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Andrews and colleagues (2010, 1990) identified which needs are criminogenic, and consequently, are the most important targets for correctional programming. These needs are referred to as the “Big Four” and the “Central Eight,” and empirical evidence shows that they have the greatest influence on recidivism (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). The Central Eight are antisocial attitude, antisocial personality, antisocial behavior, antisocial peers, use of leisure time and recreation, school and/or employment, substance abuse, and family and/or marital factors. The Big Four are antisocial attitude, antisocial personality, antisocial behavior, and antisocial peers, which have the strongest effect on recidivism. The authors propose that if the ultimate goal of a correctional program is to reduce recidivism, it must have intermediate targets that are associated with criminality. The measure of program “success” will depend upon the program’s ability to change these targets in a prosocial direction (Andrews & Bonta, 2010; Andrews, Bonta et al., 1990).

The third and least understood core principle is *Responsivity*, which suggests that the structure of the program must be matched to the learning style of the offenders in treatment to bring about prosocial change. This principle addresses how treatment should be delivered (Andrews & Bonta, 2010). There are two types of responsivity, general and specific. *General Responsivity* suggests that the overall structure of the program must be based on a theoretically-relevant model that effects change in the individual. Andrews and colleagues (2010, 1990) suggested that cognitive-behavioral and cognitive-social learning models coincide with the general responsivity principle because they target behavior and thinking patterns.

Specific responsivity suggests that the mode and style of treatment should be matched to specific offender characteristics, such as learning deficits, mental health,

