Randomized Controlled Trial of Measure 57 Intensive Drug Court for Medium to High Risk Property Offenders

Preliminary Outcome Evaluation

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Criminal Justice Commission

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Summary

Measure 57 Intensive Drug Courts are designed to provide mandated post-adjudication intensive drug court services for medium to high risk property offenders. The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), in cooperation with the Department of Corrections and other partners, designed a multi-site randomized controlled trial study to evaluate the effectiveness of the Measure 57 Drug Courts, as compared to traditional probation. This preliminary evaluation analyzes one year charge rates for all participants in the study, as well as the mean number of new charges within one year. Participants in the drug court group show a 20.6% drop in the one year new charge rate as compared to the traditional probation or control group. New charges for drug crimes show a 36.6% drop in the drug court group as compared to the control group. While these differences are slightly outside the statistical significance range, these one year new charge rates are promising and a follow up evaluation with a longer time frame to analyze recidivism is planned. The mean number of new charges shows a 27.5% drop in the drug court group, and this difference is statistically significant. The difference in the mean number of felony and drug charges are also statistically significant. In addition, a report from NPC Research is expected to be released that will include study participant interview summaries, process evaluation components, and cost analysis work. For the specific population that the Measure 57 Drug Court is targeted towards, this preliminary evaluation shows a drop in recidivism when compared to the traditional probation group. Many of the participants in the study were prison eligible under Measure 57, and this preliminary evaluation provides support for an effective alternative to prison. The Measure 57 Intensive Drug Court Program needs to be balanced with a continuum of services and programs for all offenders involved in the criminal justice system. This program is targeted towards a specific population and a specific point of involvement within the criminal justice system. Other types of offenders, including low risk and/or low need, and those at different points of involvement within the criminal justice system, may be better served with other types of services and programs.

Background

In November 2008, Oregon voters approved a legislative referral known as Measure 57 which increases prison sentences for persons convicted of certain non-violent drug and property crimes (i.e. drug trafficking, aggravated theft against the elderly, repeat offenses of identity theft, burglary, robbery, mail theft, car theft, forgery, criminal mischief, and fraud)[1]. In addition, Measure 57 provides state grants to counties in Oregon to assist in offering post-adjudication intensive supervision services and drug treatment for Measure 57 offenders on probation, parole, and post-prison supervision.

Measure 57 was suspended in 2009 due to the high cost associated with its implementation and a severe economic recession that began in 2008. Measure 57 applies to sentences imposed on

[1] Measure 57 offenders are those convicted of the crimes mentioned in Section 6 and 7 of Senate Bill 1087: https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2008S1/Measures/Text/SB1087/Enrolled

or before February 15, 2010 for crimes committed on or after January 1, 2009. It was reinstated in 2012 and applied to crimes committed on or after January 1, 2012.

Despite the suspension of Measure 57, the CJC awarded approximately $11 million in federal grant money through the Byrne JAG Fund available to counties who elected to implement the Measure 57 Intensive Drug Court Grant Program. The purpose of the grant program is to offer funding to new or existing adult drug court programs to provide mandated post-adjudication intensive drug court services for offenders who are on supervision for crimes that would be covered under Measure 57. Essentially, these and other funds appropriated to the Department of Corrections for the supervision of Measure 57 offenders, allow counties to provide additional intensive supervision and treatment services that are mandated by Measure 57 in a drug court setting.

A portion of the federal grant money was designated for a rigorous evaluation of the Measure 57 Intensive Drug Court Grant Program. The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, in cooperation with the Department of Corrections and other partners, designed a multi-site randomized controlled trial study to evaluate the effectiveness of the Measure 57 Drug Courts for medium to high risk property offenders. The study is an intent to treat model that compares the Measure 57 Drug Court Program to traditional probation. All study participants are included in the analysis, regardless of whether they only attended drug court for a week, graduated from drug court, successfully completed probation, or had their supervision revoked. Participants were randomly assigned to either drug court or probation after they had been assessed as eligible for drug court. Randomization took place once the client was sentenced to probation. Entering the drug court was not part of a plea negotiation. Study participants may have been prison eligible based on the Measure 57 conviction, but the decision to impose a dispositional downward departure sentence was made before the randomization into the probation or drug court group. Cases that received a dispositional downward departure *conditional* on drug court participation were not eligible for the study. The study is designed to compare Measure 57 Intensive Drug Court to traditional probation, and does not evaluate a prison sentence compared to participation in the Measure 57 Drug Court Program. An experimental study that randomized whether an individual was sentenced to prison or the drug court program would not be feasible: the CJC did not believe such a study was appropriate or likely to be approved by an Institutional Review Board. Participants must have been convicted of a Measure 57 crime, been assessed as medium or high risk to recidivate based on the Public Safety Checklist risk assessment tool[2][3], and have a drug dependency as measured by the Texas Christian University Drug Screen[4]. Each county was afforded the flexibility to build in other specific requirements unique to that particular program.

[2] https://risktool.ocjc.state.or.us/psc/

[3] http://www.oregon.gov/CJC/Documents/Publications/Public_Safety%20_Checklist_Rpt.pdf

[4] http://ibr.tcu.edu/projects/completed-projects/texas-christian-university-drug-screen-evaluation/

Drug courts are one of the most researched criminal justice intervention programs in the country. Previous evaluations have been done on drug courts in Oregon, as well as courts nationwide. The Criminal Justice Commission funded a statewide drug court evaluation that was released in 2011[5]. This quasi-experimental evaluation, completed by NPC Research, showed that drug court participants had a 22% drop in the one year new charge rate when compared to a matched control group. The Washington State Institute of Public Policy (WSIPP) has conducted an extensive meta-analysis of drug courts nationwide[6]. This meta-analysis includes results from 67 evaluations, and shows an effect size of -24.8% for drug courts. The Campbell Collaboration has also conducted an extensive meta-analysis that includes 92 evaluations of adult drug courts[7]. This meta-analysis shows an effect size for adult drug courts of -24.0%.

This report displays statistical significance results based on statistical modeling and hypothesis testing. Statistical significance is determined by a probability threshold called a p-value. A p-value indicates the probability that an observed difference would have occurred due to chance. A low p-value indicates a low probability that an observed difference occurred by chance. A low p-value also results in the conclusion of a statistically significant difference. In this report the statistical significance threshold is a p-value less than 5%, and the marginal significance threshold is a p-value less than 10%.

Randomized Controlled Trial Design

A randomized controlled trial evaluation is considered the "gold standard" in program evaluation. The design greatly mitigates threats to validity such as selection bias and unobserved bias[8]. It is also the most difficult evaluation to implement. Ethical and feasibility criteria must be addressed, and the planning and preparation required before the study begins is substantial. The Criminal Justice Commission, along with other partners, began planning the study in 2009. The full design and Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval was completed by the spring of 2010. Randomization began in two of the four counties in September 2010 and was completed through March 2013. In the initial planning of the study, a larger sample size was planned. However, initial implementation time took longer than expected. The new drug court programs needed time to implement and stabilize their interventions and to introduce a substantial capacity of participants before randomization began. The randomization process also took longer to implement than initially estimated. Both of these factors resulted in a smaller final sample size than was initially designed.

Ideally all participants would be evaluated as eligible for drug court before randomization. However, there were a small number of cases where participants were found to be ineligible for

[5] http://www.oregon.gov/CJC/docs/ordc_bja_cost_and_best_practices_final_report_rerelease_march_2011.pdf

[6] http://www.wsipp.wa.gov/BenefitCost/ProgramPdf/75/Drug-courts

[7] http://www.campbellcollaboration.org/lib/project/74/

[8] https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles/171676.PDF

the program after randomization. These cases were removed from the analyses. Each county was allowed a small number of overrides, where the random assignment could be ignored if the team deemed the treatment option most appropriate for that individual. This allowed the counties to override assignment where the officials in that drug court believed drug court supervision was necessary, and these cases were also removed from the analyses. Randomization was completed April 1, 2013 and there were 413 participants in the study. Upon further investigation, 18 participants assigned to the drug court group were found to be ineligible for the study and were removed from the analyses. This is not the ideal situation in a randomized controlled trial design. There was also a small crossover effect, and seven participants who were assigned to the control group entered the drug court treatment program. For analysis purposes, these seven individuals were removed from the study.

Study Group Summary Statistics

This preliminary outcome evaluation looks at whether or not an individual was formally charged by the State with a misdemeanor or felony crime within one year of being placed in the drug court or probation as usual intervention. These participants qualified for the study through several criteria: they were on supervision for a Measure 57 crime, were medium to high risk to recidivate according to the Public Safety Checklist (PSC) risk to recidivate score, and had a drug dependency as measured by the Texan Christian University Drug Screen (TCU) score. Each county could also have other specific requirements unique to that particular program. In addition, a dynamic risk and needs assessment score was collected for participants in the study. Community corrections departments in each of the participating counties use the LS/CMI tool[9] for case planning purposes. There are 388 study participants included in this preliminary evaluation: 163 in the traditional probation group, or the control group, and 225 in the drug court group, or the treatment group. The table below shows the breakdown by county in group membership.

	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=163)		Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=225)	
	N	%	N	%
Douglas	18	47.4%	20	52.6%
Jackson	36	45.6%	43	54.4%
Multnomah	86	48.6%	91	51.4%
Umatilla	23	24.5%	71	75.5%

Multnomah County had the highest number of study participants with 177, Jackson County had 79, Umatilla County had 94, and Douglas County had 38. Jackson, Multnomah, and Douglas Counties were designed to assign 50% of participants to drug court group and 50% to the

[9] http://www.mhs.com/product.aspx?gr=saf&id=overview&prod=ls-cmi

control group. The table below shows the actual assignment results, and they are fairly close to the 50% level. Umatilla County was designed to assign 75% of participants to the drug court group and 25% to the control group. The actual assignment results for Umatilla County are fairly close to those percentages.

The table below shows demographic and criminal history information by study group. The results were statistically tested across the study groups with the results shown in the far right column. Most of the study participants are male, Caucasian, probationers, and show an average age in the early 30s. The average TCU score is above three, indicating drug dependence. The average PSC score is in the medium range, indicating the study participants are, on average, at a medium level risk to recidivate. The Oregon Association of Community Corrections Directors (OACCD) has defined medium risk for supervision purposes as a PSC score greater than 25% and less than or equal to 42%.

	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=163)	**Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=225)**	**Statistical Significance**
Gender: Male	62.6%	70.7%	*
Ethnicity: Native American	0.6%	2.7%	
Ethnicity: Asian	0.6%	1.3%	
Ethnicity: Hispanic	2.5%	5.3%	
Ethnicity: African-American	4.3%	4.4%	
Ethnicity: Caucasian	92.0%	86.2%	
Average Age	31.1	29.9	
Average PSC Score	34.0	39.1	**
Average TCU Score	5.5	5.5	
Average LS/CMI Score	24.3	24.8	
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	9.8%	12.9%	
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	9.8%	16.4%	*
Probation	80.4%	70.7%	

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

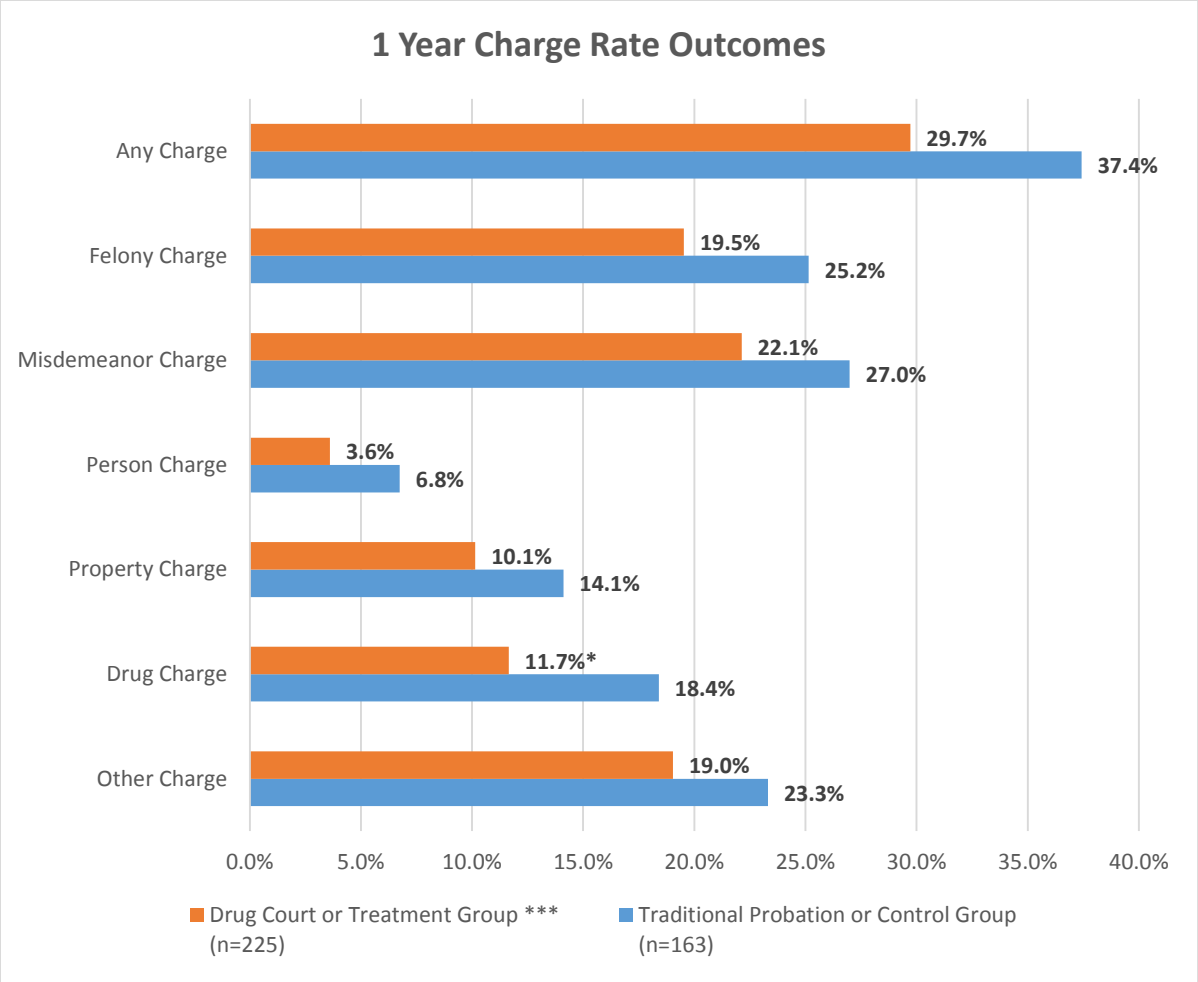
*** statistical significance p<0.05)*

The average LS/CMI score is in the medium range, providing further evidence of the study participants' risk to recidivate. The average PSC score shows a significant difference across study groups, and the supervision status and gender show a marginally significant difference across the study groups. The PSC is a static risk assessment tool, and includes age, gender, and criminal history variables. The age difference across study groups is not statistically different, but the average age for those in the drug court is slightly lower than the control group.

The drug court group also has a higher percentage of male participants, and this difference is marginally significant. The average PSC score is higher in the drug court group, indicating that the drug court participants have an average higher risk to recidivate score than participants in the control group. With a random assignment study design this would not be initially suspected. However, this is due to the imbalance in study groups across counties. For example, Umatilla County has a higher percentage of participants that are on post-prison supervision, and this county also had a higher percentage of participants in the treatment group. Umatilla County also includes participants that are on average at a higher risk to recidivate, and therefore the difference across study groups by PSC score is significant.

Outcomes Results

For the 388 participants in the study, one year new charge rates were analyzed. Court case data is available via OJIN (Oregon Judicial Information Network) and in the new data system the judicial department is implementing statewide, Odyssey. Any new misdemeanor or felony charge listed in either of these data sets with an offense date or crime commit date within one year of randomization was considered a recidivating event. This measure compares the percentage of recidivists in each group, and does not consider the number of crimes committed. The graph below shows the one year charge rates for the control and drug court groups and is also separated into several different charge categories. The results show multivariate-adjusted charge rates specifically using logistic regression modeling; see appendix for details and Table 2 for the unadjusted drug court charge rates. For any misdemeanor or felony change, the control group shows a 37.4% new charge rate, and the drug court group shows a 29.7% new charge rate. This is a 20.6% drop for the drug court group new charge rate compared to the control group. This difference is close to the cut-off for marginal significance ($p=0.10$), but is slightly above at $p=0.1382$. This effect size of -20.6% is very similar to effect sizes found in previous research. The statewide evaluation of Oregon's drug courts described earlier found an effect size of -22%, while the meta-analysis from WSIPP found a -24.8% effect size and the meta-analysis from the Campbell Collaboration showed an effect size of -24.0%. While felony and misdemeanor charges do not show a significant difference, directionally they are supportive of lower recidivism rates in the drug court group. New person, property, and other charges are also not significantly different but again are directionally supportive of lower recidivism rates in the drug group. The new drug charge rates are 18.4% in the control group and 11.7% in the drug court group, which is a 36.6% drop. This difference is marginally significant ($p<0.10$) at $p=0.0712$.

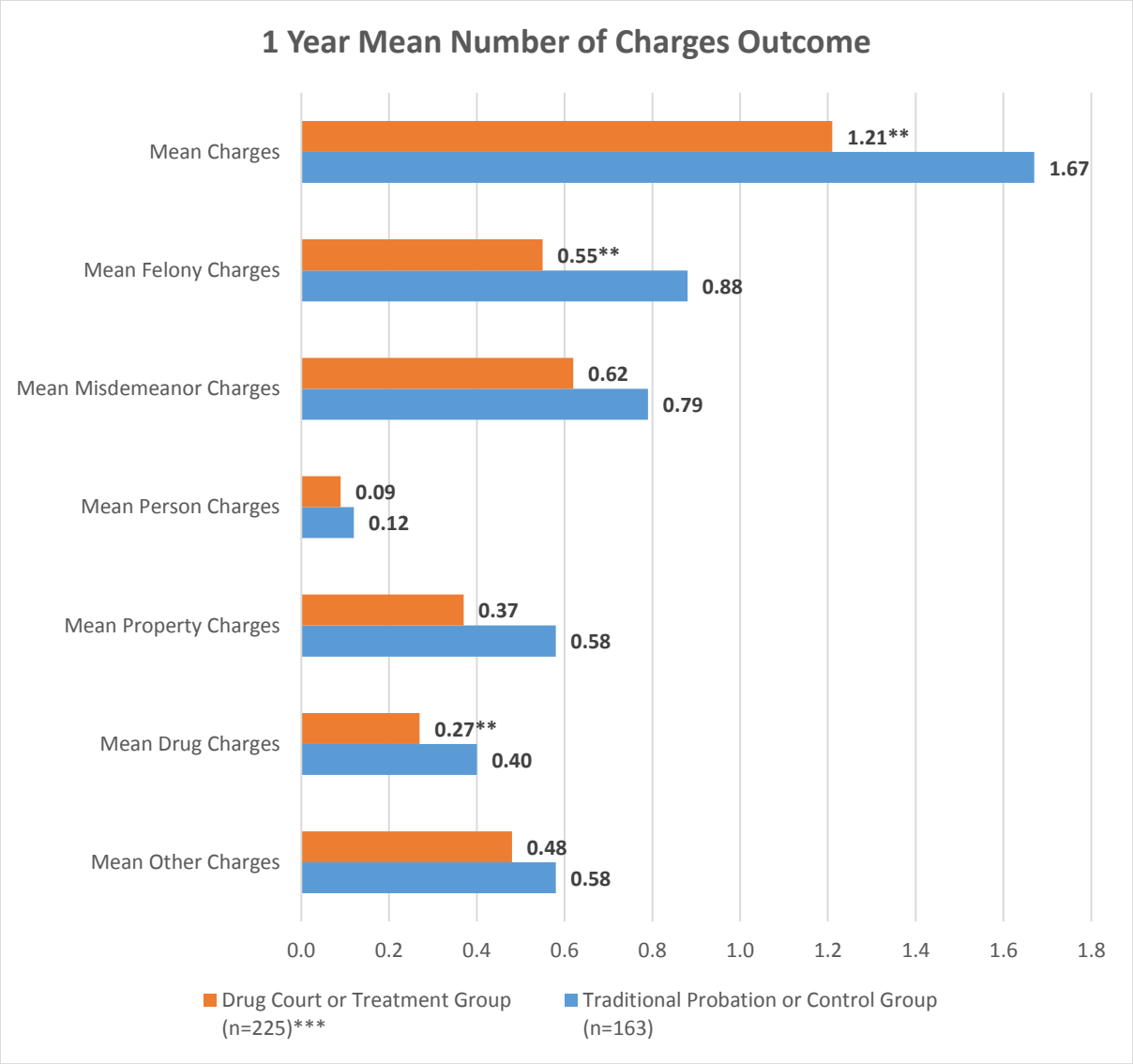


** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

****Multivariate-adjusted charge rate, see appendix for details*

In addition to the charge rate outcome, the number of new charges within one year was also analyzed as an outcome. The same data sources were used, and the number of new charges filed for each individual within one year of randomization were compiled. This measure captures the total number of counts in the accusatory instrument in all new cases opened. This measure captures all new charges filed, and takes into account multiple charges for a single participant. The graph below shows the mean number of charges for the control and drug court groups and is separated by the same categories as above. The results are compiled from a multivariate regression model; see appendix for details.



** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

****F-Test in multivariate model, see appendix for details*

When looking at all new criminal charges, the drug court group shows 1.21 mean number of charges, and the control group shows 1.67 mean number of new charges. This is a 27.5% drop in the drug court group as compared to the control group, and this difference is statistically significant at p=0.0386. The difference in the mean number of felony charges is also statistically significant and shows a 37.5% drop. The difference in the mean number of misdemeanor charges, person charges, property charges, and other charges do not show a significant difference. However, directionally the effect sizes are supportive of fewer new charges in the drug court group. The mean number of drug charges is statistically significant and shows a 32.5% drop in the drug court group.

While the recidivism rate results do not show a significant statistical difference, they are promising for a preliminary evaluation of one year new charge rates. The new drug charge rate is marginally significant ($p<0.10$), and the new charge rate is just above that level at $p=0.1382$. The difference in the mean number of new charges is statistically significant with a -27.5% effect size. One year charge rates are a preliminary outcome measure and follow up analyses are expected with a longer time frame to analyze recidivism outcomes. In addition, a report from NPC Research is expected to be released that will include study participant interview summaries, process evaluation components, and cost analysis work. This report will describe the differences between the four Measure 57 drug courts and the potentially different process components in each county. The CJC plans on analyzing two year recidivism measures, including the charge rates and number of new charges. Depending on the criminal activity of both study groups in the second year, the effects reported above may increase or decrease accordingly. This follow up analysis will provide a better sense of the timing of recidivism, as well as the rates and number of new charges. At the three year mark, the CJC plans on analyzing these same recidivism measures, as well as felony conviction and prison admission measures.

Appendix

	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=163)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=225)	p-value	Statistical Significance	Statistical Significance Test
Gender: Male	62.6%	70.7%	0.0937	*	Chi-Square Test
Ethnicity: Native American	0.6%	2.7%	0.3188		Fisher's Exact Test
Ethnicity: Asian	0.6%	1.3%			
Ethnicity: Hispanic	2.5%	5.3%			
Ethnicity: African-American	4.3%	4.4%			
Ethnicity: Caucasian	92.0%	86.2%			
Average Age	31.1	29.9	0.2068		T-test
Average PSC Score	34.0	39.1	0.0049	**	T-test
Average TCU Score	5.5	5.5	0.8081		T-test
Average LS/CMI Score	24.3	24.8	0.5553		T-test
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	9.8%	12.9%	0.0821	*	Chi-Square Test
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	9.8%	16.4%			
Probation	80.4%	70.7%			

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

Table 1

Multivariate Models

Logistic regression analysis was used to calculate the model-adjusted charge rates. The probation and drug court groups show differences across variables that are usually strong predictors of recidivism such as gender and risk to recidivate scores. Because of these differences, the multivariate-adjusted charge rates are a better predictor of the differences between the two groups. The corresponding p-value and effect sizes are based on the multivariate model shown in detail below in Table 3. The models for felony, misdemeanor, person, property, any, other, and drug charges are shown below. The race variable was not included in the person charge or property charge models due to poor model fit. The regression coefficient was used to adjust the charge rate for the treatment group. Using the charge rate of the comparison group (abbreviated as ‘c’) and the regression coefficient for the group variable (abbreviated as ‘a’) the adjusted charge rate for the treatment group was calculated as follows:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{c}{1-c}\right) * e^{-a}}{1+\left(\frac{c}{1-c}\right) * e^{-a}}$$

1 Year Charge Rate Outcome	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=163)	Unadjusted Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=225)	Multivariate-Adjusted Drug Court or Treatment Group * (n=225)	p-value	Effect Size
Any Charge	37.4%	34.7%	29.7%	0.1382	-20.6%
Felony Charge	25.2%	23.6%	19.5%	0.2070	-22.3%
Misdemeanor Charge	27.0%	25.3%	22.1%	0.2962	-18.0%
Person Charge	6.8%	4.4%	3.6%	0.1582	-46.5%
Property Charge	14.1%	12.4%	10.1%	0.2438	-28.1%
Drug Charge	18.4%	14.7%	11.7%	0.0712	-36.6%
Other Charge	23.3%	21.3%	19.0%	0.3274	-18.3%

**Multivariate-adjusted charge rate, see Table 3 for details*

Table 2

	Any Charge		Felony Charge		Misdemeanor Charge	
Variable	Parameter Estimate	p-value	Parameter Estimate	p-value	Parameter Estimate	p-value
Group	0.3464	0.1382	0.3251	0.2070	0.2630	0.2962
Intercept	-1.2798	0.1010	-3.0964	0.0050	-0.9957	0.2317
Gender	-0.8301	0.0013	-0.8443	0.0046	-0.9574	0.0010
White/non-white	-0.3868	0.2712	0.0082	0.9832	0.0438	0.9089
PSC score	-0.1076	0.8734	1.0517	0.1513	-0.6776	0.3542
LS/CMI score	0.0710	0.0001	0.0637	0.0013	0.0573	0.0033
Abscond	-0.6073	0.0126	-0.3803	0.1535	-0.7797	0.0023
Age	-0.0154	0.2311	-0.0095	0.5159	-0.0235	0.1008
TCU score	0.0559	0.2687	0.1049	0.0582	0.0219	0.6891

Table 3

	Person Charge		Property Charge	
Variable	Parameter Estimate	p-value	Parameter Estimate	p-value
Group	0.6589	0.1582	0.3746	0.2438
Intercept	-3.1463	0.0303	-3.7883	0.0003
Gender	-1.0609	0.1014	-0.5443	0.1358
White/non-white	--	--	--	--
PSC score	1.3643	0.2844	0.6701	0.4702
LS/CMI score	0.0529	0.1233	0.0605	0.0140
Abscond	-0.2126	0.6657	-0.4618	0.1596
Age	-0.0184	0.5090	-0.0255	0.2019
TCU score	-0.1887	0.0933	0.1967	0.0049

Table 3 continued

	Drug Charge		Other Charge	
Variable	Parameter Estimate	p-value	Parameter Estimate	p-value
Group	0.5355	0.0712	0.2565	0.3274
Intercept	-4.4495	<0.0001	-1.2447	0.1500
Gender	-0.8079	0.0215	-0.9164	0.0027
White/non-white	-0.1674	0.6993	-0.2535	0.5045
PSC score	1.5146	0.0739	-1.0115	0.1911
LS/CMI score	0.0715	0.0020	0.0570	0.0055
Abscond	-0.2039	0.5105	-0.5736	0.0329
Age	0.0036	0.8289	-0.0135	0.3510
TCU score	0.0983	0.1241	0.0182	0.7503

Table 3 continued

Multivariate generalized linear regression was used to model the mean number of charge outcomes. The Type III partial sum of squares F-test was used as the statistical significance measure for the predictor variables.

1 Year Mean Number of Charges Outcome	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=163)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=225)	p-value*	Effect Size
Mean Charges	1.67	1.21	0.0386	-27.5%
Mean Felony Charges	0.88	0.55	0.0362	-37.5%
Mean Misdemeanor Charges	0.79	0.62	0.1424	-21.5%
Mean Person Charges	0.12	0.09	0.4123	-25.0%
Mean Property Charges	0.58	0.37	0.1748	-36.2%
Mean Drug Charges	0.40	0.27	0.0384	-32.5%
Mean Other Charges	0.58	0.48	0.2835	-17.2%

**F-Test in multivariate model, see Table 5 for details*

Table 4

	Mean Charges		Mean Felony Charges		Mean Misdemeanor Charges	
Variable	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value
Group	40.1755	0.0386	18.5562	0.0362	5.7088	0.1424
Gender	137.1540	0.0001	32.0778	0.0060	37.3524	0.0002
White/non-white	0.1391	0.9029	0.1068	0.8734	0.3957	0.6990
PSC score	0.2631	0.8667	1.9514	0.4958	0.5875	0.6375
LS/CMI score	37.1199	0.0467	5.6929	0.2450	11.9815	0.0339
Abscond	58.0700	0.0130	6.5276	0.2132	26.4314	0.0017
Age	4.0093	0.5124	2.2791	0.4617	0.1752	0.7969
TCU score	19.6397	0.1475	11.2687	0.1022	2.2849	0.3530

Table 5

	Mean Person Charges		Mean Property Charges	
Variable	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value
Group	0.1591	0.4123	7.2429	0.1748
Gender	0.5432	0.1292	23.0908	0.0157
White/non-white	0.0009	0.9508	0.3760	0.7569
PSC score	0.0442	0.6654	0.2283	0.8094
LS/CMI score	0.0328	0.7096	0.8874	0.0590
Abscond	0.2418	0.3123	14.0563	0.0590
Age	0.0704	0.5855	0.8649	0.6388
TCU score	0.4662	0.1609	23.3404	0.0151

Table 5 continued

	Mean Drug Charges		Mean Other Charges	
Variable	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value	Type III Partial Sum of Squares	p-value
Group	3.4739	0.0384	1.9166	0.2835
Gender	3.4269	0.0397	18.6254	0.0009
White/non-white	1.8885	0.1264	1.3548	0.3671
PSC score	1.6387	0.1544	2.1177	0.2596
LS/CMI score	3.8822	0.0287	8.9947	0.0205
Abscond	0.4954	0.4332	7.1588	0.0386
Age	0.3404	0.5158	1.9333	0.2814
TCU score	1.1304	0.2367	0.6082	0.5455

Table 5 continued

County Level Summary Statistics

Douglas County	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=18)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=20)	p-value	Statistical Significance	Statistical Significance Test
Gender: Male	44.4%	65.0%	0.2032		Chi-Square Test
Ethnicity: Native American	0.0%	0.0%	1.0000		Fisher's Exact Test
Ethnicity: Asian	0.0%	0.0%			
Ethnicity: Hispanic	0.0%	0.0%			
Ethnicity: African-American	0.0%	0.0%			
Ethnicity: Caucasian	100.0%	100.0%			
Average Age	28.3	28.3	0.9998		T-test
Average PSC Score	31.5	40.8	0.1219		T-test
Average TCU Score	5.1	5.5	0.5838		T-test
Average LS/CMI Score	24.0	20.9	0.2255		T-test
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	0.0%	0.0%	0.4879		Fisher's Exact Test
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	0.0%	10.0%			
Probation	100.0%	90.0%			

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

Table 6

Jackson County	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=36)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=43)	p-value	Statistical Significance	Statistical Significance Test
Gender: Male	75.0%	65.1%	0.3414		Chi-Square Test
Ethnicity: Native American	0.0%	0.0%	1.0000		Fisher's Exact Test
Ethnicity: Asian	0.0%	0.0%			
Ethnicity: Hispanic	1.0%	4.7%			
Ethnicity: African-American	0.0%	0.0%			
Ethnicity: Caucasian	97.2%	95.4%			
Average Age	29.3	26.5	0.1119		T-test
Average PSC Score	39.5	41.2	0.6788		T-test
Average TCU Score	5.8	6.9	0.0256	**	T-test
Average LS/CMI Score	19.0	21.9	0.0870	*	T-test
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	2.8%	0.0%	0.5049		Fisher's Exact Test
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	19.4%	25.6%			
Probation	77.8%	74.4%			

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

Table 7

Multnomah County	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=86)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=91)	p-value	Statistical Significance	Statistical Significance Test
Gender: Male	61.6%	69.2%	0.2874		Chi-Square Test
Ethnicity: Native American	0.0%	0.0%	0.6784		Fisher's Exact Test
Ethnicity: Asian	1.2%	2.2%			
Ethnicity: Hispanic	2.3%	5.5%			
Ethnicity: African-American	8.1%	9.9%			
Ethnicity: Caucasian	88.4%	82.4%			
Average Age	32.7	30.6	0.1655		T-test
Average PSC Score	32.2	34.9	0.2899		T-test
Average TCU Score	5.8	6.0	0.6873		T-test
Average LS/CMI Score	27.5	27.1	0.7001		T-test
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	10.5%	9.9%	0.6037		Chi-Square Test
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	5.8%	9.9%			
Probation	83.7%	80.2%			

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

Table 8

Umatilla County	Traditional Probation or Control Group (n=23)	Drug Court or Treatment Group (n=71)	p-value	Statistical Significance	Statistical Significance Test
Gender: Male	60.9%	77.5%	0.1175		Chi-Square Test
Ethnicity: Native American	4.4%	8.5%	0.9324		Fisher's Exact Test
Ethnicity: Asian	0.0%	1.4%			
Ethnicity: Hispanic	4.4%	7.0%			
Ethnicity: African-American	0.0%	1.4%			
Ethnicity: Caucasian	91.3%	81.7%			
Average Age	30.2	31.5	0.5428		T-test
Average PSC Score	33.7	42.7	0.0379	**	T-test
Average TCU Score	3.8	4.1	0.4004		T-test
Average LS/CMI Score	25.0	24.4	0.6513		T-test
Post-Prison Supervision from Prison	26.1%	28.2%	0.9025		Fisher's Exact Test
Post-Prison Supervision from Local Control	17.4%	21.1%			
Probation	56.5%	50.7%			

** marginal significance (p<0.10)*

*** statistical significance (p<0.05)*

Table 9