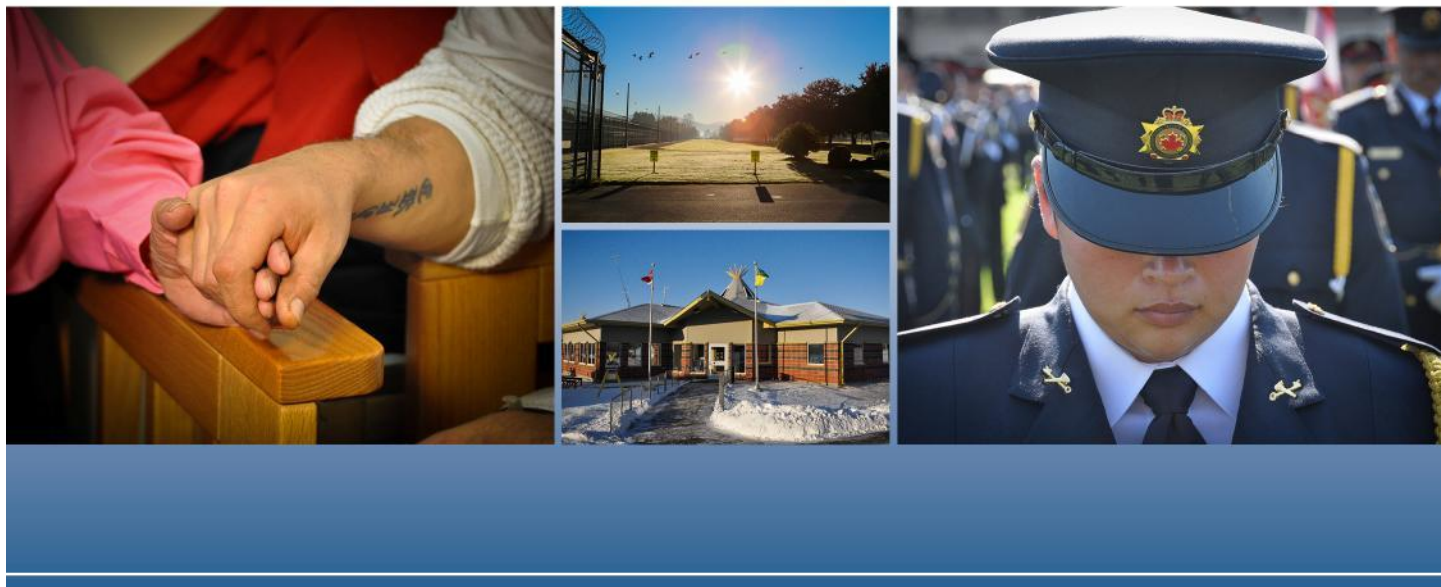


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RESEARCH REPORT

An Examination of the Validity of the Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Assessment

2017 N° R-399

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An Examination of the Validity of Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Assessment

Krista Mathias, PhD
Forensic Behavioural Sciences and Justice Studies
University of Saskatchewan

&

J. Stephen Wormith, PhD
Forensic Behavioural Sciences and Justice Studies
University of Saskatchewan

Correctional Service of Canada

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Executive Summary

Key words: *accountability, motivation, engagement, correctional interventions, offender outcomes, responsivity*

Assessing the accountability, motivation and engagement (AME) of offenders provides information that can guide correctional staff in their approach to targeting offenders' identified criminogenic needs and helping them build the skills to support rehabilitation and successful re-entry into the community. The goal of the current research on AME ratings was to assess whether these ratings accurately measure the constructs they were designed to measure and whether they are predictive of key correctional outcomes.

The study included 25,177 federal offenders with admission dates between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2014 who had at least one AME assessment. Analyses examined the prevalence of each rating, whether AME ratings were inter-correlated (significantly related to each other), and if AME ratings were dynamic over time. Associations between AME ratings and offender correctional programming participation, and institutional and community outcomes were investigated. Correlational analyses were conducted to assess whether AME ratings were associated with program participation outcomes as measured by the Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM) scores. Finally, analyses examined whether the relationship of correctional outcomes to AME ratings was mediated by risk and/or need ratings. All analyses were disaggregated by gender and Indigenous ancestry when possible.

The results indicated that most offenders were rated high or moderate on the accountability and motivation components and most were rated engaged; women were more likely to receive high or moderate ratings than men. Ratings for Indigenous offenders did not differ from non-Indigenous offenders although the strength of the relationship to outcomes did differ by offender group. The research demonstrated that the ratings changed for about 27% of those who were reassessed, typically improving. The three components of AME were strongly inter-correlated. Across offender groups ratings of motivation and engagement were mostly significantly predictive of correctional outcomes in the anticipated direction including: correctional programming participation, rates of institutional charges, transfers to segregation, granting of temporary absences and parole release, and returns to custody on release in. Accountability ratings, however, were less consistently predictive.

The results support the continued use of the AME ratings to inform the offenders' correctional plan. Consideration, however, could be given to further research to determine whether there is added value in including the accountability component in the assessment.

Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	ii
Executive Summary	iv
List of Tables	vii
List of Appendices	ix
Introduction.....	1
Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Ratings	2
Accountability rating	2
Motivation rating	2
Engagement rating	3
Scoring of AME ratings	3
Method	5
Participants.....	5
Procedure/Analytic Approach.....	5
Section 1: Prevalence, intercorrelation and assessment of change of AME ratings	5
Section 2: Assessment of the AME ratings and correctional program outcomes.....	6
Section 3: Assessment of the association between AME ratings and institutional outcomes	7
Section 4: Assessment of the association between AME ratings and community outcomes .	7
Measures/Material.....	8
Results	10
Prevalence of AME Ratings across Groups.....	10
Association between Initial Individual Components of the AME Ratings	10
AME Rating Change	12
Association between AME Ratings and Performance on Correctional Programs.....	14
Association between AME Ratings and Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM) Scores	
.....	14
Relationship between AME Ratings and Correctional Program Outcomes	17
Association between AME Ratings and Institutional Outcomes	18
Institutional Charges	18
Admissions to Segregation	19
Temporary Absences	20
Association between AME Ratings and Community Outcomes	20
Release Type	20
Suspensions	21
Any Revocation	21
Revocations Resulting in a New Offence	22
Discussion	23
Conclusions.....	25
References.....	26

List of Tables

Table 1 <i>Initial AME Ratings</i>	11
Table 2 <i>Change in AME Ratings over Time by Offender Group</i>	13
Table 3 <i>Correlation of GPPM Scores with AME Ratings across Offender Groups</i>	16
Table A1 <i>Profile of Federal Offenders by Gender and Indigenous Ancestry</i>	28
Table C1 <i>Strength of Association between Initial Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Ratings across Federal Offender Groups</i>	39
Table C2 <i>Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample</i>	40
Table C3 <i>Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups</i>	41
Table C4 <i>Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups</i>	42
Table C5 <i>Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample</i>	42
Table C6 <i>Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups</i>	43
Table C7 <i>Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups</i>	43
Table C8 <i>Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample</i>	44
Table C9 <i>Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups</i>	44
Table C10 <i>Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups</i>	45
Table C11 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Federal Offenders</i>	46
Table C12 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Men Offenders</i>	47
Table C13 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Women Offenders</i>	48
Table C14 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Federal Offenders</i>	49
Table C15 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Men Offenders</i>	50
Table C16 <i>Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Women Offenders</i>	51
Table C17 <i>Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender</i>	

<i>Outcomes across Total Offender Sample.....</i>	<i>52</i>
Table C18 Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups.....	53
Table C19 Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups.....	54
Table C20 Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample.....	55
Table C21 Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups.....	56
Table C22 Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups.....	57
Table C23 Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample.....	58
Table C24 Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups.....	59
Table C25 Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups.....	60
Table C26 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Federal Offenders	61
Table C27 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Men Offenders	62
Table C28 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Women Offenders.....	63
Table C29 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Federal Offenders	64
Table C30 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Men Offenders	65
Table C31 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Women Offenders.....	66
Table C32 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Admissions to Segregation among Federal Offenders	67
Table C34 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with and without Initial AME Ratings on Admissions to Segregation among Men Offenders.....	68
Table C35 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with and without Initial AME Ratings on Admission to Segregation among Women Offenders	69
Table C36 Association between Last AME Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample	70
Table C37 Association between Last AME Ratings and Release Type across Men Offender Groups	71
Table C38 Association between Last AME Ratings and Release Type across Women Offender Groups	72
Table C39 Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample.....	73
Table C40 Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups.....	74
Table C41 Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes	

<i>across Women Offender Groups</i>	75
Table C42 Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Total Offender Sample</i>	76
Table C43 Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Men Offender Groups</i>	77
Table C44 Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Women Offender Groups</i>	78
Table C45 Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Total Offender Sample</i>	79
Table C46 Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Men Offender Groups</i>	80
Table C47 Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes <i>across Women Offender Groups</i>	81
Table C48 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on <i>Discretionary Release among Federal Offenders</i>	82
Table C49 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on <i>Discretionary Release among Men Offenders</i>	83
Table C50 Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on <i>Discretionary Release among Women Offenders</i>	84
Table C51 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Suspensions: Cox Regression Hazard <i>Ratios</i>	85
Table C52 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings <i>with Suspensions: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios</i>	86
Table C53 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Any Revocation: Cox Regression <i>Hazard Ratios</i>	87
Table C54 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings <i>with Any Revocation: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios</i>	88
Table C55 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Revocations Resulting in a New <i>Offence: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios</i>	89
Table C56 Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings <i>with Revocations Resulting in a New Offence: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios</i>	90

List of Appendices

Appendix A: Profile of Federal Offenders.....	28
Appendix B: Temporary Absences Calculations.....	29
Appendix C: Supplementary Results.....	39

Introduction

In many correctional systems, interventions are viewed as an integral part of the risk management continuum and offenders' treatment readiness, engagement, and motivation towards treatment are key components to successful behaviour change (Campbell, Sellen, & McMurran, 2010; Casey, Day, Howells, & Ward, 2007; McMurran & Ward, 2010; Serin & Kennedy, 1997). Essentially, the desired outcome of offender treatment is the reduction in criminogenic needs to support an overall reduction in recidivism (Drieschner & Vershuur, 2010; Olver, Stockdale, Wormith, 2011; Stewart & Picheca, 2001). Treatment readiness, which is comprised of an offender's ability to respond to interventions, motivation towards changing behaviour, and ability to find the interventions both relevant and meaningful (engagement), can encourage treatment completion (Campbell, Sellen, & McMurran, 2010; Drieschner & Vershuur, 2010). Research suggests that further reductions in recidivism can be realized when treatment readiness is addressed at both the individual and program levels (Ward, Day, Howells, & Birgden, 2004). Additionally, offenders' failure to complete programming negatively affects treatment outcomes and behavioural change which in turn can increase the risk of recidivism among offenders (McMurran & Theodosi, 2007; Olver, Stockdale & Wormith, 2011). Moreover, a meta-analysis conducted by Olver and colleagues (2011) determined that offenders who did not complete treatment programming presented specific responsivity concerns such as low motivation and poor engagement towards treatment interventions. Therefore, targeting offender accountability, motivation and engagement in correctional interventions can help mitigate these negative outcomes.

Correctional interventions designed to enhance responsivity by increasing accountability, motivation, and engagement to address criminogenic needs can reduce program non-completion and in the long-term contribute to reductions in recidivism and support reintegration into the community (Stewart & Picheca, 2001). Models of change suggest that an offender's internal motivation is the influencing factor that encourages actual change in behaviour (Sturgess, Woodhams, & Tonkin, 2011). Therefore, to encourage a change in behaviour, an offender must recognize that his or her behaviour is problematic, understand what areas need intervention to support improvement, and accept responsibility for his or her actions (Neal, 2011; Serin & Kennedy, 1997; Sturgess, Woodham, & Tonkin, 2011; Ward, Day, Howells & Birgden, 2004).

The measures to assess the broader components of treatment readiness and willingness to change, which include accountability, motivation and engagement, have assisted service providers in measuring efforts to instil behaviour change among offenders. Further research is required to understand the extent to which treatment readiness relates to measures of accountability, motivation and engagement and the overall effect levels of these factors have on treatment outcomes and recidivism rates (Day, Howells, Casey, Ward, Chambers, & Birgden, 2008).

Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Ratings

Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) has invested in the assessment of offenders' risk, needs, and responsivity to plan for the level and focus of offenders' correctional plan. Standard risk ratings inform the level of intensity of the intervention required, and need ratings inform the targets to be addressed in the correctional interventions (CSC, 2015). In order to operationalize key aspects of responsivity, CSC developed rating scales to assess offenders' levels of accountability, motivation and overall engagement (AME) in their rehabilitation.

In consultation with the offender, case managers assess the offenders' level of accountability, motivation and engagement which helps to inform the approach taken to target their identified criminogenic needs and build the skills to guide them towards a successful re-entry into society (CSC, 2015; Neal, 2011). The accountability, motivation and engagement ratings provide information that can guide the approach staff will take to encourage offenders in fulfilling the requirements noted within their correctional plan. AME ratings are relatively new ratings employed by CSC and, as such, have not been assessed to determine if they are measuring the constructs they were intended to measure.

Accountability rating

The accountability rating determines the degree to which offenders take responsibility for their crimes, as well as their level of involvement in their correctional plan in relation to the willingness to modify behaviours identified as being problematic. Key elements of accountability ratings also assess offenders' attitudes, behaviours and levels of insight (CSC, 2015).

Motivation rating

The motivation rating reflects the extent to which offenders are willing to change their

behaviour. Motivation takes into consideration offenders' recognition that a problem exists, feelings of personal responsibility for these problems, their understanding of the impact the behaviour has on their life, the degree of skills/knowledge to enforce change, and the evidence of a history of willingness to change (CSC, 2015).

Engagement rating

The engagement rating measures the offenders' willingness to actively participate in their correctional plan, to be free of gang activity while serving their sentence, to demonstrate respect by how they behave, and follow the rules while incarcerated and/or while being supervised in the community (CSC, 2015).

Scoring of AME ratings

The accountability and motivation scale ratings are based on a three point range: low, medium, or high. The engagement rating is determined by combining the ratings on accountability and motivation ratings. For offenders to be considered engaged in their correctional plan, there must be a rating of either medium or high on both accountability and motivation (CSC, 2015).

The Current Study

The purpose of this study is to examine the validity of accountability, motivation and engagement ratings in a sample of federal offenders to determine whether the ratings measure the constructs they were designed to measure. All analyses are disaggregated by gender and Indigenous ancestry. Specifically, the study examined the following questions:

1. Are accountability, motivation, and engagement ratings inter-correlated? (e.g., do all engaged offenders have moderate or high ratings on both accountability and motivation?).
2. Are accountability, motivation, and engagement ratings dynamic over time?
3. Are accountability, motivation, and engagement ratings predictive of successful completion of correctional programs or program dropout?
 - a. Are accountability, motivation and engagement ratings correlated with a measure of program performance (Generic Program Performance Measures; GGPM)?
4. Are accountability, motivation and engagement ratings predictive of:
 - a. Institutional outcomes (institutional charges, admission to segregation and

temporary absences)?

- b. community outcomes (release type, suspensions and revocations)?
 - i. Are these relationships mediated by risk and/or need?
 - ii. Do accountability, motivation and engagement ratings contribute added value beyond that provided by the overall risk and need ratings?
 - iii. Does each element (accountability, motivation, and engagement) produce added value when assessing outcomes?

Method

Participants

The study included 25,177 federal offenders who had at least one accountability, motivation and engagement assessment. All offenders with admission dates between January 1, 2010 and December 31, 2014 were selected for inclusion in the study. For offenders with more than one sentence during this period, the first sentence during that period was selected. This resulted in 23,569 federally sentenced men (78% Non-Indigenous; 22% Indigenous) and 1,608 federally sentenced women (69% Non-Indigenous; 31% Indigenous) with accountability, motivation, and engagement ratings available for analyses on predicting programming, institutional and community outcomes.

The profiles of the seven offender groups varied (see Table A1 in Appendix A) although most offenders across groups were serving sentences of four years or less with the exception of Indigenous men offenders of whom 72% were serving sentences of more than 4 years. Overall, men and women offenders of Indigenous ancestry were younger and had higher rates of conviction for assault offences compared to their non-Indigenous counterparts. Women were more likely to be currently convicted of drug offences compared to men.

Procedure/Analytic Approach

The validity of an assessment rating refers to how accurately the rating measures the construct it is intended to measure. Assessment ratings must be validated to increase the credibility of the study results they are based on. This study assessed the predictive validity of accountability, motivation and engagement ratings among a sample of federal offenders to determine whether these ratings accurately measure the constructs they were designed to measure. All analyses were disaggregated, when possible, for the following offender groups: all men, non-Indigenous men, Indigenous men, all women, non-Indigenous women and Indigenous women.

Section 1: Prevalence, inter-correlation and assessment of change of AME ratings

The prevalence of rating levels on accountability, motivation and engagement (AME) were examined for each offender group. To determine if accountability, motivation and engagement ratings are correlated the strength of association among AME ratings were examined

across offender groups. Finally, to examine the extent to which AME ratings change over time, results for offenders with multiple assessments were compared across offender groups.

Section 2: Assessment of the AME ratings and correctional program outcomes

The proportion of offenders who completed their first moderate or high intensity correctional program and the proportion that dropped out were examined. Successful completions of first moderate or high intensity programming were considered offenders with a successful program completion as well as those offenders who attended all sessions. Program dropouts included offenders who were suspended or had incomplete first moderate or high intensity programs. Both successful program completion and program dropouts excluded those offenders without a moderate or high intensity program and offenders with programs in progress.

The association between accountability, motivation and engagement ratings and correctional programming measures was examined. Cramer's V and a comparison of percentages were used to examine if moderate or high intensity program outcomes (e.g., successful program completion and program dropouts) were associated with accountability, motivation and engagement ratings. Cramer's V values range from 0 (no association) to 1 (perfect association). Cramer's V values of less than .1 are considered as representing a negligible association; values of .1 and under .2 represent a weak association; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate association; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong association (Rea & Parker, 2005). These are general guidelines and it should be noted that for large sample sizes, a weak Cramer's V can still be highly statistically significant and important for practical uses.

A Spearman's rank-order correlation was conducted to determine the relationship between accountability, motivation and engagement ratings and Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM) scores. For purposes of this study, the GPPM was utilized to assess offenders' pre and post program participation based on the offenders' overall pre and post GPPM scores. Correlations can range from -1 (perfect negative correlation) through 0 (no correlation) to +1 (perfect positive correlation). In general, Spearman's rho values of .00 to .09 are negligible correlations, .10 to .19 are very weak correlations; values of .20 and to .29 less are weak correlations; values of .30 to .39 are moderate correlations; values of .40 to .49 are moderately strong correlations; and values of .50 and greater are considered strong correlations (Field, 2013).

Binary logistic regression analysis was conducted to determine the effects of

accountability, motivation and engagement ratings on the likelihood that offenders had a successful program completion or program dropout for their first moderate or high intensity programming. Further analysis assessed whether the relationship between AME ratings and these events were mediated by Static Factor Assessment (SFA) and Dynamic Factor Identification and Analysis Revised (DFIA-R) ratings. Results were examined for the total offender sample, all men, non-Indigenous men, Indigenous men, all women, non-Indigenous women, and Indigenous women.

Section 3: Assessment of the association between AME ratings and institutional outcomes

For the analysis of institutional outcomes, time at risk was controlled by using a fixed follow up of the first six months of incarceration when frequency of these events permitted. Analysis of Temporary Absences (TAs) controlled for time incarcerated by examining the proportion of offenders with at least one temporary absence per 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated who had at least one TA across AME ratings (See Appendix B for calculation details). Cramer's V and a comparison of percentages were applied to examine the relationship of institutional outcomes (e.g., institutional charges and admission to segregation) with the AME ratings.

Binary logistic regression analysis was conducted to determine the relationship of AME ratings to the likelihood that offenders had an institutional charge (minor or serious) or admission to segregation within the first six months of incarceration. Binary logistic regression was also conducted to determine the effect of AME ratings on the probability of an event (e.g., admission to segregation) occurring across offender groups. Further, we assessed whether the relationship between AME ratings and these events were mediated by risk (SFA rating) and/or need (DFIA-R rating).

Section 4: Assessment of the association between AME ratings and community outcomes

A six month fixed follow-up analysis was conducted assessing the measure's relationship to suspensions and revocations. The study examined suspensions, any revocation, and revocation with a new offence within the first six months of release. We examined the relationship of AME ratings with first release type (i.e., statutory and discretionary releases).

Cramer's V and a comparison of percentages were used to examine if community outcomes (e.g., release type, suspensions, any revocation and revocation with a new offence) were

associated with AME ratings.

Binary logistic regression was also conducted to determine the effect of AME ratings on the probability of discretionary release occurring across offender groups. Further, we assessed whether the relationship between AME ratings and discretionary release was mediated by risk (SFA rating) and/or need (DFIA-R rating).

Cox regression, a type of survival analysis, was applied to assess the relationship between AME ratings and community outcomes (e.g., suspensions and revocations). As well as to determine if these relationships were mitigated by risk and/or need. Cox regression considers the risk (i.e., hazard) of an event occurring (e.g., suspension) as a function of time and predictor variables. A hazard ratio of 1.0 would indicate no impact of a particular factor whereas a ratio greater than 1 would indicate an increased risk for suspension, and a ratio less than 1 would suggest a decreased risk of suspension. First, the associations of AME ratings and suspensions, any revocation and revocations with a new offence were assessed across offender groups. Then, AME ratings were examined with SFA (risk) and DFIA-R (need) ratings to see if AME ratings' ability to predict suspensions, any revocation, and revocations resulting in a new offence were mitigated by risk and/or need ratings.

Measures/Material

The accountability, motivation and engagement assessment provides ratings of Low, Medium, or High for the accountability and motivation component while, engagement has a "Yes" or "No" response.

As outlined in CD 705-6 a "Low" accountability rating indicates that an offender denies or minimizes responsibility for his or her actions and fails to acknowledge problems and does not display empathy or guilt and demonstrates denial of crimes committed. A "Medium" rating indicates that an offender may not fully accept responsibility for their actions but does acknowledge problems and displays some evidence of empathy, guilt and denial. A "High" rating indicates that the offender takes responsibility for their actions, understands their problems, and can express feelings of guilt, empathy and is remorseful for their actions (CSC, 2015). A "Low" motivation rating indicates that the offender strongly refuses to acknowledge the need for change; a "Medium" motivation rating indicates that the offender may not fully accept that there is a need to change but will participate in programs or other interventions as outlined in their Correctional Plan; and a "High" motivation rating indicates that the offender is self-

motivated and is actively working towards addressing problem areas (CSC, 2015).

In order for an offender to be considered engaged there must be a rating of either medium or high on both accountability and motivation ratings. Engagement is an offender's willingness to actively participate in their Correctional Plan, avoid participating in criminal behaviour while serving the sentence, and follow rules and probationary orders while in the community (CSC, 2015).

Offenders' moderate or high intensity program outcomes (e.g., successful program completion, program dropouts); institutional outcomes (e.g., institutional charges, admission to segregation, successful temporary absences); and community outcomes (e.g., release type, suspensions, revocations) were collected from the Offender Management System (OMS). GPPM pre and post scores the SFA and DFIA-R total scores were extracted from OMS.

Results

Prevalence of AME Ratings across Groups

As indicated in Table 1, the majority of federal offenders have medium or high ratings of accountability and motivation. There are a higher percentage of women offenders (both non-Indigenous women and Indigenous women) who have high ratings of both accountability and motivation compared to men. Since the majority of offenders had medium or high ratings of accountability or motivation, as expected, the majority of offenders are considered engaged in their correctional plan. The percentage of offenders who are rated as engaged is especially high among women offenders (92%). These rates are much higher among women than men. This large gender difference in rates of engagement reflects the higher proportion of women rated as medium and high rates on accountability and motivation.

Association between Initial Individual Components of the AME Ratings

A majority of offenders had strong associations between the components of the AME ratings, indicating that AME ratings are inter-correlated across offender groups (see Table C1 in Appendix C). The Cramer's V values were much higher between accountability and engagement ratings across offender groups than other AME combinations. Indigenous women had the lowest Cramer's V values compared to other offender groups, although the strength of the association between AME ratings was still considered to be strong.

Table 1

Initial AME Ratings

	Total Sample (N=25,177)	All Men (N=23,569)	Non-Indigenous Men (N=18,211)	Indigenous Men (N=5,288)	All Women (N=1,608)	Non-Indigenous Women (N=1,105)	Indigenous Women (N=497)
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Accountability ^a							
High	14.3 (3,577)	12.7 (2,983)	13.9 (2,523)	8.4 (441)	37.1 (594)	40.3 (442)	30.2 (150)
Medium	63.8 (15,974)	64.4 (15,098)	63.2 (11,467)	68.5 (3,574)	54.8 (876)	51.0 (560)	63.2 (314)
Low	21.9 (5,495)	22.9 (5,366)	22.8 (4,146)	23.1 (1,206)	8.1 (129)	8.7 (96)	6.6 (33)
Motivation ^b							
High	17.4 (4,363)	14.9 (3,505)	16.1 (2,911)	11.1 (578)	53.6 (858)	56.3 (619)	47.7 (237)
Medium	69.2 (7,343)	71.0 (16,656)	69.8 (12,672)	75.0 (3,918)	49.9 (687)	40.0 (440)	49.3 (245)
Low	13.3 (3,339)	14.0 (3,284)	14.1 (2,551)	13.9 (725)	3.4 (55)	3.6 (40)	3.0 (237)
Engagement ^a							
Yes	75.5 (18,898)	74.3 (17,431)	74.4 (13,496)	73.9 (3,858)	91.7 (1,467)	91.4 (1,004)	92.4 (459)
No	24.5 (6,148)	25.7 (6,016)	25.6 (18,136)	26.1 (1,363)	8.3 (132)	8.6 (94)	7.6 (38)

Note. ^a n=131 missing, ^b n=132 missing

AME Rating Change

To examine the extent to which AME ratings changed over time, results for offenders with multiple assessments were compared across offender groups. Table 2 illustrates the extent to which more than one AME rating was completed and whether these ratings changed on reassessment. Distributions of offenders with only one AME assessment were highlighted across offender groups. Approximately 16% of federal offenders did not have a second AME assessment completed.

Over 70% of federal offenders with two accountability assessments had no change between initial and last accountability ratings. Approximately 20% of offenders had a higher final accountability rating compared to their initial accountability rating with minimal differences found across offender groups. Less than 7% of offenders had a lower final accountability rating compared to their initial accountability rating across offender groups.

The majority of offenders had no change in motivation ratings across assessments. There were a slightly higher percentage of women who had no change in motivation ratings compared to men. This reflects the high prevalence of high motivation ratings on the initial assessment for women. Just over 20% of men had a higher final motivation rating compared to their initial motivation rating. Furthermore, fewer than 10% of offenders had a final lower motivation rating compared to their initial motivation rating, with the exception of Indigenous women where approximately 11% had a lower final motivation rating compared to their initial rating.

Among offenders with two engagement ratings, 79% had the same rating. Although this percentage was much higher among women, which is mostly a reflection of the fact that such a high percentage of women had an initial engagement rating of “Yes”. Among federal offenders, 13% went from an engagement rating of no – to – yes between the two engagement ratings.

Table 2

Change in AME Ratings over Time by Offender Group

	One Assessment		Two assessments					
	Only		Same Rating		Final Lower		Final Higher	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Accountability Ratings								
Total Sample (N=25,046)	4,206	16.7	15,216	73.0	1,321	6.3	4,299	20.6
All Men (N=23,447)	3,806	16.2	14,332	73.0	1,251	6.3	1,054	20.6
Non-Indigenous Men (N=18,136)	3,228	17.8	10,862	72.9	978	6.6	3,065	20.5
Indigenous Men (N=5,221)	549	10.5	3,420	73.2	269	5.8	982	21.0
All Women (N=1,599)	400	25.0	884	73.7	70	5.9	245	20.5
Non-Indigenous Women (N=1,098)	325	29.6	568	73.5	43	5.5	162	21.0
Indigenous Women (N=497)	75	15.1	313	74.2	27	6.4	82	19.4
Motivation Ratings								
Total Sample (N=25,045)	3,988	15.9	14,445	68.6	1,998	9.5	4,607	21.9
All Men (N=23,445)	3,605	15.4	13,550	68.3	1,886	9.5	4,397	22.2
Non-Indigenous Men (N=18,134)	3,051	16.8	10,261	68.1	1,431	9.5	3,385	22.5
Indigenous Men (N=5,221)	527	10.1	3,241	69.1	449	9.6	1,003	21.4
All Women (N=1,600)	383	23.9	895	73.5	112	9.2	210	17.2
Non-Indigenous Women (N=1,099)	313	28.5	582	74.0	67	8.6	137	17.4
Indigenous Women (N=497)	70	14.1	310	72.6	72	10.5	45	16.9
Engagement Rating								
Total Sample (N=25,046)	4,206	16.7	16,499	79.2	1,720	8.3	2,617	12.6
All Men (N=23,447)	3,806	16.2	15,424	78.5	1,665	8.5	2,548	13.0
Non-Indigenous Men (N=18,136)	3,226	17.8	11,789	79.1	1,223	8.2	1,893	12.7
Indigenous Men (N=5,221)	549	10.5	3,584	76.7	435	9.3	652	14.0
All Women (N=1,599)	400	25.0	1,075	89.7	55	4.6	69	5.8
Non-Indigenous Women (N=1,098)	325	29.6	698	90.3	27	3.5	48	6.2
Indigenous Women (N=497)	75	15.1	373	88.4	28	6.6	21	5.0

Association between AME Ratings and Performance on Correctional Programs

Federal offenders with successful completion of their first moderate or high intensity correctional program had higher percentages of medium or high accountability ratings than those who did not complete the program. The inverse was true among offenders who dropped out of their first moderate or high intensity correctional program. However, the association between successful completion and drop outs of first moderate or high intensity programming and accountability ratings is considered weak across offender groups. The associations between successful program completion or program dropout and accountability ratings were negligible for both Indigenous men and women. (See Tables C2-C4 in Appendix C.)

Over 90% of federal offenders with a successful completion of first moderate or high intensity correctional programming had a high motivation rating; the inverse relationship was found with first moderate or high intensity correctional program dropouts and motivation ratings across offender groups. There were moderate associations between first moderate or high intensity program dropout and motivation ratings across offender groups. (See Tables C5-C7 in Appendix C.)

Federal offenders with successful completion of their first moderate or high intensity correctional program had higher rates of engagement compared to offenders who dropped out of their correctional program. (See Tables C8-C10 in Appendix C.)

Association between AME Ratings and Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM) Scores

Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM) pre-scores had a moderate significant positive correlation with initial accountability ratings for women but a very weak positive correlation for men. GPPM pre-scores were moderately positively correlated with initial motivation ratings among non-Indigenous women whereas there was a very weak positive association between GPPM pre-scores and initial motivation ratings among non-Indigenous men. GPPM pre-scores have a very weak positive association with initial engagement ratings across offender groups. (See Table 3.)

GPPM post-scores had a moderate positive correlation with last accountability and motivation ratings across offender groups whereas, there was a weak positive association between post GPPM scores and last engagement ratings. The association between post GPPM scores and last engagement rating among Indigenous women was not statistically significant.

GPPM post scores had a weak positive correlation with initial accountability, motivation and engagement ratings among federal offenders. The association between post GPPM scores and last accountability and last engagement ratings among Indigenous women was not statistically significant.

Table 3

Correlation of GPPM Scores with AME Ratings across Offender Groups

	Total Sample (N=25,177)	All Men (N=23,569)	Non-Indigenous Men (N=18,211)	Indigenous Men (N=5,288)	All Women (N=1,608)	Non-Indigenous Women (N=1,105)	Indigenous Women (N=497)
	r _s	r _s	r _s	r _s	r _s	r _s	r _s
GPPM Pre-scores ^a							
Initial Accountability ^b	.168***	.143***	.150***	.127***	.264***	.289***	.167**
Initial Motivation ^c	.170***	.139***	.141***	.140***	.236***	.270***	.130*
Initial Engagement ^c	.134***	.124***	.124***	.134***	.116***	.146***	.044 ^{ns}
GPPM Post-scores ^{+d}							
Last Accountability ^e	.308***	.299***	.305***	.289***	.313***	.330***	.264***
Last Motivation ^f	.325***	.315***	.316***	.313***	.353***	.369***	.307***
Last Engagement ^e	.224***	.224***	.225***	.220***	.162***	.179***	.117 ^{ns}
GPPM Post-scores ^a							
Initial Accountability ^b	.194***	.181***	.183***	.178***	.205***	.232***	.099 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation ^c	.203***	.186***	.187***	.183***	.241***	.243***	.207**
Initial Engagement ^c	.167***	.166***	.165***	.172***	.066*	.091*	.008 ^{ns}

^a Correlations with pre-scores were with initial ratings

⁺ Correlations with post-scores were with last ratings (when available)

Note: ^a n=12,382 missing, ^b n=132 missing, ^c n= 131 missing, ^d n= 12,381 missing, ^e n=4,337 missing, ^f n= 4120 missing

Correlations with an absolute value $\geq .50$ reflect strong correlations; those that are $\geq .40$ are moderately strong; those that are $\geq .30$ are moderate; those that are $\geq .20$ are weak; and those that are $\geq .10$ are very weak

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Relationship between AME Ratings and Correctional Program Outcomes

Offenders with high accountability ratings compared to those with low accountability ratings were not significantly more likely to successfully complete their first moderate or high intensity programs. However, among the total sample, federal offenders with high motivation ratings compared to those with low motivation ratings were more likely to successfully complete their first moderate or high intensity program (OR = 2.6). Indigenous men with high motivation ratings compared to those with low motivation ratings were more likely to successfully complete their first moderate or high intensity programs (OR = 3.9). The effect was especially strong for Indigenous women; those with high motivation ratings had 47.6 times greater odds of successfully completing their first moderate or high intensity program than those with low motivation ratings. (See Tables C12-C13 in Appendix C.) Furthermore, offenders who were engaged (i.e., had an engagement rating of ‘Yes’) were more likely to successfully complete their first moderate or high intensity program compared to those offenders who were not considered engaged (OR = 1.6). (See Table C11 in Appendix C.)

High accountability ratings were not significantly associated with predicting correctional program dropout. (See Table C14, in Appendix C.) Federal offenders with high motivation ratings were significantly less likely to drop out of their first program than those with low motivation (OR = 0.34). This is not surprising since high motivation ratings were predictive of successful program completion. Furthermore, offenders with an engagement rating of yes were significantly less likely to drop out of their first moderate or high intensity correctional program (OR = 0.58). The association between AME ratings and program drop out was not statistically significant for non-Indigenous and Indigenous women. (See Table C16, in Appendix C.)

The models improved with the addition of risk and need assessments. Only slight changes were observed in the odds ratios for AME ratings when DFIA-R and SFA ratings were added to the models predicting successful completion and dropout of correctional programs. This indicates that risk and need scores do not mediate the relationships between AME ratings and correctional program outcomes. Both risk and need and AME ratings are associated in unique ways to predicting successful completion and dropouts of first moderate or high intensity correctional programs.

Association between AME Ratings and Institutional Outcomes

Institutional Charges

Accountability ratings were weakly related to institutional charges (minor or serious) within the first six months of incarceration. (See Tables C17-C19 in Appendix C.) The logistic regression analysis indicated that offenders with high accountability ratings were at a decreased likelihood (OR = 0.74) of having a minor institutional charge within the first six months of incarceration relative to those with a low rating. But, when risk and need assessments were added to the model, accountability ratings were not predictive of minor institutional charges within the first six months of incarceration (See Table C26 in Appendix C). The difference between low and high accountability ratings and serious institutional charges was not statistically significant in the model that only included AME ratings (See Table C29 in Appendix C). However, offenders with high accountability ratings were more likely than those with low accountability ratings to have a serious institutional charge within the first six months of incarceration when risk and need assessments were added to the model (OR = 1.3). Indigenous women with high accountability ratings were also more likely than those with low accountability ratings to have a serious institutional charge within the first six months of incarceration (OR = 4.0). The relationship between accountability ratings and serious institutional charges was not statistically significant among Indigenous men. (See Tables C30-C31 in Appendix C.)

Rates of minor or serious institutional charges within the first six months of incarceration was associated with motivation ratings across most offender groups; for women the association between motivation ratings and minor institutional charges within the first six months of incarceration was stronger than for men. (See Tables C20-C22 in Appendix C.) Although these Cramer's V coefficients are considered weak, the difference between the rates of serious charges for the AME levels is substantial. For example, 17.7% of the total sample with low motivation ratings had any serious charge. (See Table C20 in Appendix C.) But only 7% with high motivation ratings had a serious charge which is 2.5 times greater than the low category. Furthermore, the logistic regression analysis found that offenders with a high motivation rating had a decreased likelihood of having a minor or serious institutional charge compared to those with a low rating. This was also true when risk and need assessments were added to the model. (See Table C26 in Appendix C.) Indigenous women with high motivation ratings were much less likely to have a minor institutional charge within six months of incarceration (OR = .17)

than those with a low rating. (See Table C30 in Appendix C.) However, motivation ratings were not predictive of serious institutional charges among Indigenous women. (See Table C31 in Appendix C.) The ratings were also predictive for men for both minor and serious institutional charges. (See Tables C27 and C30 respectively, in Appendix C.)

In addition, engagement ratings were weakly associated with institutional charges occurring within the first six months of incarceration. Offenders with a positive engagement rating had a lower likelihood of having institutional charges (minor and serious) within the first six months of incarceration in the logistic regression model that only included AME ratings. (See Table C26 and C29 respectively, in Appendix C.) The logistic regression analysis indicated that the engagement rating did not significantly predict institutional charges (minor and serious) within the first six months of incarceration when risk and need assessments were added to the model. Furthermore, the relationship between engagement ratings and minor institutional charges was not statistically significant among Indigenous men. However, Indigenous women who were considered engaged were much less likely ($OR = 0.29$) to be involved in a minor charge. (See Tables C27-C28 in Appendix C.)

Admissions to Segregation

AME ratings were weakly associated with admissions to segregation within the first six months of incarceration, with the exception of Indigenous women where the effect was somewhat stronger for motivation and engagement ratings. In the logistic regression analysis accountability ratings were not related to admission to segregation within the first six months of incarceration. However, offenders with high motivation ratings were less likely than those with low motivation ratings ($OR = 0.42$) to have an admission to segregation within the time frames of the study. (See Table C32, in Appendix C.) Indigenous men with high motivation ratings were much less likely ($OR = 0.16$) than those with low motivation ratings to have admissions to segregation within six months of incarceration as were Indigenous women with high motivation ratings relative to those with low ratings ($OR = 0.23$). (See Tables C33-C34 in Appendix C.) Furthermore, Indigenous women who were rated as engaged were also less likely than those who were not engaged to have an admission to segregation within six months of incarceration. The relationship between engagement ratings and admission to segregation was not statistically significant among Indigenous men. Risk and need rating partially mediated the association between motivation and segregation placement and between engagement and segregation

placements for men. (See table C34.) For women there was no relationship between accountability and motivation and placements in segregation but there was for the engagement ratings. This association was not mediated by risk and need for women.

Temporary Absences

Overall, AME ratings were related to the granting of at least one temporary absence (TA) when controlling for time incarcerated. The relationship was found for all offender groups. For example, 43% of Indigenous men offenders with high accountability had at least one TA within 1 year of incarceration compared to 17% of those with low accountability. (See Appendix B.) Similar but less strong results were found for non-Indigenous men. The motivation and engagement ratings were also related to granting of TAs. The rate of offenders with high accountability ratings who were granted at least one TA within 1 year of incarceration was much higher among women (67%) compared to men (37%). This pattern for women and men was found across all levels of AME ratings. Among offenders who had one or more TAs, 99% had a successful TA, hence further analyses of AME in relation to having had a successful TA were not conducted.

Association between AME Ratings and Community Outcomes

Release Type

Accountability ratings were strongly related to release decisions. Offenders with high ratings were much more likely to be granted a discretionary release. The effect is somewhat weaker, but still significant, for Indigenous women. (See Tables C36-C38 in Appendix C.) Likewise, the logistic regression analysis indicated that offenders with high accountability ratings relative to those with low accountability ratings had 2.1 times greater odds to be released on parole rather than statutory release. Motivation ratings were moderately related to release type. The pattern was particularly strong for the granting of parole. Offenders with high motivation ratings had 12 times greater odds than those with low ratings to be released on parole. (See Table C47 in Appendix C.) This strong relationship was also found for Indigenous men, whereby those with high motivation ratings had 20.7 times greater odds than those with low ratings to be released on parole. Insufficient sample size prevented the logistic regression analyses for Indigenous women. (See Tables C48-C49 in Appendix C.) Similar to motivation ratings, engagement ratings were moderately related to release type. Furthermore, the logistic

regression analysis demonstrated that offenders who were engaged were more likely than those who were not engaged to be released on parole (OR = 4.0).

The odds ratios for AME ratings changed only slightly when DFIA-R and SFA ratings were added to the models although the prediction models improved with the addition of these risk and need assessments indicating that the AME ratings prediction of release type were independent of the risk and need scores.

Suspensions

Accountability and motivation ratings were moderately associated with suspensions within the first six months of release across offender groups. (See Tables C38-C40 and C41-C43 respectively, in Appendix C.) Engagement ratings had weak to moderate associations with suspensions across offender groups. (See Tables C44-C46 in Appendix C.) Unexpectedly, the Cox regression analysis revealed that offenders with medium accountability ratings had a greater likelihood of suspension relative to those with low accountability ratings (HR = 1.23). Offenders with high accountability and low accountability ratings were not significantly different in their rates of suspensions across offender groups. (See Table C51 in Appendix C.) Additionally, Cox regression analysis indicated that federal offenders with a high motivation rating had a lower rate of suspensions than those with a low motivation rating (HR = 0.51). Furthermore, offenders who were considered engaged based on their last assessment prior to release had a lower rate of suspensions than those who were considered to be not engaged (HR = .67). (See Table C51 in Appendix C.)

For Indigenous men the odds of a suspension among offenders who were engaged were less than those who were not engaged (HR = .67). For women a similar relationship was found with a lower rate of suspensions among women who were rated as engaged than those who were not engaged (HR = .60).

Any Revocation

Accountability and motivation ratings had a moderate association with revocations within the first six months of release across offender groups. (See Tables C38-C40 and C41-C43 in Appendix C.) Whereas, engagement ratings had a weak-to-moderate association with revocations across offender groups. (See Tables C44-C46 in Appendix C.) Similar to risk of suspensions, offenders with medium accountability ratings had a greater rate of revocations than those with

low accountability ratings (HR = 1.22). Furthermore, Cox regression analysis indicated that federal offenders with a high motivation rating had a lower rate of revocations relative to those with low motivation ratings (HR = 0.50). As well, offenders with an engagement rating of ‘Yes’ had a lower rate of revocations than those rated as being not engaged (HR = 0.65). Both men and women who were rated as engaged had a lower rate of revocations relative to those rated as not being engaged (HR = 0.65 and 0.58, respectively). AME ratings were not predictive of revocations among non-Indigenous and Indigenous women offenders. (See Table C53 in Appendix C.)

Revocations Resulting in a New Offence

The relationship between accountability ratings and revocations with a new offence had negligible to weak associations. The odds of a revocation with an offence among offenders with high motivation, however, was about half that of those rated as low motivation (HR = 0.45). Similar results were noted for the engagement ratings. (See Table C55.)

With respect to the accountability rating, however, when controlling for risk and need, the Cox regression analysis revealed that offenders with a high accountability ratings had a higher rate of revocations resulting from a new offence relative to those with low accountability ratings (HR = 1.64). This counterintuitive result may be partially due to low number of offenders in the low accountability rating group.

Overall, DFIA-R and SFA ratings did not have a substantial effect on the ability of the motivation and engagement ratings to predict risk of suspensions, any revocation and revocations with a new offence across offender groups. This indicates that AME ratings improved prediction of outcomes over that provided by risk and need ratings.

Discussion

The principle aim of this study was to examine the predictive validity of the accountability, motivation and engagement ratings among a sample of federal offenders and to determine whether these ratings measured the constructs they were designed to measure.

The components of the AME ratings were strongly related to each other. The general pattern of results provides evidence that AME ratings do measure the constructs they were designed to assess. For example, a majority of offenders who were rated engaged had moderate or high ratings on both accountability and motivation. Accountability and motivation ratings are also strongly correlated. Relatively few offenders had low accountability and motivation ratings and an engagement rating of 'yes' although this pattern did not hold for women offenders.

For the majority of offenders, AME ratings did not change substantially over time. This could be a reflection of the fact that a high proportion of offenders already had medium and high initial AME ratings, especially among women offenders. Nevertheless, there were improvements in AME ratings between assessments across offender groups. In rare cases offenders' ratings declined between initial and last assessments.

The predictive validity analysis of the ratings indicated that accountability ratings is predictive of serious institutional charges when all women offenders were considered but this effect is largely due to the strong effect for Indigenous women. Accountability ratings were not related to successful completion of first moderate or high intensity correctional programs, minor institutional charges, or admissions to segregation within the first six months of incarceration among men and women offenders. The predictive validity of accountability ratings and suspensions and revocations had mixed results. High accountability ratings were not predictive of suspensions or revocations. However, offenders with medium accountability compared to low accountability ratings were at increased likelihood of suspensions and revocations. Accountability ratings were predictive of increased risk of revocations with a new offence but these findings were mediated by risk and need assessments.

Motivation ratings were related to correctional program outcomes (e.g., successful completion and program dropout of first moderate or high intensity correctional programs), institutional outcomes (e.g., institutional charges and admission to segregation within the first six months of incarceration), and community outcomes (e.g., discretionary release, suspensions and

revocations). Of the three components of the AME assessment, motivation has the most consistent and the strongest association with outcomes.

Engagement ratings are predictive of successful completion of first or moderate high intensity programs; serious institutional charges, and admissions to segregation within the first six months of incarceration; discretionary release; suspensions, revocations and revocations resulting in a new offence for the full offender sample. Engagement was not related to minor institutional charges within the first six months of incarceration across offender groups. The predictability of engagement ratings varied across offender groups. For example, among Indigenous men, engagement ratings were not predictive of admission to segregation or risk of revocation resulting in a new offence.

A higher proportion of offenders with high accountability and motivation ratings compared to low ratings and who were considered engaged had at least one temporary absence when controlling for time incarcerated. Furthermore, rates of temporary absences were higher among women offenders across AME ratings and among Indigenous men compared to non-Indigenous men when controlling for time incarcerated.

Overall, the relationship between the ratings and outcomes were mediated by risk and need ratings with the ratings either increasing or decreasing the AME ratings predictability.

A strength of the current research was the large sample size that allowed us to disaggregate the results for the population by gender and Indigenous ancestry to determine the extent to which AME ratings were prevalent, as well as the extent to which AME ratings were predictive of key correctional outcomes across offender groups. We found that women offenders were more likely to have high accountability and motivation ratings and to be considered engaged compared to men. Furthermore, there were notable differences among AME ratings across gender and Indigenous ancestry in predicting outcomes. AME ratings were not predictive of risk of revocation resulting in a new offence among women offender groups, probably due to very low base rates of reoffending among women.

It should be noted that the ratings we used for examination of the association of AME ratings on outcomes that occurred within the institution (e.g., minor/serious institutional charges, admission to segregation, temporary release) were assessed at intake (initial AME ratings were used). Whereas, last AME ratings were used for examination of the association of ratings on community outcomes (e.g., suspensions, revocations and revocations with a new offence). This

is a strength of the current research as the AME assessments used in the analyses were based on the most recent ratings closest to the event being predicted.

Disaggregating the offender groups by gender and Indigenous ancestry, although illustrative, created some limitations with interpretation of results. First, the number of women is small relative to the men, and in some cases the incident rates were low across AME ratings among Indigenous women compared to Indigenous men further reducing the ability to assess differences between groups.

Conclusions

Several analyses were conducted that suggest AME ratings are valid predictor of offenders' behaviour while incarcerated and on release. In particular, the motivation ratings were predictive of correctional programming participation, institutional and community outcomes. These results were in the expected direction with some differences across groups. The accountability ratings, however, had less consistent relationship with outcomes.

This study generally supports the continued use of the AME ratings as a component of intake assessment and as an important element in the development of the offenders' correctional plans. Even so, consideration should be given as to whether the accountability rating adds further utility to the contribution already established by the assessment of motivation and engagement.

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Appendix A: Profile of Federal Offenders

Table A1

Profile of Federal Offenders by Gender and Indigenous Ancestry

	Total Sample (N=25,177)	All Men (N=23,569)	Non- Indigenous Men (N=18,211)	Indigenous Men (N=5,288)	All Women (N=1,608)	Non- Indigenous Women (N=1,105)	Indigenous Women (N=497)
Intake Information	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)	% (n) or M (SD)
Demographic							
Age in years	39 (12)	39 (12)	40 (12)	36 (11)	38 (11)	40 (11)	36 (10)
Sentence							
Aggregate sentence							
Indeterminate	3.4 (850)	3.4 (795)	3.3 (602)	3.7 (192)	3.4 (55)	2.6 (29)	5.2 (26)
Four years or less	72.3 (18,212)	71.8 (16,916)	71.8 (13,071)	24.6 (1,292)	80.6 (1,296)	81.3 (898)	78.9 (392)
More than 4 years	24.3 (6,115)	24.8 (5,858)	24.9 (5,858)	71.6 (3,744)	16.0 (257)	16.2 (178)	15.9 (79)
Most Serious Offence on Offense Category ^a							
Homicide	6.7 (1,688)	6.6 (1,535)	5.8 (1,064)	8.9 (467)	9.6 (153)	7.0 (77)	15.3 (76)
Robbery	14.4 (3,593)	14.4 (3,364)	14.1 (2,565)	15.1 (791)	14.3 (229)	11.7 (129)	19.9 (99)
Assault	13.1 (3,287)	13.3 (3,120)	11.1 (2,020)	20.7 (1,082)	10.5 (167)	6.3 (70)	19.1 (95)
Sexual	13.7 (3,423)	14.4 (3,382)	13.6 (2,484)	16.7 (873)	2.6 (41)	3.0 (33)	1.6 (8)
Drug	24.1 (6,022)	23.5 (5,508)	26.5 (4,821)	12.4 (647)	32.1 (514)	37.6 (416)	19.5 (97)
Property	12.6 (3,147)	12.3 (2,873)	12.4 (2,264)	11.5 (599)	17.2 (274)	20.1 (222)	10.5 (52)
Other violent	6.1 (1,533)	6.2 (1,461)	6.5 (1,187)	5.2 (271)	4.5 (72)	4.7 (52)	4.0 (20)
Other non-violent	9.3 (2,331)	9.3 (2,184)	9.3 (1,699)	9.1 (474)	9.2 (147)	9.1 (101)	9.3 (46)

Note. ^a n= 153 missing

Appendix B: Temporary Absences Calculations

To determine the rate of total temporary absences by the time incarcerated by AME ratings across offender groups, the following calculations were conducted:

Total Sample

Examined total TA's divided by time incarcerated across AME ratings multiplied by 100 offenders to determine the number of offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders across AME ratings.

Accountability

High

37 offenders out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a high accountability rating.

$$1,308/3,577 = 0.37 \times 100 = 37 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

23 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a medium accountability rating.

$$3,692/15,974 = 0.23 \times 100 = 23 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

12 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a low accountability rating.

$$647/5495 = 0.12 \times 100 = 12 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

39 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a high motivation rating.

$$1,705/4,363 = 0.39 \times 100 = 39 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

21 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a medium motivation rating.

$$3,657/17,343 = 0.21 \times 100 = 21 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

9 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with a low motivation rating.

$$285/3,339 = 0.09 \times 100 = 9 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

26 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$4,939/18,898 = 0.26 \times 100 = 26 \text{ offenders}$$

No

12 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among offenders with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$708/6,148 = 0.12 \times 100 = 12 \text{ offenders}$$

Male Offenders

Examined total TA's divided by time incarcerated across AME ratings multiplied by 100 offenders to determine the number of offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among male offender groups across AME ratings.

All Men

Accountability

High

31 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a high accountability rating.

$$910/2,983 = 0.31 \times 100 = 31 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

21 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a medium accountability rating.

$$3,171/15,098 = 0.21 \times 100 = 21 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

11 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a low accountability rating.

$$603/5,366 = 0.11 \times 100 = 11 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

32 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a high motivation rating.

$$1,117/3,505 = 0.32 \times 100 = 32 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

21 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a medium motivation rating.

$$3,294/16,656 = 0.20 \times 100 = 20 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

8 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with a low motivation rating.

$$273/3,284 = 0.08 \times 100 = 8 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

23 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$4,017/17,431 = 0.23 \times 100 = 23 \text{ offenders}$$

No

11 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among men with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$667/6,016 = 0.11 \times 100 = 11 \text{ offenders}$$

Non-Indigenous Men

Accountability

High

28 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a high accountability rating.

$$718/2,523 = 0.28 \times 100 = 28 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

18 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a medium accountability rating.

$$2,103/11,467 = 0.18 \times 100 = 18 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

10 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a low accountability rating.

$$396/4,146 = 0.10 \times 100 = 10 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

29 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a high motivation rating.

$$838/2,911 = 0.29 \times 100 = 29 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

17 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a medium motivation rating.

$$2,195/12,672 = 0.17 \times 100 = 17 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

7 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with a low motivation rating.

$$184/2,551 = 0.07 \times 100 = 7 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

21 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$2,775/13,496 = 0.21 \times 100 = 21 \text{ offenders}$$

No

10 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous men with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$442/4,640 = 0.10 \times 100 = 10 \text{ offenders}$$

Indigenous Men

Accountability

High

43 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a high accountability rating.

$$189/441 = 0.43 \times 100 = 43 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

30 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a medium accountability rating.

$$1,058/3,574 = 0.30 \times 100 = 30 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

17 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a low accountability rating.

$$207/1,206 = 0.17 \times 100 = 17$$

Motivation

High

48 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a high motivation rating.

$$277/578 = 0.48 \times 100 = 48 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

28 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a medium motivation rating.

$$1,088/3,918 = 0.28 \times 100 = 28 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

12 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with a medium motivation rating.

$$89/725 = 0.12 \times 100 = 12 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

32 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$1,229/3,858 = 0.32 \times 100 = 32 \text{ offenders}$$

No

17 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous men with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$225/1,363 = 0.17 \times 100 = 17 \text{ offenders}$$

Female Offenders

Examined total TA's divided by time incarcerated across AME ratings multiplied by 100 offenders to determine the number of offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among female offender groups across AME ratings.

All Women

Accountability

High

67 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a high accountability rating.

$$398/594 = 0.67 \times 100 = 67 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

59 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a medium accountability rating.

$$521/876 = 0.59 \times 100 = 59 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

34 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a low accountability rating.

$$44/129 = 0.34 \times 100 = 34 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

68 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a high motivation rating.

$$588/858 = 0.68 \times 100 = 68 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

53 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a medium motivation rating.

$$363/687 = 0.53 \times 100 = 53 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

22 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with a low motivation rating.

$$12/55 = 0.22 \times 100 = 22 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

63 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$922/1,467 = 0.63 \times 100 = 63 \text{ offenders}$$

No

31 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among women with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$41/132 = 0.31 \times 100 = 31 \text{ offenders}$$

Non-Indigenous Women

Accountability

High

69 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a high accountability rating.

$$305/442 = 0.69 \times 100 = 69 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

59 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a medium accountability rating.

$$329/560 = 0.59 \times 100 = 59 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

35 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a low accountability rating.

$$34/96 = 0.35 \times 100 = 35 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

69 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a high motivation rating.

$$428/619 = 0.69 \times 100 = 69 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

52 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a medium rating.

$$230/440 = 0.52 \times 100 = 52 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

25 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with a low motivation rating.

$$10/40 = 0.25 \times 100 = 25 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

64 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with an engagement rating of 'Yes'.

$$639/1,004 = 0.64 \times 100 = 64 \text{ offenders}$$

No

31 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Non- Indigenous women with an engagement rating of 'No'.

$$29/94 = 0.31 \times 100 = 31 \text{ offenders}$$

Indigenous Women

Accountability

High

61 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a high accountability rating.

$$91/150 = 0.61 \times 100 = 61 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

61 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a medium accountability rating.

$$191/314 = 0.61 \times 100 = 61 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

30 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a low accountability rating.

$$10/33 = 0.30 \times 100 = 30 \text{ offenders}$$

Motivation

High

67 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a high motivation rating.

$$158/237 = 0.67 \times 100 = 67 \text{ offenders}$$

Medium

54 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a medium motivation rating.

$$132/245 = 0.52 \times 100 = 52 \text{ offenders}$$

Low

13 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a low motivation rating.

$$2/15 = 0.13 \times 100 = 13 \text{ offenders}$$

Engagement

Yes

61 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a high accountability rating.

$$280/459 = 0.61 \times 100 = 61 \text{ offenders}$$

No

32 out of 100 offenders within 1 year incarcerated had at least one TA among Indigenous women with a high accountability rating.

$$12/38 = 0.32 \times 100 = 32 \text{ offenders}$$

Appendix C: Supplementary Results

Table C1

Strength of Association between Initial Accountability, Motivation and Engagement Ratings across Federal Offender Groups

	Total Sample (N=25,177)	All Men (N=23,569)	Non- Indigenous Men (N=18,211)	Indigenous Men (N=5,288)	All Women (N=1,608)	Non- Indigenous Women (N=1,105)	Indigenous Women (N=497)
Initial Motivation Rating							
	Cramer's V	Cramer's V	Cramer's V	Cramer's V	Cramer's V	Cramer's V	Cramer's V
Initial Accountability Rating	.594***	.592***	.579***	.560***	.502***	.523***	.441***
Initial Engagement Rating							
Initial Accountability Rating	.850***	.853***	.863***	.817***	.696***	.724***	.626***
Initial Engagement Rating							
Initial Motivation Rating	.678***	.676***	.684***	.649***	.598***	.632***	.513***

ns not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C2

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

	Total Sample			Cramer's V
	Initial Accountability Rating			
	Low (N=3,545)	Medium (N=11,404)	High (N=1,809)	
Completed Programs				
No	25.2%	16.5%	10.3%	.114***
Yes	74.8%	83.5%	89.7%	
Program Dropouts				
No	80.0%	86.9%	94.3%	.114***
Yes	20.0%	13.1%	5.7%	

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note: Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C3

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Initial Accountability Rating											
	Low (N=3,456)	Medium (N=10,697)	High (N=1,403)	Cramer's V	Low (N=2,485)	Medium (N=7,549)	High (N=1,052)	Cramer's V	Low (N=963)	Medium (N=3,117)	High (N=343)	Cramer's V
Completed Programs	25.1%	16.4%	8.8%	.118***	25.3%	16.7%	7.7%	.126***	24.2%	15.8%	12.2%	.099***
No	74.9%	83.6%	91.2%		74.7%	83.3%	92.3%		75.8%	84.2%	87.8%	
Yes												
Program Dropouts	80.0%	86.9%	94.6%	.112***	79.5%	86.8%	94.9%	.120***	81.4%	87.2%	93.6%	.092***
No	20.0%	13.1%	5.4%		20.5%	13.2%	5.1%		18.6%	12.8%	6.4%	
Yes												

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C4

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Initial Accountability Rating											
	Low (N=89)	Medium (N=707)	High (N=406)	Cramer's V	Low (N=63)	Medium (N=419)	High (N=275)	Cramer's V	Low (N=26)	Medium (N=288)	High (N=129)	Cramer's V
Completed Programs	32.6%	18.5%	15.8%	.107**	34.9%	17.2%	12.4%	.157***	26.9%	20.5%	23.3%	.044 ^{ns}
No	67.4%	81.5%	84.2%		65.1%	82.8%	87.6%		73.1%	79.5%	76.7%	
Yes												
Program Dropouts												
No	79.8%	87.8%	93.3%	.118***	76.2%	88.3%	94.2%	.158***	88.5%	87.2%	91.5%	.061 ^{ns}
Yes	20.2%	12.2%	6.7%		23.8%	11.7%	5.8%		†	12.8%	8.5%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C5

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

	Total Sample			
	Initial Motivation Rating			Cramer's V
	Low (N=2,023)	Medium (N=12,373)	High (N=2,361)	
Completed Programs				
No	32.3%	17.0%	9.1%	.158***
Yes	67.7%	83.0%	90.9%	
Program Dropouts				
No	73.5%	86.8%	94.5%	.158***
Yes	26.5%	13.2%	5.5%	

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C6

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Initial Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=1,991)	Medium (N=11,805)	High (N=1,759)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,431)	Medium (N=8,371)	High (N=1,283)	Cramer's V	Low (N=557)	Medium (N=3,395)	High (N=471)	Cramer's V
Completed Programs												
No	32.0%	16.7%	8.0%	.161***	32.0%	16.8%	7.8%	.162***	32.0%	16.2%	8.5%	.159***
Yes	68.0%	83.3%	92.0%		68.0%	83.2%	92.2%		68.0%	83.8%	91.5%	
Program Dropouts												
No	73.5%	86.9%	94.7%	.156***	73.1%	86.9%	94.1%	1.56***	74.5%	87.0%	96.4%	.157***
Yes	26.5%	13.1%	5.3%		26.9%	13.1%	5.9%		25.5%	13.0%	3.6%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C7

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Initial Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=32)	Medium (N=568)	High (N=602)	Cramer's V	Low (N=22)	Medium (N=343)	High (N=392)	Cramer's V	Low (N=10)	Medium (N=225)	High (N=208)	Cramer's V
Completed Programs												
No	46.9%	23.8%	12.3%	.188***	31.8%	22.7%	11.0%	.169***	80.0%	25.3%	14.9%	.249***
Yes	53.1%	76.2%	87.7%		68.2%	77.3%	89.0%		†	74.7%	85.1%	
Program Dropouts												
No	75.0%	84.9%	93.9%	.161***	77.3%	84.8%	94.1%	.164***	70.0%	84.9%	93.3%	.157**
Yes	25.0%	15.1%	6.1%		†	15.2%	5.9%		†	15.1%	6.7%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C8

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

	Total Sample		
	Initial Engagement Rating		Cramer's V
	No (N=3,970)	Yes (N=12,788)	
Completed Programs			
No	27.0%	14.8%	.135***
Yes	73.0%	85.2%	
Program Dropouts			
No	78.3%	88.7%	.129***
Yes	21.7%	11.3%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C9

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Initial Engagement Rating		Cramer's V	Initial Engagement Rating		Cramer's V	Initial Engagement Rating		Cramer's V
	No (N=3,882)	Yes (N=11,674)		No (N=2,778)	Yes (N=8,308)		No (N=1,097)	Yes (N=3,326)	
Completed Programs									
No	26.8%	14.6%	.138***	27.2%	14.6%	.143***	25.6%	14.6%	.126***
Yes	73.2%	85.4%		72.8%	85.4%		74.4%	85.4%	
Program Dropouts									
No	78.3%	88.6%	.129***	77.8%	88.6%	.136***	79.7%	88.7%	.113***
Yes	21.7%	11.4%		22.2%	11.4%		20.3%	11.3%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C10

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Correctional Programming Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Initial Engagement Rating								
	No (N=88)	Yes (N=1,114)	Cramer's V	No (N=58)	Yes (N=699)	Cramer's V	No (N=30)	Yes (N=413)	Cramer's V
Completed Programs									
No	35.2%	17.3%	.120***	34.5%	15.5%	.135***	36.7%	20.6%	.098*
Yes	64.8%	82.7%		65.5%	84.5%		63.3%	79.4%	
Program Dropouts									
No	79.5%	89.9%	.086**	79.3%	90.3%	.095**	80.0%	89.1%	.072 ^{ns}
Yes	20.5%	10.1%		20.7%	9.7%		20.0%	10.9%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C11

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	.805**	---	.793**
High	.913 ^{ns}	---	.819 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.732***	---	1.661***
High	3.179***	---	2.645***
Initial Engagement Rating	1.713***	---	1.646***
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	.914 ^{ns}	1.047 ^{ns}
High	---	.530**	.684 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	.717**	.817 ^{ns}
High	---	.584***	.756**

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C12

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.784**	---	.772**	.747**	---	.726**	.847 ^{ns}	---	.844 ^{ns}
High	1.057 ^{ns}	---	.927 ^{ns}	1.218 ^{ns}	---	1.047 ^{ns}	.697 ^{ns}	---	.649 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.733***	---	1.656***	1.639***	---	1.549***	1.978***	---	1.930***
High	3.309***	---	2.689***	2.953***	---	2.285***	4.351***	---	3.912***
Initial Engagement Rating	1.767***	---	1.694***	1.914***	---	1.829***	1.502**	---	1.471*
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.584 ^{ns}	.702 ^{ns}	---	.633 ^{ns}	.775 ^{ns}	---	.426 ^{ns}	.475 ^{ns}
High	---	.337***	.465**	---	.357**	.500 ^{ns}	---	.262 ^{ns}	.333 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.686**	.780 ^{ns}	---	.573***	.697**	---	1.144 ^{ns}	1.234 ^{ns}
High	---	.546***	.703**	---	.431***	.560***	---	1.028 ^{ns}	1.252 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C13

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Completed Correctional Programming among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.216 ^{ns}	---	1.225 ^{ns}	1.692 ^{ns}	---	1.706 ^{ns}	.915 ^{ns}	---	.875 ^{ns}
High	.854 ^{ns}	---	.829 ^{ns}	1.622 ^{ns}	---	1.610 ^{ns}	.371 ^{ns}	---	.347 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	2.125 ^{ns}	---	2.474 [*]	.760 ^{ns}	---	.936 ^{ns}	14.118 ^{**}	---	15.627 ^{**}
High	5.429 ^{***}	---	5.853 ^{***}	1.657 ^{ns}	---	1.894 ^{ns}	44.270 ^{***}	---	47.604 ^{***}
Initial Engagement Rating	1.317 ^{ns}	---	1.247 ^{ns}	1.603 ^{ns}	---	1.593 ^{ns}	.900 ^{ns}	---	.836 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	4.036 ^{**}	4.534 ^{***}	---	3.759 ^{**}	4.241 ^{**}	---	10.739 ^{ns}	9.772 ^{ns}
High	---	2.534 [*]	3.200 ^{**}	---	2.240 ^{ns}	2.905 [*]	---	7.911 ^{ns}	8.530 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.633 [*]	.657 [*]	---	.573 [*]	.614 ^{ns}	---	.835 ^{ns}	.865 ^{ns}
High	---	.594 [*]	.657 ^{ns}	---	.666 ^{ns}	.843 ^{ns}	---	.648 ^{ns}	.616 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C14

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.349**	---	1.371***
High	.870 ^{ns}	---	.988 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	.565***	---	.592***
High	.278***	---	.344***
Initial Engagement Rating	.557***	---	.582***
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.212 ^{ns}	.973 ^{ns}
High	---	2.293**	1.594 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.645***	1.369*
High	---	2.028***	1.467**

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C15

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.389***	---	1.412***	1.403**	---	1.446**	1.387*	---	1.385*
High	.830 ^{ns}	---	.959 ^{ns}	.708 ^{ns}	---	.830 ^{ns}	1.334 ^{ns}	---	1.469 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.563***	---	.591***	.582***	---	.619***	.519***	---	.532***
High	.275***	---	.346***	.347***	---	.459***	.136***	---	.154***
Initial Engagement Rating	.541***	---	.566***	.508***	---	.534***	.618**	---	.634**
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.966 ^{ns}	1.547 ^{ns}	---	1.837 ^{ns}	1.474 ^{ns}	---	2.735 ^{ns}	2.023 ^{ns}
High	---	3.716***	2.516**	---	3.507**	2.446*	---	5.055 ^{ns}	3.148 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.569**	1.342 ^{ns}	---	1.651**	1.424*	---	1.279 ^{ns}	1.104 ^{ns}
High	---	1.952***	1.467*	---	2.215***	1.683**	---	1.329 ^{ns}	1.000 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C16

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with AME Ratings on First Moderate or High Intensity Correctional Programming Resulting in Dropouts among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.799 ^{ns}	---	.786 ^{ns}	.506 ^{ns}	---	.498 ^{ns}	2.132 ^{ns}	---	2.140 ^{ns}
High	.677 ^{ns}	---	.688 ^{ns}	.368 ^{ns}	---	.374 ^{ns}	2.437 ^{ns}	---	2.466 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.691 ^{ns}	---	.584 ^{ns}	.944 ^{ns}	---	.727 ^{ns}	.522 ^{ns}	---	.483 ^{ns}
High	.286 [*]	---	.266 [*]	.420 ^{ns}	---	.364 ^{ns}	.197 ^{ns}	---	.189 ^{ns}
Initial Engagement Rating	.857 ^{ns}	---	.900 ^{ns}	1.041 ^{ns}	---	1.072 ^{ns}	.582 ^{ns}	---	.647 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.236 ^{**}	.201 ^{**}	---	.243 ^{**}	.207 ^{**}	---	.162 ^{ns}	.153 ^{ns}
High	---	.449 ^{ns}	.318 [*]	---	.541 ^{ns}	.390 ^{**}	---	.231 ^{ns}	.169 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.873 [*]	1.753 [*]	---	1.785 ^{ns}	1.638 ^{ns}	---	2.153 ^{ns}	2.099 ^{ns}
High	---	1.804 ^{ns}	1.568 ^{ns}	---	1.578 ^{ns}	1.229 ^{ns}	---	2.369 ^{ns}	2.348 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C17

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

		Total Sample			
		Initial Accountability Rating			
		Low (N=5,495)	Medium (N=15,974)	High (N=3,577)	Cramer's V
<hr/>					
Institutional Charges					
Any Minor Charge					
No		75.2%	79.6%	87.4%	.089***
Yes		24.8%	20.4%	12.6%	
Any Serious Charge					
No		86.4%	89.0%	92.9%	.061***
Yes		13.6%	11.0%	7.1%	
Admissions to Segregation					
No		81.9%	87.3%	93.9%	.105***
Yes		18.1%	12.7%	6.1%	

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C18

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Initial Accountability Rating											
	Low (N=5,366)	Medium (N=15,098)	High (N=2,983)	Cramer's V	Low (N=4,146)	Medium (N=11,467)	High (N=2,523)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,206)	Medium (N=3,574)	High (N=441)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges												
Any Minor Charge												
No	75.5%	80.5%	88.9%	.096***	76.1%	81.3%	89.7%	.102***	73.5%	78.0%	84.8%	.070***
Yes	24.5%	19.5%	11.1%		23.9%	18.7%	10.3%		26.5%	22.0%	15.2%	
Any Serious Charge				.070***				.066***				.075***
No	86.5%	89.4%	94.0%		87.2%	90.0%	94.0%		83.7%	87.2%	93.7%	
Yes	13.5%	10.6%	6.0%		12.8%	10.0%	6.0%		16.3%	12.8%	6.3%	
Admissions to Segregation												
No	82.1%	87.6%	94.8%	.110***	82.1%	87.9%	95.1%	.117***	81.8%	86.6%	93.0%	.083***
Yes	17.9%	12.4%	5.2%		17.9%	12.1%	4.9%		18.2%	13.4%	7.0%	

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C19

Association between Initial Accountability Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Initial Accountability Rating											
	Low (N=129)	Medium (N=876)	High (N=594)	Cramer's V	Low (N=96)	Medium (N=560)	High (N=442)	Cramer's V	Low (N=33)	Medium (N=314)	High (N=150)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges												
Any Minor Charge												
No	63.6%	63.1%	79.8%	.174***	69.8%	67.9%	82.8%	.164***	45.5%	54.5%	71.3%	.171**
Yes	36.4%	36.9%	20.2%		30.2%	32.1%	17.2%		54.5%	45.5%	28.7%	
Any Serious Charge												
No	85.3%	81.5%	87.5%	.078***	87.5%	84.3%	88.7%	.062 ^{ns}	78.8%	76.4%	84.0%	.084 ^{ns}
Yes	14.7%	18.5%	12.5%		12.%	15.7%	11.3%		21.2%	23.6%	16.0%	
Admissions to Segregation												
No	76.0%	81.7%	89.4%	.119***	81.3%	85.2%	91.4%	.105***	60.6%	75.5%	83.3%	.133**
Yes	24.0%	18.3%	10.6%		18.7%	14.8%	8.6%		39.4%	24.5%	16.7%	

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C20

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

		Total Sample			
		Initial Motivation Rating			
		Low (N=3,339)	Medium (N=17,343)	High (N=4,363)	Cramer's V
<hr/>					
Institutional Charges					
Any Minor Charge					
No		71.3%	79.7%	86.1%	.102***
Yes		28.7%	20.3%	13.9%	
Any Serious Charge					
No		82.3%	89.2%	93.0%	.095***
Yes		17.7%	10.8%	7.0%	
Admissions to Segregation					
No		77.5%	87.1%	94.2%	.137***
Yes		22.5%	12.9%	5.8%	

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C21

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Initial Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=3,284)	Medium (N=16,656)	High (N=3,505)	Cramer's V	Low (N=2,551)	Medium (N=12,672)	High (N=2,911)	Cramer's V	Low (N=725)	Medium (N=3,918)	High (N=578)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges												
Any Minor Charge												
No	71.6%	80.5%	88.3%	.113***	72.0%	81.4%	88.8%	.118***	69.8%	77.7%	86.0%	.097***
Yes	28.4%	19.5%	11.7%		28.0%	18.6%	11.2%		30.2%	22.3%	14.0%	
Any Serious Charge												
No	82.3%	89.6%	94.3%	.105***	83.2%	90.3%	94.3%	.103***	79.2%	87.3%	94.1%	.112***
Yes	17.7%	10.4%	5.7%		16.8%	9.7%	5.7%		20.8%	12.7%	5.9%	
Admissions to Segregation												
No	77.6%	87.4%	95.6%	.145***	77.7%	87.8%	95.4%	.147***	77.2%	86.1%	96.5%	.138***
Yes	22.4%	12.6%	4.4%		22.3%	12.2%	4.6%		22.8%	13.9%	3.5%	

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C22

Association between Initial Motivation Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Initial Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=55)	Medium (N=687)	High (N=858)	Cramer's V	Low (N=40)	Medium (N=440)	High (N=619)	Cramer's V	Low (N=15)	Medium (N=245)	High (N=237)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges												
Any Minor Charge												
No	54.5%	60.4%	77.4%	.190***	70.0%	64.1%	81.3%	.190**	†	53.5%	67.5%	.216***
Yes	45.5%	39.6%	22.6%		30.0%	35.9%	18.7%		86.7%	46.5%	32.5%	
Any Serious Charge												
No	78.2%	79.8%	87.8%	.111***	87.5%	82.5%	88.9%	.090**	53.3%	74.7%	84.8%	.165**
Yes	21.8%	20.2%	12.2%		†	17.5%	11.1%		46.7%	25.3%	15.2%	
Admissions to Segregation												
No	69.1%	79.8%	88.6%	.141***	82.5%	83.6%	90.3%	.101**	†	72.7%	84.0%	.225***
Yes	30.9%	20.2%	11.4%		17.5%	16.4%	9.7%		66.7%	27.3%	16.0%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C23

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

		Total Sample		Cramer's V
		Initial Engagement Rating		
		No (N=6,148)	Yes (N=18,898)	
Institutional Charges				
Any Minor Charge				.074***
No		74.5%	81.4%	
Yes		25.5%	18.6%	
Any Serious Charge				.063***
No		85.5%	90.1%	
Yes		14.5%	9.9%	
Admissions to Segregation				.102***
No		81.1%	89.0%	
Yes		18.9%	11.0%	

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C24

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Initial Engagement Rating								
	No (N=6,016)	Yes (N=17,431)	Cramer's V	No (N=4,460)	Yes (N=13,496)	Cramer's V	No (N=1,363)	Yes (N=3,858)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges									
Any Minor Charge									
No	75.0%	82.3%	.081***	75.4%	83.2%	.087***	73.3%	79.0%	.060***
Yes	25.0%	17.7%		24.6%	16.8%		26.7%	21.0%	
Any Serious Charge									
No	85.6%	90.6%	.069***	86.4%	91.1%	.068***	82.8%	88.4%	.074***
Yes	14.4%	9.4%		13.6%	8.9%		17.2%	11.6%	
Admissions to Segregation									
No	81.3%	89.3%	.104***	81.4%	89.7%	.111***	81.1%	87.8%	.085***
Yes	18.7%	10.7%		18.6%	10.3%		18.9%	12.2%	

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C25

Association between Initial Engagement Ratings and Institutional Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Initial Engagement Rating								
	No (N=132)	Yes (N=1,467)	Cramer's V	No (N=94)	Yes (N=1,004)	Cramer's V	No (N=38)	Yes (N=459)	Cramer's V
Institutional Charges									
Any Minor Charge									
No	55.3%	70.6%	.091 ^{***}	66.0%	74.8%	.056 ^{ns}	28.9%	61.4%	.176 ^{***}
Yes	44.7%	29.4%		34.0%	25.2%		71.1%	38.4%	
Any Serious Charge									
No	78.5%	84.5%	.043 ^{ns}	86.2%	86.4%	.002 ^{ns}	60.5%	80.4%	
Yes	21.2%	15.5%		13.8%	13.6%		39.5%	19.6%	.129 ^{***}
Admissions to Segregation									
No	69.7%	85.4%	.118 ^{***}	78.7%	88.1%	.079 ^{**}	47.4%	79.3%	.201 ^{***}
Yes	30.3%	14.6%		21.3%	11.9%		52.6%	20.7%	

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C26

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.109 ^{ns}	---	1.090 ^{ns}
High	.742 ^{**}	---	.843 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	.696 ^{***}	---	.729 ^{***}
High	.558 ^{***}	---	.698 ^{***}
Initial Engagement Rating	.831 ^{**}	---	.873 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.945 ^{***}	1.790 ^{***}
High	---	3.586 ^{***}	3.124 ^{***}
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.036 ^{ns}	.972 ^{ns}
High	---	.938 ^{ns}	.828 ^{**}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C27

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.071 ^{ns}	---	1.058 ^{ns}	1.099 ^{ns}	---	1.085 ^{ns}	.997 ^{ns}	---	.982 ^{ns}
High	.717 ^{**}	---	.809 [*]	.697 ^{**}	---	.783 [*]	.861 ^{ns}	---	.916 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.678 ^{***}	---	.708 ^{***}	.672 ^{***}	---	.708 ^{***}	.694 ^{**}	---	.702 ^{**}
High	.473 ^{***}	---	.487 ^{***}	.487 ^{***}	---	.615 ^{***}	.427 ^{***}	---	.455 ^{***}
Initial Engagement Rating	.842 [*]	---	.882 ^{ns}	.807 ^{**}	---	.852 ^{ns}	.951 ^{ns}	---	.959 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.835 ^{***}	1.615 ^{***}	---	.1752 ^{***}	1.543 ^{***}	---	2.536 [*]	2.184 [*]
High	---	3.167 ^{***}	2.582 ^{***}	---	3.287 ^{***}	2.681 ^{***}	---	3.184 ^{**}	2.502 [*]
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.069 ^{ns}	.983 ^{ns}	---	.998 ^{ns}	.913 ^{ns}	---	1.338 ^{ns}	.1.248 ^{ns}
High	---	1.025 ^{ns}	.876 ^{ns}	---	.957 ^{ns}	.810 ^{**}	---	1.261 ^{ns}	1.098 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C28

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Minor Charge among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	2.029**	---	1.880*	1.725 ^{ns}	---	1.608 ^{ns}	2.313 ^{ns}	---	2.227 ^{ns}
High	1.204 ^{ns}	---	1.346 ^{ns}	1.075 ^{ns}	---	1.200 ^{ns}	1.408 ^{ns}	---	1.442 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.031 ^{ns}	---	.981 ^{ns}	1.721 ^{ns}	---	1.539 ^{ns}	.201*	---	.211 ^{ns}
High	.598 ^{ns}	---	.381 ^{ns}	.900 ^{ns}	---	1.256 ^{ns}	.147*	---	.165*
Initial Engagement Rating	.473**	---	.276 ^{ns}	.563 ^{ns}	---	.617 ^{ns}	.291*	---	.294*
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	2.629**	2.333**	---	2.334**	2.112**	---	1.990 ^{ns}	1.906 ^{ns}
High	---	7.352***	5.904***	---	7.987***	6.628***	---	3.334 ^{ns}	2.540 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.348*	1.293 ^{ns}	---	1.335 ^{ns}	1.283 ^{ns}	---	1.219 ^{ns}	1.178 ^{ns}
High	---	1.287 ^{ns}	1.192 ^{ns}	---	1.150 ^{ns}	1.088 ^{ns}	---	1.249 ^{ns}	1.161 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C29

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.320**	---	1.306**
High	1.068 ^{ns}	---	1.327*
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	.574***	---	.612***
High	.401***	---	.560***
Initial Engagement Rating	.788**	---	.846 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	3.308***	3.213***
High	---	6.456***	6.008***
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.101 ^{ns}	1.072 ^{ns}
High	---	1.085 ^{ns}	1.004 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C30

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.272**	---	1.263**	1.271*	---	1.262*	1.234 ^{ns}	---	1.223 ^{ns}
High	.983 ^{ns}	---	1.233 ^{ns}	1.024 ^{ns}	---	1.293 ^{ns}	.876 ^{ns}	---	.983 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.558***	---	.595***	.543***	---	.585***	.586***	---	.604***
High	.338***	---	.477***	.347***	---	.512***	.298***	---	.348***
Initial Engagement Rating	.802*	---	.862 ^{ns}	.814 ^{ns}	---	.886 ^{ns}	.787 ^{ns}	---	.808 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	3.493***	3.232***	---	3.213***	3.088***	---	9.423*	7.498*
High	---	6.648***	5.756***	---	6.517***	5.942***	---	14.212**	9.965**
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.129 ^{ns}	1.072 ^{ns}	---	1.065 ^{ns}	1.031 ^{ns}	---	1.292 ^{ns}	1.168 ^{ns}
High	---	1.164 ^{ns}	1.038 ^{ns}	---	1.088 ^{ns}	.992 ^{ns}	---	1.342 ^{ns}	1.112 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C31

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Any Serious Charge among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	2.557 ^{**}	---	2.393 [*]	1.566 ^{ns}	---	1.445 ^{ns}	4.003 [*]	---	3.806 [*]
High	2.230 [*]	---	2.497 [*]	1.403 ^{ns}	---	1.523 ^{ns}	3.729 [*]	---	3.992 [*]
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.076 ^{ns}	---	1.016 ^{ns}	1.784 ^{ns}	---	1.638 ^{ns}	.510 ^{ns}	---	.522 ^{ns}
High	.620 ^{ns}	---	.775 ^{ns}	1.091 ^{ns}	---	1.398 ^{ns}	.286 ^{ns}	---	.333 ^{ns}
Initial Engagement Rating	.484 [*]	---	.522 ^{ns}	.762 ^{ns}	---	.834 ^{ns}	.280 [*]	---	.299 [*]
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	2.462 [*]	2.355 [*]	---	2.231 [*]	2.221 [*]	---	---	---
High	---	4.902 ^{***}	4.408 ^{***}	---	4.064 ^{***}	3.923 ^{**}	---	---	---
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.501 [*]	1.464 [*]	---	1.657 [*]	1.643 [*]	---	1.204 ^{ns}	1.137 ^{ns}
High	---	1.422 ^{ns}	1.398 ^{ns}	---	1.281 ^{ns}	1.318 ^{ns}	---	1.310 ^{ns}	1.246 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C32

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Initial AME Ratings on Admissions to Segregation among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.179 [*]	---	1.193 [*]
High	.831 ^{ns}	---	1.103 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	.606 ^{***}	---	.661 ^{***}
High	.312 ^{***}	---	.415 ^{***}
Initial Engagement Rating	.721 ^{***}	---	.794 ^{**}
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	2.707 ^{***}	2.396 ^{***}
High	---	5.679 ^{***}	4.638 ^{***}
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.422 ^{***}	1.300 ^{**}
High	---	1.813 ^{***}	1.525 ^{***}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C34

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with and without Initial AME Ratings on Admissions to Segregation among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.154 ^{ns}	---	1.171 [*]	1.149 ^{ns}	---	1.172 ^{ns}	1.157 ^{ns}	---	1.158 ^{ns}
High	.799 ^{ns}	---	1.079 ^{ns}	.717 [*]	---	.981 ^{ns}	1.277 [*]	---	1.529 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.591 ^{***}	---	.647 ^{***}	.591 ^{***}	---	.657 ^{***}	.593 ^{***}	---	.620 ^{***}
High	.237 ^{***}	---	.368 ^{***}	.274 ^{***}	---	.450 ^{***}	.126 ^{***}	---	.162 ^{***}
Initial Engagement Rating	.738 ^{***}	---	.813 [*]	.718 ^{**}	---	.801 [*]	.800 ^{ns}	---	.851 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	2.778 ^{**}	2.311 ^{***}	---	2.884 ^{***}	2.424 ^{***}	---	2.002 ^{ns}	1.514 ^{ns}
High	---	5.815 ^{***}	4.363 ^{***}	---	6.275 ^{***}	4.864 ^{***}	---	3.535 [*]	2.315 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.534 ^{***}	1.376 ^{**}	---	1.417 ^{**}	1.278 [*]	---	2.432 ^{**}	2.201 [*]
High	---	2.008 ^{***}	1.648 ^{***}	---	1.900 ^{***}	1.567 ^{***}	---	2.944 ^{**}	2.414 ^{**}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C35

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with and without Initial AME Ratings on Admission to Segregation among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)	Model 1 Exp (β)	Model 2 Exp (β)	Model 3 Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.614 ^{ns}	---	1.549 ^{ns}	1.282 ^{ns}	---	1.279 ^{ns}	1.607 ^{ns}	---	1.488 ^{ns}
High	1.135 ^{ns}	---	1.304 ^{ns}	.829 ^{ns}	---	.954 ^{ns}	1.475 ^{ns}	---	1.540 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.896 ^{ns}	---	.845 ^{ns}	1.488 ^{ns}	---	1.456 ^{ns}	.323 ^{ns}	---	.345 ^{ns}
High	.570 ^{ns}	---	.705 ^{ns}	1.081 ^{ns}	---	1.410 ^{ns}	.186 ^{**}	---	.228 [*]
Initial Engagement Rating	.405 ^{**}	---	.443 ^{**}	.476 ^{ns}	---	.527 ^{ns}	.324 [*]	---	.334 [*]
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	2.320 [*]	2.088 [*]	---	2.073 ^{ns}	1.909 ^{ns}	---	---	---
High	---	4.213 ^{***}	3.505 ^{**}	---	2.939 [*]	2.543 [*]	---	---	---
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	1.544 [*]	1.491 [*]	---	1.584 ^{ns}	1.541 ^{ns}	---	1.407 ^{ns}	1.347 ^{ns}
High	---	2.018 ^{**}	1.840 ^{**}	---	2.330 ^{**}	2.166 ^{**}	---	1.432 ^{ns}	1.305 ^{ns}

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C36

Association between Last AME Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

Total Sample				
	Last Accountability Rating			Cramer's V
	Low (N=2,506)	Medium (N=10,996)	High (N=3,812)	
Release Type				
Statutory	94.6%	68.0%	30.7%	.411***
Discretionary	5.3%	32.0%	69.3%	
	Last Motivation Rating			Cramer's V
	Low (N=2,289)	Medium (N=9,944)	High (N=5,2857)	
Release Type				
Statutory	97.3%	72.2%	30.8%	.469***
Discretionary	2.7%	27.8%	69.2%	
	Last Engagement Rating			Cramer's V
	No (N=3,289)	Yes (N=14,025)		
Release Type				
Statutory	95.8%	56.1%		.323***
Discretionary	4.2%	43.9%		

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C37

Association between Last AME Ratings and Release Type across Men Offender Groups

All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men					
Release Type	Last Accountability Rating												
	Low (N=2,254)	Medium (N=9,523)	High (N=4,623)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,922)	Medium (N=7,946)	High (N=2,600)	Cramer's V	Low (N=535)	Medium (N=2,492)	High (N=701)	Cramer's V	
Statutory	97.3%	72.3%	30.9%	.467***	93.8%	27.0%	27.0%	.418***	97.8%	80.7%	44.1%	.389***	
	2.7%	27.7%	69.1%		6.2%	73.0%	73.0%		2.2%	19.3%	55.9%		
	Discretionary	Last Motivation Rating											
		Low (N=2,463)	Medium (N=10,463)	High (N=3,314)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,744)	Medium (N=7,201)	High (N=3,671)	Cramer's V	Low (N=503)	Medium (N=2,299)	High (N=937)	Cramer's V
Statutory	94.6%	68.5%	30.5%	.410***	96.7%	68.7%	27.4%	.475***	99.4%	83.6%	44.7%	.441***	
	5.4%	31.5%	69.5%		3.3%	31.3%	72.6%		†	16.4%	55.3%		
	Discretionary	Last Engagement Rating											
		No (N=3,217)	Yes (N=13,023)	Cramer's V	No (N=2,472)	Yes (N=9,996)	Cramer's V	No (N=738)	Yes (N=2,2990)	Cramer's V			
Statutory	95.7%	57.0%	.323***	94.9%	53.0%	.343***	98.6%	70.7%	.262***				
	4.3%	43.0%		5.1%	47.0%		1.4%	29.3%					
	Discretionary												

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C38

Association between Last AME Ratings and Release Type across Women Offender Groups

		All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
		Last Accountability Rating											
		Low (N=35)	Medium (N=421)	High (N=634)	Cramer's V	Low (N=29)	Medium (N=333)	High (N=344)	Cramer's V	Low (N=16)	Medium (N=199)	High (N=151)	Cramer's V
Release Type	Statutory	---	69.6%	30.3%	.420***	---	59.7%	27.3%	.346***	---	67.3%	42.4%	.304***
	Discretionary	---	30.4%	69.7%		---	45.3%	72.7%		---	32.7%	57.6%	
		Last Motivation Rating											
		Low (N=43)	Medium (N=533)	High (N=498)	Cramer's V	Low (N=20)	Medium (N=262)	High (N=433)	Cramer's V	Low (N=15)	Medium (N=158)	High (N=198)	Cramer's V
Release Type	Statutory	---	59.3%	31.9%	.336***	---	65.3%	25.9%	.429***	---	77.2%	39.9%	.396***
	Discretionary	---	40.7%	68.1%		---	34.7%	74.1%		---	22.8%	60.1%	
		Last Engagement Rating											
		No (N=72)	Yes (N=1,002)		Cramer's V	No (N=42)	Yes (N=662)		Cramer's V	No (N=30)	Yes (N=336)		Cramer's V
Release Type	Statutory	---	44.6%		.263***	---	39.4%		.278***	---	55.1%		.232***
	Discretionary	---	55.4%			---	60.6%			---	44.9%		

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C39

Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

		Total Sample			Cramer's V
		Last Accountability Rating			
		Low (N=2,232)	Medium (N=9, 728)	High (N=3,812)	
Suspensions					
	No	56.4%	64.4%	79.5%	.158***
	Yes	43.6%	35.6%	20.5%	
Revocations					
	Any revocation				
	No	65.8%	76.4%	89.2%	.172***
	Yes	34.2%	23.6%	10.8%	
Revocation with an offence					
	No	96.6%	97.0%	98.5%	.042***
	Yes	3.4%	3.0%	1.5%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C40

Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Last Accountability Rating											
	Low (N=2, 199)	Medium (N=9,255)	High (N=2,979)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,707)	Medium (N=7,048)	High (N=2,334)	Cramer's V	Low (N=488)	Medium (N=2,190)	High (N=633)	Cramer's V
Suspensions												
No	56.4%	64.4%	79.9%	.157***	61.3%	69.6%	83.2%	.151***	38.9%	47.9%	67.6%	.179***
Yes	43.6%	35.6%	20.1%		38.7%	30.4%	16.8%		61.1%	52.1%	32.4%	
Revocations												
Any revocation												
No	65.9%	76.4%	89.5%	.171***	69.4%	80.3%	91.3%	.168***	53.5%	63.9%	82.5%	.186***
Yes	34.1%	23.6%	10.5%		30.6%	19.7%	8.7%		46.5%	36.1%	17.5%	
Revocation with an offence												
No	96.6%	97.1%	98.8%	.045***	97.0%	97.8%	99.0%	.045***	95.5%	95.0%	97.8%	.053**
Yes	3.4%	2.9%	1.2%		3.0%	2.2%	1.0%		4.5%	5.0%	2.2%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category
ns not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001
Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C41

Association between Last Accountability Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Last Accountability Rating											
	Low (<i>N</i> =33)	Medium (<i>N</i> =473)	High (<i>N</i> =451)	Cramer's V	Low (<i>N</i> =21)	Medium (<i>N</i> =303)	High (<i>N</i> =313)	Cramer's V	Low (<i>N</i> =12)	Medium (<i>N</i> =169)	High (<i>N</i> =136)	Cramer's V
Suspensions												
No	54.5%	63.6%	76.7%	.152 ^{***}	66.7%	74.9%	81.7%	.095 ^{ns}	---	43.2%	64.7%	.223 ^{***}
Yes	45.5%	36.4%	23.3%		33.3%	25.1%	18.3%		---	56.8%	35.3%	
Revocations												
Any revocation												
No	60.6%	77.2%	87.6%	.166 ^{***}	66.7%	82.8%	91.0%	.158 ^{***}	---	66.9%	79.4%	.166 ^{**}
Yes	39.4%	22.8%	12.4%		33.3%	17.2%	9.0%		---	33.1%	20.6%	
Revocation with an offence												
No	---	95.8%	97.1%	.043 ^{ns}	---	97.4%	94.0%	.068 ^{ns}	---	92.9%	92.6%	.068 ^{ns}
Yes	---	4.2%	2.9%		---	2.6%	†		---	7.1%	7.4%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001*Note.* Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C42

Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

		Total Sample			Cramer's V
		Last Motivation Rating			
		Low (N=2,017)	Medium (N=8,818)	High (N=4,733)	
Suspensions					
	No	52.1%	63.4%	79.1%	1.19***
	Yes	47.9%	36.6%	20.9%	
Revocations					
	Any revocation				
	No	62.6%	75.4%	89.0%	.203***
	Yes	37.4%	24.6%	11.0%	
	Revocation with an offence				
	No	95.7%	97.0%	98.6%	.057***
	Yes	4.3%	3.0%	1.4%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C43

Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men				Non-Indigenous Men				Indigenous Men			
	Last Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=1,989)	Medium (N=8,451)	High (N=4,154)	Cramer's V	Low (N=1,534)	Medium (N=6,407)	High (N=3,297)	Cramer's V	Low (N=450)	Medium (N=2,029)	High (N=843)	Cramer's V
Suspensions												
No	52.1%	63.5%	79.6%	.192***	57.1%	68.9%	82.5%	.182***	35.1%	46.5%	68.0%	.219***
Yes	47.9%	36.5%	20.4%		42.9%	31.1%	17.5%		64.9%	53.5%	32.0%	
Revocations												
Any revocation												
No	62.7%	75.4%	89.3%	.203***	66.6%	79.6%	90.8%	.195***	49.8%	62.4%	83.2%	.229***
Yes	37.3%	24.6%	10.7%		33.4%	20.4%	9.2%		50.2%	37.6%	16.8%	
Revocation with an offence												
No	95.8%	97.1%	98.7%	.060***	96.5%	97.7%	99.0%	.055***	93.1%	95.2%	97.9%	.073***
Yes	4.2%	2.9%	1.3%		3.5%	2.3%	1.0%		6.9%	4.8%	2.1%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C44

Association between Last Motivation Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women				Non-Indigenous Women				Indigenous Women			
	Last Motivation Rating											
	Low (N=28)	Medium (N=367)	High (N=579)	Cramer's V	Low (N=15)	Medium (N=237)	High (N=396)	Cramer's V	Low (N=13)	Medium (N=129)	High (N=180)	Cramer's V
Suspensions												
No	46.4%	61.3%	76.0%	.176***	60.0%	71.3%	82.6%	.146**	---	42.6%	61.1%	.200**
Yes	53.6%	38.7%	24.0%		40.0%	28.7%	17.4%		---	57.4%	38.9%	
Revocations												
Any revocation												
No	53.6%	76.0%	86.7%	.183***	60.0%	81.4%	90.4%	.173***	46.2%	65.9%	78.3%	.179***
Yes	46.4%	24.0%	13.3%		40.0%	18.6%	9.6%		53.8%	34.1%	21.7%	
Revocation with an offence												
No	---	95.4%	97.2%	.058 ^{ns}	---	97.5%	99.0%	.082 ^{ns}	---	91.5%	93.3%	.034 ^{ns}
Yes	---	4.6%	2.8%		---	2.5%	†		---	8.5%	6.7%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C45

Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Total Offender Sample

	Total Sample		
	Last Engagement Rating		Cramer's V
	No (N=2,907)	Yes (N=12,483)	
Suspensions			
No	53.1%	69.7%	.138***
Yes	46.9%	30.3%	
Revocations			
Any revocation			
No	63.3%	81.1%	.167***
Yes	36.7%	18.9%	
Revocation with an offence			
No	95.7%	97.7%	.047***
Yes	4.3%	2.3%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C46

Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Men Offender Groups

	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Last Engagement Rating								
	No (<i>N</i> =2,848)	Yes (<i>N</i> =11,585)	Cramer's V	No (<i>N</i> =2,178)	Yes (<i>N</i> =8,911)	Cramer's V	No (<i>N</i> =665)	Yes (<i>N</i> =2,646)	Cramer's V
Suspensions									
No	53.1%	69.7%	.139***	58.1%	74.4%	.143***	36.8%	53.8%	.136***
Yes	46.9%	30.3%		41.9%	25.6%		63.2%	46.2%	
Revocations									
Any revocation									
No	63.4%	80.9%	.167***	67.5%	84.2%	.169***	50.1%	69.9%	.168**
Yes	36.6%	19.1%		32.5%	15.8%		49.9%	30.1%	
Revocation with an offence									
No	95.8%	97.7%	.048***	96.4%	98.3%	.053***	94.0%	96.0%	.039*
Yes	4.2%	2.3%		3.6%	1.7%		6.0%	4.0%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

ns not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C47

Association between Last Engagement Ratings and Community Offender Outcomes across Women Offender Groups

	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women			Indigenous Women		
	Last Engagement Rating								
	No (N=59)	Yes (N=898)	Cramer's V	No (N=34)	Yes (N=602)	Cramer's V	No (N=25)	Yes (N=292)	Cramer's V
Suspensions									
No	50.8%	70.7%	.104 ^{***}	64.7%	78.7%	.076 ^{ns}	32.0%	53.8%	.117 [*]
Yes	49.2%	29.3%		35.3%	21.3%		68.0%	46.2%	
Revocations									
Any revocation									
No	59.3%	83.0%	.146 ^{***}	67.6%	87.4%	.129 ^{***}	48.0%	73.6%	.153 ^{**}
Yes	40.7%	17.0%		32.4%	12.6%		52.0%	26.4%	
Revocation with an offence									
No	91.5%	96.7%	.066 ^{ns}	---	98.5%	.076 ^{ns}	---	92.8%	.049 ^{ns}
Yes	8.5%	3.3%		---	1.5%		---	7.2%	

†Information suppressed due to frequency of 5 or fewer in one category

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Note. Cramer's V values of .1 are negligible and under .2 represent weak effect; values of .2 and under .4 represent a moderate effect; and values of .4 or greater represent a strong effect

Table C48

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on Discretionary Release among Federal Offenders

Predictor	Total Sample		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	1.438**	---	1.359**
High	2.649***	---	2.070***
Initial Motivation Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	3.849***	---	3.454***
High	14.503***	---	12.196***
Initial Engagement Rating	3.957***	---	4.035***
DFIA-R Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	.460***	.565***
High	---	.223***	.330***
SFA Overall Rating			
Low (Ref)	---	---	---
Medium	---	.501***	.618***
High	---	.243***	.318***

ns not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C49

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on Discretionary Release among Men Offenders

Predictor	All Men			Non-Indigenous Men			Indigenous Men		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Predictor	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.432**	---	1.360*	1.44**	---	1.410**	1.625 ^{ns}	---	1.501 ^{ns}
High	2.726***	---	2.130***	2.798***	---	2.217***	3.11**	---	2.540**
Initial Motivation Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	3.868***	---	3.493***	3.881***	---	3.523***	6.104**	---	5.603**
High	14.454***	---	12.411***	14.408***	---	12.477***	23.596***	---	20.736***
Initial Engagement Rating									
Low (Ref)	3.833***	---	3.870***	3.649***	---	3.587***	5.947***	---	6.212***
DFIA-R Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.458***	.577***	---	.486***	.628***	---	.403***	.446*
High	---	.214***	.325***	---	.224***	.345***	---	.228***	.334**
SFA Overall Rating									
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.534***	.639***	---	.565***	.683***	---	.486***	.619*
High	---	.260***	.326***	---	.274***	.351***	---	.239***	.316***

^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C50

Logistic Regression of Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Last AME Ratings on Discretionary Release among Women Offenders

Predictor	All Women			Non-Indigenous Women		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Predictor	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)	Exp (β)
Initial Accountability Rating						
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	3.554 ^{ns}	---	2.881 ^{ns}	2.733 ^{ns}	---	2.465 ^{ns}
High	4.801 ^{ns}	---	3.707 ^{ns}	3.463 ^{ns}	---	3.065 ^{ns}
Initial Motivation Rating						
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	---	---	---	---	---
High	---	---	---	---	---	---
Initial Engagement Rating	10.024 ^{**}	---	14.265 ^{***}	15.419 ^{**}	---	18.377 ^{**}
DFIA-R Overall Rating						
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.372 ^{**}	.417 [*]	---	.443 [*]	.539 ^{ns}
High	---	.245 ^{***}	.404 [*]	---	.320 ^{**}	.552 ^{ns}
SFA Overall Rating						
Low (Ref)	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	---	.398 ^{***}	.404 ^{***}	---	.367 ^{***}	.389 ^{***}
High	---	.278 ^{***}	.262 ^{***}	---	.285 ^{***}	.296 ^{***}

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001

Table C51

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Suspensions: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women	Non-Indigenous Women	Indigenous Women
Any Suspension							
Last Accountability Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.225***	1.220***	1.215**	1.146 ^{ns}	1.377 ^{ns}	1.390 ^{ns}	1.158 ^{ns}
High	.945 ^{ns}	.933 ^{ns}	.879 ^{ns}	.990 ^{ns}	1.094 ^{ns}	1.427 ^{ns}	.715 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.823***	.823***	.786***	.873 ^{ns}	.651 ^{ns}	.636 ^{ns}	.838 ^{ns}
High	.511***	.508***	.514***	.494***	.419**	.361*	.615 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating	.667***	.669***	.667***	.708***	.598*	.622 ^{ns}	.586 ^{ns}
Model Fit^a							
n	17,654	16,602	12,694	3,864	1,039	685	348
$\chi^2(df)$	868.806(5)***	809.491(5)***	579.119(5)***	224.255(5)***	53.992(5)***	21.522(4)**	30.429(5)***
-2LL	115189.788	107941.851	70758.751	28955.840	4528.002	2132.749	1837.103

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not violated in any of the models presented.

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Table C52

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Suspensions: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women	Non-Indigenous Women	Indigenous Women
Any Suspension							
Last Accountability Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.260 ^{***}	1.253 ^{***}	1.240 ^{***}	1.182 [*]	1.598 ^{ns}	1.602 ^{ns}	1.299 ^{ns}
High	1.124 ^{ns}	1.111 ^{ns}	1.056 ^{ns}	1.078 ^{ns}	1.344 ^{ns}	1.714 ^{ns}	.842 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.879 ^{***}	.877 ^{**}	.842 ^{**}	.898 ^{ns}	.689 ^{ns}	.653 ^{ns}	.939 ^{ns}
High	.603 ^{***}	.589 ^{***}	.599 ^{***}	.535 ^{***}	.597 ^{ns}	.511 ^{ns}	.846 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating							
Low	.684 ^{***}	.688 ^{***}	.690 ^{***}	.711 ^{***}	.536 [*]	.522 ^{ns}	.518 [*]
DFIA-R Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	2.369 ^{***}	2.358 ^{***}	2.168 ^{***}	2.433 ^{**}	2.473 [*]	1.878 ^{ns}	---
High	3.851 ^{***}	3.750 ^{***}	3.536 ^{**}	3.108 ^{***}	5.466 ^{***}	3.607 ^{**}	---
SFA Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.350 ^{***}	1.320 ^{***}	1.224 ^{**}	1.311 [*]	1.651 ^{**}	1.842 ^{**}	1.381 ^{ns}
High	1.602 ^{***}	1.582 ^{***}	1.500 ^{***}	1.415 ^{**}	1.895 ^{**}	1.935 ^{**}	1.487 ^{ns}
Model Fit ^a							
n	17,654	16,602	12,694	3,864	1,039	685	348
χ^2 (df)	1592.430(9) ^{***}	1453.963(9) ^{***}	1064.554(9) ^{***}	274.914(9) ^{***}	152.183(9) ^{***}	67.567(9) ^{***}	57.907(9) ^{***}
-2LL	114339.915	197184.958	70210.130	28890.712	4418.422	2082.893	1802.606
	1.260 ^{***}	1.253 ^{***}	1.240 ^{***}	1.182 [*]	1.598 ^{ns}	1.602 ^{ns}	1.294 ^{ns}

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not violated in any of the models presented.

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Table C53

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Any Revocation: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women	Non-Indigenous Women	Indigenous Women
Any Revocation							
Last Accountability Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.220***	1.215***	1.201**	1.161 ^{ns}	1.373 ^{ns}	1.368 ^{ns}	1.156 ^{ns}
High	.940 ^{ns}	.928 ^{ns}	.871 ^{ns}	.991 ^{ns}	1.088 ^{ns}	1.413 ^{ns}	.714 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.808***	.808***	.772***	.857 ^{ns}	.644 ^{ns}	.607 ^{ns}	.845 ^{ns}
High	.498***	.494***	.499***	.484***	.414**	.343*	.617 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating	.646***	.648***	.643***	.690***	.582*	.562 ^{ns}	.607 ^{ns}
Model Fit^a							
n	17,684	16,602	12,694	3,864	1,049	685	355
χ^2 (df)	999.210(5)***	933.903(5)***	680.424(5)***	249.808(5)***	58.918(5)***	26.711(5)**	30.353(5)***
-2LL	119100.782	111645.249	73290.552	29875.495	4655.474	2180.809	1898.531

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not violated.

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size

^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Table C54

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Any Revocation: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women	Non-Indigenous Women	Indigenous Women
Any Revocation							
Last Accountability Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.257 ^{***}	1.249 ^{***}	1.228 ^{***}	1.197 [*]	1.591 ^{ns}	1.585 ^{ns}	1.293 ^{ns}
High	1.119 ^{ns}	1.107 ^{ns}	.049 ^{ns}	1.080 ^{ns}	1.332 ^{ns}	1.709 ^{ns}	.835 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.862 ^{**}	.860 ^{**}	.826 ^{**}	.881 ^{ns}	.682 ^{ns}	.621 ^{ns}	.944 ^{ns}
High	.587 ^{***}	.573 ^{***}	.582 ^{***}	.524 ^{***}	.589 ^{ns}	.486 ^{ns}	.835 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating							
Low	.662 ^{**}	.666 ^{**}	.665 ^{**}	.693 ^{**}	.522 ^{**}	.497 ^{ns}	.540 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	2.360 ^{***}	2.344 ^{***}	2.152 ^{***}	2.459 ^{**}	2.359 [*]	1.853 ^{ns}	---
High	3.826 ^{***}	3.718 ^{***}	3.507 ^{***}	3.128 ^{***}	5.593 ^{***}	3.672 ^{**}	---
SFA Rating							
Low	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.350 ^{***}	1.320 ^{***}	1.219 ^{**}	1.333 [*]	1.676 ^{**}	1.870 ^{**}	1.401 ^{ns}
High	1.609 ^{***}	1.590 ^{***}	1.502 ^{***}	1.445 ^{**}	1.906 ^{***}	1.930 ^{**}	1.519 ^{ns}
Model Fit ^a							
n	17,684	16,602	12,694	3,864	1,049	685	355
χ^2 (df)	1738.678(9) ^{***}	1593.397(9) ^{***}	1178.939(9) ^{***}	301.976(9) ^{***}	158.629(9) ^{***}	75.639(9) ^{***}	56.378(9) ^{***}
-2LL	118230.273	110869.318	72726.696	29807.940	4543.484	2127.811	1865.740

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not satisfied/violated (χ^2 =, p<.)

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p < .05 ** p < .01 *** p < .001

Table C55

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings with Revocations Resulting in a New Offence: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women
Revocation with an offence					
Last Accountability Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.680 ^{***}	1.662 ^{***}	1.523 ^{**}	1.805 ^{**}	1.747 ^{ns}
High	1.331 ^{ns}	1.205 ^{ns}	1.188 ^{ns}	1.130 ^{ns}	1.851 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.727 [*]	.713 [*]	.710 [*]	.668 ^{ns}	.730 ^{ns}
High	.453 ^{***}	.435 ^{***}	.452 ^{***}	.406 ^{**}	.389 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating					
	.537 ^{***}	.540 ^{***}	.503 ^{***}	.664 ^{ns}	.496 ^{ns}
Model Fit ^a					
n	16,889	15,026	12,169	3,616	1,028
χ^2 (df)	175.702(5) ^{***}	179.436(5) ^{***}	123.038(5) ^{***}	58.453(5) ^{***}	12.458(5) [*]
-2LL	16253.884	14691.914	9071.592	4390.630	1005.720

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not violated.

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size

^{ns} not significant ^{*} p < .05 ^{**} p < .01 ^{***} p < .001

Table C56

Multivariate Association of AME Ratings and Offender Intake Assessment Ratings with Revocations Resulting in a New Offence: Cox Regression Hazard Ratios

	Total Sample	All Men	Non-Indigenous Men	Indigenous Men	All Women
Revocation with an offence					
Last Accountability Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.734 ^{***}	1.715 ^{***}	1.564 ^{**}	1.893 ^{**}	1.978 ^{ns}
High	1.641 ^{**}	1.519 [*]	1.513 ^{ns}	1.259 ^{ns}	2.208 ^{ns}
Last Motivation Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	.788 ^{ns}	.771 ^{ns}	.775 ^{ns}	.699 ^{ns}	.774 ^{ns}
High	.553 ^{**}	.523 ^{***}	.549 ^{**}	.460 ^{**}	.558 ^{ns}
Last Engagement Rating	.553 ^{***}	.558 ^{***}	.521 ^{***}	.667 ^{ns}	.434 ^{ns}
DFIA-R Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	7.231 ^{***}	7.549 ^{***}	5.588 ^{**}	---	4.613 ^{ns}
High	13.662 ^{***}	13.614 ^{***}	10.120 ^{***}	---	9.888 [*]
SFA Rating					
Low	---	---	---	---	---
Medium	1.419 [*]	1.541 [*]	1.737 ^{**}	.937 ^{ns}	1.555 ^{ns}
High	1.647 ^{**}	1.878 ^{**}	2.048 ^{**}	1.122 ^{ns}	1.488 ^{ns}
Model Fit ^a					
n	16,889	15,026	12,169	3,616	1,028
χ^2 (df)	330.358(9) ^{***}	317.574(9) ^{***}	218.420(9) ^{***}	75.935(9) ^{***}	32.359(9) ^{***}
-2LL	16054.847	14512.316	8948.667	4365.284	981.961

Note. Low ratings were used as the reference group. Entry criterion = 0.05, out criterion = 0.10.

^a The assumption of proportional hazards was not violated.

--- Excluded due to insufficient sample size. ^{ns} not significant * p <.05 ** p <.01 *** p <.001