

Effective Strategies in Juvenile Drug Court: Research and Best Practices!

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What are we talking about today?

- Are juvenile drug courts effective?
 - How much does it cost to run a juvenile drug court program?
 - Do juvenile drug courts save taxpayer money?
- What are best practices for juvenile drug court?
- What is responsible practice?
- How do we implement best practices?



Are juvenile drug courts effective?

Yes! But not always....

**Depends on how (and if) they
implement the model**



Are juvenile drug courts effective?

Mixed Results:

- Latessa in 2013 - reported a variety of outcomes across 9 programs but concluded in the summary that JDC's don't work
- Meta-Analysis:
 - Null-findings for both Wilson et al (2006); Shaffer (2006)
 - Small effect size – Mitchell et al (2012)



Are juvenile drug courts effective?

Outcome and Cost Evaluations:

- Examples from six JDC studies - NPC
 - Clackamas, OR N = 53
 - Oakland, MI N=74
 - Harford, MD N = 102
 - St. Mary's, MD N = 80
 - Baltimore County, MD N = 156
 - Anne Arundel, MD N = 154
- Participant demographics
 - Majority white (68-90%),
 - Average age at arrest = 14-17
 - Marijuana and alcohol primary drugs



Are juvenile drug courts effective?

Measured effectiveness with reduced recidivism and reduced substance use

- **Recidivism/Rearrests**

- Juvenile
- Adult

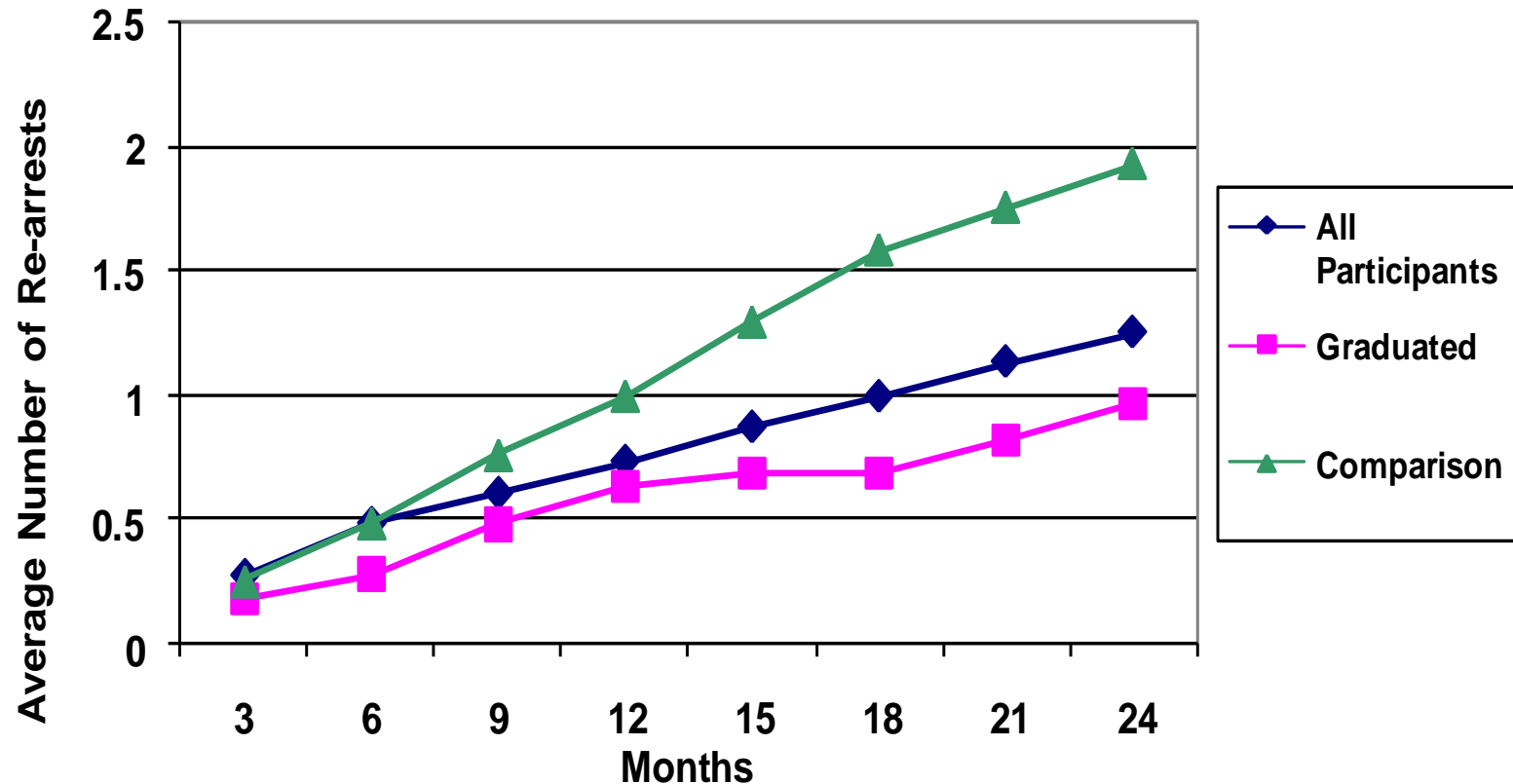
- **Substance use**

- Drug tests
- Drug arrests

Do juvenile drug courts reduce recidivism? Clackamas, OR?

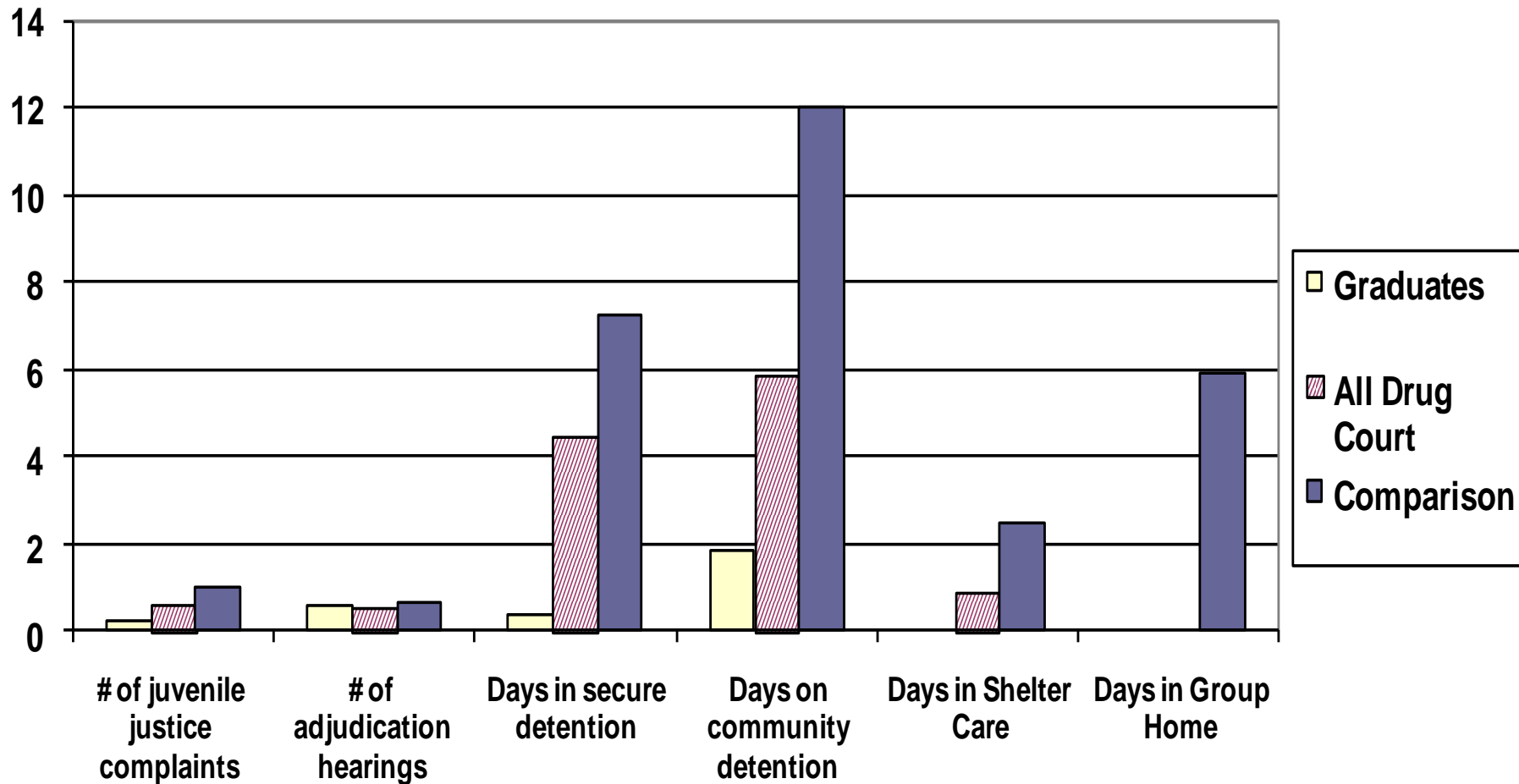
YES. Juvenile Arrests

Average Number of Re-Arrests Over 24 months



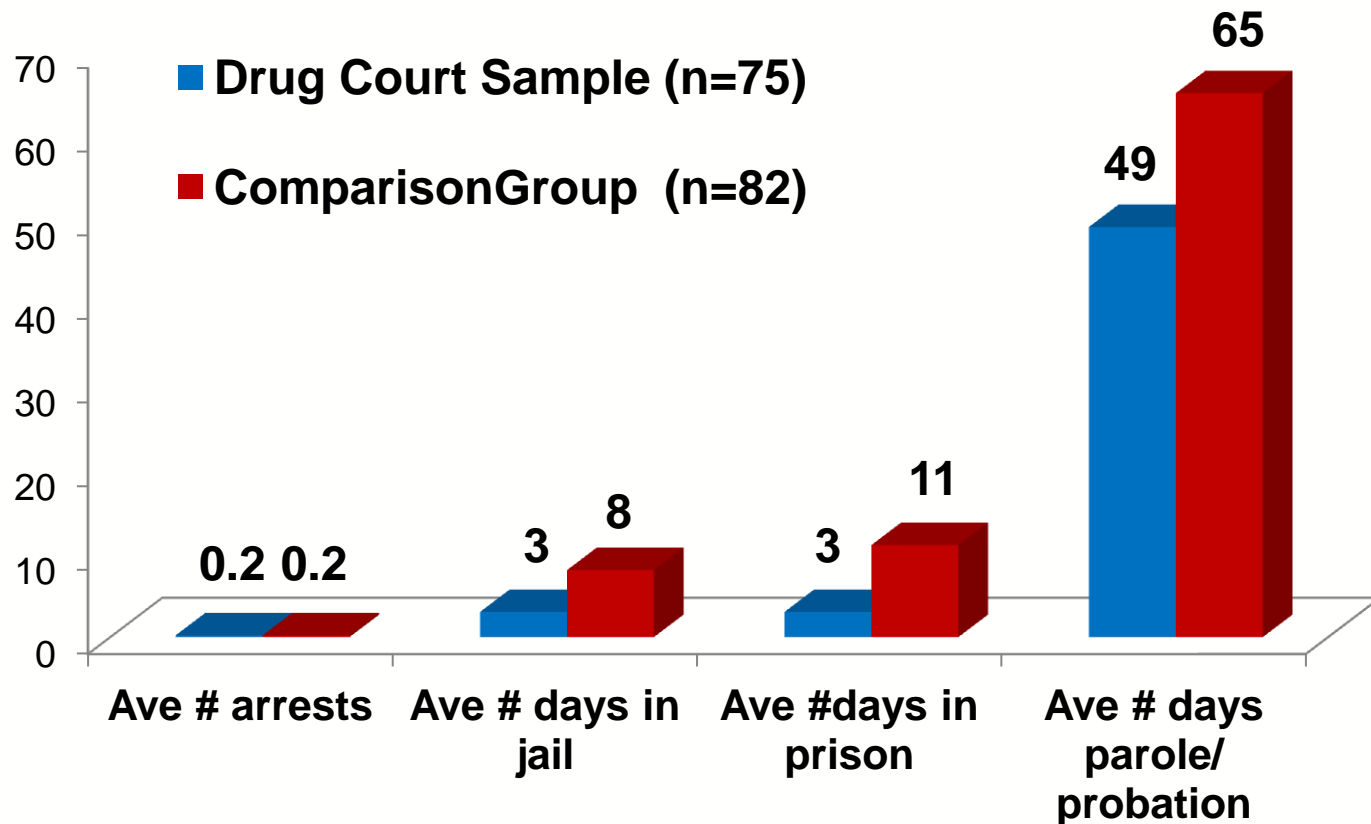
Do juvenile drug courts reduce other recidivism in Harford, MD?

YES. Juvenile Recidivism (2 yr)



Do juvenile drug courts reduce recidivism into the adult system?

YES. Harford: Adult Recidivism (2 yr)



Do juvenile drug courts reduce recidivism into the adult system?

Clackamas: Adult and Juvenile arrests

- 2 years from drug court entry
 - Graduates 29%
 - All Participants 44%
 - Comparison 82%

90% reduction in new arrests



How much does it cost to run a juvenile drug court program?



Varies (services, # of team members, etc.)

Cost Analysis Approach: TICA

Clackamas: Program Transactions

(Total Program Cost \$23,656/\$64 per day)

Transaction	Transaction Unit Cost	Avg. # of Program Related Transactions	Avg. Cost per Participant
Drug Court Appearances	\$373.83	29.55	\$11,047
Case Management	\$29.78	356.82 Days	\$10,626
Individual Treatment Sessions	\$52.48	8.35	\$438
Group Treatment Sessions	\$16.33	37.88	\$619
Family Therapy Sessions	\$19.99	9.12	\$182
Parent Support Group	\$9.54	26.41	\$252
Parent Education Classes	\$9.33	4.47	\$42
Drug Tests (UAs)	\$6.00	70.96	\$426
Drug Patches	\$20.00	1.19	\$24

Harford: Program Transactions

(Total Program Cost \$11,689/\$41 per day)

Transaction	Unit Cost	Average # of Transactions	Average Cost per Participant
Drug Court Appearances	\$249.96	12.19	\$3,047
Case Management	\$11.56	283 Days	\$3,271
Individual D&A Treatment Sessions	\$62.83	9.68	\$608
Group D&A Treatment Sessions	\$42.01	33.63	\$1,413
Drug Tests (UAs)	\$36.85	55	\$2,027
Mental Health Treatment	\$29.73	9.43 Months	\$280
Individual Education Sessions	\$55.21	9.43 Months	\$521
Group Job Training Sessions	\$55.21	9.43 Months	\$521

Program cost comparison

Program	Cost per participant	Cost per day (per participant)
Harford	\$11,689	\$41
Clackamas	\$23,656	\$64
Anne Arundel	\$27,234	\$86
Baltimore County*	\$56,631	\$139
St. Mary's	\$33,768	\$99
Oakland	\$22,564	\$64

*Over \$25,000 on Detention Costs

Clackamas: Options for High-Risk Youth

Placement Options	Cost Per Day
CCJDC Program	\$66 ↓
Residential Treatment	\$134
Shelter Care	\$115
Short-term Detention	\$187
Long-term Detention	\$171
Adult Jail	\$97

How much does each agency invest?

Varies widely: JDC's are implemented in a variety of ways

No standard model

Some don't follow the 10KC or 16 Juvenile Strategies



Clackamas: Agency Investment per Participant

Agency	Average Agency Cost per Participant
Circuit Court	\$1,413
District Attorney	\$1,234
Defense Attorney	\$600
Juvenile Department	\$12,974
Clackamas County Mental Health (Treatment + Testing)	\$6,299
Oregon Youth Authority	\$855
C-TEC Youth Services	\$281
Total	\$23,656



Oakland: Agency Investment per Participant

Agency	Average Agency Cost per participant
Circuit Court	\$11,675
Prosecutor	\$287
Defense Advisor	\$196
Oakland Family Services	\$3,314
JAMS (Drug Testing)	\$309
Easter Seals	\$102
Health and Human Services Department (Treatment)	\$5,929
Treatment	\$753
Total	\$22,565

**Do juvenile drug courts save
taxpayer money?**

Yes!

But not always...



Clackamas: Outcome Cost Findings

Transaction	Unit Cost	All Participants	Comparison Group
Re-arrests/Referrals	\$200.72	\$171	\$406
Formal Hearings	\$89.80	\$40	\$61
Probation Violation Hearings	\$44.90	\$34	\$53
Felony Cases	\$390.00	\$12	\$148
Misdemeanor Cases	\$280.00	\$59	\$92
Probation Violation Cases	\$150.00	\$48	\$68
Residential Treatment Days	\$134.19	\$4,046	\$7,592
Foster Care Days	\$29.78	\$448	\$390
Shelter Care Days	\$115.57	\$7	\$529
Juvenile Probation Days	\$1.70	\$256	\$363
Jail Bookings (Adult)	\$20.59	\$13	\$4
Jail Bed Days (Adult)	\$96.77	\$102	\$19
Total		\$10,357.00	\$19,427.00

Savings Across Programs

Savings Per JDC Participant over 2 years

- Clackamas County Oregon = \$9,070
- Baltimore County Maryland = \$8,762
- Harford County Maryland = \$5,702
- St. Mary's County Maryland = \$2,962
- Anne Arundel Maryland = **-\$172**
- Oakland County Michigan = NA



Best Practices

What is evidence-based vs. best practice?



Definition: Evidence-Based

- Multiple site random controlled trials across heterogeneous populations demonstrating that the program or practice is effective for the population.



Definition: Best Practice

- An approach, framework, collection of ideas or concepts, adopted principles and strategies supported by research.



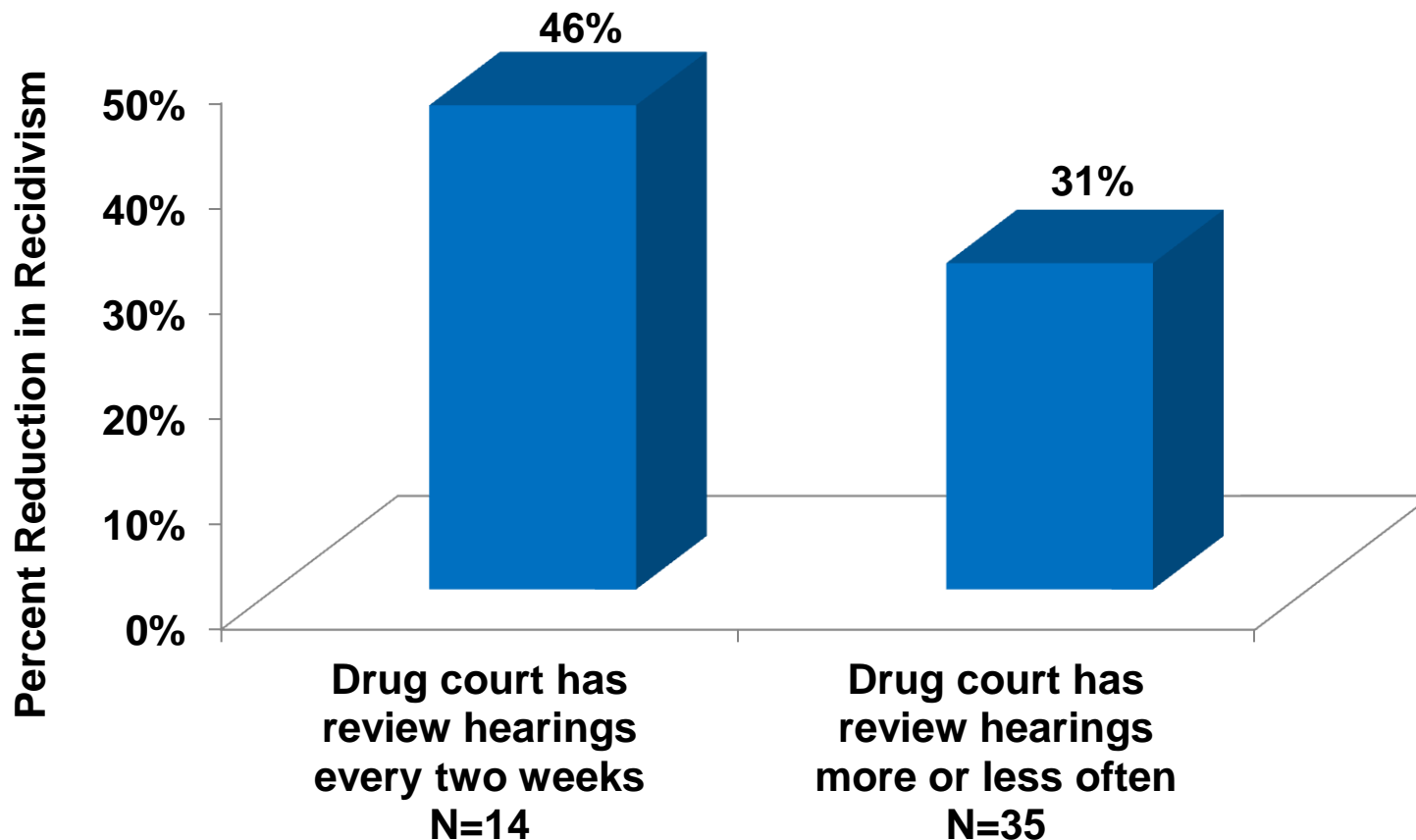
Taking a Closer Look

	CC	BC	HC	SMC	AA
Savings	\$9,070	\$8,762	\$5,702	\$2,962	-172

Taking a Closer Look

	CC	BC	HC	SMC	AA
Savings	\$9,070	\$8,762	\$5,702	\$2,962	-172
Court Sessions	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	1 week

Drug Courts That Held Status Hearings Every 2 Weeks During Phase 1 Had 50% Greater Reductions in Recidivism



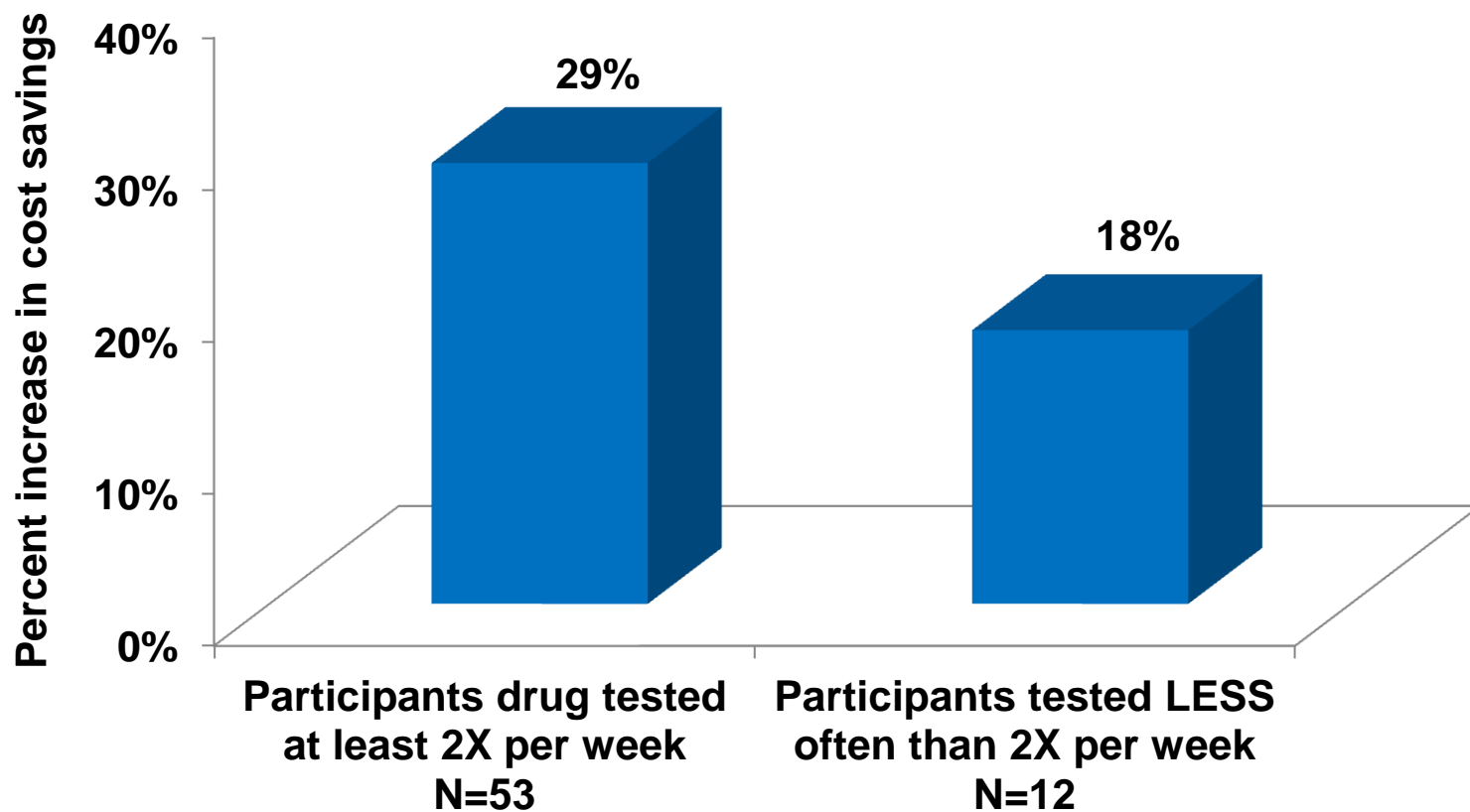
Adult

Note: Difference is significant at $p < .1$

Taking a Closer Look

	CC	BC	HC	SMC	AA
Savings	\$9,070	\$8,762	\$5,702	\$2,962	-172
Court Sessions	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	1 week
Drug Tests	2/week	3/mo	2/week	3/mo	Self pay

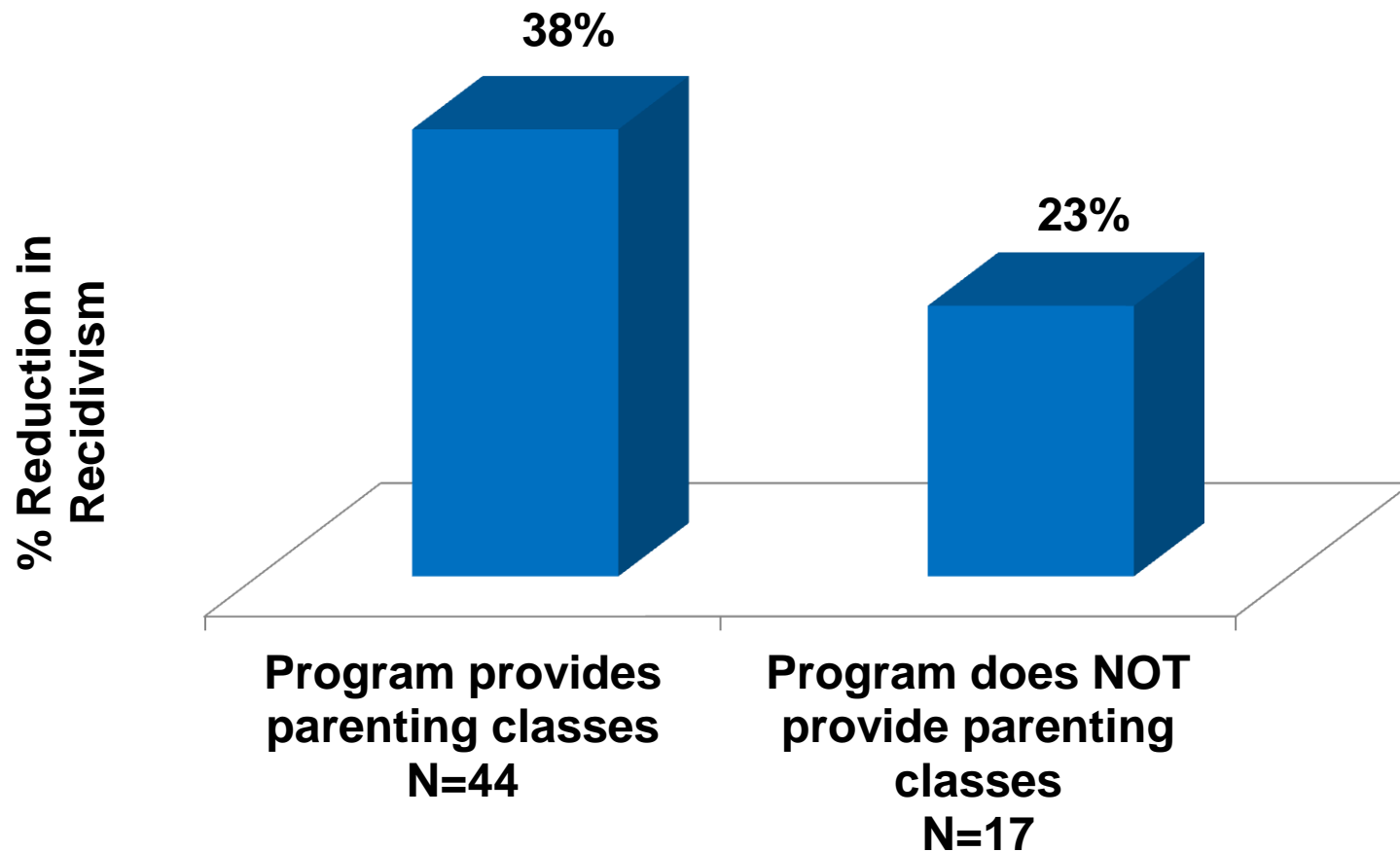
Drug Courts Where Drug Tests are Collected at Least Two Times per Week In the First Phase had a 61% Higher Cost Savings



Taking a Closer Look

	CC	BC	HC	SMC	AA
Savings	\$9,070	\$8,762	\$5,702	\$2,962	-172
Court Sessions	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	1 week
Drug Tests	2/week	3/mo	2/week	3/mo	Self pay
Family Counseling	Yes	Yes	No	No	Self pay
Parenting	Yes	No	No	No	No

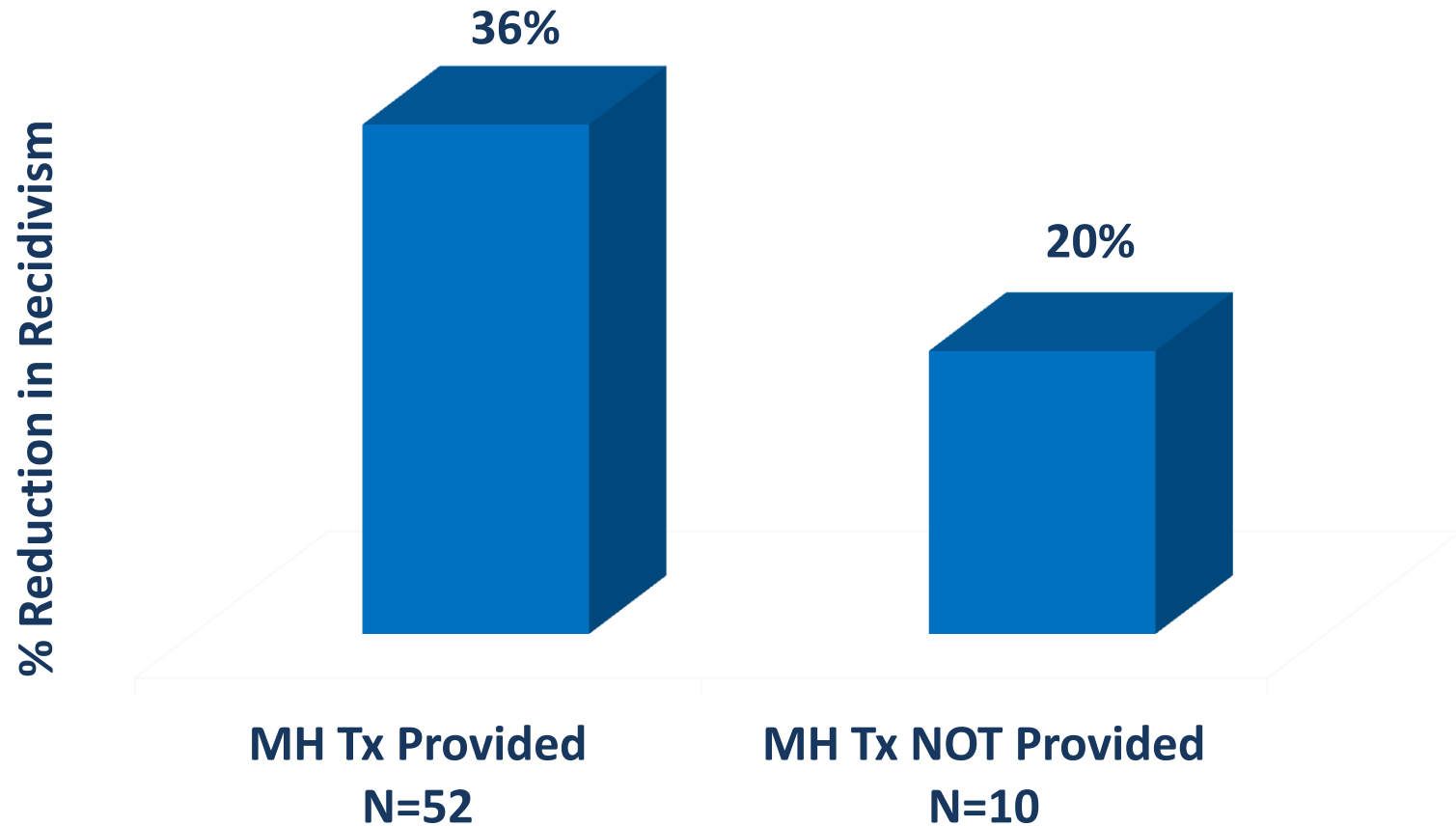
Drug courts that offer parenting classes had 68% greater reductions in recidivism and 52% greater cost savings



Taking a Closer Look

	CC	BC	HC	SMC	AA
Savings	\$9,070	\$8,762	\$5,702	\$2,962	-172
Court Sessions	2 weeks	2 weeks	3 weeks	4 weeks	weekly
Drug Tests	2/week	3/mo	2/week	3/mo	Self pay
Family Counseling	Yes	Yes	No	No	Self pay
Parenting	Yes	No	No	No	No
Treatment	Youth and parent	Youth Gender Specific + MH	Youth + MH	Youth	Self pay

Drug courts that offer mental health treatment had 80% greater reductions in recidivism

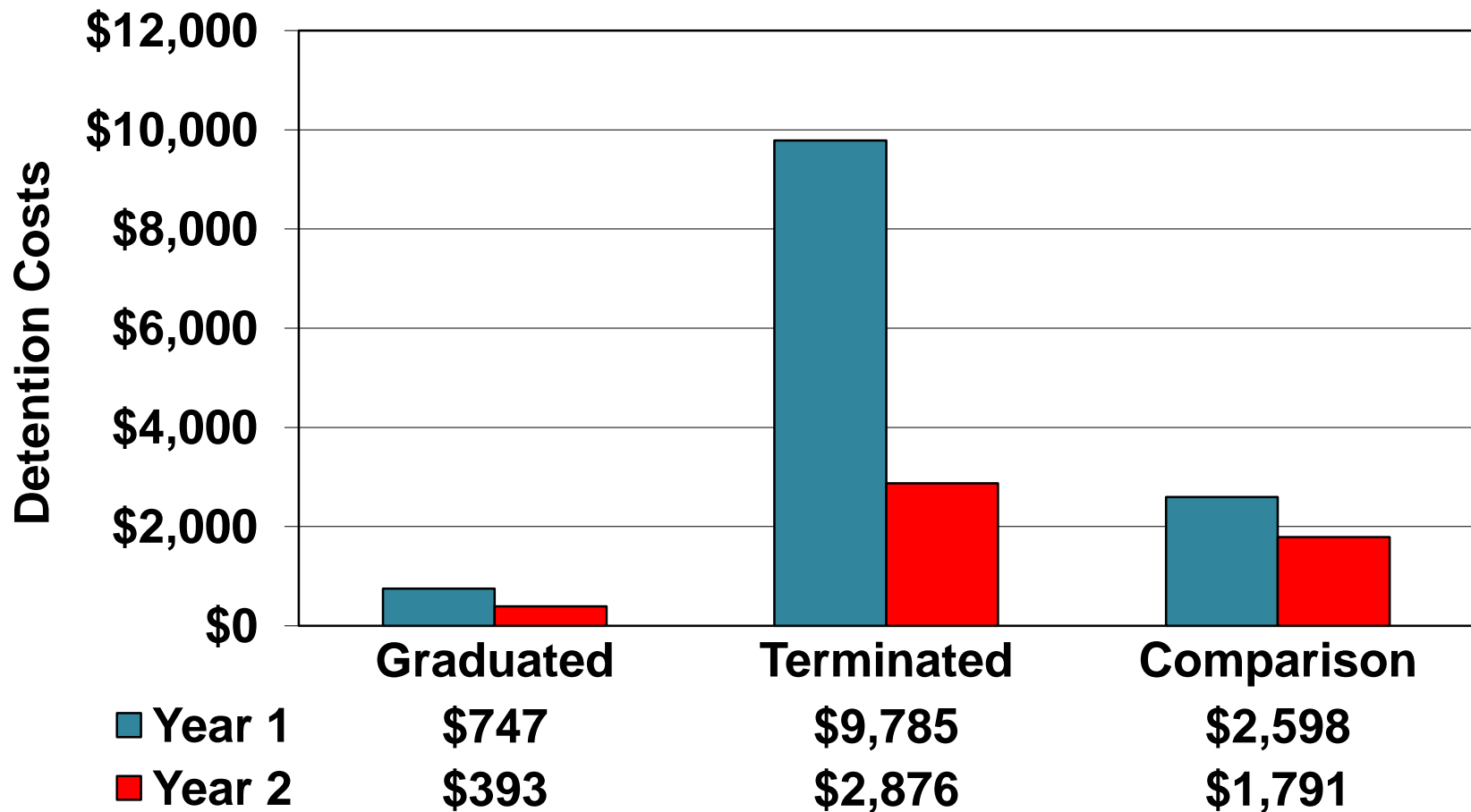


A closer look at the use of detention

Detention costs were very high in most of the juvenile programs

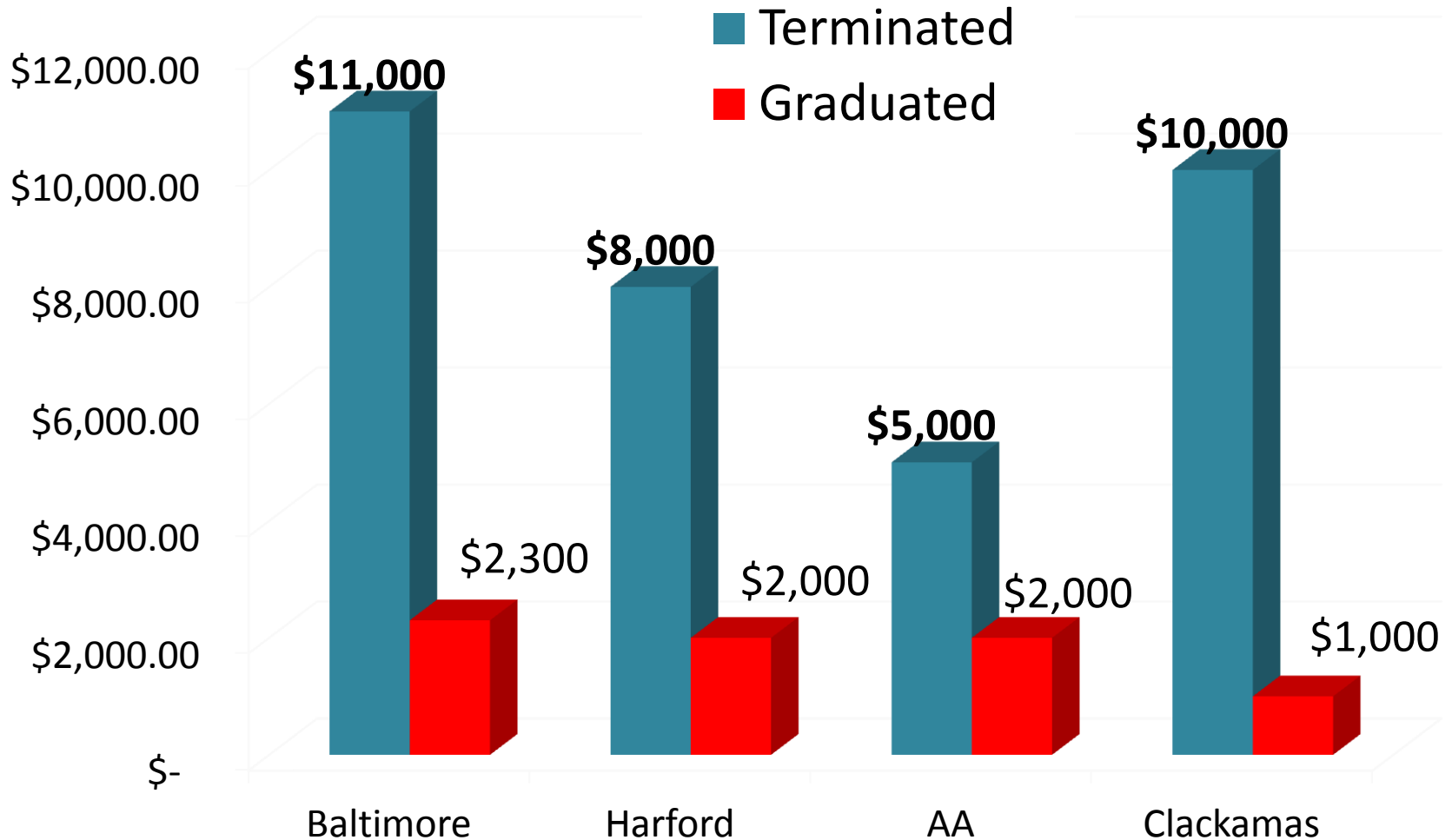
A closer look at the use of detention

Clackamas Detention Costs Averaged per Youth

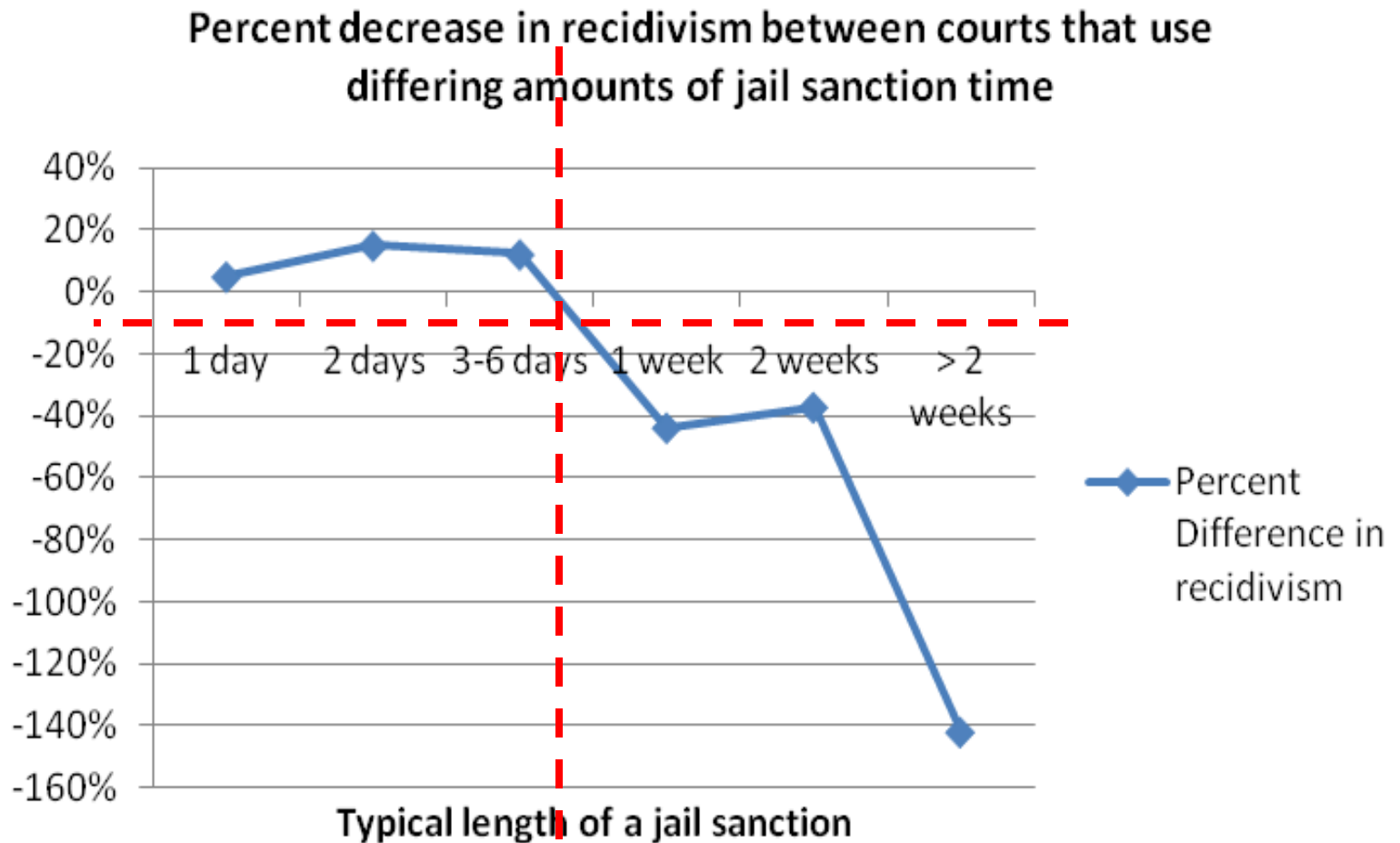


A closer look at the use of detention

Detention Costs per Youth Across Programs



Courts that use jail greater than 6 days have **worse** (higher) recidivism



Key Message

In spite of mixed results from juvenile drug court studies – juvenile drug courts can be effective

Juvenile drug courts need more quality studies, especially in best practices, so the model can be implemented more consistently

BREAK?



But wait!

- How do we reach a state of evidence, research, promising or best practice?
- What stops us from achieving this state in our Juvenile Justice System and JTDC programs?
- Must ensure that you are engaged in -

Responsible Practice

In order to build a strong foundation.....



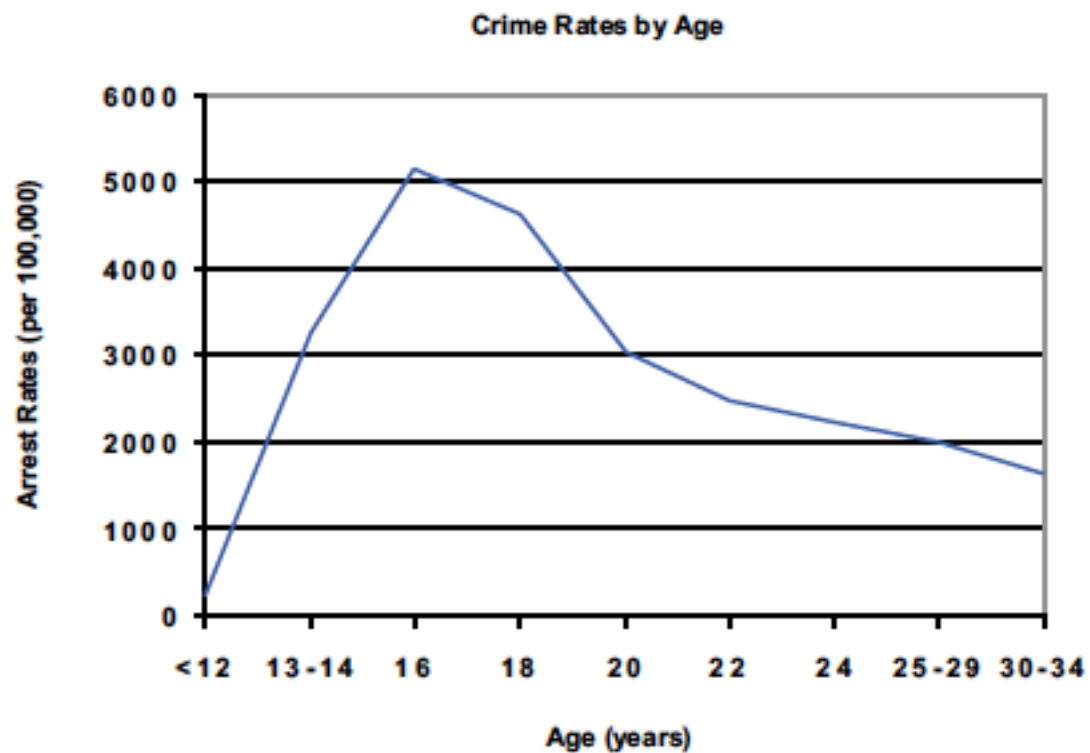
Responsible Practices in Juvenile Justice

- Do no Harm
- Applying Adolescent Development Lens
- Informed Use of Detention
- Individualized
 - Offender based rather than offense based
 - Use of Risk/Needs/Responsivity
 - Certain, Fair and of Appropriate Intensity
 - Gender and Culture competence
- Treatment
 - Occurs in the Community
 - With family
- Use of Data
 - Monitor for DMC
 - Monitor needs of the juvenile justice population

Do No Harm

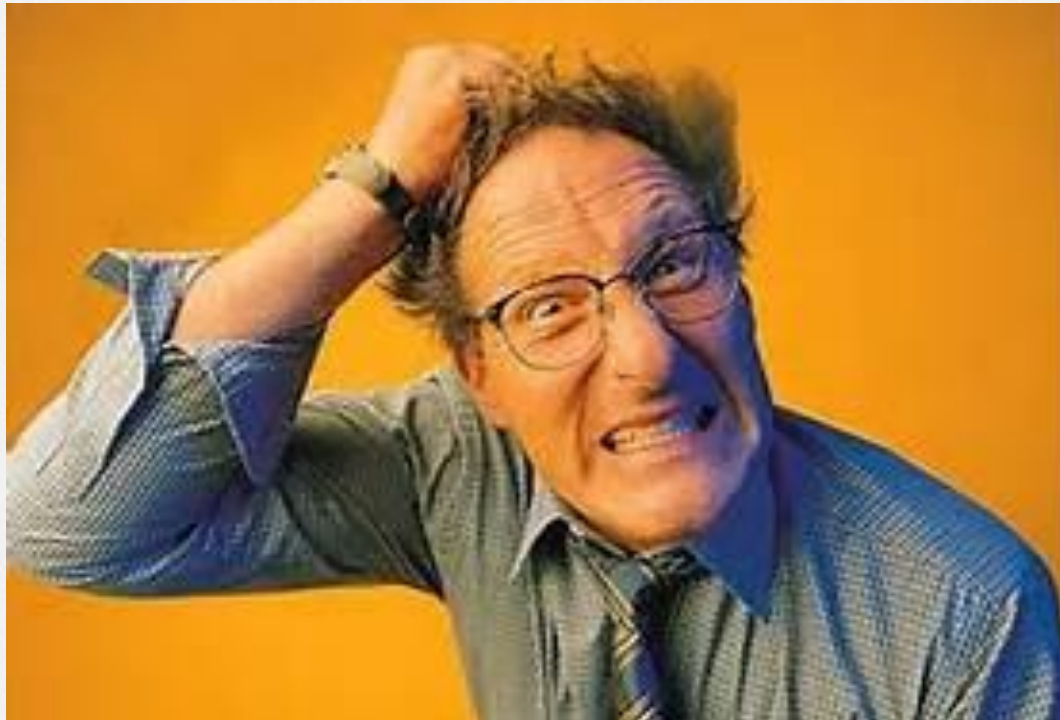
- Delinquency/criminality is age-limited
- Most youth will desist from crime in mid-late 20's, depending on type of crime
- Studies vary, but only 5-9% of youth go on to long-term adult criminal careers (depends on crime type)
- What causes desistence?
 - Significant relationships
 - Employment
 - Brain development
- Do not saddle youth

Most Young People Age Out of Crime on Their Own



Source: FBI Crime in the United States (1993).

Frustrating Behaviors



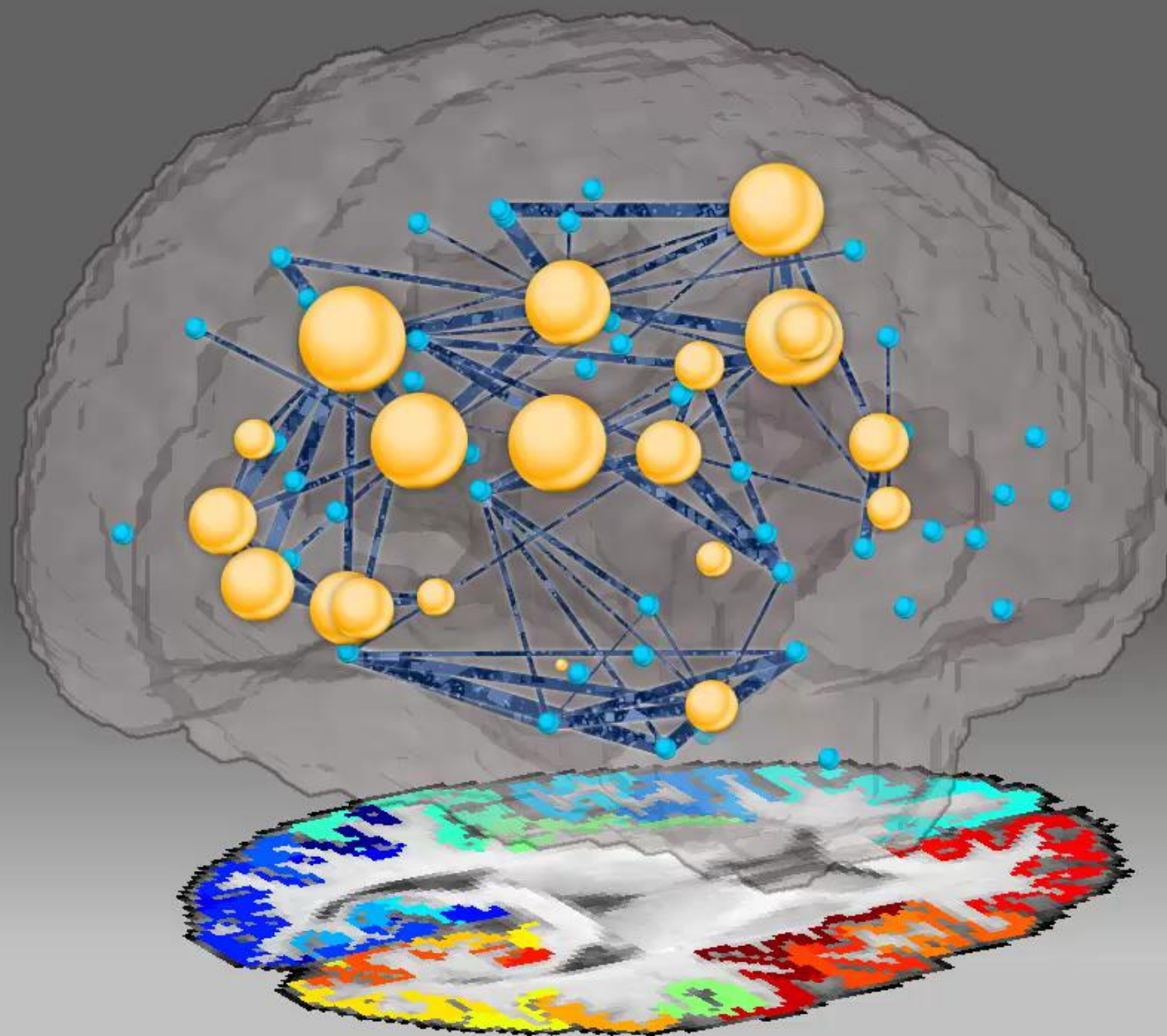


Adolescent Development

Who is this?....

- Forgetful
- Impulsive
- Risk-taker
- Reckless
- Displays poor judgment
- Cant tell you what s/he wants in life
- Isn't ready for bed until midnight – at best
- Moody & hard to engage
- Enjoys the shock factor
- Sneaky
- Disheveled
- Experimentation

- This is not a child brain, or undeveloped adult brain. It is a biologically unique brain characterized by the ability to change and grow.
- Adolescence begins at puberty (biological function) and ends with a social definition of adulthood.
- Mismatch between limbic system (emotion) and prefrontal cortex:
 - Prone to risk taking
 - Novelty seeking
 - Social interaction with peers
 - Biology encourages separation of the young adolescent from family in order to explore and recreate
 - Found in all social mammals
- “What most determines teen behavior, then, is not so much the late development of executive functioning, or the early onset of emotional behavior, but the mismatch of timing between the two.”
Jay Geidd, 2015



Reforming Juvenile Justice

A DEVELOPMENTAL APPROACH

Committee on Assessing Juvenile Justice Reform

Richard J. Bonnie, Robert L. Johnson,
Betty M. Chemers, and Julie A. Schuck, *Editors*

Committee on Law and Justice

Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
OF THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES

Proper Use of Detention



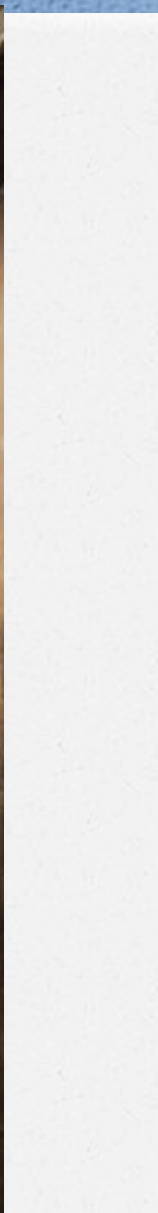
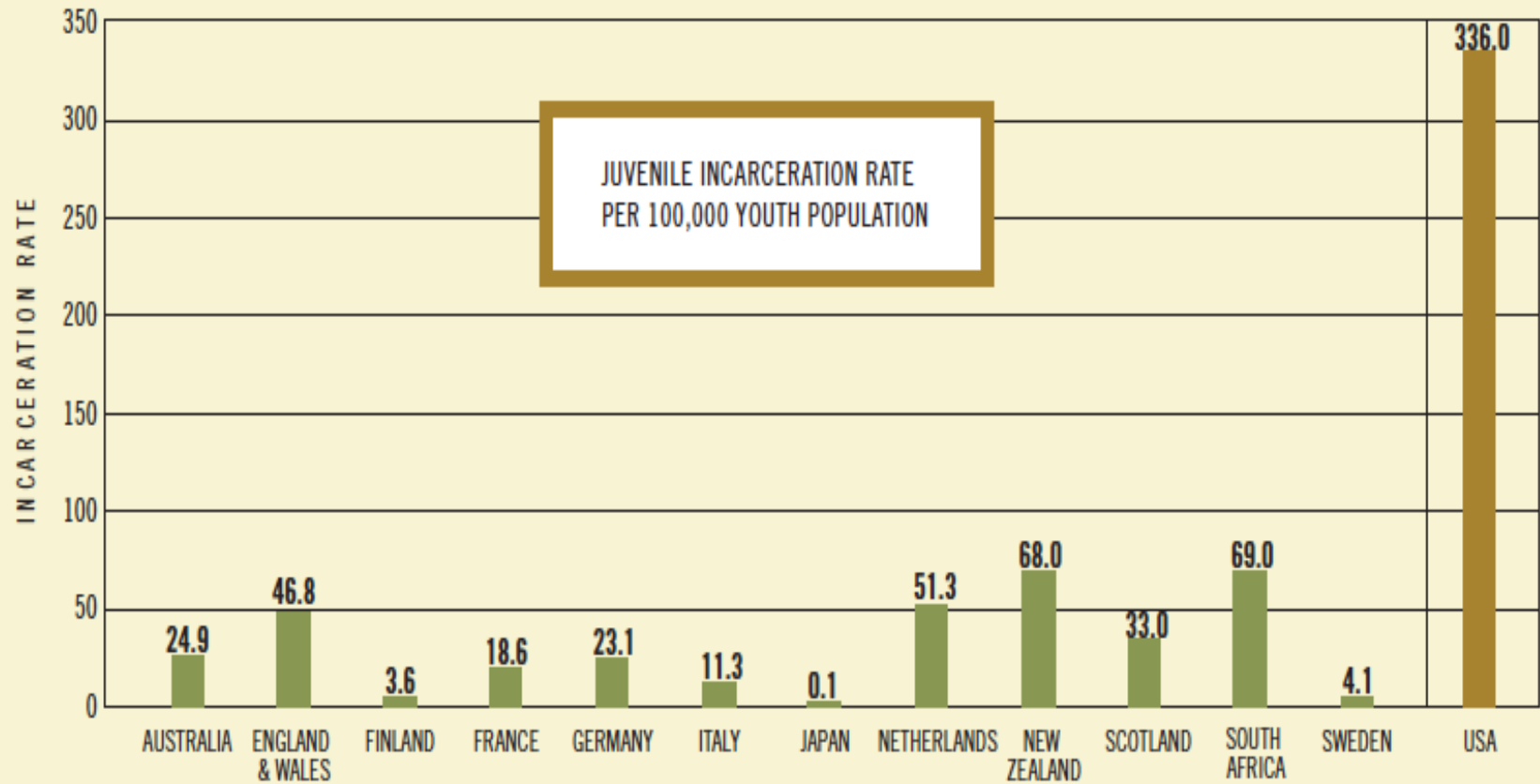
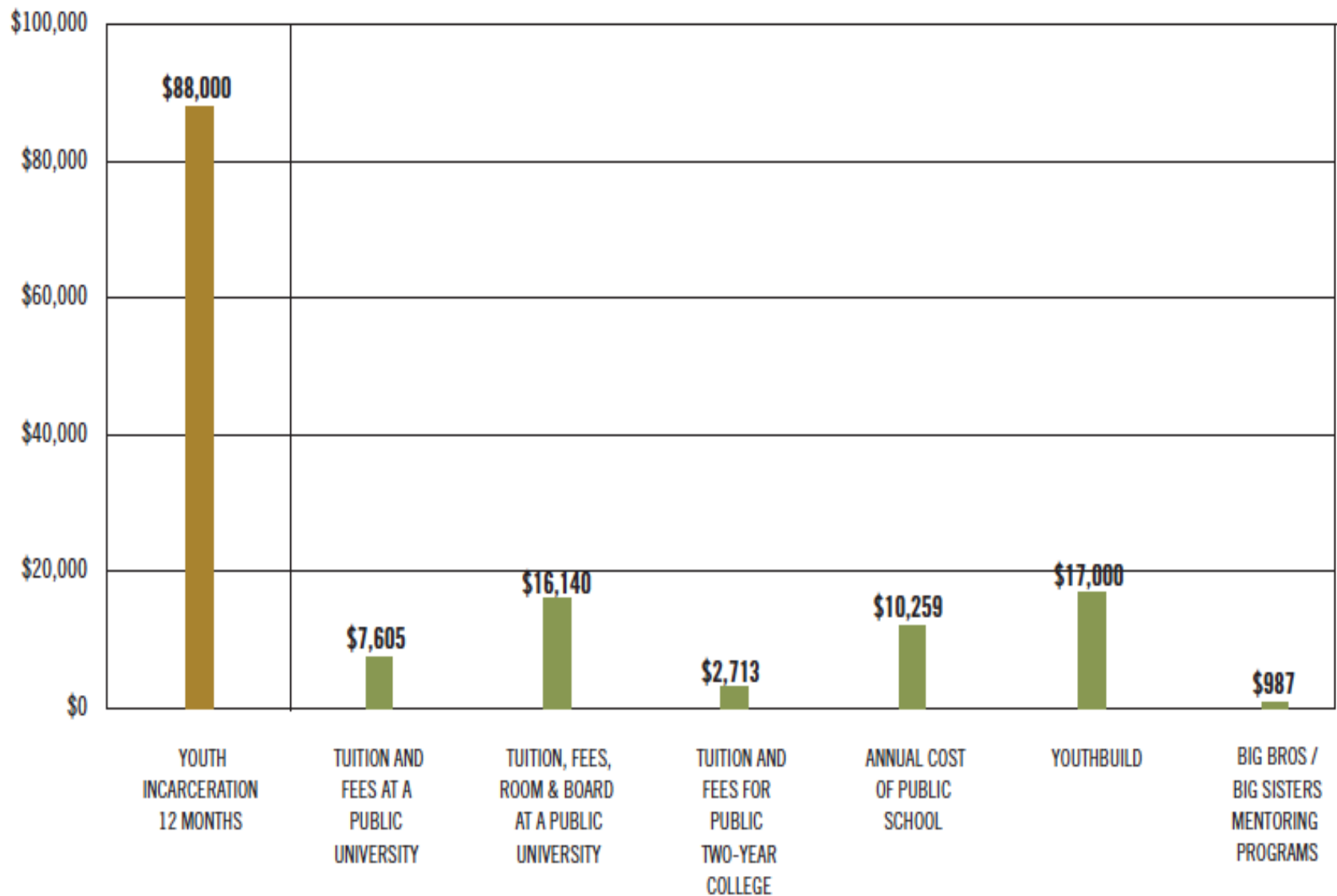


FIGURE 1

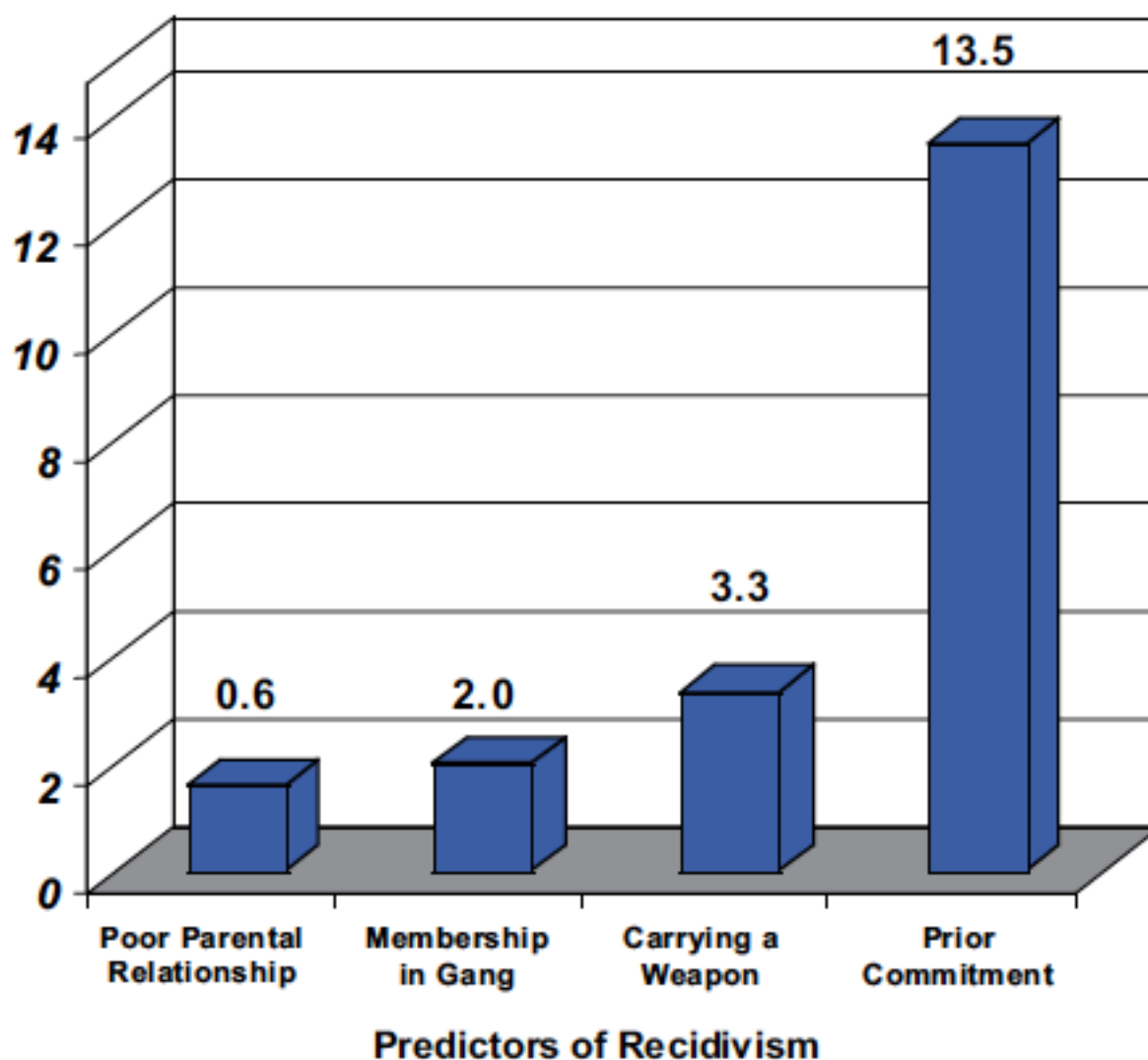
YOUTH INCARCERATION RATE: UNITED STATES VS. OTHER NATIONS



Source: Hazel, Neal, *Cross-National Comparison of Youth Justice*, London: Youth Justice Board, 2008.



Prior Incarceration was a Greater Predictor of Recidivism than Carrying a Weapon, Gang Membership, or Poor Parental Relationship



Source: Benda, B.B. and Tollet, C.L. (1999), "A Study of Recidivism of Serious and Persistent Offenders Among Adolescents." *Journal of Criminal Justice*, Vol. 27, No. 2 111-126.

Detention Research:

- To Summarize:
 - Detention can slow or interrupt the natural aging out of delinquency
 - There is no correlation between increasing amounts of time spent in detention and future reductions in recidivism.
 - Formally detained youth have reduced success in the employment market and will earn significantly less in their life time
 - 40% of incarcerated youth have learning disabilities and cannot successfully navigate their way back into school
 - Detention has a negative impact on the mental health of youth – especially those that enter with mental health conditions

○ Source: The Dangers of Detention: Justice Policy Institute

Continued:

- Most importantly:
- The use of detention increases the odds that youth will continue on the path of delinquency.
- Must carefully apply detention or the juvenile court may in fact be negatively impacting public safety
- Detention serves a vital purpose for our high-risk, violent and serious offending youth. 70% of youth in detention are classified as non-violent.

Individualized

- Risk/Needs/Responsivity



R-N-R

- RISK: who to treat
- NEED: what to treat
- RESPONSIVITY: how to treat

The RISK Principle

- Because criminal behavior can be predicted, services should be matched to each person's risk of reoffending
- To reduce recidivism:
 - Higher risk youth need additional services
 - Lower risk youth need little to no intervention

The (Criminogenic) NEED Principle

- The Central Eight
 - The Big Four (Tier I)
 - antisocial personality traits, thinking, and attitudes
 - criminal associations
 - Tier II
 - Substance abuse
 - Family/marital relationships
 - Education and employment
 - Positive leisure activities

The RESPONSIVITY Principle

- Service delivery should be responsive to the learning style and capabilities of each individual youth
- What protective factors does the youth possess that will assist with participation in and completion of services?

Implications of Brain Development for Adolescent Behavior and Treatment

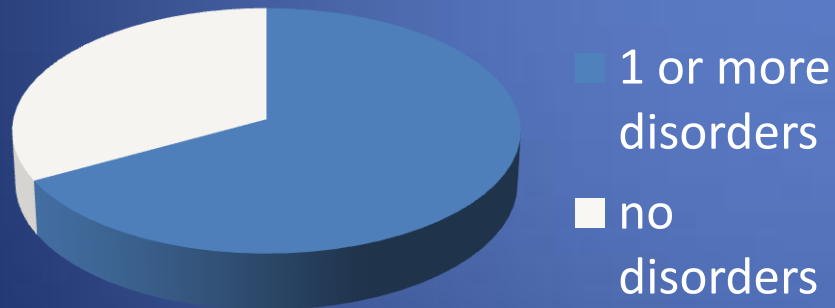
- **Preference for**
 1. physical activity
 2. high excitement and rewarding activities
 3. activities with peers that trigger high intensity/arousal
 4. novelty
- **Less than optimal..**
 5. control of emotional arousal
 6. consideration of negative conseq.
- **Greater tendency to...**
 7. be attentive to social information
 8. take risks and show impulsiveness



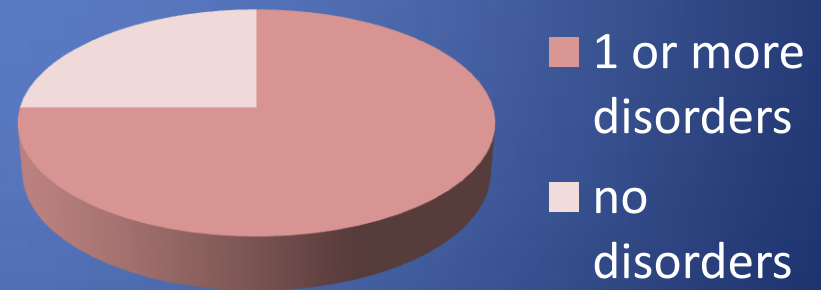
The FACTS.....

65% - 70% of youth in the JJS have at least one psychiatric disorder
(Shufelt and Cocozza, 2006; Teplin et al., 2002)

BOYS



GIRLS



Parents as Change Agent

Promote activities that capitalize on the strengths of the developing brain

Assist your child with challenges that require planning

Reinforce their seeking advice from you and other adults

Educate about risk taking and negative consequences

Never underestimate the impact of you as a positive role model

Tolerate “oops” behaviors common during the teens

Data

- Cannot reach a level of best practices without the use of data.
- Data should drive decision making, programming planning, caseloads, target populations.
- Monitor for racial/ethnic disparities in filings, referrals, detention stays, access to and completion of services.

Comprehensive (Best) Practices in Juvenile Justice

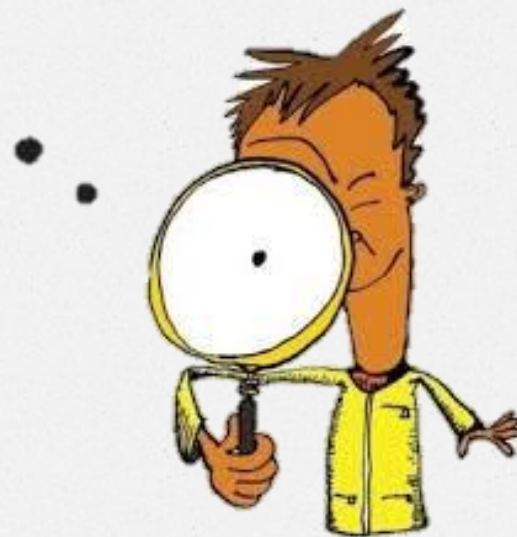
- Howell, Lipsey & Wilson (2014) *A Handbook for Evidence-Based Juvenile Justice Systems*
- Strengthen the family. Where no functional unit must establish a family surrogate to nurture the child.
- Use RNR system to properly assess and match youth to gender, developmental and culturally relevant services.
- Target most services on serious, violent, chronic offenders.
- Use services/treatments built for youth and families. Community based and tailored to the individual.
- Use of interagency teams for comprehensive case planning.
- Graduated sanctions

Explore!

- Get up!
- Spend 10 minutes at each table exploring current responsible practices around the following:
 - Use of Detention
 - Acknowledging and reflecting adolescent development in your work
 - Use of RNR
- Each table to report out
 - The practice
 - How it operates
 - How it is maintained



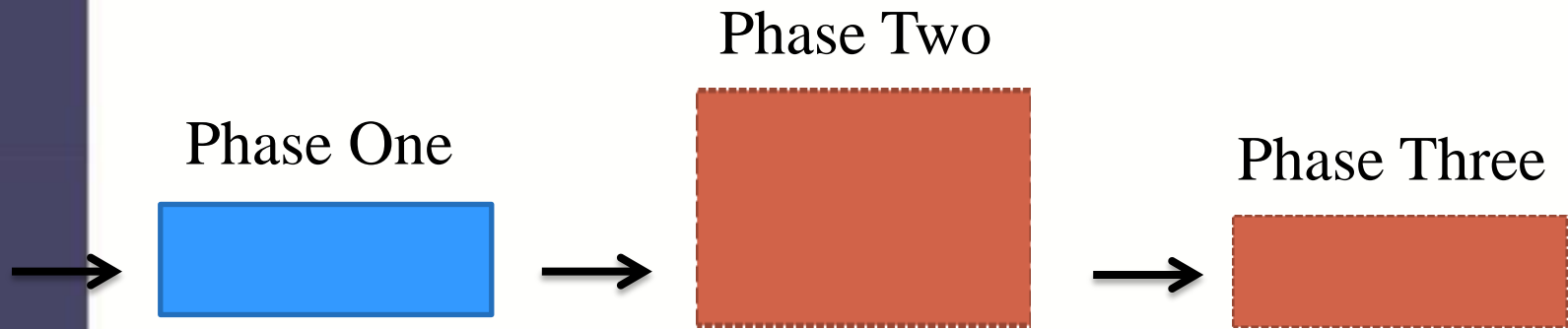
Break!





Implementing Best Practices

It begins with the phase structure



Phase requirements for youth and family should start out small, increase, and then decrease again after the youth work through treatment and court related goals.

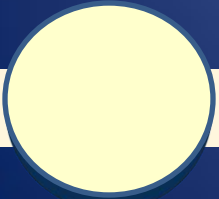
Phase Structure

Source: Betty Gurnell

Phase I: setting the stage	Phase II: learning skills	Phase III: maintaining the change
Readiness, stabilization	Engagement, involvement	Reflection, enrichment
Focus on compliance	Beyond compliance	Maintain drug testing, court appearance
High level of structure	Skill development	Expanded development activities
Clarifying expectations, building trust	Completing assignments	Enriching community connections

The Four Steps

- Behavior to target
- Current behavior
- Desired behavior
- Small, achievable increments



Decision Matrix – Phase I

Phase I	Incentives	Sanctions
Behavior	*Response	Response
Attend school at least 18 out of 20 days	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Teacher signs attendance card each day present and acknowledges• Small prize or coupon for each week with no absences	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• After school study hall for each day absent over the limit to make up all missed work

Decision Matrix – Phase II

Phase II	Incentives	Sanctions
Behavior	*Response	*Response
<p>Attend regularly</p> <p>Complete all assignments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Select a book , notebook, pen after two weeks of success •Praise from teacher, family, court •Grades improve 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •After school study hall to complete assignments (with help as needed)

Decision Matrix – Phase III

Phase III	Incentives	Sanctions
Behavior	*Response	*Response
<p>Attend regularly</p> <p>Complete all assignments</p> <p>Improve grades</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Praise from teacher, family, court for improvement •Certificate of achievement •Select school related gift: tuition, book 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Determine if tutor is needed •Attend extra class or session for help •Tighten curfew

Albuquerque, New Mexico

- One of 12 Learning Collaborative sites funded by NCJFJC/OJJDP
- Engaged in full application of 16 Strategies, use of data to drive program and adoption of standardized screening.
- Entails intensive support to restructure program to align with best practices

Albuquerque, New Mexico

- 1st step: Surveyed youth re: what they wanted from the JDC



In the spirit of Magna Carta
JDC participants were asked...
How do you want to be treated
by the Juvenile Justice System?

They like...

- To be treated with respect • Honesty
- When staff is polite and talks things out
- Being able to trust staff & trusted by staff
- Being treated with kindness • Loyalty
- When staff listens to them • Feeling welcomed
- To be treated fairly • To be supported
- When staff cares what they are going through • For their opinion to count
- To be treated like young adults not kids

LE DRUG COURTS: STRATEGIES IN PRACTICE

1. Collaborative Planning: Engage all practitioners in creating an interdisciplinary, coordinated, and systemic approach to working with youth and their families.
2. Teamwork: Develop and maintain an interdisciplinary, cross-agency youth team.
3. Clearly Defined Target Population and Eligibility Criteria: Define a target population and eligibility criteria that are aligned with the program's goals and resources.
4. Judicial Involvement and Supervision: Conduct frequent judicial reviews and be sensitive to the effect that court proceedings can have on youth and their families.
5. Monitoring and Evaluation: Establish a system for program monitoring and evaluation to maintain quality of service, assess program impact, and contribute to knowledge in the field.
6. Community Partnerships: Build partnerships with community organizations to expand the range of opportunities available to youth and their families.
7. Comprehensive Treatment Planning: Tailor interventions to the complex and varied needs of youth and their families.
8. Developmentally Appropriate Services: Tailor treatment to the developmental needs of adolescents.
9. Gender Appropriate Services: Design treatment to address the unique needs of each gender.
10. Cultural Competence: Create policies and procedures that are responsive to cultural differences and train personnel to be culturally competent.
11. Focus on Strengths: Monitor a focus on the strengths of youth and their families during program planning and in every interaction between the court and those it serves.
12. Family Engagement: Recognize and engage the family as a valued partner in all components of the program.
13. Educational Linkages: Coordinate with the school system to ensure that each participant enrolls in and attends an educational program that is appropriate to his or her needs.
14. Drug Testing: Design drug testing to be frequent, random, and observed. Document testing policies and procedures in writing.
15. Goal-Oriented Incentives and Sanctions: Respond to nonattendance and noncompliance with incentives and sanctions that are designed to reinforce or modify the behavior of youth and their families.
16. Confidentiality: Establish a confidentiality policy and procedures that guard the privacy of the youth while allowing the drug court team to access key information.

- 2nd step: To restructure phases to be more responsive to youth and families
- Removed the “checklist” system and flipped to a reward system.
- Youth earn points for various activities and earn their way out of a phase.

Example

Earning full points	Amount	Earning partial points	Amount	Earning Zero points
Attend therapy and fully participate or present work.	2	Attend scheduled therapy appointment	1	Missing an individual or family therapy session
Attend MRT group and present work	2	Attend MRT group with book	1	Missing MRT group
Attend school with no absences	2	Attend school with only one absence	1	Two or more school absences
Check in everyday	2	Check in 6 days	1	Fail to check in two or more days

Example

- Points needed to phase:
 - Move to Phase 2: 100 points
 - Move to Phase 3: 70 points
 - Move to Aftercare: 70 points
 - Graduate from program: 40 points



Incentives and Sanctions

Contingency Management

So how do we strengthen the use of CM in our treatment settings, and utilize the same methods within our Juvenile Drug Courts?

Token Economy

- Tokens or vouchers awarded to clients for accomplishments are saved and redeemed for tangible items or activities.
 - Visual
 - Tactile
 - Individualized

Point Level Reward System

(AKA – Token Economy)

- Contract
- Reward Menu
- 3 for 3
- Most Valued Privilege
- Checkbook System

The Contract

- The contract clearly explains the process to youth and families
- Explains how youth can earn points (i.e. 10 points per week; 20 points to sign the contract; or points for attending treatment)
- Explains how the youth can “cash-in” the points earned
- Use bullet points that must be initialed or checked off as completed
- Have the youth and caregiver(s) sign the contract

(Henggeler et al, p. 121 – sample)

Most Valued Privilege

- This is a privilege that the youth values and will work hard to earn
- Work with the youth and family to determine what the MVP is, preferably a family-based reward (i.e., video games, cell phone use, time w/ friends)
- The MVP is given or taken away with each drug screen
 - IMPORTANT – youth does not earn points if there is a positive drug screen but points that have already been earned are not taken away

(Henggeler et al, p. 107-108)

Make it Transparent

MVP

Sally – Use of cell phone

John – Curfew extension on Saturday night

Mary – Allowed to use Mom's car on Friday afternoon

Jack – Ride to school, rather than walk

Checkbook System

- Basic checkbook set up – date; transaction description; debit/credit; and balance
- Basic personal checks that the youth can draft and use to purchase items on the reward menu
 - Make this very visual and tangible for the youth
 - Consider working with a local bank to provide life skills training on how to keep a checking account and write checks or to provide free checkbooks and/or personalized checks

(Henggeler et al, p. 126-127)

Behavior Contracts

- “Rewards for Responsible Behavior in Other Domains” (Henggeler et al, p. 131)
 - How to target specific behaviors (i.e., school attendance)
 - How to add a step-by-step process for the youth to follow
 - How to get youth working towards “things” they are interested in
 - How to engage families/guardians in the process
 - How to increase communication between the youth and judge
 - **And...how to implement these components in your program**

Behavior Contracts

Work with your partner to develop a fictional behavior contract

Example of a “behavioral contract”

Goal	Behaviors/ Tasks	Incentives	Non- compliance	Sanction	Support Services
Improve school grades	<div><div>- Attend school daily</div><div>- Keep a planner or homework log</div><div>- Organize books/school supplies</div><div>- Complete all assignments</div></div>	<div>Praise Recognition</div> <div>Add 3 points for each day youth attends school</div> <div>*Recognition from teachers/team/family</div> <div>*Grades improve</div>	<div>Failure to attend school/classes</div> <div>Failure to get a planner</div> <div>Failure to complete assignments</div>	<div>Limit free time</div> <div>After school study hall</div> <div>Limit TV time/video game time</div> <div>*Failing/poor grade</div>	<div>Transportation assistance</div> <div>Tutoring</div> <div>Alarm clock</div> <div>Health assessment</div> <div>Eye exam</div>

Youth’s Signature of Agreement:

Caregiver(s) Signature of Agreement:

Case Manager’s Signature of Agreement:

Recommended Reading

- ***Contingency Management for Adolescent Substance Abuse: A Practitioner's Guide***, by: Scott W. Henggeler, Phillippe B. Cunningham, Melisa D. Rowland, Sonja K. Schoenwald and Associates
- ***Making Sense of Incentives and Sanctions in working with the Substance-Abusing Youth: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions*** (Juvenile & Family Justice TODAY. 2012, Volume 21, Number 2)
- ***Enhancing the Effectiveness of Juvenile Drug Courts by Integrating Evidence-Based Practices*** (Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology. 2012, Vol. 80, No. 2, 264-275)



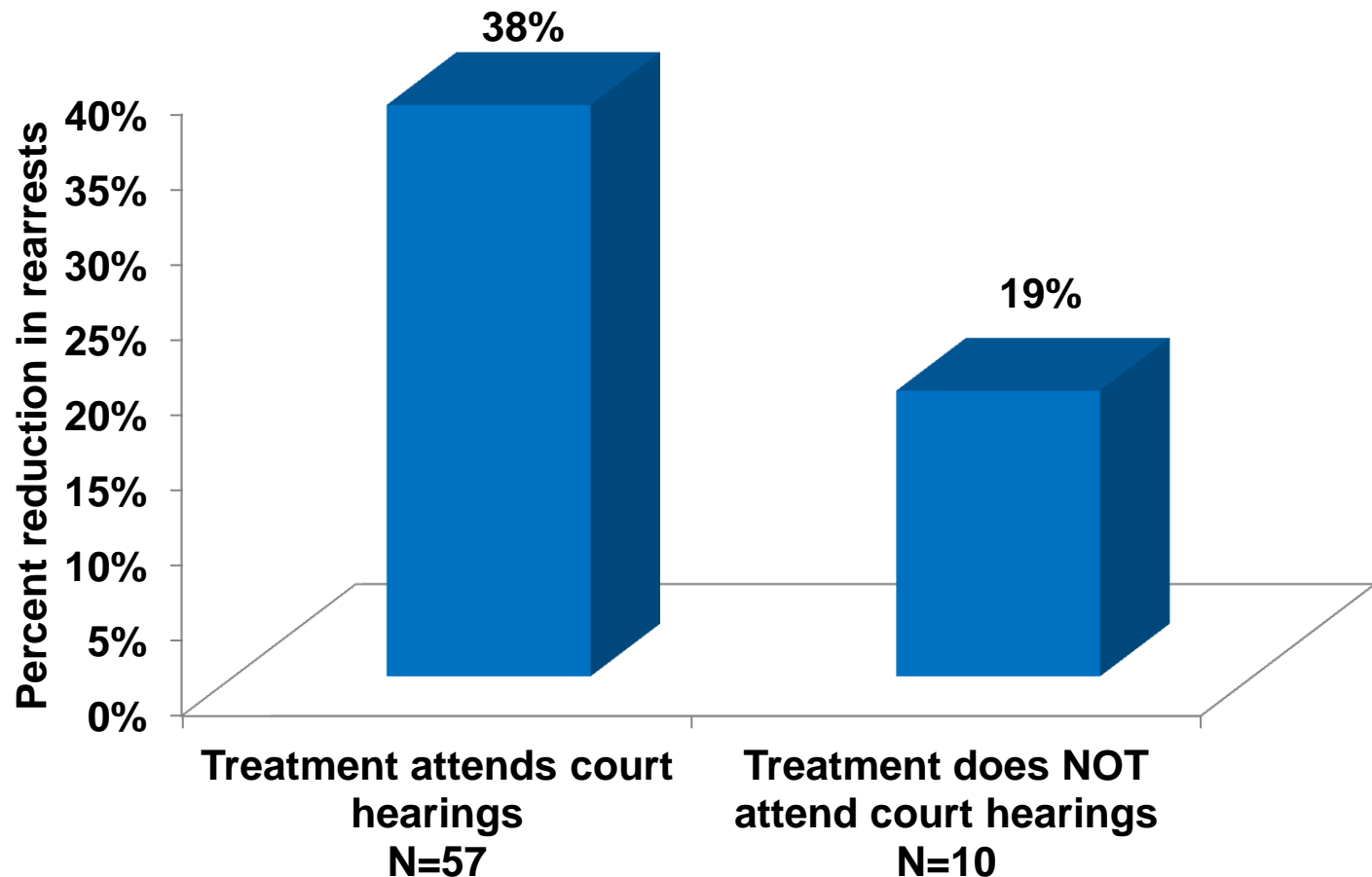
More Best Practices

Full Team Participation

- Strategy One: “Engage all stakeholders in creating an interdisciplinary, coordinated, and systemic approach to working with youth and families”
- Strategy Two: “Develop and maintain an interdisciplinary, non-adversarial work team”



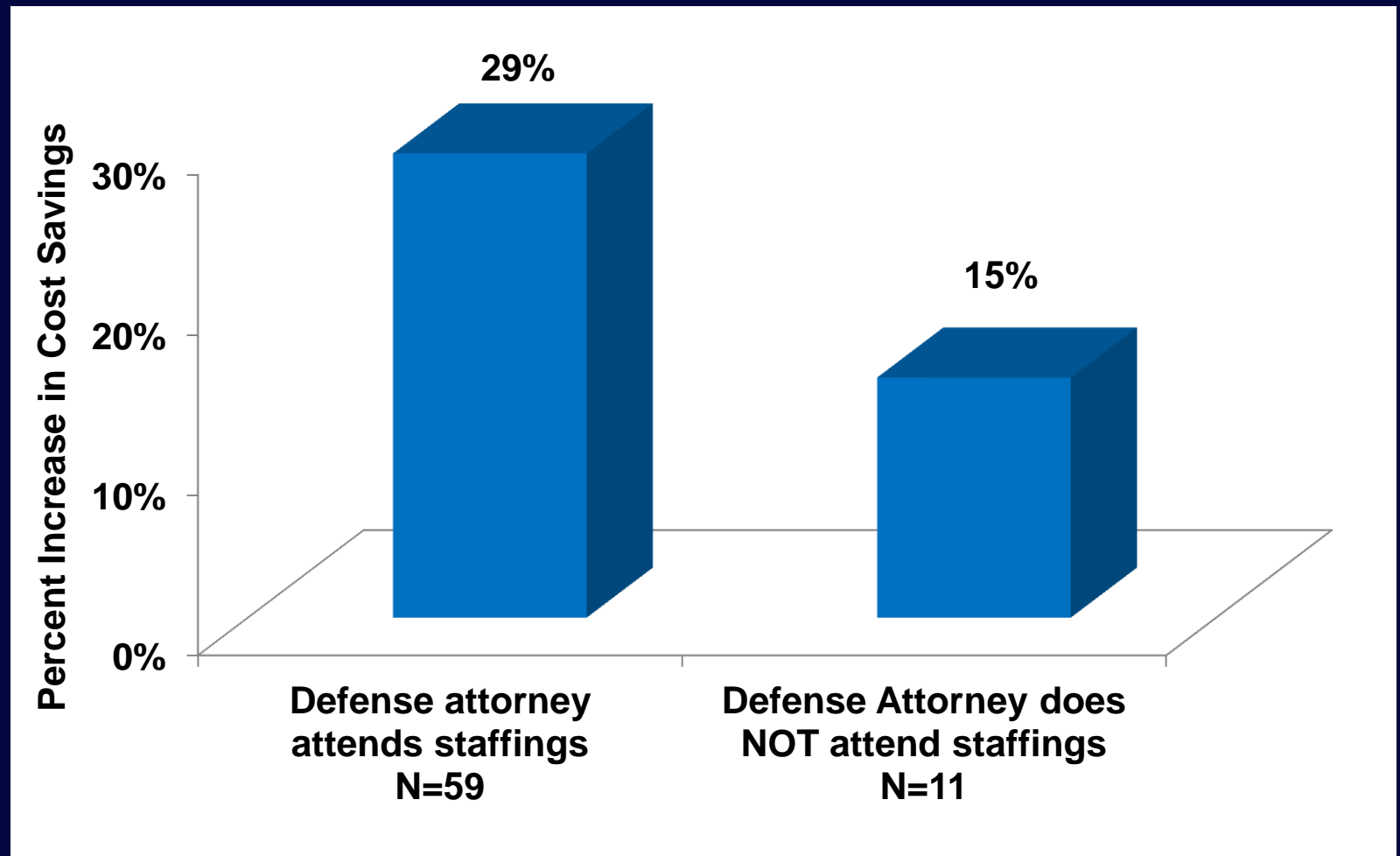
Drug Courts Where a Treatment Representative Attends Court Hearings had 100% greater reductions in recidivism



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .10$



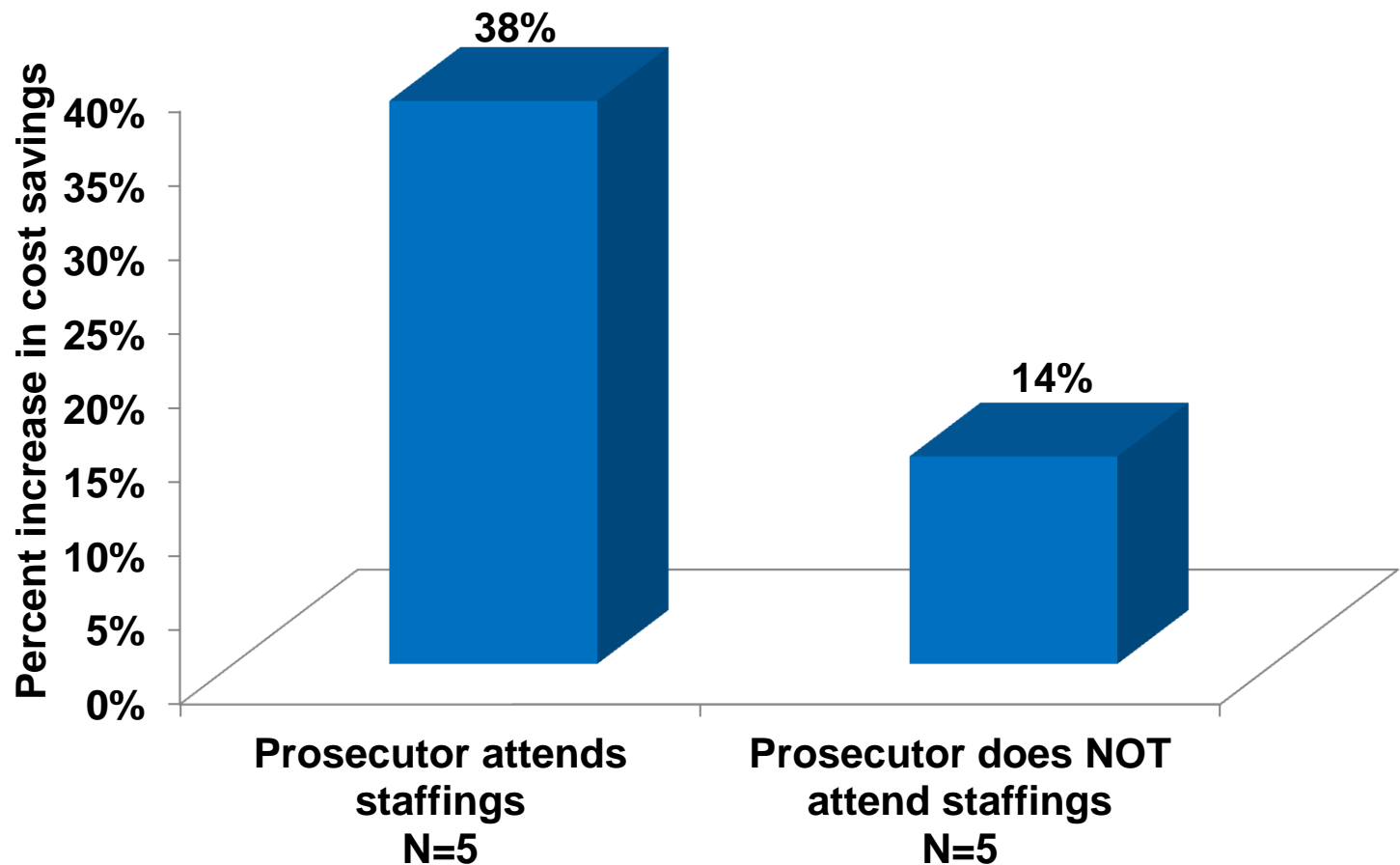
Drug Courts Where the Defense Attorney Attends Drug Court Team Meetings (Staffings) had a 93% Higher Cost Savings



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$



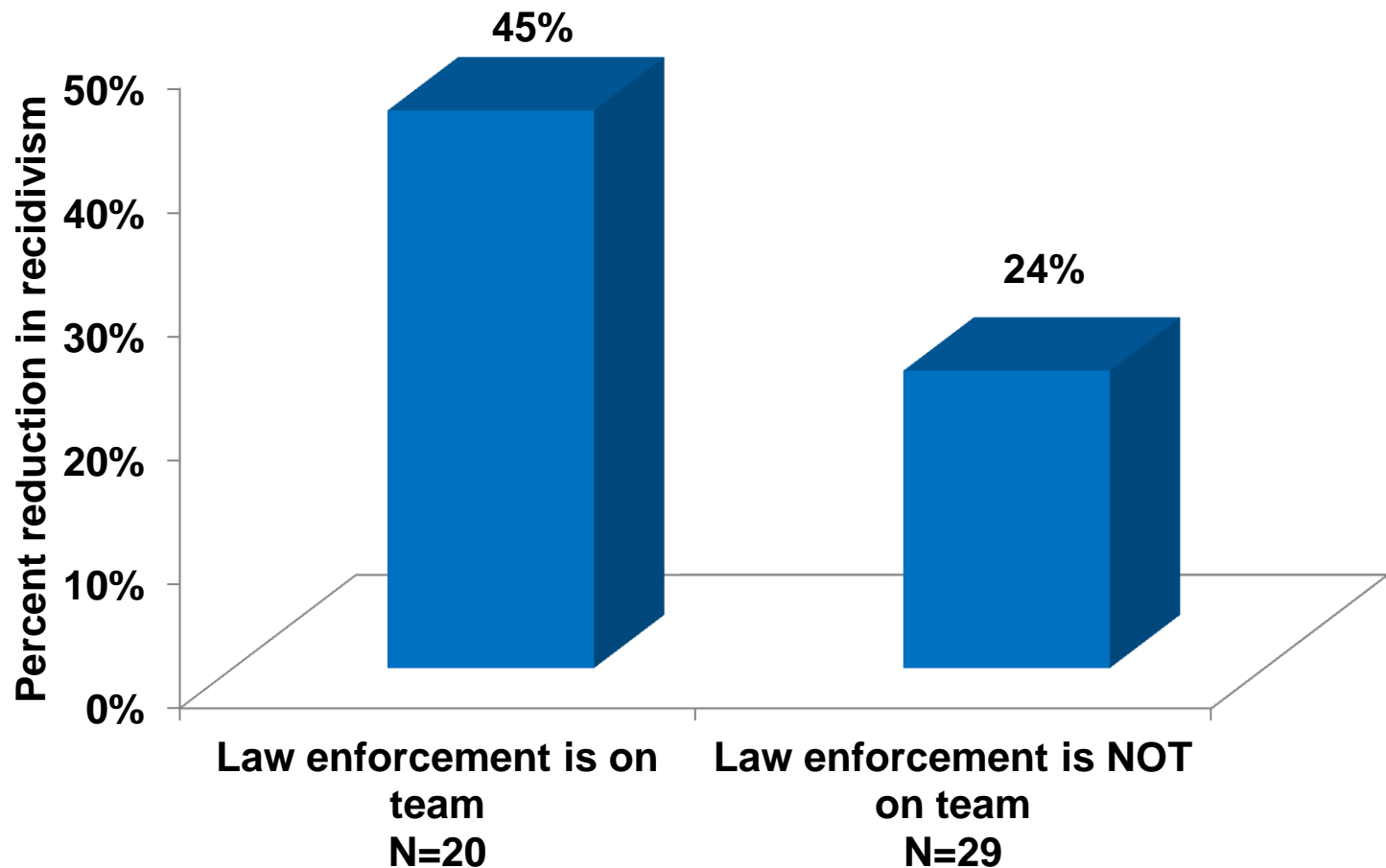
Drug Courts Where the Prosecutor Attends Staffings had a 171% Higher Cost Savings



Note: Difference is significant at $p < .05$



Drug Courts where Law Enforcement is a member of the drug court team had
88% greater reductions in recidivism



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$

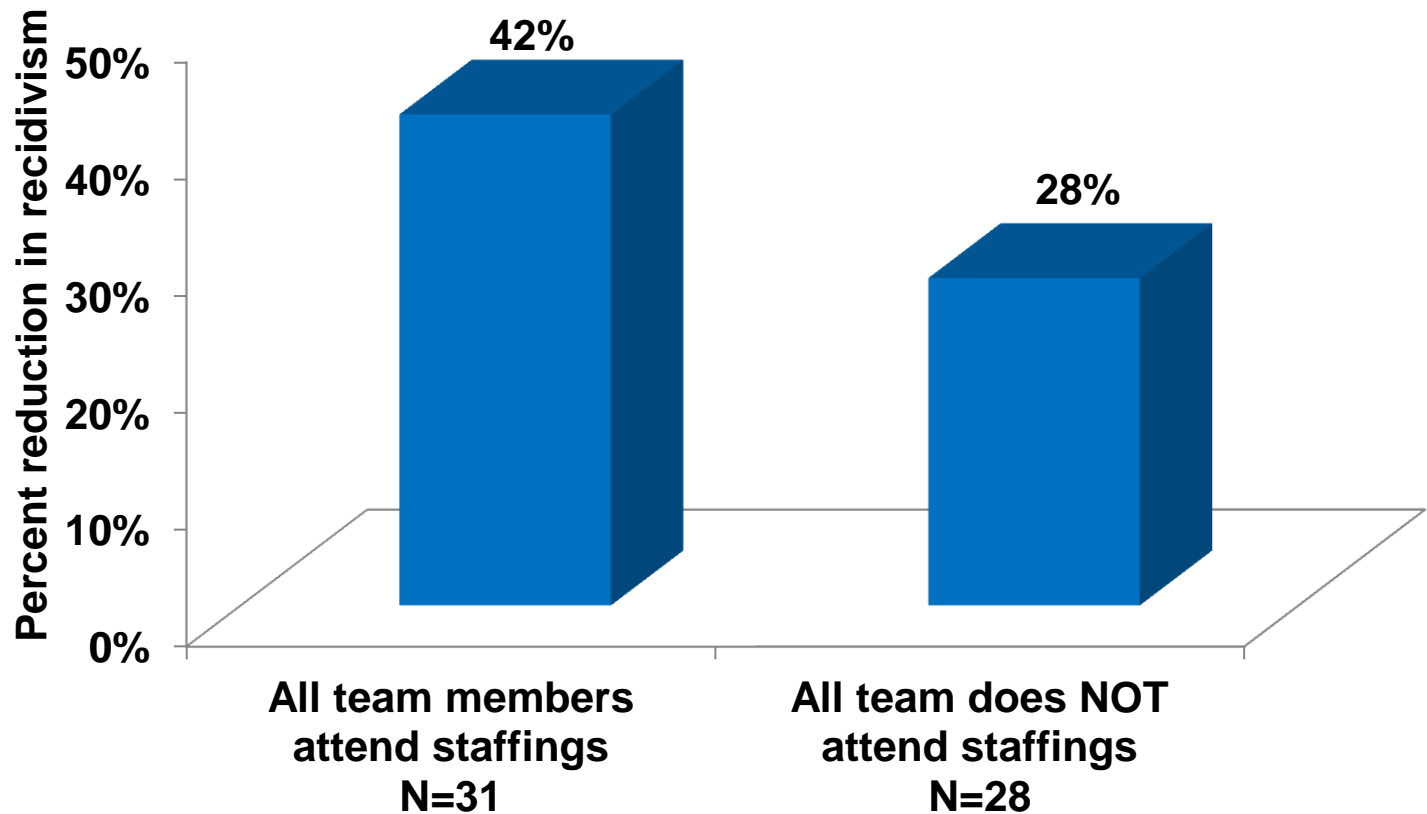


Drug Courts where (non-Probation) Law Enforcement is a member of the drug court team had 88% greater reductions in recidivism





Drug Courts where all team members attended staffings had 50% greater reductions in recidivism



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$

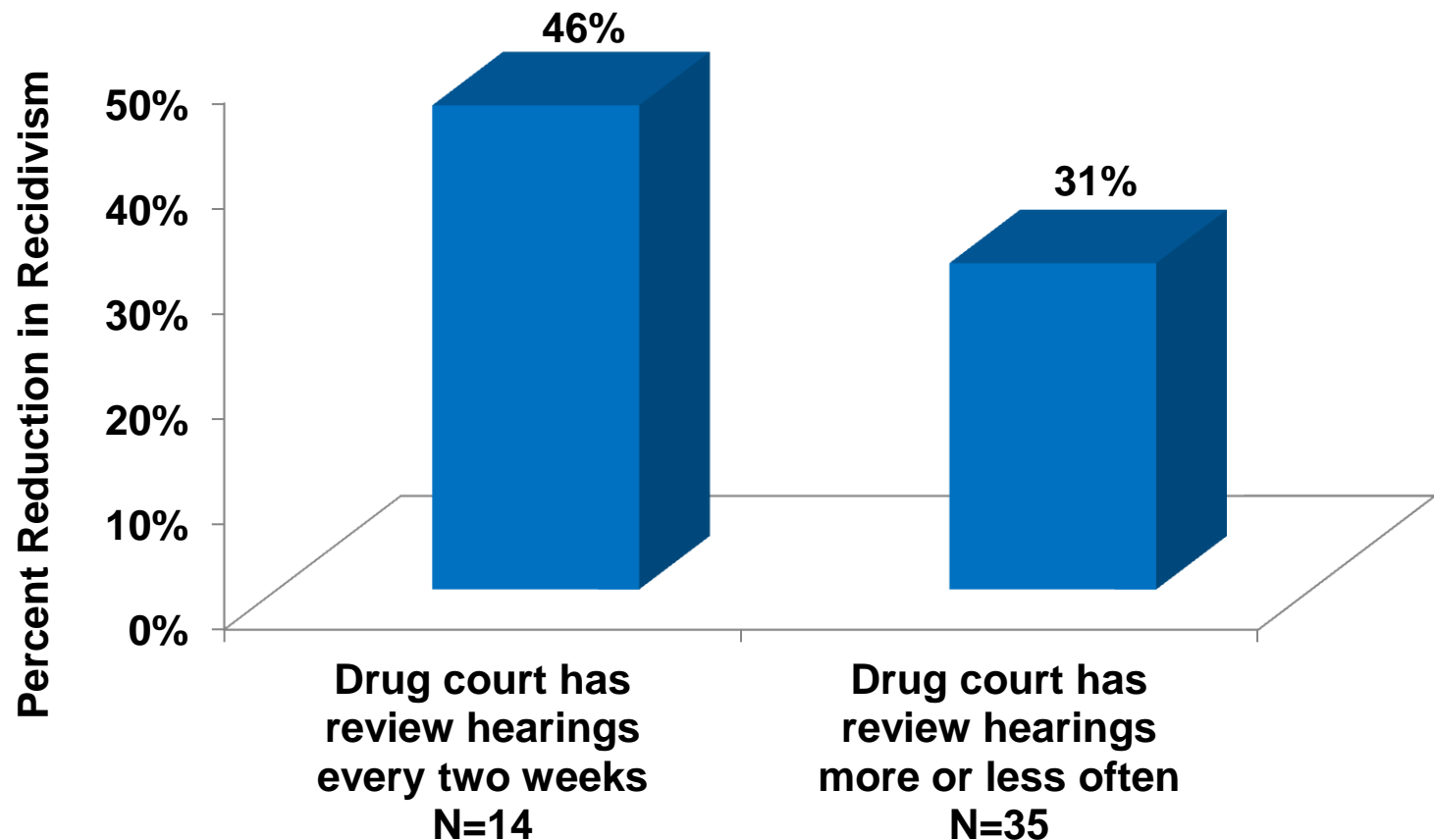
Note 2: "Team Members" = Judge, Both Attorneys, Treatment Provider, Coordinator, Probation

Participation by the Judge

- Strategy Four: “ Schedule frequent judicial reviews and be sensitive to the effect that court proceedings can have on youth and families”



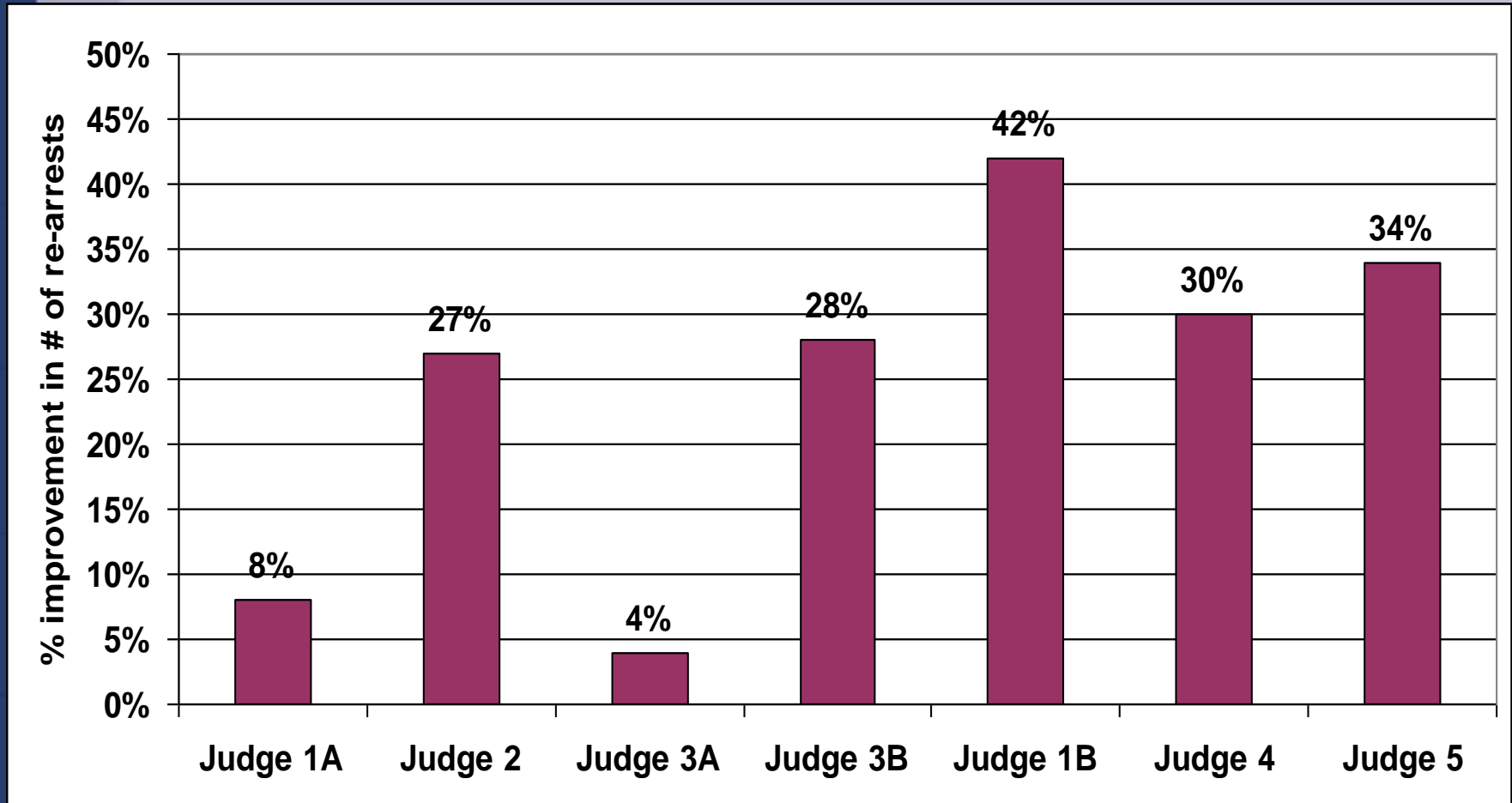
Drug Courts That Held Status Hearings Every 2 Weeks During Phase 1 Had 50% Greater Reductions in Recidivism



Note: Difference is significant at $p < .1$



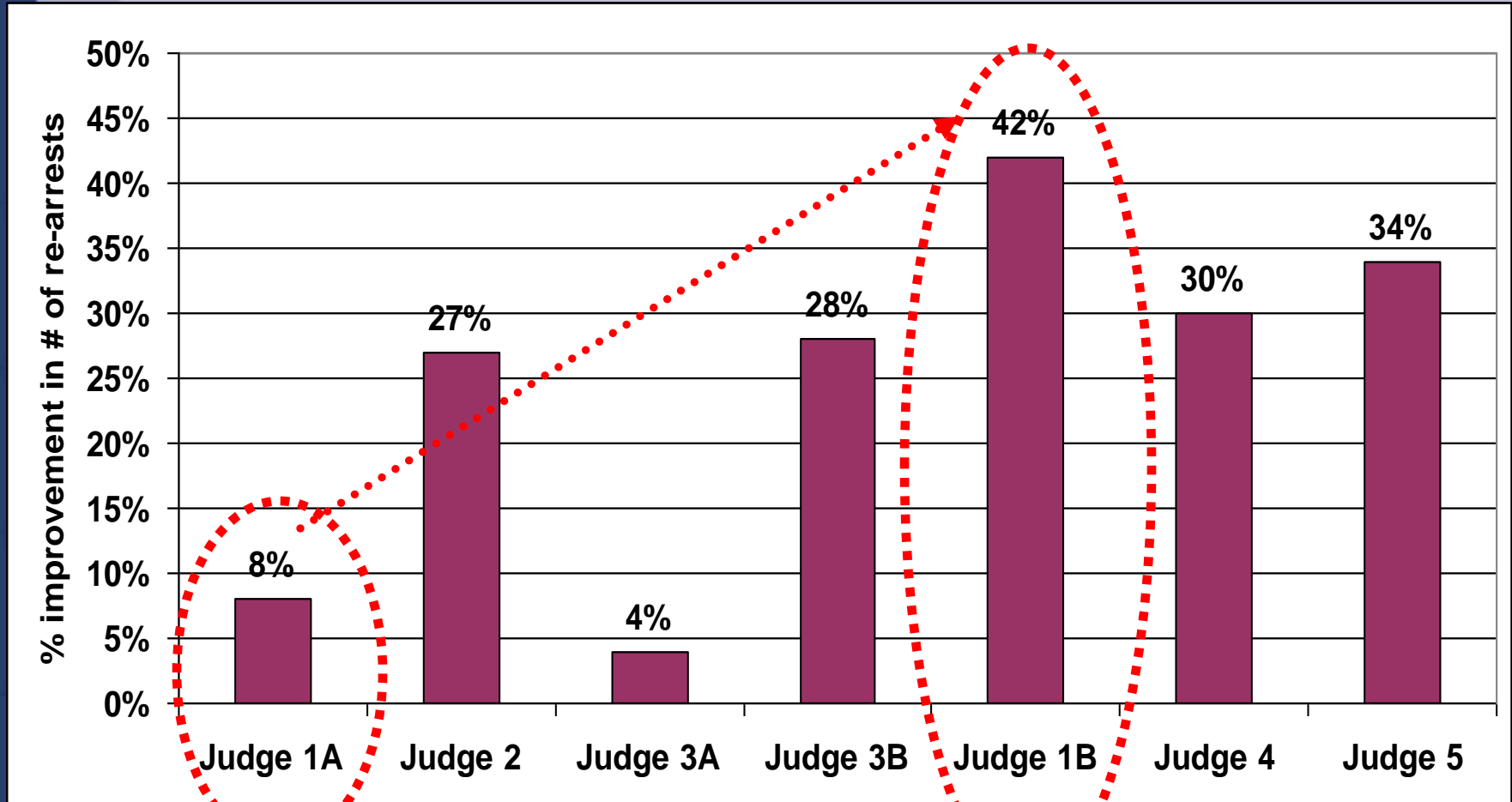
The Longer the Judge Spent on the Drug Court Bench, the Better the Client Outcomes



➤ Different judges had different impacts on recidivism



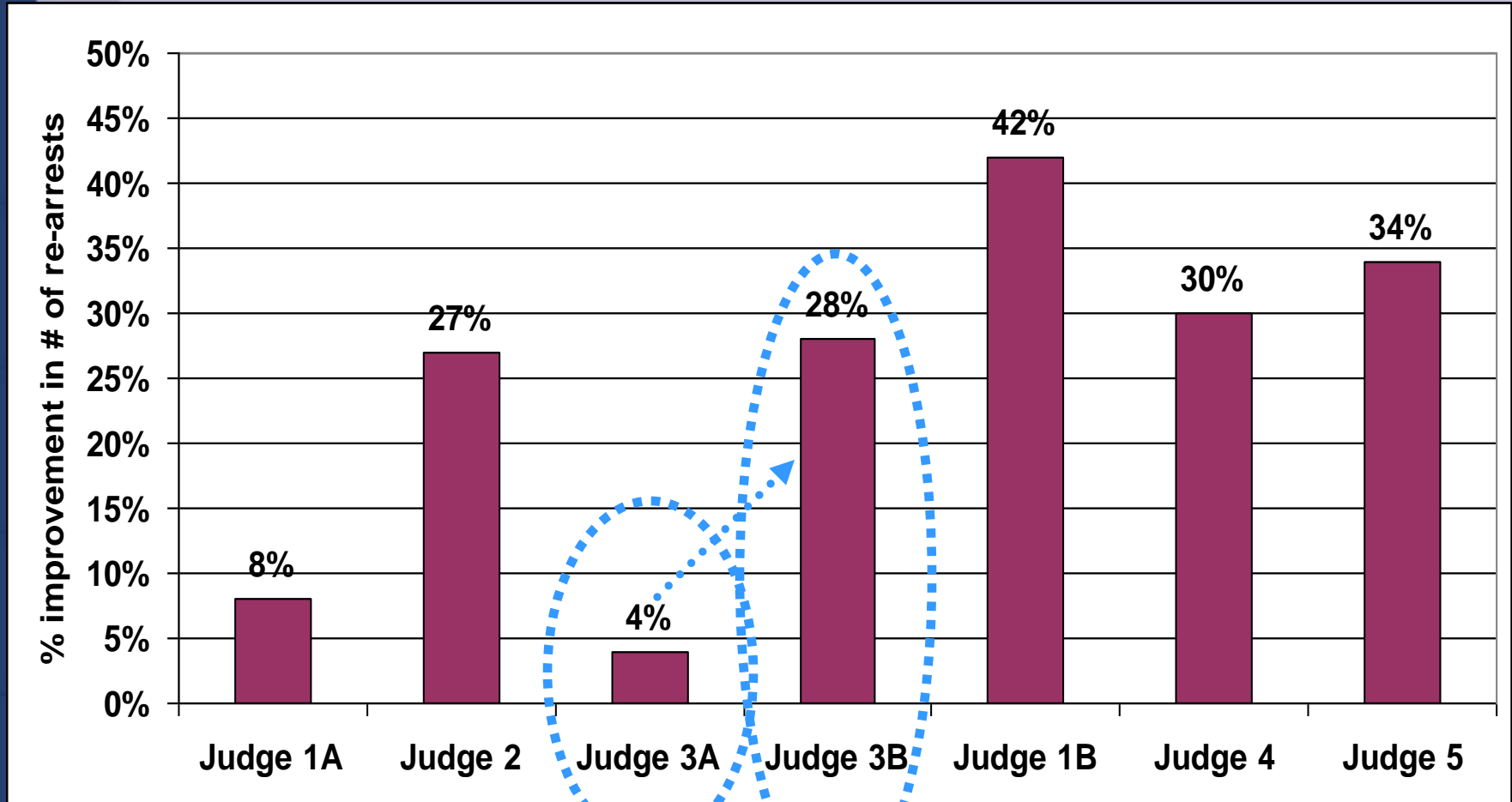
The Longer the Judge Spent on the Drug Court Bench, the Better the Client Outcomes



- Different judges had different impacts on recidivism
- Judges did better their second time



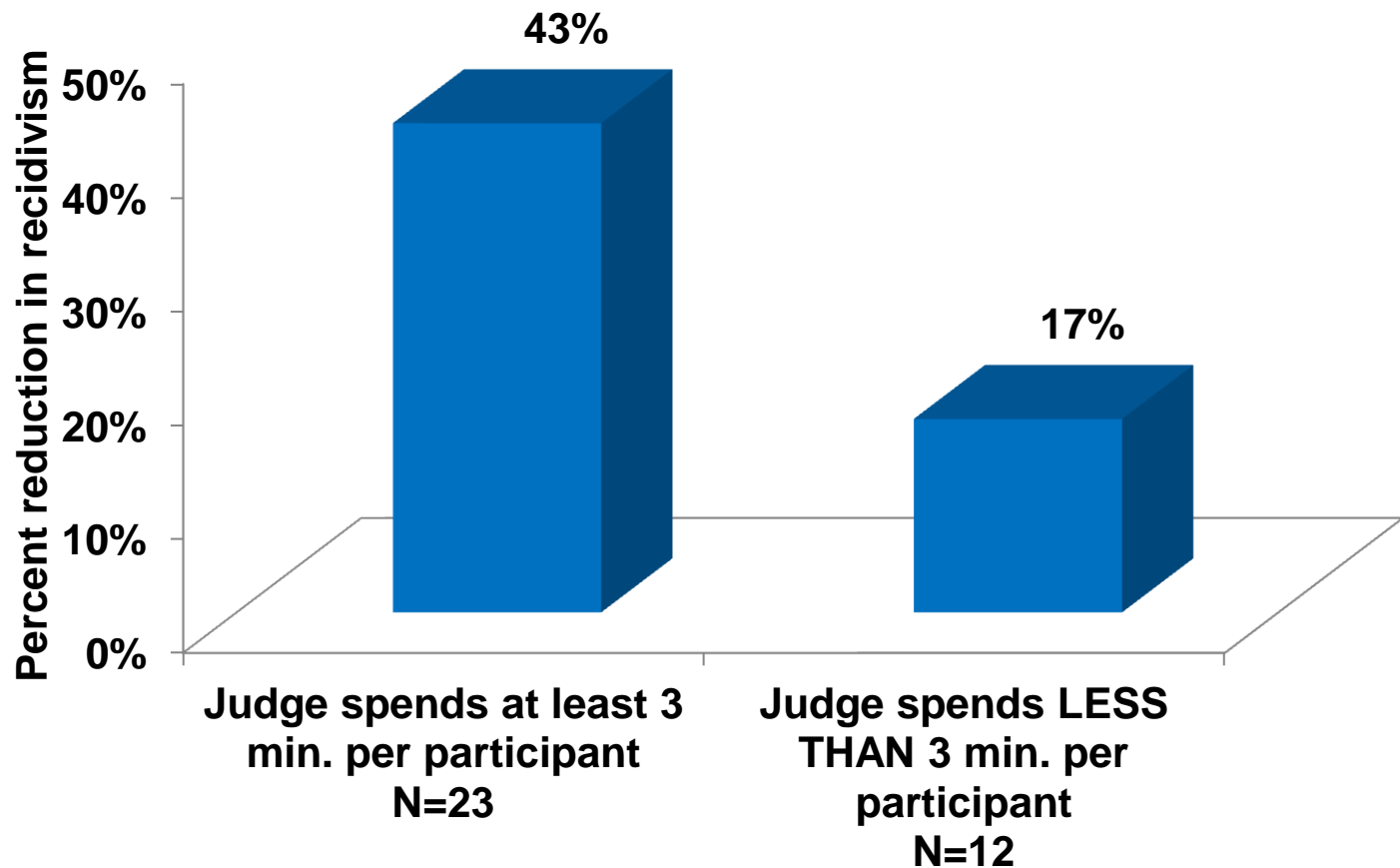
The Longer the Judge Spent on the Drug Court Bench, the Better the Client Outcomes



- Different judges had different impacts on recidivism
- Judges did better their second time



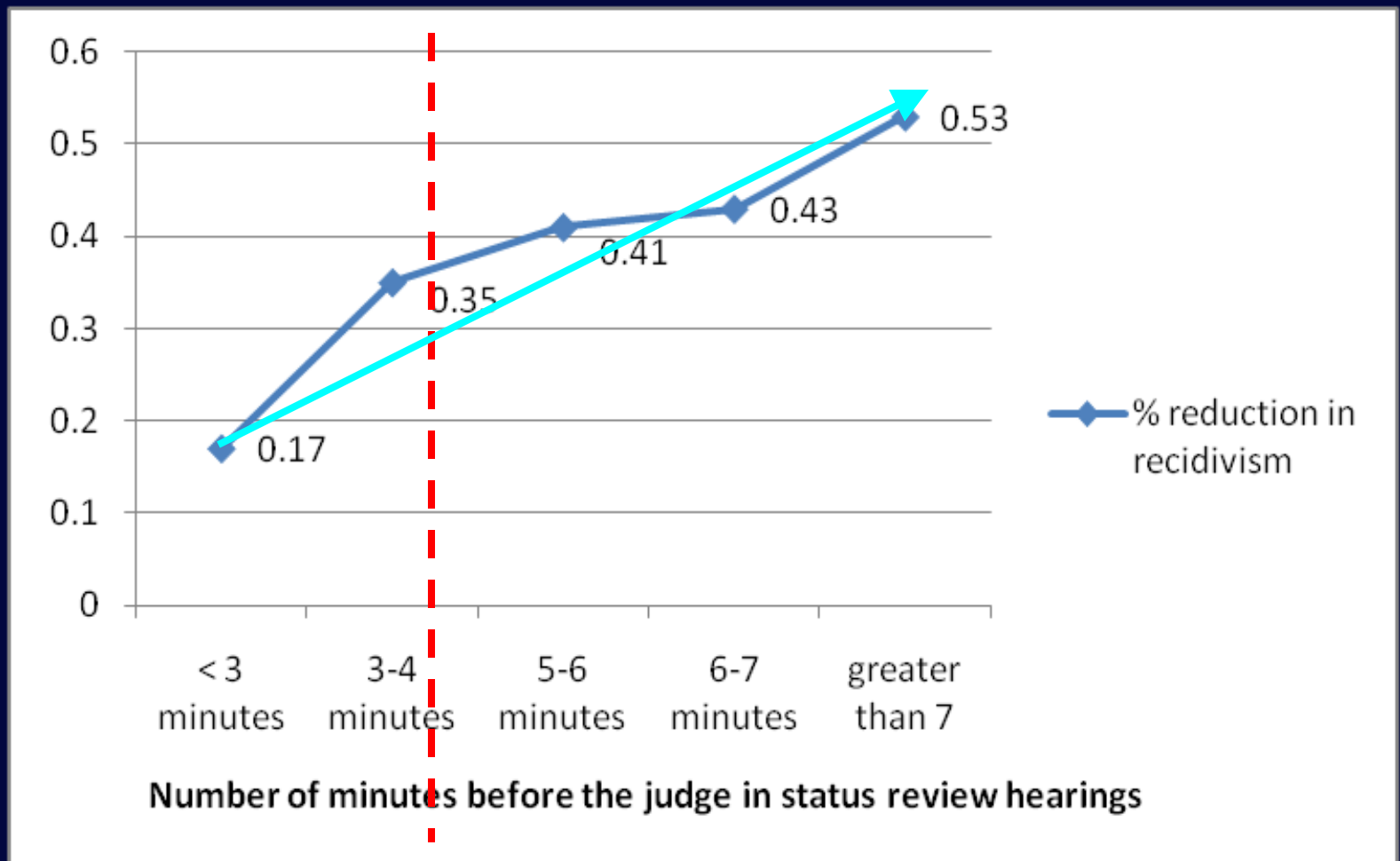
Drug Courts Where the Judge Spends an Average of 3 Minutes or Greater per Participant During Court Hearings had 153% greater reductions in recidivism



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$



Drug Courts Where the Judge Spends an Average of 3 Minutes or Greater per Participant During Court Hearings had 153% greater reductions in recidivism



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$

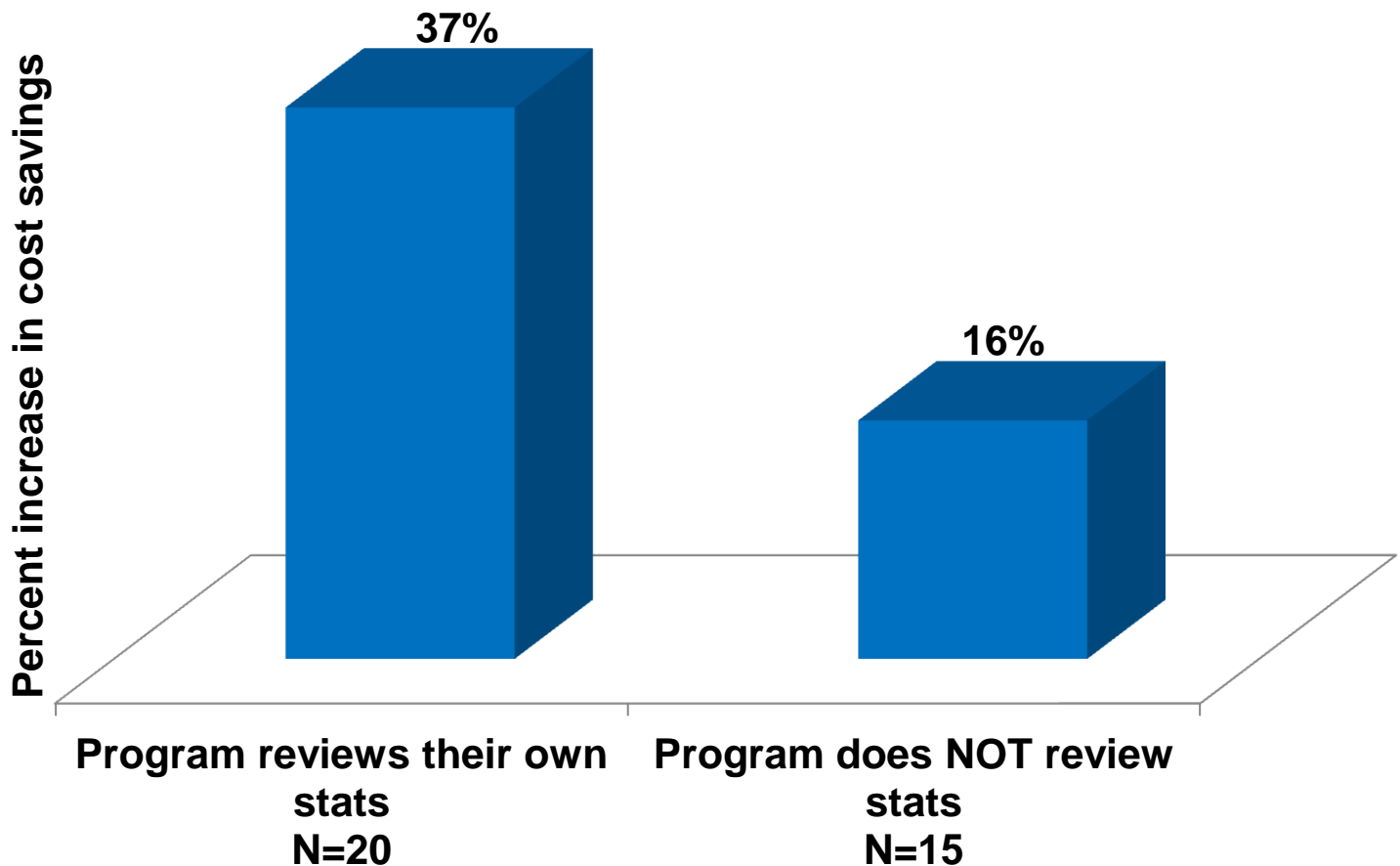


Implement Systems for Monitoring & Evaluation

- Juvenile Strategy #5: “Establish a system for program monitoring and evaluation to maintain quality of service, assess program impact, and contribute to knowledge in the field”



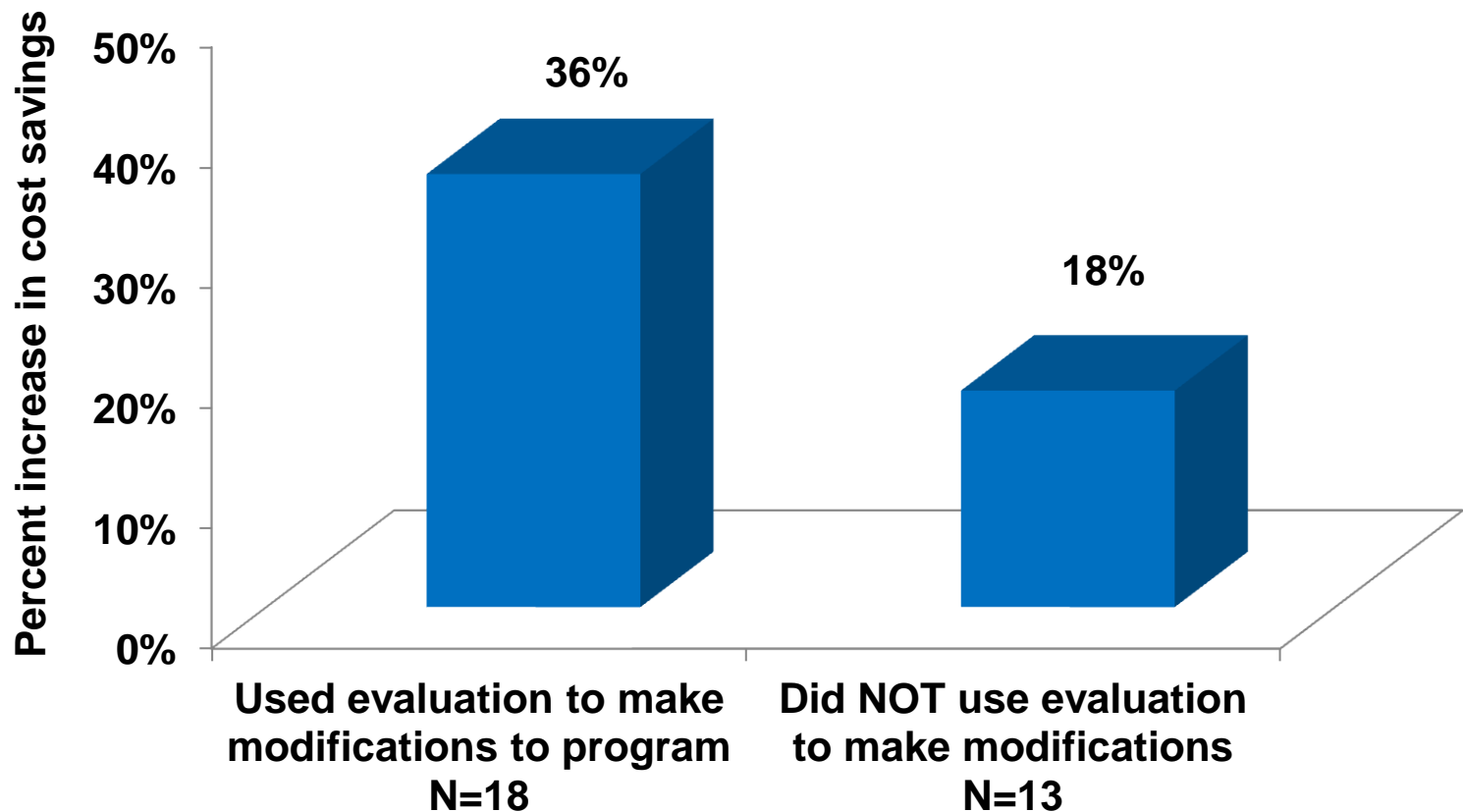
Drug Courts Where Review of The Data and Stats Has Led to Modifications in Drug Court Operations had a 131% Increase in Cost Savings



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$



Drug Courts Where The Results Of Program Evaluations Have Led to Modifications In Drug Court Operations had a 100% Increase in Cost Savings



Note 1: Difference is significant at $p < .05$

Implementing EBP Treatment

- Strategy Seven: “Tailor interventions to the complex and varied needs of youth and their families”
- Strategy Eight: “ Tailor treatment to the developmental needs of adolescents”
- Strategy Twelve: “ Recognize and engage the family as a valued partner in all components of the program”

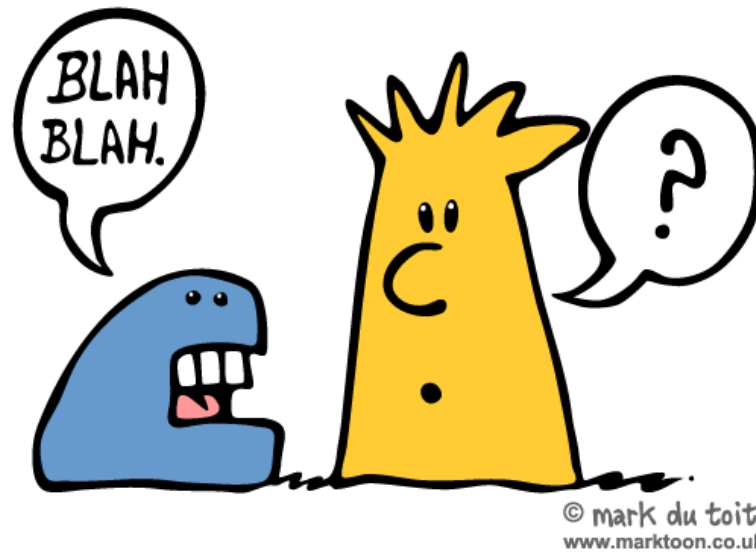
Themes of Effective Programs

- Team Approach – Good communication
- Well specified target population, theory of change (targeting risk and protective factors), interventions, and training
- Ongoing quality assurance (fidelity checks)
- Empower caregivers to support favorable outcomes (involve the family)

Themes of Effective Programs

- Individualized to youth/family strengths and weaknesses (not one size fits all)
- Comprehensive services (individual, family, peer, school, community) provided
- Use of behavioral tracking and intervention techniques such as CBT (problem solving skills, drug refusal skills) and implementation of reward/punishment contingencies
- Treatment delivered in natural environment (not in out-of-home placements)

Questions?



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