

Responding to Participant Behavior Using Risk/Needs Analysis



		PROGNOSTIC RISKS	
		HIGH	LOW
CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS	HIGH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status calendar • Intensive treatment • Pro-social & adaptive habilitation • Supervision & treatment are proximal • Restrictive consequences • Positive reinforcement • Self-help groups • Prescribed medication 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noncompliance calendar • Intensive treatment • Adaptive habilitation • Treatment is proximal • Positive reinforcement • Self-help groups • Prescribed medication
	LOW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status calendar • Pro-social habilitation • Abstinence & supervision are proximal • Restrictive consequences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noncompliance calendar • Prevention services • Abstinence is proximal

Adapted from Marlowe, D.B. (2009). Evidence-based sentencing for drug offenders: An analysis of prognostic risks and criminogenic needs. *Chapman Journal of Criminal Justice*, 1, 167-201, at 184.

Considerations in Responding to Participant Behavior

- 1. WHO** are they in terms of risk and need?
- 2. WHERE** are they in the program (i.e., what phase)?
- 3. WHICH** behaviors are we responding to (i.e., are they proximal or distal)?
- 4. WHAT** is the response choice and magnitude?
- 5. HOW** do we deliver and explain the response?

Prognostic Risk Factors

- Current age < 25 years
- Delinquent onset < 16 years
- Substance abuse onset < 14 years
- Prior rehabilitation failures
- History of violence
- Antisocial personality disorder
- Psychopathy or sociopathy
- Familial history of crime or addiction
- Criminal or substance abuse associations

Criminogenic Needs

Moderate to Severe Substance Use Disorder or Addiction:

- 1.** Triggered binge pattern
- 2.** Cravings or compulsions
- 3.** Withdrawal symptoms

Collateral needs:

- Co-occurring Disorders
- Chronic medical condition (e.g., HIV +, HCV+, Diabetes)
- Functional impairments (e.g., illiteracy, intellectual limitations)