





INTRODUCTION

 Some individuals are incarcerated until the end of their sentence without being supervised in the community through parole.

 These individuals are at a greater risk of reoffending than those who received community supervision (Serin et al., 2020).

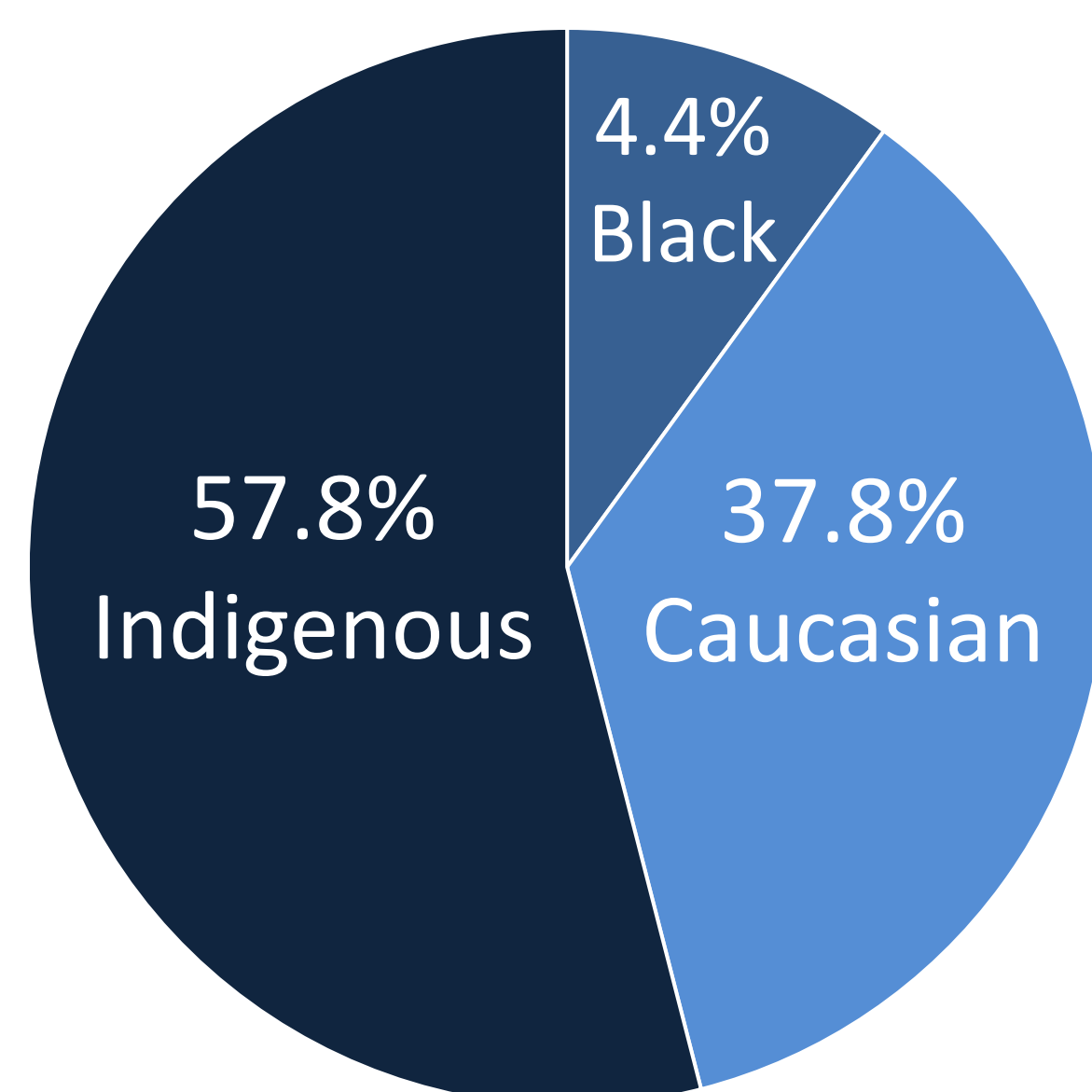
 Individuals assessed to be a high risk for committing a sexual or violent offence may be placed on a Section 810.1 or 810.2 judicial order, respectively (Harris, 2001).

 Once this judicial order is granted, police are responsible for supervising and monitoring these high-risk offenders (Harris, 2001).

CURRENT STUDY

Goal: Examined whether basic needs, criminogenic needs, and responsivity issues of high-risk individuals contribute to missing an appointment, violating supervision conditions, and reoffending in the first year after being released from prison.

Sample



45 high-risk offenders supervised by the Behavioural Assessment Unit of Edmonton Police Services

- 43 identified as male, 2 as transgender woman
- 20 – 77 years old ($M = 41.36$; $SD = 12.78$)
- 12 under Section 810.1; 33 under Section 810.2

Variables

Basic needs

7 items; e.g., medical, accommodations

Criminogenic needs

6 items; e.g., procriminal attitudes, substance use

Responsivity factors

5 items; e.g., culture concerns, denial

Totaled for each 4-month period

Missed appointments

Condition violations

Reoffenses

RESULTS

Total Basic Needs

- Only predicted missed appointments in the first 4 months of supervision
- Predicted violations of conditions and reoffending in months 5 to 8

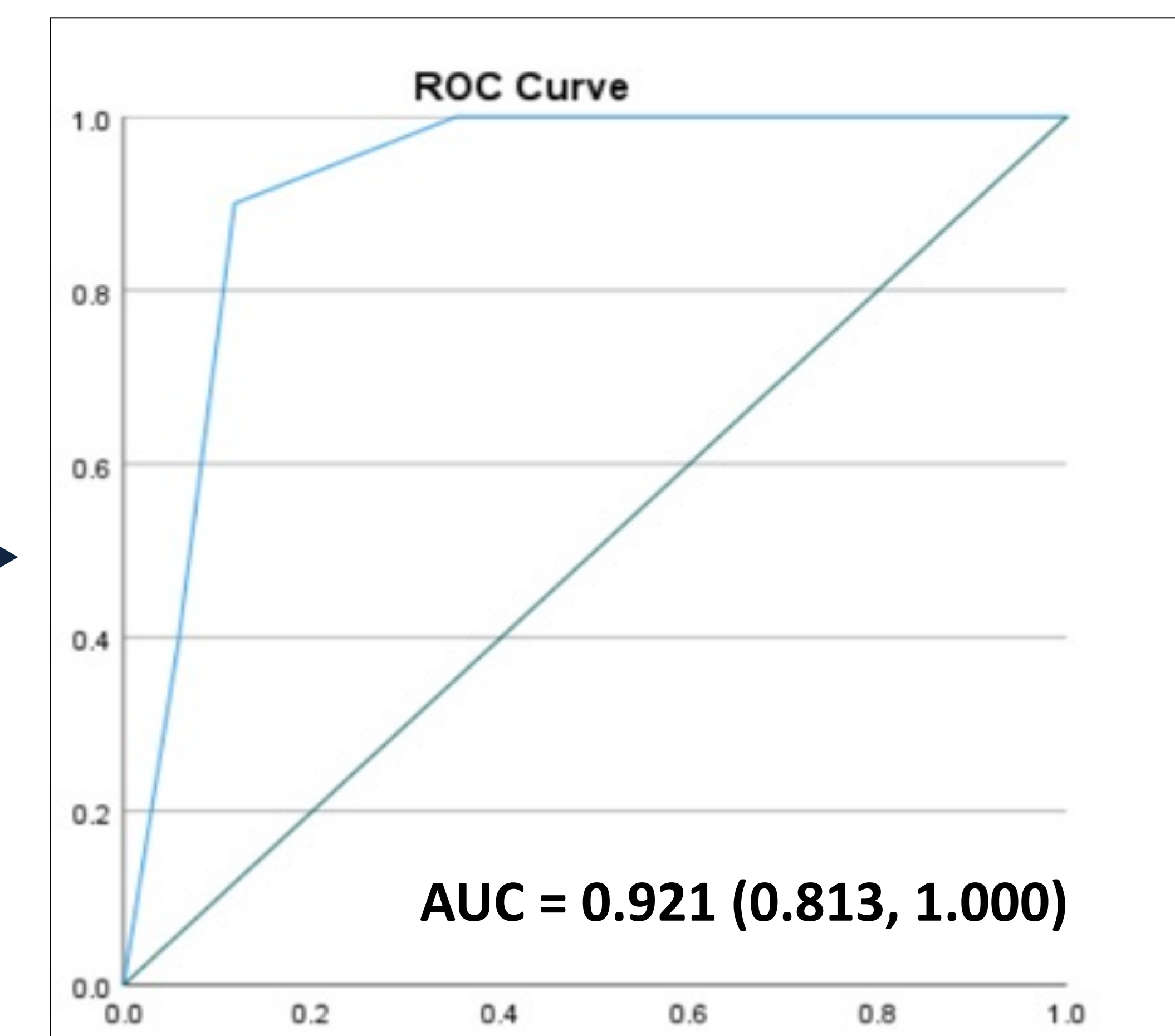
Total Criminogenic Needs

- Predicted missed appointments after 5 months of supervision
- Predicted violations of conditions and reoffending for the first year of post-release supervision

Total Responsivity Issues

- Did not predict missed appointments and reoffending
- Only predicted violations of conditions in months 5 to 8 of supervision

Total Criminogenic Needs Predicting Reoffending in the Months 8-12 of Supervision



Note: 95% confidence interval is provided in parenthesis

CONCLUSIONS

- Consistent with previous research, criminogenic risk factors consistently predicted the offenders' criminal behaviours, such as violations of supervision conditions and reoffending.
- However, basic needs items and responsivity factors were not predictive of missed appointments and reoffending across the first year of supervision.

Greater emphasis should be placed on criminogenic risk factors to effectively reintegrate high-risk individuals into the community.

- Future research should examine

Whether the reduction of criminogenic risk factors predicts long-term reintegration success.

Whether reintegration success is sustained after supervision ends.



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To view the full results of our study:



Criminogenic and Non-Criminogenic Needs of High-Risk Offenders and Reintegration Success

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Abstract

There is limited research about individuals incarcerated until the end of their sentence without being supervised in the community through parole. When they are assessed to be a high risk for committing sexual or violent offences, they can be placed on Section 810 peace bonds to restrict their movements and behaviours (Harris, 2001). The present study examines high-risk individuals' basic needs, criminogenic needs (i.e., dynamic risk factors), and responsivity issues and how these predict their reintegration success. Specifically, it assesses whether these factors contribute to missing an appointment, violating conditions, and reoffending. The files of 45 individuals were coded for the first year of post-release supervision to explore challenges and performance while under supervision for each 4-month time period. The area under the curve statistic was calculated to evaluate the predictive accuracy of each total for basic needs items, criminogenic needs, responsivity issues, and three community outcomes. The findings indicated that criminogenic needs consistently predicted violations of conditions and reoffending across time periods. However, basic needs and responsivity were not predictive of missed appointments and reoffending for all time periods. These findings suggest that supervision and monitoring of these factors play an essential role in stabilizing and effectively reintegrating these individuals into the community. However, a greater emphasis should be placed on criminogenic needs to reduce criminal behaviour. Future research is needed to examine the predictive validity of individual criminogenic risk factors and the association of basic needs, criminogenic needs, and responsivity issues regarding long-term reintegration success.

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