



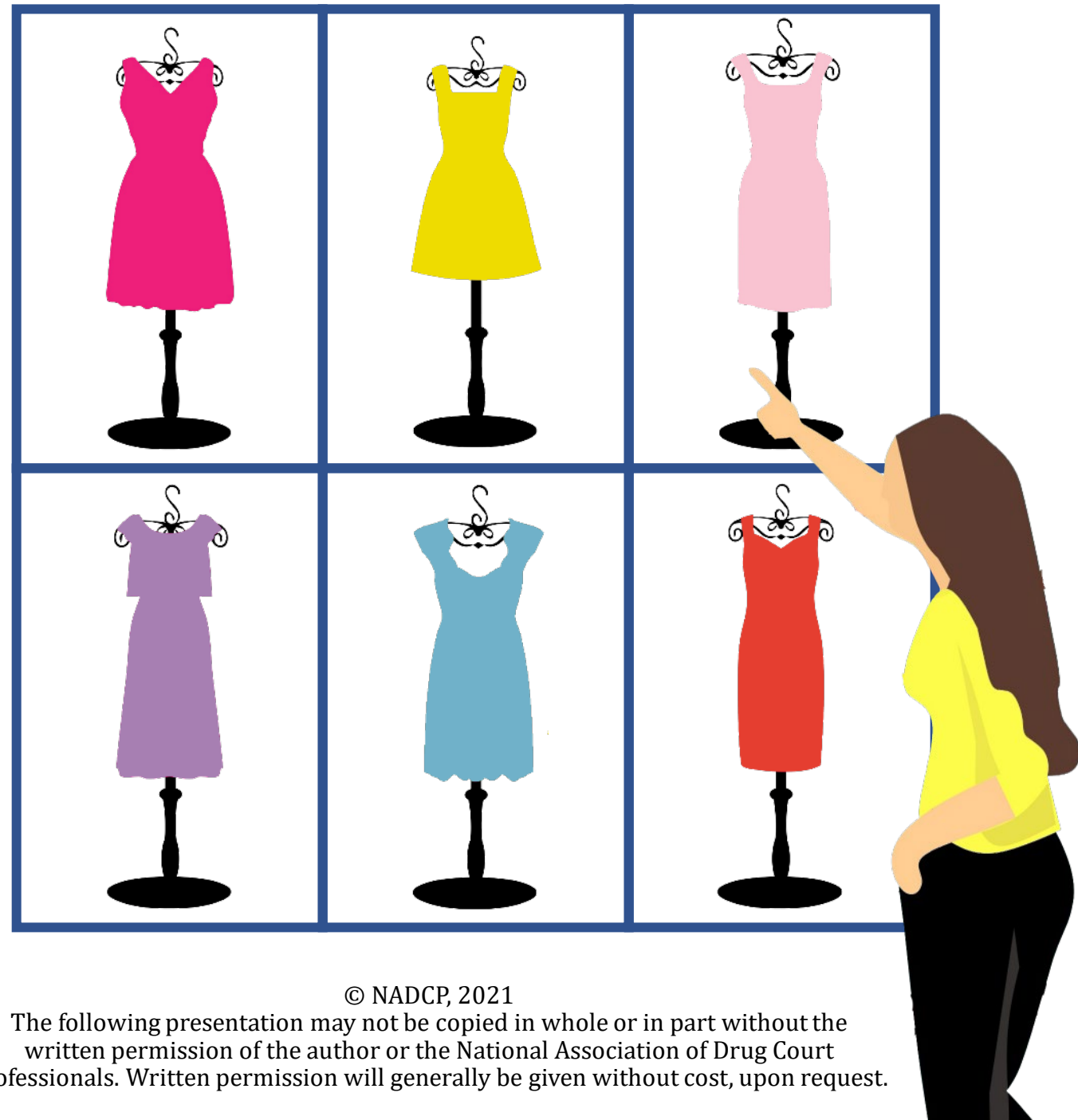
NADCP

National Association of
Drug Court Professionals

Say Yes to the Dress:

How to Pick the Right Track for Clients: Multi-Tracks

Presented by
Carolyn Hardin



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Overview

Why is this important?

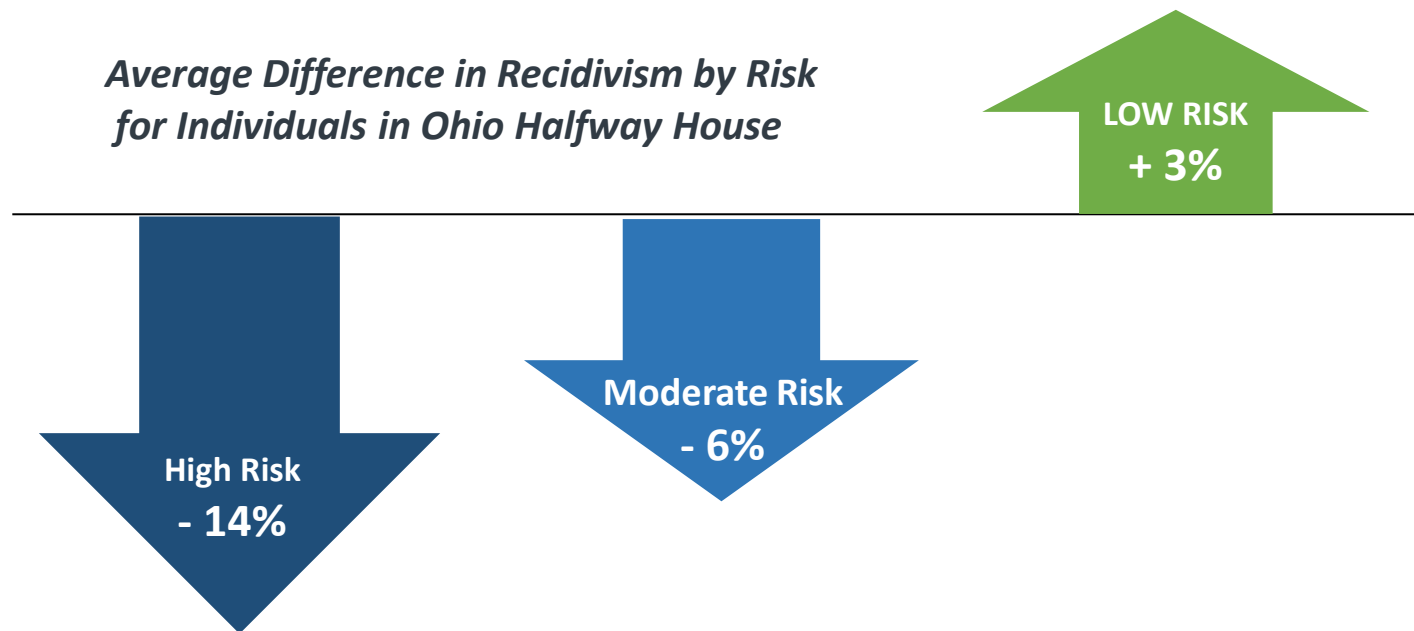
What are risks and needs?

What are the tracks?



The Importance of Risk Principle

Failing to adhere to the risk principle can **increase** recidivism



The Importance of Risk Principle

Model as a guide to Best Practices

RISK

WHO

Match the intensity of the individual's intervention to their risk of reoffending

Deliver more intense intervention to higher-**risk** offenders

NEED

WHAT

Target criminogenic needs: antisocial behaviors and attitudes, SUD, and criminogenic peers

Target criminogenic **needs** to reduce risk of recidivism

RESPONSIVITY

HOW

Tailor the intervention to the learning style, motivation, culture, demographics, and abilities of the offender

Address the issues that affect **responsivity**

The Importance of Risk Principle



A person's hands are shown measuring the back of a dark pinstriped suit jacket on a mannequin. A yellow tape measure is stretched across the shoulders. The text "How do we measure risk?" is overlaid in white on the tape measure.

How do we measure risk?

Selecting Risk Instruments

Reliability and validity

- ✓ *Be wary of overrides*
- ✓ *Trust the tool*



Standardized

- ✓ Provide ongoing training, mentoring, and oversight

Ease of use

- ✓ *Does probation already have a validated tool?*

Cost

Criminal justice population

Understanding Risk Assessment

- Static Factors

- Unchanging conditions

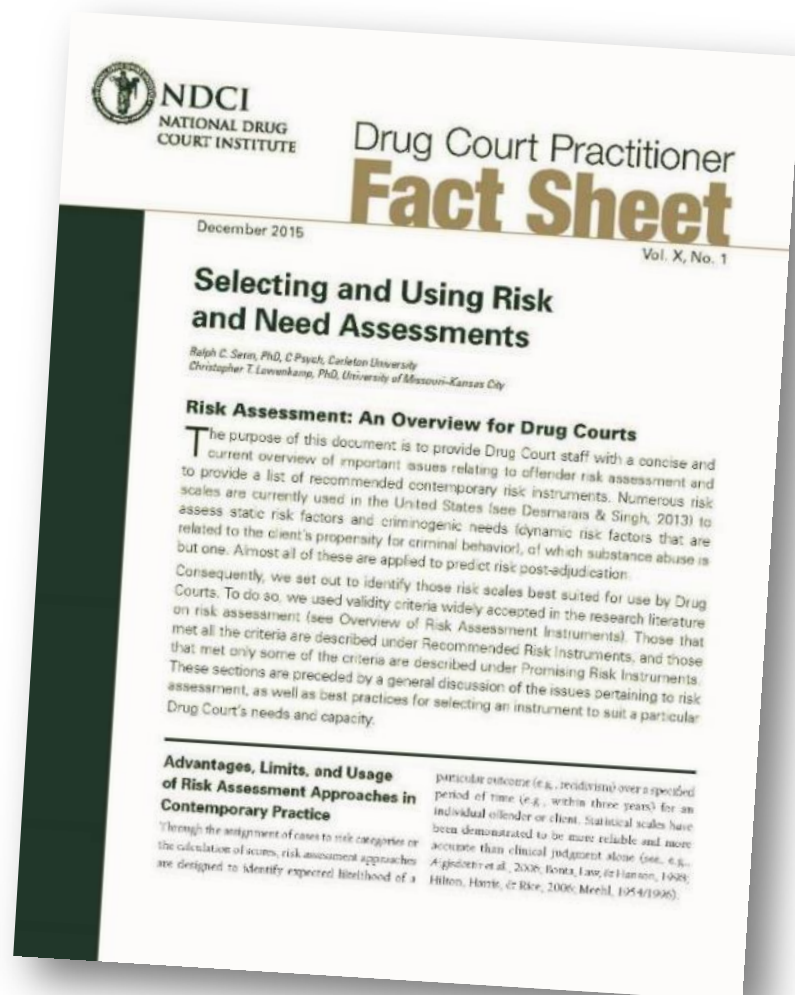
- Age
- Sex
- Criminal History

- Dynamic Factors

- Conditions that change over time and are amendable to treatment interventions

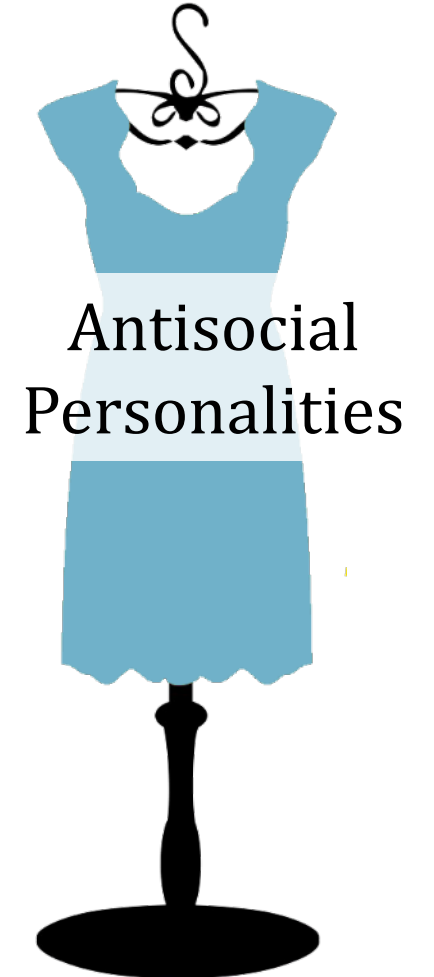
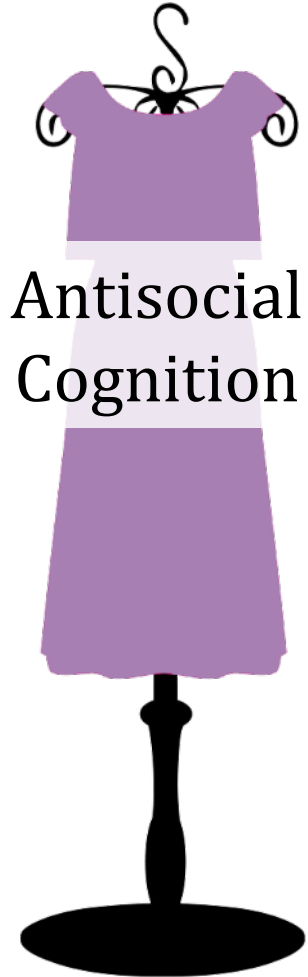
- Substance Use
- Anti-Social Peers
- Employment

Selecting Risk Instruments

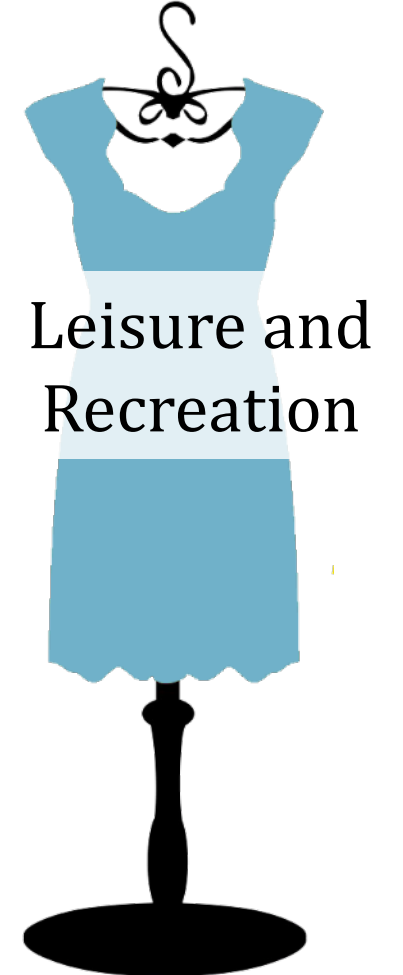
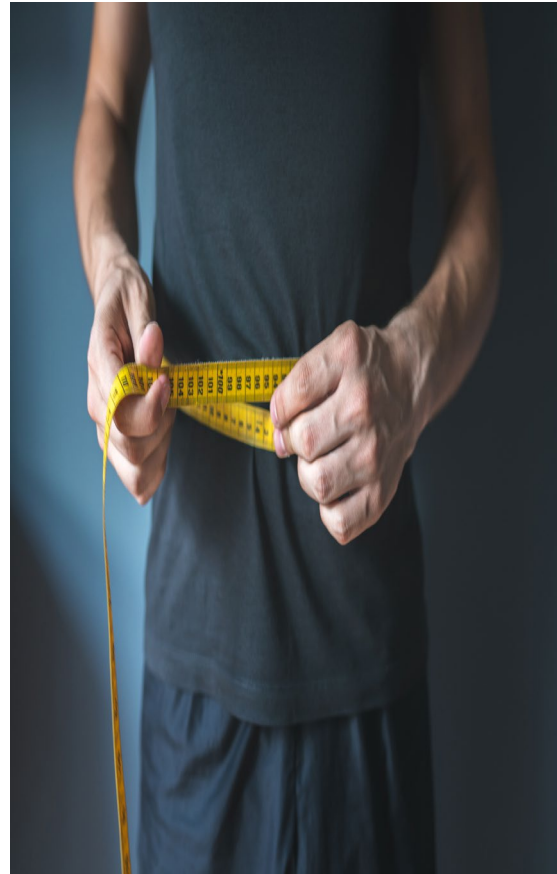


<https://bjaojp.gov/program/psrac/selection/tool-selector>

Criminogenic Needs



Criminogenic Needs



Criminogenic Needs are the “N” in RNR

More effective contacts. Knowing the person’s needs and understanding where they’re coming from can help you build rapport and establish a relationship with the client



Targeted programming. Needs are central to determining programming. Knowing not only what the person’s needs are, but also their level of motivation for working on the behaviors associated with those needs, can help you prioritize programs and treatment.



Measuring outcomes. Understanding a person’s criminogenic needs can help you work with clients to set goals, measure progress and celebrate milestones.

Multi-Track Model

	High Risk	Low Risk
High Needs (dependent)	<u>Standard Track</u> Accountability, treatment, and habilitation	<u>Treatment Track</u> Treatment and habilitation
Low Needs (abuse)	<u>Supervision Track</u> Accountability and habilitation	<u>Diversion Track</u> Secondary prevention



**What does it
take to
implement the
different track?**

Standard Treatment Track (HR/HN)

- Status calendar
- Treatment
- Prosocial & adaptive habilitation
- Abstinence is distal
- Positive reinforcement
- Self-help/alumni groups
- ~ 18–24 mos.
- 9 to 12 mos. Treatment (~200 hrs.)



Treatment Track (LR/HN)

- Non-compliance calendar
- Treatment (separate)
- Adaptive habilitation
- Abstinence is distal
- Positive reinforcement
- Self-help/alumni groups
- ~ 12–18 mos.
- 9 to 12 mos. treatment (~200 hrs.)



Supervision Track (HR/LN)

- Status calendar
- Prosocial habilitation
- Abstinence is proximal
- Negative reinforcement
- ~ 12–18 mos.
- Criminal thinking (~100 hrs.)





Diversion Track (HR/LN)

- Non-compliance calendar
- Psycho-education
- Abstinence is proximal
- Individual/stratified groups
- ~ 3–6 mos.
- Education (~12-26 hrs. or less)

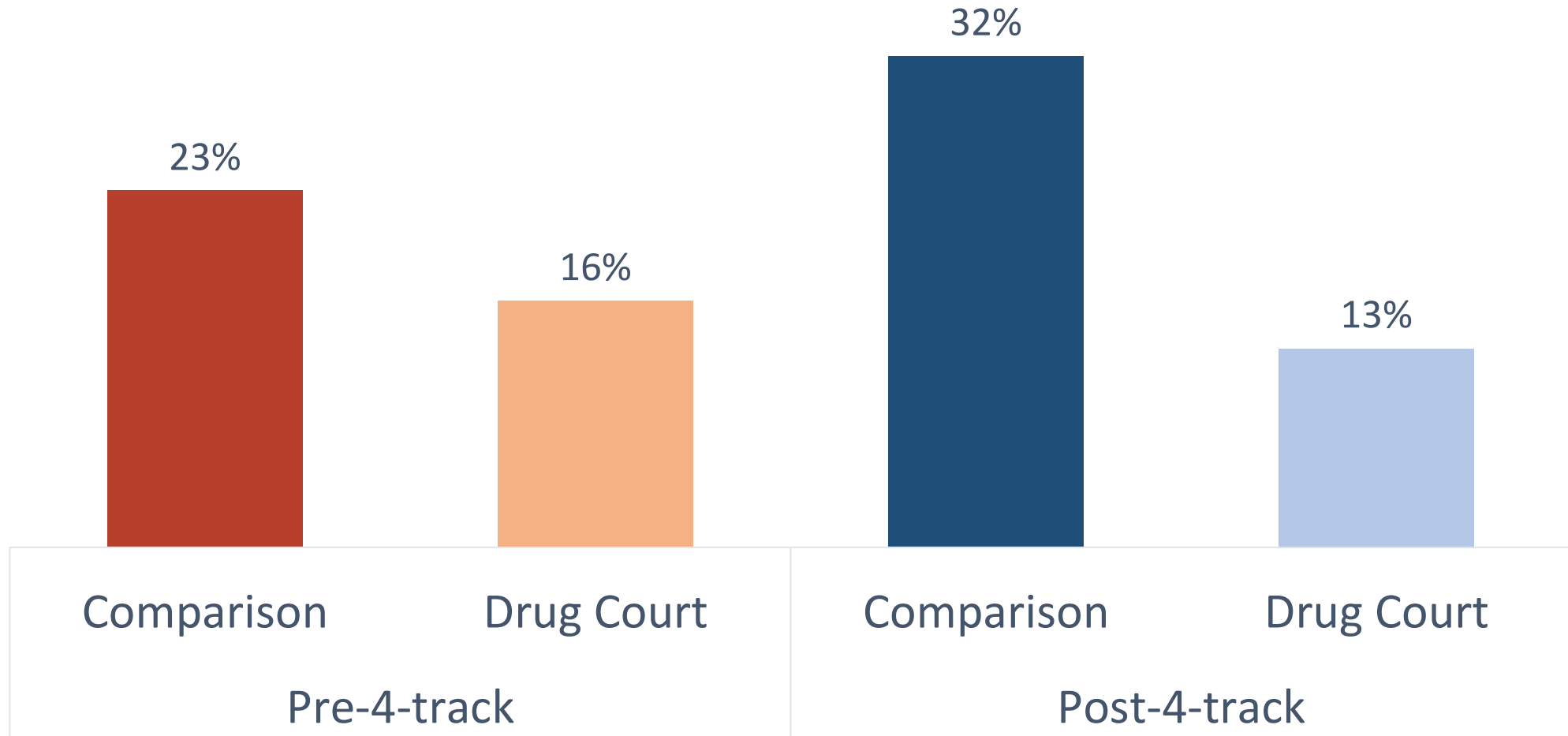


Okay, any research?

<https://npcresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/MO-4-Track-Outcome-and-Cost-Summary.pdf>

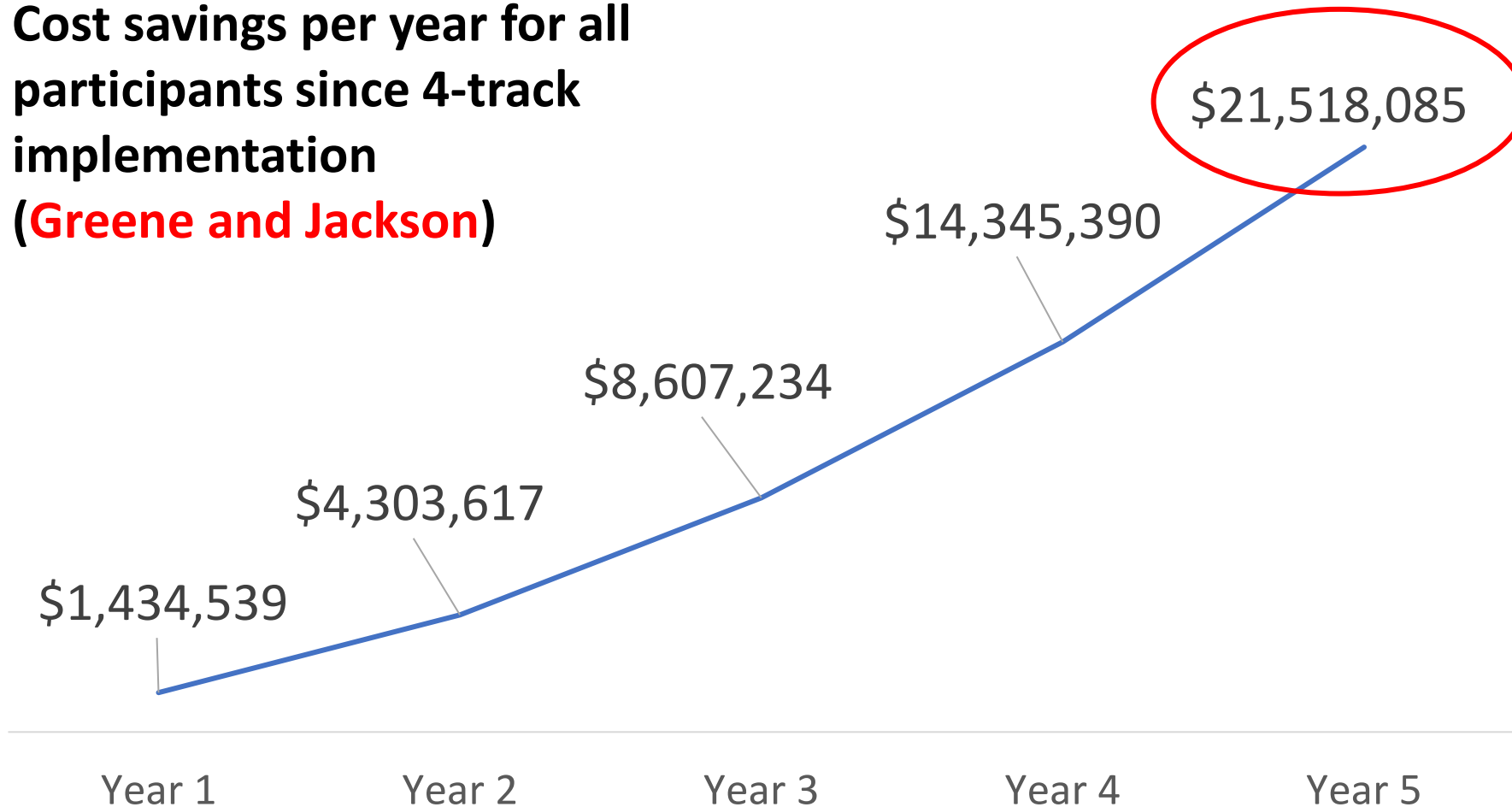
Multi-Track Study by NPC Research: Recidivism?

Rearrests at 2 Years Post Entry



Multi-Track Study by NP Research: Cost?

Cost savings per year for all participants since 4-track implementation
(**Greene and Jackson**)





Okay, what did
the consumers
think?

<https://npcresearch.com/wp-content/uploads/MO-4-Track-Outcome-and-Cost-Summary.pdf>



NPC Research Focus Groups Thoughts (Q1)

- More likely to complain about the services and staff, but were more likely to disagree with each other and call each other out on the truthfulness of complaints.
- More likely to state the Program saved my life.



NPC Research Focus Groups Thoughts (Q2)

- Quieter
- Supportive of each other
- Appreciative of the treatment services
- More relaxed in their interactions with each other

A group of six people, three men and three women, are sitting in a circle in a room with extensive wood paneling and tiered seating in the background. They appear to be in a focused discussion. The lighting is warm, coming from windows out of frame. A semi-transparent dark grey banner is overlaid at the bottom, containing a title and a list of points in a blue box.

NPC Research Focus Groups Thoughts (Q3)

- Open about needing to address criminal thinking.
- Felt out of place in SU or MH treatment
- Appreciative of not being forced into treatment



NPC Research Focus Groups Thoughts (Q4)

- In business dress than casual
- Scared of other participants (in the other quadrants)
- Appreciative of separate court sessions
- Appreciative of separate education groups



What is the next
step?

What other interventions exist in your community?

Interventions

Pre-Arrest Options

High Risk / High Need

- ☐ FACT (Forensic Assertive Community Treatment)
- ☐ FICM (Forensic Intensive Case Management)

Low Risk / High Need

- ☐ CIT (Crisis Intervention Team)
- ☐ EDPRT (Emotionally Disturbed Person Response Team)

High Risk / Low Need

- ☐ LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion)

Pre-Trial Options

High Risk / High Need

- ☐ SCDIP (Superior Court Drug Intervention Program)
- ☐ DTAP (Drug Treatment Alternative-to-Prison)

Low Risk / High Need

- ☐ Pre-plea Drug Court

High Risk / Low Need

- ☐ 24/7 Sobriety

Sentencing Options

High Risk / High Need

- ☐ CCC (Community Corrections Center)
- ☐ Drug Court
- ☐ Mental Health Court

Low Risk / High Need

- ☐ Probation

High Risk / Low Need

- ☐ HOPE Court

Community Correction Options

High Risk / High Need

- ☐ CCC (Community Corrections Center)
- ☐ Reentry Court
- ☐ Halfway House
- ☐ Intensive Probation (e.g., field visits)

Low Risk / High Need

- ☐ C-RSAT (Community Residential Substance Abuse Treatment)
- ☐ Therapeutic Community Work Release Center

High Risk / Low Need

- ☐ Monitored Curfew
- ☐ Intensive Probation (e.g., field visits)
- ☐ Home Detention

Low Risk / Low Need

- ☐ Standard Probation (e.g., office session)
- ☐ Banked Probation (e.g., kiosks, phone-ins)

What are the
practical
considerations?



Practical Considerations in Creating tracks

How tracks are implemented varies based on program size and what services are available



Alternate Court Sessions

- Different days of the week
- Different portions of the day/hour

Separate Therapy Groups

- Separate by risk level
- Separate by type of services needed
- Separate by agency
- Small programs may need to focus on individual sessions

Probation Officers/Case Managers

- Assigned to separately tracks
- And/or understand R/N differences

Step #2: Identify All Key Stakeholders

- ☐ DWI/Treatment court judicial officer
- ☐ Presiding treatment court judge
- ☐ Back-up treatment court judge
- ☐ Magistrates and Commissioners
- ☐ Clerk staff
- ☐ Court administrator
- ☐ Bailiffs/court security
- ☐ Judicial assistant/clerk
- ☐ Information technology (IT) personnel
- ☐ Defense attorney/Public Defender/Local defense bar (entire bar)
- ☐ District Attorney/Prosecuting attorney's office
- ☐ Probation/Parole officers (district, regional, state, county, and city)
- ☐ Law enforcement
- ☐ Current treatment provider's counselors, treatment provider supervisors/directors
- ☐ New or existing treatment providers and their supervisors and directors
- ☐ State court offices (State Court Administrator, State Treatment Court Coordinator, etc)
- ☐ Community agencies (Employers, local businesses, local schools, churches, etc)
- ☐ Local chapters of AA/NA , other self-help/recovery groups
- ☐ Ancillary/wraparound services and programs:
 - Job assistance agencies
 - Housing assistance agencies
 - Medical care and/or referral agencies
 - Educational assistance agencies
 - Daycare assistance agencies
 - Transportation assistance
 - Clothing assistance agencies
 - Child welfare agency staff/decision makers
 - Homeless shelters
 - Transitional housing organizations/partners



We are interested
in adding
multi-tracks to our
treatment court

Building a Multi-Track Treatment Court



Program interested in serving other risk and need levels



2-day training



Pre-training interviews with team members



Facilitated breakouts



Teams need to bring their current risk assessment tool(s), clinical assessment tool (s), and phase structures



Review the How-to-Manual for Building a Multi-Track Treatment Court



Commit to follow-up and Action Planning



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QUESTIONS?

Shane Wolf

Director of E-Learning
swolf@nadcp.org

