



POLITICAL PITFALLS

- Lack of leadership support
- Repeat DWI offenders are a high risk to public safety

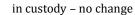
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- Lack of understanding of the effectiveness of DWI courts
- Competing interests



IF NOT PRISON OR JAIL, WHERE?

- Repeat DWI offenders are still on supervision through a probation office
- ✓ Jail is not a level of care
 ✓ Repeat DWI offenders' treatment needs are not met





ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS

- Public safety risk drinking usually leads to driving
- DWI courts reliably detect and immediately respond
- Treatment needs vs. public safety

SUPERVISION/TESTING/TECHNOLOGY

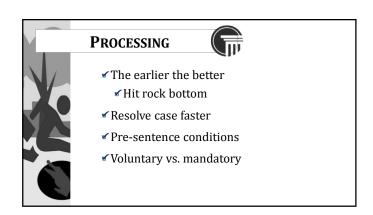
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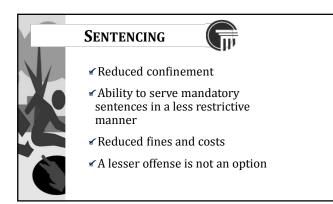
DLOGY 🕞

- DWI courts have more contact with the client and address problematic behaviors immediately
- Witnessed random drug and alcohol testing is a tool to assist with recovery
- Research shows technology paired with supervision paired with treatment works

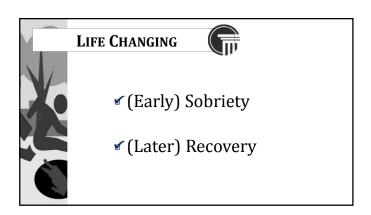














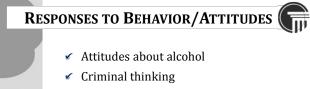
DEMOGRAPHICS

- Not knowing the DWI population
- Repeat DWI offenders differ from typical drug court participants

- ✓ High functioning does not mean low risk
- Using invalid, unreliable risk and need tools

STRUCTURE AND CASE MANAGEMENT

- Supervision of high-risk and high-need DWI offenders
- Mixing risk and need populations
- Considering additional populations
- 🖌 Treatment
- Court structure

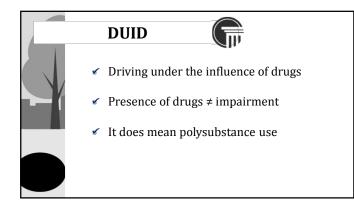


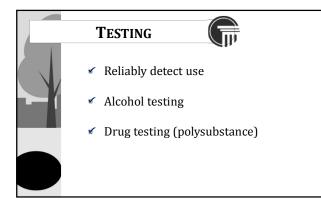
- Don't identify themselves as "drug addicts"
- ✓ Public safety risk

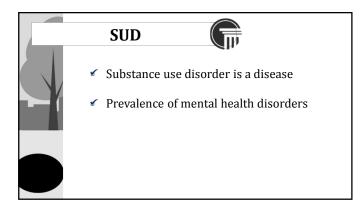


ALCOHOL COURT

- Not a DWI-processing calendar
- Considering it only as "alcohol court" is a disservice













Fidelity to the model

Research shows an increase in criminogenic factors in clients for programs that do not follow the Guiding Principles or Best Practices

WE ARE PERFECT

Michigan An analysis of three counties in a 2-year period found that DWI court participants were 19 times less likely to be arrested for a DWI (2008).

Minnesota An evaluation of nine DWI courts found that high-risk individuals had better outcomes, including up to 69% less recidivism (2014).

Campbell Collaboration A meta-analysis of 28 evaluations

A meta-analysis of 20 evaluations found that DWI and general criminal recidivism was reduced by an average of 12%. The best DWI courts reduced recidivism by 50% to 60% (2012).

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Georgia Repeat offenders graduating from DWI court were 65% less likely to be rearrested for a new DWI, and between 47 and 112 repeat DWI arrests were prevented (2011).

WE ARE PERFECT

San Joaquin County, California DUI court participants were half as likely to be involved in an alcohol- or drug-related crash over a period of 18 months (2012).

WE ARE PERFECT



Maryland DWI courts produce net cost benefits to taxpayers of more than \$1,500 per participant and more than \$5,000 per graduate (2009).

Minnesota

DWI courts saved taxpayers \$700,000 annually and produced an average of \$2.06 (a high of \$3.19 in one court) in benefits for every \$1 invested – a 200% return on investment (2014).

