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RESEARCH REPORT

Assessment of Aboriginal Women Offender Correctional Program (AWOCP) Outcomes

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**Assessment of Aboriginal Women Offender
Correctional Program (AWOCP) Outcomes**

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Executive Summary

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

In 2010 the Correctional Service of Canada (CSC) initiated implementation of the Women Offender Correctional Program (WOCP) and Aboriginal Women Offender Correctional Programs (AWOCP), both founded on the principles promoted in the Creating Choices report. The overall goal of both programs was to implement a holistic, women-centred model of programming that enhanced accessibility and participation, and facilitated treatment gains and offender reintegration. The model is rooted in gender-responsive approaches. AWOCP integrates Indigenous culture and a holistic treatment within a cognitive-behavioural correctional program. It was designed to strike a balance between a healing and a skills-based approach. All program components are Elder-assisted. Skills such as problem solving, emotional regulation, and consequential thinking are key elements. The current study examined the extent to which the objectives of AWOCP were met, focussing on program participation and attrition rates, participant treatment gains, and release outcomes. The overall sample consisted of 889 federally sentenced women offenders, including all women enrolled in one or more of the AWOCP components between fall of 2010 and March 2015 ($n = 549$) and all women in CSC custody during the same time frame who did not participate in any component of the program ($n = 340$).

Results examining treatment change based on self-report measures and facilitators' ratings indicated that AWOCP was successful in improving offenders' skills and attitude as well as developing knowledge of the program content. Comparisons were conducted among participants based on their level of participation (full program completers, partial program completers, non-completers, and non-participants). With respect to their success in obtaining discretionary release, participants who completed all of their program enrollments were more likely to receive discretionary release. The majority of non-completers received statutory release.

Full program participants had significantly better release outcomes than non-completers. Although outcomes involving other group comparisons were not significant, the direction and pattern of the results suggest that partial program completers had rates of return in-between those of non-completers and full program completers. Feedback from program participants reported that the Elder participation and the Elders' teachings were highly valued. In addition, the caring nature of the facilitators who motivated participants and encouraged change, was also noted. In terms of areas for program improvement, ensuring that Elders are consistently involved in the AWOCP sessions is one consideration. The pattern of outcomes suggests that engaging partial program completers in their correctional plan early on in the continuum by employing techniques such as motivational interviewing may promote their program completion rates and their outcomes. This non-completers subgroup requires monitoring and focussed attention.

Overall, results demonstrate that participants in AWOCP have been receiving programming on a timely basis and that they made important and significant gains. The study provides evidence supporting correctional programs that are responsive to both culture and gender.

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Introduction

At present, there is agreement in the research community that correctional treatment programs, in particular those which incorporate the principles of risk, need, and responsivity (RNR), are effective in reducing recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Andrews, Bonta, & Hoge, 1990; Dowden & Andrews, 1999) and yield positive cost-benefit outcomes (Aos, Miller, & Drake, 2006).

Correctional treatment programs that integrate the RNR principles generally achieve superior outcomes and treatment effects than programs that do not utilize these principles (Andrews & Bonta, 2006; Gendreau, Goggin, French, & Smith, 2006; Smith, Gendreau, & Swartz, 2009). Correctional treatment programs adhere to the RNR principles by: (1) providing more intensive services to offenders who are at higher risk to reoffend (Risk principle); (2) targeting criminogenic treatment needs that have been empirically related with criminal behaviour (Need principle); and (3) employing a cognitive behavioural treatment approach that is adaptable to an offender's learning style (Responsivity principle; Andrews et al., 1990; Andrews & Bonta, 2006).

The majority of research examining the efficacy of correctional programming and the RNR principles has been based on research which involves men; however, a small, yet emerging, body of literature has examined what works in correctional programming for women offenders.

A leading early meta-analytic review by Dowden and Andrews (1999) established the applicability of the RNR principles for women offenders. Results showed that stronger treatment effect sizes were associated with treatment programs that targeted higher risk offenders versus lower risk offenders, targeted criminogenic versus non-criminogenic needs, and employed a cognitive-behavioural approach to treatment. Of particular interest, was the finding that family-related criminogenic needs (e.g., family process, family and peers) were the strongest predictors of treatment success for women.

More recent meta-analytic research has found that correctional programming is generally effective for women offenders (Gobeil, Blanchette, & Stewart, 2016; Stewart & Gobeil, 2015; Tripodi, Bledsoe, Kim, & Bender, 2011). Of note, among the higher quality studies, gender-informed or gender-responsive treatment approaches were found to be more successful than gender-neutral treatment programs (Gobeil et al., 2016).

There is continued debate regarding the appropriateness of the RNR principles for the women offender population from feminist scholars (for a review see Blanchette & Brown, 2006). Proponents of the gender-neutral perspective cite research that shows that men and women share many of the same risk factors (i.e., Central Eight factors; Andrew & Bonta, 2010); while the gender-responsive perspective maintains that there are distinct gender differences in the predictors and patterns of criminal behaviour (Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2006). Advocates of Relational Cultural Theory (Miller, 1986) and Feminist Pathways Theory (Daly, 1992; Reisig, Holtfreter, & Morash, 2006) assert that there are significant gender differences in regards to the onset of criminal behaviour, the nature and frequency of criminal behaviour, and the criminogenic needs necessary to target through correctional interventions. For instance, Daly (1992, 1994) based on a small study, developed a conceptual framework as to five pathways to crime for women. These pathways account for empirically-relevant gender differences and represent differing levels of risk and need factors. The proposed five pathways to crime are as follows: (1) street women; (2) drug-connected women; (3) harmed and harming women; (4) battered women; and (5) economically motivated women. In sum, it appears as though women acquire criminal lifestyles differently, and consequently may have distinct treatment needs relative to their male counterparts.

Women offenders' criminogenic needs tend to relate to factors within the personal/emotional (e.g., self-regulation, impulsivity, assertiveness), education and employment, and substance abuse domains as well as specific needs with respect to self-efficacy and previous victimization (Blanchette & Brown, 2006; Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003; Greiner, Law, & Brown, 2015). Research by Greiner and associates (2015) found that many of these dynamic factors change over time and predict offender outcomes upon release. Taken together, these findings suggest that while the principles of RNR and the central eight risk factors are relevant for the successful treatment of women offenders, gender-informed assessment and services should also consider circumstances more frequently found among women, such as the higher rates of physical and sexual abuse, mental health problems, and the stress and challenges of parenting (Van Voorhis, Wright, Salisbury, & Bauman, 2010).

Gender Informed Correctional Interventions within CSC

Women offender correctional programming in Canada applies the principles of risk,

need, and responsivity within a gender-responsive framework. According to the pioneering report prepared by the Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women (1990), correctional interventions for women should be governed by five core principles: empowerment, meaningful and responsible choices, respect and dignity, supportive environment, and shared responsibility. These principles, within the RNR model, comprise the underlying framework of CSC's correctional programs for women offenders.

Indigenous -Specific Correctional Interventions for Women Offenders

An area of emerging interest is the unique treatment needs of Indigenous women offenders and how to effectively address them through interventions (Beaudette, Cheverie, & Gobeil, 2014; Clarke, 2014; Derkzen & Allenby, 2012). Beaudette and colleagues (2014) found that Indigenous women offenders' had higher criminogenic needs in the associates, attitudes, community functioning, employment/education, substance abuse, and personal/emotional domains (as per domains listed in CSC, 2015a), compared to their non-Indigenous counterparts. Additionally, they found that the majority of Indigenous women offenders had limited education and more serious histories of abuse and victimization compared to non-Indigenous women offenders. Additionally, issues common to women offenders, (e.g., victimization and abuse, substance abuse, and gender discrimination and oppression), are even more marked among Indigenous women offenders. In addition, women Indigenous offenders face racism, economic oppression, and a history of forced assimilation, experiences which sharply define their reality. As well, important cultural differences with respect to family, spirituality, and traditional practices have frequently been ignored in working with Indigenous offenders (Beaudette, Cheverie, & Gobeil, 2014; Statistics Canada, 2006)

Indigenous women offenders are overrepresented in the Canadian federal correctional system compared to their number in the general Canadian population. While about 4% of Canadians in the latest census self-identified as Indigenous (Statistics Canada, 2015), over one-third of federally-sentenced women describe themselves as Indigenous (Public Safety, 2014), an 89.6% increase over the last 10 years (Public Safety, 2014). This points to the need to implement effective correctional programs as a component of a strategy to reduce the number of Indigenous women in Canada's prisons.

During consultations, Indigenous offenders themselves have expressed their desire for

more Indigenous-specific correctional programs and cultural training for staff members so that they can better engage in their culture and staff can gain a deeper understanding of Indigenous issues (Moore, Low, & Berland, 2002; Robeson Barrett, Allenby, & Taylor, 2010). Reflecting the importance of this issue for CSC, the CSC's strategic plan (CSC, 2016) committed to further develop and implement the continuum of care and services for Indigenous women offenders.

CSC is mandated by the Corrections and Conditional Release Act (CCRA), to address offenders' needs and assist in their successful reintegration through the administration of effective correctional programming. The CCRA requires correctional programs to respect gender, ethnicity, cultural and linguistic differences and it specifically outlines that CSC is to provide programs to meet the needs of women and Indigenous peoples.

Research examining the effectiveness of Indigenous-specific correctional interventions for women offenders is sparse; however, the research that has been completed is largely positive. Emerging findings suggest that Indigenous-specific correctional interventions can influence post-completion targets in women (e.g., increases in self-esteem, personal efficacy, and decreases in anger; Bell & Flight, 2006; Derkzen & Allenby, 2012; Thompson, 2010) and that offenders and staff perceive these culturally-sensitive programs as being largely beneficial (Bell & Flight, 2006; Derkzen & Allenby, 2012; Robeson Barrett, Allenby, & Taylor, 2010; Thompson, 2010). The field, however, is lacking research examining the post-release impact of these Indigenous-specific correctional programs.

Aboriginal Women Offender Correctional Programs (AWOCP)

AWOCP - The Continuum

Prior to program participation, women participate in an interview with a program facilitator to examine motivation for change, and review with them the correctional programming continuum or Circle of Care for Indigenous women. A programming path is identified, based on the women's level of static risk and dynamic need, and they are assigned to one or more of the programs described below (CSC, 2015b) (see Appendix A for a flowchart of the AWOCP Circle of Care) The AWOCP continuum of programming was developed by CSC based on recommendations provided by the National Committee on Programs for Aboriginal Women (NCPAW), in consultation with the Women Offender Sector Development Team, Aboriginal Correctional Program Officers, Program Elders, and Indigenous women offenders.

The overall goal of the correctional programs included in the Circle of Care for Indigenous women offenders is to assist participants to prepare for, build, and enhance their ability to live a balanced and crime-free lifestyle after their release from a correctional facility. All programs included in the Circle of Care, which are Elder assisted, are focused on helping participants understand the impact of problematic behaviour across a broad array of situations and relationships. A key component which differentiates AWOCP from WOCP is the involvement of the Elder in the program. The main theme is that of healing through cultural identity. Program participants have the opportunity to develop Healing Plans that include strategies to cope with everyday life.

The phased implementation of AWOCP beginning in 2010 with the Aboriginal Engagement Program (AWEP) with a full national implementation of all components in 2012-13¹. In 2012, both the WOCP and AWOCP engagement, moderate intensity and self-management programs underwent a comprehensive revision to address challenges related to program completion prior to Day Parole Eligibility Dates (DPED). This revision resulted in the reduction of sessions for the Engagement and Moderate intensity programs to allow women to complete these programs prior to DPED eligibility.

Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program (AWEP). AWEP is a low intensity, 12-session introductory program that is delivered as a primer for women admitted into a federal institution. The goal of the program is to enhance participant motivation for change, introduce social skills in a group setting, begin to identify problematic behaviours, and introduce the concept of the healing plan. Indigenous culture and a holistic approach are integrated into the settings. This is a pre-requisite for all other correctional programming.

Aboriginal Women Offender - Moderate Intensity Program (AWOMIP). AWOMIP is a 44-session² program that is delivered to women who are assessed as low to high dynamic risk and moderate to high static risk³. Building on the knowledge gained in AWEP, the focus of

¹ Aboriginal Women's Engagement Program (AWEP) was implemented nationally in early 2010, this was followed by the Aboriginal Women Offender - Moderate Intensity Program (AWOMIP) which was piloted at two institutions in the summer of 2010 and was implemented nationally later in FY2010-11 Aboriginal Women Offender - Self Management Program (AWOSMP) was also implemented in FY2010-11. Aboriginal Women Offender - High Intensity Program (AWOHIP) was fully implemented in FY 2012-13.

² Depending on the type of entry (closed or "continuous") the program length is different. If the program is delivered in a closed format, it has 44 sessions, but if it is delivered in a "continuous" format with two entry points, 2 additional entry sessions are then delivered (one per entry point) which brings the total number of sessions to 46.

³ The selection criteria in the program materials is as follows: Women who were assessed as low risk on the Custody

AWOMIP is to enhance participants' abilities to use skills and coping strategies when addressing problematic behaviours linked to crime and to promote a crime-free lifestyle. Program targets include procriminal attitudes and associates, relationships, self-awareness, historical trauma, and Indigenous identity.

Aboriginal Women Offender - High Intensity Program (AWOHIP). AWOHIP is the third program in the AWOCIP continuum and it is designed for women assessed as high risk and high needs at intake. Completion of both an engagement and a moderate intensity program AWEP and AWOMIP is required before participating in AWOHIP⁴. It is a 58-session program with an overall objective of assisting participants to build and enhance their ability to lead a crime-free lifestyle. Program targets include consequential thinking, problem-solving, decision making, self-management and emotional regulation, healthy relationships, conflict resolution, and spiritual wellness.

Aboriginal Women Offender - Self Management Program (AWOSMP). AWOSMP is the final program in the continuum delivered over 12 sessions. It is offered both in the institution (AWOSMP-I) and in the community (AWOSMP-C)⁵. The institutional program is open to all women who have completed pre-requisite programming (i.e., AWEP and other programs they are referred to) and who are making an effort to maintain positive changes in their lives, whereas the community maintenance program is offered to all women offenders who require support and assistance on release in the community (i.e., AWEP is not a pre-requisite). Program targets include effective communication skills, processing change, and effective goal-setting. Indigenous culture and a holistic approach are integrated into the settings. AWOSMP is delivered at a rate of one session per week.

Rating Scale (CRS) and moderate to high needs; or Women who were assessed as moderate to high risk on the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) at Intake; and women who have completed an engagement program.

⁴Note that completion of both an engagement and moderate program is required; however this may include variations of either the Aboriginal (AWEP) or mainstream engagement (WEP) and/or mainstream (WOMIP) or Aboriginal (AWOMIP) moderate intensity, depending on availability at the site.

⁵ A minimum of four completed sessions and a valid reason to leave the program (e.g., day parole) is needed in order for the program to be considered 'completed' by a participant.

Current Study

The aim of the current study was to comprehensively assess the AWOCPP to determine if the program objectives are being achieved. The following questions were examined:

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

Method⁶

Sample

The overall sample consisted of 549 federally sentenced women, primarily Indigenous women, who had provided written consent to complete the assessment battery and to participate in the program. The sample included women who were enrolled in one or more of the AWOCP components between its implementation in 2010 and March 2015, and all women in CSC custody during the same time period who were not enrolled in any component and did not participate in AWOCP ($n = 340$). As described below, the sample was classified into different groups for specific analyses based on whether they participated and completed components.

1) Categories for analysis of offender profiles and program participation for each individual program:⁷

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

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

Non-participants. Participants who were incarcerated during the programming time period who were not enrolled in any component of AWOCP.

2) Categories for analyses of release types and outcomes for all program components:⁸

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

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

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

Non-participants. Participants who were incarcerated during the programming time

⁶ Given the similarities of the current report to the Assessment of Women Offender Correctional Programming (WOCP) Outcomes report, large sections of the methods was derived from this report.

⁷ These analyses are specific to each individual program separately. The classification of a participant as a ‘completer’ is specific only to the program being studied, regardless of what other AWOCP components a participant is enrolled in.

⁸ Additional grouping methods were also explored (e.g., collapsing all those who completed at least one program, removing participants who only completed AWEP, grouping participants based on degree of participation in AWOCP as an actual continuum). Analysis results were consistent regardless of grouping. Accordingly, the above participation breakdown was used for ease of reporting and interpretation.

period who were not enrolled in any component of AWOCP. While these individuals may have completed other programs, their role in the current analysis was to be the non-AWOCP participant group for comparison purposes. This is not to indicate that they were a “non-treatment” group, but simply the “non-AWOCP” group as they may have participated in other correctional programming including components of WOCP. Individuals who only complete WOCP were excluded from the analyses as their outcomes were examined in the outcomes previous report. (Harris, Thompson, Derkzen, under review)

Unless otherwise indicated, each measure listed was used for all program components (AWEP, AWOMIP, AWOHIP⁹, and AWOSMP).

Measures/Materials

Contextual information on the participants, along with criminogenic needs ratings and releases from custody were obtained from the Offender Management System (OMS), a thorough electronic record on all federal offenders. Key measures included in the profiling information or in the analyses are as follows.

Dynamic Factors Identification and Analysis (DFIA; Brown & Motiuk, 2005). The DFIA component of the Offender Intake Assessment (OIA), conducted upon admission to CSC for all offenders, assesses various dynamic criminogenic needs grouped into seven domains: substance abuse, associates, attitudes, employment/education, marital/family, community functioning, and personal/emotional. Multiple indicators are assessed for each domain. The DFIA generates need ratings of low, moderate or high for each domain, in conjunction with an overall level of criminogenic need of low, moderate or high.

Responsivity flag. The responsivity flag distinguishes whether factors (e.g., learning disabilities, mental health and attention problems, language barriers) are present that could impede the completion of their correctional programming.

Risk assessment. The primary tool for assessing criminal risk levels in women is the Static Factors Assessment (SFA) which examines criminal history and static risk factors. This

⁹ The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ; Buss & Perry, 1992) and modified Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS-M; Simourd, 1997) was used only for participants in the high intensity program (AWOHIP).

measure yields an overall level of risk of low, medium or high static risk. While the Custody Rating Scale (CRS) in addition to other information is used for referrals to correctional programs, the use of SFA for offender profile information is standard practice in research conducted within CSC that include non-Indigenous men, women, and Indigenous offenders. It additionally allows for the control of static risk factors in place of the Statistical Information on Recidivism (SIR) scale which is only used for non-Indigenous men.

Intermediate outcome measures – Assessment battery

A battery of self-report assessments was completed by all participants prior to starting a program and again upon completion. The battery included standardized measures, as well as CSC questionnaires specifically developed for each program. Unless indicated otherwise, each measure listed was used for all program components.

Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR). The Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR; Paulhus, 1998) is used to gauge possible response bias on self-report measures. Two subscales comprise the measure, examining an individual's self-deception (SD) and impression management (IM). Both subscales contain 20 items and these are rated on a seven-point Likert scale ranging from "not true" to "very true". For the purposes of the current project, focus was placed on the IM subscale, which assesses the degree to which a respondent may modify responses to make a good impression on the reader (Paulhus, 1998). Previous research has used the IM subscale to determine whether responses fell within an acceptable range and this research provide normative data for federal women offenders (Rubinfeld, Trinneer, Derkzen, & Allenby, 2014).

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

University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA). The University of Rhode Island Change Assessment (URICA; McConaughy, Prochaska, & Velicer, 1983) measures an individual's motivation for change. The scale consists of 32 items and responses are rated on a five-point Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree." Motivation for

change is categorized into four stages: 1) Precontemplation, when an individual is not intending to make any changes (e.g., “As far as I’m concerned, I don’t have any problems that need changing”); 2) Contemplation, when an individual is thinking about change (e.g., “I’ve been thinking that I might want to change something about myself.”); 3) Action, when an individual has actively made changes (e.g., “Anyone can talk about changing; I’m actually doing something about it.”); and 4) Maintenance, when changes have been made and the focus is on maintaining these changes (e.g., “I’m here to prevent myself from having a relapse of my problem”).

The measure has demonstrated good reliability, with Cronbach’s alphas ranging from .67 to .86 for the subscales. For the current study, the URICA was scored by summing each subscale and identifying the highest subscale score as the individual’s current stage of change. This scale has been used previously with incarcerated women (El-Basel, Schilling, Ivanoff, Hanson, & Bidassie, 1998; Rubenfeld et al., 2014).

Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised-Short Form (SPSI-R:S). The Social Problem-Solving Inventory-Revised-Short Form (SPSI-R: S; D’Zurilla, Nezu, & Maydeu-Olivares, 2002) measures an individual’s ability to effectively resolve problems on a daily basis. The scale consists of 25 items and responses are rated on a five-point Likert scale ranging from “Not at all true of me” to “Extremely true of me”. The measure is comprised of five subscales including positive problem orientation (PPO; e.g., “whenever I have a problem, I believe it can be solved”), negative problem orientation (NPO; e.g., “difficult problems make me very upset”), rational problem solving (RPS; e.g., “when I have a decision to make, I try to predict the positive and negative consequences of each option”), impulsivity/carelessness style (ICS; e.g., “I am too impulsive when it comes to making decisions”), and avoidance style (AS; e.g., “I go out of my way to avoid having to deal with problems in my life”). The scales show test-retest reliabilities between 0.68 and 0.91, and alpha coefficients between 0.69 and 0.95 (D’Zurilla et al., 2002). The measure has also been used with men and women offenders (e.g., Jotaniga, Rees-Jones, Gudjonsson, & Young, 2015; Lindsay et al., 2011; McMurrin, Egan, Blari, & Richardson, 2001; McMurrin, Richardson, & Ahmadi, 1999).

General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE). The General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE; Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995) is used to assess an individual’s sense of perceived self-efficacy. This relates to perceived ability to manage daily obstacles and to adapt and cope with stressful life events. Self-efficacy is an operative construct that assists in goal-setting, perseverance, and the ability to

recover from significant setbacks. The scale consists of ten items related to self-efficacy (e.g., I am confident that I could deal efficiently with unexpected events”) rated on a four-point Likert scale ranging from “Not at all true” to “Exactly true”. Scores range from 10 to 40, with higher scores implying higher perceived self-efficacy. The measure has demonstrated good reliability with Cronbach’s alphas ranging from .76 to .90. It has been used with offender samples, including women offenders (e.g., Allred, Harrison, & O’Connell, 2013; Friestad, & Hansen, 2005).

Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ). The Buss-Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ; Buss & Perry, 1992) is a 29-item scale that measures individual levels of anger and hostility on four subscales: *physical aggression* (e.g., “Given enough provocation, I may hit another person”), *verbal aggression* (e.g., “I tell my friends openly when I disagree with them”), *anger* (e.g., “Sometimes I fly off the handle for no good reason”), and *hostility* (e.g., “I am sometimes eaten up with jealousy”). Responses are given on a five-point scale ranging from “very unlike me” to “very like me” and scored to indicate an overall level of aggression, as well as aggression levels on each of the subscales. The measure has previously been used with offender populations, including women (e.g., Williams, Boyd, Cascardi, & Poythress, 1996).

Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS). The modified Criminal Sentiments Scale (CSS; Simourd, 1997; Wormith & Andrews, 1984) is a 41-item scale measuring an individual’s attitudes, values, and beliefs relating to criminal behaviour. The response format is a five-point Likert scale ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree.” The CSS yields an overall criminal sentiments score, as well as scores on three subscales: *law, courts, and police* (LCP; e.g., “Life would be better with fewer policemen”); *tolerance for law violation* (TLV; e.g., “A person should always obey the law no matter how much it interferes with his personal ambitions”); and, *identification with criminal others* (ICO; e.g., “I would rather associate with people that obey the law than those that don’t”). Items were recoded so that higher scores on the TLV and the ICO subscales reflected more pro-criminal attitudes while higher scores on the LCP subscale and the entire CSS represented pro-social attitudes. In order to compute an overall scale score, the sum of the TLV and ICO subscales was subtracted from the sum of the LCP subscale.

In past research, variations of the CSS has been used with violent men offenders (Mills & Kroner, 1997) and with women offenders (Morgan, Fisher, Dian, Mandracchia, & Murray, 2010; Rubenfeld, Trinneer, Derkzen & Allenby, 2014; Simourd, 2006) thereby providing evidence of

the utility of the CSS in assessing changes in criminal attitudes, from pre to post-program, in women offenders.

Intermediate outcome measures – Facilitator assessments

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

Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM). The Generic Program Performance Measure (GPPM; Stewart, 2005) is a 17-item rating scale completed by program facilitators at the beginning of a program, and upon program completion to assess individual participant performance and progress. The measure consists of three scales including Performance (skills, attitude, knowledge; e.g., "Prosocial goal setting"), Effort (effort to learn through participation and completion of program assignments; e.g., "Completes required assigned work") and Responsivity (factors related to treatment progress that could impact successful completion; e.g., "Motivation to change behaviour"). Each item is rated on a 5-point scale ranging from poor (-2) to excellent (+2), with zero representing the minimal acceptable standard. A total score is calculated based on the average scores of Performance and Effort subscales, representing the extent to which the participant has successfully completed the program. The GPPM has demonstrated high levels of internal consistency with alpha levels at .93 and .96 for pre- and post-assessments (Usher & Stewart, 2011), therefore demonstrating that the measure reflects participant gains in programming. Inter-rater reliability is acceptable at $r = .74, p < .001$ (Vandermeij, 2009).

Longer-term outcome measures

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

Returns to Custody. These data were extracted from the OMS database for all offenders who returned to federal custody. Four categories of release outcomes were examined. First, all

returns to custody (revocation with, or without, a new offence) were considered. In addition, returns to custody with a new offence. Due to small numbers it was not feasible to examine returns to custody for a violent offence, or returns to custody for a sex offence.

Procedure and Analytic Approach

AWOCP was delivered at the five regional women's federal institutions: Fraser Valley Institution (FVI); Edmonton Institution for Women (EIFW) Grand Valley Institution for Women (GVI); Joliette Institution; and Nova Institution for Women as well as the Okimaw Ohci Healing Lodge and two community Parole Offices. Program assessment data were collected between program implementation in 2010 and March 31st, 2015 for all AWOCP components. Program facilitators had participants complete the program assessment battery prior to engaging in the program and again upon program completion. Facilitators entered assessment responses into an automated database (the Offender Management System-Renewal; OMSR) and hard copies were mailed to the Research Branch.

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

Program enrollments and participation profiles

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

Intermediate outcomes

For analysis of the assessment battery, only those individuals who finished a program

component and had completed the pre- and post-assessment batteries were included in the psychometric analyses. In order to identify treatment gains, repeated measures t-test analyses were conducted to compare mean scores on pre- and post-assessment measures.

Release outcomes

For comparisons of release type and returns to custody, the sample was separated into four groups across all program components: (1) full program completers; (2) partial program completers; (3) non-completers; and (4) non-participants. The impact of program participation on time to return to custody was examined using a Cox regression survival analysis (e.g., a proportional hazards model). Three separate models were used. The impact of participation group was examined alone, while the second model controlled for participation in correctional programs other than AWOCF, static and dynamic risk, as well as additional characteristics (e.g., age, motivation).

Results

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

Aboriginal Women’s Engagement Program (AWEP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 560 assignments¹⁰ to AWEP in total, resulting in 443 program enrollments. The high number of number of program assignments reflects CSC’s policy to refer most women to this component of the continuum. Over 77% of enrollments were for women of Indigenous ancestry. As illustrated in Table 1, the majority of women enrolled in AWEP completed the program (89.2%). Of those who did not complete, the most common reasons were offender-related (e.g., placement in segregation, removal from program) as opposed to administrative (e.g., transfer to another institution, program transfer, etc.).

Table 1

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

Participation Status	Non-Indigenous women		Indigenous women		All women	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	96.0	95	88.1	303	89.8	398
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	--	--	2.3	8	2.5	11
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	--	--	9.6	33	7.7	34

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

With regard to the timing of programming and the days spent in the program, half of the women started the program within 40 days of admission.¹¹ For completers, the program generally took 31 days to complete. Non-completers spent approximately 20 days in the program

¹⁰ Out of the total number of assignments, 2 were waitlisted and 115 were cancelled.

¹¹ Only those admitted during program implementation (2010-2015) were considered for this analyses in order to avoid extreme numbers from women incarcerated long before AWOCF was implemented. Results for 2010 and 2015 were excluded from the figures and analyses given that number did not represent the entire timeframe (all of 2010 or 2015) and was limited in sample size.

before dropping out. When examining the time to first program over the period from 2010 to 2015, analysis demonstrated that CSC has become more efficient in delivering AWEP from time of admission (see Figure 1)

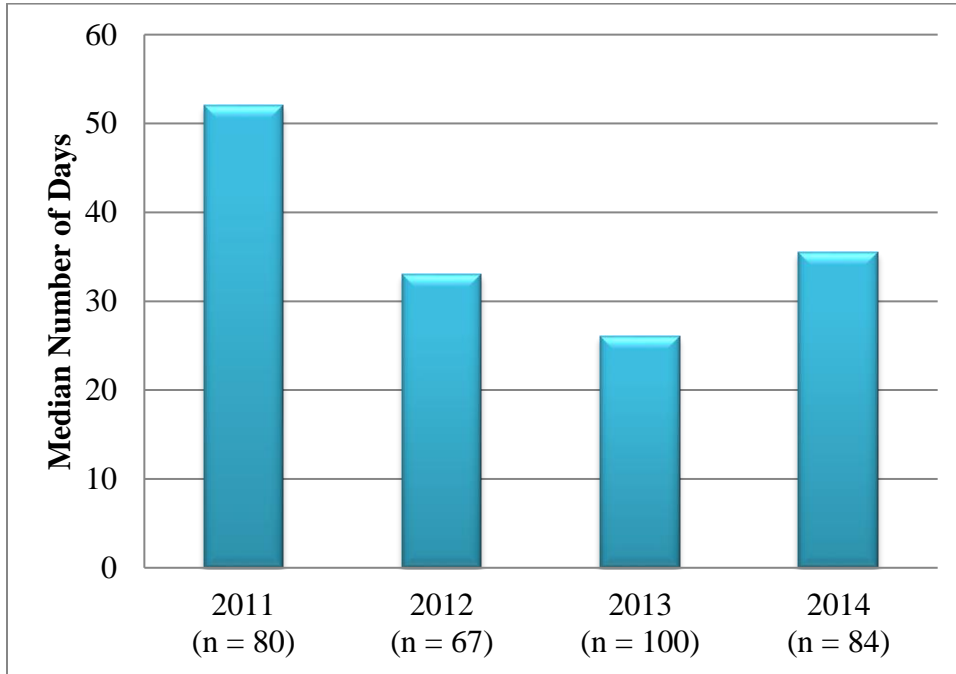


Figure 1. Median¹² number of days from admission to AWEP participation between 2011 and 2014.

As shown in Figure 2, the number of days to complete AWEP also decreased over the four years for which we had complete data to be comparable to intended timelines outlined in the program description. Again, these results suggest improvements in more efficient program delivery¹³.

¹² The median represents the number of days for 50% of the sample.

¹³ AWEP underwent a revision in 2012 where the overall number of program session was reduced from 15 to 12 which likely impacted the days to complete the program.

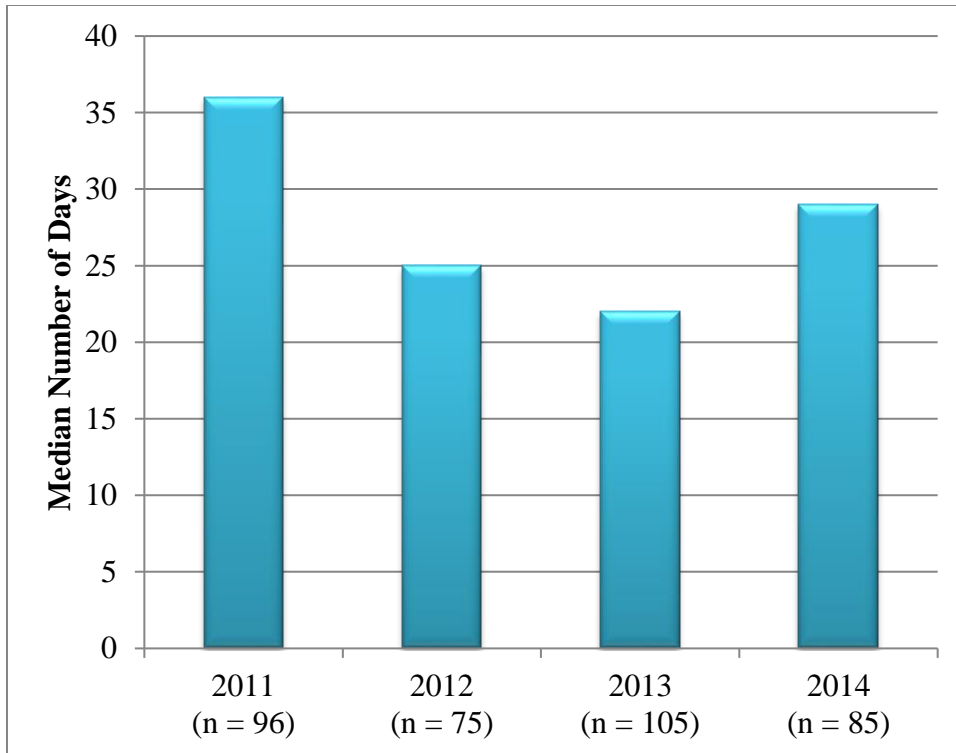


Figure 2. Median number of days participants took to complete AWEP over the years of program delivery (2011-2014).

Profile Comparisons

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

Aboriginal Women Offender - Moderate Intensity Program (AWOMIP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

In total, there were 561 assignments¹⁴ to AWOMIP, resulting in 406 program enrollments. Eighty percent of enrollments were for women of Indigenous ancestry. Although completion rates were lower in comparison to AWEP, the great majority of women (81.5%) completed AWOMIP (see Table 2). Again, the major reason for not completing this program was offender-related (e.g., removal from program for behaviour issues, or not attending).

Table 2

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

Participation Status	Non-Indigenous Women		Indigenous Women		All Women	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	89.7	70	79.5	260	81.5	330
Non-completion (released before program end)	--	--	2.5	8	2.0	8
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	5.1	4	5.2	17	5.2	21
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	5.1	4	13.1	43	11.6	47

Given that AWEP (the engagement portion of the continuum) must be completed before a woman can enroll in the moderate program (AWOMIP), time to enrollment in AWOMIP occurred later in the sentence. Half of the women started AWOMIP within the first 125 days of their admission. For completers, the program generally took 95 days. Non-completers spent approximately 50 days in the program. Although time to enrollment remained relatively consistent over the years of program delivery (2010-2014), there was a notable improvement in the length of time to complete AWOMIP (See Figure 3). Similar to AWEP, this suggests improved efficiency in program delivery.¹⁵

¹⁴ Of the total assignments, 7 were waitlisted and 148 were cancelled.

¹⁵ AOMIP underwent a revision in 2012 where the overall number of program session was reduced from 58 to 44 or 46 (depending on entry format). As such, this likely impacted the number of days it takes to complete the program.

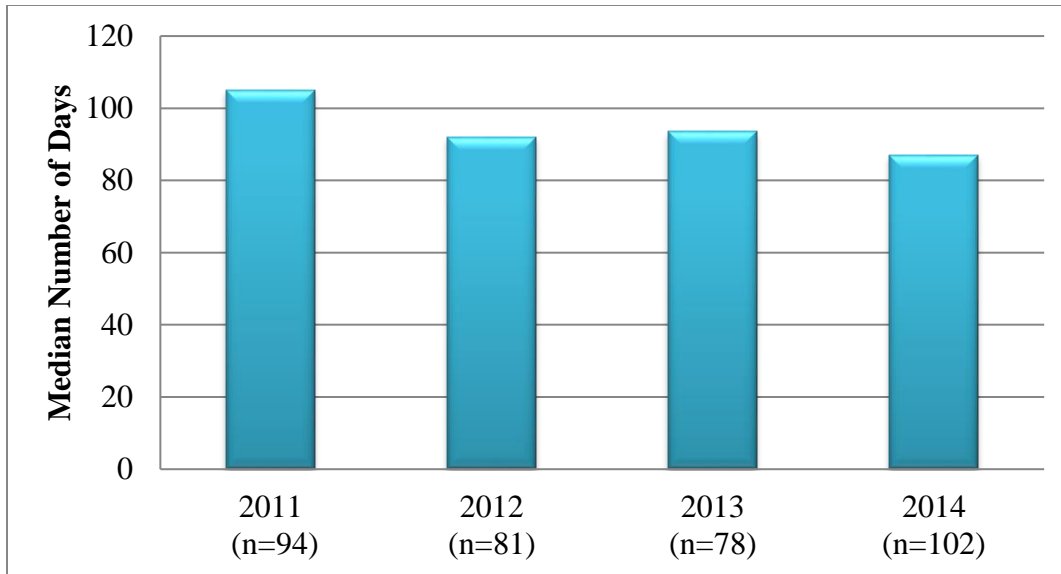


Figure 3. Median number of days participants took to complete AWOMIP over the years of program delivery (2011-2014).

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely to be convicted for robbery or assault, assessed as having high dynamic risk, lower motivation, and lower reintegration potential. They were also more likely to be placed in medium security upon admission (see Appendix B, Table B2).

Aboriginal Women Offenders - High Intensity Program (AWOHIP)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

Enrollments in the AWOHIP were substantially lower than in other programs within the AWOCPC continuum. This can be explained by its implementation two years later than the rest of the continuum (in 2012), the lower number of women who met the new referral criteria, and by the fact that in 2011-12 many women with histories of violence were still attending the Spirit of a Warrior program or the mainstream Women’s Violence Prevention Program. Given the small number of enrollments, information is provided for *all* women and not disaggregated by Indigenous or non-Indigenous ancestry as the majority were Indigenous. Further, only enrollment, completion, and attrition rates will be discussed. A total of 88 women offenders were assigned to the program; eight assignments were waitlisted and 29 cancelled. In total, there were 51 enrollments in AWOHIP with 76.5% of these being completed. Reasons for non-completion were almost evenly split between administrative- and offender-related issues. On average,

women completed the program in approximately 131 days and drop out occurred around the 50th day mark.

Table 3

Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Aboriginal High Intensity Program

Participation Status	All women	
	%	<i>n</i>
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	76.5	39
Non-completion (released before program end)	2.0	1
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	3.9	2
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	17.6	9

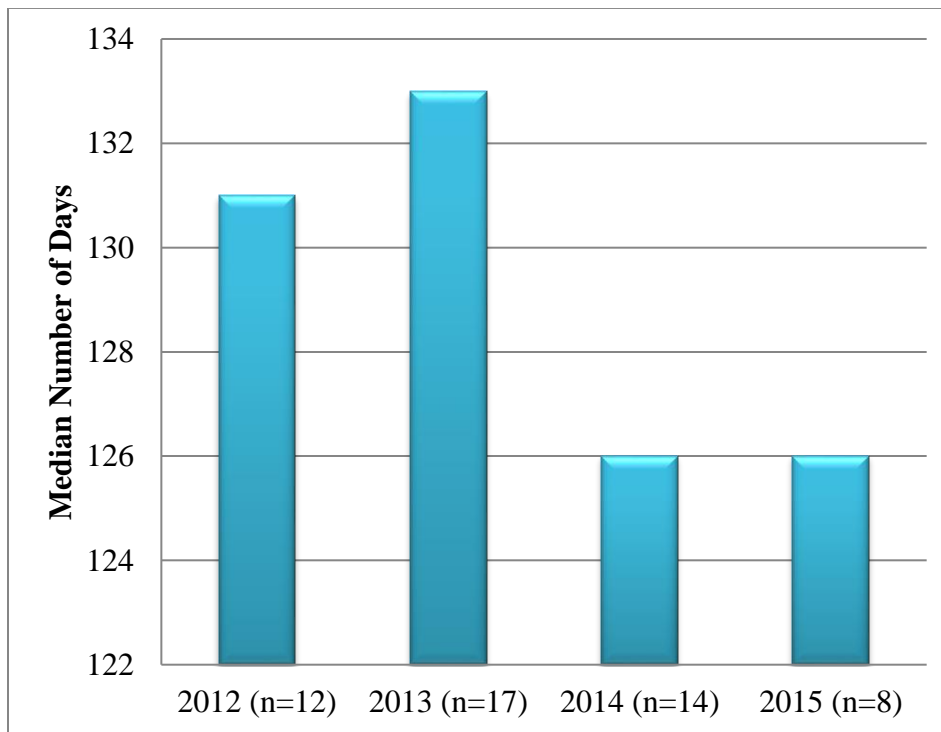


Figure 4. Median number of days participants took to complete AWOHIP over the years of program delivery (2012-2015).

Aboriginal Women Offender - Self-Management Program-Institution (AWOSMP-I)

Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 439¹⁶ assignments to AWOSMP-I, resulting in 210 program enrollments.¹⁷ Although overall completion rates were around 55% (see Table 4). Reasons for non-completions varied between administrative reasons (15.7%) and offender-related (15.2%); however, unlike in other programs in the continuum, being released to the community before program completion had a higher rate of reason for program non-completion (13.8%).

Table 4

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

Participation Status	Non-Indigenous women		Indigenous women		All women	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Completion (successful, attended all sessions)	57.1	28	54.7	88	55.2	116
Non-completion (released before program end)	14.3	7	13.7	22	13.8	29
Non-completion (administrative reasons)	12.2	6	16.8	27	15.7	33
Non-completion (offender-related reasons)	16.3	8	14.9	24	15.2	32

Half of the women were enrolled in the program within 294 days of admission; however, Indigenous women were enrolled later than non-Indigenous women (337 vs. 277 median days). On average, women took 95 days¹⁸ to complete the program and women who did not complete the program tended to drop out approximately 57 days into the program.

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely than completers to be convicted of drug offence, and assessed as having higher needs in terms of the marital/family and community functioning domains (see Appendix B, Table B3).

¹⁶ Out of the total number of assignments, 34 were waitlisted, and 195 were cancelled.

¹⁷ Given that some women repeated the program, women were only counted once. Unlike previous programs, women can be enrolled multiple times in the programs regardless of the completion status of their first enrollment. For example, some repeated enrollments are associated with two successful completions of all sessions.

¹⁸ Given that the number of AWOSMP-I sessions completed can vary by participant (and consequently the number of days to complete the program), further analyses over the delivery timeframe were not conducted.

Aboriginal Women Offender - Self-Management Program-Community (AWOSMP-C)
Enrollment, Completion and Attrition Rates

There were 287 assignments¹⁹ to AWOSMP-C, resulting in 140 program enrollments. As illustrated in Table 5, the overall rate of completion was 55%. The major reason for non-completion of program enrollment was again offender-related (43.6%). On average, completed enrollments lasted 105 days²⁰ whereas non-completed enrollments lasted about 40 days.

Table 5
Percentage of Program Completions and Non-Completions in the Aboriginal Self-Management Program (Community)

Participation Status	Non-Indigenous women		Indigenous women		All women	
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>
Completer (successful, attended all sessions)	75	12	52.4	65	55	77
Non-completer (released before program complete)	--	--	--	--	0.7	1
Non-completer (administrative reasons)	--	--	--	--	0.7	1
Non-completer (offender-related reasons)	25	4	46	57	43.6	61

Profile Comparisons

Non-completers were more likely to be convicted for robbery, assessed as having high static and dynamic risk, to be rated as having low reintegration potential, to have responsivity needs and to have been placed in medium security upon admission (see Appendix B, Table B4). Compared to program completers, non-completers were more likely to have needs in all the domain areas with the exception of the attitude domain. Overall, findings indicate that women who did not complete the program were more likely to have risk factors such as criminal associates or marital/ family and higher overall risk and need ratings.

Intermediate Outcomes – Assessment Battery

Given that the results from the psychometric assessment were relatively consistent across

¹⁹ Out of the total number of assignments, 27 were waitlisted, and 120 were cancelled.

²⁰ Given that the number of AWOSMP-C sessions completed can vary by participant (and consequently the number of days to complete the program), further analyses over the delivery timeframe were not conducted.

programs, the following section summarizes the findings for all programs overall.²¹ Only individual differences in relation to specific programs will be elaborated on. Detailed results are available in Appendix C.

Firstly, average scores for the Impression Management (IM) subscale of the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) ranged from $M = 3.8$ to $M = 3.9$ for all programs. These results are lower than norms provided for the general population ($M = 6.7$, $SD = 4.0$) and for correctional populations ($M = 5.3$, $SD = 3.6$; Paulhus, 1998). These results fall within the conservative cut-off (>2 , <8), indicating that on average, participants were neither faking good nor faking bad in their self-report responses. Additionally, there were no significant differences when comparing the pre- and post-scores for the IM, demonstrating consistent responses from participants. Using designated cutoff levels from previous offender research (0-6 = low, 7-14 = moderate, 14-20 = high; Carney and Buttell, 2004), only .06% pre-program IM scores and 2.1% post-program IM scores fell within the high range. Given that there is debate regarding what high IM represents (i.e., high IM may represent a positive result given that impression management has been linked to lower risk; Mills & Kroner, 2005), no cases were removed from analysis based on these results. Additionally, Paulhus (1998) emphasizes the importance of considering the environmental context and the situational demand for socially desirable responding. Given that the correctional environment emphasizes engaging in pro-social behaviours, higher IM scores are not unexpected.

As illustrated in Table 5, the results from the pre- and post-assessment batteries for all AWOCB components demonstrated positive individual treatment gains overall (as indicated by the check marks). When examining participant motivation, results from the URICA demonstrated that overall, the majority of participants were either in the contemplation or action stage prior to programming, and the majority were in the action stage post-programming. For each program, there was a notable increase in the proportion of women in the action stage (10% - 21%), with AWOSMP-I demonstrating the smallest increase (8.7%). Although the majority of participants for all programs remained in the same stage, approximately 15% - 32% of participants increased at least one stage after program completion.

Results indicated significant increases in perceived self-efficacy for all programs as

²¹ Due to limitations in sample size, psychometric analyses for the High Intensity component were not conducted.

measured by the pre- and post-differences in mean General Self-Efficacy (GSE) scores. Non-significant differences were noted for the Self-Management components. There were also significant differences in total scores for the Social Problem-Solving Inventory (SPSI-R: S) demonstrating overall improvement in social problem solving skills for all institutional based programs. For the most part, the individual subscales showed significant differences as well, as outlined in Table 4. In general, participants demonstrated increased positive and decreased negative problem orientation. Impulsive problem solving and problem avoidance significantly decreased. Within both the engagement and moderate intensity program, rational program solving increased. For self-management program components, many of results on the SPSI subscales were non-significant. This result is likely due to participants being close to the ceiling on these skills having already completed other components of the AWOCB continuum.

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

Table 4

Participant Treatment Gains by Program

	AWEP	AWOMIP	AWOHIP	AWOSMP-I	AWOSMP-C
Treatment Gains					
URICA	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
GSE	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)	✓	✓	✓	✓	X
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)	✓	✓	X	X	X
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)	✓	✓	✓	X	X
Avoidance Style (AS)	✓	✓	✓	X	X
GPPM	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Performance	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Responsivity	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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

Long-Term Outcomes – Release and Returns to Custody**Profile comparisons by participation group**

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

Release type

Overall, 53% of the full sample was released at the time of data extraction ($n = 621$). Just over half received a statutory release (53.1%), and the remainder received discretionary release (46.9%). In order to examine the groups in relation to release type, only those who were considered to have a release of interest²² were retained in the sample (i.e., women who fell under the ‘other release’ category, and those women who *only* participated in Self-Management programming in the community were removed). This resulted in a total sample of 621 women who had a release and were available for analysis during the follow-up period.

Table 5

Release of Interest by Participation Group

Participant Group	Not Released N = 265		Released N = 621		Total
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Full Program Completers	28.53	107	71.47	268	375
Partial Program Completers	38.39	43	61.61	69	112
Non-Completers	38.71	24	61.29	38	62
Non-Participants	27.65	94	72.35	246	340

Table 6 illustrates that participants who completed all of their program enrollments were more likely to receive discretionary than statutory release. In contrast, the majority of non-completers and a large proportion of partial program completers were more likely to receive statutory, than discretionary release.

²² Excludes offenders who were not released, offenders released at Warrant Expiry Date (WED), and offenders who were deceased by the follow-up period.

Table 6
Release Type by Participation Group

Participant Group	Discretionary Release N = 291		Statutory Release N = 330		Total
	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
Full Program Completers	58.96	158	41.04	110	268
Partial Program Completers	33.33	23	66.67	46	69
Non-Completers	26.32	10	73.68	28	38
Non-Participants	40.65	100	59.35	146	246

Returns to custody

Overall, 32.4% of the release sample returned to custody for any revocation (with or without a new offence) in just over two years and only 8% returned for a new offence. There was only one return to custody for violent, and no returns for sexual, offences. For those who were revoked, the majority (67%) were revoked within one year of their release. The median follow-up time varied by groups, ranging from 229 days for non-completers to 301 days for full program completers.

Overall, non-participants and completers had lower rates of return while partial program and non-completers had the highest rates of return (55.2% and 53.1% rates of return respectively), as illustrated in Table 7. It is important to note that these results are for descriptive purposes only as this analysis does not control for time at risk. The completers had a much longer time at risk than the comparison groups. Note that the non-participants had substantially lower rate of return to custody (16%).

Profile results suggest that the non-participant group was dissimilar to the treatment groups on many factors which could not be completely controlled in our models. It was decided, therefore, that it was not a suitable comparison group. Therefore, only those groups that were comprised of women enrolled in AWOCF were included in the survival analyses.

Table 7

Returns to Custody by Participation Group for Descriptive Purposes

Participation Group	Released with Follow-Up <i>N</i> = 485 ^a		Median Number of Days For Follow-Up days	Return – Any		Return – New Offence	
	<i>n</i>	%		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Full Program Completers	196	73.1	301	72	36.73	15	7.65
Partial Program Completers	58	84.0	249.5	32	55.17	13	22.41
Non-Completers	32	84.2	229	17	53.13	4	12.50
Non-Participants	219	89.0	271	36	16.44	7	3.20

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

In order to control for time at risk across the groups, a Cox regression survival analysis was conducted to examine the risk of returning to custody in relation to program participation. Overall, program participation was a significant predictor of release outcome, with partial program completers being nearly two times more likely to return to custody in comparison to full program completers. Non-completers were also nearly two times more likely to return than full program completers, Wald χ^2 (3, *N* = 485) = 31.65, *p* < .001 (see Table 8).

Table 8

Cox Regression Analysis of Participation and Time to Return to Custody

Factors	χ^2	<i>p</i>	Hazard Ratio
Partial Program Completers vs. Full Program Completers	5.53	.02	1.65
Non-completers vs. Full Program Completers	4.18	.04	1.74

As previously discussed, the profile characteristics of these groups differ in important ways that may have affected their results upon release. The next model, therefore, used survival analysis to determine whether the differences between the groups noted in Table 8 are upheld

when these risk factors are controlled. Individual analysis of each factor (e.g., static risk, dynamic needs, ethnicity) was conducted, and only those that were found to be significantly related to release outcomes were included in the final model. Additionally, the number of non-AWOCP correctional programs completed by participants was included in the model in order to take into account additional program participation. This included programs such as Dialectical Behavioural Therapy, Survivors of Abuse and Trauma, the mainstream WOCP and the Women's Sex Offender Program, as well as programs that were in place prior to and during the initial phases of AWOCP implementation and subsequently phased out (e.g., Spirit of a Warrior, Circles of Change, Women's Violence Prevention Program, Women Offender Substance Abuse Program).²³

Once static and dynamic risk variables as well as ethnicity, age, responsivity and motivation were included in the model, program participation still remained statistically significant, predicting returns to custody (Wald $\chi^2(12, N = 284) = 84.32, p < .000$). Non-completers returned to custody at a rate of 1.8 times than of full program completers, after controlling for risk and demographic variables. In terms of additional variables, hazard ratios show that the number of completed correctional programs, overall static risk, responsivity and age were significantly associated with rates of return.

²³ See Appendix E for the frequency of participants with additional correctional program completions outside of AWOCP

Table 9

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

Factors	χ^2	<i>p</i>	Hazard Ratio
Partial Program Completers vs. Full Program Completers	1.74	.19	1.35
Non-completers vs. Full Program Completers	4.51	.03	1.81
Number of completed correctional programs	9.80	.002	.90
Overall static risk rating			
Medium vs. Low	10.82	< .001	2.50
High vs. Low	10.12	.002	2.64
Overall dynamic risk rating			
Medium vs. Low	1.19	.28	3.08
High vs. Low	3.20	.07	6.43
Motivation Level			
Low vs. High	.64	.42	1.48
Medium vs. High	.47	.49	0.87
Responsivity Flag	7.19	.007	1.78
Age	24.04	< .001	.95
Ethnicity			
Non-Indigenous vs. Indigenous	2.28	.13	1.46

Discussion

Being sensitive to offenders' cultural needs and offering culturally responsive programming is an application of the responsivity principle. AWOCP is CSC's first comprehensive and holistic Indigenous correctional program model available to all women in each federal women's institution, Healing Lodge and in the community. Although other Indigenous-based programming has been offered in the past, these programs have generally been offence specific (i.e., violent offenders only) or were not offered consistently across all institutions. For instance, the 'Spirit of a Warrior' program was previously available to Indigenous women who had committed violent crimes. Although preliminary program evaluations were positive in terms of intermediate outcomes, the Spirit of a Warrior program was discontinued in federal women's facilities as AWOCP was implemented (Bell & Flight, 2006). No known outcome studies have been completed on Indigenous programming for women offenders, making the current study and its profile of, and outcomes for, Indigenous women in Canada long overdue.

Our study examined the extent to which the AWOCP continuum assisted women in achieving both intermediate and longer term treatment goals. Results indicated that, in general, women were offered programming on a timely basis and times to program completion improved over the years of program delivery, demonstrating improved efficiency. However, results could partially be explained by revisions in the program material in 2012 which decreased the overall number of sessions for AWEF and AWOMIP and likely decreased the number of days it took to complete AWOCP in 2013-15.

Attrition rates for components of the continuum were reasonably low, with the exception of the community maintenance portion. In addition, program completers demonstrated significant treatment gains on all key measures. In terms of release type, those who completed all of their program enrolments were more likely to receive discretionary release, while partial program completers and non-completers were more likely to receive statutory release. Of those released allowing for assessment of their community outcomes ($n = 621$), 32% returned to custody; but only 8% returned with a new offence. Further, results indicated significantly lower rates of returns to custody among full program completers compared to non-completers after controlling for outcome-related factors such as motivation, risk, age, criminogenic need, responsivity, and number of additional correctional programs completed.

Within the RNR framework, correctional programming should address specific dynamic risk factors that are empirically related to offending and, when targeted correctly, will result in reductions in returns to custody. Based on the pre- and post-psychometric results, AWOCPP appears to be achieving its goals for improving these targets (e.g., problem solving, criminal attitudes, aggression, and motivation for change) as well as others which research suggests may be particularly relevant for women offenders (e.g., self-efficacy). Also, it appears that participation in, and completion of, programs matched to offenders' level of need results in positive program outcomes. Subsequent research could consider examining the link between offender treatment change assessed on psychometric measures and its relationship to release outcomes. The analysis would assess whether positive change measured following program participation is associated with better outcomes on release.

Participants and facilitators were offered the opportunity to provide feedback on the program during its implementation. Positive feedback received by program participants primarily related to the Elders' teachings and the extent to which the Elders shared their life experiences with the offenders. Participants reported that the Elders' teachings were relatable and appropriate, given the context of the program material. Other positive findings of AWOCPP included the caring nature of the facilitators who effectively motivate and encourage change, as well as the overall group experience and the willingness of fellow participants to be engaged in the programming. An overarching theme in the feedback was the value of the Indigenous content and overall holistic approach of the program. Items specifically identified as being of great utility were related to working on one's healing journey, the forgiveness process, residential schools and learning about culture and ceremonies. Overall, the program was viewed positively, and participants indicated that their experience in the program encouraged further correctional program participation. Women reported learning and improving problem solving and goal setting skills and developing their healing plan.

Some areas for consideration in future program revision.

Four-in-five women offenders in Canada are assessed at intake as having a substance use problem (Farrell-MacDonald, Gobeil, Biro, Ritchie, Curno, 2016). Further, severity of substance use is related to women's previous offences and criminal risk, with more severe substance use being associated with violent offending and more extensive criminal histories. Within AWOCPP, women address behaviours directly or indirectly linked to their crime – which may or may not

include substance use. Once a woman's programming path is identified, the problematic behaviours identified at the beginning of the continuum are addressed in all programming steps. Given the prevalence of substance abuse within women offenders, it is important for interventions not only to assist offenders in identifying substance use as a factor associated with their criminal behaviour, but also address and reduce personal and interpersonal support for substance abuse and promote alternatives to substance use. Substance abuse is one of the key program targets Aboriginal Correctional Program Officers can select when determining the targets and objectives the offender will be working on during programming. In such programs, offenders would be asked to identify high risk circumstances and are taught avoidance strategies and new coping and problem-solving skills in order to avoid these situations and often substance abuse is identified within the context of a women's healing plan. In 2013, The Inventory of Drug Taking Situations (IDTS) was added to AWOCP. Participants identified as having a substance abuse problem are asked to complete the IDTS. During Healing Plan Sessions (at the end of the four modules in both the moderate and high intensity programs) they are asked to include specific strategies and skills in their Healing Plan to address their identified high risk situations. Given the vital role that substance abuse plays in offending for women a review of AWOCP to ensure there is sufficient emphasis on this important need area could be warranted in addition to reporting upon the prevalence of substance abuse as a target for women.

In terms of areas for improvement regarding the content and approach of AWOMIP, the program was commonly described as too long and repetitive; also, some women indicated that their group size was too large. In terms of implementation, a number of logistical issues emerged, although many of these issues appeared to be site specific. Challenges with accessing programming space were mentioned. Frequent rescheduling of sessions and inconsistency of program offerings/schedules were listed as challenges at some sites. Finally, the closed entry model was preferred over a continuous entry approach, as both the women and facilitator noted that the latter disrupts the rapport and therapeutic dynamic of the group setting. Despite these criticisms, the majority of the feedback provided by participants was positive.

As with any correctional program, it is important to ensure regular monitoring and quality control while the program is offered. Now that the assessment and data collection phase of the assessment is complete, for both WOCP and AWOCP, monitoring of program delivery remains important; program drift can occur over time, resulting in decreases in program integrity.

Balancing program integrity with flexibility is important given that AWOCPP is a holistic, Indigenous-specific program which integrates Elders' teachings as a major component of the program sessions, as well as cultural ceremonies and practices.

Attrition rates for AWOCPP were consistent with estimates provided in the literature (ranging from 7.7% to 43.6%, depending on the program element being considered). Partial program completers were more similar in profile and outcomes to non-completers than they were to full program completers. Profile results, indicate that partial completers and non-completers are more likely to have been convicted of robbery-based offences and have higher levels of criminogenic attitudes, static risk, and criminal associates, suggesting a more ingrained criminal lifestyle for this subset of women. These results suggest that engaging partial program completers in their correctional plan early in the continuum may assist with improving their outcomes. Rates of attrition can be diminished by identifying factors related to dropout. In the current sample of women, differentiating the characteristics amongst full program completers, partial completers, and non-completers is a potential starting point. Attention to responsivity issues is a potential solution to decrease treatment non-completion. One area of consideration is accommodating participants' cognitive ability level (Wormith & Olver, 2002). Recent research in CSC found that 23.5% of Indigenous federally sentenced women have IQs less than 85 which suggest a degree of cognitive impairment. What is more, these women do more poorly with respect to program completion, and their institutional and community outcomes (Stewart, Wilton, Nolan, Kelly, & Talisman, 2016). In the current study, more engagement issues were noted among non-completers and partial program completers than for offenders in the full completer groups. These findings underscore the need to better understand treatment engagement in Indigenous women offenders.

The above mentioned findings point to a number of further issues to consider as AWOCPP continues to be offered within CSC institutions and for women offenders under community supervision. Although outcomes for AWOCPP are positive, the AWOCPP program might be further refined by focussing on the appropriateness of the selection of program targets and the extent to which the program provides sufficient structured skills training for all participants. This is especially important for those who are at increased likelihood of dropping out of the program or whom are struggling given cognitive deficits. Results suggest that partial program completers represent a subgroup that may require additional program support to improve their retention in

the program, possibly through use of motivational techniques. Also, adapting group programs to shorten sessions and increase the overall length of the program or minimizing classroom distraction, and implementing smaller group sizes are options which may improve program retention rates and overall outcomes. These are options that are available to the program facilitators and can be implemented on a case by case basis. In consultation with program managers since the implementation of AWOCPP it has come to our attention that many of these options such as modifying the length of sessions and minimizing classroom distractions are being utilized more frequently within some sites when offering programming to woman with cognitive deficits.

Finally, several lines of evidence point to the importance of the role of Elders in this program, as both program facilitators and the participants report the Elders' teachings and guidance as being a strength of the program. It is therefore important that CSC maintains, at minimum, its current framework for Elders' in order to ensure continued program success.

Limitations

As with previous research that examined the outcomes of mainstream WOCPP (Harris et al., 2016), isolating the effects attributable to AWOCPP participation was challenging due to the structure of the continuum and the variability of program pathways for each woman. Including an assessment of institutional outcomes (i.e., changes in institutional behaviours) would have contributed to understanding the impact of the program. However, given the structure of the continuum, the possibility of overlapping programs, the varying times in between programs, and multiple completions, it was not feasible to isolate clear periods of time before and after program completion for an assessment of the impact of participation on institutional behaviours.

Additionally, although applied research often utilizes treatment non-completers as a comparison group, this is not a preferred practice; non-completers are often a unique group, with higher risk and characteristics that may not be as representative of the general offender population (Wormith & Olver, 2002). While our model controlled for key risk factors, a randomized control study or a matched comparison group based on multiple risk and need variables with larger sample sizes would have been a preferred methodology. This was not feasible for our study, given that implementation of the program occurred across all women's institutions and parole offices and the majority of the women offender population was eligible to participate. Additionally, a treatment study would normally have applied an 'intent to treat'

design in which all offenders who began treatment would be considered as part of the treatment sample. This approach was not feasible because the AWOCPP implementation framework is complex and the program continuum is quite long. Ultimately, we opted for using the non-completers as one of the comparison groups because we did not have access to a more viable comparison group.

It should also be acknowledged that over the course of any program, improvements and adjustments are made that may have an impact on the program's effectiveness. The implementation of AWOCPP involved two timeframes: the initial pilot phase (2010–2013) and the post-pilot phase (October 2013–2015). During these time periods, elements of the program continuum varied, based largely on feedback from program delivery staff and trainers. However, the fundamental content and principles of the program remained the same over the 4.5 years that data were collected. Given the complexity of the program and the grouping used for analyses, it was difficult to parcel out results based on years or on the program version participants received; consequently, results were reported for both versions of the program combined.

The different program pathways, the overlapping and repetition in programs, and women switching from Indigenous to non-Indigenous programming streams created challenges in linking program participation with long-term outcomes. It is recommended that future correctional programs should involve a structured research methodology at the onset, with a focus on ensuring that adequate comparison groups are built into the design.

Conclusion

Over the last two decades, there has been an increase in the quantity and quality of research related to understanding the patterns of offending, incarceration, and rehabilitation for women offenders (e.g., Blanchette & Brown, 2006; Bloom, Owen, & Covington, 2003; Task Force on Federally Sentenced Women, 1990). Similarly, increased value has been placed on the role of cultural factors in correctional programming, although the quantity of quality research in this domain is sparse or primarily descriptive in approach (Thakker, 2013). The results of this study examining intermediate and release outcomes for AWOCPP are encouraging. The theoretical framework of AWOCPP is multifaceted and holistic in its approach. These results provide further evidence that correctional programs that are responsive to both culture and gender can be effective according to a number of criteria. Results for AWOCPP demonstrate that women offenders have been receiving programming on a timely basis upon admission to a

federal institution and that these women offenders make significant gains as a result of program participation. Further, full program completers demonstrated significantly lower rates of return to custody compared to non-completers.

Recognizing and identifying differences between women and men involved in the criminal justice system has helped to argue for the development of women specific correctional programming. Despite these recent developments, there is continued room for improvement, both in terms of the correctional practices and the services available to women offender populations. It is recommended that research initiatives continue to examine what works with regard to gender-informed and/or culturally specific correctional interventions for women offenders based on recent evidence that some risk factors may be more salient for women offenders (e.g., relationship dysfunction, family support, mental health factors, education, emotional difficulties, victimization) than for men (Brown & Motiuk, 2005).

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Appendix A: Diagram of the AWOCP Circle of Care

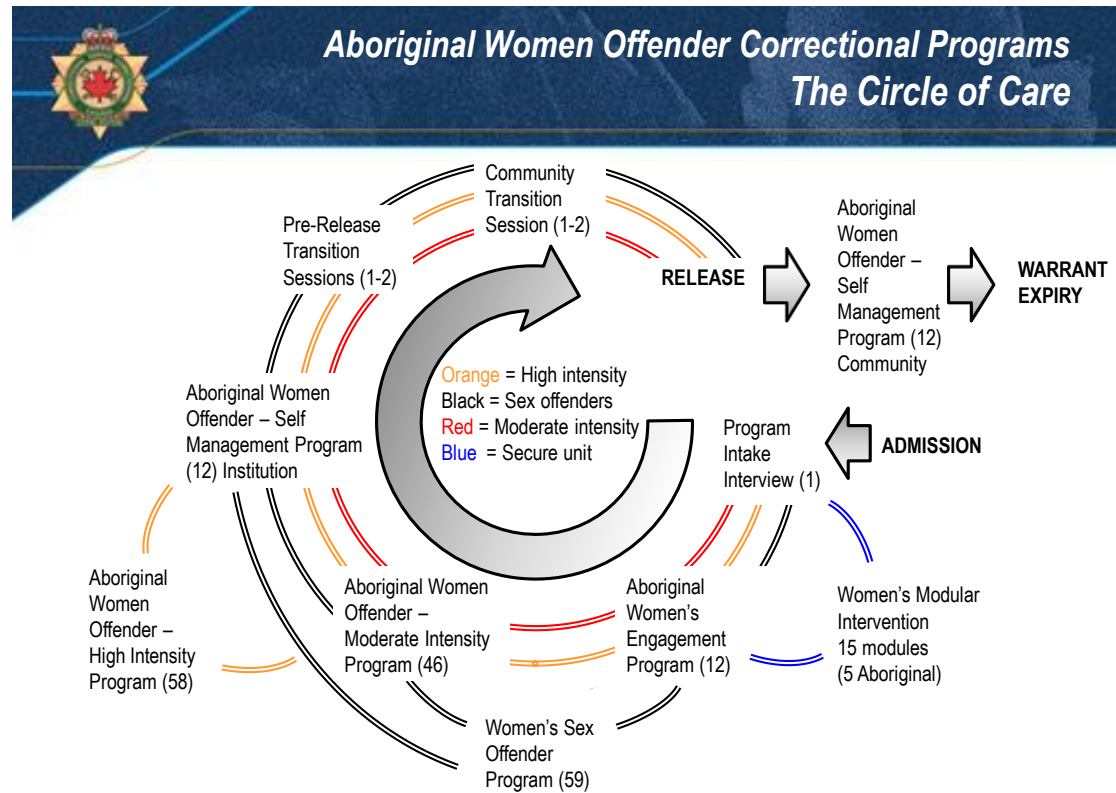


Figure A1. Diagram depicting the AWOCP program continuum referred to as Circle of Care which described possible program pathways depending on the level of program intensity. This includes an Aboriginal Engagement Program, an Aboriginal Moderate Intensity Program, an Aboriginal High Intensity Program, and an Aboriginal Self-Management Program in the Institution and in the Community. The programs that comprise the Aboriginal Women Offender Correctional Programs (AWOCP) are culturally sensitive and Elder assisted. The circle of care provides a culturally-appropriate response through adaptations and additions of the mainstream continuum of care, and the incorporation of Indigenous culture and worldviews. Note: Women may not cycle through completely, programming will be dependent up level of risk, availability of programs and duration of sentence. This diagram also includes specialized programming outside of the AWOCP and WOCP continuum for specific subpopulations of women (i.e., women in the secure unit, and women requiring sex offender programming).

Appendix B: Program Participant Profile Tables

Table B1

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

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Demographic			
<i>Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)</i>	33.0 (9.4)	31.2 (8.5)	36.2 (11.3)
Has partner ^a	31.6 (116)	28.0 (7)	31.4 (477)
Indigenous Ancestry			
Non-Indigenous	24.7 (94)	12.0 (3)	84.7 (1330)
Indigenous	75.3 (286)	88.0 (22)	15.3 (241)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	7.6 (29)	16.0 (4)	6.6 (104)
Three years or less	57.4 (218)	64.0 (16)	55.8 (877)
More than three years	35.0 (133)	20.0 (5)	37.56 (590)
Offence type ^b			
Homicide	15.57 (57)	32.0 (8)	11.9 (169)
Robbery	19.1 (70)	8.0 (2)	12.2 (173)
Assault	13.3 (56)	20.0 (5)	8.73 (124)
Other violent	2.7 (10)	0.0 (0)	4.6 (66)
Drug	25.1 (92)	28.0 (7)	32.7 (464)
Property	10.9 (40)	4.0 (1)	16.6 (236)
Other non-violent	10.1 (37)	8.0 (2)	9.8 (139)
Sexual offence	1.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (50)
Risk assessment			
Static risk^c			
High	36.8 (139)	52.0 (13)	22.8 (350)
Medium	39.2 (148)	32.0 (8)	40.8 (626)
Low	24.1 (91)	16.0 (4)	36.3 (557)

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Dynamic risk ^c			
High	64.3 (243)	80.0 (20)	44.8 (686)
Medium	31.5 (119)	20.0 (5)	39.5 (606)
Low	4.2 (16)	0.0 (0)	15.7 (241)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates ^d	77.5 (282)	95.0 (19)	58.9 (803)
Attitude ^e	42.4 (154)	80.0 (16)	42.6 (580)
Community functioning ^e	38.7 (140)	50.0 (10)	34.8 (474)
Employment ^f	67.2 (244)	90.0 (18)	51.8 (707)
Marital or family ^d	71.7 (261)	70.0 (14)	50.2 (684)
Personal or emotional ^d	89.3 (325)	90.0 (18)	78.6 (1072)
Substance abuse ^f	87.3 (317)	100.0 (20)	56.3 (768)
Reintegration potential ^c			
High	11.9 (45)	4.0 (1)	30.0 (460)
Medium	67.5 (255)	52.0 (13)	51.5 (789)
Low	20.6 (78)	44.0 (11)	18.5 (284)
Motivation ^c			
High	51.9 (196)	36.0 (9)	50.6 (775)
Medium	45.5 (172)	52.0 (13)	44.4 (680)
Low	2.7 (10)	12.0 (3)	5.1 (78)
Accountability ^g			
High	31.8 (120)	28.0 (7)	36.9 (563)
Medium	61.1 (231)	60.0 (15)	52.52 (802)
Low	7.1 (27)	12.0 (3)	10.6 (162)
Has a responsivity need ^g	28.6 (108)	48.0 (12)	28.9 (441)
Engaged in correctional plan ^g	93.4 (353)	84.0 (21)	88.5 (1352)
First security level ^h			

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (<i>n</i>)	% (<i>n</i>)	% (<i>n</i>)
Maximum	6.6 (25)	24.0 (6)	8.7 (137)
Medium	66.1 (251)	60.0 (15)	42.8 (662)
Minimum	27.4 (104)	16.0 (4)	48.4 (748)

^a 65 missing; ^b 164 missing; ^c 40 missing; ^d 228 missing; ^e 232 missing; ^f 229 missing; ^g 46 missing; ^h 24 missing.

Table B2

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

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Demographic			
<i>Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)</i>	32.8 (9.4)	31.4 (10.1)	36.2 (11.3)
Has partner ^a	28.0 (83)	36.8 (14)	31.4 (477)
Indigenous Ancestry			
Non-Indigenous	22.6 (69)	17.5 (7)	84.7 (1330)
Indigenous	77.5 (237)	82.5 (33)	15.3 (241)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	7.8 (24)	2.5 (1)	6.6 (104)
Three years or less	59.2 (181)	72.5 (29)	55.8 (877)
More than three years	33.0 (101)	25.0 (10)	37.6 (590)
Offence type^b			
Homicide	18.2 (54)	2.8 (1)	11.9 (169)
Robbery	18.9 (56)	33.3 (12)	12.2 (173)
Assault	14.8 (44)	27.8 (10)	8.7 (124)
Other violent	3.0 (9)	5.6 (2)	4.6 (66)
Drug	24.9 (74)	13.9 (5)	32.7 (464)
Property	9.8 (29)	16.7 (6)	16.6 (236)
Other non-violent	9.4 (28)	0.0 (0)	9.8 (139)
Sexual offence	1.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (50)
Risk assessment			
Static risk^c			
High	35.4 (108)	35.0 (14)	22.8 (350)
Medium	44.3 (135)	60.0 (24)	40.8 (626)
Low	20.3 (62)	5.0 (2)	36.3 (557)
Dynamic risk^c			
High	66.2 (202)	75.0 (30)	44.8 (686)

	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
Intake information	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Medium	31.5 (96)	25.0(10)	39.5 (606)
Low	2.3 (7)	0.0 (0)	15.7 (241)
<hr/>			
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates ^d	80.3 (237)	81.1 (30)	58.9 (803)
Attitude ^e	43.5 (128)	54.1 (20)	42.6 (580)
Community functioning ^f	41.5 (122)	67.6 (25)	34.80 (474)
Employment ^g	66.7 (196)	83.8 (31)	51.8 (707)
Marital or family ^d	72.2 (213)	86.5 (32)	50.2 (684)
Personal or emotional ^d	90.9 (268)	91.9 (34)	78.6 (1072)
Substance abuse ^d	90.2 (266)	94.6 (35)	56.3 (768)
Reintegration potential ^c			
High	8.9 (27)	2.5 (1)	30.0 (460)
Medium	70.8 (216)	65.0 (26)	51.5 (789)
Low	20.3 (62)	32.5 (13)	18.5 (284)
Motivation ^c			
High	54.4 (166)	27.5 (11)	50.6 (775)
Medium	45.3 (138)	62.5 (25)	44.4 (680)
Low	0.3 (1)	10.0 (4)	5.1 (78)
Accountability ^h			
High	31.2 (95)	28.2 (11)	36.9 (563)
Medium	64.3 (196)	64.10 (25)	52.5 (802)
Low	4.6 (14)	7.7 (3)	10.6 (162)
Has a responsivity need ^g	30.8 (94)	30.8 (12)	28.9 (441)
Engaged in correctional plan ^g	96.4 (294)	87.2 (34)	88.5 (1352)
First security level ^h			
Maximum	7.2 (22)	7.5 (3)	8.9 (137)
Medium	68.0 (208)	87.5 (35)	42.8 (662)

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Minimum	24.9 (76)	5.0 (2)	48.4 (748)

^a64 missing; ^b 165 missing; ^c 39 missing; ^d 224 missing; ^e 228 missing; ^f 227 missing; ^g 225 missing; ^h 39 missing; ⁱ 22 missing

Table B3

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

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Demographic			
<i>Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)</i>	31.3 (7.3)	30.2 (11.10)	36.2 (11.3)
Has partner ^a	25.0 (9)	25.0 (2)	31.4 (477)
Indigenous Ancestry			
Non-Indigenous	11.1 (4)	22.2 (2)	84.7 (1330)
Indigenous	88.9 (32)	77.8 (7)	15.3 (241)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	38.9 (14)	11.1 (1)	6.6 (104)
Three years or less	22.2 (8)	33.3 (3)	55.8 (877)
More than three years	38.9 (14)	55.6 (5)	37.6 (590)
Offence type^b			
Homicide	55.9 (19)	22.2 (2)	11.9 (169)
Robbery	14.7 (5)	22.2 (2)	12.2 (173)
Assault	23.5 (8)	33.3 (3)	8.7 (124)
Other violent	2.9 (1)	11.1 (1)	4.6 (66)
Drug	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	32.7 (464)
Property	2.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	16.6 (236)
Other non-violent	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	9.8 (139)
Sexual offence	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (50)
Risk assessment			

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Static risk ^c			
High	86.1 (31)	55.6 (5)	22.8 (350)
Medium	13.9 (5)	44.4 (4)	40.8 (626)
Low	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	36.3 (557)
Dynamic risk ^c			
High	88.9 (32)	77.8 (7)	44.8 (686)
Medium	11.1 (4)	22.2(2)	39.5 (606)
Low	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	15.7 (241)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates ^d	88.9 (24)	100.0 (9)	58.9 (803)
Attitude ^e	70.4 (19)	77.8 (7)	42.6 (580)
Community functioning ^f	77.8 (21)	55.6 (5)	34.80 (474)
Employment ^d	85.2 (23)	77.8 (7)	51.8 (707)
Marital or family ^d	92.6 (25)	66.7 (6)	50.2 (684)
Personal or emotional ^d	100.0 (27)	100.0 (9)	78.6 (1072)
Substance abuse ^d	100.0 (27)	88.9 (8)	56.3 (768)
Reintegration potential ^g			
High	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (460)
Medium	36.1 (13)	66.7 (6)	51.5 (789)
Low	63.9 (23)	33.3 (3)	18.5 (284)
Motivation ^g			
High	30.6 (11)	22.2 (2)	50.6 (775)
Medium	66.7 (24)	77.8 (7)	44.4 (680)
Low	2.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	5.1 (78)
Accountability ^h			
High	16.7 (6)	11.1 (1)	36.9 (563)
Medium	83.3 (30)	66.7 (6)	52.5 (802)
Low	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)	10.6 (162)

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (<i>n</i>)	% (<i>n</i>)	% (<i>n</i>)
Has a responsivity need ^h	38.9 (14)	22.2 (2)	28.9 (441)
Engaged in correctional plan ^h	94.4 (34)	88.9 (8)	88.5 (1352)
First security level ^h			
Maximum	33.3 (12)	44.4 (4)	8.9 (137)
Medium	66.7 (24)	55.6 (5)	42.8 (662)
Minimum	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	48.4 (748)

^a53 missing; ^b 152 missing; ^c 39 missing; ^d 216 missing; ^e 219 missing; ^f 218 missing; ^g 38 missing; ^h 44 missing; ⁱ 24 missing

Table B3

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

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Demographic			
<i>Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)</i>	33.5 (10.4)	34.6 (9.6)	36.2 (11.3)
Has partner ^a	31.3 (26)	37.5 (18)	31.4 (477)
Indigenous Ancestry			
Non-Indigenous	27.6 (24)	28.6 (14)	84.7 (1330)
Indigenous	72.4 (63)	71.4 (35)	15.3 (241)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	27.6 (24)	28.6 (14)	84.7 (1330)
Three years or less	72.4 (63)	71.4 (35)	15.3 (241)
More than three years	27.6 (24)	28.6 (14)	84.7 (1330)
Offence type^b			
Homicide	22.0 (18)	19.6 (9)	11.9 (169)
Robbery	17.1 (14)	13.0 (6)	12.2(173)
Assault	13.4 (11)	10.9 (5)	8.7 (124)
Other violent	6.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	4.6 (66)
Drug	17.1 (14)	32.6 (15)	32.7 (464)
Property	14.6 (12)	15.2 (7)	16.6 (236)
Other non-violent	11.0 (9)	8.7 (4)	9.8 (139)
Sexual offence	1.2 (1)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (50)
Risk assessment			
Static risk^c			
High	36.8 (32)	30.6 (15)	22.8 (350)
Medium	39.1 (34)	38.8 (19)	40.8 (626)
Low	24.1 (21)	30.6 (15)	36.3 (557)
Dynamic risk^c			
High	62.1 (54)	59.2 (29)	44.8 (686)
Medium	33.3 (29)	32.7 (16)	39.5 (606)

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Low	4.6 (4)	8.2 (4)	15.7 (241)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates ^d	75.7 (56)	75.6 (34)	58.9 (803)
Attitude ^e	45.2 (33)	35.6 (16)	42.6 (580)
Community functioning ^f	26.0 (19)	40.0 (18)	34.8 (474)
Employment ^g	68.5 (50)	73.3 (33)	51.8 (707)
Marital or family ^d	58.1 (43)	68.9 (31)	50.2 (684)
Personal or emotional ^d	86.5 (64)	86.7 (39)	78.6 (1072)
Substance abuse ^d	82.4 (61)	84.4 (38)	56.3 (768)
Reintegration potential ^c			
High	17.2 (15)	16.3 (8)	30.0 (460)
Medium	65.5 (57)	63.3 (31)	51.5 (789)
Low	17.2 (15)	20.4 (10)	18.5 (284)
Motivation ^c			
High	50.6 (44)	59.2 (29)	50.6 (775)
Medium	5.3 (40)	2.7 (20)	90.6 (680)
Low	3.5 (3)	0.0 (0)	5.1(78)
Accountability ^h			
High	32.2 (28)	40.8 (20)	36.9 (563)
Medium	59.8 (52)	55.1 (27)	52.5 (802)
Low	8.1 (7)	4.1 (2)	10.6 (162)
Has a responsivity need ^h	32.2 (28)	32.7 (16)	28.9 (441)
Engaged in correctional plan ^h	90.9 (79)	89.8 (44)	85.5 (1352)
First security level ⁱ			
Maximum	8.1 (7)	2.0 (1)	8.7 (137)
Medium	66.6 (58)	67.3 (33)	84.8 (662)
Minimum	25.3 (22)	30.6 (15)	48.4 (748)

^a58 missing; ^b 163 missing; ^c 38 missing; ^d 235 missing; ^e 239 missing; ^f 238 missing; ^g 236 missing; ^h 44 missing; ⁱ 24 missing.

Table B4

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

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Demographic			
<i>Age in years (Mean and standard deviation)</i>	31.0 (8.4)	28.6 (6.7)	36.2 (11..3)
Has partner ^a	26.0 (13)	28.2 (11)	31.4 (477)
Indigenous Ancestry			
Non-Indigenous	17.0 (9)	5.0 (2)	85.0 (1330)
Indigenous	83.0 (44)	95.0 (38)	15.3 (241)
Sentence			
Aggregate sentence			
Indeterminate	5.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	6.6 (104)
Three years or less	52.8 (28)	70.0 (28)	55.8 (877)
More than three years	41.5 (22)	30.0 (12)	37.6 (590)
Offence type^b			
Homicide	22.0 (11)	11.4 (4)	11.9 (169)
Robbery	14.0 (7)	25.7 (9)	12.2 (173)
Assault	12.0 (6)	20.0 (7)	8.7 (124)
Other violent	0.0 (0)	11.4 (4)	4.6 (66)
Drug	32.0 (16)	14.3 (5)	32.7 (464)
Property	8.0 (4)	5.7 (2)	16.6 (236)
Other non-violent	12.0 (6)	11.4 (4)	9.8 (139)
Sexual offence	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	3.5 (50)
Risk assessment			
Static risk^c			
High	18.9 (10)	51.3 (20)	22.9 (350)
Medium	35.9 (19)	41.0 (16)	40.8 (626)
Low	45.3 (24)	7.7 (3)	36.3 (557)
Dynamic risk^c			
High	50.9 (27)	76.9 (30)	44.8 (686)
Medium	43.4 (23)	23.1 (9)	39.5 (606)
Low	5.7 (3)	0.0 (0)	15.7 (241)

Intake information	Completers	Non-completers	Non-participants
	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain			
Associates ^d	78.0 (39)	93.8 (30)	58.9 (803)
Attitude ^e	28.0 (14)	38.7 (12)	42.6 (580)
Community functioning ^f	32.0 (16)	40.6 (13)	34.8 (474)
Employment ^d	70.0 (35)	84.4 (27)	51.8 (707)
Marital or family ^d	60.0 (30)	81.3 (26)	50.15 (684)
Personal or emotional ^d	82.0 (41)	93.8 (30)	78.6 (1072)
Substance abuse ^d	88.0 (44)	100.0 (32)	56.3 (768)
Reintegration potential ^g			
High	18.9 (10)	5.1 (2)	30.0 (460)
Medium	66.0 (35)	66.7 (26)	51.5 (789)
Low	15.1 (8)	28.2 (11)	18.5 (284)
Motivation ^f			
High	62.3 (33)	43.6 (17)	50.6 (775)
Medium	37.7 (20)	48.7 (19)	44.4 (680)
Low	0.0 (0)	7.7 (3)	5.1 (78)
Accountability ^g			
High	41.5 (22)	23.1 (9)	36.9 (563)
Medium	56.6 (30)	64.1 (25)	52.5 (802)
Low	1.9 (1)	12.8 (5)	10.6 (162)
Has a responsivity need ^g	28.3 (15)	38.5 (15)	28.9 (441)
Engaged in correctional plan ^g	98.1 (52)	84.6 (33)	88.5 (1352)
First security level ⁱ			
Maximum	1.9 (1)	0.0 (0)	8.9 (137)
Medium	60.4 (32)	87.5 (35)	42.8 (662)
Minimum	37.7 (20)	12.5 (5)	48.4 (748)

^a57 missing; ^b 161 missing; ^c 40 missing; ^d 222 missing; ^e 226 missing; ^f 224 missing; ^g 40 missing; ^h 46 missing; ^h24 missing

Appendix C: Assessment Battery Results by Program

Table C1

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

Stage of Change	Pre-Program N = 286		Post-Program N = 266	
	%	(n)	%	(n)
Pre-contemplation	0.3	(1)	--	--
Contemplation	60.1	(172)	48.1	(128)
Action	35.3	(101)	49.2	(131)
Maintenance	4.2	(12)	2.6	(7)

Table C2

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

Movement in Stages from Pre- to Post-Program	N = 258	
	%	(n)
Decreased two stages	1.9	(5)
Decreased one stage	17.1	(44)
Remained the same	52.7	(136)
Increased one stage	26.7	(69)
Increased two stages	1.6	(4)

Table C3

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

Measures and Subscales	<i>n</i>	Pre-Program		Post-Program		<i>t</i>
		<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (BIDR) – Impression Management	280	3.85	(.54)	3.88	(.92)	-.53
General Self-Efficacy (GSE)	278	29.36	(4.46)	31.51	(4.56)	-8.49***
Social Problem Solving Inventory (SPSI)	234	98.17	(16.50)	104.89	(16.25)	-6.83***
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		102.63	(15.54)	106.14	(15.31)	- 3.65***
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		100.31	(14.55)	95.35	(13.93)	5.57***
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		99.28	(15.89)	104.94	(16.21)	-5.69***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		104.80	(16.52)	98.67	(15.43)	6.40***
Avoidance Style (AS)		100.92	(14.68)	96.44	(13.53)	5.03***
Generalized Program Performance Measure (GPPM)	291					
Performance		-.79	(.56)	-.06	(0.64)	-22.44***
Responsivity		-.06	(0.63)	0.41	(0.60)	-13.99***
Effort		--	--	.67	(0.75)	--

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

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

Table C4

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

Stage of Change	Pre-Program N = 229		Post-Program N = 181	
	%	(n)	%	(n)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	0	(0)
Contemplation	49.3	(113)	27.1	(49)
Action	48.0	(110)	70.7	(128)
Maintenance	2.6	(6)	2.2	(4)

Table C5

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

Movement in Stages from Pre- to Post-Program	N = 175	
	%	(n)
Decreased two stages	0	(0)
Decreased one stage	14.3	(25)
Remained the same	52.6	(92)
Increased one stage	32.0	(56)
Increased two stages	1.1	(2)

Table C6

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

Measures and Subscales	<i>n</i>	Pre-Program		Post-Program		<i>t</i>
		<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	179	3.83	(.67)	3.88	(.92)	-.51
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	187	30.63	(4.77)	33.11	(4.32)	-7.30***
Social Problem Solving Inventory	130	101.36	(16.52)	110.08	(15.39)	-6.42***
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		103.67	(15.13)	109.75	(12.72)	-4.64***
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		97.00	(14.83)	92.63	(15.00)	3.64***
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		99.82	(14.95)	109.16	(15.03)	-6.53***
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		100.61	(15.37)	95.52	(15.38)	4.07***
Avoidance Style (AS)		96.95	(14.48)	94.28	(14.45)	2.40*
GPPM	206					
Performance		-0.40	(0.60)	0.59	(0.66)	-19.50***
Responsivity		0.04	(0.58)	0.83	(0.69)	-16.39***
Effort		--	--	0.85	(0.76)	

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

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

Table C4

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

Stage of Change	Pre-Program N = 39		Post-Program N = 23	
	%	(n)	%	(n)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	0	(0)
Contemplation	44.0	(11)	30.4	(7)
Action	56.0	(14)	16	(69.6)
Maintenance	0	(0)	0	(0)

Table C5

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

Movement in Stages from Pre- to Post-Program	N = 22	
	%	(n)
Decreased two stages	0	(0)
Decreased one stage	22.7	(5)
Remained the same	45.5	(10)
Increased one stage	31.8	(7)
Increased two stages	0	(0)

Table C6

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

Measures and Subscales	<i>n</i>	Pre-Program		Post-Program		<i>t</i>
		<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	23	3.97	(.67)	4.05	(1.03)	-.28
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	23	30.91	(4.96)	33.96	(3.52)	-3.18**
Social Problem Solving Inventory	18	102.28	(10.75)	114.17	(12.25)	-3.75**
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		105.72	(12.59)	111.94	(8.51)	-2.25*
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		101.00	(15.42)	92.56	(9.82)	2.75*
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		104.94	(13.67)	110.72	(14.09)	-1.32
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		103.65	(11.48)	87.88	(8.90)	5.95***
Avoidance Style (AS)		98.17	(9.52)	88.17	(7.92)	4.87***
Criminal Sentiments Scale	23	10.62	23.05	2.08	22.47	2.08*
Law		23.26	5.24	22.61	7.42	.62
Courts		23.11	5.68	20.89	6.57	1.72
Police		21.00	5.96	17.78	5.64	2.61*
Law, Courts, Police (LCP)		67.37	14.73	61.26	18.20	1.86
Tolerance of Law Violators (TLV)		36.67	6.45	39.30	5.95	-2.11*
Identification with Criminal Others (ICO)		20.07	3.56	19.87	3.18	.40
Buss Perry Aggression Questionnaire	23	79.39	(20.47)	68.87	19.62	4.47***
Physical Aggression		24.39	(8.09)	19.91	(7.25)	4.41***
Verbal Aggression		15.87	(2.88)	14.35	(3.41)	2.17*
Anger		18.39	(5.27)	15.52	(5.00)	4.33***
Hostility		20.74	(6.72)	19.09	(7.52)	1.50
GPPM	25					
Performance		-.07	(0.41)	0.74	(0.61)	-6.68***
Responsivity		.30	(0.44)	0.90	(0.54)	-5.37***
Effort		--	--	1.02	(0.86)	

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

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

Table C7

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

Stage of Change	Pre-Program <i>N</i> = 75		Post-Program <i>N</i> = 49	
	%	(<i>n</i>)	%	(<i>n</i>)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	0.57	(1)
Contemplation	40.0	(30)	28.57	(50)
Action	53.3	(40)	66.86	(117)
Maintenance	6.7	(5)	4.00	(7)

Table C8

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

Movement in Stages from Pre- to Post-Program	<i>N</i> = 47	
	%	(<i>n</i>)
Decreased two stages	2.1	(1)
Decreased one stage	10.6	(5)
Remained the same	68.1	(32)
Increased one stage	19.1	(9)
Increased two stages	0	(0)

Table C9

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

Measures and Subscales	<i>n</i>	Pre-Program		Post-Program		<i>t</i>
		<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	51	3.76	(.63)	4.01	(.81)	-1.57
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	53	32.42	3.93	32.87	3.92	-.914
Social Problem Solving Inventory	53	105.56	(18.09)	110.09	(14.06)	-2.98**
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		108.66	(14.65)	110.38	(13.35)	-1.12
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		95.51	(14.75)	91.60	(12.35)	2.81**
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		103.32	(16.89)	106.62	(13.86)	-1.92
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		98.94	(17.10)	96.95	(17.46)	1.32
Avoidance Style (AS)		92.67	13.50	91.82	(13.08)	.813
GPPM	59					
Performance		-0.01	0.69	0.59	0.56	-7.09***
Responsivity		0.41	0.65	0.87	0.52	-5.49***
Effort	--	--	--	0.99	0.67	--

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

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

Table C10

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

Stage of Change	Pre-Program N = 41		Post-Program N = 22	
	%	(n)	%	(n)
Pre-contemplation	0	(0)	4.5	(1)
Contemplation	41.5	(17)	31.8	(7)
Action	56.1	(23)	63.6	(14)
Maintenance	2.4	1	0	(0)

Table C11

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

Movement in Stages from Pre- to Post-Program	N = 20	
	%	(n)
Decreased two stages	0	0
Decreased one stage	20.0	(4)
Remained the same	65.0	(13)
Increased one stage	15.0	(3)
Increased two stages	0	(0)

Table C12

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

Measures and Subscales	<i>n</i>	Pre-Program		Post-Program		<i>t</i>
		<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	<i>M</i>	(<i>SD</i>)	
Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding: Impression Management	23	3.95	(.44)	3.74	(.97)	.89
Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale	24	31.67	4.55	31.71	4.83	-.041
Social Problem Solving Inventory	18	108.94	(9.86)	111.11	(13.20)	.520
Positive Problem Orientation (PPO)		106.11	(11.42)	108.83	(12.03)	-.856
Negative Problem Orientation (NPO)		93.17	(11.190)	91.56	(14.88)	.562
Rational Problem Solving (RPS)		106.44	(14.04)	105.44	(15.49)	.262
Impulsivity/Carelessness Style (ICS)		94.06	(9.14)	91.28	(10.96)	.864
Avoidance Style (AS)		93.39	(7.62)	93.28	12.14	.968
GPPM	45					
Performance		-.13	0.47	0.61	0.62	-8.08**
Responsivity		.39	0.51	0.89	0.68	-4.17***
Effort		--	--	.51	0.67	--

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

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

Appendix D: Profile Tables by Participation Group

Table D1

Profile of Women by Participation Group for Release and Return Analyses

Intake information	Full Program Completers		Partial Program-Completers		Non-Completers		Non-Participants	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Demographic								
Age in years (<i>Mean and standard deviation</i>)	33.48	9.82	32.07	9.82	32.23	8.78	37.02	11.60
Marital Status^a								
With Partner	28.89	104	35.19	38	36.07	22	30.77	100
Without Partner	71.11	256	64.81	70	63.93	39	69.23	225
Indigenous Ancestry								
Indigenous	71.73	269	83.93	94	79.03	49	22.06	94
Non- Indigenous	28.27	106	16.07	18	20.97	13	77.94	265
Sentence								
Aggregate sentence								
Indeterminate	8.0	30	12.50	14	4.84	3	11.76	40
Three years or less	55.20	207	51.79	58	54.84	34	53.82	183
More than three years	36.80	138	35.71	40	40.32	25	34.41	117
Offence type^b								
Homicide	17.74	64	21.70	23	15.79	22.83	22.83	58
Robbery	16.90	61	20.75	22	22.80	13	9.84	25
Assault	13.85	50	19.81	21	19.30	11	13.78	35
Other violent	3.32	12	1.89	2	3.51	2	3.54	9
Drug	26.04	94	20.75	22	19.30	11	26.38	67
Property	10.80	39	10.38	11	14.04	8	9.45	24
Other non-violent	10.25	37	3.77	4	5.26	3	9.84	25
Sexual offence	1.11	4	.94	1	0	0	4.33	11
Static risk^c								
High	34.58	129	41.07	46	41.94	26	33.65	105
Medium	40.75	152	41.96	47	43.55	27	39.10	122
Low	34.58	129	16.96	19	14.52	9	27.24	85
Dynamic risk^c								
High	61.93	231	75	84	67.74	42	57.69	180
Medium	33.78	126	23.21	26	27.42	17	28.21	88
Low	4.29	16	1.79	2	4.84	3	14.10	44

Intake information	Full Program Completers		Partial Program-Completers		Non-Completers		Non-Participants	
	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)	%	(n)
Has moderate or high need in criminogenic domain ^d								
Associates	76.44	266	81.73	85	85.71	42	60.00	138
Attitude	43.23	150	46.15	48	61.22	30	50.22	115
Community functioning	38.44	133	50.96	53	42.86	21	44.10	101
Employment	64.27	223	80.77	84	75.51	37	61.74	142
Marital or family	67.82	236	72.12	75	73.47	36	56.52	130
Personal or emotional	88.51	308	89.42	93	89.90	44	81.74	188
Substance abuse	85.30	296	92.31	96	89.80	44	60.87	140
Reintegration potential								
High	14.48	54	5.36	6	11.29	7	25.64	80
Medium	64.88	242	66.07	32	54.84	34	41.35	129
Low	20.64	77	28.57	32	33.87	21	33.01	103
Motivation								
High	51.21	191	48.21	54	37.10	23	39.42	123
Medium	47.18	176	47.32	53	56.45	35	50.00	156
Low	1.61	6	4.46	5	6.45	4	10.58	33
Accountability								
High	33.51	125	34.82	39	26.23	16	29.84	91
Medium	60.86	227	58.04	65	62.30	38	49.51	151
Low	5.63	21	7.14	8	11.48	7	20.66	63
Responsivity Flag								
No	68.90	257	75.00	84	57.38	35	63.61	194
Yes	31.10	116	25.00	28	42.62	26	36.39	111
Engagement Flag								
No	5.09	19	9.82	11	13.11	8	22.95	70
Yes	94.91	354	90.18	101	86.89	53	77.05	235
First security level ^e								
Maximum	6.93	26	12.50	14	12.90	8	22.60	73
Medium	64.80	243	73.12	82	72.58	45	40.56	131
Minimum	28.27	106	14.29	16	14.52	9	36.84	119

^a27 missing; ^b105 missing; ^c22 missing; ^d85-88missing; ^e13 missing

Appendix E: Participants with Non-AWOCP Program Completions

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

	Frequency of participants <u>without</u> additional correctional programs	Frequency of participants with additional correctional programs (range of 1-30 programs completed)
Full Program Completers	150	249
Partial Program Completers	56	65
Non-Completers	20	51
Non-Participants	168	226

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