



Ten Key Components of Treatment Courts

Developed by: National Drug Court Institute

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More than 80% of crime is drug or alcohol fueled

WHAT IF WE JUST PUT THEM IN PRISON

Half are rearrested within the first year

Two-thirds are rearrested within three years

23.5 million people are in need of substance use disorder treatment



345,000 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans have a substance use disorder



50% of offenders have a moderate to severe substance use disorder



Three-fourths of persons referred to treatment never enter or leave prematurely



Approximately 50% of offenders have a mental health issues

> 460,000 Iraq and Afghanistan war veterans suffer from PTSD or depression





About one-third of traffic fatalities were alcohol-impaired crashes

> 69% of those fatalities include a driver registering a blood alcohol level of 0.15 or higher



One in three traffic fatalities includes the presence of a drug



Cost to society is more than \$820 billion

| | Health Care | Overall |
|-------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Tobacco | \$168 billion | \$300 billion |
| Alcohol | \$27 billion | \$249 billion |
| Illicit drugs | \$11 billion | \$193 billion |
| Prescription Opioids | \$26 billion | \$78.5 billion |

Estimated cost of alcohol-impaired driving is \$44 billion

COURTS AS PROBLEM SOLVERS

"We need to punish the offenders we are afraid of and treat the ones we are mad at"



"Effective trial courts are responsive to emergent public issues such as drug abuse... A trial court that moves deliberately in response to emergent issues is a stabilizing force in society and acts consistently with its role of maintaining the rule of law."

> Bureau of Justice Assistance's Trial Court Performance Standards, 1997

COURTS AS PROBLEM SOLVERS



WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED IN THE PAST 25+ YEARS?



ADULT DRUG COURT BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS

VOLUME I



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG COURT PROFESSIONALS ALEXANDRIA, VEGENA

A GENERAL COMPARISON Nearly entirely consistent (thus far . . .)

Key Components

- ✓ State of knowledge as of 1997
- Derived from professional experience
- Measurable performance benchmarks
- Emphasis on distinguishing characteristics
- ✓ Envisioned 10 of them
- Never intended as the final word

Best Practice Standards

- State of knowledge as of 2013 and 2015
- ✓ Derived from an empirical threshold of ~50% to 100% improvement in outcomes; research in Commentaries
- ✓ Quantitative benchmarks
- ✓ All contributing elements
- ✓ Envisioned far more than 10

THE STANDARDS OPERATIONALIZE THE KEY COMPONENTS

How can you incorporate best practices into your treatment court procedures?

KEY COMPONENT #1: Justice and Treatment Integration



- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- General Stress and responsibility of the judge
- ✓ 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments
- ✓ 5: Substance use disorder treatment
- ✓ 8: Multidisciplinary team
- ✓ 9: Census and caseload

- Promote recovery through a coordinated response by utilizing a team approach.
- 🖌 Planning
- Documentation



KEY COMPONENT #2: Nonadversarial Approach

STANDARDS

- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- General Stress and responsibility of the judge
- ✓ 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments
- ✓ 8: Multidisciplinary team

- Prosecution
- ✓ Defense attorney

KEY COMPONENT #3: Early Identification



✓ 1: Target population

GCOUR

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✓ 2: Equity and inclusion

- ✓ High risk and high need
- ✓ Access for all



KEY COMPONENT #4: Continuum of Services

STANDARDS

- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- ✓ 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments
- ✓ 5: Substance use disorder treatment
- 8: Complementary treatment and social services
- ✓ 9: Census and caseload

- ✓ Case management
- ✓ Clinical case management
- 🖌 Mental health
- 🖌 Trauma
- ✓ Housing
- Transportation
- ✓ Medical and dental

KEY COMPONENT #5: Drug Testing



- ✓ 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments
- ✓ 7: Drug testing

Take Away

- 🖌 Random
- ✓ Observed
- ✓ Twice per week

KEY COMPONENT #5: Drug Testing

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Need male who can pass a urine analysis at tasc. Must be able to use my ID. Text with picture. Pays 20\$ will negotiate

KEY COMPONENT #5: Drug Testing

| You Have a New Text Message | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| From: | XXXXXXX |
| То: | XXXXXX |
| Received: | Thursday, September 29, 2016 at 12:44 PM |
| Message: | What's up Reechy, off work already due to weather. I also dropped second ua for the week so i can drink today, shit we are already drinking just got 18 pack |
| | |

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SEARCH

VAT

KEY COMPONENT #6: Coordinated Strategy



- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- ✓ 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments

Take Away

- ✓ All team members participate
- Shared decision making



KEY COMPONENT #7: Judicial Supervision



- ✓ 3: Role and responsibility of the judge
- 4: Incentives, sanctions, and therapeutic adjustments
- ✓ 8: Multidisciplinary team

Take Away

✓ Someone in authority cares



KEY COMPONENT #8: Monitoring and Evaluation

STANDARDS

- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- ✓ 9: Census and caseload
- ✓ 10: Monitoring and evaluation

- ✓ 65% less savings when not using electronic databases
- ✓ 131% greater cost saving by programs that review data and statistics to modify program (internal)
- 100% cost savings when a program conducts an evaluation and modifies the program (external)

KEY COMPONENT #9: Interdisciplinary Education

STANDARDS

- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- 3: Roles and responsibility of the judge
- Substance use disorder treatment
- ✓ 8: Multidisciplinary team

- ✓ Ongoing training
- ✓ Cross-training

KEY COMPONENT #10: Forging Partnerships

STANDARDS

- ✓ 2: Equity and inclusion
- Substance use disorder treatment
- G: Complementary treatment and social services
- Multidisciplinary team

TAKE AWAY

Community mapping

RECOVERY Treatment and Sobriety

Every 4 minutes someone is sent to treatment instead of prison through treatment courts

Treatment court participants are 37% less likely to test positive for illicit substances

Treatment court participants who graduate with at least 90 days of sobriety have a 164% greater reduction in recidivism

RECOVERY Success

In 2014, at least 25,049 participants graduated from U.S. treatment courts



The average graduation rate is 59% (50% to 70% range)

RESULTS

Program Completion Is Key

"...Completing a drug court program reduces the likelihood of further involvement in the criminal justice system."

- Fluellen & Trone, 2000

RESULTS Reduction in Recidivism

In 2005, the GAO reviewed 23 evaluations of adult treatment courts and confirmed that treatment courts significantly reduce crime.

| Citation | Institution(s) | No. Drug Courts | Arrests Reduced |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mitchell et al. (2012) | U.S.F., G.M.U. & Penn. State | 92 | 12% |
| Rempel et al. (2012) | Urban Institute, CCI & RTI | 23 | 13% |
| Wilson et al. (2006) | Campbell Collaborative | 55 | 14% |
| Latimer et al. (2006) | Canada Dept. of Justice | 66 | 9% |
| Shaffer (2010) | University of Nevada | 76 | 9% |
| Lowenkamp et al. (2005) | University of Cincinnati | 22 | 8% |
| Aos et al. (2006) | Washington State Inst. for Public Policy | 57 | 8% |

RESULTS Long-Term Reduction in Recidivism

An evaluation of the Multnomah County (Portland, Oregon) Drug Court found that crime was reduced by 30% over 5 years, and effects on crime were still detectable an astounding 14 years from the time of arrest.

RESULTS Cost-Effectiveness



RESULTS Growth Among Other Models



In the past



DWI courts have grown by 52%

Tribal wellness courts have grown by 55%

Veterans treatment courts have grown by 1,300%

RESULTS Accountability

ADULT DRUG COURT BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS

VOLUME I



NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF DRUG COURT PROFESSIONALS ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA ADULT DRUG COURT BEST PRACTICE STANDARDS

VOLUME II

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