



DRUG COURTS: FACTS AND FIGURES



Drug Courts Work!

Drug Court 10 Key Components:

1. Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing
2. Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants due process rights
3. Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed in the drug court program
4. Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services
5. Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing
6. A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants compliance
7. Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential
8. Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness
9. Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operations
10. Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court effectiveness

“We know that drug courts outperform virtually all other strategies that have been attempted for drug-involved offenders”
-Marlowe, DeMatteo, & Festinger, 2003

Drug Courts Reduce Crime...

In the 2-year period following graduation or termination, offenders who participated in drug court instead of “business as usual” had:

*58% fewer arrests for property crimes
75% fewer arrests for felony person crimes
80% fewer probation/parole violation arrests*

(Program Evaluation of the Multnomah County S.T.O.P. Drug Diversion Program, Finigan, M., 1998)

...and Save Oregon Taxpayers Money!

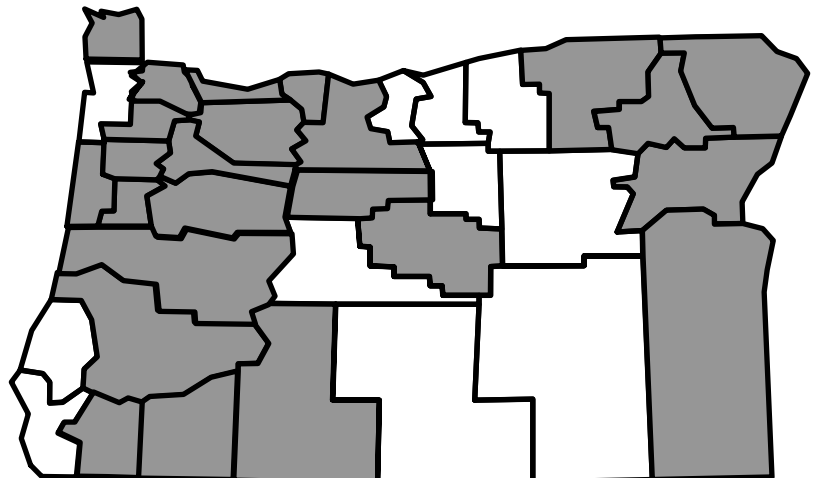
Multnomah County Drug Court cost \$1,442 *less* per participant than “business as usual,” including jail costs, probation, treatment, courts, etc.

Total cost and investment savings to the taxpayer over a 30-month period (including victimization costs) averaged \$5,072 per drug court participant

With 300 participants entering Multnomah County Drug Court every year, the savings to the taxpayer *exceeds \$1.5 million*

(A Detailed Cost Analysis in a Mature Drug Court Setting: A Cost-Benefit Evaluation of the Multnomah County Drug Court, Carrey, S. Finigan, M. 2003)

Oregon Adult Drug Treatment Courts by County



Existing Adult Drug Courts (25)

Reduce Crime

Reduce Substance Abuse

Increase Accountability

Oregon Association of Drug Court Professionals Essay Contest Winners

"I've learned a whole new way of life where I have better decision making skills, asking for help when I need it, a brand new set of beliefs, and reinstated the morals and values that I was raised with but previously ignored."

-R., Benton County Drug Treatment Court

"I went from a person who used to pray to God to die from my addiction, to a person who prays to God to live and continue on this great journey called life."

-D. Clackamas County Adult Drug Court

For more information:

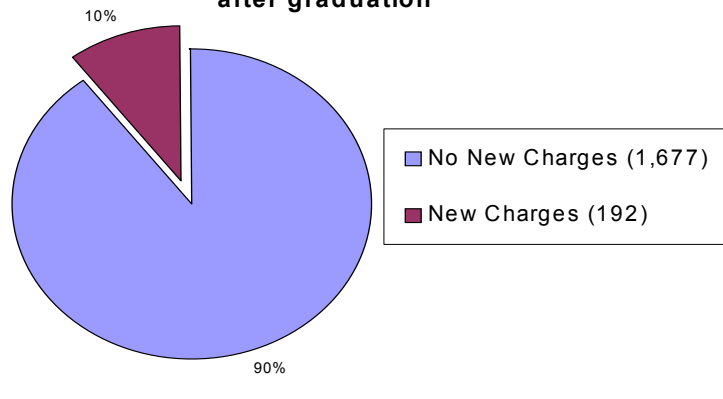
Cost benefit analyses in Oregon:
www.npcresearch.com

National research:
www.datos.org
www.nadcp.org
www.nfattc.org

Oregon Judicial Department
1163 State Street
Salem, OR 97301

Office of Mental Health and Addiction Services
500 Summer St. NE
Salem, OR 97301

New misdemeanor or felony charges one year after graduation

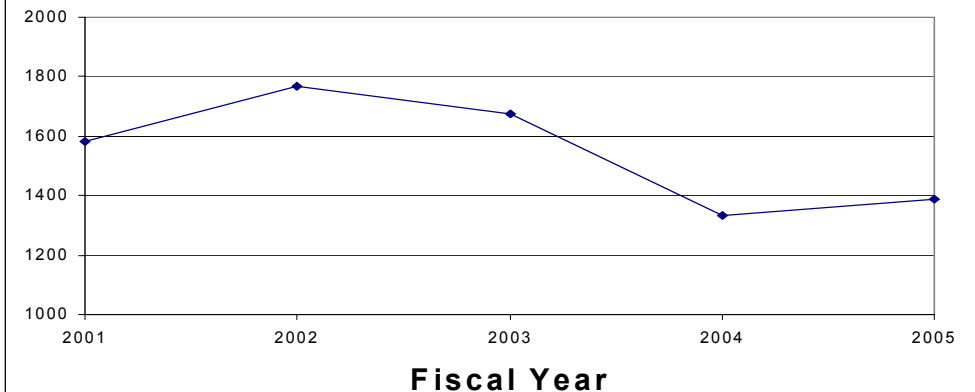


Judicial Department data shows that of 1,869 drug court graduates between January 1, 2001 and June 30, 2005, 1,677 (90%) had no new misdemeanor or felony charges in an Oregon Circuit Court in the year after graduating!

National and local research has proven unequivocally that drug courts are an extremely cost effective way to reduce criminal recidivism and costs of healthcare, food stamps, unemployment, child welfare, and other costs to the taxpayer.

-Marlowe, DeMatteo, & Festinger, 2003

Adult Drug Treatment Court Admissions



Findings from OMHAS Client Process Monitoring System (CPMS) Data
Between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005

- 28% of drug court participants had dependents between 0 and 17 years old, representing 395 children
- 26% of unemployed drug treatment court participants gained employment (182 of 687) during treatment
- 49% of the drug treatment court participants reported amphetamine/methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice (682 of 1,387)
- 61% of women reported amphetamine/methamphetamine as their primary drug of choice (304 of 500)