

IDAHO LSI-R SCORING GUIDE

TIME FRAMES KEY

- C** = Evaluate according to offender's CURRENT situation (on the date of assessment).
- YR** = Evaluate over the PAST ONE YEAR (which includes current situation).
- IN2** = If the offender has been incarcerated 2 years or more, evaluate the most recent year in the institution. If the offender has been incarcerated less than 2 years, evaluate the most recent year in the community.
- E** = Ever. Evaluate over the offender's LIFETIME.

*** You may leave up to 5 questions unanswered, and the tool is still valid. ***

SCORING KEY

RISK
 Yes = 1 pt. Risk
 No = 0 pts. Risk

**PROTECTIVE/
 RATER BOXES**
 3 = 3 pts. Protective
 2 = 2 pts. Protective
 1 = 1 pt. Protective *and* 1 pt. Risk
 0 = 0 pts. Protective *but* 1 pt. Risk

Rater Box Scoring Key

Rater Boxes should be scored, using rater box guides, *prior* to a determination of risk.

#	0	1	2	3
	Item represents a severe risk factor - clearly increasing the offender's likelihood of recidivism. Very Unsatisfactory - strong need for improvement. ANTI-SOCIAL	Item represents a risk factor - most likely increasing the offender's likelihood of recidivism. Relatively Unsatisfactory - need for improvement. ANTI-SOCIAL	Item is not a risk factor at this time, or within the time frames established for rating the item. Relatively Satisfactory - some room for improvement. PRO-SOCIAL	Item represents a protective factor or strength - possibly mitigating the chances of future criminal activity. Satisfactory - no need for improvement. PRO-SOCIAL

If/Then Rules for Scoring the LSI-R

<u>Item #:</u>	<u>IF</u>	<u>Item #:</u>	<u>THEN</u>
	2 scores		1 scores
	3 scores		2 & 1 score
	15 scores		16 scores
	11 scores		18, 19, 20 score 0
	34 scores		33 scores
	39 scores		37 scores
	40 scores		33 & 38 score
	40 scores	}	@ least 1 item
	39 scores		from items 41
	47 scores		through 45 scores
			46 scores

The 10 LSI-R Subscales and their corresponding Central 8 Criminogenic Needs

Criminal History	History of Antisocial Behavior*
Education/Employment	Education/Employment
Financial	n/a
Family/Marital	Dysfunctional Family Relations
Accommodation	n/a
Leisure/Recreation	Leisure/Recreation
Companions	Antisocial Associates*
Alcohol/Drug Problems	Substance Abuse
Emotional/Personal	Antisocial Personality Pattern*
Attitude/Orientation	Antisocial Cognition*

*** The Big 4 are:**

History of Antisocial Behavior
 Antisocial Associates
 Antisocial Personality Pattern
 Antisocial Cognition

CRIMINAL HISTORY

1. ANY PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS [E]

Criminal History is not an area of criminogenic need per se. However, it is crucial for risk analysis and is an important part of this assessment. The Criminal History domain is an indicator of History of Antisocial Behavior/Low Self Control, which is one of the Big Four criminogenic need areas. Criminal history is a long established predictor of future behavior. The versatility, stability, and frequency of the offender's criminal behavior patterns are key factors in assessing the risk for recidivism.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has any prior adult convictions.
- b. Enter the total number of convictions with a number (i.e. 7) only.
- c. Do not count the present offense.
- d. Count convictions 18 or older unless waived to adult court. Do not count Contempt, FTA or PV.
- e. Any number of offenses, or counts, under the same case number is considered one conviction.
- f. Do not count dismissed cases, juvenile offenses, or the current offense.
- g. If the offender is being supervised on two or more cases, the most recent sentencing date is considered the current offense. All others are counted as prior convictions unless sentenced on the same date.
- h. Do not count enhancements to crimes, such as Habitual Violator or Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony.
- i. Include all criminal convictions, including misdemeanors, Withheld Judgments and Alford Pleas.
- j. Count misdemeanor traffic offenses, but not infractions.

2. TWO OR MORE PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS [E]

Criminal history is an established risk predictor for future criminal behavior.

- a. Includes the definitions of a conviction from question 1.
- b. If "Yes", then question 1 must also be "Yes".

3. THREE OR MORE PRIOR ADULT CONVICTIONS [E]

Criminal history is an established risk predictor for future criminal behavior. A more extensive history means a greater likelihood of future criminality.

- a. Includes the definitions of a conviction from question 1.
- b. If "Yes", then questions 1 and 2 must also be "Yes".

4. THREE OR MORE PRESENT OFFENSES [C]

Versatility of criminal behavior is often associated with continued criminal behavior. In items 1-3 we referred to “convictions” as a single sentencing episode. In this item we are counting the number of actual “offences” making up that sentencing date.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender has 3 or more current offenses (or has been found guilty or plead guilty to 3 charges at sentencing).
- b. If the offender is being supervised or incarcerated for two or more cases; the most recent sentencing date is considered the current offense. All others are counted as prior convictions unless sentenced on the same date.
- c. Do not count dismissed cases.
- d. Do not count outstanding charges, or charges that have been dropped or plea-bargained away.
- e. Count the number of dispositions (regardless of the number of cases) as the number of present offenses.
- f. Count the number of crimes, and/or the number of counts on any case, for the **most recent** offense for which the offender was convicted and is currently serving a sentence in the community or in an institution.
- g. Enhancements to the current offense(s) do not count as separate convictions (i.e. Habitual Violator, Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony, etc.).

5. ARRESTED UNDER AGE 16 [E]

Early onset of criminal behavior is predictive of future criminal behavior. The earlier it starts, the more likely it is to continue.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender was arrested, cited, or convicted of any offense under the age of 16.
- b. Count any legitimate contact with law enforcement resulting from criminal conduct or “status” offenses (truancy, curfew violations, and run-away). Physical arrest is not necessary for a “Yes” score.

6. EVER INCARCERATED UPON CONVICTION [E]

Exposure to incarceration can increase the risk of recidivism due to modeling of pro-criminal behavior, identification as part of a group, indoctrination and reinforcement of criminal behaviors, and institutionalization.

- a. Check “Yes” If the offender served jail time, prison time, or juvenile detention as a result of any conviction, prior or current, **juvenile or adult**.
- b. Incarceration includes: jail, prison, detention center, half-way house, and inpatient treatment if resulting from sentencing upon conviction. Can include foster or group home if placement was mandated due to sentencing upon conviction.
- c. Incarceration does not include pretrial detention or jail time prior to conviction, unless the judgment orders credit for time served.
- d. Projected confinement time counts, if it is a result of a sentencing order.
- e. Home detention, electronic monitoring, and community service do not count.

7. ESCAPE HISTORY FROM A CORRECTIONAL FACILITY [E]

Past behavior is the best predictor of future behavior. Prior escape history may indicate psychological reactance, unwillingness to follow rules, impulsivity gratification, and/or high sensation-seeking.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender ever escaped or attempted to escape from a secure juvenile or adult correctional facility.
- b. Correctional facility includes prison, jail, or secure residential treatment facility.
- c. Do not count escape or walk-away from work release or a non-secure facility.
- d. Do not count absconding supervision.

8. EVER PUNISHED FOR INSTITUTIONAL MISCONDUCT [E]

Past behavior is the best predictor of future behavior. Prior misconduct history may indicate psychological reactance, inability to follow rules, and/or impulsivity gratification. The less a person believes he should obey the rules, the more likely he is to violate them.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender was ever formally punished or sanctioned after being found guilty of a Disciplinary Offense Report (DOR) or jail write-up.
- b. Includes both adult and juvenile periods of incarceration.
- c. Count only institutional misconduct that resulted in a formal sanction (i.e. Loss of privileges, segregation, etc.).
- d. Record number of times punished, not number of disciplinary hearings.
- e. Do not count infractions, written warnings, and verbal warnings.
- f. Do not count if no consequences resulted from the incident, even if found guilty at hearing.

9. CHARGE LAID OR PROBATION/PAROLE SUSPENDED DURING PRIOR COMMUNITY SUPERVISION [E]

Non-compliance while under community supervision or sanction suggests that the offender’s criminal behaviors are persistent, well-established, and likely to recur.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender was charged with any new criminal offense occurring during a period of community supervision.
- b. Check “Yes” if the offender ever officially violated the terms and conditions of his probation/parole, juvenile or adult. Score for any sanction that resulted in a regression, suspension, revocation, new charge, or other action taken (or approved by) the jurisdictional authority.
- c. Community supervision is probation, parole, residential placement, mandatory supervision (even if unsupervised), and release on pre-trial or bail/bond.

10. OFFICIAL RECORD OF ASSAULT OR VIOLENCE [E]

History of violent offenses means risk of future violent behaviors. Past behavior is the best predictor of future behavior.

- a. Check “Yes” if there is any official record of assaultive or violent behavior. A conviction is not necessary to be counted.
- b. Include both adult and juvenile history of violence.
- c. Count recorded incidents of violent behavior where an intent to harm, threaten, coerce, or intimidate, by whatever means (physical or psychological), was demonstrated. Consider prior and current offenses when scoring.
- d. Sex offenders are a default “Yes”.
- e. Check “Yes” for violence against animals.
- f. School records, military incidents, institutional behavior, etc., that meet the above criteria are counted.

EDUCATION/EMPLOYMENT

11. CURRENTLY UNEMPLOYED [C, IN2]

Employment is a primary socialization structure in our culture that provides a crucial source of social bonds.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender is currently unemployed.
- b. Check “Yes” if the offender is currently working less than 30 hours per week and is not enrolled in school.
- c. Current is defined as the immediate moment at which the assessment is administered.
- d. Verify whether “self-employment” is legitimate. Working “under the table” is not legitimate and should be checked “Yes”.
- e. Check “Yes” if the offender is a seasonal worker, during off season, and has not made financial provisions for this period of time.
- f. Check “No” if the offender is:
 - Employed full time.
 - A full time student.
 - Retired from the labor market and receiving a pension or Social Security.
 - A homemaker (when scoring, consider dependents, productivity and financial situation). Is this a choice as an “unpaid” job, with other means of support? Is this status creating a risk?
 - Receiving SSD/SSI and able to meet financial obligations without working.
 - A seasonal worker, not in season, who has provided financially for the period of unemployment. This does not include collecting unemployment benefits.
 - Being paid to participate in a work skills training program, whether incarcerated or not.
 - Has never entered the labor market because still in school in the community.
 - Employed in the institution.
 - Serving 2 years or less and it is verified they will be returning to the job held just prior to incarceration.
- g. **If this item scores “YES”, then question 18, 19 & 20 rater boxes must be scored “0”**

12.FREQUENTLY UNEMPLOYED [YR, IN2]

Lack of consistent employment reflects a higher risk for return to criminal lifestyle.

- a. Check "Yes" if employed less than 50% of last 12 months in the community.
- b. Check "No" if the offender has been retired for the previous 12 months.
- c. If not in the labor market, such as disabled, homemaker or student, score "No".
- d. If incarcerated and has been for less than 2 years, evaluate based on last 12 months in the community labor market.
- e. If has been incarcerated for more than 2 years, evaluate over last 12 months in the institution.

13.NEVER EMPLOYED FOR A FULL YEAR [E]

Job stability is a major factor in reducing recidivism.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has never held one job in the community or in an institution for a continuous 12 months.
- b. Check "Yes" if the offender if the offender is not old enough to have been in the labor market for more than a year.

14.EVER FIRED [E]

A history of poor job performance and attitude signifies disregard for pro-social reinforcements.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has ever been fired.
- b. Check "Yes" if the offender was laid off, let go, or otherwise instructed not to return to work due to reasons of performance.
- c. Check "Yes" if the offender resigned in lieu of termination.
- d. Check "Yes" if the offender received a Dishonorable Discharge, Bad Conduct Discharge, or Other Than Honorable Discharge from the military.
- e. Check "Yes" for termination from employment in an institution/work release.

15.LESS THAN REGULAR GRADE 10 [E]

Overall academic achievement is related to stability of crime-free lifestyle.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender quit school before completing the 10th grade.
- b. Check "No" if the offender has obtained a GED or HSE. Include GED or HSE obtained through correspondence or online programs if recognized in a formal manner by educational authorities, such as a State Department of Education.
- c. If "Yes" then question 16 is "Yes".

16.LESS THAN REGULAR GRADE 12 [E]

Social achievement particularly of a significant academic milestone precludes return to criminal lifestyle.

- a. Check "Yes" if question 15 is "Yes".
- b. Check "Yes" if the offender quit school before completing the 12th grade.
- c. Check "No" if the offender has obtained a GED or HSE. Include GED or HSE obtained through correspondence or online programs if recognized in a formal manner by educational authorities, such as a State Department of Education.

17.SUSPENDED OR EXPELLED AT LEAST ONCE [E]

Delinquent behavior is related to greater risk of relapse to criminal lifestyle.

- Check “Yes” if the offender has ever been asked to leave school, temporarily or permanently, for disciplinary reasons.
- Check “Yes” for in-school suspensions, unless for academic reasons in college.

*** Scoring Note for questions 18, 19, & 20:**

For Attending School, Working, or Unemployed: Score 18, 19 & 20.

For Homemakers, Pensioners/Retirees, or SSD/SSI: Score 18 only, leave 19 & 20 unscored.

18.PARTICIPATION/PERFORMANCE [C]

Involvement and interest in job is a protective factor.

- Score rater box “0” if question 11 is scored “Yes”.
- If offender is in school, evaluate on school participation and rewards.
- If in school and working, evaluate activity most influential to individual.
- For homemakers, pensioners/retirees, or SSD/SSI, rate in relation to their day-to-day activities and any risks or rewards associated with the situation.
- Unless determination is made that pro-social rewards are present, score rater box “0” or “1”.

#18	0	1	2	3
Work	Offender hates job or is bored with it. The offender can't perform well and wants to change jobs. Offender has unreliable attendance or arrives late. No positive rewards.	Offender dislikes the job and performs at a less than adequate level. Offender receives verbal rewards on an inconsistent basis.	Offender displays some interest in job. May desire a different type of job. Performance is adequate, but offender receives little appreciation from boss or co-workers for good work.	Expresses a strong interest in job, pride in abilities/performance, reliable attendance, willing to work overtime, wants to stay in same line of work. Has received positive input for performance. Feelings of personal rewards.
School	Offender has active dislike of school and work activities. Homework assignments are often late or not completed. Offender is truant and wants to quit. Grades are below average (D or F).	Offender does not derive much enjoyment from school and is disinterested in classes. Offender misses some homework assignments and is receiving average to below average grades (C or D). Attendance is inconsistent.	Offender enjoys school work, but for some reason does not find the activities rewarding. Regularly attending classes and doing assignments, but may have some difficulty understanding course material. (C or higher).	Offender maintains a high interest in school work and school-related activities. Homework, readings, assignments are completed promptly and reliably. Rarely misses class. Average to above average grades.

*** Scoring Note for questions 18, 19, & 20:**

For Attending School, Working, or Unemployed: Score 18, 19 & 20.

For Homemakers, Pensioners/Retirees, or SSD/SSI: Score 18 only, leave 19 & 20 unscored.

19. PEER INTERACTIONS [C]

Stronger peer cohesion indicates an interest in a higher degree of pro-social reinforcement through work or school.

- a. Score rater box "0" if question 11 is scored "Yes".
- b. If offender is in school, evaluate based upon relationships with student peers.
- c. If in school and working, evaluate activity most influential to individual.
- d. If self-employed, evaluate based upon relationship with vendors and customers if information is available. If no information available, leave unscored.
- e. Unless determination is made that pro-social rewards are present, score rater box "0" or "1".

#19	0	1	2	3
Work	Offender has continuous problems with co-workers or is isolated from co-workers. Fighting or arguing frequently ensues with co-workers. Participates in anti-social activities with co-workers.	Offender actively dislikes co-workers or has only limited contact with them. Offender sometimes engages co-workers in arguments, but more often lets angry feelings toward others build up inside.	Offender likes co-workers, but does not participate in activities with them that are unrelated to work. Co-workers provide a pro-social influence and network.	Offender gets along with co-workers. Time is spent together on breaks, on lunch, or other leisure activities. Help each other on the job. Offender is friendly and cooperative to others. Co-workers encourage pro-social behaviors.
School	Offender has significant, ongoing problems with peers, or has virtually no contact with peers. Participates in anti-social activities with peers.	Offender actively dislikes fellow students or has only limited contact with them. Offender sometimes engages peers in arguments, but more often lets angry feelings build up inside.	Offender gets along well with other students, but only infrequently associates with them for activities outside of school.	Offender gets along with fellow students. Engages in outside activities with them. Offender has close friends at school.

*** Scoring Note for questions 18, 19, & 20:**

For Attending School, Working, or Unemployed: Score 18, 19 & 20.

For Homemakers, Pensioners/Retirees, or SSD/SSI: Score 18 only, leave 19 & 20 unscored.

20.AUTHORITY INTERACTIONS [C]

Poor relations with figures of authority signify poor attitude and lack of concern or ability to deal with individuals in positions of power.

- a. Score rater box "0" if question 11 is scored "Yes".
- b. If offender is in school, evaluate based upon relationships with teachers.
- c. If in school and working, evaluate activity most influential to individual.
- d. If self-employed, evaluate based upon relationship with vendors and customers if information is available. If no information available, leave unscored.
- e. Unless determination is made that pro-social rewards are present, score rater box "0" or "1".

#20	0	1	2	3
Work	Offender experiences significant and continuing conflicts with supervisor. Offender won't follow orders and frequently argues with supervisor. Offender feels others are treated better by the boss. Supervisor engages in anti-social activities.	Offender dislikes supervisor, but puts on a front to get along with boss. Offender remains distant from boss, even when problems related to the job arise. Passive resistance to instructions from supervisor.	Offender respects supervisor and talks to him/her about work-related problems. However, avoids discussions except for important matters and does not approach supervisor for personal matters. Follows instructions from supervisor.	Offender shows respect, if not liking, for supervisor. Offender talks with supervisor, even regarding non-job matters, and would approach supervisor with problems. Orders are willingly followed.
School	Offender hates and avoids teacher(s). Offender is disruptive in class, heckles or argues with teacher.	Dislikes teacher(s) and remains silent in class. Offender does not approach teacher with questions or problems outside of class.	Offender talks to teacher(s) only about course-related materials. Although offender shows respect for teacher(s), does not seek advice for personal/interpersonal problems.	Offender talks to teacher(s) in and out of class. Offender has (or would) seek the opinion of a teacher regarding a personal/interpersonal problem or accomplishment. Respects teacher(s) and values opinion.

FINANCIAL

21. PROBLEMS [YR]

Financial stability and self-sufficiency are pro-social. Problems are considered stressors which may be indicative of anti-social attitudes or precipitators of inappropriate ways to get money. Financial problems may be an impediment to successful intervention and treatment.

- a. Past bankruptcy does not mean that financial difficulties still exist.
- b. "Under the table" income from an employer is considered an anti-social income source and is considered a risk factor.

#21	0	1	2	3
	Severe difficulty, not managing financial situation. Financial needs/expenses are not met with current legal income. Income sources may be from anti-social or criminal means. Behind on most/all bills. Severe stressors due to financial situation, or a complete disregard for finances. Lacks skills to effectively manage finances. May be impulsive with money. Wages may be garnished or withheld by a government agency or court.	Some difficulty managing financial situation. Financial needs/expenses may not be met with current legal income. Income sources may be from anti-social or criminal means. Frequently worried due to stressors from financial situation. May lack the skills to effectively manage finances. Some impulsiveness, or little planning concerning finances. Wages may be garnished or withheld by a government agency or court.	Current financial stability. Managing needs/debts well. Financial needs/expenses are met with current legal income. Income sources are from pro-social, non-criminal means. While there may be some stressors present due to finances, they are not severe. Has basic skills required to manage finances, but could use improvement.	Long-term, effective management of finances. Financial needs/expenses are clearly met with current legal income. Income sources are from pro-social, non-criminal means. Has no reason to be concerned about finances.

22. RELIANCE UPON SOCIAL ASSISTANCE [YR]

Dependence on fixed or occasional public assistance indicates a lack of self-sufficiency, increased time on hands, and places limits on legally-obtained income.

- a. Check "Yes" if offender is receiving, or has established a pattern in the past year of receiving, any financial assistance from: Aid for Dependent Children, food stamps, worker's compensation, unemployment benefits, disability income, housing assistance, etc. Consider assistance provided by government agencies, recognized charities, churches, etc.
- b. Do not consider income from relatives as social assistance.

FAMILY/MARITAL

The Family/Marital domain focuses on current family and marital interactions and their influence on an offender. You should attempt to get a picture of the rewards the relationship/family life offer, as opposed to merely seeking to find stressors or the absence of stressors. Explore pro-social and anti-social rewards that may be present in the relationships to help determine its quality.

Questions 23, 24, & 25 should be rated based upon the offender's level of satisfaction in the relationship.

23.DISSATISFACTION WITH MARITAL OR EQUIVALENT SITUATION [YR]

A satisfying family or marital situation indicates pro-social relationships and ties which are negatively correlated with criminal risk. Strong marital ties have been identified as one of the strongest protective factors.

- a. Score based upon relationships during the past year.
- b. When assessing an incarcerated offender, consider the number and quality of personal visits and other contacts.
- c. If there is no current involvement in a relationship, assess the offender's satisfaction is being single.
- d. Count as marital equivalents:
 - Live in partner (co-habitation)
 - Common law spouse
 - Same sex partner
 - Engagement
 - Long term partner
- e. Do not consider:
 - Newly formed relationships
 - Multiple partners/relationships at one time
 - Casual sexual partners

#23	0	1	2	3
	Unpleasant or hostile relationship. Relationship involves abuse, perpetrated by either offender or spouse. Indifferent or uncaring attitude towards partner. Perpetrating or experiencing harassment of partner or ex-partner. Offender is lonely or frustrated by single status.	Significant conflicts or problems resulting in dissatisfaction. Stressors may include verbal abuse, lack of respect, indifference. Few rewards or positive support from relationship.	Relationship is mostly rewarding and caring. Relationship stressors handled reasonably well. Offender is generally satisfied with single status, but may be looking for a partner.	Highly satisfying relationship. Satisfaction with single status.

24. NON-REWARDING, PARENTAL [YR]

Parental influence is a behavioral control which inhibits anti-social behavior and is a source of pro-social modeling.

- Score based upon interactions during the past year.
- Assess the quality of the offender's relationship or interactions with biological, adoptive, or step-parent if the step-parent had a role in raising the offender.
- If the offender is incarcerated, consider quality of contacts with parents (either visits or correspondence/telephone contact).
- Rate on parental figure with whom the offender has had the most contact with over the past 12 months.
- If both parents are deceased, rater box should be scored "0" regardless of how positive the relationship was. This item is measuring/assessing how much support they presently have.

#24	0	1	2	3
	Relationship absent, hostile, punishing, and/or uncaring. The relationship may range from dislike to hatred. The offender may not care what parents think feel or expect. Both parents deceased.	Significant conflicts, frequent arguing. Offender reports problems, dissatisfaction, and/or indifference regarding relationship.	Mostly rewarding, positive relationship. Good attempts at caring and positive influence. Maintains regular contact with parents.	Highly satisfying relationship. Obvious caring, affection and positive influence. Maintains regular contact with parents.

25. NON-REWARDING, OTHER RELATIVES [YR]

Uncaring, negative or hostile relationships with relatives who have frequent contact are indicative of poor social and problem-solving skills and a lack of pro-social modeling. Presence of caring, supportive relationships entailing regular contact with relatives represent bonds that provide pro-social modeling and controls.

- Score based upon interactions during the past year.
- Consider those family members with whom the offender has **regular contact**, in person or otherwise, or absence of. They may include siblings, aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents, in-laws.
- Consider others in extended family roles who may not have blood ties i.e., foster family, blended family members.
- Does not include the offender's children.

#25	0	1	2	3
	Relationships absent, hostile, or uncaring.	Significant conflicts, problems; positive modeling absent or infrequent.	Mostly rewarding, positive relationships. Positive modeling and caring is most frequent situation. Gets along with most relatives.	Highly satisfying relationships. Regular, frequent contacts. Obvious pro-social modeling.

26. CRIMINAL FAMILY/SPOUSE [E]

Criminal family member(s) indicate negative modeling and exposure to pro-criminal influences and/or vicarious reinforcement of anti-social attitudes and behaviors.

- Score "Yes" if an offender's parent, sibling, current spouse/equivalent, or other close relative has a criminal record, or an established pattern of criminal behavior.
- Criminal record is defined as any conviction, deferred judgments, or deferred prosecution for any criminal misdemeanor or felony.

ACCOMMODATION

27. UNSATISFACTORY ACCOMMODATION [C]

A stable and comfortable residence can reflect ties to and participation in normal society. Dissatisfaction may contribute to decreased opportunity to form positive normative ties and attachments.

- This item should primarily be rated based upon the offender's level of satisfaction with the residence.
- Primary consideration should be based upon the home environment, with less focus placed on the other residents within the offender's home.
- If incarcerated, factor in satisfaction with institutional housing assignment, cell environment, and satisfaction with cell mates.
- If the offender is homeless or has no fixed address, rater box should be scored "0".

#27	0	1	2	3
	Mostly unhappy and dissatisfied. Wants to move, or others in the residence want offender to move. Offender has no fixed address. Very strong need for improvement, no positive rewards from accommodation.	Unhappy and not taking action to improve the accommodation. Ties and attachments to neighborhood lacking.	Satisfied with situation and willing to keep the place reasonably well maintained. Some personal rewards available.	Happy and takes pride in residence and neighborhood. Keeps place in good condition. Ties to neighborhood established.

28. THREE OR MORE ADDRESS CHANGES WITHIN THE LAST YEAR [YR, IN2]

A stable residence shows some ties to a neighborhood. Many changes in residence reflect insufficient neighborhood ties and could mean more exposure to or influence of pro-criminal attitudes.

- Check "Yes" if the offender has moved 3 or more times within the past 12 months.
- Check "Yes" if offender has no permanent residence (i.e., is homeless or stays with various friends).
- Being placed in custody is not an address change. Do not include periods of incarceration as changes of address.
- If incarcerated less than 2 years, evaluate based on 12 months prior to incarceration.
- Score "No" if the offender has been incarcerated more than 2 years.

29.HIGH CRIME NEIGHBORHOOD [C]

In a high crime neighborhood there may be more opportunities for pro-criminal modeling and rewards for anti-social behaviors and attitudes.

- a. Use information from the offender, and also your own knowledge of the area or collateral sources of information such as local law enforcement.
- b. Lower economic status/poverty is not, by itself, evidence of a high crime neighborhood.
- c. Considerations for a “Yes” score may be a high proportion of offenders living in the area, criminal opportunities that exist in the area, or frequent police presence.
- d. Check “Yes” if the offender is currently incarcerated.

LEISURE/RECREATION

30.ABSENCE OF RECENT PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZED ACTIVITY [YR, IN2]

Recent regular involvement with a group of pro-social individuals is an indicator of attachment and bonds that would tend to constrain the individual’s criminal activities.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender has NOT shown an established and consistent pattern of involvement in any formal, community-based activity during the last 12 months. Examples of this may be a sports team, service club, church, or social support group.
- b. Check “No” if the offender has shown an established and consistent pattern of involvement in any formal, community-based activity during the last 12 months. Examples of this may be a sports team, service club, church, or social support group. The offender is likely to actively participate in the group’s social activities. The offender is receiving social rewards from participation.
- c. Participation in a self-help group, such as a 12-step group, should be considered for this item:
 - Check “Yes” if the offender is attending a self-help group, but their attendance is mandatory, they are NOT participating in the group’s social activities, and/or they are NOT receiving social rewards from participation.
 - Check “No” if the offender is attending a self-help group, EVEN IF their attendance is mandatory, but they are actively participating in the group’s social activities, and/or they are receiving social rewards from participation.
- d. If offender is incarcerated and has been for less than 2 years, evaluate based on last 12 months in the community.
- e. If offender has been incarcerated for more than 2 years, evaluate over last 12 months in the institution.

31. COULD MAKE BETTER USE OF TIME [YR]

This item assumes that an excess of idle or unstructured free time presents an added dimension of risk.

- a. If leisure or free time activities are anti-social or criminal in nature, score rater box "0".

#31	0	1	2	3
	The offender has no leisure activities and is bored during free time. The offender may engage in activities that place him at risk or involve criminal activity.	The offender's activities are sporadic and inconsistent in terms of gratification, or may be strictly passive activities such as watching TV or movies. Leisure activities may involve risky behaviors, people, or settings.	The offender is involved in at least a couple different recreational activities, but either their involvement is inconsistent or the activities are not entirely rewarding.	The offender is regularly involved in highly rewarding and satisfying, pro-social activities.

COMPANIONS

32. SOCIAL ISOLATE [YR]

Social isolation has been identified as a risk factor. Social isolation precludes ample pro-social modeling opportunities and, in itself, may reflect psychological disturbances or cognitive social skills deficiencies.

- a. Check "Yes" if offender lacks at least one significant, intimate and mutual relationship with a non-relative. The offender may express difficulty in meeting others or keeping friends, or is unable to get along with others. The offender may express extreme independence or disregard for the feelings and expectations of others.
- b. Check "Yes" if the offender engages in solitary activities, but not by his/her choice.
- c. If this item is checked "Yes", then item 34 must be checked "No" and item 36 must be checked "Yes".

33. SOME CRIMINAL ACQUAINTANCES [YR]

The presence of some criminal acquaintances is associated with an opportunity for pro-criminal modeling, a concept that is considered a major risk factor.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender associates with (or, if currently incarcerated, did associate with prior to incarceration) some individuals who are not close friends, but have criminal records or are involved in criminal activity.
- b. For acquaintances or friends that have criminal records but are now clearly pro-social and stable e.g., AA/NA sponsor with several years clean and sober, do not count these individuals as a pro-criminal influence.
- c. Check "Yes" if the offender is currently incarcerated.
- d. If item 34 is checked "Yes", then this item must also be checked "Yes".

34.SOME CRIMINAL FRIENDS [YR]

Attachments to pro-criminal others is a well-documented predictor of criminal behavior, with roots in both of the major explanatory theories in criminology: social control and social learning.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has friends (or, if currently incarcerated, did prior to incarceration) who have criminal records or are involved in criminal activity.
 - Friends are associates with whom one spends leisure time, whose opinions are valued, who provide help when in difficulty, etc.
- b. If this item is checked "Yes" then item 33 must also be checked "Yes".
- c. If this item is checked "Yes" then item 32 must be checked "No".

35.FEW ANTI-CRIMINAL ACQUAINTANCES [YR]

Social networks and peer influence that are predominately or entirely supportive of criminal behavior represent "densely signaled rewards" (for criminal behavior) and are major criminogenic need factors. The lack of anti-criminal companions indicates two things: first, there is a diminished opportunity to observe pro-social models, and second, there is an absence of companions who can actively reinforce pro-social behavior and punish undesirable behavior. Anti-criminal = pro-social.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has little or no pro-social influence from acquaintances.
- b. Check "Yes" if most of the offender's social network appears to be involved in criminal activity or have a criminal record.
- c. Check "No" if the offender receives pro-social reinforcement from acquaintances.
- d. Offender must have at least 2 pro-social acquaintances to check "No".
- e. If this item is checked "Yes" then item 36 must also be checked "Yes".

36.FEW ANTI-CRIMINAL FRIENDS [YR]

Social networks and peer influence that are predominately or entirely supportive of criminal behavior represent "densely signaled rewards" (for criminal behavior) and are major criminogenic need factors. The lack of anti-criminal companions indicates two things: first, there is a diminished opportunity to observe pro-social models, and second, there is an absence of companions who can actively reinforce pro-social behavior and punish undesirable behavior. Anti-criminal = pro-social.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender has little or no pro-social influence from friends.
- b. Check "Yes" if most of the offender's friends are involved in criminal activities. They do not need to have criminal records.
- c. Check "No" if the offender has friends that have not been involved in criminal activity.
- d. Offender must have at least 2 pro-social friends to check "No".
- e. If this item is checked "No" then item 32 must also be checked "No".

ALCOHOL/DRUG PROBLEMS

37.ALCOHOL PROBLEM, EVER [E]

An alcohol problem is considered a risk factor in terms of health and criminal behavior.

- a. Some offenders will report heavy alcohol consumption but also claim it is/was no problem. Determination of an alcohol “problem” is made by the interviewer rather than the offender using the criteria that a problem constitutes any negative impact in a major life area, e.g., work, family, health, financial, etc.
- b. Consider any positive UA/BAC results and related circumstances.
- c. Behavior congruent with labels such as alcohol abuse, dependent, addicted, and problem drinker will count.
- d. If the rater box on Item 39 is scored either “0” or “1”, this item must be checked “Yes”.

38.DRUG PROBLEM, EVER [E]

A drug problem is considered a risk factor in terms of health and criminal behavior.

- a. Some offenders will report heavy drug use but also claim it is/was no problem. Determination of a drug “problem” is made by the interviewer, not the offender.
- b. Consider any positive UA results and related circumstances.
- c. Behavior congruent with labels such as drug abuse, dependent, addicted, and problem drug user will count.
- d. Experimentation with drugs is not considered a drug problem.
- e. If the rater box on Item 40 is scored either “0” or “1”, this item must be checked “Yes”.

39.ALCOHOL PROBLEM, CURRENTLY [YR, IN2]

An existing alcohol problem is a risk factor in terms of health and criminal behavior.

- a. Score rater box "0" or "1" if the offender perceives a problem.
- b. Consider any drinking while incarcerated.
- c. When assessing an offender incarcerated less than two years, consider drinking behavior for the year prior to incarceration.
- d. When assessing an offender incarcerated two years or more, consider only drinking behavior during the incarceration.
- e. Consider any positive UA/BAC results and related circumstances.
- f. If rater box is scored "0" or "1", then item 37 must be checked "Yes".
- g. If rater box is scored "0", at least one of items 41 – 45 **must** be scored.
- h. If rater box is scored "1", any of items 41 – 45 **may** be scored.

#39	0	1	2	3
	<p>* Intoxication at least <u>once a week</u> PLUS engaging in high risk behavior (i.e. driving while intoxicated) or experiencing negative consequences (i.e. employment, family, medical).</p> <p>* Regular pattern of intoxication PLUS experiences negative consequences as a result.</p> <p>* Frequent problems due to drinking, even if drinking is infrequent.</p> <p>* Offender or others have perceived a need to control offender's drinking; yet, attempts to control drinking are unsuccessful.</p> <p>* Maintenance drinking.</p> <p>* Personality changes or social problems due to alcohol abuse.</p> <p>* At least one of the problems in items 41 - 45 have occurred in the last year.</p>	<p>* Intoxication at least twice in the last year PLUS engaging in high risk behavior (i.e. driving while intoxicated) or experiencing negative consequences (i.e. employment, family, medical).</p> <p>* Regular pattern of intoxication, even if negative consequences are not experienced.</p> <p>* Offender or others have perceived a need to control offender's drinking.</p> <p>* Increased tolerance by at least 50%.</p>	<p>* Drank to legal or perceived intoxication less than twice in the last year AND had no negative consequences due to the intoxication.</p>	<p>* Did not drink to intoxication in the last year.</p> <p>* Abstinence in the last year.</p> <p>* The offender is a controlled social drinker.</p>

40.DRUG PROBLEM, CURRENTLY [YR, IN2]

Drug problem is a risk factor for criminal behavior. An existing drug problem is a risk factor in terms of health and criminal behavior.

- a. Score rater box "0" or "1" if the offender perceives a drug problem.
- b. Consider any drug use while incarcerated.
- c. When assessing an offender incarcerated less than two years, consider drug-using behavior for the year prior to incarceration.
- d. When assessing an offender incarcerated two years or more, consider only drug-using behavior during the incarceration.
- e. Consider any positive UA results and related circumstances.
- f. Specify the drug(s) used in the space provided.
- g. If rater box is scored "0" or "1", then item 33 must be checked "Yes".
- h. If rater box is scored "0" or "1", then item 38 must be checked "Yes".
- i. If rater box is scored "0", at least one of items 41 – 45 **must** be scored.
- j. If rater box is scored "1", any of items 41 – 45 **may** be scored.

#40	0	1	2	3
	<p>* Drug use more than twice per week</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Experienced <u>more than one occurrence</u> of the following problems: law violation/arrest, marital/family, school/work, medical, other clinical indicators.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>* Frequent problems due to drug use, even if drug use is infrequent.</p> <p>* Offender or others have perceived a need to control offender's drug use; yet, attempts to control drug use are unsuccessful.</p> <p>* Maintenance use.</p> <p>* Personality changes or social problems due to drug use.</p>	<p>* Drug use twice per week or less</p> <p>AND</p> <p>Experienced <u>at least one occurrence</u> of the following problems: law violation/arrest, marital/family, school/work, medical, other clinical indicators.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>* Regular pattern of drug use, even if negative consequences are not experienced.</p> <p>* Offender or others have perceived a need to control the offender's drug use.</p> <p>* Increased tolerance.</p> <p>* Drug use while under criminal justice supervision.</p>	<p>* Rare or infrequent, minimal use in the past year e.g., no more than 3 lapses (isolated incidents) and no full relapse (return to prior level of problematic use).</p> <p>* No use while under criminal justice supervision in the last year.</p>	<p>* No drug use in the past year.</p>

ITEMS 41 THROUGH 45 ARE EVALUATED BASED UPON DRUG OR ALCOHOL USE OVER THE PAST 12 MONTHS. IF THE OFFENDER HAS NOT USED DRUGS OR ALCOHOL WITHIN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, AUTOMATICALLY CHECK "NO" FOR ALL.

IF RATER BOXES FOR ITEMS 39 OR 40 ARE SCORED "0", AT LEAST ONE OF ITEMS 41 THROUGH 45 MUST BE CHECKED "YES". IF RATER BOXES FOR ITEMS 39 OR 40 ARE SCORED "1", ANY OF ITEMS 41 THROUGH 45 MAY BE CHECKED "YES".

41.LAW VIOLATION [YR]

Patterns of crimes committed under the influence of alcohol or other drugs leads to or causes criminal behavior, i.e., substance misuse facilitates or instigates criminal behavior.

- a. Check "Yes" if the use of alcohol or other drugs contributed, is now contributing, or could contribute to violations of the law. Evaluation is based on offender's official record, offender self-report, or evaluator's knowledge of the offender's situation.
- b. Check "No" if drug transactions are determined to be exclusively for financial gain. Consider scoring drug sales for financial gain under Financial and Attitude/Orientation domains.
- c. Check "No" if the offender has not used drugs or alcohol in the last year.

42.MARITAL/FAMILY [YR]

The offender's alcohol or other drug use contributed to problem with marital and/or other family situation or that significant others have had complaints about the offender's drug use or drinking. Substance abuse problems which erode significant pro-social bonds are assumed to increase criminal risk.

- a. Check "Yes" if the use of alcohol or drugs contributed to problems with marital (or equivalent) or family situation.
- b. Check "Yes" if significant others have had complaints about the offender's drinking or drug use.
- c. Check "No" if drug or alcohol use has not resulted in any family or marital problems in the last year.
- d. Check "No" if the offender has not used drugs or alcohol in the last year.

43.SCHOOL/WORK [YR]

Substance abuse problems which interfere with critical pro-social role development are assumed to increase criminal risk.

- a. Check "Yes" if the use of alcohol or other drugs contributed to problems with school or work. Examples may be: hangover prevents attendance, asked to leave school or work because of substance use or intoxication, fired due to drug or alcohol use or intoxication. Review scoring of items 14, 17, and 18.
- b. Check "No" if drug or alcohol use has not resulted in any school or work problems in the last year.
- c. Check "No" if the offender has not used drugs or alcohol in the last year.

44.MEDICAL [YR]

The use of alcohol or other drugs which contribute to physical problems is indicative of higher risk behavior in general.

- a. Check “Yes” if the use of alcohol or other drugs has contributed to problems with the offender’s physical health or medical status in the last 12 months.
- b. Check “Yes” if the use of alcohol or other drugs has contributed to physical complaints or a health care professional has warned the offender about alcohol or other drug use.
- c. Check “No” if drug or alcohol use has not resulted in any health problems in the last year.
- d. Check “No” if the offender has not used drugs or alcohol in the last year.

45.OTHER CLINICAL INDICATORS [YR]

Extensive or extreme symptoms of substance abuse are associated with poor self-regulation skills and therefore place the individual at a greater risk for criminal behavior.

- a. This item assesses the effects of drug or alcohol use, not the causes for the use.
- b. If the offender is pre-contemplative, they may report drug/alcohol consumption, but be unable to identify it as a problem, despite extreme symptoms.
- c. This item explores symptoms beyond those that would normally be associated with substance use or substance abuse. It is meant to assess clinical indicators that are more likely indicative of substance dependence.
- d. Check “Yes” if:
 - Withdrawal that may include; hallucinations, confusion, seizures, fever, anxiety, shaking or trembling, sweating, nausea and vomiting, insomnia, depression, etc.
 - The need to use to avoid withdrawal symptoms, such as morning use, or sneaking use throughout the day.
 - An increase in tolerance that requires frequent use in high quantities. May report being able to use or drink more than their associates without being able to feel the effects.
 - A loss of control over their use. They are using more than they intended, over a longer period of time than they intended, despite telling themselves they wouldn’t.
 - A persistent desire or need to stop, but all efforts to stop have failed.
 - Extreme symptoms may include substance-induced delirium, substance-induced persisting dementia, substance-induced psychotic disorder, substance-induced mood disorder, substance-induced anxiety disorder, substance-induced sexual dysfunction, substance-induced sleep disorder, etc.
- e. If “Yes”, record the reason for the rating in the space provided.
- f. Check “No” if drug or alcohol use has not resulted in any clinical indicators in the last year.
- g. Check “No” if the offender has not used drugs or alcohol in the last year.

EMOTIONAL/PERSONAL

46.MODERATE INTERFERENCE [YR]

Mild anxiety (insomnia, worrying); mild depression (quiet, withdrawn) etc., can interfere with an individual's ability to respond to occupational, social and psychological stressors. Coping deficiencies in the latter areas may be related to greater risk for criminal behavior.

- a. Check "Yes" if the offender reports moderate interference or emotional distress e.g., signs of mild anxiety (insomnia or worrying), mild depression (quiet, under assertive), withdrawn.
- b. If offender is diagnosed with severe interference, but their emotional and cognitive functioning seems stabilized through mental health intervention, consider scoring this item.
- c. Check "No" if the offender reports no emotional or personal distress in the last year.
- d. Check "No" if emotional problems appear to be normal occurrences of stressors or appear to be normal moods or expressions of emotions.
- e. If item 47 is checked "Yes", this item must also be checked "Yes"

47.SEVERE INTERFERENCE, ACTIVE PSYCHOSIS [YR]

Active psychosis and other severe emotional and cognitive problems can severely interfere with an individual's ability to respond to life's stressors and to the quality of functioning in the real world. This item also assumes that severe interference can significantly increase the risk of criminal behavior.

- a. Check "Yes" if there are any indications of a possible serious mental health problem. However, the main intent is to detect active psychosis.
- b. Consider the following before scoring:
 - Is there concern over emotional stability?
 - Is psychiatric consultation being considered?
 - Is voluntary admission to a psychiatric facility being considered?
 - Is commitment to a psychiatric facility needed?
 - Is there imminent suicide risk?
 - Is interference so severe as to require a mental health consult in planning for services to the offender?
 - Severe emotional and cognitive interferences may also be detected by observing the following indicators:
 - Excessive sweating; extreme passivity or aggression; verbal abusiveness; odd or strange verbalizations; very slow or very fast speech; rambling conversation; auditory and/or visual hallucinations; delusional thinking.
- c. Assess offender's level of functioning over the last 12 months.
- d. If offender has been diagnosed with a serious mental health problem, but is stabilized on medication, check this item "No" and consider scoring question 46 "Yes".
- e. If "Yes" then question 46 must also be scored "Yes".

48.MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT – PAST [E]

Offenders who received prior mental health treatment are at greater risk for subsequent mental health problems, and, in turn, also share an increased risk for criminal behavior.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender has ever seen a mental health professional. (Psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, pastoral counselors, and mental health workers will count.)
- b. Count substance abuse therapists **IF** dual diagnosis was a presenting issue.
- c. Check “Yes” for sexual deviancy treatment.
- d. Check “Yes” for mental health medication monitoring by a medical or mental health professional.
- e. Do not count 12-step groups, self-help groups, or offender change groups facilitated by uncertified correctional professionals.
- f. Do not count routine psychological screenings and/or evaluations.

49.MENTAL HEALTH TREATMENT – PRESENT [YR]

Offenders who are receiving current mental health treatment are at greater risk for subsequent mental health problems, and, in turn, share an increased risk for criminal behavior.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender is currently seeing a psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, pastoral counselor, or mental health worker.
- b. Check “Yes” if the offender has been in mental health treatment in the past 12 months.
- c. Count substance abuse therapists **IF** dual diagnosis is a presenting issue.
- d. Check “Yes” for sexual deviancy treatment.
- e. Check “Yes” if the prescribing physician is/was a psychiatrist, and the medication was an antipsychotic (for schizophrenia), a mood stabilizer (for bi-polar affective disorder), or if taking psychotropic medications.
- f. Do not count 12-step groups, self-help groups, or offender change groups facilitated by uncertified correctional professionals.
- g. Do not count routine psychological screenings and/or evaluations.

50.PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT INDICATED [YR]

Offenders currently exhibiting symptoms of mental illness may need immediate attention and are at greater risk for criminal behavior until mental health needs are addressed.

- a. This item emphasizes the characteristics of antisocial personality (broadly defined). Explore the following areas:
 - Intellectual functioning.
 - Excessive fears; negative attitude towards self, depression, tension.
 - Hostility; anger; potential for assaultive behavior; over-assertion/aggression.
 - Impulse control; self-management skills.
 - Contact with reality; severe withdrawal; over-activity; possibility of delusion/hallucination.
 - Disregard for feelings of others; possibility of reduced ability or inability to experience guilt/shame; may be superficially “charming” but appears to repeatedly disregard rules and feelings of others.
 - Criminal acts, which do not make sense, appear irrational.
- b. Check “Yes” if the offender’s presentation of self is in accordance with 5 of the following 6 features of psychopathic personality:
 - Glib
 - Grandiose
 - Deceitful
 - Remorseless
 - Self-centered
 - Little consideration (empathy) for others
- c. Check “Yes” if, overall, the offender’s behavior or emotional/personal condition seems irregular to such a degree that they should be further evaluated by a mental health professional.
- d. Check “Yes” if the offender has been assessed within the past year to have problems with any indicators listed above.
- e. Check “Yes” if there is a need for a psychosexual evaluation.
- f. Check “Yes” if the prescribing physician is/was a psychiatrist, and the medication was an antipsychotic (for schizophrenia), a mood stabilizer (for bi-polar affective disorder), or if taking psychotropic medications.
- g. Do not count routine evaluations that found no indicators of mental health problems.
- h. If “Yes”, record the reason for the rating in the space provided.

ATTITUDES/ORIENTATION

Consider the entire interview rather than just the items in this section. Many of the indicators for these items should already have been uncovered during the course of the interview.

51.SUPPORTIVE OF CRIME [C]

A criminal value orientation is consistent with extreme instrumentality – where the ends always justify the means. This amoral orientation is strongly associated with future criminal behavior, antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy.

- a. Review both the content and the affect the offender has presented throughout the course of the interview. To what degree are they: self-centered; high sensation seeking; indifferent or callous towards others?
- b. Explore how the offender understands and relates remorse to their victims; in particular, assess their ability to experience real empathy (vs. intellectualize it).

#51	0	1	2	3
	<p>The offender places emphasis on the usefulness of criminal activities. Motives are more readily served by crime than by non-crime. The offender expresses rationalizations for law violations (e.g. "It wasn't my fault"; "Nobody got hurt"; "The cops were always trying to bust me for something"). The offender does not appear to have the ability to genuinely be sensitive to the feelings and wishes of others, including the victims of criminal behavior.</p>	<p>At this level the offender expresses guilt or remorse for the victim(s) but has mixed other expressions of self-concern in (e.g., "If only I had done _____, I wouldn't have been caught", "I wouldn't be in this mess if people would just keep their mouths shut"). This level of rating reflects a person with a mixed orientation to criminal behavior, who is in essence, still willing to "bend the rules" when it will benefit them.</p>	<p>The offender's recent behavior and self-disclosure indicate their basic inclinations are pro-social. They have a sense of respect for rules beyond just talking the talk. They sometimes have minor trouble with boundaries and taking responsibility, but not to the extent they would support pro criminal behavior. Offender has some awareness of the effects of their criminal behavior on the lives of others.</p>	<p>At this level the offender places an emphasis on the negative consequences of law violation for himself, the victim and the community. Accepts responsibility for his own actions and the consequences for those actions. The offender rejects, or places more realistic limits on rationalizations or justifications for law violations. Identifies with the victim of the crime, and expresses the risks involved in associating with criminal others or accepting their values.</p>

52.UNFAVORABLE TOWARD CONVENTION [C]

Here, “convention” means an alternative to a criminal (fast) lifestyle. Lifestyles predicated on sensation-seeking, “getting over”, and general acceptance of criminal orientation are associated with poor informal social controls and problematic modeling of vicarious rewards for antisocial behaviors.

- a. Probe and explore the offender’s basic life orientation; are they looking for quick fixes or are they committed to something basically stable and pro-social?
- b. Be sure to examine the offender’s affect; is it glib and superficial?

#52	0	1	2	3
	The offender has a generalized disregard for convention/non-crime alternatives. Non-supportive, hostile and rejects the underlying values of society. The offender has weak ties to conventional settings such as home, school and work. Negative, hostile and rejecting of non-criminal others (“I don't care what they think”). Invalidates or rejects non-criminal activities (and their rewards) and has a tolerance for deviance in general.	The offender has a selective disregard for convention/non-crime alternatives. On the one hand, the offender is supportive of many pro-social activities (e.g., school, work, organized sports, etc.) while on the other hand, is also supportive of specific criminal behaviors (e.g., drug use, battering, macho violence in general, etc.).	The offender is supportive of a relatively pro-social lifestyle. Has a few ties to conventional settings (home, family, school, work) that are fairly strong. Is generally rejecting of criminal values and orientation, but may benefit from some further values clarification. • The offender's unsolicited endorsements of conventional norms, and behavior throughout the interview are as important in scoring as any responses to specific probes in this area.	The offender is committed and invested in society's institutions (government, business, family, school, spiritual institutions) and their underlying values (order, peace, justice, love, etc.). The offender indicates positive functions of conventional activities, e.g., working, studying, playing sports, etc., and places an emphasis on rewards of such activities.

53.POOR TOWARD SENTENCE [C]

Offenders emphasizing discrepancies between their crime and its subsequent sanctions are more likely to engage in techniques of neutralization, a personal endorsement of antisocial/pro-criminal sentiments.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender denies the fairness or appropriateness of the sentence, denies or minimizes responsibility for current offenses, and the consequences to direct and indirect victims. Offenders may view themselves as the victims of circumstances, misunderstandings, other people, or an unfair system.
- b. If assessed during pre-sentence, assess attitude toward the fairness of conviction and possible sanctions.

54.POOR TOWARD SUPERVISION [C]

The best predictors for recidivism have been found to also be the best predictors for institutional misconduct. While some of these items may not be equally predictive for community supervision, i.e., technical violations, they undoubtedly tap the same construct-tendency toward rule-breaking behavior. Poor attitudes and sentiments expressed about supervision or “the system” tend to indicate internalization of antisocial values.

- a. Check “Yes” if the offender objects to his classification or placement, and/or there is an unwillingness to comply or cooperate, or to seek assistance for significant issues.