

Statewide Process and Comparative Outcomes Study of 2003 Iowa Adult and Juvenile Drug Courts

**Iowa Department of Human Rights
Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
Statistical Analysis Center**

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Executive Summary

A statewide evaluation of the six adult and three juvenile drug courts in operation during calendar year 2003 was conducted. Completion rates, recidivism, substance abuse treatment, and supervision and placement (juveniles only) costs were examined by model (Judge and Community Panel) and by Judicial District. In addition, adult drug court participants were compared with a group of offenders who were screened and declined or were rejected by drug court in 2003 (referred) and a sample of offenders starting probation in 2003 (probationer). The adult participant and comparison groups were tracked from their entry into drug court, or the study, through December 31, 2007. This yielded an average post-program follow-up time of almost 3 years (2.9) for drug court participants. For the juvenile portion, drug court participants were compared with a group matched on several demographic and offense variables (Matched Comparison group) and juveniles referred to drug court who did not enter the program (Referred Comparison group). The juvenile participant and comparison groups were tracked from their entry into drug court, or the study, through approximately 16 quarters after program discharge with an end date of December 31, 2007.

Adult Findings

Graduation rates of drug court participants show over half of participants graduated. No clear reason for failure emerged, although chemical abuse was the least likely reason for failure from the program. Of those exiting drug courts:

- Males were more likely to graduate than females.
- Whites were more likely to graduate than minorities.
- Participants under 30 years of age were only slightly more likely to graduate than those 31 years and older.

An examination of graduation rates, substance abuse history, and criminal history shows:

- Participants who began their drug usage at older ages tended to graduate at slightly higher rates than those who started at younger ages.
- Methamphetamine users were much more likely to graduate than cocaine users. About half of marijuana and alcohol abusers graduated.
- A higher percentage of those without an arrest before the age of 16 graduated compared to those who had an earlier arrest.
- Moderate differences were noted in graduation rates between participants who had prior prison admissions and those who had not.
- Those with prior felony convictions didn't do well in drug court, but referral on a current felony was a predictor of success.

An examination of graduation rates and substance abuse treatment and supervision shows on average:

- little difference in the amount of treatment graduates and failures received,
- a higher percentage of graduates were subjected to drug testing than failures,

- failures were more likely to test positive than were graduates.

A comparison of graduation rates by model show the Judge model had a higher graduation rate:

- for all participants, females, and minorities,
- among those with misdemeanor referral offenses or only prior misdemeanor convictions,
- irrespective of participant age, age at first arrest, age at onset of drug use, education, employment status, or marital status
- irrespective of the drug of choice, except for those who favored alcohol or marijuana,
- among those without a prior prison admission.

Recidivism rates: successful drug court participants were far less likely to recidivate after program admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the other groups. A comparison by model shows the Judge model participants were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense.

A comparison by model of successful and unsuccessful graduates shows graduates in both models were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and had lower cumulative recidivism rates than failures.

- Graduates in the Judge model had a 38% cumulative recidivism rate compared to 48% for Panel graduates,
- Panel graduates only had a 6% cumulative felony recidivism rate, compared to 17% for the Judge model graduates.

Substance abuse treatment costs were the highest for the Judge model group (\$14,001.23), followed by the Panel model (\$6,337.72), referred (\$4,091.47), and probationer group (\$3,130.26).

Average correctional supervision costs were the highest for the referred group (\$30,616.76) followed by the Judge model (\$30,275.09), Panel model (\$27,603.78), and probationer group (\$20,955.83). Drug court graduates had by far the lowest average correctional supervision costs of all groups. Graduates in the Panel model had an average total estimated criminal justice system cost of \$13,443.33 and graduates in the Judge model, \$15,452.00. The cost for Panel model failures was \$38,579.23 and for Judge model failures was \$51,452.00. In both models, the majority of the cost saving for graduates came from dramatically reduced jail and prison costs for graduates.

Juvenile Findings

Completion Rates

Of the 105 drug court participants included in the study, just over half (53.3%) graduated from the program. The graduation rate for Judge model participants was almost two times that of Community Panel participants (76.9% vs. 39.4%). Juvenile drug

court worked better for misdemeanor versus felony level referrals and offense history. The Judge model was significantly more successful in graduating both male and female participants, non-minority participants, those with misdemeanor level referrals and history, and participants for whom marijuana was their drug of choice.

Recidivism

Juvenile drug courts did not reduce new offenses. No significant differences were found in cumulative recidivism or in the proportion of felonies as the most serious new offense among the groups.

Substance Abuse Treatment and Costs

Juvenile drug court participants received more substance abuse treatment service units than did the comparison groups. The majority of service units received by juvenile drug court participants before, during, and after program participation were outpatient. Community Panel model participants received more substance abuse treatment service units in each timeframe than the Judge model (\$3,773.97 vs. \$1,638.90 respectively during program participation). Substance abuse treatment units received and costs were heavily weighted towards the quarter prior to juvenile drug court entry and the first and second quarters of drug court involvement. Services received and treatment costs declined thereafter.

Placement, Criminal Justice Supervision, and Juvenile Court Supervision Costs

Average total placement costs were higher for juvenile drug court participants than both the comparison samples (\$8,648.97 juvenile drug court participants, \$5,472.58 Matched Comparison group, and \$2,016.56 Referred Comparison group), and higher for juvenile drug court non-graduates than graduates (\$14,892.78 and \$3,185.64 respectively).

Average total criminal justice supervision costs were higher for juvenile drug court participants than both the comparison groups (\$2,909.20 juvenile drug court participants, \$2,145.37 Matched Comparison group, and \$2,745.38 Referred Comparison group), and slightly higher for Judge model participants than Community Panel participants (\$3,128.01 vs. \$2,779.90 respectively) and higher for juvenile drug court non-graduates vs. graduates (\$4,532.25 vs. \$1,488.94 respectively).

Juvenile court supervision costs were higher for juvenile drug court than both the comparison groups and higher for the Judge model than the Community Panel model (\$5,600.66 vs. \$5,043.34).

Introduction

The purpose of drug courts is to end abuse of alcohol and drugs and associated criminal activity (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1997).¹ Drug courts got their start in the late 1980's as a response to increasing numbers of drug involved offenders. As of May 2009, there are just over 2,000 drug courts in operation across the country (Bureau of Justice Assistance Drug Court Clearinghouse Project).²

Stephen Belenko (2002), a noted authority on drug courts, described how drug court research has evolved over the previous decade, the present status of drug court research, and challenges facing drug court research. Great importance has been placed on research and evaluation since the beginning of drug courts. Belenko has noted, however, that despite the popularity, increase in numbers, and early involvement of researchers and evaluators in drug treatment courts, there is not sufficient "empirically sound and comprehensive research on drug court treatment operations and impacts" (p. 1642).³

In June, 2006, the National Institute of Justice (NIJ) released a report on the second decade of drug courts. The report is a summary of research, identifying best practices for drug courts and recommendations for future research. The intended populations, participant characteristics, program outcomes, and program design are reflective of the needs of the local community. Most studies of drug courts have found reduced recidivism and other desired outcomes. However, less is known about which aspects of drug courts contribute to these positive outcomes and the types of offenders who can benefit most from drug courts. Several of NIJ's recommendations for future drug research are included in the present study as it attempts to:

- assess the impact of judicial oversight,
- evaluate treatment access, and
- analyze costs and benefits by making comparisons between business as usual and drug court operations.⁴

In 2005, the United States Government Accountability Office released a meta-analysis of 27 evaluation studies of 39 adult drug courts. The analysis focused on four areas: recidivism outcomes, substance use relapse, program completion, and costs and benefits. The studies, identified using key-word searches and consulting with drug court researchers and funding agencies, were reviewed and selected for inclusion based on rigor and methodological soundness. Although a few studies had an experimental design (i.e., random assignment), most of the studies used a quasi-experimental design

¹ Bureau of Justice Assistance (1997, January). *Defining drug courts: The key components*. Retrieved June 15, 2009, from <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/BJA/grant/DrugCourts/DefiningDC.pdf>

² Bureau of Justice Assistance Drug Court Clearinghouse Project at American University (2009, May). *Summary of drug court activity by state and county*. Retrieved June 15, 2009, from the American University Web site: <http://www1.spa.american.edu/justice/documents/2150.pdf>

³ Belenko, S. (2002). The challenges of conducting research in drug treatment court settings. *Substance use and misuse*, 37(12), 1635-1664.

⁴ National Institute of Justice (2006, June), *Drug courts, the second decade*. Retrieved June 15, 2009, from the Office of Justice Programs Web site: <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/nij/pubs-sum/211081.htm>

(i.e., non-random assignment). In addition, many studies utilized statistical controls to minimize selection bias and adjust for individual level differences.

The quasi-experimental studies utilized historical or contemporaneous comparison groups. Members of the contemporaneous control groups were either a) eligible for drug court, but not selected, b) outside the drug court jurisdiction, and/or c) matched on offense and demographic characteristics. Several studies used statistical controls for variables that have previously been identified as related to recidivism such as criminal history, type and number of charges, and age.

Within program re-arrest, reconviction, length of time to recidivism arrest, and type of offense were used to assess recidivism reductions. There is little understanding of how various drug court components such as the judge, treatment programs, and sanctions affect recidivism outcomes. Additional research is also needed on post-program recidivism and would benefit from a longer follow-up time frame. Although most studies found drug courts to be more expensive than traditional case processing, the net benefits were primarily in the area of reduced prospective victimization (e.g., property, health care expenses, pain and suffering) and criminal justice expenses.⁵

Belenko and Logan (2003) provided several suggestions for conducting a juvenile drug court outcome evaluation. They suggested that goals and objectives identified during the planning process should guide the outcome evaluation. Methodological issues included allowing for a sufficient follow-up time, considering the full-range of recidivism measures, selecting a suitable comparison group, and expanding the post-program results that are assessed to include substance use, health, school, and employment.⁶

The current study aims to fill some of the gaps in drug court research. These include:

- conducting an empirically sound and comprehensive evaluation,
- identifying the aspects of drug courts that contribute to positive outcomes and the types of offenders who can benefit most from drug courts,
- providing for a longer follow-up timeframe,
- conducting cost comparisons, and
- utilizing additional outcome measures for the juvenile study.

The body of the report contains narrative and tables describing comparisons between the Community Panel and Judge based models, to be described in the drug court process section of this report, and narrative highlighting differences among the drug court sites. This information is further divided into adult and juvenile sections and includes comparisons with both referred and probationer samples. Tables with information by site are included in the appendices.

⁵ United States Government Accountability Office (2005, February). *Adult drug courts: Evidence indicates recidivism reductions and mixed results for other outcomes* (GAO-05-219). Retrieved June 15, 2009, from <http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d05219.pdf>

⁶ Belenko, S., & Logan, T. K. (2003). Delivering more effective treatment to adolescents: Improving the juvenile drug court model. *Journal of substance abuse treatment*, 25(3), 189-211.

Methodology

As shown below in Table 1, a variety of sources were used in collecting data for this study. Data for the adult portion were extracted from state and federal automated databases. Data for the juvenile portion were also extracted from state and federal automated databases. In addition, juvenile information was collected from case files.

Early data collection focused on participant characteristics, status, and program assignment. Data collection came to a halt for a period of time due to staff attrition and was revived again in late 2006 and late 2007 for the juvenile and adult portions respectively. Later data collection dealt with the drug court process, program completion, criminal history, recidivism, substance abuse treatment and systems costs. Due to this interruption, some adult participant specific (e.g. health status, prior domestic and sexual abuse) and court process (e.g. rewards and sanctions and phase advancement and number of court contacts) data were no longer available.

Table 1. Data Sources

Type of Data	Data Sources
Participant demographics	Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) Case files (juvenile only) Iowa Courts Information System (ICIS) Iowa Workforce Development
Drug court process	Staff interviews Observation of court operations Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) Case files (juvenile only)
Treatment and program	Iowa Department of Public Health Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) Iowa Service Management and Reporting Tool (I-SMART) Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON)
Criminal history and recidivism	Justice Data Warehouse Interstate Identification Index (III)
Expenditures	Iowa Department of Corrections Iowa Department of Public Health Drug Courts Department of Human Services (juvenile only)
Placement	Department of Human Services (juvenile only) Juvenile Detention Database (juvenile only)

Participant Demographics

Participant demographic data were collected from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON), maintained by the Iowa Department of Corrections. Complete demographic data available included: sex, race, ethnicity, age, education level, and marital status. Other demographic data as such pregnancy, children, health and mental health status, sexual and domestic abuse, were incomplete. Thirty-four percent of the drug court participants either had an incomplete or no presentence investigation report in ICON which usually contained this information.

An attempt was made to collect pregnancy data by checking the Iowa Department of Public Health's SARS system. Admission dates with a pregnancy status were checked with the drug court participants' program timeline. These yielded only two possible pregnancies within the study. Upon further investigation into electronic case notes in ICON it was determined that one pregnancy occurred while in drug court and there was no notation of a pregnancy for the second.

Employment data were provided by Iowa Workforce Development. Only information on employment status at entry was utilized for the adult portion of the report. No attempt was made to analyze earnings or type of industry in which participants were employed. For adult participants living in communities located on Iowa borders, an attempt was made to capture employment status occurring outside of the state by consulting ICON.

Juvenile demographic and background information were collected from ICIS and juvenile court case files. Specific data elements collected included: sex, race, ethnicity, family members with substance abuse problems, education environment and level, Individualized Education Plan, prior counseling, and living arrangements.

Drug Court Process

The Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation conducted the drug court process and evaluation of all seven courts through structured staff interviews and observations. Additional drug court process data were collected through ICON.

Treatment and Program

Substance abuse treatment data were provided by the Iowa Department of Public Health. Information accessed in the SARS and I-SMART systems included: number, type, length, and completion status of treatment episodes. For adult participants living in communities located on Iowa borders, an attempt was made to capture treatment occurring outside of the state by consulting ICON. Information on drug of choice and age of first drug use were taken from both ICON and the Iowa Department of Public Health's SARS and I-SMART systems. When available, information on substance

abuse treatment and substance use history were also collected from case files for the juvenile portion of the study.

Criminal Histories and Recidivism

Criminal histories and recidivism data were extracted from the Justice Data Warehouse (JDW) and Interstate Identification Index (III). The JDW is a central repository of key Iowa criminal and juvenile justice information, managed by the Iowa Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning. The JDW includes data from the Iowa Computerized Criminal History (CCH) and the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS) for cases after 1997, as well as information from the Iowa Correctional Offender Network (ICON) system. III was consulted for arrests and charges occurring outside the state of Iowa.

Because criminal history data came from multiple sources, identical data elements were not available. For example, older criminal history data accessed through CCH contained only conviction data. Arrest charges **not** leading to a conviction had been expunged and conviction dates were not available, only arrest dates. ICIS contained arrest and conviction data, conviction dates, and offense dates but not arrest dates. III contained both arrest and conviction data and dates. Because these sources varied, offense date in ICIS and arrest date in CCH and III were used as the point in time for prior criminal activity or recidivism occurred.

Jail data were extracted from ICON. Only days spent in jail while under supervision and documented in ICON were used. Because of this, the number of days spent in jail and jail cost estimates will ultimately be conservative.

For adult participants, numbers of arrest charges were collected and analyzed, but only convictions were used for the purposes of describing criminal history and defining recidivism. In addition, scheduled and nonscheduled traffic violations, probation or parole violations with no other new charge, and violations of city, local, or county ordinances were not included. Juvenile arrests and charges were not collected for adult participants, nor were arrest charges that were declined, not filed, not recorded, not referred, or where no complaint was signed.

For the juvenile portion, delinquency histories were extracted from the JDW. Recidivism data were extracted from the JDW and III. The delinquency history was used primarily for drawing the matched comparison group, described later, and identifying the most serious prior and referral offense. For the purpose of describing delinquency histories and defining recidivism, all juvenile offenses, unless dismissed, were collected and included in the study along with criminal convictions.

Expenditures⁷

In developing estimates of the costs of justice system processing for all samples, corrections related costs were tabulated for the offense(s) leading to inclusion in each of the samples and all other expenses arising past point of entry through the end of the study. The costs associated with imprisonment were based upon a system-wide average, and no attempt was made to account for differences in costs among the various institutions operated as part of the institutional system. Similarly, no attempt was made to differentiate between regular probation and intensive-supervision probation because it wasn't always clear from data sources what level of probation supervision clients were receiving. On occasion the correctional data systems indicated that a participant had more than one supervision status at a time. In these cases the costs for the program actually supervising the participant were used. For adult drug court participants, drug court costs were added in addition to other correctional costs. The source for program supervision related data came from ICON.

Daily correctional supervision cost estimates were provided by the Iowa Department of Corrections. The daily costs, except for probation/parole, pre-trial release and daily drug court costs have been rounded to the nearest dollar and include:

- Prison and Violator placement - \$54.00
- Probation and parole - \$1.63
- Residential correctional facilities, work release, and OWI continuum - \$54.66
- Pre-trial release with supervision - \$3.52
- Jail (state-wide average) - \$55.00

The average daily probation cost (juvenile) was estimated by one district to be \$7.91 per day. This rate was used for computing juvenile court supervision costs for the matched and referred groups. Although there may be slight differences in costs across districts, it seemed most fair to apply one rate.

The average daily detention bed cost was calculated by multiplying 195, the total daily staffing capacity for all of the detention centers, by 365, days per year for a total of

⁷ Special thanks to Jim Cheznik, Group Care Program Manager with the Division of Child and Family Services in the Department of Human Services for providing the SFY2002 detention reported costs, SFY2003 shelter per diem cost (including State, Federal, and County contributions), and SFY2003 foster group care per diem cost (including state and federal contributions); Frank Biagioli, Executive Officer with the Department of Human Services for providing the SFY2003 state training school per diem cost; Scott Musel, Program Planner with Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning, for providing the detention total daily staffing capacity; Kathy Stone, Director, Division of Behavioral Health in the Department of Public Health and Magellan Behavioral Health for providing the daily substance abuse treatment unit of service costs by treatment environment; Lettie Prell, Director of Research and Toni Tassone, Executive Officer, both with the Department of Corrections for providing daily prison, probation/parole, and residential correctional facility costs; Delbert Longley, Chief Jail Inspector, with the Department of Corrections for providing an average statewide estimate of jail costs; Chandrasekhar Jagarlamudi, ITS Specialist with the Iowa Workforce Development for employment data. Any errors in the calculations for the analysis are the fault of the authors of this report rather than those providing the cost information.

71,175 detention bed days. Next, the total SFY2002 reported detention costs of \$12,875,201 (used for reimbursement for SFY2003) was divided by the 71,175 detention bed days. This resulted in an average daily detention bed cost of \$181.00. This is the cost to operate the bed, regardless if it is used or not.

The average daily shelter cost includes state (\$67.92), federal (\$15.85), and county (up to \$43.66) contributions for a total of up to \$127.00 per day. The county contribution was to be actual shelter costs not to exceed \$43.66. For the purposes of this cost benefits comparison, it is assumed the entire amount was contributed from the county, although that may have varied.

The average per diem for foster group care included state (\$74.51) and federal (\$47.41) contributions for a total of \$122.00 per day. The daily cost for the State Training School was \$153.00.

Daily drug court costs for adult participants were provided by each court. Daily drug court costs for juvenile participants were computed using the 2003 calendar or state fiscal year program budget divided by the number of client days. Client days were calculated using the average case load multiplied by 365 days per year. Although judge costs are not paid for by drug court, daily judge costs were computed using 2003 state fiscal year judge salary plus benefits multiplied by the percent of time dedicated to drug court. This amount was then divided by client days. The daily drug court and judge costs are included in Table 2.

Table 2. Estimated Per Person Average 2003 Drug Court Costs

Judge Model					Panel Model				
Costs	Fifth				Second-Mason City	Second-Marshalltown		Third	
	Adult	Juvenile	Fourth	Seventh		Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile
Drug Court	9.66	\$17.16	\$11.23	\$17.55	\$13.34	\$13.34	\$10.51	\$5.24	\$23.48
Judge	\$1.17	\$3.74	\$0.16	\$1.85	\$0.40	\$0.20	\$0.59	\$0.13	\$0.59
Total	\$10.83	\$20.90	\$11.39	\$19.40	\$13.74	\$13.54	\$11.10	\$5.37	\$24.07

Unit of service substance abuse treatment costs (i.e., day or session) and level of care descriptions were provided by the Iowa Department of Public Health and are provided in Table 3.

Table 3. Substance Abuse Treatment Level of Care, Unit Cost, and Description

Level of Care	Unit Cost	Description
Medically Managed Inpatient Detoxification	\$615.00	Is reserved for potentially life-threatening detoxification situations
Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient	\$615.00	Provides 24-hour medical management of treatment and detoxification services
Medically Monitored Inpatient Detoxification	\$214.00	Is appropriate for acute detoxification situations
Medically Monitored Intensive Inpatient	\$214.00	Provides 24-hour medical monitoring of treatment and detoxification services and 50 or more hours of chemical dependency rehabilitation services per week; programs providing this level of care may provide detoxification services or residential chemical dependency treatment services, or both
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	\$214.00	Is addiction treatment provided by a program with 50 or more hours of chemical dependency rehabilitation services per week
Clinically Managed Medium Intensity Residential	\$118.00	Is addiction treatment provided in a residential setting offering primary treatment followed by a combination of chemical dependency rehabilitation and community ancillary services averaging 30 hours of service per week
Clinically Managed Low Intensity Residential (half-way house)	\$50.00	Is low-intensity addiction treatment in a supportive living environment to facilitate the individual's reintegration into the community, most often following completion of primary treatment; client/patients participate in at least five hours of structured chemical dependency rehabilitation services weekly
Psychiatric Medical Institution for Children (PMIC)	\$163.00	Is residential treatment for adolescents consisting of treatment provided by a licensed PMIC facility (Medicaid Only)
Day Treatment/Partial Hospitalization	\$131.00	Provides 20 or more hours of clinically intensive programming per week based on individual treatment plans
Intensive Outpatient	\$81.00	Is an organized, outpatient treatment service with scheduled sessions that provide a range of 9 or more treatment hours per week
Extended Outpatient	\$61.00	Is an organized, non-residential service; services usually are provided in regularly scheduled sessions which do not exceed eight treatment hours a week
Continuing Care	\$61.00	Provides a specific period of structured therapeutic involvement designed to enhance, facilitate and promote transition from primary care to ongoing recovery

For adult participants living in communities located on Iowa borders, an attempt was made to capture treatment costs occurring outside of the state by consulting ICON for admission dates and treatment modalities. The Iowa cost of \$214.00 per day for a clinically managed high intensity residential placement was used for out-of-state residential placement. This cost was used because no adult participants were placed in an Iowa clinically managed medium intensity residential facility. The Iowa cost of \$50.00 for halfway house placement was used for out-of-state halfway house placement.

Estimates of the weekly number of outpatient units received outside the state were based on a weekly average of outpatient units drug court participants statewide received while in drug court. Cost estimates were calculated by dividing the total cost of all Iowa outpatient treatment received while in drug court by the number of units received. This yielded a cost estimate of \$66.00 per outpatient session.

- Out-of-state Residential- \$214.00
- Out-of-state Halfway House-\$50.00
- Out-of-state Outpatient-\$66.00

On occasion, juvenile drug court participants were reported to have participated in substance abuse treatment yet no records were found in SARS or I-SMART. In those instances, an average number of outpatient sessions attended by drug court participants was computed and applied to these participants. Similar to the adult portion of the study, a unit cost was calculated by dividing the total cost of outpatient treatment received while in drug court by the number of units received. This yielded an average cost of \$67 per service unit (e.g., individual or group session).

Study Populations

Adult

For the purposes of examining case processing, recidivism, and correctional and treatment costs, an attempt has been made to track three groups:

1. Drug court: those accepted into or starting drug court in CY2003 (N= 162)
2. Referred: those who were screened and declined or were rejected by drug court in CY2003 (N= 145)
3. Probationer: A sample of offenders starting probation in CY2003 was drawn from ICON (N=148).

The drug court group was further divided by those who graduated (successes) and those who were unsuccessfully terminated (failures) from the program, court model (Judge or Community Panel) and individual court. Comparisons were then made between the successes and failures by court model as well as to the referred and probationer groups. In addition, limited comparisons were made between individual courts. For those interested in detailed comparisons of the individual courts, tables with information by site are included in the appendices. December 31, 2007 was the cut-off date for the study. This yielded an average post-program follow-up time of 2.9 years for drug court participants.

The three groups underwent some change from their original make-up. Fourteen cases were deleted from the drug court group, eighteen from the referred group and twelve from the probationer group. The primary reason for deletion from the study was prior drug court participation for the drug court group and subsequent drug court participation for the referred and probationers group

Juvenile

Initially, the focus of the outcomes portion of the evaluation was to be juvenile participants who started during the 2003 calendar year. In order to ensure a participant sample size greater than 100, the timeframe for two of the districts was expanded. The Second District sample was expanded to include everyone who participated in the program at some point during calendar year 2003. The Third District sample was expanded to include participants during the last calendar quarter of 2002 and the first calendar quarter of 2004.

In addition to the participant sample, referred and matched comparison samples were to be included. Only the Third District had a list of individuals who were considered for juvenile drug court but were not accepted. The Second and Fifth Districts enrolled everyone who was referred to the program. A matched comparison sample was drawn based on several background and offense characteristics: age, gender, race/ethnicity, instant offense, and previous offenses.

Slight changes were made in the samples. These changes were primarily due to participant death and/or inability to access certain information needed for the study. The final sample sizes were drug court (n=105), referred (n=52), and matched (n=104). The participant sample was also examined by graduates and non-graduates and compared to the matched and referred samples.

Because there was not a clearly defined in-program time for the referred and comparison groups, average program days were computed for the participant sample and applied to the comparison groups using the referred date for the referred group as a start date and the offense leading to inclusion into the study for the matched sample.

Drug Courts Process

Introduction

The Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation conducted a process evaluation in 2007 on the seven adult and juvenile drug courts existing in Iowa in 2003 (See Attachment 1 for the full report). A list of adult and juvenile drug courts established in Iowa from 2004 through 2007 appears in the appendix. The drug courts evaluated in this study differ on several important factors, including the judicial supervision model used, resources available, and the severity level of clients served. The divergent resources and clients should be considered when comparing outcomes across courts.

Two sets of criteria inform this process evaluation. The first is a landmark study of drug courts conducted by researcher Dr. Sally Satel (1998). Dr. Satel identified seventeen interactional and environmental variables that characterize drug courts, with an emphasis on the judge-client relationship. Section II of Attachment 1 outlines Satel's criteria and provides a comparison of each drug court using those variables. The second body of work is the Ten Key Components of Drug Courts defined by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) and the U.S. Department of Justice (1997). Section III of Attachment 1 outlines the Ten Key Components and how each drug court meets these benchmarks.

Instruments and Methodology

The Iowa Consortium for Substance Abuse Research and Evaluation (Consortium) contacted Dr. Satel regarding data collection instruments and operational definitions of the variables identified in her study. After communications with Dr. Satel, the Consortium staff developed operational definitions of the Satel criteria and measurement and created an instrument for recording courtroom observations. Some variables were expanded to collect more detailed data on certain aspects of drug court processes. Staff from the Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning developed lists of interview questions to guide the process evaluation. The Consortium used these questions to create team member, administrator and judge interview questionnaires. Copies of the Satel variable definitions and scales, observation instrument and interview questionnaires appear in the appendix.

Evaluation methodology included observations of drug court proceedings (also called status reviews or status hearings); observations of client staffings, which are meetings held prior to status review hearings where drug court team members discuss client progress, determine issues to address with clients and sanctions or rewards to be administered; and interviews with drug court team members, including drug court officers and supervisors, county attorneys, public defenders, treatment agency liaisons, community panel volunteers and judges.

Terminology

Explanations of drug court, substance abuse, and treatment related terms used in this report are provided here:

- “Client” refers to offenders who are enrolled in drug court programs.
- “UA” or urinalysis is a common method of drug testing, in which clients provide a urine sample for testing.
- “Drop” refers to the process by which staff monitors and collects the urine specimen from the client.
- “Using” or “use” refers to the intake of alcohol or drugs.
- “Clean” usually refers to being free of illicit drug use and “sober” to being free of alcohol use; however these two terms may be used interchangeably.
- “TASC Officer” is a drug court team member employed by the corrections department or a substance abuse treatment agency who coordinates substance abuse treatment services for offenders. TASC is an acronym that originally referred to Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes, but now refers to Treatment Accountability for Safer Communities.
- “Drug Court Officer” (or DCO) is the title used in some drug courts for the probation/parole officers who supervise drug court clients. While not all drug courts in this study use this title, the authors use this term to refer to all probation/parole officers working in drug courts to distinguish them from criminal court officers.
- “Status review hearing” is the regularly occurring drug court hearing in which clients appear in front of the panel or judge to discuss their progress. The hearings may also be referred to in this report as “court sessions,” or “panel sessions” for Community Panel model courts.
- “Staffing” is a meeting of drug court team members that occurs before each status review hearing, where staff discusses client progress, identifies issues and questions to discuss with clients during the hearing, and determines sanctions and rewards to administer.
- “Revocation,” or being revoked, means that a client on probation or parole is stripped of that status and is sent to jail or prison.
- “AA” refers to Alcoholics Anonymous, a world-wide recovery support group for alcoholics and addicts.
- “NA” refers to Narcotics Anonymous, a recovery support group for drug addicts.
- “Al-Anon” is a recovery support group for family members and friends of alcoholics and addicts. “12 Step Group” may refer to any of the recovery groups mentioned here or to specific meetings of those groups where the twelve steps of recovery are the exclusive focus.

Overview of Drug Courts Included in this Study

Iowa's drug courts follow one of two models of judicial supervision: the Community Panel model or the Judge model. The Panel model drug courts included in this study are the Cerro Gordo County Community Drug Court, serving adults and the Marshall County Community and Woodbury County Drug Courts, serving adults and juveniles. The Judge model drug courts included in this study are the Polk County Intensive Supervision Adult (ISP) Drug Court, Polk County Juvenile Drug Court, as well as the 4th Judicial District (located in Pottawattamie County) and Scott County Intensive Supervision Program (ISP) Drug Courts, both serving adults. It is important to note that differences identified in this process evaluation highlight an element of non-comparability between the drug courts that should be taken into consideration when attempting to compare outcomes across courts.

Community Panel Model Courts

Community Panel model courts use trained community volunteers rather than judges to conduct regular status review hearings. Some Panel courts conduct status review hearings in a courtroom; others conduct reviews in conference rooms at a residential correctional facility. Panels are endowed with authority to administer numerous sanctions and rewards. A district court judge is appointed to the drug court program, but in most cases clients appear before the judge only when referred by the panel. Clients must go before the judge when the panel recommends the client serve extended jail time or that the client's probation or parole status be revoked and he/she be sent to prison. Panels in most cases can request that a client be sent to jail for one to three days without seeing the judge. The drug court officer contacts the judge by phone to obtain his/her agreement and the judge issues the order. Appearance before the judge can itself serve as a sanction and is occasionally used as a last step before jail time.

The number and type of drug court team members present at the hearings varies by drug court. However, attorneys (private, prosecuting, or defense) generally do not participate in staffings or status review hearings in Panel model courts, and there is no court reporter present. The involvement of attorneys in Panel model courts is further discussed in Section III of Attachment I, Key Component 2.

Panel model courts utilize four to eight panels, each typically consisting of four to six volunteers. Panels serve on a rotational basis, with each individual panel typically serving once per month. Each client is assigned to one panel that becomes his/her "home" panel. In some drug courts, clients see only their home panel for status reviews unless the home panel orders them to see additional panels. In others, clients see all panels on a rotating basis, with the home panel having final decision-making authority regarding significant sanctions such as brief jail stays or a demotion in program phase, and rewards such as advancing to the next phase or graduating from the program.

Panel volunteers are members of the larger community and represent various community sectors. The following is a partial list of professions and roles of panelists serving Iowa's drug courts, and demonstrates the diversity of volunteers interested in

helping clients succeed: teacher, principal, small business owner, doctor, nurse, barber, retired airline operations manager, human service worker, computer technician, newspaper reporter, farmer, tattoo artist, motorcycle mechanic, auto dealer, and homemaker. Several panelists also identify themselves as recovering addicts and alcoholics.

Volunteers are recruited by drug court staff and/or oversight committee members through various methods. A drug court staff member screens potential volunteers. In most cases the drug court administrator or lead drug court officer assumes this duty. Initial panel training protocols vary across courts, but all panel courts provide periodic training updates for panel volunteers. Drug court and treatment agency staff members and judges typically conduct the panel training sessions and may invite representatives from other agencies and organizations to give presentations, such as Court Appointed Special Advocates or members of Alcoholics Anonymous or Al-Anon.

Judge Model Courts

Judge model courts use a traditional authority structure similar to that of criminal courts. A judge presides over status reviews hearings, with clients appearing before the judge on a regular basis in a courtroom. Public defenders and prosecuting attorneys participate in Judge model status review hearings. In rare cases, a client has a private attorney who is present for status review hearings if the client may be sentenced to jail or if his/her probation or parole status may be revoked. The public defender's and prosecutor's roles in drug court differ somewhat from their roles in criminal court, however. Their "focus is on the participant's recovery and law-abiding behavior – not on the merits of the pending case." (Department of Justice, 1997, p.3)

Most other members of the drug court team, including drug court officers and TASC Officers or treatment liaisons also participate in the hearings. While the judge is the central authority figure, drug court team members in the courts reviewed here have significant input into the issues to be addressed with clients in court and the sanctions and rewards to be administered. Judges typically ask for input from the attorneys and other drug court team members during the status review hearings, and team members often direct their comments to the clients themselves.

Judges serve limited terms in all but one of the Judge model courts reviewed for this study. Judges in the Polk County Adult and Scott County Intensive Supervision Program Drug Courts serve the court on 2-year rotations. Sixteen district court judges fill the rotation schedule for the Polk County court. Judge Bobbi Alpers, who currently presides over the Scott County court, is the chief judge of the district and will appoint a judge to replace her when her two-year term is completed. In the 4th Judicial District court, six district court judges serve the drug court on a monthly rotation.

Advantages and Disadvantages of the Models

Panel Model

A commonly noted advantage of Panel model drug courts over Judge model courts is the reduction of burden on the judicial system and the resulting reduction in costs. Panel model courts generally require much less judge time than do traditional model drug courts, and therefore fewer taxpayer dollars. In the courts evaluated in this study, judges in Panel model courts average less than one hour per week on drug court work, whereas judges in most of the traditional model drug courts work five to sixteen hours per week on drug court cases.

Panel model drug courts also may provide some advantages for clients and the community. First, community panels may provide clients with a sense that the community has a watchful eye on them. Clients understand that they are directly accountable to community members, not just to the judicial system. The presence of volunteers from the community also may provide clients with a sense that members of the community care about them and take a personal interest in their well-being. Drug court staff members at all three Panel model courts reported that clients tell staff they don't want to disappoint the panel and that they feel bad when they let the panel down. Clients believe these community volunteers devote their time and energy to helping clients succeed because they care, not because "it's their job." This sense of accountability to and support from the community also may continue long after the client has left the drug court program.

Having multiple panel members provides a variety of perspectives and may yield more unique and creative approaches to help clients succeed. If one or two panel members are unable to communicate their message to a client in a way he or she will understand or accept, another panel member often is able to do so. Individuals from different backgrounds and walks of life telling clients the same thing also may have a greater impact than a single person giving that feedback. Panelists also occasionally have outside information about clients that the drug court staff does not have through contacts at school or with the recovery community.

Direct involvement in drug courts also gives community members insight into the problems substance abusing offenders deal with and the obstacles they face in achieving sobriety and becoming productive members of the community.

Staff members state that the main disadvantage of Panel model courts is the absence of a firm authority figure. However, panels can require clients to go before a judge when needed. Staff members also report that clients missing panel review sessions is an extremely rare occurrence, suggesting that clients do take the authority of the panels seriously. Another disadvantage is that recruitment, training, and coordinating of volunteer panels is a time-consuming process for which coordinators feel they do not have optimal time. Drug court team members reported other disadvantages, but those appeared to be unique to their particular courts or easily remedied by training or procedure changes rather than being inherent in the model itself. These include panels not clearly understanding the seriousness of offenders with criminal mindsets, panels

not gathering information from clients that is pertinent for drug court officers to know, inconsistencies between panels in administering sanctions and rewards, and insufficient communication between panels about specific clients.

Judge Model

A primary advantage of the Judge model is the presence of the traditional authority figure. Clients have frequent contact with the judge and must inform him or her of their progress and slips at each status review hearing. Team members who closely monitor the clients' activities can confirm or dispute clients' stories, which may serve to increase the clients' honesty with the judge. Staff members of Judge model courts believe that the ongoing presence of a judge who cares about clients' well being, is knowledgeable about addiction and recovery, and who knows when clients need a "firm hand of authority" is the most influential factor in effecting positive client outcomes.

Another advantage of the Judge model is the immediacy of higher level sanctions. Judges immediately and directly administer sanctions such as demotion to a lower phase of the program or a jail sentence. Clients do not need to wait for confirmation from their home panel, receive indirect orders from a judge via the drug court officer, or wait until the judge can see them in court. In addition, drug court staff indicates that most clients have never experienced or expected praise and compliments from a judge, and that this is also a powerful positive influence on clients.

In light of the information provided about Panel model advantages, it appears that the main disadvantage of the Judge model may be the lack of community presence in the drug court. While a key objective of the judicial system is to protect the best interests of the community, Judge model courts may not provide the concrete, direct sense of accountability to the community that Panel courts provide. They also may not provide the sense of caring and support from the community. Most other disadvantages of Judge model courts mentioned by staff appear to be situational. Judges who are not familiar with addiction and recovery, who are not supportive of the drug court philosophy or the team approach, or who do not demonstrate concern for clients' well-being may reduce the effectiveness of the drug court team and decrease client motivation.

The judge rotation schedule also may affect outcomes. In courts where judges rotate frequently, judges may not have sufficient time to get to know the clients well and develop rapport with them. Even with longer rotation cycles, judges have different personalities and different approaches, which may create inconsistencies or be confusing to clients. A staff person at one court reported that judges coming into drug court from the criminal court that hears drug cases often seem less tolerant, less therapy-oriented, and tougher on clients than those coming from other court rotations. However, judges entering the probation revocation court rotation after serving the drug court seem to refer more offenders to drug court in order to avoid revocation.

As can be seen from the above discussion, each model has some unique advantages and disadvantages. It should be noted, however, that this evaluator observed Panel model courts that provided a firm authoritarian atmosphere, and Judge model courts

where the atmosphere and interactions were clearly caring and therapeutic. It appears that the guiding philosophy and personalities of the panelists, judges and team members may be more salient variables than the model itself in characterizing the courts and affecting client outcomes.

Individual Drug Court Overviews

Table 4 provides a simple overview of the drug courts evaluated in this study. Information in this table regarding the frequency of meetings with drug court officers and status review hearings is reported as a range from highest frequency (for clients in early phases of the program) to lowest frequency (for clients in the last phase of the program).

Table 4. Overview of Iowa Drug Courts in Existence in 2003 (continued on next page)

	Drug Court								
	Panel Model					Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)		Woodbury (3 rd District)		Polk (5 th District)		4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
		Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile		
Catchment Area (No. of Counties/Total Population)	1 46,447	1 39,311		1 103,877		1 374,601		9 189,361	1 158,668
Total Caseload (average)	20	10	10	75	35	68	30	50	28
Target Population	Convicted high-risk offenders; those with felonies take priority over misdemeanors	Repeat offenders headed for prison and parolees	Juveniles with any legal charge and substance abuse issues who need increased supervision	Convicted offenders with misdemeanors = 2 yr to felonies = 5 - 10 yr sentences	Primarily convicted juvenile offenders needing substance abuse treatment	Felony offenders, pre-plea to post- conviction, with primary drug problems	Juveniles with any legal charge and substance abuse issues	Convicted offenders, mostly felonies, with primary drug problems	Repeat convicted offenders headed for prison and parolees
Number of Drug Court Officers	1	.5	1	2	3.5	2	1 + 3 case managers	2	2
Frequency of Meetings with Drug Court Officer	At least weekly decreasing to every 2 weeks	Weekly for 6 months, then every 2 weeks at minimum	Three times per week decreasing to once per week	At least bi- weekly to monthly	Twice per week decreasing to once per week.	Three times per week decreasing to twice per month	Two to four times per month; case mgrs - daily contact	Weekly decreasing to every two weeks	Two to three times per week
Frequency of Drug Testing (Max. Average)	2x/wk	7x/mo	3x/wk	2x/wk	2x/wk	2x/wk	3x/wk	3x/wk	2x/wk
Frequency of Status Reviews	Every 4 weeks	Weekly	Panel - weekly Judge - every 2 weeks	Monthly; more if needed	Monthly; more if needed	Weekly to every 5 weeks	Weekly to every 3 to 4 weeks	Weekly to every 4 weeks	Weekly to every 4 weeks
Program Length (minimum requirement/average time to completion* in months)	7 / 16	12 / 22	12 / 18	12 / 16	12 / 14	16 / 20	6 / 9	12 / 21	18 / 24
*Note: the average length of time to completion is an estimate based on staff reports, not a statistical calculation based on actual data.									

Table 4. Overview of Iowa Drug Courts in Existence in 2003 (continued from previous page)

	Drug Court								
	Panel Model					Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)		Woodbury (3 rd District)		Polk (5 th District)		4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
		Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile	Adult	Juvenile		
Main Substance	Meth	Meth	Marijuana	Marijuana	Marijuana	Meth	Alcohol	Meth	Crack cocaine
Adjudication Model	Post-Adjudication	Post-Adjudication		Post-Adjudication	Mainly Post-Adjudication	Pre- and Post-Adjudication	Pre- and Post-Adjudication	Post-Adjudication	Post-Adjudication
Frequency of Judge Rotation	No Rotation	No Rotation	No Rotation	No Rotation	No Rotation	2 Year	No Rotation	Monthly	2 year
Judge Time on Court	<1 hr/week	<1 hr/month	3 hrs/month	1 hr/week	<1 hr/month	8 hrs/week	13 hrs/week	<1 hr/week	5 hrs/week
Number of Paid Staff (drug court funds)	1	.5	1	2	3.5	3 full-time 3 part-time	4	3.5	2
Number of Additional Team Members	4 + 16 panelists	3 + 40 panelists		1 + 40 panelists	Several (see narrative) + 40 panelists	2	3	7	4
Key Program Requirements or Emphases**	Honesty, Community Involvement	Community Involvement, School or Job, Approved Residence	Family Relationships, School or Job	Education, Employment		Honesty, Healthy Relationships, Community Service	Family, School, Extracurricular Activities	GED if No Diploma, Prohibits New Relationships	Honesty, Full-time Job or School, Approved Residence
Client Fraternization Policy	Case-Specific	Case-Specific		Case-Specific		Encouraged	Case-Specific	Prohibited	Encouraged
Special Programs/Groups	Mentoring, Drug Court Aftercare	None	Life Skills	Education groups for all probation clients	12-Step Study, School, In-home Skill-Building	Alumni Group, Family Group	Occasional Recreational Outings	Alumni Group	Voluntary Faith-based Group for Females
Main Staff-Identified Needs	More time with clients, increased drug testing	Mentoring Program, Seamless Transition between Juvenile and Adult Drug Court		Seamless Transition to Adult Drug Ct, Community-based MH and SA Services		Serve more offenders, reach minorities	SA Services, Family Therapy	Dedicated Judge, Post-Grad. Follow-up	Community Resources, Increased Funding
Supervision after Completion	All Clients – length is case-specific	Extended	Case-specific	Extended	Brief	Extended	Not Generally	None	Case-specific
**In addition to treatment, recovery support activities, and remaining crime-free.									

Satel Criteria

Dr. Satel identified seventeen interactional and environmental variables that characterize drug courts. These variables pertain primarily to what Satel called the “courtroom theater,” referring to the manner in which the judge conducts the status review hearings and interacts with participants. The variables and their definitions are listed below along with Dr. Satel’s rationale for the use of each variable in describing or evaluating drug court processes.

Arranged seating: whether clients or client subgroups waiting to be seen must sit in a specified location in the courtroom.

Rationale: Vehicle for setting example.

Intentional order to cases: whether clients are seen in a specific, pre-determined order.

Rationale: Opportunity to reinforce norms.

Who judge addresses first: whether the judge addresses his/her first comments to the client as opposed to the staff, waiting clients or visitors.

Rationale: Emphasizes primacy of participant.

Fixed sanction algorithm: whether the court applies prescribed, set sanctions for various program violations.

Rationale: Aspect of consistency.

Ambient noise, distractions: whether noise in or outside the courtroom impedes interaction between the judge and client.

Rationale: Impediments to engagement of individuals and community.

Closeness of client to bench: physical distance between the judge and the client being reviewed.

Rationale: Relevant to intensity of judge – participant exchange.

Client next to lawyer: whether the defense attorney is seated next to the client.

Rationale: Dilution of judge – participant exchange.

Judge-to-client eye contact: level or degree of intensity of eye contact from the judge to the client.

Rationale: Intensity of exchange.

Physical contact from judge to client: whether the judge makes physical contact with the client, such as handshakes or pats on the back.

Rationale: Aspect of exchange.

Clients remain throughout session: whether clients remain in the courtroom outside their individual status review.

Rationale: Opportunity to educate by example, reinforce norms and solidify group cohesion.

Judge addresses gallery: whether the judge makes direct comments to waiting clients and/or visitors.

Rationale: Reinforces a sense of court as community.

Client addresses gallery: whether the client being reviewed makes direct comments to the waiting clients and/or visitors.

Rationale: Reinforces community.

Microphone used: whether a microphone is provided for the client to speak into.

Rationale: Emphasizes primacy of participant (client).

(Note: While Satel indicated that the availability of a microphone for client use emphasizes the primacy of the client, it is included in the community reinforcement table below because the microphone allows the client to be heard by the gallery.)

Frequency of court sessions: the interval at which status review hearings occur.

Rationale: Opportunity to develop relationship.

Time spent with client: the average length of time the judge spends with each client in status review.

Rationale: Level of engagement, opportunity to develop relationship.

Review on short notice: whether the court provides unscheduled status reviews on short notice in response to client relapse or other emergency.

Rationale: Capacity for immediate response; emphasizes a sense of judicial watchfulness.

Outside contact: whether the judge has contact with clients outside of status review hearings.

Rationale: Level of engagement.

Summary of Iowa Drug Courts by Criteria/Variable

Tables 5 through 8 summarize the courts reviewed in this study according to Satel's variables, based on the evaluator's single-session observations. Where activities or events in the courtroom varied from what the evaluator expected or observed in other similar courts, the evaluator made efforts to confirm whether those activities were typical of that particular court. Information provided in this section includes one-time observations and, where possible, information provided by team members regarding standard practices for that court. However, it should be noted that some observations recorded here may not reflect the typical atmosphere or activity of the courts.

Table 5. Structure of Courtroom Theater

Variable	Drug Court						
	Panel Model			Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District) (panel and judge)	Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) –Adult	Polk (5 th District) –Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
Arranged seating	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Order to cases	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Who judge/panel addresses first	C	C	C	C/T	C	C	C/G
Fixed sanction algorithm	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Ambient noise, distractions	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KEY C = client G = gallery (waiting clients and visitors) T = team W = waiting clients Y = yes N = no NA = not applicable							

Table 6. Judge-Client Interaction

Variable	Drug Court							
	Panel Model				Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)		Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) –Adult	Polk (5 th District) –Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
		Panel	Judge (Juv.)					
Closeness to bench	72"	48"	42–60"	72"	176"	66"	120"	122"
Client next to lawyer	NA	NA	NA	NA	Y	N	Y	Y
Judge/panel-to-client eye contact	A	A	S	A	A	A	A	M
Physical contact from judge/panel to client	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KEY M = minimal A = conversationally appropriate S = sustained Y = yes N = no NA = not applicable								

Table 7 lists two keys for two of the criteria for the Woodbury County court. The first key pertains to panel sessions as this court has historically conducted them. The second key refers to the pilot group panel sessions the court holds once per month.

Table 7. Involvement of Client Group/Reinforcing a Sense of Community

Variable	Drug Court							
	Panel Model				Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)		Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) -Adult	Polk (5 th District) -Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
		Panel	Judge (Juv.)					
Clients remain throughout session	N	N	Y	N/P	Y	P	Y	Y
Judge/panel addresses gallery	NA	NA	NA	N/Y	Y	N	N	Y
Client addresses gallery	NA	NA	NA	N	N	N	N	Y
Microphone used	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
KEY								
Y = yes								
N = no								
P = clients remain for part of session								
NA = not applicable								

Table 8. Degree of Client-Court Involvement/Accessibility of Court

Variable	Drug Court							
	Panel Model				Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)		Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) -Adult	Polk (5 th District) -Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
		Panel	Judge (Juv.)					
Frequency of court sessions	W	W	B	W	W	W	W	W
Time spent with client (average/range) in min.	12 8 – 16	11 5 – 20	3 2 – 4	8 5 – 21	8 3 – 15	5 3 – 12	4 2 – 7	7 2 – 32
Review on short notice	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Outside contact by judge/panel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
KEY								
W = weekly								
B = bi-weekly								
Y = yes								
N = no								
NA = not applicable								

Ten Key Components of Drug Courts

In 1996, the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP) convened a committee of drug court professionals and representatives from the Drug Courts Program Office, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice to define best practices and principles of effective drug courts. This effort resulted in the identification of key components that define well-functioning adult drug courts. These components and benchmarks are outlined in the publication, *Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components* (U.S. Department of Justice, 1997). This document is reprinted on the National Association of Drug Court Professionals' website:

<http://www.nadcp.org/whatis/> via the "[Defining Drug Courts: 10 Key Components](#)" link. Marilyn McCoy Roberts, Director of the Drug Courts Program Office, writes in the preface to that publication that "the committee intends for the benchmarks presented in this publication to be inspirational, describing the very best practices, designs, and operations of drug courts for adults with alcohol and other drug problems. The committee recognizes that juveniles present different legal, social, educational, and treatment issues....The committee also acknowledges that local resources, political, and operational issues will not permit every local adult drug court to adopt all aspects of the guidelines." (p. 3). An assessment of each court's achievement of the "10 Key Components" is presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Achievement of the National Association of Drug Court Professionals and the U.S. Department of Justice's Ten Key Components for Each Drug Court. (Continued on next page.)

	Drug Court						
	Panel Model			Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)	Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) -Adult	Polk (5 th District) -Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
Key Component 1: Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.	X	X	X	X	X		X
Key Component 2: Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.	NA	NA	NA	X	X	X	X
Key Component 3: Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program.	X				X		
Key Component 4: Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.	X						
Key Component 5: Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.		X		X	X	X	X
KEY X = Generally meets all benchmarks Empty Box = Does not meet all benchmarks NA Not Applicable							

	Drug Court						
	Panel Model			Judge Model			
	Cerro Gordo (2 nd District)	Marshall (2 nd District)	Woodbury (3 rd District)	Polk (5 th District) -Adult	Polk (5 th District) -Juvenile	4 th Judicial District	Scott (7 th District)
Key Component 6: A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.	X	X		X	X	X	
Key Component 7: Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.				X	X		X
Key Component 8: Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.	This component was not systematically assessed.						
Key Component 9: Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations.		X	X	X	X	X	
Key Component 10: Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.	This component was not systematically assessed.						
KEY X = Generally meets all benchmarks Empty Box = Does not meet all benchmarks NA Not Applicable							

Adult Drug Court

Demography at Intake

Demographic information for drug court participants, at time of entry into drug court, are described in the following section. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed: sex, race, ethnicity, minority status, age, educational attainment, employment, and marital status. Tables presented in this section depict information by court model. The narrative consists of information presented in those tables along with select information by individual court. Detailed information by individual court can be found in the tables included in the Appendices. Where appropriate, additional comparisons are made between participants and both state census data and Department of Corrections data.

Nearly 70% of all drug court participants were male. This is consistent with national findings reported by Belenko (2001).⁸ The Judge model had a slightly higher percentage of female participants than the Panel model (31.9% versus 28.2%). The percentage of female participants varied, by court, from 36.4% in the Fifth to 15.4% in the Second-Marshalltown. For additional information by court, see Appendix A, Table 1.

Table 10. Sex of Participants, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Female	29	31.9%	20	28.2%	49	30.2%
	Male	62	68.1%	51	71.8%	113	69.8%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

An examination of the racial diversity among drug court participants shows slightly over 90% of participants were white and almost 10% non-white. This was a higher non-white percentage than was reflected in the state's population. According to the 2000 Census data, Iowa's racial makeup was 2.1% black, 1.3% Asian or Pacific Islander, 0.3% American Indian or Alaska Native, 2.4% other/more than one race, and 93.9% white. Even though minority participation in the drug court program was higher than statewide percentages, it was substantially lower than the racial makeup of offenders entering into Iowa's prison system, in particular that of blacks. The Iowa Department of Corrections reported that in 2003, blacks made up 19.4% new court commitments and probation revocations into Iowa's prison system.

⁸ Belenko, S. (2001). *Research on drug courts: A critical review, 2001 update*. Retrieved June 15, 2009, from the Columbia University National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse Web site: <http://www.nicic.org/Library/017247>

Table 11. Racial Percentages of Iowa's Population, Prison Admissions and Drug Court Participants

Race	2000 Census	New Prison Admissions	Drug Court Participants
White	93.9%	78.6%	90.1%
Black	2.1%	19.4%	8.0%
Asian or Pacific Islander	1.3%	0.5%	0.0%
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.3%	1.5%	1.9%
Other/more than one race	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Only four participants identified themselves as Hispanic. Due to the low number of Hispanics participating, ethnicity was not further examined. Instead, race and ethnicity were combined to create a minority/non-minority designation. Participants identified as white and not Hispanic were coded as non-minority. All others were coded as minority. Most of the participants identified themselves as non-minority (87.7%). There was almost no difference between models in the percentage of minority participation however the percentage of minority participants varied greatly by court. For example, over 41% of participants in the Seventh were minorities, while the Second-Marshalltown had no minority participants. See Appendix A, Table 2 for additional information by court.

Table 12. Minority Status of Participants, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Minority Status	Minority	11	12.1%	9	12.7%	20	12.3%
	Non-minority	80	87.9%	62	87.3%	142	87.7%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

The median age of participants, at entry into drug court, was 30 years. Only a slight difference was observed between models. The median age at admission in the Judge model was 31 years compared to 28 years in the Panel model. By court, the median age varied by almost ten years. The Seventh had the oldest group of participants, with a median age of 35 years, and the Second-Mason City and the Fourth the youngest with a median age of 26 years. Further information by court, is presented in Appendix A, Table 3.

Table 13. Median Age of Participants at Entry, by Court Model

	Court Model		
	Judge	Panel	Total
Median	31	28	30
Minimum	18	18	18
Maximum	53	53	53
N	91	71	162

Education level of participants was collapsed into three categories: less than high school (8th grade - 12th grade, but not graduating), high school completion (including attainment of a GED) and more than high school (technical training-college). Roughly three-fourths of participants had attained at least a high school education before entry into the program. Only small differences were observed between models. By court, slightly more than 94% of participants in the Seventh had attained at least a high school education, while only 61% had done so in the Fourth. See Appendix A, Table 4 for further information by court.

Table 14. Education Level of Participants at Entry, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Education	<High School	23	25.3%	19	26.8%	42	25.9%
	High School	60	65.9%	44	62.0%	104	64.2%
	>High School	6	6.6%	8	11.3%	14	8.6%
	No data	2	2.2%	0	.0%	2	1.2%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Upon entry into drug court, the majority of participants were unemployed. Just over one-quarter of participants were employed on a full-time basis. Large percentage differences in full-time employment were observed between models. Just over 15% of participants in the Judge model were employed full-time compared to over 42% in the Panel model. These differences were also reflected by court, with only 7.3% of participants in the Fourth employed full-time compared to over half in the Second-Mason City. For additional information by court, see Appendix A, Table 5.

Table 15. Employment Status of Participants at Entry, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Employment Status	Unemployed	71	78.0%	30	42.3%	101	62.3%
	Full-Time	14	15.4%	30	42.3%	44	27.2%
	Part-Time	4	4.4%	10	14.1%	14	8.6%
	Student	2	2.2%	1	1.4%	3	1.9%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Seasonal and spot job=part-time

The majority of drug court participants were not married. Only about 15% reported that they were married (including common-law relationships). A greater percentage of participants in the Judge model were married compared to participants in the Panel model (18.7% versus 9.9%). The Fourth had the highest percentage of married participants (29.3%) compared to the other courts and the Second-Mason City and Marshalltown the lowest (6.3% and 7.7%, respectively). Further information by court, is presented in Appendix A, Table 6.

Table 16. Marital Status of Participants at Entry, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Marital Status	Single	47	51.6%	44	62.0%	91	56.2%
	Divorced	27	29.7%	18	25.4%	45	27.8%
	Married	17	18.7%	7	9.9%	24	14.8%
	Widowed	0	0.0%	2	2.8%	2	1.2%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Drug Abuse History and Treatment

The following section discusses drug abuse history and prior substance treatment of drug court participants at time of entry into program. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed: age of first drug use or alcohol intoxication, primary drug of choice, and prior substance abuse treatment.

The mean age of first drug use or alcohol intoxication was 14 years for all participants and in both models. By court, the mean age varied only slightly by one year, plus or minus. All courts showed a very young minimum age of first use ranging from 6 to 11 years old. See Appendix B, Table 1 for additional information by court.

Table 17. Mean Age at First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication, by Court Model

	Court Model		Total
	Judge	Panel	
Mean	14	14	14
Minimum	7	6	6
Maximum	30	22	30
N	91	71	162

The primary drug of choice of all participants was methamphetamine (66.0%), followed by cocaine (15.4%) and marijuana (11.7%). All other drugs (opioids, morphine, and depressants) and alcohol combined made up less than 7% of participants' reported drug preference.

By model, there was virtually no difference in the percentage of participants reporting methamphetamine as their drug of choice; however, there were differences between models for the second and third highest percentages of drug preferences. A higher percentage of participants reported cocaine as their drug of choice in the Judge model (22.0%) compared to the Panel model (7.0%) and a higher percentage of participants in the Panel model reported marijuana (18.3%) as their drug of choice compared to the Judge model (6.6%). An examination by courts shows the primary drug of choice was methamphetamine in all the courts, with the exception of the Seventh. In the Seventh over 82% reported cocaine as their drug of choice. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix B, Table 2.

Table 18. Participants' Primary Drug of Choice, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Drug	Methamphetamine	60	65.9%	47	66.2%	107	66.0%
	Cocaine	20	22.0%	5	7.0%	25	15.4%
	THC	6	6.6%	13	18.3%	19	11.7%
	Alcohol	2	2.2%	6	8.5%	8	4.9%
	Opioids/Morphine	2	2.2%	0	.0%	2	1.2%
	Depressants	1	1.1%	0	.0%	1	.6%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Before admission into drug court, about one-third of participants reported they had not received substance abuse treatment. Additionally, just over one-third more reported more than one prior admission. A higher percentage of participants in the Panel model reported they had not received substance abuse treatment prior to drug court compared to those in the Judge model (38.0% versus 29.7%). Large differences were noted by court for multiple admissions. For example, in the Fourth, less than 20% reported more

than one prior admission into a treatment program, whereas in the Seventh, nearly 65% reported multiple admissions. See Appendix B, Table 3 for further details

Table 19. Number of Reported Prior Substance Abuse Admissions, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Admissions	0	27	29.7%	27	38.0%	54	33.3%
	1	28	30.8%	21	29.6%	49	30.2%
	2	18	19.8%	8	11.3%	26	16.0%
	3	10	11.0%	10	14.1%	20	12.3%
	4	4	4.4%	4	5.6%	8	4.9%
	5 or more	4	4.4%	1	1.4%	5	3.1%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Criminal History

The following section explores the criminal history of drug court participants at time of entry into program. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed: arrest of participant under the age of 16, prior prison admission, number and level of prior convictions, most serious prior conviction and most serious referral offense.

Over one-third of drug court participants reported they had been arrested at least once before the age of sixteen. There was only a small difference between models, with a slightly higher percentage of participants in the Panel model reporting an arrest before the age of sixteen compared to those in the Judge model (39.4% versus 34.1%). By court, over half of participants in the Second-Mason City reported they had been arrested before they turned 16 compared to just over 15% in the Second-Marshalltown. Further information by court, is presented in Appendix B, Table 4.

Table 20. Arrest under 16 Years of Age, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Arrest <16	No	60	65.9%	43	60.6%	103	63.6%
	Yes	31	34.1%	28	39.4%	59	36.4%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Slightly over one-third of drug court participants had at least one prior prison admission. There was a moderate difference between models, with a higher percentage of participants in the Judge model having at least one prison admission prior to drug court compared to the Panel model (38.5% versus 28.2%). By court the differences were considerable. Over 88% of participants in the Seventh had at least one prior prison admission compared to slightly over 7% of participants in the Fourth. See Appendix B, Table 5 for further details.

Table 21. Prior Prison Admission, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Prison	No	56	61.5%	51	71.8%	107	66.0%
	Yes	35	38.5%	20	28.2%	55	34.0%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

The number of prior convictions for drug court participants ranged from none to 35. The average number of prior convictions for a drug court participant was seven (two felonies and five misdemeanors). The majority of prior convictions accrued by participants were misdemeanors. Just over 70% of all prior convictions were misdemeanors. Participants in the Judge model had a higher percentage of felony convictions compared to participants in the Panel model (33.9% versus 23.8%). An examination by court shows a similar pattern, with the exception of the Fifth. In the Fifth, 42.5% of all prior convictions were felonies. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix B, Table 6.

Table 22. Offense Level of Prior Convictions, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	228	33.9%	130	23.8%	358	29.4%
	Misdemeanor	444	66.1%	416	76.2%	860	70.6%
Total		672	100.0%	546	100.0%	1218	100.0%

Even though the majority of convictions accrued by drug court participants were misdemeanors, almost 80% of participants had at least one prior felony conviction. Only four participants entered drug court without any priors. A moderately higher percentage of participants in the Panel model had at least one prior felony conviction compared to participants in the Judge model (87.5% versus 73.3%). By court, even larger differences were observed. For example, all of the participants in the Second-Marshalltown and in the Seventh had at least one prior felony conviction compared to less than half (43.9%) of participants in the Fourth. See Appendix B, Table 7 for further details.

Table 23. Most Serious Prior Conviction, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	66	73.3%	63	87.5%	129	79.6%
	Misdemeanor	20	22.2%	9	12.5%	29	17.9%
	None	4	4.4%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%
Total		90	100.0%	72	100.0%	162	100.0%

The majority of referral offenses were felonies. Less than 10% of participants were referred to drug court with a misdemeanor offense. The Panel model shows a higher percentage of misdemeanor referrals than the Judge model (12.7% versus 4.4%). By court, the Third had the highest percentage of misdemeanor referral offenses. In the Third almost 17% of participants referred to drug court had a misdemeanor offense. Further information by court, is presented in Appendix B, Table 8.

Table 24. Most Serious Referral Offense, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	87	95.6%	62	87.3%	149	92.0%
	Misdemeanor	4	4.4%	9	12.7%	13	8.0%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

To summarize, **the typical adult drug court participant** was a 30 year-old, white non-Hispanic, male, with at least a high school diploma, who was unemployed or under employed, and unmarried. On average, participants had their first drug experience or alcohol intoxication at 14 years of age, were methamphetamine users and had at least one prior treatment admission for substance abuse.

Criminal history shows, on average, participants had not been arrested before the age sixteen, had no prior prison admissions, but had at least one prior felony conviction, an average of seven prior convictions (two felonies and five misdemeanors) and a felony referral offense into the program.

A comparison by model shows only small differences with the exceptions of:

- a higher percentage unemployment in the Judge model,
- a higher percentage of prior prison admissions in the Judge model,
- the Panel model had a higher percentage of those with at least one prior felony conviction.

A comparison by individual court shows greater variation across sites than by model. Moderate to strong differences were noted for five out of the six courts.

- The Fourth had younger participants (median age 26), higher unemployment (90.2%), the highest percentage married (29.3%), the lowest percentage with a prior prison admission (7.3%) and the lowest percentage with a prior felony conviction (43.9%).
- The Second-Mason City had younger participants (median age 26), the highest percentage employed full-time (56.3%), and the highest percentage with an arrest before age 16 (53.3%).
- The Second-Marshalltown had the highest percentage of males (84.6%), no minority participation, a high percentage with at least a high school diploma (92.3%) , a high percentage employed at least part-time (61.8%), the lowest percentage with arrests before age 16 (15%) and all participants had a prior felony conviction .
- The Seventh had the highest percentage of minority participation (41.2%), the oldest participants (median age 35), the highest percentage with a high school diploma (94.1%), the highest percentage of cocaine users (82.4%), the highest percentage of participants with prior substance abuse treatment (82.4%), all participants had a prior felony conviction, and a high percentage with a prior prison admission (88.2%).
- The Third had the highest percentage with a misdemeanor referral offense (16.7%).

Comparison of Drug Court Participants and Referred and Probationer Groups

This section provides a summary of comparisons made between the drug court, referred and probationer groups. Comparisons were made by the same demographic, substance abuse, and criminal history elements collected and discussed in the previous section for the drug court group.

A comparison of the drug court, referred and probationer groups shows only slight differences in demographic, substance abuse and criminal history with the exception of: drug preference, prior substance abuse treatment received, prior prison admissions and felony convictions. Detailed information by groups can be found in the tables included in Appendix C, and a brief synopsis is presented below.

Table 25. Comparison of Drug Court Participants and Referred and Probationer Groups

Criterion	Drug Court	Referred	Probationer	All Groups
Male %	69.8%	75.2%	73.6%	72.7%
Minority %	12.3%	20.7%	19.6%	17.4%
Median age	30	31	25	29
< High School	25.9%	22.1%	31.8%	23.7%
Employed %	35.8%	30.4%	42.5%	36.2%
Married %	14.8%	20.0%	13.5%	16.0%
Age at first use	14	14	14	14
Drug of choice: Meth	66.0%	67.6%	43.9%	59.3%
Drug of choice: THC	11.7%	13.8%	40.5%	21.85
Drug of choice: Cocaine	15.4%	14.5%	12.2%	14.1%
No prior treatment	33.3%	51.0%	61.5%	48.1%
First arrest <16	36.4%	36.6%	38.5%	37.1%
Prior prison	34.0%	36.6%	23.0%	31.2%
% of felony conv.	29.4%	33.9%	24.4%	29.4%
1 or more felonies	79.6%	94.5%	73.6%	82.4%

- **Sex of comparison groups:** Approximately one-quarter of those in the three groups were female. The drug court group had the highest rate of females (30.2%) compared to the referred (24.8 %) and the probationer (26.4%) groups.
- **Minority Status of comparison groups:** Overall, fewer than 20% of individuals in the three groups were minorities. A lower percentage of minorities were in the drug court group (12.3%) compared to the referred (20.7%) and probationer (19.6%) groups.
- **Median Age:** The median age of participants in all groups was 29. The median age of those in the drug court group and referred group were similar (30 and 31). Those in the probationer group were the youngest with a median age of 25.
- **Education Level:** Most of those in the three groups had at least a high school diploma. Just less than one-quarter (23.7%) did not. A higher percentage of probationers (31.8%)

had less than a high school education than the drug court (25.9%) and referred (22.1%) groups.

- **Employment Status:** Overall, about one-third of individuals in the three groups were employed at least part-time. The probationer group had the highest rate of employment (42.5%) followed by the drug court (35.8%) and probationer (30.4%) groups.
- **Marital Status:** Most of those in the three groups were not married. A higher percentage of participants in the referred group were married (20.0%) compared to the drug court (14.8%) or probationer group (13.5%).
- **Mean Age at First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication:** The mean at first drug use or alcohol intoxication for all three groups was 14 years.
- **Participants' Primary Drug of Choice:** The primary drug of choice of individuals in all groups was methamphetamine. The probationer group had a lower percentage of participants reporting methamphetamine as their drug of choice (43.9%) in comparison to the drug court (66.0%) and referred (67.6%) groups. In addition, the probationer group reported a higher percentage of preference for marijuana (40.5%) compared to the drug court (11.7%) and referred (13.8%) groups. All groups showed similar percentages of preference for cocaine: drug court 15.4%, referred 14.5% and probationer 12.2%.
- **Number of Reported Prior Substance Abuse Admissions:** A higher percentage of participants in the probationer and referred groups reported not having received prior substance abuse treatment (61.5% and 51.0%, respectively) compared to slightly more than a third of drug court participants.
- **Arrest under 16 Years of Age:** All groups had similar percentages of those reporting an arrest before the age of sixteen: drug court 36.4%, referred 36.6% and probationer 38.5%.
- **Prior Prison Admission:** Overall, about one-third of individuals in the three groups had previously been imprisoned. Individuals in the referred and drug court groups had higher rates of imprisonment (36.6% and 34.0%, respectively) than those in the probationer group (23.0%).
- **Level of Prior Convictions:** The referred group had a higher percentage of felony convictions (33.9%) in comparison to the drug court (29.4%) and probationer (24.4%) groups.
- **Level of Most Serious Prior Conviction:** The majority of those in the three groups had at least one prior felony conviction (82.4%). Members of the referred group had the highest rate (94.5%), followed by the drug court (79.6%), and probationer (73.6%) groups.

Drug Court Process

The following section discusses the amount of time participants spent in drug court and substance abuse treatment and supervision received. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed: number of days in the drug court, type and amount of substance abuse treatment received, and number, type and results of drug tests conducted.

The average number of days spent in drug court was 578 or 19 months. Overall, this was slightly lower than what was reported by the courts as average time in program. Participants in the Judge model spent almost five months longer in the program compared to the Panel model. By court, participants in the Second-Mason City spent about 13 ½ months in the program and participants in the Fourth just over 22 months. See Appendix D, Table 1 for further details.

Table 26. Days in Drug Court, by Court Model

Model	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Judge	91	641	626	14	1600
Panel	71	497	385	56	1708
Total	162	578	546	14	1708

The majority (91.4%) of drug court participants received some form of substance abuse treatment. A total of 14 participants did not receive any treatment. Of those not receiving treatment, nine participants did not attend their scheduled appointments and were unsuccessfully discharged from the program; four participants had no documented treatment; and in one case, treatment was not recommended after initial assessment.

By model, almost 98% of participants in the Judge model received some form of treatment compared to slightly over 83% of participants in the Panel model. An examination by court showed sizeable differences. For example, all of the participants in the Seventh and Second-Mason City received some type of substance abuse treatment compared to only 61.5% in the Second-Marshalltown. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix D, Table 2.

Table 27. Substance Abuse Treatment Received While in Drug Court, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Treatment	No	2	2.2%	12	16.9%	14	8.6%
	Yes	89	97.8%	59	83.1%	148	91.4%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Participants receiving substance abuse treatment could receive varying levels of treatment intensity while in drug court. For the purposes of this section, treatment modalities were collapsed into four categories: inpatient, residential, halfway house, and outpatient. Inpatient was the highest level of treatment intensity and included medically managed or monitored intensive inpatient care and medically managed or monitored inpatient detoxification. Residential treatment included clinically managed high intensity residential treatment only; as no participants received clinically managed medium intensity residential treatment. Halfway house placement included only clinically managed low intensity residential treatment. Outpatient treatment was any group, individual, or family sessions. Over 84% of outpatient sessions were group, 15% individual and 1% family.

Very few participants received the highest intensity of substance abuse treatment, inpatient care. Of those receiving this treatment, all were from the Seventh that utilized the Judge model. In the Seventh, 41.2% received some inpatient detoxification while in drug court. In all of these cases, inpatient detoxification was used when there was an event of relapse. See Appendix D, Table 3.

Table 28. Inpatient Treatment Received, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Inpatient	No	84	92.3%	71	100.0%	155	95.7%
	Yes	7	7.7%	0	0.0%	7	4.3%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Just over 40% of all participants received residential treatment. By model, substantial differences were noted. Just less than 65% of participants in the Judge model received residential care compared to only 8.5% in the Panel model. Similar differences were noted between courts. For example, none of the participants in the Second-Mason City received residential treatment compared to the majority (90.2%) of participants in the Fourth. More information by court is presented in Appendix D, Table 4.

Table 29. Residential Treatment Received, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Residential	No	32	35.2%	65	91.5%	97	59.9%
	Yes	59	64.8%	6	8.5%	65	40.1%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Nearly one fourth (23.5%) of participants received halfway house placement. Just over 34% of participants in the Judge model were placed in a halfway house setting compared to only 9.9% of participants in the Panel model. Similar differences were noted between courts. None of the participants in the Second-Mason City or the Second-Marshalltown were placed in a halfway house, compared to 82.4% of participants in the Seventh. See Appendix D, Table 5.

Table 30. Halfway House Placement, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Halfway	No	60	65.9%	64	90.1%	124	76.5%
	Yes	31	34.1%	7	9.9%	38	23.5%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

The majority (83.3%) of all participants received some level of outpatient treatment. Virtually no difference was observed between models. However, by court considerable differences were noted. All of the participants in the Second-Mason City received some outpatient treatment, compared to only 61.5% in the Second-Marshalltown. See Appendix D, Table 6 for additional information by court. Interestingly, in the Second-Mason City, all participants received outpatient treatment but no other form of treatment. In the Seventh, a high percentage of participants received all levels of treatment discussed.

Table 31. Outpatient Treatment Received, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Outpatient	No	15	16.5%	12	16.9%	27	16.7%
	Yes	76	83.5%	59	83.1%	135	83.3%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

On average participants received nearly 47 days of treatment in an inpatient, residential or halfway house setting. By model, participants in the Judge model received 61 more days of treatment than participants in the Panel model. By court, the Fourth had the highest average number of treatment days per participant (100.3) followed by the Seventh (74.6). The Second-Mason City and Second-Marshalltown had the lowest (0 and 1.7). Additional information by court is presented in Appendix D, Table 7.

Table 32. Mean Number of Days in an Inpatient, Residential or Halfway House Setting, by Court Model

	Court Model					
	Judge		Panel		Total	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Inpatient	91	0.4	71	0.0	162	0.2
Residential	91	35.1	71	2.4	162	20.8
Halfway House	91	37.7	71	10.1	162	25.6
Total	91	73.2	71	12.4	162	46.6

On average participants received 33 outpatient sessions while in drug court. There was only a slight difference in the average number of sessions between models. By court, the average number of sessions varied appreciably. The Seventh had the highest average with 62 sessions and the Second-Marshalltown the lowest with 10. See Appendix D, Table 8.

Table 33. Units of Outpatient Treatment Received, by Court Model

	Court Model					
	Judge		Panel		Total	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Outpatient Sessions	91	32.5	71	34.1	162	33.2

Three types of drug testing were utilized by the courts: urinalysis, breath analysis, and saliva. Nearly 90% of all drug tests conducted were urinalysis. However, sizeable differences were noted between models. Over 95% of drug testing utilized in the Judge model was urinalysis compared to about 59% in the Panel model. Nearly 35% of drug testing in the Panel model involved breath analysis compared to less than 5% in the Judge model. By court, a similar a pattern was noted, reflecting the particular model employed. See Appendix D, Table 9 for further details.

Table 34. Type of Drug Testing, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Urinalysis	6224	95.5%	853	59.4%	7077	89.0%
	Breath Analysis	291	4.5%	498	34.7%	789	9.9%
	Saliva Test	0	0.0%-	86	6.0%	86	1.1%
Total		6515	100.0%	1437	100.0%	7952	100.0%

In a small number of cases (less than 5%), a positive test result was logged when a sample was not tested. Reasons noted for documenting a positive test result when a sample was not tested occurred in cases of: admitted use, refusing to test, not appearing for testing or submitting a diluted sample.

The overwhelming percentage of drug test results were negative. Only 3% of all tests were positive. The Panel model had a much higher percentage of positive results than the Judge model (12% versus 1%). By court, slightly over 19% of tests in the Third and 11% in the Second-Mason City were positive. The Fourth had the lowest percentage of positive test results, with less than a half of a percent. More information by court is presented in Appendix D, Table 10.

Table 35. Drug Test Results, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Result	Positive	68	1.0%	172	12.0%	240	3.0%
	Negative	6447	99.0%	1265	88.0%	7712	97.0%
Total		6515	100.0%	7952	100.0%	7952	100.0%

The average number of drug tests a participant provided while in drug court was 49. This was about one drug test every week and a half. Participants in the Judge model averaged 52 more tests during drug court compared to participants in the Panel model (72 versus 20). By court, the Third had the lowest average number of drug tests per participant with ten, and the Fourth the highest average, with 99.

Table 36. Mean Number of Drug Tests per Participant, by Court and Court Model

Court	N	Tests	Average
Fifth	33	1795	54
Fourth	41	4043	99
Seventh	17	677	40
Judge	91	6515	72
Second-Mason City	16	602	38
Second-Marshalltown	13	396	30
Third	42	439	10
Panel	71	1437	20
Total	162	7952	49

The types of drugs found in positive tests were collapsed into six categories: alcohol, depressants (barbiturates and benzodiazepine, including valium), cocaine, amphetamines (methamphetamine and other amphetamines), opioids/morphine (opiate other than heroin, methadone, and morphine,) and marijuana. More than one substance may have been detected in a single test.

Over half of substances found in positive tests were amphetamines (methamphetamines 38%, other amphetamines 13.5%), followed by marijuana (19.8%), cocaine (15.2%), and alcohol (10.6%). The Panel model had a higher percentage of amphetamines and alcohol found in positive tests, while the Judge model had a higher percentage of cocaine. For all courts, the most frequently occurring drug found in positive tests were amphetamines with the exception of the Seventh, where the most frequently occurring drug found was cocaine. See Appendix D, Table 11.

Table 37. Types of Drugs found in Positive Tests, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	Alcohol	2	1.9%	30	15.0%	32	10.6%
	Amphetamines	40	38.8%	116	58.0%	156	51.5%
	Cocaine	34	33.0%	12	6.0%	46	15.2%
	Depressants	2	1.9%	2	1.0%	4	1.3%
	Opioids/Morphine	5	4.9%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%
	THC	20	19.4%	40	20.0%	60	19.8%
Total		103	100.0%	200	100.0%	303	100.0%

To summarize, the average length of participation in drug court was 578 days (19 months). While in program, the majority (91.4%) received some form of substance abuse treatment, although very few participants received the highest intensity of substance abuse treatment, inpatient care. Over 40% percent received residential treatment and nearly a quarter received halfway house placement. The majority received outpatient treatment. Participants averaged 47 days of treatment in an

inpatient, residential or halfway house setting and 33 outpatient sessions. The average number of drug tests a participant provided while in drug court was 49. Most drug testing utilized urinalysis, with only 3% of tests positive. Over half of substances found in positive tests were amphetamines, followed by marijuana, cocaine, and alcohol.

A comparison by model shows:

- Participants in the Judge model spent almost 5 months longer in the program than those in the Panel model.
- A higher percent of participants in the Judge model received treatment while in drug court compared to participants in the Panel model.
- Just less than 65% of participants in the Judge model received residential treatment, compared to only 8.5% in the Panel model.
- Just over 34% of participants in the Judge model were placed in a halfway house setting, compared to only 9.9% of participants in the Panel model.
- There was virtually no difference between models in the percentage receiving outpatient treatment.
- The Judge model utilized more urinalysis testing than the Panel model (95% versus 59%); nearly 35% of drug testing in the Panel model involved breath analysis.
- The Panel model had a much higher percent of positive drug tests than the Judge model (12% versus 1%).
- Participants in the Judge model averaged 52 more tests during drug court than the participants in the Panel model.

A comparison by court shows greater variation across courts than by model.

Moderate to strong differences were noted for five out of the six courts and are as follows:

- In the Fourth, participants spent the longest amount of time in the program (just over 22 months); the majority received residential treatment, provided, on average, 99 drug tests, with less than a half a percent of tests positive.
- In the Second-Mason City, participants spent the least amount of time in the program (13½ months), none received residential treatment or placed in a halfway house, but all participants received outpatient treatment and participants had a high percentage of positive drug tests.
- The Second-Marshalltown had the lowest percentage of participants who received substance abuse treatment and none received residential treatment or were placed in a halfway house.
- In the Seventh, all participants received some type of substance abuse treatment, a high percentage received all levels of treatment, and participants had the highest percentage of positive cocaine drug tests.
- The Third had the highest percentage of positive drug tests and averaged only 10 drug tests per offender.

Comparison of Drug Court Successes and Failures

This section looks at percentages of participants graduating from the drug court program, reasons for failure from the program, as well as comparisons between drug court successes and failures on previously presented demographic, substance abuse, and criminal histories.

Program intervention closure types were dichotomized by program completion. If program intervention closure type was “completed requirements” it was coded graduated. All other closure types were considered not graduating. Generic notes were further consulted for accuracy. Three cases were re-coded to completed requirements because a graduation from drug court had occurred.

Over half (52%) of all drug court participants graduated. By model, just over 58% of participants in the Judge model graduated compared to nearly 44% in the Panel model. Between courts graduation percentages varied considerably, with the Fourth graduating 78% of its participants and the Second-Mason City slightly less than 19%. For additional information by court, see Appendix E, Table 1.

Table 38. Discharge Type, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	38	41.8%	40	56.3%	78	48.1%
	Yes	53	58.2%	31	43.7%	84	51.9%
Total		91	100.0%	71	100.0%	162	100.0%

Reason for participants being unsuccessfully discharged from the program coalesced into four main reasons: they absconded, engaged in chemical abuse, were arrested, or uncooperative. If there was more than one reason, the most serious was used. For example, if a participant absconded, engaged in chemical abuse and was arrested, it was counted as an arrest.

Failure in the program was roughly split between the aforementioned reasons. However, it is interesting to note, the least cited reason for failure in the program was chemical abuse.

Few differences were observed between models with the exception a slightly higher percentage of participants in the Judge model failing because of being uncooperative and a slightly higher percentage of participants in the Panel model failing because of an arrest.

Reason for failure varied more between courts. In the Fifth, half of the participants failed due to being uncooperative. In the Fourth and the Second-Mason City, a higher

percentage of participants absconded (44.8% and 38.5%, respectively) and in the Seventh just over 46% failed due to a re-arrest. The Second-Marshalltown had the highest percentage of unsuccessful discharges due to chemical abuse (42.9%). See Appendix E, Table 2.

Table 39. Reason for Failure, by Court Model

		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel			
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Failure reason	Absconded	10	26.3%	10	25.0%	20	25.6%
	Chemical Abuse	7	18.4%	7	17.5%	14	17.9%
	Arrest	9	23.7%	12	30.0%	21	26.9%
	Uncooperative	12	31.6%	11	27.5%	23	29.5%
Total		38	100.0%	40	100.0%	78	100.0%

Overall and by model, males were more likely to graduate than females (56% versus 43%). Both sexes were more likely to graduate in the Judge model (female 48% versus 35%, males 63% versus 47%). These findings differ from previous research showing females in an Iowa drug court had a higher graduation rate compared to males (Stageberg, 2001).⁹ It should be noted that previous Iowa research involved only one court, the Fifth. An examination of the individual courts shows male and female graduation percentages varied considerably. For example, the Second-Mason City had similar male and female graduation percentages (18.2% and 20.0%) and the Second-Marshalltown the most dissimilar (36.4% and 100%). Some caution is warranted in interpreting these results, as the number of female participants in these two courts was small. See Appendix E, Table 3.

Table 40. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Sex of Participants

Sex			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel			
			N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	Grad	No	15	51.7%	13	65.0%	28	57.1%
		Yes	14	48.3%	7	35.0%	21	42.9%
	Total		29	100.0%	20	100.0%	49	100.0%
Male	Grad	No	23	37.1%	27	52.9%	50	44.2%
		Yes	39	62.9%	24	47.1%	63	55.8%
	Total		62	100.0%	51	100.0%	113	100.0%

⁹ Stageberg, P. (2001). *Final report on the Polk county adult drug court*. Retrieved June 15, 2009, from the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Web site: http://www.state.ia.us/government/dhr/cjip/images/pdf/01_pub/DrugCourt.pdf

Overall and by model, a higher percentage of non-minority participants graduated compared to minority participants. Nearly 55% of non-minority participants graduated compared to only 30% of minority participants. By model, a higher percentage of minority participants graduated in the Judge model compared to the Panel model (36.4% versus 22.2%). By court, minority participation greatly varied. It should be noted four out of the six courts had three or less minority participants. Of the two remaining courts no difference was observed in graduation rates by minority status. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix E, Table 4.

Table 41. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Minority Status of Participants

Status			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Minority	Grad	No	7	63.6%	7	77.8%	14	70.0%
		Yes	4	36.4%	2	22.2%	6	30.0%
	Total		11	100.0%	9	100.0%	20	100.0%
Non-minority	Grad	No	31	38.8%	33	53.2%	64	45.1%
		Yes	49	61.3%	29	46.8%	78	54.9%
	Total		80	100.0%	62	100.0%	142	100.0%

Only a slight difference was noted in graduation percentages for participants under 30 years of age and those 31 years and older. However, there were moderate differences between models. A higher percentage of participants in both age categories graduated from the Judge model. Of participants 30 years and younger, 59.5% graduated from the Judge model compared to 46.5% in the Panel model. Just over 57% of participants 31 years and older graduated from the Judge model compared to slightly more than 39% in the Panel model. An examination by court shows the Second-Marshalltown had a lower percentage of participants 31 and over who graduated (28.6%) in comparison to participants 30 years and under (66.7%). See Appendix E, Table 5 for further details.

Table 42. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Participants' Age at Entry

Age			Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
30 and Under	Grad	No	17	40.5%	23	53.5%	40	47.1%
		Yes	25	59.5%	20	46.5%	45	52.9%
	Total		42	100.0%	43	100.0%	85	100.0%
31 and Over	Grad	No	21	42.9%	17	60.7%	38	49.4%
		Yes	28	57.1%	11	39.3%	39	50.6%
	Total		49	100.0%	28	100.0%	77	100.0%

Little difference was noted in graduation percentages for participants who had completed at least a high school education, upon entry into drug court, and those who had not. However, a comparison by model shows a large difference for participants who had not completed high school. Just over 65% of participants with without a high school education graduated from the Judge model compared to nearly 32% in the Panel model. An examination by court shows two out of the six courts had only one participant without a high school education. Of the four remaining courts, the Third had a higher graduation rate for those with at least a high school education (60.7%) compared to those without a high school education (35.7%). See Appendix E, Table 6.

Table 43. Discharge Type, by Court Model and High School Completion at Entry

High School			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
No	Grad	No	8	34.8%	13	68.4%	21	50.0%
		Yes	15	65.2%	6	31.6%	21	50.0%
	Total		23	100.0%	19	100.0%	42	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	29	43.9%	27	51.9%	56	47.5%
		Yes	37	56.1%	25	48.1%	62	52.5%
	Total		66	100.0%	52	100.0%	118	100.0%

Excludes 2 unknown cases

A slightly higher percentage of participants who were unemployed upon entry into drug court graduated compared to those who were employed, on at least on a part-time basis. Nearly 55% of unemployed participants graduated compared to just fewer than 47% of employed participants. A larger percentage of unemployed participants graduated from the Judge model (60.3%) compared to unemployed participants in the Panel model (41.9%). By court, the Fourth had the highest graduation rate for those who were unemployed (81.1%) in comparison to those who were employed (50.0%). In the Fifth, the pattern was reversed with nearly 67% of employed participants graduating compared to nearly 46% of unemployed participants. More information by court is presented in Appendix E, Table 7.

Table 44. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Employment Status at Entry

Job Status			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Employed	Grad	No	9	50.0%	22	55.0%	31	53.4%
		Yes	9	50.0%	18	45.0%	27	46.6%
	Total		18	100.0%	40	100.0%	58	100.0%
Unemployed	Grad	No	29	39.7%	18	58.1%	47	45.2%
		Yes	44	60.3%	13	41.9%	57	54.8%
	Total		73	100.0%	31	100.0%	104	100.0%

Only a slight difference was observed in graduation rates between married and unmarried participants. However, by model there were greater differences for married participants. Nearly 60% of married participants graduated in the Judge model compared to nearly 29% in the Panel model. An examination by court shows two out of the six courts had only one married participant. Of the four remaining courts, the Fifth was the only court with a higher graduation rate for married participants (66.7%) compared to unmarried participants (50%). See Appendix E, Table 8.

Table 45. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Marital Status at Entry

Marital Status			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Married	Grad	No	7	41.2%	5	71.4%	12	50.0%
		Yes	10	58.8%	2	28.6%	12	50.0%
	Total		17	100.0%	7	100.0%	24	100.0%
Not Married	Grad	No	31	41.9%	35	54.7%	66	47.8%
		Yes	43	58.1%	29	45.3%	72	52.2%
	Total		74	100.0%	64	100.0%	138	100.0%

A slight difference in graduation percentages was noted between participants who had experienced their first drug use or alcohol intoxication by age 14 and those who were older. Nearly 57% of participants who were older at their first time of drug use or alcohol intoxication graduated compared to just over 48% of participants who were younger. A higher percentage of participants in both categories graduated from the Judge model. Nearly 66% of participants who were at least 14 years of age or older when they had their first drug or alcohol experience graduated from the Judge model compared to nearly 49% in the Panel model. Of those who were under the age of 14, slightly fewer than 54% graduated from the Judge model compared to nearly 39% in the Panel model. By court, only slight differences were observed for the Fifth and the Third, however larger differences emerged for the remaining courts. For example, none of the participants who were older at their first drug use or alcohol intoxication graduated in the

Seventh and only about one-third in the Second-Marshalltown. In the Fourth, the majority (94.7%) of participants who were older when they had their first drug or alcohol experience graduated. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix E, Table 9.

Table 46. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Age of First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication

Age			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
14 and Over	Grad	No	11	34.4%	18	51.4%	29	43.3%
		Yes	21	65.6%	17	48.6%	38	56.7%
	Total		32	100.0%	35	100.0%	67	100.0%
Under 14	Grad	No	27	45.8%	22	61.1%	49	51.6%
		Yes	32	54.2%	14	38.9%	46	48.4%
	Total		59	100.0%	36	100.0%	95	100.0%

An examination of graduation percentages by participants' primary drug of choice shows varying degrees of successful completion in the program. Half of participants who stated alcohol was their drug of choice graduated and slightly less than half (47.4%) of participants who claimed marijuana was their drug of choice graduated. Over 60% of participants with methamphetamine and nearly 67% of participants who favored other forms of drugs graduated. Only 16% of participants who preferred cocaine graduated. A comparison by model shows no difference between the graduation rates for participants who abused alcohol. The Judge model had a higher graduation rate than the Panel model for all categories of drug preferences, with the exception of marijuana. In the Panel model 58.3% of participants who primarily used marijuana graduated compared to 33.3% in the Judge model. Across courts, the numbers in the various drug preference categories were extremely small, with the exception of methamphetamine. As such, a comparison between courts was limited. In the Fourth nearly 78% of methamphetamine users graduated compared to only 25% in the Second-Mason City. See Appendix E, Table 10.

Table 47. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Primary Drug of Choice

Drug			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Alcohol	Grad	No	1	50.0%	3	50.0%	4	50.0%
		Yes	1	50.0%	3	50.0%	4	50.0%
	Total		2	100.0%	6	100.0%	8	100.0%
Cocaine	Grad	No	16	80.0%	5	100.0%	21	84.0%
		Yes	4	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%
	Total		20	100.0%	5	100.0%	25	100.0%
Meth	Grad	No	16	26.7%	26	55.3%	42	39.3%
		Yes	44	73.3%	21	44.7%	65	60.7%
	Total		60	100.0%	47	100.0%	107	100.0%
THC	Grad	No	4	66.7%	6	46.2%	10	52.6%
		Yes	2	33.3%	7	53.8%	9	47.4%
	Total		6	100.0%	13	100.0%	19	100.0%
Other	Grad	No	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
		Yes	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
	Total		3	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%

Overall and by model, moderate differences were observed in graduation rates between participants who had been arrested under the age of 16 and those who had not. A higher percentage (58.3%) of those without an arrest graduated compared to those who had (40.7%). By model, an even higher percent without an arrest graduated in the Judge model (65.0%) compared to those in the Panel model (48.9%). By court, large differences were observed. For example, none of the participants with an arrest under the age of 16 graduated in the Seventh, whereas almost 73% of those in the Fourth did. See Appendix E, Table 11 for additional information by court.

Table 48. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Arrest Under 16 Years of Age

Arrest <16			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
No	Grad	No	21	35.0%	22	51.2%	43	41.7%
		Yes	39	65.0%	21	48.8%	60	58.3%
	Total		60	100.0%	43	100.0%	103	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	17	54.8%	18	64.3%	35	59.3%
		Yes	14	45.2%	10	35.7%	24	40.7%
	Total		31	100.0%	28	100.0%	59	100.0%

Moderate differences were noted in graduation rates between participants who had a prior prison admission and those who had not. A higher percentage of participants without a prior prison admission graduated compared to those with a prior prison admission (58.9% versus 38.2%). By model, an even higher percentage without a prior prison admission graduated in the Judge model (73.2%) compared to those in the Panel model (43.1%). By court, large differences were observed. For example, none of the participants with a prior prison admission graduated in the Second-Mason City and nearly 67% of participants with a prior prison admission in the Third graduated. See Appendix E, Table 12.

Table 49. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Prior Prison Admission

Prison			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
No	Grad	No	15	26.8%	29	56.9%	44	41.1%
		Yes	41	73.2%	22	43.1%	63	58.9%
	Total		56	100.0%	51	100.0%	107	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	23	65.7%	11	55.0%	34	61.8%
		Yes	12	34.3%	9	45.0%	21	38.2%
	Total		35	100.0%	20	100.0%	55	100.0%

The majority of participants whose most serious prior conviction was less than a felony graduated. Nearly 83% of participants with only prior misdemeanor convictions and all of those without a prior conviction graduated. Only 43.4% of participants with prior felony convictions graduated. By model, little differences are noted between those with prior felony convictions, but a large difference was noted for participants with misdemeanor convictions. In the Judge model, all participants with only prior misdemeanor convictions graduated compared to only 44.4% in the Panel model. In the Panel model, little difference existed between participants' prior conviction level and graduation from the program. Across courts, the numbers of participants with only prior misdemeanor convictions were extremely small or nonexistent. Because of this the comparison between courts is limited to only graduation rates for participants with prior felony convictions. Small to no differences were noted in all of the courts, with the exception of the Second-Mason City and the Seventh. In these two courts less than 25% of participants with prior felony convictions graduated (21.4% and 23.5%, respectively). See Appendix E, Table 13.

Table 50. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Most Serious Prior Conviction

Class			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Felony	Grad	No	37	56.1%	36	57.1%	73	56.6%
		Yes	29	43.9%	27	42.9%	56	43.4%
	Total		66	100.0%	63	100.0%	129	100.0%
Misdemeanor	Grad	No	0	0.0%	5	55.6%	5	17.2%
		Yes	20	100.0%	4	44.4%	24	82.8%
	Total		20	100.0%	9	100.0%	29	100.0%
None	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	0.0%
		Yes	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	24	100.0%
	Total		4	100.0%	0	0.0%	29	100.0%

The vast majority of referral offenses were felonies. An examination of graduation percentages shows a higher percentage of participants with a felony referral offense graduated from the program compared to those with a misdemeanor referral offense. By model, a higher percentage of participants in both levels of referral offenses graduated from the Judge model compared to the Panel model particularly those with a misdemeanor referral offense (75.0% versus 22.2%). Please note some caution is warranted due to the small number of participants with misdemeanor referrals. Across courts, the numbers of participants with misdemeanor referral offenses were extremely small or nonexistent. Because of this a comparison between courts was not conducted. See Appendix E, Table 14.

Table 51. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Most Serious Referral Offense

Class			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Felony	Grad	No	37	42.5%	33	53.2%	70	47.0%
		Yes	50	57.5%	29	46.8%	79	53.0%
	Total		87	100.0%	62	100.0%	149	100.0%
Misdemeanor	Grad	No	1	25.0%	7	77.8%	8	61.5%
		Yes	3	75.0%	2	22.2%	5	38.5%
	Total		4	100.0%	9	100.0%	13	100.0%

The vast majority of participants received substance abuse treatment while in drug court. Of the small number of those not receiving treatment, nearly 80% did not graduate. Nearly all of the participants not receiving treatment were in the Panel model. Of the participants who did receive treatment 54.7% graduated, with only slight differences between models, mirroring graduation percentages previously discussed.

Because the majority of participants received substance abuse treatment while in drug court, further analysis by court was not feasible. See Appendix E, Table 15.

Table 52. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Substance Abuse Treatment Received

Treatment			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
No	Grad	No	1	50.0%	10	83.3%	11	78.6%
		Yes	1	50.0%	2	16.7%	3	21.4%
	Total		2	100.0%	12	100.0%	14	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	37	41.6%	30	50.8%	67	45.3%
		Yes	52	58.4%	29	49.2%	81	54.7%
	Total		89	100.0%	59	100.0%	148	100.0%

On average, there was very little difference in the amount of treatment graduates and failures received while in drug court. Graduates received only six more days in an inpatient, residential or halfway house setting and only one more outpatient session than non graduates. As previously discussed, participants in the Judge model received more treatment in an inpatient, residential or halfway house setting than those in the Panel model however; it appears there is little difference in amount of treatment received between graduates and non graduates within models. Additional information by court is presented in Appendix E, Table 16.

Table 53. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Mean Number of Treatment Days and Sessions Received

	Grad	Model		Total
		Judge	Panel	
Inpatient, Residential or Halfway House	No	75.4	12.8	43.3
	Yes	71.6	11.9	49.6
	Total	73.2	12.4	46.6
Outpatient	No	33.8	31.5	32.6
	Yes	31.5	37.4	33.7
	Total	32.5	34.1	33.2

Nearly 70% of drug testing involved program graduates. This seems to make sense as program graduates may have been engaged in the program for a longer period of time. However, an examination by model shows this does not hold for the Panel model. In the Panel model over half of drug testing involved program failures. Similar differences were observed by court. For example, 70% of drug testing involved program failures in the Second-Mason City and the Fourth 86% of drug testing involved program graduates. Further information by court, is presented in Appendix E, Table 17.

Table 54. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Drug Tests

Tests		Court Model				Total	
		Judge		Panel		N	%
		N	%	N	%		
Grad	No	1625	24.9%	767	53.4%	2392	30.1%
	Yes	4890	75.1%	670	46.6%	5560	69.9%
Total		6515	100.0%	1437	100.0%	7952	100.0%

The majority of positive drug tests were from those who failed the program. Just over 64% of positive tests were from participants failing the program, compared to fewer than 36% from graduates. By model, there was little difference between percentages of positive tests that involved program graduates and failures; however, by court, larger differences were observed. For example, none of the graduates in the Second-Mason City tested positive while in the Third and the Fourth well over half of positive tests involved graduates (65.5% and 66.7%). See Appendix E, Table 18 for further details.

Table 55. Discharge Type, by Court Model and Drug Test Results

Results			Court Model				Total	
			Judge		Panel		N	%
			N	%	N	%		
Positive	Grad	No	42	61.8%	112	65.1%	154	64.2%
		Yes	26	38.2%	60	34.9%	86	35.8%
	Total		68	100.0%	172	100.0%	240	100.0%
Negative	Grad	No	1583	24.6%	655	51.8%	2238	29.0%
		Yes	4864	75.4%	610	48.2%	5474	71.0%
	Total		6447	100.0%	1265	100.0%	7712	100.0%

To summarize, over half (52%) of all drug court participants graduated. No clear reason for failure emerged however; chemical abuse was the least likely reason for failure. Males were more likely to graduate than females, with whites graduating more often than minority participants. Only a slight difference was noted in graduation percentages for participants under 30 years of age and those 31 years and older. Little difference was noted in graduation percentages for participants who had completed at least a high school education and those who had not upon entry into drug court. Participants who were unemployed at entry into drug court had a slightly higher graduation rate than those who were employed. Only a slight difference was observed in graduation rates between married and unmarried participants.

Participants who began their drug usage at older ages tended to graduate at slightly higher rates than those who started at younger ages. A participant's drug of choice appeared to influence rates of graduation. Methamphetamine users were much more likely to graduate than cocaine users (60% versus 16%). About half of marijuana and

alcohol abusers graduated. The highest rate of graduation was found among those favoring other drugs such as morphine/opiates or depressants (although these numbers were very small).

A higher percent of those without an arrest before the age of 16 graduated compared to those who had an earlier arrest. Moderate differences were noted in graduation rates between participants who had prior prison admissions and those who had not (58.9% versus 38.2%). The majority of participants whose most serious prior conviction was less than a felony level offense graduated. Nearly 83% of participants with only prior misdemeanor convictions and all of those without any prior conviction graduated. Only, 43.4% of participants with prior felony convictions graduated. A higher percent of participants with a felony referral offense graduated from the program in comparison to those with a misdemeanor referral offense. In other words, those with prior felony convictions didn't do well in drug court, but referral on a current felony was a predictor of success.

On average, there was very little difference in the amount of treatment graduates and failures received while in drug court. Graduates received only six more days in a medical or residential setting and only one more outpatient sessions than non graduates. However, a higher percentage of graduates were subjected to drug testing than the program failures. In addition, fewer positive tests involved program graduates in comparison to program failures (36% versus 71%).

A comparison by model shows the Judge model of drug court proved superior to the Panel model on a variety of measures, with a higher rate of graduation:

- for all participants (58% compared to 44%);
- for females (48% versus 35%);
- for minorities (36% versus 22%);
- irrespective of participant age;
- among those without a high school diploma (65% versus 32%);
- among those who were unemployed at admission (60% versus 42%);
- among married participants (nearly 60% versus. 29%);
- irrespective of how old the participant was at the age of onset;
- irrespective of the drug of choice, except for those who favored marijuana or alcohol;
- among those without a prior prison admission (73% versus 43%);
- among those with only prior misdemeanor convictions (100% versus 44.4%).

A comparison by court was limited due to small numbers in several of the elements explored, however some moderate to strong differences were noted for:

- Graduation percentages. The Fourth graduated 78% of its participants and the Second-Mason City slightly less than 19%.
- Reason for Failure: Half of participants in the Fifth failed due to being uncooperative. A higher percent of participants absconded in the Fourth and the Second-Mason City, in the Seventh a higher percentage failed due to a re-arrest

and had the highest percent of unsuccessful discharges due to chemical abuse were in The Second-Marshalltown.

- Participant age: Second-Marshalltown had a lower percent of participants 31 and over who graduated in comparison to participants 30 years and younger.
- Drug preference: A higher percent of methamphetamine users graduated in the Fourth compared to the Second-Mason City.
- Age at first arrest: None of the participants with an arrest under the age of 16 graduated in the Seventh and almost three-quarters did in the Fourth
- Prior prison admission: Nearly 67% of participants with a prior prison admission graduated in the Third and none in the Second-Mason City.
- Drug test results: A higher percentage of graduates in the Third and Fourth had positive drug test results and none of the graduates did in the Second-Mason City.

Recidivism Rates of Drug Court Participants and Referred and Probationer Groups

The following section examines cumulative recidivism rates as well as cumulative felony recidivism rates of drug court participants and the referred and probationer groups. Recidivism was defined only as a criminal conviction resulting from an arrest after program entry. Arrest or offense date was used as the point in time recidivism occurred. Scheduled and nonscheduled traffic violations, probation or parole violations with no other new charge, and violations of city, local, or county ordinances were not included.

Comparisons are made between successful and unsuccessful drug court participants, referred and probationer groups, Judge and Panel participants, referred and probationer groups, as well as between successes and failures in the Judge and Panel models.

Figure 1 shows successful drug court participants were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission. At the end of the first four quarters, successful drug court participants were far less likely to recidivate (5%) than unsuccessful drug court participants (40%) or the referred (23%) and probationer (49%) groups. This trend continued through the end of the study. By the end of the tracking time, the probationer group had the highest recidivism rate (76%) followed by unsuccessful drug court (70%), referred (58%), and successful drug court (42%) participants.

Figure 1. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism Rates of Drug Court Successes and Failures, Referred and Probationer Groups

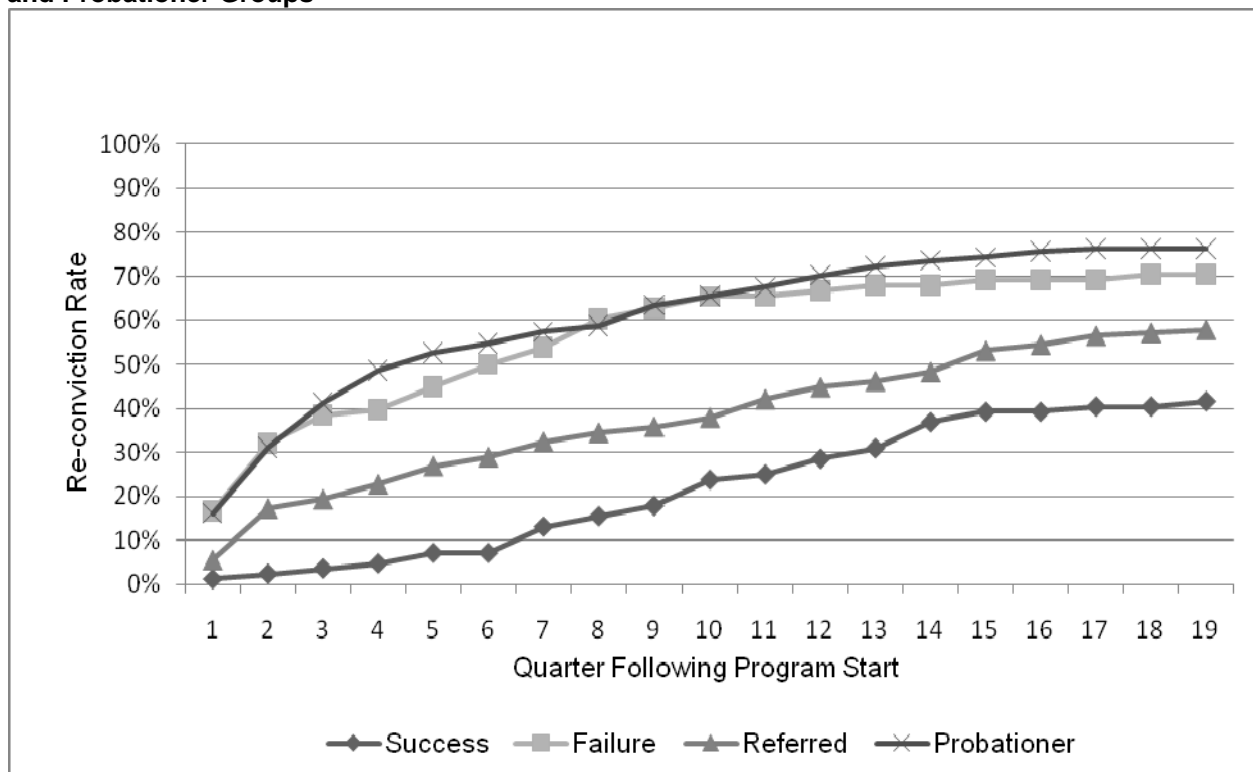
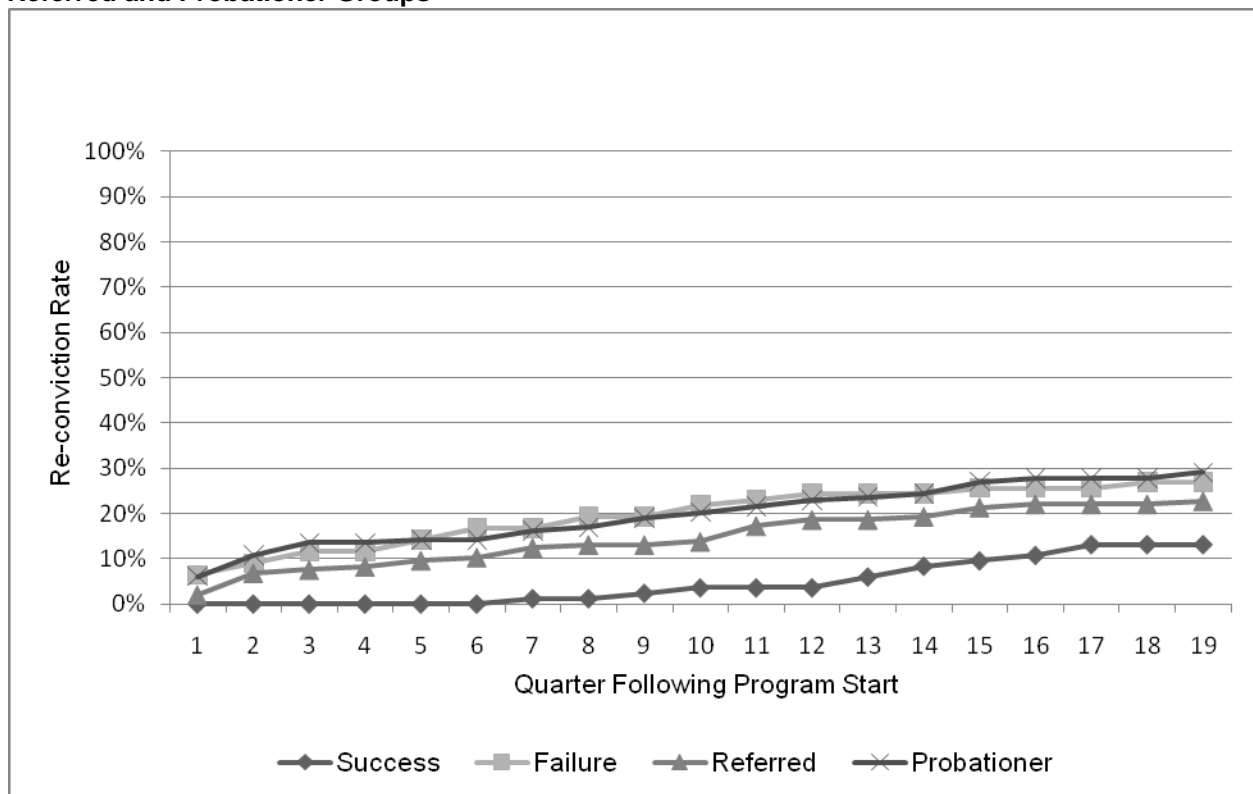


Figure 2 shows successful drug court participants had fewer felony level convictions and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the other groups. At the end of the first four quarters there were no felony convictions for successful drug court participants and it is not until the seventh quarter that the first felony conviction occurs. By the end of the first four quarters the cumulative felony recidivism rates for unsuccessful drug court participants was 12%, for the referred group 8%, and 14 % for the probationer group. This trend continued through the end of the study. By the end of the tracking time, the probationer group had the highest felony recidivism rate (29%) followed by unsuccessful drug court participants (27%), referred (23%), and successful drug court participants (13%).

Figure 2. Quarterly Cumulative Felony Recidivism Rates of Drug Court Successes and Failures, Referred and Probationer Groups



Cumulative recidivism rates for participants in the Judge model were much lower than those in the other three groups. At the end of the first four quarters the cumulative recidivism rate for participants in the Judge model was 5% compared to 42% in the Panel model, 23% in the referred group, and 49% in the probationer group. This trend continued through the end of the study. By the end of the tracking time, the cumulative recidivism rate for participants in the Judge model was 45%, compared to 58% in the referred group, 69% in the Panel model and 76% in the probationer group.

Figure 3. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism Rates of Judge and Panel Drug Court Participants, Referred and Probationer Groups

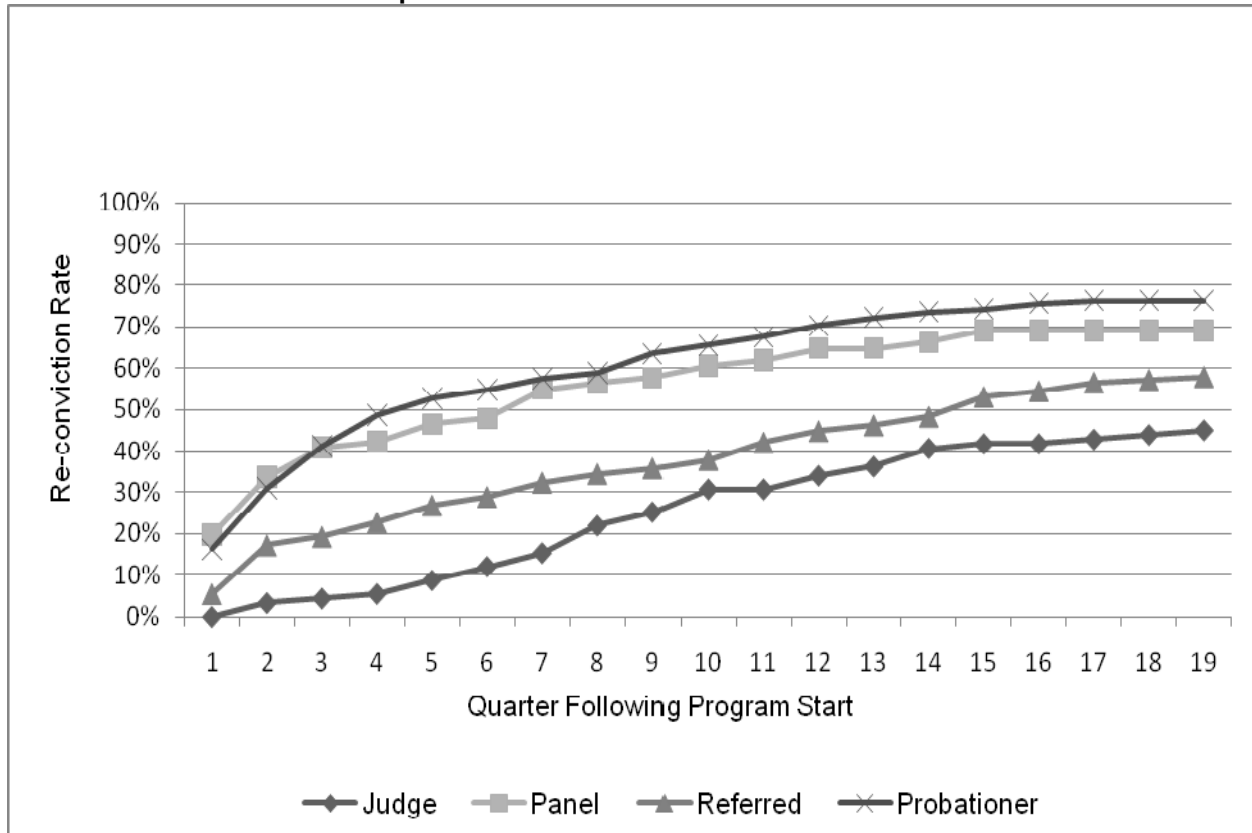


Figure 4 shows the cumulative felony recidivism rates for participants in the Judge model were much lower than those in the other groups. At the end of the first four quarters there were no felony convictions for participants in the Judge model; the cumulative felony recidivism rate for those in the Panel model at that point, however, was 13%, compared to 10% for the referred group and 14% for the probationer group. By the end of the tracking time, the cumulative felony recidivism rate for participants in the Judge model was 16% compared to 23% in the referred group, 24% in the Panel model and 29% in the probationer group.

Figure 4. Quarterly Cumulative Felony Recidivism Rates of Judge and Panel Drug Court Participants, Referred and Probationer Groups

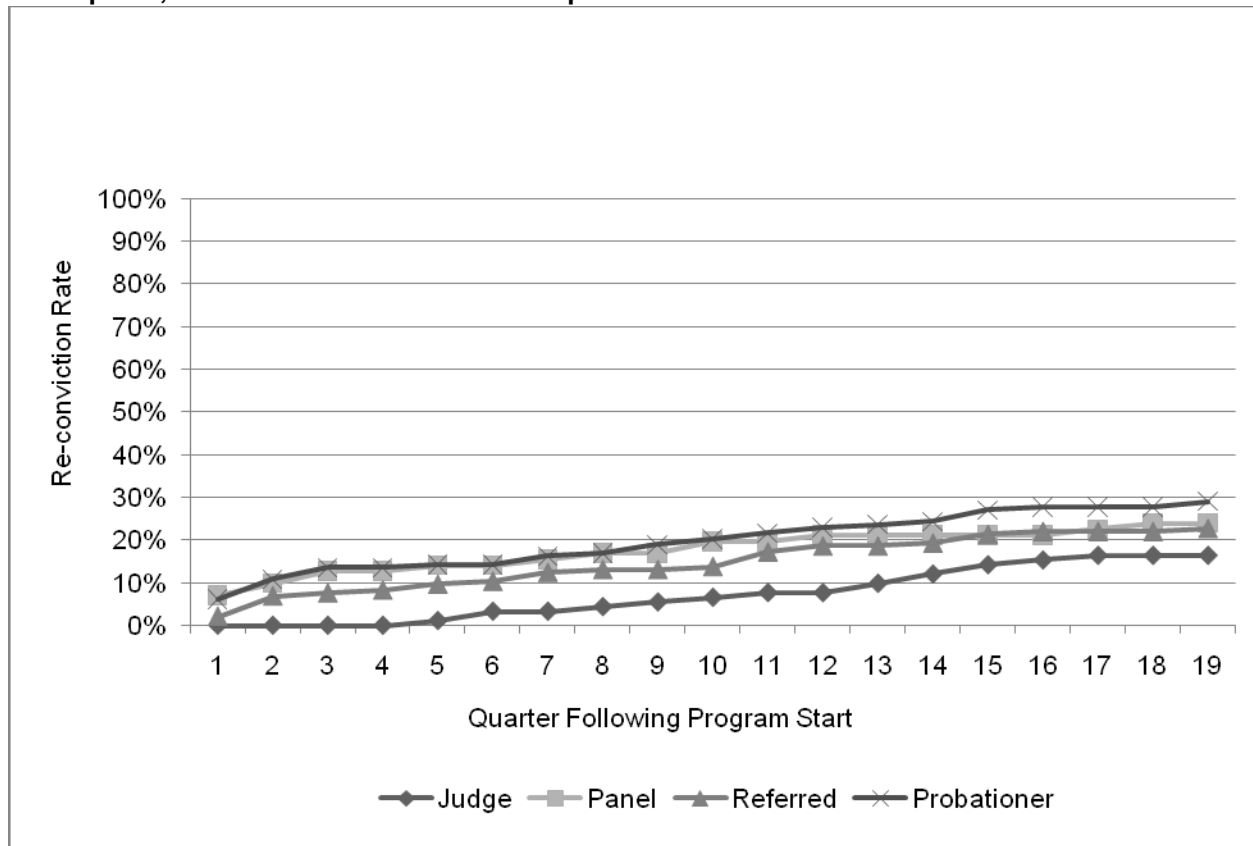
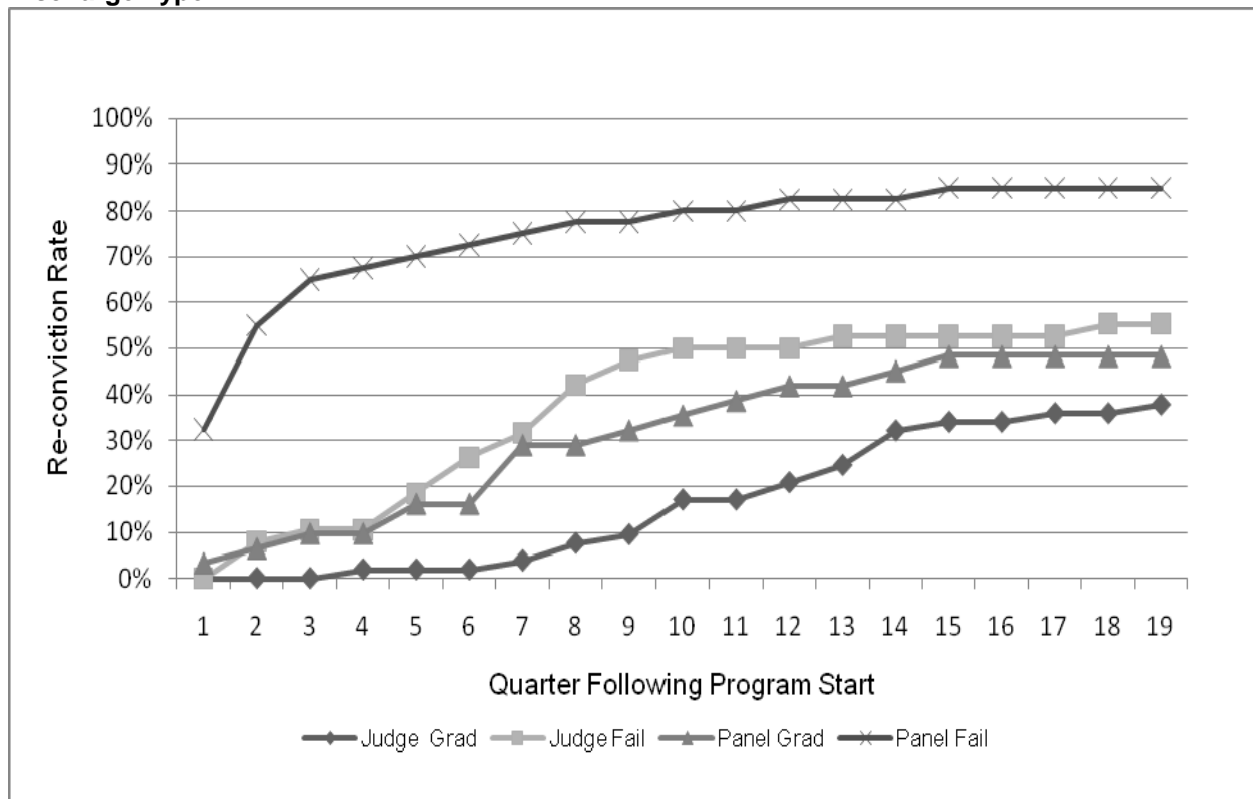


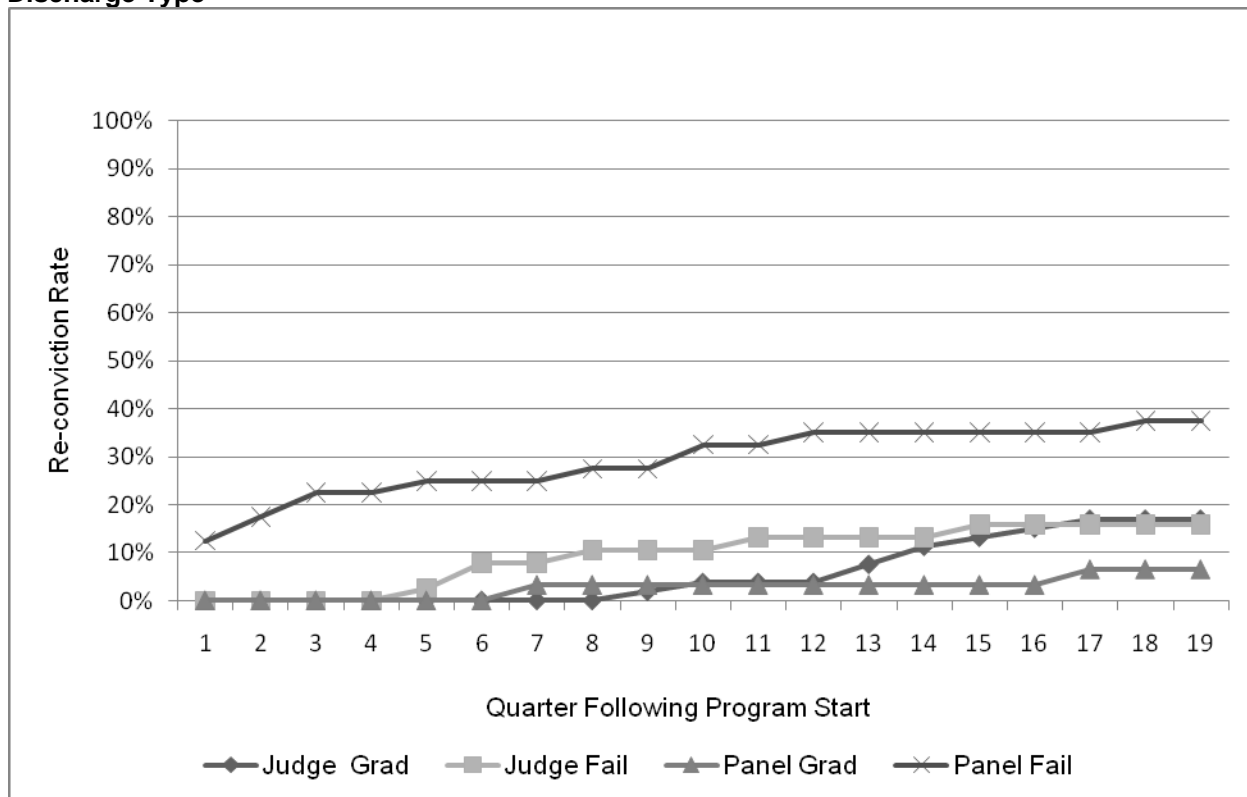
Figure 5 shows cumulative recidivism rates for graduates in the Judge model were lower than those in the other groups. Graduates in both models had lower recidivism rates than failures. At the end of the first four quarters the cumulative recidivism rate for graduates in the Judge model was 2% compared to 10% for graduates in the Panel model. Failures in the Judge model had a cumulative recidivism rate of 11% and failures in the Panel model 68%. This trend continued through the end of the study. By the end of the tracking time, the cumulative recidivism rate for graduates in the Judge model was 38%, compared to 48% for Panel model graduates, 55% for Judge model failures and 85% for Panel model failures.

Figure 5. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism Rates of Drug Court Participants, by Model and Discharge Type



Cumulative felony recidivism rates for graduates in the Panel model were the lower than the other three groups. At the end of the first four quarters none of the participants in any of the groups, except the Panel failures, had an arrest leading to a felony conviction. At the fourth quarter, Panel failures had a cumulative felony recidivism rate of 23%. By the end of the tracking time, the cumulative recidivism rate for graduates in the Panel model was 6%, compared to 17% for Judge model graduates, 16% for Judge model failures, and 38% for Panel model failures.

Figure 6. Quarterly Cumulative Felony Recidivism Rates of Drug Court Participants, by Model and Discharge Type



To summarize, successful drug court participants were far less likely to recidivate after program admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the other groups. At the end of one year, the cumulative recidivism rate for successful drug court participants was 5% with no felony convictions and by the end of the study the recidivism rate was 42% with a 13% felony recidivism rate.

A comparison by model shows Judge model participants were also far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the other groups. Overall, Judge model participants had similar recidivism rates as successful drug court participants. At the end of one year, the cumulative recidivism rate for Judge model participants was 5% with no felony convictions and by the end of the study the recidivism rate was 45% with a 16% felony recidivism rate.

A comparison by discharge type and model shows graduates in both models were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and had lower cumulative

recidivism rates than failures. At the end of the study, graduates in the Judge model had a 38% cumulative recidivism rate compared to 48% for Panel graduates however; graduates in the Panel model had lower felony recidivism rates. By the end of the study Panel graduates only had a 6% felony recidivism rate compared to 17% for the Judge model graduates.

A comparison by court shows dramatic differences in cumulative recidivism rates between courts. The Fifth had the lowest recidivism rate of 24.2%, followed by the Fourth (46.3%), Third (61.9%), Second -Marshalltown (76.9%), Second-Mason City (81.3%), Seventh (82.4%). Recidivism rates for individual courts can be found in Appendix F, Table 4.

Adult Drug Court Costs

Estimates of Criminal Justice Supervision Costs

Criminal justice supervision costs were estimated using daily rates described in the expenditures section. Correctional supervision status types collected and presented in this section are: jail, OWI continuum, parole, prison, probation, release with supervision, residential placement, violator program, and work release. On occasion the correctional data systems indicated that a participant had more than one supervision status at a time. In these cases, the costs for the program actually supervising the participant were used. For adult drug court participants, drug court costs were added **in addition** to other supervision costs. Total costs and averages were computed by group for the Judge and Panel model participants and the referred and probationer groups.

A comparison between groups show the total estimated average cost was highest for the referred group (\$30,616.76) followed by the Judge model (\$30,275.09), Panel model (\$27,603.78), and probationer group (\$20,955.83). The referred group had the highest jail, prison, and work release costs.

Drug court cost estimates were greater in the Judge model in comparison to the Panel model. On average, just over \$3,700.00 more per person was spent in the Judge model for drug court. Excluding drug cost costs, total average supervision costs between models were similar, although there were large differences in types of supervision. In particular, the Judge model had higher average prison costs compared to the Panel model and the Panel model had higher average jail, residential, and violator program costs.

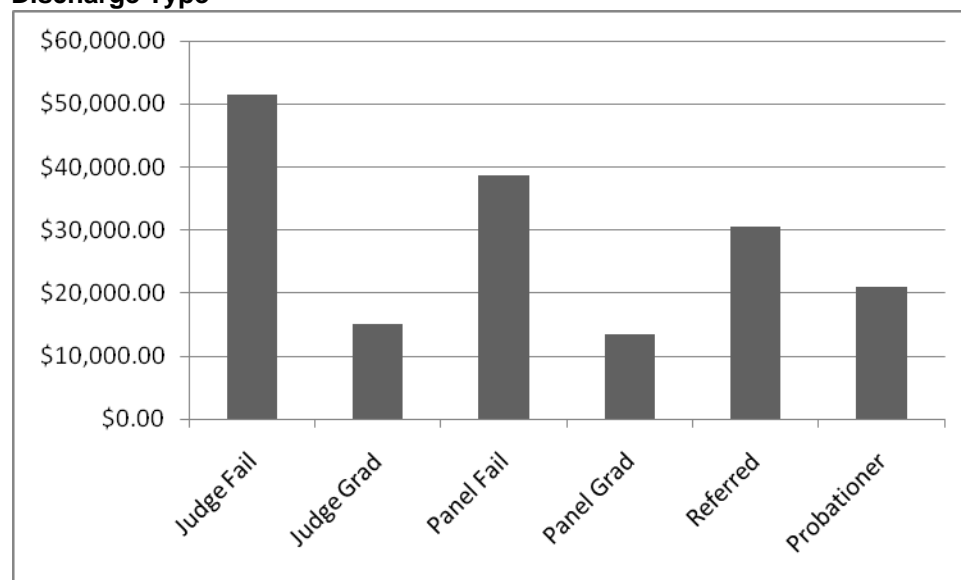
An examination by court shows total average justice systems costs varied dramatically between courts. For example, average supervision costs in the Third District were just over \$18,000.00 in comparison to just over \$53,000.00 in the Seventh. The Second-Marshalltown and Mason City had similar costs of just over \$40,000.00 and \$42,500.00, respectively. The Seventh had the highest drug court, jail, prison, and work release costs in comparison to the other courts and the Second- Marshalltown and Mason City had high jail costs and the highest residential and violator program costs. For a comparison of total and average costs by court see Appendix F, Table 1 and 2.

Table 56. Estimated Group Totals and Average Criminal Justice Supervision Costs

Group	Supervision Status	Cost	Average
Judge	Drug Court	\$724,549.46	\$7,962.08
	Jail	\$195,140.00	\$2,144.40
	OWI Continuum	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Parole	\$17,977.27	\$197.55
	Prison	\$1,403,838.00	\$15,426.79
	Probation	\$12,229.89	\$134.39
	Release with Supervision	\$12,513.60	\$137.51
	Residential	\$223,067.46	\$2,451.29
	Violator Program	\$76,950.00	\$845.60
	Work Release	\$88,767.84	\$975.47
Total		\$2,755,033.52	\$30,275.09
Panel	Drug Court	\$299,232.05	\$4,214.54
	Jail	\$214,500.00	\$3,021.13
	OWI Continuum	\$15,414.12	\$217.10
	Parole	\$13,722.97	\$193.28
	Prison	\$786,186.00	\$11,073.04
	Probation	\$38,318.04	\$539.69
	Release with Supervision	\$4,878.72	\$68.71
	Residential	\$343,374.12	\$4,836.26
	Violator Program	\$186,084.00	\$2,620.90
	Work Release	\$58,158.24	\$819.13
Total		\$1,959,868.26	\$27,603.78
Referred	Jail	\$546,425.00	\$3,768.45
	OWI Continuum	\$0.00	\$0.00
	Parole	\$54,427.33	\$375.36
	Prison	\$3,208,572.00	\$22,128.08
	Probation	\$99,933.67	\$689.20
	Release with Supervision	\$12,608.64	\$86.96
	Residential	\$252,091.92	\$1,738.56
	Violator Program	\$85,158.00	\$587.30
	Work Release	\$180,214.02	\$1,242.86
Total		\$4,439,430.58	\$30,616.76
Probationer	Jail	\$437,525.00	\$2,956.25
	OWI Continuum	\$11,095.98	\$74.97
	Parole	\$16,031.05	\$108.32
	Prison	\$1,434,024.00	\$9,689.35
	Probation	\$157,695.98	\$1,065.51
	Release with Supervision	\$28,649.28	\$193.58
	Residential	\$693,799.38	\$4,687.83
	Violator Program	\$229,338.00	\$1,549.58
Total		\$3,101,463.29	\$20,955.83

Comparisons of criminal justice supervision costs of drug court successes and failures by court model shows costs were much lower in both models for successes than for failures. Graduates in the Panel model had an average total estimated criminal justice systems cost of \$13,443.33 and graduates in the Judge model, \$15,452.00. The cost for Panel model failures was \$38,579.23 and for Judge model failures was \$51,452.00. In both models, the majority of the cost saving for graduates came from dramatically reduced jail and prison costs for graduates. By court, the cost savings between failures and graduates was just as great with the greatest reduction in costs for all courts coming from reduced jail and prison costs. For a detail comparison of total and average costs by court see Appendix F, Table 3.

Figure 7. Average Criminal Justice Supervision Costs of Drug Court Participants, by Model and Discharge Type



Estimates of Substance Abuse Treatment Costs

Substance abuse treatment costs were estimated using unit of service rates provided by the Iowa Department of Public Health as well as out-of-state cost estimates described in the expenditures section. Total costs and averages were computed by group for the Judge and Panel model participants and the referred and probationer groups.

Estimated yearly average substance abuse treatment costs were the highest for the Judge model group (\$14,001.23) followed by the Panel model (\$6,337.72), referred (\$4,091.47), and probationer group (\$3,130.26). Total estimated average substance abuse treatment costs were just over \$7,500.00 more in the Judge model compared to the Panel model. Nearly all of the additional \$7,500.00 in treatment costs was accrued during the program entry year. In the years following program entry estimated yearly average costs declined and were similar to the Panel model. An examination by group shows costs were the highest during program entry year for all groups and costs were more similar for the Panel model, referred and probationers groups than the Judge model.

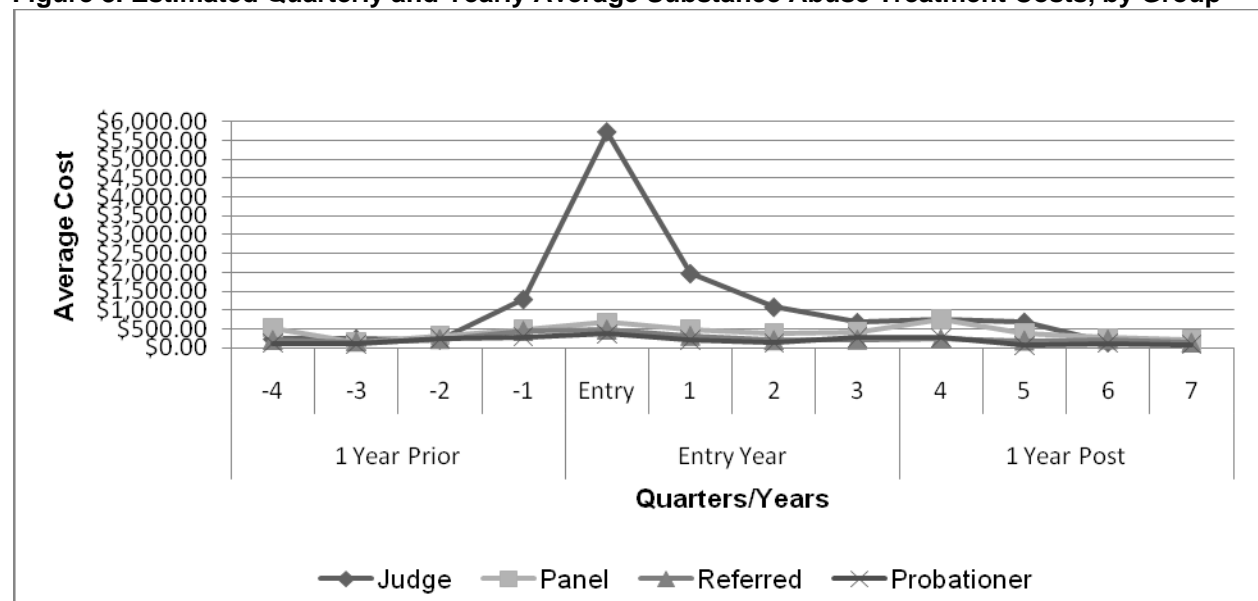
By court, total average substance abuse treatment costs varied considerably. For example, the average cost in the Fourth was just over \$17,000.00 and \$15,000.00 in the Seventh in comparison to just over \$2,000.00 in the Second-Marshalltown. The remaining courts had similar average costs ranging from roughly \$7,000.00 to \$9,000.00. For a quarterly and yearly comparison by court see Appendix F, Table 4.

Table 57. Estimated Yearly Average Substance Abuse Treatment Costs, by Group

Group	1 Year Prior	Entry Year	1 Year Post	2 Years Post	3 Years Post	Last 3 Quarters	Grand Total
Judge	\$2,002.43	\$9,456.53	\$1,764.06	\$373.24	\$347.53	\$57.44	\$14,001.23
Panel	\$1,496.62	\$1,970.37	\$1,614.13	\$635.77	\$521.90	\$98.92	\$6,337.72
Referred	\$1,033.90	\$1,200.16	\$783.66	\$288.22	\$598.22	\$187.32	\$4,091.47
Probationer	\$753.85	\$990.45	\$541.97	\$121.10	\$437.77	\$285.11	\$3,130.26

A quarterly examination of substance abuse treatment costs beginning one year prior to program entry through one year post program entry shows a rise in treatment costs beginning the quarter before program entry, peaking the quarter of program entry, declining for the next two quarters and then leveling out to similar levels for all groups.

Figure 8. Estimated Quarterly and Yearly Average Substance Abuse Treatment Costs, by Group



Total Estimated Correctional Supervision and Substance Abuse Treatment Costs and Recidivism

Combined correctional supervision and substance abuse treatment costs shows the Judge model had the highest estimated average costs followed by the referred, Panel model, and probationer groups. The estimated total average cost in the Judge model was roughly \$10,000.00 more than for those in the Panel model and referred group and nearly \$20,000.00 more than for those in the probationer group.

An examination of the percentages spent on correctional supervision and substance abuse treatment shows a greater percentage was spent on substance abuse treatment in the Judge model. Nearly one-third of the averaged total cost was spent on treatment in the Judge model compared to less than 20% in the Panel model and 12% and 13% in the referred and probationer groups.

An examination of recidivism rates show the Judge model had the lowest recidivism and lowest felony recidivism rate in comparison to the other groups. The Judge model's recidivism rate was between 13 and 31 percentage points lower than other three groups. By court, a similar trend seemed to emerge. The courts that spent a greater percentage on substance abuse treatment had lower recidivism rates, regardless of the model they employed, with the exception of the Seventh. For a comparison by court see Appendix F, Table 5.

Table 58. Total Estimated Average Costs, Percents, and Recidivism Rates, by Group

Group	Average Costs			Percent of Costs			
	Substance Abuse	Correctional Supervision	Total	Substance Abuse	Correctional Supervision	Recidivism Rate	Felony Recidivism Rate
Judge	\$14,001.23	\$30,275.09	\$44,276.32	32%	68%	45%	16%
Panel	\$6,337.72	\$27,603.78	\$33,941.50	19%	81%	69%	24%
Referred	\$4,091.47	\$30,616.76	\$34,708.23	12%	88%	58%	23%
Probationer	\$3,130.26	\$20,955.83	\$24,086.09	13%	87%	76%	29%

Although drug courts across Iowa varied in their operations within the type of model they employed and in the type of offender they served, participants in the Seventh district were considerably different than participants in the other courts on a variety of criteria. In particular, participants in the Seventh tended to be older and were cocaine rather than methamphetamine users. Most had a prior prison admission and a much larger percent of their participants were black. In addition, 2003 was the first year of operation for the drug court in the Seventh. Because of these factors, a final analysis was done excluding the Seventh from the Judge model.

By excluding the Seventh and reexamining estimated average correctional supervision and substance abuse costs and recidivism rates by models shows some leveling of total costs between the Judge model, Panel model, and referred groups. The Judge model, excluding the Seventh, continued to have the highest percentage of costs spent on substance abuse treatment (35%) but also shows even lower recidivism (36%) and

felony recidivism rates (15%). Groups spending 20% or less on treatment had recidivism rates nearing 60% to over 75%. It appears there may be some effect on the percent spent on substance abuse treatment relative to correctional supervision costs in reducing recidivism, although it is not clear at what level. At the lower percentages spent on substance abuse treatment the difference in recidivism rates varied by just over 20 percentage points.

Table 59. Total Estimated Average Cost, Percents, and Recidivism Rates, by Group excluding the Seventh

Group	Average Costs			Percent of Costs			
	Substance Abuse	Justice System	Total	Substance Abuse	Justice System	Recidivism Rate	Felony Recidivism Rate
Judge	\$13,662.26	\$24,985.84	\$38,648.10	35%	65%	36%	15%
Panel	\$6,337.72	\$27,603.78	\$33,941.50	19%	81%	69%	24%
Referred	\$4,091.47	\$30,616.76	\$34,708.23	12%	88%	58%	23%
Probationer	\$3,130.26	\$20,955.83	\$24,086.09	13%	87%	76%	29%

Juvenile Drug Court

Comparison of Juvenile Drug Court Participants and Referred and Matched Comparison Samples

The demography and offense history for the juvenile participant, matched, and referred samples are described in the following section. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed:

- Age
- Sex
- Race
- Ethnicity
- Minority status
- Most serious referral offense
- Most serious prior offense

Tables presented in the body of the report depict information by group and court model. The narrative consists of information presented in the previously described tables along with references to the tables included in the Appendices with information by district. Where appropriate, additional comparisons are made between the study samples and both state census data and juvenile court services complaint data.

The average age for all groups was just under 16 years. Most of the participants were male (80.0%). There was little difference between the Community Panel model and Judge model in the percentage of female participants although the Community Panel model had a slightly greater proportion of female participants compared to the Judge model. The Third District had the largest percentage of female participants (26.2%), followed by the Fifth District (17.9%) and the Second District (12.5%). The three samples (i.e., participant; matched comparison; and referred, juveniles referred but not accepted), were similar in gender makeup. Further information is available in Table 60 and Appendix G, Table 1.

Table 60. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Sex, by Group and Court Model

Group		Sex					
		Female		Male		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	14	21.5%	51	78.5%	65	100.0%
	Judge	7	17.9%	32	82.1%	39	100.0%
	Total	21	20.2%	83	79.8%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	14	21.2%	52	78.8%	66	100.0%
	Judge	7	17.9%	32	82.1%	39	100.0%
	Total	21	20.0%	84	80.0%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	9	17.3%	43	82.7%	52	100.0%
	Total	9	17.3%	43	82.7%	52	100.0%

According to the Iowa Census Data Tables that are maintained by the State Data Center within the State Library of Iowa, in 2003 the gender diversity of Iowans aged 12 to 18 years was 51.4% male and 48.5% female. According to the Juvenile Court Services (JCS) 2003 Annual Report available on the Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning website, the gender diversity of juveniles aged 12 to 18 with a report of a law violation was 69.8% male and 30.2% female. Those of unknown gender were excluded from this calculation. During the study timeframe, Iowa juvenile drug courts served a smaller percentage of females when compared to both state demography and juveniles receiving complaints.

Most of the participants identified themselves as white (91.4%). The remaining participants identified themselves as black (4.8%), Native American (2.9%), and Asian (1%). There were only slight differences between the models and the Districts in racial diversity, mostly reflective of the communities the drug courts serve (e.g., the Community Panel model, more specifically the Third District, had the only Native American participants). The participant samples and matched comparison samples were similar in racial diversity. The referred sample was the most diverse of all of the samples. See Table 61 and Appendix G, Table 2 for further information.

Table 61. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Race, by Group and Court Model

Group		Race									
		Asian		Black		Native American		White		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	0	.0%	1	1.5%	4	6.2%	60	92.3%	65	100.0%
	Judge	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	35	89.7%	39	100.0%
	Total	1	1.0%	4	3.8%	4	3.8%	95	91.3%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	0	.0%	2	3.0%	3	4.5%	61	92.4%	66	100.0%
	Judge	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	35	89.7%	39	100.0%
	Total	1	1.0%	5	4.8%	3	2.9%	96	91.4%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	4	7.7%	4	7.7%	3	5.8%	41	78.8%	52	100.0%
	Total	4	7.7%	4	7.7%	3	5.8%	41	78.8%	52	100.0%

According to the Iowa Census Data Tables, in 2003 the racial diversity of Iowans aged 12 to 18 years was white (93.6%), black (3.1%), Asian (1.4%), two or more races (1.4%), and Native American (.5%). According to the JCS 2003 Annual Report, the racial diversity of juveniles aged 12 to 18 with a report of a law violation was as follows: white (81.6%), black (11.3%), Asian (0.1%), and Native American (.01%). Please note, some caution is warranted in comparing numbers across various reports. The Iowa Census Tables look at race and ethnicity separately and include the option of capturing two or more races. The JCS annual report utilizes Iowa Courts Information System (ICIS) data which combine both race and ethnicity into one data element. As a result, both race and ethnicity might not be captured.

During the study timeframe, Iowa juvenile drug courts served a slightly greater percentage of black, Native American, and Asian participants when compared to state demography. Iowa juvenile drug courts served a much smaller percentage of blacks when compared to the racial diversity of juveniles receiving complaints during the same timeframe.

Most of the participants identified themselves as non-Hispanic (91.4% vs. 8.6% Hispanic). The Community Panel model had a greater percentage of Hispanic participants compared to the Judge model. The Third District had the largest percentage of Hispanic participants. According to the Iowa Census Data Tables, the ethnic diversity of Iowans aged 12 to 18 years was non-Hispanic (89.9% vs. 4.0% Hispanic). According to the JCS 2003 Annual Report, 4.2% of juveniles, aged 12 to 18, with a report of a law violation, were Hispanic. Further information is available below in Table 62 and Appendix G, Table 3.

Table 62. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Ethnicity, by Group and Court Model

Group		Ethnicity					
		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	7	10.8%	58	89.2%	65	100.0%
	Judge	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	39	100.0%
	Total	8	7.7%	96	92.3%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	8	12.1%	58	87.9%	66	100.0%
	Judge	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	39	100.0%
	Total	9	8.6%	96	91.4%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	6	11.5%	46	88.5%	52	100.0%
	Total	6	11.5%	46	88.5%	52	100.0%

During the study timeframe, Iowa juvenile drug courts served a greater percentage of Hispanic participants when compared to both state demography and the ethnic diversity of juveniles receiving complaints.

Race and ethnicity were combined to create a minority/non-minority designation. Individuals who identified as a racial minority, Hispanic, or both were coded as minority. All others were coded as non-minority. Most of the participants identified themselves as non-minority (83.8% versus 16.2% minority). The Community Panel model had a greater percentage of minority participants than did the Judge model (18.2% vs. 12.8%). The Third District had the largest percentage of minority participants (21.4%) followed by the Fifth (12.8%) and the Second (12.5%). The participant samples and matched comparison samples were similar in the percentage of minority participants. The Community Panel Referred sample was again the most diverse of all of the samples. Further information is available in Table 63 and Appendix G, Table 4.

Table 63. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Minority Status, by Group and Court Model

Group		Minority Status					
		Minority		Non-Minority		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	10	15.4%	55	84.6%	65	100.0%
	Judge	5	12.8%	34	87.2%	39	100.0%
	Total	15	14.4%	89	85.6%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	12	18.2%	54	81.8%	66	100.0%
	Judge	5	12.8%	34	87.2%	39	100.0%
	Total	17	16.2%	88	83.8%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	17	32.7%	35	67.3%	52	100.0%
	Total	17	32.7%	35	67.3%	52	100.0%

Just fewer than 15% of the participants had a felony level referral offense (13.3% vs. 86.7% misdemeanor). The Community Panel Referred group had a greater percentage of individuals with a felony level referral offense, 17.3% vs. 12.8% for the participant sample. The percentages for felonies and misdemeanors for the matched comparison group were similar to the participants. The Second District had the greatest percentage of participants with a felony level referral offense (25.0%) followed by the Fifth (12.8%) and the Third (7.1%). Additional information is presented in Table 64 and Appendix G, Table 5.

Table 64. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Severity of Most Serious Referral Offense, by Group and Court Model

		Referral Offense					
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	60	92.3%	5	7.7%	65	100.0%
	Judge	32	82.1%	7	17.9%	39	100.0%
	Total	92	88.5%	12	11.5%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	57	86.4%	9	13.6%	66	100.0%
	Judge	34	87.2%	5	12.8%	39	100.0%
	Total	91	86.7%	14	13.3%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	43	82.7%	9	17.3%	52	100.0%
	Total	43	82.7%	9	17.3%	52	100.0%

When using the federal definition for felony (including aggravated misdemeanors), one-fifth (20.5%) of the participants had a felony level referral offense while the remaining four-fifths (79.5%) had a misdemeanor level referral offense. These proportions were also similar for the matched comparison group. The Second District had the greatest percentage of participants with a felony level offense (33.3%) followed by Fifth District (20.5%) and The Third District (11.9%). The Community Panel Referred group had a greater percentage of individuals with a felony level referral offense, 26.9% vs. 20.0% for the participant sample. See Table 65 and Appendix G, Table 6 for more information. This information, federal felony definition, may be most relevant for making comparisons with drug courts outside of Iowa.

About one quarter of participants had a prior felony offense (24.8% vs. 75.2% misdemeanor). A slightly smaller percentage of the matched comparison group had a prior felony offense (22.1% vs. 77.9% misdemeanor). These proportions were similar for the Community Panel Referred group. The Second District had the greatest percentage of participants with a felony level prior offense (33.3%) followed by Fifth District (28.2%) and the Third District (16.7%).

Table 65. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Severity of Most Serious Prior Offense, by Group and Court Model

Group		Most Serious Prior Offense					
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Community Panel	52	80.0%	13	20.0%	65	100.0%
	Judge	29	74.4%	10	25.6%	39	100.0%
	Total	81	77.9%	23	22.1%	104	100.0%
Participant	Community Panel	51	77.3%	15	22.7%	66	100.0%
	Judge	28	71.8%	11	28.2%	39	100.0%
	Total	79	75.2%	26	24.8%	105	100.0%
Referred	Community Panel	39	75.0%	13	25.0%	52	100.0%
	Total	39	75.0%	13	25.0%	52	100.0%

When using the federal definition for felony, a little more than one-third of participants had a prior felony offense (34.3% vs. 65.7% misdemeanor). The matched comparison group had a slightly smaller percentage of individuals with a prior felony offense (29.8% vs. 70.2% misdemeanor). The Community Panel Referred group had a similar percentage of individuals with a prior felony offense compared to the participant sample. The Second District had the highest percentage of participants with a felony level prior offense (41.7%) followed by the Fifth (35.9%) and the Third (28.6%). Again, this information is most relevant for making comparisons with drug courts outside of Iowa.

In summary, the typical juvenile drug court participant was a 16 year old, White, non-Hispanic male, with a misdemeanor level referral and offense history. During the study timeframe, Iowa juvenile drug participants and the comparison groups were:

- on average, just under 16 years of age;
- a smaller percentage of females when compared to both state demography and juveniles receiving complaints during the same timeframe;
- a slightly greater percentage of black, Native American, and Asian participants when compared to state demography and a smaller percentage of blacks when compared to the racial diversity of juveniles receiving complaints during the same timeframe;
- a greater percentage of Hispanic participants when compared to both state demography and the ethnic diversity of juveniles receiving complaints;
- misdemeanor level referrals with a mostly misdemeanor offense history.

Additional Juvenile Drug Court Background

The following section will explore additional juvenile drug court participant background at drug court entry. Specifically, the following data elements are presented and discussed:

- Substance abuse history
- Prior drug and alcohol treatment
- Family members with substance abuse problems
- Education
- Prior counseling
- Living arrangements

The drug of choice for three-fourths of the participants and number one drug of choice for each of the models was marijuana (74.3%). For all participants, this was followed by alcohol (13.3%), methamphetamine (6.7%), cocaine/crack (1.9%), and PCP (1.0%). Although the percentages varied, marijuana, alcohol, and methamphetamine were the top drugs of choice for both models. The Fifth District had the greatest percentage of alcohol as the primary substance (20.5%). The Third District had the greatest percentage of methamphetamine as the primary substance (10.3%). See Table 66 and Appendix H, Table 1 for further information.

Table 66. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Drug of Choice, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug of Choice	Alcohol	6	9.1%	8	20.5%	14	13.3%
	Cocaine/Crack	0	.0%	2	5.1%	2	1.9%
	Marijuana/Hashish	51	77.3%	27	69.2%	78	74.3%
	PCP	1	1.5%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
	Methamphetamine	5	7.6%	2	5.1%	7	6.7%
	Unknown	3	4.5%	0	.0%	3	2.9%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

The average age for first drug use or alcohol intoxication was 13.1 years for all drug court participants. Almost one-quarter (23.9%) of participants had tried drugs by age 12. Community Panel participants were, on average, younger when they first tried drugs or alcohol compared to Judge model participants (12.9 years versus 13.5 years). Additional information is presented in Table 67 and Appendix H, Table 2.

Table 67. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Age of First Drug Use, by Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Age of First Drug Use	10 and under	5	7.6%	0	.0%	5	4.8%
	11	4	6.1%	3	7.7%	7	6.7%
	12	10	15.2%	3	7.7%	13	12.4%
	13	16	24.2%	16	41.0%	32	30.5%
	14	21	31.8%	7	17.9%	28	26.7%
	15	4	6.1%	4	10.3%	8	7.6%
	16	2	3.0%	4	10.3%	6	5.7%
	Unknown	4	6.1%	2	5.1%	6	5.7%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

The majority (58.1%) of the juvenile drug court participants had no prior substance abuse treatment admission history. The Judge model had a greater proportion (46.2% vs. 39.4%) of participants with a prior substance abuse treatment admission. The Second and Fifth Districts had larger proportions (50.0% and 46.2%, respectively) of participants with a prior substance abuse treatment admission than did the Third District (33.3%). See Table 68 and Appendix H, Table 3 for more information.

Table 68. Number of Juvenile Prior Substance Abuse Treatment Admissions, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of prior substance abuse treatment admissions	0	40	60.6%	21	53.8%	61	58.1%
	1	15	22.7%	14	35.9%	29	27.6%
	2 or more	11	16.7%	4	10.3%	15	14.3%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Many of the juvenile drug court participants had family members, most often their father, with substance abuse problems. Just over half of the fathers (53.9%) and one-quarter (25.0%) of mothers had substance abuse problems. For about one-fifth of participants (21.2%), both parents had substance abuse problems. Just under one-quarter (22.7%) of participants had one or more siblings with a substance abuse problem.

There were differences by court model with the Community Panel model having a greater percentage of participants with fathers having a substance abuse problem (60.0%), compared to 46.1% of the Judge model participants. There were also differences by district, with almost two-thirds (62.5%) of the Second District participants with a father having a substance abuse problem as compared to just over half (52.3%)

of Third District participants and 43.5% of Fifth District participants. A little over one-third (35.7%) of Third District participants had one or more siblings with substance abuse problems. More information is presented in Table 69 and Appendix H, Table 4.

Table 69. Juvenile Family Members with Substance Abuse Problems, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Family Member	Father only	24	36.9%	10	25.6%	34	32.4%
	Mother only	3	4.6%	1	2.6%	4	3.8%
	Both parents	15	23.1%	7	20.5%	22	21.0%
	Sibling(s)	16	24.6%	8	20.5%	24	22.9%
	Other Family	10	15.4%	1	2.6%	11	10.5%

Numbers based on responses. Percentages were calculated using responses divided by total number of participants.

Slightly more than half of the participants attended a traditional middle school or high school (50.5%) at the time of drug court entry. Just over one-quarter attended school in an alternative setting (28.6%). School type was not available for a little over one-tenth of participants (14.3%). A scant number of participants were not enrolled in school (3.8%). An even smaller number were enrolled in a post-secondary program (2.9%). The Judge model had a greater proportion of participants attending school in a traditional setting than the Community Panel model (64.1% versus 42.4%). The Community Panel model had a small percentage of participants (7.6%) who were not enrolled in school at the time of drug court entry. See Table 70 and Appendix H, Table 5.

Table 70. Juvenile Drug Court Participant School Environment, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
School Environment	Traditional	28	42.4%	25	64.1%	53	50.5%
	Alternative	20	30.3%	10	25.6%	30	28.6%
	Unknown	12	18.2%	3	7.7%	15	14.3%
	Not in School	4	6.1%	0	.0%	4	3.8%
	Post-secondary	2	3.0%	1	2.6%	3	2.9%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Information was collected on the educational grade level in which drug court participants were enrolled in at the start of drug court involvement. Grade level was not always reported for those attending school in an alternative setting, in which case the grade level was recorded as alternative. The largest percentage of drug court participants were in the eleventh grade (23.8%) followed by tenth grade (21.0%), unknown (17.1%),

ninth grade (12.4%), twelfth grade (8.6%), alternative (10.5%), not in school (3.8%), and post-secondary (2.9%). The largest percentage of Community Panel model participants were juniors (25.8%). The largest percentage of Judge model participants were freshman (25.6%). Additional information is presented below in Table 71 and in Appendix H, Table 6.

Table 71. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Education Level, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Education Level	Freshman	3	4.5%	10	25.6%	13	12.4%
	Sophomore	15	22.7%	7	17.9%	22	21.0%
	Junior	17	25.8%	8	20.5%	25	23.8%
	Senior	7	10.6%	2	5.1%	9	8.6%
	Postsecondary	2	3.0%	1	2.6%	3	2.9%
	Alternative	6	9.1%	5	12.8%	11	10.5%
	Not in school	4	6.1%	0	.0%	4	3.8%
	Unknown	12	18.2%	6	15.4%	18	17.1%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Just under one-quarter (22.9%) of participants had an Individualized Education Plan (IEP). According to the Iowa Department of Education website, an IEP is defined as “a written statement for each child with a disability that describes the student’s special educational program.” The percentages were similar when looking at Community Panel and Judge models. There were much greater differences when considering District. One-third (33.3%) of the Second District participants had an IEP, followed by the Fifth District (23.1%), the Third (16.7%). See Table 72 and Appendix H, Table 7 for further details.

Table 72. Juvenile Drug Court Participant with an Individualized Education Plan, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
IEP	No	36	54.5%	28	71.8%	64	61.0%
	Yes	15	22.7%	9	23.1%	24	22.9%
	Unknown	15	22.7%	2	5.1%	17	16.2%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Just under one-half (48.6%) of participants had received counseling prior to drug court entry. The Judge model had a greater proportion of participants involved in counseling

prior to drug court compared to the Community Panel model (53.8% vs. 45.5%). Further information is depicted in Table 73 and Appendix H, Table 8.

Table 73. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Prior Counseling, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Prior Counseling	No	19	28.8%	7	17.9%	26	24.8%
	Yes	30	45.5%	21	53.8%	51	48.6%
	Unknown	17	25.8%	11	28.2%	28	26.7%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Just under a quarter of participants (23.8%) lived with both their mother and father. Information on the remaining living arrangements is provided below in Table 73 and Appendix H, Table 9. The Judge model had a much greater percentage of participants living with both parents than the Community Panel model (43.6% vs. 12.1%). The largest percentage of Community Panel participants was living with their mother (30.3%). The Second District had the smallest percentage (4.2%) of participants living with both father and mother. The largest proportion of Third District participants were living with their mother (33.3%). Further information is presented in Table 74 and Appendix H, Table 9.

Table 74. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Living Arrangements, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Living Arrangements	Father	3	4.5%	3	7.7%	6	5.7%
	Mother	20	30.3%	6	15.4%	26	24.8%
	Father and Mother	8	12.1%	17	43.6%	25	23.8%
	Other Family	4	6.1%	1	2.6%	5	4.8%
	Halfway House	1	1.5%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
	Independent Living	1	1.5%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
	Mother and Stepfather-Married	11	16.7%	6	15.4%	17	16.2%
	Mother and Significant Other	8	12.1%	2	5.1%	10	9.5%
	Unknown	10	15.2%	4	10.3%	14	13.3%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

In summary, the typical juvenile drug court participant identified marijuana as drug of choice, first used drugs or alcohol at age 13, had a father with a substance abuse problem, had no substance abuse treatment history prior to drug court entry, attended a traditional middle or high school, was involved with counseling prior to drug court entry, and did not live with both parents.

Juvenile Drug Court Processing Variables

The following section will explore aspects of the juvenile drug court process, specifically, drug court reviews, phase movement, and drug and alcohol tests.

One of the core components of drug courts is regular status reviews with the community panel or judge, based upon model. The following section will address the frequency of status reviews while in the program.

Just under half (48.5%) of the Community Panel model participants attended community panels ten or fewer times. There were much greater distinctions by District, with the largest proportion (62.5%) of Second District participants attending community panels 21 times or more and the largest share (82.4%) of Third District participants attending community panels ten or fewer times. See Table 75 and Appendix I, Table 1.

Table 75. Number of Juvenile Community Panels

	N	%
Zero to ten	32	48.5%
11 to 20	11	16.7%
21 plus	15	22.7%
Unknown	8	12.1%
Total	66	100.0

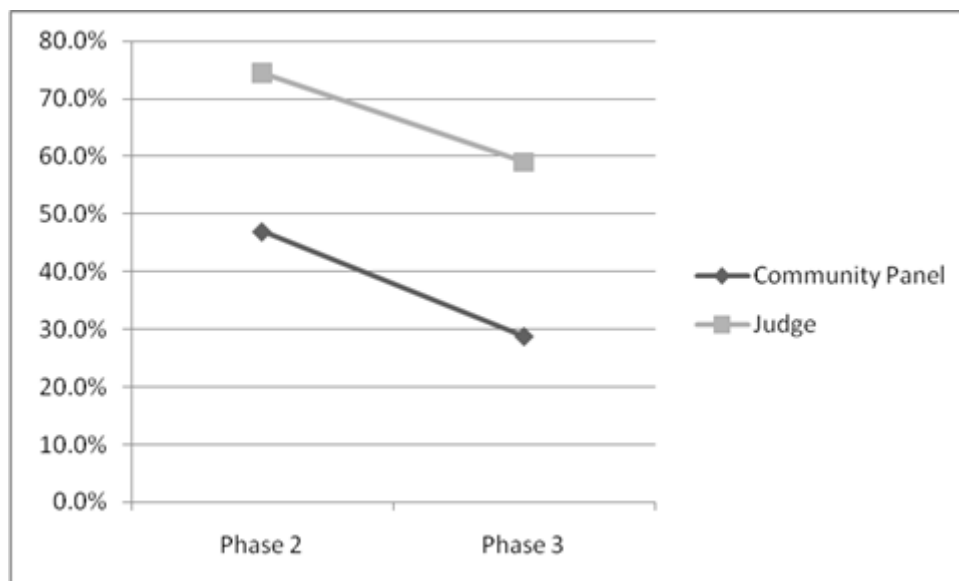
Under half (41.9%) of all juvenile drug court participants had ten or fewer judicial reviews. For the Community Panel model, the judicial review was in addition to the regular community panel review. As such, the largest percentage (57.6%) of community panel participants had ten or fewer judicial reviews while the largest percentage (48.7%) of Judge model participants had 11 to 20 judicial reviews while in the program. There were larger differences by District. Third District participants had an average of 1.5 judicial reviews. Second District participants had an average of 17.5 judicial reviews. Fifth District participants had an average of 18 judicial reviews. See Table 76 and Appendix I, Table 2.

Table 76. Number of Juvenile Judicial Reviews, by Court Model

	Court Model					
	Community Panel		Judge		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	38	57.6%	6	15.4%	44	41.9%
11 to 20	9	13.6%	19	48.7%	28	26.7%
21 or more	11	16.7%	14	35.9%	25	23.8%
Unknown	8	12.1%	0	.0%	8	7.6%
Total	66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

The following chart depicts the phase movement by court model. The chart demonstrates the Judge model was more effective than the Community Panel model in progressing participants through the phase system.

Just under three-quarters (74.4%) of the Judge model participants achieved Phase Two versus just under half (47.0%) of the Community Panel model participants. Three-fifths of the Judge model participants achieved Phase Three compared to just over one-quarter (28.8%) of the Community Panel model participants (See Figure 9).

Figure 9. Percentage of Juvenile Participants Achieving Phase Movement, by Court Model

When making comparisons by District, the Fifth District had the greatest percentage of participants (74.4%) advancing to Phase Two. Both the Second and Third had just under one-half of their participants achieving Phase Two (45.8% and 47.6% respectively). The Fifth District again led the way in promoting participants to Phase 3

(59.0%), followed by the Third (35.7%) and the Second (16.7%). The Third District had an additional level, Phase Four. A similar percentage of participants were promoted to both Phase Three and Four in the Third District. This Figure reinforces the importance of getting through Phase One successfully as the ratios of those in Phase Two who go on to Phase Three are fairly similar.

Second District participants attended a greater number of community panel reviews than did Third District participants. Fifth and Second District participants attended a greater number of judicial reviews than did the Third District. The Judge model was more effective in progressing participants through the phase system.

The Judge model administered more total drug and alcohol tests and more tests per person than the Community Panel model. The Judge model had fewer total positive tests and a lower proportion of positive tests than the Community Panel model. The Fifth and Second Districts administered an average of 58 and 48 tests per person respectively. By contrast, the Third District administered an average of 8.5 tests per person. The Second District had the highest proportion of positive tests (15.2%) followed by the Third (9.2%) and the Fifth (1.2%). Additional information is available in Table 77 and Appendix I, Table 3.

Table 77. Juvenile Drug Court Drug and Alcohol Testing and Results

	Court Model	
	Community Panel	Judge
Total Tests Administered	1,514	2,253
Average Tests Per Person	23	58
Number of Positive Tests	208	28
Percent Positive Tests	13.7%	1.2%

Comparison of Juvenile Drug Court Program Successes and Failures

Just over half (53.3%) of all juvenile drug court participants graduated from the program. The Judge model graduation rate was significantly higher at almost two times the graduation rate of the Community Panel model (76.9% vs. 39.4%). There were also stark differences in graduation rate by District with about three-quarters of Fifth District participants graduating, about one-half of Third District participants graduating, and one-quarter of Second District participants graduating (See Table 78).

Table 78. Juvenile Discharge Type, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	40	60.6%	9	23.1%	49	46.7%
	Yes	26	39.4%	30	76.9%	56	53.3%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

The Judge model was significantly more successful in graduating both female and male participants. All female Judge model participants and just fewer than three-quarters of male Judge model participants graduated. A little over one-third of both female and male Community Panel participants graduated. When making comparisons by District, the Fifth had the highest graduation rate for both genders. The Third District graduation rate was just under half for both genders. The Second District had no female graduates and a little over one-quarter of male participants achieving graduation. Additional information is presented in Table 79 and Appendix J, Table 1.

Table 79. Juvenile Discharge Status, by Court Model and Sex

		Court Model											
		Community Panel				Judge				Total			
		Sex											
		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	9	64.3%	31	59.6%	0	.0%	9	28.1%	9	42.9%	40	47.6%
	Yes	5	35.7%	21	40.4%	7	100.0%	23	71.9%	12	57.1%	44	52.4%
Total		14	100.0%	52	100.0%	7	100.0%	32	100.0%	21	100.0%	84	100.0%

Non-minority participants had a higher graduation rate than minority participants (55.7% vs. 41.2%). Some caution is warranted in interpreting these results as the number of minority participants was small. The Judge model was significantly more successful in graduating non-minority participants. The Fifth and Third District had minority graduation rates of 60.0% and 44.4%, respectively. The Second District had no minority graduates. See Table 80 and Appendix J, Table 2.

Table 80. Juvenile Discharge Status, by Court Model and Minority Status

Table 6: Juvenile Discharge Status, by Court Model and Minority Status													
		Court Model											
		Community Panel				Judge				Total			
		Minority Status											
		Minority		Non-Minority		Minority		Non-Minority		Minority		Non-Minority	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	8	66.7%	32	59.3%	2	40.0%	7	20.6%	10	58.8%	39	44.3%
	Yes	4	33.3%	22	40.7%	3	60.0%	27	79.4%	7	41.2%	49	55.7%
Total		12	100.0%	54	100.0%	5	100.0%	34	100.0%	17	100.0%	88	100.0%

Juvenile drug court participants with a misdemeanor level referral offense had significantly higher graduation rates than did those with a felony level referral offense (57.1% vs. 28.6%). The Judge model had significantly higher graduation rates for misdemeanor level referrals compared to the Community Panel model. The Fifth District had greater success with both misdemeanor and felony level referral participants (79.4% and 60.0% respectively). The Third District had better success with misdemeanor level referrals than felony level referrals (48.7% vs. 33.3% respectively). The Second District graduated one-third of the misdemeanor level referrals and none of its felony level referrals. See Table 81 and Appendix J, Table 3.

Table 81. Juvenile Discharge Type, by Court Model and Most Severe Current Offense

Table 61: Juvenile Discharge Type, by Court Model and Most Severe Current Offense													
		Court Model											
		Community Panel				Judge				Total			
		Referral Offense											
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	32	56.1%	8	88.9%	7	20.6%	2	40.0%	39	42.9%	10	71.4%
	Yes	25	43.9%	1	11.1%	27	79.4%	3	60.0%	52	57.1%	4	28.6%
Total		57	100.0%	9	100.0%	34	100.0%	5	100.0%	91	100.0%	14	100.0%

Juvenile drug court participants with a misdemeanor as the most serious prior offense had significantly higher graduation rates than did those with a felony as the most serious prior offense (62.0% vs. 26.9%). The Judge model had significantly higher

graduation rates for misdemeanor level offense history compared to the Community Panel model. Neither model had much success with participants who had a prior felony offense though the Judge model had higher graduation rates for this group than did the Community Panel model (36.4% vs. 20.0%). Both the Fifth and Third Districts had better success with participants with a misdemeanor as the most serious prior offense than participants with a prior felony. However, there was no difference in graduation rates based on most serious prior offense for the Second District. See Table 82 and Appendix J, Table 4.

Table 82. Juvenile Discharge Status, by Court Model and Most Serious Prior Offense

		Court Model											
		Community Panel				Judge				Total			
		Most Serious Prior Offense											
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	28	54.9%	12	80.0%	2	7.1%	7	63.6%	30	38.0%	19	73.1%
	Yes	23	45.1%	3	20.0%	26	92.9%	4	36.4%	49	62.0%	7	26.9%
Total		51	100.0%	15	100.0%	28	100.0%	11	100.0%	79	100.0%	26	100.0%

Almost two-thirds of juvenile drug court participants with alcohol as their drug of choice successfully completed the program. Just over half of juvenile drug court participants with marijuana as their drug of choice graduated. When compared to the Community Panel model, the Judge model had significantly greater success with participants for whom marijuana was their drug of choice. Additional information is available in Table 83 and Appendix J, Table 5.

Table 83. Juvenile Drug of Choice, by Court Model and Discharge Type

		Court Model													
		Community Panel						Judge						Total	
		Graduated													
		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Drug of Choice	Alcohol	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	5	35.7%	9	64.3%		
	Marijuana	32	62.7%	19	37.3%	6	22.2%	21	77.8%	38	48.7%	40	51.3%		
	Methamphetamine	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%		
	Other	1	100.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	100.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%		
	Unknown	1	33.3%	2	66.7%					1	33.3%	2	66.7%		
Total		40	60.6%	26	39.4%	9	23.1%	30	76.9%	49	46.7%	56	53.3%		

Reasons for unsuccessful discharge are listed in Table 84 and Appendix J, Table 6. Approximately one-third of unsuccessfully discharged participants had continued chemical abuse and about one-fifth aged out of the program. Chemical abuse was the most common reason for unsuccessful discharge for Judge model participants (66.7%). Chemical abuse (30.0%) and aging out (25.0%) were the top two discharge reasons for the Community Panel model. The largest percentage of Second District unsuccessful discharged participants aged out of the program (38.9%) followed closely by chemical abuse (33.3%). The largest percentage of Third District unsuccessful discharge participants had continued chemical abuse (27.3%) followed closely by re-arrest (22.7%). Again, chemical abuse was the most common reason for unsuccessful discharge from the Fifth District (66.7%).

Table 84. Reason for Unsuccessful Juvenile Drug Court Discharge, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Discharge Type	Absconded	6	15.0%	1	11.1%	7	14.3%
	Aged Out	10	25.0%	0	.0%	10	20.4%
	Chemical abuse	12	30.0%	6	66.7%	18	36.7%
	Failed to Meet Requirements	0	.0%	1	11.1%	1	2.0%
	Neutral	6	15.0%	0	.0%	6	12.2%
	Re-arrest	5	12.5%	1	11.1%	6	12.2%
	Unknown	1	2.5%	0	.0%	1	2.0%
Total		40	100.0%	9	100.0%	49	100.0%

Just over half of all juvenile drug court participants graduated from the program. The graduation rate for Judge model participants was significantly higher at almost two times the rate for Community Panel participants. The Fifth District had the highest graduation rates followed by the Third and Second Districts.

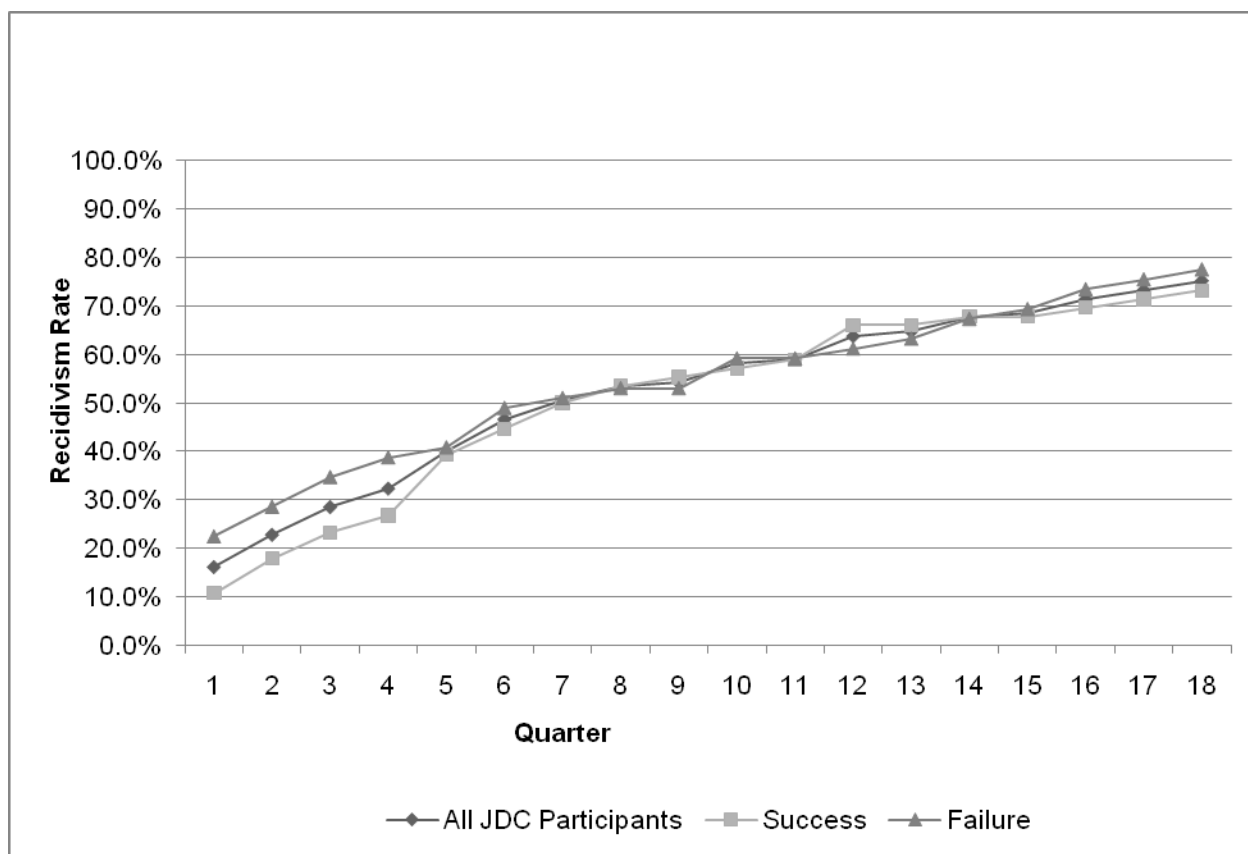
The graduation rate for misdemeanor level referral offenses was significantly higher than felony level referrals and misdemeanor level offense history was significantly higher than felony level offense history. The top two reasons for unsuccessful discharge were chemical abuse and aging out of the program.

The Judge model was significantly more successful than the Community Panel model in graduation rates with males and females, non-minority participants, and misdemeanor referral offense and history. The Judge model also had significantly greater success with participants for whom marijuana was their drug of choice.

Juvenile Drug Court Outcome Measures

No significant differences were found in cumulative recidivism. The participant cumulative recidivism rate by discharge type is plotted in Figure 10. See Appendix K, Figure 1 for site specific information. As a reminder, recidivism for the juvenile portion of the study was assessed as either a delinquent act committed while under the juvenile court's jurisdiction or conviction for a criminal offense. Successful drug court participants had lower cumulative recidivism for the first four quarters after juvenile drug court admission (See Figure 10). The cumulative recidivism rate for successful participants was 26.8% at the end of the fourth quarter compared to 40.8% for unsuccessful participants. After that time, there was little difference in cumulative recidivism among the groups. By the end of the tracking period, the difference in recidivism between successful and unsuccessful participants was only 4.4%, with 73.2% successful participants recidivating versus 77.6% of unsuccessful participants.

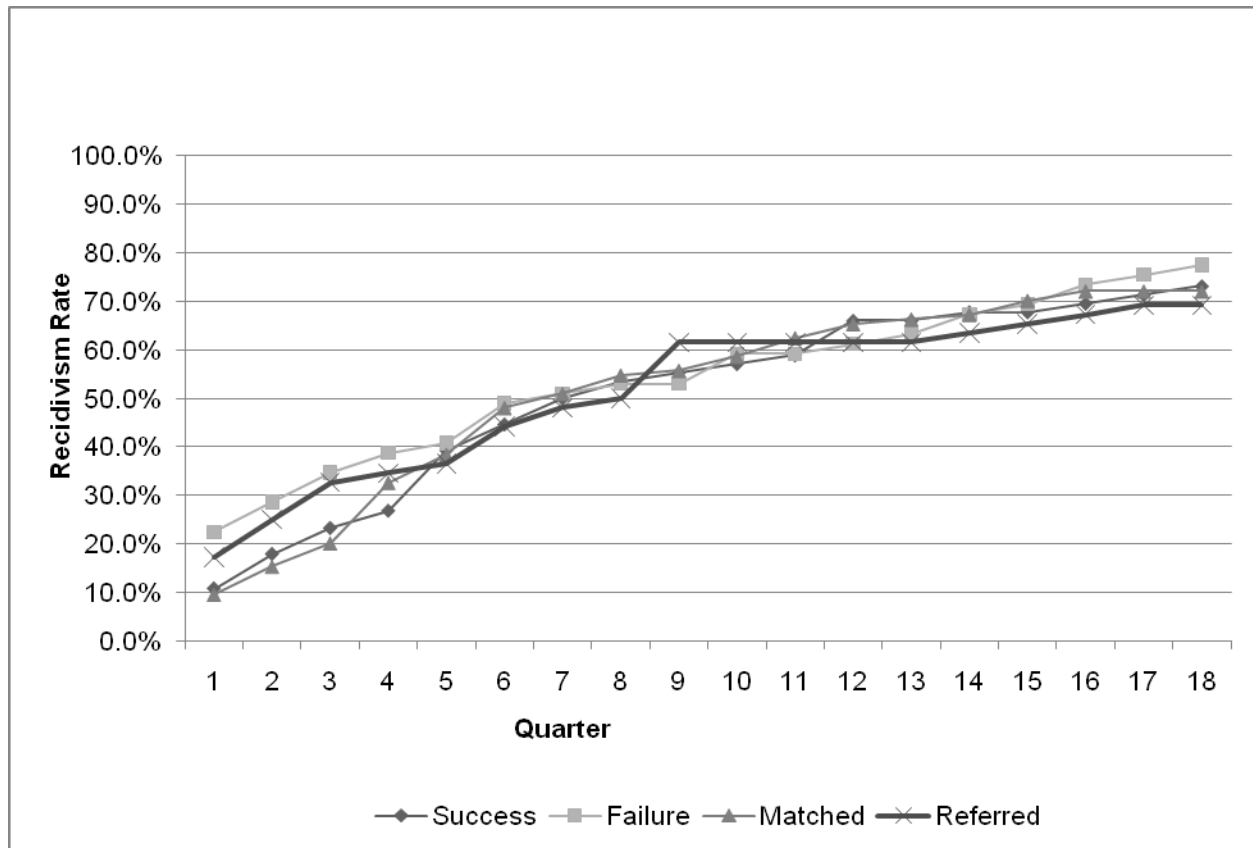
Figure 10. Quarterly Participant Cumulative Recidivism Rate, by Discharge Type



Recidivism rates for the participant and comparison groups are plotted in Figure 11. Successful drug court participants also had lower cumulative recidivism than the referred comparison (34.6%) and matched comparison (32.7%) groups. However, after the fourth quarter, there were only slight differences in cumulative recidivism among the

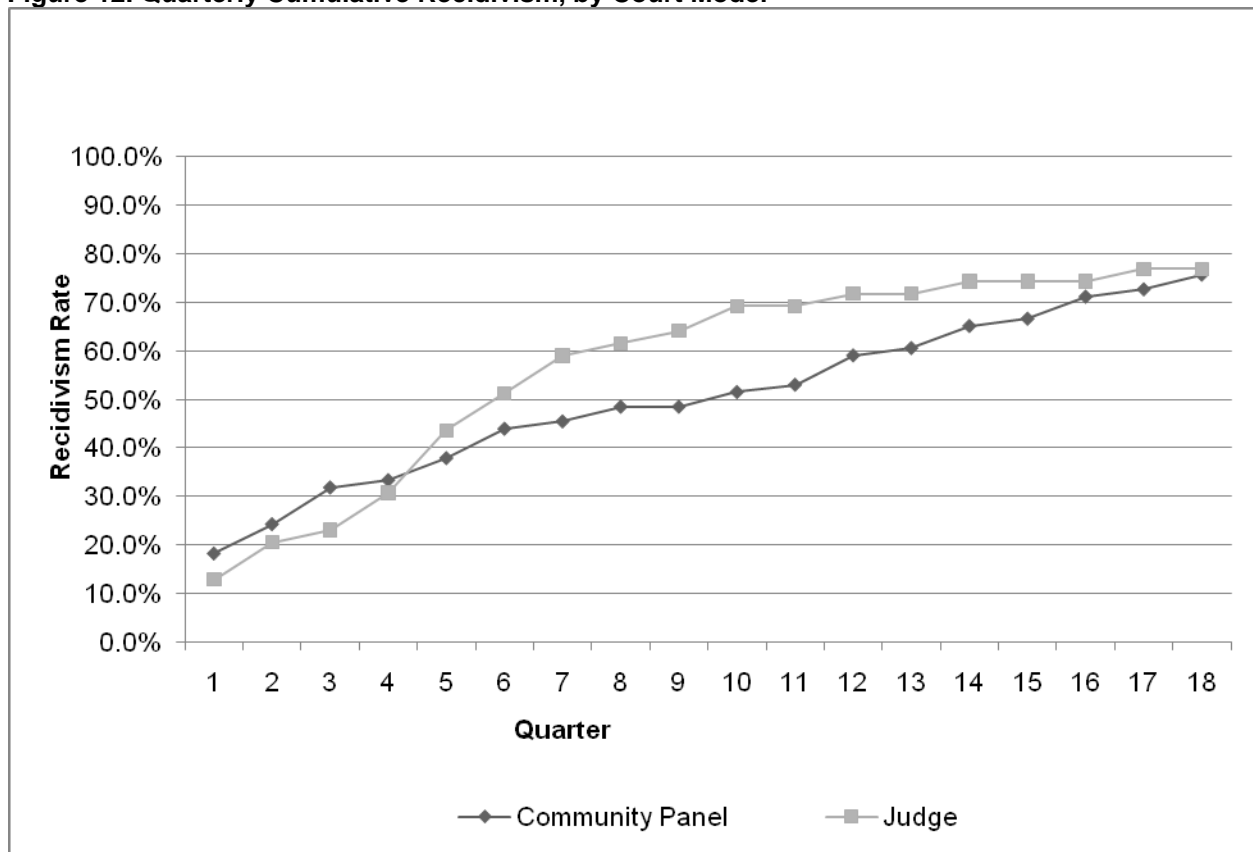
groups. By the end of the study timeframe, the unsuccessful drug court participant group had the highest recidivism rate (77.6%) followed by successful drug court participants (73.2.0%), matched comparison group (72.1%), and referred comparison group (69.2%).

Figure 11. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism, by Group



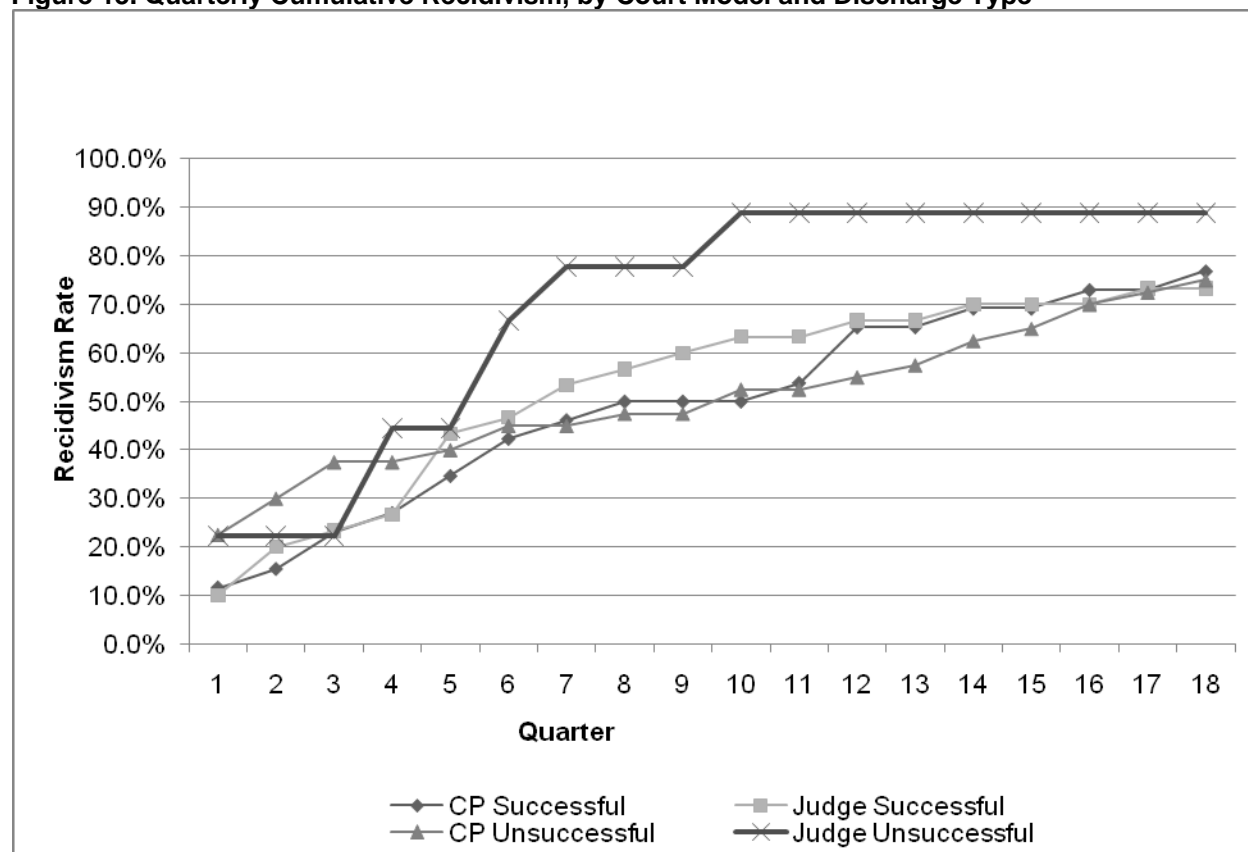
By the end of the fourth quarter, there was little difference in cumulative recidivism by court model (30.8% Judge vs. 33.3% Community Panel). After that time, the Judge model had a higher cumulative recidivism rate than the Community Panel model for eleven quarters. By the end of the tracking period, there was little difference in cumulative recidivism by court model. See Figure 12 for further details.

Figure 12. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism, by Court Model



For the first four quarters, successful participants in both models had lower recidivism rates than unsuccessful participants. By the end of the tracking period, unsuccessful participants in the Judge model had the highest recidivism rate of all groups (88.9%) and successful participants in the Judge model had the lowest recidivism rate of all groups (73.3%). See Figure 13 for more details.

Figure 13. Quarterly Cumulative Recidivism, by Court Model and Discharge Type



No significant differences were found in the proportion of felonies as the most serious new offense among the groups. The comparison groups both had larger proportions of participants who did not recidivate than did the juvenile drug court participant group (28.2% vs. 22.9%). Of the juvenile drug court participants who recidivated, a greater proportion of the most serious offense was a felony, compared to the matched and referred groups (22.9% vs. 15.4%). Of the Community Panel juvenile drug court participants who graduated and did recidivate, a greater proportion of the most serious offense was a felony, compared to the Judge model (30.8% vs. 16.7%). The proportion of felonies as the most serious new offense increased for all groups when the federal definition of felony was applied. Additional information is available in Table 85 and Appendix K, Table 1.

Table 85. Most Serious New Offense, by Group

Court Model					Group			
Offense Level	Community Panel		Judge		Total	Matched Comparison	Referred Comparison	Total
	Graduation		Graduation					
	No	Yes	No	Yes				
No Recidivism	25.0%	23.1%	11.1%	26.7%	22.9%	28.8%	30.8%	28.2%
Misdemeanor	55.0%	46.2%	66.7%	56.7%	54.3%	57.7%	50.0%	56.4%
Felony	20.0%	30.8%	22.2%	16.7%	22.9%	13.5%	19.2%	15.4%
Felony (Federal)	35.0%	38.5%	55.6%	30.0%		27.9%	32.79%	

The following section depicts the substance abuse treatment service units received by sample members in the year prior to their juvenile drug court entry or study entry, within program, and post program. In addition, total, quarterly, and participant average treatment costs are presented.

Each of the groups had individuals who received some level of substance abuse treatment (treatment) in the year prior to the start of juvenile drug court or study entry. For both models, the majority of service units were outpatient. A little over one-third of the service units received by the Community Panel were Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC).

Both the Matched and Referred Comparison groups received fewer substance abuse treatment service units than did participants. The greatest portion of service units received by the Matched Comparison group were PMIC. Most of the service units received by the Referred Comparison group were outpatient. Approximately two-fifths (41.8%) of service units received by Third District participants in the year prior to juvenile drug court were PMIC. Additional information is available in Table 86 and Appendix K, Table 2.

Table 86. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Received One Year Prior to Juvenile Drug Court/Study Entry, by Level of Care and Model

Level of Care	Model				Total
	Community Panel	Judge	Matched	Referred	
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	44	31	49	12	136
Clinically Managed Medium Intensity Residential				17	17
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)	683		323		1,006
Intensive Outpatient	474	94		169	737
Extended Outpatient	717	140	175	96	1,128
Continuing Care				12	12
Outpatient		22			22
Total	1,918	287	547	306	3,058

The Community Panel model had the greatest substance abuse treatment costs in each of the four quarters before, particularly the quarter prior to, drug court entry. The Matched Comparison group had higher average treatment costs during this timeframe than the Judge model and Referred Comparison group. The Third District had the highest pre-drug court treatment costs followed by the Second and Fifth Districts. Additional information is available in Table 87 and Appendix K, Table 3.

Table 87. Estimated Quarterly, Total, and Average Substance Abuse Treatment Costs One Year Prior to Juvenile Drug Court/Study Entry, by Model

Model	Quarter				Total	Average
	4	3	2	1		
Community Panel	\$20,649.00	\$34,533.00	\$27,611.00	\$120,083.00	\$202,876.00	\$3,073.88
Judge	\$366.00	\$1,342.00	\$4,891.00	\$17,663.00	\$24,262.00	\$622.10
Matched	\$19,067.00	\$15,110.00	\$23,784.00	\$15,849.00	\$73,810.00	\$709.71
Referred	\$11,374.00	\$1,948.00	\$4,004.00	\$9,157.00	\$26,483.00	\$509.29
Total	\$51,456.00	\$52,933.00	\$60,290.00	\$162,752.00	\$327,431.00	\$1,254.52

Almost all drug court participants (90.5%) received some form of treatment while in drug court or completed treatment prior to drug court entry. Two Judge model participants completed treatment prior to drug court entry; otherwise, there were no differences between court models in the percentage of participants receiving treatment. The Second District had the largest percentage of participants receiving no substance abuse treatment (12.5%). See Table 88 and Appendix K, Table 3.

Table 88. Percentage of Juvenile Drug Court Participants Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment, by Court Model

		Court Model					
		Community Panel		Judge		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Treatment timing	No substance abuse treatment	5	7.6%	3	7.7%	8	7.6%
	Substance abuse treatment completed prior to drug court	0	.0%	2	5.1%	2	1.9%
	Received substance abuse treatment during drug court	61	92.4%	34	87.2%	95	90.5%
Total		66	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

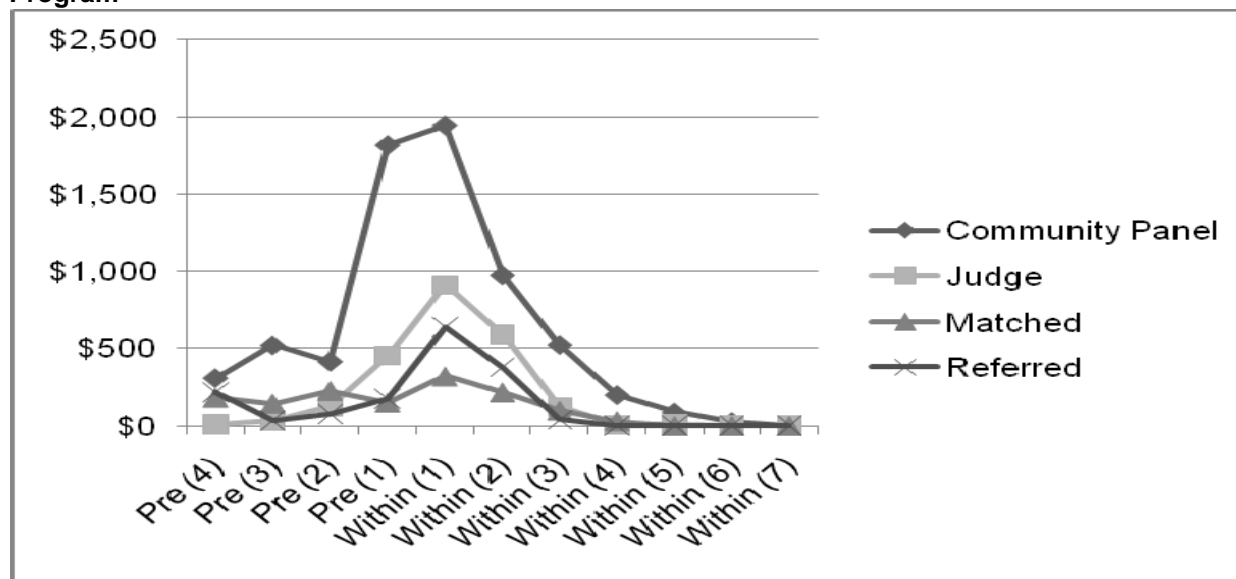
Community Panel participants received more treatment units and higher levels of treatment than Judge model participants. Most of the within program treatment service units were outpatient for both models. Just under two-fifths (38.1%) of the treatment received by Community Panel participants was residential or PMIC compared to a little over one-fifth (21.6%) of treatment received by the judge participants. The Third District received more treatment units than the other districts. See Table 89 and Appendix K, Table 4.

Table 89. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Provided Within Program, by Level of Care and Model

Level of care	Model				Total
	Community Panel	Judge	Matched	Referred	
Medically Managed Inpatient Detoxification			5		5
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	81		33	29	143
Clinically Managed Low Intensity Residential	150				150
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)	728	159	131	119	1,137
Day Treatment/Partial Hospitalization		11	48		59
Intensive Outpatient	507	26	304	330	1,167
Extended Outpatient	853	295	104	25	1,277
Continuing Care	108	4	16	21	149
Outpatient	88	242			330
Total	2,515	737	641	524	4,417

The Community Panel model had the greatest substance abuse treatment costs in each of the four quarters after juvenile drug court entry than the Judge model (\$3,773.97 vs. \$1,638.90 per person respectively during program participation). For all sites, substance abuse treatment costs were heavily weighted towards the quarter prior to drug court involvement; first and second quarters of drug court involvement and continued to decline thereafter. Making comparisons by district, the Third had the greatest substance abuse treatment costs in each of the four quarters after juvenile drug court entry. Figure 14 depicts average quarterly substance abuse treatment costs from the four quarters prior to drug court through program end. See Appendix K, Figure 2 for site specific information.

Figure 14. Average Quarterly Substance Abuse Treatment Costs One-Year Prior and Within Program



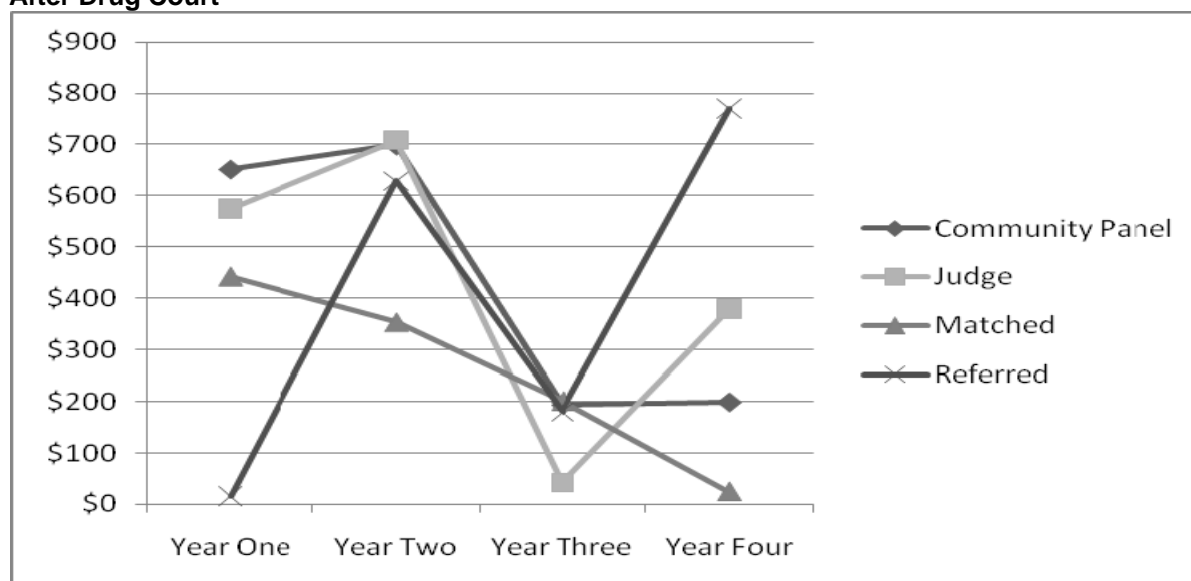
Community Panel participants received more treatment units after juvenile drug court. Most of the treatment received after juvenile drug court for both models was outpatient. A little over one-third (35.2%) of the treatment received by Judge participants after juvenile drug court was residential or PMIC compared to 15.4% of treatment received by Community Panel participants. See Table 90 and Appendix K, Table 5 for further information.

Table 90. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Received After Juvenile Drug Court, by Level of Care and Model

Level of care	Model				Total
	Community Panel	Judge	Matched	Referred	
Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient			16		16
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	218	110	253	58	639
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)		84	102	272	458
Day Treatment/Partial Hospitalization		52			52
Intensive Outpatient	208	190	104	48	550
Extended Outpatient	988	99	297	406	1,790
Continuing Care		16	33	16	65
Total	1,414	551	805	801	3,570

Annual per person average substance abuse treatment costs were calculated for four years after drug court end (see Figure 15). Post drug court substance abuse treatment costs peaked in year two for both the Community Panel and Judge models. The Referred group substance abuse treatment costs had great variation from year to year and were highest in year four. The Matched Comparison group annual substance abuse treatment costs declined each year. More site specific information is provided in Appendix K, Figure 3.

Figure 15. Annual Per Person Average Juvenile Drug Court Substance Abuse Treatment Costs After Drug Court



No significant differences were found in cumulative recidivism or proportion of felonies as the most serious offense. Successful drug court participants had lower cumulative recidivism for the first four quarters after juvenile drug court admission. However, by the end of the tracking period, there was little difference in cumulative recidivism among the groups.

Juvenile drug court participants received more substance abuse treatment service units than did the comparison groups. The majority of service units received by juvenile drug court participants before, during, and after program participation were outpatient. The Community Panel model received more substance abuse treatment service units in each of the timeframes. As such, more money was spent on substance abuse treatment for the Community Panel model than the Judge model in each of the timeframes.

Substance abuse treatment units received and costs were heavily weighted towards the quarter prior to juvenile drug court entry and the first and second quarters of drug court involvement. Services received and treatment costs declined thereafter. Post drug court substance abuse treatment costs peaked in year two for both the Community Panel and Judge models. Referred group substance abuse treatment costs were highest in year four while the Matched Comparison group annual substance abuse treatment costs declined each year.

Juvenile Drug Court Costs

Total in-program and post-program placement costs, criminal justice supervision costs, and juvenile court supervision costs were estimated using daily service rates described in the expenditures section of this report. Each type of cost will be addressed separately, followed by an estimation of total correctional and juvenile justice system costs.

The placement types collected and reported are detention, foster group care, shelter care, and state training school. Totals and averages were computed by time (i.e., in-program, post-program, and total) and by group. Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC) was included in the substance abuse treatment costs section. Because the groups vary in size, discussion in this section will focus on average costs for comparison purposes.

The total average placement costs were similar by model, with higher post-program placement costs than in-program across all models and groups. Average total placement costs were higher for juvenile drug court participants than both the comparison samples (\$8,648.97 juvenile drug court participants, \$5,472.58 Matched Comparison group, and \$2,016.56 Referred Comparison group). The Judge model had higher in-program placement costs, primarily due to higher detention costs. Detention costs continued at the same level post-program for the Judge model and shelter care, and state training school costs greatly increased post-program. The Community Panel model had higher post-program costs, with increases in foster group care and state training school. Juvenile drug court placement costs were more expensive than both the matched and referred comparison groups.

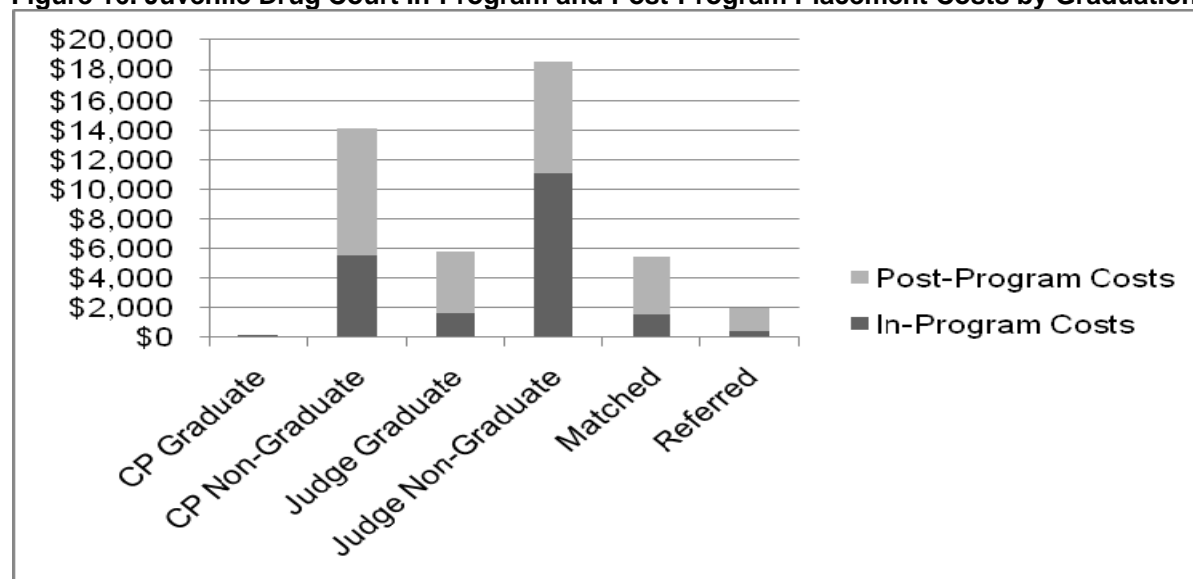
There were differences in placement costs by district. The Second District had the highest in-program placement costs, the highest post-program costs, and the highest overall total costs of \$13,429.00. The Fifth District was in the middle for placement costs in-program, post-program, and total costs of \$8,733.46. The Third District had only detention in-program placement costs, the highest post-program placement costs, and the lowest total placement costs of \$5,839.07. See Table 91 and Appendix L, Table 1 for additional information.

Table 91. Estimated Total and Per Person Average In-Program and Post-Program Placement Costs, by Group and Placement Type

Group	Placement Type	In-Program Costs	Post-Program Costs	Total Costs
Community Panel Participant	Detention	\$64,617.00	\$32,037.00	\$96,654.00
	Foster Group Care	\$142,008.00	\$203,740.00	\$345,748.00
	Shelter Care	\$10,922.00	\$381.00	\$11,303.00
	State Training School	\$9,180.00	\$104,652.00	\$113,832.00
Community Panel Participant Total		\$226,727.00	\$340,810.00	\$567,537.00
Average		\$3,435.26	\$5,163.79	\$8,599.05
Judge Participant	Detention	\$98,102.00	\$99,369.00	\$197,471.00
	Foster Group Care	\$48,678.00	\$25,132.00	\$73,810.00
	Shelter Care	\$3,175.00	\$12,446.00	\$15,621.00
	State Training School		\$53,703.00	\$53,703.00
Judge Participant Total		\$149,955.00	\$190,650.00	\$340,605.00
Average		\$3,845.00	\$4,888.46	\$8,733.46
Matched	Detention	\$66,246.00	\$59,730.00	\$125,976.00
	Foster Group Care	\$37,454.00	\$302,560.00	\$340,014.00
	Shelter Care	\$24,511.00	\$5,207.00	\$29,718.00
	State Training School	\$33,507.00	\$39,933.00	\$73,440.00
Matched Total		\$161,718.00	\$407,430.00	\$569,148.00
Average		\$1,554.98	\$3,917.60	\$5,472.58
Referred	Detention	\$12,489.00	\$15,385.00	\$27,874.00
	Foster Group Care	\$9,882.00	\$66,978.00	\$76,860.00
	Shelter Care		\$127.00	\$127.00
Referred Total		\$22,371.00	\$82,490.00	\$104,861.00
Average		\$430.21	\$1,586.35	\$2,016.56

Further examination revealed stark differences in juvenile drug court participant placement costs by graduation. Average total placement costs were higher for juvenile drug court non-graduates than graduates (\$14,892.78 and \$3,185.64 respectively). Community Panel graduates had the lowest in-program placement costs, no post-program placement costs, and lowest total placement costs. Judge non-graduates had the highest in-program placement costs and total placement costs. Community Panel non-graduates had the highest post-program placement costs. Further information is available in Figure 16 and Appendix L, Table 2.

Figure 16. Juvenile Drug Court In-Program and Post-Program Placement Costs by Graduation



The following section deals with costs in the adult criminal system. The criminal justice supervision status types collected and reported on are jail, parole, pre-trial release with supervision, prison, probation, violator program, and work release. Totals and averages were computed by time (i.e., in-program, post-program, and total) and by group. Again, because the groups vary in size, discussion in this section will focus on average costs in order to make comparison between models and among groups.

The Community Panel and Judge model had no in-program criminal justice supervision costs, as participants were under juvenile court's jurisdiction. The matched and referred comparison groups had a small amount of in-program criminal justice supervision costs. Average total criminal justice supervision costs were higher for juvenile drug court participants than both the comparison groups (\$2,909.20 juvenile drug court participants, \$2,145.37 Matched Comparison group, and \$2,745.38 Referred Comparison group). The Judge model had slightly higher total program criminal justice supervision costs than did the Community Panel (\$3,128.01 vs. \$2,779.90). The referred comparison group total criminal justice supervision costs were similar to the Community Panel model, \$2,745.38. The matched comparison sample had the lowest total criminal justice supervision costs, \$2,145.37.

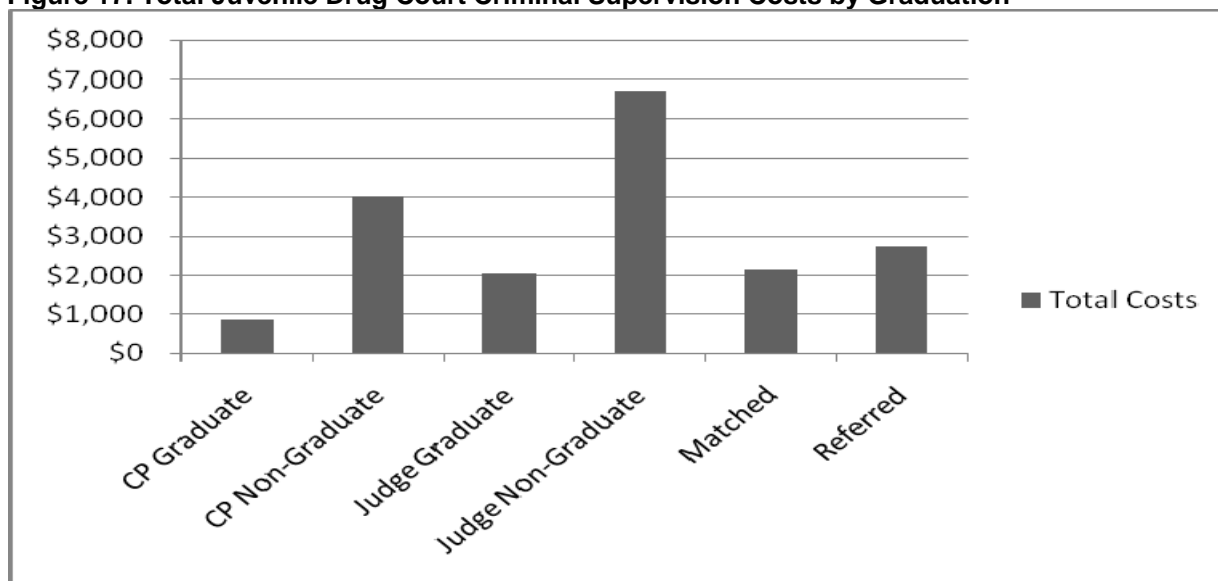
The Second District had lower total criminal justice supervision costs than the other districts and comparison groups. The Third District had the highest criminal justice supervision costs of all districts and groups, primarily due to high post-program prison costs. Additional information is provided in Table 92 and Appendix L, Table 3.

Table 92. Estimated Total and Per Person Average In-Program and Post-Program Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by Group

Group	Supervision Status	In-Program Costs	Post Program Costs	Total Costs
Community Panel Participant	Jail		\$27,280.00	\$27,280.00
	Parole		\$1,688.68	\$1,688.68
	Pre-trial Release With Supervision		\$3,428.48	\$3,428.48
	Prison		\$116,316.00	\$116,316.00
	Probation		\$22,164.74	\$22,164.74
	Violator Program		\$7,020.00	\$7,020.00
	Work Release		\$5,575.32	\$5,575.32
Community Panel Participant Total			\$183,473.22	\$183,473.22
Community Panel Participant Average			\$2,779.90	\$2,779.90
Judge Participant	Jail		\$50,215.00	\$50,215.00
	Parole		\$1,876.13	\$1,876.13
	Pre-trial Release With Supervision		\$3,569.28	\$3,569.28
	Prison		\$44,766.00	\$44,766.00
	Probation		\$12,872.11	\$12,872.11
	Violator Program		\$8,694.00	\$8,694.00
Judge Participant Total			\$121,992.52	\$121,992.52
Judge Participant Average			\$3,128.01	\$3,128.01
Matched	Jail		\$26,290.00	\$26,290.00
	Parole		\$444.99	\$444.99
	Pre-trial Release With Supervision	\$781.44	\$6,318.40	\$7,099.84
	Prison		\$139,644.00	\$139,644.00
	Probation	\$1,892.43	\$27,767.05	\$29,659.48
	Violator Program		\$19,980.00	\$19,980.00
Matched Total		\$2,673.87	\$220,444.44	\$223,118.31
Matched Comparison Average		\$25.71	\$2,119.66	\$2,145.37
Referred	Jail	\$2,035.00	\$12,045.00	\$14,080.00
	Parole		\$916.06	\$916.06
	Pre-trial Release With Supervision	\$126.72	\$126.72	\$253.44
	Prison		\$101,682.00	\$101,682.00
	Probation	\$1,449.07	\$16,432.03	\$17,881.10
	Violator Program	\$2,700.00		\$2,700.00
	Work Release		\$5,247.36	\$5,247.36
Referred Total		\$6,310.79	\$136,449.17	\$142,759.96
Referred Comparison Average		\$121.36	\$2,624.02	\$2,745.38

There were also differences in total criminal justice supervision costs by graduation. Average total criminal justice supervision costs were higher for juvenile drug court non-graduates vs. graduates (\$4,532.25 vs. \$1,488.94 respectively). Community Panel graduates had the lowest post-program criminal supervision costs. Judge non-graduates had the highest post-program criminal supervision costs. Further information is presented in Figure 17 and Appendix L, Table 4.

Figure 17. Total Juvenile Drug Court Criminal Supervision Costs by Graduation



Estimated within-program juvenile court supervision costs are reported in Table 93 and Appendix L, Table 5. Totals and averages were computed by group. Again, because the groups vary in size, discussion in this section will focus on average costs in order to make comparisons between models and among groups. The Judge model had higher average juvenile court supervision costs than did the Community Panel and comparison groups. Comparisons by district reveal similar average juvenile court supervision costs for the Fifth and Third Districts.

Table 93. Estimated Total and Per Person Average Within-Program Juvenile Court Supervision Costs, by Group

Group	Total Costs	Average costs
Community Panel	\$332,860.51	\$5,043.34
Judge	\$218,425.90	\$5,600.66
Matched	\$236,722.57	\$2,276.18
Referred	\$121,386.86	\$2,334.36
Grand Total	\$909,395.84	

Average post-program placement costs were higher than average in-program placement costs for all models and groups. Juvenile drug court participants had higher placement costs than both the comparison samples. The Judge model had slightly higher in-program placements costs than the Community Panel model. The reverse was true for post-program placement costs with the Community Panel model being slightly more expensive than the Judge model. Community Panel graduates had the lowest in-program placement costs, no post-program placement costs, and lowest total placement costs. Judge non-graduates had the highest in-program placement costs and total placement costs. Community Panel non-graduates had the highest post-program placement costs.

Judge model participants had higher average criminal justice supervision costs than Community Panel model participants. Community Panel graduates had the lowest post-program criminal supervision costs. Judge non-graduates had the highest post-program criminal supervision costs. Community Panel average criminal justice supervision costs were similar to the Referred Comparison group. Examination by District revealed the Second to have the lowest criminal justice supervision costs and the Third having the highest.

Juvenile drug court participants had higher juvenile court supervision costs than the both of the comparison groups. Judge model participants had higher juvenile court supervision costs than the Community Panel model.

Summary and Conclusions

Adult

The typical adult drug court participant was 30 years old, unmarried, white, non-Hispanic and male with a felony referral offense into the program. The typical admission was at least a high school graduate and was unemployed or under employed at time of entry into the program.

In addition, the typical drug court participant:

- first used drugs or alcohol at 14 years of age,
- was a methamphetamine user,
- had at least one prior admission for substance abuse treatment,
- had not been arrested before the age of 16,
- had no prior prison admissions,
- had an average of seven prior convictions (two felonies and five misdemeanors),

A comparison by model shows only small differences on these demographics with the exceptions of:

- a higher percentage unemployment in the Judge model,
- a higher percentage of prior prison admissions in the Judge model,
- higher percentage of prior convictions were felonies in the Judge model,
- but, the Panel model had a higher percentage of those with at least one prior felony conviction.

While in drug court the typical participant spent on average 578 days (19 months) in the program, received some form of substance abuse treatment (mainly outpatient), was drug tested an average of 49 times, and rarely tested positive for legal substances.

A comparison by model shows virtually no difference between the percentages receiving outpatient treatment. However, there were other moderate to strong differences between models. In particular, participants in the Judge model spent almost five months longer in the program compared to those in the Panel model and averaged 52 more drug tests than the participants in the Panel model. In addition:

Judge model participants, compared to Community Panel model participants, had a greater proportion of participants who received:

- substance abuse treatment,
- more intense levels of substance abuse treatment,
- urinalysis testing.

Community Panel model participants, compared to Judge model participants

- underwent more breath analyses,
- and had a much higher percent of positive drug tests.

Graduation rates of drug court participants show over half of participants graduated. No clear reason for failure emerged, however; chemical abuse was the least likely reason for failure from the program. Of those exiting drug courts:

- Males were more likely to graduate than females.
- Whites were more likely to graduate than minorities.
- Participants under 30 years of age were only slightly more likely to graduate than those 31 years and older.
- Educational attainment, employment at entry, and marital status appeared to have little relationship to graduation rates.

An examination of graduation rates, substance abuse history, and criminal history shows:

- Participants who began their drug usage at older ages tended to graduate at slightly higher rates than those who started at younger ages.
- A client's drug of choice appeared to influence rates of graduation. Methamphetamine users were much more likely to graduate than cocaine users. About half of marijuana and alcohol abusers graduated. The highest rate of graduation was found among those favoring other drugs such as morphine/opiates or depressants, although these numbers were small.
- A higher percentage of those without an arrest before the age of 16 graduated compared to those who had an earlier arrest.
- Moderate differences were noted in graduation rates between participants who had prior prison admissions and those who had not.
- The majority of participants whose most serious prior conviction was less than a felony level offense graduated.
- All of those without any prior convictions graduated.
- Only, 43.4% of participants with prior felony convictions graduated.
- A higher percentage of participants with a felony referral offense graduated in comparison to those with a misdemeanor referral offense.

In other words, those with prior felony convictions didn't do well in drug court, but referral on a current felony was a predictor of success.

An examination of graduation rates and substance abuse treatment and supervision shows, on average:

- Little difference in the amount of treatment graduates and failures received while in drug court,
- a higher percentage of graduates were subjected to drug testing than the program failures,
- and fewer positive tests involved program graduates rather than program failures.

A comparison by model show the Judge model of drug court proved superior to the Panel model on a variety of measures, with a higher graduation rate:

- for all participants, females, and minorities,
- among those with misdemeanor referral offenses or only prior misdemeanor convictions,
- irrespective of participant age, age at first arrest, age at onset of drug use, education, employment status, or marital status
- irrespective of the drug of choice, except for those who favored alcohol or marijuana,
- among those without a prior prison admission.

Recidivism rates shows successful drug court participants were far less likely to recidivate after program admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than the other groups.

		Cumulative Recidivism Rates		Felony Recidivism Rates	
Group	N	1 Year	End of Study	1 Year	End of Study
Drug court Successes	84	5%	42%	0%	13%
Drug court Failures	78	40%	70%	12%	27%
Referred	145	23%	58%	8%	23%
Probationer	148	49%	76%	14%	29%

A comparison by model shows the Judge model participants were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and took longer to commit a new felony offense than those in the Panel model.

		Cumulative Recidivism Rates		Felony Recidivism Rates	
Group	N	1 Year	End of Study	1 Year	End of Study
Judge Model	91	5%	45%	0%	16%
Panel Model	71	42%	69%	13%	24%

A comparison by model of successful and unsuccessful graduates shows graduates in both models were far less likely to recidivate after drug court admission and had lower cumulative recidivism rates than failures.

		Cumulative Recidivism Rates		Felony Recidivism Rates	
Group	N	1 Year	End of Study	1 Year	End of Study
Judge Model Success	53	2%	38%	0%	17%
Judge Model Failure	38	11%	55%	0%	16%
Panel Model Success	31	10%	48%	0%	6%
Panel Model Failure	40	68%	85%	23%	38%

Correctional supervision costs were the highest for the referred group (\$30,616.76) followed by the Judge model (\$30,275.09), Panel model (\$27,603.78), and probationer group (\$20,955.83). The referred group had the highest jail, prison, and work release costs.

A comparison by model shows the Judge model had higher correctional supervision costs in comparison to the Panel model. Excluding drug cost costs, total average supervision costs between models were similar. Differences in costs were primarily due to:

- Higher drug court and prison costs in the Judge model
- Higher jail, residential, and violator program costs in the Panel model.

A comparison by discharge type and model shows drug court graduates had by far the lowest average correctional supervision costs of all groups. Graduates in the Panel model had an average total estimated criminal justice systems cost of \$13,443.33 and graduates in the Judge model, \$15,452.00. The cost for Panel model failures was \$38,579.23 and \$51,452.00 for Judge model failures. In both models, the majority of the cost saving for graduates came from dramatically reduced jail and prison costs for graduates

Substance abuse treatment costs were the highest for the Judge model group (\$14,001.23) followed by the Panel model (\$6,337.72), referred (\$4,091.47), and probationer group (\$3,130.26).

A comparison by model shows the Judge model had higher estimated substance abuse treatment costs in comparison to the Panel model. Specifically:

- The Judge model spent just over \$7,500.00 more per person
- Nearly all of the additional cost was accrued during the program entry year.
- In the years following program entry estimated yearly average costs declined and were similar to the Panel model.

Combined correctional supervision and substance abuse treatment costs shows the Judge model had the highest estimated average costs followed by the referred, Panel model, and probationer groups.

- The estimated total average cost in the Judge model was roughly \$10,000.00 more than for those in the Panel model and referred group and nearly \$20,000.00 more than for those in the probationer group.

The percentages spent on correctional supervision and substance abuse treatment shows:

- Nearly one-third of the estimated average total cost was spent on substance abuse treatment in the Judge model compared to less than 20% in the Panel model, 12% in the referred and 13% in the probationer group.
- The Judge model's recidivism rate was between 13 and 31 percentage points lower than other three groups.
- The courts that spent a greater percentage on substance abuse treatment had lower recidivism rates, regardless of the model they employed, with the exception of the Seventh.

Iowa Adult drug courts

1. **Appeared to work better for males, whites, methamphetamine users, those without earlier arrests, or prior prison admissions.**
2. **The Judge model had higher graduation rates compared to the Panel model on a variety of demographic, substance abuse, and criminal history measures.**
3. **The Judge model had the lowest recidivism rates of all groups examined (Panel model, referred and probationer groups) and had recidivism rates nearing that of program graduates.**

4. **Cost comparisons show the total average cost per participant in the Judge model was higher than the Panel model, referred, and probationer groups, with higher substance abuse treatment and drug court costs.**
5. **A cost comparison by discharge type and model shows dramatic cost differences between program successes and failures regardless of model. Cost differences between failures and graduates in both models ranged from \$25,000.00-\$36,000.00 more for failures.**
6. **Some caution is warranted with regard to findings presented by individual court as the numbers in some cases were extremely small. In addition, it should be noted that many differences exist across courts in the amount of resources, time involved in program, and type of participant served.**

Juvenile

The following summary provides comparisons by model and site and describes who juvenile drug courts served, differences in rates of success of various types of juvenile drug court participants, differences in recidivism, and costs.

The typical juvenile drug court participant was 16 year old, white, non-Hispanic male with a misdemeanor level referral and offense history.

In addition, the typical drug court participant:

- identified marijuana as his or her drug of choice,
- first used drugs or alcohol at age 13,
- had a father with a substance abuse problem,
- had no substance abuse treatment history prior to drug court entry,
- attended a traditional middle or high school,
- had received counseling prior to drug court entry, and
- was not living with both parents.

Community Panel model participants, compared to Judge model participants,

- had a greater percentage of minority participants,
- were younger when they first tried drugs or alcohol,
- had a greater percentage of participants with fathers having a substance abuse problem,
- had a smaller percentage of participants attending school in a traditional setting, and
- had a smaller percentage of participants living with both parents.

Judge model participants, compared to Community Panel model participants, had a greater proportion of participants

- with a prior substance abuse treatment admission,
- who had received counseling prior to juvenile drug court entry, and
- who identified alcohol as their primary substance of choice.

The Second District had the greatest percentage of participants with

- a felony level referral offense,
- felony level prior offense,
- prior substance abuse treatment admission, and
- an Individualized Education Program.

The Third District had the largest percentage of

- minority participants,
- methamphetamine as the primary substance,
- one or more siblings with substance abuse problems.

Please note, the Judge model discussion also applies to site differences for the Fifth District compared to the Second and Third Districts.

The Second and Fifth Districts had more frequent and a greater number of reviews (Community Panel or Judge) than did Third District participants. The Judge model was more effective in progressing participants through the phase system (i.e., a higher percentage of clients moved on to Phase 2 and beyond).

The Judge model, compared to the Community Panel model:

- administered more total drug and alcohol tests,
- administered more tests per person,
- had fewer total positive tests, and
- had a lower proportion of positive tests than the Community Panel model.

The Second District had the highest number of positive tests and proportion of positive tests, followed by the Third and Fifth Districts.

Just over half (53.3%) of all juvenile drug court participants graduated from the program. The graduation rate for Judge model participants was almost two times that of Community Panel participants (76.9% vs. 39.4%). About three-quarters (76.9%) of Fifth District participants graduated, about one-half (47.6%) of Third District participants graduated, and one-quarter (25.0%) of Second District participants graduated.

The graduation rate for:

- misdemeanor level referrals was significantly higher than for felony level referrals, and
- misdemeanor level offense history was significantly higher than for felony level offense history.

In addition, the top two reasons for unsuccessful discharge were chemical abuse and aging out of the program.

The Judge model, compared to the Community Panel model, was significantly more successful in graduating

- both male and female participants,
- non-minority participants,
- both misdemeanor level referrals and history,
- participants for whom marijuana was their drug of choice.

Once again, the Judge model discussion also applies to site differences for the Fifth District compared to the Second and Third Districts.

Juvenile drug court did not reduce new offenses. No significant differences were found in cumulative recidivism among the groups or in the proportion of felonies as the most serious new offense among the groups

Drug court participants received:

- some form of treatment while in drug court or completed treatment prior to drug court entry (90.5%),
- more substance abuse treatment service units than did the comparison groups (3,096 vs. 898), and
- primarily outpatient treatment.

Community Panel model youth received more substance abuse treatment service units in each of the study timeframes. As such, more money was spent on substance abuse treatment for the Community Panel model than the Judge model in each timeframe. The Third District received more treatment units than the other districts and had higher average treatment costs.

Substance abuse treatment units received and costs were heavily weighted towards the quarter prior to juvenile drug court entry and the first and second quarters of drug court involvement. Services received and treatment costs declined thereafter.

Average placement costs for detention, foster group care, shelter care, and state training school were:

- higher post-program than in-program for all models and groups,
- higher for juvenile drug court participants than both the comparison samples, and
- higher for juvenile drug court non-graduates than graduates.

The Second District had the highest in-program placement costs, the highest post-program costs, and the highest overall total costs of \$13,429.00. The Fifth District was in the middle for placement costs in-program, post-program, and total costs of \$8,733.46. The Third District had only detention in-program placement costs, the highest post-program placement costs, and the lowest total placement costs of \$5,839.07.

Average criminal justice supervision costs for jail, parole, pre-trial release with supervision, prison, probation, violator program, and work release were:

- higher for Judge model participants than Community Panel participants,
- similar for Community Panel participants and the Referred Comparison group,
- lowest for Community Panel graduates, and
- highest for Judge non-graduates.

The Second District had lower total criminal justice supervision costs than the other districts and comparison groups. The Third District had the highest criminal justice supervision costs of all districts and groups, primarily due to high post-program prison costs.

Juvenile drug court supervision costs were:

- higher for juvenile drug court than both of the comparison groups,
- higher for Judge model participants than the Community Panel model.

Comparisons by district reveal similar average juvenile court supervision costs for the Fifth and Third Districts and lower costs for the Second.

In summary, Iowa juvenile drug courts

- 1. Worked better for misdemeanor versus felony level referrals and offense history.**
- 2. Did not significantly reduce new offenses. No significant differences were found in cumulative recidivism or in the proportion of felonies as the most serious new offense among the groups.**
- 3. Have stark differences in success rates by model. The Judge model was more successful in graduating both male and female participants, non-minority participants, misdemeanor level referral and prior offense history, and participants for whom marijuana was their drug of choice.**
- 4. Cost more than the Referred and Comparison samples. Drug courts are expensive. In this instance, they proved more expensive than traditional supervision. Although every effort was made to draw a matched comparison group similar in background to drug court clients, additional personal and other variables may have influenced case outcome and costs.**

Juvenile drug court participants successfully completing the program had lower placement and adult correctional supervision costs.

The Community Panel is often presented as a lower cost option for drug costs. The Community Panel may, in fact, save court resources, but in considering substance abuse treatment, placement, and adult correctional supervision costs, there's not much difference. Due to the cost of incarceration, prison costs were the driving force behind adult system costs. Each of the groups had prison costs as one of its highest expenditures, reinforcing the fact that successful efforts to keep youths out of prison tend to be very cost-effective.

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Appendix A. Adult Drug Court Participants Demography at Entry

Table 1. Sex of Participants, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Female	12	36.4%	12	29.3%	5	31.3%	2	15.4%	5	29.4%	13	31.0%	49	30.2%
	Male	21	63.6%	29	70.7%	11	68.8%	11	84.6%	12	70.6%	29	69.0%	113	69.8%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 2. Minority Status of Participants, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Status	Minority	3	9.1%	1	2.4%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	7	41.2%	7	16.7%	20	12.3%
	Non-minority	30	90.9%	40	97.6%	14	87.5%	13	100.0%	10	58.8%	35	83.3%	142	87.7%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 3. Median Age of Participants at Entry, by Court

Court	N	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Fifth	33	33	19	51
Fourth	41	26	18	47
Second-Mason City	16	26	19	45
Second-Marshalltown	13	32	19	43
Seventh	17	35	27	53
Third	42	28	18	53
Total	162	30	18	53

Table 4. Education Level of Participants at Entry, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Education	<High School	7	21.2%	15	36.6%	4	25.0%	1	7.7%	1	5.9%	14	33.3%	42	25.9%
	High School	21	63.6%	23	56.1%	12	75.0%	11	84.6%	16	94.1%	21	50.0%	104	64.2%
	>High School	4	12.1%	2	4.9%	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	7	16.7%	14	8.6%
	No data	1	3.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 5. Employment Status of Participants at Entry, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Job Status	Unemployed	23	69.7%	36	87.8%	4	25.0%	5	38.5%	12	70.6%	21	50.0%	101	62.3%
	Full-Time	8	24.2%	3	7.3%	9	56.3%	5	38.5%	3	17.6%	16	38.1%	44	27.2%
	Part-Time	1	3.0%	1	2.4%	2	12.5%	3	23.1%	2	11.8%	5	11.9%	14	8.6%
	Student	1	3.0%	1	2.4%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	1.9%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Seasonal and spot job = part time

Table 6. Marital Status of Participants at Entry, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Marital Status	Single	19	57.6%	21	51.2%	11	68.8%	6	46.2%	7	41.2%	27	64.3%	91	56.2%
	Divorced	11	33.3%	8	19.5%	4	25.0%	6	46.2%	8	47.1%	8	19.0%	45	27.8%
	Married	3	9.1%	12	29.3%	1	6.3%	1	7.7%	2	11.8%	5	11.9%	24	14.8%
	Widowed	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	4.8%	2	1.2%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Appendix B. Adult Drug Court Participants Substance Abuse and Criminal History

Table 1. Mean Age at First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication, by Court

Court	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum
Fifth	33	13	7	30
Fourth	41	14	9	27
Second-Mason City	16	14	11	21
Second-Marshalltown	13	14	9	22
Seventh	17	13	7	17
Third	42	15	6	22
Total	162	14	6	30

Table 2. Participants' Primary Drug of Choice, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	Methamphetamine	23	69.7%	36	87.8%	12	75.0%	12	92.3%	1	5.9%	23	54.8%	107	66.0%
	Cocaine	4	12.1%	2	4.9%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	14	82.4%	4	9.5%	25	15.4%
	THC	5	15.2%	1	2.4%	2	12.5%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	10	23.8%	19	11.7%
	Alcohol	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	1	6.3%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	5	11.9%	8	4.9%
	Opioids/Morphine	1	3.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	0	0.0%	2	1.2%
	Depressants	0	0.0%	1	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.6%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 3. Number of Reported Prior Substance Abuse Admissions, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Admits	0	8	24.2%	16	39.0%	6	37.5%	5	38.5%	3	17.6%	16	38.1%	54	33.3%
	1	8	24.2%	17	41.5%	2	12.5%	4	30.8%	3	17.6%	15	35.7%	49	30.2%
	2	8	24.2%	7	17.1%	3	18.8%	1	7.7%	3	17.6%	4	9.5%	26	16.0%
	3	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	4	25.0%	2	15.4%	7	41.2%	4	9.5%	20	12.3%
	4	3	9.1%	1	2.4%	1	6.3%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	2	4.8%	8	4.9%
	5 or more	3	9.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	1	2.4%	5	3.1%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 4. Arrest Under 16 Years of Age, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arrest <16	No	20	60.6%	30	73.2%	7	43.8%	11	84.6%	10	58.8%	25	59.5%	103	63.6%
	Yes	13	39.4%	11	26.8%	9	56.3%	2	15.4%	7	41.2%	17	40.5%	59	36.4%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 5. Prior Prison Admission, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Prison	No	16	48.5%	38	92.7%	11	68.8%	7	53.8%	2	11.8%	33	78.6%	107	66.0%
	Yes	17	51.5%	3	7.3%	5	31.3%	6	46.2%	15	88.2%	9	21.4%	55	34.0%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 6. Offense Level of Prior Convictions, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	110	42.5%	50	23.9%	29	27.4%	37	24.5%	68	33.3%	64	22.1%	358	29.4%
	Misdemeanor	149	57.5%	159	76.1%	77	72.6%	114	75.5%	136	66.7%	225	77.9%	860	70.6%
Total		259	100.0%	209	100.0%	106	100.0%	151	100.0%	204	100.0%	289	100.0%	1218	100.0%

Table 7. Most Serious Prior Conviction, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	32	97.0%	18	43.9%	14	87.5%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	35	83.3%	129	79.6%
	Misdemeanor	1	3.0%	19	46.3%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	16.7%	29	17.9%
	None	0	0.0%	4	9.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	2.5%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 8. Most Serious Referral Offense, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	31	93.9%	40	97.6%	14	87.5%	13	100.0%	16	94.1%	35	83.3%	149	92.0%
	Misdemeanor	2	6.1%	1	2.4%	2	12.5%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	7	16.7%	13	8.0%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Appendix C. Adult Drug Court Participants and Referred and Probationer Groups

Table 1. Sex of Participants, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Sex	Female	49	30.2%	36	24.8%	39	26.4%	124	27.3%
	Male	113	69.8%	109	75.2%	109	73.6%	331	72.7%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 2. Race of Participants, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Race	American Indian	3	1.9%	3	2.1%	0	0.0%	6	1.3%
	Asian	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	1	0.7%	3	0.7%
	Black	13	8.0%	21	14.5%	22	14.9%	56	12.3%
	White	146	90.1%	119	82.1%	125	84.5%	390	85.7%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 3. Minority Status of Participants, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Status	Minority	20	12.3%	30	20.7%	29	19.6%	79	17.4%
	Non-Minority	142	87.7%	115	79.3%	119	80.4%	376	82.6%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Referred: Hispanic 5

Probationers: Hispanic 6

Table 4. Median Age of Participants at Entry, by Group

	Group			
	Drug Court	Referred	Probationer	Total
Median	30	31	25	29
Minimum	18	18	18	18
Maximum	53	66	54	66
N	162	145	148	455

Table 5. Education Level of Participants at Entry, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Education	< High School	91	25.9%	8	22.1%	9	31.8%	108	23.7%
	High School	45	64.2%	102	70.3%	87	58.8%	234	51.4%
	> High School	24	8.6%	32	5.5%	47	6.1%	103	22.6%
	No data	2	1.2%	3	2.1%	5	3.4%	10	2.2%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 6. Employment Status of Participants at Entry, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Job Status	Unemployed	101	62.3%	92	63.4%	80	54.1%	273	60.0%
	Full-Time	44	27.2%	31	21.4%	48	32.4%	123	27.0%
	Part-Time	14	8.6%	13	9.0%	15	10.1%	42	9.2%
	Disabled	0	0.0%	8	5.5%	4	2.7%	12	2.6%
	Student	3	1.9%	1	0.7%	1	0.7%	5	1.1%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Seasonal and spot job=part time
Welfare=unemployed

Table 7. Marital Status of Participants at Entry, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Status	Single	91	56.2%	79	54.5%	95	64.2%	265	58.2%
	Divorced	45	27.8%	37	25.5%	33	22.3%	115	25.3%
	Married	24	14.8%	29	20.0%	20	13.5%	73	16.0%
	Widowed	2	1.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 8. Mean Age at First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication, by Group

	Group			
	Drug Court	Referred	Probationer	Total
Mean	14	14	14	14
Minimum	6	7	6	6
Maximum	30	30	34	34
N	162	140	144	446

Referred: 5 unknown

Probationers: 4 unknown

Table 9. Participants' Primary Drug of Choice, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Drug	Methamphetamine	107	66.0%	98	67.6%	65	43.9%	270	59.3%
	Cocaine	25	15.4%	21	14.5%	18	12.2%	64	14.1%
	THC	19	11.7%	20	13.8%	60	40.5%	99	21.8%
	Alcohol	8	4.9%	1	0.7%	2	1.4%	11	2.4%
	Opioids/Morphine	2	1.2%	2	1.4%	1	0.7%	5	1.1%
	Depressants	1	0.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
	Prescription	0	0.0%	2	1.4%	2	1.4%	4	0.9%
	Unknown	0	0.0%	1	0.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100%

Table 10. Number of Reported Prior Substance Abuse Admissions, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationers		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%		
Admissions	0	54	33.3%	74	51.0%	91	61.5%	219	48.1%
	1	49	30.2%	30	20.7%	21	14.2%	100	22.0%
	2	26	16.0%	12	8.3%	12	8.1%	50	11.0%
	3	20	12.3%	14	9.7%	9	6.1%	43	9.5%
	4	8	4.9%	4	2.8%	6	4.1%	18	4.0%
	5 or more	5	3.1%	11	7.6%	9	6.1%	25	5.5%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 11. Arrest under 16 Years of Age, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Arrest<16	No	103	63.6%	87	60.0%	91	61.5%	281	61.8%
	Yes	59	36.4%	53	36.6%	57	38.5%	169	37.1%
	Unknown	0	0.0%	5	3.4%	0	0.0%	5	1.1%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 12. Prior Prison Admission, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Prison	No	107	66.0%	92	63.4%	114	77.0%	313	68.8%
	Yes	55	34.0%	53	36.6%	34	23.0%	142	31.2%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Table 13. Offense Level of Prior Convictions, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	358	29.4%	395	33.9%	247	24.4%	1000	29.4%
	Misdemeanor	860	70.6%	771	66.1%	766	75.6%	2397	70.6%
Total		1218	100.0%	1166	100.0%	1013	100.0%	3397	100.0%

Table 14. Most Serious Prior Conviction, by Group

		Group						Total	
		Drug Court		Referred		Probationer			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Class	Felony	129	79.6%	137	94.5%	109	73.6%	375	82.4%
	Misdemeanor	29	17.9%	5	3.4%	38	25.7%	72	15.8%
	None	4	2.5%	3	2.1%	1	0.7%	8	1.8%
Total		162	100.0%	145	100.0%	148	100.0%	455	100.0%

Appendix D. Adult Drug Court Processing Variables

Table 1. Days in Drug Court, by Court

Court	N	Mean	Median	Minimum	Maximum
Fifth	33	652	645	57	1389
Fourth	41	680	644	14	1600
Second-Mason City	16	409	335	154	1237
Second Marshalltown	13	517	450	56	1500
Seventh	17	528	563	70	1396
Third	42	525	395	63	1708
Total	162	578	546	14	1708

Table 2. Substance Abuse Treatment Received While in Drug Court, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Treatment	No	1	3.0%	1	2.4%	0	.0%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	7	16.7%	14	8.6%
	Yes	32	97.0%	40	97.6%	16	100.0%	8	61.5%	17	100.0%	35	83.3%	148	91.4%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 3. Inpatient Treatment Received, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inpatient	No	33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	10	58.8%	42	100.0%	155	95.7%
	Yes	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	7	41.2%	0	.0%	7	4.3%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 4. Residential Treatment Received, by Court

		Court										Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Residential	No	17	51.5%	4	9.8%	16	100.0%	12	92.3%	12	70.6%	37	88.1%
	Yes	16	48.5%	37	90.2%	0	.0%	1	7.7%	5	29.4%	5	11.9%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%

Table 5. Halfway House Placement, by Court

		Court										Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Halfway	No	25	75.8%	32	78.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	3	17.6%	35	83.3%
	Yes	8	24.2%	9	22.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	14	82.4%	7	16.7%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%

Table 6. Outpatient Treatment Received, by Court

		Court										Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Outpatient	No	3	9.1%	11	26.8%	0	0.0%	5	38.5%	1	5.9%	7	16.7%
	Yes	30	90.9%	30	73.2%	16	100.0%	8	61.5%	16	94.1%	35	83.3%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%

Table 7. Mean Number of Days in an Inpatient, Residential or Halfway House Setting, by Court

	Court													
	Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		Total	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Inpatient	33	0.0	41	.0	16	0.0	13	.0	17	1.9	42	0.0	162	0.2
Residential	33	15.3	41	63.5	16	0.0	13	1.7	17	5.1	42	3.5	162	20.8
Halfway House	33	23.5	41	36.8	16	0.0	13	.0	17	67.6	42	17.0	162	25.6
Total	33	38.9	41	100.3	16	0.0	13	1.7	17	74.6	42	20.5	162	46.6

Table 8. Units of Outpatient Treatment Received, by Court

	Court													
	Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		Total	
	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean	N	Mean
Outpatient Units	33	34.8	41	18.5	16	43.4	13	9.9	17	61.8	42	38.0	162	33.2

Table 9. Type of Drug Testing, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Type	Urinalysis	1794	99.9%	3777	93.4%	297	49.3%	312	78.8%	653	96.5%	244	55.6%	7077	89.0%
	Breath Analysis	1	0.1%	266	6.6%	257	42.7%	46	11.6%	24	3.5%	195	44.4%	789	9.9%
	Saliva Test	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	48	8.0%	38	9.6%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	86	1.1%
Total		1795	100.0%	4043	100.0%	602	100.0%	396	100.0%	677	100.0%	439	100.0%	7952	100.0%

Table 10. Drug Test Results, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Results	Positive	30	1.7%	12	.3%	68	11.3%	20	5.1%	26	3.8%	84	19.1%	240	3.0%
	Negative	1765	98.3%	4031	99.7%	534	88.7%	376	94.9%	651	96.2%	355	80.9%	7712	97.0%
Total		1795	100.0%	4043	100.0%	602	100.0%	396	100.0%	677	100.0%	439	100.0%	7952	100.0%

Table 11. Types of Drugs Found in Positive Tests, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug	Alcohol	1	3.2%	1	4.0%	15	17.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	15	16.3%	32	10.6%
	Amphetamines	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	21.4%	8	33.3%	5	10.6%	10	10.9%	41	13.5%
	Methamphetamine	23	74.2%	10	40.0%	38	45.2%	15	62.5%	2	4.3%	27	29.3%	115	38.0%
	Cocaine	2	6.5%	9	36.0%	3	3.6%	1	4.2%	23	48.9%	8	8.7%	46	15.2%
	Depressants	1	3.2%	1	4.0%	2	2.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	1.3%
	Opioids/Morphine	1	3.2%	1	4.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	6.4%	0	0.0%	5	1.7%
	THC	3	9.7%	3	12.0%	8	9.5%	0	0.0%	14	29.8%	32	34.8%	60	19.8%
Total		31	100.0%	25	100.0%	84	100.0%	24	100.0%	47	100.0%	92	100.0%	303	100.0%

Appendix E. Comparison of Drug Court Successes and Failures

Table 1. Discharge Type, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Grad	No	16	48.5%	9	22.0%	13	81.3%	7	53.8%	13	76.5%	20	47.6%	78	48.1%
	Yes	17	51.5%	32	78.0%	3	18.8%	6	46.2%	4	23.5%	22	52.4%	84	51.9%
Total		33	100.0%	41	100.0%	16	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	42	100.0%	162	100.0%

Table 2. Reason for Failure, by Court

		Court												Total	
		Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Reason	Absconded	3	18.8%	4	44.4%	5	38.5%	0	0.0%	3	23.1%	5	25.0%	20	25.6%
	Chemical Abuse	4	25.0%	1	11.1%	1	7.7%	3	42.9%	2	15.4%	3	15.0%	14	17.9%
	Re-arrest	1	6.3%	2	22.2%	3	23.1%	3	42.9%	6	46.2%	6	30.0%	21	26.9%
	Uncooperative	8	50.0%	2	22.2%	4	30.8%	1	14.3%	2	15.4%	6	30.0%	23	29.5%
Total		16	100.0%	9	100.0%	13	100.0%	7	100.0%	13	100.0%	20	100.0%	78	100.0%

Table 3. Discharge Type, by Court and Sex of Participants

Sex			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Female	Grad	No	7	58.3%	5	41.7%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	9	69.2%	28	57.1%
		Yes	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	1	20.0%	2	100.0%	2	40.0%	4	30.8%	21	42.9%
	Total		12	100.0%	12	100.0%	5	100.0%	2	100.0%	5	100.0%	13	100.0%	49	100.0%
Male	Grad	No	9	42.9%	4	13.8%	9	81.8%	7	63.6%	10	83.3%	11	37.9%	50	44.2%
		Yes	12	57.1%	25	86.2%	2	18.2%	4	36.4%	2	16.7%	18	62.1%	63	55.8%
	Total		21	100.0%	29	100.0%	11	100.0%	11	100.0%	12	100.0%	29	100.0%	113	100.0%

Table 4. Discharge Type, by Court and Participants' Minority Status

Status			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Minority	Grad	No	2	66.7%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	71.4%	5	71.4%	14	70.0%
		Yes	1	33.3%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	28.6%	6	30.0%
	Total		3	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	7	100.0%	20	100.0%
Non-minority	Grad	No	14	46.7%	9	22.5%	11	78.6%	7	53.8%	8	80.0%	15	42.9%	64	45.1%
		Yes	16	53.3%	31	77.5%	3	21.4%	6	46.2%	2	20.0%	20	57.1%	78	54.9%
	Total		30	100.0%	40	100.0%	14	100.0%	13	100.0%	10	100.0%	35	100.0%	142	100.0%

Table 5. Discharge Type, by Court and Participants' Age at Entry

Age			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
30 and under	Grad	No	9	56.3%	6	26.1%	10	83.3%	2	33.3%	2	66.7%	11	44.0%	40	47.1%
		Yes	7	43.8%	17	73.9%	2	16.7%	4	66.7%	1	33.3%	14	56.0%	45	52.9%
	Total		16	100.0%	23	100.0%	12	100.0%	6	100.0%	3	100.0%	25	100.0%	85	100.0%
31 and over	Grad	No	7	41.2%	3	16.7%	3	75.0%	5	71.4%	11	78.6%	9	52.9%	38	49.4%
		Yes	10	58.8%	15	83.3%	1	25.0%	2	28.6%	3	21.4%	8	47.1%	39	50.6%
	Total		17	100.0%	18	100.0%	4	100.0%	7	100.0%	14	100.0%	17	100.0%	77	100.0%

Table 6. Discharge Type, by Court and High School Completion at Entry

High School			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
No	Grad	No	4	57.1%	3	20.0%	3	75.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	9	64.3%	21	50.0%
		Yes	3	42.9%	12	80.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	5	35.7%	21	50.0%
	Total		7	100.0%	15	100.0%	4	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	14	100.0%	42	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	10	41.7%	6	24.0%	10	83.3%	6	50.0%	12	75.0%	11	39.3%	55	47.0%
		Yes	14	58.3%	19	76.0%	2	16.7%	6	50.0%	4	25.0%	17	60.7%	62	53.0%
	Total		24	100.0%	25	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	16	100.0%	28	100.0%	117	100.0%
No data	Grad	No	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
		Yes	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
	Total		2	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%

Table 7. Discharge Type, by Model and Employment Status at Entry

Job Status			Court										Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Employed	Grad	No	3	33.3%	2	50.0%	9	81.8%	4	50.0%	4	80.0%	9	42.9%
		Yes	6	66.7%	2	50.0%	2	18.2%	4	50.0%	1	20.0%	12	57.1%
	Total		9	100.0%	4	100.0%	11	100.0%	8	100.0%	5	100.0%	21	100.0%
Unemployed	Grad	No	13	54.2%	7	18.9%	4	80.0%	3	60.0%	9	75.0%	11	52.4%
		Yes	11	45.8%	30	81.1%	1	20.0%	2	40.0%	3	25.0%	10	47.6%
	Total		24	100.0%	37	100.0%	5	100.0%	5	100.0%	12	100.0%	21	100.0%

Table 8. Discharge Type, by Model and Martial Status at Entry

Marital status			Court										Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Married	Grad	No	1	33.3%	4	33.3%	1	100.0%	0	.0%	2	100.0%	4	80.0%
		Yes	2	66.7%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%
	Total		3	100.0%	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	5	100.0%
Not married	Grad	No	15	50.0%	5	17.2%	12	80.0%	7	58.3%	11	73.3%	16	43.2%
		Yes	15	50.0%	24	82.8%	3	20.0%	5	41.7%	4	26.7%	21	56.8%
	Total		30	100.0%	29	100.0%	15	100.0%	12	100.0%	15	100.0%	37	100.0%

Table 9. Discharge Type, by Court and Age of First Drug Use or Alcohol Intoxication

Age			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
14 and Over	Grad	No	3	50.0%	1	5.3%	3	60.0%	4	66.7%	7	100.0%	11	45.8%	29	43.3%
		Yes	3	50.0%	18	94.7%	2	40.0%	2	33.3%	0	.0%	13	54.2%	38	56.7%
	Total		6	100.0%	19	100.0%	5	100.0%	6	100.0%	7	100.0%	24	100.0%	67	100.0%
Under 14	Grad	No	13	48.1%	8	36.4%	10	90.9%	3	42.9%	6	60.0%	9	50.0%	49	51.6%
		Yes	14	51.9%	14	63.6%	1	9.1%	4	57.1%	4	40.0%	9	50.0%	46	48.4%
	Total		27	100.0%	22	100.0%	11	100.0%	7	100.0%	10	100.0%	18	100.0%	95	100.0%

Table 10. Discharge Type, by Court and Participants' Primary Drug of Choice

Drug			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Alcohol	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	2	40.0%	4	50.0%
		Yes	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	60.0%	4	50.0%
	Total		0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5	100.0%	8	100.0%
Cocaine	Grad	No	4	100.0%	1	50.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	11	78.6%	4	100.0%	21	84.0%
		Yes	0	0.0%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	21.4%	0	0.0%	4	16.0%
	Total		4	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	14	100.0%	4	100.0%	25	100.0%
Meth	Grad	No	8	34.8%	8	22.2%	9	75.0%	6	50.0%	0	0.0%	11	47.8%	42	39.3%
		Yes	15	65.2%	28	77.8%	3	25.0%	6	50.0%	1	100.0%	12	52.2%	65	60.7%
	Total		23	100.0%	36	100.0%	12	100.0%	12	100.0%	1	100.0%	23	100.0%	107	100.0%
THC	Grad	No	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	30.0%	10	52.6%
		Yes	1	20.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	70.0%	9	47.4%
	Total		5	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	10	100.0%	19	100.0%
Other	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%
		Yes	1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	66.7%
	Total		1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	3	100.0%

Table 11. Discharge Type, by Court and Arrest Under 16 Years of Age

Arrest <16			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	Grad	No	9	45.0%	6	20.0%	5	71.4%	6	54.5%	6	60.0%	11	44.0%	43	41.7%
		Yes	11	55.0%	24	80.0%	2	28.6%	5	45.5%	4	40.0%	14	56.0%	60	58.3%
	Total		20	100.0%	30	100.0%	7	100.0%	11	100.0%	10	100.0%	25	100.0%	103	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	7	53.8%	3	27.3%	8	88.9%	1	50.0%	7	100.0%	9	52.9%	35	59.3%
		Yes	6	46.2%	8	72.7%	1	11.1%	1	50.0%	0	0.0%	8	47.1%	24	40.7%
	Total		13	100.0%	11	100.0%	9	100.0%	2	100.0%	7	100.0%	17	100.0%	59	100.0%

Table 12. Discharge Type, by Court and Prior Prison Admission

Prison			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No	Grad	No	7	43.8%	7	18.4%	8	72.7%	4	57.1%	1	50.0%	17	51.5%	44	41.1%
		Yes	9	56.3%	31	81.6%	3	27.3%	3	42.9%	1	50.0%	16	48.5%	63	58.9%
	Total		16	100.0%	38	100.0%	11	100.0%	7	100.0%	2	100.0%	33	100.0%	107	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	9	52.9%	2	66.7%	5	100.0%	3	50.0%	12	80.0%	3	33.3%	34	61.8%
		Yes	8	47.1%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	3	50.0%	3	20.0%	6	66.7%	21	38.2%
	Total		17	100.0%	3	100.0%	5	100.0%	6	100.0%	15	100.0%	9	100.0%	55	100.0%

Table 13. Discharge Type, by Court and Most Serious Prior Conviction

Class			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Felony	Grad	No	16	50.0%	9	50.0%	11	78.6%	7	53.8%	13	76.5%	17	48.6%	73	56.6%
		Yes	16	50.0%	9	50.0%	3	21.4%	6	46.2%	4	23.5%	18	51.4%	56	43.4%
	Total		32	100.0%	18	100.0%	14	100.0%	13	100.0%	17	100.0%	35	100.0%	129	100.0%
Misdemeanor	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	42.9%	5	17.2%
		Yes	1	100.0%	19	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	24	82.8%
	Total		1	100.0%	19	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	29	100.0%
None	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%		100.0%
		Yes	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%
	Total		0	0.0%	4	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	100.0%

Table 14. Discharge Type, by Court and Most Serious Referral Offense

Class			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third		N	%
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%		
Felony	Grad	No	16	51.6%	9	22.5%	11	78.6%	7	53.8%	12	75.0%	15	42.9%	70	47.0%
		Yes	15	48.4%	31	77.5%	3	21.4%	6	46.2%	4	25.0%	20	57.1%	79	53.0%
	Total		31	100.0%	40	100.0%	14	100.0%	13	100.0%	16	100.0%	35	100.0%	149	100.0%
Misdemeanor	Grad	No	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	5	71.4%	8	61.5%
		Yes	2	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	5	38.5%
	Total		2	100.0%	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	7	100.0%	13	100.0%

Table 15. Discharge Type, by Court and Substance Abuse Treatment Received

Treatment			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
			%		%		%		%		%		%		%	
No	Grad	No	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	4	80.0%	0	0.0%	6	85.7%	11	78.6%
		Yes	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	3	21.4%
	Total		1	100.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	7	100.0%	14	100.0%
Yes	Grad	No	16	50.0%	8	20.0%	13	81.3%	3	37.5%	13	76.5%	14	40.0%	67	45.3%
		Yes	16	50.0%	32	80.0%	3	18.8%	5	62.5%	4	23.5%	21	60.0%	81	54.7%
	Total		32	100.0%	40	100.0%	16	100.0%	8	100.0%	17	100.0%	35	100.0%	148	100.0%

Table 16. Discharge Type, by Court and Mean Number of Treatment Days and Sessions Received

		Grad	Court						
			Fifth	Fourth	Second-Mason City	Second-Marshalltown	Seventh	Third	Total
Medical or Residential	No		50.9	119.1	.0	3.1	75.3	24.5	43.3
	Yes		27.5	95.0	.0	.0	71.3	16.8	49.6
	Total		38.9	100.3	.0	1.7	74.4	20.5	46.6
Outpatient	No		31.1	9.1	42.5	10.7	54.2	31.6	32.6
	Yes		38.2	21.1	47.3	9.0	86.5	43.8	33.7
	Total		34.8	18.5	43.4	9.9	61.8	38.0	33.2

Table 17. Discharge Type, by Court and Number and Percent of Drug Tests

Tests			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Grad	No	634	35.3%	568	14.0%	544	90.4%	131	33.1%	423	62.5%	92	21.0%	2392	30.1%	
	Yes	1161	64.7%	3475	86.0%	58	9.6%	265	66.9%	254	37.5%	347	79.0%	5560	69.9%	
Total		1795	100.0%	4043	100.0%	602	100.0%	396	100.0%	677	100.0%	439	100.0%	7952	100.0%	

Table 18. Discharge Type, by Court and Drug Test Results

Result			Court												Total	
			Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third			
N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Positive	Grad	No	24	80.0%	4	33.3%	68	100.0%	15	75.0%	14	53.8%	29	34.5%	154	64.2%
		Yes	6	20.0%	8	66.7%	0	0.0%	5	25.0%	12	46.2%	55	65.5%	86	35.8%
	Total		30	100.0%	12	100.0%	68	100.0%	20	100.0%	26	100.0%	84	100.0%	240	100.0%
Negative	Grad	No	610	34.6%	564	14.0%	476	89.1%	116	30.9%	409	62.8%	63	17.7%	2238	29.0%
		Yes	1155	65.4%	3467	86.0%	58	10.9%	260	69.1%	242	37.2%	292	82.3%	5474	71.0%
	Total		1765	100.0%	4031	100.0%	534	100.0%	376	100.0%	651	100.0%	355	100.0%	7712	100.0%

Appendix F. Adult Cost Estimates and Recidivism Rates

Table 1. Estimated Total of Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by Court

Supervision Status	Fifth	Fourth	Second-Mason City	Second-Marshalltown	Seventh	Third	Total
Drug Court	\$232,942.47	\$317,336.79	\$89,804.64	\$91,056.50	\$174,270.20	\$118,370.91	\$1,023,781.51
Jail	\$81,785.00	\$32,890.00	\$73,975.00	\$50,435.00	\$80,465.00	\$90,090.00	\$409,640.00
OWI Continuum	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$15,414.12	\$15,414.12
Parole	\$9,595.81	\$4,412.41	\$4,645.50	\$2,343.94	\$3,969.05	\$6,733.53	\$31,700.24
Prison	\$591,516.00	\$273,780.00	\$316,710.00	\$178,956.00	\$538,542.00	\$290,520.00	\$2,190,024.00
Probation	\$5,594.16	\$4,293.42	\$9,403.47	\$9,498.01	\$2,342.31	\$19,416.56	\$50,547.93
Release with Supervision	\$3,731.20	\$8,673.28	\$1,686.08	\$2,312.64	\$109.12	\$880.00	\$17,392.32
Residential	\$33,178.62	\$132,441.18	\$124,078.20	\$99,262.56	\$57,447.66	\$120,033.36	\$566,441.58
Violator Program	\$14,202.00	\$59,508.00	\$50,328.00	\$56,430.00	\$3,240.00	\$79,326.00	\$263,034.00
Work Release	\$29,625.72	\$13,446.36	\$10,822.68	\$31,210.86	\$45,695.76	\$16,124.70	\$146,926.08
Total	\$1,002,170.98	\$846,781.44	\$681,453.57	\$521,505.51	\$906,081.10	\$756,909.18	\$4,714,901.78

Table 2. Estimated Per Person Average Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by Court

Supervision Status	Fifth	Fourth	Second-Mason City	Second-Marshalltown	Seventh	Third	Total
Drug Court	\$7,058.86	\$7,739.92	\$5,612.79	\$7,004.35	\$10,251.19	\$2,818.36	\$6,319.64
Jail	\$2,478.33	\$802.20	\$4,623.44	\$3,879.62	\$4,733.24	\$2,145.00	\$2,528.64
OWI Continuum	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$367.00	\$95.15
Parole	\$290.78	\$107.62	\$290.34	\$180.30	\$233.47	\$160.32	\$195.68
Prison	\$17,924.73	\$6,677.56	\$19,794.38	\$13,765.85	\$31,678.94	\$6,917.14	\$13,518.67
Probation	\$169.52	\$104.72	\$587.72	\$730.62	\$137.78	\$462.30	\$312.02
Release with Supervision	\$113.07	\$211.54	\$105.38	\$177.90	\$6.42	\$20.95	\$107.36
Residential	\$1,005.41	\$3,230.27	\$7,754.89	\$7,635.58	\$3,379.27	\$2,857.94	\$3,496.55
Violator Program	\$430.36	\$1,451.41	\$3,145.50	\$4,340.77	\$190.59	\$1,888.71	\$1,623.67
Work Release	\$897.75	\$327.96	\$676.42	\$2,400.84	\$2,687.99	\$383.92	\$906.95
Total Average	\$30,368.82	\$20,653.21	\$42,590.85	\$40,115.81	\$53,298.89	\$18,021.65	\$29,104.33

Table 3. Estimated Average Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by Discharge Type and Court

	Fifth		Fourth		Second-Mason City		Second-Marshalltown		Seventh		Third	
	Fail	Grad	Fail	Grad	Fail	Grad	Fail	Grad	Fail	Grad	Fail	Grad
Drug Court	\$4,073.43	\$9,868.68	\$5,855.73	\$8,269.85	\$5,851.13	\$4,580.00	\$4,541.70	\$9,877.43	\$7,897.29	\$17,901.35	\$2,620.83	\$2,997.92
Jail	\$3,344.69	\$1,662.94	\$1,711.11	\$546.56	\$5,690.38	\$0.00	\$5,743.57	\$1,705.00	\$5,923.08	\$866.25	\$3,734.50	\$700.00
OWI Continuum	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$661.39	\$99.38
Parole	\$599.86	\$0.00	\$340.60	\$42.13	\$357.58	\$0.00	\$326.05	\$10.60	\$305.54	\$0.00	\$203.95	\$120.93
Prison	\$35,727.81	\$1,168.94	\$26,574.00	\$1,081.69	\$24,362.38	\$0.00	\$20,921.14	\$5,418.00	\$39,885.23	\$5,008.50	\$13,248.90	\$1,161.00
Probation	\$193.26	\$147.18	\$308.61	\$47.37	\$496.52	\$982.89	\$420.07	\$1,092.92	\$88.65	\$297.48	\$444.34	\$478.63
RWS	\$56.10	\$166.68	\$221.37	\$208.78	\$129.70	\$0.00	\$229.81	\$117.33	\$8.39	\$0.00	\$30.80	\$12.00
Residential	\$2,073.66	\$0.00	\$2,459.70	\$3,447.00	\$8,640.48	\$3,917.30	\$9,815.37	\$5,092.49	\$3,048.35	\$4,454.79	\$2,768.53	\$2,939.22
Violator Program	\$887.63	\$0.00	\$3,510.00	\$872.44	\$3,871.38	\$0.00	\$4,219.71	\$4,482.00	\$249.23	\$0.00	\$2,500.20	\$1,332.82
Work Release	\$1,851.61	\$0.00	\$1,494.04	\$0.00	\$832.51	\$0.00	\$3,748.11	\$829.01	\$3,515.06	\$0.00	\$806.24	\$0.00
Total	\$48,808.05	\$13,014.42	\$42,475.16	\$14,515.81	\$50,232.08	\$9,480.19	\$49,965.55	\$28,624.77	\$60,920.82	\$28,528.37	\$27,019.67	\$9,841.90

Table 4. Estimated Quarterly Average Substance Abuse Treatment Costs, by Court

	One Year Prior to Program Entry						Entry Year			
Court	-4	-3	-2	-1	Total	Entry Quarter	1	2	3	Total
Fifth	\$202.45	\$134.58	\$314.88	\$1,684.03	\$2,335.94	\$4,057.03	\$824.79	\$692.03	\$282.45	\$5,856.30
Fourth	\$170.71	\$362.20	\$216.88	\$352.68	\$1,102.47	\$7,928.17	\$3,183.34	\$1,456.27	\$834.92	\$13,402.70
Second-Mason City	\$700.25	\$530.56	\$744.56	\$596.31	\$2,571.68	\$629.06	\$480.38	\$461.31	\$442.25	\$2,013.00
Second -Marshalltown	\$51.62	\$73.31	\$0.00	\$354.15	\$479.08	\$258.08	\$136.08	\$32.85	\$142.00	\$569.01
Seventh	\$481.88	\$191.76	\$53.88	\$2,798.00	\$3,525.52	\$3,610.41	\$1,284.24	\$952.41	\$1,080.94	\$6,928.00
Third	\$613.71	\$39.12	\$268.45	\$480.74	\$1,402.02	\$818.63	\$578.96	\$472.98	\$517.34	\$2,387.91
Total	\$367.43	\$207.63	\$267.82	\$937.87	\$1,780.75	\$3,506.89	\$1,316.90	\$780.30	\$571.48	\$6,175.57
	1 Year Post					2 Years Post				
Court	4	5	6	7	Total	8	9	10	11	Total
Fifth	\$314.79	\$154.94	\$49.91	\$48.06	\$567.70	\$22.18	\$25.88	\$25.88	\$7.39	\$81.33
Fourth	\$1,004.86	\$999.71	\$112.98	\$212.04	\$2,329.59	\$104.71	\$47.16	\$14.88	\$40.17	\$206.92
Second-Mason City	\$861.06	\$358.69	\$355.25	\$26.69	\$1,601.69	\$301.75	\$114.44	\$99.13	\$141.06	\$656.38
Second -Marshalltown	\$587.08	\$316.31	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$903.39	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$17.15	\$42.08	\$59.23
Seventh	\$970.06	\$978.12	\$430.47	\$343.82	\$2,722.47	\$232.65	\$531.88	\$474.06	\$102.41	\$1,341.00
Third	\$751.67	\$435.53	\$313.20	\$338.46	\$1,838.86	\$171.64	\$285.86	\$211.26	\$137.62	\$806.38
Total	\$747.27	\$560.94	\$200.22	\$189.92	\$1,698.35	\$129.73	\$158.44	\$124.72	\$75.41	\$488.30
	3 Years Post					Last 3 Quarters				
Court	12	13	14	15	Total	16	17	18	Total	Grand Total
Fifth	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$46.21	\$167.58	\$213.79	\$14.79	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14.79	\$9,069.85
Fourth	\$63.98	\$69.22	\$146.02	\$23.80	\$303.02	\$5.95	\$4.95	\$2.98	\$13.88	\$17,358.58
Second-Mason City	\$118.19	\$45.75	\$152.50	\$19.06	\$335.50	\$19.06	\$19.06	\$294.25	\$332.37	\$7,510.62
Second -Marshalltown	\$0.00	\$6.23	\$0.00	\$87.31	\$93.54	\$54.54	\$6.23	\$0.00	\$60.77	\$2,165.02
Seventh	\$16.18	\$485.53	\$158.18	\$54.59	\$714.48	\$150.00	\$41.35	\$53.94	\$245.29	\$15,476.76
Third	\$181.90	\$192.21	\$247.64	\$103.74	\$725.49	\$18.88	\$2.90	\$0.00	\$21.78	\$7,182.44
Total	\$76.72	\$123.32	\$142.23	\$81.67	\$423.94	\$31.41	\$8.73	\$35.48	\$75.62	\$10,642.53

Table 5. Total Average Costs, Percents and Recidivism Rates, by Court

Court	Average Costs			Percent of Costs		
	Substance Abuse Treatment	Justice System	Total	Substance Abuse Treatment	Justice System	Recidivism Rate
Fifth	\$9,069.85	\$30,368.82	\$39,438.67	23.0%	77.0%	24.2%
Fourth	\$17,358.58	\$20,653.21	\$38,011.79	45.7%	54.3%	46.3%
Second-Mason City	\$7,510.63	\$42,590.85	\$50,101.48	5.1%	94.9%	81.3%
Second -Marshalltown	\$2,165.00	\$40,115.81	\$42,280.81	15.0%	85.0%	76.9%
Seventh	\$15,476.76	\$53,298.89	\$68,775.65	22.5%	77.5%	82.4%
Third	\$7,182.45	\$18,021.65	\$25,204.10	28.5%	71.5%	61.9%

Appendix G. Comparison of Juvenile Drug Court Participants and Referred and Matched Samples

Table 1. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Sex, by Group and District

Group		Sex					
		Female		Male		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Second	3	13.0%	20	87.0%	23	100.0%
	Third	11	26.2%	31	73.8%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	7	17.9%	32	82.1%	39	100.0%
	Total	21	20.2%	83	79.8%	104	100.0%
Participant	Second	3	12.5%	21	87.5%	24	100.0%
	Third	11	26.2%	31	73.8%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	7	17.9%	32	82.1%	39	100.0%
	Total	21	20.0%	84	80.0%	105	100.0%
Referred	Third	9	17.3%	43	82.7%	52	100.0%
	Total	9	17.3%	43	82.7%	52	100.0%

Table 2. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Race, by Group and District

Group		Race									
		Asian		African American		Native American		White		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Second	0	.0%	0	.0%	0	.0%	23	100.0%	23	100.0%
	Third	0	.0%	1	2.4%	4	9.5%	37	88.1%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	35	89.7%	39	100.0%
	Total	1	1.0%	4	3.8%	4	3.8%	95	91.3%	104	100.0%
Participant	Second	0	.0%	1	4.2%	0	.0%	23	95.8%	24	100.0%
	Third	0	.0%	1	2.4%	3	7.1%	38	90.5%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	1	2.6%	3	7.7%	0	.0%	35	89.7%	39	100.0%
	Total	1	1.0%	5	4.8%	3	2.9%	96	91.4%	105	100.0%
Referred	Third	4	7.7%	4	7.7%	3	5.8%	41	78.8%	52	100.0%
	Total	4	7.7%	4	7.7%	3	5.8%	41	78.8%	52	100.0%

Table 3. Juvenile Participant and Comparison Samples Ethnicity, by Group and District

		Ethnicity					
		Hispanic		Non-Hispanic		Total	
Group		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Second	2	8.7%	21	91.3%	23	100.0%
	Third	5	11.9%	37	88.1%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	39	100.0%
	Total	8	7.7%	96	92.3%	104	100.0%
Participant	Second	2	8.3%	22	91.7%	24	100.0%
	Third	6	14.3%	36	85.7%	42	100.0%
	Fifth	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	39	100.0%
	Total	9	8.6%	96	91.4%	105	100.0%
Referred	Third	6	11.5%	46	88.5%	52	100.0%
	Total	6	11.5%	46	88.5%	52	100.0%

Table 4. Participant and Comparison Samples Minority Status, by Group and District

		Minority					
		Minority		Non-Minority		Total	
District		N	%	N	%	N	%
Second	Matched	2	8.7%	21	91.3%	23	100.0%
	Participant	3	12.5%	21	87.5%	24	100.0%
	Total	5	10.6%	42	89.4%	47	100.0%
Fifth	Matched	5	12.8%	34	87.2%	39	100.0%
	Participant	5	12.8%	34	87.2%	39	100.0%
	Total	10	12.8%	68	87.2%	78	100.0%
Third	Matched	8	19.0%	34	81.0%	42	100.0%
	Participant	9	21.4%	33	78.6%	42	100.0%
	Referred	17	32.7%	35	67.3%	52	100.0%
	Total	34	25.0%	102	75.0%	136	100.0%

Table 5. Participant and Comparison Samples Severity of Most Serious Referral Offense, by Group and District

		Referral Offense					
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Second	Matched	21	91.3%	2	8.7%	23	100.0%
	Participant	18	75.0%	6	25.0%	24	100.0%
	Total	39	83.0%	8	17.0%	47	100.0%
Fifth	Matched	32	82.1%	7	17.9%	39	100.0%
	Participant	34	87.2%	5	12.8%	39	100.0%
	Total	66	84.6%	12	15.4%	78	100.0%
Third	Matched	39	92.9%	3	7.1%	42	100.0%
	Participant	39	92.9%	3	7.1%	42	100.0%
	Referred	43	82.7%	9	17.3%	52	100.0%
	Total	121	89.0%	15	11.0%	136	100.0%

Table 6. Participant and Comparison Samples Severity of Most Serious Prior Offense, by Group and District

		Most Serious Prior Offense					
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%
Matched	Second	17	73.9%	6	26.1%	23	100.0%
	Fifth	29	74.4%	10	25.6%	39	100.0%
	Third	35	83.3%	7	16.7%	42	100.0%
	Total	81	77.9%	23	22.1%	104	100.0%
Participant	Second	16	66.7%	8	33.3%	24	100.0%
	Fifth	28	71.8%	11	28.2%	39	100.0%
	Third	35	83.3%	7	16.7%	42	100.0%
	Total	79	75.2%	26	24.8%	105	100.0%
Referred	Third	39	75.0%	13	25.0%	52	100.0%
	Total	39	75.0%	13	25.0%	52	100.0%

Appendix H. Additional Juvenile Drug Court Background

Table 1. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Drug of Choice, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary Substance	Alcohol	2	8.3%	4	9.5%	8	20.5%	14	13.3%
	Marijuana	21	87.5%	30	71.4%	27	69.2%	78	74.3%
	Methamphetamine	1	4.2%	4	9.5%	2	5.1%	7	6.7%
	Other	0	.0%	1	2.4%	2	5.1%	3	2.9%
	Unknown	0	.0%	3	7.1%	0	.0%	3	2.9%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 2. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Age of First Drug Use, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Age of First Drug Use	10 and under	3	12.5%	2	4.8%	0	.0%	5	4.8%
	11	1	4.2%	3	7.1%	3	7.7%	7	6.7%
	12	2	8.3%	8	19.0%	3	7.7%	13	12.4%
	13	5	20.8%	11	26.2%	16	41.0%	32	30.5%
	14	10	41.7%	11	26.2%	7	17.9%	28	26.7%
	15	1	4.2%	3	7.1%	4	10.3%	8	7.6%
	16	1	4.2%	1	2.4%	4	10.3%	6	5.7%
	Unknown	1	4.2%	3	7.1%	2	5.1%	6	5.7%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 3. Prior Substance Abuse Treatment, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Number of substance abuse admissions collapsed	0	12	50.0%	28	66.7%	21	53.8%	61	58.1%
	1	6	25.0%	9	21.4%	14	35.9%	29	27.6%
	2 or more	6	25.0%	5	11.9%	4	10.3%	15	14.3%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 4. Family Members with a Substance Abuse Problem, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Family Member	Father only	8	50.0%	16	59.3%	10	47.6%	34	32.4%
	Mother only	1	6.3%	2	7.4%	1	4.8%	4	3.8%
	Both parents	7	43.8%	8	29.6%	7	33.3%	22	21.0%
	Sibling(s)	1	6.3%	15	55.6%	8	38.1%	24	22.9%
	Other Family	3	18.8%	7	25.9%	1	4.8%	11	10.5%

Numbers are based on responses. Percentages were calculated using responses divided by total number of participants.

Table 5. Juvenile Drug Court Participant School Environment, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
School Environment	Traditional	12	50.0%	16	38.1%	25	64.1%	53	50.5%
	Alternative	9	37.5%	11	26.2%	10	25.6%	30	28.6%
	Unknown	1	4.2%	11	26.2%	3	7.7%	15	14.3%
	Not in School	2	8.3%	2	4.8%	0	.0%	4	3.8%
	Post-secondary	0	.0%	2	4.8%	1	2.6%	3	2.9%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 6. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Education Level, by Court Model

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Education Level	Freshman	0	.0%	3	7.1%	10	25.6%	13	12.4%
	Sophomore	8	33.3%	7	16.7%	7	17.9%	22	21.0%
	Junior	4	16.7%	13	31.0%	8	20.5%	25	23.8%
	Senior	0	.0%	7	16.7%	2	5.1%	9	8.6%
	Postsecondary	0	.0%	2	4.8%	1	2.6%	3	2.9%
	Alternative	6	25.0%	0	.0%	5	12.8%	11	10.5%
	Not in school	2	8.3%	2	4.8%	0	.0%	4	3.8%
	Unknown	4	16.7%	8	19.0%	6	15.4%	18	17.1%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 7. Juvenile Drug Court Participant with an Individualized Education Plan, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
IEP	No	6	25.0%	30	71.4%	28	71.8%	64	61.0%
	Yes	8	33.3%	7	16.7%	9	23.1%	24	22.9%
	Unknown	10	41.7%	5	11.9%	2	5.1%	17	16.2%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 8. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Prior Counseling, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Prior Counseling	No	3	12.5%	16	38.1%	7	17.9%	26	24.8%
	Yes	15	62.5%	15	35.7%	21	53.8%	51	48.6%
	Unknown	6	25.0%	11	26.2%	11	28.2%	28	26.7%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 9. Juvenile Drug Court Participant Living Arrangements, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Living Arrangements	Father	1	4.2%	2	4.8%	3	7.7%	6	5.7%
	Mother	6	25.0%	14	33.3%	6	15.4%	26	24.8%
	Father and Mother	1	4.2%	7	16.7%	17	43.6%	25	23.8%
	Other Family	1	4.2%	3	7.1%	1	2.6%	5	4.8%
	Halfway House	0	.0%	1	2.4%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
	Independent Living	0	.0%	1	2.4%	0	.0%	1	1.0%
	Mother and Stepfather-Married	8	33.3%	3	7.1%	6	15.4%	17	16.2%
	Mother and Stepfather-Unmarried	6	25.0%	2	4.8%	2	5.1%	10	9.5%
	Unknown	1	4.2%	9	21.4%	4	10.3%	14	13.3%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Appendix I. Juvenile Drug Court Processing Variables

Table 1. Number of Juvenile Community Panels, by District

	District					
	Second		Third		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	4	16.7%	28	82.4%	32	55.2%
11 to 20	5	20.8%	6	17.6%	11	19.0%
21 plus	15	62.5%	0	.0%	15	25.9%
Total	24	100.0%	34	100.0%	58	100.0%

Table 2. Number of Juvenile Judicial Reviews, by District

	District							
	Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	4	16.7%	34	81.0%	6	15.4%	44	41.9%
11 to 20	9	37.5%	0	.0%	19	48.7%	28	26.7%
21 or more	11	45.8%	0	.0%	14	35.9%	25	23.8%
Unknown	0	.0%	8	19.0%	0	.0%	8	7.6%
Total	24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 3. Juvenile Drug Court Drug and Alcohol Testing, and Results

	District		
	Second	Third	Fifth
Total Tests Administered	1,155	359	2,253
Average Tests Per Person	48	8.5	58
Number of Positive Tests	175	33	28
Percent Positive Tests	15.2%	9.2%	1.2%

Appendix J. Comparison of Juvenile Drug Court Program Successes and Failures

Table 1. Juvenile Discharge Type, by District and Sex

		District															
		Second				Third				Fifth				Total			
		Sex															
		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Male	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	3	100.0%	15	71.4%	6	54.5%	16	51.6%	0	.0%	9	28.1%	9	42.9%	40	47.6%
	Yes	0	.0%	6	28.6%	5	45.5%	15	48.4%	7	100.0%	23	71.9%	12	57.1%	44	52.4%
Total		3	100.0%	21	100.0%	11	100.0%	31	100.0%	7	100.0%	32	100.0%	21	100.0%	84	100.0%

Table 2. Juvenile Discharge Status, by District and Minority Status

		District															
		Second				Third				Fifth				Total			
		Minority Status															
		Minority		Non-Minority		Minority		Non-Minority		Minority		Non-Minority		Minority		Non-Minority	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	3	100.0%	15	71.4%	5	55.6%	17	51.5%	2	40.0%	7	20.6%	10	58.8%	39	44.3%
	Yes	0	.0%	6	28.6%	4	44.4%	16	48.5%	3	60.0%	27	79.4%	7	41.2%	49	55.7%
Total		3	100.0%	21	100.0%	9	100.0%	33	100.0%	5	100.0%	34	100.0%	17	100.0%	88	100.0%

Table 3. Discharge Type, by District and Most Severe Current Offense

		District															
		Second				Third				Fifth				Total			
		Referral Offense															
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	12	66.7%	6	100.0%	20	51.3%	2	66.7%	7	20.6%	2	40.0%	39	42.9%	10	71.4%
	Yes	6	33.3%	0	.0%	19	48.7%	1	33.3%	27	79.4%	3	60.0%	52	57.1%	4	28.6%
Total		18	100.0%	6	100.0%	39	100.0%	3	100.0%	34	100.0%	5	100.0%	91	100.0%	14	100.0%

Table 4. Juvenile Discharge Type, by District and Most Serious Prior Offense

		District																	
		Second						Third						Fifth					
		Most Serious Prior Offense																	
		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total		Misdemeanor		Felony		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	No	12	75.0%	6	75.0%	18	75.0%	16	45.7%	6	85.7%	22	52.4%	2	7.1%	7	63.6%	9	23.1%
	Yes	4	25.0%	2	25.0%	6	25.0%	19	54.3%	1	14.3%	20	47.6%	26	92.9%	4	36.4%	30	76.9%
Total		16	100.0%	8	100.0%	24	100.0%	35	100.0%	7	100.0%	42	100.0%	28	100.0%	11	100.0%	39	100.0%

Table 5. Drug of Choice, by District and Discharge Type

		District															
		Second				Third				Fifth				Total			
		Graduated															
		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes		No		Yes	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug of Choice	Alcohol	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	5	35.7%	9	64.3%
	Cocaine/Crack			0	.0%			0	.0%			2	100.0%			2	100.0%
	Marijuana/Hashish	16	76.2%	5	23.8%	16	53.3%	14	46.7%	6	22.2%	21	77.7%	38	48.7%	40	51.3%
	PCP	0	.0%			1	100.0%			0	.0%			1	100.0%		
	Methamphetamine	1	100.0%	0	.0%	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	4	57.1%	3	42.9%
	Unknown	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	33.3%	2	66.7%
Total		18	75.0%	6	25.0%	22	52.3%	20	47.6%	9	23.1%	30	76.9%	49	100.0%	56	100.0%

Table 6. Reason for Unsuccessful Juvenile Drug Court Discharge, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Discharge Reason	Absconded	2	11.1%	4	18.2%	1	11.1%	7	14.3%
	Aged Out	7	38.9%	3	13.6%	0	.0%	10	20.4%
	Chemical abuse	6	33.3%	6	27.3%	6	66.7%	18	36.7%
	Failed to Meet Requirements	0	.0%	0	.0%	1	11.1%	1	2.0%
	Neutral	3	16.7%	3	13.6%	0	.0%	6	12.2%
	Re-arrest	0	.0%	5	22.7%	1	11.1%	6	12.2%
	Unknown	0	.0%	1	4.5%	0	.0%	1	2.0%
Total		18	100.0%	22	100.0%	9	100.0%	49	100.0%

Appendix K. Juvenile Drug Court Outcome Measures

Figure 1. Quarterly Participant Cumulative Recidivism Rate, by District

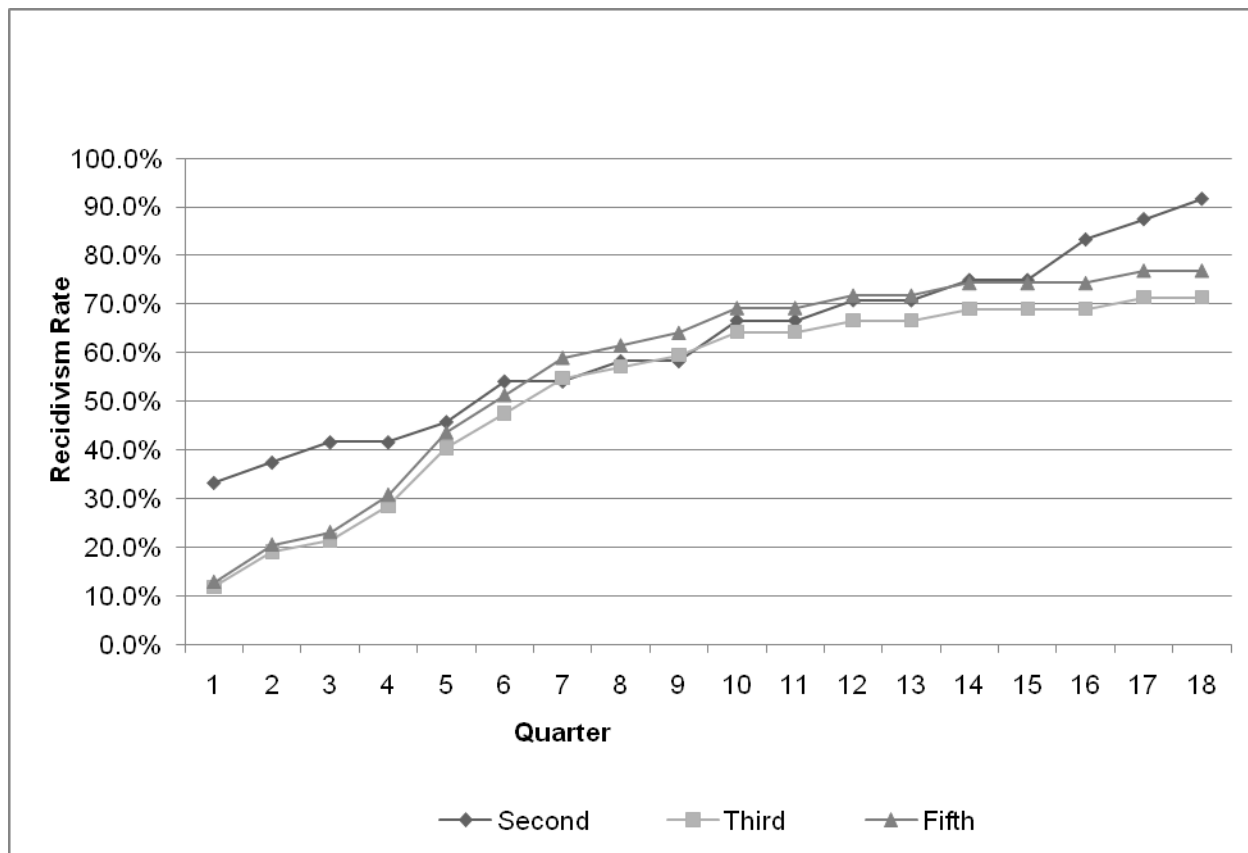


Table 1. Most Serious New Offense, by District

Offense Level		District						Total	Matched Comparison	Referred Comparison	Total
		Second District		Third District		Fifth District					
		Graduation		Graduation		Graduation					
No											
Recidivism	5.6%	16.7%	40.9%	25.0%	11.1%	26.7%	22.9%	28.8%	30.8%	28.2%	
Misdemeanor	61.1%	50.0%	50.0%	45.0%	66.7%	56.7%	54.3%	57.7%	50.0%	56.4%	
Felony	33.3%	33.3%	9.1%	30.0%	22.2%	16.7%	22.9%	13.5%	19.2%	15.4%	
Felony (Federal)	38.9%	33.3%	31.8%	40.0%	55.6%	30.0%		27.9%	32.8%		

Table 2. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Received One Year Prior to Juvenile Drug Court, by Level of Care and District

Level of Care	District					
	Second	Third	Fifth	Matched	Referred	Total
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	44		31	49	12	136
Clinically Managed Medium Intensity Residential					17	17
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)	57	626		323		1,006
Intensive Outpatient		474	94		169	737
Extended Outpatient	319	398	140	175	96	1,128
Continuing Care					12	12
Outpatient			22			22
Total	420	1,498	287	547	306	3,058

Table 3. Percentage of Juvenile Drug Court Participants Receiving Substance Abuse Treatment, by District

		District							
		Second		Third		Fifth		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Treatment timing	No substance abuse treatment	3	12.5%	2	4.8%	3	7.7%	8	7.6%
	Substance abuse treatment prior to drug court	0	.0%	0	.0%	2	5.1%	2	1.9%
	Received substance abuse treatment during drug court	21	87.5%	40	95.2%	34	87.2%	95	90.5%
Total		24	100.0%	42	100.0%	39	100.0%	105	100.0%

Table 4. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Provided Within Program, by Level of Care and District

Level of care	Group					Total
	Second	Third	Fifth	Matched	Referred	
Medically Managed Inpatient Detoxification				5		5
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	81			33	29	143
Clinically Managed Low Intensity Residential		150				150
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)	111	617	159	131	119	1,137
Day Treatment/Partial Hospitalization			11	48		59
Intensive Outpatient		507	26	304	330	1,167
Extended Outpatient	173	680	295	104	25	1,277
Continuing Care	19	89	4	16	21	149
Outpatient	22	66	242			330
Total	406	2,109	737	641	524	4,417

Figure 2. Estimated Quarterly, Total, and Average Within Program Substance Abuse Treatment Costs, by District

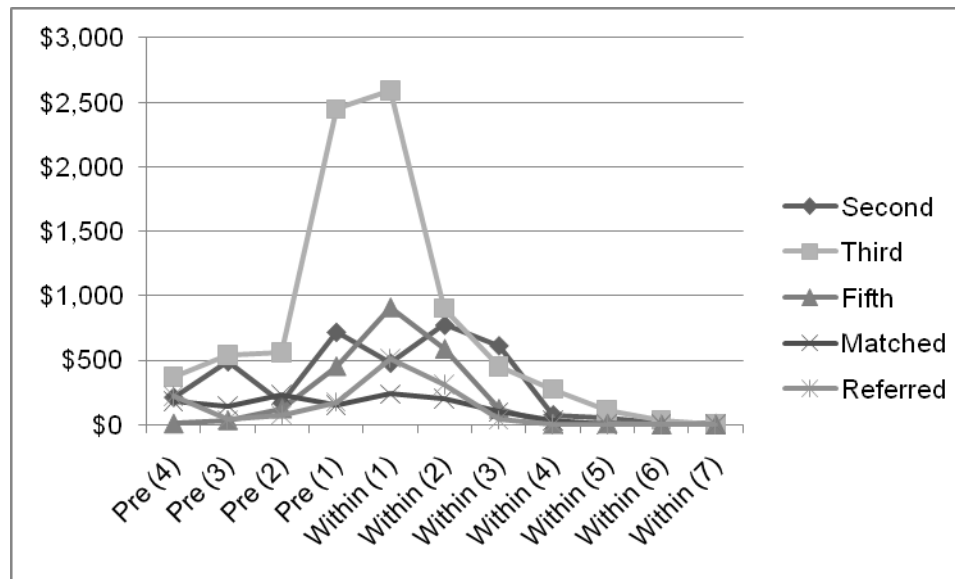
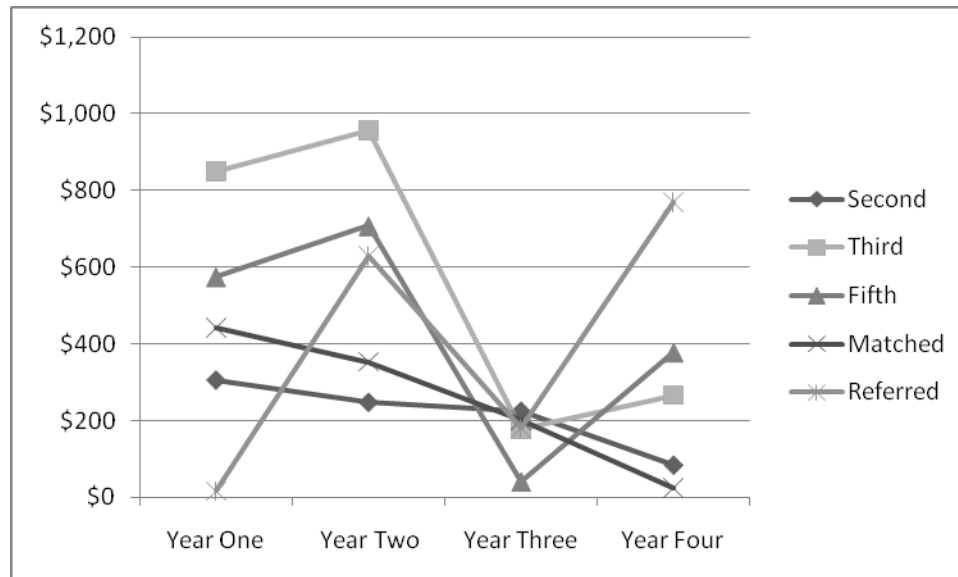


Table 5. Estimated Substance Abuse Treatment Units Provided After Juvenile Drug Court, by Level of Care and District

Level of care	Group					Total
	Second	Third	Fifth	Matched	Referred	
Medically Managed Intensive Inpatient				16		16
Clinically Managed High Intensity Residential	34	184	110	253	58	639
Psychiatric Medical Institute for Children (PMIC)			84	102	272	458
Day Treatment/Partial Hospitalization			52			52
Intensive Outpatient	67	141	190	104	48	550
Extended Outpatient	219	769	99	297	406	1,789
Continuing Care			16	33	16	65
Grand Total	320	1,094	551	805	800	3,570

Figure 3. Estimated Annual Average Post Program Substance Abuse Treatment Costs, by District



Appendix L. Juvenile Drug Court Costs

Table 1. Estimated Total and Per Person In-Program and Post-Program Juvenile Placement Costs, by District and Placement Type

District	Placement Type	In-Program Costs	Post-Program Costs	Total Costs
Second	Detention	\$31,856.00	\$8,507.00	\$40,363.00
	Foster Group Care	\$142,008.00	\$80,886.00	\$222,894.00
	Shelter Care	\$10,922.00	\$381.00	\$11,303.00
	State Training			
	School	\$9,180.00	\$38,556.00	\$47,736.00
Second Total		\$193,966.00	\$128,330.00	\$322,296.00
Average		\$8,081.92	\$5,347.08	\$13,429.00
Third	Detention	\$32,761.00	\$23,530.00	\$56,291.00
	Foster Group Care		\$122,854.00	\$122,854.00
	State Training			
	School		\$66,096.00	\$66,096.00
Third Total		\$32,761.00	\$212,480.00	\$245,241.00
Average		\$780.02	\$5,059.05	\$5,839.07
Fifth	Detention	\$98,102.00	\$99,369.00	\$197,471.00
	Foster Group Care	\$48,678.00	\$25,132.00	\$73,810.00
	Shelter Care	\$3,175.00	\$12,446.00	\$15,621.00
	State Training			
	School		\$53,703.00	\$53,703.00
Fifth Total		\$149,955.00	\$190,650.00	\$340,605.00
Average		\$3,845.00	\$4,888.46	\$8,733.46
Matched	Detention	\$66,246.00	\$59,730.00	\$125,976.00
	Foster Group Care	\$37,454.00	\$302,560.00	\$340,014.00
	Shelter Care	\$24,511.00	\$5,207.00	\$29,718.00
	State Training			
	School	\$33,507.00	\$39,933.00	\$73,440.00
Matched Total		\$161,718.00	\$407,430.00	\$569,148.00
Average		\$1,554.98	\$3,917.60	\$5,472.58
Referred	Detention	\$12,489.00	\$15,385.00	\$27,874.00
	Foster Group Care	\$9,882.00	\$66,978.00	\$76,860.00
	Shelter Care		\$127.00	\$127.00
Referred Total		\$22,371.00	\$82,490.00	\$104,861.00
Average		\$430.21	\$1,586.35	\$2,016.56

Table 2. Estimated Total and Per Person In-Program and Post Program Juvenile Placement Costs, By District, Graduation, and Placement Type

District	Placement Type	In-Program Costs	Post-Program Costs	Total Costs
Second Non-Graduate	Detention	\$31,856.00	\$8,507.00	\$40,363.00
	Foster Group Care	\$142,008.00	\$80,886.00	\$222,894.00
	Shelter Care	\$10,922.00	\$381.00	\$11,303.00
	State Training School	\$9,180.00	\$38,556.00	\$47,736.00
Second Non-Graduate Total		\$193,966.00	\$128,330.00	\$322,296.00
Second Non-Graduate Average		\$10,775.89	\$7,129.44	\$17,905.33
Second Total		\$193,966.00	\$128,330.00	\$322,296.00
Second Average		\$8,081.82	\$5,347.08	\$13,429.00
Third Graduate	Detention	\$4,706.00		\$4,706.00
Third Graduate Total		\$4,706.00		\$4,706.00
Third Graduate Average		\$181.00		\$181.00
Third Non-Graduate	Detention	\$28,055.00	\$23,530.00	\$51,585.00
	Foster Group Care		\$122,854.00	\$122,854.00
	State Training School		\$66,096.00	\$66,096.00
Third Non-Graduate Total		\$28,055.00	\$212,480.00	\$240,535.00
Third Non-Graduate Average		\$1,402.75	\$10,624.00	\$12,026.75
Third Total		\$32,761.00	\$212,480.00	\$245,241.00
Third Total Average		\$780.02	\$5,059.05	\$5,839.07
Fifth Graduate	Detention	\$49,956.00	\$86,156.00	\$136,112.00
	Foster Group Care		\$25,132.00	\$25,132.00
	Shelter Care		\$12,446.00	\$12,446.00
Fifth Graduate Total		\$49,956.00	\$123,734.00	\$173,690.00
Fifth Graduate Average		\$1,665.20	\$4,124.47	\$5,789.67
Fifth Non-Graduate	Detention	\$48,146.00	\$13,213.00	\$61,359.00
	Foster Group Care	\$48,678.00		\$48,678.00
	Shelter Care	\$3,175.00		\$3,175.00
	State Training School		\$53,703.00	\$53,703.00
Fifth Non-Graduate Total		\$99,999.00	\$66,916.00	\$166,915.00
Fifth Non-Graduate Average		\$11,111.00	\$7,435.11	\$18,546.11
Fifth Total		\$149,955.00	\$190,650.00	\$340,605.00
Fifth Total Average		\$3,845.00	\$4,888.46	\$8,733.46

Table 3. Estimated Total and Per Person Average In-Program and Post-Program Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by District and Supervision

District	Supervision	In-Program Costs	Post-Program Costs	Grand Total
Second Participant	Jail		\$13,970.00	\$13,970.00
	Pretrial Release With Supervision		\$3,428.48	\$3,428.48
	Prison		\$7,884.00	\$7,884.00
	Probation		\$8,223.35	\$8,223.35
	Violator Program		\$3,240.00	\$3,240.00
Second Participant Total			\$36,745.83	\$36,745.83
Second Participant Average			\$135.00	\$135.00
Third Participant	Jail		\$13,310.00	\$13,310.00
	Parole		\$1,688.68	\$1,688.68
	Prison		\$108,432.00	\$108,432.00
	Probation		\$13,941.39	\$13,941.39
	Violator Program		\$3,780.00	\$3,780.00
	Work Release		\$5,575.32	\$5,575.32
Third Participant Total			\$146,727.39	\$146,727.39
Third Participant Average			\$3,493.51	\$3,493.51
Fifth Participant	Jail		\$50,215.00	\$50,215.00
	Parole		\$1,876.13	\$1,876.13
	Pretrial Release With Supervision		\$3,569.28	\$3,569.28
	Prison		\$44,766.00	\$44,766.00
	Probation		\$12,872.11	\$12,872.11
	Violator Program		\$8,694.00	\$8,694.00
Fifth Participant Total			\$121,992.52	\$121,992.52
Fifth Participant Average			\$3,128.01	\$3,128.01
Matched	Jail		\$26,290.00	\$26,290.00
	Parole		\$444.99	\$444.99
	Pretrial Release With Supervision	\$781.44	\$6,318.40	\$7,099.84
	Prison		\$139,644.00	\$139,644.00
	Probation	\$1,892.43	\$27,767.05	\$29,659.48
	Violator Program		\$19,980.00	\$19,980.00
Matched Total		\$2,673.87	\$220,444.44	\$223,118.31
Matched Average		\$25.71	\$2,119.66	\$2,145.37
Referred	Jail	\$2,035.00	\$12,045.00	\$14,080.00
	Parole		\$916.06	\$916.06
	Pretrial Release With Supervision	\$126.72	\$126.72	\$253.44
	Prison		\$101,682.00	\$101,682.00
	Probation	\$1,449.07	\$16,432.03	\$17,881.10
	Violator Program	\$2,700.00		\$2,700.00
	Work Release		\$5,247.36	\$5,247.36
Referred Total		\$6,310.79	\$136,449.17	\$142,759.96
Referred Average		\$121.36	\$2,624.02	\$3,399.05

Table 4. Estimated Total and Per Person Average In-Program and Post-Program Criminal Justice Supervision Costs, by District, Graduation, and Supervision

District	Supervision	In-Program Costs	Post-Program Costs	Total Costs
Second Graduate	Probation		\$704.16	\$704.16
Second Graduate Total			\$704.16	\$704.16
Second Graduate Average			\$117.36	\$117.36
Second Non-Graduate	In Jail		\$13,970.00	\$13,970.00
	Pretrial Release With Supervision		\$3,428.48	\$3,428.48
	Prison		\$7,884.00	\$7,884.00
	Probation		\$7,519.19	\$7,519.19
	Violator Program		\$3,240.00	\$3,240.00
Second Non-Graduate Total			\$36,041.67	\$36,041.67
Second Non-Graduate Average			\$2,002.32	\$2,002.32
Second Total			\$36,745.83	\$36,745.83
Second Average			\$1,531.08	\$1,531.08
Third Graduate	Parole		\$1,010.60	\$1,010.60
	Prison		\$15,714.00	\$15,714.00
	Probation		\$4,564.00	\$4,564.00
Third Graduate Total			\$21,288.60	\$21,288.60
Third Graduate Average			\$1,064.43	\$1,064.43
Third Non-Graduate	In Jail		\$13,310.00	\$13,310.00
	Parole		\$678.08	\$678.08
	Prison		\$92,718.00	\$92,718.00
	Probation		\$9,377.39	\$9,377.39
	Violator Program		\$3,780.00	\$3,780.00
	Work Release		\$5,575.32	\$5,575.32
Third Non-Graduate Total			\$125,438.79	\$125,438.79
Third Non-Graduate Average			\$5,701.76	\$5,701.76
Third Total			\$146,727.39	\$146,727.39
Third Average			\$7,336.37	\$7,336.37
Fifth Graduate	In Jail		\$19,855.00	\$19,855.00
	Pretrial Release With Supervision		\$1,580.48	\$1,580.48
	Prison		\$34,020.00	\$34,020.00
	Probation		\$5,149.17	\$5,149.17
Fifth Graduate Total			\$60,604.65	\$60,604.65
Fifth Graduate Average			\$2,020.16	\$2,020.16
Fifth Non-Graduate	In Jail		\$30,360.00	\$30,360.00
	Parole		\$1,876.13	\$1,876.13
	Pretrial Release With Supervision		\$1,988.80	\$1,988.80
	Prison		\$10,746.00	\$10,746.00
	Probation		\$7,722.94	\$7,722.94
	Violator Program - Regular		\$8,694.00	\$8,694.00
Fifth Non-Graduate Total			\$61,387.87	\$61,387.87
Fifth Non-Graduate Average			\$6,820.87	\$6,820.87
Fifth Total			\$121,992.52	\$121,992.52
Fifth Total Average			\$3,128.01	\$3,128.01

Table 5. Estimated Total and Per Person Average Juvenile Court Supervision Costs, by District

District	Total Costs	Average Costs
Second	\$102,197.70	\$4,258.24
Third	\$230,662.81	\$5,491.97
Fifth	\$218,425.90	\$5,600.66
Matched	\$236,722.57	\$2,276.18
Referred	\$121,386.86	\$2,334.36
Grand Total	\$909,395.84	