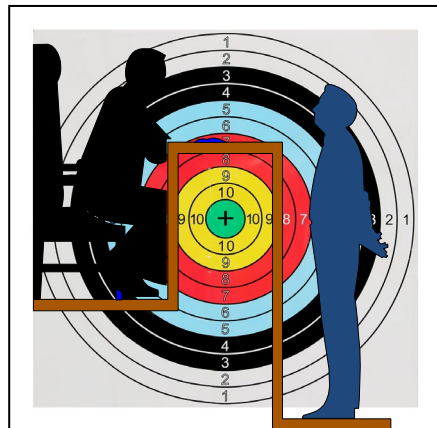


NEW DIRECTIONS IN TARGETING THE RIGHT PARTICIPANTS FOR COLLABORATIVE COURTS

DOUGLAS B. MARLOWE, J.D., PH.D.



Disclosure

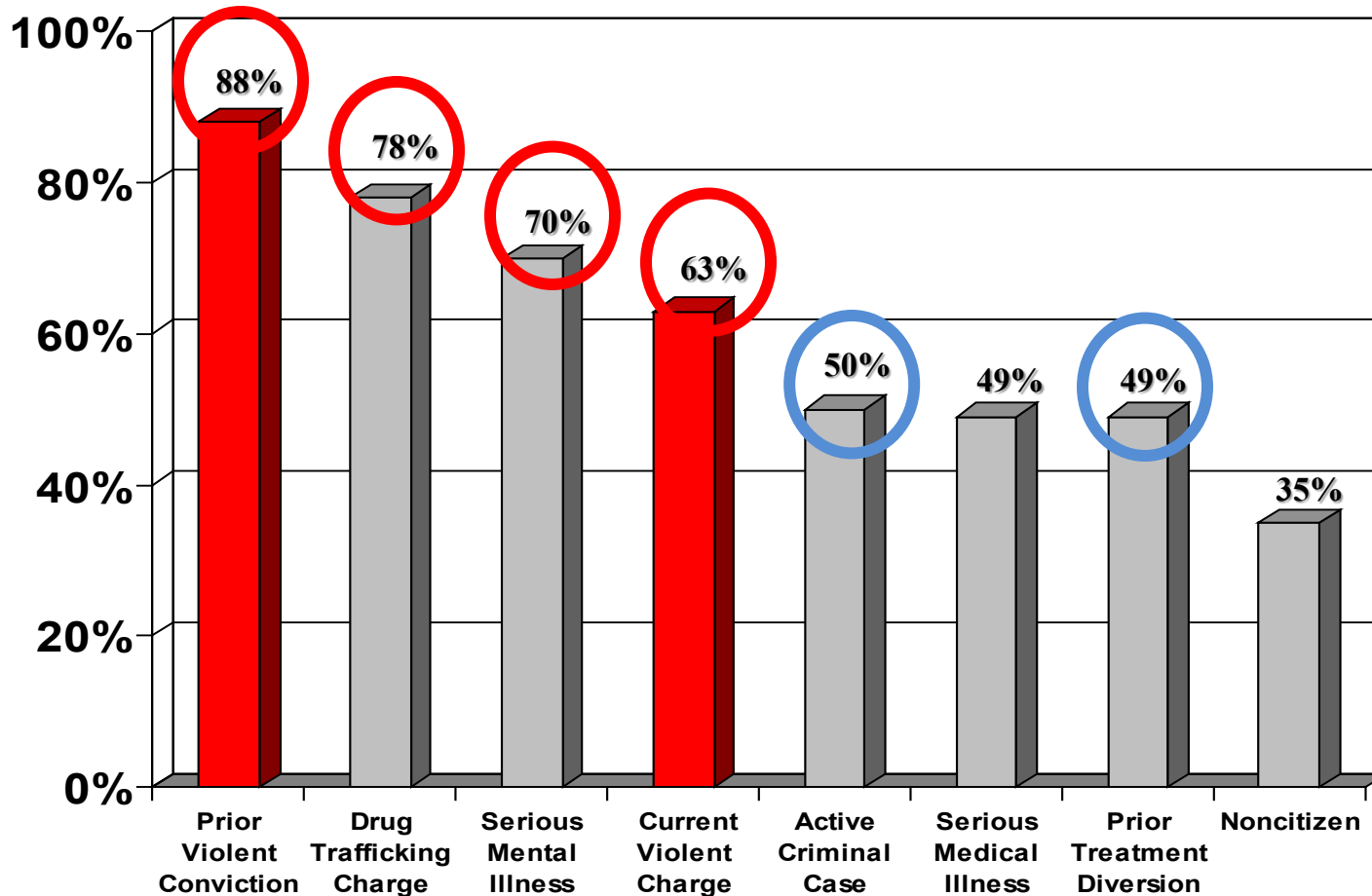
- This project was supported by Grant No. G2299ONDCP02A awarded by the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) of the Executive Office of the President.
- Points of views or opinions in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position of the Executive Office of the President.

Outline

- Nonviolent drug possession cases are too few and unimpactful to affect public health or safety, especially with recent criminal justice reforms
- Crime specialization is a myth
- Most violent offenders do not recidivate more often or differently than drug or property offenders
- Drug courts are more effective for felony cases
- Drug courts are as, or more, effective for drug dealing and violence cases
- Removing unwarranted eligibility restrictions reduces racial and ethnic disparities
- Subjective suitability determinations exacerbate disparities and lessen outcomes

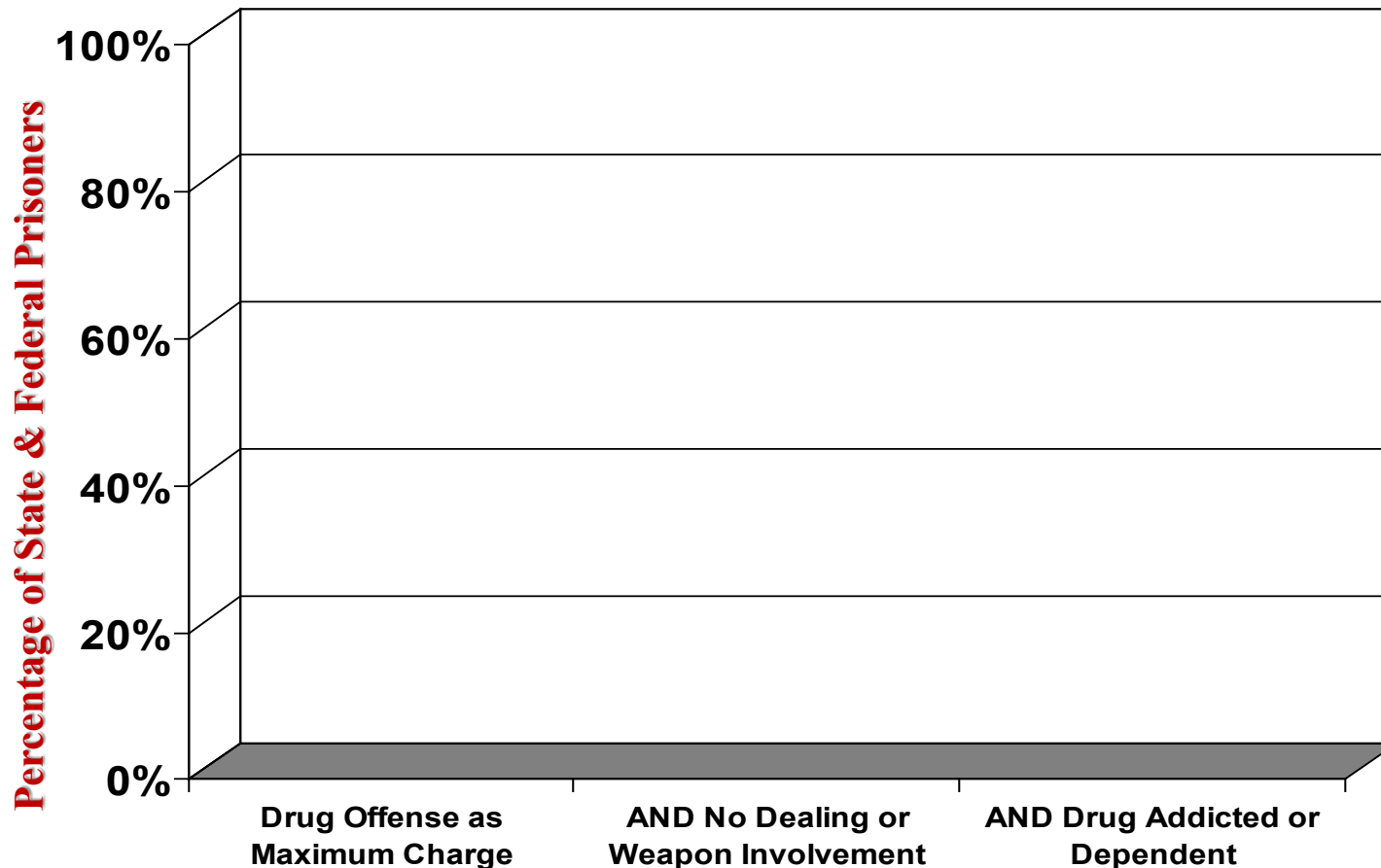
Exclusion Criteria

% Drug Courts Excluding These Candidates



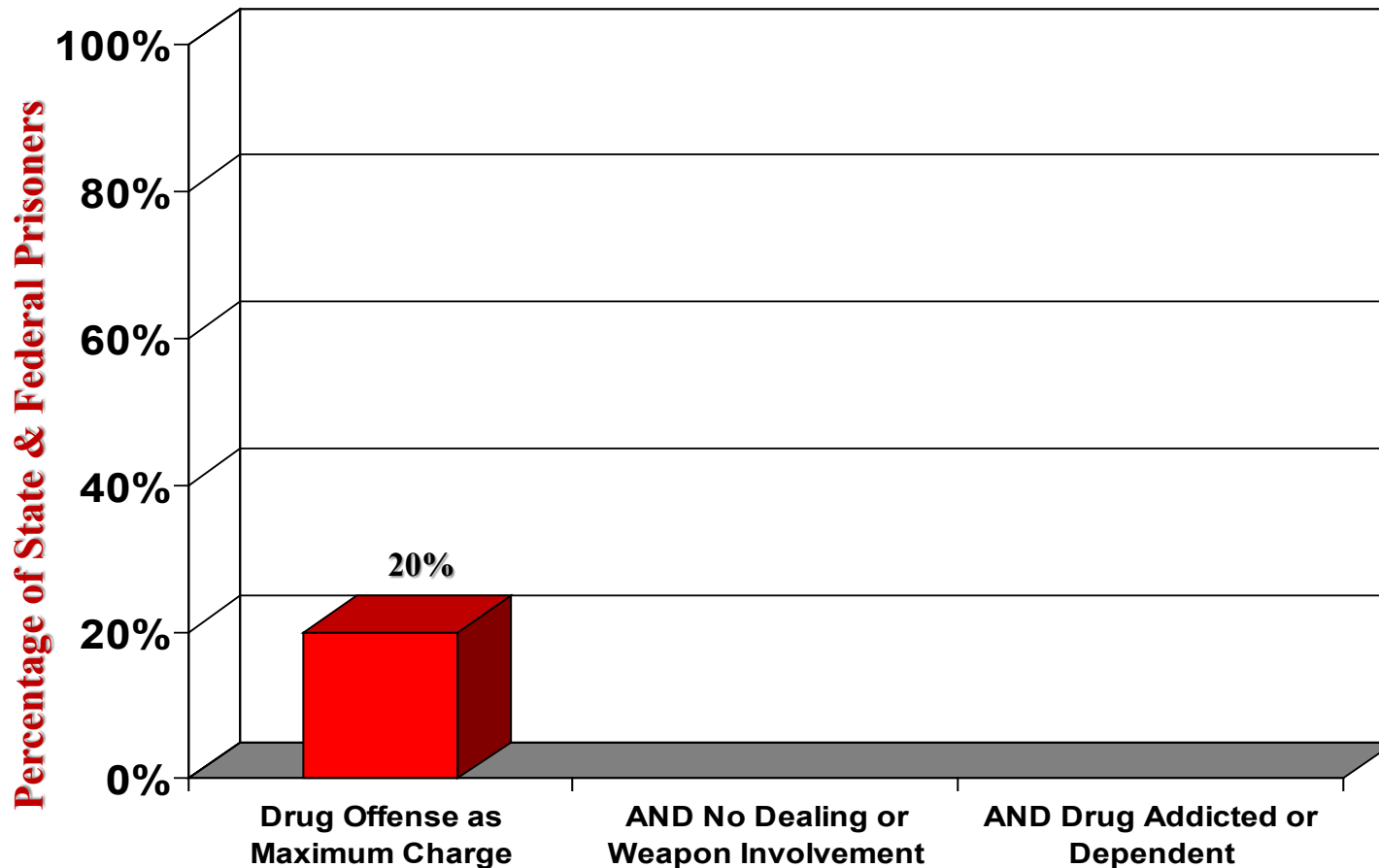
Sevigny et al. (2013)

Nonviolent Drug Possession



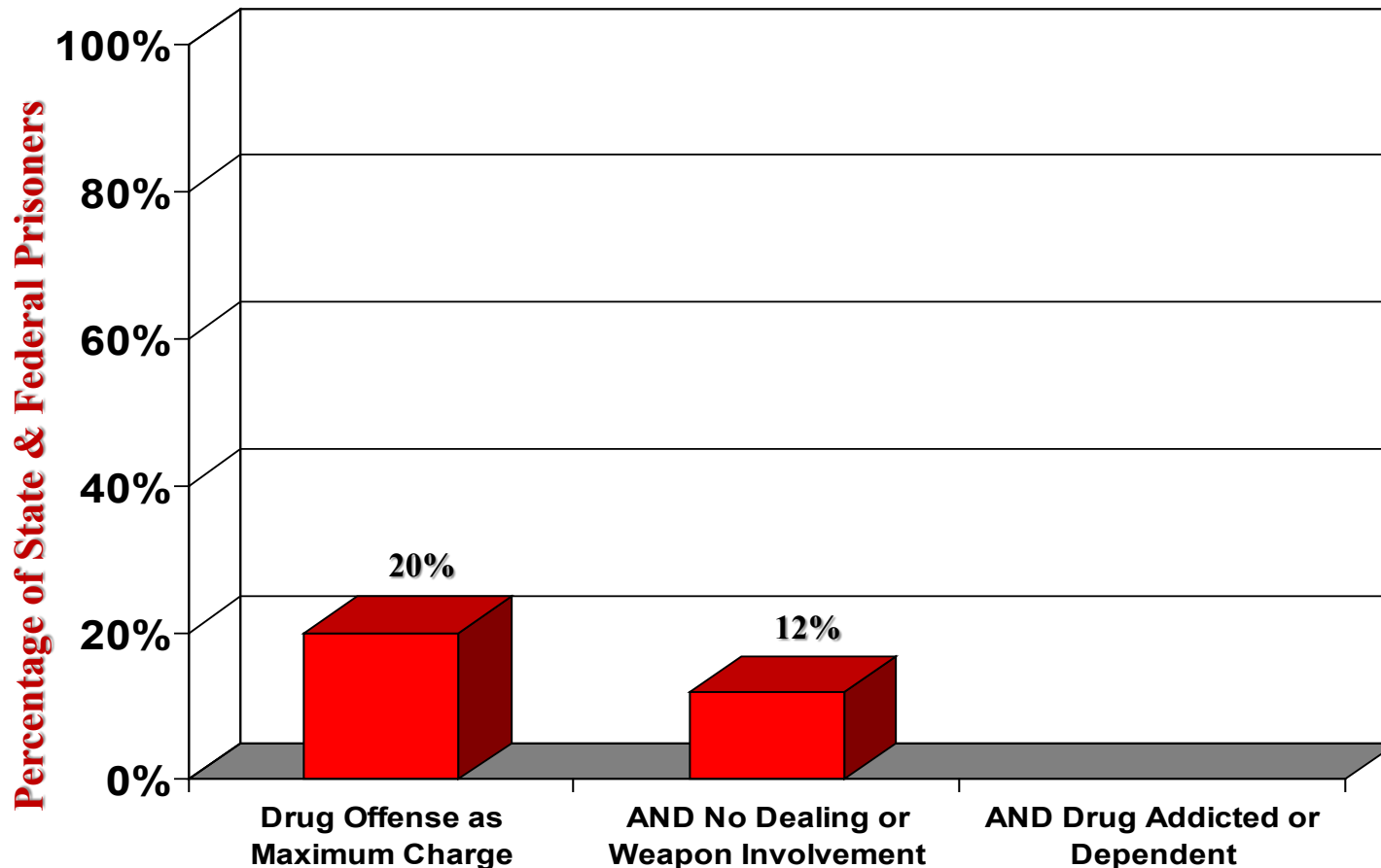
BJS: Bronson et al. (2017); Lind (2015)

Nonviolent Drug Possession



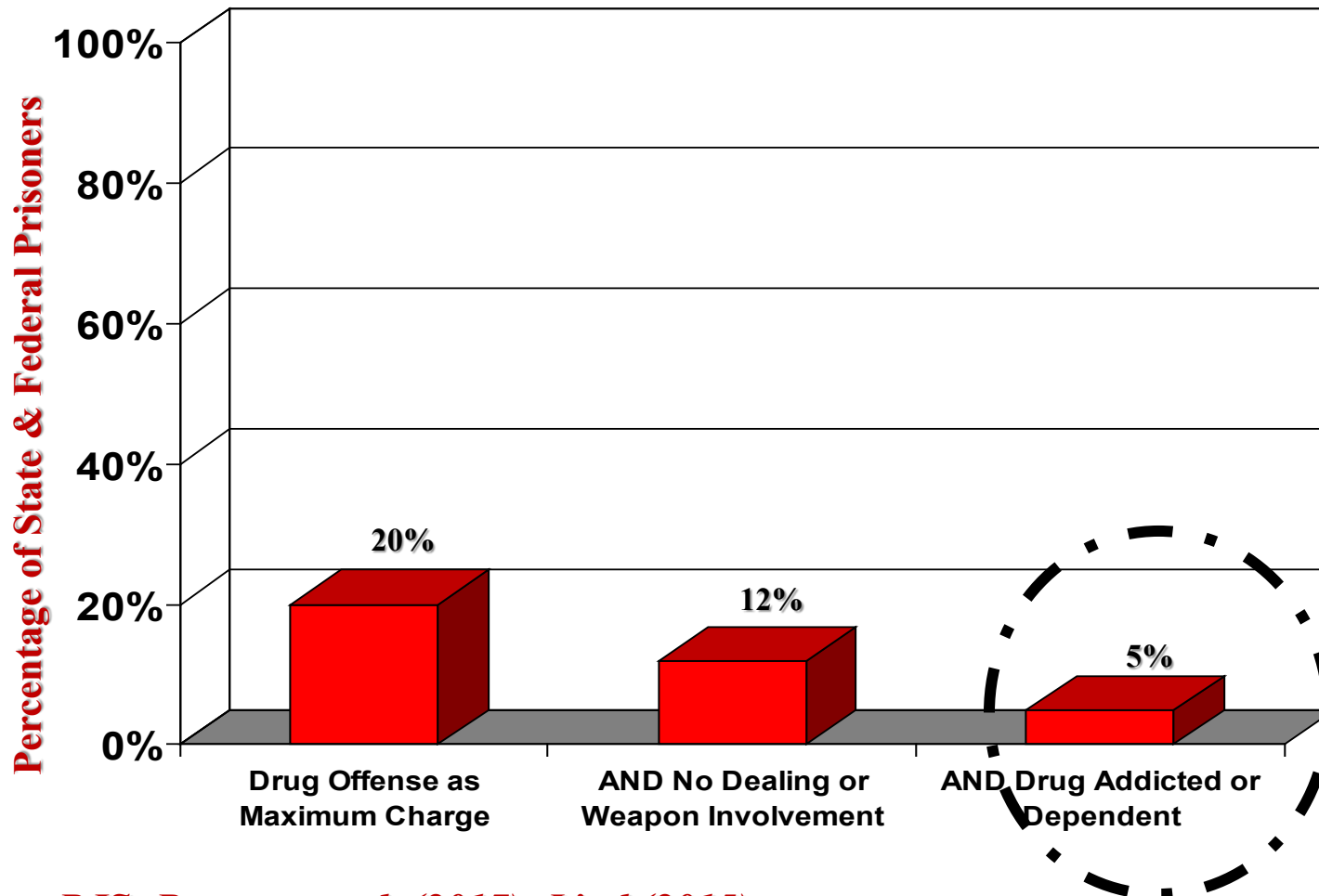
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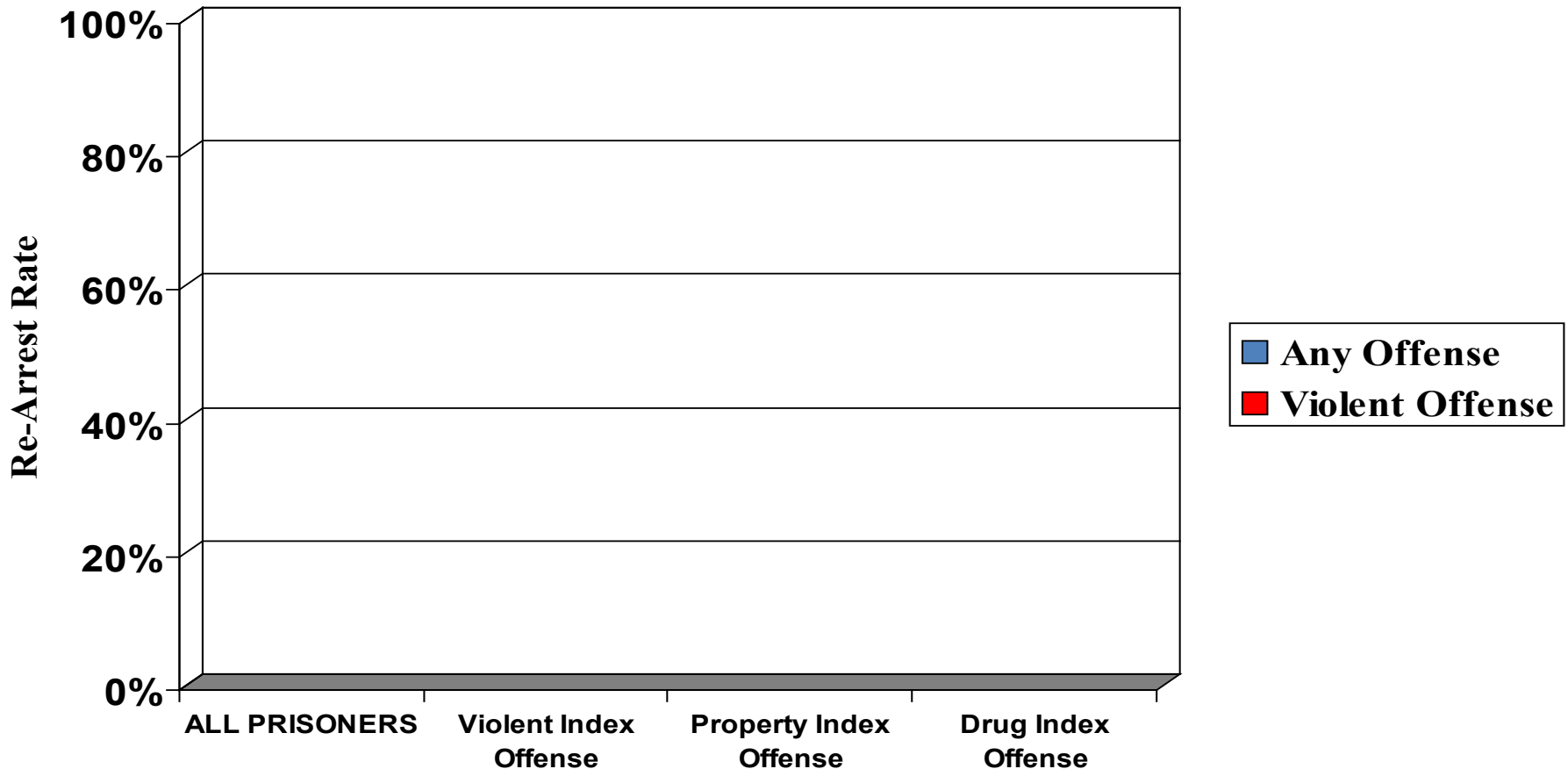
Nonviolent Drug Possession



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Post-Prison Recidivism

Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2014 (9-year follow-up)

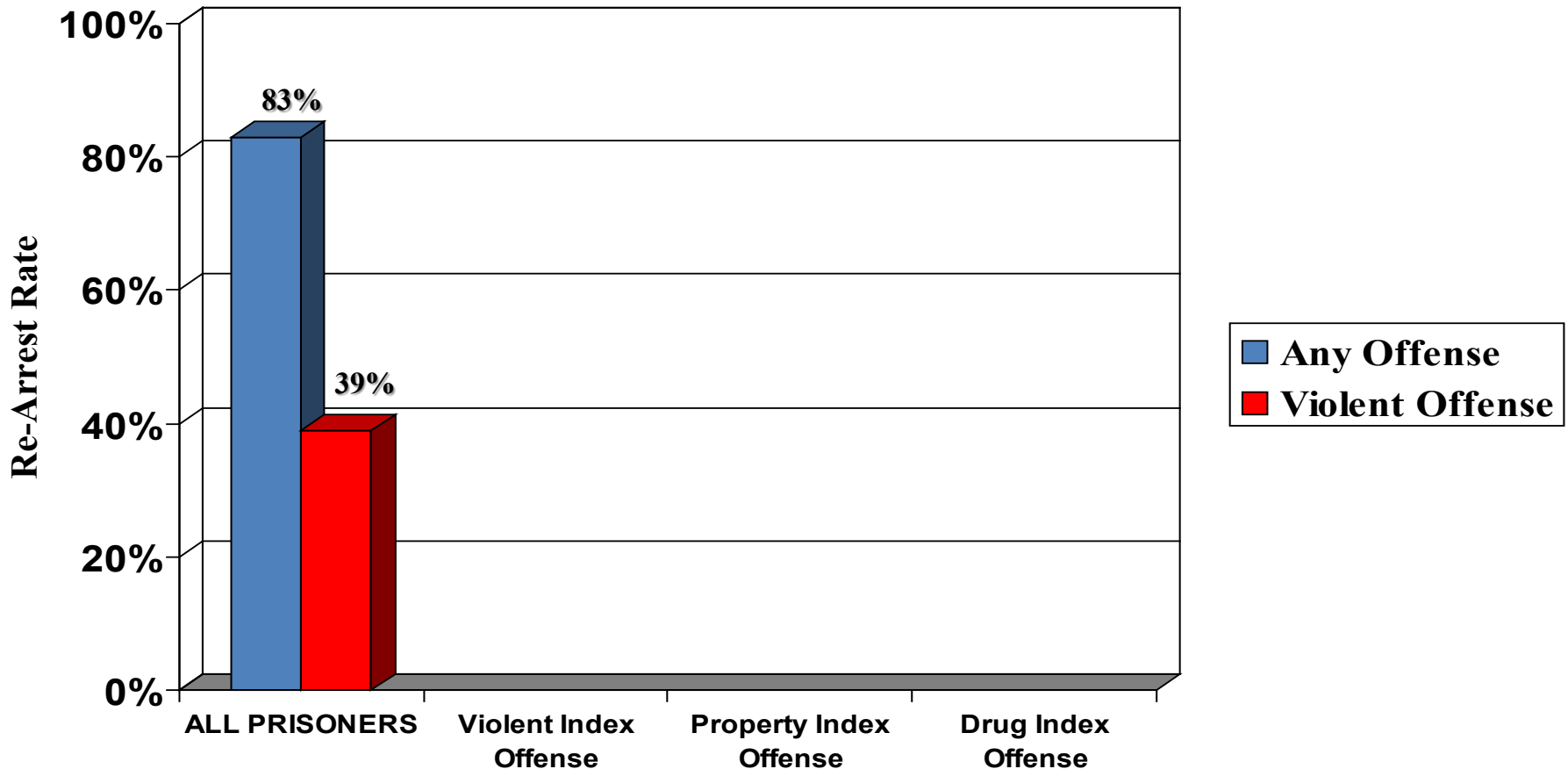


BJS: Alper & Durose (2018)

Excludes sex offenders

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Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2014 (9-year follow-up)

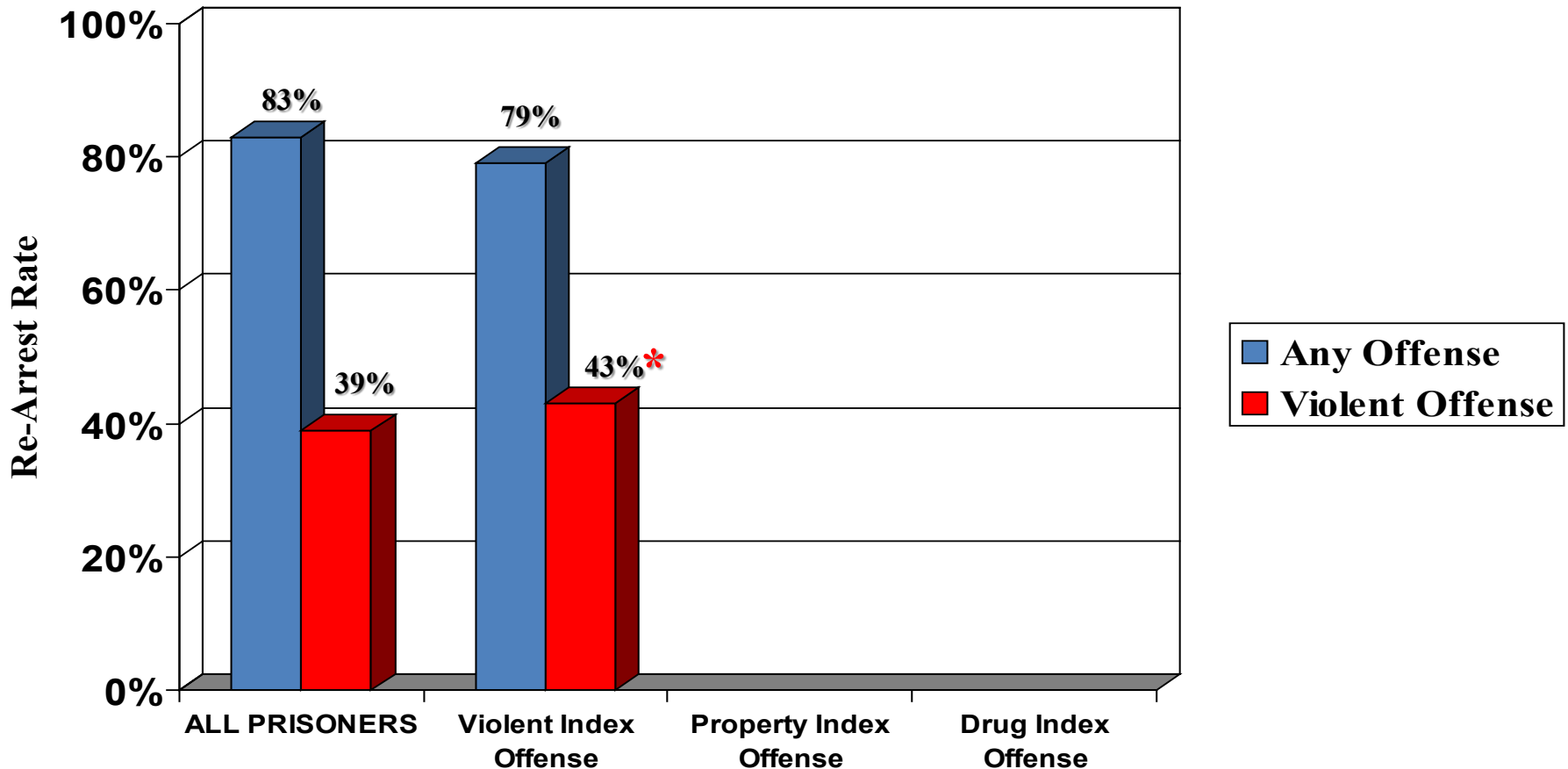


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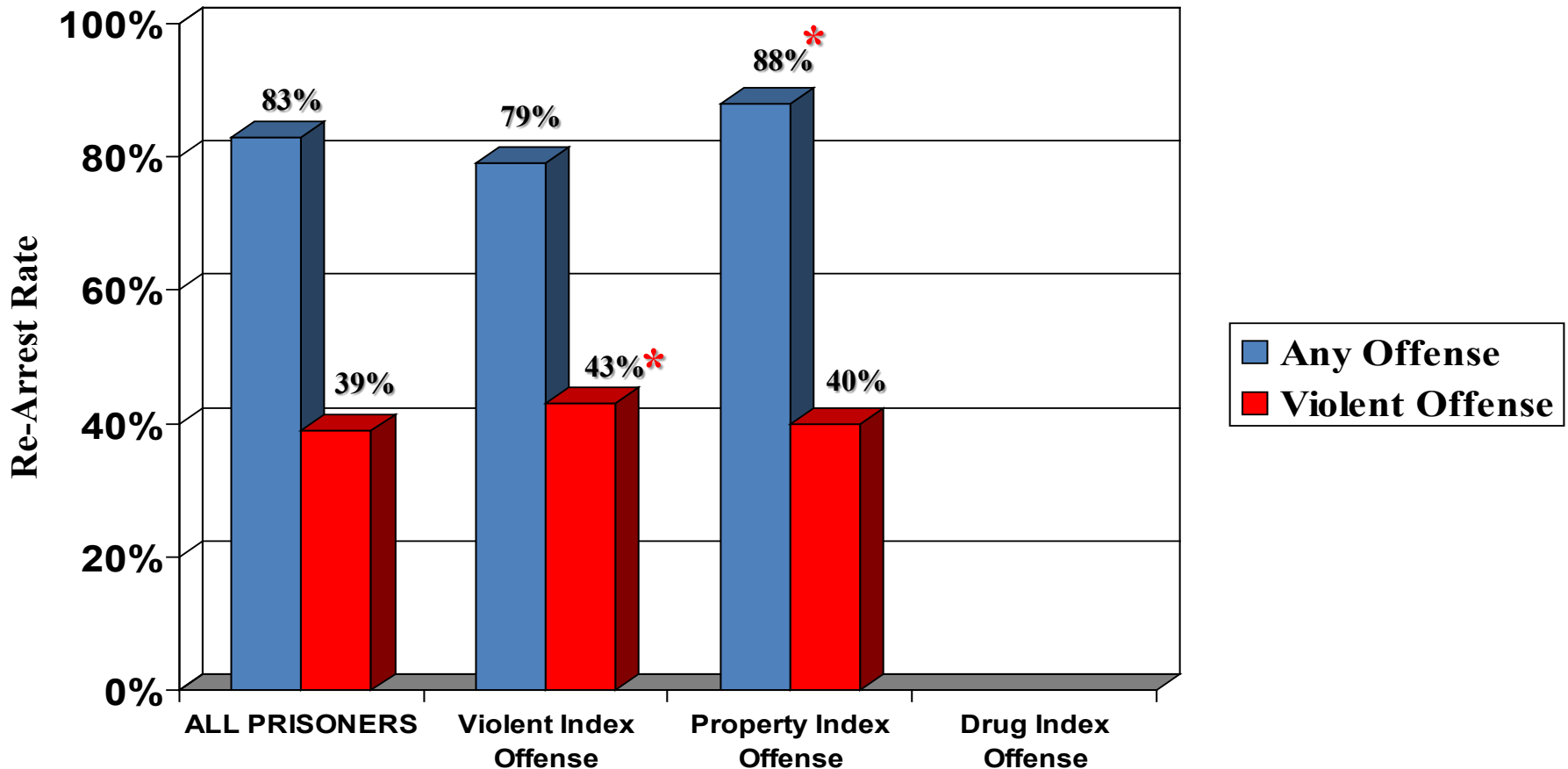


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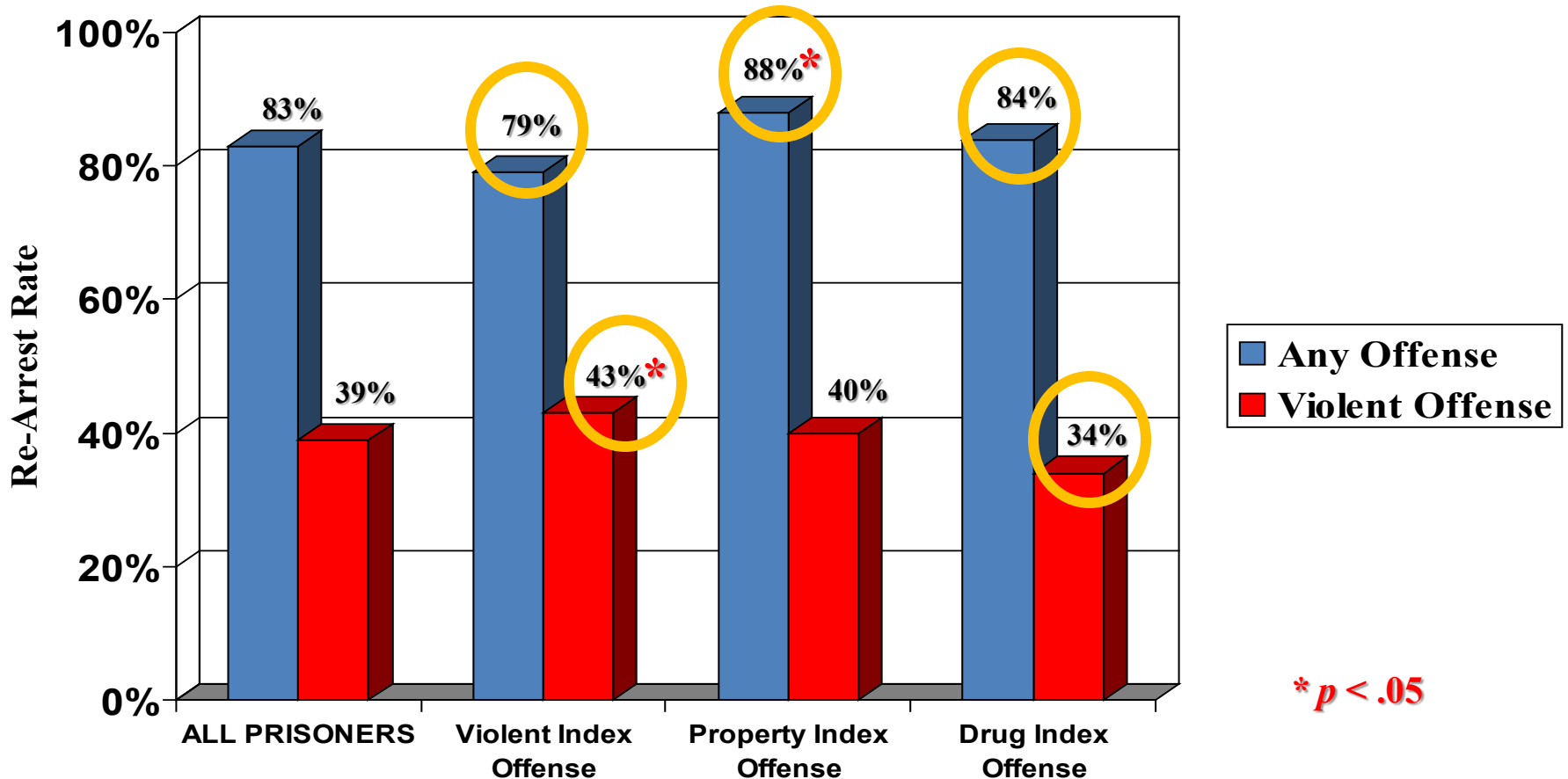
Post-Prison Recidivism

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Post-Prison Recidivism

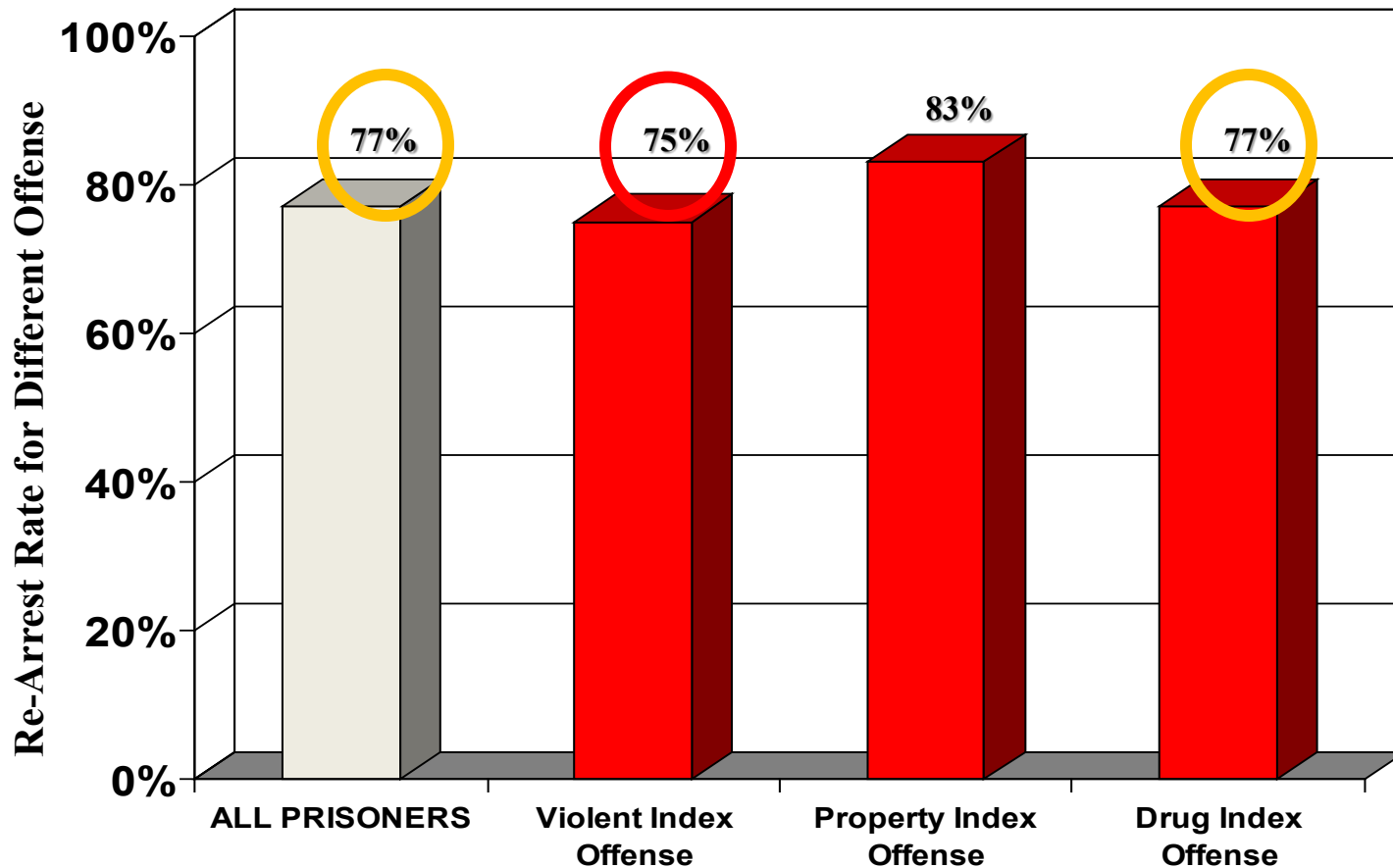
Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2014 (9-year follow-up)



* $p < .05$

Arrested for Different Offense

Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2014 (9-year follow-up)



Post-Release Supervision

Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2010 (5-year follow-up)

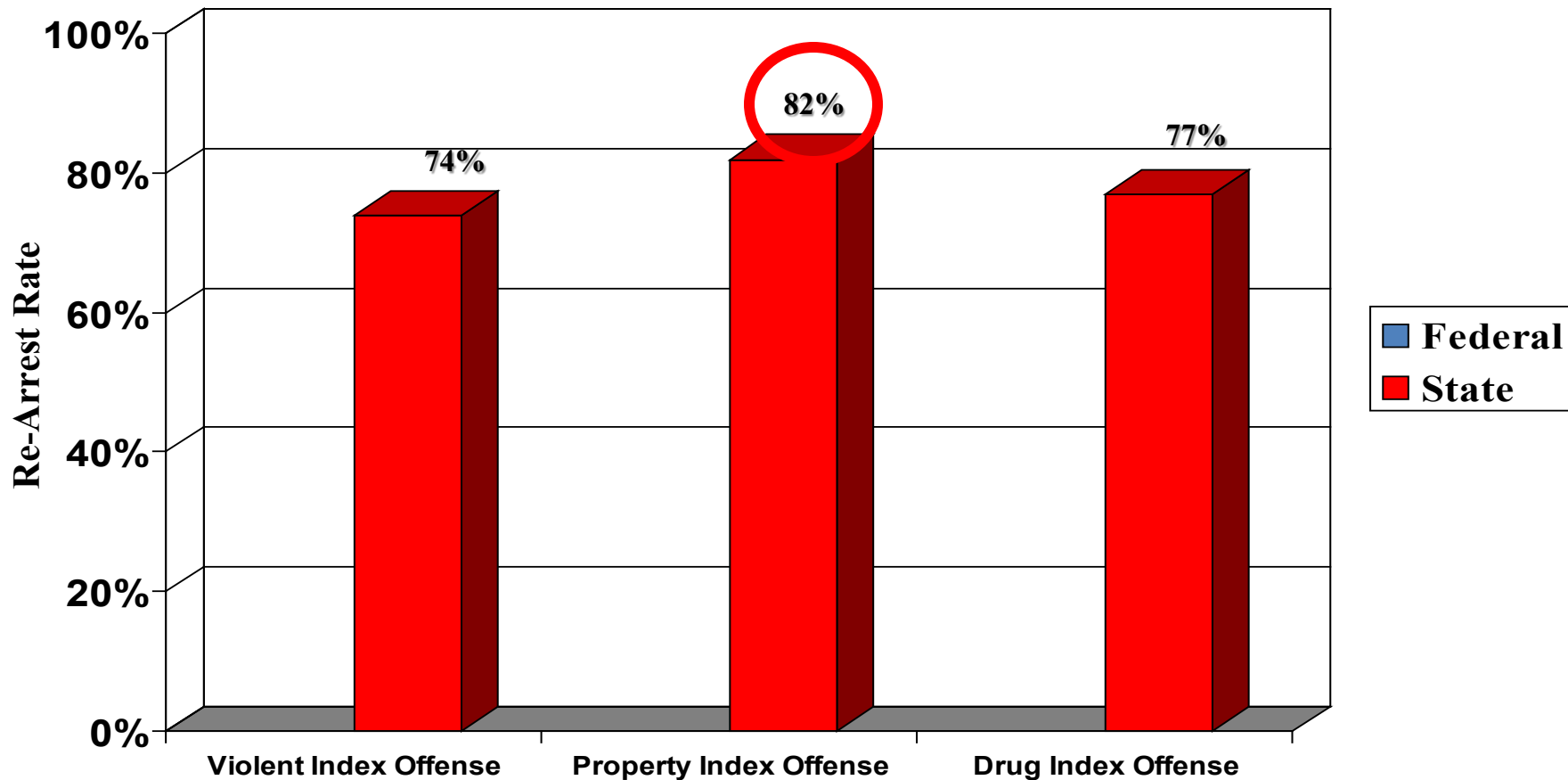


BJS: Alper & Durose (2018); Markman et al. (2016)

Excludes sex offenders

Post-Release Supervision

Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2010 (5-year follow-up)

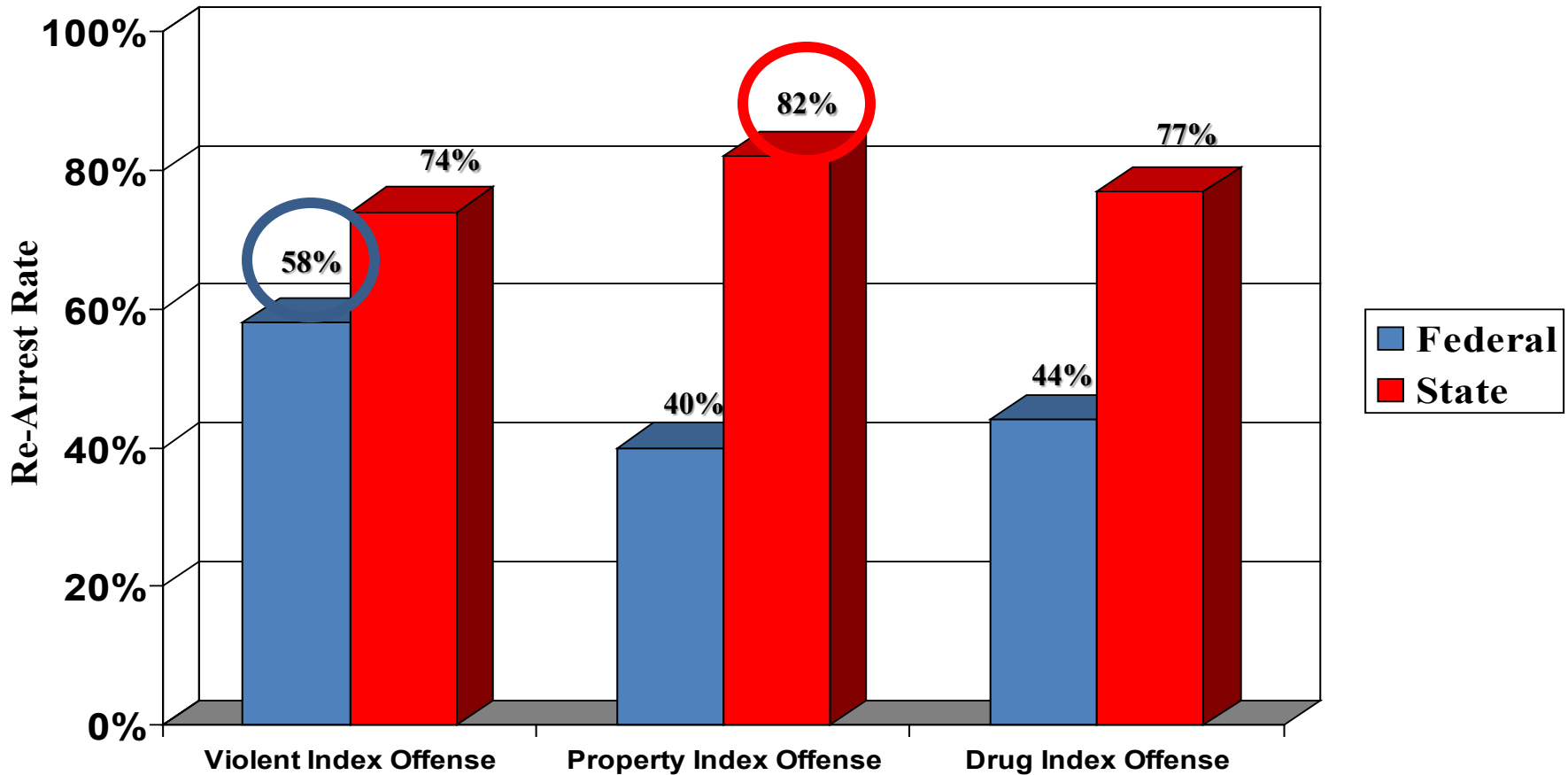


BJS: Alper & Durose (2018); Markman et al. (2016)

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Post-Release Supervision

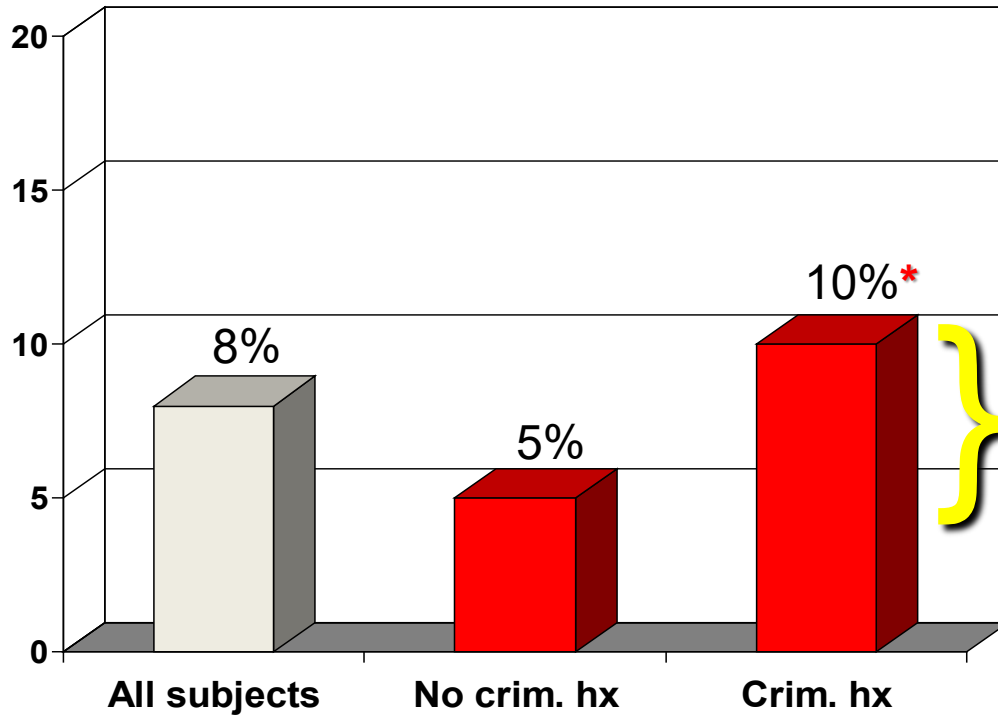
Re-Arrest Rate: 2005 - 2010 (5-year follow-up)



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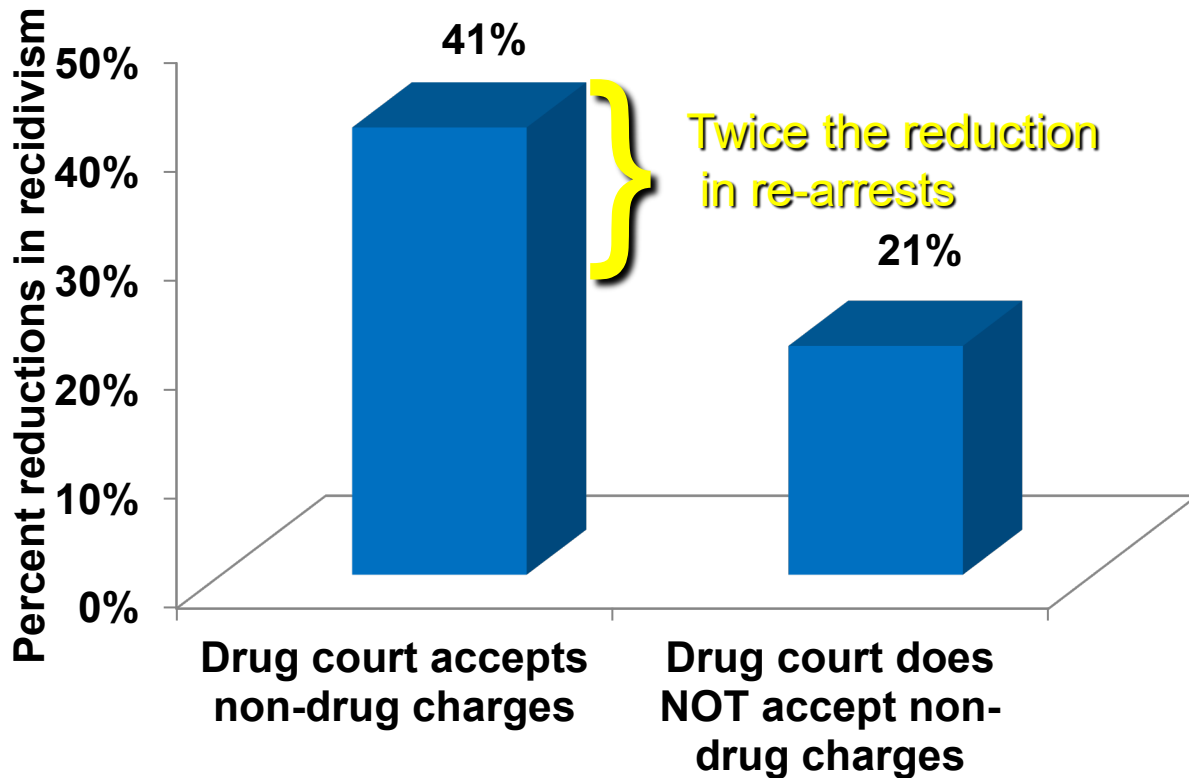
Drug Court Effects



HIGH RISK

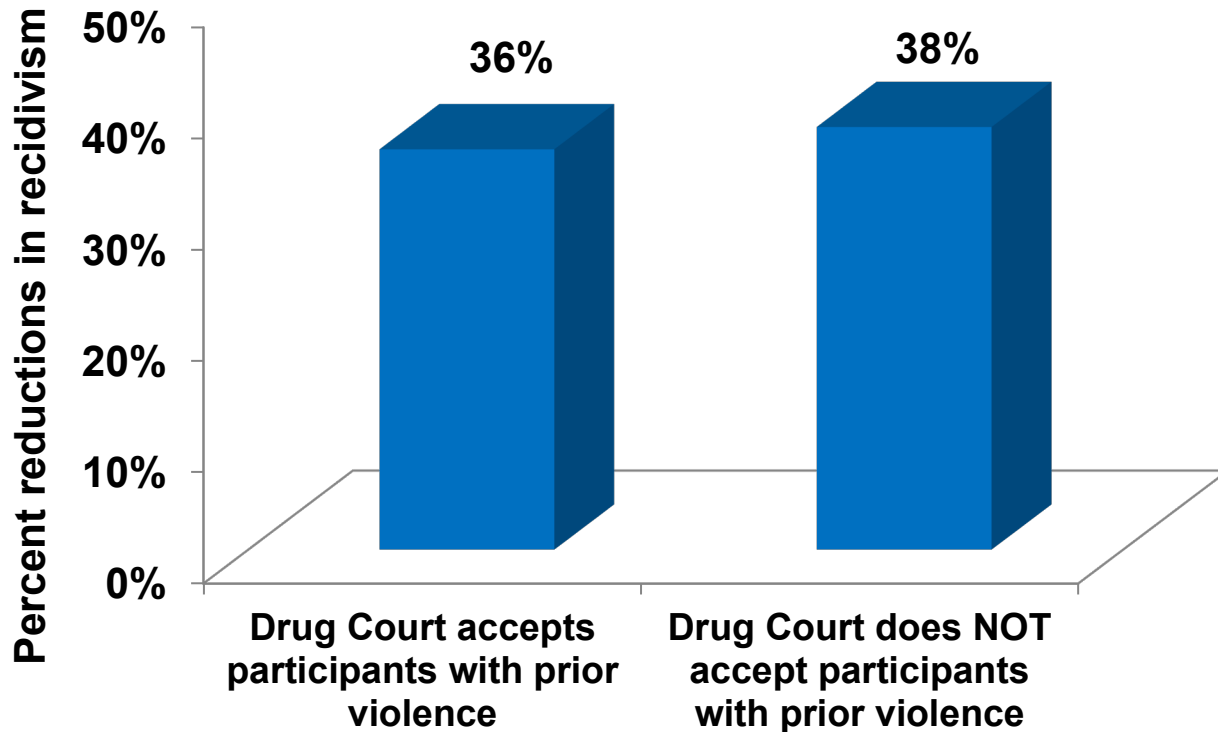
Twice the reduction
in re-arrests

Current Charges



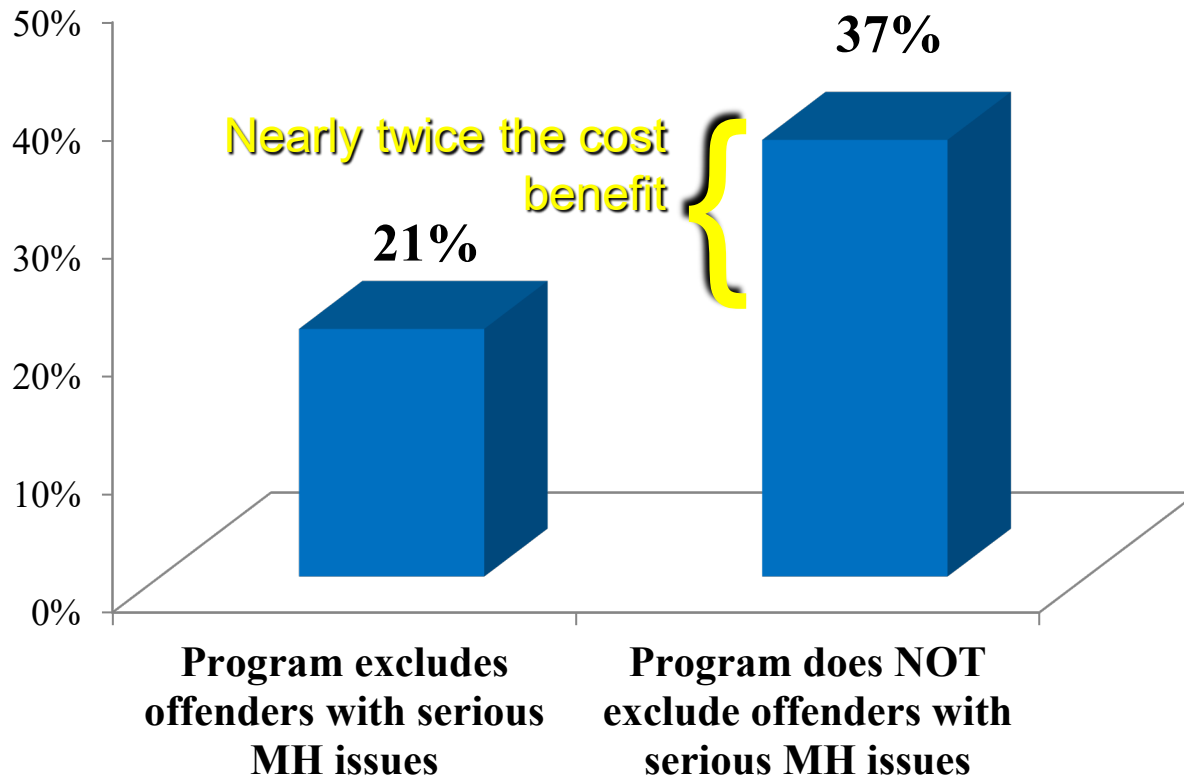
HIGH RISK

Violence Charges



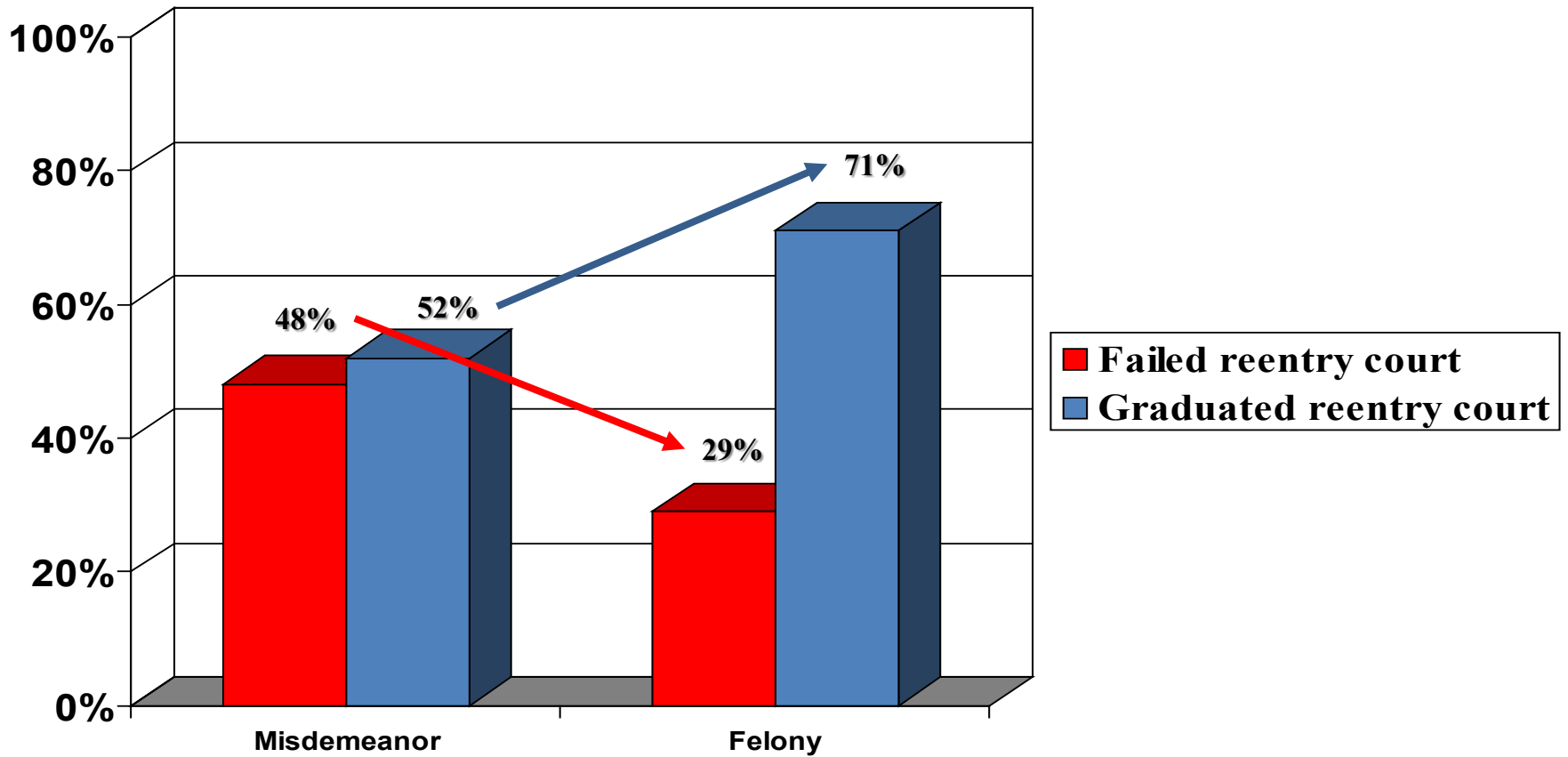
HIGH RISK

Service Needs



HIGH NEED

Charge Level



Effects for Violent vs. Other Participants

Study	Method	No. of Drug Courts	<i>For Violent Participants, Drug Court Had . . .</i>
Rossman et al. (2011)	Multisite Study	23	
Carey et al. (2012)	Multisite Study	69	
Mitchell et al. (2012)	Meta-Analysis	92	
Shaffer (2010)	Meta-Analysis	76	
Saum et al. (2001)	Program Evaluation	1	
Saum & Hiller (2008)	Program Evaluation	1	

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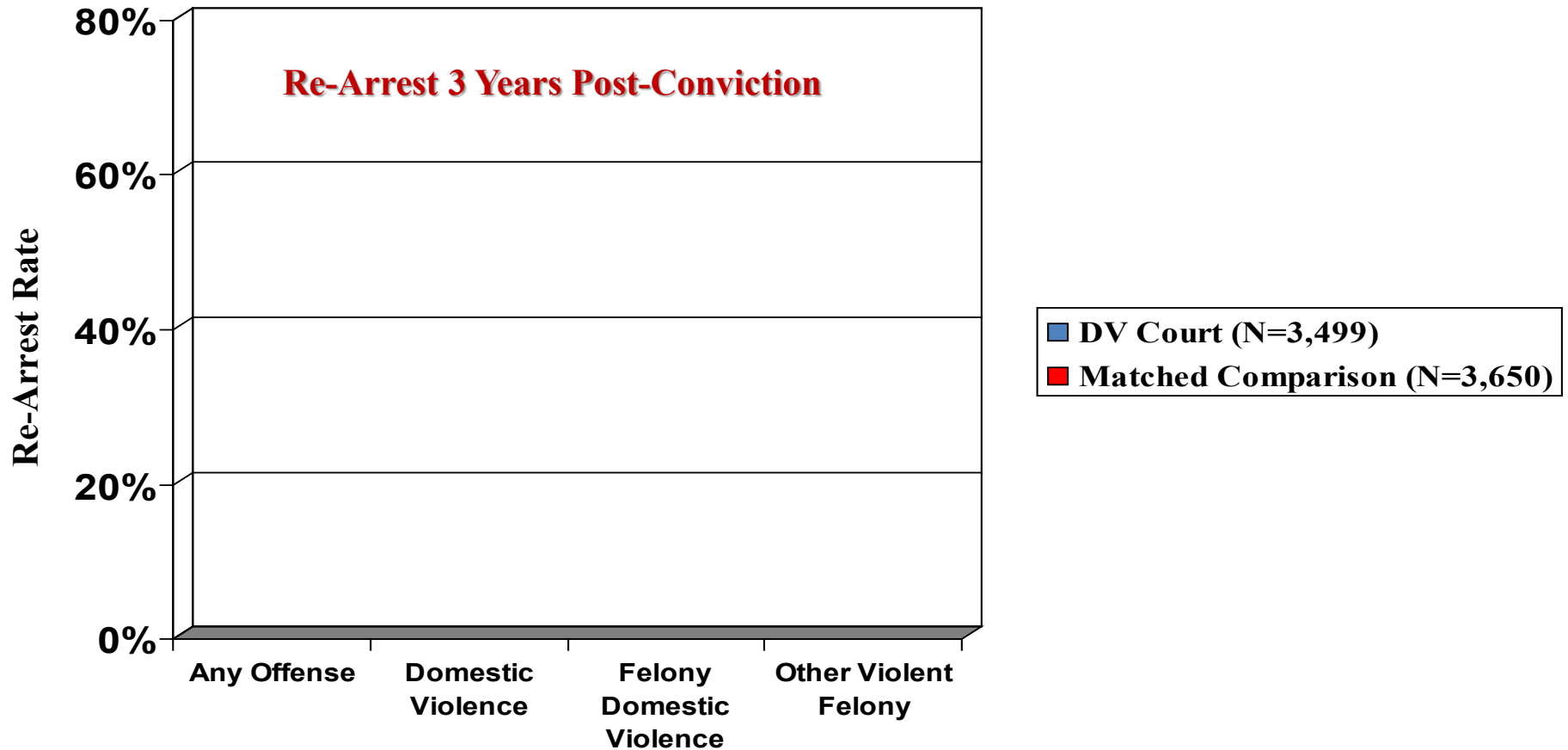
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Saum et al. (2001)	Program Evaluation	1	Equivalent effect on graduation*
Saum & Hiller (2008)	Program Evaluation	1	Equivalent effect on recidivism*

* *Controlling for covariates*

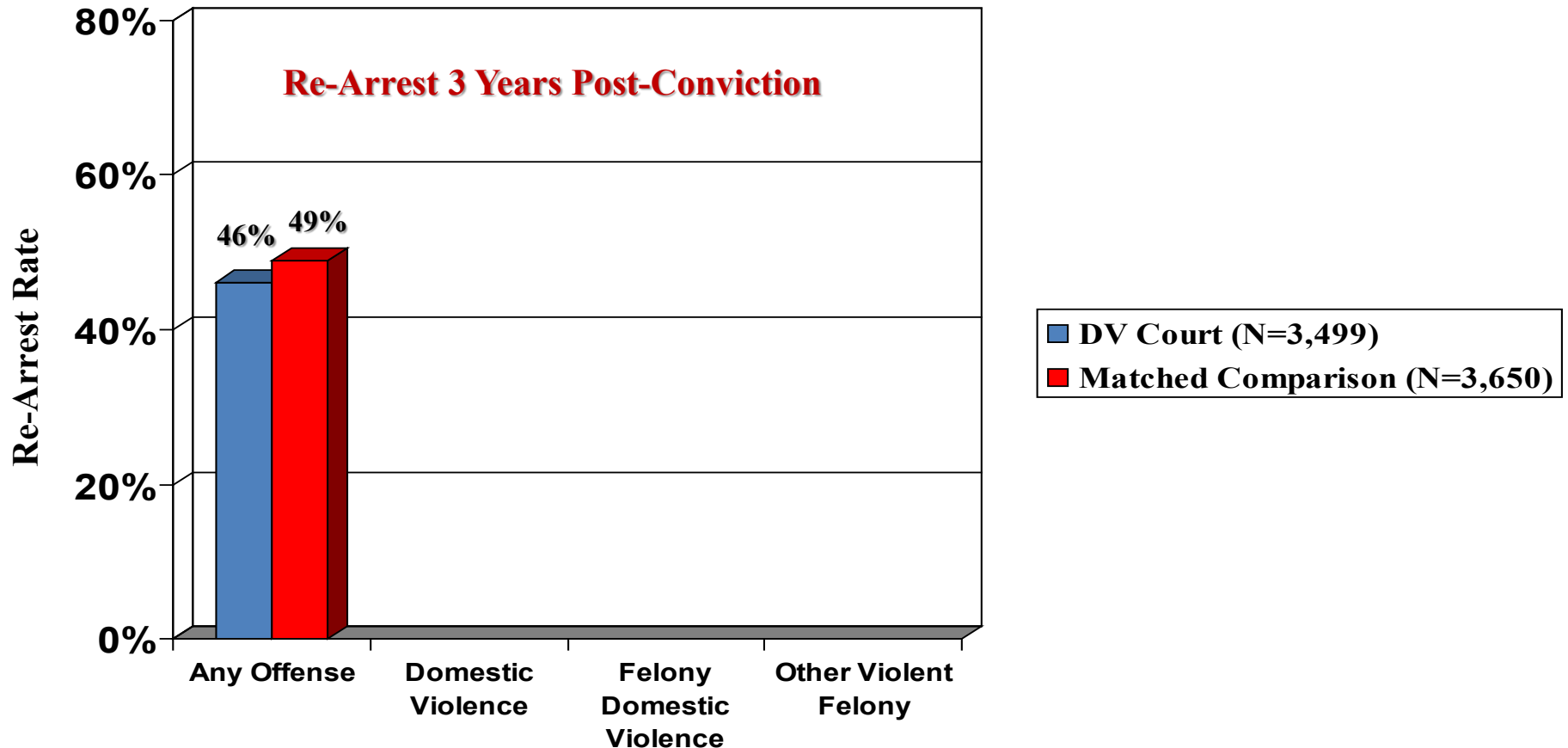
Domestic Violence Courts

24 Domestic Violence Courts Across NY State



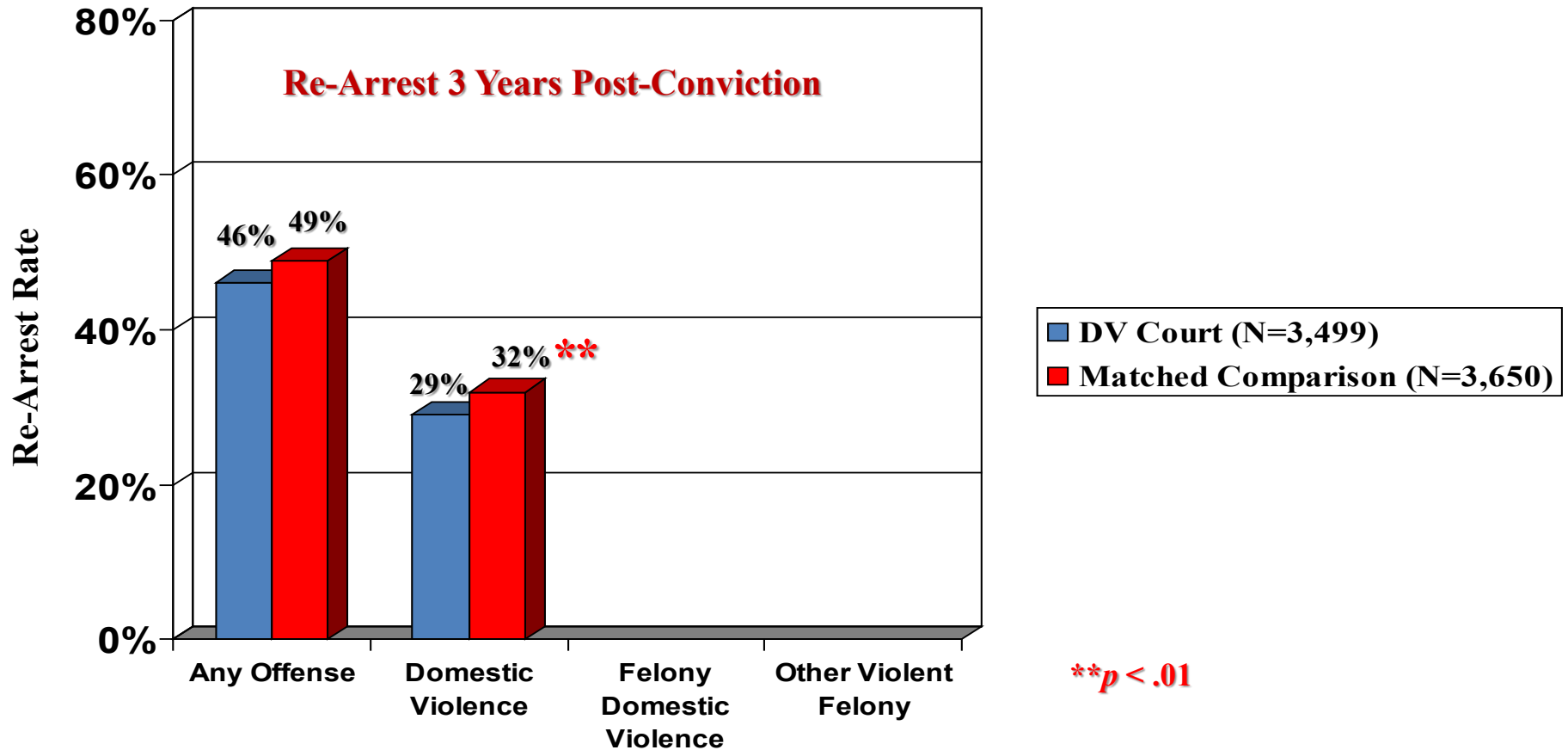
Domestic Violence Courts

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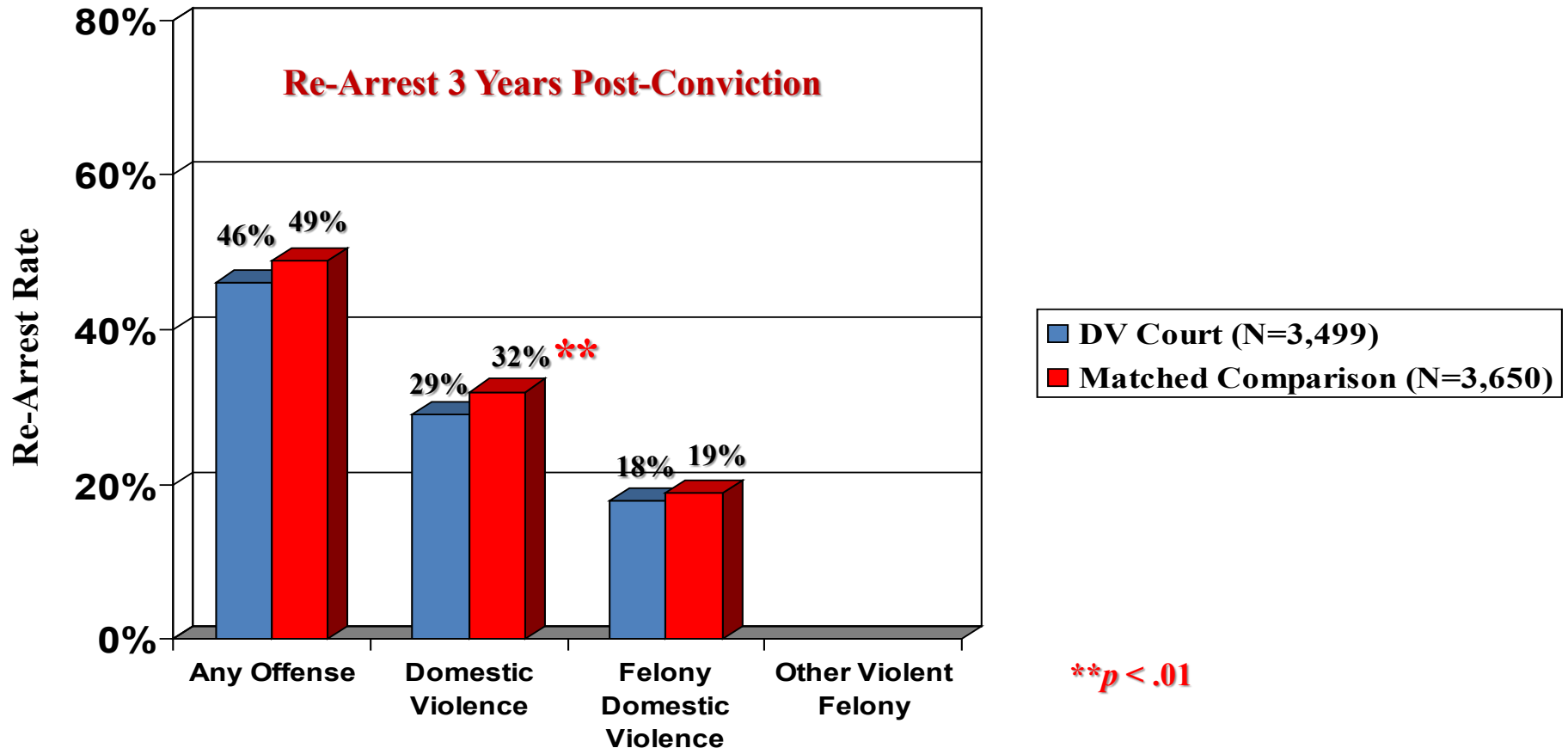
Domestic Violence Courts

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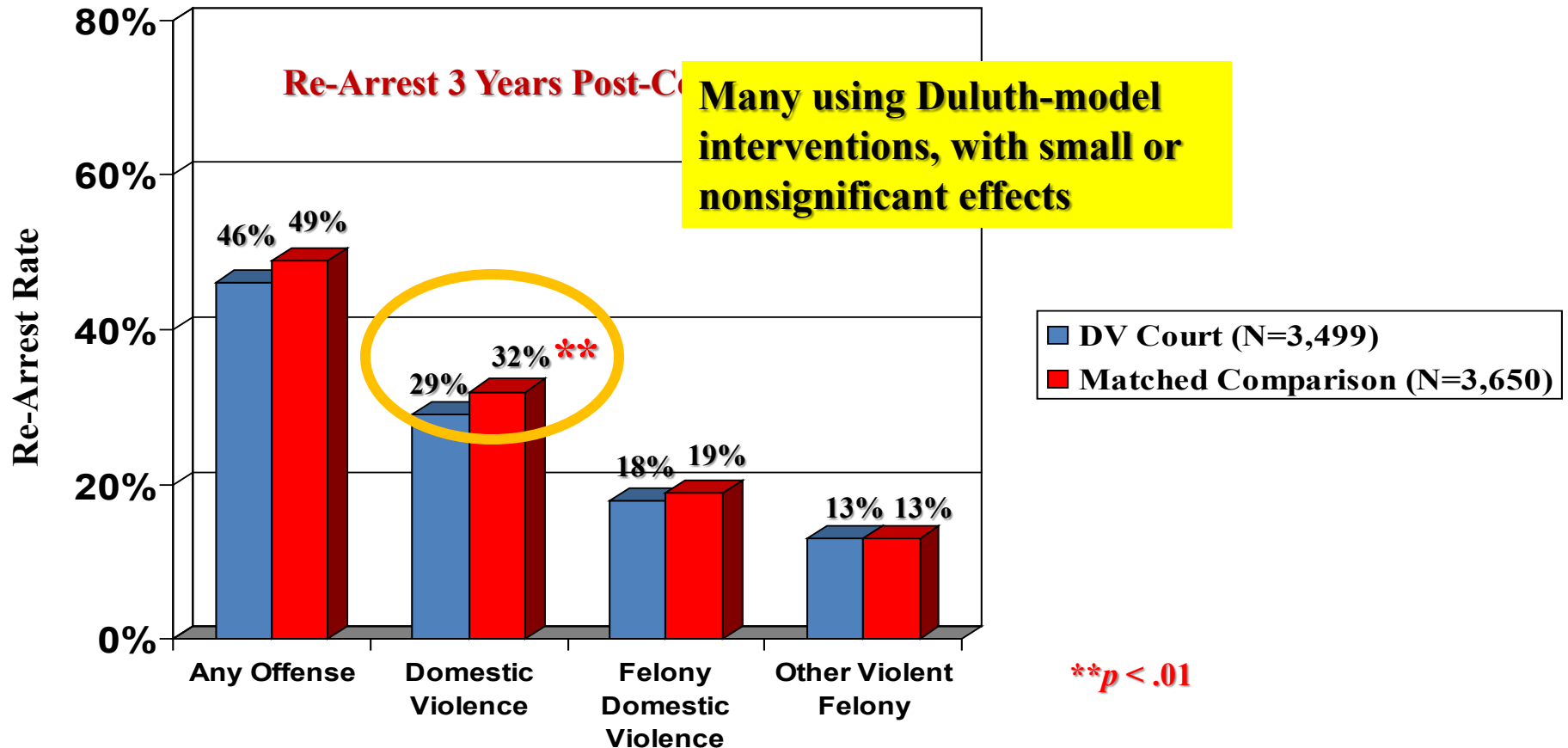
Domestic Violence Courts

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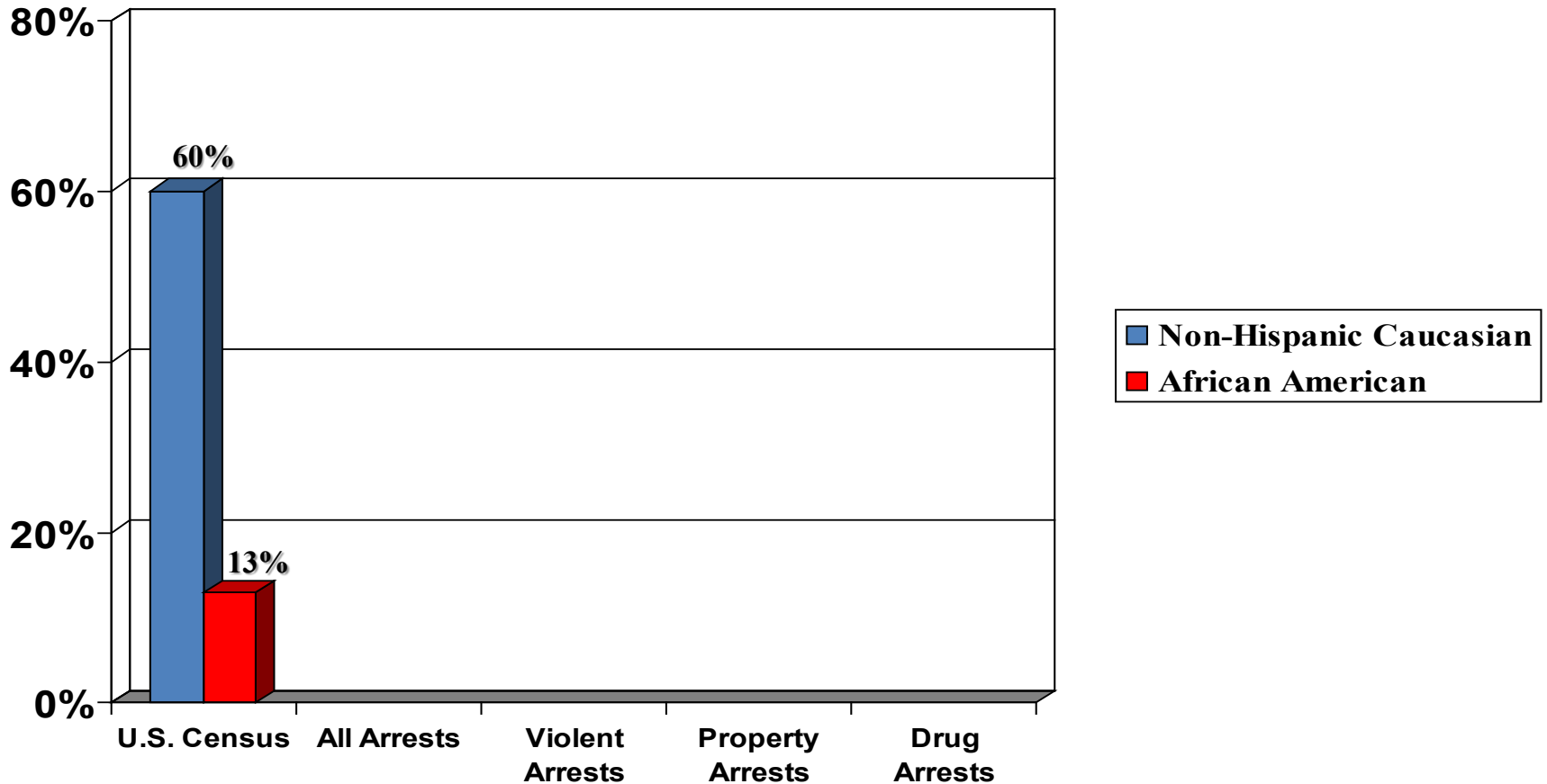


Domestic Violence Courts

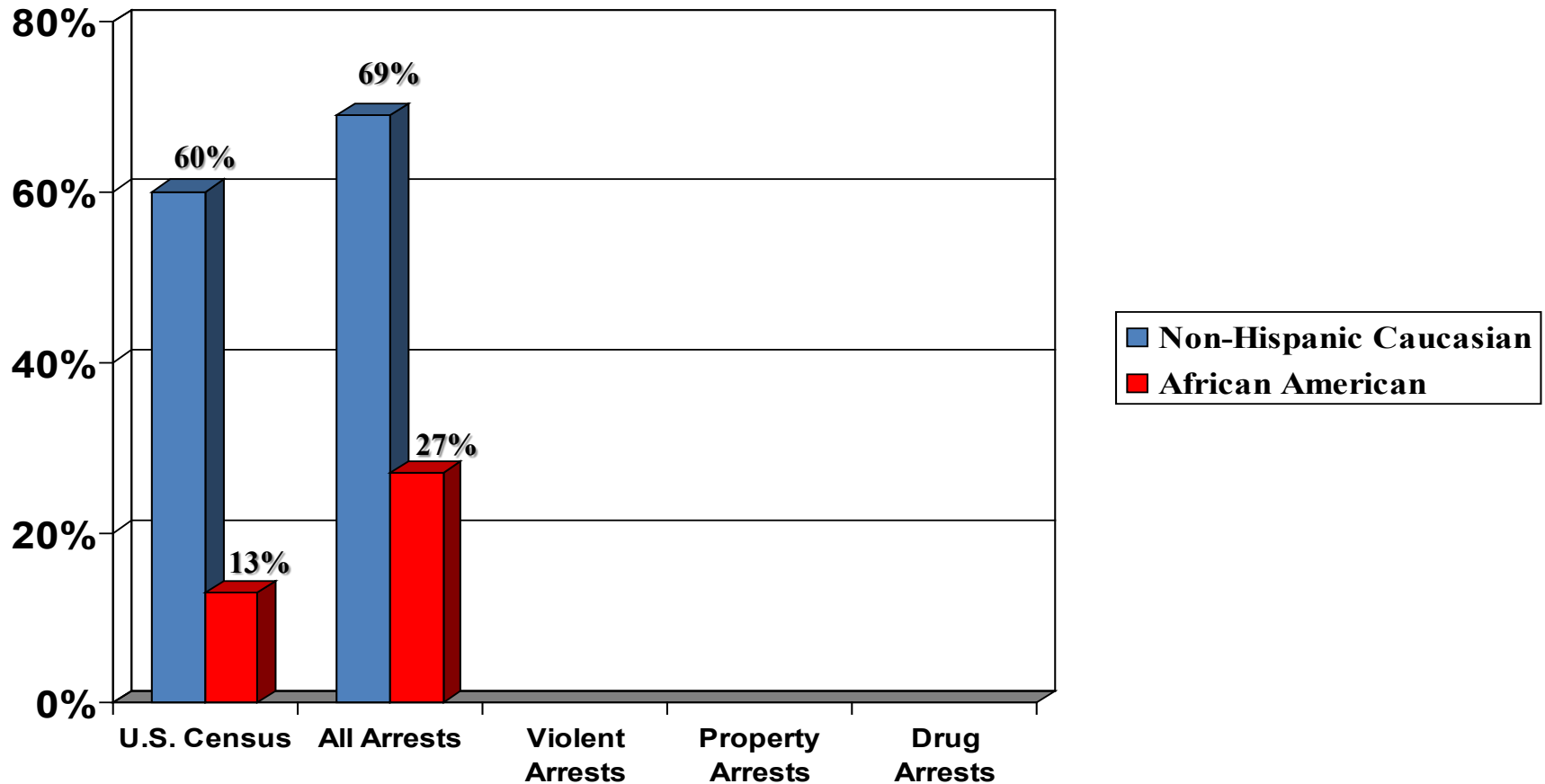
24 Domestic Violence Courts Across NY State



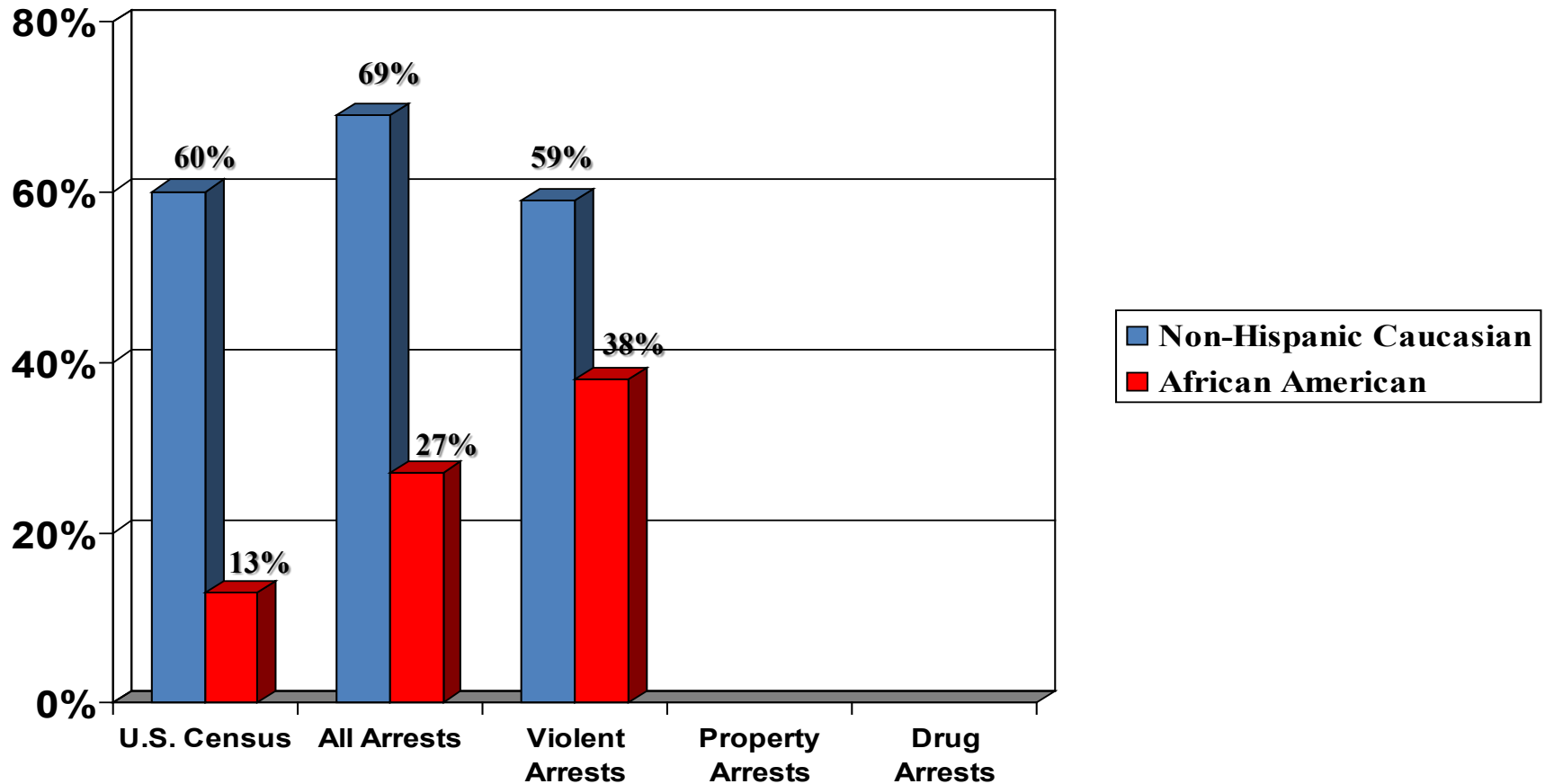
Racial Representation: 2017



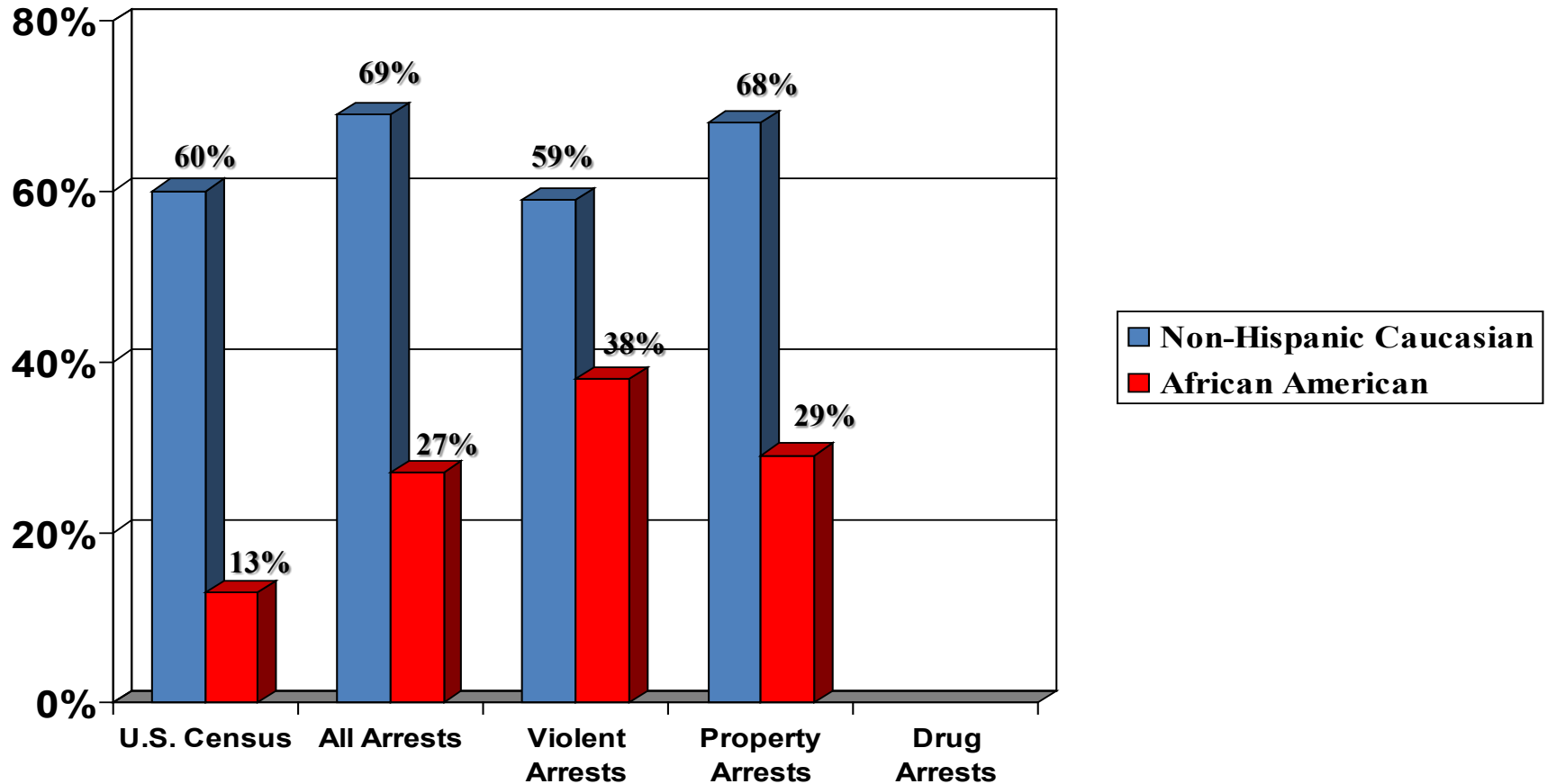
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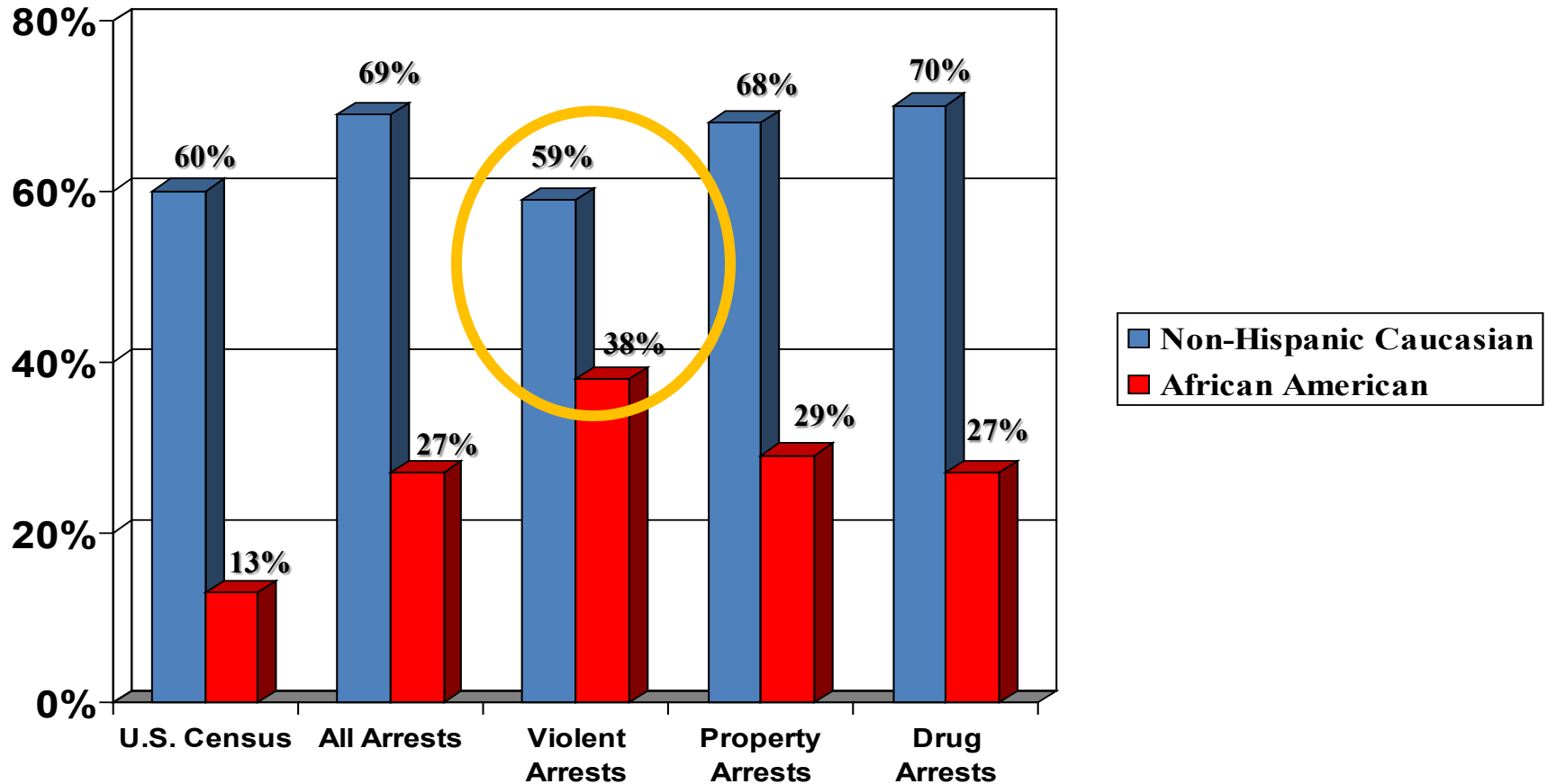


Racial Representation: 2017



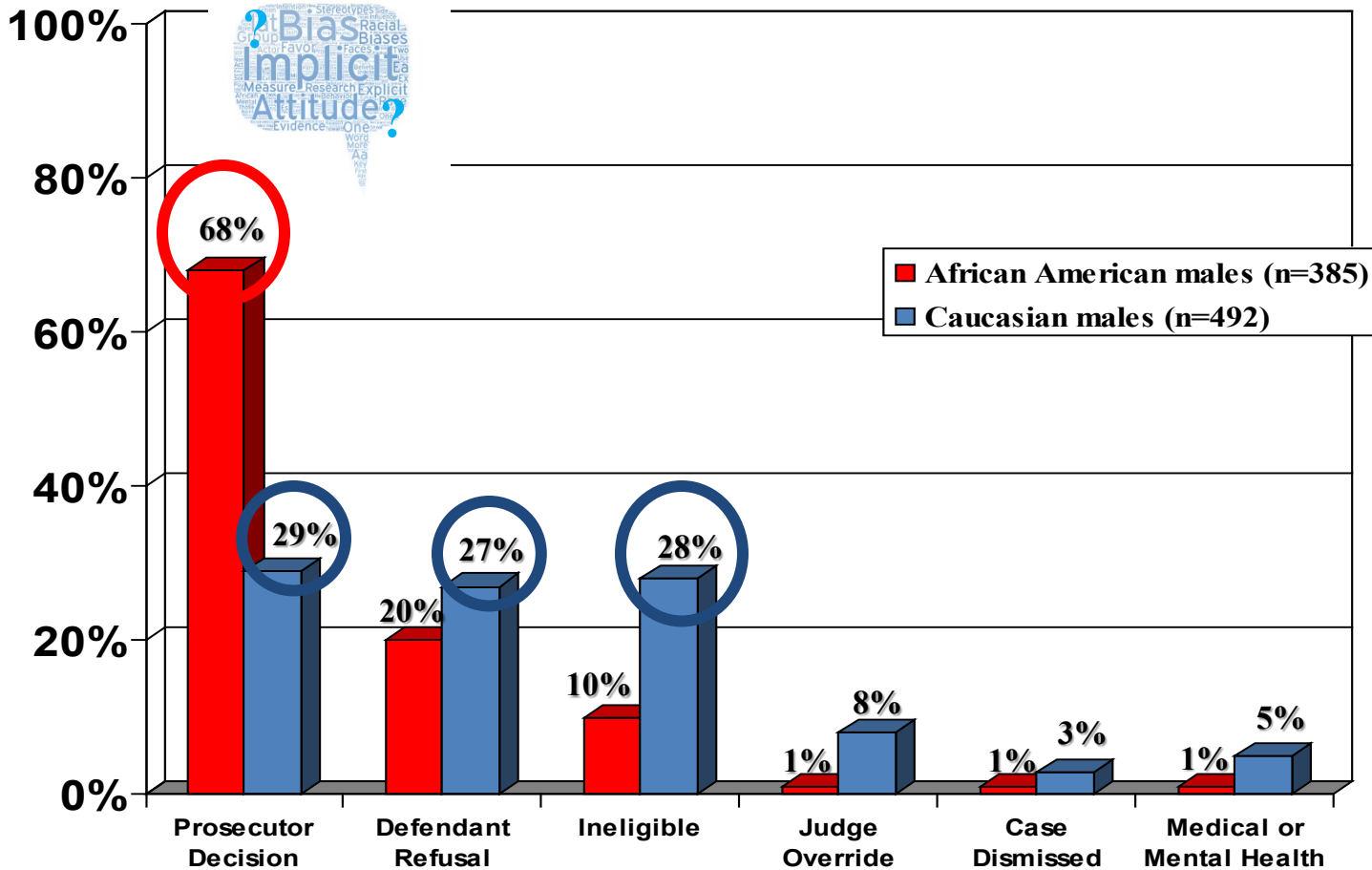
Racial Representation: 2017

Largely attributable to arrest and charging practices



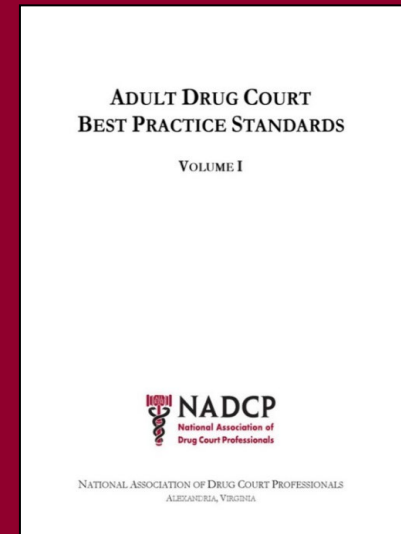
Reasons for Non-Admission

“Paper-Eligible Candidates”



Targeting Standards

- **Eligibility & exclusion criteria are based on empirical evidence of safety and effectiveness**
- **Assessment process is evidence-based**
 - **Objective eligibility criteria**
 - **High risk & high need participants**
 - **Validated assessment tools**
 - **Criminal history disqualifications**
 - **Clinical disqualifications**



Evaluation



<https://cvent.me/qrG71l>

1. On your compatible phone or tablet, open the built-in camera app.
2. Point the camera at the QR code.
3. Tap the banner that appears on your phone or tablet.
4. Follow the instructions on the screen to complete the evaluation.
5. After completion, you will be provided with a certificate that can be saved and printed.