

DWI Court

**ANNUAL REPORT
SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA**

JULY 1, 2008 – JUNE 30, 2009



Executive Summary

- The mission of the Ramsey County DWI Court is to enhance public safety through a court supervised program designed to assist repeat DWI offenders and restore them as law-abiding members of our community. A collaborative and strengths based approach is used to support participants while holding them accountable.
- The goals of the court are (1) to enhance public safety by reducing the number of repeat drinking and driving incidents; (2) to restore clients as law-abiding citizens; (3) to maintain an effective steering committee; and (4) to maintain an effective DWI Court Team.
- This report describes the structure of the DWI Court, participant demographics, community functioning outcomes, and a recidivism analysis for the DWI Court participants and those in the comparison group.
- A comparison group was created of thirty individuals who were selected using the eligibility criteria of the DWI Court and were charged with a Gross Misdemeanor DWI prior to the DWI Court being implemented. Additionally, we examined individuals who were found eligible for the program, but declined to participate.
- DWI Court participants (graduates and terminations) were less likely to be charged with a new DWI offense (3%) than those in the comparison group (25%) and declined group (5%). They were also less likely to have any new criminal charges (6%) than those in the comparison group (23%) and declined group (32%).
- The graduates of the DWI Court were more likely to have valid driver's licenses at graduation (86%) than those members of the comparison group (27%) and the declined group (25%). Although the comparison group had more time to get their driver's license reinstated, fewer of them had done so.
- The average days of sobriety achieved for a DWI Court graduate were 588.36. This means that upon graduation, many graduates were sober for more than a year and a half.

Accomplishments

Partnership with Hennepin County

Earlier this year, the Ramsey County DWI Court partnered with the Hennepin County DWI Court in order to increase eligibility requirements for both courts. Previously, each court would only accept participants into their courts who were residents of the respective counties in order for law enforcement to conduct random field visits. Now, because of the partnership, Ramsey County can accept participants who reside in Hennepin County. Law enforcement from each court met to develop a cross jurisdictional supervision policy. If the participant is accepted to the Ramsey County DWI Court, but resides in Hennepin County, Hennepin County law enforcement will conduct random field checks and report any information back to the Ramsey County probation officer. The same is true for participants in the Hennepin County DWI Court. If a participant is found to have been drinking when visited by law enforcement in the other county, those law enforcement agents will contact the other county's law enforcement to arrange for a transport to the corresponding detention center. This partnership is an example of how the courts are attempting to share resources in order to maximize the supervision capabilities in DWI Courts.

Sobriety

The DWI Court graduates left the program with an average of 588.36 days of sobriety. All graduates were sober for at least 206 days and some of them were sober for more than two and half years. A total of 155 sobriety medallions were earned in the last year.

Need for a DWI Court

Drivers under the influence pose a serious threat to the safety and well-being of other Minnesota drivers. According to the Minnesota Department of Public Safety's (DPS) recent report on impaired drivers, there were 510 people who died in 2007 in traffic accidents. More than one-third (37%) of these fatalities involved alcohol. In addition to alcohol-related deaths, there were 2,169 people who were injured in alcohol-related accidents. Most of these accidents are caused by young males. In 2006, 57% of the accidents were caused by those between the ages of 20 and 34 years old and male drivers consisted of 76% of the alcohol-related offenses. A majority of these offenses are committed by repeat-offenders. The DPS study concluded that nearly half of those who are charged with a second offense commit an additional offense. This is also true for those who commit a third offense.

Nearly half (49%) of the state's alcohol-related offenses occur in the metro area. In 2008, there were 3,117 DWI offenses filed in Ramsey County. Most of them were Misdemeanors (1,723) and Gross Misdemeanors (1,324); however, there were 70 DWI felonies.

National DWI Court Research

The National Drug Court Institute released a report that examined the effectiveness of DWI Courts across the country (Marlowe et al., 2009). They concluded that there is not definitive evidence that DWI Courts are more effective than the traditional court process and more evaluation is needed. Overall, the results have been mixed. For example, three courts randomly assigned individuals to either DWI Court or the traditional case processing route and did not find significant differences between the two groups with regard to new offenses. A study in Multnomah County compared those in DWI Court to those in nearby counties and found that those in the DWI Court had fewer convictions for DWI offenses and also fewer driving offenses. A recent study by NPC research (Michigan State Court Administration Office & NPC Research, 2007) examined three DWI Courts in Michigan. Participants in the three courts were compared to a group of DWI offenders who were charged one year prior to the implementation of the DWI Court (this is very similar to how our comparison group was developed). They found that DWI Court participants were less likely to be re-arrested for a new offense (4.3%) than those in the comparison group (15.2%) in a one-year timeframe. There were also less likely to be arrested for a new DWI offense (0.7%) than those in the comparison group (13.6%) when both groups were followed for two years. At this point, Marlowe et al. noted that it is difficult to determine whether the different results are due to the methodological limitations (e.g., evaluating new programs, small sample sizes) and/or program fidelity (e.g., whether they adhered to the DWI Court model and whether the comparison groups did not receive similar services). It is also difficult to compare DWI outcomes to other courts nationwide due to how recidivism is measured and also the types of offenders that are served in these courts.

Program Background

The Ramsey County DWI Court is designed to enhance public safety by holding repeat DWI offenders accountable through the use of technology (SCRAM-secure continuous remote alcohol monitoring), judicial supervision, chemical dependency treatment, cognitive-behavioral programming (utilizing a curriculum developed specifically for repeat DWI offenders), intensive case management (with random alcohol/drug testing) and supplemental services (vocational/educational). The Ramsey County DWI Court has been in operation since January 2, 2005.

The DWI Court functions with a team of criminal justice professionals, all equally involved in the success of each participant, utilizing strengths-based approaches. The team consists of the following individuals: judges, prosecuting attorney, defense attorney, conditional release agent, case manager (probation officer), case aide, treatment provider, MADD advocate, psychiatric nurse, law enforcement officers, and coordinator. Staffing and court sessions are held once per week.

The mission of the Ramsey County DWI Court is “to enhance public safety through a court supervised program designed to assist repeat DWI offenders and restore them as law-abiding members of our community. A collaborative and strength based approach is used to support participants while holding them accountable.”

Goals for the Ramsey County DWI Court are:

- To enhance public safety by reducing the number of repeat drinking and driving incidents.
- To restore clients as law-abiding citizens.
- To increase the benefit and reduce the cost of DWI offenders.

Implementation goals also include: Maintaining an effective Steering Committee (known as the Planning Team) and Maintaining an effective Court Team.

The target population for the program is Ramsey County residents over 21 years of age charged with their third alcohol-related driving offense (non-felony) that have substance abuse or substance dependence diagnosis.

Eligibility Criteria for the DWI Court:

- 3 or more DWI's in a lifetime
- Ramsey County or Hennepin County resident
- Gross Misdemeanor level
- Arrest and charged within Ramsey County
- Substance Dependence diagnosis.

Ineligibility Criteria for the DWI Court:

- Felony violent criminal history (following Federal guidelines)
- Certain sex offenses/domestic assaults/weapons/mental-medical conditions; all decided on a case by case basis

All individuals must be willing to address their chemical use issues and agree to be released from jail under the following guidelines: Conditional Release status with SCRAM; complete and comply with a chemical health assessment; comply with random breath/drug testing; maintain contact with Conditional Release Agent; provide drug test within 24 hours of release from jail. For those participants that are not referred through Project Remand and are on bail or bond, they must appear for two observation court hearings and comply with a chemical health assessment.

The DWI Court is approximately eighteen months in length and consists of three phases. The movement through phases is dependent on the individual's progress with requirements and their case plan goals; which they develop with their case managers.

The requirements for each phase are as follows:

Phase I:

- Serve the first portion of sentence
- Attend court weekly
- Complete passports and turn them in at court
- Attend weekly support group meetings
- Submit to random urine and breath testing (minimum 8x per month)
- Attend a MADD panel
- Complete primary chemical dependency treatment and follow the recommendations for aftercare
- Comply with law enforcement and case management visits
- 90 days of consecutive sobriety within Phase One
- Weekly contact with case manager
- Complete phase one case plan goals
- Comply with and follow all of the DWI Court program rules and directives
- Apply for movement to phase two and present to the DWI Court

Phase II:

- Attend court every other week
- Submit to random urine and breath testing (minimum 8x per month)
- Attend weekly support group meetings (2x per week when aftercare is completed and not in cognitive group)
- Complete aftercare
- Begin participation in a DWI Court run cognitive program
- Face to face contact with case manager as directed
- Update Level of Service Inventory assessment
- Comply with law enforcement and case manager visits
- 120 days of consecutive sobriety within Phase Two
- Complete phase two case plan goals
- Comply with and follow all of the DWI Court program rules and directives
- Apply for movement to phase two and present to the DWI Court

Phase III:

- Attend two community support group meeting per week, unless in cognitive program
- Comply with law enforcement and case manager visits
- Submit to random urine and breath tests (minimum three times per month)
- Contact with case manager, at least one face to face visit outside of court per month
- Complete a "Pay It Forward"
- Complete phase three case plan goals
- Complete Wellness plan
- 180 days of consecutive sobriety within Phase Three
- Comply with and follow all of the DWI Court rules and directives
- Apply for graduation and present to the DWI Court

Each component involves court appearances (weekly/bi-weekly/every four weeks), random urine and breath testing, random field visits (via case manager and police-nights and weekends), case management meetings (weekly/bi-weekly), chemical dependency treatment and other supportive programming.

Participants in the DWI Court are rewarded for program compliance with incentives such as:

- Bus Passes
- Books
- Pro-social activities (e.g. Bowling Nights, Twins Games)
- AA literature
- Medallions
- Treats

Participants are also sanctioned for noncompliance with the DWI Court. The DWI Court team attempts to utilize graduated sanctions and respond immediately to noncompliance. Currently the sanctions the team uses are:

- SCRAM
- Community Work Service
- Presentations to the court
- Staying after court to talk one to one with the team
- Additional jail time
- Assignments on addiction

Graduation criteria requires a participant to have maintained abstinence from all mood-altering chemicals for a minimum of 180 days; successful completion of all phase requirements, completion of a “Pay it Forward” by giving back to the community in a way that is meaningful for the individual participant, completion of a Wellness Plan, and completion of an application for graduation.

After graduation, all participants remain on supervision with Community Corrections for the remainder of their four year probation term.

DWI Court participants can also be unsuccessfully terminated from the program for violations such as felony DWI, failure to remain abstinent, failure to comply with program requirements, and absconding from the program.

Referrals

Persons charged with a second degree DWI offense can be referred to the DWI Court through Project Remand or through the DWI Court Program Coordinator. A referral can be made by a prosecutor, defense attorney, judge, or another concerned person. The party should contact Project Remand or the DWI Court Program Coordinator with the potential participant’s name and case file number. The DWI Court team will review the referral information to be sure that the potential participant meets eligibility requirements and that the potential participant is suitable for the DWI Court. The potential participant who is referred for DWI Court will also be required to attend two DWI Court hearings for observation. The observation period ensures that the potential participant fully understands the DWI Court process and wishes to enter their plea and be sentenced into DWI Court.

After the potential participant’s case is staffed by the DWI Court team and that person decides that they want to proceed with entering DWI Court, they will be scheduled for a plea and sentencing date in DWI Court. If the potential participant is represented by the public defender and they were charged in a suburban city of Ramsey County, they will appear for their next scheduled court appearance outside of DWI Court. A DWI Court team member

will notify the prosecutor and public defender that this person is eligible for DWI Court. At the suburban court hearing, the presiding judge will have discretion as to allow for a plea of guilty to be made which accepts the person into DWI Court and sets the case to the next available DWI Court hearing date for sentencing in DWI Court.

Participants

Since its inception, the DWI Court has served 109 individuals. This year there were 27 people accepted into the program, 14 graduates and eight people who have been terminated from the program. There were also 27 people found eligible, but chose not to participate. Below is a summary of the characteristics of all four groups. This year the number of people who chose not to participate decreased from 77% to 50%. This decrease is due to the change in how we tracked referrals. In the previous year, we reported on all eligible cases, regardless of whether they were informed about DWI Court. This year, we only reported the number of people where someone has spoken to them about the program and the case came to the team for review. Additionally, we collected information for all Gross Misdemeanor DWI cases filed during the report year. Not all of these individuals would have been eligible for DWI Court, but it does provide us with descriptive data on the Gross Misdemeanor population as a whole.

	Acceptances (n = 27)	Graduates (n = 14)	Terminations (n = 8)	Referrals who chose not to participate (n = 27)	People charged with a GM DWI (n = 1,313)
Gender					
Men	55.6%	85.7%	100%	85.2%	79.2%
Women	44.4%	14.3%	0.0%	14.8%	20.8%
Military Status					
Veteran	11.1%	35.7%	0.0%	Not Available	
Never in Military	88.9%	64.3%	100%		
Race					
African American	11.1%	14.3%	37.5%	18.5%	16.9%
Caucasian	70.4%	71.4%	50.0%	70.4%	50.0%
Native American	11.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
Asian	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
Hispanic	0.0%	7.1%	12.5%	11.1%	7.8%
Multiracial					0.1%
Other					5.8%
Drug(s) used in the last year (will be greater than 100%)					
Alcohol	100%	100%	100%	Not Available	
Cocaine	11.1%	7.1%	12.5%		
Methamphetamine	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%		
Marijuana	18.5%	35.7%	37.5%		
Heroin	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%		
Prescription drugs	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%		
Use of illegal drugs in addition to alcohol	29.6%	35.7%	37.5%		
Risk Score					
Upon Entry	24.43	25.00	27.33	Not Available	
Upon Exit		15.62			

Age at Court Entry (or referral)					
	Range: 22-63 years Average: 39.67 years	Range: 22-61 Average: 36.64 years	Range: 26-53 Average: 40.00 years	Range: 20-75 Average: 39.30 years	Range: 16-76 Average: 34.52 years
Number of Days in Program					
		Range: 476-994 days Average: 637.50 days	Range: 14-1057 days Average: 551.12 days	Not Applicable	
Days since last use					
		Range: 206-995 days Average: 588.36 days	Range: 5-672 days Average: 133.83 days	Not Available	

Sobriety Medallions

When participants have achieved a certain number of days of sobriety, they are given a medallion at their next court date and the court team and participants congratulate them. Medallions are given at 30 days, 60 days, 90 days, six months, nine months, one year, eighteen months and each subsequent year. Here is a summary of the medallions earned in the last year:

Sobriety Milestone	Medallions Earned
Thirty Days	42
Sixty Days	37
Ninety Days	28
Six Months	13
Nine Months	14
One Year	15
Eighteen Months	3
Two Years	3
Total	155

Additional Incentives

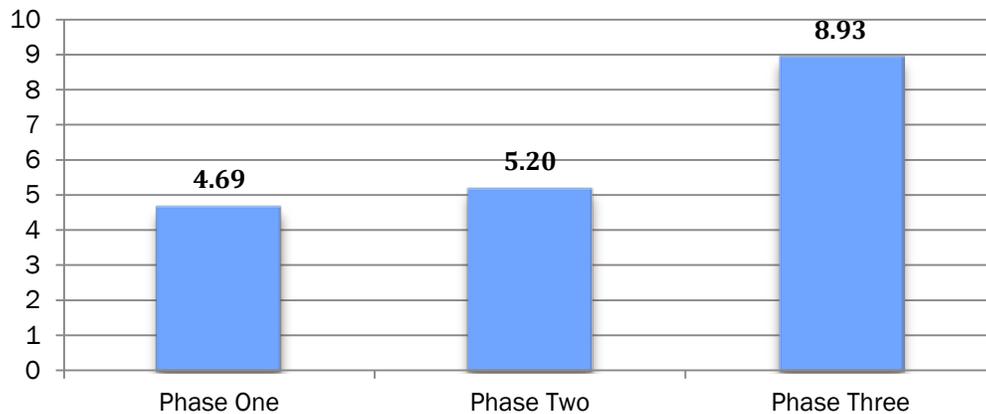
In addition to the medallions, participants are rewarded for positive progress in the program. The most common incentive received by participants is an entry into the “sobriety bowl.” Participants who are

compliant are entered into a drawing for a prize, such as a baseball cap, book, or gift card. When participants advanced to the next phase they are given a book related to sobriety.

Phase Movements

When participants achieve certain lengths of sobriety and progress in the program they can apply to advance to the next phase. The next phase requires fewer court appearances and UAs. Below is a summary of the length of time participants spent in each phase.

Average Number of Months in Each Phase



Sanctions

Participants can be sanctioned for drug or alcohol use, missed drug/alcohol tests, missed court requirements, dishonesty, or not complying with probation. In the last year, there were 181 sanctions administered, the most common were:

- Community Service/Sentence to Service (39%)
- Increased Supervision (e.g., SCRAM, increased meetings, probation visits, and UAs) (22%)
- Jail (12%)

Other sanctions include: warnings, writing assignment, updated chemical health assessment, and sober housing.

Sober Events

DWI Court hosted three events this year to provide a sober social setting for participants. The first of these events was the annual DWI Court picnic that occurred on September 18, 2008. The picnic was held in place of a DWI court hearing, so all of the participant's attendance was mandatory. The picnic was at Como Park. Participants could bring their families as well as a dish to share. The court provided hamburgers, hotdogs, soda, and chips. There was a graduation celebrated at the picnic, a scavenger hunt, and a kickball game.

A holiday luncheon and Minnesota Science Museum visit took place on December 11, 2008. DWI Court received a free admission ticket to the Science Museum and Omni-theatre for each participant due to participation in the Science Museum's Great Partners program.

The annual bowling event was held on March 12, 2009. This took place at RanHam Bowling Alley. Pizza was provided by the DWI Court Alumni Group and soda was provided by the DWI Court staff. Some participants made desserts to share. Participants were encouraged to bring children and significant others. Trophies were awarded for Best Bowler, Highest Score, Best Form, and Most Improved.

Community Functioning Variables

In addition to sobriety and safe driving, the DWI Court strives to help participants make positive changes in their lives. Therefore, data were also collected for driver’s license, housing, education, and employment status upon entry and exit of the program.

Driver’s License Status

All of the graduates began the program with a license that was not valid and 12 out of the 14 graduates left the program with a valid driver’s license. DWI graduates were more likely to have a valid driver’s license compared program non-completers, those in the comparison group, and the decliners.

Comparison Group (n = 30)	Decliners (n = 44)	DWI Participants (n = 22)	DWI Court Graduates (n =14)	DWI Court Non-Completers (n = 8)
27%	25%	55%	86%	0%

Housing Status

There was only one participant who was transient upon program entry. Upon graduation, this participant obtained stable housing by finding a place to rent.

Additionally, graduates had more favorable ratings of their housing situation compared to those who had just started the program.

Each statement was on a 1-5 scale where 1=strongly disagree; 5=strongly agree. Higher averages (or closer to “5”) means a more positive rating.

Statement	Upon Entry	At Graduation
I am satisfied with my housing situation.	3.57	4.50

Education Status

Nearly all of the participants (91%) began the program with at least a high school diploma. There was one graduate who improved his educational status by attending technical college. There was one participant who began the program and graduated without a high school diploma.

Employment Status

There were five graduates (36%) who began the program without a job. Four of them have improved their status as follows:

- Three graduates obtained full-time employment.
- One person returned to school full-time.
- One person remained unemployed.
- Additionally, one person went from part-time employment to full-time employment.

Additionally, graduates had more favorable ratings of their employment and financial situation compared to those who had just started the program.

Each statement was on a 1-5 scale where 1=strongly disagree; 5=strongly agree. Higher averages (or closer to “5”) means a more positive rating.

Statement	Upon Entry	At Graduation
I am satisfied with my employment situation.	3.11	3.57
I am satisfied with my financial situation.	2.47	3.47

Additional Court Services

Mental Health Services

DWI Court participants can utilize the Psychiatric Court Clinic, which is housed under the Adult Substance Abuse Court. They have immediate access to mental health intervention (baseline evaluation and medication) free of charge. Four participants are currently being seen in this clinic. They are diagnosed with depression. Another client is diagnosed with Borderline Personality Disorder and is seen by Veteran Affairs and another client is diagnosed depression, but sees their own doctor through their insurance provider.

Language Issues

The program currently has two Spanish-speaking participants; both of whom need interpreter services. Ramsey County District Court provides interpreter services for those participants when they appear in DWI Court. All participant handouts, forms, and contracts are also available in Spanish. Participant surveys were also translated in Spanish by the court’s interpreter so that these participants would be included in the survey process.

Treatment Services

The average time between acceptance into the DWI Court and admission to treatment is 60.94 days, this is longer than the goal of 14 days. For graduates, the average was 48.67 and for terminations, the average was 85.50 days. DWI Court participants are involved in low intensity outpatient, high intensity outpatient, residential, primary inpatient, and relapse prevention treatment programs; they all have aftercare as part of their treatment services. Participants are also expected to attend one community support group meeting per week while they are in treatment, and two per week once they have finished treatment. All participants are required to complete treatment as part of the DWI court and 26 participants completed treatment in the last year.

DWI Court has also implemented extended treatment services by requiring that all participants complete a cognitive-behavioral program in the second phase of court, after they have completed primary treatment and aftercare. The cognitive program, Driving With Care, was specifically designed for multiple DWI offenders. There were 15 participants who completed this program in the last year. The female participants are offered Helping Women Recover, which is a gender-specific program for women with chemical dependency issues. There were also 15 participants who completed a MADD panel in the last year.

Ancillary Services

SCRAM Monitoring

Participants are released from jail on conditional release status with the use of SCRAM. There are daily fees associated with the technology and all participants are screened for fee reduction eligibility based on the participant's reported gross income at the time of the bail interview while in jail. If the participant qualifies for a reduction, the cost to them is \$8.00 a day, compared with \$11.00 for those who do not qualify for a reduction.

Bus Passes

Transportation barriers exist due to the nature of the convictions (DWI) of the participants, which in turn affects driver's license status. The DWI Court tries to minimize this obstacle by providing monthly bus passes to those participants in need. Participants in phase one are eligible for one \$40 pass each month they are in phase one, phase two participants are eligible for one \$20 pass each month they are in phase two, and phase three participants are no longer offered bus cards. The eligibility requirements are based on how many activities the court is requiring of participants in each phase.

Drug Testing

In the last year, there were 2,543 drug tests administered to DWI Court participants and only 2% of these tests were positive. These tests include SCRAM, PBTs, and UA's. The primary urine testing site for DWI Court is RSI Laboratories. Participants are given weekly urine tests and are monitored daily for alcohol use by SCRAM in the orientation phase. There are a minimum of eight tests monthly (a combination of urine and breath tests) in phase one and phase two, and a minimum of three tests (a combination of urine and breath tests) monthly in phase three. The participants are on a color code system for urine tests to ensure randomization. In this system, participants are given a color and are to call into the drug testing site daily to see if their color is called for the following day. The participants are given breath analysis testing by law enforcement, the case manager, the case aide, the coordinator, and at all court appearances.

The sanctions that are imposed by the court for relapses include; increased urine and breath tests; increased community support group meetings; a presentation to the court on relapse; an updated chemical health assessment; and/or increased court attendance.

One Year Follow-Up

Description of the Three Follow-Up Groups:

Three groups were created to determine whether DWI Court participants are less likely to have a new charge or conviction, have a warrant issued on their case, or have a probation violation.

1. **Comparison Group** – This is a group of defendants who were selected based on their eligibility for DWI Court if a DWI Court existed at the time of their charge. The defendants were charged with a GM DWI offense in the year 2003 and were matched to DWI Court participants based on offense, age, race, and gender.
2. **Decliners**—This is a group of individuals who were found to be eligible for DWI Court in the previous year and chose not to participate. There were 74 referrals and we included 44 individuals who were convicted, had one year pass from their guilty plea date, and were not accepted into the program at a later date.
3. **DWI Court Participants**—This group includes 36 participants (23 graduates and 13 terminations) who have had one year pass since they left the program.

Timeframe

All three groups were followed for one year post plea date. For DWI Court participants, the plea date is the same as the program start date. If defendants in the other two groups initially pled “not guilty,” their sentencing date was used.

Below is a table that describes all three groups on key demographic variables. Overall, those who chose not to participate in DWI Court were less likely to be female, more likely to be African American, and younger compared to the other two groups.

	Comparison Group (n = 30)	Decliners (n = 44)	DWI Participants (n = 36)
	Gender		
Men	80.0%	88.6%	80.6%
Women	20.0%	11.4%	19.4%
	Race		
White	67.0%	54.5%	61.1%
African American	23.0%	31.8%	19.4%
Hispanic	10.0%	9.1%	11.1%
Asian	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
Native American	0.0%	2.3%	8.3%
	Age		
	Range: 23-67 years Average: 38.83 years	Range: 23-75 years Average: 36.66 years	Range: 22-67 years Average: 41.06 years

DWI Court Recidivism

New Charges and Convictions

The table represents the percentage of *people* who had at least one charge or conviction. If individuals had multiple charges in one case, the following hierarchy was established: DWI Offense, DAC/DAR Offense, Criminal Offense. In other words, a person could be charged with a DWI and Felony Theft in one case and the table here would list them under the “DWI Charge” section and they would not be counted again in the criminal charge section. If the DWI was dismissed and they were convicted of the theft charge, they would also be listed in the “Criminal Conviction” section of the table.

Overall, DWI Court participants were less likely to re-offend for all case types and for those who did re-offend, took longer to re-offend than those in the comparison groups. This is true for their first year in the program and also one year post-program.

One Year Post Program Start Date (DWI Court) or Plea Date (Comparison Groups)

	Comparison Group (n = 30)	Decliners (n = 44)	DWI Court Participants (n = 36)
Any New Charge	23%	32%	6%
Any New Conviction	20%	30%	6%
New DWI Charge	20%	5%	3%
New DWI Conviction	13%	5%	3%
New DAC/DAR	3%	23%	3%
New DAC/DAR Conviction	0%	20%	3%
New Criminal Charge	3%	14%	0%
New Criminal Conviction	7%	11%	0%

One Year Post Program (DWI Court participants only)

The first table tells us whether DWI court participants re-offend at a similar rate to those who do not go through the program and compares all three groups along similar timeframes. The table below tells us whether DWI Court participants re-offended after they leave the program. This allows us to learn what happens to these individuals when the intervention of DWI Court has ended. Regardless of program outcome, no one was charged with a new DWI offense within one year of leaving the program.

	DWI Graduates (n = 23)	DWI Terminations (n = 13)	All DWI Court Participants (n = 36)
Any New Charge	4%	23%	11%
Any New Conviction	4%	8%	6%
New DWI Charge	0%	0%	0%
New DWI Conviction	0%	0%	0%
New DAC/DAR	0%	0%	4%
New DAC/DAR Conviction	0%	0%	0%
New Criminal Charge	4%	15%	8%
New Criminal Conviction	4%	8%	6%

Probation Violations

This table reflects the percent of defendants with at least one probation violation hearing held within one year of their plea dates. Because participants in DWI Court are monitored more closely, it is not surprising that those who were terminated were more likely to have a probation violation hearing. Those who graduated were less likely than those in the other groups to have a probation violation.

Comparison Group (n = 30)	Referrals (n = 44)	DWI Graduates (n = 23)	DWI Terminations (n = 13)	All DWI Court Participants (n = 36)
	20%	14%	9%	46%
				22%

Warrants

This table reflects the percent of defendants with at least one warrant issued for their DWI case within one year of their plea dates. In order to be included, the warrant must have been served and recalled

warrants were not included. DWI Court participants were more likely to have warrants issued compared to DWI defendants who did not go through the program. Again, this may be attributed to the increase in supervision.

Comparison Group (<i>n</i> = 30)	Referrals (<i>n</i> = 44)	DWI Graduates (<i>n</i> = 23)	DWI Terminations (<i>n</i> = 13)	All DWI Court Participants (<i>n</i> = 36)
30%	34%	17%	77%	39%

Team Survey

In June, the team completed an anonymous online survey that included ratings of these areas of the court: participants' rights, program operation, treatment, group functioning, and training. There were also statements regarding each team member and their duties. The results were compiled by the evaluator and were reviewed with the team during the monthly meeting. Overall, the results were very positive. See Appendix for the full survey and the results.

Appendix A—Team Survey Results

DWI Court Team Survey July, 2009

Team members were asked to provide ratings for all of these statements on a scale of 1-5; 1 = Strongly Disagree 2 = Disagree 3 = Neutral 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

The first set of statements pertain to participants' accurate knowledge of the program and protection of their rights.

	2008 (n = 10)	2009 (n = 11)
Participants' due process rights are protected in the DWI Court process.	4.70	4.64
Eligible participants are promptly advised about program requirements and the relative merits of participating.	4.60	4.36
Consequences for program compliance/ non-compliance are clearly explained to participants.	4.30	4.45

The next set of statements relate to how the program operates.

Representatives from the court, community, treatment, health, and criminal justice agencies meet regularly to provide guidance and direction to the DWI Court program.	4.40	4.36
DWI Court policies and procedures are developed collaboratively.	4.80	4.91
DWI Court and treatment services are sensitive to issues of race, culture, religion, gender, age, ethnicity, and sexual orientation.	4.50	4.64
Services are designed to address the particular issues of women and other special populations.	4.60	4.45
A wide range of supportive services are available to meet participants' needs.	4.50	4.55
Mental Health services are provided to participants in a timely manner.	4.40	4.82
Case management services are used to assess participant progress and needs and to coordinate referrals.	4.60	4.73
Service accommodations are made for persons with physical disabilities, for those not fluent in English, for those needing child care, and/or for persons with limited literacy.	4.00	4.18
Participants are periodically assessed to ensure proper participant/treatment matching.	4.40	4.00
AOD testing policies and procedures are based on established and tested guidelines.	4.38	4.30
The court is immediately notified when a participant has tested positive, failed to submit a test, or falsified test results.	3.80	3.80
The court applies appropriate sanctions and incentives to match participant progress.	4.30	4.64
The coordinator and the evaluator review monitoring and	4.60	5.00

outcome data periodically to analyze program effectiveness and modify operations and shares this information with the team.		
Needs of public safety are being met through the DWI Court processes of screening, case management, and DWI Court Procedures.	4.80	4.73
DWI Court has a good screening process.	4.50	4.64
The Phase System of DWI Court works well.	4.60	4.82
Appropriate participants are being admitted to DWI Court.	4.30	4.55
The procedures of the actual DWI Court sessions work well.	4.80	4.73
DWI Court is having a positive impact on its participants.	5.00	4.91
Procedures are used to protect confidentiality and prevent unauthorized disclosure of personal information.	4.50	4.36

These statements relate to treatment.

Treatment agencies give the court accurate and timely information about a participants' progress.	3.89	4.10
Treatment providers deliver quality services to participants.	4.10	4.00
Funding for treatment is adequate and stable.	2.70	2.22
A wide range of treatment services are available to meet participants' needs.	3.50	3.60
Appropriate treatment services are available for all participants.	3.30	3.40

These statements pertain to how the team functions as a group.

There is frequent communication across DWI Court team members.	4.70	5.00
Conflicts among DWI Court team members are addressed and resolved.	4.30	4.55
Appropriate information about every client is presented at the staffings.	4.30	4.80
Everyone participates at the staffings.	4.40	5.00
Time is used wisely at the staffings.	4.40	3.80
Conflicts during the staffings are handled well.	4.60	4.70
Appropriate case management plans are agreed upon at staffings.	4.60	4.56
I see myself being a member of the DWI Court team one year from now.	4.00	4.56
Everyone on the DWI Court team is doing their job.	4.90	5.00

My participation in the DWI Court is essential.	3.80	3.73
My supervisor supports the continuance of DWI Court.	4.00	4.43

These statements pertain to training.

I have received training relevant to DWI Court within the past year.	4.00	3.33
The training I received was beneficial.	4.86	4.50
The training information I received has been incorporated into DWI Court policy manual or operating procedures.	4.00	4.22
All DWI Court team members receive needed education and training.	4.40	3.50

These statements pertain to the judge(s).

The judge is knowledgeable about participants' progress in the program.	4.80	4.73
Participants' relationships with the judge promote motivation and accountability.	4.70	4.82
The judge seems genuinely interested in the participants.	4.90	4.91

These statements pertain to the coordinator.

The coordinator works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.70	4.91
The coordinator is an effective manager of the program.	4.70	4.91
The coordinator has a good rapport with the program participants.	4.80	4.73
The coordinator effectively manages the DWI Court's budget		4.91
The coordinator is effective in researching and securing funding sources for the operation of the court.		4.82

These statements pertain to the evaluator.

The evaluator effectively handles our data reporting needs.	4.80	5.00
The evaluator works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.80	5.00
The evaluator responds to my questions and concerns in a timely manner.	4.70	4.73
The evaluator treats participants with respect.	4.75	4.82

These statements pertain to the Court Clinic.

The Court Clinic provides psychiatric treatment for participants in a timely manner.	4.40	4.73
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The Clinic staff work well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.60	4.73
The Clinic coordinator is an effective manager of the program.	4.60	4.55
The Clinic staff have a good rapport with the program participants.	4.40	4.18

These statements pertain to the case manager.

Participants receive appropriate services to meet their needs from the case manager.	4.56	4.40
The case manager understands the participants' needs.	4.67	4.40
The case manager gives participants appropriate referrals for services.	4.67	4.60
The case manager effectively monitors participants' progress in the program.	4.67	4.70
The case manager works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.89	5.00

These statements pertain to the prosecutor.¹

The prosecuting attorney is a full partner in the DWI Court process.	4.90	
The prosecutor has a good rapport with the program participants.	4.70	
The prosecutor works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.80	

These statements pertain to the defense attorney.

The defense attorney is a full partner in the DWI Court process.	4.60	4.91
The defense attorney has a good rapport with the program participants.	4.70	4.73
The defense attorney works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.80	4.91

These statements pertain to the law enforcement.

The officers have a good rapport with the program participants.	4.90	4.36
The officers work well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.70	4.55
The officers are effective in doing home visits for the court.	5.00	4.50

¹ Statements related to the prosecutor were accidentally excluded from the 2009 survey.

These statements pertain to the DWI Court screener.

The screener provides referrals to the DWI team in a timely manner.	4.40	4.91
The screener works well with the team (e.g., sharing information, coordinating services).	4.40	4.91
The screener is effective in conducting screenings for the DWI Court.	4.40	4.91
The screener has a good rapport with the program participants.		4.73

Comments:

The DWI court team does a good job of addressing issues as they arise. The team works well together and has a shared commitment to making DWI court as effective and meaningful as possible.

I enjoy being a part of this team and working with everyone. It's a great program and the team does a great job. The participants feel cared about and attribute their successes to the support they receive from the team.

The case aide should be paid more.

Suspiciously missing from the evaluation were comments about the prosecutor. I think the prosecutor is doing an excellent job :-)

I think the current DWI court team works exceptionally well together. Members are respectful of each other both personally and professionally. All of the members of the team truly care about the program and want to see it, and the participants, succeed.