Criminogenic and Stabilization Needs

Criminogenic needs are directly related to criminality and CSOSA programming is designed to address those needs thereby reducing recidivism.

- **39%** Antisocial Attitude
- **35%** Substance Abuse
- **20%** Lack of Prosocial Leisure Activities
- **20%** Lack of Achievement
- **15%** Poor Family Relationships
- **7%** Antisocial Associations

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Stabilization needs are non-criminogenic needs that may hinder the effectiveness of our supervision programming if left unaddressed, such as unstable housing, untreated mental health issues, unemployment, and lack of education.

CSOSA works to increase offenders’ stability, encourage inclusion in the community, and promote the successful completion of supervision by building strong relationships with community partners and connecting offenders with resources to address stabilization factors.

**Housing**
More than one in ten (12%) of those under our supervision have unstable housing (i.e. resides in a homeless shelter, halfway house, transitional housing, hotel or motel, or has no fixed address).

**Mental Health**
About 30% of those entering CSOSA supervision in FY2018 were identified as having a mental health need.

**Employment**
Half of the employable supervised population is unemployed. An employable person is one who is not retired, disabled, suffering from a debilitating medical condition, receiving SSI, participating in a residential treatment or sanctions program, or in a school or training program.

**Education**
Almost one-third (31%) of those under CSOSA supervision have less than a high school diploma or the equivalent.

All data is based on total supervised population as of September 30, 2018, unless otherwise noted.