

Starter Kit 3c: Creating a Resource Inventory

Appendix 2: Risk and Criminogenic Need Considerations

Dosage, Intensity, and Duration by Risk Level for Adult Offenders¹

Risk Level	Low	Moderate	Moderate/ High	High
Dosage	Not applicable	100 hours	200 hours	300 hours
Duration	Minimal	3–6 months	6–9 months	9–18 months
Intensity	Minimal	1 time/week	2 time/week	2 time/week or residential

What Are the Criminogenic Needs and their Implications for Intervention?

While the literature has slightly different ways of expressing criminogenic needs, generally they fall into the eight areas noted below.²

Top 4 Criminogenic Needs

<i>Criminogenic Need</i>	<i>Response</i>
History of antisocial behavior	Build non-criminal alternative behavior in risky situations
Antisocial personality pattern	Build problem solving, self-management, anger management, and coping skills
Antisocial attitudes, cognition	Reduce antisocial thinking; recognize risky thinking and feelings; adopt alternative identity/thinking patterns
Antisocial associates, peers	Reduce association with antisocial others; enhance contact with prosocial others

Next Four Criminogenic Needs

¹ Bourgon & Armstrong, 2005; for more information see the Coaching Packet on Effective Case Management, available at <http://www.cepp.com/coaching.htm>

² Andrews, 2007; Andrews, Bonta, & Wormith, 2006, p. 11; for more information see the Coaching Packet on Implementing Evidence-Based Practices, available at <http://www.cepp.com/coaching.htm>

<i>Criminogenic Need</i>	<i>Response</i>
Family and/or marital stressors	Reduce conflict; build positive relationships and communication
Lack of employment stability, achievement; lack of educational achievement	Increase vocational skills; seek employment stability; increase educational achievement
Lack of prosocial leisure activities	Increase involvement in and level of satisfaction with prosocial activities
Substance abuse	Reduce use; reduce the supports for substance-abusing lifestyle; increase alternative coping strategies and leisure activities

References:

Andrews, D. A. (2007). Principles of effective correctional programs. In L. L. Motiuk & R. C. Serin (Eds.), *Compendium 2000 on effective correctional programming*. Retrieved from http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/compendium/2000/chap_2-eng.shtml

Andrews, D. A., Bonta, J., & Wormith, J. S. (2006). The recent past and near future of risk and/or need assessment. *Crime & Delinquency*, 52(1): 7–27.

Bourgon, G., & Armstrong, B. (2005). Transferring the principles of effective treatment into a "real world" prison setting. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 32: 3–25.