Rubenfeld et al., 2014).

Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised-Short Form (SPSI-R: S). The Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised-Short Form (SPSI-R: S; D'Zurilla, Nezu, & Maydeu-Olivares, 2002) measures an individual's ability to effectively resolve problems on a daily basis. The scale consists of 25 items and responses are rated on a five-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true of me" to "Extremely true of me". The measure is comprised of five subscales including positive problem orientation (PPO; e.g., "whenever I have a problem, I believe it can be solved"), negative problem orientation (NPO; e.g., "difficult problems make me very upset"), rational problem solving (RPS; e.g., "when I have a decision to make, I try to predict the positive and negative consequences of each option"), impulsivity/carelessness style (ICS; e.g., "I am too

impulsive when it comes to making decisions"), and avoidance style (AS; e.g., "I go out of my way to avoid having to deal with problems in my life"). The scales show test-retest reliabilities between 0.68 and 0.91, and alpha coefficients between 0.69 and 0.95 (D'Zurilla et al., 2002). The measure has also been used with men and women offenders (e.g., Jostaniga, Rees-Jones, Gudjonsson, & Young, 2015; Lindsay et al., 2011; McMurran, Egan, Blari, & Richardson, 2001; McMurran, Richardson, & Ahmadi, 1999).

General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE). The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE; Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995) is used to assess an individual's sense of perceived self-efficacy. This relates to perceived ability to manage daily obstacles and to adapt and cope with stressful life events. Self-efficacy is an operative construct that assists in goal-setting, perseverance, and the ability to recover from significant setbacks. The scale consists of ten items related to self-efficacy (e.g., I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events") rated on a four-point Likert scale ranging from "Not at all true" to "Exactly rue". Scores range from 10 to 40, with higher scores implying higher perceived self-efficacy. The measure has demonstrated good reliability with Cronbach's alphas ranging from .76 to .90. It has been used with offender samples, including women offenders (e.g., Allred, Harrison, & O'Connell, 2013; Friestad, & Hansen, 2005).

Participant Knowledge Questionnaire (KQ). A Knowledge Questionnaire (KQ) was developed in-house to assess participant's knowledge of program content before and after program completion. A separate KQ was developed for each program with questions specific to program content and objectives (WEP 23-item questionnaire; WOMIP 20-item questionnaire; WOSMP 12-item questionnaire). All questionnaires used true/false and multiple choice formatting.

Intermediate outcome measures – Facilitator assessments

Facilitators were also asked to provide input for assessment purposes. This included submitting their ratings on participants' skill level and attitudes pre and post as well as post program assessment of participation and performance.

Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM). The Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM; Stewart, 2005) is a 17-item rating scale completed by program facilitators at the beginning of a program, and upon program completion to assess individual participant

performance and progress. The measure consists of three scales including Performance (skills, attitude, knowledge; e.g., "Prosocial goal setting"), Effort (effort to learn through participation and completion of program assignments; e.g., "Completes required assigned work") and Responsivity (factors related to treatment progress that could impact successful completion; e.g., "Motivation to change behaviour"). Each item is rated on a 5 point scale ranging from poor (-2) to excellent (+2), with zero representing the minimal acceptable standard. A total score is calculated based on the average scores of Performance and Effort subscales, representing the extent to which the participant has successfully completed the program. The GPPM has demonstrated high levels of internal consistency with alpha levels at .93 and .96 for pre- and post-assessments (Usher & Stewart, 2011), therefore demonstrating that the measure reflects participant gains in programming. Inter-rater reliability is acceptable at $r = .74$, $p < .001$ (Vandermey, 2009).

Longer-term outcome measures

Release Types. The granting of release by the Parole Board of Canada (PBC) was examined across groups. Offenders may be granted a discretionary release in the form of day parole or full parole. Most of those who do not receive a discretionary release serve the full two-thirds of their sentence incarcerated and are released on statutory (or non-discretionary) release. A small percentage may serve their entire sentence incarcerated and be released only at their warrant expiry dates. In general, those who receive discretionary release are considered lower risk to the community and more amenable to supervision.

Returns to Custody. These data were extracted from the OMS database for all offenders who returned to federal custody. Four categories of release outcomes were examined. First, all returns to custody (revocation with, or without, a new offence) were considered. In addition, returns to custody with a new offence and returns to custody for a violent offence, or returns to custody for a sex offence were also examined.

Procedure and Analytic Approach

WOCP was delivered at the five regional women's federal institutions: Fraser Valley Institution (FVI); Edmonton Institution for Women (EIFW) Grand Valley Institution for Women (GVI); Joliette Institution; and Nova Institution for Women. Program assessment data were collected between September 2010 and July 2014 for all WOCP components. Program

facilitators had participants complete the program assessment battery prior to engaging in the program and again upon program completion. Facilitators entered assessment responses into an automated database (the Offender Management System-Renewal; OMSR) and hard copies were mailed to the Research Branch.

All offender and program-related information was obtained from CSC's Offender Management System (OMS) and the OMS-R. These are electronic databases containing all records needed for the management of federally sentenced offenders, including offender characteristics, programming information, assessment responses and offender releases.

Program enrollments and participant profiles

For analysis of program enrollments and participant profiles, the sample was separated into three groups within each individual program component: 1) program-completers; 2) program non-completers; and 3) non-participants. Descriptive statistics were used to provide enrollment and completion rates for participants in each program, and for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women separately. Participant profiles (i.e., demographic characteristics and information related to offence type, sentence and criminogenic factors) for all three groups were also assessed. For significant results, differences in group profiles were further examined based on the maximum differences procedure. Based on Healey and Prus's (2013) maximum difference guidelines, differences of less than 10 percentage points between groups were considered weak; those of 10-30 percentage points were considered moderate, and those above 30 percentage points were considered strong.

Intermediate outcomes

For analysis of the assessment battery, only those individuals who finished a program component and had completed the pre- and post-assessment batteries were included in the psychometric analyses. In order to identify treatment gains, repeated measures t-test analyses were conducted to compare mean scores on pre- and post-assessment measures.

Release outcomes

For comparisons of release type and returns to custody, the sample was separated into four groups across all program components: 1) full program completers; 2) partial program completers; 3) non-completers; and 4) non-participants. The impact of program participation on

time to return to custody was examined using a Cox regression[6] survival analysis (i.e., a proportional hazards model). Three separate models were used. The impact of participation group was examined alone, while the second model controlled for participation in correctional programs other than WOCP, static and dynamic risk, as well as additional characteristics (e.g., age, ethnicity, motivation). The final analysis model viewed the impact of participation on release outcomes for Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women separately.

[6] Cox Regression examines the hazard (i.e., risk) of an event occurring (in this case, revocation) as a function of time (follow-up days) and predictor variables (in this case, program participation). A hazard ratio of 1.0 would indicate no impact, while a ratio greater than 1 would indicate an increase in the risk of revocation, and a ratio less than 1 would suggest a decrease in the risk.

Results

Results for women's profile characteristics, program enrollments, and completions are presented below for each program component separately.

Women's Engagement Program (WEP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 1,081 assignments[7] in total to WEP, resulting in 920 program enrollments.[8] The high number of number of program assignments reflects CSC policy to refer most women to this component of the continuum. In total, 15% of enrollments were for women of Aboriginal ancestry. As illustrated in Table 1, the majority of women enrolled in WEP completed the program (92%). Of those who did not complete, the most common reasons were offender-related (e.g., placement in segregation, removal from program) as opposed to administrative (e.g., transfer to another institution, program transfer, etc.). Notably, Aboriginal women were twice as likely not to complete the engagement program for offender-related reasons in comparison to non-Aboriginal. Still rates of completion were high for both Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women.

Table 1

Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Engagement program by Aboriginal Ancestry

	Non-Aboriginal women		Aboriginal women		All women	
Participation Status	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	92.8	725	87.1	121	92.0	846
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	1.4	11	2.9	4	1.6	15
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	5.5	43	10.1	14	6.2	57

Note. Some women were not able to complete their enrollment due to being released before finishing the program. Their information was suppressed due to small cell sizes and to ensure anonymity.

With regard to the timing of programming and the days spent in the program, half of the

[7] Out of the total number of assignments, 14 were waitlisted and 147 were cancelled.

[8] Of the 920 WEP enrollments, 62 were not associated with unique offenders; some women repeated the program.

women started the program within 40 days of admission.[9] For completers, the program generally took 28 days to complete. Non-completers spent approximately 14 days in the program before dropping out. No differences were observed between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women in the timing of programming or length of time in program. When examining the time to first program over the period from 2010 to 2013, analysis demonstrated that CSC has become more efficient in delivering WEP from time of admission (see Figure 1.)

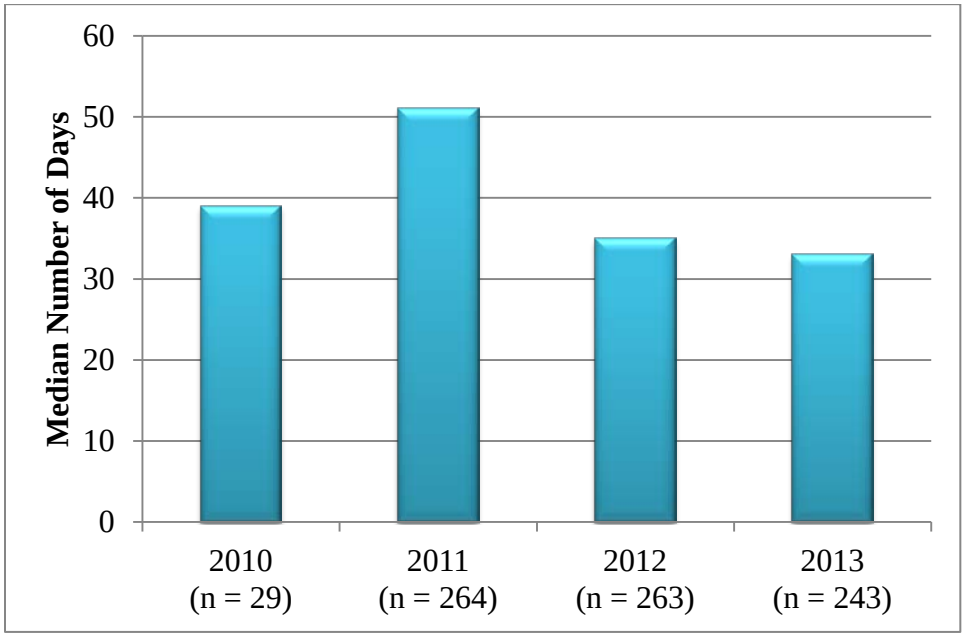

Figure 1. Histogram of the median[10] number of days from admission to WEP participation between 2010 and 2013.

As shown in Figure 2, the number of days to complete WEP also decreased over the four years for which we had complete date to be comparable to intended timelines outlined in the program description. Again, these results suggest improvements in more efficient program delivery.

[9] Only those admitted during program implementation (2010-2013) were considered for this analyses in order to avoid extreme numbers from women incarcerated long before WOCP was implemented. Results for 2014 were excluded from the figures and analyses given that number did not represent the entire timeframe (all of 2014) and was limited in sample size.

[10] The median represents the number of days for 50% of the sample.

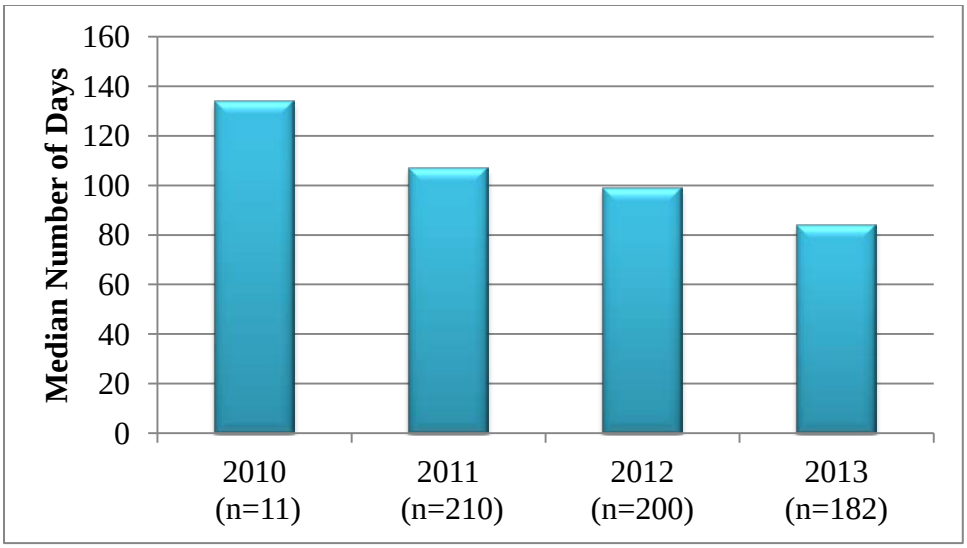

Figure 2. Histogram of the median number of days participants took to complete WEP over the years of program delivery (2010-2013).

Profile Comparisons

Profile comparisons were completed to assess differences between the women who completed their first enrollment of the engagement component and those who did not. Some of the differences were that non-completers were more likely to be convicted for robbery, be assessed as high static and dynamic risk, and be rated as lower motivation and reintegration potential. They were also more likely to be assessed as having a responsivity need and to be placed in maximum or medium security upon admission (see Appendix B, Table B1 for a complete list of profile variables). With regard to their ratings on dynamic risk, non-completers were more likely to have needs in each of the domain areas with the exception of marital and family relations.

Women's Moderate Intensity Program (WOMIP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

In total, there were 817 assignments[11] to WOMIP, resulting in 648 program enrollments.[12] Seventeen percent of enrollments were for women of Aboriginal ancestry. Although completion rates were lower in comparison to WEP, the great majority of women

[11] Of the total assignments, 25 were waitlisted and 144 were cancelled.
[12] Of the 648 WOMIP enrollments, 54 were not associated with unique offenders; some women repeated the program.

(79%) completed WOMIP (see Table 2). Again, the major reason for not completing this program was offender-related (e.g., placement in segregation, removal from program). Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to drop out of the program due to offender-related reasons (21% vs. 12%).

Table 2

Percentage of of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Moderate Intensity Program by Aboriginal Ancestry

	Non-Aboriginal Women		Aboriginal Women		All Women	
Participation Status	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	80.0	433	73.8	79	79.0	512
Non-completion (released before program end)	2.2	12	0	0	1.9	12
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	5.7	31	5.6	6	5.7	37
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	12.0	65	20.6	22	13.4	87

Given that WEP (the engagement and primer portion of the continuum) must be completed before a woman can enroll in the moderate program (WOMIP), time to enrollment in WOMIP occurred later in the sentence. Half of the women started WOMIP within the first 100 days of their admission, although Aboriginal women had a later start date (120 vs. 98 median days). For completers, the program generally took 103 days. Non-completers spent approximately 42 days in the program. Although time to enrollment remained relatively consistent over the years of program delivery (2010-2013), there was a notable improvement in the length of time to complete WOMIP (See *Figure 3).* Similar to WEP, this suggests improved efficiency in program delivery.

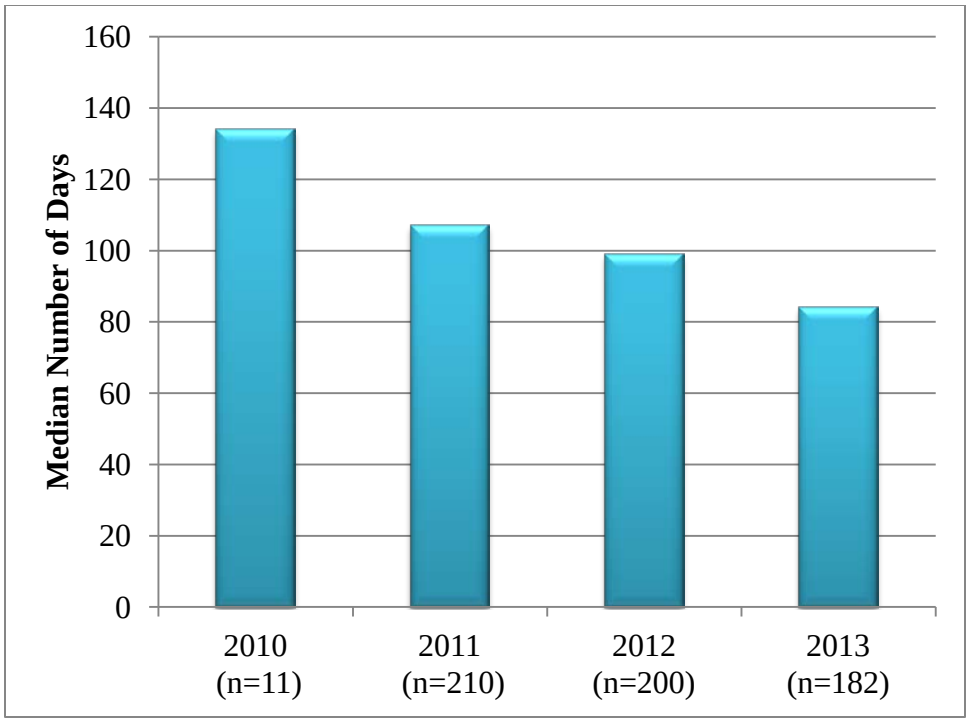

Figure 3. Histogram of the median number of days participants took to complete WOMIP over the years of program delivery (2010-2013).

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely to be of Aboriginal ancestry, convicted for robbery, assessed as having high dynamic risk, lower motivation, and lower reintegration potential. They were also more likely to be assessed as having a responsivity need, to be placed in medium security upon admission (see Appendix B, Table B2) and to have drug offences.

Women's High Intensity Program (WOHIP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

Enrollments in the WOHIP were substantially lower than in other programs within the WOCP continuum. This can be explained by its implementation one year later than the rest of the continuum, the lower number of women who met the referral criteria, and by the fact that in 2011-12 many women with histories of violence were still attending the Women's Violence Prevention Program. Given the small number of enrollments, information are provided for all women with no breakdown by Aboriginal ancestry, and only enrollment, completion, and attrition rates will be discussed. A total of 49 women offenders were assigned to the program; however, over half of these assignments were waitlisted (*n* =14) or cancelled (*n* =15). In total,

there were 20 enrollments in WOHIP with 75% of these being completed. Reasons for non-completion were almost evenly split between administrative - and offender-related issues. On average, women completed the program in approximately 102 days and drop out occurred around the 44th day mark.

Women's Self-Management Program-Institution (WOSMP-I)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 610[13] assignments to WOSMP-I, resulting in 451 program enrollments.[14] Although overall completion rates were around 70%, rates were lower among Aboriginal women compared to non-Aboriginal women (60% vs. 71%; see Table 3). Consistent with the other programs, the major reason for non-completions were offender- related (16%); however, unlike in other programs in the continuum, being released to the community before program completion was the next most common reason for program non-completion (10%). Differences in reasons for non-completion between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women were observed. Aboriginal women were over twice as likely as non-Aboriginal women to not complete the program due to administrative reasons whereas non-Aboriginal women were almost twice as likely as Aboriginal women to not complete due to being released. As previously noted, Aboriginal women were much more likely than non-Aboriginal women to not complete programming due to offender-offender related reasons.

[13] Out of the total number of assignments, 12 were waitlisted, and 147 were cancelled.

[14] Of the 451 WOSMP-I enrollments, 54 were not associated with unique offenders; some women repeated the program. Unlike previous programs, women can be enrolled multiple times in the programs regardless of the completion status of their first enrollment. For example, some repeated enrollments are associated with two successful completions of all sessions.

Table 3

Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Self-Management Program (Institution) by Aboriginal Ancestry

	Non-Aboriginal women		Aboriginal women		All women	
Participation Status	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	70.8	250	60.2	59	68.5	309
Non-completion (released before program end)	11	39	6.1	6	10.0	45
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	4.0	14	9.2	9	5.1	23
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	14.0	50	24.5	24	16.4	74

Half of the women were enrolled in the program within 294 days of admission; however, Aboriginal women were enrolled later than non-Aboriginal women (337 vs. 277 median days). On average, women took 95 days[15] to complete the program and women who did not complete the program tended to drop out approximately 57 days into the program.

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely than completers to be of Aboriginal ancestry, have a sentence of three years or less, and to be assessed as having moderate static and dynamic risk (see Appendix B, Table B3).

Women's Self-Management Program-Community (WOSMP-C)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 1,174 assignments[16] to WOSMP-C, resulting in 697 program enrollments.[17] As illustrated in Table 4, the overall rate of completion was 64%, with completion rates being lower among Aboriginal women compared to non-Aboriginal women (50% vs. 70%). The major reason for non-completion of program enrollment was again offender-related (28%). Aboriginal women were more likely than non-Aboriginal women to not complete programming for offender-offender related reasons. On average, completed enrollments lasted 104 days[18] whereas

[15] Given that the number of WOSMP-I sessions completed can vary by participant (and consequently the number of days to complete the program), further analyses over the delivery timeframe were not conducted.
[16] Out of the total number of assignments, 107 were waitlisted, and 369 were cancelled.
[17] Of the 697 WOSMP-C enrollments, 101 were not associated with unique offenders; some women repeated the program.
[18] Given that the number of WOSMP-C sessions completed can vary by participant (and consequently the number of

non-completed enrollments lasted about 63 days

Table 4
Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Self-Management Program (Community)

Participation Status	Non-Aboriginal women		Aboriginal women		All women	
	%	*n*	%	*n*	%	*n*
Completer (successful, attended all sessions)	69.7	348	50.0	99	64.1	447
Non-completer (released before program complete)	4.2	21	4.0	8	4.2	29
Non-completer (administrative reasons)	2.8	14	5.1	10	3.4	24
Non-completer (offender-related reasons)	23.4	117	41.0	81	28.4	198

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely to be of Aboriginal ancestry, convicted for robbery, assessed as having high static and dynamic risk, to be rated as low reintegration potential, to have responsivity needs and to have been placed in medium security upon admission (see Appendix B, Table B4). Compared to program completers, non-completers were more likely to have needs in all the domain areas with the exception of pro-criminal attitudes. Finally, non-completers were less likely than completers to have been convicted of a drug offence or to be assessed as having high motivation to participate in their correctional plan. Overall, findings indicate that women who did not complete the program were more likely to have risk factors such as and higher risk and need ratings.

Intermediate Outcomes – Assessment Battery

Given that the results from the psychometric assessment were relatively consistent across programs, the following section summarizes the findings for all programs overall.[19] Only individual differences in relation to specific programs will be elaborated on. Detailed results are

days to complete the program), further analyses over the delivery timeframe were not conducted.
[19] Due to limitations in sample size, psychometric analyses for the High Intensity component were not conducted.

available in Appendix C.

Firstly, average scores for the Impression Management (IM) subscale of the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) ranged from M = 5.5 to M = 6.5 for all programs. These results are comparable to norms provided for the general population (M = 6.7, SD = 4.0) and for correctional populations (M = 5.3, SD = 3.6; Paulhus, 1998). These results also fall within the conservative cut-off (>2, <8), indicating that on average, participants were neither faking good nor faking bad in their self-report responses. Additionally, there were no significant differences when comparing the pre and post scores for the IM, demonstrating consistent responses from participants. Using designated cutoff levels as previously used with an offender sample (0-6 = low, 7-14 = moderate, 14-20 = high; Carney and Buttell, 2004), only 5% of IM scores fell within the high range. Given that there is debate regarding what high IM represents (i.e., high IM may represent a positive result given that impression management has been linked to lower risk; Mills & Kroner, 2005), no cases were removed from analysis based on these results. Additionally, Paulhus (1998) emphasizes the importance of considering the environmental context and the situational demand for socially desirable responding. Given that the correctional environment emphasizes engaging in pro-social behaviours, higher IM scores are not unexpected.

As illustrated in Table 5, the results from the pre-post assessment batteries for all WOCP components demonstrated positive individual treatment gains overall (as indicated by the check marks). When examining participant motivation, results from the URICA demonstrated that overall, the majority of participants were either in the contemplation or action stage prior to programming, and the majority were in the action stage post programming. For each program, there was a notable increase in the proportion of women in the action stage (10% - 21%), with WOSMPI demonstrating the smallest increase (5.7%). Although the majority of participants for all programs remained in the same stage, approximately 19% - 32% of participants increased at least one stage after program completion.

Results indicated significant increases in perceived self-efficacy for all programs as measured by the pre and post differences in mean General Self-Efficacy (GSE) scores. Smaller differences were noted for the Self-Management components in comparison to the other programs. There were also significant differences in total scores for the Social Problem-Solving Inventory (SPSI-R: S) demonstrating overall improvement in social problem solving skills. For

the most part, the individual subscales showed significant differences as well, as outlined in Table 5. In general, participants demonstrated increased positive and decreased negative problem orientation. Rational problem solving significantly improved, while impulsive problem solving and problem avoidance significantly decreased. The positive problem orientation scale, however, did not demonstrate a significant increase for participants in WOSMP-C. Non-significant findings were also evident for the negative problem orientation and avoidance style for both of the Self-Management program components. This result is likely due to participants being close to the ceiling on these skills having already completed other components of the program.

There were significant improvements in knowledge of program content for WEP and WOMIP participants. Pre-program marks ranged from 70%-79.5% and post marks ranged from 80%-88.3%, demonstrating a 9-10 point increase after program completion. Differences for both self-management groups, however, were not significant, likely because average pre-scores were already high at the beginning of the program (e.g., 84.6%-86.5%) and were maintained post program (85.6%-86.9%)

Finally, participant performance, as rated by the program facilitators, also showed improvements. Increased scores in participant performance and responsivity showed that facilitators perceived improvements in participant knowledge and the degree to which they apply their knowledge, as well as participant learning abilities and motivation. The average ratings for participant effort, which are only assessed post-program, were also positive, suggesting participants put in the effort to learn and practice program content.

Table 5

Participant Treatment Gains by Program

	WEP	WOMIP	WOSMP-I	WOSMP-C
Treatment Gains				
URICA	✓	✓	✓	✓
GSE	✓	✓	✓	✓
Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)	✓	✓	✓	**X**
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)	✓	✓	**X**	**X**
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Avoidance Style (AS)	✓	✓	**X**	**X**
Knowledge Questionnaire	✓	✓	**X**	**X**
GPPM	✓	✓	✓	✓
Performance	✓	✓	✓	✓
Responsivity	✓	✓	✓	✓

A ✓ indicates a significant treatment gain for each program and measure; an X indicates there was not a significant treatment gain.

Long-Term Outcomes – Release and Returns to Custody

Profile comparisons by participation group

Given that we grouped offenders differently in the analysis of release types and outcomes, profile comparisons were first conducted to identify group differences. Non-completers were more likely to be Aboriginal, convicted for a robbery offence, placed in maximum or medium security upon admission and they were more likely to be assessed as having high static and dynamic risk (see Appendix D, Table D1 for a complete list of profile variables). Non-completers were also more likely to have needs in each of the domain areas compared to the other two groups, except for the employment domain and the personal/emotional domain.

Release type

Overall, 72% of the full sample was released (*n* =1,189). The majority received discretionary release (60%) in comparison to statutory (39%) or other releases (1 %; e.g., warrant expiry). In order to examine the groups in relation to release type, only those who were considered to have a release of interest were retained in the sample (i.e., women who fell under the 'other release' category, and those women who *only* participated in Self-Management programming in the community were removed). This resulted in a total sample of 995 women who had a release and were available for analysis during the follow-up period.

Table 6 illustrates that participants who completed all of their program enrollments were more likely to receive discretionary than statutory release. In contrast, the majority of non-completers were more likely to receive statutory, than discretionary release. There were no notable differences in release types received for partial program completers or non-participants.

Table 6

Release Type by Participation Group

Participant Group	Discretionary Release N = 597		Statutory Release N = 398		Total
	%	*n*	%	*n*	*n*
Full Program Completers	69.30	400	30.70	177	577
Partial Program Completers	47.00	83	53.10	94	177
Non-Completers	21.90	7	78.10	25	32
Non-Participants	51.20	107	48.80	102	209

Returns to custody

Overall, 18.8% of the release sample returned to custody for any revocation (with or without a new offence) in just over two years and 4% returned for a new offence. There were no returns to custody for violent or sexual offences. For those who were revoked, the majority (87%) were revoked within one year of their release. Almost all of those who were revoked (99%) did so within the first two years of release. The average follow-up time for the release sample was just under one year (*M* = 347 days, *SD* = 257 days) and the median number of days followed was 281.

Overall, non-participants and completers had lower rates of return while non-completers had the highest rate of return (37.5%), as illustrated in Table 7. It is important to note

that these results are for descriptive purposes only as this analysis does not control for time at risk. The completers had a much longer time at risk than the comparison groups.

Table 7

Returns to Custody by Participation Group for Descriptive Purposes

Participation Group	Released with Follow-Up $N = 975$[a]		Median Number of Days For Follow-Up	Return – Any		Return – New Offence	
	n	%		*n*	%	*n*	%
Full Program Completers	565	58.0	315	99	18.0	20	3.5
Partial Program Completers	172	17.6	303	48	27.9	8	4.7
Non-Completers	32	3.3	198	12	37.5	3	9.4
Non-Participants	206	21.1	151	24	11.7	4	1.9

[a]20 cases were removed from the follow-up analysis because the reasons indicated for their return to custody were not relevant to the current analysis (e.g., return on previous outstanding charge).

In order to control for time at risk across the groups, a Cox regression survival analysis was conducted to examine the risk of returning to custody in relation to program participation. Overall, program participation was a significant predictor of release outcome, with partial program completers being nearly two times more likely to return to custody in comparison to full program completers. Non-completers were also three times more likely to return. There was no significant difference in the results between the full program completers and non-participants (see Table 8).

Table 8

Cox Regression Analysis of Participation and Time to Return to Custody

Factors	χ^2	*p*	Hazard Ratio
Partial Program Completers vs. Full Program Completers	9.75	.002	1.73
Non-completers vs. Full Program Completers	12.32	< .001	2.93
Non-participants vs. Full Program Completers	0.01	0.91	0.97

As previously discussed, the profile characteristics of these groups differ in important ways that may have affected their results upon release. The next model, therefore, used survival analysis to determine whether the differences between the groups noted in Table 8 are upheld when these factors are controlled. Individual analysis of each factor (e.g., static risk, dynamic needs, ethnicity) was conducted, and only those that were found to be significant in relation to release outcomes were included in the final model. Additionally, the number of non-WOCP correctional programs completed by participants was included in the model in order to take into account additional program participation. This included programs such as Dialectical Behavioural Therapy, the Aboriginal stream of WOCP and the Women's Sex Offender Program, as well as programs that were in place prior to and during the initial phases of WOCP implementation and subsequently phased out (e.g., Women's Violence Prevention Program, Women Offender Substance Abuse Program).[20] Once static and dynamic risk variables as well as ethnicity, age and motivation were included in the model, program participation was no longer significant. For this relative short follow-up period, program participation did not appear to have a significant impact on release outcomes when controlling for risk and demographic variables.

[20] See Appendix E for the frequency of participants with additional correctional program completions outside of WOCP

Table 9

Cox Regression Analysis of Participation and Time to Return to Custody Controlling for Risk and Demographic Variables

Factors	χ^2	*p*	Hazard Ratio
Partial Program Completers vs. Full Program Completers	3.20	.07	1.40
Non-completers vs. Full Program Completers	1.06	.30	1.41
Non-participants vs. Full Program Completers	0.18	.67	1.12
Number of completed correctional programs	0.25	.62	0.95
Number of identified dynamic needs[a]	32.83	< .001	1.36
Overall static risk rating			
Medium vs. low	12.60	< .001	2.27
High vs. low	11.63	< .001	2.49
Motivation Level			
Low vs. High	15.30	< .001	3.46
Medium vs. High	0.05	.82	0.96
Age	15.47	< .001	0.97
Ethnicity			
Aboriginal vs. Non-Aboriginal	17.52	< .001	0.48

[a]Total number of an offender's identified dynamic/criminogenic needs (associates, attitudes, community function, employment, marital/family, personal/emotional, substance abuse)

Analyses were also conducted separately for non-Aboriginal and Aboriginal women. The results for non-Aboriginal women demonstrated the same pattern found above, where program participation did not have a significant impact on outcomes. In contrast, a pattern emerged suggesting that Aboriginal women who completed one or more programs appeared to benefit from program participation relative to non-completers[21]. Due to the small sample size, however, the results cannot reliably be determined.

[21] Given the sample size, the partial and full program completers were grouped together for this analysis. Comparisons were therefore made between overall completers, non-completers, and non-participants.

Discussion

The current study examined the profiles of program participants and the extent to which the WOCP continuum assisted women in achieving both intermediate and longer term treatment goals. Results indicated that, in general, women were offered programming on a timely basis, and completion times improved over the years of program delivery, demonstrating improved efficiency. Attrition rates for components of the continuum were reasonably low with the exception of the community maintenance portion. What is more, program completers demonstrated significant treatment gains on all key measures.

With respect to the impact of the program on correctional outcomes in the community, however, it is less clear that the program meets its goals. Our results failed to find significantly lower rates of returns to custody in program completers relative to non-completers and non-participants after controlling for factors related to outcomes such as motivation, risk, age, and need. However, those who completed all of their program enrollments were more likely to receive discretionary release, while non-completers were more likely to receive statutory release. These differences in release type suggest that full program completers were assessed as lower risk and more manageable in the community on a day or full parole relative to non-completers.

Rates of returns to custody for the federal women offender population in Canada are low enough that it presents a challenge to measure significant reductions, and the results in the current study were no exception. Additionally, it is worth noting that the rates of return to custody for any revocation are lower in the current study for program participants than previous research examining rates of return to custody for women offenders (Gobeil & Barrett, 2007).[22] Because of this, it is much more difficult to detect effects that could be attributable to program participation with women than with men whose base rates of reoffending are considerably higher (Thompson, Forrester, & Stewart, 2015s). The low base rates of reoffending, and, consequently, the low power and limited follow-up time in this study may be one explanation of the failure to detect treatment effects reflected in lower rates of revocation.

Results for Aboriginal women were somewhat more promising, possibly because

[22] Previous rates of return to custody for a two samples of women offenders with a violent index were as follows: *Any revocation:* Cohort 1, 37.2% Cohort 2, 38%. It is important to note that there are methodological differences between the current study (any return to custody before warrant expiry) versus any return to custody including reconviction, resulting from Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) coding with a two year follow-up (Gobeil & Barrett, 2007).

Aboriginal women have higher rates of reoffending and therefore improvements to their outcomes can be more easily detected. Again, conclusions cannot be drawn at this point due to small sample sizes for this group. Given low base rates of reoffending future studies should examine post-release outcomes using a longer follow-up period.

Additionally, it is important to consider that other factors not controlled in our models may have had an impact on the results. For example, participation in non-correctional interventions (such as educational and vocational training) was not considered. Recent research conducted within CSC has examined the additive effects of participation in a number of interventions among women offenders. Specifically, after controlling for criminal risk and need variables, the combination of services and programs, (e.g., employment and education programs, visitations) was considered in relation to women's risk of return to custody. Results demonstrated that participation in educational courses and prison visitations in addition to gender-informed correctional programs significantly reduced rates of revocation (Wilton & Stewart, 2015). These findings support the holistic and multifaceted approach to the treatment of women offenders, and highlight the potential impact additional correctional interventions may have had on release outcomes for the current study.

Within correctional institutions, program dropout is an ongoing concern. Not only do high rates of program dropout compromise the cost-effectiveness of correctional programming, they make it difficult to determine the effectiveness of an intervention because it is well established that offenders who do not complete a program have poorer outcomes than those who do (McMurran & Ward, 2010). Rates of dropout and non-completion vary by program location (institution, 15%; community, 46%; McMurran & Theorosi, 2007), offence type (sex offenders, 8%; non-violent offenders, 11%) and ethnicity (non-Aboriginal males, 11–12%; Aboriginal males, 22%). Additionally, rates of dropout have been reported to be related to the degree of motivation of the participant (Nunes & Cortoni, 2006; Nunes et al., 2010). In the current study, dropout rates were comparable to estimates provided in the literature, ranging from 6.4% to 28% depending on the program element being considered, with the community based self-management program demonstrating the highest non-completion rates.

In terms of predictors related to treatment dropout, factors such as age, motivation, risk level, education and employment history are known to be significantly associated with non-completion (Browne, Foreman, & Middleton, 1998; Nunes & Cortoni, 2006; Nunes, Cortoni, &

Serin, 2010; Wormith & Olver, 2002). Attention to responsivity issues has been proposed as a potential solution to decrease treatment non-completion. Of the multitude of potential responsivity issues, accommodating the level of cognitive ability of the participants is one area of consideration (Wormith & Olver, 2002). In the current study, an identified responsivity issue was noted as more prevalent among non-completers than for offenders in the other program participation groups. Matching the need of the offender to the treatment type is likely to be an important factor in offender treatment and may decrease dropout rates. These findings underscore the need to better understand treatment engagement with women offenders. Additionally, non-completers showed higher criminogenic attitudes, static risk, and criminal associates, providing evidence of a more ingrained criminal lifestyle for this subset of women.

Although Aboriginal women were more likely to be non-completers, within the structure of the current methodology we were not able to examine the proportion of Aboriginal women who continued on to participate and complete the Aboriginal stream of the WOCP. That being said, participation in AWOCP was controlled for when analyzing returns to custody. Additionally, efforts are currently underway to examine outcomes and characteristics of completers and non-completers for women attending the Aboriginal specific Women Offenders' Correctional Program (AWOCP). Results for Aboriginal women who had completed WOCP appeared promising; however, samples sizes were too small to draw solid conclusions. Upcoming research on the AWOCP will further examine the impact of program participation of Aboriginal women in CSC.

One aspect of the program research that indicates a strong outcome is the convergent evidence that the participants made significant positive gains during program participation with respect to their attitude change, knowledge acquisition, and skill development. This is encouraging and these very positive results are by no means commonly found in the literature.

In sum, WOCP appears to be achieving goals for improving specific targets (motivation, problem solving, self-efficacy) but at this point there is less evidence that participation has a longer term impact on their success on release. Subsequent research could consider examining the link between offender treatment change and its relationship to release outcomes by assessing whether positive change as a result of program participation is associated with better outcomes on release.

Limitations

Isolating effects attributable to WOCP participation was challenging due to the structure of the continuum and the variability of program pathways for each woman. Including an assessment of institutional outcomes (i.e., changes in institutional behaviours) would have contributed to understanding the impact of the program. However, given the structure of the continuum, the possibility of overlapping programs, varying times in between programs, and multiple completions, it was not feasible to isolate clear periods of time before and after program completion for an assessment of the impact of participation on institutional behaviors.

Additionally, although utilizing treatment non-completers as a comparison group is often conducted in applied research, it is not preferred given that non-completers are often a unique group with higher risk and characteristics that may not be as representative of the general offender population. While our model controlled for key risk factors, a randomized control study or a matched comparison group based on multiple risk and need variables with larger sample sizes would have been a preferred methodology. This was not feasible for the study given that the implementation of the program occurred across all women's institutions and the majority of the women offender population was eligible to participate in programming. Additionally, a treatment outcome study would normally have applied an 'intent to treat' design in which all offenders who began treatment would be considered as part of the treatment sample. We ran these analyses which, as might be expected, produced poorer outcomes for the program. Ultimately, we opted for using the non-completers as one of the comparison groups because we did not have access to a viable comparison group.

It should also be acknowledged that in the course of any program, improvements and adjustments are made that could have had an impact on the program's effectiveness. The implementation of WOCP, involved two timeframes, the initial pilot phase (2010- September 2012) and the post-pilot phase (October 2012- 2014). During these time periods, elements of the program continuum varied, based largely on feedback from program delivery staff and trainers. However, the fundamental content and principles of the program remained the same over the 4 years collected were data. Given the complexity of the program and the grouping used for analyses it was difficult to parcel out results based on years or the version of program they received and consequently results were reported for both versions of the program combined.

Given the different program pathways, overlapping and repetition in programs, women

switching from Aboriginal to non-Aboriginal programming streams, the format was another factor that created challenges in linking program participation with long-term outcomes. The program structure created a number of challenges in conducting our analyses. It is recommended that further correctional programs should involve a structured research methodology at the onset with a focus on ensuring adequate comparison groups are built into the design.

Conclusion

Over the last two decades, there has been an increase in the quantity and quality of research related to understanding the patterns of offending, incarceration and rehabilitation for women offenders (e.g., Blanchette & Brown, 2006; Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003; Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, 1990). Recognizing and identifying differences between women and men involved in the criminal justice system has helped further advance women's correctional programming. Despite these developments, however, there is continued room for improvement in the correctional practices employed with women and the services available to women offender populations.

On the plus side, results for WOCP demonstrate that women offenders have been gradually receiving programming on a timely basis upon admission to a federal institution and make important and significant gains as a result of program participation. However, full program completers did not demonstrate significantly lower rates of return to custody relative to comparison groups. It is recommended that research initiatives continue to examine what works with regard to gender-informed correctional interventions for women offenders given evidence that some risk factors are more salient for women offenders (e.g. relationship dysfunction, family support, mental health factors, education, emotional difficulties, victimization) than for men (Brown & Motiuk, 2005). Other risk factors are shared by both genders. A re-evaluation of the extent to which some of these key gender-salient, gender-specific and gender neutral factors shown to be related to reoffending are being addressed in WOCP may need to be undertaken. For example, research has shown that the pathway to substance use is different for women offenders than for men. Women are more likely to start using substances before adapting a criminal lifestyle as means of coping; conversely, men engage in criminal lifestyles before developing substance abuse problems and are more likely to abuse substances as part of their lifestyle and criminal associates (Johnston, 2006). Although substance abuse is a substantial issue for both genders, the manifestation of this substance use differs. Correctional programs for women,

therefore, need to reflect these differences in their approach to targeting the behaviour (van der Knaap, Alberda, Oosterveld & Born, 2012; Van Voorhis et al., 2010). For WOCP, a further refinement of the program, focussing on the appropriateness of the selection of program targets and the extent to which the program provides enough structured skills training to ensure the development of skills for all participants may be warranted.

References

Allred, S.A., Harrison, L.D., & O'Connell, D.J. (2013). Self-efficacy: An important aspect of prison-based learning. *The Prison Journal, 93*, 211-233.

Andrews, D. A., & Bonta, J. (2006). *The psychology of criminal conduct.* (4th ed.). Newark, NJ: LexisNexis.

Andrews, D. A. & Bonta, J. (2010). *The psychology of criminal conduct.* (5th ed.). New Providence, NJ: LexisNexis.

Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Hoge, R. D. (1990). Classification for effective rehabilitation: Rediscovering psychology. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 17*, 19-52.

Aos, S., Miller, M., and Drake, E. (2006). *Evidence-based public policy options to reduce future prison construction, criminal justice costs and crime rates* (Document ID 06-10- 1201). Retrieved from Washington State Institute for Public Policy website: http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/rptfiles/06-10-1201.pdf

Blanchette, K., & Brown, S. L. (2006). *The assessment and treatment of women offenders: An integrative perspective.* West Sussex, U.K.: John Wiley & Sons.

Bloom, B., Owen, B., & Covington, S. S. (2003). *Gender-responsive strategies: Research, practice, and guiding principles.* Available from www.nicic.org.

Bloom, B, Owen, B., & Covington, S. S. (2006). Gender responsive strategies: Theory, policy, guiding principles and practices. In R. Immarigeon (Ed.), *Women and girls in the criminal justice system* (pp. 29-2 – 29-20). Kingston, N.J.: Civic Research Institute.

Brown, S.L., & Motiuk, L.L. (2005). *The Dynamic Factors Identification and Analysis (DFIA) component of the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA) process: A meta-analytic, psychometric and consultative review*. Research report R-164. Ottawa**:** Correctional Service of Canada.

Browne, K. D., Foreman, L., & Middleton, D. (1998). Predicting treatment drop-out in sex offenders. *Child Abuse Review, 7*, 402-419.

Buss, A. H., & Perry, M. (1992). The Aggression Questionnaire. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 63*(3), 452–459. doi:org/10.1037/0022-3514.63.3.452

Carney, M.M., & Buttell, F.P. (2004). A multidimensional evaluation of a treatment program for female batterers: A pilot study. *Research on Social Work Practice*, *14*, 249-258.

Corrections and Conditional Release Act [CCRA]. (1992). Retrieved from http://laws-lois.justice.gc.ca/eng/acts/C-44.6/

Covington, S. S. & Bloom, B. (2000). *Gendered Justice: Programming for women in Correctional Settings.* Paper presented at the 52nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Criminology, San Francisco, CA.

Daly, K. (1992). Women's pathways to felony court: Feminist theories of lawbreaking and problems of representation. *Southern California Review of Law and Women's Studies, 2,* 11-52.

Daly, K. (1994). *Gender, crime, and punishment*. Newhaven, CT: Yale University Press.

Dowden, C. & Andrews, D. A. (1999). What works for female offenders: A meta-analytic review. *Crime & Delinquency, 45,* 438-452.

Dowden, C., & Andrews, D. A. (2000). Effective correctional treatment and violent reoffending: A meta-analysis. *Canadian Journal of Criminology, 42*, 449-476.

D'Zurilla, T. J., Nezu, A. M., & Maydeu-Olivares, A. (2002). *A Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised (SPSI-R): Technical manual*. North Tonawanda, NY: Multi Health Systems.Tonawanda, NY: >Multi-Health Systems Inc.

El-Bassel, B., Schilling, R. F., Ivanoff, A., Chen, D.-R., Hanson, M., & Bidassie, B. (1998). Stages of change profiles among incarcerated drug-using women. *Addictive Behaviors, 23,* 389-394.

Fortin, D. (2004). *Program Strategy for Women Offenders*. Ottawa, ON: Women Offender Sector, Correctional Service of Canada.

Friestad, C., & Hansen, I.L.S., (2005). Mental health problems among prison inmates: The effect of welfare deficiencies, drug use and self-efficacy. *Journal of Scandinavian Studies in Criminology and Crime Prevention, 6,* 183-196. DOI:10.1080/14043850510035100

Gobeil, R., & Barrett, M.R. (2007). *Rates of recidivism for women offenders* (R-192). Ottawa, ON, Correctional Service of Canada.

Gobeil, R., Blanchette, K., & Stewart, L. (2016). A meta-analytic review of correctional interventions for women offenders: Gender-neutral versus gender-informed interventions. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 43,* 301-322. doi: 10.1177/0093854815621100

Gendreau, P., Goggin, C., French, S., & Smith, P. (2006). Practicing psychology in correctional settings: "What works" in reducing criminal behavior. In A. K. Hess & I. B. Weiner (Eds.), *The handbook of forensic psychology* (pp. 722-750). New York, NY: John Wiley.

Greiner, L.E., Law, M.A., & Brown, S.L. (2015). Using dynamic factors to predict recidivism among women: A four-way prospective study. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 42,* 457-480.

Healey, J., & Prus, S. (2013) *Statistics a tool for social research*. Toronto, ON: Nelson

Education Ltd.

Irving, J., Taylor, K., & Blanchette, K. (2002). *Results of an Evaluation of the Intensive Treatment Program at Burnaby Correctional Centre for Women Offenders*. Research Report R-128. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.

Jotangia, A., Rees-Jones, A., Gudjonsson, G.H., & Young, S. (2015). A Multi-Site Controlled Trial of the R&R2MHP Cognitive Skills Program for Mentally Disordered Female Offenders. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 59, 539-559.

Kroner, D. H., & Weekes, J.R. (1996). Socially desirable responding: Factor structure, reliability, and validity with an offender population. *Personality and Individual Differences, 21*, 323-333.

Lindsay, W. R., Hamilton, C., Moulton, S., Scott, S., Doyle, M., & McMurran, M. (2011) Assessment and treatment of social problem solving in offenders with intellectual disability, *Psychology, Crime & Law*, *17*:2, 181-197, DOI:10.1080/10683160903392756

McConnaughy, E. A., Prochaska, J. O., & Velicer, W. F. (1983). Stages of change in psychotherapy: Measurement and sample profiles. *Psychotherapy: Theory, Research & Practice, 20*(3), 368–375. doi: org/10.1037/h0090198

McMurran, M., Egan, V., Blair, M., & Richardson, C. (2001). The relationship between social problem-solving and personality in mentally disordered offenders. *Personality and Individual Differences, 30*, 517-524.

McMurran, M., & Theodosi, E. (2007). Why don't offenders complete treatment? Prisoners' reason for non-completions of a cognitive skills programme. *Psychology, Crime and Law, 13*, 345-354.

McMurran, M., Richardson, C., Ahmadi, S., (1999). Social problem solving in mentally disordered offenders: A brief report. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 9*, 315–322.

McMurran. M., & Ward, T. (2010). Treatment readiness, treatment engagement and behavior change. *Criminal Behaviour and Mental Health, 20*, 75-85.

Miller, J. B. (1986). *What do we mean by relationships? Work in Progress No. 33.* Wellesley, Mass.: Stone Center, Working Paper Series.

Mills, J. F., & Kroner, D. G. (2005). An investigation into the relationship between socially desirable responding and offender self-report. *Psychological Services, 2*, 70-80.

Morgan, R. D., Fisher, W. H., Duan, N., Mandracchia, J. T., & Murray, D. (2010). Prevalence of criminal thinking among state prison inmates with serious mental illness. *Law and Human Behavior, 34*, 310-323.

Nunes, K. L. & Cortoni, F. (2006). *Estimating risk of dropout and expulsion from correctional programs.* Research Report No. R-177, Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.

Nunes, K. L., Cortoni, F, & Serin, R. C. (2010). Screening offenders for risk of drop-out and expulsion from correctional programmes. *Legal and Criminological Psychology, 15*, 341-356. doi: 10.1348/135532508X401887

Paulhus, D. (1998). *Paulhus Deception Scales user's manual.* Toronto, ON: Multi-Health Systems.

Public Safety Canada. (2014). *Corrections and conditional release statistical overview*. Ottawa, ON: Public Safety Canada.

Reisig, M.D., Holtfreter, K., & Morash, M. (2006). Assessing recidivism risk across female pathways to crime. *Justice Quarterly, 23*, 384-405.

Rubenfeld, S., Trinneer, A., Derkzen, D., & Allenby, K. (2014) *Assessment of the Women's Violence Prevention Program*. (R-330). Ottawa, ON, Correctional Service of Canada.

Schwarzer, R., & Jerusalem, M. (1995). Generalized Self-Efficacy scale. In J. Weinman, S. Wright, & M. Johnston, *Measures in health psychology: A user's portfolio. Causal and control beliefs* (pp. 35-37). Windsor, UK: NFER-NELSON.

Simourd, D. J. (1997). The Criminal sentiments Scale-Modified and Pride in Delinquency scale: Psychometric properties and construct validity of two measures of criminal attitudes. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 24*, 52-70.

Smith, P., Gendreau. P., & Swartz, (2009). Validating the principles of effective intervention: A systematic review of the contributions of meta-analysis in the field of corrections. *Victims and Offenders, 4,* 148-169. doi: 10.1080/15564880802612581

Stewart, L. (2005). *The Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM)*. Ottawa, ON: Reintegration Programs, Correctional Service of Canada.

Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women (1990). *Creating choices: Report of the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women.* Ottawa, Ontario: Correctional Service of Canada.

Thompson, J., Forrester, T., & Stewart, L. (2015). *Factors related to community supervision outcomes: Revocation.* Research Report (R-304).Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.

Tripodi, S. J., Bledsoe, S. E., Kim, J. S., & Bender, K. (2011). Effects of correctional-based programs for female inmates: A systematic review. *Research on Social Work Practice, 21,* 15-31.

Usher, A., & Stewart, L. (2011). *Validation of the Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM).* Research Report R-255. Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.

Van Voorhis, P., Wright, E.M., Salisbury, E., & Bauman, A. (2010). Women's Risk Factor and their contributions to Existing Risk/Needs Assessment: The Current status of a Gender-Responsive Supplement. *Criminal Justice and Behavior, 37,* 261-288.

Wilton, G., & Stewart, L. (in approvals). *The additive effects of women offenders' revised participation in multiple correctional interventions*. Research Report R- 369 Ottawa, ON: Correctional Service of Canada.

Women Offender Sector (2012). *Correctional Programs for Women: The Continuum of Care.* WOCP Training Manual. Ottawa, ON. Correctional Service of Canada.

Wormith, J.S., & Olver, M.E. (2002). Offender treatment attrition and its relationship with risk, responsivity, and recidivism. *Criminal Justice & Behavior, 29,* 447-471.

Appendix A: Diagram of the WOCP Continuum Process

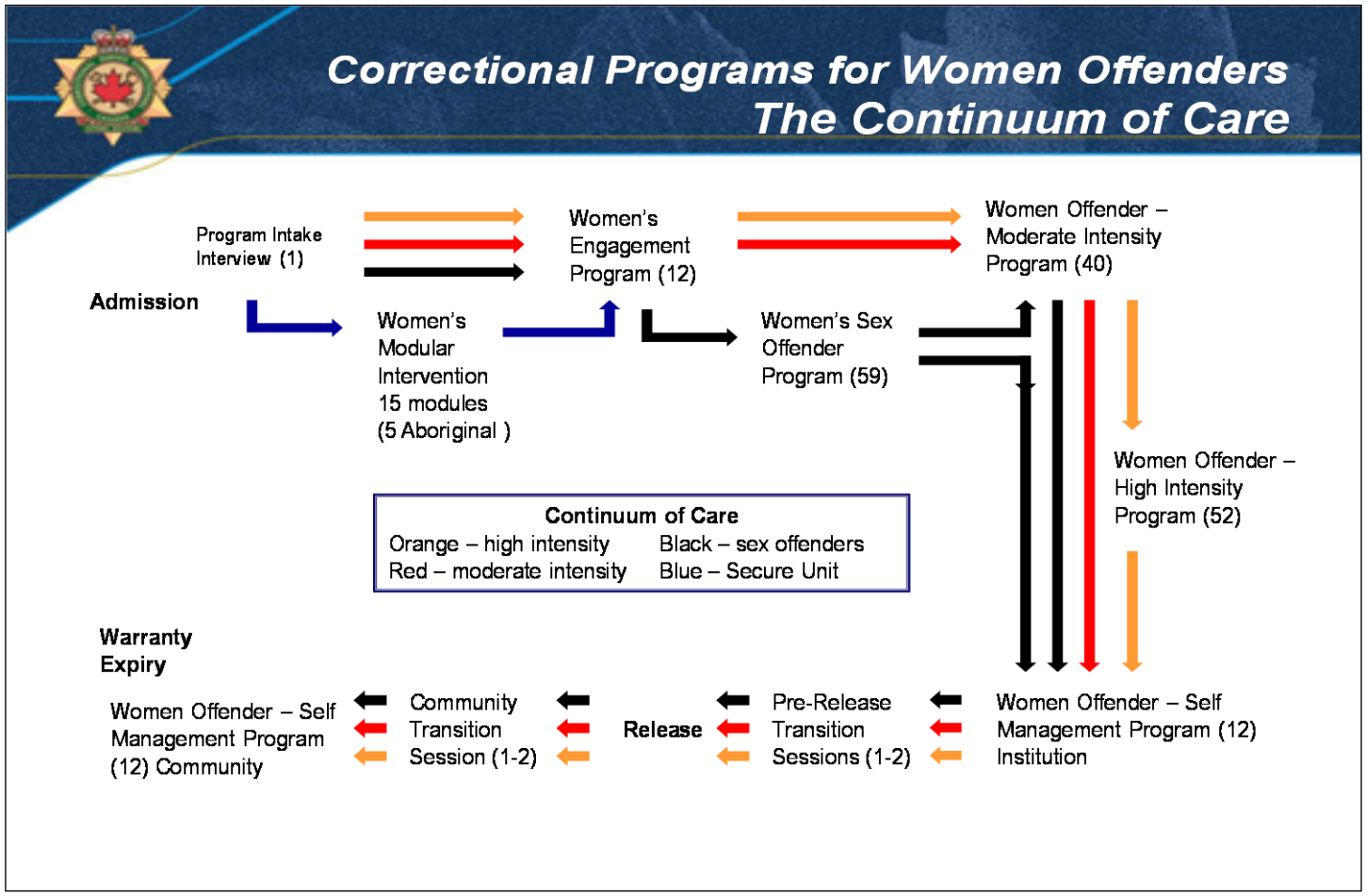

Figure A1. Diagram depicting the WOCP program continuum and possible program pathways depending on the level of program intensity (Women Offender Sector, 2012). This diagram also includes specialized programming outside of the WOCP continuum for specific subpopulations of women (i.e., women in the secure unit, and women requiring sex offender programming).

Appendix B: Program Participant Profile Tables

Table B1

Profile of Women by Enrollment and Completion Status for those Enrolled in WEP

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Demographic			
Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)	36.1 (11.3)	35.5 (11.4)	37.3 (11.7)
Has partner[a]	31.3 (241)	13.33 (2)	34.0 (123)
Aboriginal Ancestry			
Non-Aboriginal	86.1 (686)	86.7 (13)	78.0 (295)
Aboriginal	13.9 (111)	13.3 (2)	22.0 (83)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	5.0 (40)	6.7 (1)	7.9 (30)
Three years or less	56.7 (452)	53.3 (8)	57.4 (217)
More than three years	38.3 (305)	40.0 (6)	34.7 (131)
Offence type [b]			
Homicide	9.2 (71)	14.3 (2)	16.0 (49)
Robbery	11.0 (85)	21.4 (3)	8.1 (25)
Assault	7.5 (58)	7.1 (1)	11.1 (34)
Other violent	5.2 (40)	7.1 (1)	4.6 (14)
Drug	37.2 (288)	21.4 (3)	32.6 (100)
Property	17.7 (137)	14.3 (2)	14.3 (44)
Other non-violent	9.8 (76)	7.1 (1)	9.1 (28)
Sexual offence	2.6 (20)	7.1 (1)	4.2 (13)
Risk assessment			
Static risk[c]			
High	16.8 (133)	46.7 (7)	28.6 (98)
Medium	42.1 (334)	26.7 (4)	37.9 (130)
Low	41.1 (326)	26.7 (4)	33.5 (115)
Dynamic risk[c]			
High	38.0 (301)	86.7 (13)	51.6 (177)
Medium	43.8 (347)	6.7 (1)	33.24 (114)
Low	18.3 (145)	6.7 (1)	15.2 (52)

Intake information	Completers % (*n*)	Non-completers % (*n*)	Non-participants % (*n*)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates[d]	58.9 (452)	93.3 (14)	59.3 (173)
Attitude[e]	38.7 (296)	66.7 (10)	47.1 (137)
Community functioning[f]	33.4 (256)	53.3 (8)	37.5 (109)
Employment[d]	49.8 (382)	60.0 (9)	58.2 (170)
Marital or family[d]	44.6 (342)	53.3 (8)	56.2 (164)
Personal or emotional[d]	76.7 (588)	100 (15)	80.1 (234)
Substance abuse[d]	53.3 (409)	66.7 (10)	60.6 (177)
Reintegration potential[c]			
High	33.3 (264)	13.3 (2)	28.6 (98)
Medium	54.7 (434)	26.7 (4)	49.0 (168)
Low	12.0 (95)	60.0 (9)	22.5 (77)
Motivation[c]			
High	58.9 (467)	20.0 (3)	44.0 (151)
Medium	38.8 (308)	80.0 (12)	47.8 (164)
Low	2.3 (18)	0 (0)	8.2 (28)
Accountability[g]			
High	40.9 (324)	20.0 (3)	34.5 (120)
Medium	52.1 (413)	73.3 (11)	50.6 (176)
Low	7.1 (56)	6.7 (1)	14.9 (52)
Has a responsivity need[g]	26.9 (213)	60.0 (9)	34.5 (120)
Engaged in correctional plan[g]	93.4 (741)	93.3 (14)	84.2 (293)
First security level[h]			
Maximum	4.8 (38)	14.3 (2)	9.8 (35)
Medium	39.9 (315)	64.3 (9)	47.8 (171)
Minimum	55.3 (437)	21.4 (3)	42.5 (152)

[a] 45 missing; [b] 95 missing; [c] 39 missing; [d] 120 missing; [e] 123 missing; [f] 122 missing; [g] 35 missing; [h] 28 missing.

Table B2

Profile of Women by Enrollment and Completion Status for those Enrolled in WOMIP

Intake information	Completers % (*n*)	Non-completers % (*n*)	Non-participants % (*n*)
Demographic			
Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)	34.6 (10.3)	35.9 (12.6)	37.3 (11.7)
Has partner[a]	31.4 (142)	42.6 (26)	34.0 (123)
Aboriginal Ancestry			
Non-Aboriginal	15.9 (74)	27.7 (18)	22.0 (83)
Aboriginal	84.1 (391)	72.3 (47)	78.0 (295)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	4.5 (21)	3.1 (2)	7.9 (30)
Three years or less	60.9 (283)	64.6 (42)	57.4 (217)
More than three years	34.6 (161)	32.3 (21)	34.7 (131)
Offence type[b]			
Homicide	10.4 (47)	5.0 (3)	16.0 (49)
Robbery	14.4 (65)	28.3 (17)	8.1 (25)
Assault	7.1 (32)	16.7 (10)	11.1 (34)
Other violent	4.4 (20)	1.7 (1)	4.6 (14)
Drug	34.1 (154)	16.7 (10)	32.6 (100)
Property	18.4 (83)	23.3 (14)	14.3 (44)
Other non-violent	10.2 (46)	8.3 (5)	9.1 (28)
Sexual offence	1.1 (5)	0 (0)	4.2 (13)
Risk assessment			
Static risk[c]			
High	18.3 (85)	25.0 (16)	28.6 (98)
Medium	49.6 (230)	50.0 (32)	37.9 (130)
Low	32.1 (149)	25.0 (16)	33.5 (115)
Dynamic risk[c]			
High	45.3 (210)	57.8 (37)	51.6 (177)
Medium	51.1 (237)	29.7 (19)	33.2 (114)
Low	3.7 (17)	12.5 (8)	15.2 (52)

Intake information	Completers % (*n*)	Non-completers % (*n*)	Non-participants % (*n*)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates[d]	70.1 (314)	64.4 (38)	59.3 (173)
Attitude[e]	41.4 (185)	43.1 (25)	47.1 (137)
Community functioning[e]	34.0 (152)	43.1 (25)	37.5 (109)
Employment[d]	60.5 (271)	57.6 (34)	58.2 (170)
Marital or family[d]	51.3 (230)	52.5 (31)	56.2 (164)
Personal or emotional[d]	86.4 (387)	91.5 (54)	80.1 (234)
Substance abuse[f]	69.6 (312)	81.0 (47)	60.6 (177)
Reintegration potential[c]			
High	20.0 (93)	17.2 (11)	28.6 (98)
Medium	69.2 (321)	57.8 (37)	49.0 (168)
Low	10.8 (50)	25.0 (16)	22.5 (77)
Motivation[c]			
High	53.9 (250)	37.5 (24)	44.0 (151)
Medium	42.7 (198)	60.9 (39)	47.8 (164)
Low	3.5 (16)	1.6 (1)	8.2 (28)
Accountability[g]			
High	36.9 (171)	26.6 (17)	34.5 (120)
Medium	57.1 (265)	60.9 (39)	50.6 (176)
Low	6.0 (28)	12.5 (8)	14.9 (52)
Has a responsivity need[g]	24.6 (114)	35.9 (23)	34.5 (120)
Engaged in correctional plan[g]	94.4 (438)	90.6 (58)	84.2 (293)
First security level[h]			
Maximum	4.3 (20)	4.8 (3)	9.8 (35)
Medium	46.2 (215)	61.9 (39)	47.8 (171)
Minimum	49.5 (230)	33.3 (21)	42.5 (152)

[a]36 missing; [b] 95 missing; [c] 37 missing; [d] 117 missing; [e] 120 missing; [f] 118 missing; [g] 32 missing; [h] 22 missing.

Table B3

Profile of Women by Enrollment and Completion Status for those Enrolled in WOSMP-I

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Demographic			
Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)	36.0 (10.4)	32.6 (10.2)	37.3(11.7)
Has partner[a]	33.3 (83)	29.3 (24)	34.0(123)
Aboriginal Ancestry			
Non-Aboriginal	82.7 (210)	71.1 (59)	78.0(295)
Aboriginal	17.3 (44)	28.9 (24)	22.0(83)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	3.9 (10)	2.4 (2)	7.9(30)
Three years or less	47.6 (121)	67.5 (56)	57.4(217)
More than three years	48.4 (123)	30.1 (25)	34.7(131)
Offence type[b]			
Homicide	13.0 (31)	2.9 (2)	16.0(49)
Robbery	10.9 (26)	18.6 (13)	8.14(25)
Assault	8.8 (21)	7.1 (5)	11.1(34)
Other violent	4.2 (10)	10.0 (7)	4.6(14)
Drug	31.4 (75)	25.7 (18)	32.6(100)
Property	21.8 (52)	28.6 (20)	14.3(44)
Other non-violent	7.5 (18)	4.3 (3)	9.1(28)
Sexual offence	2.5 (6)	2.9 (2)	4.2(13)
Risk assessment			
Static risk[c]			
High	21.7 (55)	24.7 (20)	28.6(98)
Medium	50.4 (128)	38.3 (31)	37.9(130)
Low	28.0 (71)	37.0 (30)	33.5(115)
Dynamic risk[c]			
High	42.1 (107)	53.1 (43)	51.6(177)
Medium	46.9 (119)	38.3 (31)	33.2(114)
Low	11.0 (28)	8.6 (7)	15.2(52)

Intake information	Completers % (*n*)	Non-completers % (*n*)	Non-participants % (*n*)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates[d]	58.7 (138)	63.2 (48)	59.3(173)
Attitude[e]	44.7 (105)	46.7 (35)	47.1(137)
Community functioning[f]	32.3 (76)	38.2 (29)	37.5(109)
Employment[d]	52.3 (123)	60.5 (46)	58.22(170)
Marital or family[d]	44.3 (104)	51.3 (39)	56.2(164)
Personal or emotional[d]	84.3 (198)	77.6 (59)	80.1(234)
Substance abuse[d]	62.1 (146)	68.4 (52)	60.6(177)
Reintegration potential[c]			
High	23.6 (60)	23.5 (19)	28.6(98)
Medium	63.0 (160)	61.7 (50)	49.0(168)
Low	13.4 (34)	14.8 (12)	22.5(77)
Motivation[c]			
High	54.7 (139)	54.3 (44)	44.0(151)
Medium	41.7 (106)	43.2 (35)	47.8(164)
Low	3.5 (9)	2.5 (2)	8.2(28)
Accountability[g]			
High	35.8 (91)	35.8 (29)	34.5(120)
Medium	57.1 (145)	56.8 (46)	50.6(176)
Low	7.1 (18)	7.4 (6)	14.9(52)
Has a responsivity need[g]	18.9 (48)	23.5 (19)	34.5(120)
Engaged in correctional plan[g]	90.9 (231)	87.7 (71)	84.2(293)
First security level[h]			
Maximum	2.4 (6)	3.7 (3)	9.8(35)
Medium	51.8 (131)	54.9 (45)	47.8(171)
Minimum	45.9 (116)	41.5 (34)	42.5(152)

[a]24 missing; [b] 103 missing; [c] 37 missing; [d] 117 missing; [e] 119 missing; [f] 118; [g] 32 missing; [h] 23 missing.

Table B4

Profile of Women by Enrollment and Completion Status for those Enrolled in WOSMP-C

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (*n*)	% (*n*)	% (*n*)
Demographic			
Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)	35.0 (10.7)	32.8 (8.8)	37.3 (11.7)
Has partner[a]	33.0 (111)	25.2 (29)	34.0 (123)
Aboriginal Ancestry			
Non-Aboriginal	78.2 (269)	56.8 (67)	78.0 (295)
Aboriginal	21.8 (75)	43.2 (51)	22.0 (83)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	2.6 (9)	2.5 (3)	7.9 (30)
Three years or less	59.6 (205)	64.4 (76)	57.4 (217)
More than three years	37.8 (130)	33.1 (39)	34.7 (131)
Offence type[b]			
Homicide	6.7 (21)	11.0 (10)	16.0 (49)
Robbery	13.3 (42)	25.3 (23)	8.1 (25)
Assault	7.0 (22)	8.8 (8)	11.1 (34)
Other violent	4.4 (14)	5.5 (5)	4.6 (14)
Drug	31.8 (100)	25.3 (23)	32.6 (100)
Property	18.4 (58)	14.3 (13)	14.3 (44)
Other non-violent	17.1 (54)	9.9 (9)	9.1 (28)
Sexual offence	1.3 (4)	0.0 (0)	4.2 (13)
Risk assessment			
Static risk[c]			
High	17.3 (59)	34.2 (39)	28.6 (98)
Medium	39.5 (135)	48.3 (55)	37.9 (130)
Low	43.3 (148)	17.5 (20)	33.5 (115)
Dynamic risk[c]			
High	37.7 (129)	60.5 (69)	51.6 (177)
Medium	48.3 (165)	37.7 (43)	33.2 (114)
Low	14.0 (48)	1.8 (2)	15.2 (52)

Intake information	Completers % (*n*)	Non-completers % (*n*)	Non-participants % (*n*)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates[d]	59.3 (182)	80.0 (80)	59.3 (173)
Attitude[e]	30.7 (94)	39.0 (39)	47.1 (137)
Community functioning[e]	25.5 (78)	46.0 (46)	37.5 (109)
Employment[d]	50.5 (155)	79.0 (79)	58.2 (170)
Marital or family[d]	41.0 (126)	52.0 (52)	56.2 (164)
Personal or emotional[d]	77.2 (237)	88.0 (88)	80.1 (234)
Substance abuse[d]	59.0 (181)	87.0 (87)	60.6 (177)
Reintegration potential[f]			
High	34.8 (119)	17.5 (20)	28.6 (98)
Medium	55.3 (189)	58.8 (67)	49.0 (168)
Low	9.9 (34)	23.7 (27)	22.5 (77)
Motivation[f]			
High	61.1 (209)	49.1 (56)	44.0 (151)
Medium	37.4 (128)	45.6 (52)	47.8 (164)
Low	1.5 (5)	5.3 (6)	8.2 (28)
Accountability[g]			
High	45.9 (157)	40.4 (46)	34.5 (120)
Medium	49.7 (170)	53.5 (61)	50.6 (176)
Low	4.4 (15)	6.1 (7)	14.9 (52)
Has a responsivity need[g]	21.6 (74)	36.0 (41)	34.5 (120)
Engaged in correctional plan[g]	95.9 (328)	86.0 (98)	84.2 (293)
First security level[h]			
Maximum	1.5 (5)	7.7 (9)	9.8 (35)
Medium	39.9 (137)	62.4 (73)	47.8 (171)
Minimum	58.6 (201)	29.9 (35)	42.5 (152)

[a] 27 missing; [b] 138 missing; [c] 43 missing; [d] 151 missing; [e] 153 missing; [f] 43 missing; [g] 38 missing; [h] 23 missing.

Appendix C: Assessment Battery Results by Program

Table C1

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program identified stage of change for WEP participants

Stage of Change	Pre-Program *N* = 765		Post-Program *N* = 765	
	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Pre-contemplation	0.92	(7)	0.52	(4)
Contemplation	54.38	(416)	36.08	(276)
Action	39.87	(305)	61.31	(469)
Maintenance	4.84	(37)	2.09	(16)

Table C2

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program number of stages increased or decreased for WEP participants

Movement in Stages from Pre to Post Program	*N* = 765	
	%	(*n*)
Decreased two stages	1.96	(15)
Decreased one stage	12.81	(98)
Remained the same	53.56	(410)
Increased one stage	30.20	(231)
Increased two stages	1.44	(11)

Table C3

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Assessment Measures for WEP

Measures and Subscales		Pre-Program		Post-Program		
	n	*M*	(*SD*)	*M*	(*SD*)	*t*
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) – Impression Management	763	6.65	(4.42)	6.68	(4.49)	-.02
General Self-Efficacy (GSE)	771	30.45	(4.74)	32.28	(4.43)	-12.19***
Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI)	658	99.77	(16.78)	106.47	(15.84)	-13.56***
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		104.30	(15.14)	107.70	(14.21)	- 6.08***
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		100.16	(16.85)	95.24	(15.92)	9.26***
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		101.46	(16.60)	108.86	(16.65)	-11.79***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		104.97	(17.78)	98.79	(17.12)	10.07***
Avoidance Style (AS)		100.62	(16.14)	95.65	(14.38)	9.98***
Knowledge Questionnaire	267	79.54	(14.62)	88.29	(11.50)	-12.43***
Generalized Program Performance Measure (GPPM)	772					
Performance		-0.52	(.66)	0.31	(0.63)	-31.15***
Responsivity		0.07	(0.60)	0.76	(0.61)	-28.75***
Effort		--	--	1.08	(0.68)	--

Note. n's vary due to quality and availability of data
*p <.05. ** p < .01. ***p < .001.

Table C4

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program identified stage of change for WOMIP participants

Stage of Change	Pre-Program *N* = 463		Post-Program *N* = 463	
	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	0	(0)
Contemplation	39.31	(182)	26.13	(121)
Action	57.24	(265)	72.79	(337)
Maintenance	3.46	(16)	1.08	(5)

Table C5 WOMIP

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program number of stages increased or decreased for WOMIP participants

Movement in Stages from Pre to Post Program	*N* = 463	
	%	(*n*)
Decreased two stages	0.43	(2)
Decreased one stage	14.87	(69)
Remained the same	58.84	(273)
Increased one stage	25.43	(118)
Increased two stages	0.43	(2)

Table C6

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Assessment Measures for WOMIP

Measures and Subscales		Pre-Program		Post-Program		
	n	*M*	*(SD)*	*M*	*(SD)*	*t*
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management		6.02	(3.6)	6.31	(4.08)	-1.45
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	464	31.84	(4.42)	33.57	(3.97)	-8.34***
Social Problem Solving Inventory	181	106.51	(16.27)	115.36	(14.51)	-8.70***
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		107.21	(14.75)	113.03	(12.55)	-5.24***
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		95.72	(15.4)	90.37	(14.65)	5.52***
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		105.66	(17.01)	118.07	(17.01)	-10.37***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		97.84	(15.47)	90.63	(15.01)	6.41***
Avoidance Style (AS)		94.18	(13.20)	90.40	(12.41)	4.32***
Knowledge Questionnaire	304	70.87	(15.82)	80.38	(12.91)	-11.61***
GPPM	486					
Performance		-0.27	(0.66)	0.75	(0.75)	-32.23***
Responsivity		0.33	(0.64)	0.99	(0.74)	-22.51***
Effort		--	--	1.04	(0.76)	

Note. n's vary due to quality and availability of data
*p <.05. ** p < .01. ***p < .001

Table C7

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program identified stage of change for WOSMP-I participants

Stage of Change	Pre-Program *N* = 175		Post-Program *N* = 175	
	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	0.57	(1)
Contemplation	33.71	(59)	28.57	(50)
Action	61.14	(107)	66.86	(117)
Maintenance	5.14	(9)	4.00	(7)

Table C8

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program number of stages increased or decreased for WOSMP-I participants

Movement in Stages from Pre to Post Program	*N* = 175	
	%	(*n*)
Decreased two stages	0.57	(1)
Decreased one stage	16.00	(28)
Remained the same	64.00	(112)
Increased one stage	18.86	(33)
Increased two stages	0.57	(1)

Table C9

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Assessment Measures for WOSMP-I

Measures and Subscales		Pre-Program		Post-Program		
	n	*M*	*(SD)*	*M*	*(SD)*	*t*
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	177	5.49	3.89	5.65	4.2	-0.64
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	177	32.45	4.12	33.28	4.11	-2.94**
Social Problem Solving Inventory	82	107.85	16.17	111.45	14.85	-2.98**
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		107.23	14.86	110.80	12.72	-2.31*
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		93.34	14.86	91.95	12.88	1.16
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		108.28	15.42	116.01	14.14	-4.7***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		97.00	15.84	93.50	14.54	2.71**
Avoidance Style (AS)		95.29	14.27	93.98	13.76	1.01
Knowledge Questionnaire	102	84.64	10.27	85.62	11.37	-075
GPPM	231					
Performance		0.15	0.63	0.62	0.64	-11.82***
Responsivity		0.45	0.62	0.86	0.64	-10.80***
Effort	--	--	0.96	0.75	--	--

Note. n's vary due to quality and availability of data

*p <.05. ** p < .01. ***p < .001.

Table C10

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program identified stage of change for WOSMP-C participants

Stage of Change	Pre-Program N = 215		Post-Program N = 215	
	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Pre-contemplation	0.47	1	0.47	1
Contemplation	30.23	65	21.40	46
Action	66.98	144	77.21	166
Maintenance	2.33	5	0.93	2

Table C11

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA): Pre- to post-program number of stages increased or decreased for WOSMP-C participants

Movement in Stages from Pre to Post Program	*N* = 215	
	%	(*n*)
Decreased two stages	0	0
Decreased one stage	17.67	38
Remained the same	57.67	124
Increased one stage	24.19	52
Increased two stages	0.47	1

Table C12

Pre- to Post-Program Differences in Assessment Measures for WOSMP-C

Measures and Subscales		Pre-Program		Post-Program		
	n	*M*	*(SD)*	*M*	*(SD)*	*t*
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	215	6.15	4.14	6.32	4.00	-0.77
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	215	32.39	3.89	33.31	4.42	-3.30**
Social Problem Solving Inventory	106	110.01	15.10	113.11	15.56	-3.04**
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		108.23	13.51	110.16	14.82	-1.46
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		91.45	12.36	90.14	13.69	1.28
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		107.66	16.42	113.19	15.9	-4.11***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		94.40	14.68	90.87	14.99	3.00**
Avoidance Style (AS)		92.15	11.74	90.92	11.58	1.43
Knowledge Questionnaire	114	86.54	10.49	86.92	10.92	-0.29
GPPM	270					
Performance		0.03	0.65	0.74	0.69	-19.91***
Responsivity		0.49	0.57	0.99	0.66	-14.23***
Effort		--	--	1.05	0.74	--

Note. n's vary due to quality and availability of data

**p* <.05. ** p < .01. ****p* < .001

Appendix D: Profile Tables by Participation Group

Table D1

Profile of Women by Participation Group for Release and Return Analyses

	Full Program Completers		Partial Program-Completers		Non-Completers		Non-Participants	
Intake information	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Demographic								
Age in years *(Mean and standard deviation)*	36	11.20	34	11.10	34.58	10.67	37.46	11.09
Marital Status[a]								
With Partner	29.87	167	32.37	56	25.00	8	38.73	79
Without Partner	70.13	392	67.63	117	75.00	24	61.27	125
Aboriginal Ancestry								
Aboriginal	15.42	89	20.34	36	37.50	12	15.79	33
Non-Aboriginal	84.58	488	79.66	141	62.50	20	84.21	176
Sentence								
Aggregate sentence								
Indeterminate	1.39	8	2.26	4	0	0	2.87	6
Three years or less	62.74	362	62.15	110	71.88	23	63.64	133
More than three years	35.88	207	35.59	63	28.13	9	33.49	70
Offence type[b]								
Homicide	6.32	35	2.37	4	12.50	3	6.29	9
Robbery	11.19	62	17.75	30	45.83	11	6.99	10
Assault	7.04	39	10.65	18	4.17	1	7.69	11
Other violent	4.87	27	5.92	10	4.17	1	5.59	8
Drug	38.99	216	29.59	50	12.50	3	37.06	53
Property	18.05	100	23.08	39	8.33	2	18.88	27
Other non-violent	11.73	65	7.69	13	8.33	2	12.59	18
Sexual offence	1.81	10	2.96	5	4.17	1	4.90	7
Static risk[c]								
High	14.09	81	23.16	41	33.33	10	19.90	38
Medium	42.61	245	47.46	84	50.00	15	38.22	73
Low	43.30	249	29.38	52	16.67	5	41.88	80
Dynamic risk[c]								
High	36.35	209	51.98	92	73.33	22	39.79	76
Medium	43.3	249	37.29	66	23.33	7	38.74	74
Low	20.35	117	10.73	19	3.33	1	21.47	41

Intake information	Full Program Completers		Partial Program-Completers		Non-Completers		Non-Participants	
	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)	%	(*n*)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain[d]								
Associates	58.38	324	67.63	117	82.76	24	49.67	76
Attitude	33.75	187	55.23	95	68.97	20	33.55	51
Community functioning	30.32	168	41.62	72	51.72	15	30.26	46
Employment	49.37	274	56.65	98	62.07	11	53.59	71
Marital or family	41.62	231	53.18	92	62.07	11	40.52	91
Personal or emotional	74.41	413	85.55	148	82.76	24	71.24	109
Substance abuse	53.51	297	66.47	115	75.86	22	50.98	78
Reintegration potential								
High	36.87	212	20.90	37	6.67	2	41.36	79
Medium	53.74	309	59.89	106	56.67	17	45.55	87
Low	9.39	54	19.21	34	36.67	11	13.09	25
Motivation								
High	62.43	359	49.15	87	16.67	5	53.93	103
Medium	35.65	205	46.33	82	73.33	22	39.79	76
Low	1.91	11	4.52	8	10.00	3	6.28	12
Accountability								
High	41.91	241	38.42	68	10.00	3	41.88	80
Medium	52.17	300	53.67	95	76.67	23	47.64	91
Low	5.91	34	7.91	14	13.33	4	10.47	20
Responsivity Flag								
No	76	437	72.88	129	60.00	18	71.73	137
Yes	24	138	27.12	48	40.00	12	28.27	54
Engagement Flag								
No	6.61	38	11.30	20	20.00	6	11.52	22
Yes	93.39	537	88.70	157	80.00	24	88.48	169
First security level[e]								
Maximum	3.13	18	6.32	11	12.50	4	3.48	7
Medium	36.70	211	55.17	96	65.63	21	40.30	81
Minimum	60.17	346	38.51	67	21.88	7	56.22	113

[a]27 missing; [b]105 missing; [c]22 missing; [d]85-88missing; [c]13 missing

Appendix E: Participants with Non-WOCP Program Completions

Frequency of participants with and without additional correctional program completions (i.e., program completions outside of the WOCP continuum) by participation group

	Frequency of participants without additional correctional programs	Frequency of participants with additional correctional programs (range of 1-6 programs completed)
Full Program Completers	433	132
Partial Program Completers	122	50
Non-Completers	19	13
Non-Participants	115	91

Note. Only those who were released with follow up are presented.