Incentives and Sanctions, and the Behavior Response Guide

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Adapted from an original presentation developed by Shannon Carey, Ph. D, Helen Harberts, J.D., Honorable Diane Bull and NPC research

EVIDENCE-BASED DECISION MAKING (EBDM) - BEHAVIOR RESPONSE GUIDE

Disclaimer

This document is meant to be used by treatment courts as guidance for determining appropriate responses for behavior. Programs will need to personalize the document with information that is program-specific. This document is not meant to limit judicial independence or professional judgment.

Developed by the EBDM Behavior Response Workgroup

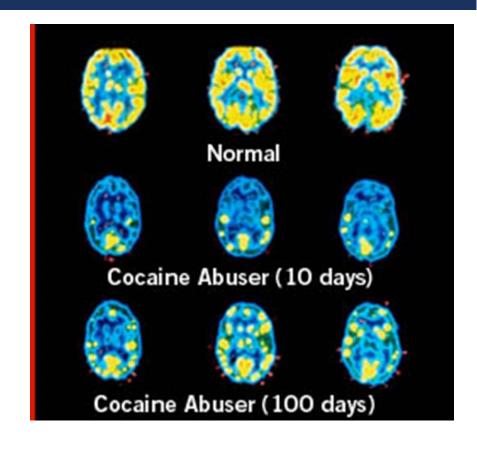
April 15, 2019

First and foremost...

REMEMBER WHAT WE'RE DEALING WITH

The enemy (addiction) is a difficult opponent

Brains take time to heal Change is hard



The Beginning

"All behavior is followed by a consequence, and the nature of that consequence modifies the organisms tendency to repeat the behavior in the future."

- B. F. Skinner



Behavior Modification

- SANCTIONS <u>Decrease</u> or STOP behavior
- INCENTIVES <u>Increase</u> or START behavior
- THERAPEUTIC ADJUSTMENTS <u>Treats</u> addictive and criminal behavior
- SUPERVISION & DRUG TESTING Monitors behavior

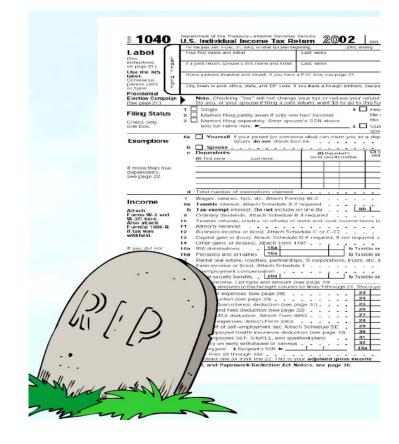
Certainty

Consistent Detection

 Behavior is connected to immediate consequence

Reliable Detection

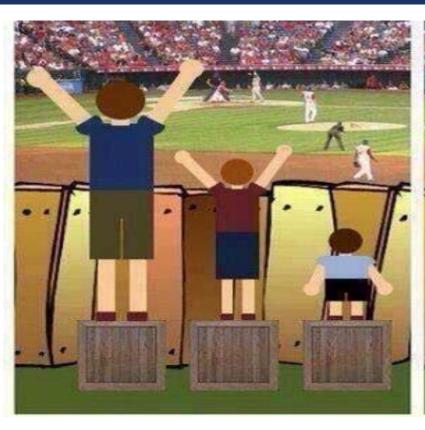
 Detection allows the gathering of information needed by the Judge and team to determine an appropriate response

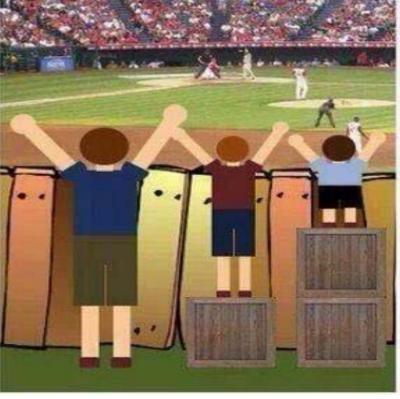


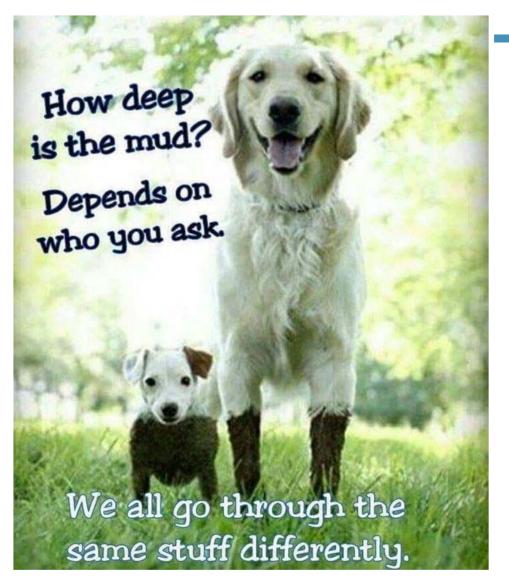
Reliable Detection

- Urine drug testing at least 2x per week
- Random testing ALL 7 days, including holidays
- Continuous detection methods (patches, bracelet)
- Test for various drugs and alcohol, regardless of "drug of choice"
- Electronic monitoring
- Home visits
- Include Law Enforcement on the Team
- Frequent Meetings Case manager, supervision, treatment

Fair does not mean the same







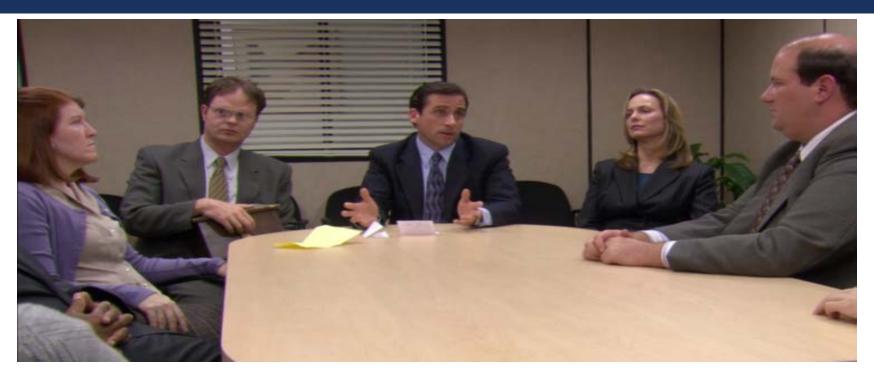


Staffing

Understand: this is about them, not you.

Responses are in the eyes of the behaver, not you.

What the Team Brings



Changing Behavior Requires Information

Key Elements of a Staffing / Court Report

Static Information

- Name
- Case number
- Program entry date
- Offense/Conviction that triggered program entry

- Prior record
- Driver's license status
- Family members
- Military service completions

Key Elements of a Staffing / Court Report

Dynamic Information

- Sobriety date
- Current program phase
- Risk/Needs level
- Current barriers
- Individual goals
- Changes in employment
- New achievements (treatment completion, service work, etc.)

- Drug testing results
- Probation and Law Enforcement updates
- Treatment progress reports
- Prosocial accomplishments
- Sober support network
- Records of recent incentives, sanctions, changes in treatment and supervision

Staffing Considerations

BEHAVIOR RESPONSES:

- WHO are they in terms of risk and need?
- WHERE are they in the program (phase)?
- WHY did this happen (circumstances)?
- WHICH behaviors are we responding to?
 - Proximal or distal?
- WHAT is the response choice/magnitude?
- HOW do we deliver and explain the response?

TREATMENT / SUPERVISION CHANGES?



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Meet Susan

Susan has been in your drug court program for I month. She has been consistently testing positive for cocaine, but she has just provided her first negative drug test. She was also I0 minutes late to her probation appointment. This is the first time she has been late.



Responsivity Factors and Reasonable Expectations

Initial Needs and Barriers	Responsivity Factors	Criminogenic Needs (Big 4/Lesser 4)
Factors that need to be addressed to	Individual factors that affect the	Individual characteristics that directly
increase the participants ability to engage	achievement of treatment goals	relate to the likelihood to re-offend and
in treatment		commit another crime
• Housing	Anxiety/depression	Anti-social cognition
• Clothing	Poor social skills	Anti-social personality
Physical health	Self-esteem	Anti-social companions
• Detoxification	Inadequate problem-solving skills	Family/marital
• Transportation	Concrete-oriented thinking	Substance abuse
Child care	Mental illness	Employment
• Self-care	Poor verbal skills	Education
	Age, gender, race/ethnicity	Leisure/recreation
	Motivational factors	
	Learning styles	

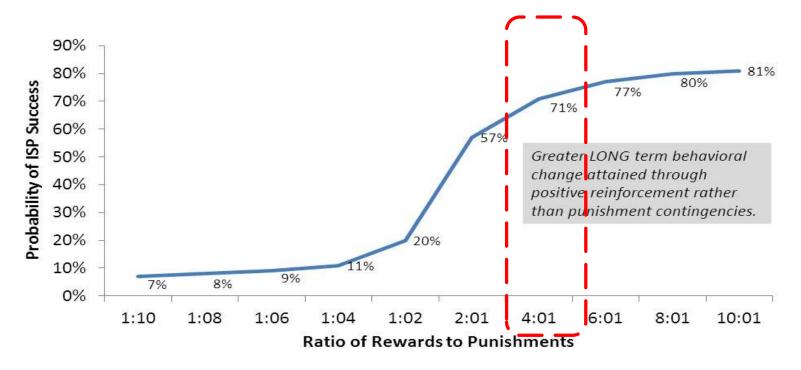
Proximal? Distal?

Determining Proximal and Distal Behaviors

Did the behavior demonstrate commitment towards achieving or departure from the following goals?

	Phase 1	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 4	Phase 5
	Acute Stabilization	Clinical Stabilization	Pro-social Habilitation	Adaptive Habilitation	Continuing Care
Proximal	-Attending appointments -Engaging in treatment -Comprehension of program rules -Completing assignments -UA testing -Begin building recovery network -Start changing people, places, and things -Address housing -Building trust and honesty	-Proximal goals of prior phase -Support group attendance -Building recovery skills -Employment/education plan -Short stretches of sobriety -Continue building recovery network -Address medical issues -Address financial issues	-Proximal goals of prior phases -Active employment or attending school -Positive, sober activities -Longer stretches of sobriety -Maintaining recovery network -Begin criminal thinking program	-Proximal goals of prior phases -Longer stretches of sobriety -Relapse prevention -Maintaining recovery network -Address ancillary services	-Proximal goals of prior phases -Stable housing -Stable employment/school -Alumni group participation -Articulate continuing care plan
Distal	-Complete abstinence -Employment/education -Maintaining recovery -Stability	-Complete abstinence -Employment/education -Maintaining recovery -Stability	-Complete abstinence -Stability -Maintaining recovery	-Complete abstinence -Stability -Maintaining recovery	-Maintaining recovery

Ratio of Rewards to Punishments and Probability of Success on Intensive Supervision



Source: Widahl, E. J., Garland, B. Culhane, S. E., and McCarty, W.P. (2011). Utilizing Behavioral Interventions to Improve Supervision Outcomes in Community-Based Corrections. Criminal Justice and Behavior, 38 (4).

Incentive Matrix

Graduated Incentives				
Severity of Behavior				
		Participation Behavior	Engagement Behavior	Pro-Social Behavior
_	First few times behavior is displayed	Medium	Medium/ High	High
Proximal	Behavior is becoming more frequent	Medium/ Low	Medium/ Low	Medium/ High
	Behavior is being consistently displayed	Low	Low	Medium
	First few times behavior is displayed	Medium/ High	High	High
Distal	Behavior is becoming more frequent	Medium	Medium	Medium/ High
	Behavior is being consistently displayed	Low	Medium/ Low	Medium/ Low

Sanction Matrix

	Graduated Sanctions				
	Severity of Behavior				
		Participation Risk	Sobriety Risk	Public Safety Risk	
	First few times behavior is displayed	Low	Low/ Medium	Medium	
Proximal	Behavior is becoming more frequent	Low/ Medium	Medium	High	
	Behavior is being consistently displayed	Medium	Medium/ High	High	
	First few times behavior is displayed	Low	Low	Medium	
Distal	Behavior is becoming more frequent	Low	Low/ Medium	Medium/ High	
	Behavior is being consistently displayed	Low/ Medium	Medium	High	

Effective Sanctioning

"4:1" Only Works if the "1" is occurring



Punishment is NOT the goal of imposing sanctions

What will they learn from the sanction?



Factors Influencing Response Level					
Mitigating Factors	Aggravating Factors				
 Lack of compliance due to physical or mental impairment, as validated by a medical professional 	Violation is directly related to current offense Continued pattern of previous criminal behavior				
 Actively and consistently has demonstrated positive engagement and progress with treatment court goals 	Vulnerability of victim or others Extreme cruelty or injury to victim or others				
 Higher level sanction would significantly de-stabilize positive adjustment 	Weapon or implied weapon usage Evidence of escalating mental health symptoms and/or				
 Extenuating personal circumstances/significant life stressors 	drug/alcohol addiction				
 Time span between violation and discovery is substantial 	Chronic pattern of violations				
 Engaged in self-correcting behavior specific to the violation on own volition 	Escalating pattern of violence Critical threat to self, participant or community safety				
 Accepting full responsibility for actions/honesty 					
Coercion/duress/self-defense					
Responsivity needs influencing behavior					

Determine the Response

TREATMENT COURT INCENTIVES AND SANCTIONS						
High Incentive	Medium Incentive	Low Incentive	Category	Low Sanction	Medium Sanction	High Sanction
-		-"Good effort this week." -"I appreciate you being on time." -"I can tell you are working hard to make improvements."	Verbal*	-"How do you think this behavior has hurt you?" -"Why is it important to be on time?"		
-Phase advancement -Graduation	-Appointment as in- program peer mentor -All-Star list -Fishbowl Drawing -First up in court -Early release from court	-Sobriety chips, keychains, tokens, stones -Handshake, applause -Certificates of achievement -Letters of commendation -Posted accomplishments -Points, stickers	Symbolic Programmatic	-Written assignments -Letters of apology -Court observations -Activity logs -Journaling -Behavior focused homework	-Team Roundtables -Loss of program sobriety time -Community service	-Delay of phase advancement -Phase extension -Termination
-Travel privileges -Weekend passes -Overnight passes -Ambassadorships -Removal of electronic monitoring	-Less frequent probation/case manager contacts -Less frequent status hearings -Later curfew -Relaxed area restrictions -Self-help group facilitator		Community Liberty or Standing	-Imposed curfew/earlier curfew -Increased person or area restrictions -Increased program contacts	-Holding cell (return at end of day for court) -Community service -Loss of travel privileges	-Electronic monitoring -No contact orders -Home detention -Day reporting -Flash jail sanction (1-5 days) -Loss of leadership position -Saturday reporting

^{*} Verbal responses should be focused on specific behaviors, not critiques of the person

Withholding a sanction is also an effective behavior management technique as an incentive for positive behavior. For example, sanctions for drug use might be suspended to reward honesty and help-seeking behavior.

Phase Demotion or Advancement Delay

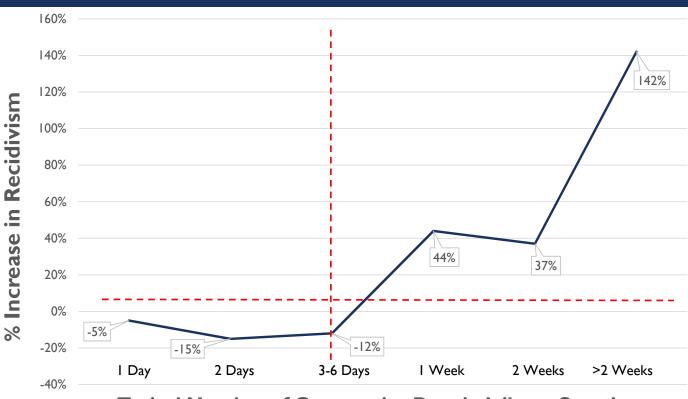
- Phase Demotion VERY RARELY be used, IF EVER
- Phase delay/hold
- Match the level of infraction with a similar magnitude sanction
- Judicial Benchbook, "The success of any drug court will depend largely on its ability to apply a meaningful range of intermediate rewards and sanctions"

Jail Sanctions



- Often not effective
- Can make a participant's situation much worse
- Should be reserved for serious infractions
 - Public Safety
 - Illegal Activity

Courts that typically impose jail sanctions longer than 6 days have <u>higher</u> recidivism rates



Typical Number of Consecutive Days in Jail as a Sanction

Upcoming WI Standards Trainings

- New Team Member Training (September 2019)
 - Intended for new team members joining already established treatment courts
- Standards 101 Training (Spring 2020)
 - Intended for entire teams beginning to plan or have recently implemented a treatment court program
- Advanced Standards Trainings (Fall 2020)
 - Intended to dive deeper into components of the WI Treatment Court Standards

SAVE THE DATE!

The Wisconsin Department of Justice, in partnership with the Office of Court Operations, is excited to offer a.....

COURT STANDARDS TRANS

(For Individual NEW Team Members)

This training is for **NEW team** members who have joined an established treatment court and need training on the WI Treatment Court Standards.

Crtitical Information to Include:

- » A Better Understanding of the Wisconsin Treatment Court Standards and Your Role
- » A Break Out Session with Other Individuals in Your Discipline
- A Standards 101 Training will be held in 2020/2021 for whole teams.

September 10th Blackhawk Technical College Janesville, WI September 18th Fox Valley Technical College Appleton, WI

September 25th Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College Rice Lake, WI

Registration & Agenda Coming Soon