

**TABLE 11.1**

## Major Risk and/or Need Factors and Promising Intermediate Targets for Reduced Recidivism

| FACTOR                         | DYNAMIC NEED  | RISK  |
|--------------------------------|---|---|
| History of antisocial behavior | Early and continuing involvement in a number and variety of antisocial acts in a variety of settings.   | Build noncriminal alternative behavior in risky situations.   |
| Antisocial personality pattern | Adventurous, pleasure seeking, weak self-control, restlessly aggressive.  | Build problem solving skills, self-management skills, anger management, and coping skills.  |
| Antisocial cognition           | Attitudes, values, beliefs, and rationalizations supportive of crime; cognitive emotional states of anger, resentment, and defiance; criminal versus reformed identity. | Reduce antisocial cognition, recognize risky thinking and feeling, build up alternative less risky thinking and feeling, adopt a reform and/or antirriminal identity. |
| Antisocial associates          | Close association with criminal others and relative isolation from antirriminal others; immediate social support for crime.   | Reduce association with criminal others; enhance association with antirriminal others.  |
| Family and/or marital          | Two key elements are nurturing and/or caring and monitoring and/or supervision.   | Reduce conflict, build positive relationships, enhance monitoring and supervision.  |
| School and/or work             | Low levels of performance and satisfaction in school and/or work.   | Enhance involvement, rewards, and satisfactions.  |
| Leisure and/or recreation      | Low levels of involvement and satisfaction in antirriminal leisure pursuits.  | Enhance involvement, rewards, and satisfactions.  |
| Substance abuse                | Abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs.  | Reduce substance abuse; reduce the personal and interpersonal supports for substance-oriented behavior; enhance alternative to drug abuse.                            |