



## A Framework for Evidence-Based Decision Making in Local Criminal Justice Systems

An initiative funded by the National Institute of Corrections  
with support from the Office of Justice Programs

Technical assistance provided by:  
Center for Effective Public Policy, Pretrial Justice Institute,  
The Justice Management Institute, and The Carey Group

### Starter Kit

### 3c: Creating a Resource Inventory

#### Appendix 2: Risk and Criminogenic Need Considerations

#### Dosage, Intensity, and Duration by Risk Level for Adult Offenders<sup>1</sup>

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.<sup>2</sup>

#### 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

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

<sup>2</sup> 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>

### Next Four Criminogenic Needs

<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](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.