

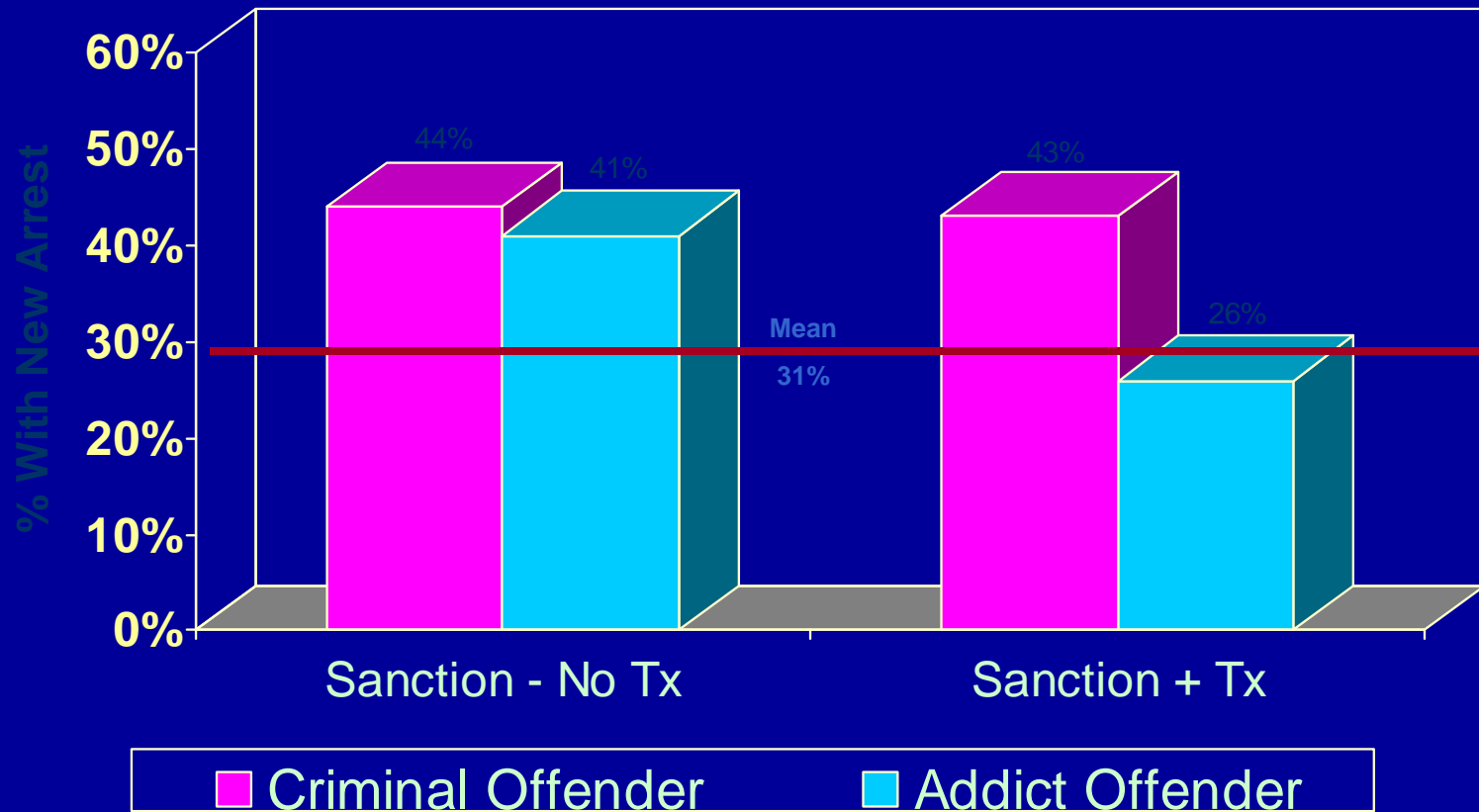
Getting to Better Outcomes: Importance of Risk & Needs Assessment

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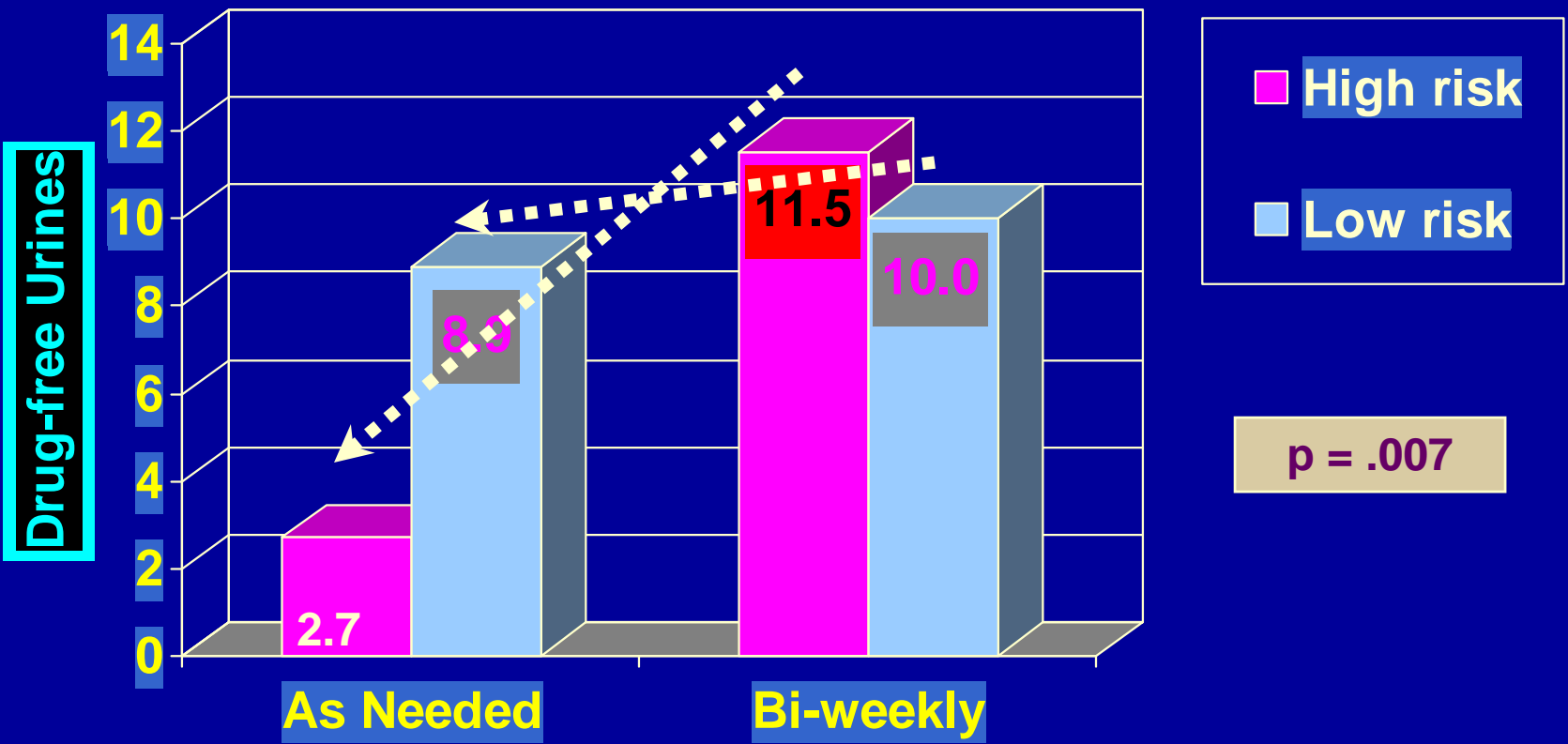
Evidence Based Practice in Criminal Justice Is...

- Provide Treatment for Offenders that address *Criminogenic Needs*
- Match Offenders to Treatment Programs Designed to Affect *Criminogenic Needs*

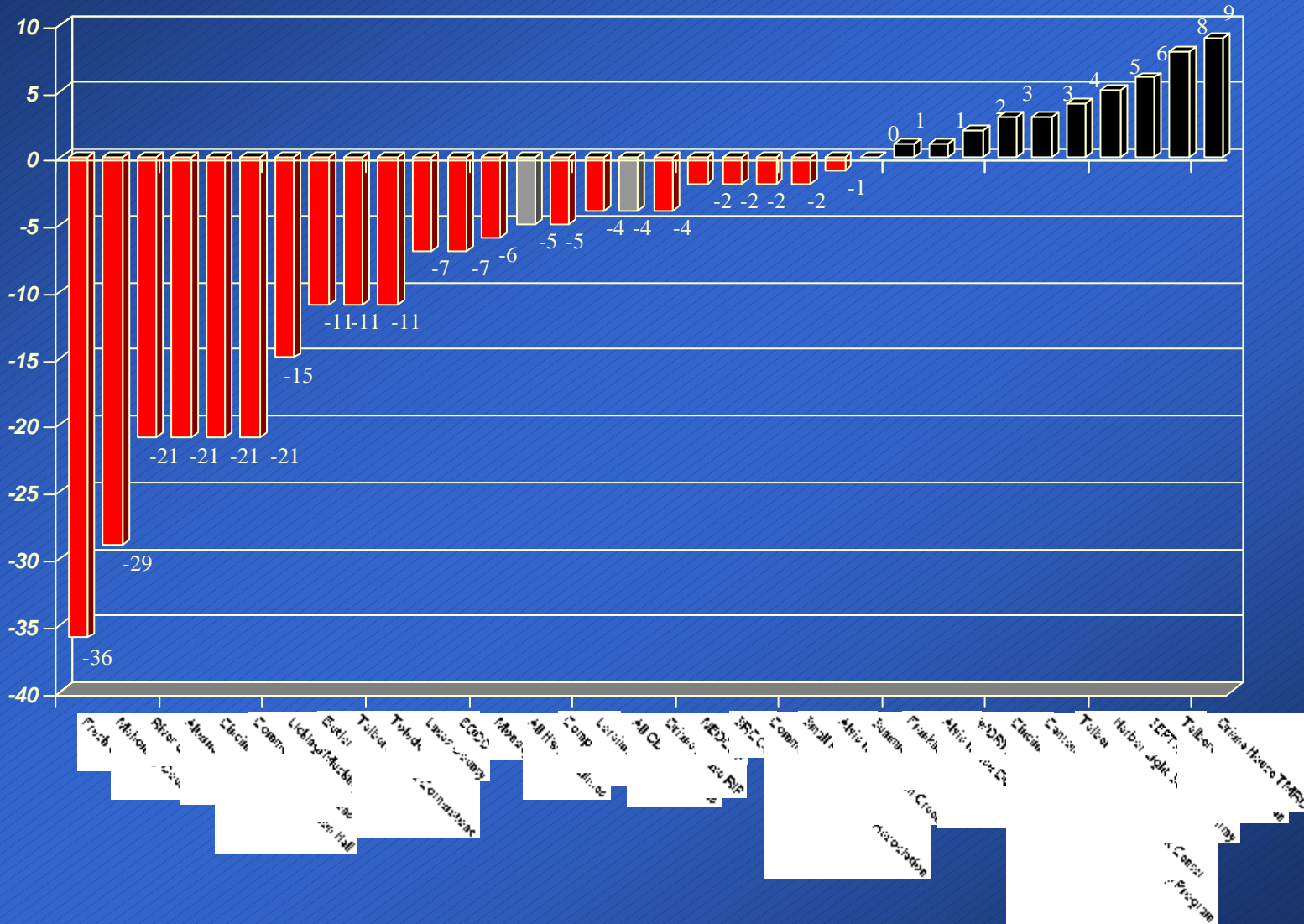
Failure to Match Offenders to Appropriate Services Affects Outcomes



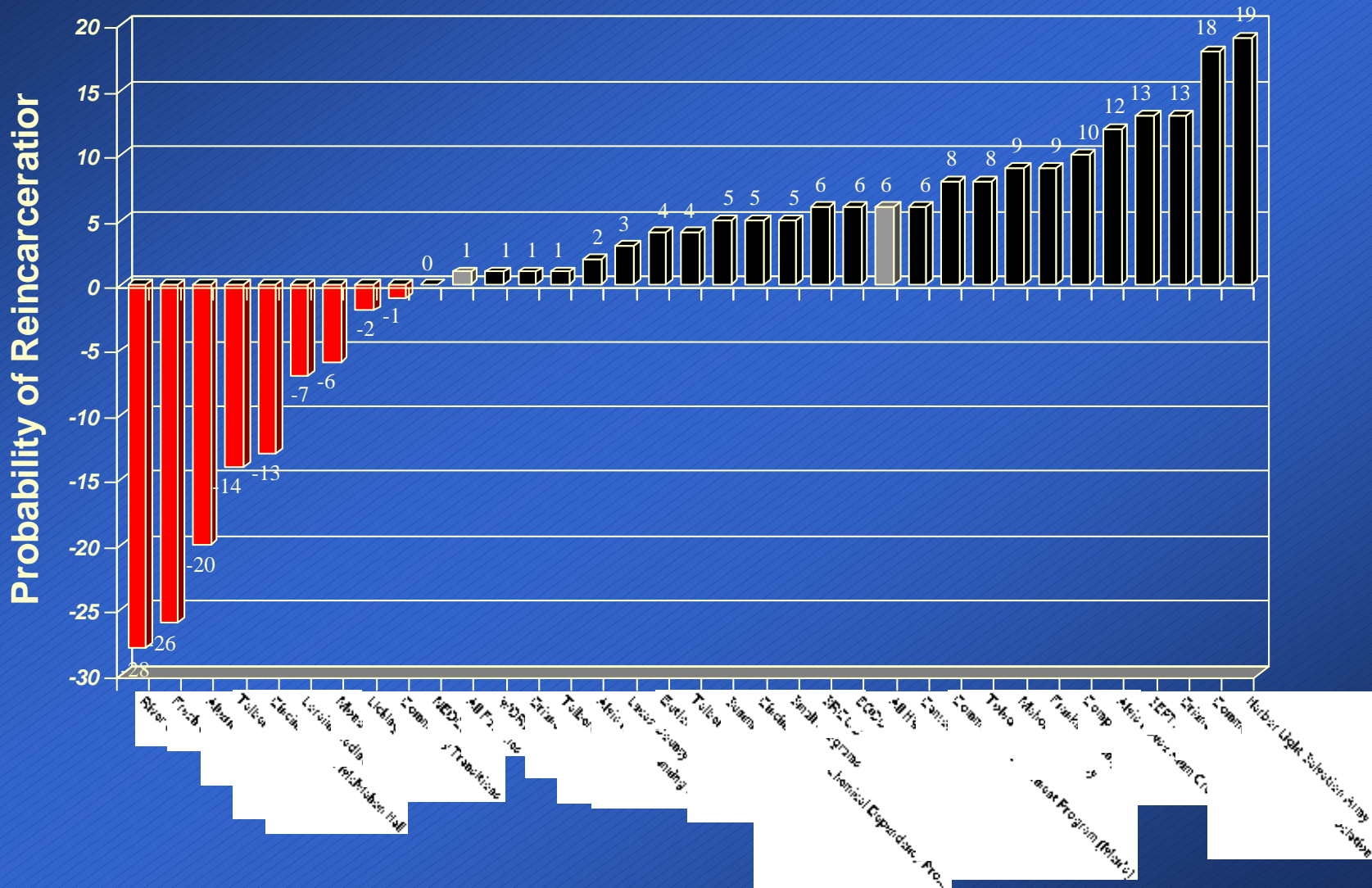
Drug Court Outcomes for High Vs. Low Risk Offenders: No Difference Except for HR



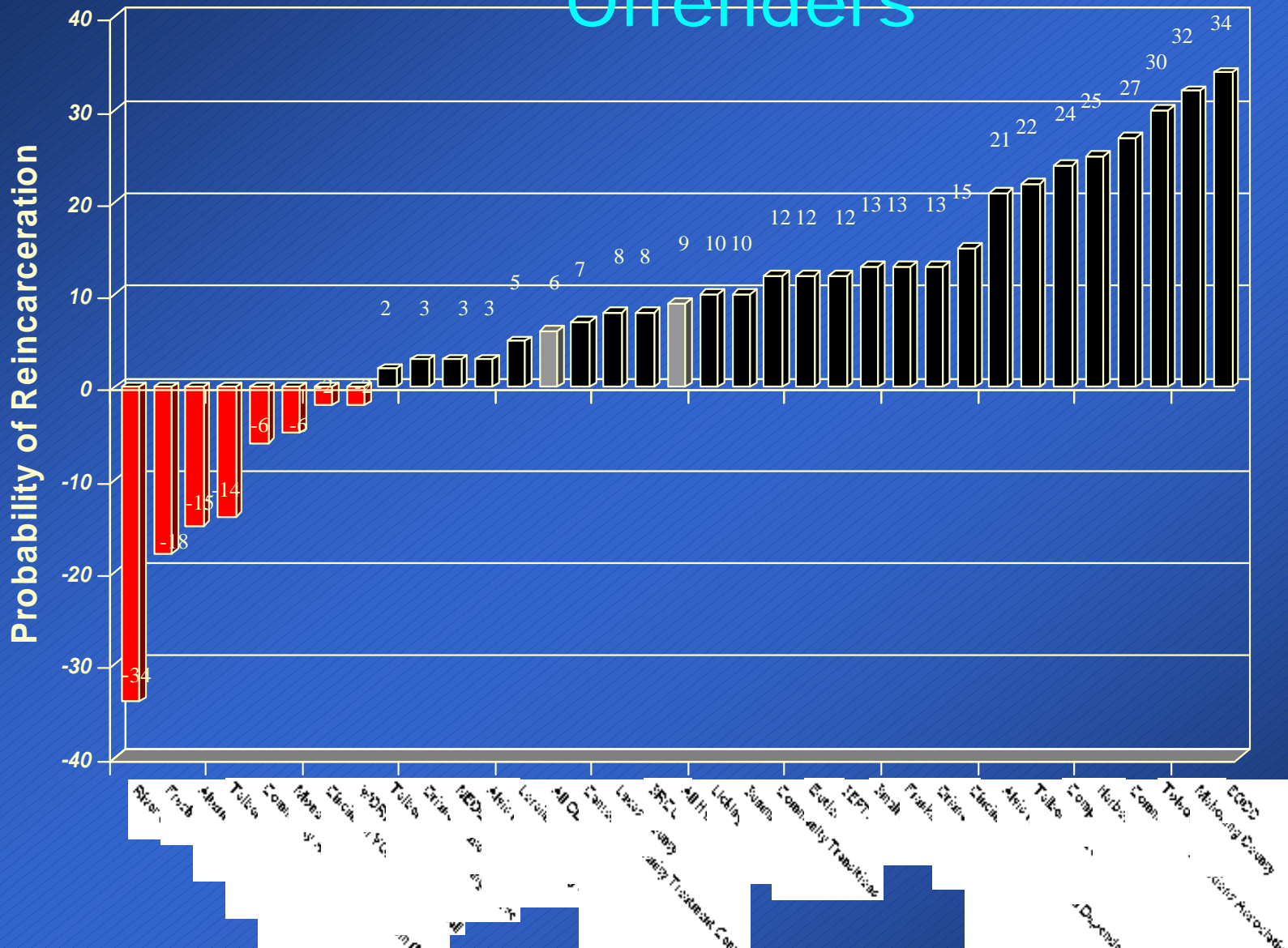
Treatment Effect For Low Risk Offenders



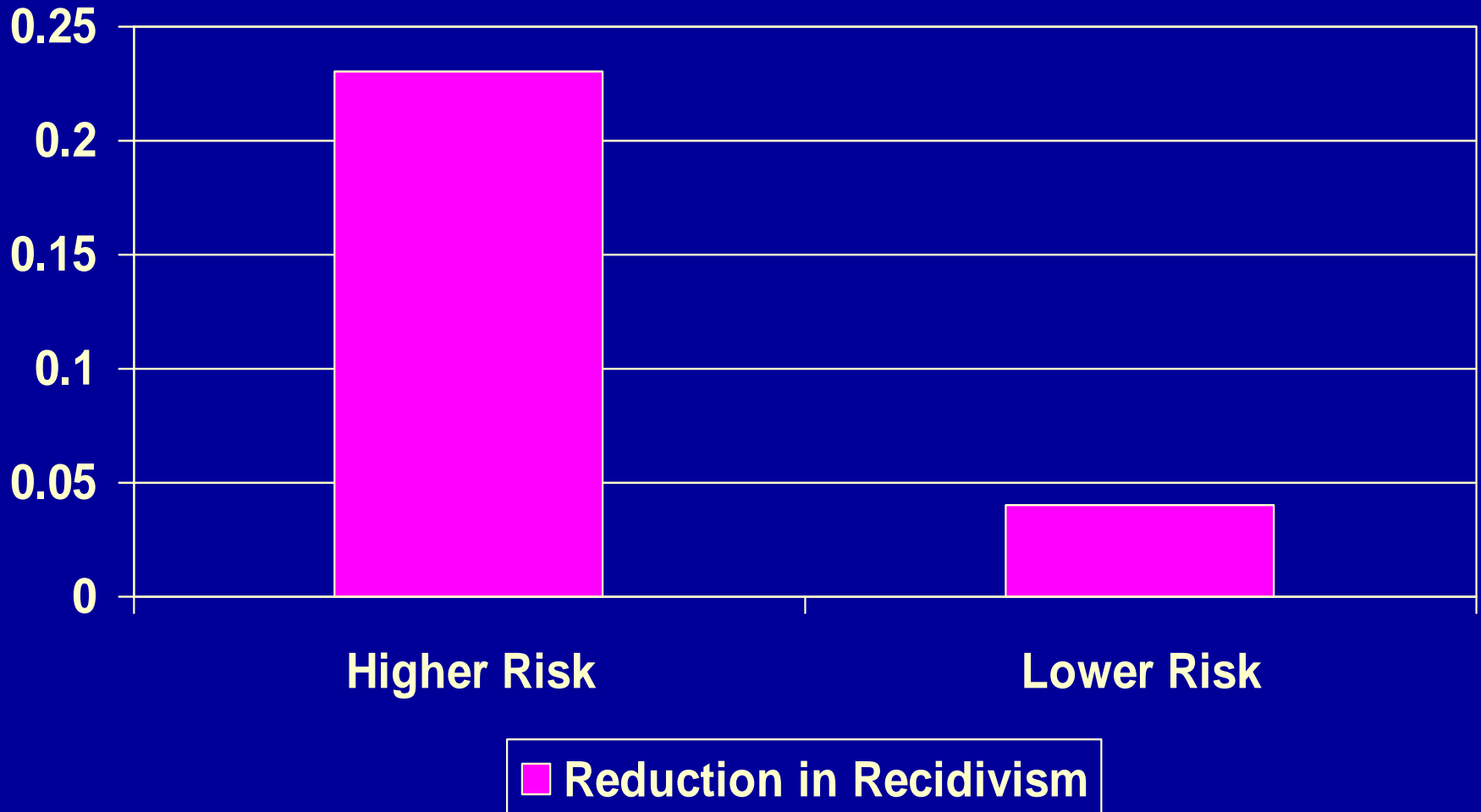
Treatment Effects for Moderate Risk Offenders



Recidivism of High Risk Offenders



Reductions in Recidivism for Higher vs Lower Risk Offenders



Source: Gendreau, P., French, S.A. and A. Taylor (2002). What Works (What Doesn't Work) Revised 2002. Invited submission to the International Community Corrections Association Monograph Series Project.

Matching Offenders to Appropriate Services

- Use Risk Tools that are Actuarial in Basis
- Use Needs Tools that Focus on Dynamic criminogenic factors (e.g. peers, antisocial personality, criminal thinking, etc.) that are subject to change
- Screen/assess on key issues of criminogenic needs and dependency issues
 - ❖ Avoid the Offense vs. Offender Problem

Risk Principle

- Actuarial
- Based on Static Factors (PAST)
- Based on Criminal History

Evidence Based Practice

- Target those offenders with higher probability of risk into intensive services
- Focus on Dynamic Factors

Need Principle

By assessing and targeting criminogenic needs for change, reductions in recidivism are possible

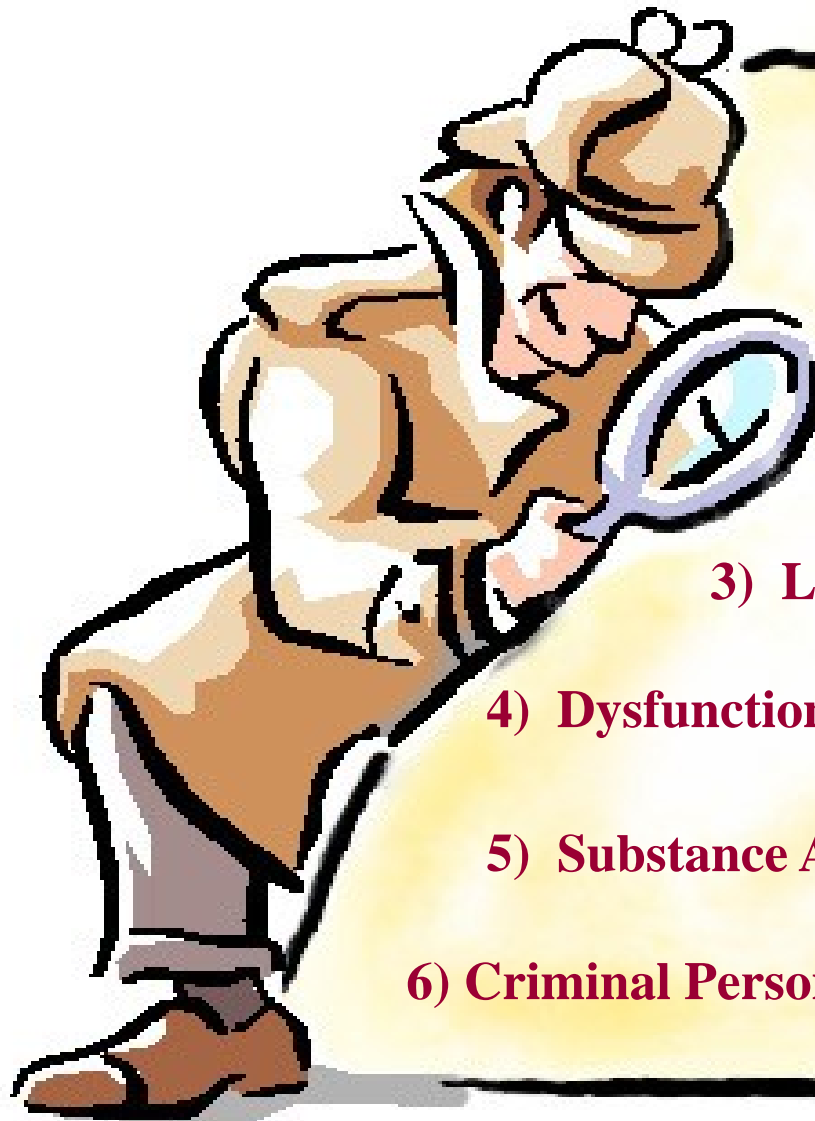
Criminogenic

- Anti social attitudes
- Anti social friends
- Substance abuse
- Lack of empathy
- Impulsive behavior

Non-Criminogenic

- Anxiety
- Low self esteem
- Creative abilities
- Medical needs
- Physical conditioning

Focus On the "Big Six"



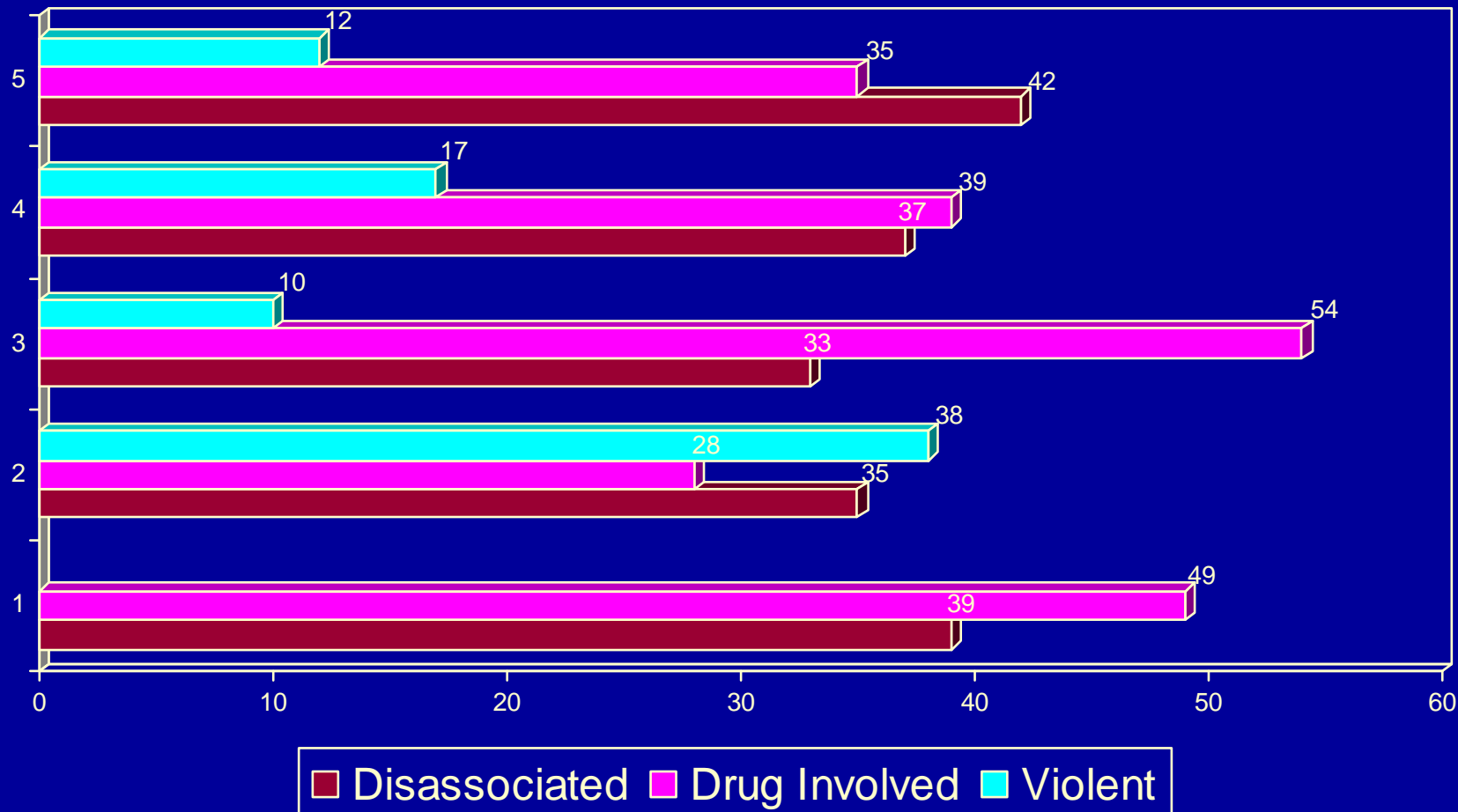
Criminogenic Needs:

- 1) **Anti-Social Values**
- 2) **Criminal Peers**
- 3) **Low Self-Control**
- 4) **Dysfunctional Family Ties**
- 5) **Substance Abuse**
- 6) **Criminal Personality**

Example of a Risk & Need Instrument (LSI-R)

- Criminal Hx (10)
- Education/Employment (10)
- Financial (2)
- Family/Marital (4)
- Accommodations (3)
- Leisure/Recreation (2)
- Companions (5)
- Alcohol/Drug Problem (9)
- Emotional/Personal (5)
- Attitudes/Orientation (4)

Results from LSI-R On Different Populations



Getting Better Results is as Easy As.....

- **Knowing the Offender's Patterns**
- **Addressing Criminogenic Needs**
- **Using a Risk-Needs Tool that is Informative**