

# **NIC EIGHT PRINCIPLES OF EFFECTIVE INTERVENTION**



## **“THE BIG FOUR” CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS**

<b>Criminogenic Need</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Anti-social cognition</b>	<b>Reduce anti-social cognition, recognize risky thinking and feelings, adopt an alternative identity</b>
<b>Anti-social companions</b>	<b>Reduce association with offenders, enhance contact with pro-social</b>
<b>Anti-social personality or temperament</b>	<b>Build problem solving, self management, anger management, and coping skills</b>
<b>Family and/or marital</b>	<b>Reduce conflict, build positive relationships and communication, enhance monitoring/supervision</b>

Source: Andrews, Donald A. (2007), "Principles of Effective Correctional Programs", in Motiuk, Laurence L. and Serin, Ralph C. (2007). Compendium 2000 on Effective Correctional Programming. Correctional Service Canada. Available at <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/compendium/2000/index-eng.shtml>

## **“THE LESSER FOUR” CRIMINOGENIC NEEDS**

<b>Criminogenic Need</b>	<b>Response</b>
<b>Substance abuse</b>	<b>Reduce usage, reduce the supports for abuse behavior, enhance alternatives to abuse</b>
<b>Employment</b>	<b>Provide employment seeking and keeping skills</b>
<b>School</b>	<b>Enhance performance rewards and satisfaction</b>
<b>Leisure and/or recreation</b>	<b>Enhance involvement and satisfaction in pro-social activities</b>

Source: Andrews, Donald A. (2007), "Principles of Effective Correctional Programs", in Motiuk, Laurence L. and Serin, Ralph C. (2007). Compendium 2000 on Effective Correctional Programming. Correctional Service Canada. Available at <http://www.csc-scc.gc.ca/text/rsrch/compendium/2000/index-eng.shtml>

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