

Final Report on the Polk County Adult Drug Court

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

Paul Stageberg, Ph.D., principal author
Bonnie Wilson, technical support
Richard G. Moore, Administrator

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

An evaluation has been conducted on the Polk County Drug Court, comparing clients entering the program from its inception through September 30, 1998 with a group of revoked probationers from FY96 (the “pilot group”) and other offenders referred to drug court who did not enter the program (the “referred group”). Findings of the evaluation include the following:

COMPLETION RATES

- Of the 124 drug court clients in the study population, 44 percent graduated. The graduation rate rose through the program’s first two years and has since remained above 50 percent. This graduation rate is consistent with graduation rates in other drug courts serving similar (largely felony) populations. Most of those failing in the program were terminated for failure to meet program requirements or continued drug use rather than re-arrests for new crimes.

RECIDIVISM

- Drug court graduates had lower total post-program recidivism than comparison groups.

	Total Felony Recidivism	Total Misdemeanor Recidivism	Total Recidivism
Drug Court Successes	3.7%	29.6%	33.3%
Drug Court Failures	16.9%	44.6%	61.5%
Referred Group	21.8%	32.4%	54.6%
Pilot Group	25.2%	49.6%	74.8%

- In terms of recidivism, the drug court appears to work best for felons. Drug court graduates who entered the program on felonies showed a total recidivism rate of 28.1%, compared to 51.3% for program failures, 47.5% for referrals, and 74.5% for the pilot group.

JUSTICE SYSTEM COSTS

- When controlling for the seriousness of entry crimes and referral type, the total corrections system costs for drug court clients (\$26,021.59) was less than the comparison groups (\$29,427.80 for the referred group and \$39,776.75 for the pilot group). The costs of processing *felony* drug court clients showed an even greater difference (\$31,274.37 in the drug court, vs. \$38,352.33 and \$56,588.48) due to reduced imprisonment costs. The cases of successful felony drug court clients averaged \$15,902 in costs.

TREATMENT COSTS

- Overall, drug court clients received more drug treatment than the comparison groups, at a cost of \$5,149 per client served (compared to \$3,949 for the referred group and \$2,539 for the pilot group).
- Drug court clients received the largest percentage of treatment services in the same quarter as their entry to drug court. The first quarter after the entry quarter also saw substantial treatment costs.
- A year after the referral quarter, the treatment costs of drug court clients appear to have stabilized, but at a lower level than the comparison groups. This may suggest a positive long-term effect from the intensive treatment received in the early months of drug court participation and/or a positive effect from the drug court process and supervision.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Using funding from the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (OCDP), the Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning (CJJP) has studied the Polk County Drug Court during its first four years of operation. Special attention was paid to the period between August, 1996 and September 30, 1998 to enable a study of recidivism. The group of clients entering the drug court was compared to a group consisting of offenders referred to the drug court but not accepted (the "referred group") and a group of probationers selected by the drug court planning group as the likely target group for the drug court (the "pilot group").

Between its inception in August, 1996 and September 30, 1998, the Polk County Drug Court screened and accepted 124 clients, including 61 women and 63 men. The typical client stayed in the program 315 days. Polk County's is the first drug court in Iowa, although as of this writing drug courts have also begun operating in the Third, Fourth, and Second Judicial Districts and in the Polk County Juvenile Court. Drug courts are currently being planned for other areas, as well.

The theory behind drug courts is that a year or more of intensive supervision, combined with existing community drug treatment resources and regular judicial intervention, can assist drug-abusing defendants in staying "clean and sober" and remaining crime-free. In Polk County this theory has resulted in a drug court team consisting of the following:

- a part-time presiding judge,
- a program supervisor,
- two probation officers (one of whom was added in late-1998),
- two Treatment Alternatives to Street Crime (TASC) counselors,
- a part-time assistant county attorney,
- a part-time public defender,
- part-time clerical support.

Total budget for the program has ranged from approximately \$300,000 to \$350,000 per year. While it has never been maintained that drug courts are inexpensive programs, their expansion nationally has been due to the belief that long-term reductions in criminal justice and societal costs will occur as addicts involved in criminal behavior turn away from drug abuse. These programs have been extensively evaluated in other jurisdictions, and they have been found to be cost-effective.¹

Major findings in this report include the following:

1. Program administration

- Through its first four years of operation (August, 1996 – July, 2000), Polk County's drug court has accepted 211 clients. Of these, 69 have graduated (32.7 percent) and 49 were

¹ Belenko's 1999 review of drug court evaluations cites a number that indicate short- or long-term savings from drug courts. See Belenko, "Research on Drug Courts: A Critical Review, 1999 Update," National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume II, Number 2.

active at the end of July, 2000. The program's completion rate was 42.6 percent and its retention rate was 55.9 percent, both consistent with figures from other drug courts serving (largely) felony populations.²

- Of the 124 clients in the two-year study population, 54 (or 43.5 percent) graduated. Felons showed slightly higher graduation rates than misdemeanants. Most of those failing in the program were terminated for failure to meet program requirements or continued drug use rather than re-arrest for new crimes. The graduation rate rose through the first three years; study population clients accepted in 1998 achieved a 59 percent graduation rate.
- Polk County has succeeded in implementing a true intensive supervision program. The typical client spent 315 days (median) in the drug court program. During this time he/she averaged 47 contacts with probation officers, 57.5 contacts with TASC officers, 15 contacts with the judge, and 40 urine tests. A very small percentage of urine tests have been positive.
- The original staffing of the drug court limited its potential in serving its target audience, i.e., felons facing probation revocation. A majority of drug court clients in its early months were misdemeanants, presumably because the judge assigned to the Court was an associate district court judge.³ Since that time, however, the program has served clients consistent with its original target group.
- The number of clients entering the drug court has vacillated, ranging from an average of seven per month during the first half of 1997 to less than three per month in the last half of 1997 and between July and September, 1998. Low rates of referral continued well into 1999 and well after a second probation officer had joined the team. It was not until late fall of 1999 that the program reached its optimum client level
- Graduation rates for white and non-white clients are disparate. Non-white clients have achieved very low rates of completion in the drug court.
- The graduation rate for methamphetamine addicts was markedly higher than was true for clients whose drug of choice was either marijuana or cocaine.

2. Impact on jail costs

- While one of the program's original goals was to reduce Polk County's jail population, delays in getting new clients into treatment have limited the extent to which the drug court can affect the jail population. Nonetheless, when controlling for the referral status of clients, the typical felony drug court client accumulated \$8,050 in jail costs while under justice system jurisdiction, compared to \$8,844 for the group referred to the drug court but not entering the program. Felony members of the pilot group accumulated jail costs of \$11,956.

² The General Accounting Office has reported completion rates for drug courts ranging from eight percent to 95 percent, with an average completion rate of about 48 percent. These figures include all surveyed drug courts operational on December 31, 1996 for more than 18 months. About half these programs were pre-trial diversion programs and most of the others were post-adjudication programs. Few, if any, targeted probation revocations, as is true in Polk County. See General Accounting Office, Report to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives: Drug Courts: Overview of Growth, Characteristics, and Results, July, 1997.

³ Associate district court judges in Iowa have limited only jurisdiction in felony cases.

- When controlling for referral status, jail costs for misdemeanor drug court clients were also positive. The mean cost for drug court misdemeanants was \$6,040, compared to \$7,151 for the referred group and \$6,807 for the pilot group.
- **The drug court consistently showed lower rates of jail usage for probationers who were admitted while they had new charges pending.** This was true both for felons and misdemeanants. Overall, drug court jail costs for this group were \$6,819, compared to \$8,592 for the referred group and \$9,772 for the pilot group.

3. Impact on prison costs

- **Results suggest that the drug court has diverted some felons from prison.** Felony drug court clients averaged prison costs of \$17,550 per client, compared to \$24,130 for comparable felons in the referred group and \$40,620 for the pilot group. Imprisonment costs for drug court misdemeanants were also somewhat lower than both comparison groups (\$6,881 vs. \$7,112 for the referred group and \$10,218 for the pilot group).

4. Total corrections costs

- Mean corrections system costs for drug court clients were lower than those for comparable clients in the comparison groups (\$26,022 for drug court, \$29,428 for the referred group, and \$39,777 for the pilot group). **The cost of processing felony drug court clients was much lower than the other groups due to reduced prison costs** (drug court felony mean of \$31,274.37 vs. \$38,352 for the referred group and \$56,588 for the referred group, when controlling for referral status). **This analysis showed that the drug court paid for itself when it dealt with felons.**
- When controlling for referral type, misdemeanants entering the drug court showed corrections costs higher than the referred group (\$18,690 for the drug court, vs. \$16,971) and about the same as the pilot group (\$18,380). This difference in cost was more than accounted for by the cost of the drug court (average \$4,490 per misdemeanor client).

5. Treatment costs

- Substance abuse treatment costs during the study period were higher for drug court participants than the comparison groups. The Substance Abuse Reporting System (SARS) reported that 86 percent of the drug court clients received substance abuse treatment during the study period (including 94 percent of the drug court graduates), compared to 67 percent of the referred group and 36 percent of the pilot group. The average cost per individual treated was \$5,149 for drug court clients, \$3,949 for the referred group, and \$2,539 for the pilot group. While treatment costs for drug court clients were generally higher than the comparison groups, after two years the latter showed slightly higher costs than the former.
- The quarter of referral to the drug court (the quarter of revocation, for the pilot group) and the quarter immediately following showed the highest levels of treatment for the drug court and referred groups. The pilot group showed the highest level of treatment one year after referral.

6. Recidivism

- Nineteen percent of the study population was convicted of new crimes committed during participation in the drug court, with most of the new offenses being misdemeanors. Seven offenders were convicted of new felonies while in the program. Within-program re-conviction rates were almost twice as high during the program's first year as during the second.
- The post-program recidivism rate for program graduates after an average 416-day follow-up was 28 percent, with only one of the 15 convictions being felonies. The rate for graduates was slightly more than half that of failures (54 percent for failures), with more of the failures being convicted of felonies, in particular. Overall, 85 percent of the new convictions were for misdemeanors. Combining the successes, failures, and neutral terminations, approximately 40 percent of former drug court clients at risk were convicted of post-program crimes during the study period.
- **The drug court appears to have a particularly salutary effect on women.** Combining within-program and post-program recidivism, 62 percent of the men entering the drug court have been convicted of new crimes, while the figure for women was 33 percent. Drug court males, although they showed lower felony recidivism, performed somewhat worse overall than males in the referred group, who showed a 56 percent recidivism rate, but better than males in the pilot group (69 percent). Women in the referred and pilot groups showed total recidivism rates of 52 and 82 percent, respectively.
- While drug court clients showed a total recidivism rate somewhat lower than that of the referred group (48 percent to 55 percent), their **felony** recidivism rate was substantially lower (11 percent to 22 percent). Both these groups showed markedly lower rates than the original pilot group, which showed a total rate of 75 percent. Statistical risk assessments of the three comparison groups suggested that the drug court group should have about four percent less recidivism than the pilot group and 3.4 percent more recidivism than the referred group. Considering all program clients, the drug court group performed better than these figures, particularly for new felonies. Drug court *graduates* did even better.
- **In terms of recidivism, the drug court appears to work best for felons.** Felons graduating from the drug court showed a total recidivism rate of 28 percent (compared to 41 percent for the misdemeanor graduates). While drug court felony failures showed higher total rates than felons in the referred group (51 percent to 48 percent), their felony recidivism rate was slightly lower (15 percent to 19 percent). Both the drug court felons and referred felons showed lower total rates of recidivism than pilot group felons (75 percent).
- While evaluations of some other drug courts have shown residual positive effects even among program failures, this does not appear to be true in Polk County except for slightly reduced felony recidivism.
- With regard to an offender's status at the time of referral, the drug court appears to work best for probationers. This group showed lower total recidivism than other drug court clients (39 percent vs. 52 percent for probationers with pending charges and 53 percent for pre-trial referrals). When controlling for status at referral, however, the biggest differential was for probationers with pending charges. These drug court clients showed a 52 percent recidivism rate, compared to 63 percent for the referred group and 76 percent

for the pilot group. As noted above, this was achieved at a lower cost per person than in either the referred group or pilot group.

I. Introduction

What are today termed “drug courts” originated in the late 1980’s as a response to the apparently ever-strengthening relationship between drug use and crime in the United States. They are a logical consequence of the evolution in justice system orientation toward the community, which began with community-based corrections and has led to community policing and community courts. These courts are designed to reflect community concerns and priorities, access community resources, include community organization in policy-making decisions, and seek general community participation and support.⁴ Their apparent success has led to the creation of domestic violence courts, DWI (driving while intoxicated) courts, juvenile and family drug courts, and even “deadbeat dads” courts.⁵

The interest in drug courts stems in part from the pervasiveness of drug abuse among those coming into contact with the criminal justice system. According to the U.S. Department of Justice, drug offenders accounted for 23 percent of state prison populations in 1995, up from six percent in 1980.⁶ In the Federal prison system, drug offenders rose from 25 percent in 1980 to 60 percent in 1997.⁷ According to the Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse, these increases mirror the steady increase in arrests for drug offenses reported by the FBI; between 1994 and 1996, reported drug arrests increased from 1.35 million to 1.51 million. Estimates by the Department of Justice and National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse suggest that 60 to 80 percent of the Nation’s correctional population have used drugs, more than twice the percentage of the total U.S. population.

The main purpose of drug courts, according to the General Accounting Office, is to use the authority of the court to reduce criminal activity by changing clients’ drug-using behavior.⁸ Drug courts are very diverse in approach, characteristics, and completion and retention rates.⁹ Some drug courts accept clients as part of a deferred prosecution program, others as part of probation or intensive supervision probation, and others after offenders have entered a plea but before final adjudication. Although all drug courts apparently include treatment components, these also vary among programs. The types of offenders referred to drug courts also vary; some accept adults, others juveniles. Some accept violent offenders, but most do not. Others accept offenders with addictions, others do not. This variety is reflected in the drug courts surveyed in

⁴ Id., p. 6.

⁵ “Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components,” the National Association of Drug Court Professionals, Drug Court Standards Committee. Published by the U.S. Department of Justice, Drug Court Programs Office, January 1997.

⁶ U.S. Department of Justice, “Correctional Populations in the United States, 1995,” Washington, DC, May 1997; U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, “Correctional Populations in the United States, 1997,” Washington, DC, January 1995.

⁷ U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons, “Key Indicators Strategic Support System,” Washington, DC, October 1997.

⁸ United State General Accounting Office, Drug Courts: Overview of Growth, Characteristics, and Results, Report to the Committee on the Judiciary, U.S. Senate, and the Committee on the Judiciary, House of Representatives, July 1997.

⁹ Ibid.

the GAO's study, which reported completion rates of between eight and 95 percent and retention rates ranging from 31 to 100 percent.¹⁰

The treatment component of most drug courts is designed to last about one year. Generally, it includes ongoing outpatient treatment but also probably includes in-patient treatment designed to address detoxification or relapse prevention. A key element in the treatment process involves regular status hearings at which the drug court judge monitors participants' progress, providing support when clients progress and sanctions when they are non-compliant. Most drug courts divide treatment services into three phases, geared toward

- Eliminating clients' physical dependence on drugs (detoxification)
- Treating clients' craving for drugs (stabilization)
- Focusing on helping clients obtain education and job training, find a job, and remain drug free.¹¹

The Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) has identified critical elements in substance abuse treatment:

- **Screening** to determine the likelihood of abuse
- **Assessment** to determine clients' needs
- Comprehensive, client-oriented **treatment**
- Therapeutic **relapse prevention**
- **Case management.**¹²

By the time the drug court started in Polk County in mid-1996 there were over 200 drug courts in the United States.¹³ Recent national figures put the number of courts at 449 in operation¹⁴ and another 220 courts in the planning process.¹⁵ Early evaluations have concluded that these courts divert their clients from traditional justice system sanctions (e.g., jails and prisons), reduce in-program recidivism, and may even pay for themselves despite high operational costs. Belenko's study of drug court evaluations found that

Drug courts provide closer, more comprehensive supervision and much more frequent drug testing and monitoring during the program, than other forms of community supervision.

¹⁰ Ibid. *Completion rates* are calculated by dividing the number of participants who have completed or were favorably discharged from a program by the number of participants who had been admitted minus the number of participants actively or inactively enrolled. *Retention rates* are calculated by dividing the sum of the graduates and active participants by the number of persons admitted.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Substance Abuse Treatment Planning Guide and Checklist for Treatment-Based Drug Courts, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 1997.

¹³ "Defining Drug Courts: The Key Components," op. cit. This figure differs from the 161 identified by the General Accounting Office and the 289 identified by Drug Strategies at about the same time. The Drug Court Survey conducted by the American University Drug Court Clearinghouse also reported that in 1997 over 371 drug courts were either operational or in a planning stage.

¹⁴ Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, as cited in Fluellen and Trone, "Do drug courts save jail and prison beds?", published by the Vera Institute, 2000.

¹⁵ Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Clearinghouse and Technical Assistance Project, June 1999.

More importantly, drug use and criminal behavior are substantially reduced while offenders are participating in drug court.¹⁶

It has also been suggested that drug courts have the potential to save money, as jail, prison, and prosecution costs may be reduced or eliminated with successful diversion of drug offenders. The drug court operating in Washington, DC, for example, has reported that a defendant processed through a drug court saves the District between \$4,065 and \$8,845 per client in jail costs alone.¹⁷

Although the follow-up periods in most evaluations have not gone beyond one year, Belenko also suggests that drug courts may also reduce post-program recidivism. He also recommends that future evaluations of drug courts consider the following:

- Outcomes other than re-arrest
- More data on drug use and treatment history
- Cost-benefit analyses
- The relationship between client characteristics and treatment services
- Baseline data on how drug offenders have historically been handled
- Whether evolutionary changes in drug court operation influence success or failure
- Experimental designs.

The current evaluation attempts to respond to all of these concerns except the fourth -- small sample numbers make such an examination difficult -- and the last, which is very difficult to achieve in justice system operation.

In designing this evaluation, those involved in here have consulted other drug court evaluations and have obviously drawn upon previous evaluation experience. While drug courts may be unique phenomena, they nonetheless function as part of the justice system and may be evaluated in much the same manner as other criminal justice programming. Certainly in drug courts one must pay special attention to the treatment components of the process, but nonetheless the methodology of tracking clients as they progress through the justice system is the same. Within the limitations posed by available funds, we have also attempted to incorporate a financial analysis in the evaluation to identify as broadly as possible the financial impacts of the Polk County Drug Court.

There are four distinct audiences for this report. First, of course, are those involved in the operation of the Polk County Drug Court, all of whom have expressed a desire for evaluation to make the drug court "all that it can be." Second is the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) and the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA), which provided the funds for drug court and for this evaluation. Third are policy makers and those involved in operating, planning, or considering drug courts in other jurisdictions who hope to learn from the experiences of Polk County. Fourth would be other evaluators and academics who might be involved in evaluations of drug courts or other innovative criminal justice programs in the future.

¹⁶ Belenko, Steven, "Research on Drug Courts: A Critical Review," in National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume 1, No. 1, summer 1998.

¹⁷ Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse, "Drug Treatment in the Criminal Justice System," Executive Office of the President, Office of National Drug Control Policy, August 1998.

One caveat should be mentioned pertaining to the relationship between the Polk County Drug Court and this evaluation. This is not a completely independent evaluation in the classic sense, for representatives of the agency responsible for this evaluation have been involved with the drug court since its design phase. In part because the drug court staff has requested feedback, the evaluation team has provided preliminary suggestions for improved operation during the evaluation period based upon our own observations. An interim evaluation report was also prepared in November, 1999, to assist in improving the program. While these may have influenced the drug court's operation, however, it has not reduced CJJP's commitment to an objective evaluation of the program.

II. Methodology

Most of the data collected for this study are archival data collected from official sources (e.g., drug court client files). As shown below, a variety of sources have been used in collecting the data. The data themselves were collected over approximately a two-year period, with the early data collection focusing on client characteristics and progress in the program, while later collection dealt with the drug court process, program completion, recidivism, and program costs.

Table 1. Data Sources

Type of data	Data source
Data on project development and operation	Staff interviews Drug court records Observation of court operation Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP)
Screening data	Drug court records Drug court staff interviews
Client characteristics	Drug court client files (demographics) Iowa Community-Based Corrections data system (demographics) TASC client files (drug abuse and treatment history) Iowa Computerized Criminal History [CCH] (criminal history)
Treatment/processing data	Drug court client files TASC client files Staff interviews Direct observation
Outcome data	Drug court client files (project outcome) CCH files (recidivism) Interstate Identification Index (recidivism) Iowa Court Information System (recidivism) Department of Public Health (subsequent treatment)
Employment data	Drug court client files
Expenditure data	Polk County Drug Court Polk County Jail Office of Drug Control Policy Iowa Department of Corrections

The Study Populations

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

1. Experimentals: those accepted into the drug court who were accepted into the program prior to October 1, 1998 (N= 124)
2. Control 1 (the “referred group”): those who were screened by drug court but rejected prior to October 1, 1998 (N= 188)
3. Control 2 (the “pilot group”): those who were included in the “target population” identified prior to drug court development in 1996 (N=124).

The group of clients entering drug court was further divided by differentiating among those who graduated (project successes) and those who were terminated unsuccessfully (project failures). The October 1, 1998 cut-off date was chosen to enable sufficient time for the study's final clients to complete the drug court and accumulate up to one year after completion for post-program recidivism. While, due to delays in completing the drug court, some clients will have been out of the program less than one year, a late cut-off date was desired to maximize the number of program clients available for study.

The comparison groups underwent some change from their original make-up, as five cases were deleted from the referred group and 78 from the pilot group. Those interested in the nature of these changes should consult Appendix A.

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. In the case of the pilot group, these offenses included both those for which sample members were on probation **plus** any new offenses that led to the revocation. For those referred to the drug court and either accepted or rejected, a similar approach was used. The costs associated with any current probation (*before* and *after* referral to the drug court) were assessed, as were costs stemming from any offenses pending at the time of the referral or committed during the current probation.

To reiterate, the following costs have been included:

For probationers:

- All probation costs;
- All jail costs related to the probation offense (pre- and post-trial);
- All imprisonment costs, if incarcerated or revoked;
- All jail and correctional costs for new offenses committed while under justice system jurisdiction for the probation offense.

For probationers with pending charges, all of the above, plus:

- Pre-trial correctional costs related to the pending offense;
- All jail and correctional costs for new offenses committed on probation, parole, or work release, or in prison for the pending offense.

For those with only pending charges (pre-trial cases):

- All jail and correctional costs pertaining to the adjudication of and sentence for the pending charges plus any new charges committed while under justice system jurisdiction for the pending charges.

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.

Due to the relative recency of many of these cases, there are a number that are still involved in Iowa's corrections system. Some of the pending cases referred to the drug court, for example,

were adjudicated as late as November of 1999. When sample members continued on probation or in prison or parole at the time of the cost calculation, several assumptions were made:

- Current probations were assumed to expire according to the original sentence; that is, if the sentence were two years of probation, the offender was assumed to continue on probation until two years from sentencing.
- In estimating time in prison, figures compiled by CJJP on the average amount of time in prison for FY2000 were used for each felony class. Most of the members of these samples were convicted of Class C or Class D felonies not against persons, the average time served for which in FY2000 was 24 months and 16 months, respectively. If sample members had already served **more than** the average time, estimates were increased by six-month increments until a date past the date of the search (mid-August, 2000) was reached. Paroles following these projected releases were estimated to terminate at the sentence expiration date. If inmates had been granted work release (but not parole), they were assumed to spend six months on work release prior to parole.
- Sample members were assumed to complete the estimated sentences without revocations or escapes or other occurrences that would lengthen their involvement in the corrections system. This approach will obviously miss the costs associated with these new events. There may be a slight bias against the pilot group in assessing costs in this manner, for estimates had to be used for them less frequently because their cases were older (so they had more time to accumulate infractions). Footnote 39 outlines the status of these cases.

The sources for these program-related data included ICBC (the community-based corrections database) and ACIS (the correctional institution database). Occasionally, information from rapsheets was used to supplement the correctional data. Original source documents from the drug court were also used for drug court clients.

On occasion the correctional data systems indicated that an offender was in more than one program at a time. In these cases the costs for the program actually supervising the offender were used. If, for example, a probationer was placed in a residential facility and then returned to probation, the time in the facility was counted as such and **not** as time on probation. If an offender was on absconder status, those days were not counted in assessing program times. When data sources differed, what was thought to be the more reliable information was used.

Data on the number of days in jail were obtained from the Polk County Jail and are discussed separately below. When possible, jail terms occurring during a period of probation were not counted as probation days, but rather as jail days. This would typically occur when a probationer was placed in jail for a week or more. These days therefore are not included in this part of the analysis of correctional (not jail) costs.

Prison costs were obtained from the Iowa Department of Corrections, and were estimated at \$54.02 per day. Probation and parole were estimated to cost \$1.53 per day, residential facilities were estimated at \$55.61, and pre-trial supervised release at \$3.14. Costs for the drug court were estimated at \$17.27 per day, and this figure includes the all the costs (federal and local) included in the drug court grants.¹⁸ The judicial, prosecutorial, defense, and treatment costs associated

¹⁸ This latter figure was arrived at by dividing actual expenditures for FY96-97 and FY97-98 (\$180,167.81+ \$213,283.11) by the number of client days (8,166 in FY96-97 and 14,612 in FY97-98). This overstates slightly the

with the drug court are included as part of the drug court “package,” and it appears fair to include them in cost comparisons because the drug court expenses for these services are “add-on” expenses. Including non-drug court judicial and prosecution costs for one group and not the others would result in biased results, but because these costs are specific to the drug court, it would not appear to introduce bias in results by including them.

cost of the drug court, as the cost per client day in FY98-99 was somewhat less (\$13.84, according to the DCS), but because the bulk of client days considered here occurred during the first two years, this combined figure is used.

III. History of the Polk County Drug Court

Planning for the Polk County Drug Court began in 1994 with the formation of the Polk County Drug Court Development Committee. As the result of the committee's labors, the U.S. Department of Justice awarded the Fifth Judicial District a Drug Court Planning Grant in the spring of 1995.

The core Drug Court Planning Group consisted of the following:

- a drug court judge
- an assistant Polk County attorney
- a public defender
- a representative from the state Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning
- a representative from Iowa Managed Substance Abuse Care Program (IMSACP)
- a representative from the Fifth Judicial District Division of Probation
- the Department of Corrections Substance Abuse Program Coordinator.

The Community Advisory Committee consisted of this group, supplemented by

- the Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District
- a representative from the Iowa Department of Public Health, Division of Substance Abuse
- representatives from community-based substance abuse treatment organizations
- a representative from the Des Moines Police Department
- a representative from the Polk County Sheriff's Department
- a representative from Polk County Jail staff.

The planning committee completed its report in April, 1996. It included a proposed mission statement for the new court:

The Polk County Courts, in partnership with the Fifth Judicial District Department of Correctional Services [DCS], the Polk County Attorney, the Iowa Public Defender and local Substance Abuse Treatment Providers are committed to the establishment of a treatment-based drug court for offenders to:

- develop an appropriate assessment/treatment response
- establish a management information system that will link the court with all team members
- reduce recidivism
- reduce jail overcrowding
- reduce court processing time.

The Planning Committee identified a target population for the court consisting of probationers being recommended for revocation by the DCS who

- had a risk score of 12 or higher
- had a history of alcohol or drug abuse
- had substance abuse-related technical violations or a new arrest
- did not have a current offense consisting of a felony against persons
- had not had an arrest for a forcible felony within the past five years

- had not had an arrest for a felony against persons while under current supervision.

The committee identified a target group during the preceding 13 months consisting of 177 offenders, resulting in a one-year estimate of 163 offenders in the target population. Of the 177, 57 percent were revoked to jail and 42 percent to prison; the Committee therefore estimated that up to 21 jail beds could be saved by development of a drug court, although use of the jail for short-term sanctions would probably reduce that figure. Additionally, the committee estimated that 68 offenders per year would be diverted from prison, ultimately saving 82 prison beds in five years. The group acknowledged, however, that the savings would be somewhat less due to prison sentences imposed on those revoked from drug court.

That same month, the Department submitted an application for \$237,625 of federal Byrne funds through what is now the Governor's Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), with an additional \$117,939 in local match supporting the program. The application proposed funding a full-time parole and probation officer (PPO), a half-time secretary, and a full-time public defender (under contract). In addition, the application included funds for drug testing and an expansion of an existing TASC (Treatment Alternatives to Street Crimes) contract to provide two case managers for the program's clients.

The application included strong justification for the project, noting a substantial increase in drug-related crime in Polk County in the preceding years and a relatively new county jail that was, nonetheless, significantly over capacity. The application also noted probation caseloads 114 percent above those recommended by the Iowa Department of Corrections.

The application proposed using the last of the planning grant funds starting in April, 1996 to begin operation of the drug court with a pilot group of ten to 15 Polk County Jail inmates who were incarcerated due to drug-related probation violations. After accepting this group into the program, the project during the following year anticipated accepting up to 165 additional offenders who would otherwise be considered for probation revocation.

The mission statement included in the application included the first four of the five goals noted above by the planning group. Letters of endorsement for the project were received from the Polk County Attorney, the Chief Judge of the Fifth Judicial District, the Polk County Public Defender, the Polk County Sheriff, and the Chief of the Des Moines Police Department.

According to the initial application, testing was to be an integral part of the drug court program, as funds were to be included for regular client urinalyses, Level of Service Inventories (LSIs), Drug Abuse Screening Tests (DASTs), and use of the Alcohol Dependence Scale (ADS). Funds for urinalyses were based upon a target population of 165 clients, or 14 per month, with the frequency of testing depending on a client's status in the program. Perhaps because of the requirements of Byrne funding, the application noted a variety of statistical data that would be collected by the project to enable assessment of its effectiveness, including data on eligibles who did not enter the project.

The program's first clients were received on August 12, 1996 following the final planning meeting, which was held six days earlier.

During the project's first three months, 34 offenders were referred for consideration, with 21 of these accepted into the program. An additional two offenders entered the program without formal pre-screening. An additional 27 were screened during the next three months, with 17 of these entering the program (including one not pre-screened).

Perhaps the most significant of the changes occurring during the Court's first year was appointment of a district court judge to handle the drug court. During the project's first eleven months (August 1996 through July of 1997), an associate district court judge was assigned to the court, an action that essentially limited the court's scope to misdemeanants. When a district court judge took over the drug court in 1997, felony cases became the norm.

Various changes, though difficult to quantify, were apparent as different judges were assigned to preside over the drug court during the observation period. In drug courts, due to their newness and experimental nature, the rules that govern normal criminal procedure are relaxed, freeing the judge to be more active in the treatment process and more creative in developing responses to participants' problems.¹⁹ There are, therefore, probably as many models of drug courts as there are drug court judges.

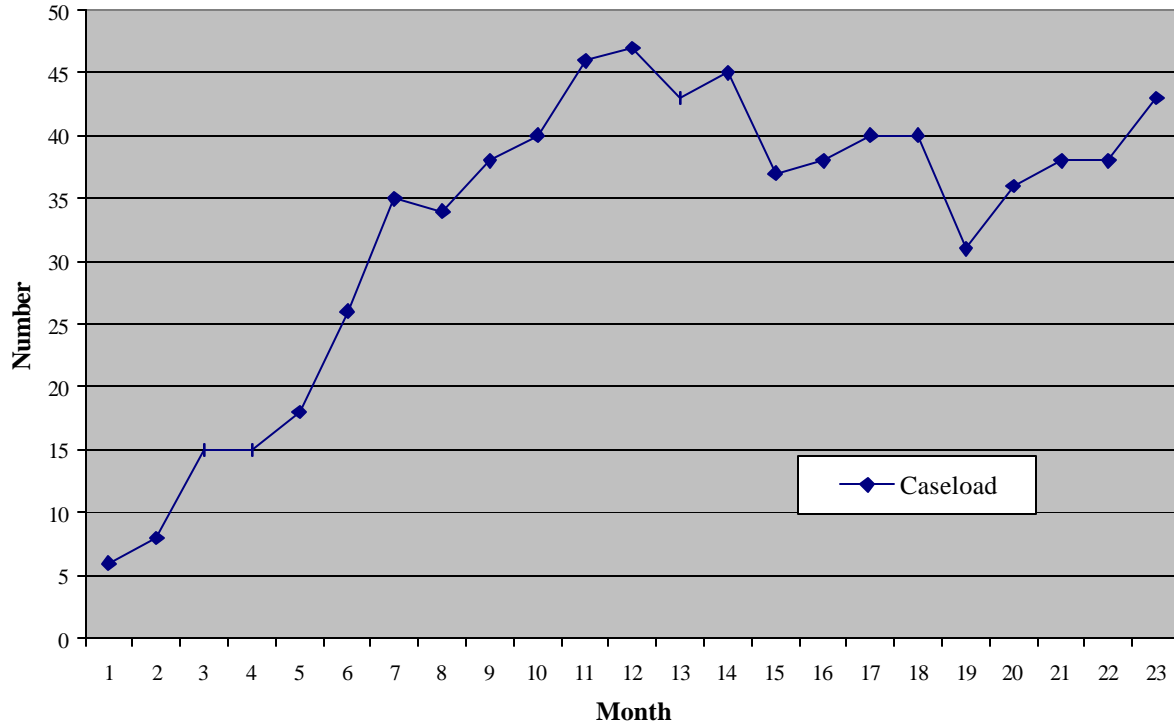
The need for some changes identified during the project's first year was reflected in its second-year grant application, which added a second parole and probation officer, cut drug testing funds, reduced the public defender to half-time, and added a half-time assistant county attorney. Funds allocated for the project's TASC contract increased from \$77,000 to \$83,875.²⁰ The make-up of the project's clientele during its first year was close to what was anticipated in terms of demographics and referral offense level, although more women were referred to the project than had been expected (43 percent of clients, as opposed to 11 percent in the original target population). The number of clients served was also much lower than anticipated, as only 47 offenders participated during the project's first year. Given the yearlong duration of the treatment component of drug court, however, the project's caseload steadily rose, leaving about 40 persons under supervision at the beginning of the second year.

The target figures contained in the first-year grant application were clearly unrealistic. The admission of 165 clients to the program (as projected in the initial application) would have taxed the court's processing resources and made intensive supervision difficult (165 admissions to a one-year program yields a caseload of 165 at the end of the first year minus any program failures). While it is conceivable that the court could have **considered** 165 offenders for entry into the program during the first year, it seems unrealistic that that number could have been adequately served, given the way available resources were used and the desired protocols and program components. Department of Corrections standards also suggest that the maximum

¹⁹ This "judge effect" has been noted by Belenko in his review of drug court evaluations. In Stillwater, Oklahoma, the change from a prosecutor-operated drug treatment program to a drug court (with no change in philosophy) resulted in much lower dropout and recidivism rates. An assessment of the Oakland drug court by the National Center for State Courts showed conviction rates which varied from year-to-year depending on which judge presided over the court. A third study, on the Denver Drug Court, showed the variability of judicial attitude and response to drug court participants. Under one judge, 66 percent of participants received "good and passable" reviews, while 14 percent were sent to jail. Under his successor, only 40 percent received "good and passable" reviews and 40 percent went to jail. Belenko, *op. cit.*

²⁰ These are the figures from the original grant applications. Final TASC figures after revisions were \$72,000 for the first year and \$90,035 for the second. See Table 2.

Drug Court Caseload, August 1996 - June 1998



intensive supervision caseload for a Parole and Probation Officer III is 80. That the project's resources were stretched during its first two years was indicated by new participants who waited in jail until beds were found for them in shelter care or in-patient treatment.

In an effort to increase caseload, at the beginning of the project's second year the drug court was made available to those being held on Pre-Trial Release (PTR) bond (i.e., those released through PTR who had been revoked or otherwise re-arrested). As will be seen later, however, this change did not result in any significant increases in drug court referrals.

A budget revision request during the project's second year (dated August 6, 1997) also proposed the use of biofeedback, acupuncture, and Naltrexone to assist in client treatment. While these were approved, biofeedback has been used only for one client, and acupuncture and Naltrexone have not been used at all. The revision request also proposed establishment of a client loan fund to assist indigent clients in securing transportation, clothing, and personal hygiene packets. This part of the budget request was denied, and the drug court staff instead started a client fund with other resources.

The administrative issues dealt with in drug court during its second year were primarily procedural, reflecting operation of a maturing program that needed to formalize policies and procedures. One of these dealt with the duration of the client screening process, which at times took up to three weeks due to delays in the County Attorney's office (while the potential client usually waited in jail). Another dealt with the court's schedule, which until then had included staffing from 8:00 to 9:00 each Thursday morning followed by a court session at 9:00. These times were changed to accommodate a change in the drug court judge's other assignments and to permit more time for staffing and for sessions with clients. Staffings were held on Wednesday from 1:30 PM to 3:00 PM, with a period of time for revocations following. Court sessions were held Thursday from 8:00 AM until noon, with participants scheduled at 10- or 15-minute

intervals. As discussed below, however, scheduling in the Polk County Drug Court has been very fluid, with participant sessions ranging from four to twenty minutes and with clients seen out-of-order regularly.

The use of two resources was lost or reduced during the year, as Mercy First Step, a resource used extensively during the program's early phases -- frequently as the first stop for clients entering the drug court -- was withdrawn to all clients but those with private insurance. The Mercy First Step Hoptel, which provided emergency housing to clients, was withdrawn completely on July 1, 1998.

A number of policy issues were addressed during the second year, including the following:

- There was discussion of methods to enable parolees to enter the drug court program, a problem that proved difficult to achieve under current law.
- Another difficult issue involved the role of the defense attorney on the team, his access to privileged information, and his perspective on obtaining the best outcome for his client.
- Another defense attorney issue involved his provision of *pro bono* services to clients on issues only marginally related to drug court, including cases involving termination of parental rights.
- There was discussion of what happens to drug court clients when they complete the program and move back to regular probation. There were some clients who did not make that transition well, having grown accustomed to the structure and support found in the drug court.
- As suggested above, the Court implemented a policy of holding new clients in jail until an inpatient placement could be found for them. This change was based upon the belief that a high percentage of clients who had been released from jail without immediate placement were experiencing relapse. While such a policy might result in increased within-program jail time, it was the belief of the drug court team that releasing participants (sometimes prior to detoxification) to a largely unstructured environment had been counterproductive.

The second Parole and Probation Officer included in the second-year application was not added until September of 1998, the final month of the grant-year.

The project's third-year grant application contained further changes. The most significant of these involved moving the drug court judge and judge's assistant (also called the Project Coordinator) to 20 percent time, probably a more accurate reflection of the time spent on this project than the 100 percent indicated in the first two grant applications. The third-year application also used the 50 percent salary of the public defender as local match rather than paying it out of federal funds. Drug testing funds amounted to \$6,000, similar to the figure in the second-year grant. The cost of the TASC contract rose again, to \$101,729, with almost all the increase falling under the heading of administrative services. At the time the third-year application was written, it was reported that 198 offenders had been referred to drug court, with 95 admitted to the program, 17 of whom graduated and 42 failed. Better success was reported in urinalyses, as only 182 of 6,498 (or 2 percent) were reported positive.

Table 2. Polk County Drug Court Budget

Budget Category	Year 1*	Year 2*	Year 3	Year 4
Personnel	\$122,670	\$144,007	\$112,817	\$126,179
Benefits	\$9,000	\$14,000	\$23,626	\$25,110
Equipment	\$9,000	-	\$2,400	-
Training	\$5,100	\$8,040	\$1,334	-
Operating expenses	\$30,787	\$26,360	\$20,090	\$6,226
Travel	\$1,735	-	-	-
Contract services				
EFR/TASC Liaison	\$72,000	\$90,035	\$101,729	\$83,871
County Attorney	\$31,138	\$33,085	\$36,810	\$37,713
Public Defender	\$31,138	\$28,500	\$28,500	\$40,200
Biofeedback			\$3,250	\$1,625
TOTAL	\$312,567	\$344,027	\$330,556	\$320,924

* Budgets for the first and second years represent final budget revisions

One of the variables which has distinguished Polk County’s drug court from others has been that its target audience is persons already on probation who are in jeopardy of being revoked. While there have been some exceptions, the bulk of the project’s caseload has been consistent with the initial plan.²¹ The higher-risk nature of the drug court clientele resulted in clear steps to maintain structure for the clients. For example, during the program’s first year electronic monitoring was used extensively. After establishment of a surveillance team on 4/6/98, electronic monitoring was used much less frequently, although the limited availability of EMS units has also played a role in its decreasing use, according to the Project Coordinator.

In comparing Polk County’s rates of success and failure, then, it should be remembered that the project began with a client group that was about to be revoked, probably leading to prison or jail. While, according to the GAO study, 63 percent of drug courts accept probation violators,²² the Polk County program was specifically designed for this group. It would therefore not be unreasonable to expect lower rates of project completion and higher rates of recidivism among these clients than has been found in other drug courts.

Drug Court Process

An offender’s journey through the drug court begins with a referral to the drug court team that may be made by a member of the team, a private attorney or public defender, a probation officer, a judge, or other justice system staff. The referral is made to any member of the drug court team (including the administrative assistant, who handles the notification process). The administrative assistant prepares a sheet to be routed to each member of the team. If the prospective client is a probationer, the review starts with the drug court probation officer, who reviews the case with the assigned probation officer and then refers the case on to the drug court county attorney. If the prospective client is not on probation, the review starts with the county attorney, who reviews

²¹ See the chapter on referrals for a breakdown of referral types by year.

²² General Accounting Office, op. cit., p. 10.

the case with the assigned prosecutor and then sends the case to the drug court probation officer. The next review is by the TASC case managers, who set up the initial substance abuse screening. If any of the above veto acceptance of the potential client, the process stops immediately.

After being reviewed by these three, the case is usually discussed informally by the entire team (including the judge). The defense attorney may or may not have seen the case prior to this review. If the case survives this review the defense attorney will meet with the potential client to determine if drug court is the offender's best option. A second review may take place in special cases. This review process can be very involved and in unusual cases may take two to three months. When a referral results in rejection, a letter is sent to the referral source indicating so. In these instances no reasons for rejection are stated, under the belief that doing so would compromise client confidentiality.

When the team agrees to accept a client, the public defender meets with the county attorney and the two agree on the requirements for the client to enter the drug court. A court date is scheduled and at that time the client meets with the public defender out of hearing range from the other staff. He reviews the process with the offender to ensure knowledgeable assent. After this meeting the offender meets with the team and signs a confession in which the client describes the actual offense committed. The county attorney's office prepares a statement explicitly stating what its actions will be if the client either succeeds or fails in the drug court. The client is given a list of team phone numbers along with a verbal summary from the judge about the rules of the program and what the offender might expect during participation in the drug court. The team is introduced to the offender and the offender's next court date is set.

Depending on the offender's needs, the TASC case managers will have set up the first substance abuse treatment referral. There may or may not be a waiting period if the initial placement involves residential treatment. If there is a waiting period, the offender is likely to remain in jail until a vacancy occurs. The first day after release from jail or acceptance into the program, the client meets with a probation officer and reviews and signs the probation contract that specifies the offender's responsibilities. The offender meets with the TASC officer to begin the process of developing a treatment plan for the period of drug court participation, complete an LSI (Level of Service Inventory, Revised), sign releases of information, and set up a schedule for urinalyses. Urinalyses initially take place Tuesdays and Thursdays until clients attain a level where they are assigned a color code that must be checked daily for random urinalysis. This process enables the team to become familiar with the client and his/her needs.

Clients typically start the drug court by attending court weekly. The drug court team has normally reviewed the client's progress at a staffing the previous day and has decided on a course of action if the client is having problems. The judge typically greets the offender and asks how he or she is doing. The TASC officer and supervising probation officer review their written status reports on the client. If things are going well, the team will be supportive and congratulatory. If not, warnings may be given ranging from a verbal reprimand to time in jail.

When clients experience difficulties the drug court responds to each situation individually, as there is no set schedule of graduated sanctions. In determining a proper response the team attempts to assess the impact of possible sanctions on the long-term prognosis of the client. Sanctions may range from verbal reprimands from the judge to phase setbacks to increases in

urinalysis to up to several weeks in jail. Few clients complete the drug court without undergoing sanctions. It isn't unusual for clients to be jailed for short periods, particularly after a drug relapse, as a "wake up call."

Many clients, even those who ultimately graduate, experience relapse in the drug court. The reaction of the team to relapses varies according to how the client deals with relapse. A client who readily admits drug use even before urine testing will be lauded for honesty and may not experience any new sanctions. Those who are not forthcoming will usually be dealt with more harshly, as honesty is the most absolute of requirements for drug court clients. Repeated lying is viewed as evidence that the client is not interested in overcoming addiction and is therefore not a suitable for the drug court.

The court session itself is informal, although the judge wears a robe and is seated at the bench above the other participants (in staffings the judge sits at a table with the team and does not wear a robe). Steady client progress is awarded with applause, hugs, tickets to athletic events, movement to the next treatment phase, or reduced or forgiven court-ordered payments (not including restitution) or community service hours. Success also results in gradual reduction of structure, and clients are allowed to go out-of-county to visit family or participate in other activities acceptable to the Court. The team has established a small fund to permit occasional loans for such things as moving, storage, work shoes, or other necessities. The team has also helped clients by providing occasional transportation or other such assistance.

At the conclusion of the hearing the client is told of any requirements to be met prior to his or her next hearing, and a written copy is provided. Clients who are doing well are encouraged to keep it up; clients experiencing difficulties are urged to get back on track.

After a few weeks of success the court hearings start to be spaced out to two- to three-week intervals. In the final months of program participation, clients may see the team once every four weeks, depending on the client's stability as graduation nears. This process is flexible and adjustments may be made at any time. Clients are also told that they may come to a court session without an appointment if they feel the need.

During the court's first three years the judges preferred that clients waited outside the courtroom until their appointment time and left immediately thereafter. Since that time the current judge has made it clear that clients are free to come early or remain in the courtroom while other clients are being seen, although clients may request a closed hearing. All clients are invited to graduations.

Intensive supervision probation such as that found in the drug court involves regular face-to-face contact between the client and the probation officer, in addition to telephone and collateral contacts. The role of the probation officer is supervisory in nature and involves assuring that the client fulfills responsibilities associated with his or her sentence and/or terms of release. The probation officer verifies any court-related payments, the living situation, and any problems being encountered by the client. Every client in the drug court has a curfew (normally 8 P.M. if they are not working and 10 P.M. if they are). For a period the project used a surveillance team to check on curfew violations, but this is no longer the case. In the early months of operation, electronic monitoring was used, but that practice has also fallen.

The TASC officers have responsibility for the drug treatment components of the drug court. After developing a case plan with the offender, the TASC officers monitor adherence to the plan through regular contacts with the offender and treatment providers, conduct urinalyses, and modify the plan as necessary. Treatment providers themselves, while welcome at drug court hearings, attend very rarely, and the TASC counselors are the conduit through which treatment data are provided to the Court. Like the probation officers, the TASC officers prepare a report on each offender prior to every court appearance. They also see clients on daily check-in if clients are unemployed during program participation, especially during the early weeks.

Clients are required to perform community service as part of the drug court and may have “left over” hours from previous sentencing (although community service assignments are handled by the county community service office). Some clients and graduate clients have also assisted staff in giving presentations on the drug court to schools and other groups. The Court may also give credit for other service projects in which the client may be involved.

Biofeedback has been used for some male clients in the study group, but no women. These men report that it was beneficial. Funding for biofeedback provided for a set number of visits for each referred client, but since fewer clients were referred than were budgeted for, additional sessions were permitted. Once through the first training stage, clients returned from time to time to reinforce the skills they learned.

As will be seen in the chapter on treatment, drug court clients may be referred to a variety of treatment options during participation in the drug court. These include the following:

- **House of Mercy (HOM):** Operated by Mercy Medical Center, this program provides residential housing for chemically dependent women who are pregnant, post-partum, or live with their children. It may also provide services to some childless women who are homeless and meet other specific criteria. HOM offers child assessment and development programs, including extensive assessment of the effect of parental drug abuse on children. Other services include substance abuse recovery, education, daycare, parenting, and medical services. It also supports outpatient and aftercare programs, housing, a free clinic for the community, and provides employment services and work with community programs for housing and education.
- **Blank Children’s Hospital:** One staff physician works with drug-affected and addicted children of drug abusing mothers.
- **Powell III and Powell CD:** Substance abuse counseling, social development, and mental health treatment are provided at various levels of care for men and women, from motel room-type placements to the most severe medically managed cases. Working with other shelters and residential resources, Powell also provides various levels of outpatient services both at the hospital and at the community corrections offices.
- **Bernie Lorenz Recovery House:** Bernie Lorenz provides residential housing for women with individual and group counseling, individual treatment plans, family reunification, employment, and collaboration with other community services. Counseling on a client’s family of origin deals with childhood issues.

- **Iowa Residential Treatment (IRT) Center-Mt. Pleasant:** This is a state-operated treatment center run by the Department of Health-Division of Health Promotion, Prevention and Addictive Behaviors. It provides substance abuse counseling, psychological counseling, nursing services, and activity specialist. IRT also has a dual diagnosis pilot project, and may treat voluntary and court placements.
- **Beacon of Life Residential Center for Homeless Women:** The "Beacon" is primarily a shelter for homeless women. Those coming out of residential treatment or halfway houses are placed here to continue outpatient treatment or aftercare. In coordinating activities with Bernie Lorenz, the program provides assistance in employment, substance abuse counseling, relapse prevention, education, co-dependency, and abuse issues.
- **Eyerly Ball Community Mental Health Services:** This is the drug court's primary resource for dealing for mental health problems. This is a county supported service that helps with clients who need assessment for dual diagnosis problems, sexuality, abuse, and other related issues.
- **Port of Entry (POE) Recovery House:** This is a men's halfway house for treatment of substance abuse problems. POE provides monitoring, group programs, employment assistance, and referrals to other agencies.
- **Mercy 1st Step:** This organization provides outpatient counseling for substance abuse, physical abuse, and mental health problems for individuals and families.
- **YMCA/YWCA:** These agencies are used occasionally for short-term placement for stable clients in transition and to help them qualify for homeless services with other agencies.
- **Zion Brown:** This is a residential treatment facility for males. This facility is located in a very remote rural setting and is used by the court to get clients away from distractions and bad influences as they begin recovery.
- **Women's Residential Correctional Facility:** This is a residential center that houses women and their children (under age five). It has programming in all aspects of substance abuse, psychological and other abuse issues, and maintains parenting, education, and employment services.
- **Polk County Victim Services:** This program provides counseling and services for victims of rape and sexual assault, intra-family sexual abuse, or other person-to-person crimes.
- **Gamblers Anonymous:** This group provides group therapy and 12-step programs and help for clients with issues of self-esteem and problem gamblers.
- **ANAWIM Housing:** This organization provides rental assistance and matching supportive services for a period of up to 5 years. Its target population includes
 - **homeless families**, one of whose adult members is seriously mentally ill, has chronic problems with alcohol, drugs and/or has AIDS or other related diseases; or
 - **single adults** having one of the above mentioned disabilities.
- **Gateway:** This agency provided all levels of treatment from residential, halfway house, outpatient, and aftercare. It was a frequent "first step" in the treatment process for drug court clients during the study period. Gateway initiated the first treatment protocol for treating methamphetamine addiction. The agency provided a broad range of services to a

large client base, but since a change in the ownership of the hospital facilities used by Gateway, the program has operated only on a limited basis.

- The **Iowa State University Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP)** is used to assist clients in learning about nutrition. Drug court clients typically know little about nutrition and their drug abuse has mitigated against proper nutrition. Initially the service attempted to teach nutrition during day sessions or during aftercare, but the service discovered that the best time to teach better nutrition practices is when clients are in the home and ready to plan meals.

There are a number of other providers that may be used by the drug court depending on client needs. These include the following:

- The Family Violence Center
- MECCA-Oakdale
- VA Hospital
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- DHW/Working with Kids
- Broadlawns (Polk County) Chemical Dependency – Outpatient
- COD Cognitive Skills Group.

Polk County's drug court can be differentiated from other drug courts by using a list of variables by Satel and presented in the National Drug Court Institute Review.²³ This list is useful in illustrating the various characteristics and personalities of drug courts, essentially providing insight as to how drug court clients are dealt with. This list is presented in Table 3:

²³ Satel, Sally L., MD, "Observational Study of Courtroom Dynamics in Selected Drug Courts, National Drug Court Institute Review Vol. 1 Number 1, p. 43.

Table 3. Variables Distinguishing Drug Courts

Variable	Rationale for Inclusion
Ambient noise, distraction (1-5)	Impediments to engagement of individuals and community.
Participant miked	Emphasizes primacy of participant.
Closeness to bench	Relevant to intensity of judge-participant exchange.
Participant next to lawyer	Dilution of judge-participant exchange.
Who is first addressed by judge	Emphasizes primacy of participant.
Level of eye contact	Intensity of exchange.
Physical contact	Aspect of exchange.
Remain throughout session	Opportunity to educate by example, reinforce norms and solidify group cohesion.
Arranged seating	Vehicle for setting example.
Order to cases	Opportunity to reinforce norms.
Fixed sanction algorithm	Aspect of consistency.
Review on short notice	Capacity for immediate response, emphasizes sense of judicial watchfulness.
Time spent with participant	Level of engagement, opportunity to develop relationship.
Frequency of courtroom sessions	Opportunity to develop relationship.
Judge addresses gallery	Reinforces sense of court as a community.
Participant addresses gallery	Reinforces community
Outside contact	Level of engagement.

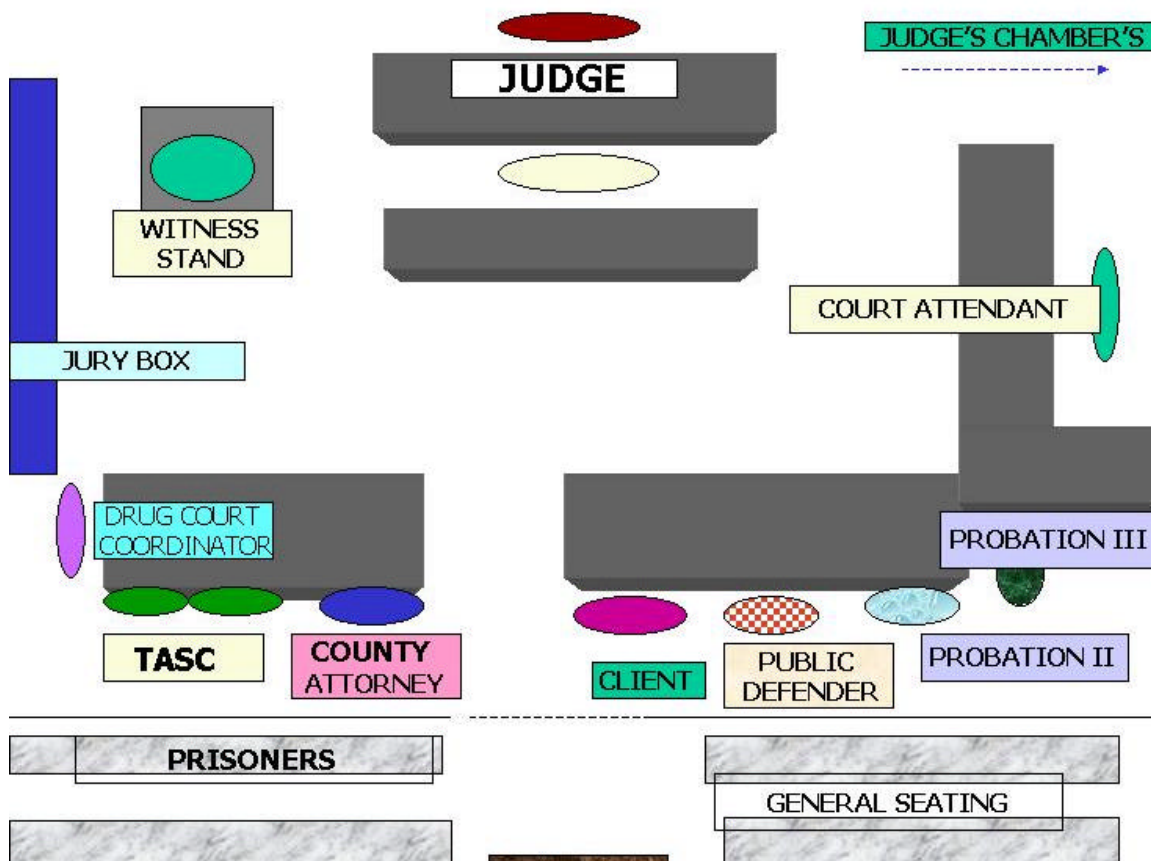
Ambient noise, distraction: only three of the fifteen courts studied by Satel were given a rating of one, the rating we would give Polk County’s drug court. In Polk County the two courtrooms used for drug court are relatively small and, because of the virtual absence of a gallery, there are almost no distractions save an occasional cell phone call or a jailer escorting a prisoner to court.

Participant miked: most drug courts studied by Satel probably did not use microphones because, as is the case in Polk County, the courtroom is small and microphones would not contribute to participants’ being heard. During the program’s first year, in a small courtroom, the public address system was almost never used. Since the Drug court moved to a larger courtroom in January, 1999, microphones have been used more frequently, but most often in formal proceedings (e.g., revocation hearings) in which the services of a court reporter are needed. Generally, even in the larger courtroom, the evaluators found that participants were easily heard without amplification.

Closeness to bench: in the courts studied by Satel distance from the bench to participants ranged from six to 20 feet. During most of 1997 and all of 1998 – the period during which the operation of the drug court was being observed as part of this evaluation -- the table at which the participant, public defender, and probation officer sat in Polk County was about twelve feet from the judge (“stage right”). The table used by the TASC counselors, Correctional Services supervisors, and assistant county attorney was immediately across the aisle (“stage left”). The judge’s bench is raised, but it was not unusual for him or her to leave the bench. While the judge wore judicial garb for hearings, at the drug team status conferences (held one afternoon a week) he/she was **not** robed and usually sat in a box in front of the bench where a court reporter usually sits.

Participant next to lawyer: in only four of Satel’s courts were participants seated next to their attorneys, as is true in Polk County. This enables private communications between participants and their attorneys but still permits the public defender to act as a member of the team. The

participant sits in the end seat at the table, permitting easy access and egress. In the opinion of the evaluators, this seating arrangement does not necessarily contribute to adversariness; in one case, for example, the public defender was overheard telling his client “These people are looking out for your best interests.”



Whom does judge first address: in Polk County the participant is always addressed first, as was the case in eleven of Satel’s fifteen drug courts. This emphasizes that the client is the primary focus of the drug court. As part of introductory remarks to new clients, the judge frequently tells them that [we paraphrase] “This is *your* year in drug court. We’re here to help you get *your* life back together. Take care of *yourself*, and your other responsibilities will take care of themselves.”

Level of eye contact: there is nearly continuous eye contact between judge and participants when participants are being addressed. All of the district court judges who have been responsible for the drug court in Polk County have wished to treat the court as a family, something that might seem incongruous in a larger jurisdiction (or a larger courtroom). Satel reported sustained eye contact in ten of her fifteen drug courts.

Physical contact: routine physical contact between the judge and program participants is not the norm in Polk County, although at graduation from the program there are many hugs and

handshakes. It is not unusual for drug court staff (and judge) to applaud a participant who is doing well, particularly when the team may previously have seen that participant relapse. There is also particular empathy among the drug court team when problems with children or child custody arise; the judge may leave the bench to provide a hug of consolation or pat on the back of encouragement in these situations. All but one of Satel's drug courts showed physical contact at least during graduation.

Participants remain throughout session: most of the courts that Satel studied did not require participants (defendants) to remain in court following their case review. This was also the case in Polk County prior to January of 2000 (i.e., during almost all of the study period). While Satel correctly points out that requiring participants to stay can increase group cohesion and educate by example, it could also be argued that some employed participants might miss work by being required to stay through the session. It is the sense of the evaluators that court sessions in Polk County are like therapy sessions and that the presence of other participants or a gallery could reduce the intimacy of the setting. This notion is enhanced by a comment the judge made to a potential visitor who wandered into one court session: "This is a therapeutic court" which does not allow visitors. It is also the sense of the evaluators that, if group cohesion in drug courts is desirable, it can develop in other ways in Polk County because of the select nature of the program and the limited resources used by the Court. Most drug court clients know one another due to participation in the same treatment programs, outpatient groups, or simply awaiting court together either in or immediately outside the courtroom.

Arranged seating: most of the courts studied by Satel used the jury box for special seating. In Polk County's drug court, seating is arranged for program clients and members of the "team," although the courtroom has a jury box in which those scheduled for sanction could be seated. In the small courtroom used during the program's first seventeen months, the front row of the gallery had signs indicating that it was reserved for those coming from the jail; these are immediately behind the tables at which program clients and drug team members sat. The swinging gate that divides the front of the courtroom from the gallery is propped open so that it is easy to miss its being there at all. In the larger courtroom used since the beginning of 1999 program clients may wait in the jury box and then return there after their status conference with the drug court team.

Order to cases: in Polk County the drug court works from a printed schedule, meeting Wednesday afternoon for staffing and revocations and Thursday morning for client progress reports. The schedule appears established primarily for the benefit of clients and their work or treatment schedules. Jailed clients are typically seen at a specific time in the schedule each week. Appointments are set at ten- and fifteen-minute intervals, although the schedule is only minimally adhered to. It is not unusual for cases to be taken out of order when one client is late and another is available, and there is no sanction when the latecomer has a reasonable excuse.

Fixed sanction algorithm: there was disagreement among Satel's respondents about the utility of having fixed sanction algorithms; a number of judges in larger courts approved of them as being useful in ensuring fairness. In Polk County and in most of Satel's jurisdictions there is no fixed algorithm under the philosophy of individualizing treatment. Ensuring fairness in a program with few clients does not require exactly the same sanction for similar infractions; more

important is that participants are aware that, because of the way drug court works, punishment will be swift and sure and tailored to the offender's particular needs.

Review on short notice: rapid review of cases can be important in drug court to permit timely response to relapse or other participant emergencies. Almost all drug courts studied by Satel could provide review on short notice as an indicator of judicial watchfulness. In Polk County drug court is held Wednesday afternoon and Thursday morning, but clients are told that they may call any member of the team at any time and that the probation officer's phone is monitored at all times. They are also told that they may show up at court even without being scheduled. The probation officer is in nearly daily contact with the judge, which enables the preparation of court orders in response to emergencies at nearly any time.

Time spent with participant: this, more than any other variable, distinguishes Polk County's drug court from those in Satel's study, whose time on each case ranged from one minute (in Fort Lauderdale) to five-to-ten minutes (in Kalamazoo). While cases in Polk County are scheduled at ten- or fifteen-minute intervals, conferences often were longer in duration. Only when a client is doing very well and has no problems to report are cases handled in less than five minutes. More detailed casework may take the court up to 20 minutes. New client orientation also typically takes about 20 minutes.

Frequency of courtroom sessions: As noted above, drug court in Polk County originally met Thursday mornings, with staffing occurring between 8 A.M. and 9 A.M. and case reviews with participants occurring thereafter. During the spring of 1998 this schedule was altered to better fit the judge's schedule. Currently, the drug court meets Wednesday afternoon for staffing and revocations and Thursday morning for case reviews with participants. This has allowed for more time to discuss client needs prior to seeing clients personally. Clients are normally called back every two to three weeks, although those having difficulty or who appear in jeopardy may return weekly. Jailed clients are also typically seen weekly. All clients are told that they don't have to wait for their next scheduled court date to be seen; if they wish an extra session they are instructed either to call the drug court coordinator or to just show up on Thursday morning.²⁴ The frequency of sessions, combined with the amount of time devoted to each case, enables the judge and the rest of the drug court team to develop relationships with participants unlike those in more traditional criminal courts. Drug court more fully resembles a juvenile or family court than it does a criminal court.

Judge addresses gallery/participant addresses gallery: given that there is usually no gallery in the Polk County Drug Court, for the purposes of this study these two variables are irrelevant. Satel uses them as indicators of the development of drug court as a community. In Polk County, however, given the small courtroom and intimacy of proceedings, the drug court more resembles a family sitting at the dining room table. At the head of the figurative table is the judge, who acts much like a parent, and at the sides are other team members, who constitute the remainder of the family. Carrying the analogy further, they meet to discuss the problems encountered by a

²⁴ The evaluators are not aware of any Drug Court clients appearing at a court session when they were not scheduled. There have clearly been instances in which clients have made contact with the Judge between sessions for assistance or support. These contacts have typically involved family court issues (e.g., child custody) or other criminal charges that did not specifically involve the Drug Court.

wayward family member. While a participant's "significant other," family members, or close friends or mentors might be welcome at the table (and who are sometimes addressed by the judge), including others might be intrusive, reducing the "in-group" feeling which the team strives to develop.

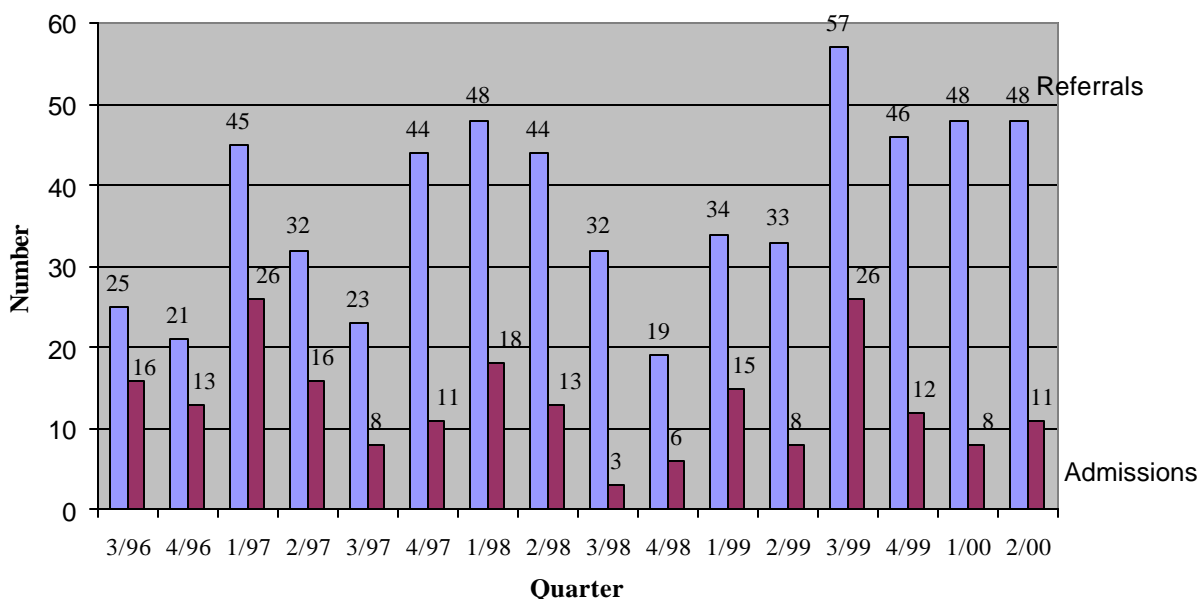
Outside contact: drug court participants are encouraged to call the judge (or any team member) when they see the need, but outside contacts are irregular. The judge has performed the marriage ceremony of one program participant, and was asked to perform another (the couple eloped instead). Judges have also made visits to the Department of Correctional Services' Women's Facility, in which some program participants have resided. The judge's phone number is included in the telephone list provided to every client, and it is not unusual for clients to call him or her or, on occasion, meet individually in chambers. Most of the courts studied by Satel did not report regular outside contact between judge and participants, and Polk County's drug court is probably representative of this group.

IV. Program Referrals

A program such as the drug court to some extent is dependent on outside sources for its clientele. Without suitable sources of program referrals, the staff would spend much of its time generating referrals rather than coordinating the treatment of offenders. The level of referrals may also serve as an indicator of the program's success, as a program not having the respect of referral sources will ultimately lose potential referrals.

There have been periods of the drug court's existence in which referrals to the program have been low, reducing the program's impact on drug-abusing offenders. The number of clients referred to the drug court has vacillated, ranging from an average of nearly twenty per month during the third quarter of 1999 to about six per month in the last quarters of 1996 and 1998. Low rates of referral continued well into 1999 and well after a second probation officer had joined the team. It was not until late fall of 1999 that the program reached its optimum client level. Quarterly referrals and admissions are illustrated in the graph below.

Referrals and Admissions, by Referral Quarter



As shown in the graph, there has been a corresponding vacillation in the number of clients entering the program. From August through December, 1996, the program averaged slightly over five new clients per month. This increased to seven clients per month during the first half of 1997, only to drop to just over three per month in the last half of the year. In the first half of 1998 new cases rose again to five per month, but decreased again between July and September to about two per month. This vacillation has continued into the present, as increases or decreases in admissions have never gone beyond two consecutive quarters.

There have also been changes over time in the **source** of referrals to the drug court. While the largest percentage of referrals to the court during its first year came from probation officers, by the program's fourth year probation officers accounted for a much smaller percentage of referrals. Replacing them as the foremost source of referrals were private defense attorneys, who in the drug court's fourth year referred more than seven times as many clients as they did during the first. There were also increases in referrals from the drug court's prosecuting attorney and the drug court judge (during the last two years), the latter primarily involving reconsideration of prison sentences (possible shock probation). This information is shown in Tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. Drug Court Referral Sources

Referral Source	Year				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Private Attorney	9	43	30	71	153
Public Defender	2	4	11	15	32
County Attorney				10	10
Drug Court Prosecutor	0	5	12	18	35
Drug Court PO	4	6	1	7	18
Drug Court Judge	0	4	11	25	40
Drug Court Pub Def.		9	8	3	20
Other Drug Court	1		1		2
Other Judge	2	1	1	2	6
Probation Officer	52	42	30	34	158
Pre-Trial Release	9	10	4	6	29
Treatment Staff	3	8	1	0	12
Other		1	2	3	6
Unknown	46	30	16	1	93
Total	128	163	128	195	614

Table 5. Drug Court Referral Sources, in Percent

Referral Source	Year				Total
	1	2	3	4	
Private Attorney	7.0%	26.4%	23.4%	36.4%	24.9%
Public Defender	1.6%	2.5%	8.6%	7.7%	5.2%
County Attorney	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	1.6%
Drug Court Prosecutor	0.0%	3.1%	9.4%	9.2%	5.7%
Drug Court PO	3.1%	3.7%	0.8%	3.6%	2.9%
Drug Court Judge	0.0%	2.5%	8.6%	12.8%	6.5%
Drug Court Pub Def.	0.0%	5.5%	6.3%	1.5%	3.3%
Other Drug Court	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.3%
Other Judge	1.6%	0.6%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%
Probation Officer	40.6%	25.8%	23.4%	17.4%	25.7%
Pre-Trial Release	7.0%	6.1%	3.1%	3.1%	4.7%
Treatment Staff	2.3%	4.9%	0.8%	0.0%	2.0%
Other	0.0%	0.6%	1.6%	1.5%	1.0%
Unknown	35.9%	18.4%	12.5%	0.5%	15.1%
Total	128	163	128	195	614

Table 6 presents information on the number and outcome of referrals to the drug court from the program's beginning through its fourth year. The top half of the table suggests a fall-off in referrals during 1998-99, although some of the problem of low referrals is masked because some of the low referral months overlap the breaks between periods in the table. The noteworthy suggestion in the top part of the table is that, whatever problems occurred during the program's first three years, referrals appear to have rebounded considerably during year four. Total referrals were up 22 percent from the high of the program's second year (198 referrals in year four, compared to 162 in year 2). It appears, then, that the drug court team has responded positively to the earlier challenge of low referrals.

Table 6. Referral Outcome, by Year²⁵

Year of Referral	Admitted	Rejected by:							Total
		TASC	PO	Court	Co. Atty	Client	Team	Other	
8/1996 – 7/1997	70	16	7	0	3	21	8	1	126
8/1997 – 7/1998	51	26	21	0	41	11	11	0	161
8/1998 – 7/1999	39	14	13	2	37	16	3	3	127
8/1999 – 7/2000	55	15	33	2	77	9	3	2	196
Total	215	71	74	4	158	57	25	6	610
8/1996 – 7/1997	55.6%	12.7%	5.6%	0.0%	2.4%	16.7%	6.3%	0.8%	100.0%
8/1997 – 7/1998	31.7%	16.1%	13.0%	0.0%	25.5%	6.8%	6.8%	0.0%	100.0%
8/1998 – 7/1999	30.7%	11.0%	10.2%	1.6%	29.1%	12.6%	2.4%	2.4%	100.0%
8/1999 – 7/2000	28.1%	7.7%	16.8%	1.0%	39.3%	4.6%	1.5%	1.0%	100.0%
Total	35.2%	11.6%	12.1%	0.7%	25.9%	9.3%	4.1%	1.0%	100.0%

Total excludes four unknown cases,

The bottom half of Table 6 provides a percentage breakdown of total referrals each year in order to examine changes in screening over time. The table notes unusually high referral acceptance during the program's first year, a practices that (as will be shown later) resulted in a high rate of failure for first-year clients. It appears that the urge to quickly develop a caseload for the program in its early months worked against the program's success.

Table 6 also illustrates how decision-making has changed as the drug court has matured. The cause of the drop in the percentage of referrals entering the program was clearly more selective screening by the drug court staff, particularly the probation officers and the assistant county attorney. As the percentage of cases rejected because of the TASC officers has dropped -- TASC rejections typically are due to lack of perceived motivation on the part of the offender -- rejection from probation officers and (particularly) the county attorney have escalated. These rejections typically occur either due to the severity of the current offense or the offender's prior criminal history.

The rise in county attorney rejections may also illustrate how a change in the drug court team can affect the outcome of screening. Early in 1999 the assistant county attorney assigned to drug court changed, and it is evident from the table that either this change has had an impact, or the

²⁵ Note that this table refers to the year of **referral**, not the year of entry. Because of delays between referral and entry to the program, there may be slight differences in the number of clients accepted into the drug court.

county attorney's office has changed policies on admissions to the drug court, or referral characteristics have changed.

Table 7, below, also indicates some changes over time, with a pronounced movement away from entry of misdemeanants toward felons. The first year's figures clearly indicate the presence of an Associate District Court judge on the court; felons and misdemeanants were split almost evenly. In year two misdemeanor entries were cut by about one-third, with a corresponding rise in felonies. Since that time misdemeanor entries have been less frequent yet, particularly as admissions of Class B felons (some charged, but not convicted) have risen.

Table 7. Most Serious Entry Charge, by Year

Most Serious Entry Offense	Year								Total	
	1		2		3		4			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	3	7.5%	11	20.4%	14	6.6%
C Felony	10	14.1%	15	32.6%	18	45.0%	16	29.6%	59	28.0%
D Felony	27	38.0%	17	37.0%	12	30.0%	21	38.9%	77	36.5%
Agg. Misd.	26	36.6%	11	23.9%	6	15.0%	4	7.4%	47	22.3%
Serious Misd.	7	9.9%	3	6.5%	1	2.5%	2	3.7%	13	6.2%
Simple Misd.	1	1.4%		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.5%
Total	71	100.0%	46	100.0%	40	100.0%	54	100.0%	211	100.0%

*Years are based upon entry dates. Year 1 was August 1, 1996-July 31-1997 and other years fall between the same dates in each year.

Table 8 shows the status of drug court admissions as they entered the program. The table suggests that the target audience for the drug court has changed during the past two years. While the program was originally intended for probationers likely to be revoked – and referrals the first two years suggest that this was the actual target audience – since that time the concentration has moved toward pre-trial cases. While over ninety percent of the clientele the first year was probationers with or without pending charges, in years three and four the percentage dropped to about 50 percent and less than 40 percent respectively. Whether this change has been beneficial is at this point uncertain; analysis of recidivism later in this document suggests that the drug court during its first two years was least effective with pre-trial cases.

The other noteworthy change in Table 8 is the increase in referrals from prison (“shock” probation). These clients have become especially more prevalent during the last half of year four. While early results on these clients from the first two years appear hopeful – two of the three graduated and have not recidivated – whether such good results will continue is uncertain because of the small initial numbers.

Table 8. Status at Referral, by Year

Referral Status	Year								Total	
	1		2		3		4			
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pre-trial	3	4.2%	11	23.9%	13	32.5%	23	42.6%	50	23.7%
Prison	1	1.4%	2	4.3%	2	5.0%	10	18.5%	15	7.1%
Probation	13	18.3%	12	26.1%	15	37.5%	11	20.4%	51	24.2%
Prob/pending	54	76.1%	19	41.3%	10	25.0%	10	18.5%	93	44.1%
Shock/pending		0.0%	1	2.2%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.5%
Other		0.0%	1	2.2%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.5%
Total	71	100.0%	46	100.0%	40	100.0%	54	100.0%	211	100.0%

V. Client Demography at Intake

Data on client demography were initially presented in an interim report released in December, 1999. These data have been updated with the graduation of the final two drug court clients from the study period who were active clients when that report was prepared. Below, in “bullet style,” are presented findings pertaining to the drug court clientele screened by the program prior to October 1, 1998. Each of these bullets is supported by one or more tables found either accompanying the text or in Appendix A. Some of this demographic information is also used in the chapter comparing the drug court clients with the two comparison groups.

- From its beginning in July, 1996, through the end of the study period, the Polk County Drug Court accepted 124 clients, including 61 women and 63 men. The proportion of women in the study population was higher than originally anticipated based upon the pilot study conducted to determine the need for such a program. Almost 80 percent of those entering the program were white, with most of the remainder being black.

Table 9. Sex and Race of Drug Court Clients

Race	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Asian	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Black	14	23.0%	9	14.3%	23	18.5%
Native American	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Pacific Islander	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
White	43	70.5%	54	85.7%	97	78.2%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

- The median age for those entering the drug court was 29.5 years. Women tended to be slightly younger than men,
- Almost half those entering the program reported not having been employed in the previous six months. Women were less often employed than men. The men averaged two months of employment during the six months prior to entering the drug court.
- As also shown in Chapter IX, most drug court clients had never been imprisoned, although the rate of imprisonment for non-white clients (prior to drug court) was approximately twice that for whites.
- While most drug court clients did not report either perpetrating abuse or being a victim of abuse, a substantial percentage had some experience either as an abuser or as a victim. This was particularly true for female clients, almost three-eighths of whom had been involved in sexual abuse. More than half the women had experience with domestic abuse; seventeen of the 61 women reported both domestic and sex abuse.²⁶

²⁶ Of the women clients of Polk County’s drug court, 37.7% reported being involved in sex abuse either as a perpetrator or victim. This is apparently not unusual for drug court clients, as Belenko reported Fayette County, Kentucky findings that 23 percent of the women had been sexually abused and 26 percent had been physically abused. The physical abuse reported by Polk County clients was much higher: 56 percent of the women reported being involved in domestic abuse, and 46 percent of the men (either as victims or perpetrators). See Belenko,

One of the more interesting aspects of drug courts nationally is the variation in the types of drugs abused by those offenders. Research has suggested that these variations are at least somewhat geographical, as Belenko noted in his most recent review of drug court evaluations:

For some drug courts on the west coast, methamphetamine use is common, while in most drug courts in the east or south cocaine and heroin are the most common drugs of abuse. Several drug courts have a relatively high percentage of participants for whom alcohol is the primary drug.²⁷

A summary of findings pertaining to the drug history of clients in Polk County’s drug court is presented below:

- Methamphetamine was the primary drug of choice in the Polk County drug court, although the type of drug varied with the race of program participants. White males and females were most likely to report methamphetamine as their drug of choice, while blacks preferred cocaine.

Table 10. Drug of Choice, by Sex and Race

Drug of Choice	White				Non-White			
	Male		Female		Male		Female	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cocaine	14	25.9%	5	11.6%	6	66.7%	14	77.8%
LSD	1	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Methamphetamine	36	66.7%	35	81.4%	0	0.0%	3	16.7%
Marijuana	3	5.6%	1	2.3%	3	33.3%	1	5.6%
Rx drugs	0	0.0%	2	4.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Total	54	100.0%	43	100.0%	9	100.0%	18	100.0%

- The largest group of clients (43 percent) used drugs by smoking, although injection (33 percent) and inhalation (22 percent) were also common.
- At least four of every six clients had undergone previous drug treatments. The median number of prior treatments for both men and women was two.²⁸

“Research on Drug Courts: A Critical Review, 1999 Update,” in National Drug Court Institute Review, Volume 11, Number 2, Winter 1999.

²⁷ Ibid, p.18.

²⁸ This puts the Polk County drug court at the high end of drug courts with respect to previous treatment of clients. Belenko, in his 1999 review of drug court evaluations points out the Fayette County KY drug court as having a high rate, with 62 percent having prior substance abuse treatment. In Los Angeles, on the other hand, only nine percent reported prior treatment. See Belenko, Ibid.

Table 11. Prior Drug and Alcohol Treatment, by Sex

Prior Treatment	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	10	16.4%	10	15.9%	20	16.1%
One	15	24.6%	20	31.7%	35	28.2%
Two	9	14.8%	13	20.6%	22	17.7%
Three	9	14.8%	11	17.5%	20	16.1%
Four	3	4.9%	1	1.6%	4	3.2%
Five	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
More than five	4	6.6%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
Unknown	9	14.8%	7	11.1%	16	12.9%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

- Half of the drug court clients had used drugs within two days of entering the program, with most of these having been arrested while being high. Most of these were referred into the program shortly following arrest while being detained. Of those who were not detained at intake, the typical length of sobriety was also two days.
- At discharge, sobriety had lengthened considerably, as women averaged 15.5 weeks and men 7.5 weeks (medians). For all clients, the median period of sobriety at discharge was 11 weeks. As shown in the next chapter, program graduates had considerably longer periods of sobriety than those who failed.

Table 12. Length of Sobriety at Discharge from Drug Court

Weeks of sobriety	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	11	18.0%	10	15.9%	21	16.9%
1-3 weeks	10	16.4%	16	25.4%	26	21.0%
4-9 weeks	6	9.8%	7	11.1%	13	10.5%
10-26 weeks	7	11.5%	10	15.9%	17	13.7%
27-52 weeks	13	21.3%	10	15.9%	23	18.5%
52+ weeks	13	21.3%	9	14.3%	22	17.7%
Unknown	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	15.5 weeks		7.5 weeks		11 weeks	

Medians exclude unknowns

- Drug court clients reported strong family involvement in drug abuse. This was particularly true for female clients, more than half of whom reported parental involvement in drugs. Men and women both reported strong sibling involvement in drugs, and almost one-third of women clients reported spousal involvement. **More than half of the clients had two or more family members also involved in drugs.**

Table 13. Family Members with Substance Abuse Problems, by Sex

Family Member	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Father only	10	16.4%	18	28.6%	28	22.6%
Mother only	7	11.5%	4	6.3%	11	8.9%
Both parents	22	36.1%	9	14.3%	31	25.0%
Spouse	19	31.1%	12	19.0%	31	25.0%
Sibling(s)	26	42.6%	27	42.9%	53	42.7%
Children	6	9.8%	1	1.6%	7	5.6%
Other Family	7	11.5%	5	7.9%	12	9.7%
Total	97	159.0%	76	120.6%	173	139.5%

Includes multiple responses

VI. Pre- and Post-Program Demography

This chapter uses the same format as the previous one and presents information on the demography of male and female program participants as they entered and left the drug court. The tables upon which the bullets below are based either accompany the text or are located in Appendix C. Remember in assessing these figures that they include **both** successes and failures. Comparison of successes and failures will occur in a later chapter.

- The largest group (37 percent) of drug court clients was single at the time of entry to the program. Men were more likely to be single than women. The next-largest group of clients was cohabiting without being married, with women being more likely to fall into this group. During program participation, there was a slight drop in the percentage of those cohabiting.
- Most drug court clients (65 percent) were unemployed and not looking for work when they entered the program. Women were more likely to be in this status. Less than one-quarter of the clients had full- or part-time jobs.

Table 14. Employment Status of Drug Court Clients at Entry and Release, by Sex

Employment Status	Female				Male				Total			
	Entry		Release		Entry		Release		Entry		Release	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homemaker	1	1.6%		0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Disabled		0.0%		0.0%	1	1.6%		0.0%	1	0.8%	0	0.0%
Unempl/looking	4	6.6%	3	4.9%	5	7.9%	5	7.9%	9	7.3%	8	6.5%
Unempl/not look	43	70.5%	22	36.1%	37	58.7%	15	23.8%	80	64.5%	37	29.8%
Part-time	5	8.2%	3	4.9%	5	7.9%	2	3.2%	10	8.1%	5	4.0%
Full-time	6	9.8%	27	44.3%	14	22.2%	33	52.4%	20	16.1%	60	48.4%
Student	0	0.0%	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
Unknown	2	3.3%	4	6.6%	1	1.6%	8	12.7%	3	2.4%	12	9.7%
Total	61	100.0%	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%	124	100.0%

- Employment of clients changed substantially during program participation. At discharge, the percentage of women unemployed and not looking for work had been halved, and the largest plurality was employed full-time. More than half the men were employed full-time at discharge.
- As would be expected from the employment figures, more than half the drug court clients had no income at the time of admission to the program. At program termination, the largest group of clients still had no income, but more had income than did not. At termination, the median women's weekly income was \$120, and the men's \$200. Women who worked most often were involved in sales/clerical or service/household occupations, while men were most often laborers.
- The largest group of male clients (38 percent) reported being self-supporting at entry to the program, while the largest group of women (27 percent) had no apparent income source. During program participation, there was movement away from crime as a source

of income (change from 17 percent to 7 percent) toward self-support (change from 25 percent to 44 percent).

- The living status of clients at entry varied considerably, with the largest percentage (22 percent) living with parents at entry to the drug court. This would seem an unusually high percentage based upon the clients' median age of almost 30. Men were most likely to be living with parents at entry, and were also more likely to be incarcerated. During program participation, the percentage of clients living with parents decreased, while the percentage living with children or incarcerated increased.
- About one-quarter of the drug court clients had no children at admission, but two thirds of those who had children did not live with or support them (although parental rights had not been terminated). This was particularly true for female clients, sixty-two percent of whom had parental rights but did not live with or support their children at admission. During participation in drug court, the number having parental rights who neither lived with nor supported children dropped, but much of the change resulted from the formal loss of parental rights.

Table 15. Parental Status of Drug Court Clients at Entry and Discharge, by Sex

	Female				Male				Total			
	Entry		Discharge		Entry		Discharge		Entry		Discharge	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
No children	9	14.8%	8	13.1%	23	36.5%	21	33.3%	32	25.8%	29	23.4%
Living w/and supporting	6	9.8%	8	13.1%	4	6.3%	9	14.3%	10	8.1%	17	13.7%
Living w/no support	5	8.2%	6	9.8%	2	3.2%	1	1.6%	7	5.6%	7	5.6%
Not living;support		0.0%	2	3.3%	5	7.9%	7	11.1%	5	4.0%	9	7.3%
Not living; no support	38	62.3%	24	39.3%	25	39.7%	19	30.2%	63	50.8%	43	34.7%
Some parental rghts term.		0.0%	4	6.6%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%	4	3.2%
All parental rghts termin.	2	3.3%	4	6.6%	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	3	2.4%	6	4.8%
Unknown	1	1.6%	5	8.2%		0.0%	4	6.3%	1	0.8%	9	7.3%
Total	61	100.0%	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%	124	100.0%

- The typical female drug court client had two children, but at entry clients supported only 26 percent of these children. Male clients had fewer children and supported half of them. At discharge, clients supported a slightly higher percentage of their children than was true at admission.
- The largest group of drug court clients had completed a high school education at entry to the program. By the time of program completion, the percentage of those possessing a high school diploma or GED increased from 44 percent to 54 percent.

Table 16. Education of Drug Court Clients at Entry and Discharge, by Sex

	Female				Male				Total			
	Entry		Discharge		Entry		Discharge		Entry		Discharge	
Last grade complete	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seventh or less	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%	2	1.6%
Eighth	4	6.6%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	5	4.0%	1	0.8%
Ninth	5	8.2%	4	6.6%	7	11.1%	5	7.9%	12	9.7%	9	7.3%
Tenth	6	9.8%	4	6.6%	6	9.5%	5	7.9%	12	9.7%	9	7.3%
Eleventh	6	9.8%	4	6.6%	7	11.1%	3	4.8%	13	10.5%	7	5.6%
< 12	23	37.7%	14	23.0%	22	34.9%	14	22.2%	45	36.3%	28	22.6%
Twelfth	12	19.7%	13	21.3%	13	20.6%	12	19.0%	25	20.2%	25	20.2%
GED	15	24.6%	22	36.1%	15	23.8%	20	31.7%	30	24.2%	42	33.9%
12/GED	27	44.3%	35	57.4%	28	44.4%	32	50.8%	55	44.4%	67	54.0%
Trade School	5	8.2%	5	8.2%	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	6	4.8%	6	4.8%
1-2 years college	5	8.2%	5	8.2%	10	15.9%	11	17.5%	15	12.1%	16	12.9%
2 yrs coll. or more	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	2	3.2%	3	2.4%	3	2.4%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
Total	61	100.0%	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%	124	100.0%

- All clients achieved high scores on the Level of Service Inventory, Revised (LSI-R) at entry into the drug court program. Women scored slightly higher than men, with a median of 31, compared to 29 for men. During program participation, LSI scores dropped precipitously, although scores at discharge were typically not available for those discharged unsuccessfully.

VII. Drug Court Processing Variables

One of the theories behind the development of drug courts is that a change from “normal” criminal justice processing facilitates change among drug abusing offenders. Thus an examination of how a drug court handles offenders and what types of offenders do best in a drug court can be helpful in determining the program’s success or failure. This chapter presents some of the data relevant to case processing in the drug court, starting with an examination of who does best in the program.

Of the 124 clients included in the study population, 54 (or 43.5 percent) graduated. The graduation rate for women (49 percent) was higher than was true for men (38 percent). This suggests that if the drug court had attracted a group similar to that in the original pilot group – nearly all of which was male – the overall success rate of the program would have been much lower. Most of those failing in the program were terminated for failure to meet program requirements or continued drug use rather than re-arrest for new crimes.

Table 17. Discharge Type, by Sex

Discharge Type	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	30	49.2%	24	38.1%	54	43.5%
Fail to meet req.	10	16.4%	15	23.8%	25	20.2%
Chemical Abuse	12	19.7%	10	15.9%	22	17.7%
Uncooperative		0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.8%
Re-arrest	6	9.8%	6	9.5%	12	9.7%
Refused Referral	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	3	2.4%
Absconded	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Neutral	1	1.6%	4	6.3%	5	4.0%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

One potentially surprising finding is that felons achieved slightly higher graduation rates than misdemeanants. As shown in the following table, misdemeanants were likely to be terminated for failure to meet program requirements, while felons more often were discharged for continued chemical abuse. Overall, however, the felons tended to graduate at a slightly higher rate than the misdemeanants.

Table 18. Discharge Type, by Most Severe Current Offense

	Felonies		Misdemeanors		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	36	45.6%	18	40.0%	54	43.5%
Fail to meet req.	13	16.5%	12	26.7%	25	20.2%
Chemical Abuse	17	21.5%	5	11.1%	22	17.7%
Uncooperative	0	0.0%	1	2.2%	1	0.8%
Re-arrest	7	8.9%	5	11.1%	12	9.7%
Refused Referral	2	2.5%	1	2.2%	3	2.4%
Absconded	0	0.0%	2	4.4%	2	1.6%
Neutral	4	5.1%	1	2.2%	5	4.0%
Total	79	100.0%	45	100.0%	124	100.0%

The drug court also experienced its highest rate of success with clients referred while on probation with new charges pending. This will be examined in more detail in later chapters on recidivism and the cost of justice system processing. A high rate of success has also been achieved for those referred on “shock” probation, although their numbers were low (two of three succeeded). While the success rate for probationers is lower than the other groups, it is not inconsistent with rates reported for other drug courts that work with probationers. As noted in Chapter IV, pre-trial referrals increased dramatically during the program’s third and fourth years of operation; given the low rate of success among these clients in the first two years, their progress should be monitored carefully.

Table 19. Discharge Type, by Referral Type

Discharge type	Pre-trial		Probationers		Prob w/pending charges		Other		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Graduated	6	37.5%	6	27.3%	39	50.6%	3	33.3%	54	43.5%
Fail to meet req.	4	25.0%	6	27.3%	13	16.9%	2	22.2%	25	20.2%
Chemical Abuse	2	12.5%	4	18.2%	12	15.6%	4	44.4%	22	17.7%
Uncooperative		0.0%	1	4.5%		0.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Re-arrest	3	18.8%	2	9.1%	7	9.1%		0.0%	12	9.7%
Refused Referral	1	6.3%	1	4.5%	1	1.3%		0.0%	3	2.4%
Absconded		0.0%	1	4.5%	1	1.3%		0.0%	2	1.6%
Neutral		0.0%	1	4.5%	4	5.2%		0.0%	5	4.0%
Total	16	100.0%	22	100.0%	77	100.0%	9	100.0%	124	100.0%

Other notable findings pertaining to case processing are as follows:

- The drug court has operated as an intensive-supervision program, consistent with the program's original design. During program participation, a typical client saw a probation officer 47 times, the TASC counselor 57.5 times, and the drug court judge 15 times. In addition, clients averaged 40 urine tests during program participation, with very few of these being positive.
- While one of the goals of the drug court program was to decrease jail population, clients averaged ten days in jail after acceptance into the program before release to a first referral. This suggests the possibility of a lack of available resources, poor program management, or a conscious policy to use the jail to assist in detoxification. Further information on use of the jail will be found in the chapter analyzing the costs of the drug court.
- Overall, drug court clients have averaged 14 days in jail during program participation, either awaiting trial, receiving sanctions for unacceptable behavior, or after arrest for a new crime. The time in jail was lowest for 1996 referrals (most of whom were misdemeanants). After reaching a peak of 17 days for 1997 referrals, the median time in jail dropped to 12 days in 1998.
- Few drug court clients completed the program without receiving some form of sanction for unacceptable activity.
- Most drug court clients received four or more referrals to community treatment resources. Each of these referrals resulted in some actual service to clients, although the **outcome** of the referral may have been positive or negative. While the median number of referrals for men and women was four, slightly more women received seven or more referrals.

VIII. Comparison of Program Successes and Failures

This section attempts to identify variables associated with success and failure in Polk County's drug court, both to provide an idea of program effectiveness and to assist in identifying variables associated with success and failure. Major findings pertaining to successes and failures are found here with supporting tables. Additional tables relevant to this chapter will be found in Appendix E.

Through July, 2000 (the end of the program's fourth year of operation), the Polk County drug court had accepted 211 clients. Forty-nine of these clients were active at that time and 69 had graduated, for a completion rate of 42.6 percent.²⁹ These figures also result in a retention rate of 55.9 percent.³⁰ As shown in Table 20, the graduation rate of drug court clients rose through the first eighteen months of operation but has since fallen, but not to the level of the program's first year.

Table 20. Discharge Type, by Year of Admission

Entry Date	Successes		Failures		Neutral		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aug 96-Feb 97	16	36.4%	27	61.4%	1	2.3%	44	35.5%
Mar 97-Jul 97	8	29.6%	17	63.0%	2	7.4%	27	21.8%
Aug 97-Feb 98	15	65.2%	8	34.8%		0.0%	23	18.5%
Mar 98-Jul 98	13	56.5%	8	34.8%	2	8.7%	23	18.5%
Aug 98-Mar 99*	12	52.2%	11	47.8%		0.0%	23	18.5%
Total	64	45.7%	71	50.7%	5	3.6%	140	75.8%

*One client from this period is still active; he is not included in the figures.

The remainder of the tables in this section will deal only with the 124 clients who had entered the drug court through September, 1998, as this group was the primary focus of the program analysis and recidivism research.

Analysis of the racial breakdown of the drug court's performance shows a substantial difference in the program's success with white and black clients. The former have graduated at much higher rates than the latter. There is an apparent interaction between race and drug of choice; blacks are more likely to prefer cocaine, and the program's success with cocaine addicts has been the lowest of the three major drugs (cocaine, methamphetamine, and marijuana). At this point it cannot be determined whether the low success rate of black addicts can be traced to program operation, insufficient or inadequate resources, cultural aspects of the program, or special difficulties in dealing with cocaine addicts. These findings are shown in Tables 21 and 22.

²⁹ Completion rate is defined as $:(\text{graduates})/(\text{Number of admissions}-\text{number of current clients})$.

³⁰ Retention rate is defined as: $(\text{graduates}+\text{current clients})/(\text{admissions})$.

Table 21. Discharge Type, by Race

Race	Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	48	49.5%	46	47.4%	3	3.1%	97	78.2%
Black	4	17.4%	17	73.9%	2	8.7%	23	18.5%
Other	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
Total	54	43.5%	65	52.4%	5	4.0%	124	100.0%

Table 22. Discharge Type, by Drug of Choice

Drug of Choice	Successful		Unsuccessful		Neutral		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Cocaine	8	20.5%	28	71.8%	3	7.7%	39	31.5%
LSD	0	0.0%	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Methamphetamine	43	58.1%	29	39.2%	2	2.7%	74	59.7%
Marijuana	2	25.0%	6	75.0%		0.0%	8	6.5%
Rx drugs	1	50.0%	1	50.0%		0.0%	2	1.6%
Total	54	43.5%	65	52.4%	5	4.0%	124	100.0%

- The drug court has been most effective with clients aged 21 to 25 and those 36 to 40. Clients 41 and over at admission have by far the lowest rate of success.
- Marital status at program entry seems to predict success in the program. Incoming clients who are either married or divorced have much higher success rates than single or cohabiting clients. Only one of four clients cohabiting at program entry has graduated. These differences continue at discharge, with nearly 80 percent of the discharged married clients having graduated.

Table 23. Discharge Type, by Marital Status at Entry

	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	17	38.6%	27	61.4%	44	37.0%
Married	10	71.4%	4	28.6%	14	11.8%
Separated	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	10.1%
Cohabiting	8	27.6%	21	72.4%	29	24.4%
Divorced	12	70.6%	5	29.4%	17	14.3%
Widowed	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.7%
Unknown		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations.

- Clients employed full-time at admission have worse-than average graduation rates. This is not the case at discharge, however, as almost three-quarters of those employed at

discharge graduate from the program. This suggests that employed clients – who may not have “hit bottom” – may have more difficulty adhering to the restrictions and structure imposed by the drug court, perhaps because they are not so desperate to escape addiction.

- Although it seems to be at odds with the finding above pertaining to marital status, a client’s living status at admission (e.g., alone, living with parents, living with significant other, etc.) has **not** been predictive of success in the program, save that all seven of the homeless clients entering the program during the study period graduated.
- Parental status at admission does not predict success or failure in the drug court. More than half of those who had no children at admission failed in the program, as was also true for those **with** children, regardless of whether they supported the children. It is clear, however, that movement toward living with and/or supporting children while in the program was consistent with successful discharge. At termination, 54.5 percent of the children of program graduates were being supported by their parent, while only 27.6 percent of the children of failures were being similarly supported.
- Education at admission is predictive of success in drug court. Those who have less than a high school education or have a General Equivalency Degree are less likely to succeed than those who have graduated from high school. Those who have completed some college achieve rates of success similar to high school graduates.

Table 24. Discharge Type, by Employment Status at Entry

Employment Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homemaker	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Disabled	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Unempl/looking	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	7.6%
Unempl/not looking	36	46.8%	41	53.2%	77	64.7%
Part-time	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	7.6%
Full-time	5	26.3%	14	73.7%	19	16.0%
Unknown	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Table 25. Discharge Type, by Education at Entry

Last grade compl.	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seventh or less	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Eighth	3	75.0%	2	40.0%	5	4.2%
Ninth	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12	10.1%
Tenth	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	10.1%
Eleventh	5	45.5%	8	61.5%	13	10.9%
Total <12	17	40.5%	28	62.2%	45	37.8%
Twelfth	13	54.2%	10	43.5%	23	19.3%
GED	12	46.2%	15	55.6%	27	22.7%
Trade School	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	5.0%
1-2 year college	9	60.0%	6	40.0%	15	12.6%
2 yrs coll or more	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Total Some Coll.	10	55.6%	8	44.4%	18	15.1%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Last grade completed. Excludes neutral discharges.

- While having attained a GED prior to entry to the drug court does not predict success in the program, completing a GED **in the program** correlates highly with success.
- Having an income at admission to drug court does not predict later success; most of those with weekly incomes of \$200 or more at admission did not successfully complete the program. Weekly income at termination, as would be expected, is highly predictive of success; more than 80 percent of those with incomes of \$300 or more were successfully discharged from the program.
- A prospectively client's primary source of income at admission is not a good predictor of program success, although those who rely on parents and spouses for income – not large groups – show high rates of success. Those who support themselves have no better rate of success than those who have no apparent source of income. Becoming self-supporting during drug court participation, however, is strongly associated with success.
- Program failures were only slightly less likely than successes to report daily use of drugs at the time of admission to the program.
- Program failures were more likely than successes to have been involved in sexual abuse. This is true despite the abuse rate's being higher for women than for men, while women overall show higher graduation rates. The opposite is true for domestic abuse; those who have been involved in abuse show higher graduation rates.
- Graduation rates are higher for clients who have used drugs intravenously or by inhalation, compared to those who smoke.
- Program failures tended to spend less time in jail awaiting their first treatment referral than successes. On the other hand, they spend more time overall in jail during participation in the program, undoubtedly due to program sanctions and re-arrests.
- Program successes, due in part to longer participation, show more numerous contacts with drug court team members than program failures. The number of contacts per day of

participation with TASC officers and the judge is similar for successes and failures, while the frequency of contact with probation officers is higher for successes.

- Data pertaining to family use of drugs must be treated with some caution because they stem from self-reports from clients. It appears, however, that the extent of family substance abuse is a predictor of success and failure in drug court. When both parents are or have been involved in drug (or alcohol) abuse, only 30 percent succeed. When siblings, children, or other (non-parental) family members are involved, success rates are below 40 percent. Rates of success were highest for those whose mother (only) abused drugs, or whose spouse abused drugs. The number of family members abusing drugs also predicted success: the higher the number of abusers, the lower the rate of success. Curiously, those who had **no** family members involved in drugs also reported a low rate of success.
- Clients who had previously been incarcerated showed lower rates of success than those who had not.
- Overall, the median time of program participation in drug court was 315 days, with successes accumulating a median of 399 days and failures 182 days. Generally, then, program failures tended to fail during the first six months of the program, although there are clear exceptions. One client was terminated after a year of sobriety when he arrived late for his own graduation. He tested positive for drugs and was revoked several weeks later.
- Program successes, not surprisingly, tended to receive more referrals to treatment resources than failures. Eight failures received no referrals, with another eight receiving only one (presumably due to absconding or rapid failure). More than half the program failures received between three and six referrals while in the program, however; insufficient treatment referrals do not appear to be the cause of unsuccessful discharge.
- There is no apparent relationship between age at first drug use and outcome in drug court. Successes and failures both showed the median age at first use at 14. Similarly, while one might speculate that the length of an addict's drug use career might predict success in drug court, the tendency for failures to show longer careers was only very slight.

Table 26. Discharge Type, by Age at First Drug Use

Age at First Use	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<11 years	4	7.4%	6	9.8%	10	8.7%
11-12 years	14	25.9%	10	16.4%	24	20.9%
13-14 years	11	20.4%	20	32.8%	31	27.0%
15-16 years	17	31.5%	14	23.0%	31	27.0%
17-18 years	6	11.1%	4	6.6%	10	8.7%
>18 years	2	3.7%	7	11.5%	9	7.8%
Total	54	100.0%	61	100.0%	115	100.0%
Median	14		14		14	

Table excludes unknowns and neutral terminations

Table 27. Discharge Type, by Length of Drug Use Career

	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<6 years	5	9.3%	3	4.9%	8	7.0%
6-10 years	13	24.1%	17	27.9%	30	26.1%
11-15 years	15	27.8%	13	21.3%	28	24.3%
16-20 years	8	14.8%	14	23.0%	22	19.1%
21-25 years	11	20.4%	10	16.4%	21	18.3%
>25 years	2	3.7%	4	6.6%	6	5.2%
Total	54	100.0%	61	100.0%	115	100.0%
Median	14 years		15 years		15 years	

Excludes neutral terminations

- While the drug court has used the Level of Service Inventory, Revised (LSI-R) as a measure of a defendant's suitability for the program -- it measures drug involvement and criminal history, with high scores indicating an extensive history -- among those accepted for the program the LSI-R has not predicted success and failure. The median incoming LSI for program successes has been 30, while the median for failures has been 30.5. Only for those scoring over 35 points on the LSI has the instrument shown much predictive power.

IX. Comparison of Experimentals and Controls

This study examines a group of alleged and/or convicted offenders referred to and accepted by Polk County’s drug court, comparing their outcomes with those achieved by two additional groups:

- offenders referred to the drug court who did not enter the program (the “referred group”); and
- offenders who were included in the “pilot group” identified to determine the need for a drug court in Polk County.

The drug court population was then divided into successes and failures to assist in determining what demographic and/or criminal justice factors might be associated with success.

To determine the validity of such comparisons, these groups were also compared on available demographic and criminal justice variables. When possible, all groups were compared, although some demographic data were not available on pilot group members.³¹ Tables presenting these comparisons are included in Appendix F, and a brief synopsis is presented here:

- **Race of comparison groups:** Overall, 75 percent of those in the three groups were white. The drug court group was most often white (78.2 percent), with the referred group closest to the overall average (76.6 percent) and the pilot group least often white (69.4 percent).
- **Sex of comparison groups:** Approximately two-thirds of the three groups were male, with drug court clients being much more likely to be female (49.2 percent). Members of the pilot group were most likely to be male (82.3 percent).

Table 28. Race of Comparison Groups

Race	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
White	97	78.2%	144	76.6%	86	69.4%	327	75.0%
Non-White	27	21.8%	44	23.4%	38	30.6%	109	25.0%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%

Table 29. Sex of Comparison Groups

Sex	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Male	63	50.8%	125	66.5%	102	82.3%	290	66.5%
Female	61	49.2%	63	33.5%	22	17.7%	146	33.5%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%

³¹ It should be noted that the drug court planning group originally collected the demographic data used for the pilot group. While complete criminal history and recidivism data have been collected on all groups by the current evaluation team, other pilot group data were largely unchanged from the original data collection.

- **Age at referral or adjudication:** median ages of the three groups were similar, with the pilot group being youngest (median = 28) and the referred group the oldest (median = 30). The median age of the combined groups was 29 years of age.
- **Age at first arrest:** Median age at first arrest varied little among the three groups. While the pilot group showed the youngest overall median age (20), both the drug court group and the referred group were slightly more likely to have been arrested as juveniles. A larger proportion of the pilot group showed first arrests between the ages of 18 and 20 (50.8 percent).
- **Prior imprisonment:** Overall, about one-quarter of the sample members had previously been imprisoned. Pilot group members had the highest rate of imprisonment (35.5 percent) and drug court clients the lowest (18.5 percent), with the referred group about midway between (28.2 percent).

Table 30. Prior Imprisonment of Comparison Groups

Age	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	101	81.5%	135	71.8%	80	64.5%	316	72.5%
> None	23	18.5%	53	28.2%	44	35.5%	120	27.5%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%

- **Severity of most serious prior offense:** Members of the pilot group were more likely than the others to have been previously convicted of felonies (40.3 percent, vs. 38.8 percent for the referred group and 30.6 percent for drug court clients).³² Note that these do not include the offense(s) resulting in their inclusion in these samples.
- **Severity of most serious current offense:** while there are other instances in which the pilot group has appeared to be a more hardened group than either drug court clients or the referred group, this is not the case on this variable. Less than half the pilot group (45.2 percent) either was on probation for felonies or was charged with new felonies while on probation. The comparable figure for drug court clients was 60.5 percent and for the referred group was 75.5 percent. The largest percentage of drug court clients and the referred group was referred to the drug court for Class D felonies (37.9 percent and 43.1 percent, respectively). The largest group of the pilot sample was referred for aggravated misdemeanors (33.1 percent), and slightly over one-fifth were also included due to serious misdemeanors.

³² For purposes of comparison, Belenko reports that the Hennepin County (Minnesota) drug court reported that 32% of its clients had a prior felony conviction. See National Drug Court Review, Volume II Number 2, op. cit.

Table 31. Severity of Most Serious Referral Offense

Severity	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony	1	0.8%	9	4.8%	2	1.6%	12	2.8%
C Felony	27	21.8%	52	27.7%	24	19.4%	103	23.6%
D Felony	47	37.9%	81	43.1%	30	24.2%	158	36.2%
Agg	38	30.6%	26	13.8%	41	33.1%	105	24.1%
Serious	10	8.1%	20	10.6%	27	21.8%	57	13.1%
Simple	1	0.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%
Felony	75	60.5%	142	75.5%	56	45.2%	273	62.6%

One pilot group member charged with habitual criminal is included here as Class C.

Figures on marital status and the other demographic data discussed immediately below were only available for drug court clients and the referred group:

- **Marital status:** The two groups showed similar profiles of marital status, although the drug court clients were more often separated or cohabiting and the referred group more likely to be single or divorced.
- **Education:** The two compared groups had similar levels of education, although the drug court group was somewhat more likely to have less than a high school education (36.3 percent to 22.6 percent), but also more likely to have post-high school training (19.3 percent vs. 16.7 percent).
- **Income at referral or entry:** The drug court group and the referred group showed remarkably similar incomes at referral or entry. Most members of both groups had no known income at entry.
- **Referral status:** the two groups are clearly differentiated on referral status, as the drug court group was much more likely to be on probation (83 percent, including shock probation, vs. 61.7 percent of the referred group). The referred group was much more likely to be charged with an offense **without** being on probation (37.8 percent vs. 12.1 percent).

Table 32. Referral Status of Clients and Referred Group

Status	Drug Court		Referred		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Probation	23	18.5%	48	25.5%	71	22.8%
Probation/pending*	77	62.1%	66	35.1%	143	45.8%
Shock probation	3	2.4%	2	1.1%	5	1.6%
Pretrial	15	12.1%	71	37.8%	86	27.6%
Prison	5	4.0%	0	0.0%	5	1.6%
Other	1	0.8%	1	0.5%	2	0.6%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	312	100.0%

*On probation with new pending charges

Jail status: The drug court and referred groups were similar on this measure, but about two-thirds of each group being detained at the time of referral to the drug court.

Further information on the characteristics of those entering the drug court program will be found in the chapters IV, V, and VI.

X. Recidivism

Previous analyses of the Polk County Drug Court have dealt only with an interim comparison of successes and failures in the drug court program with respect to within- and post-program re-arrests and convictions. This section expands on the original work and presents the results of an extensive analysis of within- and post-program recidivism among drug court clients and the two comparison groups.

Data on criminal histories were taken from several locations, the most significant of which is the Iowa computerized criminal history system operated by the Department of Public Safety. To ensure that complete criminal history and recidivism data were obtained, the Interstate Identification Index (III) was also consulted for out-of-state arrests and convictions. Further, the Iowa Community-Based Corrections information system (ICBC) was also consulted, as was the Iowa Court Information System (ICIS). These latter two were especially helpful in identifying misdemeanor and traffic-related arrests and convictions that aren't always included in the law enforcement systems.

In defining recidivism, this analysis includes only new **convictions** that resulted from arrests during the study period. While arrest data were also collected, the conviction data were believed to be a fairer indication of further justice system involvement. New arrests and convictions were coded as to the specific offense and the offense seriousness. Analyses presented here typically distinguish between felony and misdemeanor convictions.

The concept of “time at risk” was used in assessing the length of time until recidivist events. For drug court clients, time at risk in the drug court was calculated as the length of time between admission to and exit from the drug court. In calculating within-program recidivism for the referred group, the length of time between referral to the drug court and exit from the current program (usually probation) was calculated, resulting in a figure representing the length of time an individual had the potential to be re-arrested within that program.³³ The same concept was used in post-program recidivism, as the time from program termination until the date of the first arrest resulting in conviction was calculated. When there were no new convictions, the post-program time at risk was the length of time between program termination and the date of the rapsheet used for recidivism (usually 5/30/2000).

Because the three groups tracked here entered the justice systems at different times, initially there was variation in the potential length of follow-up. The disparity in follow-up length existed especially between the pilot group and the other two groups, as the former were revoked from probation in 1994-95 while the latter groups were referred to the drug court between 1996 and 1998. Initially, the average length of follow-up for the pilot group was 1,366 days, compared to 799 days for the drug court group and 655 for the referred group. To “level the field,” all arrests and convictions in the pilot group that occurred after 711 days at risk were ignored, resulting in an average follow-up of 655 days. For the drug court group, all arrests occurring after 762 days were ignored, also resulting in an average follow-up of 655 days.

³³ While the drug court was initially designed for probationers in lieu of revocation, a number of the probationers referred to the drug court and not accepted were not revoked, providing the opportunity for within-program recidivism. Offenses committed by probationers prior to referral to the drug court were counted either as pending charges or as part of the criminal history; they were **not** included as within-program arrests.

Time imprisoned in Iowa’s corrections system was not included as time at risk, as the opportunity to commit new offenses is reduced during incarceration. Thus, due to some lengthy incarceration, there were members of the study population who had no post-program time at risk, and they therefore were not included in the recidivism analysis. The table below presents information on the time at risk for the three study populations.

Table 33. Time at Risk for Comparison Groups, in days

Group	Within Program			Post-program			Total Time		
	N at risk	Time at risk		N at risk	Time at risk				
		Min.	Max.	Mean		Min.	Max.	Mean	
Drug Court	119*	12	735	292	109	37	762	416	655
Pilot	*	*	*	*	123	23	711	655	655
Referred	138	2	1,142	355	156	4	1,362	460	655

*Neutral drug court terminations not included.

Statistical risk of comparison samples. As a part of participation in community-based programming, risk assessments are typically conducted on alleged and convicted offenders in Iowa. Previous validation studies³⁴ have shown the community-based risk assessment system to be a good predictor of later involvement in the justice system. The average risk assessment scores of the three groups studied here ranged from 11.40 (for the referred group) to 13.79 (for the pilot group), with the drug court clients falling between at 12.18.^{35 36}

To assist in determining the comparability of the samples in terms of recidivism, rates of *expected* recidivism were developed for each group, relying on the findings of Wagner and Krausman.³⁷ Their validation grouped risk assessment scores as shown below:

Table 34. Conviction Rates for Iowa's Current Risk Scale

Risk Score	Risk Classification	Conviction Rate
0-2	Administrative	9.3%
3-6	Minimum	19.1%
7-16	Normal	28.1%
>16	Intensive	41.0%
Total		29.7%

Expected rates of recidivism for the groups compared here were then developed using these figures combined with the distribution of each group. The resulting *expected rates* enable a

³⁴ E.g., Wagner and Krausman, “The Iowa Risk Assessment Study,” National Council on Crime and Delinquency, March, 1991.

³⁵ Risk assessments are conducted at various points of an offender’s movement through community-based programming. The assessment scores used here were usually obtained *prior to* or at the beginning of an offender’s involvement in the justice system for the offense leading to inclusion in these samples.

³⁶ Further analyses were done on the drug court sample to determine the expected rates for pretrial clients (32.0) vs. probationers (28.0) vs. probationers with pending charges (29.7).

³⁷ Wagner and Krausman, *op. cit.*

comparison of recidivism rates among the three groups based upon what would be expected from the risk assessment scores.

Actual recidivism rates found for all three samples exceeded the expected scores. This is not unanticipated for the following reasons:

- the current samples were known to have drug problems;
- the follow-up conducted here was longer than the two years used by Wagner and Krausman; and
- many of the group members in these samples had already shown a propensity to recidivism by being re-arrested or otherwise having problems with supervision on probation.

Thus the comparison made here should be *among* these three groups rather than *between* the three groups and the risk assessment validation sample.

This exercise suggests that the expected rate of new convictions for all three groups should be about 29.4 percent, with the referred group showing the lowest expected rate (28.5 percent) and the pilot group the highest (30.6 percent). As the drug court clients had an expected rate of 29.4 percent, they should be expected to have about a **four percent higher** rate of recidivism than the referred group (the referred group's expected rate of 28.5 divided by 29.4) and to have a **3.4 percent lower** rate than the pilot group (the drug court rate of 29.4 divided by 30.6). Recidivism results and the results of these comparisons will be discussed below.

Tables 35, 36, and 37 present within- and post-program recidivism data for the three comparison groups, with the first table presenting overall results, the second showing results for felons, and the last the results for misdemeanants. Table 35 shows that within-program recidivism for drug court clients overall was lower than the referred group, but more so for new felonies than for misdemeanors. Not surprisingly, drug court successes showed fewer within-program arrests than did the failures, again particularly so for new felonies. Note that the drug court failures showed within-program misdemeanor rates almost identical to the referred group.

Looking at the post-program recidivism in Table 35, one again sees low rates of new felonies for the drug court clients, but high rates of misdemeanors, particularly for the failures. While the failures showed a felony re-conviction rate below that of the referred group, their misdemeanor rate was nearly twice as high, rivaling that of the pilot group. Combining within- and post-program recidivism, one sees that the drug court group showed an overall lower rate than either the referred group or pilot group, with new felony convictions at about half the rate of the other two groups and misdemeanor rates higher than the referred group but lower than the pilot group.

Comparing total recidivism with regard to the risk assessment data presented earlier, drug court clients (both program successes and failures) showed a total recidivism rate of 47.6 percent. This figure is 13 percent **less than** the total for the referred group, while it was expected from the risk assessment that the drug court rate would be about four percent **higher than** the referred group. In this context, drug court graduates, who showed a total rate 39 percent less than the referred group, look even better. With regard to the pilot group, the risk assessment can account for a portion of the difference between that group and the others, but the total rate of recidivism for this group is still considerably higher than either the drug court or the referred group.

Table 35. New Convictions by Comparison Groups

Comparison Group	N	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
		Felony		Misd.		Felony		Misd		Felony		Misd		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Positive Total	54	1	1.9%	3	5.6%	1	1.9%	14	25.9%	2	3.7%	16	29.6%	33.3%
DC Negative Total	65	6	9.2%	14	21.5%	6	10.7%	24	42.9%	11	16.9%	29	44.6%	61.5%
DC Neutral Total	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	20.0%
DC Total	124	7	5.6%	17	13.7%	7	6.1%	39	33.9%	13	10.5%	46	37.1%	47.6%
Referred	188	22	15.9%	30	21.7%	21	13.5%	40	25.6%	41	21.8%	60	32.4%	54.6%
Pilot	124	-	-	-	-	31	25.2%	61	49.6%	31	25.2%	61	49.6%	74.8%

*In-program percentages do not include pilot group members; percentages based upon number at risk, not total N.

Percentages based upon number at risk within-program and post-program (see Appendix K).

Tables 36 and 37 show this same information as in Table 35, but here the data are broken down for felony and misdemeanor clients. In Table 36, the following can be said about within-program convictions for the felons:

- Generally, all groups showed higher rates of new misdemeanors than felonies, both during and after program participation.
- Drug court successes showed much lower rates of within-program recidivism -- both felony and misdemeanor -- than drug court failures.

Table 36. New Convictions by Felony Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group

Comparison Group	Referral Offense Seriousness	N	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Positive	Felony	32	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	7	21.9%	1	3.1%	8	25.0%	28.1%
DC Negative	Felony	39	4	10.3%	9	23.1%	3	10.0%	9	30.0%	6	15.4%	14	35.9%	51.3%
DC Total	Felony	71	5	7.0%	10	14.1%	3	4.8%	16	25.8%	7	9.9%	22	31.0%	40.8%
Referred	Felony	142	14	15.1%	22	23.7%	13	11.4%	21	18.4%	27	19.4%	39	28.1%	47.5%
Pilot	Felony	56	-	-	-	-	13	23.6%	28	50.9%	13	23.6%	28	50.9%	74.5%

*In-program percentages do not include pilot group members; percentages based upon number at risk, not total N.

Table 37. New Convictions by Misdemeanor Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group

Comparison Group	Referral Offense Seriousness	N	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Positive	Misdemeanor	22	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%	7	31.8%	1	4.5%	8	36.4%	40.9%
DC Negative	Misdemeanor	26	2	7.7%	5	19.2%	3	11.5%	15	57.7%	5	19.2%	15	57.7%	76.9%
DC Total	Misdemeanor	48	2	4.2%	7	14.6%	4	8.3%	22	45.8%	6	12.5%	23	47.9%	60.4%
Referred	Misdemeanor	46	8	17.8%	8	17.8%	8	19.0%	19	45.2%	14	30.4%	21	45.7%	76.1%
Pilot	Misdemeanor	68	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	18	26.5%	41	60.3%	18	26.5%	41	60.3%	86.8%

*In-program percentages do not include pilot group members; percentages based upon number at risk, not total N.

- The combined drug court group showed lower felony and misdemeanor within-program recidivism than the referred group, although some of this could be due to the 22 percent longer period of follow-up for the referred group (mean of 355 days for the referred group and 292 days for drug court clients). About one of every seven drug court clients was convicted of a new misdemeanor committed during program participation, while about one of every 14 was convicted of a new felony. The referred group showed a 44 percent higher rate of new felonies and 26 percent higher rate of misdemeanors than the drug court group.

Patterns for the misdemeanants were similar to those for the felons. The drug court group as a whole showed a total recidivism rate about twenty percent lower than the referred group, with the difference accounted for by a lower rate of felonies among the drug court clients. All groups had very high rates of new misdemeanors, even the drug court successes. The latter group, however, continued to show a low rate of new felonies.

Three final looks at recidivism are shown in Tables 38, 39, and 40, which present within- and post-program recidivism first by referral status, then by sex and termination status, then by sex and referral status. The tables show that there appear to be special benefits from the drug court among certain groups:

- Table 38 shows that drug court clients and the referred group both showed lower rates of post-program recidivism than the pilot group. Even after the addition of within-program convictions to the drug court and referred groups, their overall rates of recidivism are lower than the pilot group.
- The total rate of new felony convictions for drug court clients was about half those of the referred and pilot groups. Because of high rates of misdemeanor recidivism, however, drug court clients entering the program while on pre-trial status or as probationers without pending charges showed rates about the same as the referred group.
- Pre-trial drug court clients showed lower rates of within-program recidivism than their counterparts in the referred group, although their post-program rates of new misdemeanors were about twice as high.
- While drug court clients entering the program on probation with pending charges showed a total recidivism rate higher than drug court probationers, their total rate was about 17 percent less than referred group probationers with pending charges. Their rate of new convictions also compares favorably to comparable clients in the pilot group.
- Table 39 shows that the drug court seems to be especially successful with female clients. Female drug court graduates show total recidivism rates of 20 percent, compared to 50 percent for male graduates. Female non-graduates, in fact, perform slightly better than the male graduates in terms of an overall rate of recidivism, although these men show lower rates of felony recidivism.
- Male drug court graduates show less total recidivism than males in the pilot group, but rates only slightly less than men in the referred group. The primary distinction between the referred males and drug court male graduates is much lower felony recidivism among the drug court group.

Table 38. New Convictions by Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group, by Referral Status

Comparison Group	Referral Type	Number	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Drug Court	Probation	26	1	3.8%	2	7.7%	1	4.3%	6	26.1%	2	7.7%	8	30.8%	38.5%
	Prob/Pending	77	5	6.5%	12	15.6%	6	8.2%	28	38.4%	10	13.0%	30	39.0%	51.9%
	Pretrial	15	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	5	35.7%	1	6.7%	7	46.7%	53.3%
	Total	118	7	5.9%	16	13.6%	7	6.4%	39	35.5%	13	11.0%	45	38.1%	49.2%
Referred	Probation	48	3	6.8%	4	9.1%	5	11.6%	12	27.9%	8	16.7%	13	27.1%	43.8%
	Prob/Pending	67	7	13.2%	12	22.6%	11	18.6%	18	30.5%	16	25.0%	24	37.5%	62.5%
	Pretrial	72	12	30.0%	14	35.0%	5	9.4%	9	17.0%	17	23.6%	22	30.6%	54.2%
	Total	187	22	16.1%	30	21.9%	21	13.5%	39	25.2%	41	22.3%	59	32.1%	54.3%
Pilot	Probation	70					19	27.5%	32	46.4%	19	27.5%	32	46.4%	73.9%
	Prob/Pending	54					12	22.2%	29	53.7%	12	22.2%	29	53.7%	75.9%
	Total	124	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	31	25.0%	61	49.2%	31	25.0%	61	49.2%	74.2%
Total	Probation	144	4	5.4%	6	8.1%	25	17.4%	50	34.7%	29	20.1%	53	36.8%	56.9%
	Prob/Pending	198	12	8.3%	23	16.0%	29	14.6%	75	37.9%	38	19.2%	83	41.9%	61.1%
	Pretrial	87	13	14.9%	16	18.4%	5	5.7%	14	16.1%	18	20.7%	29	33.3%	54.0%
	Total	429	29	9.5%	45	14.8%	59	13.8%	139	32.4%	85	19.8%	165	38.5%	58.3%

In-program percentages do not include pilot group members

Six pilot group members had out-of-state arrests during the study period for which dispositions could not be found. These are not included here.

Six drug court clients and one referral are not included on this table due to other referral statuses (e.g., shock probation).

Table 39. New Convictions by Drug Court Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group, by Sex

Comparison Group	Number	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions				
		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Male Pos	24	1	4.2%	3	12.5%	1	4.2%	8	33.3%	2	8.3%	10	41.7%	50.0%
DC Female Pos	30	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	6	20.0%	0	0.0%	6	20.0%	20.0%
DC Pos Tot	54	1	1.9%	3	5.6%	1	1.9%	14	25.9%	2	3.7%	16	29.6%	33.3%
DC Male Neg	35	5	14.3%	9	25.7%	3	10.3%	16	55.2%	7	20.0%	19	54.3%	74.3%
DC Female Neg	30	1	3.3%	5	16.7%	3	11.5%	8	30.8%	4	13.3%	10	33.3%	46.7%
DC Neg Tot	65	6	9.2%	14	21.5%	6	10.9%	24	43.6%	11	16.9%	29	44.6%	61.5%
DC Male Neut	4	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	25.0%	25.0%
DC Female Neut	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
DC Neut Tot	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	20.0%
DC Male Tot	63	6	9.5%	12	19.0%	4	6.3%	25	39.7%	9	14.3%	30	47.6%	61.9%
DC Female Tot	61	1	1.6%	5	8.2%	3	4.9%	14	23.0%	4	6.6%	16	26.2%	32.8%
DC Total	124	7	5.6%	17	13.7%	7	5.6%	39	31.5%	13	10.5%	46	37.1%	47.6%
Referred Male	125	13	15.3%	17	20.0%	17	16.3%	30	28.8%	29	23.8%	39	32.0%	55.7%
Referred Female	63	9	17.0%	13	24.5%	4	7.7%	10	19.2%	12	19.0%	21	33.3%	52.4%
Referred	188	22	15.9%	30	21.7%	21	13.5%	40	25.6%	41	22.2%	60	32.4%	54.6%
Pilot Male	102	-	-	-	-	27	26.7%	47	46.5%	27	26.7%	47	46.5%	73.3%
Pilot Female	22	-	-	-	-	4	18.2%	14	63.6%	4	18.2%	14	63.6%	81.8%
Pilot	124	-	-	-	-	31	25.2%	61	49.6%	31	25.2%	61	49.6%	74.8%
Total Male	290	19	12.8%	29	19.6%	48	17.9%	102	38.9%	65	24.8%	116	44.3%	69.1%
Total Female	146	10	8.8%	18	15.8%	11	8.1%	38	29.0%	20	15.3%	51	38.9%	54.2%
Total	436	29	11.1%	47	17.9%	59	14.6%	140	35.6%	85	21.6%	167	42.5%	64.1%

In-program percentages do not include Pilot Group members

Percentages based upon number at risk within-program and post-program

- Because Table 39 showed such a marked difference between men and women referred to the drug court, Table 40 was prepared to examine the interaction between sex and referral status. It shows that, regardless of referral status, the women in the drug court have lower rates of total recidivism than the men. This is not true in the comparison groups, as male probationers in the pilot group showed overall rates about the same as females, females in the pre-trial referred group showed higher rates than their male counterparts, and in both comparison groups of probationers with pending charges women showed higher rates than men. This reinforces the idea that the drug court has been particularly beneficial to its female clients, regardless of referral status and even when they are terminated unfavorably.

Table 40. New Convictions by Drug Court Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group, by Referral Status and Sex

Comparison Group	Referral Type and Sex	Number	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
			Felony		Misdemeanor.		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Drug Court	Probation-Male	13	1	7.7%	1	7.7%	0	0.0%	4	33.3%	1	7.7%	5	38.5%	46.2%
	Probation-Female	13	0	0.0%	1	7.7%	1	9.1%	2	18.2%	1	7.7%	3	23.1%	30.8%
	Prob-Total	26	1	3.8%	2	7.7%	1	4.3%	6	26.1%	2	7.7%	8	30.8%	38.5%
	Prob/Pend-Male	37	4	10.8%	8	21.6%	4	11.4%	17	48.6%	7	18.9%	18	48.6%	67.6%
	Prob/Pend-Female	40	1	2.5%	4	10.0%	6	15.8%	11	28.9%	3	7.5%	12	30.0%	37.5%
	Prob/Pend-Total	77	5	6.5%	12	15.6%	6	8.2%	28	38.4%	10	13.0%	30	39.0%	51.9%
	Pre-trial Male	10	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	1	10.0%	6	60.0%	70.0%
	Pre-trial Female	5	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	20.0%	20.0%
Pre-trial Total	15	1	6.7%	2	13.3%	0	0.0%	5	35.7%	1	6.7%	7	46.7%	53.3%	
Referred	Probation-Make	30	3	10.3%	4	13.8%	4	15.4%	9	34.6%	7	23.3%	10	33.3%	56.7%
	Probation-Female	18	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	5.9%	3	17.6%	1	5.6%	3	16.7%	22.2%
	Prob-Total	48	3	6.8%	4	9.1%	5	11.6%	12	27.9%	8	16.7%	13	27.1%	43.8%
	Prob/Pend-Male	46	4	12.1%	7	21.2%	8	20.0%	13	32.5%	11	25.6%	15	34.9%	60.5%
	Prob/Pend-Female	21	3	15.0%	5	25.0%	3	15.8%	5	26.3%	5	23.8%	9	42.9%	66.7%
	Prob/Pend-Total	67	7	13.2%	12	22.6%	11	18.6%	18	30.5%	16	25.0%	24	37.5%	62.5%
	Pre-trial Male	48	6	27.3%	6	27.3%	5	13.5%	7	18.9%	11	22.9%	13	27.1%	50.0%
	Pre-trial Female	24	6	33.3%	8	44.4%	0	0.0%	2	12.5%	6	25.0%	9	37.5%	62.5%
Pre-trial Total	72	12	30.0%	14	35.0%	5	9.4%	9	17.0%	17	23.6%	22	30.6%	54.2%	
Pilot	Probation-Male	56	-	-	-	-	17	30.4%	24	42.9%	17	30.4%	24	42.9%	73.2%
	Probation-Female	14	-	-	-	-	2	14.3%	8	57.1%	2	14.3%	8	57.1%	71.4%
	Probation-Total	70	-	-	-	-	19	27.5%	32	46.4%	19	27.5%	32	46.4%	73.9%
	Prob/Pend-Male	46	-	-	-	-	10	22.2%	23	51.1%	10	22.2%	23	51.1%	73.3%
	Prob/Pend-Female	8	-	-	-	-	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	2	25.0%	6	75.0%	100.0%
	Prob/Pend-Total	54	-	-	-	-	12	22.2%	29	53.7%	12	22.2%	29	53.7%	75.9%

XI. Estimation of Justice System Costs

A. Estimation of Jail Costs

To permit estimation of jail costs associated with the drug court and comparison groups, records from the Polk County Jail were accessed to determine jail length-of-stay from initial arrest until an individual's discharge from the justice system. Several caveats need to be made explicit:

- Jail data come only from the Polk County Jail. It is possible that sample members may have been incarcerated or detained in other jails (in or out of Iowa) during the study period. Given that few sample members were found to have had out-of-state (or out-of-county) re-arrests during or after the study period, it is not likely that the extent of non-Polk County jail incarceration is substantial. The rate used in calculating costs was \$78.92 per day for all cases (the FY2000 cost of jail operations).
- Jail data include incarcerations and detentions for any reason during the study period. If, for example, a sample member served a sentence on an unrelated charge, that jail time would nonetheless be included here. Any jail incarceration or detention occurring during the study period is included.
- The final jail data were collected the week of August 21, 2000. It is likely that some sample members still serving sentences for charges included in this study will have additional contact with the jail, but these obviously are not included here. Of the pilot group, ten of 124 (8.1 percent) were still active. In the drug court group, 30 of 124 (24.2 percent) were active, and in the referred group 82 of 188 (43.6 percent) were active.³⁸

Because each of the samples includes a different mix of offenders, jail data were divided according to each sample member's status (i.e., pre-trial, probation, probation with pending charges, etc.) and level of most serious charge. The data were examined in two ways:

- Actual expenses, with no adjustments for differences in the nature of the study samples;
- Expenses adjusted to ensure comparability among the study samples.

Actual jail expenses without adjustment will be found in Appendix N. The adjusted figures are presented here because they constitute a fairer comparison, given differences in the study groups.³⁹ In examining the table, remember that these results should be balanced against total

³⁸ To further identify any bias toward any group, the total number of days from arrest until discharge was calculated for each group. The number of days *remaining* to be served on the sentences active in August, 2000 was computed and then divided by the total number of days for each group. The resulting percentages are roughly comparable to the percentages above (pilot group 9.0%, drug court 29.1%, and referred group 39.9%). As of August 25, 2000, the status of those whose sentences were estimated was as follows: drug court group (30 sentences estimated, nine in prison, 14 on parole, seven on probation); pilot group (ten sentences estimated, seven in prison, three on parole); referred group (82 sentences estimated, 30 in prison, 32 on parole, 15 on probation, and five on shock probation).

³⁹ This approach uses the mean costs for each referral status and then applies the **distribution** of drug court clients within each offense level and referral status to arrive at hypothetical costs for the referred and pilot groups. The various totals in the table should be comparable among the three groups. Thus, for example, it uses the average jail cost of referred group felony probationers (\$8,025.35) applied to the approximate number of drug court clients in that status, then computes a hypothetical total cost. The costs for each severity and referral status are then totaled to yield a cost-per-client that can be directly compared to the drug court cost. This exercise can be useful because, for

costs shown elsewhere as, for example, a convicted felon who is imprisoned might be less likely to accumulate jail time than one who is released to probation.

This table shows drug court costs for jail use falling below those of the referred and pilot groups. The average felony cost of \$8,050.89 for drug court felons compares favorably with the referred group (\$8,844.32) and the pilot group (\$11,955.81). The same is true for misdemeanants, with the drug court average cost of \$6,040.39 being below the other groups (\$7,151.41 for the referred group and \$6,807.44 for the pilot group). The total drug court average of \$7,237.09 is 11 percent less than the referred group and 26 percent below the pilot group.

The table also suggests the following:

- As a general rule, felony cases involve more jail time than misdemeanor cases, although there are exceptions for drug court probationers.
- Except for the drug court group, probationers with pending charges tend to spend more time in jail than probationers without charges.
- Felony pre-trial members of the referred group accounted for less jail time on average than drug court felony pre-trial cases, although the latter group consisted of only 11 members.
- Felony probationers in the drug court showed considerably lower jail costs than either the referred group (26 percent less) or pilot group (46 percent less).
- While felony drug court probationers showed a lower rate of jail incarceration than other felony probationers, this was not true for misdemeanants. Drug court misdemeanor probationers had much higher jail costs (mean of \$9,891.31 per person, but with only six cases) than either of the other groups (\$3,617.86 for the referred group and \$4,676.95 for the pilot group).⁴⁰
- In terms of the cost of jail utilization, the area in which the drug court group showed the biggest differential with the pilot and referred groups was probationers with pending charges. Drug court costs for this group (\$6,818.89) were actually less than for drug court probationers without pending charges (\$6,968.98). Both the pilot and referred groups of probationers with pending charges showed much higher expenses than the drug court group (\$8,514.99 for the referred group and \$9,837.68 for the pilot group).
- While the total jail usage for the drug court was smaller than for the referred group, the latter showed lower rates of incarceration for pre-trial clients and for probationers without pending charges. The lower incarceration rate of probationers with pending charges among the drug court group was solely responsible for the lower overall drug court rate.

example, the pilot group contained a much higher ratio of misdemeanants than either the drug court or referred groups. Examining the hypothetical costs in this manner shows what felony and misdemeanor costs would be if the pilot and referred groups were more directly comparable to the drug court population. Results are shown below

⁴⁰ One is inclined to attribute this disparity to small numbers. Examination of the six misdemeanor drug court probationers shows pre-trial jail costs ranging from zero to \$6,313.60 and post-trial costs ranging from \$394.60 to \$28,569.04. There was no pattern evident in the jail data for these six cases.

Table 41. Adjusted Jail Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

Program	Offense Level	Status	N	Total Cost	Mean Cost
Drug Court Actual	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$92,573.16	\$8,415.74
		Prison	4	\$25,412.24	\$6,353.06
		Probation	17	\$100,938.68	\$5,937.57
		Probation/Pending	39	\$313,075.64	\$8,027.58
		Shock/Pending	3	\$62,662.48	\$20,887.49
		Total	75	\$603,816.92	\$8,050.89
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$11,916.92	\$2,979.23
		Prison	1	\$11,916.92	\$11,916.92
		Probation	6	\$59,347.84	\$9,891.31
		Probation/Pending	38	\$211,979.12	\$5,578.40
		Shock/Pending	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Total	49	\$295,979.12	\$6,040.39
Total	Pre-trial	15	\$104,490.08	\$6,966.01	
	Prison	5	\$37,329.16	\$7,465.83	
	Probation	23	\$160,286.52	\$6,968.98	
	Probation/Pending	77	\$525,054.76	\$6,818.89	
	Shock/Pending	3	\$62,662.48	\$20,887.49	
	Total	124	\$897,399.32	\$7,237.09	
Referred Adjusted	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$80,537.86	\$7,321.62
		Probation	17	\$136,430.91	\$8,025.35
		Probation/Pending	39	\$375,600.65	\$9,630.79
		Total	67	\$592,569.42	\$8,844.32
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$35,545.57	\$8,886.39
		Probation	6	\$21,707.15	\$3,617.86
		Probation/Pending	38	\$286,015.10	\$7,526.71
	Total	48	\$343,267.82	\$7,151.41	
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$116,083.43	\$7,738.90
Probation		23	\$158,138.06	\$6,875.57	
Probation/Pending		77	\$661,615.75	\$8,592.41	
Total	115	\$935,837.24	\$8,137.72		
Pilot Adjusted	Felony	Probation	17	\$187,688.37	\$11,040.49
		Probation/Pending	39	\$480,947.25	\$12,331.98
		Shock	3	\$36,756.99	\$12,252.33
		Total	59	\$705,392.61	\$11,955.81
	Misdemeanor	Probation	6	\$28,061.70	\$4,676.95
		Probation/Pending	38	\$271,465.86	\$7,143.84
		Total	44	\$299,527.56	\$6,807.44
	Total	Probation	23	215750.0719	\$9,380.44
Probation/Pending		77	752413.1081	\$9,771.60	
Shock		3	36756.99	\$12,252.33	
Total	103	\$1,004,920.17	\$9,756.51		

B. Estimation of Prison Costs

Prison costs were estimated in the same manner as jail costs, with daily rates (\$54.02/day) provided by the Iowa Department of Corrections. Data were taken from ACIS, the Adult Corrections Information System, in conjunction with ICBC, the Iowa Community Based Corrections data system. There was frequent movement of sample members between community-based and institutional corrections, and at times both databases were accessed to ensure correct in- and out-dates.

As with jail data, the prison data must be accompanied by several caveats.

- Prison data come only from Iowa, and any incarcerations during the study period that took place under other jurisdictions are not represented.
- Differences in daily rates between the various institutions operated by the DOC were not taken into account in cost calculations.
- Time spent in halfway houses was treated as time in a residential facility, and costs are not included in prison costs.
- Time spent in DOC violators programs was treated as prison time; time spent in these facilities was typically limited to about 60 days, however, so this was not a significant portion of the total time imprisoned

As was done to examine jail costs, actual prison costs attributable to the comparison groups were adjusted to allow more meaningful comparisons. The adjusted costs are presented here. A table containing the actual figures will be found in Appendix O.⁴¹

⁴¹ It should be noted that two cases deleted from the referred group in calculating average costs, those cases being Class B felonies that require 85 percent of the 25-year term to be served prior to release. There were no other felonies of this type in either comparison group, and the total correctional cost of these two cases exceed \$400,000 each, raising the average cost per case for the referred group of felony probationers with pending charges to \$69,527.90 and the total of the felony referred group to \$52,909.54. It was thought that including these cases in the analysis unfairly biased the results against the referred group.

Table 42. Adjusted Prison Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

Group	Seriousness	Status	n	Total Cost	Mean Cost
Drug Court Actual	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$114,630.44	\$10,420.95
		Prison	4	\$62,987.32	\$15,746.83
		Probation	17	\$323,471.76	\$19,027.75
		Prob/Pending	39	\$617,178.50	\$15,825.09
		Shock/Pending	3	\$194,309.94	\$64,769.98
		Total	75	\$1,316,251.32	\$17,550.02
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Prison	1	\$13,991.18	\$13,991.18
		Probation	6	\$12,262.54	\$2,043.76
		Prob/Pending	38	\$310,939.12	\$8,182.61
		Total	49	\$337,192.84	\$6,881.49
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$114,630.44	\$7,642.03
		Prison	5	\$76,978.50	\$15,395.70
		Probation	23	\$335,734.30	\$14,597.14
		Prob/Pending	77	\$928,117.62	\$12,053.48
Shock/Pending		3	\$194,309.94	\$64,769.98	
Total		124	\$1,653,444.16	\$13,334.23	
Referred Adjusted	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$207,130.69	\$18,830.06
		Probation	17	\$300,550.52	\$17,679.44
		Prob/Pending	39	\$1,109,038.05	\$28,436.87
		Total	67	\$1,616,719.25	\$24,130.14
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$21,089.41	\$5,272.35
		Probation	6	\$12,777.15	\$2,129.53
		Prob/Pending	38	\$307,503.45	\$8,092.20
		Total	48	\$341,370.01	\$7,111.88
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$228,220.09	\$17,875.29
		Probation	23	\$313,327.67	\$11,524.27
		Prob/Pending	77	\$1,416,541.50	\$17,310.88
		Total	115	\$1,958,089.26	\$17,026.86
Pilot Adjusted	Felony	Probation	17	\$803,982.50	\$47,293.09
		Prob/Pending	39	\$1,434,639.15	\$36,785.62
		Shock	3	\$157,947.73	\$52,649.24
		Total	59	\$2,396,569.38	\$40,619.82
	Misdemeanor	Probation	6	\$20,072.29	\$3,345.38
		Prob/Pending	38	\$429,519.50	\$11,303.14
		Total	44	\$449,591.79	\$10,218.00
	Total	Probation	23	\$824,054.79	\$35,828.47
		Prob/Pending	77	\$1,864,158.65	\$24,209.85
		Shock/Pending	3	\$157,947.73	\$52,649.24
Total		103	\$2,846,161.17	\$27,632.63	

The table suggests the following:

- Again, felons cost more than misdemeanants. As a general rule, felons cost about three or more times the cost of misdemeanants, although there are individual cases in which misdemeanors cost more than felonies.
- Overall, imprisonment costs for felony drug court clients were less than for comparably-convicted counterparts in the other groups. There was one felony group in which the referred group showed a lower mean than the drug court, however (felony probationers without pending charges). Because the drug court imprisonment costs for felony probationers with pending charges were so far below either of the two comparison groups, the resulting overall drug court felony rate fell below the referred group and appreciably below the pilot group.
- This table shows the similarity of the pilot and referred groups in terms of average imprisonment cost-per-client, and the financial advantage resulting from the drug court. Average imprisonment cost of felons handled in the drug court was \$17,550.02, while the adjusted average for a similarly distributed referred group was \$24,130.14 and for the pilot group was \$40,619.82.
- There also appear to be some savings among misdemeanants, as the average cost for drug court clients was \$6,881.49, compared to adjusted averages of \$7,111.88 in the referred group and \$10,218.00 among the pilot group. The total average drug court cost of \$13,334.23 is 22 percent less than the \$17,026.86 average of the referred group and 52 percent less than the \$27,632.63 average of the pilot group.

C. Estimation of Total Correctional System Costs

While the jail and imprisonment costs already examined constitute the majority of correctional system costs, it is appropriate to combine all system costs to reach a final estimate of the costs of processing the sample cases.⁴² Table 43 presents adjusted costs as explained above, with actual figures presented in Appendix P. Cases classified as having an “other” referral status are excluded from the table except in totals.

⁴² The current analysis ignores law enforcement costs other than those stemming from operation of the Polk County Jail. It also ignores the non-drug court costs associated with the judiciary, prosecution, and defense. Drug court costs include grant-paid expenses for a part-time judge, assistant county attorney, and public defender, but not such costs *outside the drug court*. Because of higher within-program arrest rates among the referred group (particularly felonies), there may be slight bias against the drug court group in comparison with the referred group because of not including law enforcement, judicial, prosecutorial, and defender services resulting from in-program arrests.

Table 43. Adjusted Corrections Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

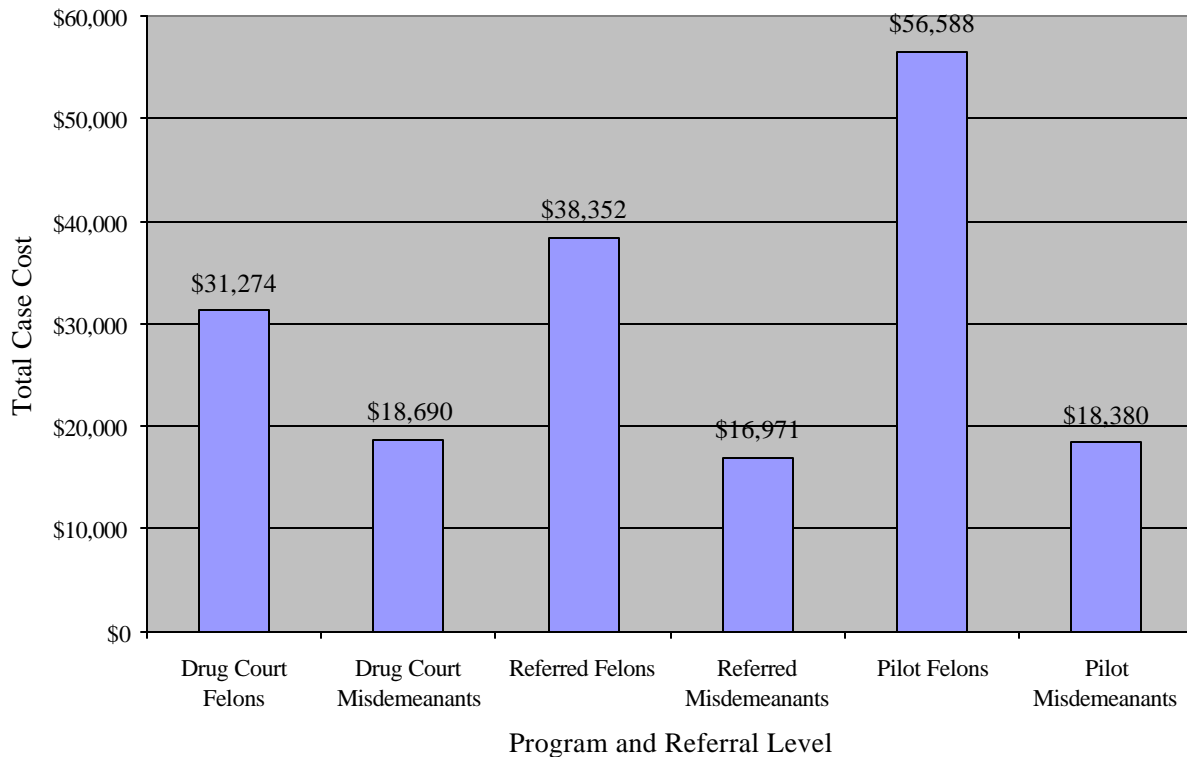
Program	Offense Level	Status	N	Total Cost	Mean Cost
Drug Court Actual	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$286,571.61	\$26,051.96
		Probation	17	\$565,388.48	\$33,258.15
		Prob/Pending	39	\$1,243,422.43	\$31,882.63
		Total	67	\$2,095,382.52	\$31,274.37
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$44,674.96	\$11,168.74
		Probation	6	\$116,209.58	\$19,368.26
		Prob/Pending	38	\$736,215.23	\$19,374.09
		Total	48	\$897,099.77	\$18,689.58
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$331,246.57	\$22,083.10
		Probation	23	\$681,598.06	\$29,634.70
		Prob/Pending	77	\$1,979,637.66	\$25,709.58
		Total	115	\$2,992,482.29	\$26,021.59
Referred Adjusted	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$323,199.38	\$29,381.76
		Probation	17	\$510,151.43	\$30,008.91
		Prob/Pending	39	\$1,736,255.26	\$44,519.37
		Total	67	\$2,569,606.07	\$38,352.33
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$60,075.64	\$15,018.91
		Probation	6	\$45,506.17	\$7,584.36
		Prob/Pending	38	\$709,008.70	\$18,658.12
		Total	48	\$814,590.51	\$16,970.64
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$383,275.02	\$28,370.29
		Probation	23	\$555,657.60	\$21,132.52
		Prob/pending	77	\$2,445,263.96	\$30,376.50
		Total	115	\$3,384,196.57	\$29,427.80
Pilot Adjusted	Felony	Probation	17	\$1,072,009.81	\$63,059.40
		Prob/Pending	39	\$2,096,944.89	\$53,767.82
		Total	56	\$3,168,954.70	\$56,588.48
	Misdemeanor	Probation	6	\$57,616.97	\$9,602.83
		Prob/Pending	38	\$751,103.03	\$19,765.87
		Total	44	\$808,720.00	\$18,380.00
	Total	Probation	23	\$1,129,626.78	\$21,132.52
		Prob/pending	77	\$2,848,047.92	\$30,376.50
		Total	100	\$3,977,674.71	\$39,776.75

Findings stemming from the table include the following:

- The total mean correctional system cost for felons among the three groups ranged from \$31,274.37 for members of the drug court group to \$38,352.33 to \$56,588.48 for the referred and pilot groups, respectively.
- The drug court showed the highest total costs for misdemeanants (\$18,689.58, compared to \$16,970.64 in the referred group and \$18.380 for the pilot group).
- The group for which drug court processing was most economical, in comparison to the referred and pilot groups, was felony probationers with pending charges. This group comprised a large part of the drug court caseload, and was largely responsible for the drug court's showing low felony processing costs. Drug court felony pre-trial referrals showed about ten percent lower costs than the referred pre-trial felons. Conversely, the only groups of drug court misdemeanants showing a lower cost than either of the comparison groups were pre-trial cases (compared to referred group pre-trial cases) and probationers with pending charges, who showed lower costs than the pilot group.

Combining the costs of processing felons and misdemeanants, the mean cost of processing drug court clients was less than those for either the pilot group or referred group. There were savings associated with drug court processing of felons, but misdemeanant processing in the drug court cost more than such processing in the comparison groups. This is illustrated below:

Adjusted Corrections Costs



A final comparison of correctional cost data is shown below. Here, however, the costs of drug court successes and failures are presented:

Table 44. Total System Costs for Successes and Failures

		N	Total Cost	Mean Cost
Drug Court Felons	Successes	32	\$508,872.97	\$15,902.28
	Failures	39	\$1,909,893.37	\$48,971.62
Drug Court Misdemeanants	Successes	22	\$237,422.65	\$10,791.94
	Failures	26	\$666,533.49	\$25,635.90
Total	Successes	54	\$746,295.62	\$13,820.29
	Failures	65	\$2,576,426.86	\$39,637.34

This table shows the importance of attaining high levels of success in programs such as the drug court, as failures – due to re-arrests and re-incarcerations – are costly to society financially as well as socially. Remember that the costs in this table and elsewhere include only recidivism that occurs *while under justice system jurisdiction* for the crime for which clients were initially referred to the drug court. With the higher post-program recidivism shown earlier among drug court failures, the difference between successes and failures in corrections and justice system costs would be even more disparate.

Those interested in assessing total corrections costs by component (e.g., jail, probation) are urged to consult Appendix Q, which shows costs for each justice system component for each of the study groups. Totals there will differ somewhat from those presented here because they do not control for differences in the study groups.

XII. Estimation of Treatment Costs

Data on the cost of drug and alcohol treatment received by sample members were received from the Iowa Department of Public Health (IDPH), which in turn received data directly from treatment providers. This information covered nineteen quarters from the third quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 2000. The data provided by the IDPH included only expenses paid by the Department through contracts with managed care providers. Some clients may have received other treatment services not reflected in the tables below.

Among the data received was the “environment” of the treatment provided (e.g., extended outpatient, continuing care, primary residential). Each of these environments was given a value per unit of treatment provided, using Medicaid rates approved by the State of Iowa. Rates used were those for fiscal year 2000.⁴³

Table 45 shows total treatment costs for the three comparison groups, along with means for each group. These figures show higher treatment costs for the drug court group during the study period, as well as higher means. Because some clients did not receive such treatment services, the table also includes the number of clients actually receiving services and the mean cost for each of these clients. These figures illustrate that a higher percentage of the drug court clients actually received services (106 of 124, or 86 percent) and that more money was spent on them than on either of the comparison groups.

Table 45. Total Treatment Costs of Comparison Groups

Group	Total N	Total Cost	Mean	N Served	Mean Cost
DC Total	124	\$545,763	\$4,401	106	\$5,148.71
Referred Total	188	\$493,590	\$2,625	125	\$3,948.72
Pilot Total	124	\$111,696	\$901	44	\$2,538.55

Tables 46 and 47 show the number and percentage of clients in each comparison group receiving specific types of treatment services during the study period. Each of these services is numbered at the top of the table, with a key provided under Table 46 for each type of service.

⁴³ These per-unit rates are as follows: medically managed detoxification \$400; medically monitored detoxification \$214; medically managed acute inpatient \$400; residential treatment \$118; extended residential treatment \$118; halfway house \$50; continuing care \$47; extended outpatient \$47; intensive outpatient \$78; medically managed residential \$214. Appreciation is extended to the Iowa Department of Public Health and Merit Behavioral Care for their assistance in developing these figures.

Table 46. Treatment Services Received by Sample Members

		Service Units Provided											
		Environment											
Group	N	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	N treated	% of total
Drug Ct Successes	54	0	0	1	31	1	36	17	32	30	1	51	94.4% ⁴⁴
Drug Ct Neutrals	5	0	0	1	2	0	1	2	2	2	0	3	60.0%
Drug Ct Failures	65	0	1	2	30	2	24	7	36	21	0	52	80.0%
Drug Court Total	124	0	1	4	63	3	61	26	70	53	1	106	85.5%
Referred Group	188	6	2	7	83	4	30	24	81	44	1	127	67.6%
Pilot Group	124	3	0	5	31	2	12	8	36	19	2	60	48.4%
Total N	436	9	3	16	177	9	103	58	187	116	4	293	67.2%

- Environment key:
- 11 Medically managed detoxification
 - 12 Medically monitored detoxification
 - 13 Medically managed acute inpatient
 - 14 Primary residential treatment
 - 15 Extended residential treatment
 - 17 Halfway house
 - 18 Continuing care
 - 19 Extended outpatient
 - 20 Intensive outpatient
 - 22 Medically managed residential

Table 47. Percent of Sample Members Receiving Treatment Services

		Percent Receiving Service Units											
		Environment											
Group	N	11	12	13	14	15	17	18	19	20	22	N treated	% of total
Drug Ct Success	54	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	60.8%	2.0%	70.6%	33.3%	62.7%	58.8%	2.0%	51	94.4%
Drug Ct Neutrals	5	0.0%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	0.0%	33.3%	66.7%	66.7%	66.7%	0.0%	3	60.0%
Drug Ct Failure	65	0.0%	1.9%	3.8%	57.7%	3.8%	46.2%	13.5%	69.2%	40.4%	0.0%	52	80.0%
Drug Ct Total	124	0.0%	0.9%	3.8%	59.4%	2.8%	57.5%	24.5%	66.0%	50.0%	0.9%	106	85.5%
Referred Group	188	4.7%	1.6%	5.5%	65.4%	3.1%	23.6%	18.9%	63.8%	34.6%	0.8%	125	66.5%
Pilot Group	124	5.0%	0.0%	8.3%	51.7%	3.3%	20.0%	13.3%	60.0%	31.7%	3.3%	44	35.5%
Total	436	3.1%	1.0%	5.5%	60.4%	3.1%	35.2%	19.8%	63.8%	39.6%	1.4%	275	63.1%

⁴⁴ It should be noted that all drug court successes received substance abuse treatment, but three of them were not included in the SARS data..

These tables demonstrate that the most common drug treatment services received by clients in the comparison groups were extended outpatient services (#19) and primary residential treatment (#14), with a majority of the total sample receiving these services. The tables also show a higher percentage of drug court clients receiving services than either of the other groups, not surprising given the treatment orientation of the drug court. More than 70 percent of the drug court successes received halfway house treatment during the study period, with a majority of the successes also going through extended outpatient, primary residential treatment, and intensive outpatient.

Drug court failures showed a pattern similar to the successes, save that they were less likely to receive services in halfway houses, continuing care, or intensive outpatient. The latter two of these appear logical because they would tend to be received by those who have successfully completed the first part of treatment and have graduated onto less structured regimens; many of the failures would not have progressed through the early phases of treatment prior to failure.

The referred group showed a pattern not unlike drug court clients, with the following exceptions:

- They were generally less likely to receive treatment services (66.5 percent, compared to 85.5 percent);
- They were much less likely to receive treatment in halfway houses (23.6 percent, vs. 57.5 percent for drug court clients), in intensive outpatient treatment (24.6 percent vs. 50 percent), or continuing care (18.9 percent vs. 24.5 percent).

The tables also suggest the possibility of a change in drug treatment orientation during the study period, as the pilot group tended to receive fewer services than the other groups. The pilot group tended to enter the justice system from one to three years prior to the other groups, and these offenders were much less likely to receive treatment services than either of the other groups. The only type of service received by a majority of the pilot group during the period examined was extended outpatient care. While one might have anticipated higher treatment costs in the drug court group, the referred group's level of treatment suggests either more extensive drug abuse histories among the group (over the pilot group) or a greater correctional commitment to substance abuse treatment than was true when the pilot group entered the justice system.

Another presentation of these data will be found in Table 48, which displays treatment costs over time, starting with one year prior to 1) program entry, for drug court clients, 2) drug court referral, for the referred group, or 3) date of revocation, for the pilot group. As noted above, costs were based upon approved Medicaid rates in Polk County for each type of treatment received. The following conclusions can be drawn from the table:

- Drug court clients received the largest percentage of treatment services in the same quarter as their entry to drug court. The first quarter after the entry quarter also saw substantial treatment costs.
- The referred group underwent more treatment in the period before referral to the drug court than did the drug court clients.
- While the referred group experienced their highest treatment costs in the quarter of referral to the drug court, the "spike" was not nearly as pronounced as was true for drug court clients.

- A year after the referral quarter, the treatment costs of drug court clients appear to have stabilized, but at a lower level than the referred group, and in some quarters even lower than the pilot group. This may suggest a long-term effect from the intensive treatment received in the early months of drug court participation and/or a positive effect from the drug court process and supervision.

Table 49 also presents treatment data, but this time show the **number** of treatment services over the same period, and then the average cost per service. This table shows some similarities to Table 50, with the referred group showing higher levels of services in the year prior to referral than the drug court group. On the other hand, there is at least one surprising figure on the table, that being that the drug court group received almost as many services the first quarter **after** referral as they did in the referral quarter. The drug court group showed a precipitous drop in services the second quarter after referral, with another sharp drop after six quarters. The referred group showed a large drop after the first quarter but then showed a gentler decline than the drug court group. The pilot group showed a pattern unlike the others, with treatment services peaking, but at a lower level, the fifth quarter after revocation.

Table 50 is included here under the assumption that the average cost per service can be an indicator of the seriousness of drug-related problems encountered by the comparison groups. High cost per service would indicate more intensive (e.g., inpatient) treatment needs, while low costs would indicate more use of outpatient treatment. The table shows that in seven of the nine quarters after referral to the drug court, the drug court clients showed below-average cost per service, while the referred group showed below-average costs in six of the nine quarters. The pilot group, members of whom received the fewest services, tended to have above-average costs most frequently.

Table 48. Total Treatment Costs, Before and After Screening or Entry

Group	Quarter before Referral				Referral Quarter	Quarter after Referral								
	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drug Court	\$9,060	\$30,083	\$13,063	\$17,408	\$174,537	\$114,938	\$20,582	\$20,518	\$32,209	\$16,096	\$8,372	\$5,807	\$5,186	\$5,649
Referred	\$27,242	\$29,732	\$53,712	\$35,404	\$65,841	\$46,855	\$12,363	\$25,999	\$19,796	\$16,453	\$12,378	\$13,869	\$11,897	\$12,645
Pilot				\$282	\$2,659	\$14,282	\$6,254	\$2,399	\$2,958	\$12,535	\$4,149	\$7,116	\$8,660	\$4,488
Total	\$36,302	\$59,815	\$66,775	\$53,094	\$243,037	\$176,075	\$39,199	\$48,916	\$54,963	\$45,084	\$24,899	\$26,792	\$25,743	\$22,782

Table 49. Number of Treatment Services Delivered Before and After Screening or Entry

Group	Quarter before Referral				Referral Quarter	Quarter after Referral								
	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drug Court	20	33	22	41	143	140	50	45	36	33	25	8	9	12
Referred	36	42	62	78	86	70	33	34	40	35	26	23	18	13
Pilot				1	3	4	7	7	18	23	13	11	8	7
Total	56	75	84	120	232	214	90	86	94	91	64	42	35	32

Table 50. Average Cost per Treatment Service

Group	Quarter before Referral				Referral Quarter	Quarter after Referral								
	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drug Court	\$453	\$912	\$594	\$425	\$1,221	\$821	\$412	\$456	\$895	\$488	\$335	\$726	\$576	\$471
Referred	\$757	\$708	\$866	\$454	\$766	\$669	\$375	\$765	\$495	\$470	\$476	\$603	\$661	\$973
Pilot				\$282	\$886	\$3,571	\$893	\$343	\$164	\$545	\$319	\$647	\$1,083	\$641
Total	\$648	\$798	\$795	\$442	\$1,048	\$823	\$436	\$569	\$585	\$495	\$389	\$638	\$736	\$712

A final presentation of this information is found below, and combines the treatment data into yearly periods. This table ignores the quarter of referral and looks only at the year prior and the two years immediately after referral or revocation.

Table 51. Average Services and Costs per Service, by Year

	Mean Services per Month			Mean Cost per Service		
	Year Prior	Year 1	Year 2	Year Prior	Year 1	Year 2
Drug Court	29.0	271.0	75.0	\$596	\$646	\$531
Referred	54.5	177.0	102.0	\$696	\$576	\$553
Pilot	0.3	36.0	55.0	\$71	\$1,243	\$648
Total	83.8	121.0	58.0	\$671	\$603	\$564

XIII. Conclusions

The findings of this evaluation have been encouraging in some ways and discouraging in others. Results have suggested that, while the drug court has had beneficial effects on some groups of clients, it certainly has not been a “magic bullet” that will revolutionize Polk County’s justice system. While the drug court appears to have worked well for some groups of clients, it has not succeeded with others.

The cost data are also encouraging in some areas and less rosy in others. While the court showed low costs associated with handling probationers who had pending charges, costs for misdemeanants, in particular, were higher than the comparison groups. It should be said, however, that while the drug court did not show great financial gains in some areas, it appears to have operated at no greater overall cost than what was already being done.

There are steps that can be taken, however, that might make the drug court have a more positive impact. Results of this evaluation suggest the following:

- 1 The Polk County Drug Court has shown a special ability to succeed with felony clients, who have had higher rates of success in completing the program than misdemeanants and have showed lower rates of recidivism. The drug court has also been very cost-effective in handling felons. The reason for this success is unclear. Discussions with program staff have suggested that felons have taken the program more seriously because they have had longer justice system involvement and they are simply tired of crime. Whatever the reason, the drug court should concentrate its resources on felony clients, as the recidivism data and the cost data suggest greater success and better cost effectiveness with this group.
- 2 The drug court should continue addressing the needs of female clients while seeking new ways to combat the (apparently) more criminogenic problems of males. Success rates for women in the drug court are encouraging, particularly given the neediness of that population. The staff needs to examine how it has been handling male clients to improve its effectiveness with that group.
- 3 The drug court has had commendable success with probationers who have new charges pending. Recidivism rates for this group have been lower than for comparable clients in the comparison groups, and the cost of handling these clients in the drug court has been considerably lower than for the comparison groups. These findings would suggest that this group should be the drug court’s primary focus (as was originally intended). The outcome of increasing referrals from prison for possible “shock” probation should be monitored to ensure that the success encountered with the small number of early shock probation clients continues.
- 4 The drug court has not shown much success in dealing with non-white clients. Those overseeing and operating the program should seek to identify areas in which services can be improved for minority clients.
- 5 The availability of treatment resources has reduced the drug court’s potential impact on

jail population reduction. The development of either more or better-coordinated resources should contribute to a reduction in jail usage by drug court clients.

- 6 A change in the players on a drug court team can have a dramatic effect on the operation of a drug court, influencing the types of clients accepted and the manner in which they are handled. Successful drug courts should seek stability in staffing whenever possible. When changes occur or are anticipated, steps should be taken to systematically assess and direct their impact on client selection and drug court processing.

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Appendix A. Sample Modifications

As noted in the Chapter II, several modifications had to be made to the comparison groups used in this report. Some of these changes were made to overcome incomplete or erroneous information on members of the groups and others were made to ensure sample comparability.

The group referred to the drug court who did not enter the program originally contained five additional members (above the 188 included in the report), none of whom could be located in the community-based corrections data system, the state court data system, or Iowa's computerized criminal history system. It's likely that the names contained on the drug court referral form were misspelled (i.e., the list of unidentified referrals was originally larger but was reduced by researching names with similar spellings). These five were not included in any analyses.

The group included in the pre-drug court target population (the "pilot group") required more extensive modification. None of the cases involved in this population were maintained in a single database at the time of the current evaluation. A copy of a **similar** probation database was obtained from the Department of Correctional Services secretary who was responsible for data entry on the pilot project, but this database contained 202 individuals rather than the 177 included in the original pilot group. These were matched against a paper list of probation revocations for the same time period to assist in reaching the correct sample size originally used for the pre-drug court study. This effort was fruitless, as, while the paper list included many revoked probationers who were not included in the drug court pilot group (as expected), the reverse was also true: there were some pilot sample members who were not included on the master list of revocations. Further checking suggested that the master list was not, in fact, complete, so it was of no help in reaching the desired number of cases.

Further analysis of the group of 202 with regard to the criteria required for entry to drug court resulted in a reduction in sample size to 175. While the funding source for the drug court did not limit the types of clients eligible for the program – these funds did not come from the National Office for Drug Courts – there was misunderstanding of this during the first three years of drug court operation. The program therefore operated **as if** limitations applied. Eliminating members who would have been subject to these limitations reduced the pilot group. Fourteen were dropped due to either having been arrested for a forcible felony in the preceding five years or having been arrested for a felony against persons as a current offense. Twelve were dropped for having no new arrests on probation and no substance abuse technical violations. One additional member was eliminated from the pilot group because he was later admitted to the drug court.

One more reduction occurred when OWI cases were dropped from the pilot sample. Originally there were 50 OWI cases in the sample of 202 taken from the probation department. Four of these were dropped from the sample for other reasons. The remaining 46 were dropped because OWI had not been a primary referral offense for any drug court clients in the study sample, and their characteristics appear unlike those of actual drug court clients.

The final pilot group therefore included 124 offenders whose characteristics were consistent with (but not identical to) those reported for the original pilot group of 177. As is shown in the body of the report, these differences do not appear to reduce the utility of this group for purposes of comparison. Due to the deletion of the OWI cases, in fact, they appear a more representative group than the original pilot group.

Appendix B. Client Demography at Intake

Age and Sex of Drug Court Clients

Age	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
17-20	5	8.2%	8	12.7%	13	10.5%
21-25	17	27.9%	11	17.5%	28	22.6%
26-30	13	21.3%	17	27.0%	30	24.2%
31-35	16	26.2%	17	27.0%	33	26.6%
36-40	7	11.5%	4	6.3%	11	8.9%
41 and over	3	4.9%	6	9.5%	9	7.3%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	28		30		29.5	

Months Employed in Previous Six, at Entry, by Sex

Months Employed	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	38	62.3%	21	33.3%	59	47.6%
One	2	3.3%	6	9.5%	8	6.5%
Two	6	9.8%	7	11.1%	13	10.5%
Three	7	11.5%	11	17.5%	18	14.5%
Four	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	3	2.4%
Five	1	1.6%	6	9.5%	7	5.6%
Six	4	6.6%	9	14.3%	13	10.5%
Unknown	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Prior Prison Sentences of Drug Court Clients, by Sex

Prior Prison	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	50	82.0%	51	81.0%	101	81.5%
One or more	11	18.0%	12	19.0%	23	18.5%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Prior Prison Sentences of Drug Court Clients, by Sex and Race

Prior Prison	Female				Male				Total			
	White		Non-white		White		Non-white		White		Non-white	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	37	86.0%	11	68.8%	45	83.3%	6	66.7%	82	84.5%	17	68.0%
One or more	6	14.0%	5	31.3%	9	16.7%	3	33.3%	15	15.5%	8	32.0%
Total	43	100.0%	16	100.0%	54	100.0%	9	100.0%	97	100.0%	25	100.0%

Sex Abuse History of Drug Court Clients, by Sex

Sex Abuse History	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No history	38	62.3%	58	92.1%	96	77.4%
Victim or perpetrator	23	37.7%	5	7.9%	28	22.6%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Domestic Abuse History of Drug Court Clients, by Sex

Domestic Abuse History	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No history	27	44.3%	34	54.0%	61	49.2%
Victim or perpetrator	34	55.7%	29	46.0%	63	50.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Appendix C. Drug Abuse History

Method of Drug Use, by Sex

Use Type	Females		Males		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inhalation	11	18.6%	15	25.0%	26	21.8%
Injection	22	37.3%	17	28.3%	39	32.8%
Oral	2	3.4%	1	1.7%	3	2.5%
Smoking	24	40.7%	27	45.0%	51	42.9%
Total	59	100.0%	60	100.0%	119	100.0%

Excludes unknowns.

Length of Sobriety at Entrance, by Sex

Length of Sobriety	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	11	18.0%	17	27.0%	28	22.6%
1-2 days	22	36.1%	13	20.6%	35	28.2%
3-4 days	12	19.7%	10	15.9%	22	17.7%
5-7 days	6	9.8%	4	6.3%	10	8.1%
8-14 days	8	13.1%	7	11.1%	15	12.1%
15-21 days	0	0.0%	4	6.3%	4	3.2%
More than 21 days	1	1.6%	3	4.8%	4	3.2%
Unknown	1	1.6%	5	7.9%	6	4.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	2 days		2 days		2 days	

Median excludes unknowns

Length of Sobriety at Entrance, non Detainees

Days Sober	Total	
	N	%
None	3	17.6%
1-2 days	3	17.6%
3-4 days	0	0.0%
5-7 days	0	0.0%
8-14 days	2	11.8%
15-21 days	2	11.8%
More than 21 days	1	5.9%
Unknown	6	35.3%
Total	17	100.0%

Number of Family Members with Substance Abuse Problems, by Sex

Number of Family*	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	9	14.8%	15	23.8%	24	19.4%
One	17	27.9%	17	27.0%	34	27.4%
Two	14	23.0%	26	41.3%	40	32.3%
Three	11	18.0%	4	6.3%	15	12.1%
Four or more	10	16.4%	1	1.6%	11	8.9%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

*Siblings counted as a single unit

Appendix D. Pre-and Post-Program Demography

Marital Status of Drug Court Clients at Entry, by Sex

Marital Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	20	32.8%	26	41.3%	46	37.1%
Married	5	8.2%	10	15.9%	15	12.1%
Separated	8	13.1%	4	6.3%	12	9.7%
Cohabiting	17	27.9%	13	20.6%	30	24.2%
Divorced	9	14.8%	9	14.3%	18	14.5%
Widowed	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Unknown	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Marital Status of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

Marital Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	22	36.1%	24	38.1%	46	37.1%
Married	6	9.8%	13	20.6%	19	15.3%
Separated	5	8.2%	4	6.3%	9	7.3%
Cohabiting	13	21.3%	11	17.5%	24	19.4%
Divorced	10	16.4%	6	9.5%	16	12.9%
Widowed	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Unknown	4	6.6%	4	6.3%	8	6.5%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Employment Status of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

Employment Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homemaker		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
Disabled		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
Unemployed/looking	3	4.9%	5	7.9%	8	6.5%
Unemployed/not look	22	36.1%	15	23.8%	37	29.8%
Part-time	3	4.9%	2	3.2%	5	4.0%
Full-time	27	44.3%	33	52.4%	60	48.4%
Student	2	3.3%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
Unknown	4	6.6%	8	12.7%	12	9.7%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Income of Drug Court Clients at Entry, by Sex

Weekly Income	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	42	68.9%	42	66.7%	84	67.7%
<\$100	6	9.8%	0	0.0%	6	4.8%
\$100-\$199	10	16.4%	4	6.3%	14	11.3%
\$200-\$299	3	4.9%	9	14.3%	12	9.7%
\$300-\$399	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	3	2.4%
\$400-\$499	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	3	2.4%
\$500 or more	0	0.0%	2	3.2%	2	1.6%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Excludes unknowns

Income of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

Weekly Income	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	18	33.3%	24	45.3%	42	39.3%
<\$100	6	11.1%	1	1.9%	7	6.5%
\$100-\$199	7	13.0%	0	0.0%	7	6.5%
\$200-\$299	11	20.4%	10	18.9%	21	19.6%
\$300-\$399	8	14.8%	7	13.2%	15	14.0%
\$400-\$499	3	5.6%	4	7.5%	7	6.5%
\$500 or more	1	1.9%	7	13.2%	8	7.5%
Total	54	100.0%	53	100.0%	107	100.0%
Median	\$120		\$200		\$135	

Excludes unknowns

Occupation of Drug Court Clients at Entry, by Sex

Occupation	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	18	29.5%	5	7.9%	23	18.5%
Prof/manager	4	6.6%	1	1.6%	5	4.0%
Sales/clerical	18	29.5%	5	7.9%	23	18.5%
Crafts/operative	0	0.0%	17	27.0%	17	13.7%
Laborers	4	6.6%	30	47.6%	34	27.4%
Service/household	15	24.6%	3	4.8%	18	14.5%
Student	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.8%
Unknown	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Occupation of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

Occupation	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	12	19.7%	4	6.3%	16	12.9%
Prof/manager	3	4.9%	3	4.8%	6	4.8%
Sales/clerical	19	31.1%	4	6.3%	23	18.5%
Crafts/operative	1	1.6%	20	31.7%	21	16.9%
Laborers	4	6.6%	25	39.7%	29	23.4%
Service/household	17	27.9%	1	1.6%	18	14.5%
Student	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
Unknown	3	4.9%	5	7.9%	8	6.5%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Income Source of Drug Court Clients at Entry, By Sex

Income Source	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	7	10.0%	28	38.4%	35	24.5%
Spouse	3	4.3%	3	4.1%	6	4.2%
Parents	4	5.7%	8	11.0%	12	8.4%
Other family	1	1.4%	4	5.5%	5	3.5%
Friends	9	12.9%	2	2.7%	11	7.7%
Crime	12	17.1%	12	16.4%	24	16.8%
Pub. Assist.	12	17.1%	1	1.4%	13	9.1%
Disability	1	1.4%	1	1.4%	2	1.4%
None apparent	19	27.1%	12	16.4%	31	21.7%
Unknown	2	2.9%	2	2.7%	4	2.8%
Total	70	100.0%	73	100.0%	143	100.0%

Multiple responses permitted

Income Source of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, By Sex

Income Source	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	24	37.5%	32	50.0%	56	43.8%
Spouse	3	4.7%	2	3.1%	5	3.9%
Parents	0	0.0%	3	4.7%	3	2.3%
Other family	1	1.6%	2	3.1%	3	2.3%
Friends	2	3.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.6%
Crime	7	10.9%	2	3.1%	9	7.0%
Pub. Assist.	14	21.9%	0	0.0%	14	10.9%
Disability	0	0.0%	1	1.6%	1	0.8%
None apparent	9	14.1%	14	21.9%	23	18.0%
Unknown	4	6.3%	8	12.5%	12	9.4%
Total	64	100.0%	64	100.0%	128	100.0%

Multiple responses permitted

Living Status at Admission, by Sex

Living Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	2	3.4%	4	6.1%	6	4.8%
With Parents	8	13.8%	19	28.8%	27	21.8%
Parents/kids	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Sig. Other only	9	15.5%	4	6.1%	13	10.5%
Sig. Other/kids	4	6.9%	5	7.6%	9	7.3%
Sig. Other/Family	2	3.4%	3	4.5%	5	4.0%
Kids only	3	5.2%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%
Other Family	7	12.1%	8	12.1%	15	12.1%
Other Adults	9	15.5%	1	1.5%	10	8.1%
Homeless	5	8.6%	2	3.0%	7	5.6%
Jail/prison	8	13.8%	14	21.2%	22	17.7%
Shelter	1	1.7%	1	1.5%	2	1.6%
Residential	1	1.7%	1	1.5%	2	1.6%
Unknown	1	1.7%	1	1.5%	2	1.6%
Total	61	105.2%	63	95.5%	124	100.0%

Living Status at Termination, by Sex

Living Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	4	6.6%	5	7.9%	9	7.3%
With Parents	2	3.3%	13	20.6%	15	12.1%
Parents/kids		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
Sig. Other only	2	3.3%	6	9.5%	8	6.5%
Sig. Other/kids	8	13.1%	11	17.5%	19	15.3%
Sig. Other/Family	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Kids only	7	11.5%	0	0.0%	7	5.6%
Other Family	5	8.2%	3	4.8%	8	6.5%
Other Adults	4	6.6%	2	3.2%	6	4.8%
Homeless	1	1.6%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Jail/prison	16	26.2%	18	28.6%	34	27.4%
Inpatient Tx	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Shelter	3	4.9%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%
Residential	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
Unknown	5	8.2%	3	4.8%	8	6.5%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Parental Status of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No children	8	13.1%	21	33.3%	29	23.4%
Living w/and supporting	8	13.1%	9	14.3%	17	13.7%
Living w/no support	6	9.8%	1	1.6%	7	5.6%
Not living;support	2	3.3%	7	11.1%	9	7.3%
Not living; no support	24	39.3%	19	30.2%	43	34.7%
Some parental rights term.	4	6.6%	0	0.0%	4	3.2%
All parental rights termin.	4	6.6%	2	3.2%	6	4.8%
Unknown	5	8.2%	4	6.3%	9	7.3%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Number of Children at Admission, by Sex

Number of Children	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	8	13.8%	23	34.8%	31	25.0%
One	16	27.6%	17	25.8%	33	26.6%
Two	13	22.4%	13	19.7%	26	21.0%
Three	14	24.1%	8	12.1%	22	17.7%
Four or more	10	17.2%	2	3.0%	12	9.7%
Total	61	105.2%	63	95.5%	124	100.0%
Median	2		1		1	
Total Children	124		82		206	

Number of Children at Termination, by Sex

Number of Children	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown/missing	2	3.3%	1	1.6%	3	2.4%
None	8	13.1%	22	34.9%	30	24.2%
One	12	19.7%	16	25.4%	28	22.6%
Two	15	24.6%	15	23.8%	30	24.2%
Three	11	18.0%	6	9.5%	17	13.7%
Four or more	13	21.3%	3	4.8%	16	12.9%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	2		1		1	
Total Children	129		82		211	

Number of Dependents at Admission, by Sex

Number of Dependents	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown	1	1.7%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
None	42	72.4%	43	65.2%	85	68.5%
One	9	15.5%	5	7.6%	14	11.3%
Two	2	3.4%	13	19.7%	15	12.1%
Three	5	8.6%	1	1.5%	6	4.8%
Four or more	2	3.4%	1	1.5%	3	2.4%
Total	61	105.2%	63	95.5%	124	100.0%
Median	0		0		0	
Total supported	33		41		74	
% supported	26.6%		50.0%		35.9%	

Number of Dependents at Termination, by Sex

Number of Dependents	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown	5	8.2%	2	3.2%	7	5.6%
None	36	59.0%	39	61.9%	75	60.5%
One	8	13.1%	6	9.5%	14	11.3%
Two	5	8.2%	12	19.0%	17	13.7%
Three	4	6.6%	2	3.2%	6	4.8%
Four or more	3	4.9%	2	3.2%	5	4.0%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	0		0		0	
Number supported	40		45		85	
% supported	31.0%		54.9%		40.3%	

Education of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Sex

Last Grade Completed	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seventh or less	1	1.6%	1	1.6%	2	1.6%
Eighth	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Ninth	4	6.6%	5	7.9%	9	7.3%
Tenth	4	6.6%	5	7.9%	9	7.3%
Eleventh	4	6.6%	3	4.8%	7	5.6%
Twelfth	13	21.3%	12	19.0%	25	20.2%
GED	22	36.1%	20	31.7%	42	33.9%
Trade School	5	8.2%	1	1.6%	6	4.8%
1-2 year college	5	8.2%	11	17.5%	16	12.9%
>2 years college	1	1.6%	2	3.2%	3	2.4%
Unknown	1	1.6%	3	4.8%	4	3.2%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Level of Service Inventory Scores at Admission, by Sex

LSI Score	Female			Male			Total		
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
20 or less	2	3.3%	3.7%	2	3.2%	3.9%	4	3.2%	3.8%
21-25	9	14.8%	16.7%	7	11.1%	13.7%	16	12.9%	15.2%
26-30	14	23.0%	25.9%	21	33.3%	41.2%	35	28.2%	33.3%
31-35	20	32.8%	37.0%	14	22.2%	27.5%	34	27.4%	32.4%
36-40	9	14.8%	16.7%	7	11.1%	13.7%	16	12.9%	15.2%
Unknown	7	11.5%	--	12	19.0%	--	19	15.3%	--
Total	61	100.0%	100.0%	63	100.0%	100.0%	124	100.0%	100.0%
Median	31			29			30		

Level of Service Inventory Scores at Discharge, by Sex

LSI Score	Female			Male			Total		
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
10 or less	12	19.7%	57.1%	6	9.5%	35.3%	18	14.5%	47.4%
11-15	6	9.8%	28.6%	7	11.1%	41.2%	13	10.5%	34.2%
16-20	3	4.9%	14.3%	4	6.3%	23.5%	7	5.6%	18.4%
21-25	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	40	65.6%	--	46	73.0%	--	86	69.4%	--
Total	61	100.0%	100.0%	63	100.0%	100.0%	124	100.0%	100.0%

Unknowns include negative terminations who were not tested at exit.

Appendix E. Drug Court Processing Variables

Status at Referral, by Sex

Referral Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Pretrial	5	8.2%	10	15.9%	15	12.1%
Prison	2	3.3%	3	4.8%	5	4.0%
Probation	12	19.7%	11	17.5%	23	18.5%
Prob/Pending	41	67.2%	36	57.1%	77	62.1%
Shock/pending	0	0.0%	3	4.8%	3	2.4%
Other	1	1.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Most Serious Offense, by Entry date

Entry Date	Felonies		Misdemeanors		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Aug-Dec 96	9	33.3%	18	66.7%	27	21.8%
Jan-Jun 97	25	61.0%	16	39.0%	41	33.1%
Jul-Dec 97	14	82.4%	3	17.6%	17	13.7%
Jan-Jun 98	20	66.7%	10	33.3%	30	24.2%
Jul-Sept 98	7	77.8%	2	22.2%	9	7.3%
Total	75	60.5%	49	39.5%	124	100.0%

Time from Admission to Discharge, by Sex

Time in program	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<11 weeks	6	9.8%	8	12.7%	14	11.3%
11-20 weeks	7	11.5%	8	12.7%	15	12.1%
21-30 weeks	4	6.6%	7	11.1%	11	8.9%
31-40 weeks	5	8.2%	8	12.7%	13	10.5%
41-52 weeks	14	23.0%	11	17.5%	25	20.2%
52-60 weeks	12	19.7%	11	17.5%	23	18.5%
61-70 weeks	6	9.8%	6	9.5%	12	9.7%
71-80 weeks	4	6.6%	4	6.3%	8	6.5%
81 or more weeks	3	4.9%	0	0.0%	3	2.4%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	319		296		315	

Median Days in Jail Awaiting Referral, by Sex

Ref. Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median
Probation	32	11	19	10	51	10
Pre-trial	2	16	3	12	5	12
Other	2	5	1	5	3	5
Total	36	10	23	10	59	10

Range: Women: 0-75 days; Men: 0-69 days. Table excludes unknowns.

Days in Jail Awaiting Referral, by Sex

Days in Jail	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	8.3%	1	4.3%	4	6.8%
1-5 days	9	25.0%	8	34.8%	17	28.8%
6-10 days	6	16.7%	5	21.7%	11	18.6%
11-15 days	9	25.0%	5	21.7%	14	23.7%
16-20 days	3	8.3%	0	0.0%	3	5.1%
21-30 days	2	5.6%	3	13.0%	5	8.5%
>30 days	4	11.1%	1	4.3%	5	8.5%
Total	36	100.0%	23	100.0%	59	100.0%
Median	10 days		10 days		10 days	

Median In-Program Days in Jail, by Referral Status, by Sex

Referral Status	Female		Male		Total	
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median
Probation	55	14	53	12	108	14
Pre-trial	4	13.5	6	10.5	10	12
Other	2	6	4	19.5	6	10.5
Total	61	14	63	14	124	14

Range: Women: 0-127 days; Men: 0-132 days

Median In-Program Days in Jail, by Referral Status and Year

Referral Status	Referral Year						Total	
	1996		1997		1998			
	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median	N	Median
Probation	28	11.5	55	17	25	12	108	18
Pre-trial	0	0	4	10	6	12	10	12
Other	0	0	2	30	4	6.5	6	14
Total	28	11.5	61	17	35	12	124	14

Range: Women: 0-127 days; Men: 0-132 days

Client Contacts with Drug Court Probation Officer, by Sex

Probation Contacts	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	7	11.5%	7	11.1%	14	11.3%
11-20	6	9.8%	6	9.5%	12	9.7%
21-30	1	1.6%	3	4.8%	4	3.2%
31-40	5	8.2%	5	7.9%	10	8.1%
41-50	6	9.8%	10	15.9%	16	12.9%
51-60	9	14.8%	10	15.9%	19	15.3%
61-70	7	11.5%	6	9.5%	13	10.5%
71-80	2	3.3%	2	3.2%	4	3.2%
81 or more	2	3.3%	3	4.8%	5	4.0%
Unknown	16	26.2%	11	17.5%	27	21.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	48		46		47	

Medians exclude unknown cases

Client Contacts with TASC Officers, by Sex

TASC Contacts	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	5	8.2%	8	12.7%	13	10.5%
11-20	5	8.2%	4	6.3%	9	7.3%
21-30	3	4.9%	4	6.3%	7	5.6%
31-40	1	1.6%	3	4.8%	4	3.2%
41-50	7	11.5%	5	7.9%	12	9.7%
51-60	4	6.6%	7	11.1%	11	8.9%
61-70	6	9.8%	9	14.3%	15	12.1%
71-80	7	11.5%	6	9.5%	13	10.5%
81 or more	12	19.7%	6	9.5%	18	14.5%
Unknown	11	18.0%	11	17.5%	22	17.7%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	59.5		54.5		57.5	

Client Contacts with Drug Court Judge, by Sex

Judge Contacts	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Five or fewer	10	16.4%	15	23.8%	25	20.2%
6-10	6	9.8%	4	6.3%	10	8.1%
11-15	10	16.4%	15	23.8%	25	20.2%
16-20	15	24.6%	15	23.8%	30	24.2%
21-25	8	13.1%	4	6.3%	12	9.7%
26 or more	1	1.6%	5	7.9%	6	4.8%
Unknown	11	18.0%	5	7.9%	16	12.9%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	15		14		15	

Number of Drug Court Urinalyses, by Sex

	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	1.6%	7	11.1%	8	6.5%
1-10	9	14.8%	6	9.5%	15	12.1%
11-20	6	9.8%	1	1.6%	7	5.6%
21-30	2	3.3%	9	14.3%	11	8.9%
31-40	5	8.2%	14	22.2%	19	15.3%
41-50	19	31.1%	11	17.5%	30	24.2%
51-60	11	18.0%	9	14.3%	20	16.1%
61 or more	6	9.8%	3	4.8%	9	7.3%
Unknown	2	3.3%	3	4.8%	5	4.0%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	43		37		40	

Positive Urinalyses in Drug Court, by Sex

Number Positive	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	21	34.4%	15	23.8%	36	29.0%
One	10	16.4%	13	20.6%	23	18.5%
Two	9	14.8%	9	14.3%	18	14.5%
Three	7	11.5%	8	12.7%	15	12.1%
Four	5	8.2%	4	6.3%	9	7.3%
Five	2	3.3%	5	7.9%	7	5.6%
More than five	3	4.9%	2	3.2%	5	4.0%
Unknown	4	6.6%	7	11.1%	11	8.9%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	1		1.5		1	

Number of Program Sanctions of Drug Court Clients, by Sex

Number Sanctions	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2	3.3%	2	3.2%	4	3.2%
One	13	21.3%	11	17.5%	24	19.4%
Two	11	18.0%	14	22.2%	25	20.2%
Three-Four	14	23.0%	24	38.1%	38	30.6%
Five-Nine	4	6.6%	2	3.2%	6	4.8%
Unknown	17	27.9%	10	15.9%	27	21.8%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%

Number of Program Referrals for Drug Court Clients, by Sex

Number Referrals	Female		Male		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	3	4.9%	5	7.9%	8	6.5%
One	2	3.3%	6	9.5%	8	6.5%
Two	6	9.8%	6	9.5%	12	9.7%
Three-Four	20	32.8%	20	31.7%	40	32.3%
Five-Six	17	27.9%	17	27.0%	34	27.4%
Seven or more	13	21.3%	9	14.3%	22	17.7%
Total	61	100.0%	63	100.0%	124	100.0%
Median	4		4		4	

Appendix F. Comparison of Successes and Failures

Age at Entry, by Discharge Type

Age	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
17-20	5	38.5%	8	61.5%	13	10.9%
21-25	10	37.0%	17	63.0%	27	22.7%
26-30	14	50.0%	14	50.0%	28	23.5%
31-35	16	51.6%	15	48.4%	31	26.1%
36-40	5	45.5%	6	54.5%	11	9.2%
41 and over	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	7.6%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%
Median	30		29		29.5	

Excludes neutral terminations

Admission Offense Type, by Discharge Type

Offense Type	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Drug Offense	11	44.0%	14	56.0%	25	21.0%
Public Order	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	5.9%
Persons Offense	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	5.9%
Property Offense	34	45.3%	41	54.7%	75	63.0%
Traffic Offense	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	4.2%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Marital Status at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Marital Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	13	29.5%	31	70.5%	44	37.0%
Married	14	77.8%	4	22.2%	18	15.1%
Separated	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	9	7.6%
Cohabiting	9	40.9%	13	59.1%	22	18.5%
Divorced	9	64.3%	5	35.7%	14	11.8%
Widowed	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.7%
Unknown	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	8.4%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations.

Living Status at Admission, by Discharge Type

Living Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	5.0%
With Parents	14	51.9%	13	48.1%	27	22.7%
Parents/kids		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
Signif. Other only	6	46.2%	7	53.8%	13	10.9%
Signif. Other/kids	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	7.6%
Sig. Other/Family		0.0%	3	100.0%	3	2.5%
Kids only	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	2.5%
Other Family	6	50.0%	6	50.0%	12	10.1%
Other Adults	5	50.0%	5	50.0%	10	8.4%
Homeless	7	100.0%		0.0%	7	5.9%
Jail/prison	8	36.4%	14	63.6%	22	18.5%
Shelter		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
Residential		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
Unknown		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Living Status at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Living Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Alone	5	55.6%	4	44.4%	9	7.6%
With Parents	9	60.0%	6	40.0%	15	12.6%
Parents/kids					0	0.0%
Signif. Other only	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8	6.7%
Signif. Other/kids	14	87.5%	2	12.5%	16	13.4%
Sig. Other/Family					0	0.0%
Kids only	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	5.9%
Other Family	5	62.5%	3	37.5%	8	6.7%
Other Adults	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	4.2%
Homeless	1	100.0%		0.0%	1	0.8%
Jail/prison		0.0%	34	100.0%	34	28.6%
Inpatient Tx		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
Shelter	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Residential		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
Unknown	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	8.4%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Employment Status at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Employment Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Homemaker		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
Disabled		0.0%		0.0%	0	0.0%
Unempl/looking	1	16.7%	5	83.3%	6	5.0%
Unempl/not look	2	5.7%	33	94.3%	35	29.4%
Part-time	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	4.2%
Full-time	43	74.1%	15	25.9%	58	48.7%
Student	2	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
Unknown	4	30.8%	9	69.2%	13	10.9%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Parental Status at Entry, by Discharge Type

Parental Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No children	12	38.7%	19	61.3%	31	26.1%
Living w/and supporting	4	44.4%	5	55.6%	9	7.6%
Living w/no support	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	5.9%
Not living; supporting	2	40.0%	3	60.0%	5	4.2%
Not living; no support	30	49.2%	31	50.8%	61	51.3%
Some parental rights term.	2	100.0%		0.0%	2	1.7%
All parental rights termin.	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Unknown		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Parental Status at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Parental Status	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No children	10	35.7%	18	64.3%	28	23.5%
Living w/and supporting	12	75.0%	4	25.0%	16	13.4%
Living w/no support	3	60.0%	2	40.0%	5	4.2%
Not living; supporting	6	66.7%	3	33.3%	9	7.6%
Not living; no support	9	22.5%	31	77.5%	40	33.6%
Some parental rights term.	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	3.4%
All parental rights termin.	4	66.7%	2	33.3%	6	5.0%
Unknown	8	72.7%	3	27.3%	11	9.2%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Children at Admission, by Discharge Type

# Children	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	11	20.4%	19	29.2%	30	25.6%
One	16	29.6%	14	21.5%	30	25.6%
Two	11	20.4%	15	23.1%	26	22.2%
Three	12	22.2%	10	15.4%	22	18.8%
Four or more	4	7.4%	7	10.8%	11	9.4%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	101.7%
Median	1.5		1		1	
Total Children	87		109		196	

Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Children at Termination, by Discharge Type

# Children	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown/missing	0	0.0%	2	3.1%	2	1.7%
None	11	20.4%	18	27.7%	29	24.4%
One	11	20.4%	15	23.1%	26	21.8%
Two	15	27.8%	16	24.6%	31	26.1%
Three	10	18.5%	7	10.8%	17	14.3%
Four or more	7	13.0%	7	10.8%	14	11.8%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	2		1		1	
Total Children	99		98		197	

Number of Dependents at Admission, by Discharge Type

# Dependents	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	1	0.8%
None	33	61.1%	48	73.8%	81	68.1%
One	9	16.7%	5	7.7%	14	11.8%
Two	6	11.1%	8	12.3%	14	11.8%
Three	4	7.4%	2	3.1%	6	5.0%
Four or more	2	3.7%	1	1.5%	3	2.5%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Total supported	40		31		71	
% supported	46.0%		28.4%		36.2%	

Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Dependents at Discharge, by Discharge Type

# Dependents	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unknown/current	0	0.0%	1	1.5%	1	0.8%
None	33	61.1%	48	73.8%	81	68.1%
One	9	16.7%	5	7.7%	14	11.8%
Two	6	11.1%	8	12.3%	14	11.8%
Three	4	7.4%	2	3.1%	6	5.0%
Four or more	2	3.7%	1	1.5%	3	2.5%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Number supported	54		27		81	
% supported	54.5%		27.6%		41.1%	

Excludes neutral terminations

Education at Discharge, by Discharge Type,

Last grade compl.	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seventh or less		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
Eighth		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
Ninth		0.0%	9	100.0%	9	7.6%
Tenth	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	9	7.6%
Eleventh	1	14.3%	6	85.7%	7	5.9%
Total <12	3	10.7%	25	89.3%	28	23.5%
Twelfth	13	54.2%	11	45.8%	24	20.2%
GED	24	63.2%	14	36.8%	38	31.9%
Trade School	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	5.0%
1-2 year College	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	14	11.8%
>2 years College	1	33.3%	2	66.7%	3	2.5%
Total Some Coll.	9	52.9%	8	47.1%	17	14.3%
Unknown	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	5.0%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Income of Drug Court Clients at Entry, by Discharge Type

Weekly Income	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	39	48.1%	42	51.9%	81	68.1%
<\$100	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	5.0%
\$100-\$199	8	57.1%	6	42.9%	14	11.8%
\$200-\$299	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12	10.1%
\$300-\$399		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.7%
\$400-\$499	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.7%
\$500 or more	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.7%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Income of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Weekly Income	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	1	2.6%	38	97.4%	39	38.2%
<\$100	3	42.9%	4	57.1%	7	6.9%
\$100-\$199	3	50.0%	3	50.0%	6	5.9%
\$200-\$299	14	66.7%	7	33.3%	21	20.6%
\$300-\$399	13	86.7%	2	13.3%	15	14.7%
\$400-\$499	6	85.7%	1	14.3%	7	6.9%
\$500 or more	5	71.4%	2	28.6%	7	6.9%
Total	45	44.1%	57	55.9%	102	100.0%
Median	\$300		\$0		\$114.00	

Excludes neutral terminations and unknowns

Income Source of Drug Court Clients at Entry, By Discharge Type

Income Source	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	15	46.9%	17	53.1%	32	24.1%
Spouse	5	100.0%	0	0.0%	5	3.8%
Parents	9	75.0%	3	25.0%	12	9.0%
Other family	0	0.0%	4	100.0%	4	3.0%
Friends	3	30.0%	7	70.0%	10	7.5%
Crime	9	40.9%	13	59.1%	22	16.5%
Pub. Assist.	5	38.5%	8	61.5%	13	9.8%
Disability	1	50.0%	1	50.0%	2	1.5%
None apparent	14	48.3%	15	51.7%	29	21.8%
Unknown	1	25.0%	3	75.0%	4	3.0%
Total	62	46.6%	71	53.4%	133	100.0%

Multiple responses permitted. Neutral discharges excluded

Income Source of Drug Court Clients at Discharge, By Discharge Type

Income Source	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Self	42	75.0%	14	25.0%	56	45.9%
Spouse	3	75.0%	1	25.0%	4	3.3%
Parents	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	2.5%
Other family		0.0%	2	100.0%	2	1.6%
Friends		0.0%	3	100.0%	3	2.5%
Crime		0.0%	7	100.0%	7	5.7%
Pub. Assist.	7	50.0%	7	50.0%	14	11.5%
Disability		0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.8%
None apparent		0.0%	21	100.0%	21	17.2%
Unknown	3	27.3%	8	72.7%	11	9.0%
Total	57	46.7%	65	53.3%	122	100.0%

Multiple responses permitted. Excludes neutral terminations

Frequency of Pre-Referral Drug Use, by Discharge Type

Use Frequency	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Daily	49	48.0%	53	52.0%	102	88.7%
3-6 times/week	2	22.2%	7	77.8%	9	7.8%
1-2 times/week	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	2.6%
1-3 time/mo	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	1	0.9%
Total	53	46.1%	62	53.9%	115	100.0%

Excludes unknowns and neutral terminations

Sex Abuse History of Drug Court Clients, by Discharge Type

Abuse History	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No history	45	83.3%	46	70.8%	91	76.5%
Victim or Perp.	9	16.7%	19	29.2%	28	23.5%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%

Domestic Abuse History of Drug Court Clients, by Discharge Type

Abuse History	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No history	22	40.7%	35	53.8%	57	47.9%
Victim or Perp.	32	59.3%	30	46.2%	62	52.1%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Method of Drug Use, by Discharge Type

Use Type	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Inhalation	13	50.0%	13	50.0%	26	22.8%
Injection	20	54.1%	17	45.9%	37	32.5%
Oral	2	66.7%	1	33.3%	3	2.6%
Smoking	17	35.4%	31	64.6%	48	42.1%
Total	52	45.6%	62	54.4%	114	100.0%

Excludes unknowns and neutral terminations

Prior Drug and Alcohol Treatment, by Discharge Type

# Treatments	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	10	18.5%	9	13.8%	19	16.0%
One	16	29.6%	18	27.7%	34	28.6%
Two	6	11.1%	15	23.1%	21	17.6%
Three	9	16.7%	10	15.4%	19	16.0%
Four	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	4	3.4%
Five	1	1.9%	2	3.1%	3	2.5%
More than five	0	0.0%	3	4.6%	3	2.5%
Unknown	8	14.8%	8	12.3%	16	13.4%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Length of Sobriety at Entrance, by Discharge Type

Sobriety Length	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	9	16.7%	17	26.2%	26	21.8%
1-2 days	16	29.6%	17	26.2%	33	27.7%
3-4 days	10	18.5%	12	18.5%	22	18.5%
5-7 days	5	9.3%	5	7.7%	10	8.4%
8-14 days	8	14.8%	7	10.8%	15	12.6%
15-21 days	2	3.7%	1	1.5%	3	2.5%
More than 21 days	3	5.6%	1	1.5%	4	3.4%
Unknown	1	1.9%	5	7.7%	6	5.0%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	3 days		2 days		2 days	

Excludes neutral terminations

Length of Sobriety at Discharge, by Discharge Type

Sobriety Length	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None		0.0%	16	24.6%	16	13.4%
1-3 weeks		0.0%	26	40.0%	26	21.8%
4-9 weeks	2	3.7%	11	16.9%	13	10.9%
10-26 weeks	7	13.0%	8	12.3%	15	12.6%
27-52 weeks	22	40.7%	3	4.6%	25	21.0%
52+ weeks	22	40.7%		0.0%	22	18.5%
Unknown	1	1.9%	1	1.5%	2	1.7%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	52 weeks		2 weeks		11 weeks	

Excludes neutral terminations

Days in Jail Awaiting Referral, by Discharge Type

Days in Jail	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	2	6.1%	2	8.0%	4	6.9%
1-5	7	21.2%	10	40.0%	17	29.3%
6-10	9	27.3%	2	8.0%	11	19.0%
11-15	9	27.3%	4	16.0%	13	22.4%
16-20	0	0.0%	3	12.0%	3	5.2%
21-30	3	9.1%	2	8.0%	5	8.6%
31-50	2	6.1%	1	4.0%	3	5.2%
51 or more	1	3.0%	1	4.0%	2	3.4%
Total	33	100.0%	25	100.0%	58	100.0%
Median	10		9		10	

Excludes 66 missing cases

Total Within-Program Jail Days, by Discharge Type

Days in Jail	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	10	18.5%	4	6.2%	14	11.8%
1-5	9	16.7%	6	9.2%	15	12.6%
6-10	15	27.8%	8	12.3%	23	19.3%
11-15	5	9.3%	8	12.3%	13	10.9%
16-20	4	7.4%	6	9.2%	10	8.4%
21-30	6	11.1%	13	20.0%	19	16.0%
31-50	2	3.7%	13	20.0%	15	12.6%
51 or more	3	5.6%	7	10.8%	10	8.4%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	7		21		14	

Excludes neutral terminations

Client Contacts with Drug Court Probation Officer, by Discharge Type

Contacts	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer	0	0.0%	14	21.5%	14	11.8%
11-20	0	0.0%	10	15.4%	10	8.4%
21-30		0.0%	4	6.2%	4	3.4%
31-40	3	5.6%	6	9.2%	9	7.6%
41-50	9	16.7%	7	10.8%	16	13.4%
51-60	12	22.2%	5	7.7%	17	14.3%
61-70	10	18.5%	3	4.6%	13	10.9%
71-80	4	7.4%		0.0%	4	3.4%
81 or more	5	9.3%		0.0%	5	4.2%
Unknown	11	20.4%	16	24.6%	27	22.7%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	58		21		47	

Medians exclude unknown cases. Excludes neutral terminations

Client Contacts with TASC Officers, by Discharge Type

TASC Contacts	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Ten or fewer		0.0%	13	20.0%	13	10.9%
11-20		0.0%	8	12.3%	8	6.7%
21-30		0.0%	6	9.2%	6	5.0%
31-40	2	3.7%	2	3.1%	4	3.4%
41-50	5	9.3%	6	9.2%	11	9.2%
51-60	7	13.0%	4	6.2%	11	9.2%
61-70	12	22.2%	2	3.1%	14	11.8%
71-80	11	20.4%	2	3.1%	13	10.9%
81 or more	10	18.5%	8	12.3%	18	15.1%
Unknown	7	13.0%	14	21.5%	21	17.6%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	66.5		28		57.5	

Medians exclude unknown cases. Excludes neutral terminations

Client Contacts with Drug Court Judge, by Discharge Type

Contacts	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Five or fewer	0	0.0%	24	43.6%	24	23.3%
6-10	1	2.1%	8	14.5%	9	8.7%
11-15	11	22.9%	12	21.8%	23	22.3%
16-20	22	45.8%	7	12.7%	29	28.2%
21-25	10	20.8%	2	3.6%	12	11.7%
26 or more	4	8.3%	2	3.6%	6	5.8%
Total	48	100.0%	55	100.0%	103	100.0%
Median	18		8		15	

Medians exclude unknown cases. Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Drug Court Urinalyses, by Discharge Type

	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None		0.0%	8	12.3%	8	6.7%
1-10		0.0%	15	23.1%	15	12.6%
11-20		0.0%	6	9.2%	6	5.0%
21-30		0.0%	9	13.8%	9	7.6%
31-40	11	20.4%	8	12.3%	19	16.0%
41-50	24	44.4%	5	7.7%	29	24.4%
51-60	13	24.1%	7	10.8%	20	16.8%
61 or more	6	11.1%	2	3.1%	8	6.7%
Unknown	0	0.0%	5	7.7%	5	4.2%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	46		21.5		38	

Excludes neutral terminations. Medians exclude unknowns

Positive Urinalyses in Drug Court, by Discharge Type

Positives	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	24	44.4%	12	18.5%	36	30.3%
One	7	13.0%	15	23.1%	22	18.5%
Two	7	13.0%	9	13.8%	16	13.4%
Three	6	11.1%	8	12.3%	14	11.8%
Four	4	7.4%	4	6.2%	8	6.7%
Five	2	3.7%	5	7.7%	7	5.9%
More than five	2	3.7%	3	4.6%	5	4.2%
Unknown	2	3.7%	9	13.8%	11	9.2%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	1		2		1	

Excludes neutral terminations. Medians exclude unknowns.

Family Members with Substance Abuse Problems, by Discharge Type

Family Member	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Father only	12	46.2%	14	53.8%	26	21.8%
Mother only	6	60.0%	4	40.0%	10	8.4%
Both parents	9	30.0%	21	70.0%	30	25.2%
Spouse	18	60.0%	12	40.0%	30	25.2%
Sibling(s)	19	37.3%	32	62.7%	51	42.9%
Children	2	33.3%	4	66.7%	6	5.0%
Other Family	3	25.0%	9	75.0%	12	10.1%
Total	69	41.8%	96	58.2%	165	138.7%

Includes multiple responses. Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Family Members with Substance Abuse Problems, by Discharge Type

Number	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	9	42.9%	12	57.1%	21	17.6%
One	21	58.3%	15	41.7%	36	30.3%
Two	17	45.9%	20	54.1%	37	31.1%
Three	3	21.4%	11	78.6%	14	11.8%
Four or more	4	36.4%	7	63.6%	11	9.2%
Total	54	45.4%	65	54.6%	119	100.0%

Siblings counted as a single unit Excludes neutral terminations

Prior Prison Sentences of Drug Court Clients, by Discharge Type

	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	47	87.0%	50	76.9%	97	81.5%
One or more	7	13.0%	15	23.1%	22	18.5%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Time from Admission to Discharge, by Discharge Type

Time in Program	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
<11 weeks	0	0.0%	13	20.0%	13	10.9%
11-20 weeks	0	0.0%	14	21.5%	14	11.8%
21-30 weeks	0	0.0%	11	16.9%	11	9.2%
31-40 weeks	0	0.0%	12	18.5%	12	10.1%
41-52 weeks	14	25.9%	9	13.8%	23	19.3%
52-60 weeks	20	37.0%	3	4.6%	23	19.3%
61-70 weeks	9	16.7%	3	4.6%	12	10.1%
71-80 weeks	8	14.8%		0.0%	8	6.7%
81 or more weeks	3	5.6%		0.0%	3	2.5%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	399 days		182 days		315 days	

Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Program Sanctions, by Discharge Type

# Sanctions	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	4	7.4%	0	0.0%	4	3.4%
One	15	27.8%	8	12.3%	23	19.3%
Two	8	14.8%	16	24.6%	24	20.2%
Three-Four	14	25.9%	23	35.4%	37	31.1%
Five-Nine	2	3.7%	3	4.6%	5	4.2%
Unknown	11	20.4%	15	23.1%	26	21.8%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%

Excludes neutral terminations

Number of Program Referrals, by Discharge Type

	Successes		Failures		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	0	0.0%	8	12.3%	8	6.7%
One	0	0.0%	8	12.3%	8	6.7%
Two	2	3.7%	10	15.4%	12	10.1%
Three-Four	17	31.5%	22	33.8%	39	32.8%
Five-Six	19	35.2%	12	18.5%	31	26.1%
Seven or more	16	29.6%	5	7.7%	21	17.6%
Total	54	100.0%	65	100.0%	119	100.0%
Median	6		3		4	

Excludes neutral terminations

Level of Service Inventory Scores at Admission, by Discharge Type

LSI Score	Successes			Failures			Total		
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
20 or less	3	5.6%	6.1%	1	1.5%	1.9%	4	3.4%	4.0%
21-25	7	13.0%	14.3%	9	13.8%	17.3%	16	13.4%	15.8%
26-30	17	31.5%	34.7%	16	24.6%	30.8%	33	27.7%	32.7%
31-35	17	31.5%	34.7%	16	24.6%	30.8%	33	27.7%	32.7%
36-40	5	9.3%	10.2%	10	15.4%	19.2%	15	12.6%	14.9%
Unknown	5	9.3%	--	13	20.0%	--	18	15.1%	--
Total	54	100.0%	100.0%	65	100.0%	100.0%	119	100.0%	100.0%
Median	30			30.5			30		

Median excludes unknowns. Excludes neutral terminations

Level of Service Inventory Scores at Discharge, by Discharge Type

LSI Total	Successes			Failures			Total		
	N	%	%	N	%	%	N	%	%
10 or less	16	29.6%	44.4%	2	3.1%	100.0%	18	15.1%	47.4%
11-15	13	24.1%	36.1%	0	0.0%	0.0%	13	10.9%	34.2%
16-20	7	13.0%	19.4%	0	0.0%	0.0%	7	5.9%	18.4%
21-25	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Unknown	18	33.3%	--	63	96.9%	--	81	68.1%	--
Total	54	100.0%	100.0%	65	100.0%	100.0%	119	100.0%	100.0%
Median	11			--			11		

Median excludes unknowns. Excludes neutral terminations

Appendix G. Comparison Group Tables

Age at Referral or Adjudication

Age	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
17-20	13	10.5%	22	11.7%	19	15.3%	54	12.4%
21-25	28	22.6%	39	20.7%	26	21.0%	93	21.3%
26-30	30	24.2%	36	19.1%	33	26.6%	99	22.7%
31-35	33	26.6%	46	24.5%	22	17.7%	101	23.2%
36-40	11	8.9%	25	13.3%	13	10.5%	49	11.2%
41 and over	9	7.3%	20	10.6%	11	8.9%	40	9.2%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%
Median	29.5		30		28		29	

Age at First Arrest

Age	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
<18	13	10.5%	21	11.2%	9	7.3%	43	9.9%
18-20	42	33.9%	70	37.2%	63	50.8%	175	40.1%
21-25	36	29.0%	49	26.1%	29	23.4%	114	26.1%
26-30	14	11.3%	15	8.0%	13	10.5%	42	9.6%
31-35	13	10.5%	15	8.0%	8	6.5%	36	8.3%
36-40	6	4.8%	13	6.9%	1	0.8%	20	4.6%
41 and over	0	0.0%	5	2.7%	1	0.8%	6	1.4%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%
Median	21		21		20		20.9	

Severity of Most Serious Prior Offense

Seriousness	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
B Felony	0	0.0%	3	1.6%	3	2.4%	6	1.4%
C Felony	21	16.9%	38	20.2%	36	29.0%	95	21.8%
D Felony	17	13.7%	32	17.0%	11	8.9%	60	13.8%
Agg Misd	27	21.8%	23	12.2%	26	21.0%	76	17.4%
Serious	31	25.0%	44	23.4%	24	19.4%	99	22.7%
Simple	11	8.9%	17	9.0%	13	10.5%	41	9.4%
None	17	13.7%	31	16.5%	11	8.9%	59	13.5%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%
Felonies	38	30.6%	73	38.8%	50	40.3%	161	36.9%

*Does not include current or referral offenses

Number of Prior Felony Convictions

Age	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	86	69.4%	115	61.2%	74	59.7%	275	63.1%
One	21	16.9%	44	23.4%	27	21.8%	92	21.1%
Two	8	6.5%	13	6.9%	13	10.5%	34	7.8%
Three	5	4.0%	9	4.8%	5	4.0%	19	4.4%
Four	3	2.4%	3	1.6%	3	2.4%	9	2.1%
>Four	1	0.8%	4	2.1%	2	1.6%	7	1.6%
Total	124	100.0%	188	100.0%	124	100.0%	436	100.0%

Does not include current or referral offenses

Statistical Risk of Comparison Groups at Entry

Weekly	Drug Court		Referred		Pilot		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-2	3	2.8%	6	3.8%	2	1.9%	11	2.9%
3-6	11	10.1%	20	12.7%	3	2.8%	34	9.1%
7-16	70	64.2%	104	66.2%	76	71.0%	250	67.0%
>16	25	22.9%	27	17.2%	26	24.3%	78	20.9%
Total	109	100.0%	157	100.0%	107	100.0%	373	100.0%
Mean	12.18		11.40		13.79		12.31	
Expected	29.6%		28.5%		30.6%		29.4%	

Excludes unknowns

Marital Status of Comparison Groups at Entry

	Drug Court		Referred		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Single	46	37.4%	70	42.4%	116	40.3%
Married	15	12.2%	24	14.5%	39	13.5%
Separated	12	9.8%	9	5.5%	21	7.3%
Cohabiting	30	24.4%	23	13.9%	53	18.4%
Divorced	18	14.6%	37	22.4%	55	19.1%
Widowed	2	1.6%	2	1.2%	4	1.4%
Total	123	100.0%	165	100.0%	288	100.0%

Education of Comparison Groups at Entry

Last Year	Drug Court		Referred		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Seventh or less	3	2.4%	2	1.3%	5	1.8%
Eighth	5	4.0%	7	4.4%	12	4.2%
Ninth	12	9.7%	10	6.3%	22	7.8%
Tenth	12	9.7%	6	3.8%	18	6.4%
Eleventh	13	10.5%	11	6.9%	24	8.5%
Twelfth	25	20.2%	33	20.8%	58	20.5%
GED	30	24.2%	62	39.0%	92	32.5%
HS/GED	55	44.4%	95	59.7%	150	53.0%
1-2 year college	15	12.1%	20	12.6%	35	12.4%
2 yrs coll or more	3	2.4%	6	3.8%	9	3.2%
Total	124	100.0%	159	100.0%	283	100.0%

Excludes unknowns

Weekly Income of Comparison Groups at Entry

Weekly Income	Drug Court		Referred		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
None	84	67.7%	50	67.6%	134	67.7%
<\$100	6	4.8%	4	5.4%	10	5.1%
\$100-\$199	14	11.3%	10	13.5%	24	12.1%
\$200-\$299	12	9.7%	4	5.4%	16	8.1%
\$300-\$399	3	2.4%	2	2.7%	5	2.5%
\$400-\$499	3	2.4%	2	2.7%	5	2.5%
\$500 or more	2	1.6%	2	2.7%	4	2.0%
Total	124	100.0%	74	100.0%	198	100.0%

Excludes unknowns

Jail Status of Clients and Referred Group at Referral

Jail Status	Drug Court		Referred		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Jail	80	65.6%	124	66.7%	204	66.2%
Released	37	30.3%	60	32.3%	97	31.5%
Prison/residential	5	4.1%	2	1.1%	7	2.3%
Total	122	100.0%	186	100.0%	308	100.0%

Excludes unknowns

Appendix H. Polk County Drug Court Recidivism

Convictions for Felonies and Misdemeanors by Program Clients, by Outcome and Offense Severity

Drug Court Outcome	Referral Offense Seriousness	Number	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
Positive	B Felony	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	C Felony	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	44.4%
	D Felony	22	1	4.5%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	3	13.6%	1	4.5%	4	18.2%	22.7%
	Ag Misd	18	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	6	33.3%	38.9%
	Serious Misd	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	33.3%
	Simple Misd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
	Positives	54	1	1.9%	3	5.6%	1	1.9%	14	25.9%	2	3.7%	16	29.6%	33.3%
Negative	C Felony	15	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	33.3%
	D Felony	24	2	8.3%	6	25.0%	3	13.0%	7	30.4%	4	16.7%	11	45.8%	62.5%
	Ag Misd	19	1	5.3%	3	15.8%	3	15.8%	11	57.9%	4	21.1%	11	57.9%	78.9%
	Serious Misd	7	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	71.4%
	Negatives	65	6	9.2%	14	21.5%	6	9.2%	24	36.9%	11	16.9%	29	44.6%	61.5%
Total	B Felony	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	C Felony	24	2	8.3%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	6	37.5%	2	8.3%	7	29.2%	37.5%
	D Felony	46	3	6.5%	7	15.2%	3	6.7%	10	22.2%	5	10.9%	15	32.6%	43.5%
	Ag Misd	37	1	2.7%	5	13.5%	4	10.8%	16	43.2%	5	13.5%	17	45.9%	59.5%
	Serious Misd	10	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	60.0%
	Simple Misd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	119	7	5.9%	17	14.3%	7	6.4%	38	34.5%	13	10.9%	45	37.8%	48.7%

Table includes drug court clients accepted by the program through 9/30/98; it excludes five neutral terminations.

*Total convictions may not equal in-program convictions plus recidivism because 12 offenders had both.

All 119 members had an opportunity for in-program recidivism; they were at risk an average of 292 days.

110 members had an opportunity for post-program recidivism; they were at risk an average of 416 days.

Total average time at risk: 655 days.

Post-program recidivism percentages based upon at-risk population (n=110)

New convictions include simple misdemeanors (including traffic) and more serious offenses, but not traffic *violations*.

Appendix I. Polk County Drug Court Recidivism of Non-Accepted Referrals

Convictions for Felonies and Misdemeanors, by Offense Severity

REFERRAL OFFENSE SERIOUSNESS	Total Referred	Total N at Risk	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions				
			Felony		Misd.		Felony		Misd		Felony		Misd		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
B Felony	9	9	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	22.2%
C Felony	52	50	1	3.2%	8	25.8%	3	6.8%	10	22.7%	4	8.0%	16	32.0%	40.0%
D Felony	81	80	11	19.0%	13	22.4%	10	15.9%	10	15.9%	22	27.5%	22	27.5%	55.0%
Aggrav. Misd	26	26	4	15.4%	6	23.1%	5	20.8%	16	66.7%	8	30.8%	16	61.5%	92.3%
Serious Misd	20	20	4	21.1%	2	10.5%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	6	30.0%	5	25.0%	55.0%
Total	188	185	21	15.2%	30	21.7%	21	13.5%	40	25.6%	41	22.2%	60	32.4%	54.6%

Table includes all referrals not entering the Drug Court who had time "at risk" to recidivate.

Total convictions may not equal in-program convictions plus recidivism because 12 offenders had both.

In-program convictions include those resulting from arrests occurring after referral to drug court but while

The offender continued on the current probation or served a sentence (usually probation) resulting from an Offense that was pending at the time of the referral to the drug court.

Within-program percentages are based upon 138 at-risk offenders who were at risk an average of 355 days.

Post-program percentages are based upon 156 at-risk offenders who were at risk an average of 460 days.

Total average time at risk: 665 days.

New convictions include simple misdemeanors (including traffic) and more seriousness offenses, but not traffic *violations*.

Appendix J. Pilot Group Recidivism

Referral Offense Seriousness	Total N	N at Risk	Post-Program Convictions				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	%
B Felony	2	2	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
C Felony	24	23	5	21.7%	8	34.8%	56.5%
D Felony	30	30	8	26.7%	12	40.0%	66.7%
Aggravated Misdemeanors	41	41	11	26.8%	24	58.5%	85.4%
Serious Misdemeanors	27	27	7	25.9%	17	63.0%	88.9%
Total	124	123	31	25.2%	61	49.6%	74.8%

Table includes pilot group members who had time "at risk" to recidivate.

123 offenders had an opportunity for post-program recidivism; they were at risk a maximum of 711 days and average of 655 days.

New convictions include simple misdemeanors (including traffic) and more seriousness offenses, but not traffic violations.

Appendix K. Number of Sample Members at Risk for Recidivism, by Most Serious Entry Offense

Group	Offense Level	Total N	In-program N	Recidivism N	Total at Risk
DC Positive	B Felony	1	1	1	1
	C Felony	9	9	9	9
	D Felony	22	22	22	22
	Aggrav. Misd.	18	18	18	18
	Serious Misd.	3	3	3	3
	Simple Misd.	1	1	1	1
	Total		54	54	54
DC Negative	C Felony	15	15	7	15
	D Felony	24	24	23	24
	Aggrav. Misd.	19	19	19	19
	Serious Misd.	7	7	7	7
	Total		65	65	56
DC Total	B Felony	1	1	1	1
	C Felony	24	24	16	24
	D Felony	46	46	45	46
	Aggrav. Misd.	37	37	37	37
	Serious Misd.	10	10	10	10
	Simple Misd.	1	1	1	1
	Total		119	119	110
Referred	B Felony	9	4	7	9
	C Felony	52	31	44	50
	D Felony	81	58	63	80
	Aggrav. Misd.	26	26	24	26
	Serious Misd.	20	19	18	20
	Total		188	138	156
Pilot	B Felony	2	-	2	2
	C Felony	24	-	23	23
	D Felony	30	-	30	30
	Aggrav. Misd.	41	-	41	41
	Serious Misd.	27	-	27	27
	Total		124	-	123
Total	B Felony	12	5	10	12
	C Felony	100	55	83	97
	D Felony	157	104	138	156
	Aggrav. Misd.	104	63	102	104
	Serious Misd.	57	29	55	57
	Simple Misd.	1	1	1	1
	Total		431	257	389

One pilot group member referred for a felony not fitting this classification. He is included in the total as a C felon, although he spent no time at risk.

Appendix L. New Convictions by Felony Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group

Comparison Group	Referral Offense Seriousness	N	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Pos	B Felony	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	C Felony	9	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	0	0.0%	4	44.4%	44.4%
	D Felony	22	1	4.5%	1	4.5%	0	0.0%	3	13.6%	1	4.5%	4	18.2%	22.7%
	Total	32	1	3.1%	1	3.1%	0	0.0%	7	21.9%	1	3.1%	8	25.0%	28.1%
DC Neg	C Felony	15	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	0	0.0%	2	28.6%	2	13.3%	3	20.0%	33.3%
	D Felony	24	2	8.3%	6	25.0%	3	13.0%	7	30.4%	4	16.7%	11	45.8%	62.5%
	Total	39	4	10.3%	9	23.1%	3	10.0%	9	30.0%	6	15.4%	14	35.9%	51.3%
DC Total	B Felony	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	C Felony	24	2	8.3%	3	12.5%	0	0.0%	6	37.5%	2	8.3%	7	29.2%	37.5%
	D Felony	46	3	6.5%	7	15.2%	3	6.7%	10	22.2%	5	10.9%	15	32.6%	43.5%
	Total	71	5	7.0%	10	14.1%	3	4.8%	16	25.8%	7	9.9%	22	31.0%	40.8%
Referred	B Felony	9	1	25.0%	1	25.0%	0	0.0%	1	14.3%	1	11.1%	1	11.1%	22.2%
	C Felony	52	1	3.2%	8	25.8%	3	6.8%	10	22.7%	4	8.0%	16	32.0%	40.0%
	D Felony	81	12	20.7%	13	22.4%	10	15.9%	10	15.9%	22	27.5%	22	27.5%	55.0%
	Total	142	14	15.1%	22	23.7%	13	11.4%	21	18.4%	27	19.4%	39	28.1%	47.5%
Pilot	B Felony	2	-	-	-	-	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
	C Felony	24	-	-	-	-	5	21.7%	10	43.5%	5	21.7%	10	43.5%	65.2%
	D Felony	30	-	-	-	-	8	26.7%	18	60.0%	8	26.7%	18	60.0%	86.7%
	Total	56	-	-	-	-	13	23.6%	28	50.9%	13	23.6%	28	50.9%	74.5%
Total	B Felony	12	1	20.0%	1	20.0%	0	0.0%	1	10.0%	1	8.3%	1	8.3%	16.7%
	C Felony	100	3	5.5%	11	20.0%	3	3.6%	16	19.3%	6	6.2%	23	23.7%	29.9%
	D Felony	157	15	14.4%	20	19.2%	13	9.4%	20	14.5%	27	17.3%	37	23.7%	41.0%
	Total	269	19	11.6%	32	19.5%	16	6.9%	37	16.0%	34	12.8%	61	23.0%	35.8%

*In-program percentages do not include pilot group members

Appendix M. New Convictions by Misdemeanor Clients, Referrals, and Pilot Group

Comparison Group	Referral Offense Seriousness	N	In-Program Convictions				Post-Program Convictions				Total Convictions*				
			Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Felony		Misdemeanor		Total
			N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	%
DC Pos	Agg Misd	18	0	0.0%	2	11.1%	1	5.6%	5	27.8%	1	5.6%	6	33.3%	38.9%
	Ser. Misd	3	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	0	0.0%	1	33.3%	33.3%
	Simp.Misd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	22	0	0.0%	2	9.1%	1	4.5%	7	31.8%	1	4.5%	8	36.4%	40.9%
DC Neg	Agg Misd	19	1	5.3%	3	15.8%	3	15.8%	11	57.9%	4	21.1%	11	57.9%	78.9%
	Ser. Misd	7	1	14.3%	2	28.6%	0	0.0%	4	57.1%	1	14.3%	4	57.1%	71.4%
	Total	26	2	7.7%	5	19.2%	3	11.5%	15	57.7%	5	19.2%	15	57.7%	76.9%
DC Total	Agg Misd	37	1	2.7%	5	13.5%	4	10.8%	16	43.2%	5	13.5%	17	45.9%	59.5%
	Ser. Misd.	10	1	10.0%	2	20.0%	0	0.0%	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	5	50.0%	60.0%
	Simp Misd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	48	2	4.2%	7	14.6%	4	8.3%	22	45.8%	6	12.5%	23	47.9%	60.4%
Referred	Agg Misd	26	4	15.4%	6	23.1%	5	20.8%	16	66.7%	8	30.8%	16	61.5%	92.3%
	Ser. Misd.	20	4	21.1%	2	10.5%	3	16.7%	3	16.7%	6	30.0%	5	25.0%	55.0%
	Total	46	8	17.8%	8	17.8%	8	19.0%	19	45.2%	14	30.4%	21	45.7%	76.1%
Pilot	Agg Misd	41	-	-	-	-	11	26.8%	24	58.5%	11	26.8%	24	58.5%	85.4%
	Ser. Misd.	27	-	-	-	-	7	25.9%	17	63.0%	7	25.9%	17	63.0%	88.9%
	Total	68	-	-	-	-	18	26.5%	41	60.3%	18	26.5%	41	60.3%	86.8%
Total	Agg Misd	104	5	7.9%	11	17.5%	20	19.6%	56	54.9%	24	23.1%	55	52.9%	76.0%
	Ser. Misd.	57	5	17.2%	4	13.8%	10	18.2%	25	45.5%	14	24.6%	27	47.4%	71.9%
	Simp Misd	1	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	0	0.0%	1	100.0%	100.0%
	Total	162	10	10.8%	15	16.1%	30	19.0%	82	51.9%	38	23.5%	83	51.2%	74.7%

Appendix N. Mean Jail Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

Group	Offense level	Status	n	Total cost	Mean cost/client
Drug Court	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$92,573.16	\$8,415.74
		Prison	4	\$25,412.24	\$6,353.06
		Probation	17	\$100,938.68	\$5,937.57
		Prob/Pending	39	\$313,075.64	\$8,027.58
		Shock/Pending	3	\$62,662.48	\$20,887.49
		Total	75	\$603,816.92	\$8,050.89
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$11,916.92	\$2,979.23
		Prison	1	\$11,916.92	\$11,916.92
		Probation	6	\$59,347.84	\$9,891.31
		Prob/Pending	38	\$211,979.12	\$5,578.40
		Shock/Pending	0	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Total	49	\$295,979.12	\$6,040.39
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$104,490.08	\$6,966.01
		Prison	5	\$37,329.16	\$7,465.83
		Probation	23	\$160,286.52	\$6,968.98
Prob/Pending		77	\$525,054.76	\$6,818.89	
Shock/Pending		3	\$62,662.48	\$20,887.49	
Total		124	\$897,399.32	\$7,237.09	
Referred	Felony	Pre-trial	66	\$483,227.16	\$7,321.62
		Probation	29	\$232,735.08	\$8,025.35
		Prob/Pend	31	\$298,554.36	\$9,630.79
		Shock	0		
		Total	128	\$1,046,558.12	\$8,176.24
	Misd	Pre-trial	5	\$44,431.96	\$8,886.39
		Probation	19	\$68,739.32	\$3,617.86
		Prob/Pend	35	\$263,434.96	\$7,526.71
		Shock	1	\$7,892.00	\$7,892.00
		Total	60	\$384,498.24	\$6,408.30
	Total	Pre-trial	71	\$527,659.12	\$7,431.82
		Probation	48	\$301,474.40	\$6,280.72
Prob/Pend		66	\$561,989.32	\$8,514.99	
Shock		1	\$7,892.00	\$7,892.00	
Total		188	\$1,431,056.36	\$7,612.00	

Pilot	Felony	Probation	19	\$209,769.36	\$11,040.49
		Prob/Pend	27	\$332,963.48	\$12,331.98
		Shock	8	\$98,018.64	\$12,252.33
		Shock/Pend	2	\$19,019.72	\$9,509.86
		Total	56	\$659,771.20	\$11,781.63
	Misd	Probation	42	\$196,431.88	\$4,676.95
		Prob/Pend	25	\$178,595.96	\$7,143.84
		Shock	1	\$10,180.68	\$10,180.68
		Shock/Pend	0		
		Total	68	385208.52	\$5,664.83
	Total	Probation	61	\$406,201.24	\$6,659.04
		Prob/Pend	52	\$511,559.44	\$9,837.68
		Shock	9	\$108,199.32	\$12,022.15
Shock/Pend		2	\$19,019.72	\$9,509.86	
Total		124	\$1,044,979.72	\$8,427.26	

* "Other" cases omitted from table except in totals

Appendix O. Mean Prison Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

Program	Offense Level		N	Total Cost	Mean cost
Drug Court	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$114,630.44	\$10,420.95
		Prison	4	\$62,987.32	\$15,746.83
		Probation	17	\$323,471.76	\$19,027.75
		Prob/Pending	39	\$617,178.50	\$15,825.09
		Shock/Pend	3	\$194,309.94	\$64,769.98
		Total	75	\$1,316,251.32	\$17,550.02
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$0.00	\$0.00
		Prison	1	\$13,991.18	\$13,991.18
		Probation	6	\$12,262.54	\$2,043.76
		Prob/Pending	38	\$310,939.12	\$8,182.61
		Shock/Pend	0		
		Total	49	\$337,192.84	\$6,881.49
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$114,630.44	\$7,642.03
		Prison	5	\$76,978.50	\$15,395.70
		Probation	23	\$335,734.30	\$14,597.14
Prob/Pending		77	\$928,117.62	\$12,053.48	
Shock/Pend		3	\$194,309.94	\$64,769.98	
Total		124	\$1,653,444.16	\$13,334.23	
Referred	Felony	Pre-trial	66	\$1,242,784.12	\$18,830.06
		Probation	29	\$512,703.82	\$17,679.44
		Prob/Pending	31	\$824,669.32	\$28,436.87
		Shock	0		
	Total	128	\$2,631,476.26	\$20,884.73	
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	5	\$26,361.76	\$5,272.35
		Probation	19	\$40,460.98	\$2,129.53
		Prob/Pending	35	\$283,226.86	\$8,092.20
		Shock	1	\$8,643.20	\$8,643.20
	Total	60	\$358,692.80	\$5,978.21	
	Total	Pre-trial	71	\$1,269,145.88	\$17,875.29
		Probation	48	\$553,164.80	\$11,524.27
Prob/Pending		66	\$1,107,896.18	\$17,310.88	
Shock		1	\$8,643.20	\$8,643.20	
Total	188	\$2,969,317.34	\$16,137.59		

Pilot	Felony	Probation	19	\$898,568.68	\$47,293.09
		Prob/Pending	27	\$993,211.72	\$36,785.62
		Shock	8	\$421,193.94	\$52,649.24
		Shock/Pending	2	\$161,897.94	\$80,948.97
		Total	56	\$2,474,872.28	\$44,194.15
	Misdemeanor	Probation	42	\$140,506.02	\$3,345.38
		Prob/Pending	25	\$282,578.62	\$11,303.14
		Shock	1	\$7,184.66	\$7,184.66
		Shock/Pending	0		
		Total	68	\$430,269.30	\$6,327.49
	Total	Probation	61	\$1,039,074.70	\$17,034.01
		Prob/Pending	52	\$1,275,790.34	\$24,534.43
		Shock	9	\$421,193.94	\$46,799.33
		Shock/Pending	2	\$161,897.94	\$80,948.97
Total		124	\$2,905,141.58	\$23,428.56	

* "Other" cases omitted from table except in totals

Appendix P. Mean Corrections Costs, by Program, by Referral Status, by Offense Level

Program	Offense Level	Status	N	Total Cost	Mean cost
Drug Court	Felony	Pre-trial	11	\$286,571.61	\$26,051.96
		Prison	4	\$121,391.98	\$30,348.00
		Probation	17	\$565,388.48	\$33,258.15
		Prob/Pending	39	\$1,243,422.43	\$31,882.63
		Shock/Pending	3	\$285,566.33	\$95,188.78
		Total	75	\$2,523,376.00	\$33,645.01
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	4	\$44,674.96	\$11,168.74
		Prison	1	\$27,973.44	\$27,973.44
		Probation	6	\$116,209.58	\$19,368.26
		Prob/Pending	38	\$736,215.23	\$19,374.09
		Total	49	\$925,073.21	\$18,879.05
	Total	Pre-trial	15	\$331,246.57	\$22,083.10
		Prison	5	\$149,365.42	\$29,873.08
		Probation	23	\$681,598.06	\$29,634.70
		Prob/Pending	77	\$1,979,637.66	\$25,709.58
Shock/Pending		3	\$285,566.33	\$95,188.78	
	Total	124	\$3,448,449.21	\$27,810.07	
Referred	Felony	Pre-trial	66	\$1,939,196.26	\$29,381.76
		Probation	29	\$870,258.33	\$30,008.91
		Prob/Pending	29	\$1,291,061.60	\$44,519.37
			Total	126	\$4,195,089.68
	Misdemeanor	Pre-trial	5	\$75,094.55	\$15,018.91
		Probation	19	\$144,102.86	\$7,584.36
		Prob/Pending	35	\$653,034.33	\$18,658.12
		Shock	1	\$16,630.06	\$16,630.06
		Total	60	\$888,861.80	\$14,814.36
	Total	Pre-trial	71	\$2,014,290.81	\$28,370.29
		Probation	48	\$1,014,361.19	\$21,132.52
		Prob/pending	64	\$1,944,095.93	\$30,376.50
		Shock	1	\$16,630.06	\$16,630.06
		Total	184	\$5,083,951.48	\$27,630.17

Pilot	Felony	Probation	19	\$1,198,128.61	\$63,059.40
		Prob/Pending	27	\$1,451,731.08	\$53,767.82
		Shock	8	\$542,239.89	\$67,779.99
		Shock/Pending	2	\$195,349.88	\$97,674.94
		Total	56	\$3,387,449.46	\$60,490.17
	Misdemeanor	Probation	42	\$403,318.82	\$9,602.83
		Prob/Pending	25	\$494,146.73	\$19,765.87
		Shock	1	\$18,229.79	\$18,229.79
		Total	68	\$915,695.34	\$13,466.11
	Total	Probation	61	\$1,601,447.43	\$26,253.24
		Prob/Pending	52	\$1,945,877.81	\$37,420.73
		Shock	9	\$560,469.68	\$62,274.41
		Shock/Pending	2	\$195,349.88	\$97,674.94
Total		124	\$4,303,144.80	\$34,702.78	

Appendix Q. Mean Per-Client Correctional System Costs, by Program

Entry charge	Program	Group		
		Drug Court	Referred Group	Pilot Group
Felonies	N	75	126*	56
	Prison	\$17,550.02	\$20,884.73	\$44,194.15
	Probation/parole	\$1,062.17	\$1,239.36	\$1,425.06
	Residential	\$1,780.26	\$3,106.60	\$3,089.33
	Drug Court	\$5,198.96		
	Jail-pretrial	\$2,128.74	\$3,637.84	\$2,051.92
	Jail-post-trial	\$5,901.11	\$4,396.35	\$9,729.71
	Total jail	\$8,029.85	\$8,034.18	\$11,781.63
	Total	\$33,645.01	\$33,294.36	\$60,490.17
Misdemeanors	N	49	60	68
	Prison	\$6,881.49	\$5,978.21	\$6,327.49
	Probation/parole	\$497.31	\$946.89	\$620.01
	Residential	\$978.28	\$1,472.74	\$853.78
	Drug Court	\$4,489.50		
	Jail-pretrial	\$1,301.37	\$895.74	\$1,533.14
	Jail-post-trial	\$4,722.32	\$5,512.56	\$4,131.69
	Total jail	\$6,023.69	\$6,408.30	\$5,664.83
	Total	\$18,879.05	\$14,814.36	\$13,466.11
Total	N	124	186	124
	Prison	\$13,334.23	\$16,076.18	\$23,428.56
	Probation/parole	\$838.96	\$1,144.83	\$983.53
	Residential	\$1,463.35	\$2,579.59	\$1,863.38
	Drug Court	\$4,917.63		
	Jail-pretrial	\$1,801.79	\$2,752.87	\$1,767.43
	Jail-post-trial	\$5,435.30	\$4,794.18	\$6,659.83
	Total jail	\$7,237.09	\$7,547.04	\$8,427.26
	Total	\$27,810.07	\$27,370.23	\$34,702.73

*Two Class B felons omitted from calculation of all costs.