Please call **800-503-2899** and enter access code **3084342** for the audio portion of the presentation in addition to logging in online.

The webinar will begin shortly.
Adult Drug Courts
Courts Involved in Study
Adult Drug Courts

There were a total of 10 courts in the Adult Drug Court sample:

- 16th Circuit, Macomb
- 18th Circuit Court, Bay
- 25th Circuit, Marquette
- 2nd Circuit, Berrien
- 42nd Circuit, Midland
- 52-1 District, Novi
- 9th Circuit, Kalamazoo Men's
- 9th Circuit, Kalamazoo Women's
- UDCI - 10th Circuit, Saginaw
- UDCI - 3rd Circuit, Wayne
Participant Demographics
Adult Drug Courts (n=811)

Gender
- Male, 65.8%
- Female, 34.2%

Race
- Caucasian, 80.3%
- African American, 15.9%
- Hispanic/Latino, 0.9%
- Other*, 1.7%
- Multi-racial, 1.2%

*Other includes Asian American/Pacific Islander, and Native American.
**Participant Demographics**

**Adult Drug Courts (n=811)**

### Age

- <21: 7.8%
- 21-30: 48.0%
- 31-40: 26.6%
- 41-50: 12.9%
- 51-60: 4.4%
- >60: 20.0%

### Marital Status

- Single: 72.5%
- Divorced: 11.3%
- Married: 10.4%
- Separated: 4.4%
- Widowed: 1.3%
Education Level at Entry
Adult Drug Courts (n=811)

- 11th grade or less: 28.1%
- GED: 23.7%
- High school graduate: 26.5%
- Trade school: 2.2%
- Some college: 13.4%
- College graduate 2-year program: 3.3%
- College graduate 4-year program: 2.2%
- Some post graduate/advanced degree: 1.7%
Employment Status at Entry
Adult Drug Courts (n=811)

- Unemployed: 73.5%
- Employed full-time: 12.3%
- Employed part-time: 8.4%
- Not in labor force: 4.7%
- Disabled: 0.9%
Drug of Choice
Adult Drug Courts (n=811)

* Other includes sedatives/hypnotic drugs, club drugs, benzodiazepines, and amphetamines.
Criminal History
Prior Criminal History
Adult Drug Courts

Prior misdemeanor convictions, 81.0%

Prior felony convictions, 62.6%

- Any prior conviction = 89.6%
- Average number of prior misdemeanor convictions = 4.5
- Average number of prior felony convictions = 2.3
Placement Offense
Placement Offenses
Adult Drug Courts

Placement Offense Severity
(n=811)
- Felony, 98.6%
- Misdemeanor, 1.4%

Placement Offense
(n=811)
- Drug Offense: 64.6%
- Property Offense: 21.6%
- Other/Unknown Offense*: 10.4%
- DUI/Alcohol Offense: 2.0%
- Traffic Offense: 0.9%
- Domestic Violence Offense: 0.5%

*Other includes non-violent sex offenses.
Services Received in Adult Drug Court
There is a significant difference between graduates and non-graduates on outpatient treatment services received ($p<.001$) and residential treatment received ($p<.001$).
Treatment Services

Received Treatment Services to Match ASAM Level

Level I Outpatient (N=367) 84%
Level II Intensive Outpatient/Partial Hospitilization (N=185) 45%
Level III Residential/Inpatient (N=257) 89%
Program Completion Rates
Completion Status
Adult Drug Courts (n=811)

Graduates: 37.7%
Non-Graduates: 54.7%
Other: 7.5%
Unsuccessful Completion
Adult Drug Courts (n=444)

55.9% Non-Compliance
34.0% Absconded
10.1% New Offense

Average time to absconding = 8 months
Length of Stay Kaplan-Meier Survival Analysis
Adult Drug Courts

Graduates:
Median: 541 days – 18 months

Non-Graduates:
Median: 213 days – 7 months

All Completers:
Median: 443 days – 14.7 months
Statistical Significance
**Statistical Importance**

**What is a statistically significant difference?**

A statistically significant result tells us that a relationship is not the result of random chance.

- In any analysis, there’s a possibility that a result is simply due to random chance or error, even if it looks convincing.

- A statistically significant result tells us that a relationship is not due simply to random chance. We can more confidently say a result is true when it is statistically significant.

- The smaller the p-value, the more confident we are that the result is reliable!

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>P-value</th>
<th>Possibility Finding is Result of Chance/Error</th>
<th>Possibility Finding is Result of Factors Studied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.05</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.01</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>99%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.001</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
<td>99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Recidivism Rates: Graduates vs. Non-graduates
Michigan Definition of Recidivism

- The Michigan SCAO reports on recidivism within two years and within four years of admission.

- In order to be included in the two-year recidivism study, the participant must have been admitted at least two years prior to the time the evaluation is conducted, and their comparison member had to have their case opened in the case management system at least two years prior to the evaluation.

- In order to be included in the four-year recidivism study, the participant must have been admitted at least four years prior to the time the evaluation is conducted, and their comparison member had to have their case opened in the case management system at least four years prior to the evaluation.
General Recidivism Rates: Graduates vs. Non-Graduates
Adult Drug Courts

2-year recidivism
- Graduates: 6.8%
- Non-Graduates: 30.9%

4-year recidivism
- Graduates: 17.6%
- Non-Graduates: 51.2%

*There is a significant difference between the general recidivism rates of graduates and non-graduates (p<.001).
**Drug/Alcohol Recidivism Rates – Graduates vs. Non-Graduates**

**Adult Drug Courts**

- **2-year recidivism**
  - Graduates: 4.5%
  - Non-Graduates: 16.5%

- **4-year recidivism**
  - Graduates: 10.8%*
  - Non-Graduates: 27.4%

*There is a significant difference between the drug/alcohol recidivism rates of graduates and non-graduates (p<.001).*
Recidivism Rates:
Participants vs. Comparison Group
Two-Year Recidivism Rates
There is a significant difference between the general recidivism rates of adult drug court participants and the comparison group (p<.008). There is no significant difference in the rate of drug/alcohol recidivism between the two groups.
## Two-Year Recidivism Rates – Participant Variables

### Adult Drug Courts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant Variables</th>
<th>Impact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Employed at Entry</td>
<td>An ADC participant is 82% less likely to recidivate within two years if he or she was employed at entry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of days in the program</td>
<td>An ADC participant who is enrolled in the ADC for 420 or more days is 69% less likely to recidivate within two years compared to an otherwise similar comparison group participant who was enrolled for fewer than 420 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment greater than ASAM level</td>
<td>An ADC participant who receives treatment at a level greater than their ASAM criteria is 98% less likely to recidivate within two years compared to an otherwise similar comparison group participant.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Four-Year Recidivism Rates
The differences in general recidivism rates as well as the drug/alcohol recidivism rates are not statistically significant.
Summary of Findings
Summary of Findings
Adult Drug Courts

• Your sample size is small at four years. The small sample size is likely impacting the findings.

• Significant research has come out in the last four years. It is really important to incorporate this research into your program design and seek out training opportunities.

• Educate the team on the foundation of the research behind the practices. Practices are not checkmarks on a to-do list.