Targeting Dispositions
By Risk and Need

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Modeling If / Then Decisions
Offense vs. Offender Decisions

- Risk-Needs-Responsivity (RNR)
- Evidence-based practices (EBPs)
- Graduated sanctions
- Positive incentives
- Collateral consequences
Dispositional Continuum

Post-plea d;iversion

Short-term risk of recidivism

Long-term functioning of the individual

Short-term cost to taxpayers

Sentence to Incarceration

Restrictive intermediate Punishment (IP/ RIP)

Probation or community supervision

Post-plea diversion

De-felonization

Pre-trial diversion

Dispositional Continuum

Conditional release (parole, probation or community corrections)

Unconditional release

Improved functioning of the individual

Short-term risk of recidivism

Short-term cost to taxpayers
1. Prognostic Risk

- **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
2. Criminogenic Need

- Clinical syndromes or impairments (diagnosis)
- Cause crime (“criminogenic”) or interfere with rehabilitation (“responsivity”)
- Addiction is criminogenic, and Axis I mental illness interferes with rehabilitation
- The higher the need level, the more intensive the treatment or rehabilitation services should be; and vice versa
- Mixing need levels is contraindicated!
## Risk & Needs Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High Risk</th>
<th>Low Risk</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>High Needs</strong></td>
<td><strong>Low Needs</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Supervision</td>
<td>Treatment</td>
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<td>Treatment</td>
<td>(Pro-social habilitation)</td>
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<td>Pro-social habilitation</td>
<td>Adaptive habilitation</td>
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<td>Secondary prevention</td>
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<tr>
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3. 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

- Reentry Court
- Community Correctional Center
- RSAT
- Halfway House
- Drug Court
- Mental Health Court
- SCDIP
- FACT
- FICM
- HIGH RISK
- HIGH NEED
- LOW RISK
- LOW NEED

- Work-Release Center
- Home Detention
- Day Reporting
- HOPE Court
- 24/7 Sobriety
- LEAD
- NEED
- LOW RISK
- LOW NEED

- Reentry Options
- Incarceration Options
- Community Corrections Options
- Sentencing Options
- Pre-Trial Options
- Pre-Arrest Options
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 = Low Risk
HR/LN = High Risk
HR/HN = High Risk
LN = Low Need
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

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(0aqkan55ovozwq55w2oxt445))/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/II/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