

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission and Oregon Judicial Department

Overview of Drug Courts in Oregon: Their History, Operations, Effectiveness, and Funding

Presenters:

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Oregon Judicial Department

Overview & History of Oregon Drug Courts

- ❑ Oregon is among national pioneers in creating drug courts
 - First Oregon drug court was for adult criminal offenders in Multnomah County in 1991
- ❑ Drug Courts have evolved to other populations
 - Juveniles
 - Families
- ❑ Drug Court approach has expanded into other types of courts
 - DUI
 - Mental Health
 - Domestic Violence
 - Veterans
- ❑ Statutory definition of “drug court” ORS 3.450:
 - (1) As used in this section “drug court program” means a program in which:
 - ❑ (a) Individuals who are before the court obtain treatment for substance abuse issues and report regularly to the court on the progress of their treatment; and
 - ❑ A local drug court team, consisting of the court, agency personnel and treatment and service providers, monitors the individual’s participation in treatment.

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Overview & History of Oregon Drug Courts

- CJC Role with Drug Courts
 - Oregon House Bill 2485 (2005 Legislature) addressed the public safety and public health issues caused by methamphetamine. It directed CJC to implement a grant program to administer state funds for the purposes of creating new drug courts and expanding the capacity of Oregon's active drug court programs (ORS 137.656(3)(f)).
 - The 2007 Legislature expanded the CJC Drug Court Grant Program.
 - In 2009, Governor Kulongoski appointed the CJC as the State Administering Agency (SAA) for the Edward Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grant.

Oregon Judicial Department

Ten Key Drug Court Components

1. Integrate treatment with case processing.
2. Promote public safety and protect rights using non-adversarial approach.
3. ID participants early, place promptly into programs.
4. Provide access to a continuum of treatment and other services.
5. Monitor abstinence with frequent testing.
6. Use coordinated strategy to ensure participant compliance.
7. Ongoing judicial interaction with each participant.
8. Monitor/evaluate program goals and effectiveness.
9. Continued interdisciplinary education.
10. Forge partnerships to enhance support and effectiveness.

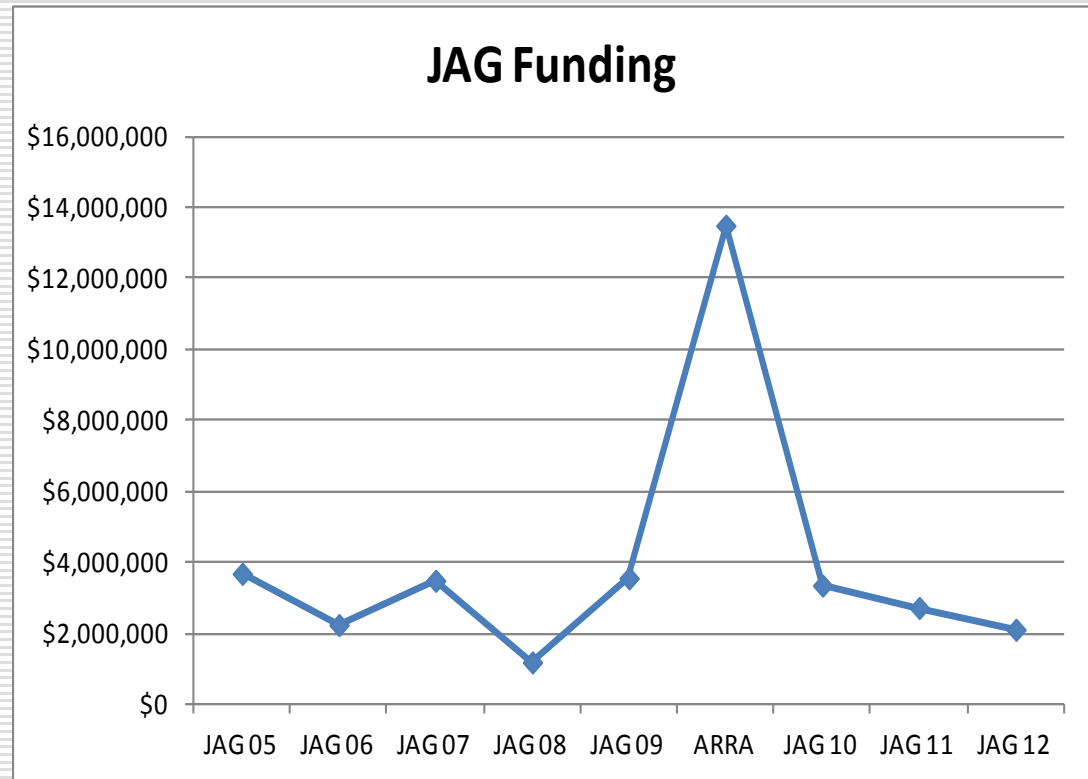
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Funding of Oregon Drug Courts

- ❑ General Fund- funded since 2006, provides basic infrastructure grants to counties, funding primarily treatment and court coordinators
- ❑ JAG Drug Court Grants- funded from 2009-2011, provided stabilization funding to programs that lost federal or local funding
- ❑ ARRA-JAG Measure 57 Drug Courts- funded since 2009, provides funding to new or existing adult drug court programs in order to make available mandated post-adjudication intensive drug court services to eligible high risk drug dependent property offenders. This program is set to end June 30, 2013.
- ❑ ARRA-JAG Drug Courts - After the JAG Drug Court Grant Program ended in 2011, ARRA funds were used to stabilize funding to programs that lost federal or local funding. This program is set to end September 30, 2013.
- ❑ Asset Forfeiture Funds - ORS 131A.360 & 365 directs funds from Asset Forfeitures to be used for treatment courts.

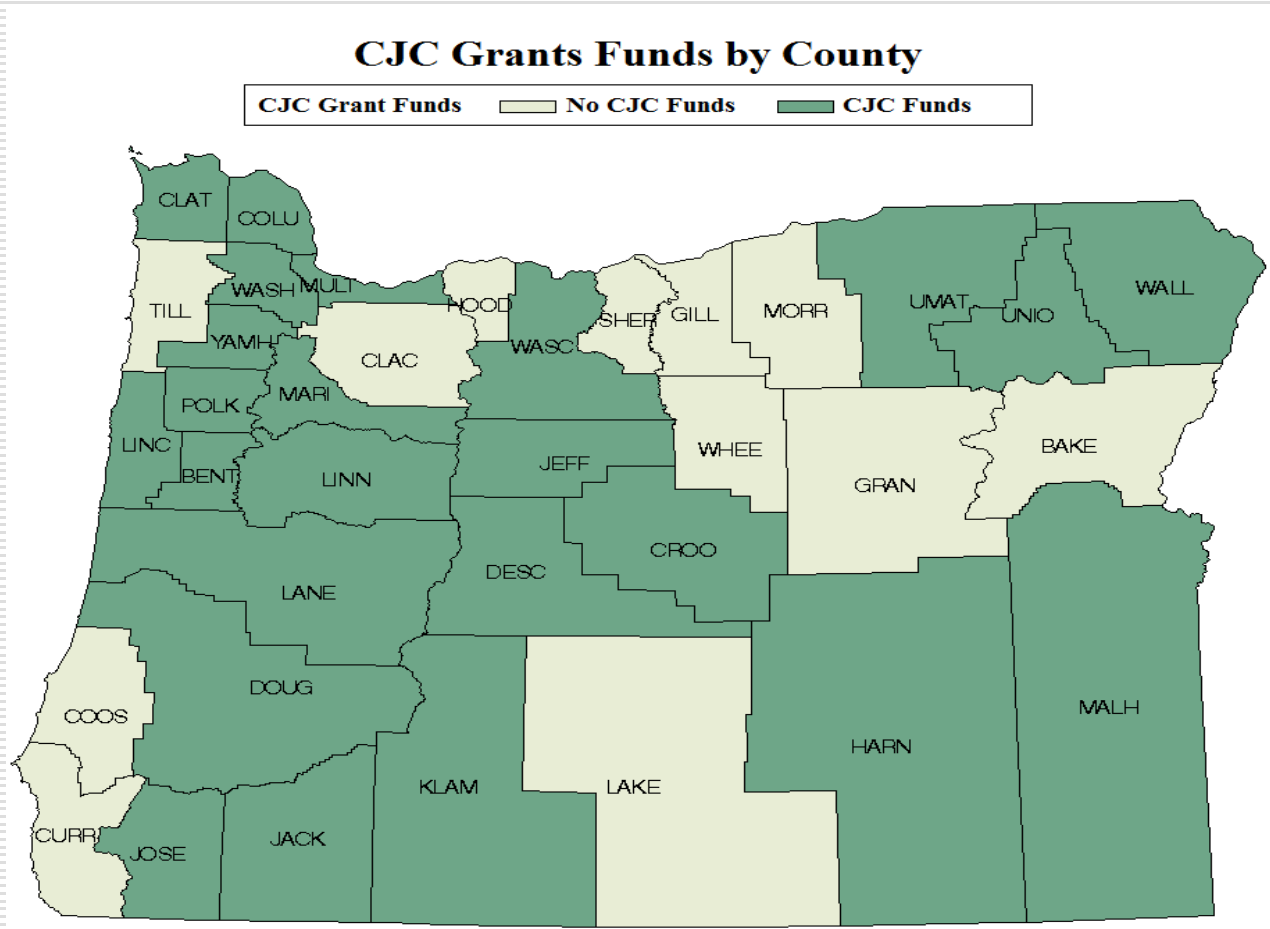
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Drug Court Grant Program

JAG Funding has decreased after the recession, from \$3.3 million in 2010 to \$2.1 million in 2012, a 37% decrease.



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CJC Grant Funding Distribution



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Program Effectiveness

- ❑ CJC ensures program effectiveness through:
 - Competitive RFP processes
 - Financing evidence-based practices
 - Conducting outcome evaluations
 - Training and technical assistance

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation

- ❑ Drug courts are the most researched of all the evidence-based programs
- ❑ Drug courts are demonstrated to be effective nationally and in Oregon

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation

- Drug courts show:
 - Significant reductions in recidivism
 - Significant increases in cost savings
 - Both

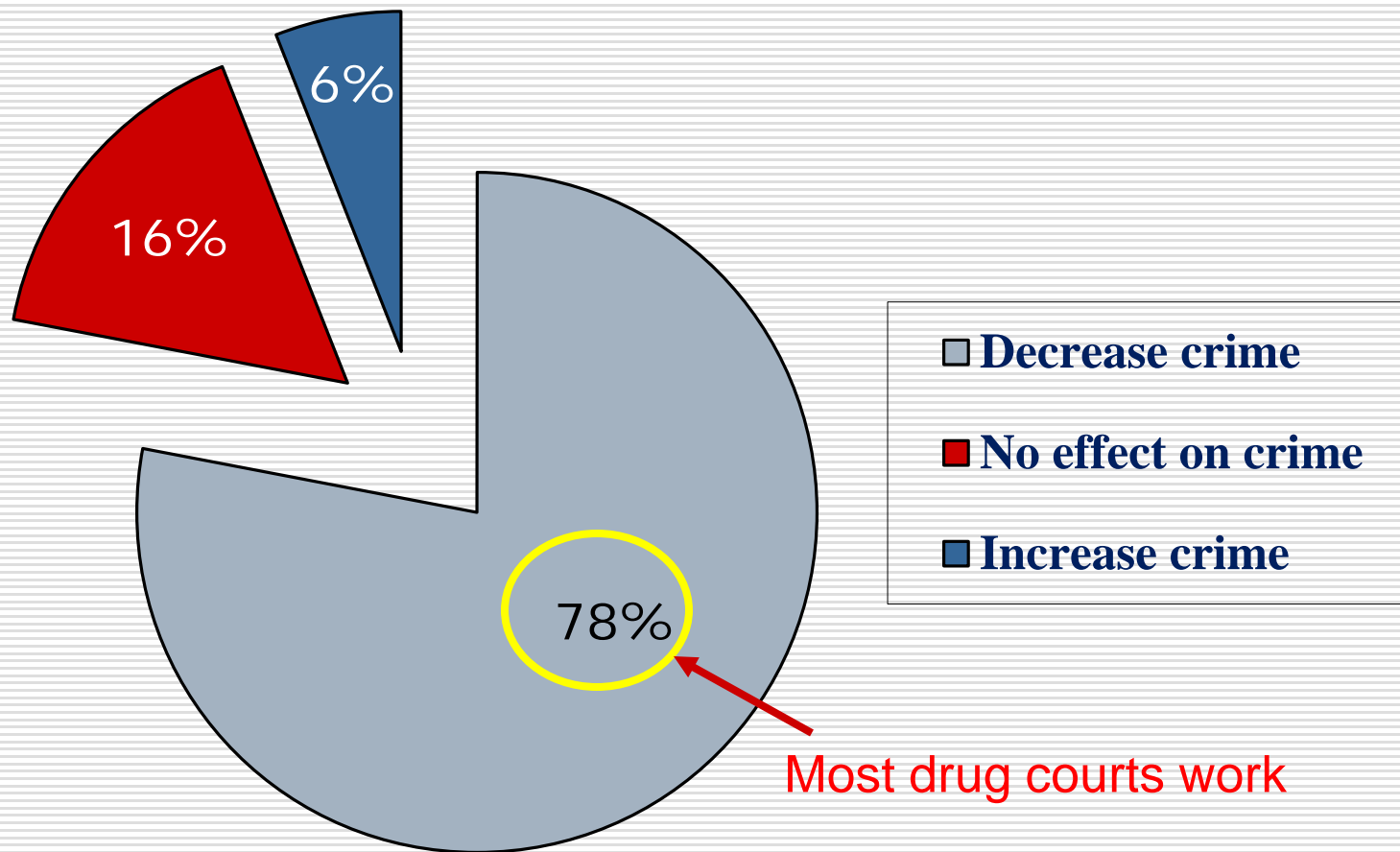
Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation: Meta-Analyses

Citation	Institution	Number of Drug Courts	Crime Reduced on Avg. by . . .
Wilson et al. (2006)	Campbell Collaborative	55	14% to 26%
Latimer et al. (2006)	Canada Dept. of Justice	66	14%
Shaffer (2006)	University of Nevada	76	9%
Lowenkamp et al. (2005)	University of Cincinnati	22	8%
Aos et al. (2006)	Washington St. Inst. for Public Policy	57	8%

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation: Cost Analyses

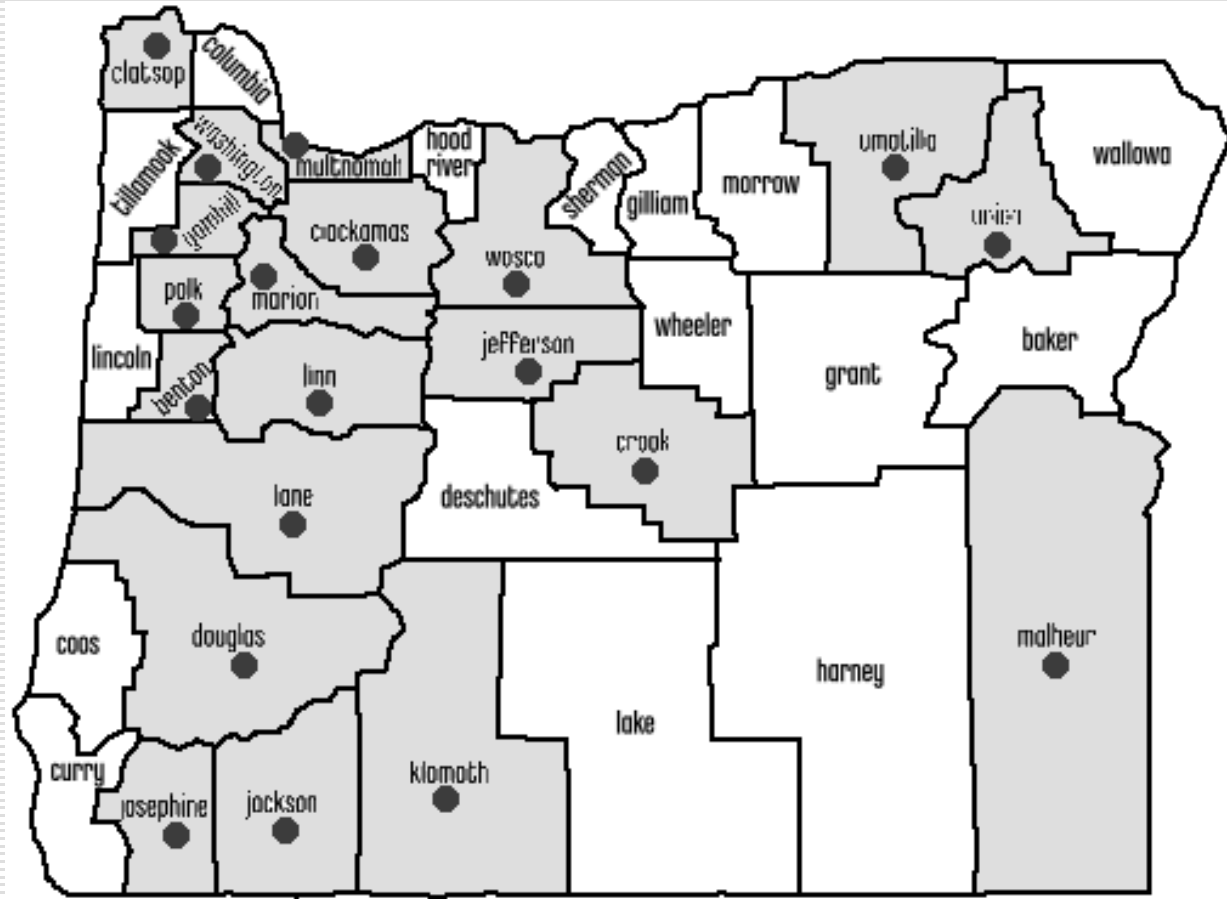
Citation	No. Drug Courts	<u>Avg. Benefit Per \$1 Invested</u>	<u>Avg. Cost Saving Per Client</u>
Loman (2004)	1 (St. Louis)	\$2.80 to \$6.32	\$2,615 to \$7,707
Finigan et al. (2007)	1 (Portland, OR)	\$2.63	\$11,000
Carey & Waller (2011)	24 (Oregon)	\$4.02	\$85 to \$10,155
Carey, Mackin, & Finigan (2012)	69 - National Data	N/A	\$4,962
Aos et al. (2006)	National Data	N/A	\$4,767
Bhati et al. (2008)	National Data	\$2.21	N/A

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation: Variable Effects



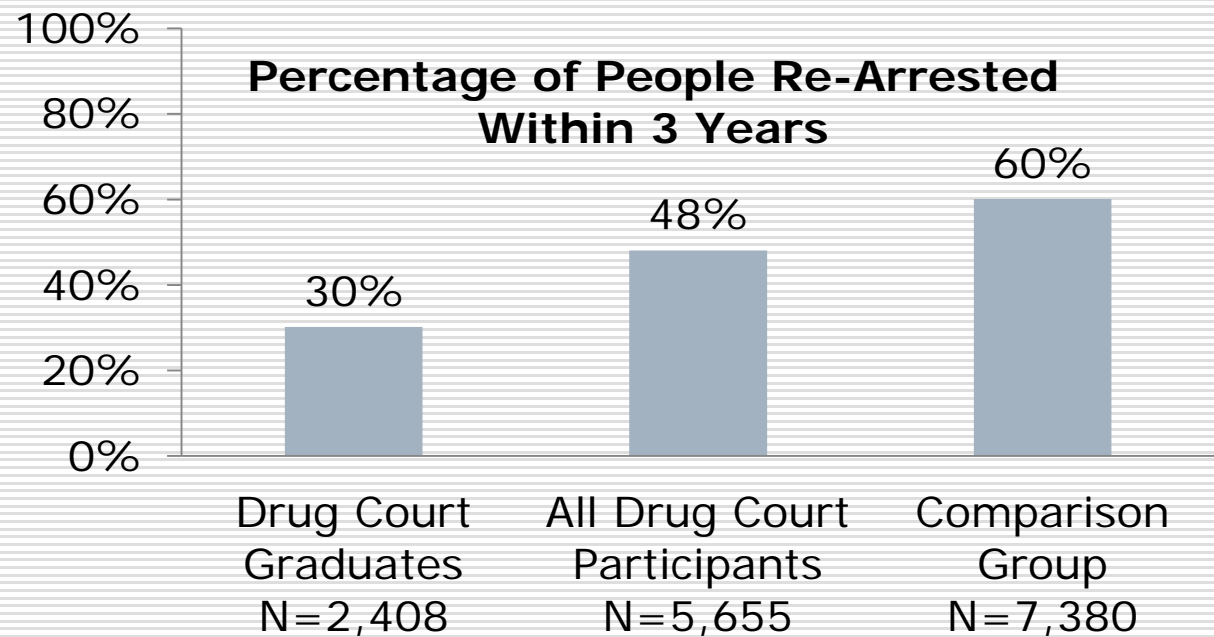
(Wilson et al., 2006; Lowenkamp et al., 2005; Shaffer, 2006)

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation: Statewide Study



Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Program Evaluation: Statewide Study

Recidivism (Re-Arrest) rates for Oregon adult drug courts were significantly less than the comparison group



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Statewide Study: Cost savings

- Oregon drug courts saved an average of **\$16,933** per participant, over 3 years, compared to usual court processing.

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Statewide Study: Cost-Benefit Ratio

- Net benefit to the public safety system of at least **\$2.41 for each \$1 invested** in drug court
- After 5 years, the net taxpayer savings for *just the participants in the study* at these 20 sites is **over \$66 million**

M57 Drug Courts: Randomized Controlled Trial

- Four drug courts are participating in a randomized controlled trial to compare M57 drug court to probation
 - Multnomah
 - Jackson
 - Umatilla
 - Douglas
- Participants are medium to high risk property offenders

M57 Drug Courts: Randomized Controlled Trial

- Participants that qualify and consent to be in the study are randomly assigned to either drug court or probation
 - Eliminates selection bias
 - “Gold Standard” in program evaluation

M57 Drug Courts: Preliminary Results

- Preliminary analysis of outcomes results
 - 1 year new charge rates
 - Only includes about half of the total study participants
- Prison Diversion Cost-Benefit Analysis
 - Assuming 50% are diverted from prison
 - Average 16 month prison sentence avoided
 - \$84.81/day prison costs

M57 Drug Courts: Preliminary Outcome Results

- Initial results are promising, but not yet conclusive
- New charge rates show a **15% effect size**, but not statistically significant

1 Year Charge Rate Outcome	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=73)	Drug Court or Treatment Group * (n=115)	p-value	Effect Size
Any Charge	39.7%	33.6%	0.4577	-15.4%

*Multivariate-adjusted charge rate

M57 Drug Courts: Prison Diversion Cost-Benefit Analysis

- Benefits from reduced recidivism are \$11,602
- Benefits from prison diversion are \$20,817
- Estimated Cost-Benefit Ratio is \$1.93
- Estimated Prison Diversion Cost-Benefit Ratio is \$5.40

Benefits	\$11,602
Benefits from Prison Diversion	\$20,817
Total Benefits	\$32,419
Costs	\$6,001
Cost-Benefit Ratio	\$1.93
Prison Diversion Cost-Benefit Ratio	\$5.40

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Quality Assurance, Maintaining Fidelity

- Developing a peer review process
 - Reinforce continual learning and improvement
 - Low cost
 - Maintain adherence to best practices demonstrated to reduce recidivism and save money
 - Identify programs that need training and technical assistance

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Recipe for Success

- Maintain essential elements of the model
 - Intensity
 - Consistency
 - Focus on high risk/high need offenders
 - Fidelity to known best practices
 - Collaborative, interagency approach
 - Comprehensive services

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission Grant Funding Priorities

- Treatment services
 - Typically non-profits
 - Usually have inpatient and outpatient services
- Drug Court Coordinators
 - Local Presiding Judge decides how to use OJD funds
 - This position is key to running an effective program
- Requires funding for treatment and personnel
 - CJC prioritized sustaining funding to save drug courts & coordinator positions with ARRA funding

Oregon Criminal Justice Commission and Oregon Judicial Drug Court Summary

- Role of OJD/OSCA in drug courts
 - Budget: Approve grant applications, budget allocations
 - Training/Resources: Training, manuals, central coordination and support
 - Statewide planning, information gathering
 - Central role and resources significantly reduced since 2009
- Data
 - May 2010 Report to Emergency Board – 53 “specialty courts” in 27 judicial districts
 - December 2012 OADCP Survey – 78 courts in 25 judicial districts
- Funding
 - Not tracked centrally
 - Consists of state General Fund and Other Funds, in/direct Federal Funds, local funds
 - Two Policy Option Packages – continue 16 drug court positions in 12 judicial districts (\$2.5M)