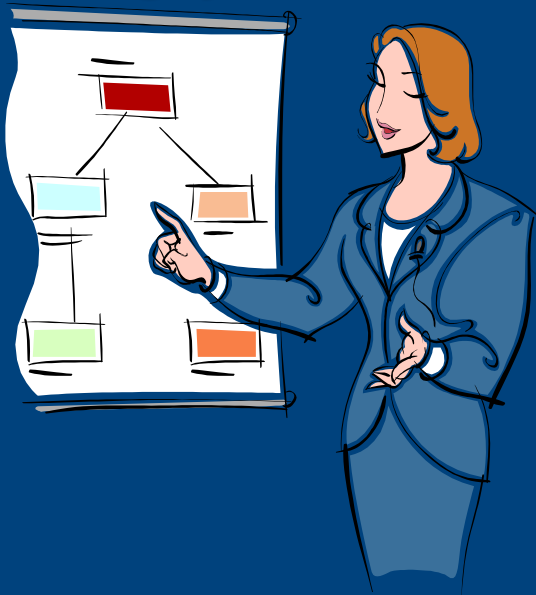


# Targeting Dispositions by Risk, Need, Responsivity

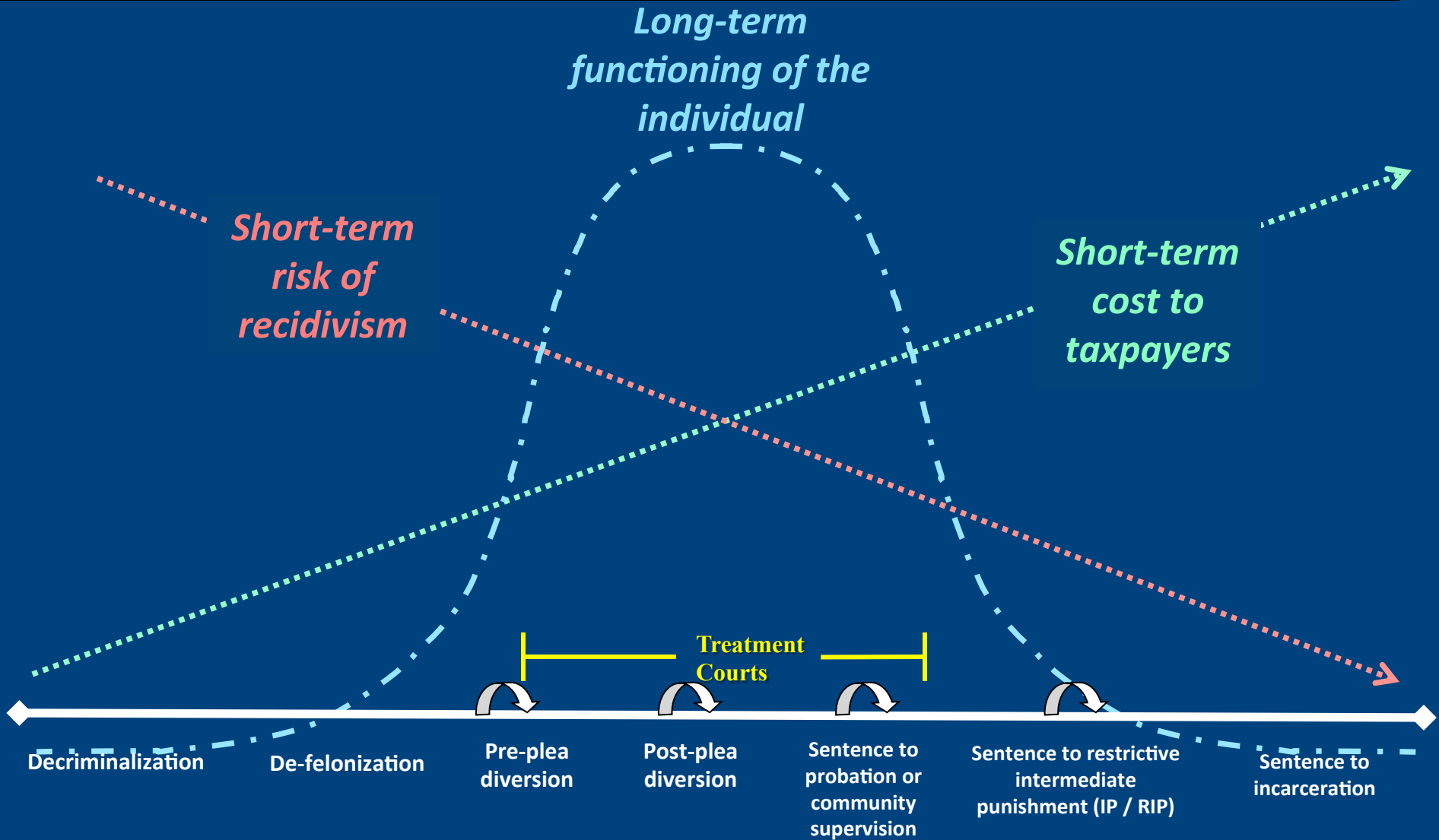
Douglas B. Marlowe, J.D., Ph.D.

*National Association of Drug Court Professionals*

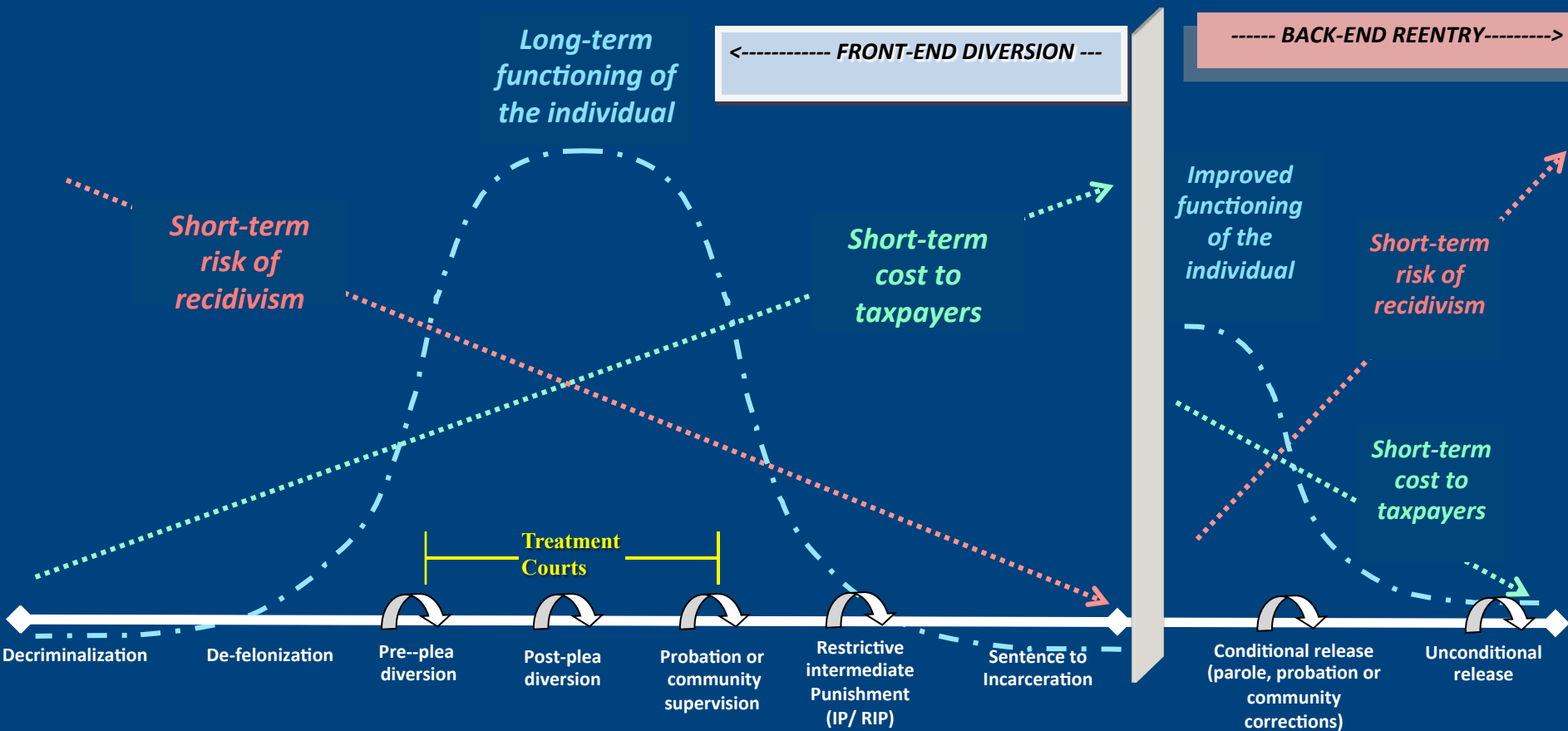
*Modeling If/Then Decisions*



# Dispositional Continuum



# Dispositional Continuum



# **Offense vs. Offender Decisions**

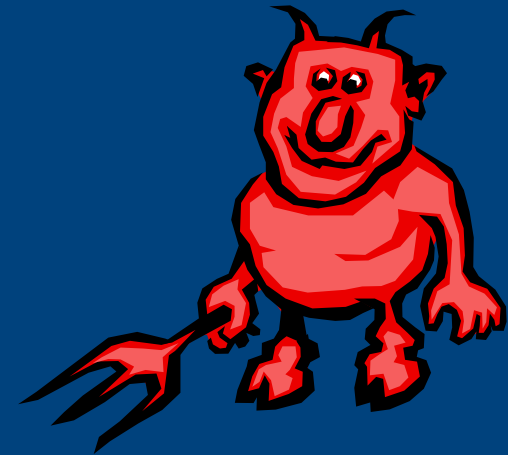
- **Determinate vs. indeterminate sentencing (vs. guided discretion)**
- **Evidence-based practices (EBPs)**
- **Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR)**
- **Graduated sanctions**
- **Positive reinforcement**
- **Collateral consequences (negative reinforcement)**

# 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!**

# Specific Responsivity

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

Low Risk

High  
Needs

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

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

Low  
Needs

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

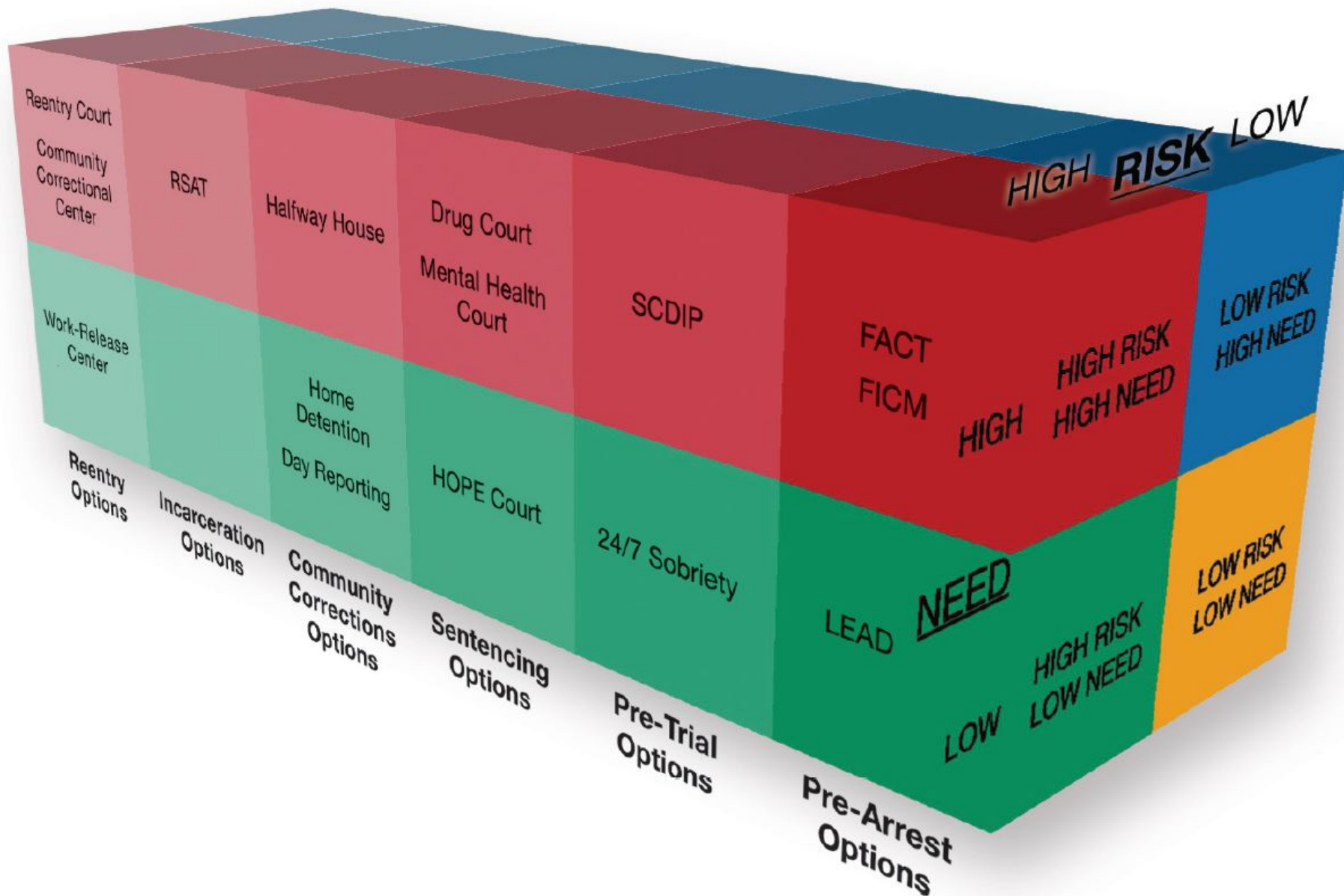
- Secondary prevention
- Diversion

# 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 \*\*\*\*

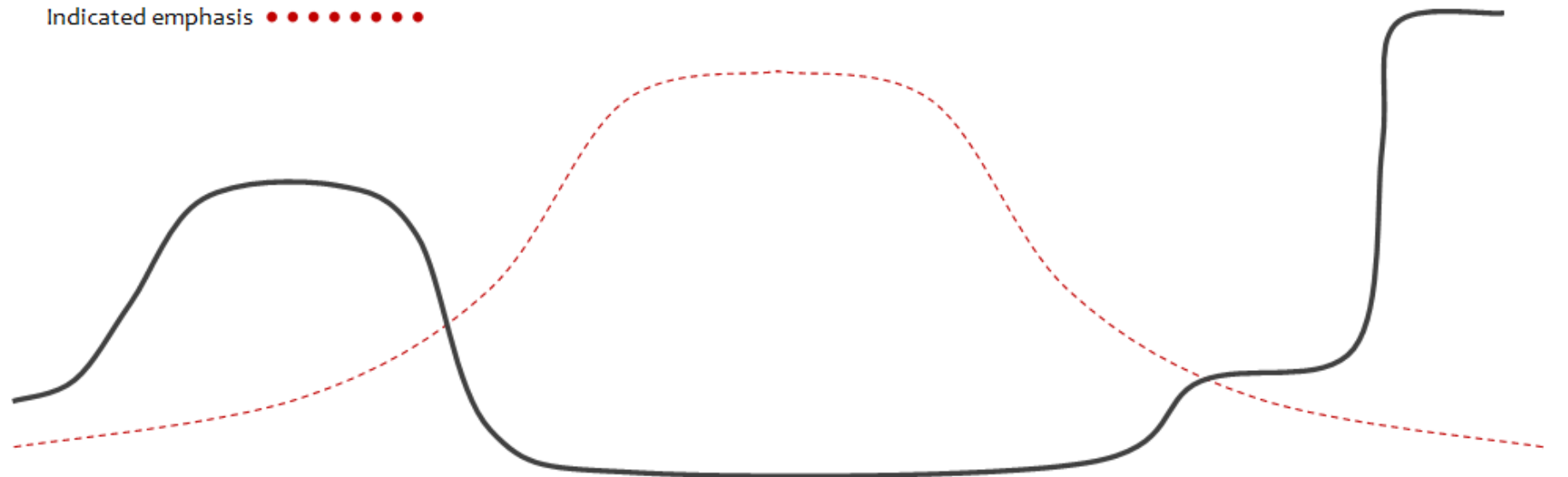
# Quadrant Model Applied at each Intercept



# 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

Halfwayhouse; work-release center

Community correctional center (CCC)

Detention center

← RIP →

LR/LN

HR/LN

LR/HN

HR/HN

I-EXIGENT R OR N-I

LR = Low Risk

LN = Low Need

HR = High Risk

HN = High Need

Exigent Risk or Need = Unsuitable 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](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)

<http://www.northpointeinc.com/software-suite.aspx>

## Ohio Risk Assessment System (ORAS)

[http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/FederalCourts/PPS/Fedprob/2010-06/02\\_creation\\_validation\\_of\\_oras.html](http://www.uscourts.gov/uscourts/FederalCourts/PPS/Fedprob/2010-06/02_creation_validation_of_oras.html)

## Federal Post Conviction Risk Assessment (PCRA)

<http://www.uscourts.gov/FederalCourts/ProbationPretrialServices/Supervision/PCRA.aspx>

## Risk Prediction Index (RPI)

[http://www.fjc.gov/public/pdf.nsf/lookup/0013.pdf/\\$file/0013.pdf](http://www.fjc.gov/public/pdf.nsf/lookup/0013.pdf/$file/0013.pdf)

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# Validated Needs Tools

## Addiction Severity Index (ASI)

[http://www.tresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/ASI\\_5th\\_Ed.pdf](http://www.tresearch.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/09/ASI_5th_Ed.pdf)

## 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\(0aqkan55ovozwq55w2ox445\)\)/saf\\_om.aspx?id=Training](https://ecom.mhs.com/(S(0aqkan55ovozwq55w2ox445))/saf_om.aspx?id=Training)

## Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS)

<http://www.northpointeinc.com/software-suite.aspx>

## 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>

just  
another  
example



# 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)

<http://www.enotes.com/drugs-alcohol-encyclopedia/diagnostic-interview-schedule-dis>

## Texas Christian University (TCU) Drug Dependence Screen-II

<http://www.ibr.tcu.edu/pubs/datacoll/Forms/ddscreen-95.pdf>

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example