



**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

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**Why is this important?**

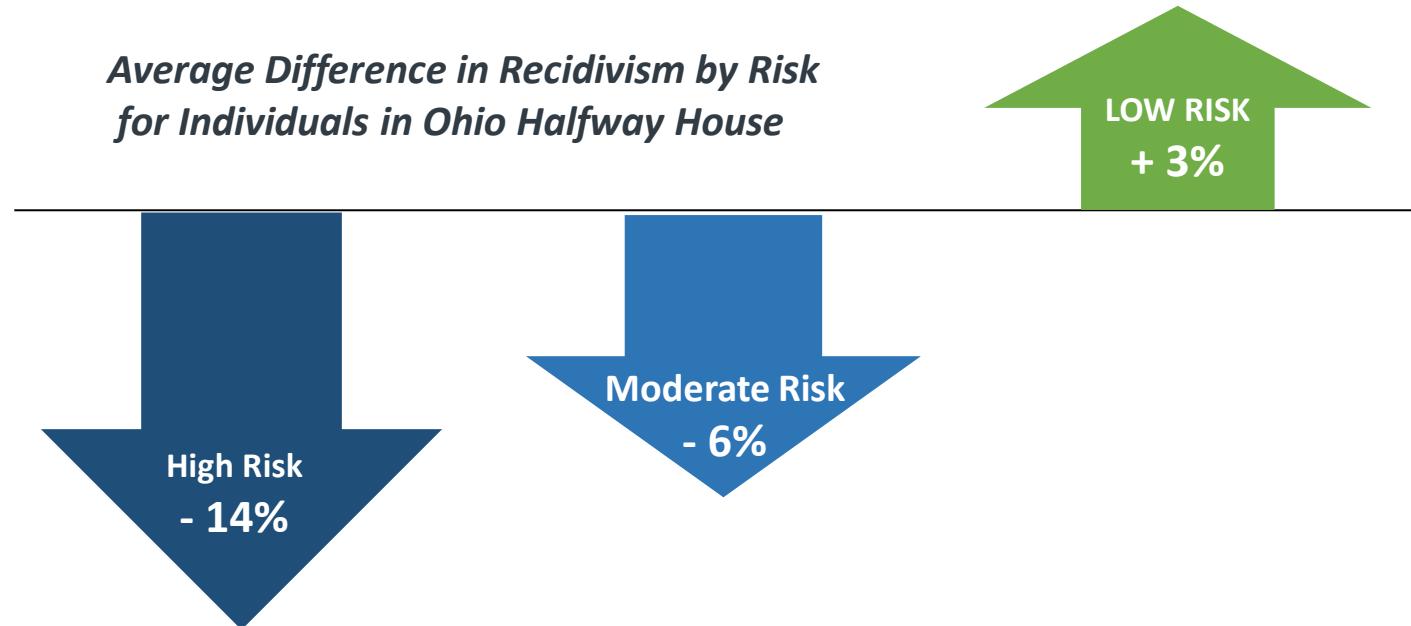
**What are risks and needs?**

**What are the tracks?**



# The Importance of Risk Principle

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



Source: Presentation by Dr. Edward Latessa, "What Works and What Doesn't in Reducing Recidivism: Applying the Principles of Effective Intervention to Offender Reentry"

# 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





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

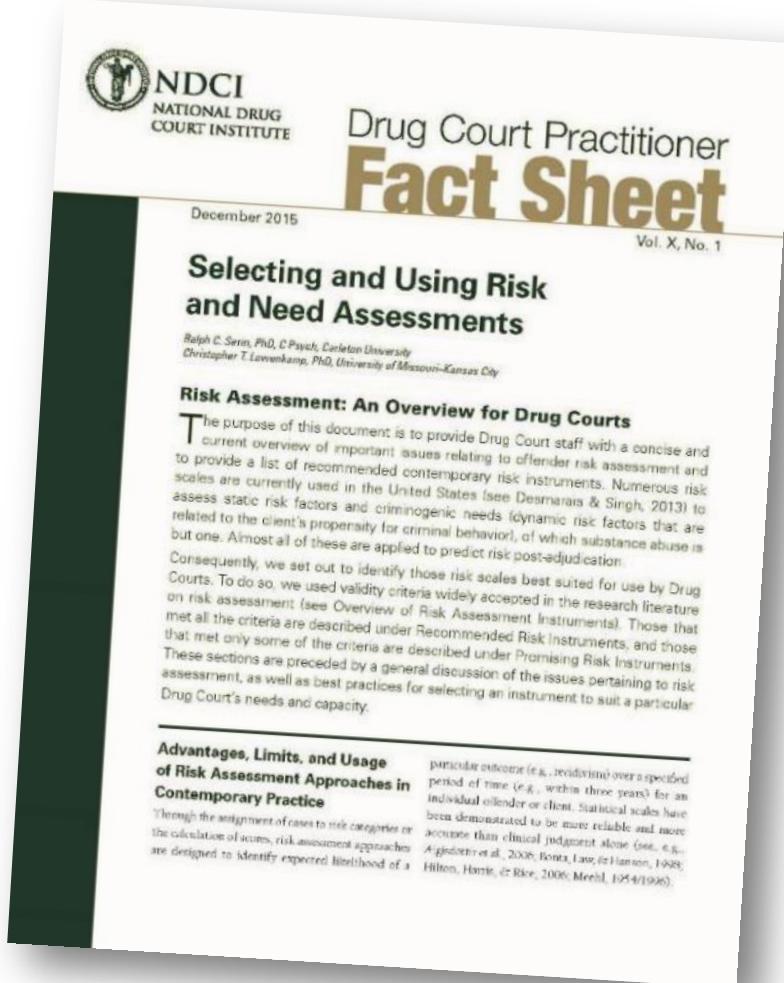
- Static Factors
- Unchanging conditions
  - Age
  - Sex
- Criminal History



- Dynamic Factors
- Conditions that change over time and are amendable to treatment interventions
  - Substance Use
  - Anti-Social Peers
  - Employment

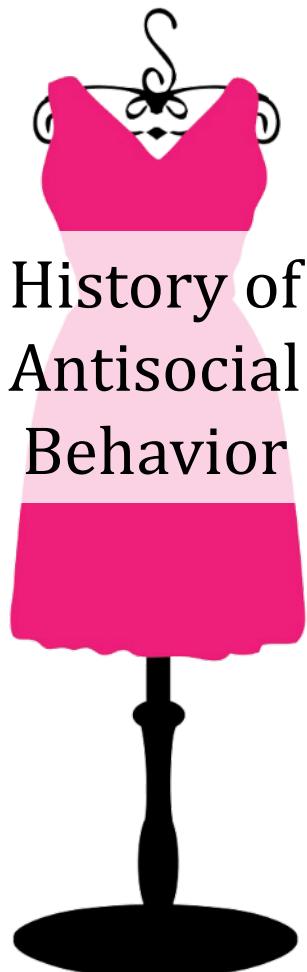


# Selecting Risk Instruments

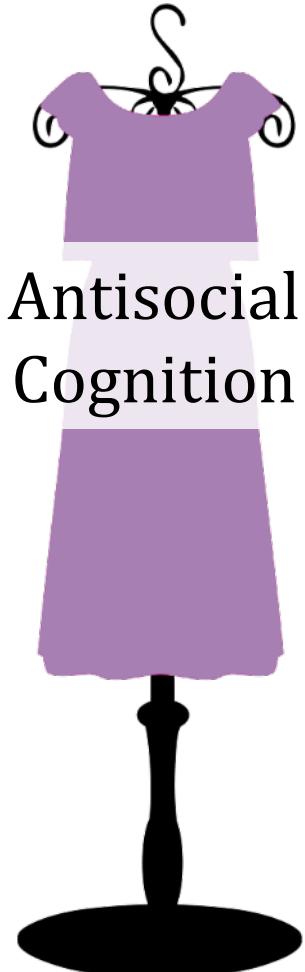


[https://bja.ojp.gov/program/psrac/  
selection/tool-selector](https://bja.ojp.gov/program/psrac/selection/tool-selector)

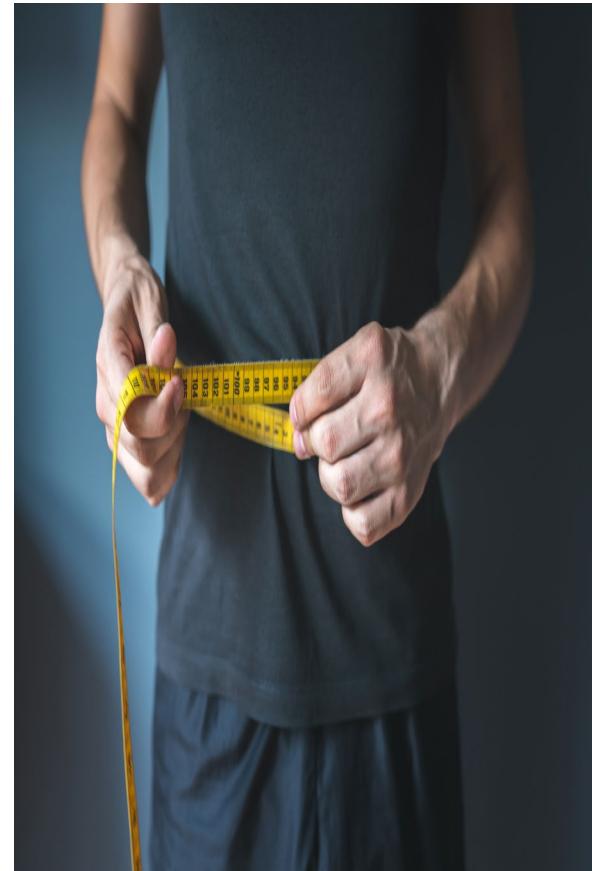
# Criminogenic Needs



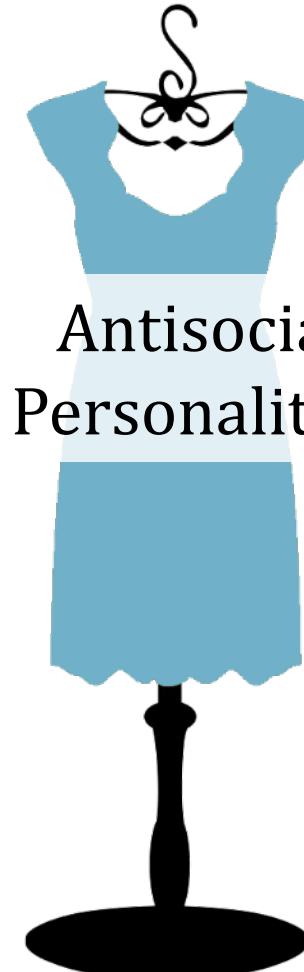
History  
of  
Antisocial  
Behavior



Antisocial  
Cognition

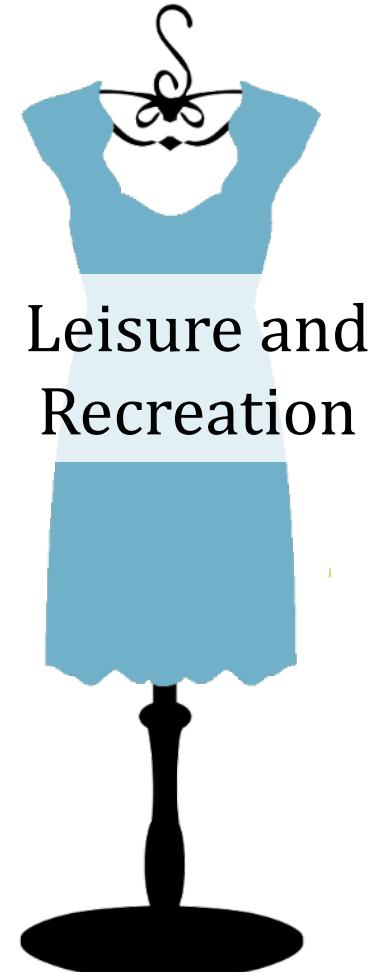
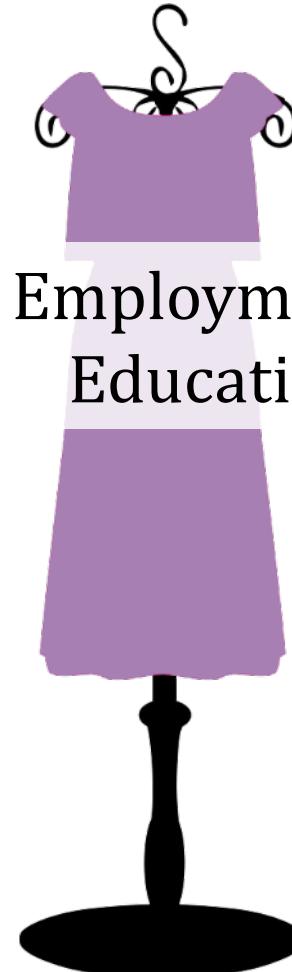


Antisocial  
Associates



Antisocial  
Personalities

# 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)

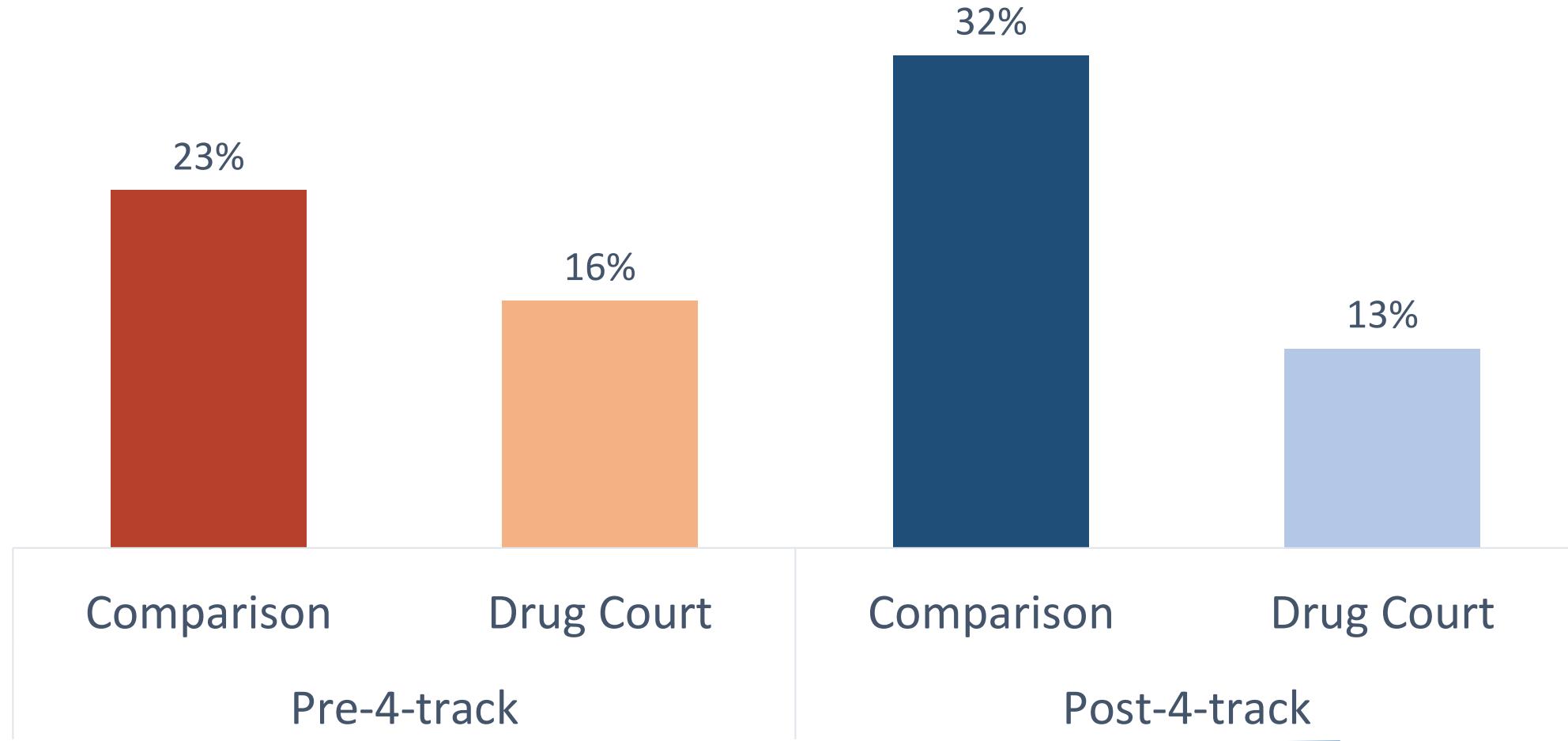


Okay, any  
research?

<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)**



A professional portrait of a woman with dark hair pulled back in a bun. She is wearing a dark blue blazer over a white collared shirt and a blue necklace with a circular pendant. She is smiling and has her arms crossed. The background is plain white.

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



## 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



HOW TO IMPLEMENT  
A MULTI-TRACK MODEL  
IN YOUR TREATMENT  
COURT

JUNE 2019

For questions contact:  
Shannon M. Carey, Ph.D.  
NPC Research  
[carey@npcresearch.com](mailto:carey@npcresearch.com)

## 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

A black and white photograph of a woman with dark skin and short hair. She is wearing a green hijab and a dark blue long-sleeved top. She is holding an open notebook with a pink cover and a pen in her hands, looking thoughtfully to the side. The background is plain white.

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



# NADCP

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# QUESTIONS?

**Shane Wolf**  
Director of E-Learning  
[swolf@nadcp.org](mailto:swolf@nadcp.org)

