

The Need for an Adult Treatment Court



- Why do we need a Drug Treatment Court in Monroe County?
- What is the state of drug-related offenses in Monroe County?
- What are the impacts of drug use on our families and communities?



Why have drug treatment Court?

- 20.2 Million Americans (1 in 10) have a substance abuse disorder
- 43.6 Million Americans (1 in 5) have a mental health problem
- 8 Million Americans suffer from both disorders
- 65% of all inmates have a substance abuse disorder
- 90% of all property theft crimes are drug-related



Admissions with any Drug Offense (2016) Percent by Risk to Reoffend

PERCENT OF
PRISON
POPULATION ON
12/31/2016
WITH A SUBSTANCE
ABUSE NEED

69.0 %

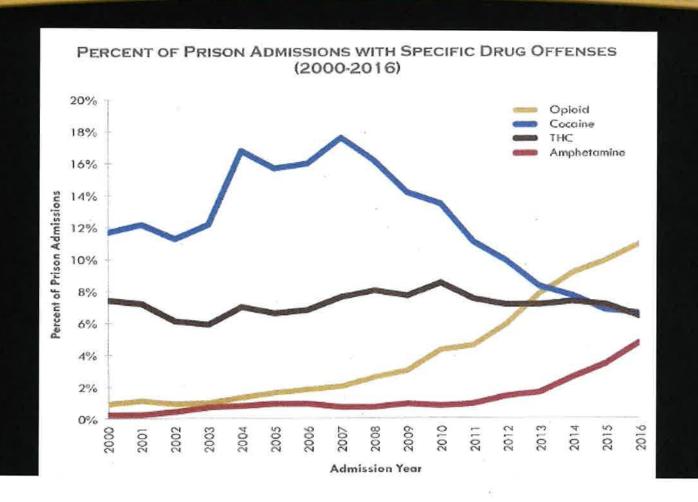
High Risk 66.7%

Medium Risk 25.8%

Low Risk 7.5%

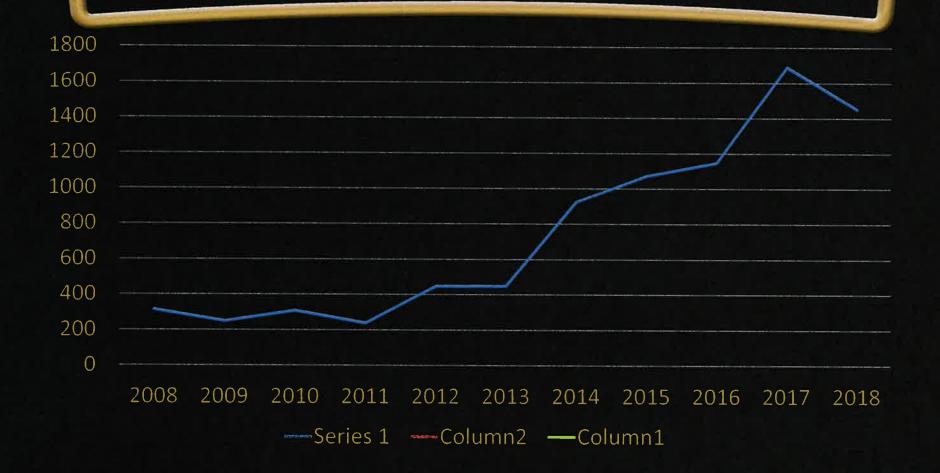


Percent of Prison Admissions With Specific Drug Offenses



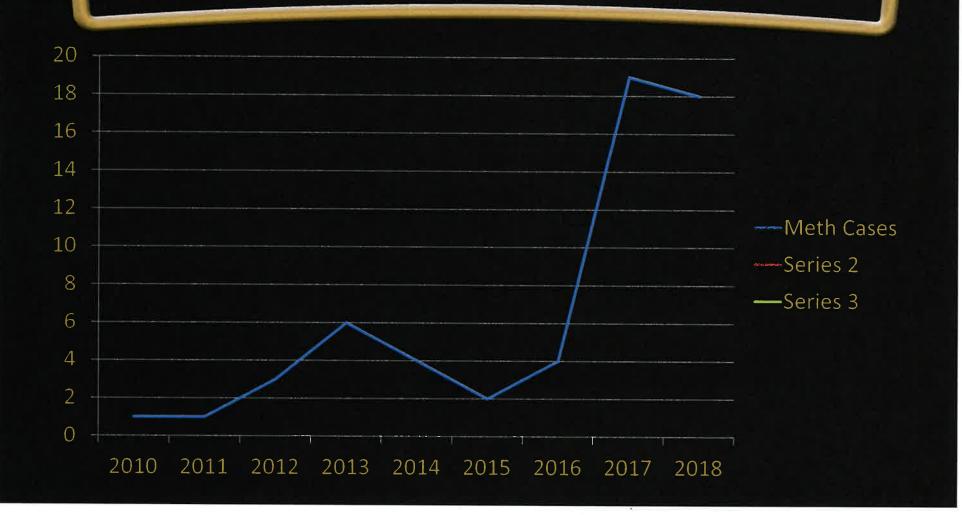


WISCONSIN STATE CRIME LAB METH CASES



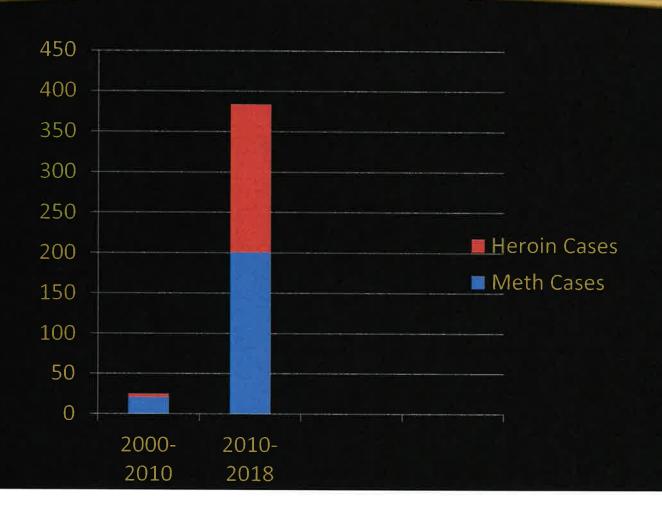


MONROE COUNTY STATE CRIME LAB CASES





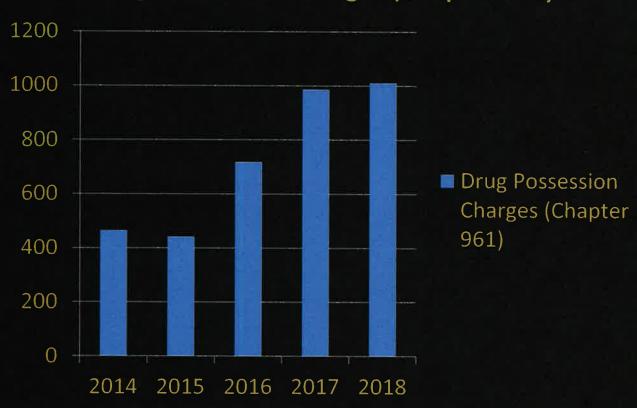
Drugs in Monroe County





Drug Possession Charges

Drug Possession Charges (Chapter 961)



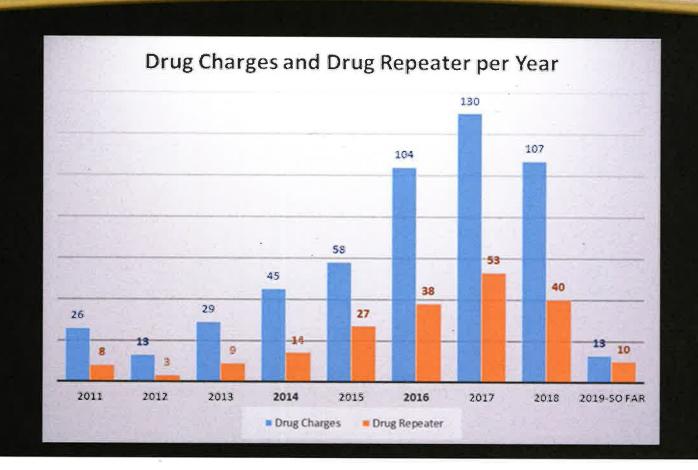


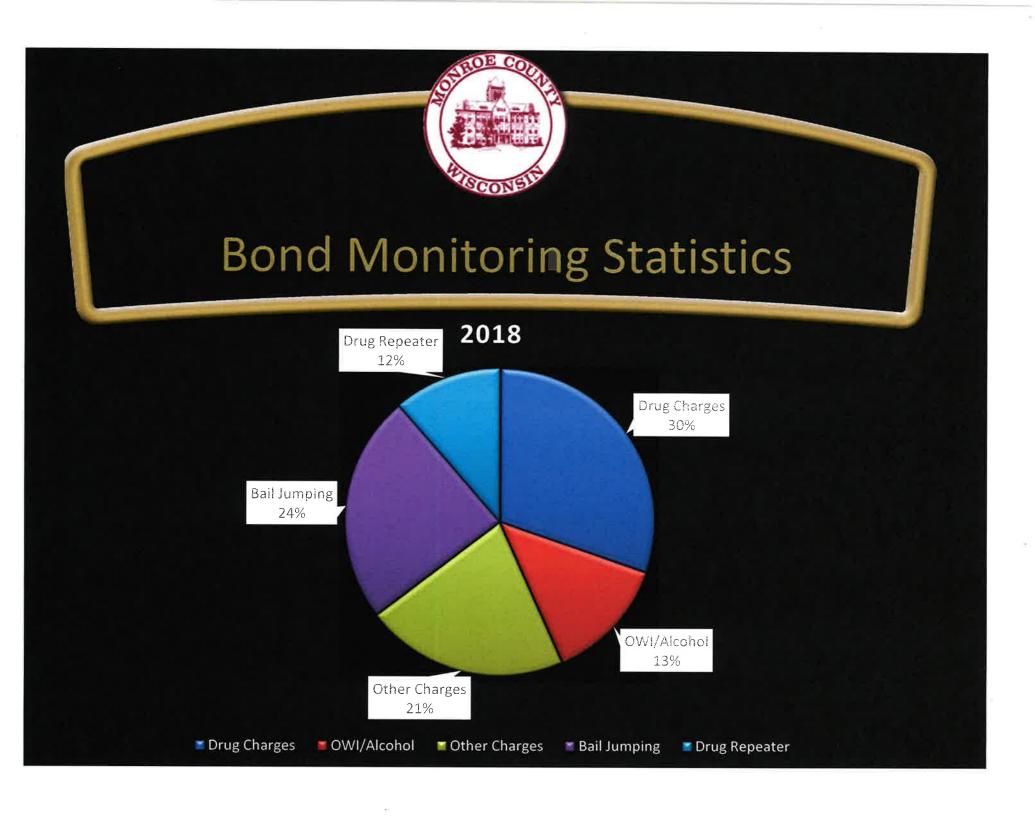
Bond Monitoring for Drug Use

- Total Participants in Bond Monitoring = 187
- Youngest Participant = 18
- Oldest Participant = 78
- Average Age = 37
- Age Group 18-29 = 25.2%
- Age Group 30-49 = 56.6%
- Age Group 50-79 = 16.2%



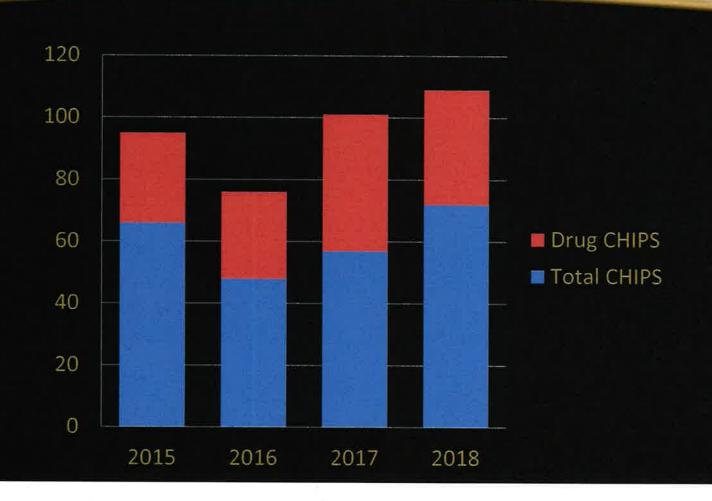
Bond Monitoring Statistics







Child Related Drug Cases





What is an Adult Drug Treatment Court?



Treatment Court Team

- A Drug Treatment Court is a specialized Court that is an effective tool in treating addiction and changing criminal behavior
- Team members include: Judge, DA, Defense Counsel, Probation, Law Enforcement, Treatment Provider, Case Manager and Coordinator



Treatment Courts are Successful

- Single Most Successful Intervention in Criminal Justice System
- Saves lives, improves education, housing, employment and financial stability
- Promotes family and limits foster care needs
- About 50%-75% of participants graduate program, which is more than double success rates for probation and general inmate population



Recovery- Treatment and Sobriety

- Every 4 minutes someone is sent to treatment instead of prison through treatment courts
- Treatment Court Participants are 37% less likely to test positive for illicit substances
- Treatment Court Participants who graduate with at least 90 days of sobriety have a 164% greater reduction in recidivism



Success

In 2014, at least 25,049 participants graduated from US treatment Courts.

The average graduation rate is 59%(50% to 70% range).



Program Completion Is Key

"...completing a drug court program reduces the likelihood of further involvement in the criminal justice system."



Long Term Reduction in Recidivism

An evaluation of the Multnomah County (Portland, Oregon) Drug Court found that crime was reduced by 30% over 5 years, and effects on crime were still detectable an astounding 14 years from arrest.



Treatment Courts Save Money

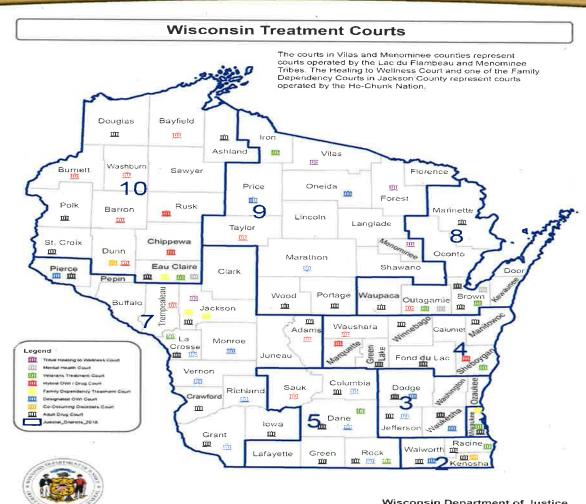
- For every \$1.00 invested, Treatment Courts return on average 4 to 12 times that investment
- Reduced crime and recidivism
- Reduced incarceration
- Reduced costs to system
- Reduced need for services



Team prepared to implement Drug Treatment Court in Monroe County?



Treatment Courts in Wisconsin



Wisconsin Department of Justice

Updated: 08/10/2018



Team Members

- Judge Rick Radcliffe
- District Attorney Kevin Croninger
- Public Defender Russ Hammer
- Sheriff Dept. Lt. Stan Hendrickson
- Probation Agent Courtney Eddy
- Coordinator Tara Nichols
- Needed: case manager and treatment professional



- Drug Court Team will solicit guidance from community members and Advisory Panel
- Success depends on cooperation along all levels of criminal justice system, including law enforcement, social workers, clerk of courts, prosecutors, defense counsel, probation, treatment providers, community leaders and local business



QUESTIONS? DISCUSSION

Roundtable discussion with community stakeholders.

Unit

Admission Year Total Prison Admissions		Any Drug Offense		Opioid	THC	Cocaine	Amphetamine	
N	N	% of Total A		N	% of Total /	Admissions	Ν	% of Total
Admissions	N	% of Total A		N	% of Total Admissions			
2000	8,343 11.7%	2,072 18	24.8% 0.2%	78	0.9%	616	7.4%	976
2001	8,509 12.2%	2,041 18	24.0% 0.2%	90	1.1%	609	7.2%	1,036
2002	8,846 11.3%	1,871 38	21.2% 0.4%	78	0.9%	539	6.1%	1,003
2003	8,920 12.2%	1,935 62	21.7% 0.7%	86	1.0%	525	5.9%	1,092
2004	9,646 16.8%	2,602 76	27.0% 0.8%	126	1.3%	679	7.0%	1,620
2005	9,726 15.7%	2,474 92	25.4% 0.9%	155	1.6%	644	6.6%	1,524
2006	10,547 16.0%	2,685 98	25.5% 0.9%	190	1.8%	722	6.8%	1,690
2007	10,315 17.6%	2,869 76	27.8% 0.7%	205	2.0%	784	7.6%	1,818
2008	9,947 16.2%	2,642 66	26.6% 0.7%	256	2.6%	792	8.0%	1,613
2009	9,445 14.2%	2,390 81	25.3% 0.9%	280	3.0%	730	7.7%	1,342
2010	8,980 13.5%	2,361 69	26.3% 0.8%	390	4.3%	760	8.5%	1,210
2011	8,427 11.1%	1,980 76	23.5% 0.9%	389	4.6%	628	7.5%	939
2012	8,172 9.9%	1,937 113	23.7% 1.4%	483	5.9%	584	7.1%	807
2013	8,70 1 8.3%	2,116 140	24.3% 1.6%	678	7.8%	619	7.1%	724
2014	8,862 7.7%	2,291 232	25.9% 2.6%	808	9.1%	647	7.3%	684
2015	8,840 6.8%	2,303 298	26.1% 3.4%	878	9.9%	628	7.1%	605
2016	9,116 6.6%	2,448 429	26.9% 4.7%	998	10.9%	584	6.4%	603

6.6% 429 4.7% *Note:* Admission numbers exclude temporary holds.