Despite the success of the Correctional Service of Canada’s (CSC) traditional cadre of correctional programs in reducing recidivism among all types of offenders, CSC has experienced a number of challenges in the delivery and management of programs, particularly with men offenders. Combining the strongest elements of our traditional cadre of programs with more recent innovations in correctional programming research, the Integrated Correctional Program Model (ICPM) was designed to increase program efficiencies and contribute to public safety. Moving away from the existing “multi-program” model and into the next generation of correctional programming, the ICPM includes three distinct correctional program streams for men offenders: a multi-target program, an Aboriginal multi-target program, and a sex offender program, all of which include a maintenance component. As many sex offenders enter CSC custody with needs in more than one domain, the integrated, multi-target nature of ICPM programs allow offenders to examine the interplay among their multiple risk factors, as well as how the same skill sets can be used to effectively manage them. In addition to the three main programs, the ICPM includes other innovative components, including a primer program, a motivational module and a community program. Furthermore, the multi-target and sex offender programs have been adapted for offenders who have unique responsivity needs that may impact both functioning (i.e., cognitive impairments, mental health issues and/or learning disabilities) and their ability to successfully participate in correctional programming. ICPM is designed to enhance the continuum of intervention; allow greater capacity for offenders to access and complete correctional programs earlier in their sentences; and, be at least equally effective as CSC’s traditional cadre of correctional programs.

ICPM programs were piloted in all operational units in CSC Pacific Region as of January 2010, followed by the Atlantic Region in July 2011. The pilot was evaluated by an external contractor to measure results against stated objectives and to assess the feasibility and viability of proceeding with full implementation. The decision for Canadian national implementation was made in June 2013. Quebec region has been running ICPM since March
2014 and the Ontario region since September 2015. Implementation in the Prairie region is currently underway, and is expected to be completed in 2017.

**Learning Goals and Objectives:**
- Expose the challenges faced with previous generation of sex offender correctional programs and how ICPM is overcoming these challenges;
- Present an overview of the entire ICPM model;
- Provide preliminary evaluation results and benefits of the program model compared to the traditional cadre of correctional programs;

**Working towards Successful Reintegration:**
Canadian Attitudes towards Sex Offenders and Policy

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Understanding public attitudes is essential to the development of successful and workable sex offender (SO) policies, because community members are the final gatekeepers to many positive risk-relevant opportunities for SOs. Some argue that current sex offender policy is justified at least partially by the fact that the public demands stricter responses, but there is little research to justify this claim. This study examined Canadian attitudes towards three types of SOs (adult contact, child contact, and adult non-contact SO) and the relationships between demographic variables (such as political orientation, education, and gender), attitudes, and support for particular SO policies (including in-use Canadian policies, others polices used elsewhere and potential policies not yet in use). Policies were divided into Evidence Based (EB) and Non-Evidence based (NEB). Attitudes were measured comprehensively (affective, cognitive, and behavioural components) by four scales: a feeling thermometer, the Attitudes Towards Treatment of Sex Offenders Scale, the Attitudes towards Sex Offenders and Criminal Justice scale, and a Social Distance Scale. Participants were randomly assigned to complete one of the three versions of the survey, and a representative sample of over 1000 English-speaking Canadians (N=1008) was gathered. Comparisons among the three groups were completed in order to identify if attitudes and policy endorsement varied as a result of SO type. The relationships among demographic variables, attitudes, and policy endorsement were examined. Further investigation of policy endorsement was also completed.

Results indicated that Canadians had the most negative feelings towards contact child SOs, and significantly less negative feelings towards contact-adult and non-contact adult SOs. Overall, Canadians had neutral attitudes towards SOs and SO treatment, but when looking at SO type, participants had significantly more rehabilitative and positive attitudes (as measured by the cognitive and behavioural domains) towards non-contact adult offenders, compared with contact offenders. Canadians endorsed a similar amount of
EB policies for each of the three SO types, but endorsed significantly less NEB policies for the non-contact adult offenders, compared with the other two types. Over 90% of Canadians were in favor of providing specific SO therapy and additional programming to SOs both in and out of prison. 92% were also in favor of preventative programs for pedophiles, and nearly 90% were in favor of Circles Of Support and Accountability. 91% of Canadians were also in favor of residence restrictions for child sex offenders, and this was the highest endorsed NEB item. 44% of the sample was in favor of public registries, and just under half of Canadians were in favor of mandatory minimum sentences. Age and political orientation were unique demographic predictors of EB policy, while sex, educational level, parental status and political orientation were significant demographic predictors of NEB policy. One's attitudes were also predictive of policy endorsement. That is, more punitive attitudes were related to endorsement of more NEB policies, and to the endorsement of fewer EB policies; this relationship was also found in the reverse. A combination of measures of attitude as well as demographic variables was found to account for significant variance in both EB and NEB endorsement.

This research suggests that in contrast to Canada’s former conservative government’s tough on crime agenda, Canadian attitudes towards sex offenders are complex and multifaceted and not solely punitive. Although NEB policies are supported, Canadians also support many rehabilitative policies, which are effective at decreasing recidivism. These findings have implications for future policies and reintegration strategies and may encourage collaboration between researchers, policy makers, and the public.

**Learning Goals and Objectives:**

- Identify and discuss attitudes of Canadians towards adult contact, child contact, and adult non-contact sex offenders and sex offender treatment. Do attitudes vary as a result of sex offender type?
- Identify and discuss what sex offender policies Canadians support. Do they support more evidence based policies or non-evidence based, or a combination? Does this vary as a result of sex offender type?
- Identify if and what demographic variables and attitude components are predictive of sex offender policy endorsement (both EB and NEB policy). Discuss implications of these findings.

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