

How to Implement Research Based Best Practices in Your DWI Court

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Overview

- How are DWI court participants different from adult drug court participants?
- Who do these programs work for?
- How do we implement evidence based practices and best practices in DWI courts?

What is different about a DWI court?

- ❑ A DWI Court is a problem-solving court dedicated to changing the behavior of DWI offenders.
- ❑ The goal of DWI court is to protect public safety by using the adult drug court model to address the root cause of impaired driving: alcohol and other substance abuse.

How are DWI offenders different from drug offenders?

- DWI offenders engage in behavior that is dangerous and frequently causes serious injury or fatalities.

Are DWI offenders really different from drug offenders?



Repeat DWI offenders are over represented in fatal crashes, and have a greater risk to kill another person.

How are DWI offenders different from drug offenders?

- ❑ Drinking alcohol is not illegal, is highly prevalent, and is even encouraged in many every day activities.

How are DWI offenders really different from drug offenders?

- ❑ DWI offenders are more likely to be high functioning in other areas of their lives. (Many alcoholics still get up every morning and go to work and take care of their children.)
- ❑ DWI offenders don't always show up as high risk on risk assessments standardized on the typical criminal justice population.

How are DWI offenders really different from drug offenders?

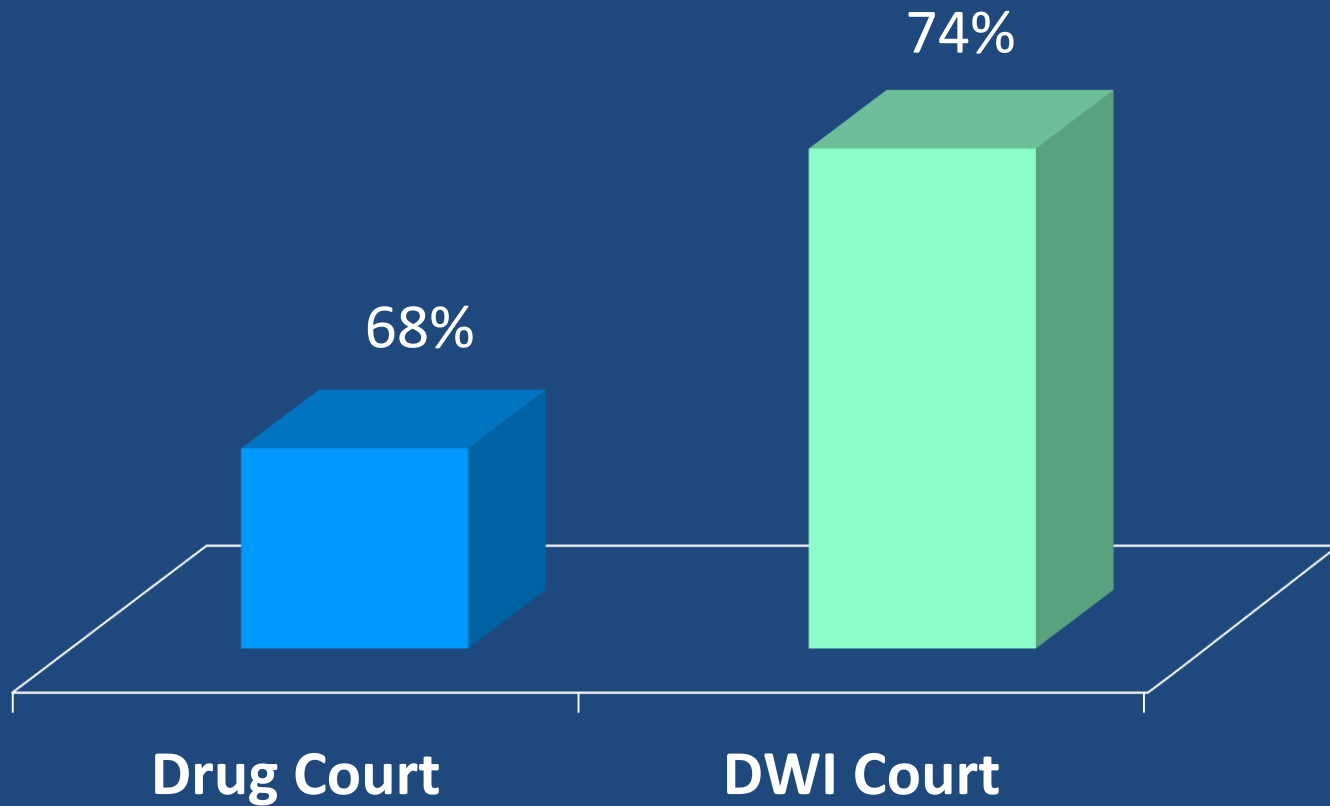
Evidence

- ❑ Statewide study in Colorado
- ❑ Compared ADC participants and DWI participants

DWI offenders are more likely to be male

Colorado
Study

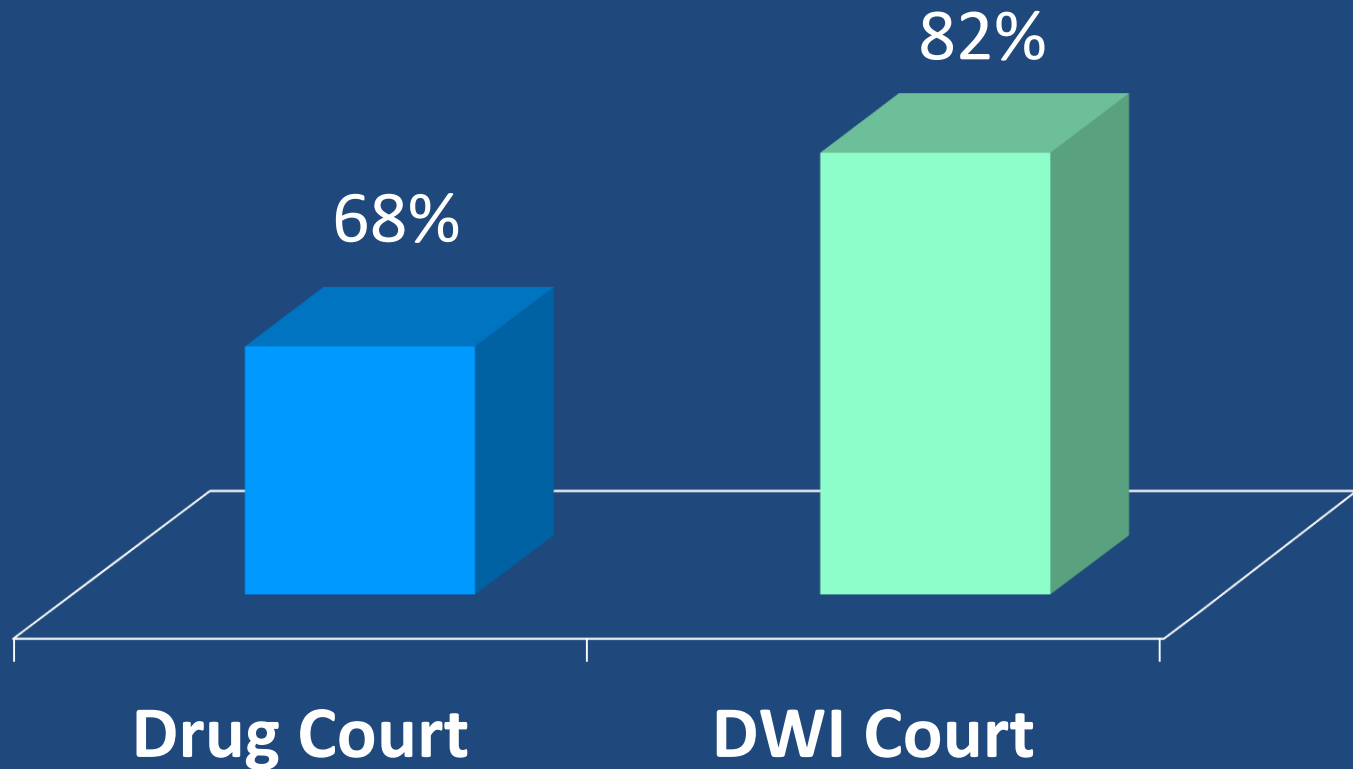
Percent Male



DWI offenders are more likely to be white

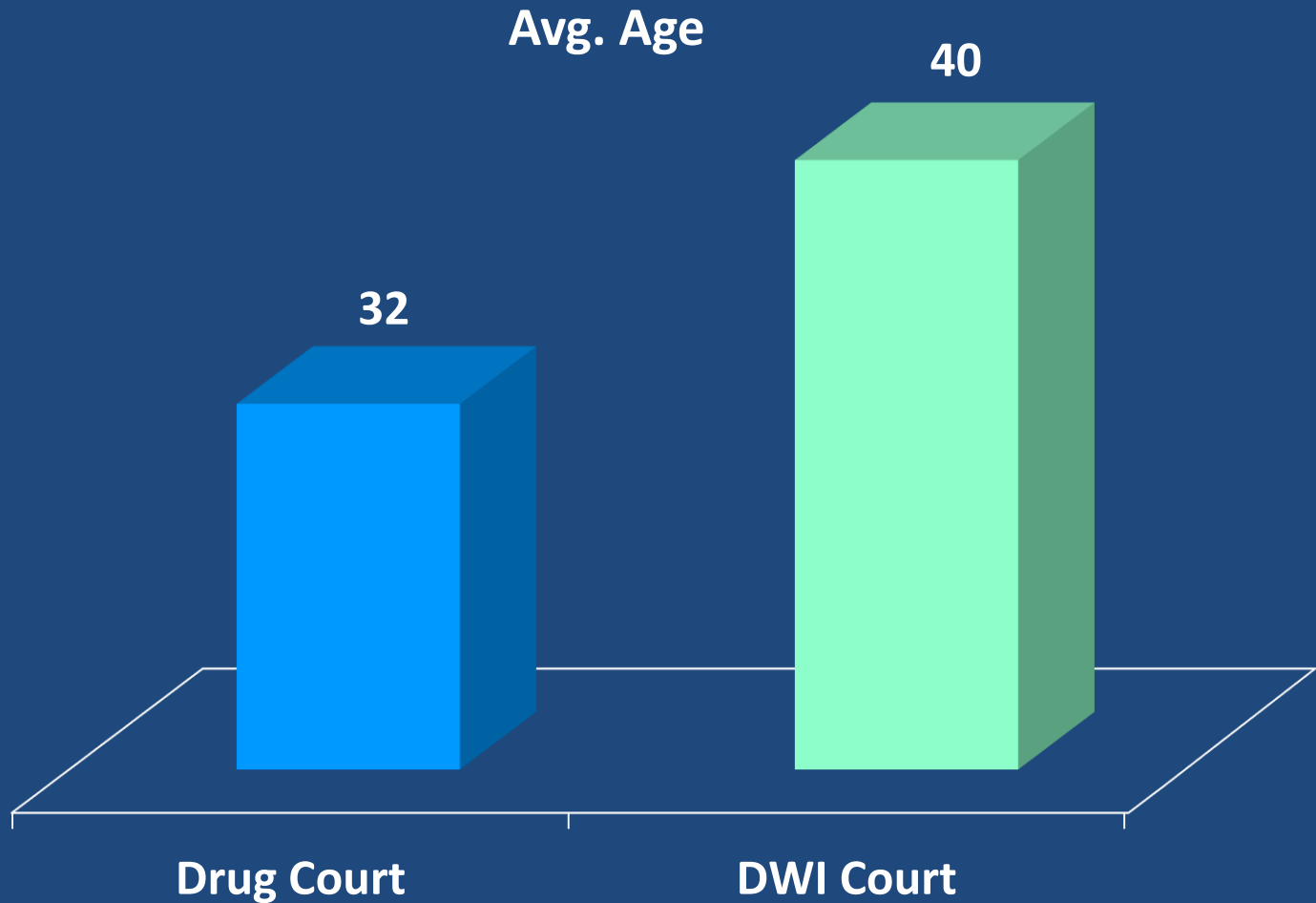
Colorado
Study

Percent White



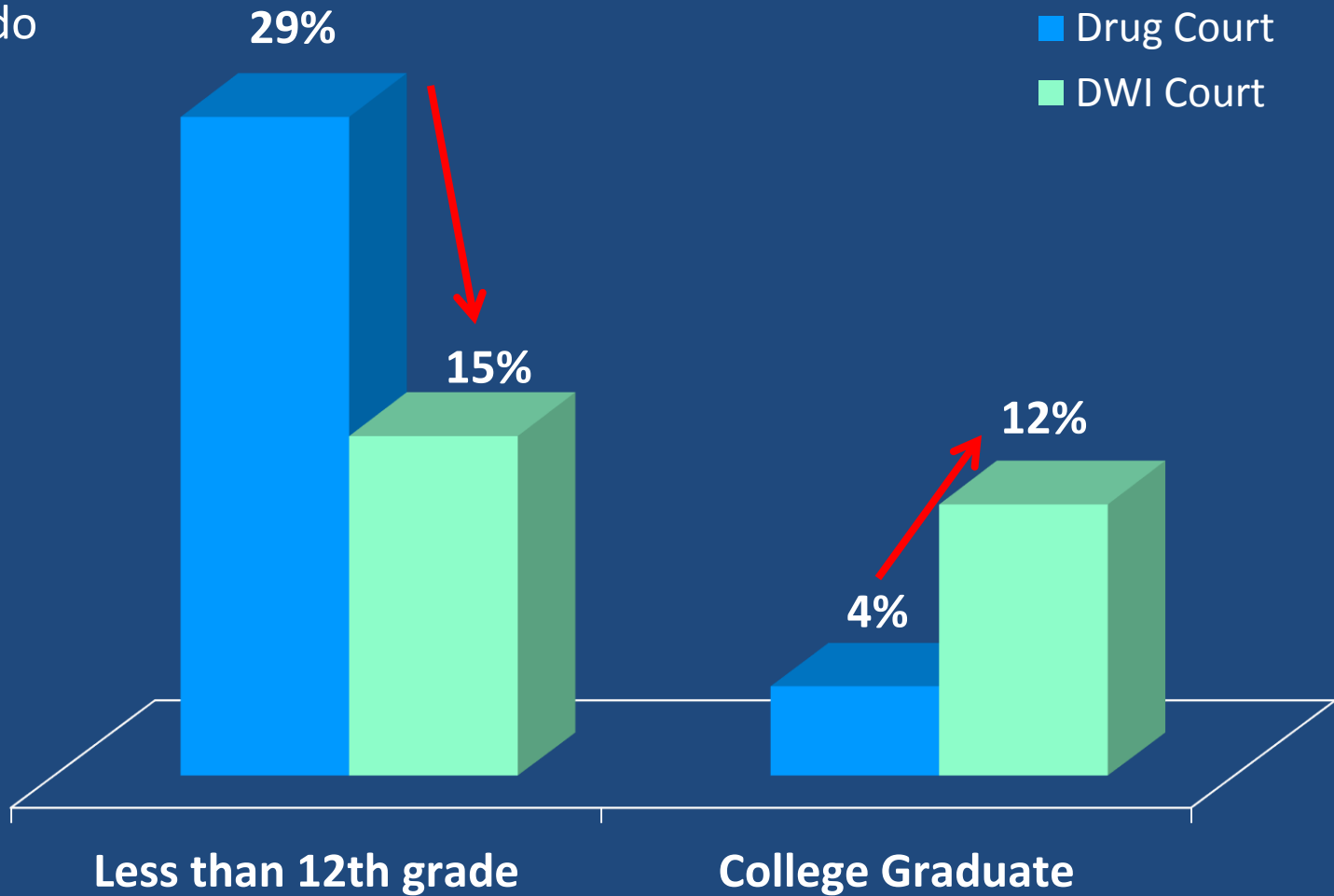
DWI offenders are more likely to be older

Colorado
Study



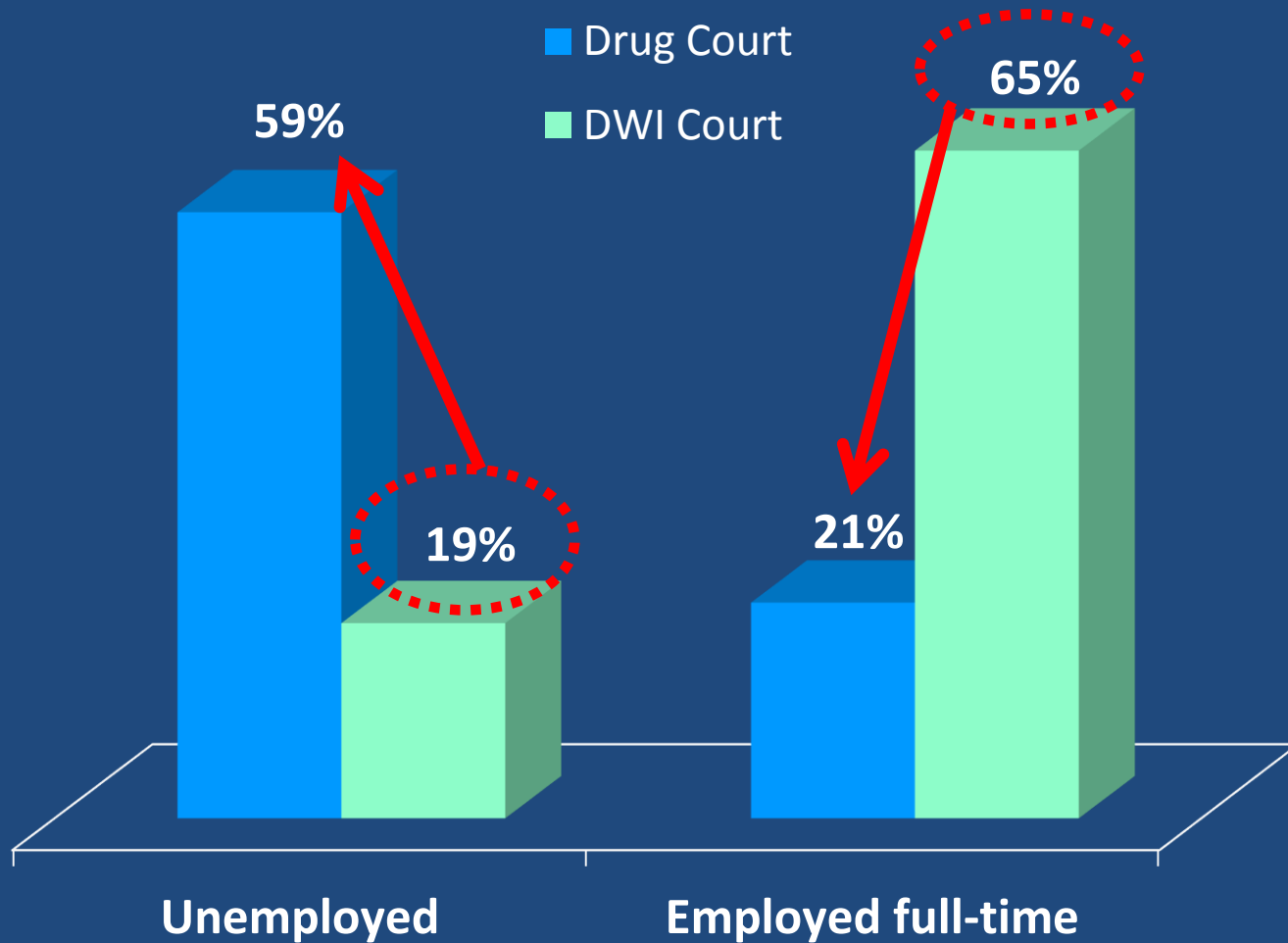
DWI offenders are more likely to have higher education

Colorado
Study



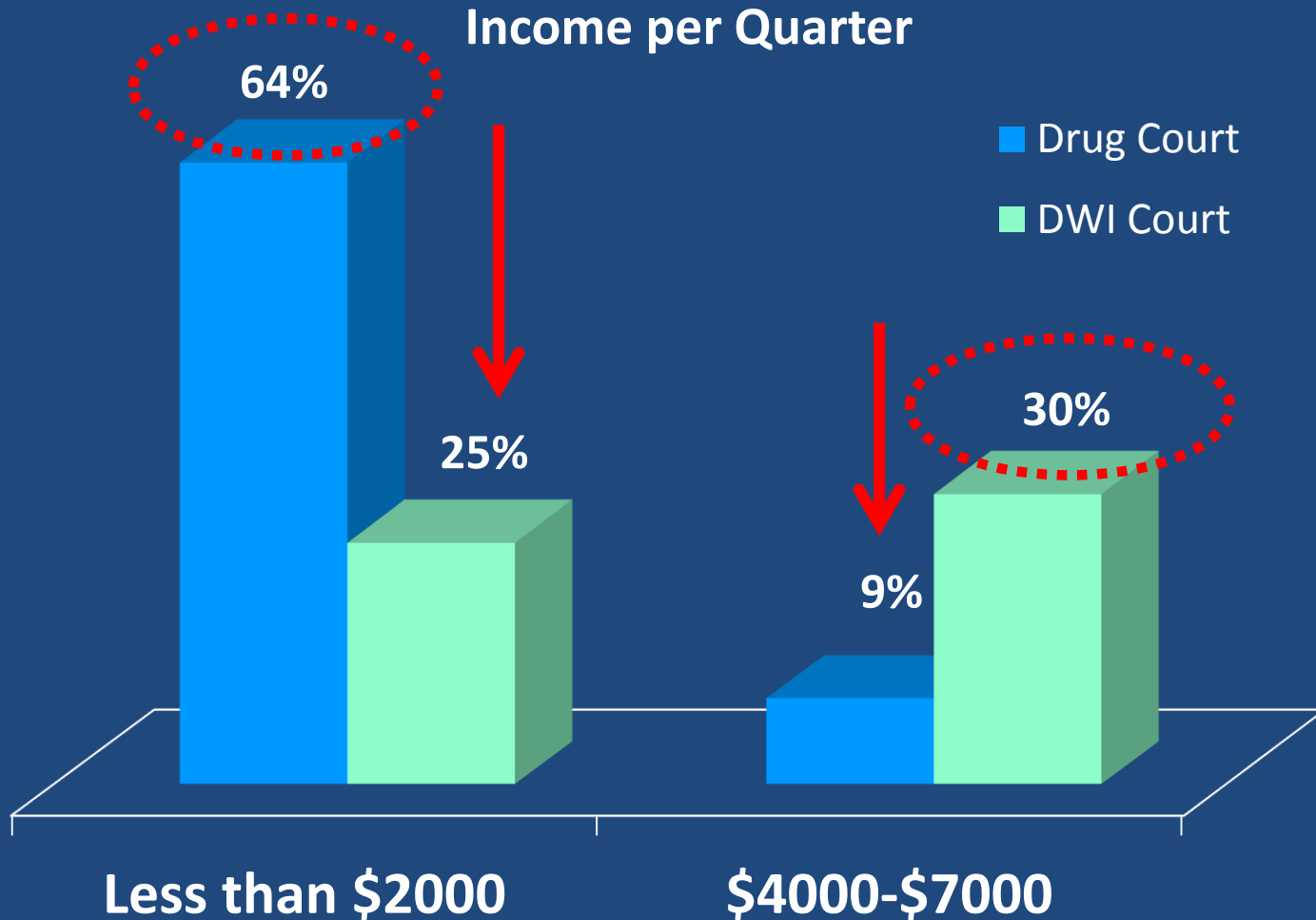
DWI offenders are more likely to be employed

Colorado
Study



DWI offenders are more likely to be higher income

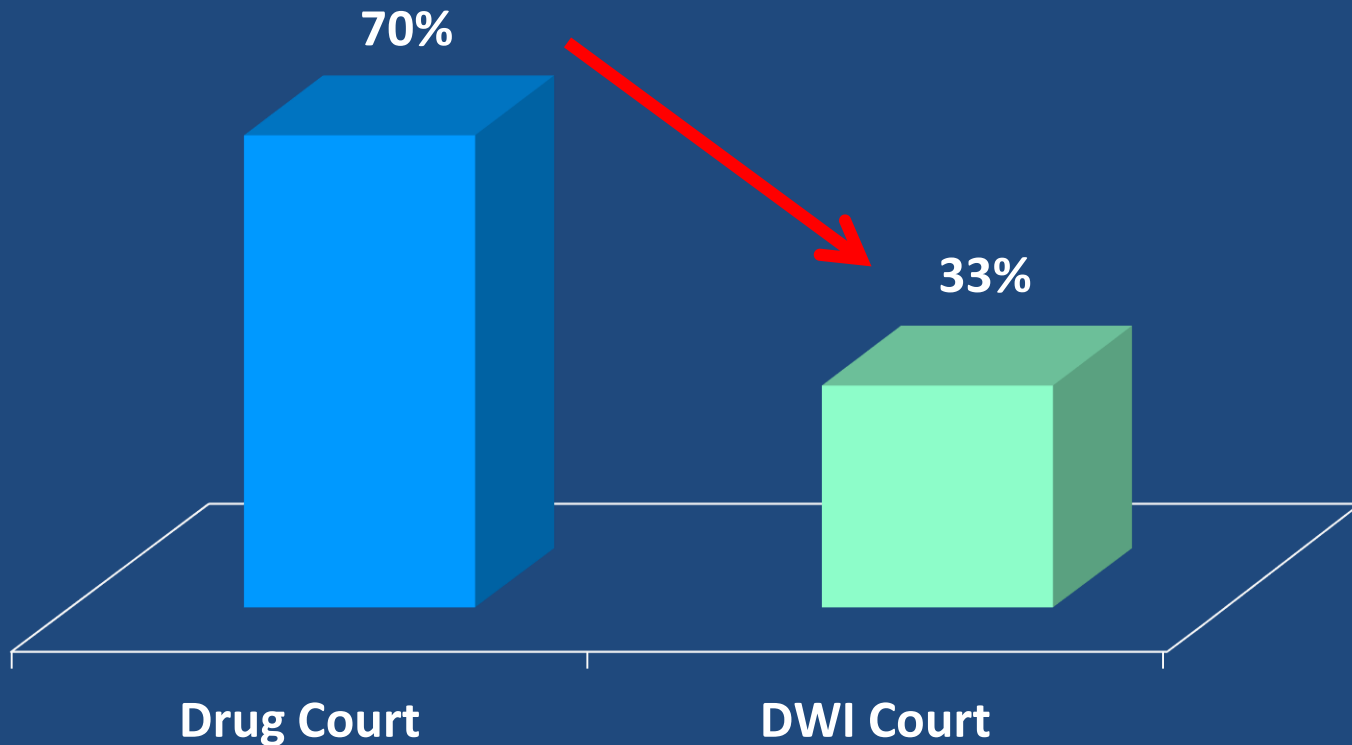
Colorado
Study



DWI offenders are less likely to score as high risk

Colorado
Study

Scored at medium to high risk (LSI)

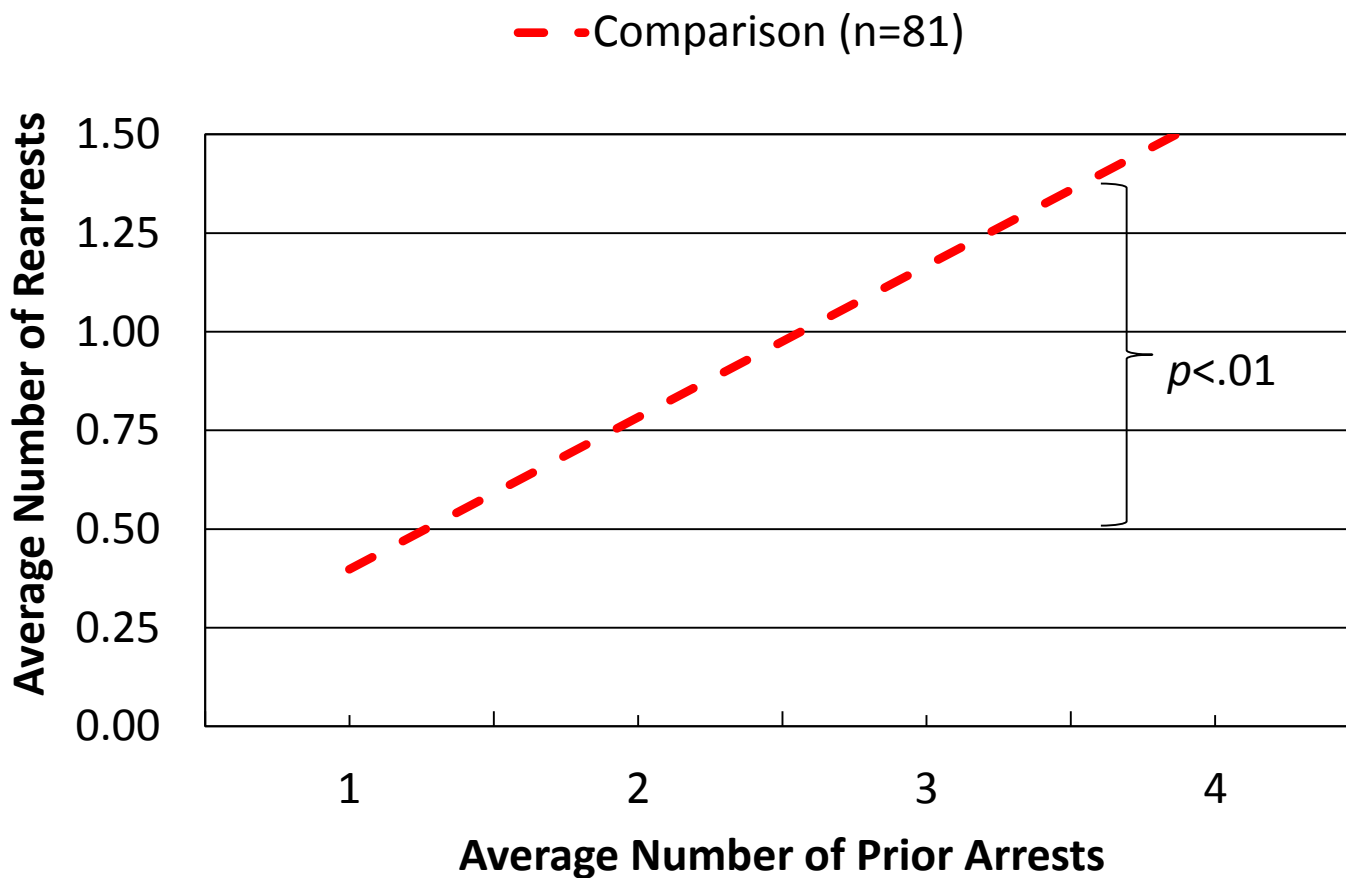


Research on Risk

- Recent research on DWI risk shows that repeat DWI offenders have a higher disregard for authority and show greater indications of anti-social personality.

Who does it work for?

Average Number of Rearrests by Number of Prior Arrests at 2 Years

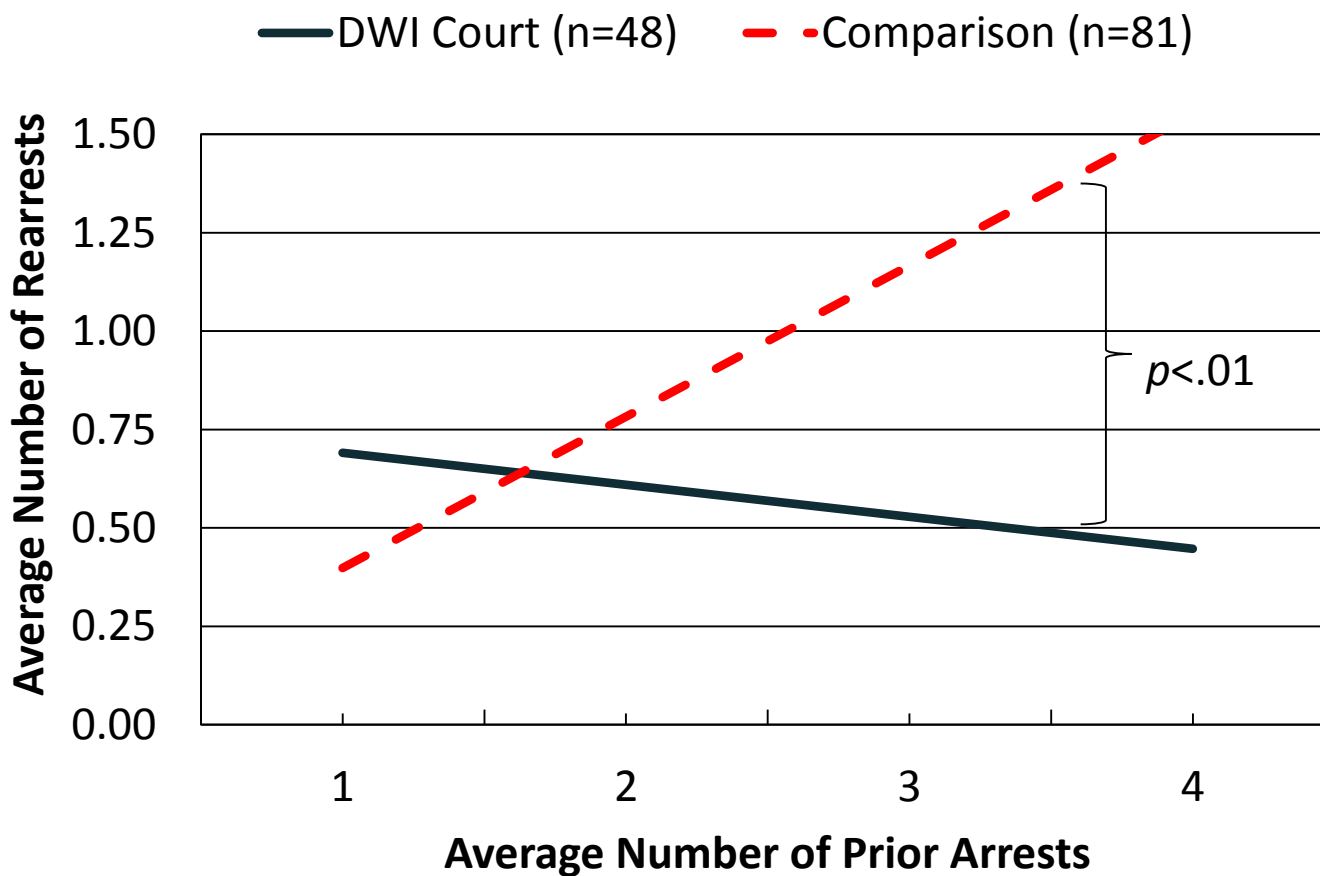


MN DWI
Court
Study
9 Sites

NHTSA
funded

Who does it work for?

Average Number of Rearrests by Number of Prior Arrests at 2 Years



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Lessons Learned

Need good assessment for adult drug courts and DWI courts to

1. Ensure you are treating the intended population and
2. To ensure you are providing appropriate services for the risk and need level of the participants you have!

Lessons Learned

What do we know about DWI offenders?

Being at high risk for a new DWI does not necessarily mean high risk for other types of criminal recidivism

This means their supervision and other case planning may need to be different – particularly for the public safety risk

- Continuous detection for use (e.g., tether)
- Interlock on vehicles
- Unannounced home visits

What Works?

Evidence-Based Practices and Best Practices

Assessments

Adult Drug Court assessments

- RANT (screen)
- LS/CMI
- LSI-R
- COMPAS
- TCU

All validated and can be used to determine both risk and need

http://ltgov.delaware.gov/taskforces/djrtf/DJRTF_Risk_Assessment_Memo.pdf

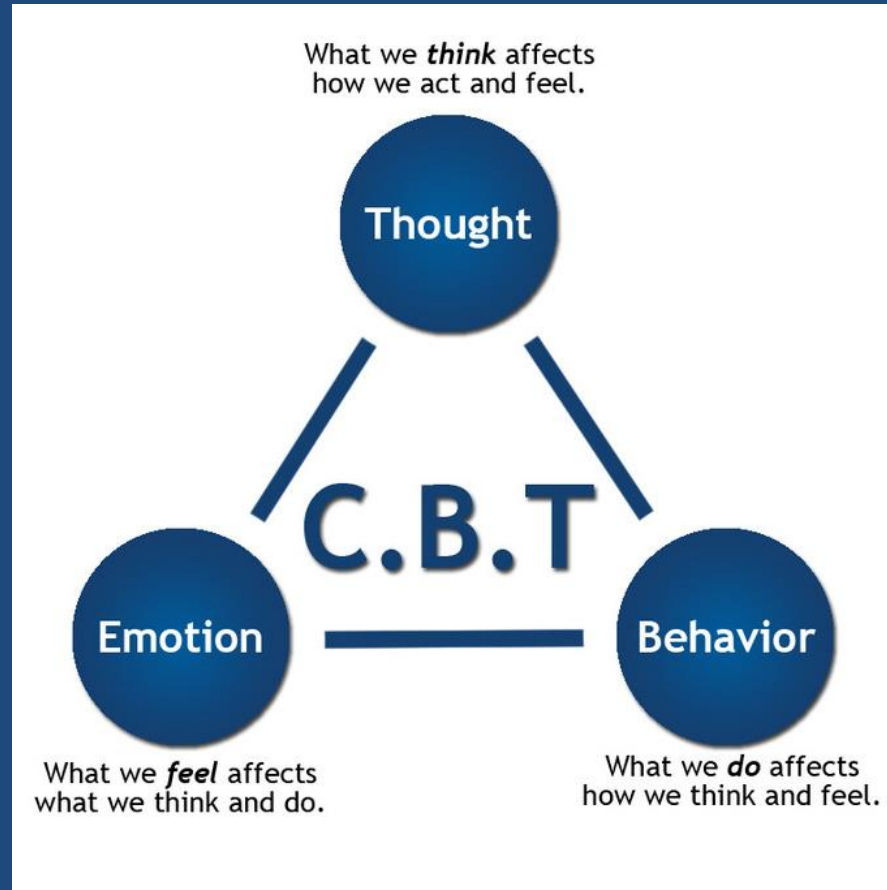
Assessments

DWI court assessments (valid for DWI offenders – they are different!)

- CARS (NCDC free webinar on 12/15)
(<http://nicic.gov/library/026903>)
- RIASI
- IDA file:///C:/Users/carey/Downloads/812022-Screening_for_Risk_and_Needs.pdf
- DWI-RANT (screen)
- (SBI RT screening for ALL DWI offenders)

Evidence-Based Practices

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) e.g., MRT



Evidence-Based Practices

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) e.g., MRT

Strong impact in treating:

- Substance use disorder,
- Schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders
- Anxiety disorders
- Personality disorders
- Anger and aggression
- Criminal behaviors
- General stress
- Chronic pain and fatigue
- Eating disorders
- Insomnia

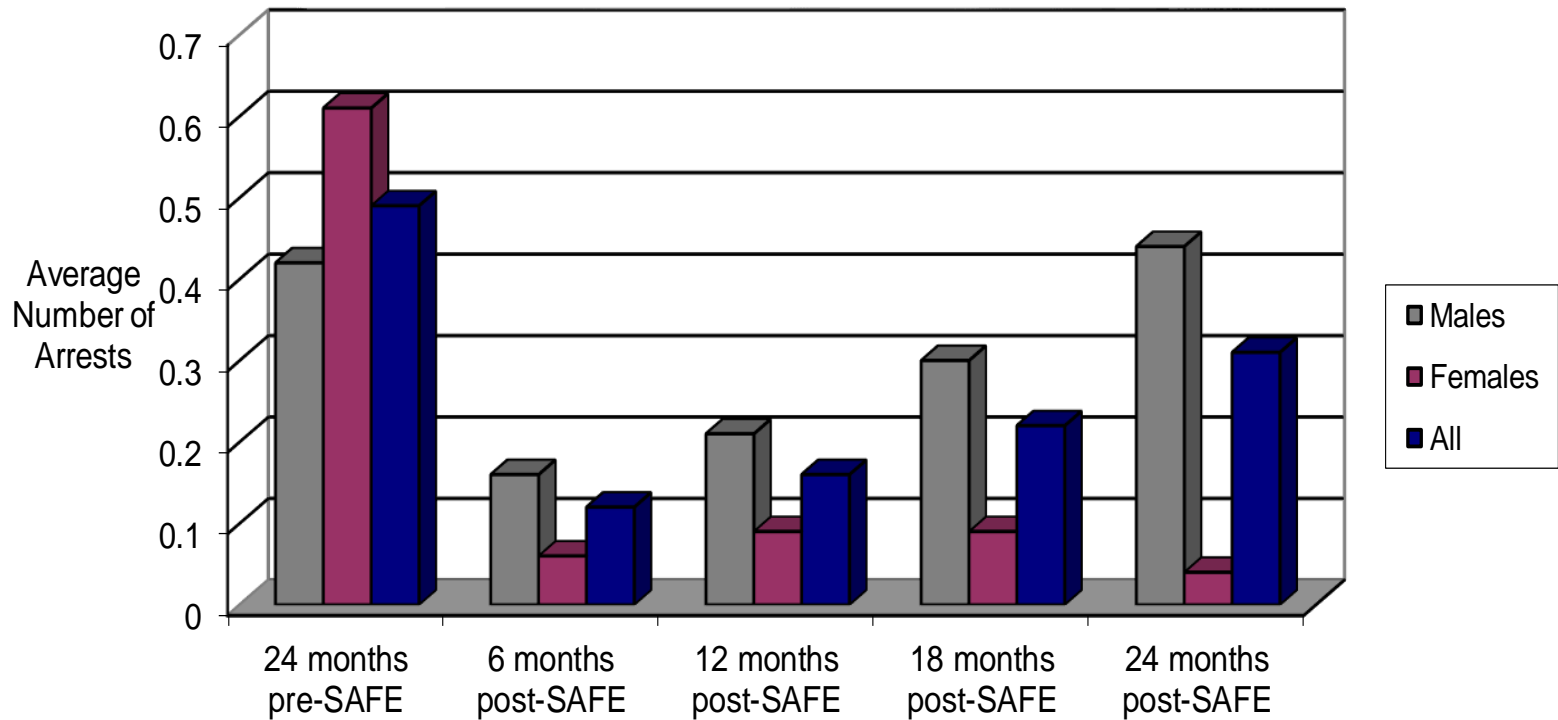
Good Meta-analysis (269 studies):

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3584580/>

Evidence-Based Practices

Gender Specific Services

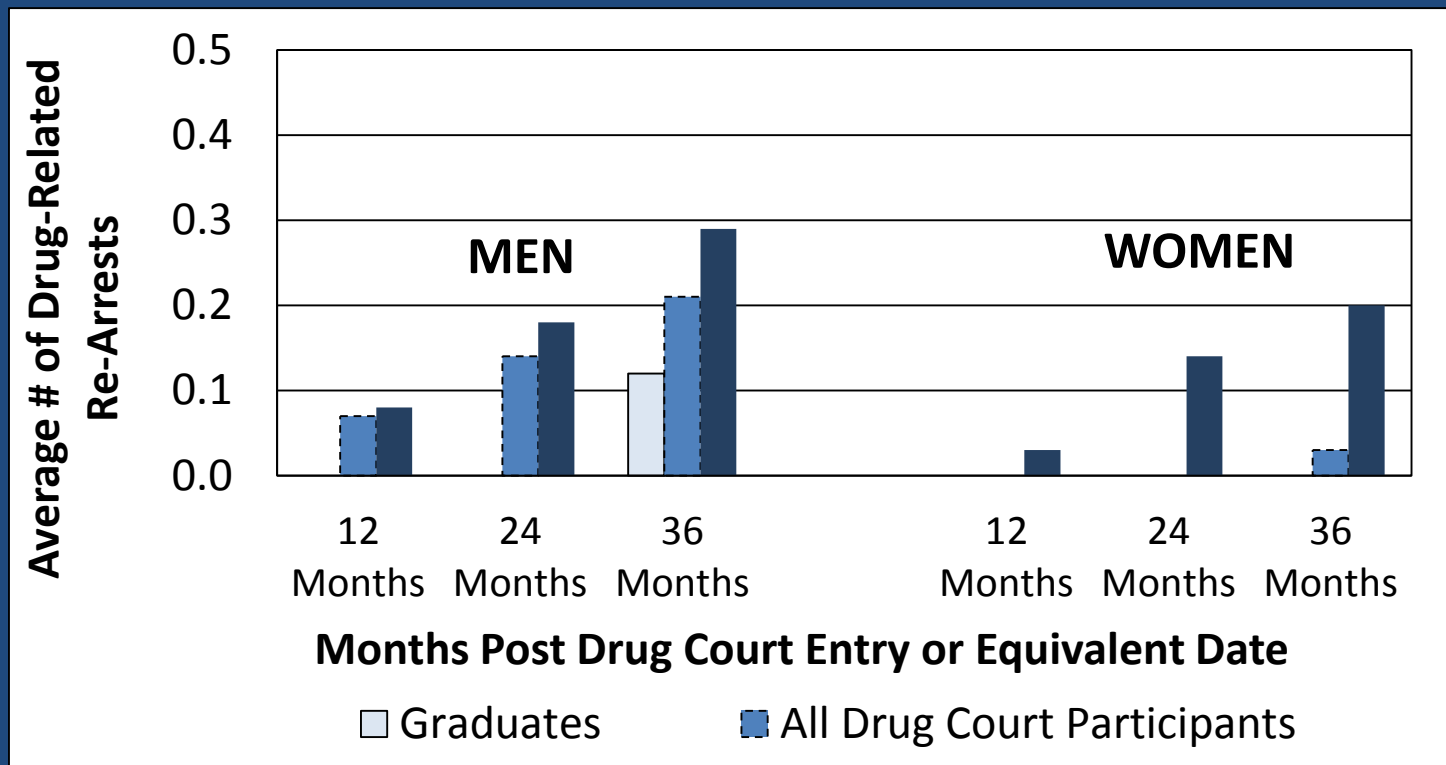
Average Number of Re-arrests for S.A.F.E. Court Participants



Evidence-Based Practices

Gender Specific Services

Mean Number of Drug-Related Re-Arrests at 12, 24, and 36 Months



Best Practices

Research Based:

What are the best Drug Courts doing?

Best Practices

Incentives First

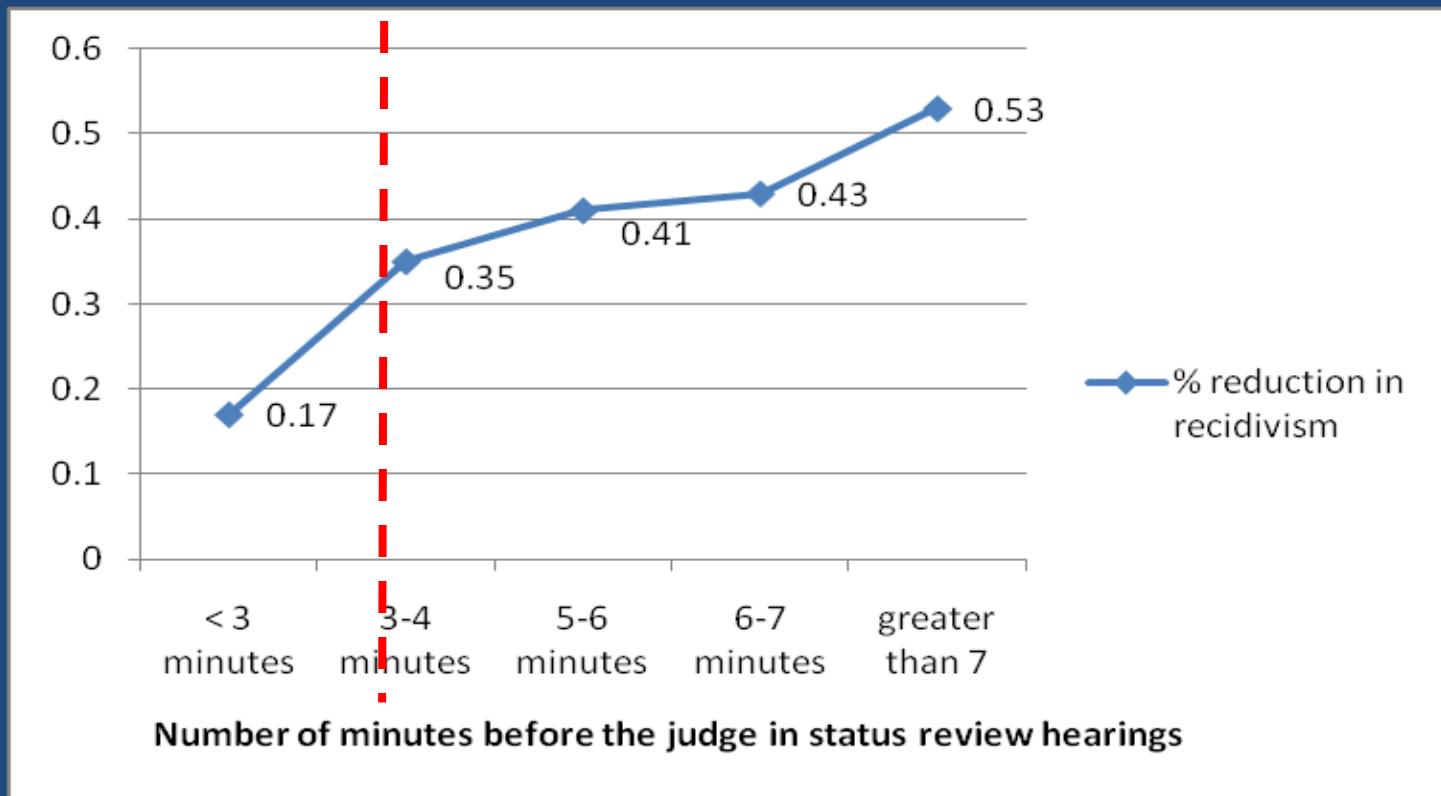
Observational Learning (Social learning Theory)



Best Practices

Spend Time with Participants in Court

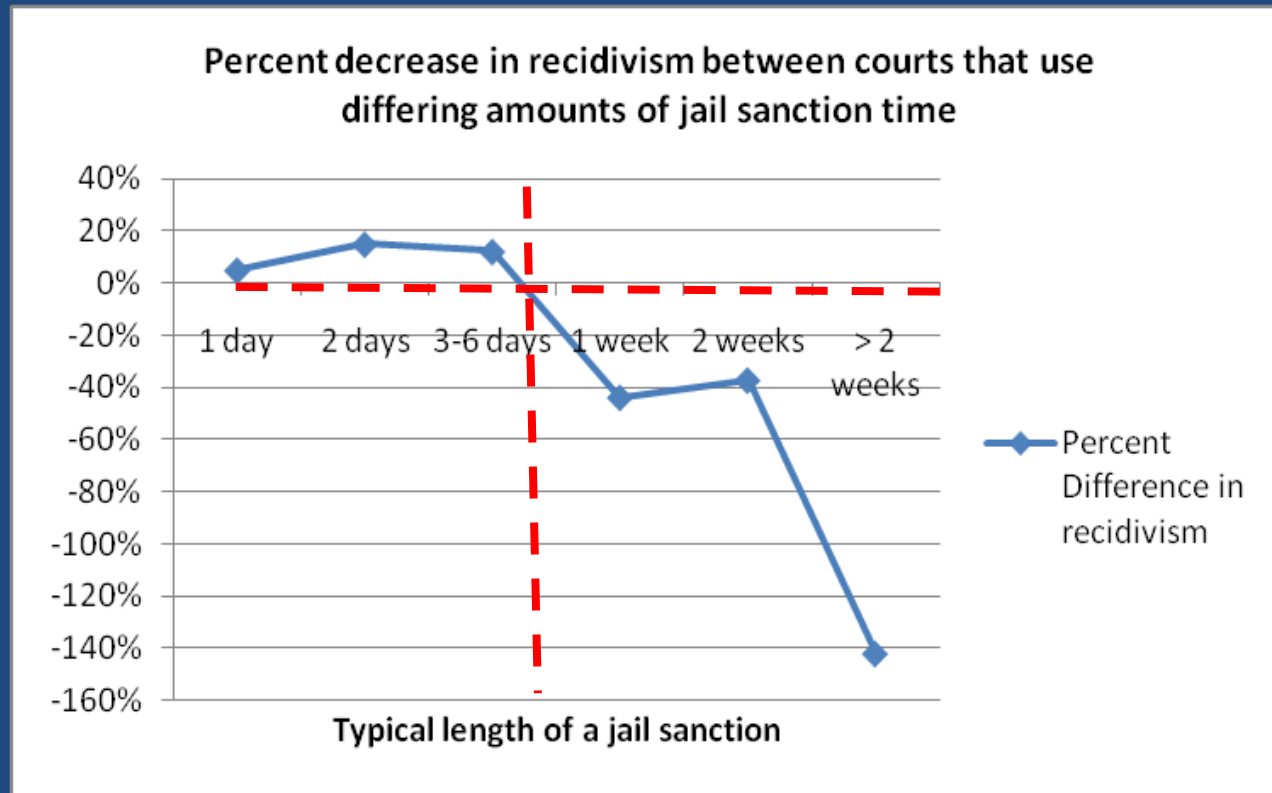
Drug courts where the judge spends an average of 3 minutes or greater per participant during court hearings had 153% reductions in recidivism



Best Practices

Minimize Jail Time

Courts that typically impose jail longer than 6 days have worse (higher) recidivism



Best Practices

Include Law Enforcement on the Team

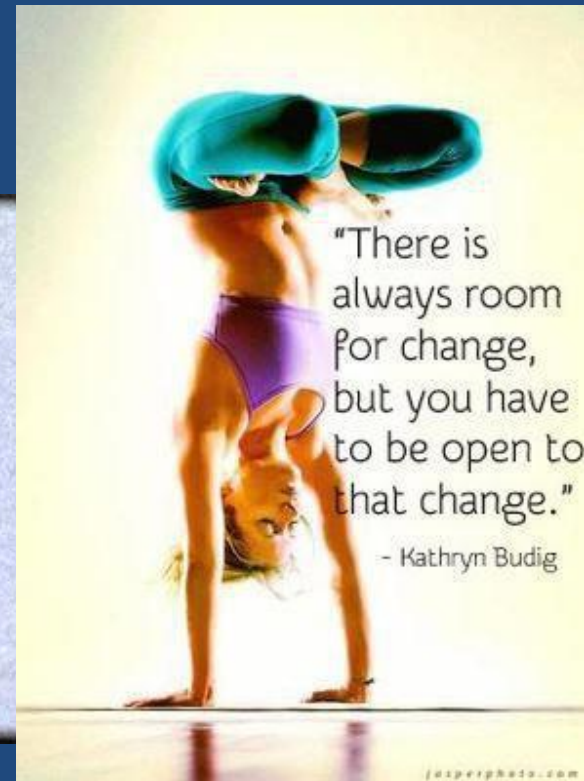
Drug courts where law enforcement attends court sessions had 64%
higher cost savings



Best Practices

Evaluate

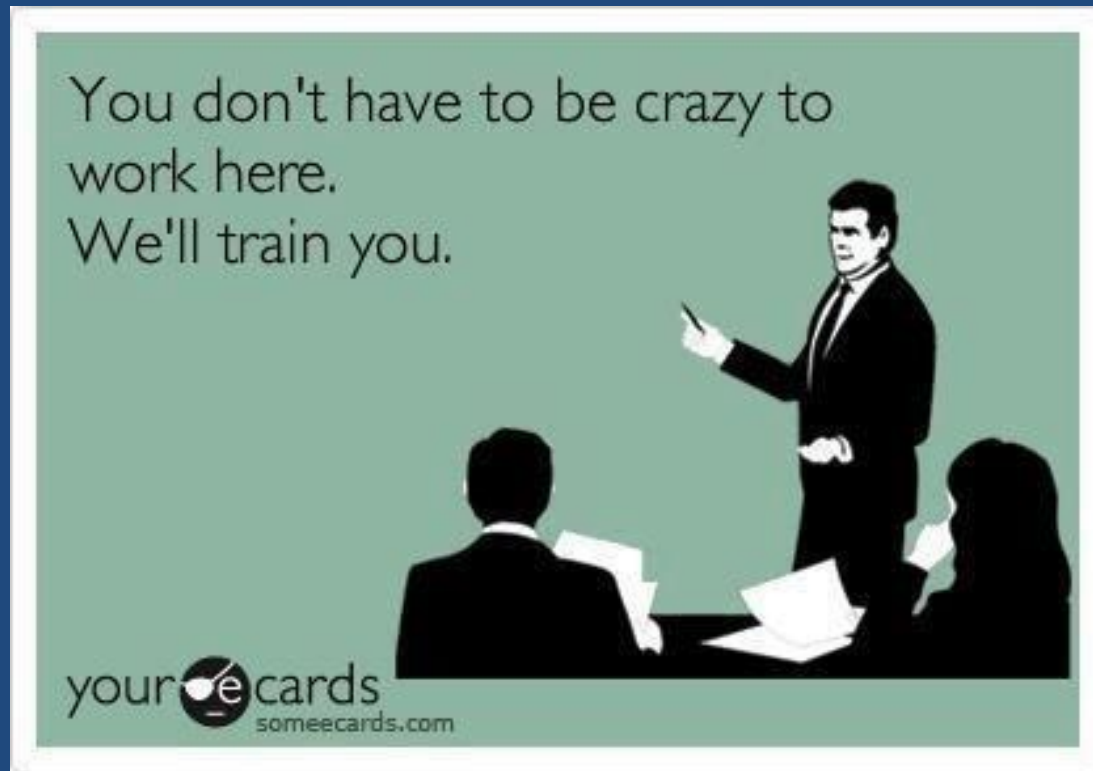
Drug courts where the results of program evaluations have led to modifications in drug court operations had 100% higher cost savings



Best Practices

Train All Team Members

Drug courts where new team members receive formal orientation and training had 54% lower recidivism



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