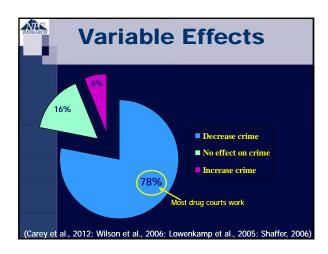
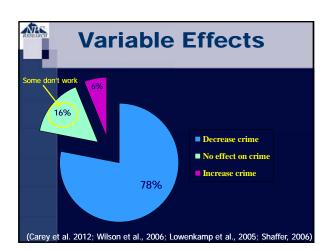
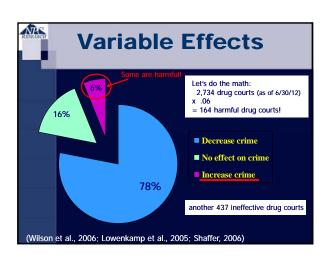
National Best Practice Standards Judge Stephen Manley Shannon Carey, Ph.D. December 2013

Overview The Research and Best Practices Standards Top 10 Best Practices for reducing recidivism Top 10 Best Practices for reducing costs Themes

What We Already Know Recidivism Drug Courts reduce recidivism Recidivism is decreased up to 14 years after participation Average reduction is about 10-18% Some courts more than 70%



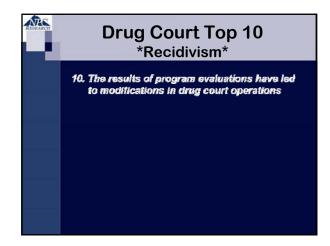


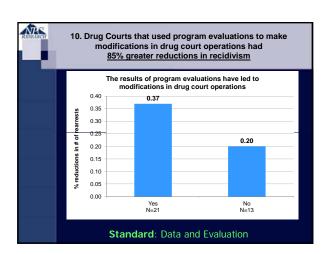


What is Working? • Looked at 101 drug courts around the nation (detailed process studies/10 KC) • 69 included recidivism and cost evaluations • In total, this study included 32,719 individuals (16,317 drug court participants and 16,402 comparison group members).

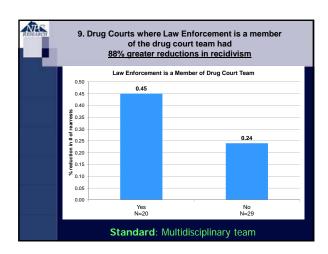
What is Working? • What are the best drug courts doing? Found over 50 practices that were related to significantly lower recidivism or lower costs or both

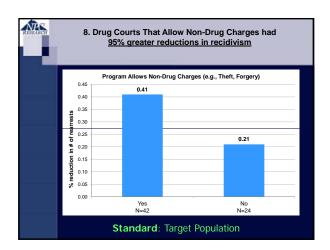
What is Working? Drug Court Top 10 Top 10 Best Practices for Reducing Recidivism Top 10 Best Practices for Reducing Cost (Increasing Cost Savings)



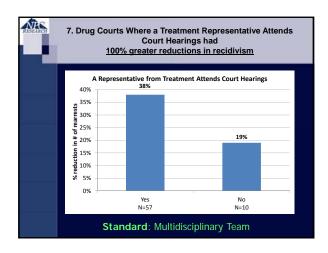




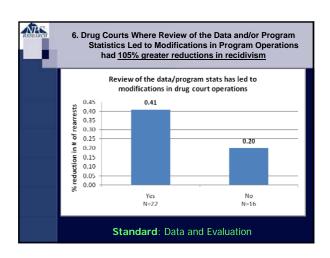




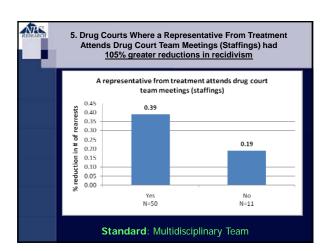




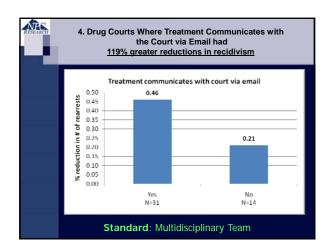




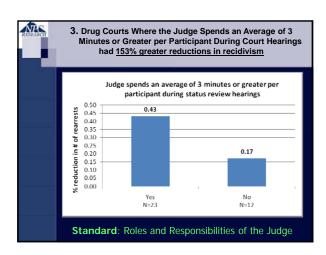


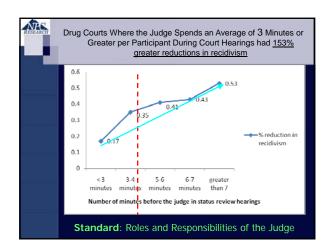




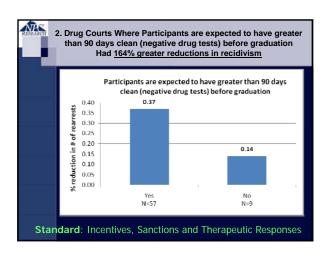


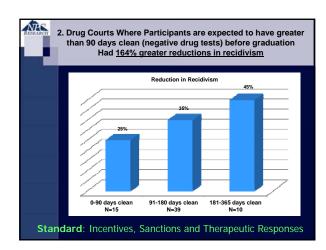




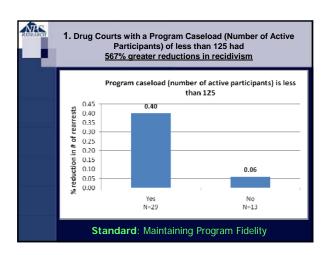


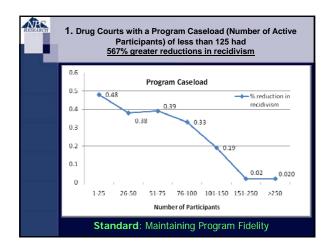


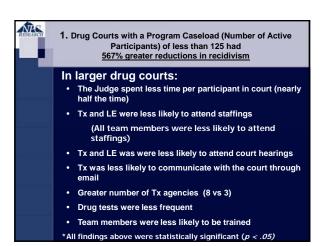














Why Standards??

- Put null findings in context (10-18%)
- Disown harmful programs (6-9%)
- Prevent regression to old habits (model drift)
- Protect "brand name" from incursions
- Define standard of care for ourselves
 - Limit appellate review to conformance with standards rather than creating standards
 - Congressional committees, agencies, etc. W NADCE



Why Standards? (cont.)

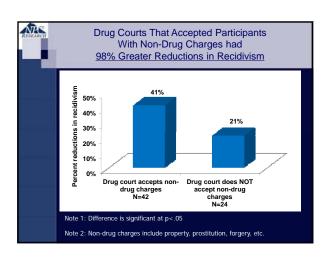
- Reduce legal & constitutional errors
 - Procedural due process requires standards, rational basis, and notice of rights being waived
- Reduce disparate impacts (violations of Equal Protection)
- Provide support and political cover for needed services and expenditures
- Demonstrate maturity of our profession

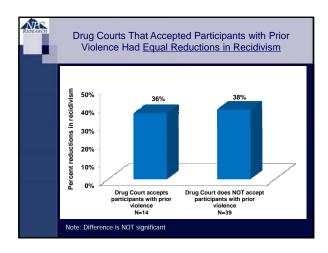


NADCE National MA **Standards BASED ON THE RESEARCH** ✓ Research Quality 1. Experimental / controlled 2. Quasi-experimental or matched-comparison √ Research in Drug Court or Related Setting

RESEARCH	Volume I NADCE National Association to Drug Court Professional
37	I. Target Population
	II. Historically Disadvantaged Groups
	III. Roles & Responsibilities of the Judge
	IV. Incentives, Sanctions, & Therapeutic Adjustments
	V. Substance Abuse Treatment

Target Population Fligibility & exclusion criteria are based on empirical evidence Assessment process is evidence-based A. Objective eligibility criteria B. High-risk & high-need participants C. Validated eligibility assessments D. Criminal history disqualifications "Barring legal prohibitions..." E. Clinical disqualifications "If adequate treatment is available..."

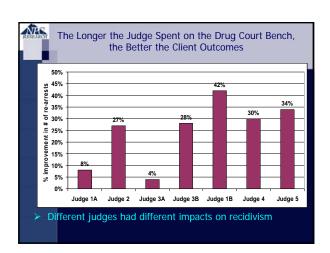


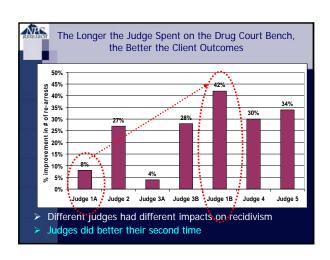


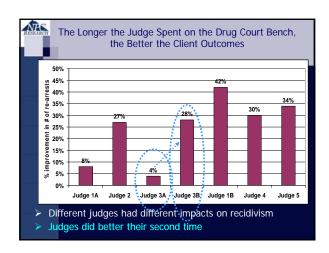
Hx Disadvantaged Groups Equivalent opportunities to participate and succeed in Drug Court A. Equivalent access (intent & impact) B. Equivalent retention C. Equivalent treatment D. Equivalent incentives & sanctions E. Equivalent legal dispositions F. Team training (remedial measures)

Hx Disadvantaged Groups Stat Graduated **Terminated** Test Mean Mean Sig? Variable Gender (Percent Male) 50% 80% Yes Age 43.5 35.3 Yes Ethnicity (Percent White) 80% 40% Yes Percent Married 22% 15% No Years of Education 12.8 13.3 No Prior Number of Felonies 2.4 Yes % with Prior MH Tx 11% 20% Yes Number of Sanctions 3.33 9.70 Yes

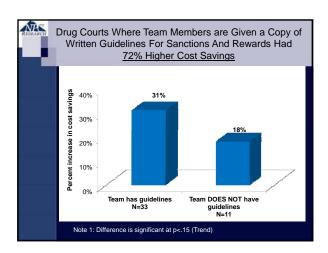
Roles of the Judge Contemporary knowledge; active engagement; professional demeanor; leader among equals A. Professional training B. Length of term C. Consistent docket D. Pre-court staff meetings E. Frequency of status hearings F. Length of court interactions G. Judicial demeanor H. Judicial decision-making

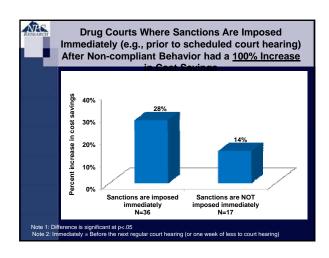


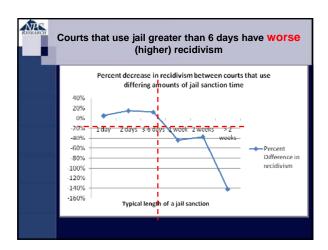


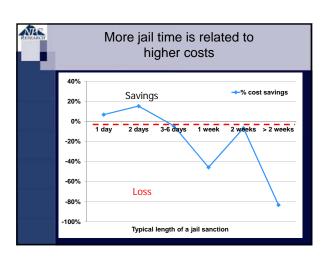


Incentives & Sanctions Predictable, consistent, fair, and evidence-based A. Advance notice B. Opportunity to be heard C. Equivalent consequences D. Professional demeanor E. Progressive sanctions F. Licit substances G. Therapeutic adjustments H. Incentivizing productivity









Substance Abuse Treatment Based on treatment needs and evidence-based A. Continuum of care "if adequate care is unavailable..." B. In-custody treatment C. Team representation D. Treatment dosage and duration E. Treatment modalities F. Evidence-based treatments G. Medications

