





RESEARCH QUESTIONS:

- 1) Do needs and destabilizers cluster together?
- 2) Are these needs and destabilizers related to risk?
 - 3) Does this relationship predict recidivism?

Methods:

Independent Variables: Central Eight

Needs and Destabilizers

Dependent Variables: Recidivism

Analysis: Latent Class Analysis-Examines statistical relationships between the occurrence of certain characteristics of

people to group them

SAMPLE:

17,252 probationers

Findings:

Four classes of offenders based on risk/need/destabilizer groupings. Recidivism is the highest for those with high needs/destabilizers regardless of risk category.

Grocery List	Class	Characteristics	NewArrest in1year
•	1: MN-HD 28%	Moderate Risk/Moderate Need/High Destabilizers	22%
	2: LN-LD 36%	Low Risk/Low Need/Low Destabilizers	15%
	3: HN-HD 13%	High Risk/High Need/High Destabilizers	30%
	4: HN-MD 23%	High Risk/High Need/Moderate Destabilizers	27%

MAJOR TAKE-AWAYS:

- ✓ Agencies should consider the complexity of needs in addition to risk level.
- ✓ Probationers with low risk, but high need, are at increased risk of recidivism.
- ✓ Differential interventions will help target the responses to probationers' complex lives.

Source: Taxman, F. S., & Caudy, M. S. (2015). Risk tells us who, but not what or how: Empirical assessment of the complexity of criminogenic needs to inform correctional programming. *Criminology & Public Policy*, 14(1), 71-103.