

FORM 8 – RESPONSE MAGNITUDE/PROPORTIONALITY FORM

<u>Behavior</u>	<u>Offender Risk</u>	<u>Offender Need</u>	<u>Relation to Risk/Need Goal</u>	<u>Response Magnitude/Proportionality</u>
	High & Moderate = High Low = Low	High & Moderate = High Low = Low	Proximal = Short Term Distal = Long Term	See Forms 9 & 10 for Incentives & Sanctions
Accomplishment/ Compliance	High	High	Proximal	Lower Incentive
			Distal	Higher Incentive
	Low	Low	No Distinction	Moderate
			Proximal	Lower Incentive
		High	Distal	Higher Incentive
			Low	None
Violation	High	High	Proximal	Higher Sanction
			Distal	Lower Sanction
	Low	Low	No Distinction	Moderate
			Proximal	Higher Sanction
		High	Distal	Lower Sanction
			Low	None
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
<i>What is the nature of the behavior?</i>	<i>How likely were they to reoffend?</i>	<i>How high are their criminogenic needs?</i>	<i>Does the behavior relate to short or long term goals?</i>	<i>What magnitude of response should be imposed?</i>

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Risk and need level is determined from the results of a validated screening and assessment.

The prioritization of proximal and distal goals should be addressed and modified/updated according to the results of a validated screening and assessment and any Case Action Plan developed and/or modified therefrom.

The magnitude of the response is applicable regardless of the entity responding to the behavior. Moderate incarceration sanctions are specified on Form 10 as the midpoint number indicated. However, the same concept applies to incarceration and non-incarceration sanctions, as well as graduated incentives. See page 6 for further explanation regarding the principle of proportionality and why a moderate response is generally presumed.

*Resources should generally not be utilized for low risk and low need offenders. If resources are utilized, low risk offenders should not be mixed with higher risk populations.