



## Deliberating Work-Life Balance Within Recovery Courts

A TARCP PROFESSIONAL SERIES  
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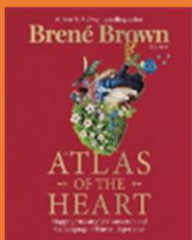
Learn about the four attachment styles that are formed in childhood and how people can move away from unhealthy to secure attachments. [The Master Series: Understanding Attachment Styles](#)

Watch this short video on Learning Brain vs. Survival Brain [Reframing a Trauma Perspective](#)

Watch the TED Talks episode that went viral, The Power of Vulnerability by Brene Brown at [Game Changer](#)

Learn more about Brene Brown in the November 2021 Article by Sarah Larson in The New Yorker Magazine [Brene Brown's Empire of Emotion](#)

Sociologist Christine Carter gives the 1-minute Secret to Forming a New Habit [The Struggle is Real](#)



For a good read, check out the Atlas of the Heart by Brene Brown.

### In Appreciation



\_\_\_\_\_ is the winner of this month's TARCP 20-ounce Yeti Rambler!

### Louisiana 32<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Recovery Court Case Study

The 32<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Drug Court in Terrebonne, Louisiana decided to launch their AIR Pilot Program in June of 2019 to increase successful outcomes for Phase 1 and to find a workaround for sanctioning non-compliant participants without sending them to jail. There were four goals from the beginning: shorten participants' time in Phase 1, improve Phase 1 participants' success rate, lower non-compliance numbers, and reduce jail sanctions for non-compliant participants.

To accomplish this, the recovery court turned to Corrisoft's AIR Program, a smartphone-based strategy that allows agencies a more consistent means of communication with recovery court participants. AIR Mobile Smartphone and AIR Comet, a Bluetooth tether that is worn at the ankle and ensures the phone is with the individual at all times, were both given to each participant for this drug court case study. While these tools allow for continuous monitoring, they were also used as incentive. The tether was removed when the participant graduated to Phase 2 and was reinstated if a participant became non-compliant, rather than ordering sanctioned jail time.

For a base comparison, the recovery court selected 17 participants from a group that began the program exactly one year prior, June 2018. For the June 2019 AIR Program, 24 participants were selected, with 18 of these already enrolled in Phase 1. This recovery court was dealing with the same issue that many recovery courts deal with across the nation, participants finding it difficult to advance to Phase 2. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Drug Court had close to 35% exiting their program before Phase 1 was completed prior to the AIR Program. When measuring the results of the 2019 AIR Program against the study comparison group (SCG), you will find this 35% number greatly diminished. The AIR Program participants completed Phase 1 in 49 fewer days on average, as measured against the SCG; had 86% less jail sanctions in the first 90 days of Phase 2, as measured against the SCG; had a 96% decrease in positive urine analysis, as measured against the SCG; and had a 40% reduction in the time it took for participants to complete Phase 1, as measured against the SCG.

Aside from the positive outcomes for participants, these numbers also potentially affect the work environment and outcomes for recovery court staff. The advanced means of participant monitoring and agency/client communication and the improved participant activity management can offer the staff reduced stress by giving them the ability to locate their clients at all times as well as additional resources to offset jail time and present added incentives to encourage compliance.

The above information was taken from the [Louisiana 32<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Drug Court Case Study](#) and you can listen to Marie Crosson interview 32<sup>nd</sup> Judicial District Drug Court Director Clarence McGuire, Jr. and Corrisoft's Chuck Orms about this study at [A Recovery Court Podcast](#).

