

Average Effect Sizes						
Study	Methodology	No. Drug Courts	Crime Reduction			
Lipsey (2019)	Meta-analysis	53	12%			
Mitchell et al. (2012)	Meta-analysis	92	12%			
Carey et al. (2012)	Multisite study	69	32%			
Rossman et al. (2011)	Multisite study	23	13%			
U.S. Govt. Accountability Office (2011)	Systematic review	32	6% - 26%			
Shaffer (2006)	Meta-analysis	76	9%			
Wilson et al. (2006)	Meta-analysis	55	14%			
Latimer et al. (2006)	Meta-analysis	66	9%			
Aos et al. (2006)	Meta-analysis	57	8%			
Lowenkamp et al. (2005)	Meta-analysis	22	8%			

Study	Methodology	No. Drug Courts	Duration	
Mitchell et al. (2012)	Meta-analysis	92	≥3 years	
Finigan et al. (2007)	Program evaluation	1	≥ 14 years	
Kearley & Gottfredson (2019)	Program evaluation	2	≥ 15 years	
Weatherburn et al. (2020)	Program evaluation	1	≥ 5 years (violent offending only)	

Model Validation

- 50% to 100% better outcomes:
 - High risk and high need participants

 (Alternate tracks for low risk and/or low need participants)
 - Court hearings at least every 2 weeks
 - 3 to 7-minute court interactions with procedural fairness
 - Multidisciplinary team staffings
 - Random drug & alcohol testing twice per week
 - 14 to 18-month curriculum

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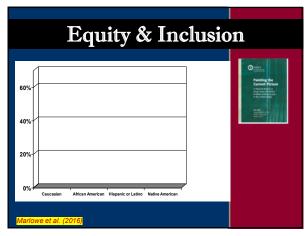
Model Validation (cont.)

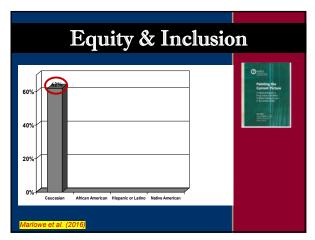
- 50% to 100% better outcomes:
 - Copious low-magnitude rewards (4:1 ratio to sanctions)
 - Treatment adjustments or low-magnitude sanctions for "distal" infractions (relapse prior to clinical stabilization)
 - Higher magnitude sanctions for willful or "proximal" infractions (e.g., missed sessions, tampered drug tests)
 - Jail sanctions no more than 1 to 5 days
 - Legal leverage (avoided felony sentence)

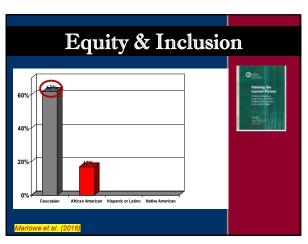
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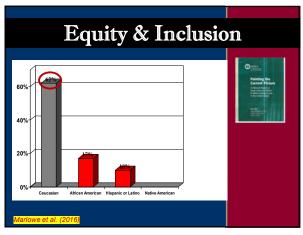
Now, the Bad News . . .

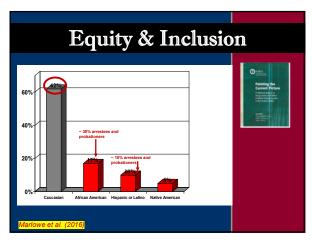
- 1. Racial and ethnic disparities
- 2. Errors in targeting criteria
- 3. Prohibitions against MOUD
- 4. Overuse or misuse of jail sanctions

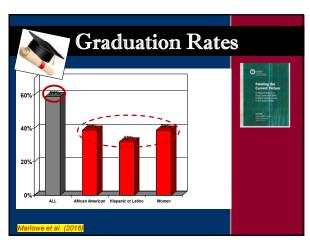


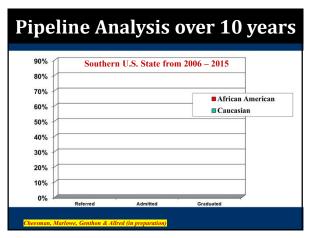


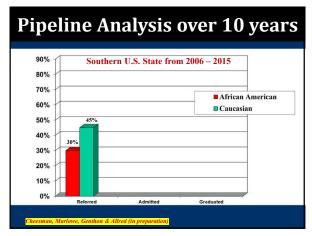


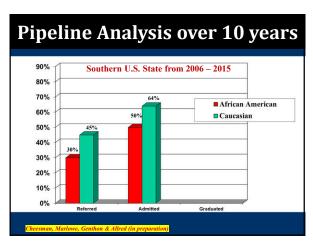


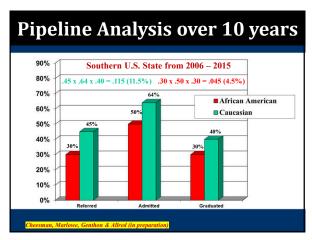


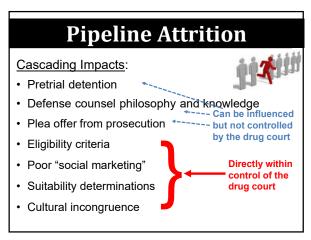


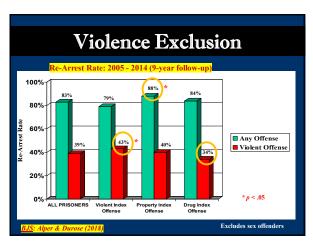


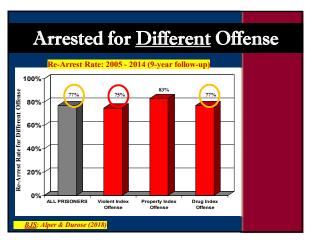




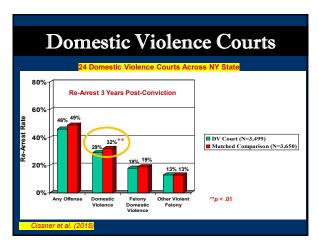








Effects for Violent vs. Other Participants						
Study	Method	No. of Drug Courts	For Violent Participants, Drug Court Had			
Rossman et al. (2011)	Multisite Study	23	Better effect on recidivism Equivalent effect on drug use			
Carey et al. (2012)	Multisite Study	69	Equivalent effect on recidivism Equivalent cost-effectiveness			
Mitchell et al. (2012)	Meta-Analysis	92	Weaker effect on recidivism			
Shaffer (2010)	Meta-Analysis	76	Weaker effect on recidivism			
Saum et al. (2001)	Program Evaluation	1	Equivalent effect on graduation			
Saum & Hiller (2008)	Program Evaluation	1	Equivalent effect on recidivism			



MOUD is the Standard of Care

- U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services (1997)
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (2014, 2018)
- U.S. Surgeon General (2018)
- Substance Abuse & Mental Health Services Administration (2005, 2018)
- National Academy of Sciences, Engineering & Medicine (2019)
- World Health Organization (2004)
- · Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (2002)
- American Medical Association (2017)
- American Psychiatric Association (2017)
- American Society of Addiction Medicine (2015)
- American Academy of Addiction Psychiatry
- American College of Obstetricians & Gynecologists (2016)
- National Association of Drug Court Professionals (2013, 2015)

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- Blanket MOUD prohibitions or arbitrary restrictions
- · Violate CSAT/BJA grant conditions
- Violate NADCP's Best Practice Standards
- Violate the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)
- · Violate the Rational Basis Test
- Turned the public health community against us ("science denial")
- Compared unfavorably to deflectionbased programs



Jail Sanctions

- Treat sick behavior, punish bad behavior, & reward good behavior -- and don't confuse them!
- Sanctions imposed for substance use prior to clinical stabilization
- · Jail sanctions measured in weeks, not days
- Jail used as detox, treatment, or housing
- Jail off the table for proximal infractions
- Participants must waive defense advocacy
- No due process hearing for jail or revocation
- Drug courts reduce incarceration rates but not necessarily use of jail or prison beds



OF CARE

Lessons Learned

- One size does not fit all (risk and need)
- Treatment <u>and</u> accountability for high risk and high need persons
- Public health contributes to public safety, and vice versa
- Harm reduction vs. criminalization is a false dichotomy
- · Proximal vs. distal infractions & achievements
- Due process is therapeutic ("therapeutic jurisprudence")
- · Follow the science and data
- Are drug courts a program or a model for criminal justice reform?