Targeting Dispositions by Risk, Need, Responsivity

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Modeling If / Then Decisions
Dispositional Continuum

Long-term functioning of the individual

Short-term risk of recidivism

Short-term cost to taxpayers

Decriminalization
De-felonization
Pre-plea diversion
Post-plea diversion
Sentence to probation or community supervision
Sentence to restrictive intermediate punishment (IP / RIP)
Sentence to incarceration

Treatment Courts
Dispositional Continuum

Long-term functioning of the individual

Short-term risk of recidivism

Short-term cost to taxpayers

Treatment Courts

Decriminalization  De-felonization  Pre-plea diversion  Post-plea diversion  Probation or community supervision  Restrictive intermediate Punishment (IP/ RIP)  Sentence to Incarceration

---------- FRONT-END DIVERSION ---

Improved functioning of the individual

Short-term risk of recidivism

Short-term cost to taxpayers

Conditional release (parole, probation or community corrections)  Unconditional release

---------- BACK-END REENTRY-------->
Offense vs. Offender Decisions

- Determinate vs. indeterminate sentencing (vs. guided discretion)
- Evidence-based practices (EBPs)
- Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR)
- Graduated sanctions
- Positive reinforcement
- Collateral consequences (negative reinforcement)
Risk Principle

• **Not** necessarily a risk for violence or dangerousness

• Serious prognosis or lesser amenability to treatment

• The higher the risk level, the more intensive the supervision and accountability should be; and **vice versa**

• Mixing risk levels is contraindicated!
Prognostic Risk Factors

- Current age < 25 years
- Delinquent onset < 16 years
- Substance abuse onset < 14 years
- Prior convictions or incarceration
- Prior rehabilitation failure
- History of violence
- Antisocial Personality Disorder / Psychopathy
- Familial history of crime or addiction
- Criminal or substance abuse associations
Need Principle

- Clinical syndromes or impairments (diagnosis)

- The higher the need level, the more intensive the treatment or rehabilitation services should be; and vice versa

- Mixing need levels is contraindicated!
Order and timing of intervention is critical:

1. Responsivity needs: interfere with rehabilitation
   (e.g., deficient housing, mental illness, withdrawal, anhedonia)

2. Criminogenic needs: cause or exacerbate crime
   (e.g., addiction, criminal thinking)

3. Maintenance needs: degrade rehabilitation gains
   (e.g., poor education or employment skills)

4. Humanitarian needs: cause distress
   (e.g., medical or dental illness)
Risk & Needs Matrix

High Risk

- Supervision
- Treatment
- Pro-social habilitation
- Adaptive habilitation

Low Risk

- Treatment
- (Pro-social habilitation)
- Adaptive habilitation

High Needs

Low Needs

- Supervision
- Pro-social habilitation
- (Adaptive habilitation)

- Secondary prevention
- Diversion
Stage in System

• Legal standards differ
• Defense or prosecution agreement
• Available time for treatment and supervision
• Differences in base rates for risk and need
• Impacts risk or need level (e.g., reentry)

**** Need to get 3-dimensional ****
Quadrant Model Applied at each Intercept
Community Corrections Options

Current emphasis

Indicated emphasis

Court-monitored probation; e.g., HOPE Court

Treatment court; e.g., Drug Court, MH Court

Banked probation; e.g., kiosk, phone-ins

Standard probation; e.g., office sessions

Intensive probation; e.g., field visits

Home detention; e.g., monitored curfew

Day reporting center

Therapeutic community (TC); e.g., C-RSAT

Halfway house; work-release center

Community correctional center (CCC)

Detention center

LR/LN ---- HR/LN ---- LR/HN ---- HR/HN ---- EXIGENT R or N-I

LR = Low Risk  LN = Low Need
HR = High Risk  HN = High Need

Exigent Risk or Need = Uns suited for alternative disposition at this stage
Pre-Disposition Assessment

- Use immunity, especially at pre-adjudication stage
- Require assessment of risk and need after adjudication but prior to disposition (e.g., as part of a PSI)
- Valid, reliable & culturally unbiased instruments
- Substance abuse vs. dependence diagnosis guides treatment conditions and response to technical violations involving new drug use
Guided Discretion

• Require professionals to consider risk and need (excluding certain offenses)

• Require professionals to consider effectiveness and cost-effectiveness (excluding certain offenses)

• Publish data on recidivism and costs of alternative dispositions

• Include dispositional rationale on the record

• Restrictive basis for appeal (abuse of discretion)

• Publish data on dispositional decisions
Validated Risk Tools

Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R)
https://ecom.mhs.com/(S(zhkd5d55qlwc3lr2gzqq5w55))/product.aspx?gr=saf&prod=lsi-r&id=overview

Wisconsin Risk and Need Assessment Scale (WRN)
http://j-sat.com/Toolkit/Adult/adf6e846-f4dc-4b1e-b7b1-2ff28551ce85

Risk and Needs Triage (RANT)
http://www.trirant.org/

Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)

Federal Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA)
http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/ProbationPretrialServices/Supervision/PCRA.aspx

Risk Prediction Index (RPI)
Validated Needs Tools

Addiction Severity Index (ASI)

Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)
http://www.gaincc.org/products-services/instruments-reports/

Offender Profile Index (OPI)
https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/Digitization/148829NCJRS.pdf

Level of Service/Case Management Inventory (LS/CMI)
https://ecom.mhs.com/(S(0aqkan55oovzwq55w2oxt445))/saf Om.aspx?id=Training

Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

Offender Screening Tool (OST)
http://www.azcourts.gov/apsd/EvidenceBasedPractice/RiskNeedsAssessment/OffenderScreeningTool%28OST%29.aspx

Inventory of Offender Risk, Needs, and Strengths (IORNS)
http://www4.parinc.com/Products/Product.aspx?ProductID=IORNS
Validated Diagnostic Tools

Global Appraisal of Individual Needs (GAIN)
http://www.chestnut.org/LI/gain/index.html#Instruments

Structured Clinical Interview for the DSM-IV (SCID)
http://www.scid4.org/

Psychiatric Research Interview for Substance and Mental Disorders (PRISM)
http://www.columbia.edu/~dsh2/prism/

Diagnostic Interview Schedule (DIS)

Texas Christian University (TCU) Drug Dependence Screen-II
http://www.ibr.tcu.edu/pubs/datacoll/Forms/ddscreen-95.pdf