

Juvenile Drug Courts

Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee Meeting

UNM Science & Technology Park

Albuquerque

Tuesday, July 17, 2018

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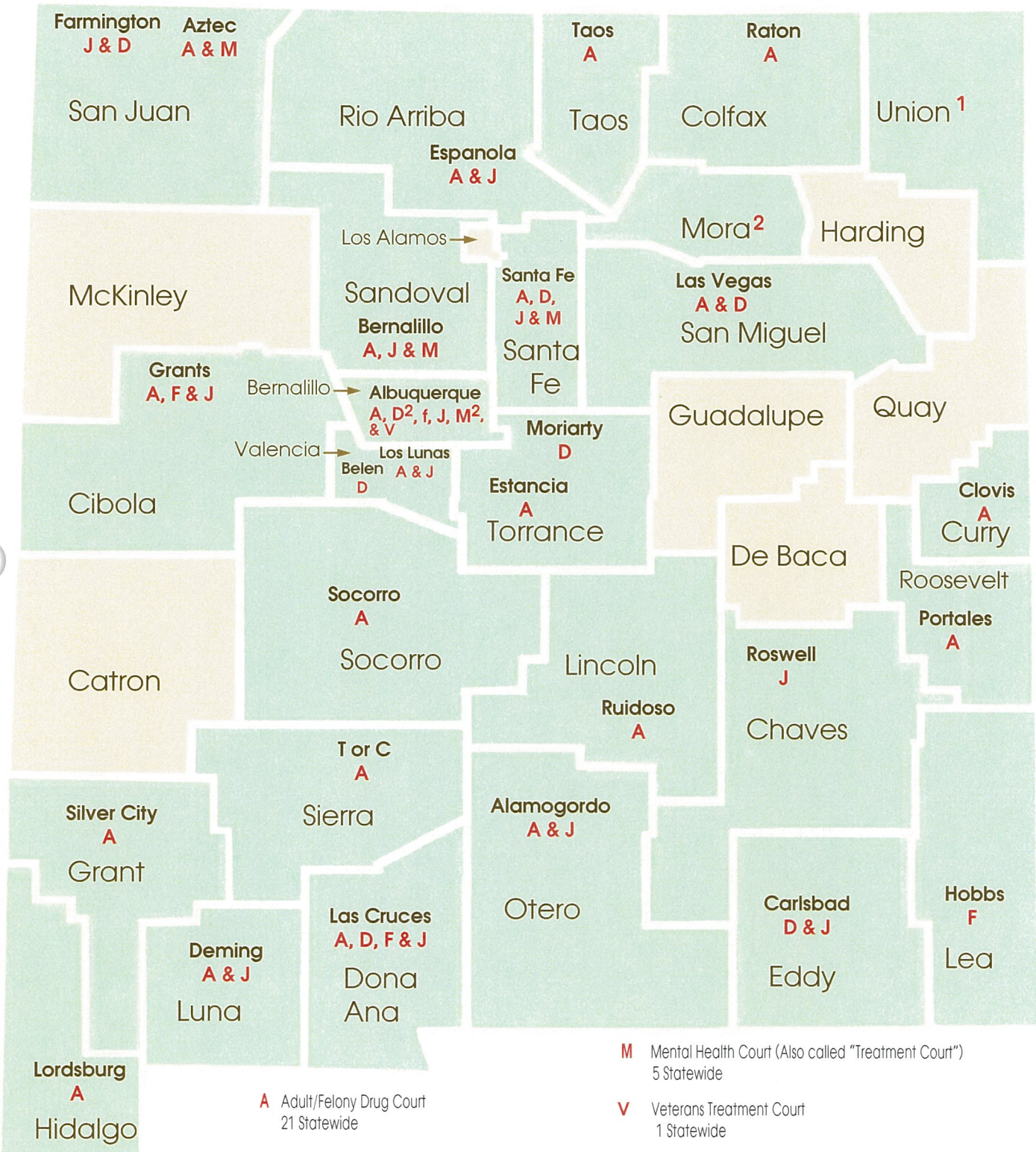
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NEW MEXICO PROBLEM-SOLVING COURTS:

DISTRICT, METROPOLITAN, AND MAGISTRATE

As of March 1, 2018, 26 counties (green-colored) have at least one drug court program, while only 7 (beige-colored) do not yet.



Revised 3/1/2018

- A** Adult/Felony Drug Court
21 Statewide
- D** DWI Drug Court
9 Statewide
- F** Family Dependency Drug Court
3 Statewide plus 1 pilot program
- J** Juvenile Drug Court
12 Statewide
- M** Mental Health Court (Also called "Treatment Court")
5 Statewide
- V** Veterans Treatment Court
1 Statewide
- a-f** Indicates a pilot program, which is one so new it has not yet had any graduates, and/or it as yet has no dedicated funding and is operating solely on donated time and services.
- 1** Union County residents are served by Colfax County Drug Courts
- 2** Mora County residents are served by San Miguel County Drug Courts



NM Problem Solving Courts

Overview and General Information

What is a problem solving court?

- Drug courts are specialized court docket programs that target criminal defendants and offenders, juvenile offenders, and parents with pending child welfare cases who have alcohol and other drug dependency problems.
- Integration of criminal justice and behavioral health best practice interventions.

SOURCE: <https://www.nij.gov/topics/courts/drug-courts/Pages/welcome.aspx>

Are all problem solving courts the same?

- Problem solving courts are distinguished by:
 - A multidisciplinary team including, at minimum, a judge and treatment provider who meet regularly
 - A regular schedule of status hearings to monitor participant progress
 - Mandatory participation in comprehensive and integrated substance abuse treatment and rehabilitative services
 - A primary goal of abstinence from alcohol, drugs, and other mind-altering substances
 - Required frequent and standardized drug testing
 - A formal system of responses to participant behavior including therapeutic adjustments, sanctions and incentives

Are all problem solving courts the same?

- Types of NM problem solving courts include:
 - Adult Drug Courts
 - DWI Drug Courts
 - Hybrid DWI/Drug Courts
 - Veterans Treatment Courts
 - Family Dependency Treatment Courts
 - Healing to Wellness Courts
 - Young Adult Court
 - Mental Health Court
 - Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts

Do problem solving courts work?

- USDOJ/OJP/NIJ *Do Drug Courts Work? Findings From*

Drug Court Research [www.nij.gov]:

- Lower recidivism
- Lower costs
- NADCP *The Facts on Drugs and Crime in America*:
 - The scientific community has put Drug Courts under its microscope and concluded that Drug Courts work better than jail or prison, better than probation, and better than treatment alone. Drug Courts significantly reduce drug use and crime and do it cheaper than any other justice strategy.



U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice - NIJ.gov

Do Drug Courts Work? Findings From Drug Court Research

Since its 1993 evaluation of the first drug court (the Miami-Dade County Felony Drug Court), NIJ has sponsored research examining drug court processes, outcomes and costs. A recent example is the 10-year study of the Multnomah County drug court in Portland, Oregon.

[Read the evaluation of the Multnomah County drug court in Portland, Oregon.](#)

[Access key drug court research grant reports.](#)

Impact of Drug Courts on Recidivism and Cost

Lower recidivism. Using [retrospective data](#), researchers in several studies found that drug courts reduced [recidivism](#) among program participants in contrast to comparable probationers. For example, one study found that within a two-year follow-up period, the felony re-arrest rate decreased from 40 percent before the drug court to 12 percent after the drug court started in one county, and the felony re-arrest rate decreased from 50 percent to 35 percent in another county. [1]

In an unprecedented longitudinal study that accumulated recidivism and cost analyses of drug court cohorts over 10 years, NIJ researchers found that **drug courts may lower recidivism rates (re-arrests) and significantly lower costs**. They used data from a primarily pre-plea adult drug court in Portland, Oregon, to track 6,500 offenders who participated in the Multnomah County Drug Court between 1991 and 2001. Re-arrests were lower five years or more later compared to re-arrests for similar drug offenders within the same county.

The researchers also found, however, that the drug courts' impact on recidivism varied by year as a result of changes in programming and judge assignments over time. Reductions in recidivism ranged from 17 to 26 percent.

Lower costs. Compared to traditional criminal justice system processing, treatment and other investment costs averaged \$1,392 lower per drug court participant. **Reduced recidivism and other long-term program outcomes resulted in public savings of \$6,744 on average per participant** (or \$12,218 if victimization costs are included).[2]

Factors for success. Although general research findings are that drug courts can reduce recidivism and promote other positive outcomes such as cost savings, several factors affect a drug court program's success:

- Proper assessment and treatment.
- The role assumed by the judge and the nature of offender interactions with the judge.
- Other variable influences such as drug use trends, staff turnover and resource allocation.

These and other issues, such as treatment service delivery and judicial interaction, are addressed in the NIJ special report, [Drug Courts: The Second Decade](#).

Through NIJ's **Multisite Adult Drug Court Evaluation** program, researchers examined the underlying processes to identify what practices are effective, for whom, and under what conditions.

Next section: [NIJ's Multisite Adult Drug Court Evaluation](#)

Notes

[note 1] See [Evaluating Treatment Drug Courts in Kansas City, Missouri and Pensacola, Florida: Final Reports for Phase I and Phase II](#), by L. Truitt et al., March 2002, NCJ 198477.

[note 2] See [Impact of a Mature Drug Court Over 10 Years of Operation: Recidivism and Costs](#), by M.W. Finigan et al., July 2007, NCJ 219225. [Executive summary \(NCJ 219224\)](#).

Date Modified: May 1, 2018



The Facts on Drugs and Crime in America

Our nation's prison population has exploded beyond capacity.¹

- 1 in 100 U.S. citizens is now confined in jail or prison.
- The U.S. incarcerates more people per capita than 26 of the largest European nations combined.
- Incarceration rates in the U.S. are *nine times greater* for young African-American men between the ages of 20 and 34 years.

Most inmates are in prison, at least in large part, because of substance abuse.

- 80 percent of offenders abuse drugs or alcohol.²
- Nearly 50 percent of jail and prison inmates are clinically addicted.³
- Approximately 60 percent of individuals arrested for most types of crimes test positive for illicit drugs at arrest.⁴

Imprisonment has little effect on drug abuse.

- 60 to 80 percent of drug abusers commit a new crime (typically a drug-driven crime) after release from prison.⁵
- Approximately 95 percent return to drug abuse after release from prison.⁶

Providing treatment without holding offenders accountable for their performance in treatment is ineffective.

- Unless they are regularly supervised by a judge, 60 to 80 percent drop out of treatment prematurely and few successfully graduate.⁷

The Facts on Drug Courts

What is a Drug Court?

Drug Courts are judicially-supervised court dockets that strike the proper balance between the need to protect community safety *and* the need to improve public health and well-being; between the need for treatment *and* the need to hold people accountable for their actions; between hope and redemption on the one hand *and* good citizenship on the

NADCP Facts on Drug Courts

other. Drug Courts keep nonviolent drug-addicted individuals in treatment for long periods of time, supervise them closely. Clients receive the treatment and other services they require to stay clean and to lead productive lives, but they are also held accountable by a judge for meeting their own obligations to society, themselves and their families. They are regularly and randomly tested for drug use, required to appear in court for the judge to review their progress, and receive rewards for doing well and sanctions for not living up to their obligations.

The scientific community has put Drug Courts under its microscope and concluded that Drug Courts work better than jail or prison, better than probation, and better than treatment alone. Drug Courts significantly reduce drug use and crime and do it cheaper than any other justice strategy.

The success of Drug Courts has spawned new generations of problem-solving court programs that are successfully confronting emerging issues for our nation. For example, Veteran's Treatment Courts are adapting to the needs of our heroes from the armed services, who sometimes have difficulty adjusting to civilian life or coping with combat-related stress, and may become involved with the justice system. Rather than ignore their plight, Veteran's Treatment Courts provide the treatment and structure they need to resume productive lives. And Reentry Drug Courts are assisting individuals leaving our nation's jails and prisons to succeed on parole and avoid a recurrence of crime and drug abuse.

Drug Courts strike the proper balance between the need for treatment and the need for accountability.

- Drug Courts provide more comprehensive and closer supervision than other community-based programs, such as probation.⁸
- Drug Courts are six times more likely to keep offenders in treatment long enough for them to get better.⁹

Drug Courts reduce crime more than any other program.

- The most rigorous and conservative scientific estimates from "meta-analyses" have all concluded that drug courts significantly reduce crime as much as 35 percent compared to the alternatives.¹⁰
- After an extensive 2005 review of the scientific literature, the Government Accountability Office (GAO) concluded drug courts significantly reduce crime compared to the alternatives.¹¹
- In a nationally representative study of more than 2,000 graduates from over 90 Drug Courts, the average recidivism rate was only 16 percent in the first year after leaving the program, and 27 percent after the second year.¹² This compares very favorably to recidivism rates on conventional probation, in which 46 percent commit a new offense and over 60 percent commit a probation violation.¹³

NADCP Facts on Drug Courts

Drug Court's effects on crime can last for years, if not decades.

- In rigorous experimental studies, reductions in crime lasted at least 3 years and longer-term effects are still being evaluated by the researchers.¹⁴
- In one study, effects on crime lasted over 14 years.¹⁵

Drug Courts are the most effective strategy we have for combating the scourge of methamphetamine addiction.

- In one study comparing 8 different treatment programs for methamphetamine addiction, Drug Court produced the highest rates of abstinence from methamphetamine as measured by urine drug screen tests.¹⁶
- In that same study, Drug Court produced the longest period of consecutive abstinence from methamphetamine, in some instances doubling, tripling and even quadrupling the length of time clients avoided using methamphetamine compared to other programs.¹⁷
- In another study, abuse of methamphetamine was reduced by more than 50% for clients in a Drug Court program as compared to outpatient treatment alone without Drug Court supervision.¹⁸
- These effects on methamphetamine abuse lasted more than a year after the clients had left treatment, and the researchers are still examining longer time periods.¹⁹
- Attendance in treatment was also increased by over 40% for methamphetamine abusers in Drug Court as compared to other programs.²⁰
- Successful graduation rates from treatment increased by nearly 80% for clients in the Drug Court.²¹

Family Drug Courts preserve families and save abused and neglected children.

- Parents in Family Drug Courts are more likely to go to treatment and complete it.²²
- Their children spend significantly less time in out-of-home placements such as foster care.²³
- Family re-unification rates are 50 percent higher for them and their children.²⁴

Drug Courts save taxpayers considerable money.

- Studies reveal average cost savings ranging from more than \$4,000 to more than \$12,000 per client.²⁵
- These cost savings are due, in part, to reduced prison costs, reduced revolving-door arrests and trials, and reduced victimization.
- For every Federal dollar invested in Drug Court, \$4.30 is leveraged in state funding.

Drug Courts are not reaching many of the citizens who need them and who could benefit greatly from them.²⁶

NADCP Facts on Drug Courts

- Drug Courts only serve about one half of non-violent, drug-addicted arrestees who are already eligible for these programs.
- Drug Courts serve less than 10% of arrestees who are at risk for drug or alcohol abuse or dependence and could benefit from these programs.
- If Drug Courts were expanded so that they could treat all *currently eligible* individuals, this would save \$2.14 for every \$1.00 invested, totaling \$1.17 billion annually.
- If Drug Courts were expanded so they could treat all arrestees who are *at-risk for drug dependence*, this is estimated to save \$4.13 for every \$1.00 invested, totaling an additional \$1.65 billion annually.
- If Drug Courts were expanded so they could treat all arrestees who are *at-risk for drug or alcohol abuse or dependence*, this is estimated to save \$3.36 for every \$1.00 invested, totaling an additional \$32.3 billion annually, and millions of crimes would be averted.

¹ Pew Center on the States. (2008). *One in 100: Behind Bars in America 2008*.

² Belenko & Peugh (1998). *Behind bars: Substance abuse and America's prison population*. New York: Center on Addiction & Substance Abuse at Columbia University.

³ Karberg & James (2005). *Substance dependence, abuse, and treatment of jail inmates, 2002*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Dept. of Justice; Fazel et al. (2006). Substance abuse and dependence in prisoners: A systematic review. *Addiction*, 101, 181-191.

⁴ National Institute of Justice. (1999). *Annual report on drug use among adult and juvenile arrestees*. Washington DC: U.S. Dept. of Justice.

⁵ Langan & Levin (2002). *Recidivism of prisoners released in 1994*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics, U.S. Department of Justice; Spohn & Holleran (2002). The effect of imprisonment on recidivism rates of felony offenders: A focus on drug offenders. *Criminology*, 40, 329-357.

⁶ Hanlon et al. (1998). The response of drug abuser parolees to a combination of treatment and intensive supervision. *Prison Journal*, 78, 31-44; Martin et al. (1999). Three-year outcomes of therapeutic community treatment for drug-involved offenders in Delaware. *Prison Journal*, 79, 294-320; Nurco et al. (1991). Recent research on the relationship between illicit drug use and crime. *Behavioral Sciences & the Law*, 9, 221-249.

⁷ University of California, Los Angeles. (2005). *Evaluation of the Substance Abuse and Crime Prevention Act, 2005 Report*. Los Angeles: UCLA Integrated Substance Abuse Programs; Marlowe (2002). Effective strategies for intervening with drug abusing offenders. *Villanova Law Review*, 47, 989-1025.

⁸ Belenko (1998). Research on drug courts: A critical review. *National Drug Court Institute Review*, 1, 1-42.

⁹ Marlowe et al. (2003). A sober assessment of drug courts. *Federal Sentencing Reporter*, 16, 153-157.

¹⁰ Aos et al. (2006). *Evidence-based public policy options to reduce future prison construction, criminal justice costs, and crime rates*. Olympia: Washington State Institute for Public Policy; Lattimer (2006). *A meta-analytic examination of drug treatment courts: Do they reduce recidivism?* Canada Dept. of Justice; Lowenkamp et al. (2005). Are drug courts effective: A meta-analytic review. *Journal of Community Corrections*, Fall, 5-28; Shaffer (2006). *Reconsidering drug court effectiveness: A meta-analytic review*. Las Vegas, NV: Dept. of Criminal Justice, University

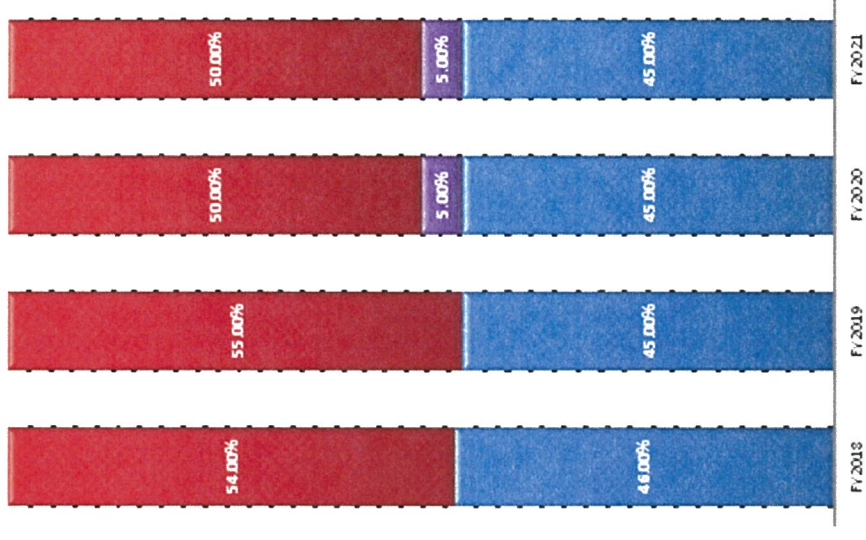
NADCP Facts on Drug Courts

of Nevada; Wilson, et al. (2006). A systematic review of drug court effects on recidivism. *Journal of Experimental Criminology*, 2, 459-487.

- ¹⁰ U.S. Government Accountability Office. (2005). *Adult drug courts: Evidence indicates recidivism reductions and mixed results for other outcomes* [No. GAO-05-219]. Washington, DC: Author.
- ¹¹ Roman et al. (2003). *Recidivism rates for drug court graduates: Nationally based estimate - Final report*. Washington DC: The Urban Institute and Caliber.
- ¹² Langan & Cunniff. (1992). *Recidivism of felons on probation*. Washington DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics.
- ¹⁴ Gottfredson et al. (2005). The Baltimore City Drug Treatment Court: 3-year outcome study. *Evaluation Review*, 29, 42-64.
- ¹⁵ Finigan et al. (2007). *The impact of a mature drug court over 10 years of operation: Recidivism and costs*. Portland, OR: NPC Research, Inc.
- ¹⁶ Rawson et al. (2004). A multi-site comparison of psychosocial approaches for the treatment of methamphetamine dependence. *Addiction*, 99, 708-717.
- ¹⁷ Id.
- ¹⁸ Marinelli-Casey et al. (2008). Drug court treatment for methamphetamine dependence: Treatment response and post-treatment outcomes. *Journal of Substance Abuse Treatment*, 34, 242-248.
- ¹⁹ Id.
- ²⁰ Id.
- ²¹ Id. See also Huddleston (2005). *Drug Courts: An effective strategy for communities facing methamphetamine*. Washington DC: Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Dept. of Justice.
- ²² Boles et al. (2007). The Sacramento Dependency Drug Court: Development and outcomes. *Child Maltreatment*, 12, 161-171; Worcel et al. (2007). *National Family Treatment Drug Court Evaluation*. Portland, OR: NPC Research.
- ²³ Milliken & Rippel (2004). Effective management of parental substance abuse in dependency cases. *Journal of the Center for Families, Children & the Courts*, 5, 95-107.
- ²⁴ Boles et al., *supra*; Worcel et al., *supra*.
- ²⁵ AOs, *supra*; Carey et al. (2006). California drug courts: Outcomes, costs and promising practices: An overview of phase II in a statewide study. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs, SARC Supplement 3*, 345-356; Finigan et al., *supra*.
- ²⁶ Bhati, A. S., Roman, J. K., & Chalfin, A. (2008, April). *To treat or not to treat: Evidence on the prospects of expanding treatment to drug-involved offenders*. Washington, DC: The Urban Institute.

How are NM drug courts funded?

- Individual Court's Base Budget +
- Supplemental Funds
 - NM State GF + Transfer from LDWI portion of Liquor Excise Tax Fund Distribution
 - FY20: NM State GF + Distribution from Liquor Excise Tax Fund



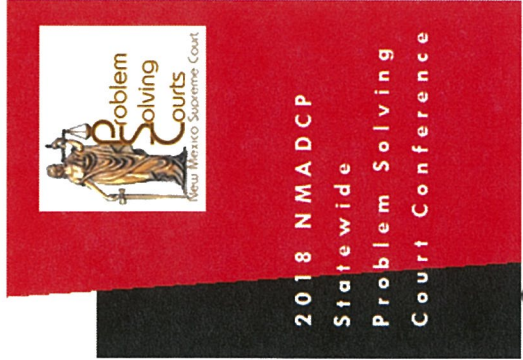
How do you know NM drug courts are following best practices?

- NM Drug Court Standards
 - Based on research and national best practices
 - Developed by the Drug Court Advisory Committee in partnership with NPC Research and then approved by the NM Supreme Court
- Peer Review
 - Pilot phase completed
- Program Certification
 - Five programs certified
 - Three programs currently in process

How are NM drug courts supported in their efforts?

- National Association of Drug Court Professionals (NADCP), National Drug Court Institute, and Center for Court Innovation
 - Annual conference
 - Practitioner training – regional and in Reno, NV
 - Online training
- AOC
 - Peer Review
 - Certification
 - Coordinator and Team TTA
 - Newsletter
 - *In-house video-based training*

How are NM drug courts supported in their efforts?



- New Mexico Association of Drug Court Professionals (NMADCP)

▫ Annual conference




NDCI
NATIONAL DRUG
COURT INSTITUTE



**Center
for
Court
Innovation**



November 7-8, 2018
Sheraton Albuquerque
Uptown
2600 Louisiana Blvd NE,
Albuquerque, NM 87110



NM Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts (JDTCs)

Status, trends, concerns, and bright spots

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Issues and Information

- National JDTC Research Summary
- NM Legislative Finance Committee Update on
New Mexico Drug Courts
- NM JDTCs Status and Trends
- JDTC Coordinator Surveys
- State Initiatives
- Local Strategies

National JDTC Research Summary

“Evidence about the effectiveness of courts using a JDTC-type model is inconclusive due, in part, to weak study designs, inconsistency in the populations studied, and uncertainty about the extent to which evidence-based treatment was available.”

Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines, p. 1



National JDTC Research Summary

“...the research team identified 46 randomized and well controlled quasi-experimental evaluation studies that reported on the effects of JDTCs compared to traditional juvenile court processing... The results indicated that, overall,

JDTCs were no more or less effective than traditional juvenile court processing for reducing recidivism or drug use.”

NM Legislative Finance Committee JDTC Program Evaluation Overview

- **Section Title:** “New Mexico Juvenile Drug Courts Cannot Demonstrate Strong Impact and Participation Has Declined, Resulting in Inefficiencies.”
- “Between FY15 and FY17, 1,061 juvenile offenders participated in drug courts at a cost of \$7.2 million.” [NM]
- “Research suggests juvenile drug courts have a negative benefit-cost ratio.” [WA/\$0.83 to \$1]

NM Legislative Finance Committee

JDTC Program Evaluation Overview

- “Self-reported recidivism rates of juvenile drug courts are increasing, while graduation rates are on the decline.” [NM]
- “Complications with multiple justice and data systems inhibit an effective impact evaluation of juvenile drug court outcomes.” [NM]
- Participation in juvenile drug courts has declined, necessitating a re-examination of the level of need for this intervention against other evidence-based juvenile justice interventions.” [NM]

LFC JDTC Program Evaluation Recommendations and AOC Responses

LFC Recommendation #1

- Target counties with high-risk, high-need juvenile populations willing to support drug courts as part of a continuum of evidence-based interventions for juveniles.

AOC Response

- Historically, the AOC has never directed a jurisdiction to start a drug court; instead, it has responded to local initiative by helping with implementation, training, and the identification of potential funding. Pending improved communication with CYFD (see next response), and the local jurisdiction's interest, the AOC is ready to explore the potential for new or expanded programs in the appropriate counties. As is true with other initiatives, this expansion is dependent on additional resources.

LFC JDTC Program Evaluation Recommendations and AOC Responses

LFC Recommendation #2

- Assess whether resource or scale efficiencies can be achieved for juvenile drug court programs, such as increased resource sharing between adult and juvenile drug courts, or consolidation of programs.

AOC Response

- The AOC is aware of the mixed results for juvenile drug court programs in the national research, and recognizes that the problematic perception of our state's programs by CYFD has led to a significant decrease in referrals. The AOC believes, however, that the best approach to the juvenile drug courts is to use the program certification process to ensure they are operating in fidelity to the drug court model and employing as many best practices as local resources allow, while also working towards better communication with CYFD on juveniles in the system and appropriate program placement.

LFC JDTC Program Evaluation Recommendations and AOC Responses

LFC Recommendation #2

- Assess whether resource or scale efficiencies can be achieved for juvenile drug court programs, such as increased resource sharing between adult and juvenile drug courts, or consolidation of programs.

AOC Corrective Action Target

- By the end of FY 2018, AOC will work with CYFD in at least one pilot juvenile drug to evaluate systems efficiency and effectiveness. The goals of the evaluation are to engage juveniles in real life-change through treatment and accountability and to establish a juvenile drug court model that aligns with the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines and endorses intensive co-occurring, trauma competent and family focused treatment while working within the NM Juvenile Justice Services paradigm.

LFC JDTC Program Evaluation Recommendations and Responses

LFC Recommendation #4

- Using CYFD arrest data, compare juvenile drug court outcomes and costs to a comparison group and to outcomes and costs of other juvenile justice interventions.

AOC Response

- The AOC will reach out to NCJFCJ and other federal partners for recommendations on securing the resources necessary to such an evaluation, as the AOC does not have the staff resources to do this internally.

NM JDTCs Status and Trends

Judicial District	Location	Date Started	Years in Operation	Current Matrix (as of 06/30/2018)	Active Participants (as of 06/30/2018)	Percent of Capacity
3 rd	Dona Ana / Las Cruces	December 1997	21	20	7	35%
2 nd	Bernalillo / Albuquerque	August 1998	20	30	5	17%
13 th	Sandoval / Bernalillo	October 1999	19	30	10	33%
6 th	Luna / Deming	July 2000	18	15	9	60%
11 th	San Juan / Farmington	September 2000	18	34	15	44%
1 st	Santa Fe	January 2001	17	10	3	30%
13 th	Valencia / Los Lunas	February 2002	16	25	9	36%
1 st	Rio Arriba / Espanola	March 2002	16	10	5	50%
13 th	Cibola / Grants	April 2004	14	25	3	12%
5 th	Eddy / Carlsbad	July 2009	9	5	1	20%
12 th	Otero / Alamogordo	June 2014	4	10		

Currently Operating Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts – sorted oldest to newest

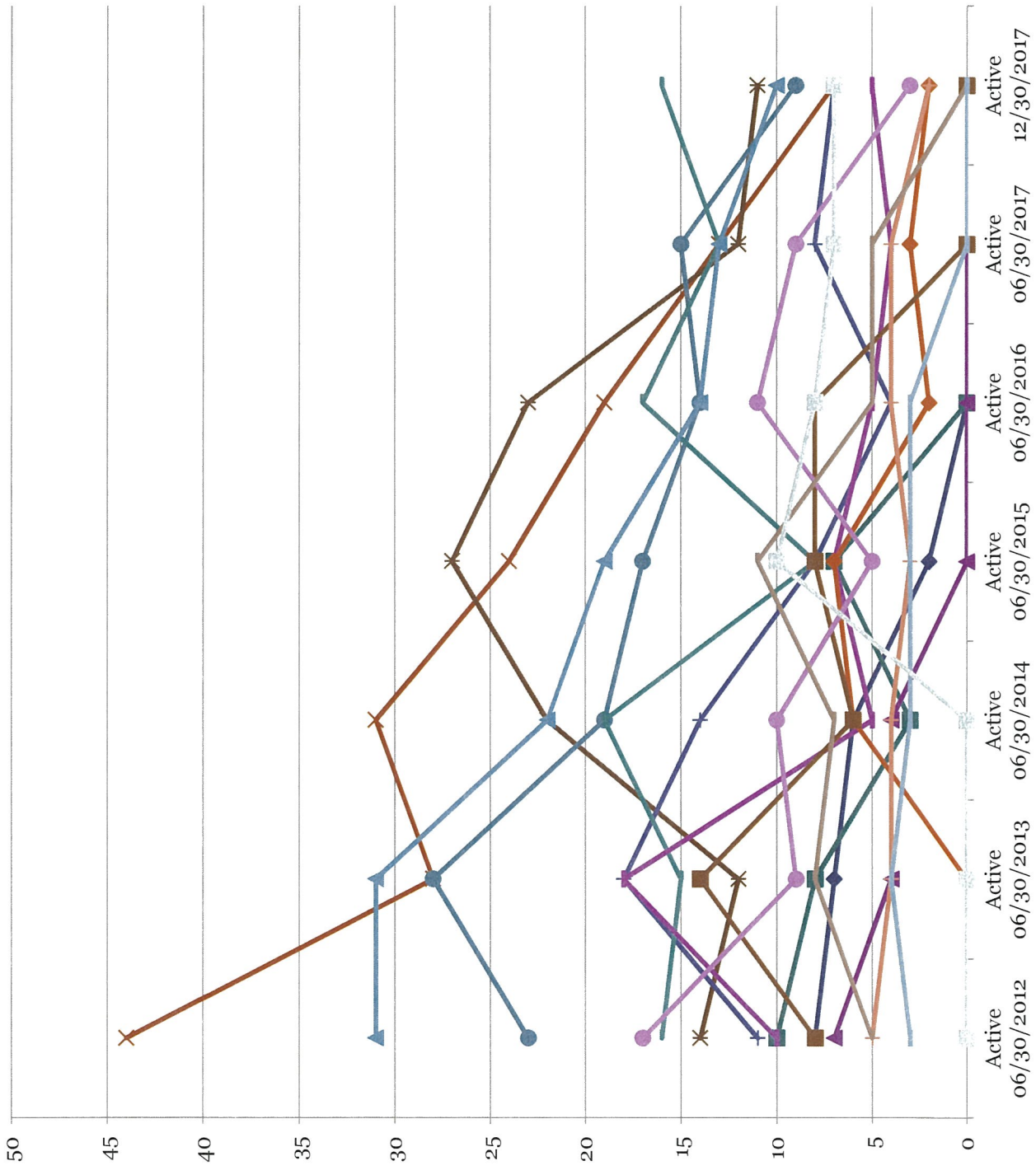


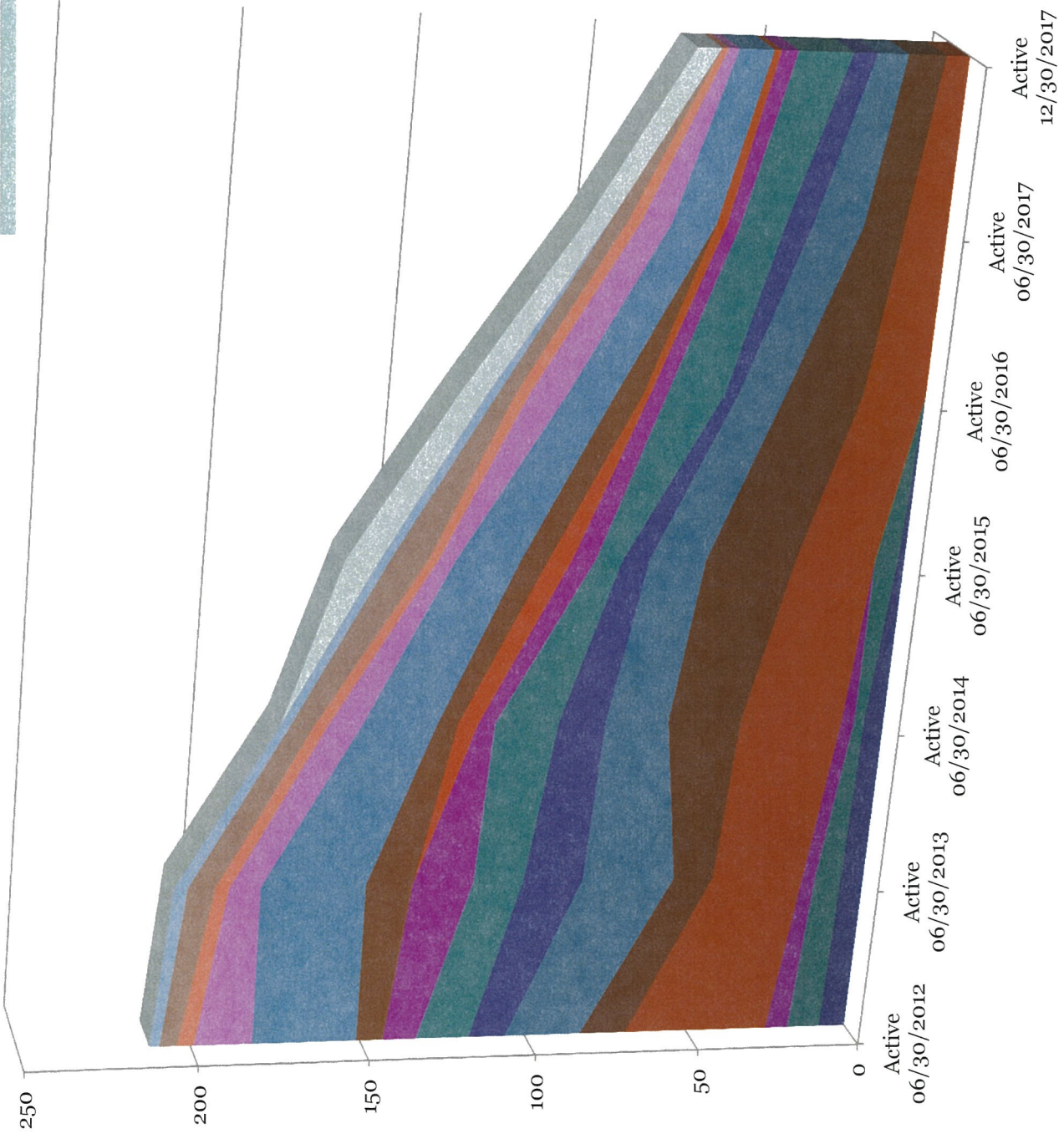
NM JDTCs Status and Trends

Judicial District	Location	Date Started	Date Closed	Years Operated
5 th	Chaves / Roswell	May 2007	June 2018	11
12 th	Lincoln / Ruidoso	September 2003	July 2017	14
8 th	Colfax / Raton	July 2008	April 2017	9
8 th	Taos	May 2001	April 2017	16
11 th	McKinley / Gallup	July 2009	December 2016	7
4 th	San Miguel – Mora	July 2007	July 2015	8

Closed Juvenile Drug Treatment Courts – sorted by closure date







- 12th Juvenile Alamogordo
- 8th Juvenile Raton
- 5th Juvenile Roswell
- 5th Juvenile Carlsbad
- 13th Juvenile Grants
- 13th Juvenile Los Lunas
- 8th Juvenile Taos
- 1st Juvenile Espanola
- 1st Juvenile Santa Fe
- 11th Juvenile Farmington
- 6th Juvenile Deming
- 13th Juvenile Bernalillo
- 2nd Juvenile Albuquerque
- 3rd Juvenile Las Cruces
- 11th Juvenile Gallup
- 12th Juvenile Ruidoso
- 4th Juvenile Las Vegas

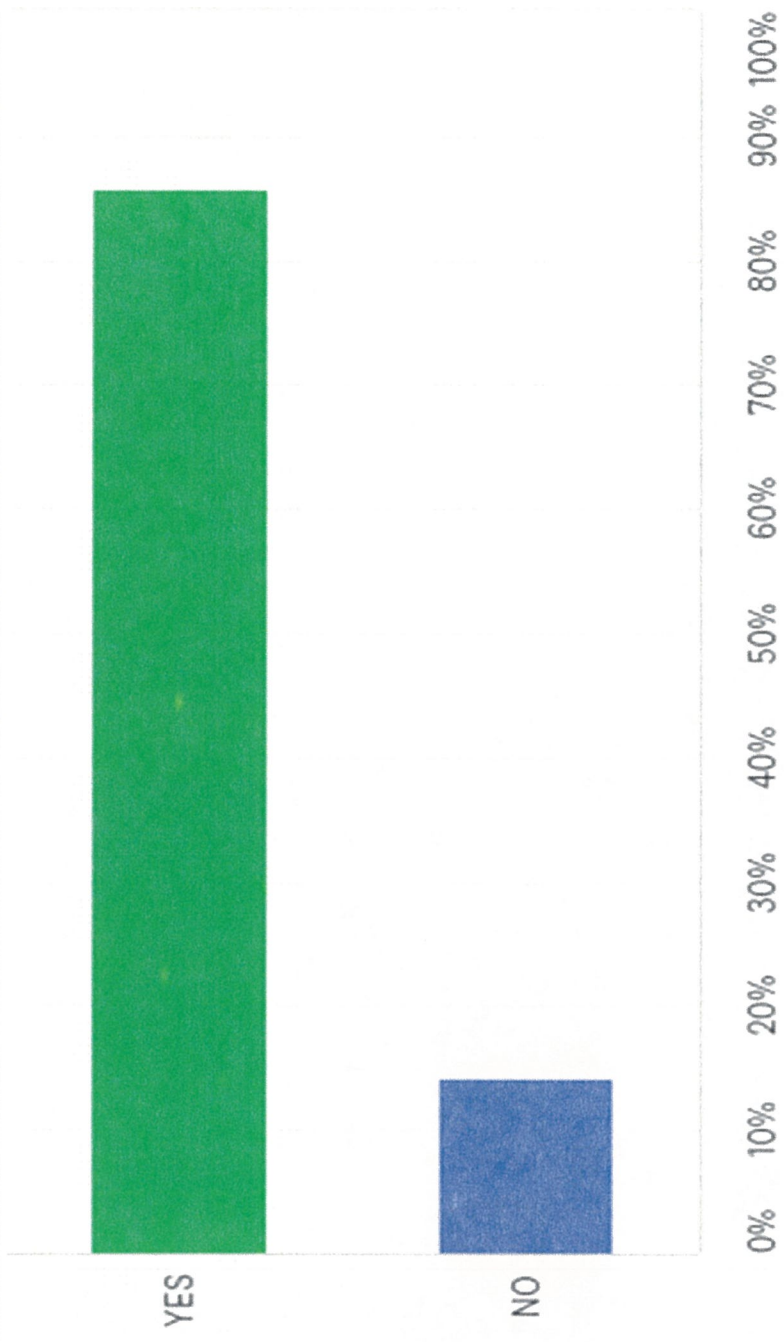


NM Juvenile Drug Court Coordinators Quick Survey

Wednesday, March 07, 2018



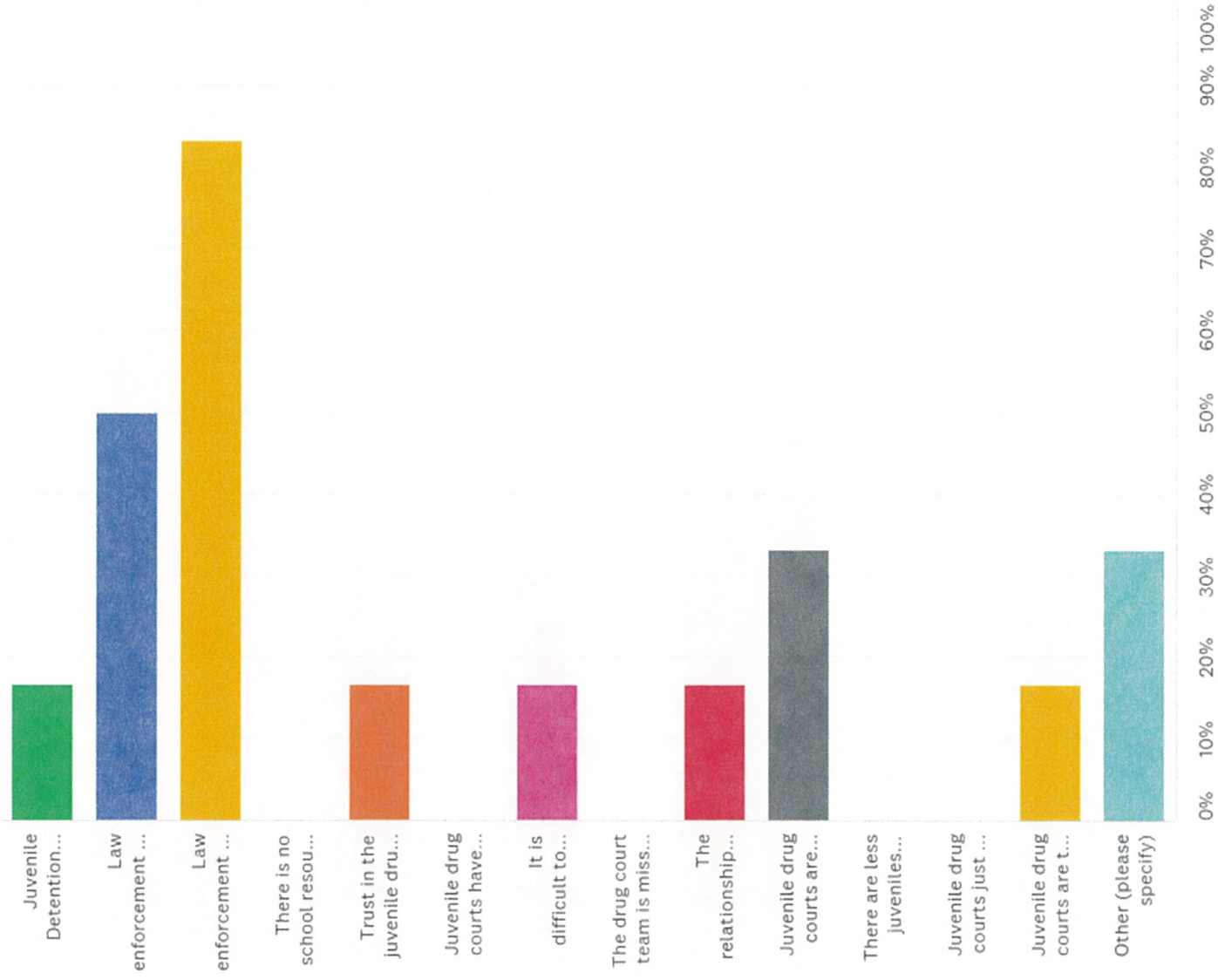
Q1: Have you seen a decline in juvenile drug court participant numbers in recent years?



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
YES	85.71% 6
NO	14.29% 1
TOTAL	7

Answered: 7 Skipped: 0

Q2: If you have seen a decline in your juvenile drug court population, which of the following factors would you consider to be contributors? [Check all that apply]



Answered: 6 Skipped: 1

Q2: If you have seen a decline in your juvenile drug court population, which of the following factors would you consider to be contributors? [Check all that apply]



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
Juvenile Detention Alternatives Initiative (JDAI) results in less need for juvenile drug courts	16.67% 1
Law enforcement is less active with issues involving juveniles due to being short staffed	50.00% 3
Law enforcement is less active with issues involving juveniles due to believing nothing will be done anyway	83.33% 5
There is no school resource officer on duty	0.00% 0
Trust in the juvenile drug courts has eroded	16.67% 1
Juvenile drug courts have become too focused on sanctions and jail	0.00% 0
It is difficult to find quality treatment services for youth	16.67% 1
The drug court team is missing a key member or two	0.00% 0
The relationship with CYFD / JPOs is strained	16.67% 1
Juvenile drug courts are misunderstood by referral sources and need more information	33.33% 2
There are less juveniles abusing substances and getting into the kind of trouble that warrants court involvement	0.00% 0
Juvenile drug courts just are not as effective as other available programs	0.00% 0
Juvenile drug courts are too expensive to sustain	16.67% 1
Other (please specify)	33.33% 2
Total Respondents: 6	

Answered: 6 Skipped: 1

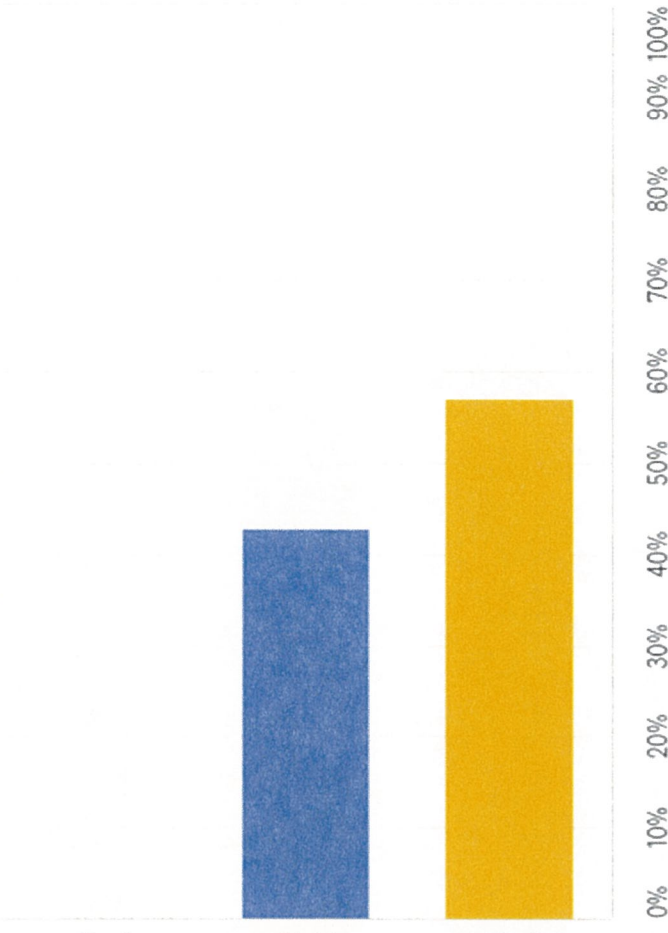
Q2: If you have seen a decline in your juvenile drug court population, which of the following factors would you consider to be contributors? [Check all that apply]

“Shift from probation to more of a mental health treatment program. Some members of the team feel the lack of ability to detain children for failure to comply with drug court requirements makes drug court less successful. Therefore there is a significant divide in philosophy regarding how to administer the drug court program.”

“Length of probation sentences are insufficient to allow for client to complete the program. Also, judges are not ordering juveniles into the program.”

Answered: 6 Skipped: 1

Q3: In your observation, juvenile drug courts are used:



ANSWER CHOICES

Too soon in the juvenile's interaction with the system

0.00% 0

At the perfect time in the juvenile's interaction with the system

42.86% 3

Too late in the juvenile's interaction with the system

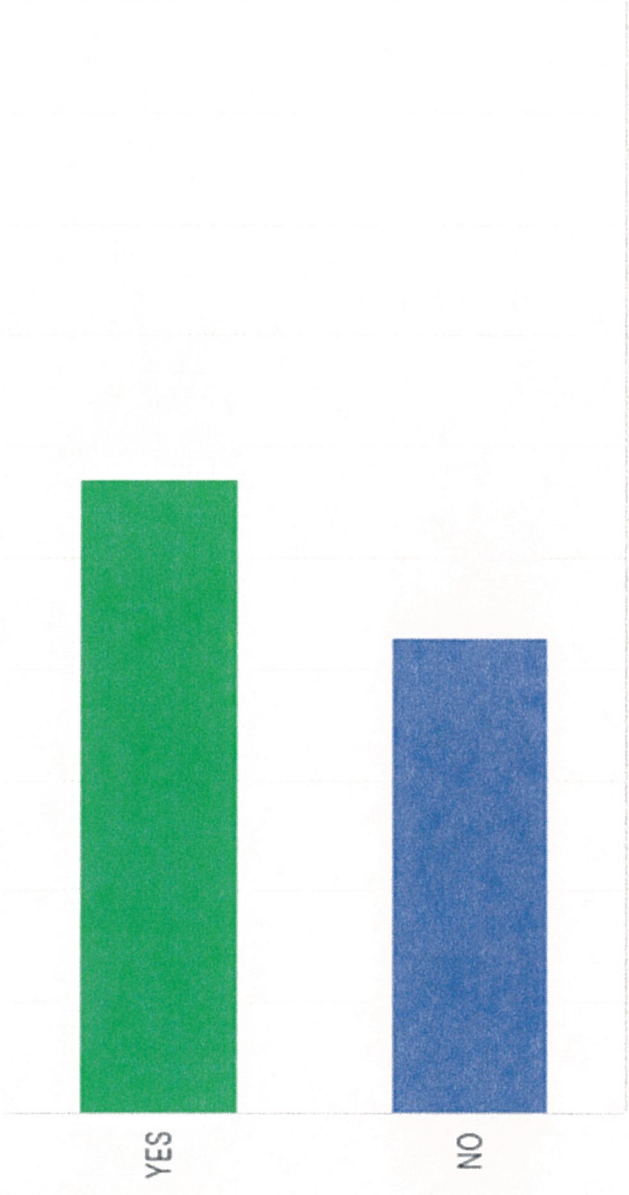
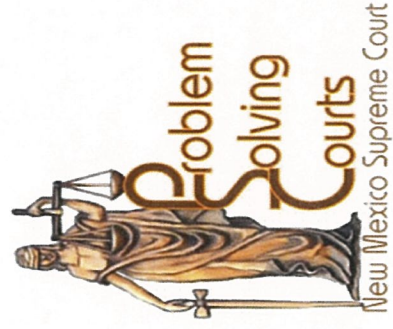
57.14% 4

TOTAL

7

Answered: 7 Skipped: 0

Q4: Have you considered closing your juvenile drug court in the last year?



0% 10% 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% 80% 90% 100%

ANSWER CHOICES

YES

57.14%

4

NO

42.86%

3

TOTAL

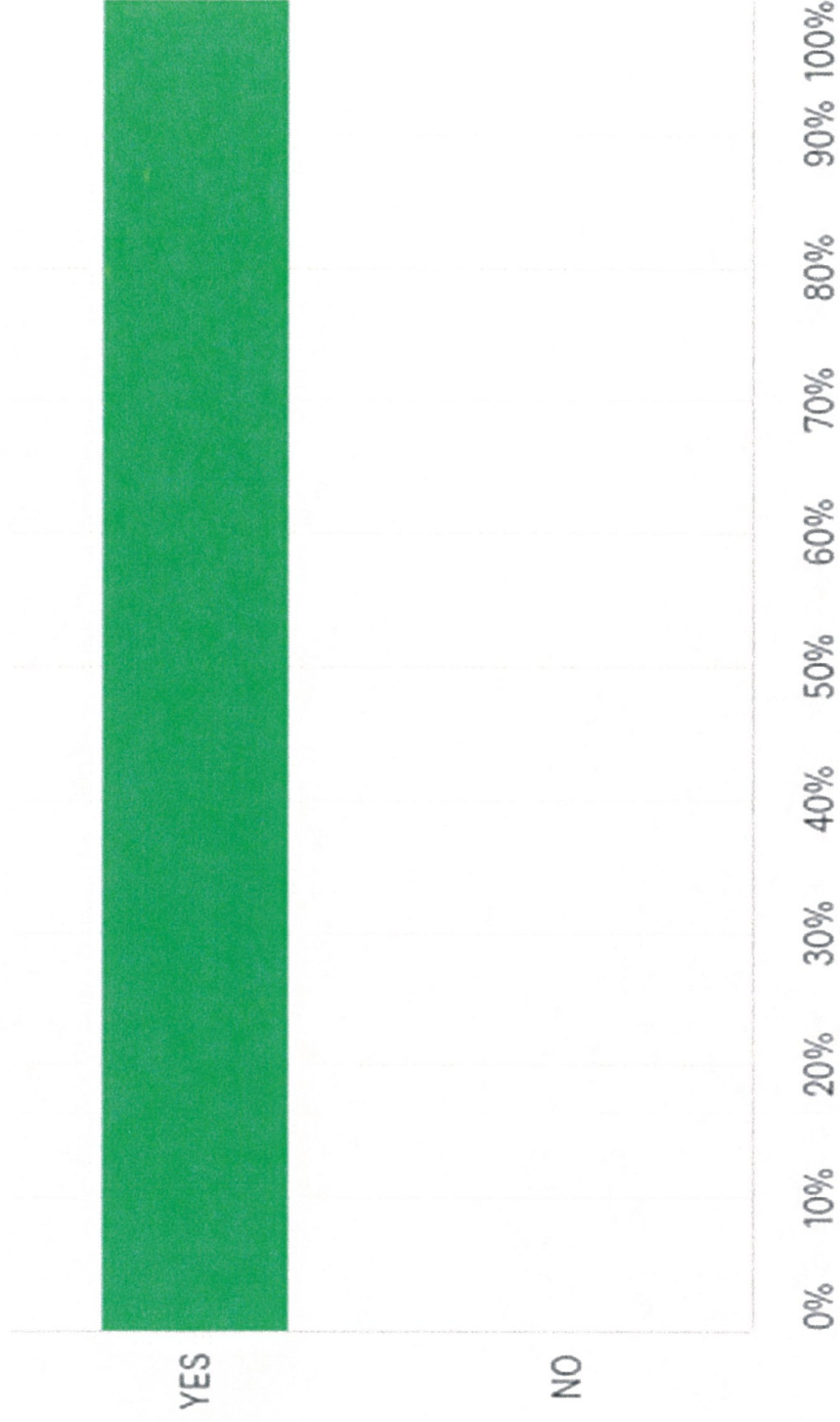
7

RESPONSES

Answered: 7 Skipped: 0

Q5: Does your team seek to follow the Juvenile Drug Treatment Court Guidelines?

Answered: 7 Skipped: 0



JDTC Enhancement and Support Initiatives

- Certification
- AOC/ 13th Judicial District JDTC Pilot Project w/CYFD
- AOC Peer Review Pilot Project w/NPC Research

Send Peer Review materials to NM for review and discussion	Aug-18
Adjust materials for any state-specific changes for NM	Sep-18
Select peer review sites in NM; contact sites to schedule visit dates (conference calls with state and sites)	Oct-18
Work with site #1 NM to get schedule set up	Nov-18
Conference call with NM sites to train on materials	Jan-19
Work with site #2 NM to get schedule set up	Jan-19
Site visit #1 NM	Feb-19
Work with site #1 to finalize report and conduct feedback call	Mar-19
Site visit #2 NM	Apr-19
Work with site #2 to finalize report and conduct feedback call	May-19
Revise PR materials based on feedback in NM	May-19
Conduct larger state training in NM for larger group of programs/peer reviewers	Jun-19





Local Summaries and Strategies

- Honorable Marie Ward, District Judge, Second Judicial District Court
- Lindsey Lucero, Program Manager, Second Judicial District Juvenile Drug Court
- Krista Lawrence, Division Director, Problem-Solving Courts, Eleventh Judicial District Court