

**Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of DUI
Court/Drug Court Programs**

PART TWO

#	Publication Date	Methodology	Recidivism Results		
			Re-Arrests	Convictions	Time Followed
1	September 2002	Matched drug court graduates with similar group of probation clients (criminal history ethnicity and gender and successful probation completion)	<p>DUI Recidivism: <u>Within 6 months:</u> DR CT: 3.6% Prob-Success: 9%; Prob: uns: 9.7%</p> <p><u>Within 7-12 months:</u> DR CT.: 5.4% Prob-Succ: 9% Prob:Unsuc: 5.8%</p> <p><u>After one year:</u> DR CT: 6.5% Prob-Suc: 9%; Prob Uns: 13%</p> <p><u>After 2 years:</u> DR CT: 12.5%; Prob-suc: 16.7% Prob: Unsuc: 20.8%</p> <p>Recidivism for Violent Offense after 2 years DR Ct : 2.4%; Prob-Suc: 7.7%; Prob: Unsuc: 5.8%</p> <p>Recidivism for any offense after 2 years Dr Ct: 15.5%; Prob-Suc: 27%; Prob: Unsuc: 28.5%</p> <p>SUPPELMENTAL REPORT: 47 of 48 graduates had no DUI arrests for 2 years following program participation</p>	N/A	Up to two years
2	May 2003	Process and outcome evaluation of 57 DUI drug court participants and 42 control group randomly assigned defendants with similar characteristics whose cases were processed in the traditional process	<p><u>General findings</u> (no findings relating to DUI offenses): .01 offenses for DUI Drug Court participants compared with .03 for control group</p> <p>also: number of positive drug tests: - DUI drug court participants: 4% (6.1 average taken per month)</p>	N/A	N/A

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			- Control group: 18% (1 average taken per month)		
3	December 2003	N/A: review of post program arrest information	2 of 46 (4.3%) graduates rearrested for DUI (compared with 5 of the 20 (25%) terminated)	N/A	N/A
4	February 2007	Compiled new arrests and convictions from the Alaska Department of Public Safety for each of the offenders who participated in the Anchorage DUI Court, the Anchorage Felony Drug Court and the Bethel Therapeutic Court for at least a one year period following program termination and, for comparison group, following service of sentence and any custody	<p>13% of graduates rearrested within one year after completion vs. 32% rearrest rate for comparison offenders and 38% rearrest rate of offenders charged with felonies in 1999</p> <p>Participants in the Anchorage Felony DUI Court less likely to be rearrested than those in the Anchorage Felony Drug Court and Bethel Therapeutic Court</p>	<p>No participants who were reconvicted within the first year were convicted of an offense at a more serious level than the one on which they entered the therapeutic courts vs. 3% of the comparison offenders and 15% for 1999 offenders</p> <p>No participant was convicted of a drug or sexual offense</p>	One year following program termination
5	January 2007 (approx.)	Dept. of Public Safety ran criminal history of the first 125 graduates to identify any misdemeanor or felony arrests post graduation	<p>Overall rearrest rate for participants after graduation is 38%; 62% of graduates had no arrests for any offense in Arizona</p> <p>Re-arrest rate higher for drug offenders (49%) than for DUI offenders (33%)</p> <p>Drug offenders rearrested most commonly for drug offenses and property offenses while DUI offenders were rearrested most commonly for DUI or driving on a suspended license.</p>	N/A	10 months to 4.5 years after graduation (November 2001-February 2006).

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6	April 16, 2007	Reviewed data in Georgia Crime Information Center automated criminal history repository as of January 15, 2007 for targeted participants;	<p>Measured as official arrest recorded in Georgia Crime Information Center automated criminal history repository as of January 15, 2007;</p> <p><u>Arrests during Program</u>: 17% had a felony arrest; 6% had a misdemeanor arrest; 2% had a DUI arrest</p> <p><u>After 12 months</u>, program graduates are almost 3 times less likely than control group to have new DUI arrest (4% vs. 11%); 9% vs. 21% had new felony arrest 8% vs. 18% had new misdemeanor arrest</p> <p><u>At 24 months</u>, DUIO participants are 4 times less likely to have a new DUI arrest (5% vs. 19%). 14% vs. 33% had new felony arrest 17% vs. 30 % had now misdemeanor arrest</p>	NA	12 months and 24 months following program graduation
7	October 2007	Data extracted from several sources, including site visit info, criminal history records, database maintained by the Michigan State Police and the Michigan Judicial Warehouse—data entered into an Access database	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> DUI court participants re-arrested significantly less often than comparison group (in one site: comparison group arrested 6 x more often in first year and 4 times more often in second year Significantly more comparison group offenders re-arrested than DUI court participants (3 times more likely to be rearrested for any charge and 19 times more likely to be rearrested for a DUI charge in a 2 year period DUI court participation led to more time before re-arrest 	N/A	1 year following program termination

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8	March 2005	Individuals convicted of a felony DWI offense were randomly assigned either to the DWI Court or the county's standard probation program. Recidivism was measured as the statistical probability of being convicted of a new alcohol-related traffic offense, including DWI, at two years post entry. Proportional hazards survival analysis was performed on recidivism data extracted from State Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) records.	N/A	<p>5.4% of the DWI Court participants and 7.4% of the standard probationers were convicted of a new alcohol-related traffic offense.</p> <p>Among individuals who completed their respective programs, the re-conviction rate for DWI Court graduates (n=284) was 3.6%. For probation completers (n=284) the re-conviction rate was 6.4%, which was statistically significant after controlling for the number of prior alcohol-related traffic offenses (p<.05).</p>	Evaluation was performed over a 63-month period beginning at or near the founding of the program.
9	(Approx.) January 2007	Randomized experimental evaluation of individuals convicted of second and third misdemeanor DWI offenses at the Rio Hondo DWI Court in Los Angeles County, CA. Outcomes included re-arrest rates for DWI and other alcohol-related crimes in addition to self-reported drunk-driving and alcohol abuse events.	N/A	N/A	Evaluation and research period occurred over two years, from May of 2000 to December of 2002. The Rio Hondo DWI Court was created as an "experimental" program concurrently with the intention of the research study. It was not previously in existence and ceased operations upon conclusion of the research.
10	2006	Outcomes from the DISP program (n=460) were compared to those of standard adjudication for DWI offenders drawn from neighboring counties (n=497) and matched on relevant baseline variables, including current age and	N/A	Results revealed that DISP participants were less likely to be convicted of a subsequent DWI offense (9.8% vs. 18.3%), driving with a suspended or revoked license (14.6% vs. 27.2%) or traffic violation (28.0% vs. 38.4%). These effects were all statistically significant (p < .01) and were in the small range (h=.22 to .31) according to Cohen's (1988) criteria.	The samples were drawn on a rolling basis from the start of the program in January, 1998 through March 2001 and outcomes were evaluated through March 2004.

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		number of prior DWI offenses. Recidivism data were extracted from the state DVM and included the proportion of subjects convicted of a new DWI offense, driving with a suspended or revoked license, or moving traffic violation.		The time delay until the first recidivist event was also significantly longer for DISP participants (p<.001), suggesting they refrain from DWI contact for a longer time after leaving the program.	
11	April 2007	Recidivism data were extracted from state criminal justice databases on re-arrests for any felony offenses, any misdemeanor offenses, drug offenses, and DWI offenses at 12 and 24 months post-completion. Comparison samples were drawn from the same counties (n=281) prior to the founding of the DWI courts.	Results revealed the DWI Court graduates had significantly fewer re-arrests in all offense categories at 12 months post-completion and in all offense categories other than drug crimes at 24 months post-completion.	N/A	A two year period with data comparisons at 12 months post-completion and 24 months post-completion.
12	2000	Recidivism data were obtained from the county Municipal Court database and included new convictions for traffic offenses as well as for other serious offenses.	N/A	Approx. 15% of the DWI Court participants were convicted of an alcohol, drug or other serious offense, as compared to 22% of the control participants.	N/A
13	2008	<u>Sampling</u> -Program participants non-randomly were identified for inclusion into their DWI court. Appropriate candidates are non-violent substance abusers who do not pose a risk to society. Control	N/A	Aitkin-0 Beltrami-1 felony conviction Cass County/Leech Lake-0 Crow Wing-1 conviction Koochiching-4 convictions Lake of Woods-1 conviction Roseau-0	1 year

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		<p>groups were selected non-randomly and include non-violent, chemically addicted DWI offenders from the same locations during the same time frame.</p> <p><u>Recidivism</u>-A series of independent t-tests are conducted in order to determine if the 2008 DWI court participants recidivated differently than a similar group of offenders experiencing traditional criminal justice sanctions.</p> <p><u>Sobriety</u>-Descriptive statistics are presented for total sobriety tests administered and total positive tests for the 2008 DWI court participants.</p> <p><u>Community Functioning</u>-Data was routinely collected from participants in the 2008 DWI cohort for a number of variables.</p> <p><u>Jail Cost Avoidance</u>-Operating budget data for 2008 was used to measure DWI programmatic costs.</p>			
14	December 2009	<p>Univariate analysis of variance was performed to compare the mean number of re-arrests for DUI Court and comparison groups. Crosstabs were run to examine differences in recidivism rates, i.e., the</p>	<p>Almost all DUI Court participants and graduates were arrested for DUI charges in Howard County during the 2 years prior to program admission, only 13% of program participants and 7% of graduates had been rearrested for DUI charges in the 2 years after entering the DUI Court program. Five percent of the comparison group had been</p>	N/A	2-year period.

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		percentage of individuals re-arrested, between DUI Court and comparison groups. Chi-square analyses were used to identify any significant differences in re-arrest rates between DUI Court and comparison groups.	rearrested for a DUI charge. The DUI Court participants had significantly lower re-arrest rates in the criminal justice system overall.		
15	December 2009	Univariate analysis of variance was performed to compare the mean number of re-arrests for DUI charges for the DUI Court participant and comparison groups. Crosstabs were run to examine differences in recidivism rates, i.e., the percentage of individuals re-arrested, between DUI Court participant and comparison groups. Chi-square analyses were used to identify any significant differences in re-arrest rates between DUI Court and comparison groups.	<p>DUI Re-arrest Rates: Only 46% of all program participants and 29% of program graduates had been rearrested for DUI charges in the 2 years after entering the DUI Court program, compared to 59% of comparison group members. A lack of significance is likely due to small sample sizes.</p> <p>Criminal Justice Recidivism Rate: In the 24 months following entry to the program, none of the DUI Court participants and graduates were re-arrested, while 37% of the comparison group members were re-arrested.</p>	N/A	2-year period.
16	February 1, 2009	Recidivism is defined as any felony or misdemeanor court filing charge resulting in a disposition of guilty that had an issue date at least 60 days post intake/action date. Intake/action date refers to the date of the potential participant's decision to enter DUI court. Only those felony or misdemeanor charges that resulted in a	N/A	Of the DUI and Misd/DUI Court participants (n=216), 50 (23%) recidivated, while 74 (37%) of the comparison group (n=200) recidivated. Offenders that participate in Idaho DUI or Misd/DUI courts are less likely to recidivate and when they do recidivate, it takes longer.	4.5 years.

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		disposition of guilty were chosen, to further delineate recidivism.			
17	December 2009	Univariate analysis of variance was performed to compare the mean number of re-arrests for DUI charges for the DUI Court participant and comparison groups. Crosstabs were run to examine differences in recidivism rates, i.e., the percentage of individuals re-arrested, between DUI Court participant and comparison groups. Chi-square analyses were used to identify any significant differences in re-arrest rates between DUI Court and comparison groups at each site.	Among DUI Court participants, re-arrest rates for DUI charges ranged from 13% to 46%, compared to the comparison group's range of 5% to 59%. The average re-arrest rate for DUI charges in 24 months for Maryland DUI Courts was 30%, compared to 32% for comparison groups. Re-arrest rates for all other criminal justice charges ranged from 0% to 10% within the programs, compared to 28% to 37% within the comparison groups.	N/A	At least 24 months post program entry (and a similar time period for the comparison group).
18	October 2011	The recidivism data for all these offenders were analyzed using survival analyses, namely Cox Regression models and Kaplan-Meier models, both of which account for varying exposure periods and quickness to recidivate. The term "any recidivism" here includes DUIs and other alcohol-related offenses, as	The DUI Court program showed a significant improvement of 38.2 percent lower recidivism than the Contemporary Comparisons (a 15% recidivism rate at four years for the Intent to Treat offenders (combined DUI Court Graduates and Terminated), as opposed to a 24 percent recidivism rate at 4 years for the Contemporary offenders; Wald statistic = 11.10, p<.001), and 65.0 percent lower recidivism than the Retrospective Comparisons (15% versus 36%; Wald	N/A	The statistical estimates of risk (and the computed rates of recidivism) are probably most reliable up through about 4 years of exposure risk.

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		well as habitual offender or vehicle causing injury— offenses that often involve alcohol whether a DUI is charged or not, and may even be charged by police instead of DUIs for more serious offenses.	statistic = 53.84, p<.001).		
19	February 2, 2012	<p>A multi-pronged search strategy was used to identify eligible studies. Researchers searched bibliographic databases, websites of several research organizations involved in drug court research, and the references of eligible evaluations and prior reviews.</p> <p>Evaluations eligible for inclusion in this review were evaluations of drug courts that used an experimental and quasi-experimental comparison group design. Studies must also have had an outcome that examined criminal or drug-use behavior (recidivism).</p>	Relative to a 50% recidivism rate in the comparison group (a typical value), the recidivism rate for DWI courts is 37.7%.	N/A	12 months.
20	September, 2011	Obtained data on defendants with DUI convictions during 2005, 2006, and 2007 that included basic demographics and complete criminal histories from CourtView. Hall County DUI Court provided information on its	<p>Key Findings for All Hall County Defendants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Recidivism for all defendants in Hall County is 6.7% (246 of 3,647) -Data analysis revealed no differences in recidivism based on race or gender <p>Key Findings for Hall County DUI Court</p>	N/A	<p>All Hall County Defendants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Monetary fines seemed to reduce recidivism and extend the time to rearrest for defendants who do reoffend. The relationship is strong and statistically significant

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		<p>participants. Subsequent arrest records on defendants included in this study were obtained for at least 42 months (through June 2011) following sentencing on the convictions that took place during 2005, 2006 and 2007. Analyzed the recidivism rates of all defendants as well as the rates for program participants and program graduates. Also analyzed the time to rearrest for those defendants who were convicted on a subsequent DUI charge</p>	<p>Participants -Recidivism for DUI Court participants in Hall County is 24.9% (101 of 405) -Recidivism for program graduates is 19% (22 of 116) -Recidivism for those who were terminated from the program or who are AWOL or still in the program is 27.3% (79 of 210) -Graduation from the Hall County DUI Court program reduces the likelihood of a subsequent arrest by 88% compared with those who were terminated or who are AWOL or still active in the program.</p>		