Sixteenth Circuit Court

Drug Court Outcome Evaluation

Project years: 2003 - 2013

Oakland University
Rochester, Michigan
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INTRODUCTION

Drugs and drug users affect our society in numerous ways. One way is related to our judicial system. Drugs affect people's behaviors and drugs can generate more violence and additional criminal activity. Some drug users also suffer from mental health disorders that make behavioral issues more difficult and out of control while other drug users continue to engage in illegal activities to support their drug habits. In order to help reduce recidivism and address the underlying behavior of offenders who use drugs, many judicial systems across the United States have developed drug court programs. According to the National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP, 2012) there are currently 2,734 drug courts operating in the United States. The first drug court was established in 1989 after judicial officials noticed a revolving-door effect of cases. In order to break the cycle and reduce the number of offenders who return to their old habits and addictions, drug courts were established to allow offenders opportunities to enter into a program that will address their substance abuse along with their social needs – such as mental health illnesses and vocational skills.

Michigan statute defines drug courts as offering a "supervised treatment program for individuals who abuse or are dependent upon any controlled substance or alcohol" (Michigan MCL 600.1060c). Additionally, Michigan law requires that drug courts follow ten key components, Table 1, as outlined by the National Association of Drug Court Professionals. Drug courts are "specially designed to reduce recidivism and substance abuse among nonviolent substance-abusing offenders and to increase the offenders' likelihood of successful rehabilitation through early, continuous, and intense judicially- supervised treatment, mandatory periodic drug testing, and use of appropriate sanctions." (Michigan State Court Administrator's Office - SCAO, 2013)

According to the Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals, as of 2012 there are approximately 40 drug courts functioning in the State of Michigan in both the district and circuit court levels (MADCP, 2012). This number does not include sobriety courts or DWI (Driving While Intoxicated) courts. Among the 40 drug courts is the Sixteenth Circuit Court (Macomb County), which reached its tenth year anniversary in February 2013. An evaluation of the efficacy of key drug court components is important for this matter as it will allow the court to understand and obtain a record of what has occurred since this program has begun. This report will represent the outcome results from the adult drug court program in Macomb County.

Table 1: Key Components of Drug Courts

I	Integrate drug and alcohol programs with the justice system.
II	Non-adversarial approach by prosecution and defense while protecting the public and promoting offender due process.
III	Early identification of eligible participants and prompt program placement.
IV	A continuum of drug, alcohol, and all related treatment and rehabilitation services.
V	Drug and alcohol monitoring and testing to ensure abstinence.
VI	Use of graduated sanctions and rewards for participant compliance.
VII	Essential ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant.
VIII	Monitoring and evaluation measures the achievement of program goals and effectiveness.
IX	Continuing interdisciplinary education to promote effective drug court planning, implementation and operations.
X	Building partnerships among drug courts, public agencies and community-based organizations to generate local support and enhance drug court program effectiveness.

Source: Michigan Public Act 224 of 2004, MCL 600.1060, retrieved from http://www.legislature.mi.gov.

Drug Court Evaluations

Drug courts operate with the belief that drug and alcohol addicts are likely to reoffend without the tools and skills to address their substance abuse addictions. Drug treatment courts

have a therapeutic approach to address the addictions of their offenders. Drug court programs are designed to address two specific outcomes – sobriety and recidivism. It is important for drug treatment programs to focus on these two outcome factors in order to abolish the revolving door effect. If courts can keep offenders sober, then they can reduce the chances of them reoffending. (Michigan SCAO, 2013)

Drug court programs are process-based and require inputs, throughputs and outputs. Inputs to a program include, but are not limited to offenders, offenses, staff, and resources. Throughputs are the program procedures, treatments and sanctions. Lastly, outputs (or outcomes) are the changes in sobriety and recidivism. The process of each individual drug program will differ across states depending on the governing laws and mandated requirements.

This outcome evaluation is designed to analyze drug court outcomes to its products (inputs and throughputs). A time study is not included in this project and the tracking of individual offenders was not conducted. In completing this evaluation, a comparison group was not utilized as requirements and accessibility to non-treatment offenders differed. However, the evaluation, without a comparison group, will enable us to attribute any observed differences among its own group of participants.

EVALUATION DESCRIPTIONS

The data contained herein is an evaluation of the Sixteenth Circuit Court Drug Court Program. The evaluation compared program participants and potential participants across a variety of factors. The Sixteenth Circuit Court Drug Program, which is located in Mt. Clemens, Michigan, began in 2003. The target group of participants are felony offenders who have been bound over from district courts in Macomb County and who suffer from substance abuse. These offenders are typically charged with offenses such as drug possession, property-related felony

crimes, public order and public safety crimes, and a limited number of crimes against persons. Any charges that are assaultive in nature and involve possession or use of a firearm are typically ineligible[1]. Lastly, all charges must be a felony – carrying a maximum incarceration term of one year or more. Misdemeanor offenses (which carries a one year maximum or less jail sentence) are not eligible. Misdemeanor charges are usually a result of felony charges being reduced, through the plea bargaining process, if they have been bound over to the Sixteenth Circuit Court. Additional program eligibility may include mental health status and transportation to and from group meetings, determined on a case-by-case basis. Potential program participants are interviewed and assessed for eligibility prior to sentencing and their placement into the drug court program[2].

The length of the program is progress-based and may last between 15 months to 21 months for completion. The programming consists of four phases:

Phase 1 is the treatment plan development and implementation phase. This consists of participation and completion of residential substance abuse treatment, attending regular 12-step meetings, complying with drug and alcohol testing, and engaging in vocational or employment development. The first phase may take up to four months. Phase 2 consists of continuing care

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[1] State of Michigan, Act No. 224, Public Acts of 2004, Chapter 10A, Drug Treatment Courts, Sec. 1064(1): Each drug treatment court shall determine whether an individual may be admitted to the drug treatment court. No individual has a right to be admitted into a drug treatment court. However, an individual is not eligible for admission into a drug treatment court if he or she is a violent offender.

[2] State of Michigan, Act No. 224, Public Acts of 2004, Chapter 10A, Drug Treatment Court, Sec. 1066: Before an individual is admitted into a drug treatment court, the court shall find on the record, or place a statement in the court file pertaining to, all of the following: (a) The individual is dependent upon or abusing drugs or alcohol and is an appropriate candidate for participation in the drug treatment court. (b) The individual understands the consequences of entering the drug treatment court and agrees to comply with all court orders and requirements of the court's program and treatment providers. (c) The individual is not an unwarranted or substantial risk to the safety of the public or any individual, based upon the screening and assessment or other information presented to the court. (d) The individual is not a violent offender. (e) The individual has completed a preadmission screening and evaluation assessment under section 1064(3) and has agreed to cooperate with any future evaluation assessment as directed by the drug treatment court.

and prevention relapse. This phase may also take up to four months for completion. The second phase focuses on more challenging areas for the offender and is when they develop coping skills to maintain sobriety. Phase 3 is the maintenance stage, which addresses the recovery needs of the offender in order to ease their transition back into the community. An offender may take four to six months to complete this phase. Phase 4 involves mentoring and stabilization. This phase may last three to eight months to complete. This phase focuses primarily on developing an aftercare plan to ensure their achievement of the offender's individual goals. All phases of the program involves reporting to a probation officer and meeting regularly with the drug court team. (Macomb County Circuit Court Drug Court, 2007)

Methods

Using the Logic Model of program evaluation, the following components – inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes – make up the program function. Inputs consist of the number of staff, both full and part-time, judges and their dockets, as well as caseload ratios between staff and clients. Activities in the program are probation meetings, in-reach sessions, drug testing methods and procedures, and substance abuse treatment processes. Outputs of the program are the number of meetings and sessions held between staff and client, and AA or substance abuse treatment sessions, the number of times participants were drug or alcohol tested, and the various resources that offenders obtain.

Design

Outcome evaluations are typical for measuring what program objectives (i.e., short terms, intermediate and long term objectives) have been achieved. An outcome evaluation assesses what has occurred as a result of the program and whether the program objectives were met, either intentionally or unintentionally. The primary focus of outcome evaluation is to compare

program participants before and after they complete the program.

For the purpose of this project a comparison group was not used. Implementing random assignments from a regular court docket into a comparison group was not feasible. However, the comparison of program objectives to available state-wide data was completed. The sample includes cases that were screened for the program between 2003 and 2013.

Sample Size

The total number of cases/participants since the drug court began in 2003 and March 2013 is 409 (excludes active cases/offenders). In order to obtain a 95% confidence level with a margin of error of +/- 5%, a sample size of at least 199 was necessary. A sample size of 201 was generated through computerized random selection.

Data Collection

The collection of data for the 201 selected cases was completed in various ways. The first step taken in the data gathering phase of this project was completed through a review of each individual paper file. Participant files are purged and stored regardless of program completion or not, and it could contain any or all of the following:

A referral to determine drug court eligibility (Appendix A), a Drug Court Screening Form (Appendix F), the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI)[3] assessment (Appendix D), a waiver and consent for disclosure of client information (Appendix B) and substance abuse information (Appendix C), a Presentence Investigation Report (PSI)[4], Sentencing Information

[3] The Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory (SASSI) is an assessment used to identify the high or low probability of substance use disorder.

[4] The Presentence Investigation Report (PSI) is an investigation and report completed on persons that have been convicted of a crime, and is mandatory for all felony convictions in the State of Michigan. The PSI consists the offender's personal history, substance abuse, criminal record, and nature and impact of the current crime(s). It serves to assist the courts in determining an appropriate sentence.

Report (SIR)[5], a Judgment of Sentence (JOS)[6], plea or sentence agreement, a CARE Questionnaire inquiring of drug(s) of choice and frequency of use (Appendix E), substance abuse treatment referrals and program completion, and vocational and employment verification. Some files also contained family support or treatment sponsor information, graduation photographs and substance abuse treatment certificates.

This method of data collection contributed to obtaining demographic information such as the offender's sex, age, offense type, personal contact information, program acceptance date, program terminations, as well as violations and sanctions.

In addition to the files, data gathering was conducted through Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW)[7] and Sixteenth Circuit Court's online case record database. Utilization of both databases allowed for cross referencing of court dispositions on the current drug court case(s) and any new cases following an offender's drug court participation.

Lastly, data was gathered from the Internet Criminal History Access Tool (ICHAT)[8]. This method was important for assessing participant arrest and criminal convictions in Michigan after participation in the drug court program. As a database operated by the Michigan State Police it also served as a tool to cover any arrests or dispositions that was not included under JDW or Sixteenth Circuit Court's online records.

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[5] The Sentencing Information Report (SIR) is the calculated sentencing guidelines, taking into consideration the offender's prior criminal record and impact of the convicted offense, for the most severe crime that an offender has been convicted of, and is attached to the PSI report.
[6] The Judgment of Sentence (JOS) is the written form of the courts' disposition and/or orders.
[7] Judicial Data Warehouse (JDW) is a web-based database operated by the Michigan State Court Administrator's Office. The database contains court records and dispositions for participating courts in Michigan. Not all court records are online and operated through JDW.
[8] The Internet Criminal History Access Tool (ICHAT) is a web-based database that is operated by the Michigan State Police. It allows for the search of public criminal history information in Michigan.

Limitations

There are a few key components to think about when reviewing this project. There were several inconsistencies that were observed throughout the process, they were observed early on, and every effort to utilize as many sources as possible for cross referencing was made in order to obtain every variable. Paper trails and files are not maintained consistently and information pertaining to sex, age, race, charge, disposition, drug use and contact information were not located in the same manner, but through the different sources that were cited above the information was eventually obtained. However, not all were guaranteed to be located. Additionally, the databases previously listed are public sources and any court cases that are deemed 'non-public' are inaccessible.

PROFILE

Demographics

In an effort to describe the drug court offender, social demographic data was collected. Knowing the population that the drug court program served may determine if the outcomes were influenced by demographic factors.

Figure 1 compares the participation level by gender and crime group. The crime group is the offense category for which the offender is placed in drug court. For example, an offender convicted and sentenced to drug court for the charge of Larceny in a Building would be classified in the Property Category. With regard to gender, it is evident that the majority of offenders are male. Male offenders surpass female offenders in any crime group, and are most likely to commit crimes that are related to drugs and/or crimes against property. Crimes against persons are lowest in both genders, likely due to the program exclusion of assaultive offenses such as Felonious Assault or Armed Robbery. Crimes listed in the Other Category are those

crimes that have been unidentified, or crimes against public safety (i.e., Fleeing & Eluding) or crimes against public order (i.e., Identity Theft).

Figure 2 portrays the gender gap between males and female offenders in the drug court program. Despite an increase of female offenders in the criminal justice system, females in the system are significantly less than their counterparts (Hagen & Nagel, 1983 and Kubrin, 2007). Female offenders make up 24 percent of the drug court participants, while male offenders make up 76 percent.

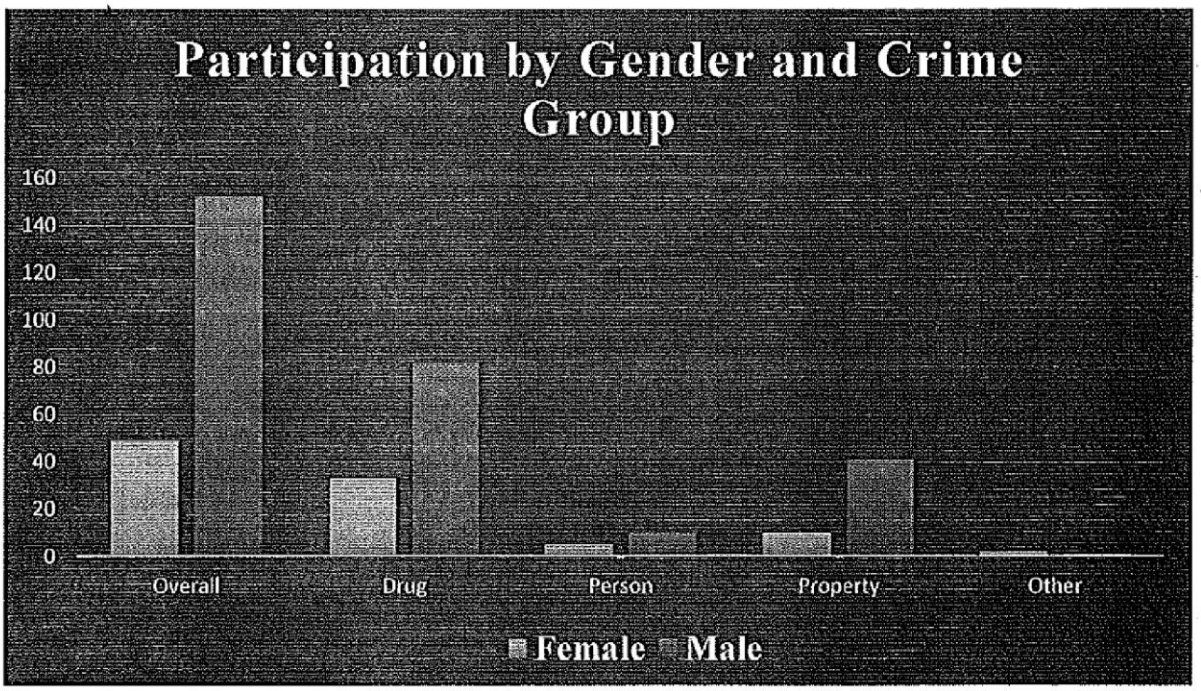

Figure 1: Participation by Gender and Crime Group

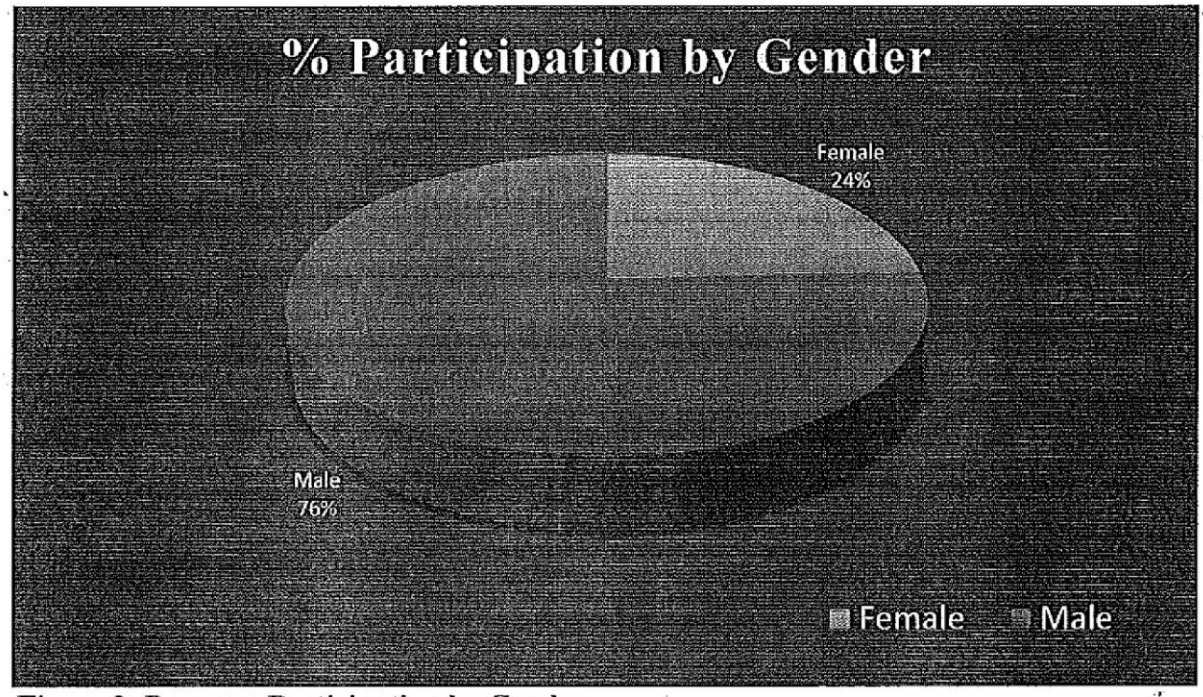

Figure 2: Program Participation by Gender

Figure 3 compares the group participants by race. According to the National Center for Education Statistics (2014), racial categories are often broken between the 'new definition' described as Hispanic/Latino or Non-Hispanic/Latino, and the archaic definition which consists of the five categories: White, Black or African American, American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and Other (two or more races). The latter is more often used for identification purposes for law enforcement and court settings, and still used by the U.S. Census Bureau (2013). In this respect, these six categories are also used for the purpose of this evaluation; however, the numbers were so skewed that there were only two major categories: black and white. The Other Category contrived of those that were marked "other" or were unidentifiable throughout the project process.

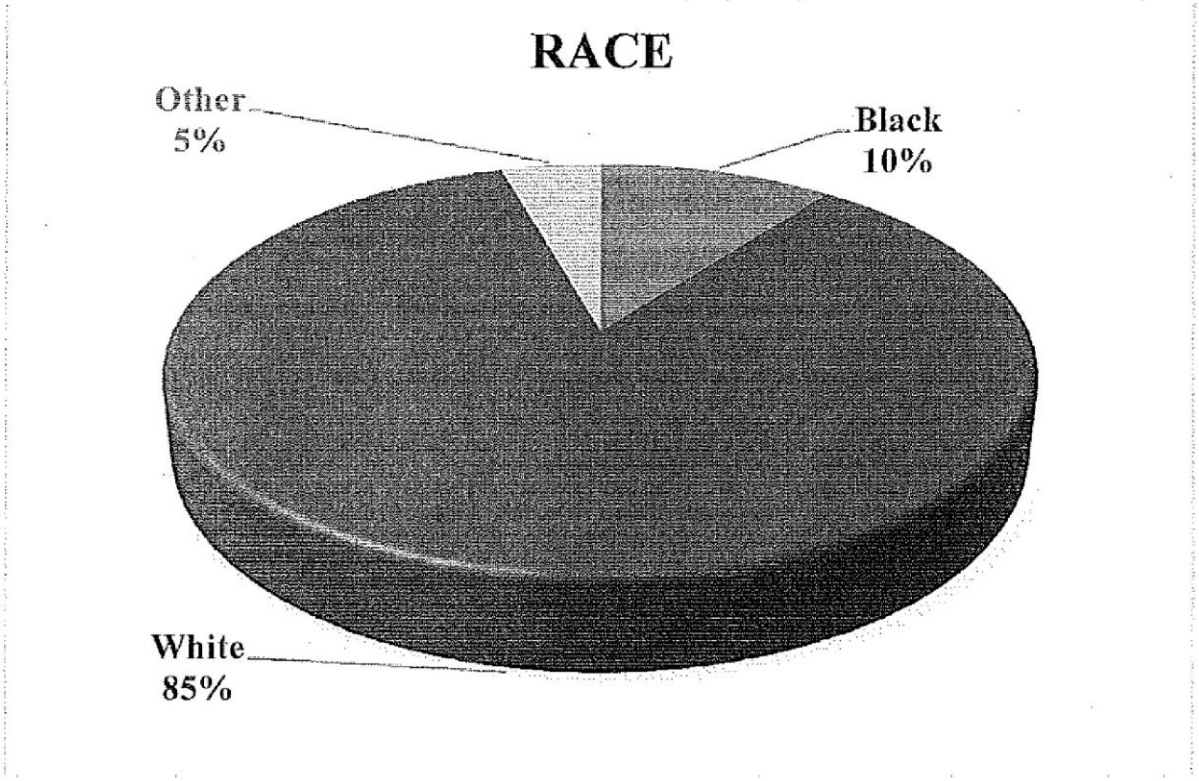

Figure 3: Program Participation by Race

The majority of program participants (85%) were white, 10 percent were black and five percent were other. In regards to the percentage of white offenders in the program, it may have included some Hispanics and/or individuals of Middle-Eastern descent. It is possible that these individuals might not have been classified in any of the other five listed categories, which would contribute to a skewed population of higher white participants. However, in comparing the data to the general population of Macomb County (U.S. Census Bureau, 2013) – Table 2, the percentage of whites and blacks are evenly correlated with offenders in the program, but slightly lower than the total racial population in Michigan.

Table 2: State & County Racial Population

RACE	MACOMB COUNTY	MICHIGAN
White	83.6%	80.1%
Black	10.5%	14.3%
American Indian/Alaskan Native	0.3%	0.7%
Asian	3.4%	2.7%
Native Hawaiian	0.0%	0.0%
Other	2.1%	2.2%

Source: U. S. Census Bureau (2013). Retrieved from http://quickfacts.census.gov.

Offense and Disposition

Prior to program acceptance, a referral must be made and an assessment for eligibility must be completed. Research revealed that 14.4 percent of referrals were denied participation. Denial varied from ineligible charge(s), the offender's unavailability for an assessment to be completed, refusal to participate, or substance abuse was not apparent.

In this section, participation by Crime Group is revisited. Figure 4 illustrates that over half (58%) of offenders are in drug court for a drug-related crime, which could entail the use or possession of a controlled substance. The next highest percentage, at 25 percent, are those offenders who were in drug court for a property-related crime. This is obvious in the sense that drug court participants clearly are drug users and are in need of treatment, while the second theory perhaps is that drug users often commit property-related offenses in order to support their drug addictions.

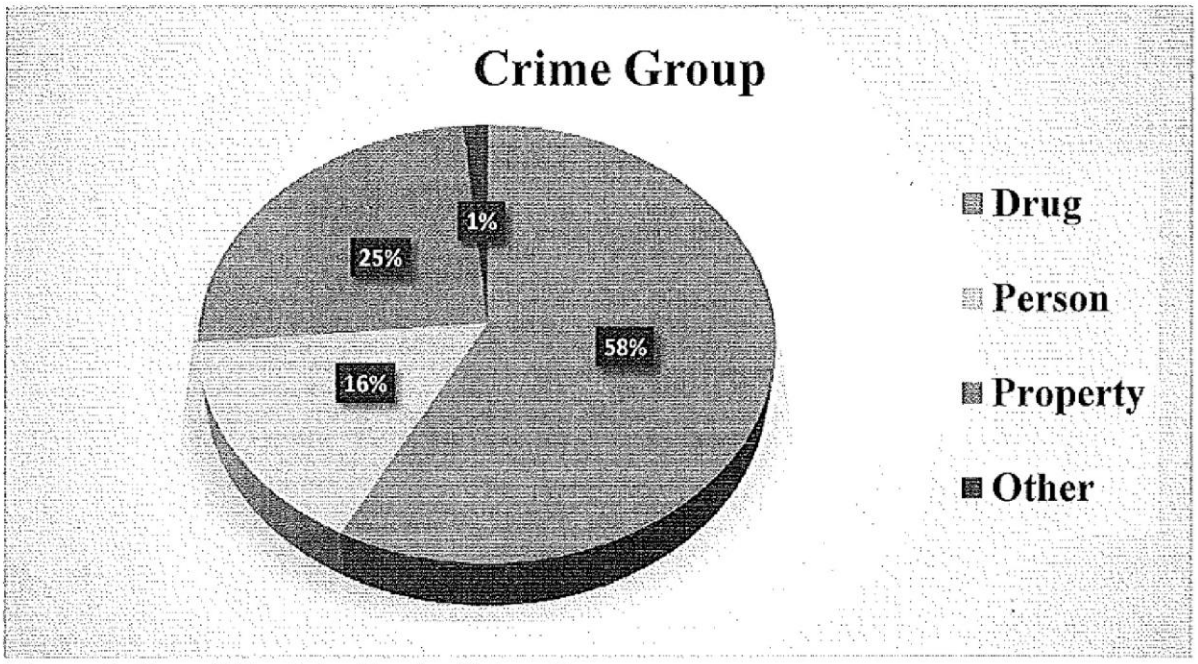

Figure 4: Overall Participation by Crime Group

Community supervision and placement into drug court is a privilege, and often offenders are sentenced to the program in lieu of an incarceration term. In the event that participation in drug court is unsuccessful, the offender can be resentenced to the full amount, if not, more than the original jail or prison term that was ordered. Table 3 illustrates the number of male and female offenders that had their incarceration, jail or prison, term set aside or suspended for participation in the program. In the majority of the cases, male offenders were sentenced to drug court in lieu of a prison sentence, whereas only 15 females were ordered to participate in drug court in lieu of a prison sentence. More females were likely to be ordered to participate in drug court in lieu of a jail sentence. Those that are categorized in the Unspecified Category either did not have an incarceration term set aside or such notice was not contained within the file.

Table 3: Offenders that were sentenced to Drug Court in Lieu of Incarceration by Gender

GENDER	JAIL	PRISON	UNSPECIFIED
Female	26	15	8
Male	57	73	22
Total	83	88	30

Substance Abuse History

An attempt was made to grasp a better understanding of the substance abuse addiction suffered by offenders in the program; however, not all addictions or preferred drug(s) of choice could be established. In the majority of the cases, specific use of certain drugs and alcohol was not indicated. Those that were consisted of the following: alcohol was determined as the primary substance abuse problem in 19 offenders, cocaine – 35 offenders, opiates – 35 offenders, and marijuana – 25 offenders.

In comparison to females, men were nearly three times more likely to use opiate-based drugs, nearly twice as likely to use alcohol and 1.5 times more likely to use cocaine and marijuana. Table 4 provides the percentage of drug type used by race. Among white offenders, cocaine and opiate addictions were most apparent and equal in usage. Marijuana was the second highest preferred drug of choice, followed by alcohol for white offenders. Black offenders were more likely to report opiate addiction than any other drug, followed by marijuana.

Table 4: Percentage of drug use by Race, (n=114)

DRUG	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER
Alcohol	16.66%	0%	0%
Cocaine	26.32%	2.63%	1.75%
Opiates	26.32%	4.39%	0%
Marijuana	17.54%	3.51%	0.88%

TREATMENT

Needs and Considerations

Logically, it is clear that drug court participants are offenders that have drug and alcohol related problems, but many offenders are cross-overs and have another needs as well. Aside from substance abuse treatment, offenders have needs related to physical or mental health, family and living situations, employment, education, housing and even veteran affairs. Ideally, it would be beneficial to obtain data figures regarding the types of needs that drug court participants exhibited and the referrals that were made to address those needs. However, the extent of such referrals and needs outside of substance abuse were not always clear and extensively differed between individual participants. The primary focus of this evaluation was for recidivism and sobriety.

RECIVIDISM RATES

The Michigan SCAO (2011) recognized that conclusions from various drug courts in multiple jurisdiction has been difficult to obtain as there were varying definitions of recidivism; therefore, SCAO has identified two definitions of recidivism:

1) **Recidivism as any new conviction** within the categories of violent offenses, controlled substance use or possession, controlled substance manufacturing or distribution, other drug offenses, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol first, second or third offenses, other alcohol related offenses, property offenses, breaking and entering or home invasion, nonviolent sex offenses, juvenile status offenses of incorrigible, runaway, truancy, or curfew violations, neglect and abuse civil, and neglect and abuse criminal. Traffic offenses and offenses that fall outside these categories are excluded.
2) **Recidivism as new drug or alcohol convictions** including substance abuse use or

possession, controlled substance manufacturing or distribution, other drug offenses, driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol first, second or third offenses and any other alcohol related offenses.

In order to calculate recidivism, a time frame must be established. SCAO uses a two year time frame post admission into drug court. For the purpose of this evaluation, the definitions set forth by SCAO were utilized in respect to any charges that were scored against the offenders due to convictions or arrests. However, a time frame of two and four years, post closure of the drug court case was used rather than the date of admission into the program. This method was applied in order to capture those arrests that occurred after successful completion of the program – offenders that have graduated.

Graduation and Termination Rates

Before going into the details of the various arrests that occurred post drug court, it is essential to look at the rates of which offenders completed drug court. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of offenders (out of the sample size of 201) who discharged from drug court by termination, successful completion and denial as of March 15, 2013. Offenders that were classified in the Terminated Category included those who violated the conditions of their probation and/or drug court, and were formally removed from the program by the judicial officer, offenders who had technical violations such as testing positive and not attending treatment, and were removed from drug court participation, and those offenders who absconded from supervision. The percentage of offenders who were terminated from the program unsuccessfully is 51 percent. Out of all the referrals and petition for program participation, 14 percent were denied. Offenders who were denied participation included those that were not eligible based upon their convicted charge, offenders who did not display a need for substance

abuse treatment, and offenders who denied having a drug addiction or would not comply with the assessment criteria. Thirty-five percent of offenders completed all four phases of the drug court program and graduated. The graduates included offenders who may have been sanctioned for violations while in the program and those that exceeded the usual time frame of 15 months to 21 months for completion, but they were never formally removed from the program, thus able to finish.

Figure 6 demonstrates the disposition of cases after the offenders were removed from participation in drug court. Forty offenders who were terminated from drug court were resentenced to jail, 43 offenders went to prison as a result of their unsuccessful discharge, nine were categorized as other (which included straight probation, other programming or simply closed out), and disposition post-termination for nine offenders was unknown.

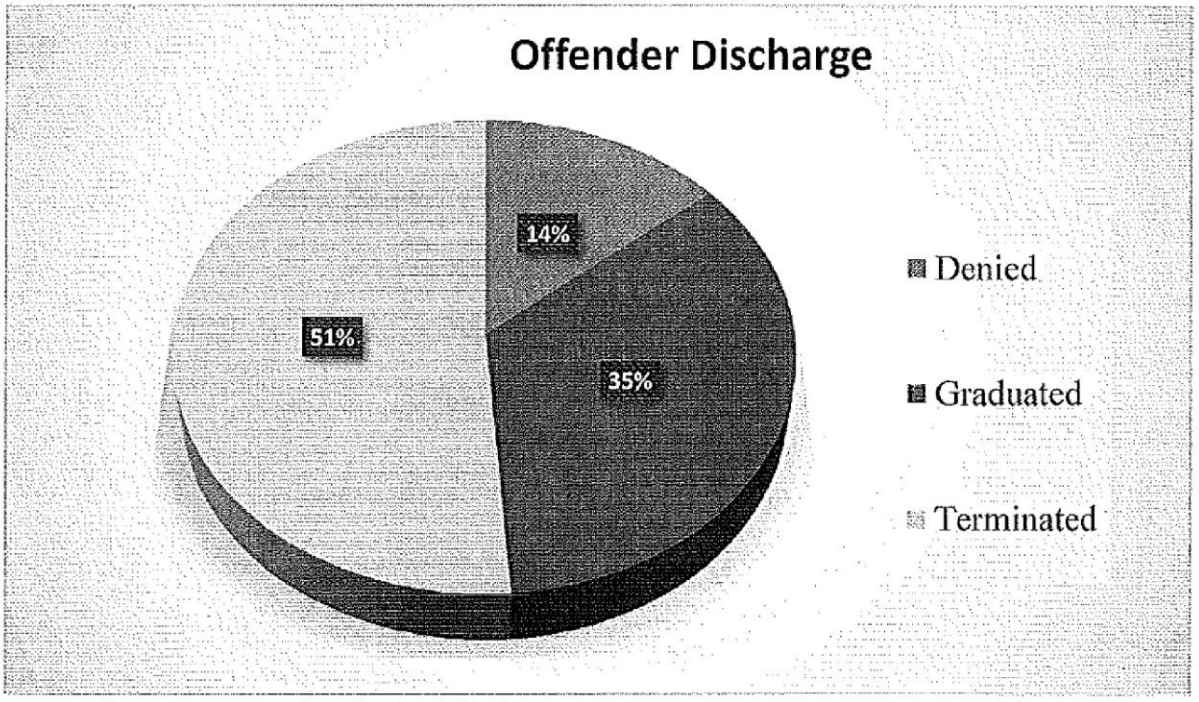

Figure 5: Percentage of Offender Discharge

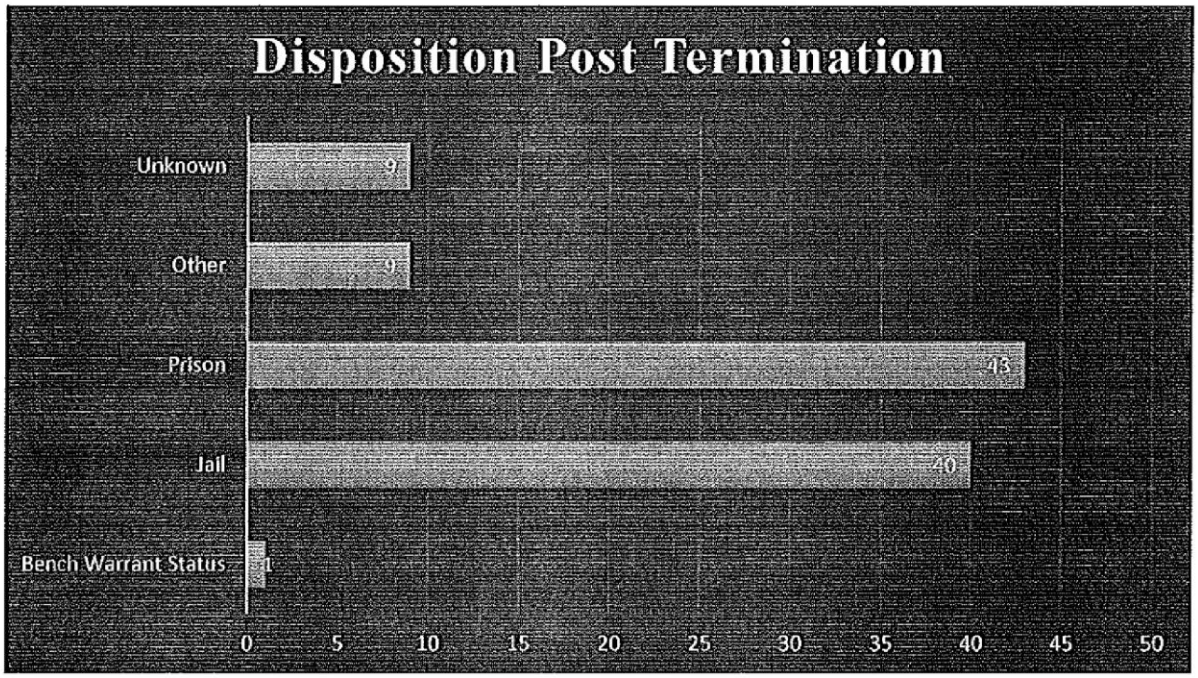

Figure 6: Incarceration Type due to Unsuccessful Termination (n=102)

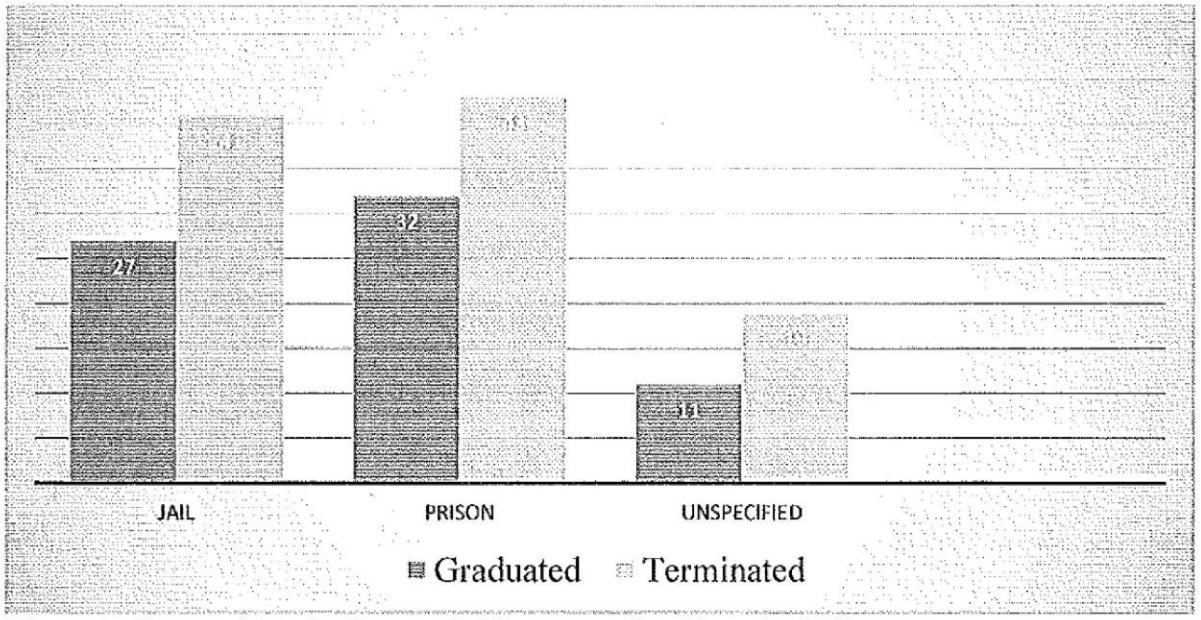

Figure 7: Success Rate by Suspended Incarceration Type (n=173)

In an attempt to understand if offenders were deterred early on in the sentencing process, comparison was made between those who completed the program and the incarceration time that drug court was in lieu of. Figure 7 shows the comparison. In looking at all three columns, Prison, Jail and Unspecified, it is revealed that there is no direct correlation between incarceration time set aside at original sentencing and successful completion of the program. Column two, Prison, the harshest sentence possible, did not alone motivate offenders to do well in the program. Forty-three offenders who had drug court in lieu of a prison sentence did not complete the program, whereas only 32 offenders did.

Rearrest Information

In looking at the rearrest and conviction rates post drug court, the comparison was made between offenders who graduated, those who did not, and those offenders who were denied program participation. Figure 8 illustrates the general rearrest rates of offenders regardless of time frame, and clearly shows that offenders who were denied (14%) participation in drug court and had no exposure to the program were most likely to be rearrested. The Graduated Category (35%) had the least number of rearrested offenders and the biggest gap between rearrests and no arrests at all. Although the offenders who were terminated from the program had a higher number of no arrests post termination, their population was higher overall (51%). Terminated offenders also had the smallest difference between rearrests and no arrests.

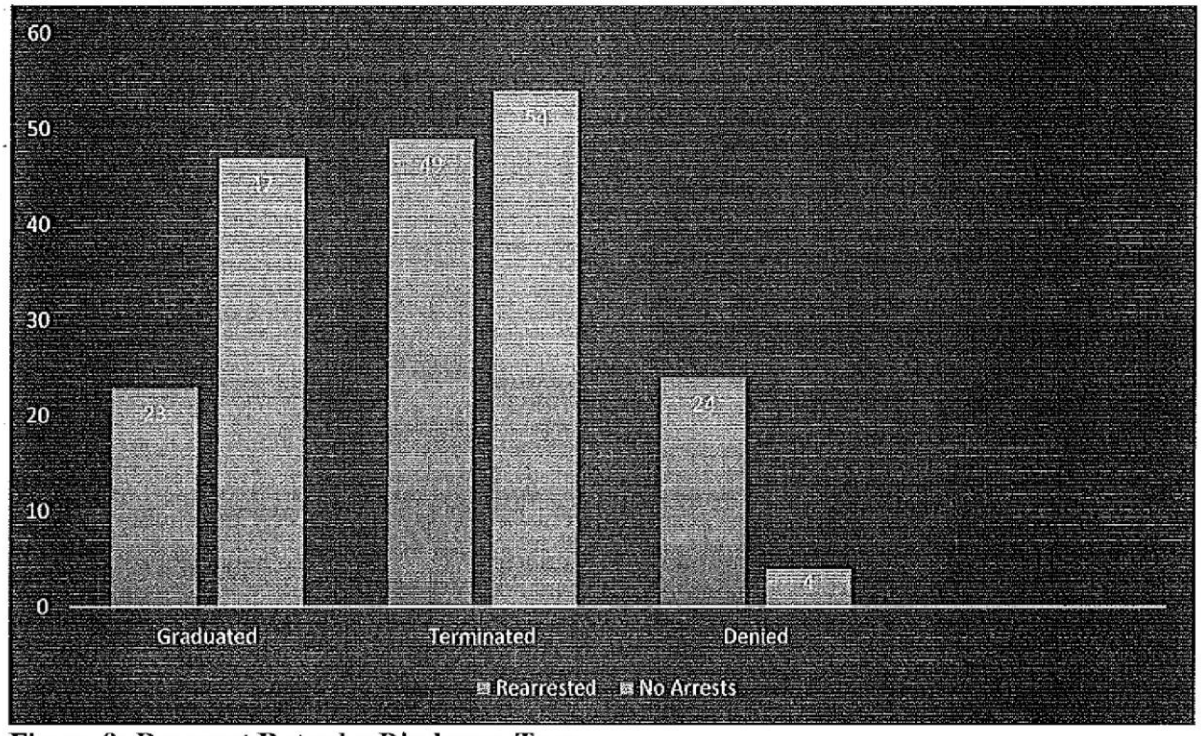

Figure 8: Rearrest Rates by Discharge Type

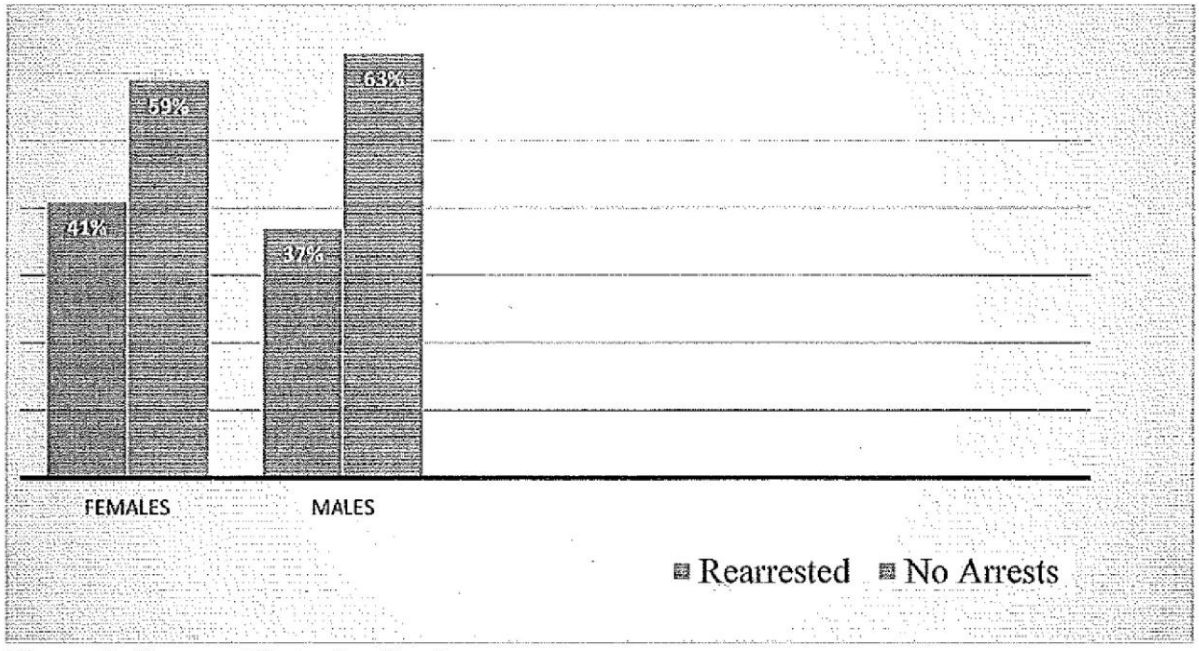

Figure 9: Rearrest Rates by Gender

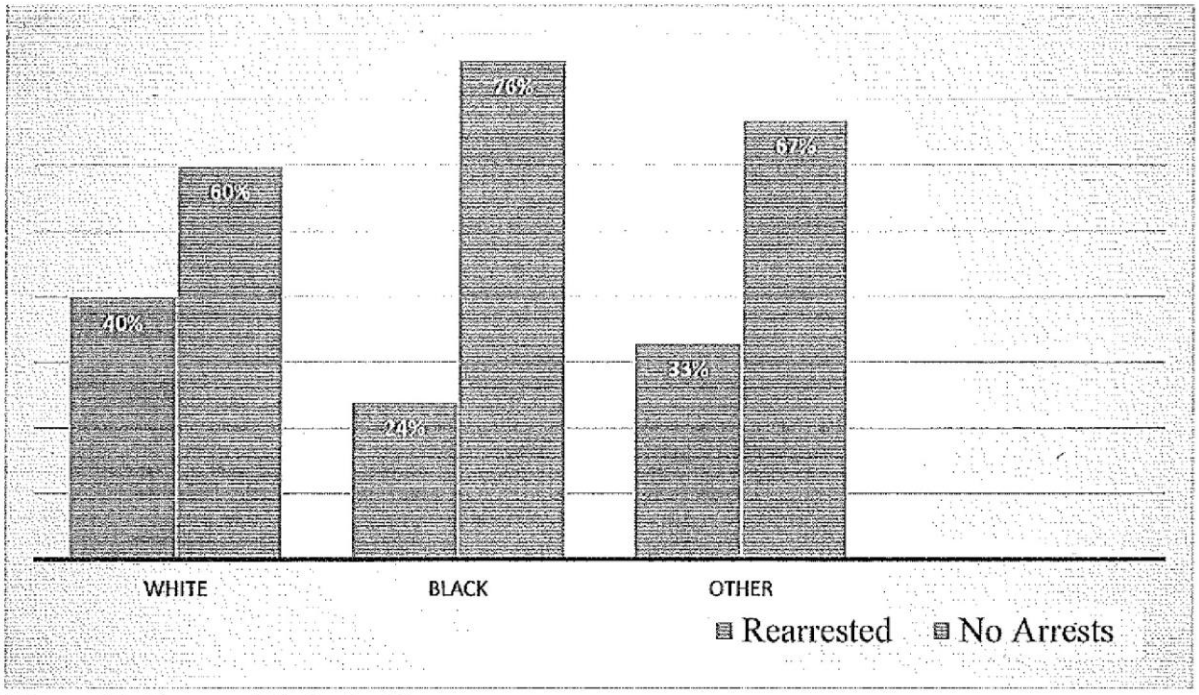

Figure 10: Rearrest Rates by Race

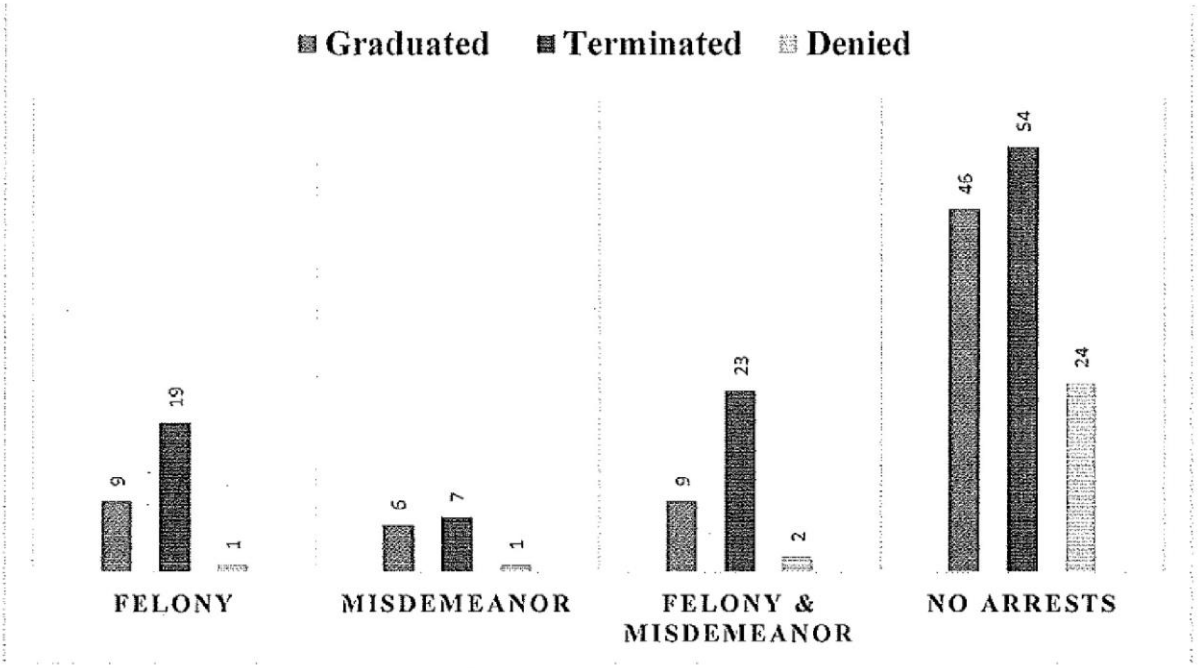

Figure 11: Rearrested Offense by Discharge Type

Figure 9 and 10 illustrates the rearrests rates by gender and race. Figure 9, surprisingly, shows that more female offenders (41%) were rearrested than male offenders (37%), and less female offenders than male offenders avoided having no arrests at all post drug court. In respect to race, black offenders were more likely to avoid rearrests, whereas white offenders had the most rearrests. However, in both gender and race, there were more offenders who avoided arrest than those that were rearrested.

Figure 11 depicts the degree of seriousness for which rearrests occurred based upon an offenders' discharge from drug court. Out of the offenders who graduated from the program and then were rearrested, 9 offenders had subsequent arrests for one or more felony offenses, 9 offenders had subsequent arrests for both felony and misdemeanor offenses, and 6 were rearrested on one or more misdemeanor offense only. Offenders who did not complete the program had a higher number of arrests for both felony and misdemeanor offenses post termination.

Subsequent Conviction Information

Going in line with what the SCAO typically uses to establish recidivism rates, this project also looked at arrests two and four years after offenders had their cases closed out with the program.

Two years after offenders graduated from the program, 18.6 percent of those offenders were convicted of a new offense. Whereas 28.2 percent of offenders who did not complete the program were convicted of a new offense. The SCAO did their own research of drug court recidivism rates in Michigan, and found that 8.84 percent of participants had been convicted of a new offense within two years, and 17.93 percent of the comparison group had been convicted of a new offense within two years of admission. In closer capacity with this court, the SCAO also

looked at specific rates regarding circuit court drug courts, and those numbers also varied. The SCAO found that in circuit court drug court programs, 11.93 percent of participants had a new conviction within two years of admission and 21.8 percent of nonparticipants had new convictions. (SCAO, 2011)

In 2012, the SCAO found that 7.2 percent of drug court offenders were convicted of a new offense and 14.7 percent of the comparison group were convicted of a new offense within two years of admission. In circuit court drug court programs, 9.9 percent of participants had a new conviction within two years and 18.2 percent of nonparticipants in circuit court programs had a new conviction. Table 5 illustrates an overview of offenders with new convictions within two years and the difference between non-graduates and graduates. Table 5 shows that Sixteenth Circuit Court Drug Court offenders who graduated between 2003 and 2013 recidivated less than their counterparts in comparison to circuit court drug courts in Michigan in 2011.

Table 5: Percent of Convictions w/in 2 Years for Non-Grads and Grads

	16th Circuit Drug Court (2003-2013)	Drug Courts in 2011	Circuit Court Drug Courts in 2011	Drug Courts in 2012	Circuit Court Drug Courts in 2012
Grads	18.6%	8.84%	11.93%	7.2%	9.9%
Non-Grads	28.2%	17.93%	21.8%	14.7%	18.2%
% Difference of Non-Grad to Grads	9.6%	9.09%	9.87%	7.5%	8.3%

Table 6: Percent of Convictions w/in 4 Years for Non-Grads and Grads

	16th Circuit Drug Court (2003-2013)	Drug Courts in 2011	Circuit Court Drug Courts in 2011	Drug Courts in 2012	Circuit Court Drug Courts in 2012
Grads	17.1%	17.62%	23.99%	15.6%	22.8%
Non-Grads	25.2%	25.41%	33.24%	22.4%	29.3%
% Difference of Non-Grad to Grads	8.1%	7.79%	9.25%	6.8%	6.5%

Table 6 illustrates the percentage of post convictions for offenders who graduated and offenders who did not. Aside from general drug court throughout Michigan in 2012, Sixteenth Circuit Court's drug court graduates had fewer convictions four years after the program than other drug courts. The general trend is that the more time that has lapsed since drug court, the more likely an offender is to recidivate. However, when looking at Sixteenth Circuit Court, the post-conviction rates for graduates and non-graduates decreased four years after participation versus two years after. Whereas in all the other drug courts the number of convictions actually increased as more years passed. The gap between graduate and non-graduate offenders who are convicted post drug court, decreases as time elapses. This is clearly shown in the percent difference between graduates and non-graduates in Table 6 to those in Table 5.

Rearrests and Sobriety

Drug and alcohol sobriety is a much harder variable to measure, and especially difficult to do once an offender is no longer under the courts' jurisdiction to undergo drug and alcohol testing. Therefore, in an effort to understand the possible continued use of drugs and alcohol post

drug court, arrests and post convictions based on charge type was measured.

In the previous sections, the rearrests and post convictions rates were established. From here it is analyzed as to how many of those rearrests and post convictions are offenses related to drugs or alcohol. Table 7 exhibits the percentage of rearrests by offenders who were discharged from drug court successfully, offenders that were terminated and offenders that were denied participation. Table 8 illustrates the results that were founded by the SCAO in 2011 for any drug courts and circuit court drug courts in two and four year time frames. Table 9 illustrates those results for 2012.

Table 7: Drug/Alcohol Rearrests and Post Convictions by Discharge Type for 16th Circuit Court

	Rearrests Drug/Alcohol Related	Post Convictions Drug/Alcohol Related
Grad	22.9%	20%
Non-Grad	23.3%	19.4%
Denied	7.1%	7.1%

Table 8: 2011 Drug/Alcohol Post Convictions w/in Two Years and Four Years

	Drug/Alcohol Related Conviction w/in 2 years	Drug/Alcohol Related Conviction w/in 4 years
Any Drug Court Grad	5.65%	11.68%
Any Drug Court Non-Grad	11.43%	17.33%
Circuit Court Drug Grad	7.20%	13.87%
Circuit Court Drug Court Non-Grad	12.31%	19.94%

Source: SCAO (2011) Michigan Drug Court Recidivism Rates.

Table 9: 2012 Drug/Alcohol Post Convictions w/in Two Years and Four Years

	Drug/Alcohol Related Conviction w/in 2 years	Drug/Alcohol Related Conviction w/in 4 years
Any Drug Court Grad	5.9%	12.6%
Any Drug Court Non-Grad	11.4%	18%
Circuit Court Drug Grad	7%	15.5%
Circuit Court Drug Court Non-Grad	12.2%	20.2%

Source: SCAO (2012) Recidivism Data 2012 Michigan Drug and Alcohol Courts.

Table 10: Drug/Alcohol Post Convictions for Circuit Courts

	16th Circuit Court w/ in 4 years	Other State Circuit Courts w/in 4 years (2011)	Other State Circuit Courts w/in 4 years (2012)
Drug Court Grads	20%	13.87%	15.5%

Table 10 shows the comparison of drug and alcohol offense convictions between Sixteenth Circuit Court's drug court program and other circuit court programs in the state. It appears that successful offenders for this drug court program have more convictions that were related to drugs or alcohol; however, it should be kept in mind that this study includes cases from 2003 to 2013; whereas the other data from the SCAO for 2011 and 2012 did not.

Determinants of Rearrests/Convictions

To identify the factors that are associated with recidivism, characteristics in addition to gender and race would have to be analyzed. This was the intention from the early stages of the evaluation; however, as program response was less than anticipated, factors regarding education, employment, vocational skills and so forth were not sufficient to provide an analysis. It would have been ideal to delineate specific components that very well may have contributed to the

reduction of post drug court arrests and convictions as well as drug or alcohol use.

IN PROGRAM / SURVEY RESPONSE

The selected offenders were asked to complete a questionnaire/survey (Appendix G) regarding their statuses prior to drug court, while they were in drug court and their statuses post drug court along with a self-report/open-ended section. Surveys were sent out to all 201 offenders with a self-addressed stamped envelope. The survey was broken into four parts consisting of background data, drug court programming, a post drug court (follow-up) information and an open-ended portion.

Part One asked question about the offender's background and geared to obtain information pertaining to the offenders' sex, race, age when they were referred to drug court, their education level at the time, employment history and their drug and alcohol abuse at the time. Part Two asked questions pertaining to the offender's participation while in drug court and the type of referrals and services they received. This section also asked offenders to respond to the overall feeling that they received from drug court staff and the easiness of the program. Part Three had questions pertaining to the offenders' current status. It asked questions about the offenders' current employment and education status, their current drug use and any rearrests. Lastly, Part Four allowed the offender to elaborate on his or her experience, and provide feedback for program improvements.

Response

The selected offenders were given four months to complete and return the surveys. Unfortunately, the response rate was incredibly low; 13 respondents out of the sample size of 201 responded – a mere 6.5 percent, 25.3 percent of the surveys were returned as undeliverable (the recipient had moved or there is no such address), 68 percent did not respond, and one

offender was determined deceased. In this section, the responses are reviewed for those surveys that were returned, and consideration is given as to why response rate may have been less than favorable.

In trying to understand the low response rate, consideration was first given to the possibility that offenders may still be under the criminal justice system and may not believe it is beneficial to respond. Figure 12 shows the percent of offenders who are still under the jurisdiction of the Michigan Department of Corrections[9] for parole, prison, or felony probation. This includes offenders who are also in warrant or absconder status for same. Over 40 percent of the program participants are still under the Michigan Department of Corrections' jurisdiction in 2013, but the failure to respond to the survey was incredibly much higher at 57.8 percent. However, the Michigan Department of Corrections does not encompass all offenders who are under some court jurisdiction and there is no way to tell if an offender is on probation to a district court or awaiting trial or sentence for any type of crime.

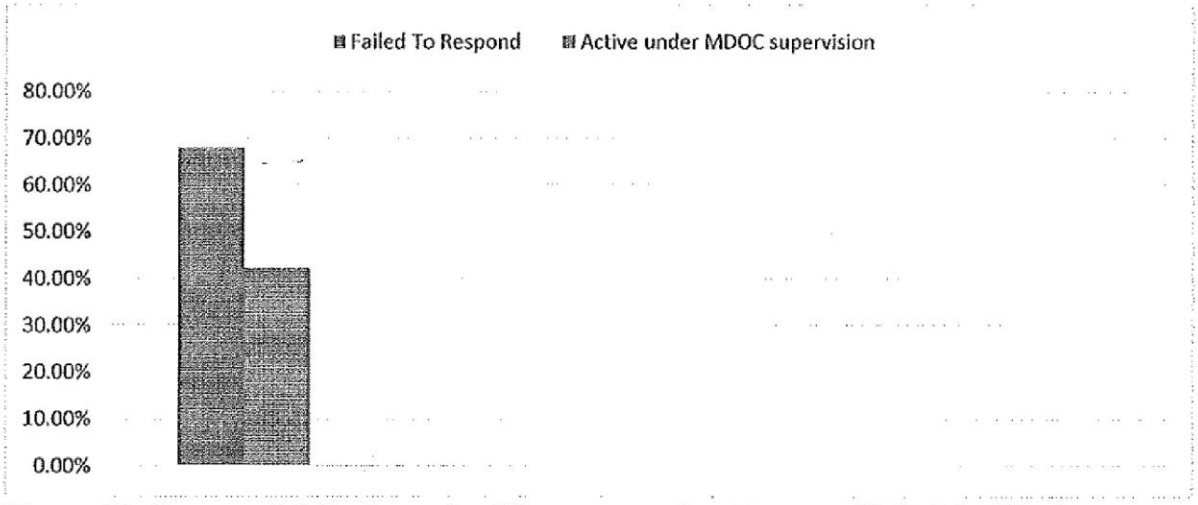

Figure 12: Percent of Offenders who did not respond to Percent of MDOC Offenders

[9] To obtain the number of offenders still under the Michigan Department of Corrections' jurisdiction, the Department's Offender Tracking Information System (OTIS) database was used for offender look up. OTIS is a public search system and any offender in deferral status and/or deemed a 'non-public' record would not be accessible.

Participant Report

For the surveys that were received, the following statistics were found and worth noting.

- Thirty-eight percent of the respondents were females, 61.5 percent were males.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents were admitted into the program when they 36 years of age or older.
- Forty-six percent first used alcohol between the age of 11 and 15.
- Forty-six percent first used drugs between the age of 11 and 15 and 46 percent between the age of 16 and 20.
- Fifty-four percent had a family history of chemical dependency.
- Sixty-two percent of respondents had prior drug treatment before admission into drug court.

Regarding the offenders' vocational profiles before and after, and the services that were received the following results were found:

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents had a high school diploma or equivalent prior at the time of their drug court participation; 69 percent had same after drug court.
- Fifty-four percent of respondents were employed at the time of drug court and 69 percent were employed at the time of the survey.
- Fifty-four percent had a mental health disorder prior to drug court; only 14 percent were referred to mental health services.
- Thirty-nine percent of respondents said they were referred to both outpatient substance abuse treatment and AA/NA meetings.
- Fifteen percent were referred to residential treatment, outpatient and AA/NA meetings.

Regarding honesty, recidivism and sobriety, the following results were found:

- Thirty-one percent of respondents reported that they successfully completed drug court when they had not.
- Sixty-nine percent reported they have remained sober since drug court.
- Eighty-four percent of respondents reported they had no new arrests.
- Ninety-two percent of respondents reported they had no new convictions.
- Thirty-one percent reported they had no new arrest or convictions when they did.

Participant Satisfaction

In review of the open-ended portion of the returned surveys, many respondents felt that the staff's diligent work helped them stay on track throughout the process. One response stated, "Drug court and the drug court staff helped me save my life. I have been in and out of institutions since I was 14 years old…the support and structure they offered was the first time anybody did and it worked." Another responded by saying, "Overall I would say that the Drug Court is a good start at helping to decriminalize the disease that is drug addiction." A significant number of respondents felt they were treated with respect, fairly and staff showed concern for success.

- Ninety-two percent of respondents said staff treated them with respect.
- Eighty-five percent said they were treated fairly.
- Eighty-five percent said drug court staff was concerned about them.
- Sixty-nine percent of respondents said drug court staff helped them stay drug free.

Regarding the level of difficulty drug court posed in comparison to regular probation and incarceration, the following was retrieved:

- Sixty-nine percent of respondents said drug court was much harder than regular

probation; whereas 23 percent it was not.

- Thirty-one of respondents said drug court was much harder than incarceration; whereas 46 percent of respondents said drug court was much easier.

Additionally, respondents felt that drug court was difficult and at times "impossible" without the resources such as transportation, housing and employment, funding for treatment and drug testing, and court costs.

SUMMARY

In review of all the topics discussed, the following were concluded:

- Drug court participation was highest among male offenders when compared to females, and those who have committed drug and property listed offenses are more likely to be sentenced to drug court than any other crimes. In regards to race, though the population serves a majority of whites versus any other race, the data clearly shows that drug court participants are highly reflective of the county in which it serves.
- The offenders who had an identifiable drug of choice consisted primarily of cocaine and opiates. White offenders were more likely to have an addiction to cocaine and opiates. Black offenders had a higher addiction to opiates and marijuana.
- More offenders were sentenced to participate in drug court in lieu of a prison sentence versus a jail sentence. Drug court is a privilege and should not be taken lightly, 41 percent of offenders who were terminated from the program unsuccessfully were sentenced to serve a prison incarceration term. Incarceration type saved for drug court does not matter when it comes to success rate.
- Program success is much less than half of all participants. Only 35 percent of

offenders successfully completed the program from 2003 to 2013. In comparison to other drug court programs in Michigan, this is much lower than expected.

According to the 2011 Michigan Drug Treatment Courts Annual Report (SCAO), success rates for circuit court drug court programs were reported to be between 40 to 60 percent between 2008 and 2011. However, the success rate for this program should not be considered in its entirety and as a lone factor, as recidivism rates show that those offenders who successfully completed the program and those offenders who were exposed to drug court were less likely to recidivate than offenders who had not been exposed to drug court at all.

- Rearrest rates of offenders who graduated from Sixteenth Circuit Court drug court program are much higher than the state level.

Rearrests rates could have possibly been higher due to the time that offenders have had since they were in drug court. This study used a two year time frame from when drug court was closed out, whereas, a two year time frame from the admission date was used on the state research. Therefore, offenders who still had drug court conditions, treatment ideas and tools fresh in their minds are less likely to be rearrested.

- When analyzing the number of rearrests by graduate offenders and non-graduate offenders, the percent difference in recidivism rate among the two are comparable with other drug courts in the state. Looking at the difference of recidivism between comparison groups, 16th Circuit Court drug court graduates recidivated less than the drug courts overall in 2011.
- In general, as more time elapses post drug court participation, the more offenders who are arrested and convicted of new offenses increases. Though this was true among other drug courts in Michigan, the number of graduate offenders with post

convictions actually increased, but the difference between non-graduates and graduates did decrease – which is consistent to other drug courts in Michigan.

- Post convictions that are related to drug and alcohol offenses appear to be higher in the Sixteenth Circuit Court compared to other state circuit courts. However, there was nearly a 2 percent increase in program participants with drug and alcohol related convictions in other state circuit courts' drug treatment program from 2011 to 2012.
- Survey respondents felt the program has good intentions and great staff, but the level of difficulty due to a lack of available resources made drug court extremely difficult to get through.

Overall, the results of this evaluation is reassuring and hopeful. The court's progress regarding this particular program is very much in line with other drug court programs throughout the state. Results show that participants and graduates are consistently better off than non-participants. A very important finding early on in the evaluation is that the court is definitely serving its population in proportion as program participants are quite reflective of the people who live in Macomb County.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In order to provide an ongoing understanding of the benefits of this program, it is important that program coordinators establish several key components that they believe are essential. For example, in order to provide streamlined treatment for the majority of participant offenders, it will be important to know the ongoing treatment population (race, gender, religion, etc.) in addition to their specific drug(s) of choice. Perhaps build a systematic way of retaining records, past and present.

The Court already utilizes a varying degrees of risk factors – assessments that are included in

the Appendix; however, not all assessments were completed and retained for every offender. The utilization for such assessments in this project was therefore unfeasible as the varying consistency was too great. A possible way to obtain greater consistency could be by implementation of a full-encompassing database outside of the Drug Court Case Management Information system (DCCMIS) for court use, outside of program and SCAO personnel, to track offenders and rid paper files.

Another recommendation is to conduct exit interviews. Exit interviews should be performed regardless if an offender graduates or is terminated from the program unsuccessfully. This will provide insight as to why an offender believes he/she failed, while at the same time, provide an opportunity for data gathering for ongoing success evaluation.

Drug court should consider looking into the legal status of loosening the eligibility criteria for offenders so that more offenders are being processed through drug court. Although not all offenders may successfully go through the stringent conditions of drug court, this evaluation shows that those who have been exposed to drug court have better recidivism rates than those offenders who have not. Pollack et al (2013) made the same suggestion in order to help reduce incarceration populations as drug courts have four factors – eligibility requirements, sentencing requirements, legal consequences, and sanctions and court constraints, which prevent participation levels from rising. This is something to consider.

Utilizing the aforementioned, setting a goal and establishing a strategic plan would be ideal. Goals such as a specific success rate or treatment referral quotas could be enforced through a strategic plan and by utilization of a program database. Maintenance of the plan and program could be done by exit interviews and assessments of the program. Obtaining consistency in the program would allow the program to be assessed year after year. By doing so, the program can

fully understand the impact drug court has on the public as a whole and abolish the revolving door effect.

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Appendix A: Drug Court Referral Form

STATE OF MICHIGAN COUNTY OF MACOMB 16TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT	MACOMB COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT DRUG COURT ELIGIBILITY SCREENING	Circuit Court Case No. Judge

PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN	v	Defendant Defense Counsel

Judge's Staff: Forward this form to [redacted], Drug Court Supervisor, at the Circuit Court Administrator's Office. Fax: (586) 469-5430.

Case adjourned to: _____ (if applicable)

Address:	DOB:	Age:	Social Security Number:
	Home Phone:		Work Phone:

Candidate is: ☐ Incarcerated ☐ On bond

Conviction leading to probation: Sentence Guidelines:

What is the probation violation charge?

Case(s) in other courts? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please describe:

Describe any new charge(s): Sentence Guidelines:

OFFENSE HISTORY:

Have you been convicted of criminal sexual conduct? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you now charged with (or in the past convicted of) a crime where you carried, possessed, or used a firearm or another dangerous weapon? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please explain: _____

_____

Are you now charged with (or in the past convicted of) a crime in which force was used against someone?
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please explain: _____

_____

Are you now charged with (or convicted of) a crime during which someone died or suffered serious bodily injury?
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please explain: _____

_____

_____
Participant's last name

Do you have any prior conviction of a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force against a person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please explain: _____

_____

RACIAL/ETHNIC BACKGROUND:
Check all that apply:
☐ African American ☐ Hispanic
☐ Alaskan Native ☐ Native American
☐ Asian/Pacific Islander ☐ Other
☐ Caucasian

GENDER:
☐ Male
☐ Female

MARITAL STATUS:
☐ Single ☐ Separated
☐ Married ☐ Widowed
☐ Divorced ☐ Other

EDUCATIONAL STATUS
☐ No high school degree or GED
☐ High school degree or GED
☐ Some college/post high school
☐ College degree
☐ Post college degree

SUBSTANCE ABUSE Number of Years of Participant Drug Use at Time of Program Entry:
☐ Two – five years
☐ Six – ten years
☐ Eleven – fifteen years
☐ Sixteen – twenty years
☐ Over twenty years

MEDICAL
Do you have any current medical conditions: ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe: _____

_____

If yes, are you able to participate in our program with these conditions? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Do you have any type of physical limitations? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what? _____

If yes, are you able to participate in our program with this limitation(s)? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Have you ever been diagnosed with or treated for a serious mental health disorder? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, please describe:

_____

Are you taking medication for this? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, what: _____

MOTIVATION TO CHANGE
Do you acknowledge that you abuse or are dependent on drugs or alcohol? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you willing to follow through on a 15 to 21 month intensive program, which includes substance abuse treatment, drug testing, regular reports to a probation officer, drug court sessions, education and employment?
☐ Yes ☐ No

TRANSPORTATION
Do you have access to transportation for Drug Court sessions, treatment, and tests? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Please describe: _____

Do you have a valid driver's license? ☐ Yes ☐ No If no, please explain: _____

_____

Participant's last name

SCREENER'S CHECKLIST

- ☐ The candidate is a resident of Macomb County and a United States citizen.
- ☐ The candidate is at least 18 years of age.
- ☐ The candidate acknowledges he or she abuses or is dependent upon drugs/alcohol.
- ☐ The candidate is not currently charged with, or convicted of a crime during which: he/she carried, possessed, or used a firearm or another dangerous weapon; death or serious bodily injury occurred to someone; or, force was used against someone.
- ☐ The candidate does not have any prior conviction of a felony crime of violence involving the use or attempted use of force with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm.
- ☐ The candidate is not charged with OWI/OUIL 3rd Offense.
- ☐ The candidate does *not* have a serious mental illness, unless being managed with treatment.
- ☐ The candidate is willing to complete the Program, is physically able to participate in the Program, and has access to transportation which allows him or her to attend Program requirements.

If you cannot check all of the above boxes, candidate is not eligible and should not be referred for assessment.

Attach the Probation Basic Information Report (BIR) or PSI, if available

Screener's Signature

Approved, Defense Counsel (if not screener)

Approved, Assistant Prosecutor

☐ Referral not approved by Prosecutor.

☐ Referral approved by judge.

☐ Referral not approved by judge.

Date

Appendix B: Drug Court Release of Informtion Form

MACOMB COUNTY ADULT FELONY DRUG COURT

REQUEST/AUTHORIZATION
FOR RELEASE OF CLIENT INFORMATION
CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

I,_____, hereby authorize the communication, re-disclosure, and release of information as indicated below between the Adult Felony Drug Court Team, Community Corrections staff and all of the Macomb County Jail Correctional Programs, including CMS and Mental Health, Clinton Counseling Center, L'Anse Creuse Educational Services, District and Circuit Court, District and Circuit Court Probation, M.D.O.C. Parole Officer, Defense Attorney, the Prosecutor's Representative, Salvation Army Harbor Light, House Arrest Services, Inc., Michigan Works!, C.M.H.-Jail Diversion Project, the State Office of Community Corrections personnel, CARE, and any Community Service Work site supervisor or designee or the following family member(s) or friend(s): _____.

2. Specific type of information to be disclosed shall include, but not be limited to: Treatment Summary, Family History, Drug/Alcohol History, Criminal History/Arrest Record, School Records and Treatment Recommendations.

3. Specific substance abuse information to be disclosed shall include, but not be limited to History and Diagnosis, Attendance at Treatment Session, Cooperation with Treatment Program and Prognosis.

4. The purpose of and need for the disclosure is to inform the criminal justice agency (ies) listed above of my attendance and progress in treatment. The extent of information to be disclosed is my diagnosis, information about my attendance or lack of attendance at treatment sessions, my cooperation with the treatment program, prognosis, and any other information pertinent to case.

5. I understand that this consent will remain in effect and cannot be revoked by me until:

___ There has been a formal and effective termination or revocation of my release from confinement, probation, or parole, or other proceeding under which I was mandated into treatment, or the Day Reporting Center, or Urinalysis Program, or Community Service Program, or other Community Corrections Program.

___ _____
(Other time when consent can be revoked)

___ (Other expiration of consent)

I also understand that any disclosures made are bound by Part 2 of Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations governing confidentiality of alcohol and drug abuse patient records and that recipients of this information may re-disclose it only in connection with their official duties.

_____ _____
Witnessed by Client's Signature

Client's Case # _____

_____ _____
Date Witnessed Date Signed

7/13/2005

Appendix C: Substance Abuse Release Form

CONSENT FOR THE RELEASE OF CONFIDENTIAL ALCOHOL OR DRUG INFORMATION: 16th CIRCUIT FELONY ADULT DRUG COURT REFERRAL

I, _____, authorize
(Name of Consumer)

Community Assessment, Referral and Education (CARE),

and

16th Circuit Felony Adult Drug Court

and

Clinton Counseling Center/Eastwood Clinic/Pioneer Counseling Center/ Sacred Heart/Turning Point/Community Programs, Inc./ Macomb Family Services/ Choices Counseling, Rainbow Treatment Services or _____,
(Treatment Agency)

to communicate with and disclose to one another the following information:

My name and other personal identifying information; my status as a consumer at any of the agencies listed above; initial and subsequent evaluations of my service needs; alcohol/drug and mental health recommendations and rational for referral(s); summary of treatment progress, cooperation and compliance; appointments scheduled and attendance; discharge plan and discharge status; alcohol/drug testing results; information to support authorization of treatment services; other:_____

The purpose of the disclosures authorized in this consent is, per my request, to provide the Drug Court with the information they need to:

1. **determine my eligibility or continued eligibility for Drug Court;**
2. **determine my treatment needs and authorization for treatment services**
3. **determine my progress and status in treatment**

I understand that this consent will remain in effect and cannot be revoked by me until there has been a formal and effective termination or revocation of my release from confinement, probation, or parole, or other proceeding under which I was mandated into treatment.

I also understand that my alcohol and/or drug treatment records are protected under the federal regulations governing Confidentiality of Alcohol and Drug Abuse Patient Records, 42 C. F.R. Part 2 and the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 45CFR Pts 160 & 164, and cannot be disclosed without my written consent unless otherwise provided for in the regulations. I also understand that recipients of this information may redisclose it only in connection with their official duties.

I understand that generally the treatment programs listed above and CARE may not condition my treatment on whether I sign a consent form, but in certain limited circumstances I may be denied treatment if I do not sign a consent form.

Dated:_____

_____
Signature of Consumer

_____
Signature of guardian or authorized representative when required

Appendix D: SASSI Questionairre

If a statement tends to be TRUE for you, fill in the square in the column headed T; that is. Fill in this way. ■
If a statement tends to be FALSE for you, fill in the square in the column headed F; that is. Not like this. ☒
Please try to answer all questions.

T F Fill in this way. ■ Not like this. ☒

SASSI - 3
ADULT FORM

	T	F	
1.	☐	☐	Most people would like to get what they want
2.	☐	☐	Most people make some mistakes in their life.
3.	☐	☐	I usually "go along," and do what others are doing
4.	☐	☐	I have never been in trouble with the police.
5.	☐	☐	I was always well behaved in school.*
6.	☐	☐	My troubles are not all my fault.*
7.	☐	☐	I have not lived the way I should.
8.	☐	☐	I can be friendly with people who do many wrong things.
9.	☐	☐	I do not like to sit and daydream.*
10.	☐	☐	No one has ever criticized or punished me.
11.	☐	☐	Sometimes I have a hard time sitting still.
12.	☐	☐	People would be better off if they took my advice
13.	☐	☐	At times I feel worn out for no special reason.*
14.	☐	☐	I think I would enjoy moving to an area I've never been before.
15.	☐	☐	It is better not to talk about personal problems.
16.	☐	☐	I have had days, weeks or months when I couldn't get much done because I just wasn't up to it.
17.	☐	☐	I am very respectful of authority.
18.	☐	☐	I like to obey the law.*
19.	☐	☐	I have been tempted to leave home.*
20.	☐	☐	I often feel that strangers look at me with disapproval.
21.	☐	☐	Other people would fall apart if they had to deal with what I handle.
22.	☐	☐	I have avoided people I did not wish to speak to.
23.	☐	☐	Some crooks are so clever that I hope they get away with what they have done.
24.	☐	☐	My school teachers had some problems with me.*
25.	☐	☐	I have never done anything dangerous just for fun.
26.	☐	☐	I need to have something to do so I don't get bored.
27.	☐	☐	I have sometimes drunk too much.*
28.	☐	☐	Much of my life is uninteresting.*
29.	☐	☐	Sometimes I wish I could control myself better.*
30.	☐	☐	I believe that people sometimes get confused.
31.	☐	☐	Sometimes I am no good for anything at all.*
32.	☐	☐	I break more laws than many people.*
33.	☐	☐	If some friends and I were in trouble together, I would rather take the whole blame than tell on them.
34.	☐	☐	Crying does not help anything.
35.	☐	☐	I think there is something wrong with my memory.*
36.	☐	☐	I have sometimes been tempted to hit people.*
37.	☐	☐	My most important successes are not a direct result of my effort.
38.	☐	☐	I always feel sure of myself.
39.	☐	☐	I have never broken a major law.*
40.	☐	☐	There have been times when I have done things I couldn't remember later.
41.	☐	☐	I think carefully about all my actions.*
42.	☐	☐	I have used alcohol or "pot" too much or too often.
43.	☐	☐	Nearly everyone enjoys being picked on and made fun of
44.	☐	☐	I know who is to blame for most of my troubles
45.	☐	☐	I frequently make lists of things to do.
46.	☐	☐	I guess I know some pretty undesirable types.*
47.	☐	☐	Most people will laugh at a joke at times.
48.	☐	☐	I have rarely been punished.*
49.	☐	☐	I smoke cigarettes regularly.
50.	☐	☐	At times I have been so full of energy that I felt I didn't need sleep for days at a time.
51.	☐	☐	I have sometimes sat about when I should have been working.*
52.	☐	☐	I am often resentful.
53.	☐	☐	I take all my responsibilities seriously.*
54.	☐	☐	I have neglected obligations to family or work because of drinking or using drugs.
55.	☐	☐	I have had a drink first thing in the morning to steady my nerves or get rid of a hangover.
56.	☐	☐	While I was a teenager, I began drinking or using other drugs regularly.
57.	☐	☐	My father was a heavy drinker or drug user.
58.	☐	☐	When I drink or use drugs I tend to get into trouble.
59.	☐	☐	My drinking or other drug use causes problems between me and my family.
60.	☐	☐	I do most of my drinking or drug using away from home.
61.	☐	☐	At least once a week I use some non-prescription antacid and/or diarrhea medicine.
62.	☐	☐	I have never felt sad over anything.
63.	☐	☐	I am rarely at a loss for words.*
64.	☐	☐	I am usually happy.*
65.	☐	☐	I am a restless person.
66.	☐	☐	I like doing things on the spur of the moment.
67.	☐	☐	I am a binge drinker/drug user.

Name _____ Date _____

Sex M ☐ F ☐

S·A·S·S·I

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Appendix E: CARE Questionnaire (page 2 not included)

Drug Court
Additional Data Form for CARE

Client Name:_____ **Social Security Number:**_____
Phone:(___)_____ **Date of Birth:**_____
Address:_____ **City:**_____ **Zip:**_____
Today's Date:

Physician name:_____ **Date of Incarceration:**_____

Emergency Contact Name:_____
Phone Number:(___)_____ **Relationship:**_____

Living Arrangements: ☐ Independent ☐ In Jail ☐ Homeless
How Long at Current Address:_____ **# of moves in past 3 years:**
Number of Dependents (including client):_____
Making Child Support Payments: _____**Yes** **How Much Per Month:**_____

Income Past 12 Months:_____ **Household Income Past 12 Months:** _____
Marital Status: Single ___ Married ____ Divorced ____ Widowed ___
Employment Status: ☐ Unemployed ☐ Employed Part-Time ☐ Employed Full-Time

On Public Assistance? Yes / No

Was client ever in the military? Yes / No

In School Now? Yes / No **Highest Grade completed:** ____

Co-dependent? Yes / No

Health Insurance: ☐None ☐Medicaid (recipient id #)_____
☐Other Insurance (name and policy #)_____

Priority Status: ☐ Pregnant IDU ☐ Pregnant ☐ IDU
☐ Parent whose child was removed/at risk for removal from home

Race: White ___ African American ___ Other ____
Ethnic Background: ☐ Puerto Rican ☐ Mexican ☐ Cuban ☐ Other Hispanic
☐ Arab/Chaldean ☐ None of the Groups Listed

Arrest History	Past Six Months	Past Five Years
Arrest for Possession OR Sale of Alcohol/Drugs		
Arrest for Drunk/Drugged Driving OR Impairment		
Total of All Arrests		

Other Factors: ☐ Adult child ☐ Significant Other ☐ Hearing impaired ☐ Visually impaired
☐ Head injury ☐ Mental retardation ☐ Mobility impaired ☐ Mental Illness

Drug Court
Additional Data Form for CARE

SUBSTANCE USE BACKGROUND

Indicate all alcoholic beverages and all drugs ever used, now or in the past:

Identify primary drug(s) of abuse within categories. * = drug of choice	Age of First Use	# Days Used in Past 30	Used in last 48 hrs? Yes/No	Date Last Used	Frequency and Amounts of Current Use	Route of Use**
Alcohol						
Marijuana, Pot, Hashish, THC						
Cocaine/Crack						
Amphetamines: speed, CAT, Crystal, Diet Pills						
Opiates: Heroin, Codeine, Talwin, Percodan, Non-prescription Methadone/Suboxone						
Hallucinogens: LSD, Acid Mescaline, PCP, Mushrooms						
Tranquilizers: Vallum, Xanax, Librium						
Barbiturates: Sedatives, Sleeping Pills, Downers, Seconal						
Nicotine: Cigarettes, snuff, chewing tobacco						
Inhalants: Nitrous oxide, glue, gasoline, aerosols						
Club Drugs: GHB, K, Ecstasy						

** Route of administration: 1=oral 2=smoke 3=inhalation/intra-nasal 4=injection 5=other

Drug Court
Additional Data Form for CARE

Drug History : Primary (include age of first use)_____
Secondary (include age of first use)_____
Tertiary (include age of first use) _____

Presenting Problem (What event/circumstance/crisis has occurred which has caused the client to seek Treatment (Tx)? Describe the specific event(s) or circumstance.):

Substance Abuse Treatment History:

Treatment Agency:_____Date Attended:_____Reported Abstinence Following:_____

Treatment Agency:_____Date Attended:_____Reported Abstinence Following:_____

Treatment Agency:_____Date Attended:_____Reported Abstinence Following:_____

Treatment Agency:_____Date Attended:_____Reported Abstinence Following:_____

Dimension 1 – Withdrawal/Detoxification Potential:	Yes	No	N/A
Intoxicated / High (circle) during assessment?			
Reported ability to abstain for 24 hours?			
Reported ability to abstain for 48 hours?			
Reported ability to abstain for 72 hours?			
Risk for Severe Withdrawal by history (e.g., hx of seizures, medical complications, Dts)?			
Current Withdrawal Signs?			
Specify:			

Drug Court
Additional Data Form for CARE

Dimension 2 – Biomedical Conditions & Complications (not related to withdrawal):	Yes	No	N/A
Current physical/medical condition(s) to be addressed immediately?			
Specify:			
Current physical/medical illnesses that may complicate Tx?			
Specify:			
Current physical/medical condition that may complicate Tx?			
Specify:			

Dimension 3 – Emotional/Behavioral Conditions & Complications:	Yes	No	N/A
Current emotional/behavioral condition(s) to be addressed immediately?			
Specify:			
Chronic emotional/behavioral condition(s) that may affect Tx?			
Specify:			
Current psychiatric medication use?			
Specify type/date of last use:			
Previous psychiatric medication use?			
Specify and type(s):			

Risk Assessment:	None	Low	High
Assessed Suicide Risk?			
Assessed Violence Risk?			

Drug Court
Additional Data Form for CARE

Axis Diagnosis: _____

Treatment Acceptance/Resistance:	Yes	No	N/A
Actively objecting to treatment?			
Actively being coerced into treatment?			
Compliant with referral to treatment only to avoid negative consequences?			
Lacks sufficient internal distress to create self-motivation for treatment?			
Resist other's perceptions that she/he has an addiction problem?			
Impulse control is poor despite negative consequences?			

Relapse/Continued Use Potential:	Yes	No	N/A
Potential for continued or increased use is high?			
Lacks recovery skills with which to cope with addiction to avoid relapse or continued use?			
Lacks awareness of relapse triggers, urge management techniques?			
Continuation of symptoms despite participation in lower or current level of treatment/self-help?			
Intensification of symptoms despite participation in lower or current level of treatment/self-help?			
If abstinent, client is in crisis and at risk for using (including risk of return to needle use)?			

Recovery Environment:	Yes	No	N/A
Current family circumstances pose a threat to engaging in or succeeding in treatment?			
Current living environment poses a threat to engaging in or succeeding in treatment?			
Lacks sufficient social resources or friendships to support recovery?			
Lacks sufficient financial/vocational resources to support recovery?			
Lacks external mandates (e.g., legal, vocational, financial) that may enhance motivation?			
Needs the close monitoring and support provided in an intensive outpatient setting			
- OR -			
Needs highly structured support and monitoring only available in a 24-hour setting?			

Level of Treatment Requested: _____
Number of Days Requested: _____

Appendix F: Screening Form

Drug Court Screening Form

Personal Information

Full Name: _____

Address: _____

_____

* Race/Ethnicity:

___ African American
___ Alaskan Native
___ Hispanic / Latino
___ Native American
___ Asian / Pacific Islander
___ Caucasian
___ Multi-Racial
___ Other: _____

* Gender: ___M ___F

* Date of Birth: _____

*Marital Status:
___ Single
___ Married
___ Separated
___ Divorced
___ Widowed

Primary Phone Number: _____

* Social Security Number: _____

Jail ID #: _____

Legal History

Current Charge (list all): _____
Counts: _____

* Incident Offense:
___ New Criminal Offense
___ Parole Violation New Criminal Offense
___ Parole Violation Technical
___ Probation Violation New Criminal Offense
___ Probation Violation Technical

Arrest Date (if applicable): _____

Jail Admit Date (if applicable): _____

Prior Convictions: _____Yes _____No

If yes # of felonies and misdemeanors is required:

Felonies: _____ Misdemeanors _____

Child Protective Services Activity? _____Yes _____No

Outstanding Warrants: ____Yes ____No

Current Probation Status: _____On Probation PO's Name: _____

Currently On Parole: _____On Parole PO's Name: _____

Pending Criminal Charges: _____Yes _____No

Substance Abuse History

* Prior Substance Abuse Treatment: ____Yes ____No

(If yes, list all on back of this sheet)

* Drug of Choice: _____

* IV Drug User: ____Yes ____No

* History Of IV Drug Use: ____Yes____No

Medical/Mental Health History

History Of Mental Health Condition(s): ____Yes ____No

History Of Medical Condition(s): ____Yes ____No

* Current Medications: ____Yes ____No

Medications:_____

_____

Have you ever had prescription medication for mental health issues: ___Yes ___No

Pregnant?: ____Yes ____No ____NA

If Yes: Due Date: _____

- Comments: _____

Medical Insurance Status:

___ None
___ Medicaid
___ Private Insurance
___ Other
___ Medicare

Name of Insurance Carrier: _____

History Of Mental Health Condition(s): ___Yes ___No
History Of Medical Condition(s): ___Yes ___No

Current Educational Status:

1. Home School
2. Alternative School
3. < or = to 6th grade ____
4. 7th ____
5. 8th ____
6. 9th ____
7. 10th ____
8. 11th ____
9. 12th ____
10. Not in school
11. GED ____
12. Trade School ____
13. College-University ____

Employment History

___ Unemployed
___ Employed Full-Time
___ Employed Part-Time
___ Not In Labor Force

Primary Source of Support:

____ Disability
____ Family
____ Retirement Plan
____ Salary/Wages
____ Social Security
____ Social Security Disability
____ Veteran's Benefits
____ Welfare
____ Workers Compensation
____ Other
____ None

Gross Monthly Income (from all sources): $_____

Miscellaneous

Transportation Status:
___ Reliable Transportation
___ No Reliable Transportation
- Comments _____

No. Of Children: _____

No. Of Dependent Children: _____

Current Child Support:
___ N/A
___ Paying Current
___ Paying Not Current
___ Not Paying

Custody Status:
___ Temporarily Lost Custody
___ Regained Custody
___ Parental Rights Terminated
___ Never Lost Custody
___ N/A

Prior Military Service (Branch): _____

* Number Of Times Moved In The Last Three Years? ____

- Comments:_____

* Length Of Time At Current Primary Address? _____

- Comments: _____

Living Arrangement:
___ Independent
___ Dependent
___ Homeless

Appendix G: Drug Court Evaluation Survey

MACOMB COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT

Drug Court Evaluation Survey

Oakland University is conducting an evaluation of Macomb County Circuit Court's Drug Court Program, specifically its effectiveness with respect to long term outcomes associated with those persons it has served.

This is an independent survey of Macomb County Circuit Court's Drug Court Program. You are receiving it because you have either participated, or were considered for participation, in the Drug Court at one point. We respectfully request your participation. Your honesty and best recollection is warranted so that services in this program can improve in the future. **Your answers will remain anonymous and your name will never appear in the evaluation report.**

A prepaid return envelope is enclosed for your convenience. **Please complete and return this questionnaire by August 10, 2013.**

PART 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. **Gender:** O Male O Female

2. **Racial Preference:** O White O Latino O Mixed race
   O Black O Asian O Other

3. **Approximate age when you participated or were considered for Drug Court:**
   O 17-20 O 21-25 O 26-30 O 31-35 O 36 & Above

4. **Highest grade completed when you participated in or were considered for Drug Court:**
   O Less than High School Graduate O High School Graduate O Post High School

5. **Were you employed at the time of your arrest for the offense(s) for which you were placed or considered for Drug Court?**
   O Yes O No

6. **Drug(s) of choice. Please rank 1, 2, 3 (1=highest).**
   ___ Alcohol ___ Opiates (including prescription pain killers)
   ___ Marijuana ___ Stimulants
   ___ Cocaine/Crack ___ Hallucinogens

7. **Age of First Alcohol Use:** OUnder 10 O11-15 O16-20 O21-25 O26-30 OOver 30

8. **Frequency of Alcohol Use at your heaviest period.**
   O Daily O 1x week O 1x month O Occasional

9. **Age of First Drug Use:** O Under 10 O 10-15 O 16-20 O 21-25 O 26-30 O Over 30

10. **Frequency of Drug Use at your heaviest period.**
    O Daily O 1x week O 1x month O Occasional

11. **Do you have a family history of chemical dependency?**
    O Yes O No O Unsure

12. **Did you have any previous drug treatment prior to your participation or consideration for Drug Court?**
    O Yes O No O Unsure

13. **Were you diagnosed or treated for a mental health condition (depression, PTSD, bipolar, schizophrenia, etc.) prior to your participation or consideration for Drug Court?**
    O Yes O No O Unsure

PART 2: DRUG COURT PROGRAMMING

14. **Were you sentenced and admitted into the Drug Court Program?**
    O Yes O No; ***please skip to Part 3***

15. **Were you referred to any of the following (check all that apply):**
    O Outpatient treatment O Residential treatment O Mental health treatment
    O AA/NA meetings O Employment training O School/Vocational training

16. **Would you say that Drug Court staff...**

	Yes	No	Unsure
...treated you with respect?	O	O	O
...treated you fairly?	O	O	O
...was concerned about you?	O	O	O
...helped you stay drug free?	O	O	O
...expected too much of you?	O	O	O

17. **Overall, would you say Drug Court...**

	Yes	No	Unsure
...was easier than jail or prison?	O	O	O
...was easier than regular probation?	O	O	O

18. **Did you SUCCESSFULLY complete the Drug Court Program?**
    O Yes O No

PART 3: FOLLOW-UP

19. Are you currently employed?
O Yes O No

20. Current education level:
O Less than High School Graduate O High School Graduate O Post High School

21. Have you remained sober since you participated or were considered for Drug Court?
O Yes O No

22. Have you been arrested since you participated in or were considered for Drug Court?
O Yes O No

23. Have you been convicted of a new crime since you participated in or were considered for Drug Court?
O Yes O No

PART 4: COMMENTS/SUGGESTIONS/FEEDBACK

Given your experience, how might the Drug Court program be improved? Any and all input is welcome.

YOUR SURVEY IS COMPLETE. THANKS FOR YOUR HELP!