



UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
POPULATION HEALTH INSTITUTE
Translating Research into Policy and Practice

Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program

2009 Annual Site Progress Report

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For
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The Wisconsin Department of Corrections
The Wisconsin Department of Health Services

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<http://uwphi.pophealth.wisc.edu/about/staff/vanstellek.htm>

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Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program 2009 Annual Site Progress Report

Executive Summary

This evaluation report examines the individual outcomes of offenders who participated in the seven **Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD)** projects in Wisconsin from project start in 2007 through August 31, 2009. The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to TAD sites for the purpose of program improvement; it is not intended as a final evaluation of the grant program required by statute 16.964 (12)(k). Wisconsin Act 25 statutorily created TAD in 2005 and the grant program was established in 2007 through collaboration among the WI Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), the WI Department of Corrections (DOC), and the WI Department of Health Services (DHS). The evaluation of TAD required by statute is funded by OJA, DOC, and DHS, and is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (PHI).

Data collection for the current effort included review of project materials (i.e., quarterly reports, applications for funding, etc.), participant-level admission, service, and discharge data provided by TAD sites, project team interviews, and individually identifiable electronic outcomes data from state data systems. With extensive cooperation from state agencies, PHI received individually identifiable outcomes data on 1,515 TAD admissions in October 2009 from the Circuit Court Automated Program (CCAP) and DOC administrative data systems. These data were summarized using simple descriptive statistics, chi-square, one-way analysis of variance and ordinary least squares regression for continuous measures, and logistic regression analysis for categorical measures. Regression models were estimated to predict charges for new offenses, project completion, and days to first new offense. Models were calculated for the entire sample utilizing the predictor measures best correlated with the outcomes measures, and separately (when appropriate) for Milwaukee TAD and for non-Milwaukee TAD sites as a group due to differences in overall project model and design.

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF TAD PROJECTS

The seven TAD project sites in Wisconsin utilize a variety of project models to divert non-violent offenders from incarceration and provide treatment services (Table 1). All of the projects were fully operational by July 2007 after a January 1, 2007 funding start. **There were a total of 1,515 project admissions and 1,313 project discharges as of August 31, 2009.** There were 783 project completions/graduates, 530 terminations/drop-outs, and 202 offenders active in the projects as of August 31, 2009.

Table 1: Brief Overview of TAD Project Implementation Through August 31, 2009			
	Project Model	Annual Capacity	# Admissions To Date
Burnett County (With St. Croix Tribe)	Drug Court	8-10	25
Washburn County	Drug Court	8-10	18
Dane County	Multiple Approaches	20-25	80
Milwaukee County	Pre-Trial Diversion	800	906
Rock County	Multiple Approaches	110	191
Washington County	Diversion and ATR	40	240
Wood County	Drug Court	40-50	55

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

This examination of the outcomes of offenders discharged from the seven Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Programs in Wisconsin suggests that **the projects provide an effective alternative to prosecution and incarceration for non-violent criminal offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs. Continued funding for TAD projects at current or enhanced levels will allow counties to continue to develop and improve the effectiveness of the projects.**

The results indicated that **60% of offenders discharged from TAD completed the projects**, having an average length of stay of 177 days (5.9 months). **The Wisconsin TAD graduation rate of 60% exceeds the national drug court graduation rate estimated at 50%** (Sanders, Richardson, & Mosley, 2006). Completion rates varied by project site, ranging from 43% in Rock County to 81% in Burnett County. Although males comprised the majority of TAD admissions, females were significantly more likely to complete the projects after admission. TAD graduates were more likely to be older, white, have a high school diploma or GED/HSED, or be employed at the time of admission. They were also more likely than terminations to have alcohol as their drug of choice. Graduates were also significantly older than terminations at the time of their first arrest and had lower criminal risk ratings. Logistic regression models indicated that offenders with fewer prior substance abuse treatment episodes who were employed at the time of project discharge and were older at the time of their first adult arrest were significantly more likely to complete the projects.

Figure 1 illustrates significant differences in case outcomes between project completers and terminations. **Offenders who completed TAD were significantly more likely to have their case diverted** (charges dismissed, charges reduced, or alternative to revocation completed) than those who were terminated from TAD. Ninety-eight percent of the completers were diverted, compared to just three percent of the project terminations. Only two percent of the completers were not diverted (charged, prosecution reinstated, supervision revoked, ordered to another program, or other/unknown), compared to 97% of the terminations. Only two percent of the completers were not diverted (charged, prosecution reinstated, supervision revoked, ordered to another program, or other/unknown), compared to 97% of the terminations.

Figure 1: Case Diversion by Reason for Discharge

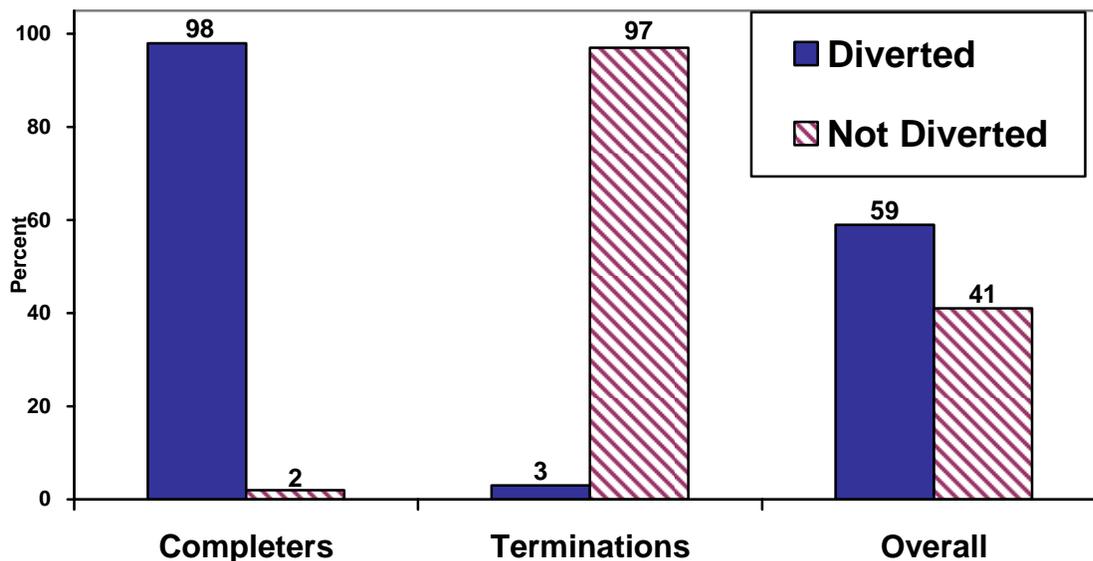
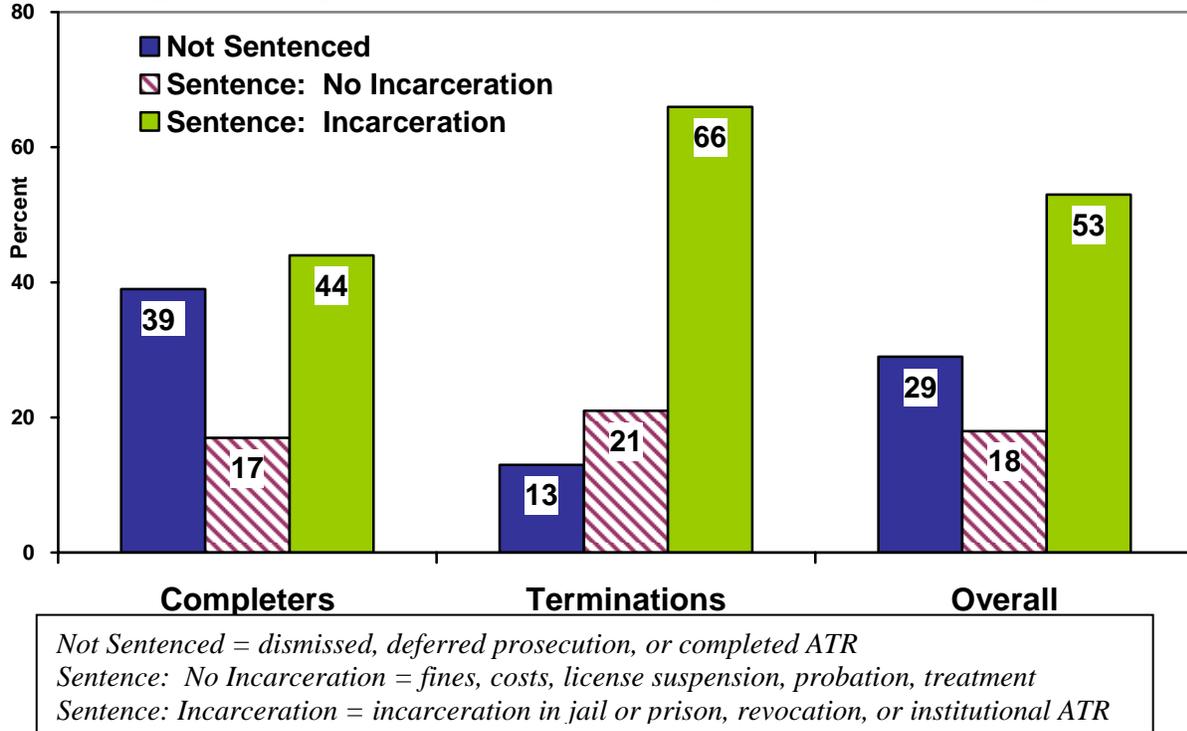


Figure 2 illustrates significant differences in original sentence outcomes between project completers and terminations *excluding those cases for which original sentence dispositions were not available*. Offenders who completed TAD were significantly more likely to have received a disposition of dismissed, deferred prosecution, or completed ATR or a sentence that did not include incarceration than those who were terminated from TAD. **Fifty-six percent of the completers had a non-incarceration sentence outcome for their original offense, compared to 34% of the project terminations.** Forty-four percent of the completers received sentences that included incarceration -- primarily OWI offenders with mandatory jail time included in their sentences.

Figure 2: Original Sentence Outcome by Reason for Discharge



Incarceration Days Avoided

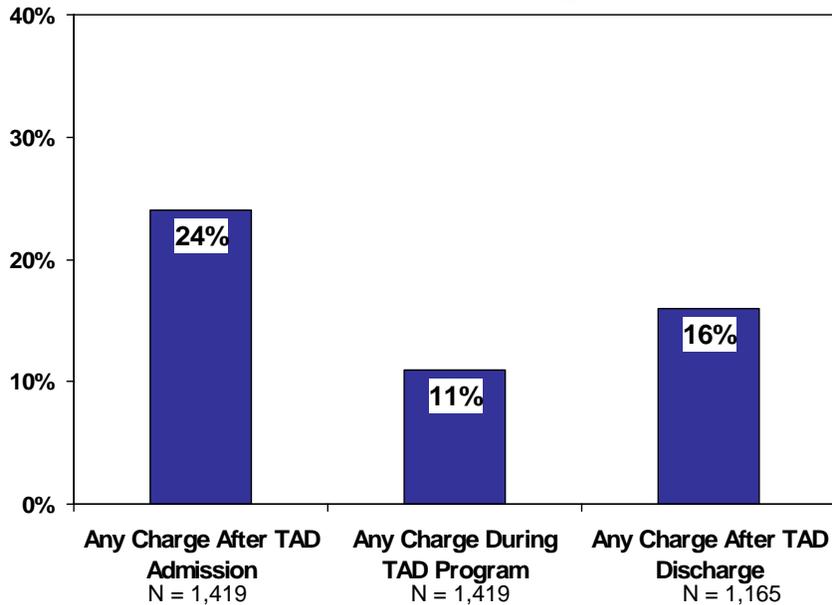
According to the estimates *provided by each TAD site* for each TAD discharge, **an estimated 90,743 incarceration days were saved through TAD as of August 31, 2009.** An average of 111 incarceration days were avoided per discharged offender through participation in TAD, and an average of 115 incarceration days were avoided for each project graduate.

A total of 60,291 jail days and 30,452 prison days were avoided by TAD discharges through August 31, 2009. Those who avoided 0-364 incarceration days were defined as having avoided jail incarceration, while those who avoided 365 or more incarceration days were defined as having avoided prison incarceration. While an imperfect measure, it does provide an estimate of the impact on jail and prison bed utilization based on the fact that jail sentences are typically less than one year and prison sentences are typically longer than one year. There was variation by TAD site, with drug treatment court sites (Burnett, Washburn, and Wood) saving a greater number of prison days than jail days. Diversion model sites (Milwaukee, Washington, and Dane) saved a greater number of jail days than prison days.

Any New Offense During/After TAD Participation

Figure 3 summarizes the proportion of TAD participants charged with a new offense. Overall, 24% of TAD discharges were charged with a new offense at any time after project admission, 11% were charged with a new offense while participating in TAD projects, and 16% were charged with a new offense after TAD discharge.

Figure 3: Percent of TAD Participants Charged with a New Offense

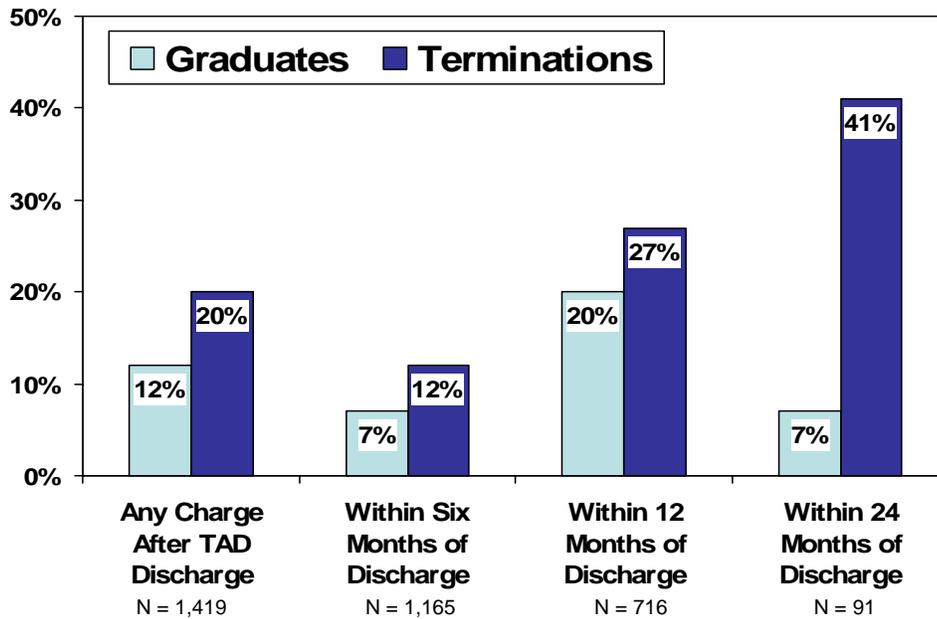


As the evaluation design for TAD does not include random assignment to an experimental control group or the development of a quasi-experimental comparison group of offenders who did not participate in TAD, the research and evaluation literature provides the best benchmark against which to compare the current results. Many evaluations of drug treatment court recidivism have been conducted to assess the effectiveness of drug courts (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2005, Roman et. al., 2003, Weist et. al., 2007, Rempel, 2003, Finigan et. al., 2007, Carey et. al., 2008, Carey et. al., 2009, King & Pasquarella, 2009). These research and evaluation efforts all measure and report recidivism differently (rearrest, felony conviction, etc.), few studies report post-discharge offenses (most report post-admission reoffense), and many of the studies report only “reductions” in rearrest or reconviction rates rather than the proportion with a new offense.

Comparing the current results to other efforts reveals that **TAD participants are charged with new offenses at rates equal to or below those found in other drug court studies.** In a recent study of Vermont drug treatment court graduates, 24% of graduates were rearrested within 12 months of program admission, 39% were rearrested within 24 months of program admission, and 23% were rearrested within 36 months of program admission (Carey, 2009). Finegan et. al. 2007) reported that 12% of the graduates of a Florida drug court were rearrested within 24 months and 45% of the graduates of a Missouri drug court were rearrested within 24 months. In a study of national recidivism rates for 17,000 drug court graduates (Roman et. al, 2003) reported that 16% of drug court graduates were charged with a “serious” offense that carried a jail/prison sentence of at least one year. However, comparison of these rates to the current TAD results should be done cautiously as (a) these rates are for drug treatment courts only while the TAD sites utilize a variety of drug court and diversion models, (b) some measure rearrest or charging for a “serious” offense while the current analyses measure charges for offenses that were not dismissed, and (c) most measure reoffense one or two years after program admission rather than after program discharge.

Figure 4 summarizes the proportion of TAD graduates and terminations with a new offense after discharge. These results suggest that **completing TAD projects decreases the likelihood of committing a new offense after project discharge**. Graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to have a new charge after TAD discharge at each time interval examined.

Figure 4: Charged with a New Offense After Discharge From TAD



Note. Excludes cases with disposition data available in CCAP indicating that the charge was dismissed.

Overall, the regression analyses predicting new offense support the finding that **completing TAD projects significantly reduce the likelihood of being charged with a new offense**. Offenders are less likely than terminations to be charged with a new offense if they complete TAD treatment, are older, and have lower levels of criminal risk.

Incarceration in Wisconsin State Prison After TAD Participation

Overall, **nine percent of TAD discharges were incarcerated in Wisconsin state prison after TAD discharge**. TAD graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to be admitted to state prison after their discharge from the projects within the time frame of this report.

Strengths and Challenges For TAD Projects

Review of project materials/reports and discussions with TAD project teams revealed a variety of system-level and program-level impacts. The following highlights the most frequently discussed project strengths and implementation barriers encountered across the seven sites.

● **Strengths of TAD:**

- High quality project team collaboration at each site
- Increased system-level collaboration -- bridging service systems
- Increased treatment capacity
- Increased treatment quality and offender monitoring
- Increased speed of treatment entry for offenders
- Decreased number of required court appearances in Milwaukee due to TAD

- TAD participation positively impacts case disposition
 - Positive impacts on individual participants
 - TAD projects continue to modify and improve their service models
 - Local community support for TAD
- **Challenges for Sites:**
 - Changes/transitions in drug court judges at some sites
 - Defining “violent offender” for project eligibility
 - Creating success for alternative to revocation (ATR) admissions
 - Impact of current economy on offender employment opportunities
 - Lack of offender transportation for treatment participation, drug testing, etc.
 - Increase in heroin users at some sites
 - Mandatory suspension of driver’s licenses for OWI offenders
 - Mandatory jail time for OWI offenders
 - Project funding – impact of annual funding uncertainty on staffing and services

Conclusion

The overall pattern of results suggest that TAD projects are effective in providing substance abuse treatment, monitoring, and supportive case management services that improve the criminal justice outcomes of non-violent offenders who graduate from the projects. TAD graduates are less likely than terminations to be charged with a new offense or be incarcerated in Wisconsin state prison after discharge from the projects.

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Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) Program: 2009 Annual Site Progress Report

INTRODUCTION AND METHOD

This is a report to grant-awarded sites for program improvement; it is not intended as a final evaluation of the grant program required by statute 16.964 (12)(k). In 2005, Wisconsin Act 25 (SECTION 90m. 16.964) authorized “grants to counties to enable them to establish and operate programs, including suspended and deferred prosecution programs and programs based on principles of restorative justice, that provide alternatives to prosecution and incarceration for criminal offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs.” These programs are designed to target non-violent offenders where a violent offender is defined as “a person to whom one of the following applies”: 1. *The person has been charged with or convicted of an offense in a pending case and, during the course of the offense, the person carried, possessed, or used a dangerous weapon, the person used force against another person, or a person died or suffered serious bodily harm.* 2. *The person has one or more prior convictions for a felony involving the use or attempted use of force against another person with the intent to cause death or serious bodily harm. (Section 90m. 16.964 (12)).*

Collaboration among the Wisconsin Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), the Wisconsin Department of Corrections (DOC), and Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) has established the **Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD)** grant program. Act 25 also required that OJA contract for evaluation of the TAD projects, and that these evaluation services be funded with moneys appropriated under s. 20.505 (6) (b) and (ku) with one percent of the total grant award. However, the three primary collaborating agencies recognized that the amount designated for evaluation (1%) would not adequately fund the evaluation activities and technical assistance needed for TAD. Thus, the three agencies each agreed to share the cost of the evaluation services provided by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute through a contract with DOC.

This evaluation report examines the individual outcomes of offenders who participated in the seven Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) projects in Wisconsin from project start in 2007 through August 31, 2009. The purpose of this report is to provide feedback to TAD sites for the purpose of program improvement; it is not intended as a final evaluation of the grant program required by statute 16.964 (12)(k). Wisconsin Act 25 statutorily created TAD in 2005 and the grant program was established in 2007 through collaboration among the WI Office of Justice Assistance (OJA), the WI Department of Corrections (DOC), and the WI Department of Health Services (DHS). The evaluation of TAD required by statute is funded by OJA, DOC, and DHS, and is being conducted by the University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute (PHI).

This report provides an interim examination of the intermediate and post-project outcomes of offenders discharged from the seven TAD projects in Wisconsin from the beginning of the project in 2007 through August 31, 2009. The final evaluation report of TAD participant outcomes will be submitted to the WI Legislature by OJA in December 2011.

Process Evaluation Design

The process evaluation to date has included the collection of project implementation data through review of quarterly reports to OJA, a common participant-level database at each site, annual group meetings of TAD site representatives, review of project documents, and collaboration with OJA, DOC, and DHFS staff. In addition, half-day meetings were held with project teams of each site in April and May 2009 to document project achievements, barriers, and implementation issues.

Outcome Evaluation Design

The outcome evaluation plan is based on documenting project, offender, and system characteristics and outcomes. *Project indicators* include measures of project capacity and operation, number of clients served, and environmental and contextual factors affecting implementation. *Offender indicators* include measures of offender demographics, criminal need and risk, criminal justice history, substance use severity and type, and mental health, as well as post-project arrest, conviction, incarceration, substance use, employment, and stability. *System-level indicators* include project impact on the operation of local criminal justice and service systems.

The outcome measures selected for inclusion in the outcome evaluation design focus on the criminal justice outcomes of charges and convictions for new offenses that lead to incarceration in jail or prison.

Data Collection and Analysis Methods

Data collection for the current effort included review of project materials (i.e., quarterly reports, applications for funding, etc.), participant-level admission, service, and discharge data provided by TAD sites, and individually identifiable electronic outcomes data from selected state data systems. The TAD participant-level Access database designed by PHI allowed sites to provide offender identifying information to facilitate the collection of participant outcome data from state data systems. In addition to name and birth date, other identifiers that sites could provide included DOC, FBI, SID, HSRS, and court case identification numbers (as available). These identifiers were used to help link individual TAD admissions to data in state electronic data systems.

With extensive assistance from OJA and DOC, PHI requested individually identifiable outcomes data on 1,515 TAD participants from the following sources:

- the Circuit Court Automated Program (CCAP) through OJA, and
- Department of Corrections administrative data systems.

Efforts continue to obtain data on employment outcomes from the Department of Workforce Development (DWD) Unemployment Insurance database. These data were not made available to PHI for inclusion in this report.

There are a variety of known limitations with these electronic data sources. The primary limitation is that there is no common identifier across data sources that can be used to link data on the individual level. Thus, matching the TAD identifiers to information in the electronic data sources was performed by the state agencies based on offender name, birthdate, and gender. Therefore, some of the TAD participants could not be matched and outcomes data for some measures are unknown. The impact of these limitations is minimized by utilizing multiple electronic data sources to assess outcomes.

- The CCAP database provides data on contacts with the court system and arresting charges, but does not always show updated information on case outcomes (i.e., convictions, sentences, etc.). In addition, CCAP did not match 269 of the TAD offenders during their matching process and PHI staff looked these up manually utilizing the CCAP website. PHI matched an additional 229 participants with CCAP records to obtain a more complete dataset.
- The DOC internal data systems contain reliable incarceration data for offenders, but the data is limited to incarceration in Wisconsin. If an offender was not matched within the DOC data system it was assumed for analysis purposes that they had not been incarcerated. PHI staff also manually verified the reason for incarceration for 33 cases who were listed as “temporary probation and parole” admissions within the DOC data system to obtain an updated reason for admission.

The resulting outcomes dataset included valid offense data for 1,473 of the 1,515 TAD admissions. These data were summarized using simple descriptive statistics, chi-square, one-way analysis of variance for continuous measures, ordinary least squares multiple regression for continuous measures, and logistic regression analysis for categorical measures. Regression models were estimated to predict charges for new offenses (1) while offenders were participating in the TAD projects, (2) between TAD admission and September 15, 2009, and (3) between TAD discharge and September 15, 2009. Models were also estimated to predict project completion, sentence outcome based on CCAP disposition data, and days to first new offense. Bivariate correlation coefficients were calculated between the primary outcome measures and available demographic, diagnostic, assessment, and TAD service measures. Models were calculated for the entire sample utilizing the predictor measures best correlated with the outcomes measures. Where feasible, models were calculated separately for Milwaukee TAD and for non-Milwaukee sites due to the differences in project models and designs.

Many analyses examine the results for all 1,313 offenders who exited TAD projects for any reason (“**discharges**”), while some compare results for those who were successfully discharged from the projects (“**completers**” or “**graduates**”) with those who either dropped out or were terminated from the projects (“**terminations**”).

BRIEF OVERVIEW OF TAD PROJECTS

The seven TAD project sites in Wisconsin utilize a variety of project models to divert offenders from incarceration and provide treatment and monitoring services (Table 1). All of the projects were fully operational by July 2007 after a January 1, 2007 funding start.

	Burnett County	Washburn County	Dane County	Milwaukee County	Rock County	Washington County	Wood County
Model	Drug Court	Drug Court	Multiple Approach	Pre-Trial Diversion	Multiple Approach	Diversion and ATR	Drug Court
Date of 1st Admission	January 2007	February 2007	July 2007	March 2007	April 2007	March 2007	January 2007
Project Fee	\$750	\$750	\$150	\$50	\$100 + \$10/week	WI Uniform Fee System	\$300
Annual Capacity	8-10	8-10	20-25	800	110	40	40-50

Table 2 provides a brief summary of the 1,515 TAD admissions from project start through August 31, 2009. There were a total of 783 project completions (graduates), 530 terminations/drop-outs, and 202 offenders active in the projects. The majority of admissions have been young males, with an overall racial breakdown of 59% white, 38% African American, and three percent Native American, Asian, or other. Overall, 65% of admissions entered TAD with offenses related to drug possession, manufacture, or delivery.

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood
Number of Admissions	25	18	80	906	191	240	55
Active	9	9	10	78	40	34	22
Complete	13	7	38	499	65	140	21
Terminated	3	2	32	329	86	66	12
Male	52%	89%	66%	79%	74%	77%	67%
Average Age	35	27	30	28	28	30	25
Race:							
White	52%	100%	73%	42%	78%	97%	96%
African American	0	0	26	55	21	2	0
Native American	48	0	1	1	0	1	4
Other	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
Offense Type							
Drug	48%	28%	38%	79%	78%	14%	80%
Property	4	33	34	10	10	8	14
OWI	40	22	5	0	1	68	0
Other offense	8	17	23	11	11	10	6

Burnett County/Washburn County/St. Croix Tribe

Burnett and Washburn Counties (in collaboration with the St. Croix Tribe) have implemented two separate drug and alcohol treatment courts utilizing a traditional drug treatment court model. These two courts have also implemented a joint intensive MATRIX model AODA outpatient program with collaboration from ACCESS, Inc. These courts focus on offenders involved in drug-motivated crimes, offenders needing long-term treatment and support, and OWI 4th+ offenders. Both courts have hired part-time drug court case managers, with county MH/AODA Coordinators providing clinical supervision. Referrals of eligible offenders are received from probation agents, the District Attorney, and the jail.

Dane County

TAD funding has been used to create or enhance three diversion efforts in Dane County: The Day Report and Treatment Program (DART) with an annual capacity of 20-25 offenders, Dane County Drug Treatment Court (3-5 treatment slots), and Treatment Alternatives Program (3-4 treatment slots). *DART* is a pre-trial bail diversion monitoring and treatment program designed to link low to moderate risk AOD abusing offenders to jail diversion programming by developing an early system of assessment (including criminal risk assessment) and referral to supervised treatment or other appropriate existing diversion programming as soon as possible following their initial court appearance. *DART* is a collaborative effort between the Mental Health Center of Dane County and Hope Haven, Inc. The *Dane County Drug Treatment Court* utilizes a traditional drug court model. *Treatment Alternatives Program* provides a sentencing alternative for offenders with AODA-related offenses who are diverted from jail to treatment.

Milwaukee County

Milwaukee County TAD is a pre-trial diversion project which became fully operational in March 2007. Milwaukee TAD diverts non-violent offenders who have a substance abuse and/or co-occurring mental health problem through either pre-charging diversion or deferred prosecution. Through pre-charging diversion, an individual is diverted prior to the District Attorney issuing a charge. If the diverted individual successfully participates in case management and treatment services no charges are filed. Through deferred prosecution, an offender enters a plea, judgment is deferred, and the case is held open for a period of time with the condition that the individual complete TAD requirements. Successful completion of the project results in dismissal or reduction of the charges. TAD pretrial services, screening, and case management services are provided by Justice 2000. Wisconsin Community Services (WCS) is the contracted provider for provision of AODA screening, assessment and treatment and has a full-time TAD-funded screening position dedicated to the project. The Milwaukee County Judicial Review Coordinator provides daily oversight of the project.

Rock County

Rock TAD was originally modeled after the Rock County Education and Criminal Addictions Program (RECAP) operated by the Rock County Sheriff's Department and now utilizes a traditional adult drug treatment court model. Eligible offenders are referred to the program by the courts and by the Department of Corrections. Eligible non-violent offenders are diverted from jail by agreeing to participate in TAD substance abuse treatment, drug testing, case management, monitoring, and support services provided through ATTIC Correctional Services, Inc. With a capacity of approximately 40 offenders, Rock TAD serves primarily individuals charged with drug-related offenses. Rock County TAD collaborates with many local programs to assist with treatment, education, and employment services.

Washington County

Washington County has utilized TAD funds to enhance the Community Re-entry Center (CRC) that provides services to non-violent offenders with AODA and/or co-occurring mental health disorders through court diversion or as an alternative to revocation of probation or parole. The Washington County CRC targets offenders charged with second or third offense OWI, as well as offering an alternative to revocation (ATR) for offenders under probation or parole supervision. TAD treatment and supervision services are provided by Genesis Behavioral Services using the MATRIX model, under the administration of a Project Coordinator and a Case Manager. Referral sources include Washington County Judges, District Attorney, and Public Defender, as well as the Department of Corrections for alternative to revocation cases.

Wood County

The Wood County Adult Drug Treatment Court has been in existence since October 2004. It began as a pilot program with four participants and a part-time case manager and has evolved into an established alternative to incarceration program with a capacity of 30 participants and an operational drug court team. The main focus of the court is medium to high-risk offenders with significant drug dependency issues. Wood TAD works in collaboration with the Oak Side Inpatient Treatment Center, St. John's Hospital, The Affinity House, and the Fahrman Center in Eau Claire, and the Tellurium Center in Madison to provide in-patient treatment for their participants.

TAD Site Strategies/Changes for 2010

The TAD sites applied to OJA for funding for the upcoming fiscal year 2010 (with the exception of Milwaukee which is funded under a separate mechanism). In this application, each site outlined anticipated strategies to be implemented during 2010. Table 3 describes any new strategies or changes mentioned by each of the TAD sites in their applications.

Table 3: Implementation Strategies for TAD Sites During 2010	
Site	Strategies
Burnett County	Serve between 8 and 15 participants.
	Screen participants for unmet mental health needs.
	Encourage DAC team members to attend national and state Drug Court trainings to increase knowledge and skills.
Washburn County	Serve between 8 and 15 participants.
	Screen participants for unmet mental health needs.
	Encourage DAC team members to attend national and state Drug Court trainings to increase knowledge and skills.
Dane County	Improve the system of referrals to diversion programming by implementing at the point of Initial Appearance (pre-trial).
	Better coordination of referrals to existing diversion programs.
	Screen 60 pre-trial defendants and refer for assessment and services.
	Admit 30 pre-trial defendants to DART.
Milwaukee County	90% or more of drug tests administered during 2010 will be negative.
	Conduct 2,200 in-person TAD eligibility interviews.
	Prepare TAD eligibility reports for those interviewed and make the reports available electronically to the DA/defense.
	300 arrestees annually (150 during each six-month period) will enter into a diversion or deferred prosecution agreement.
	Refer 85% of participants to AODA treatment services.
	100% of participants will receive random drug/breathalyzer testing.
	65% of participants will successfully complete the project.
90% of those who successfully complete the project will not be charged with a new criminal offense within one year post discharge.	
Rock County	Address Medicaid and insurance billing options and issues.
	Reduce the number of case managers to three.
	Improve services for OWI offenders either through the creation of an OWI Court or providing targeted treatment services.
	Develop an evaluation plan for the Drug Court evaluation study planned by the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater.
	Increase access to residential AODA treatment.
	Provide dual-diagnosis services to Drug Court clients.
Washington County	Continue to expand services, including the addition of the “Matrix Model” and the “Matrix Family Unit.”
	Admit higher risk OWI 3 rd offenders and collaborate with the Washington County Sheriff to expand services for OWI 3 rd offenders currently in jail.
	Achieve the goal of admitting 75 offenders annually.
Wood County	Maintain the number of participants while maintaining the same level of services and supervision.
	Determine project effectiveness and determine any cost savings.
	Continue to develop a sustainability plan.
	Enhance participant incentive program.

SUMMARY OF PROJECT DISCHARGES TO DATE

Characteristics of project admissions and discharges were documented by TAD sites utilizing the participant-level database. Tables 4-9 describe the admission characteristics of the offenders discharged from project services at each TAD site between January 1, 2007 and August 31, 2009. During this time, there were a total of 1,515 admissions and 1,313 project discharges for all of the TAD sites combined.

Demographic Characteristics of Project Discharges

Table 4 presents an overview of the offenders discharged from TAD, their project status as of the end of August 2009, and their reason for discharge. A total of 1,313 offenders were discharged from the seven TAD projects by August 31, 2009. Overall, 60% of TAD discharges successfully completed the projects. While the proportion that completed at each site varied widely, these differences are due primarily to differences in project length (3-12 months), model (drug court vs. diversion), project setting (urban vs. rural), and population type (demographics, offense type, etc.). The majority of those terminated were discharged for project non-compliance (78%). Some differences between sites in reason for termination are due to coding differences and conventions used by the sites.

Table 5 details selected admission characteristics of TAD discharges. Roughly three-quarters of discharges were male and more than one-half were 25 years old or younger. Fifty-eight percent were Caucasian and 39% were African American, with six percent reporting Hispanic ethnicity (included with Caucasian for race). About two-thirds were living with their parents or other relatives at the time of admission. Sixty-two percent had a high school diploma/GED or more at the time of admission. TAD staff reported that one percent of the project admissions were military veterans. One-half were employed at project admission and 44% were unemployed but seeking employment. About one-quarter of the discharges (excluding Milwaukee which did not report this information) experienced barriers to employment that included lack of education, lack of experience, and lack of transportation.

Criminal Justice Characteristics of Project Discharges

Sixty-five percent of offenders discharged from TAD projects had offenses related to drug possession, manufacture, or delivery and an additional 11% were charged with OWI (Table 6). Overall, 22% of the discharges were admitted to TAD as an alternative to revocation (ATR) of probation or parole, with the proportion of these admissions varying significantly by site from 0-78%. The average age at first arrest was 23 years old and the average number of lifetime arrests was four. Thirteen percent were on probation at the time of admission, but this varied from one percent (Milwaukee) to 94% (Burnett). At the time of admission, TAD staff rated the motivation of each TAD participant to change their criminal behavior. About one-quarter of the discharges were rated by staff as having a “medium” level of motivation to change and 14% were rated as having a “high” level of motivation to change. These ratings varied significantly by site, with ratings of “high” motivation ranging from two percent in Milwaukee to 78% in Washburn. However, these results are difficult to interpret across all sites as Milwaukee did not report this rating for 80% of the admissions.

Table 4: Summary of TAD Discharged Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
Number Discharged Thru 8/31/09	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Project Status								
Graduate/completion	81%	78%	54%	60%	43%	68%	64%	60% *
Termination/drop-out	19	22	46	40	57	32	36	40
Reason for Termination								
Program non-compliance	67%	100%	78%	86%	72%	48%	83%	78% *
Refusal/drop-out	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	3
Assessed only	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	2
New charge/arrest	33	0	9	0	11	9	17	5
Supervision removed- DPA remains (Milwaukee only)	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	6
Not eligible	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	<1
Rev pending/revoked	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	3
Other (incarcerated, death, mental health issues, transferred to different program, absconded)	0	0	13	0	4	15	0	3
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 5: Selected Demographic Description of TAD Discharges Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Gender								
Male	50%	78%	67%	79%	75%	78%	64%	77% *
Female	50	22	33	21	25	22	36	23
Age								
17-25 years	19%	45%	43%	57%	57%	39%	64%	53% *
26-35 years	44	33	23	21	20	33	18	23
36-45 years	25	22	21	13	16	15	15	14
46+ years	12	0	13	9	7	13	3	10
[Average in years]	34 years	28 years	31 years	28 years	28 years	31years	26 years	29 years *
Race								
Caucasian	56%	100%	73%	40%	77%	97%	97%	58% *
African American	0	0	26	57	22	2	0	39
Native American	44	0	1	1	0	1	3	1
Asian	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic	100%	100%	91%	92%	98%	98%	94%	94% *
Hispanic	0	0	9	8	2	2	6	6
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								
[Continued Next Page]								

Table 5: Selected Demographic Description of TAD Discharges Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Living Situation at Admission								
Independent living	50%	78%	7%	11%	46%	47%	45%	22% *
With parents/other relatives	44	22	9	85	50	47	46	69
Incarcerated in jail	6	0	73	0	1	0	0	4
Residential treatment	0	0	10	1	0	0	6	1
Halfway house	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	<1
Transitional living	0	0	0	<1	0	1	0	<1
Homeless	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	2
Shelter	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
Other	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	1
Education at Admission								
Grade 10 or below	13%	11%	19%	23%	13%	5%	9%	18% *
Grade 11	6	0	17	21	25	14	12	20
High School or grade 12	6	22	31	27	24	45	39	30
GED/HSED	57	56	21	8	21	5	15	10
Vocational degree/certificate	12	0	1	2	2	3	0	3
Some college/1-2 years	6	11	10	14	11	22	16	15
Two+ years college	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	1
Associate degree	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	1
College degree	0	0	0	2	0	3	6	2
Advanced degree	0	0	1	<1	0	1	0	<1
Veteran Status	0%	0%	3%	0%	4%	1%	0%	1% *
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								
[continued next page]								

Table 5: Selected Demographic Description of TAD Discharges Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Employed at Admission								
Yes- full-time	56%	33%	11%	21%	27%	59%	30%	29% *
Yes- part-time	0	22	6	17	17	9	30	16
Yes-seasonal	6	12	0	7	1	2	6	5
Not employed-looking	38	22	20	51	47	23	25	44
Not employed-not looking	0	0	46	3	2	4	9	4
No-disability	0	0	0	1	6	2	0	1
No-unavailable to work	0	11	17	<1	0	1	0	1
Barriers to Employment (all that apply)								
Lack of education/training	6%	44%	7%	NA	15%	1%	79%	12% *
Lack of experience	6	44	6	NA	10	2	76	11 *
Physical disability	0	0	0	NA	3	1	12	2 *
Child care	0	33	0	NA	2	1	21	3 *
Transportation	56	33	4	NA	12	3	39	11 *
Other (criminal record, felony charges, ID, pending charges, mental disorder, drug use, unmotivated)	13	56	0	NA	16	1	6	7 *
Note. Barriers to employment are shown excluding Milwaukee (not reported).								
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 6: Criminal Justice Summary of TAD Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Offense at Admission								
Drug-related	48%	33%	38%	79%	78%	14%	80%	65% *
Property/fraud	4	33	34	10	10	8	14	12
OWI	40	22	5	0	1	68	0	11
Disorderly conduct	0	6	1	3	2	2	0	3
Criminal damage/endanger safety	0	6	0	1	2	2	0	1
Other	8	0	22	7	7	6	6	8
Admitted as ATR (alternative to probation/parole revocation)	13%	78%	10%	NA	5%	39%	12%	22% *
Average Age at First Arrest	25 years	19 years	21 years	23 years	21 years	24 years	19 years	23 years *
Average Lifetime Arrests	6 arrests	11 arrests	9 arrests	3 arrests	7 arrests	4 arrests	5 arrests	4 arrests *
Currently on probation	94%	89%	16%	1%	9%	36%	91%	13% *
Currently on parole (ES)	6%	11%	0%	1%	2%	6%	3%	2% *
Motivation To Change Criminal Behavior (staff rating)								
Low	0%	0%	13%	3%	19%	13%	15%	7% *
Medium	25	22	37	15	52	66	15	28
High	69	78	50	2	28	20	70	14
Missing/No Data	6	0	0	80	1	1	0	51

Table 7 provides an overview of the criminal risk and criminal need assessment results at admission for TAD discharges. Several types of assessment instruments are used by the sites to determine criminal risk and need. OJA allowed sites the flexibility to select the instrument best suited to their project model as long as the results would enable them to categorize participants as either “low”, “moderate”, or “high” risk to allow for summary across the TAD sites. This flexibility has led to some variation in the type of risk each tool estimates. For example, the Level of Service Inventory (LSI) used by four of the sites estimates risk of reoffending, the Milwaukee TAD assessment tool assesses risk of failure to appear and risk of rearrest, and the WI DOC risk tool used by Washington TAD estimates risk of conviction for a new offense.

Initial data analyses revealed differences in risk ratings among the four sites utilizing the Level of Service Inventory (LSI/LSI-R) assessment tool. Further investigation led to the discovery of inconsistencies in scoring cut-offs among the four sites using the LSI. As sites provided both the actual criminal risk score as well as the low/medium/high rating for each offender to PHI, it was possible to group the raw scores for these sites into the three risk rating groups utilizing cut-off ranges agreed upon by the four sites in October 2009. These cut-offs (0-16 = low, 17-27 = medium, 28 or higher = high) were applied to the raw scores and are presented in Table 6. The inconsistencies in LSI scoring will be rectified in the participant-level database at each site during 2010 to correct the data for future analyses.

Overall, slightly more than one-half of the discharges were assessed as “moderate” criminal risk and two-thirds were rated as “moderate” on level of criminal need at admission. These ratings varied significantly by site. For example, the proportion of “low” criminal risk discharges varied significantly by TAD site, ranging from six percent in Washburn to 65% in Rock. Combining the risk and need ratings, Table 6 provides some insight into these site differences by highlighting in bold the most common ratings. While Rock and Washington were most likely to have low risk/low need participants, Burnett was most likely to have high risk/high need participants. Nearly two-thirds of the Milwaukee TAD discharges were rated as moderate risk/moderate need. Some of the differences in risk/need level by site are likely a function of variation in instrument type, administration, and results interpretation, as well as differences in target population risk severity.

Substance Use and Mental Health Characteristics of Project Discharges

Table 8 details the substance use diagnoses and drug of choice among offenders discharged from TAD. Nearly one-half of TAD discharges were dependent on marijuana, 14% were alcohol dependent, and 15% were cocaine dependent. The substance use diagnosis reported and drug of choice varied by site. While Milwaukee, Rock, and Wood served primarily marijuana users, Washington served primarily alcohol users. Burnett and Washburn were the sites most likely to serve methamphetamine users. In addition, slightly more than one-third of all discharges (38%) had participated in substance abuse treatment prior to TAD admission. However, this varied by site with Milwaukee reporting the lowest proportion of prior treatment participation and Washburn reporting the highest proportion of discharges who had participated in treatment prior to TAD admission. While 83% of the discharges did not have a mental health diagnosis, 12% had diagnoses of major mental health disorders such as depressive, bi-polar, or schizoaffective disorders.

Table 7: Criminal Risk and Need Assessment at Admission of TAD Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Risk Assessment Instrument								
WI DOC Risk	37%	0%	3%	0%	0%	100%	0%	16% *
LSI-R/LSI-RSV	63	100	87	0	0	0	97	8
Modeling Solutions - LLC	0	0	0	0	100	0	0	12
J2K-PRAT	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	63
Missing	0	0	10	0	0	0	3	1
Criminal Risk Rating **								
Low	25%	0%	6%	7%	65%	42%	18%	20% *
Moderate	31	89	51	65	29	31	54	55
High	44	11	43	28	6	27	28	25
Criminal Need Rating								
Low	0%	0%	4%	3%	52%	37%	0%	14% *
Moderate	0	11	0	92	36	25	0	66
High	100	89	93	5	11	38	100	20
Missing/unknown	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	<1
Criminal Risk/Need Rating								
Low Risk/Low Need	0%	0%	0%	2%	46%	32%	0%	12% *
Low Risk/Moderate Need	0	0	0	5	17	2	0	6
Low Risk/High Need	25	0	10	0	3	8	0	3
Moderate Risk/Low Need	0	0	0	1	6	4	0	1
Moderate Risk/Moderate Need	0	6	0	65	17	17	0	43
Moderate Risk/High Need	31	88	47	0	6	10	0	9
High Risk/Low Need	0	0	0	0	1	2	17	<1
High Risk/Moderate Need	0	0	0	22	1	5	70	15
High Risk/High Need	44	6	43	5	3	20	13	10

* difference significant at $p < .05$

**Note. Risk rating for sites using the LSI were recalculated from raw scores for analysis and presentation.

***Note. Not all columns sum to 100% due to missing data for either the risk or need measure at some sites.

Table 8: Substance Use and Mental Health Description of TAD Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Substance Use Diagnosis								
Alcohol Dependence	31%	56%	23%	14%	13%	28%	12%	14% *
Cannabis Dependence	13	22	7	53	56	8	49	43
Cocaine Dependence	0	11	26	17	13	6	6	15
Amphetamine Dependence	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Methamphetamine Dependence	19	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Opiate Dependence	0	0	43	0	17	6	9	5
Alcohol Abuse	0	0	1	0	0	48	0	8
Cannabis Abuse	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	1
Polysubstance Dependence	31	0	0	16	0	0	18	11
Polysubstance Abuse	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	<1
Missing/Unknown/Other	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	<1
Drug of Choice								
Alcohol	31%	45%	24%	15%	13%	74%	3%	24% *
Amphetamines	31	11	0	<1	1	0	3	1
Cocaine/crack	0	11	27	16	10	5	15	14
Marijuana	38	33	7	54	58	15	67	46
Opiates	0	0	42	13	17	6	12	13
None/other/not assessed	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2
Prior AODA Treatment								
Average # of episodes	0.75	1.44	1.29	0.44	1.36	0.90	0.76	0.68 *
% with any prior treatment	50%	67%	70%	30%	55%	43%	36%	38% *
[continued next page]								

Table 8: Substance Use and Mental Health Description of TAD Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Mental Health Diagnosis								
None	75%	67%	90%	78%	94%	98%	46%	83% *
Depression	19	0	3	10	1	1	21	7
Bi-polar disorder	0	22	3	4	1	1	6	3
ADHD/ADD	0	11	1	4	1	<1	12	3
Schizophrenia/schizo affective	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	2
Mood disorder	6	0	0	<1	1	0	0	<1
Anxiety disorder	0	0	0	1	0	<1	12	1
Other (dysthymic disorder, PTSD, deferred, mild retardation)	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

TAD sites also assessed motivation for substance abuse treatment (Table 9). About one-quarter of TAD discharges were rated as showing a “medium” level of motivation to engage in substance abuse treatment. However, Milwaukee County had a large level of missing data for this rating which greatly impacted the overall results. When Milwaukee is excluded from this analysis, 19% of the discharges were rated as “low”, 53% were rated as “medium”, and 28% were rated as having a high level of treatment motivation. TAD staff also provided data related to a variety of individual-level barriers to treatment success. Fifteen percent of TAD discharges had a mental health diagnosis or required mental health interventions which could interfere with their ability to participate in treatment. This is especially evident in Wood County where nearly one-half had a mental health diagnosis. Milwaukee County again had a large level of missing data for these measures, supplying data for only about one-quarter of their discharges.

Project Services and Monitoring

Table 10 details the case management and treatment/support services provided to TAD participants who were discharged before August 31, 2009. Those discharged received an average of 43 case management contacts during their participation, ranging from 22-114 contacts across sites. These averages are impacted by both the length of the project and the project model, with longer traditional drug court models reporting a larger number of case management contacts. Roughly three-quarters of those discharged received outpatient treatment through TAD, 33% participated in support groups, 30% received employment assistance, 24% received education support services, and 17% received mental health treatment services.

In addition to providing case management and treatment services, TAD projects also monitored participants through court hearings (or DA reviews in Milwaukee), urinalysis testing, breathanalysis (PBT) testing, and electronic monitoring (Table 11). Overall, those discharged were scheduled for an average of six court hearings and attended an average of six hearings. An average of 11 urinalysis tests were scheduled for those discharged from TAD, ranging from 7-105 across sites. Participants had an average of four positive tests and an average of 11 negative urinalysis tests. Participants had an average of six negative PBT tests and an average of less than one positive PBT test. While only three percent of all TAD discharges received electronic monitoring, Burnett, Washburn, and Dane TAD utilized electronic monitoring for a larger proportion (24-44%) of their participants.

Table 9: Substance Abuse Treatment Motivation of TAD Participants Included in 2009 Outcomes Analyses								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Motivation To Engage In Substance Abuse Treatment								
Low	0%	0%	19%	5%	24%	17%	15%	10% *
Medium	25	44	47	12	52	64	21	28
High	75	56	34	4	23	19	64	13
Missing/No Data	0	0	0	79	1	0	0	49
Responsivity Factors/ Barriers to Treatment [All that apply]				[N = 195]				[N= 679]
Physical barriers	0%	0%	9%	1%	1%	0%	12%	1% *
Language barrier	0	0	3	<1	0	0	0	<1 *
Basic reading/writing problem	0	0	9	<1	4	0	9	1 *
Concentration problems	6	33	20	1	7	3	21	3 *
Introverted/shy	13	33	1	<1	4	3	33	2 *
Learning disability	13	44	20	1	5	1	9	3 *
Mental disorder	19	33	23	1	13	3	52	6 *
Mental health interventions	19	56	33	2	18	13	61	9 *
Strong cultural identity	38	0	31	5	14	4	9	8
<i>*all differences significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 10: Services Received By TAD Participants Discharged In 2007-2009

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Average Number of Case Manager Contacts	31 contacts	49 contacts	22 contacts	30 contacts	78 contacts	114 contacts	35 contacts	43 contacts *
Percent Received....								
AODA inpatient/resid treatment	13%	11%	47%	5%	3%	3%	42%	8% *
AODA halfway house/group home	13	0	30	<1	1	1	46	3 *
AODA day treatment	0	0	3	3	7	8	94	7 *
AODA outpatient treatment	81	0	56	69	85	93	85	74 *
AODA outpatient-intensive	31	11	4	2	2	1	27	3 *
AODA outpatient-MATRIX model	19	100	0	<1	0	2	6	1 *
Support groups (AA, CA, etc)	69	89	23	28	28	49	97	33 *
Mental health inpatient treatment	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	1 *
Mental health outpatient treatment	56	67	14	15	18	9	46	16 *
Employment services	44	22	31	31	49	9	52	30 *
Education services	19	22	9	29	31	2	46	24 *
Housing services	44	11	14	3	19	2	30	6 *
Assistance with finances	69	26	3	3	22	2	18	9 *
<i>*all differences among sites significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 11: Participant Monitoring Received By TAD Participants Discharged In 2007-2009								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Average # Court Hearings Scheduled	15	30	6	5	13	NA	39	6 *
Graduates/Completers	19	31	7	4	18	NA	38	6 *
Terminations	<1	25	4	5	9	NA	42	6 *
Average # Court Hearings Attended	15	29	5	4	13	NA	39	6 *
Graduates/Completers	19	30	7	4	18	NA	37	6 *
Terminations	<1	24	4	5	8	NA	41	6 *
Urinalysis Testing								
Average # tests scheduled	59.4	29.7	24.4	NA	37.1	7.0	105.3	10.5 *
Average # tests negative	59.0	28.9	20.7	3.7	28.8	6.4	98.9	11.1 *
Average # tests positive	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.5	6.5	0.6	4.1	3.9 *
Average # tests other	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.8	0.01	2.3	0.9 *
Breathanalysis (PBT) Testing								
Average # tests scheduled	0.0	1.9	8.3	NA	36.6	4.6	1.4	5.4 *
Average # tests negative	0.0	1.9	8.0	0.7	34.8	4.6	1.4	5.6 *
Average # tests positive	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.2	0.03	0.0	0.1 *
Average # tests other	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.2 *
Electronic Monitoring (EM)								
Received any EM	31%	44%	24%	<1%	4%	1%	9%	3% *
Average # days if monitored	16 days	9 days	6 days	<1 day	2 days	<1 day	3 days	1 day *
<i>*all differences among sites were significant at p<.05 or better</i>								
<i>**number of tests scheduled were calculated for Milwaukee (negative + positive + other) as they do not collect information on scheduled tests.</i>								

TAD PROJECT COMPLETION

A comparison of TAD project completion rates by site is provided in Table 12. **Overall, 60% of the offenders discharged from TAD projects completed the project.** Completion rates varied by project site, ranging from 81% in Burnett County to 43% in Rock County.

Overall, TAD discharges had an average length of stay of 177 days (5.9 months) in TAD projects (Table 12). The average length of stay varied significantly by both site ($F=146.0(df=6)$, $p<.000$) and by graduate/termination ($F=103.2(df=1)$, $p<.000$). TAD graduates received project services for an average of 201 days, ranging from an average of 119 days in Dane County to an average of 514 days in Washburn County. However, there was no significant difference in length of stay between completers and terminations for Burnett, Washburn, and Wood, with terminations in the project for nearly as long as graduates. The differences in length of stay across sites accentuate the variety of project models implemented in the seven TAD sites, with terminations in some sites engaged in the projects longer than completers at other sites.

Table 12: TAD Project Completion 2007-2009			
	Graduates	Terminations	Overall
	(N = 783)	(N = 530)	(N = 1,313)
Project Completion Rate			60%
Burnett	81%	19%	100%
Washburn	78	22	100
Dane	54	46	100
Milwaukee	60	40	100
Rock	43	57	100
Washington	68	32	100
Wood	64	36	100
Average Length of Stay in Project	201 days	141 days	177 days *
Burnett	441 days	353 days	425 days
Washburn	514	480	506
Dane	119	64	94 *
Milwaukee	192	150	175 *
Rock	298	121	197 *
Washington	133	81	116 *
Wood	480	481	480
<i>* All differences significant between groups within site for project completion</i>			

Table 13 presents the characteristics of offenders discharged from TAD by project completion status (completion vs. termination). Although males comprise the majority of TAD admissions, females were significantly more likely to complete the project after admission. TAD graduates were more likely to be older, white, have a high school diploma or GED/HSED, or be employed at the time of admission. They were also more likely than terminations to have alcohol as their drug of choice. While the majority of discharges had drug-related offenses at admission to the project, participants with offenses other than drug offenses or OWI were significantly more likely to be terminated. Graduates were also significantly older than terminations at the time of their first arrest. Project graduates were significantly more likely to receive “low” ratings of criminal risk or need at admission than project terminations.

Table 13: Selected Characteristics of Discharges By Project Completion			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	N = 783	N = 530	N = 1,313
Gender			
Male	74%	80%	77% *
Female	26	20	23
Average Age in years	30 years	27 years	29 years *
Race			
White	63%	51%	58% *
Non-white	37	49	42
Highest Education			
Less than high school	32%	47%	38% *
High school or more	68	53	62
Employed at Admission (full-time/part-time/seasonal)	57%	36%	48% *
Primary Drug			
Alcohol	29%	17%	24% *
Marijuana	45	49	47
Cocaine	12	17	14
All other	14	17	15
Offense at Admission			
Drug-related	66%	64%	65% *
OWI	16	5	12
All other	18	31	23
Average Age at First Arrest	24 years	21 years	23 years *
Criminal Risk Rating at Admission			
Low	24%	15%	20% *
Moderate	57	51	55
High	19	34	25
Criminal Need Rating at Admission			
Low	16%	11%	14% *
Moderate	66	67	66
High	18	22	20
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>			

Table 14 presents the results of logistic regression analyses predicting TAD project completion. Focusing on the column in Table 14 labeled “significance”, the reader can interpret the measures with significance levels of .05 or lower to be statistically significant predictors of project completion (bolded and starred in table). The “B” and “Exp(B)” columns provide an indication of the direction and strength of the relationship between the measure and project completion. The “R Square” provides an estimation of how much of the variation in the relationship among the measures is explained by the model, with values ranging from 0-1.

Examining discharges across all seven TAD sites, the overall model indicated that offenders with fewer prior substance abuse treatment episodes who were employed at the time of project discharge and were older at the time of their first adult arrest were significantly more likely to complete the projects (Table 14). For all TAD discharges, race was highly correlated with education, employment at discharge, whether alcohol was the drug of choice, and the rating of criminal risk. Correlation coefficients suggested that whites in this sample (regardless of whether they completed a TAD project or not) had higher levels of education, were more likely to be employed, were more likely to have alcohol as their drug of choice, and were rated as having lower levels of criminal risk. Years of education at project admission was not included as a predictor in the model due to the high correlation with race.

Table 14: Results of Logistic Regression Predicting Project Completion				
	B	Exp(B)	Signifi- cance	Nagelkerke R Square
Overall Model (N=1,310)				.22
Race (white/not)	0.20	1.22	.14	
Age at first arrest	0.05	1.05	.00 *	
Alcohol as drug of choice (yes/no)	0.22	1.25	.15	
Number of prior AODA treatment episodes	-0.23	0.79	.00 *	
Employed at discharge (yes/no)	1.39	4.03	.00 *	
Criminal risk rating (low, medium, high)	-0.18	0.84	.07	
Milwaukee Only (N=828)				.17
Race (white/not)	0.37	1.44	.02 *	
Age at first arrest	0.05	1.05	.00 *	
Number of prior AODA treatment episodes	-0.05	0.95	.59	
Employed at discharge (yes/no)	1.06	2.90	.00 *	
Criminal risk rating (low, medium, high)	-0.50	0.61	.00 *	
Drug offense at admission (yes/no)	0.56	1.75	.00 *	
All Other Sites Only (N=482)				.42
Race (white/not)	0.34	1.41	.28	
Age at first arrest	0.03	1.03	.03 *	
Alcohol as drug of choice (yes/no)	0.58	1.79	.02 *	
Number of prior AODA treatment episodes	-0.26	0.77	.00 *	
Employed at discharge (yes/no)	1.99	7.31	.00 *	
Staff rating of offender motivation for AODA treatment (low, medium, high)	0.80	2.23	.00 *	

Separate models were developed for Milwaukee and for the other six sites combined as correlation matrixes indicated different patterns of significantly related measures (Table 14). The results of these analyses indicate that there are differences in the factors that predict completion for Milwaukee TAD and for non-Milwaukee sites. In Milwaukee (a pre-trial diversion project), the factors most highly related to project completion were race (white/not), age at first arrest, employed at discharge, the level of criminal risk at admission, and whether the participant had been charged with a drug-related offense. For Milwaukee TAD, employed whites charged with drug offenses that were older at the time of their first adult arrest, and had a lower level of criminal risk were more likely to complete the project.

For the non-Milwaukee sites, the TAD staff rating of offender motivation for substance abuse treatment (this measure was not provided for Milwaukee offenders) and whether alcohol was the drug of choice were included as additional measures in the model predicting project completion. Graduates in the non-Milwaukee sites were more likely to be older at the time of first arrest, had alcohol as their drug of choice, had fewer prior substance abuse treatment episodes, were employed at discharge, and showed a higher level of motivation for substance abuse treatment than those terminated. Race (white/non-white) was not a significant factor predicting project completion for the non-Milwaukee sites primarily due to the small proportion of non-white offenders in these sites (14% of the discharges were non-white).

The overall model and the model for Milwaukee explains only 17% of the variance (Nagelkerke R Square statistic), suggesting that other individual or system factors that were not measured might be better predictors of the Milwaukee project. The model for the non-Milwaukee sites explains nearly one-half of the variance, suggesting that this model is a “good fit” in revealing the relationships among the factors that impact project completion. These models shed light onto the factors that appear to impact successful project completion, demonstrating the importance of offender employment, criminal risk, and drug of choice on treatment completion.

Alternative to Revocation (ATR) Project Admissions

Some of the TAD sites admit offenders who are under community supervision by the Department of Corrections as an alternative to revocation (ATR) of their probation, parole, or extended supervision. These ATR offenders are offered participation in TAD to address substance addictions and other issues that may be negatively impacting their success in the community. A total of 132 offenders were admitted as ATRs through August 31, 2009, with the majority of them entering Washington TAD. Table 15 reveals that some sites have experienced difficulties successfully retaining ATR offenders. TAD staff at the six sites that admit ATR offenders have had varying success in engaging probation/parole staff on their project teams, communicating with probation/parole agents, and eliciting the referral of appropriate non-violent offenders from probation/parole agents.

Table 15: Alternative to Revocation (ATR) Admissions							
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood
# of ATR Admissions	4	16	7	0	7	90	8
% of All Admissions	16%	89%	9%	0%	4%	38%	14%
# of ATR Discharges	2	7	7	0	7	80	4
% of ATR Discharges:							
Completed	50%	86%	86%	NA	0%	38%	100%
Terminated	50	14	14	NA	100	62	0
* Significant difference between graduates and termination at $p < .05$. Based on participant admission data through 8/31/2009.							

CASE OUTCOMES AND OTHER INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES

Case Outcomes

Table 16 shows the case outcomes reported by the sites at the time of TAD discharge. Overall, 31% of those discharged had their charges dismissed and an additional 24% had their charges reduced. Thirty-two percent were charged with the offense that brought them into TAD or the prosecution was reinstated. There were significant differences in case outcome by TAD site, primarily due to differences in the project models (diversion, drug court, etc.) and offender population served (OWI, probation/parole ATRs, etc.).

Table 16: Site-Reported Case Outcomes For Offenders Discharged From TAD 2007-2009

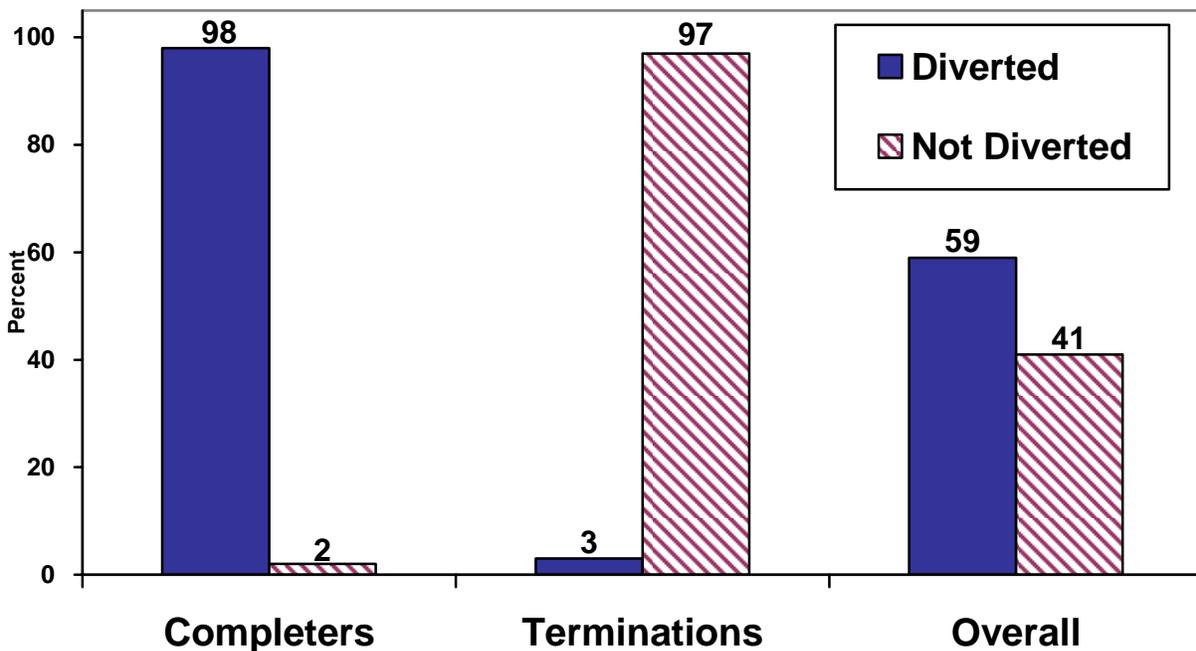
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Case Outcome:								
Dismissed	7%	22%	6%	44%	13%	<1%	61%	31% *
Reduced charge	0	0	33	17	30	54	6	24
Completed ATR	63	78	0	0	0	15	0	4
Charged/Prosecution Reinstated	6	0	16	35	52	10	33	32
Revocation Pending/Revoked	12	0	1	0	4	13	0	3
To New Program/TR	0	0	7	0	>1	3	0	1
Other/Unknown/DPA Remains	12	0	37	4	1	5	0	5
Includes assessed only, absconded, case not yet resolved, continued probation, unknown, deferred prosecution agreement remains								
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 17 presents the case outcomes comparing project graduates to terminations. Offenders who completed TAD projects were significantly more likely to have their charges dismissed, to have their charges reduced, or to successfully complete treatment as an alternative to revocation of probation/parole supervision. Offenders terminated from TAD were charged, revoked, or ordered to participate in a different treatment program or alternative to revocation.

	Complete	Termination	Overall	
	(N= 783)	(N= 530)	(N= 1,313)	
Dismissed	52%	1%	31%	} Diverted
Reduced charge	40	1	24	
Completed ATR	6	1	4	
Charged/Prosecution Reinstated	<1	77	32	} Not Diverted
Revocation Pending/Revoked	0	7	3	
To New Program/New ATR	<1	2	1	
Other/Unknown/DPA Remains	<1	12	5	

Figure 1 illustrates significant differences in case outcomes between project completers and terminations. Offenders who completed TAD were significantly more likely to have been diverted (charges dismissed, charges reduced, or ATR completed) than those who were terminated from TAD (Chi sq = 1,199 (df = 1), p<.000). Ninety-eight percent of the completers were diverted, compared to just three percent of the project terminations. Only two percent of the completers were not diverted (charged, prosecution reinstated, revoked, ordered to another program, or other/unknown), compared to 97% of the terminations.

Figure 1: Case Diversion by Reason for Discharge



Incarceration Avoided

Table 18 shows the impact of TAD on incarceration days avoided for those discharged from the projects. According to the estimates *provided by each TAD site* for each TAD discharge, **an average of 111 incarceration days were avoided** per discharged offender through participation in TAD, and an average of 115 incarceration days were avoided for each offender who completed the project. The average number of days varied significantly by site ranging from 0-2,280 days ($F=17.3$ ($df=6$), $p<.00$) and by project completion ($F=206.0$ ($df=1$), $p<.00$). **An estimated 90,743 incarceration days were saved through TAD as of August 31, 2009.**

Table 18: Site-Estimated Incarceration Days Avoided Due to TAD Participation				
	Sample Size	Percent With Days Avoided	Average Number of Days Avoided	Total Overall Days Avoided to Date
Overall	814	62%	111	90,743
By Site:				
Burnett	15	92%	322	4,835
Washburn	9	83	273	2,460
Dane	68	89	75	5,130
Milwaukee	332	40	65	53,450
Rock	151	51	82	12,427
Washington	206	68	28	5,844
Wood	33	78	192	6,357
By Completion:				
Graduate	783	76%	115	89,889
Termination	530	5	2	854

A total of 60,291 jail days and 30,452 prison days were avoided by TAD discharges through August 31, 2009 (Table 19). These estimates of jail and prison days were developed by classifying offenders based on the number of days of incarceration avoided. Those who avoided 0-364 incarceration days were defined as having avoided jail incarceration, while those who avoided 365 or more incarceration days were defined as having avoided prison incarceration. While an imperfect measure, it does provide an estimate of the impact on jail and prison bed utilization based on the fact that jail sentences are typically less than one year and prison sentences are typically longer than one year. These estimates do not account for the fact that some offenders actually spend longer than one year in county jails and some offenders actually spend less than one year in state prison. The measure is also not adjusted for any time in jail that TAD participants spend while in the project. Overall, 11% of TAD discharges spent any time in jail while in the project and these offenders spent 1,711 total days in jail across all seven projects. Less than 1% of the discharges spent more than 30 days in jail while in the project.

There was variation in jail and prison days avoided by TAD site, with the drug court model sites (Burnett, Washburn, and Wood) saving a greater number of prison days than jail days. Diversion model sites (Milwaukee, Dane, and Washington) saved a greater number of jail days than prison days.

Table 19: Incarceration Days Avoided Due to TAD Participation By Jail vs. Prison				
	Jail Days Diverted (0-364 days) N=1,264		Prison Days Diverted (365+ days) N=49	
	Total Days	Average Days per Discharge	Total Days	Average Days per Discharge
Overall	60,291	48 days	30,452	621
By Site:				
Burnett	1,452	145	3,383	564
Washburn	270	54	2,190	548
Dane	3,870	56	1,260	1,260
Milwaukee	39,150	49	14,300	550
Rock	7,550	52	4,877	813
Washington	5,844	28	NA	NA
Wood	2,155	80	4,442	740

Other Intermediate Outcomes

TAD sites were required to provide information on the intermediate outcomes of all project discharges (Table 20). The intermediate outcomes varied significantly by site primarily due to project length, volume, and participant characteristics. Analyses revealed that 46% of discharges were employed either full-time or part-time at the time of discharge. The majority of Burnett, Washburn, Washington, and Wood discharges were employed at discharge from the project. About one-quarter were involved in GED/HSED classes, vocational education, or college classes at some point in their TAD participation. The majority of those discharged were either living independently or with parents/other relatives. Thirteen percent of the discharges were under probation supervision at discharge. TAD staff provided a rating of the emotional stability of participants at the time of discharge, indicating that 67% were either stable or somewhat stable at discharge.

Table 21 presents an initial examination of other intermediate outcome measures examined by project completion. Completers were significantly more likely than terminations to be employed full-time at discharge, to have participated in vocational or college classes, and to be living independently. Completers were also more likely to be in compliance with probation or parole requirements, with terminations more likely to be facing probation/parole supervision revocation. Graduates were more likely to be rated by TAD staff as emotionally “stable” while terminations were more likely to be rated as “unstable.”

Table 20: Intermediate Outcomes at Time of Discharge for TAD Discharges

	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Employed at Discharge								
No	6%	22%	51%	63%	54%	30%	33%	54% *
Yes - seasonal	6	0	0	10	5	0	9	7
Yes - 24 or fewer hours	13	0	6	9	11	9	9	9
Yes - more than 25 hours	75	78	36	18	29	60	46	29
Unknown	0	0	7	0	1	1	3	1
Educational Progress Made								
No progress	13%	0%	64%	27%	29%	4%	27%	25% *
Not required	63	67	26	46	42	88	0	50
GED/HSED classes	0	11	4	17	15	2	9	13
GED/HSED received	12	0	0	1	5	1	12	1
Voc/tech classes	6	11	3	2	1	3	33	3
College classes	6	0	3	3	6	2	15	3
Other	0	11	0	4	2	0	4	5
Living Situation at Discharge								
Independent living	88%	78%	23%	25%	44%	47%	42%	32% *
With parents/other relatives	6	22	23	66	36	31	30	53
Incarcerated-jail	6	0	19	0	13	18	18	6
Homeless	0	0	4	<1	0	1	0	<1
Residential treatment	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Halfway house	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	1
Transitional living	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	<1
Other/unknown	0	0	12	7	6	2	10	6
*difference significant at p<.05 or better								
<i>CONTINUED NEXT PAGE</i>								

Table 20: Intermediate Outcomes at Time of Discharge for TAD Discharges								
	Burnett	Washburn	Dane	Milwaukee	Rock	Washington	Wood	Overall
	N = 16	N = 9	N = 70	N = 828	N = 151	N = 206	N = 33	N = 1,313
Child Support Compliance								
No obligation	56%	67%	66%	99%	80%	88%	64%	92% *
Compliant	38	33	7	<1	8	8	21	4
Non-compliant	0	0	4	<1	7	2	15	2
Unknown/Missing	6	0	23	0	5	2	0	2
Current Probation/Parole								
Not under supervision	13%	11%	44%	100%	89%	64%	46%	87% *
Compliant	75	89	29	0	3	14	30	6
Absconded	0	0	0	0	0	2	6	<1
Incarcerated	0	0	6	0	1	2	3	1
ATR	0	0	1	0	1	4	0	1
Revoked/Revocation pending	12	0	3	0	5	14	15	4
Unknown/Missing	0	0	17	0	1	0	0	1
Emotional Stability Rating								
Stable	81%	78%	31%	6%	40%	66%	12%	22% *
Somewhat stable	13	11	29	57	20	22	56	45
Somewhat unstable	0	11	23	29	27	6	12	24
Unstable	6	0	6	8	10	4	18	7
Unknown	0	0	11	0	3	2	2	2
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>								

Table 21: Intermediate Participant Outcomes By Project Completion			
	Complete/ Graduate	Termination	Overall
	N = 783	N = 530	N = 1,313
Currently Employed at Discharge			
No	41%	75%	55% *
Yes - seasonal	8	6	7
Yes - 24 or fewer hours	12	4	9
Yes – 25 or more hours	39	13	29
Unknown	<1	2	<1
Educational Progress Made			
Not required	60%	36%	50% *
No progress	15	41	25
GED/HSED classes	12	16	14
GED/HSED received	2	1	2
Vocational/technical classes	4	2	3
College classes	6	1	4
Other	1	3	2
Current Education Involvement at Discharge			
No involvement	76%	79%	77% *
In GED/HSED classes	12	14	13
In voc/tech classes	4	2	3
In college classes	6	1	4
Other	2	4	3
Living Situation at Discharge			
Independent living	41%	18%	32% *
With parents/other relatives	52	54	53
Incarcerated-jail	0	14	6
Homeless	0	1	<1
Residential treatment or halfway house	2	3	2
Transitional living	<1	<1	<1
Other/Unknown	5	10	7
Child Support Compliance at Discharge			
No obligation	94%	89%	92% *
Compliant	5	2	4
Non-compliant	<1	5	2
Unknown	1	4	2
<i>[continued next page]</i>			

Table 21: Intermediate Participant Outcomes By Project Completion			
	Complete/ Graduate	Termination	Overall
	N = 783	N = 530	N = 1,313
Current Probation/Parole			
Not under supervision	89%	84%	87% *
Compliant	10	1	6
Absconded	0	1	<1
Incarcerated	0	2	1
ATR	<1	2	1
Revoked/Revocation pending	<1	8	4
Unknown	0	2	1
Emotional Stability Rating at Discharge			
Stable	34%	6%	22% *
Somewhat stable	52	34	45
Somewhat unstable	13	40	24
Unstable	1	17	7
Unknown	<1	3	2
<i>*difference significant at p<.05 or better</i>			

CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES

Criminal justice outcomes were examined for all offenders discharged from TAD projects. CCAP data on charges for new offenses, disposition, and sentencing were utilized as the primary source of data for these analyses. In addition to examining any new offense since project admission, PHI analyzed the CCAP data on the original offense that brought the offender into a TAD project to assess any patterns in case disposition and sentencing for TAD participants. The analyses examined the offense data by TAD site and by project completion status (graduate or termination).

Disposition of Original Offense

Valid CCAP data related to the original offense at admission to TAD was obtained for 1,164 of the 1,313 project admissions. Participants who were active in TAD projects at the time of data collection (August 31, 2009) were excluded from the analyses.

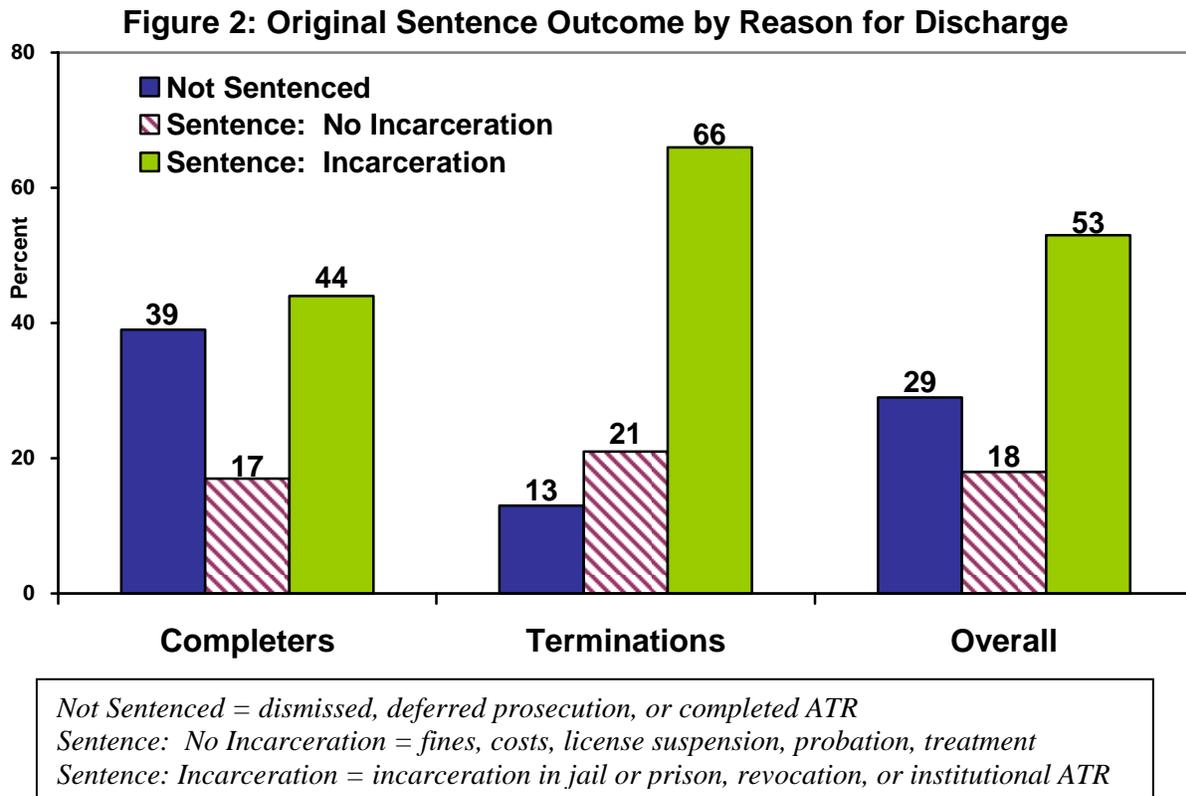
Table 22 details the disposition of the original charge at TAD project admission and compares the results for completers/graduates and terminations. Overall, the analyses revealed that participants who completed the TAD projects were significantly more likely to have their charges dismissed than those who were terminated from the projects. When graduates were charged for their original offenses, they were also significantly more likely to receive sentences that did not include incarceration than participants who were terminated from the project. Participants who completed the project received significantly less incarceration time for their original offense sentences than did participants who were terminated from the project. The amount of probation/parole/ES supervision time received as part of the sentence for the original offense did not vary by project completion.

Table 23 compares in further detail the sentences received for the original offense that included incarceration (jail or prison) to those sentences that did not include incarceration. Graduates were significantly more likely than terminations to receive sentences that did not include incarceration after their successful participation in TAD treatment. However, this varied by TAD site with no significant differences in sentences that included incarceration between graduates and terminations at some sites. Some of the TAD sites (Burnett, Washburn, and Wood) admit offenders post-conviction which impacted whether participants received an incarceration sentence for their original offense. In addition, Washington TAD admits primarily OWI offenders who receive mandatory jail incarceration as part of their sentence as per statute. This helps to understand why the vast majority of graduates in Washington County still received incarceration as part of their sentence even if they completed TAD programming.

Table 22: Disposition of Original Offense At TAD Admission			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	(N=664)	(N=500)	(N=1,164)
Type of Original Charge: (N=1,164)			
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	61%	63%	62% *
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	8	16	11
OWI and PAC .08 or more	17	6	13
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic abuse, reckless endanger)	5	6	5
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension or Operating Without a License	3	1	2
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	6	8	7
Sentence For Original Offense			
Dismissed or deferred prosecution	39%	12%	28% *
Fine only	7	2	5
Fine+ driver's license revocation/suspension	5	2	4
Probation only	3	6	4
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	2	7	4
Jail+any of license revoke/suspend, fine, or costs	39	37	38
Jail+probation	2	9	5
Jail+probation+driver's license revoke/suspend	2	10	5
Prison+extended supervision	<1	2	1
Prison+extended supervision+other	<1	9	4
No disposition available/recorded in CCAP	<1	4	2
Sentence For New Offense (excludes dismissed and no disposition available)			
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	20%	5%	12% *
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	9	16	12
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	71	65	68
Prison+extended supervision	<1	14	8
Average Years Sentenced to Incarceration For Original Offense [F=106.24(df=1), p<.00]			
	0.12 years	0.66 years	0.41 yrs *
Average Years Sentenced to Probation or Extended Supervision For Original Offense [F=0.32 (df=1), p=.57]			
	2.25 years	2.14 years	2.17 yrs
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better			

Table 23: Disposition of Original Charge By TAD Site			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	(N=664)	(N=500)	(N=1,164)
Overall Sentence Outcomes:			
Non-incarceration sentence	56%	31%	46% *
Incarceration sentence	44	69	54
By TAD Site:			
Burnett (N= 11)			
Non-incarceration sentence	44%	50%	46%
Incarceration sentence	56	50	54
Dane (N= 60)			
Non-incarceration sentence	72%	43%	58% *
Incarceration sentence	28	57	42
Milwaukee (N= 628)			
Non-incarceration sentence	64%	22%	47% *
Incarceration sentence	36	78	53
Rock (N= 140)			
Non-incarceration sentence	100%	56%	75% *
Incarceration sentence	0	44	25
Washburn (N= 7)			
Non-incarceration sentence	80%	100%	86%
Incarceration sentence	20	0	14
Washington (N= 178)			
Non-incarceration sentence	8%	26%	13% *
Incarceration sentence	92	74	87
Wood (N= 32)			
Non-incarceration sentence	60%	25%	47%
Incarceration sentence	40	75	53
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better			

Figure 2 illustrates significant differences in original sentence outcomes between project completers and terminations *excluding those cases for which original sentence dispositions were not available*. Offenders who completed TAD were significantly more likely to have received no sentence (dismissed, deferred prosecution, or completed ATR) or a sentence that did not include incarceration than those who were terminated from TAD (Chi sq = 176.5 (df = 2), p<.000). **Fifty-six percent of the completers had a non-incarceration sentence outcome for their original offense, compared to 34% of the project terminations.** Two-thirds (66%) of the terminations received a sentence that included jail or prison incarceration. Forty-four percent of the TAD completers received sentences that included incarceration, and these were primarily OWI offenders with mandatory jail time included in their sentences.



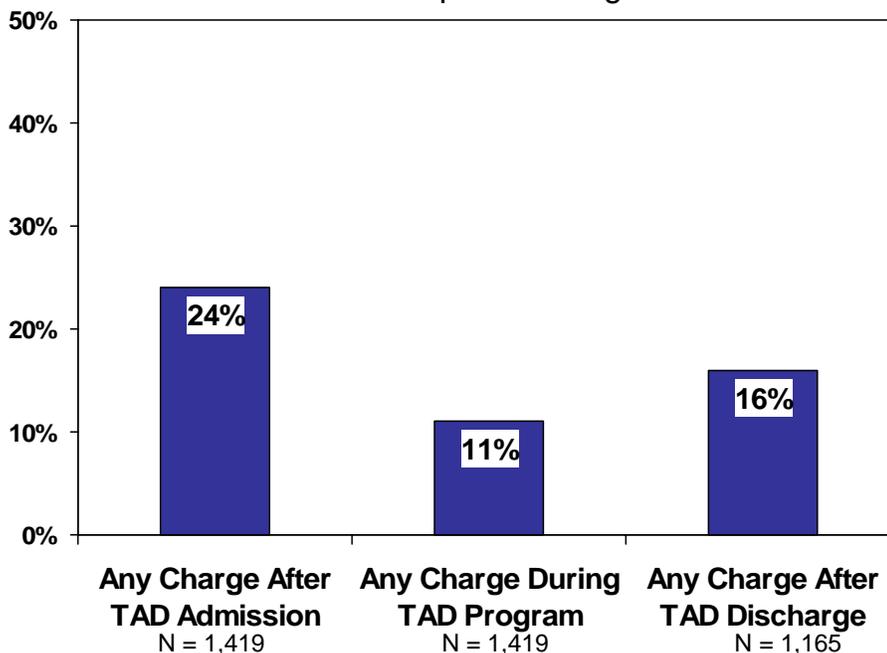
Charged With New Offense

The data received from the CCAP data system were analyzed to provide insight into how many TAD participants were charged with a new offense (1) between TAD admission and September 15, 2009, (2) between TAD admission and discharge (while participating in the TAD project), and (3) between TAD discharge and September 15, 2009. This definition of “new offense” consists of the first *charge* for a new offense that was documented in the CCAP data system. Offenses considered to be a “new offense” included all criminal offenses, as well as operating after license revocation/suspension for offenders admitted to TAD with an OWI offense. Traffic offenses are not included in this definition of “new offense.” Cases that received a disposition of “dismissed” or “deferred prosecution” were considered to have not been charged with a new offense. Open cases without a documented disposition were considered to have been charged with the offense.

Figure 3 summarizes the proportion of TAD participants charged with a new offense. Overall, 24% of TAD participants were charged with a new offense at some point after project admission, 11% were charged with a new offense while participating in TAD projects, and 16% were charged with a new offense after discharge from TAD.

Tables 24-29 describe the results in Figure 3 in additional detail by comparing the frequency and characteristics of new offenses for project completers and terminations. These tables also provide a description of the types of new charges and sentence disposition information (when available).

Figure 3: Percent of TAD Participants Charged with a New Offense



Overall, 24% of TAD participants were charged with a new offense at some point after project admission (Table 24). The proportion with a new offense after admission varied significantly by TAD site, ranging from zero in Washburn County to 38% in Burnett County. Nearly three-quarters of the TAD admissions (73%) included in this analysis were at least one year post-admission at the time of data collection. Drug charges were the most frequent type, with 30% of the offenders with new offenses were charged with drug possession, manufacture, or delivery. The average number of days from admission to the first new offense was 239 days (7.8 months). Three-quarters of the cases for which disposition information was available were sentenced to incarceration (either jail or prison) for the new offense.

Eleven percent of admissions were charged with a new offense while participating in TAD projects (Table 25). While 22% of the participants that would be terminated had a new offense while in the project (often the reason for termination), five percent of the participants that would subsequently complete the project also had new charges. Nearly one-half of those with a new offense were charged with drug-related or violent crimes. The average number of days from admission to the first offense while in the project was 104 days (3.4 months). Seventy-nine percent of the cases for which disposition information was available were sentenced to incarceration (either jail or prison) for a new offense that occurred while involved in TAD projects.

In addition to examining new offenses at any time after TAD admission, the post-discharge offenses of TAD participants (after they had exited the project) were also examined. Overall, 16% were charged with a new offense after TAD discharge (Table 26). Completers were significantly less likely to be charged with a new offense compared to terminations. Analysis by site revealed that Rock and Milwaukee TAD graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to be charged with a new offense. In Washburn County no graduates were charged with a new offense after discharge. More than three-quarters of the cases included in this analysis had been discharged from TAD for one year or longer. Completers were significantly less likely to be charged with drug-related or property crimes than terminations. Completers were more likely than terminations to be charged with subsequent OWI and operating after driver's license revocation. There is no significant difference between graduates and terminations with regards to the average number of days from TAD discharge to the first reoffense date. For the cases with sentence disposition data available, TAD completers were significantly more likely than terminations to receive non-incarceration penalties. Terminations received significantly more incarceration and/or correctional supervision time for the new offense than TAD completers.

Table 24: Charged With Any New Offense AFTER TAD PROJECT ADMISSION	
	Percent
Charged With New Offense After TAD Admission (Admission to 9/15/09)	24% [N=1,419]
TAD Site	
Burnett	38% *
Dane	33
Milwaukee	24
Rock	23
Washburn	0
Washington	25
Wood	28
Type of Charge (N=345)	
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	30%
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	16
OWI and PAC .08 or more	9
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic, reckless endanger)	19
Operating after license revocation/suspension or without a license	14
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	12
Average Days From Admission to First Offense [range=1-1,280]	
	239 days
Sentence For New Offense (cases missing disposition excluded)	
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	17%
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	8
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	58
Prison+extended supervision	17
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better	
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>	

Table 25: Charged With New Offense DURING PROJECT PARTICIPATION	
	Percent
Charged With New Offense Between TAD Admission and Discharge	11% [N=1,419]
TAD Site	
Burnett	17%
Dane	15
Milwaukee	10
Rock	12
Washburn	0
Washington	9
Wood	17
Project Status at Discharge (percent charged with new offense)	
Graduate/complete	5% *
Termination	22
Type of Charge (N=152)	
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	25%
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	19
OWI and PAC .08 or more	7
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic, reckless endanger)	21
Operating after license revocation/suspension or without a license	18
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	10
Average Days From Admission to First Offense [range=1-809]	104 days
Sentence For New Offense (excludes dismissed and no disposition available)	
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	12%
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	9
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	61
Prison+extended supervision	18
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better	
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>	

Table 26: Charged With New Offense By Project Completion AFTER TAD DISCHARGE			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
Charged With New Offense After Discharge (Discharge Date until 9/15/2009)	12% N = 721	20% N = 501	16% * N = 1,222
TAD Site:			
Burnett	31%	50%	33%
Dane	16	26	21
Milwaukee	12	19	15 *
Rock	5	20	14 *
Washburn	0	0	0
Washington	17	23	19
Wood	14	27	19
Time At Risk After TAD Discharge:			
0-59 days (less than two months)	0%	0%	0%
60-89 days (2-3 months)	0	0	0
90-179 days (3-6 months)	1	4	3
180-364 days (6-12 months)	25	17	21
365-729 days (1-2 years)	71	56	63
730 or more days (two years or more)	3	23	13
Type of Charge: (N=191)			
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	28%	38%	33% *
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	5	21	14
OWI and PAC .08 or more	17	6	11
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic abuse, reckless endanger)	16	18	17
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension and Operating Without a License	20	5	12
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	14	11	13
Average Days From Discharge to First Offense	185 days	189 days	187 days
Sentence For New Offense (N=156, cases missing disposition excluded)			
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	36%	10%	22% *
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	5	8	7
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	49	59	54
Prison+extended supervision	10	23	17
Average Years Sentenced to Incarceration Due to New Offense [F=6.03 (df=1), p<.00]	0.37 yrs	0.72 yrs	0.56 yrs *
Average Years Sentenced to Probation or Extended Supervision Due to New Offense [F=11.45 (df=1), p<.00]	0.59 yrs	1.20 yrs	0.92 yrs *
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better			
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>			

Analyses of the CCAP new offense data were also conducted adjusting for time at risk in the community after TAD discharge. Analyses were conducted separately for participants who had been charged with a new offense:

1. Within six months after TAD discharge including only offenders who had been out of the project for at least six months,
2. Within 12 months after TAD discharge including only offenders who had been out of the project for at least 12 months, and
3. Within 24 months after TAD discharge including only offenders who had been out of the project for at least 24 months.

Table 27 reveals that nine percent of the TAD participants who had been out of the project for six months or more were charged with a new offense. TAD completers were significantly less likely to be charged with a new offense in the six months following TAD exit than were terminations. The most common charges were for drug possession, manufacture, or delivery. There was no significant difference between completers and terminations for the average number of days from TAD discharge to the new offense, with an overall average of 74 days (2.4 months) to first offense. However, when completers did have a new charge they were significantly more likely to receive a non-incarceration sentence for their crime. Completers were also more likely to receive sentences that included shorter incarceration and correctional supervision periods.

Table 28 illustrates the results for the 716 TAD participants who had been out of the project for twelve months or more. Overall, 24% were charged with a new offense. TAD completers were significantly less likely to be charged with a new offense in the year following TAD exit than were project terminations. The most common charges were for drug possession, manufacture, or delivery. There was no significant difference between completers and terminations for the average number of days from TAD discharge to the new offense, with an overall average of 147 days (4.8 months) to first offense. Consistent with the six-months post-discharge analyses, when completers did have a new charge they were significantly more likely to receive a non-incarceration sentence for their crime and were more likely to receive sentences that included shorter incarceration and correctional supervision periods.

Analyses of the 91 participants who had been out of the project for twenty-four months (two years) or more were also conducted in spite of the small sample size. The preliminary results indicated that completers were significantly less likely than terminations to be charged with a new offense within two years after graduation. Only seven percent of the completers in this small sample were charged with a new offense compared to 41% of the project terminations. It should be noted that the offenders in this sample would be the first group of participants through newly operational programs and may not be representative of later participants as project models and admission criteria were modified during the first year. However, the results are an encouraging indicator of TAD project impact and the analyses will be replicated in Fall 2010 with a larger sample of offenders.

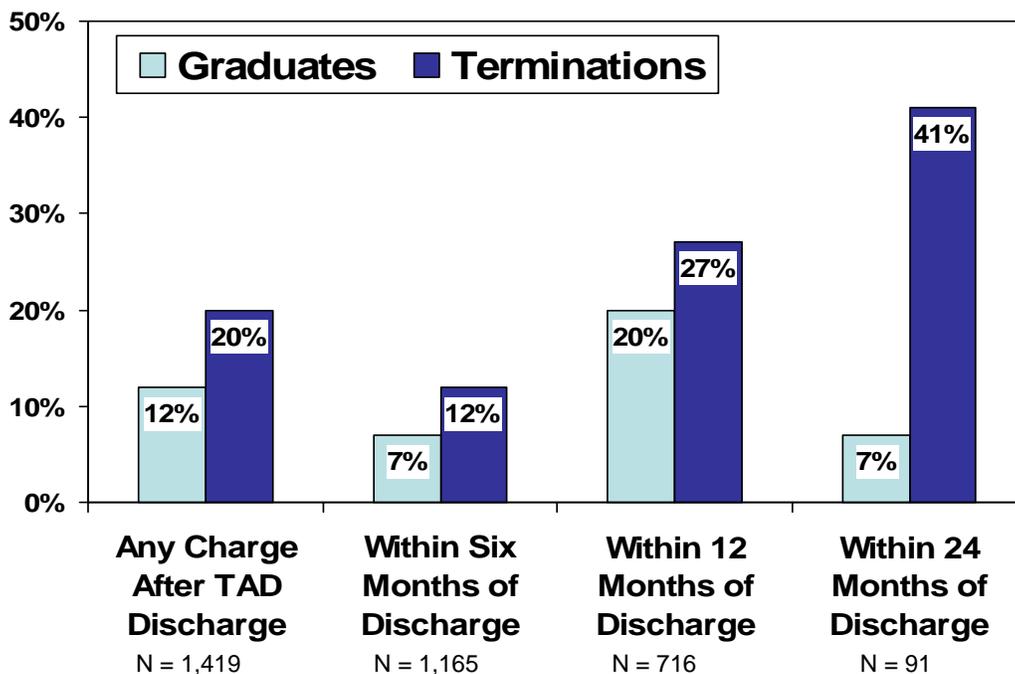
Table 27: Charged With New Offense By Project Completion WITHIN SIX MONTHS AFTER TAD DISCHARGE			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	N = 692	N = 473	N = 1,165
Charged With New Offense (CCAP)	7%	12%	9% *
By TAD Site:			
Burnett	8%	0%	7%
Dane	9	15	12
Milwaukee	6	11	8 *
Rock	3	10	7
Washburn	0	0	0
Washington	10	14	12
Wood	0	27	9 *
Type of Charge: (N=103)			
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	39%	33%	36% *
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	2	25	14
OWI and PAC .08 or more	13	7	10
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic abuse, reckless endanger)	15	19	18
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension and Operating Without a License	18	2	9
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	13	14	13
Average Days From Discharge to First Offense			
	72 days	76 days	74days
Sentence For New Offense (N=91, cases missing disposition excluded)			
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	33%	4%	16% *
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	3	8	6
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	54	61	58
Prison+extended supervision	10	27	20
Average Years Sentenced to Incarceration Due to New Offense [F=5.62 (df=1), p<.00]			
	0.42 yrs	0.91 yrs	0.70 yrs *
Average Years Sentenced to Probation or Extended Supervision Due to New Offense [F=5.77 (df=1), p<.00]			
	0.70 yrs	1.31 yrs	1.05 yrs *
Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better			
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>			

Table 28: Charged With New Offense By Project Completion WITHIN 12 MONTHS AFTER TAD DISCHARGE			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	N = 395	N = 321	N = 716
Charged With New Offense (CCAP)	20%	27%	24% *
TAD Site:			
Burnett	44%	100%	50%
Dane	42	36	39
Milwaukee	18	25	21
Rock	7	29	21 *
Washburn	0	0	0
Washington	25	28	26
Wood	9	50	24 *
Type of Charge: (N=166)			
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	30%	35%	33% *
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	5	23	14
OWI and PAC .08 or more	15	4	10
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic abuse, reckless endanger)	17	22	19
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension and Operating Without a License	20	4	12
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	13	12	12
Average Days From Discharge to First Offense	144 days	150 days	147 days
Sentence For New Offense (N=91, cases missing disposition excluded)			
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	34%	10%	21% *
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	4	9	7
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	52	58	55
Prison+extended supervision	10	23	17
Average Years Sentenced to Incarceration Due to New Offense [F=4.75 (df=1), p<.00]	0.41 yrs	0.74 yrs	0.58 yrs *
Average Years Sentenced to Probation or Extended Supervision Due to New Offense [F=10.58 (df=1), p<.00]	0.61 yrs	1.22 yrs	0.93 yrs *
* Chi-square significant at p<.05 or better			
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>			

Table 29: Charged With New Offense By Project Completion WITHIN 24 MONTHS AFTER TAD DISCHARGE [Preliminary Due to Small Sample Size]			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
	N = 30	N = 61	N = 91
Charged With New Offense (CCAP)	7%	41%	30% *
TAD Site: Not Reported Due to Small Sample	NA	NA	NA
Type of Charge:	[N=2]	[N=25]	[N=27]
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	0%	48%	45%
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	0	12	11
OWI and PAC .08 or more	50	4	7
Violent (weapons, disorderly conduct, battery, armed robbery, domestic abuse, reckless endanger)	0	16	15
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension and Operating Without a License	50	8	11
All other (resist, flee, prostitution, hit/run, bail jumping)	0	12	11
Average Days From Discharge to First Offense	362 days	238 days	247 days
Sentence For New Offense (cases missing disposition excluded)	[N=2]	[N=19]	[N=21]
Fine or driver's license revoke/suspend	50%	10%	14%
Probation+ driver's license revoke/suspend	0	0	0
Jail+other non-incarceration penalties	50	63	62
Prison+extended supervision	0	27	24
Average Years Sentenced to Incarceration Due to New Offense [F=1.15 (df=1), p=.29, not significant]	0.08 yrs	0.64 yrs	0.59 yrs
Average Years Sentenced to Probation or Extended Supervision Due to New Offense [F=2.06 (df=1), p=.17, not significant]	0.0 yrs	1.34 yrs	1.21 yrs
* Only analyses marked with an asterisk were statistically significant			
<i>Note. Cases with charges dismissed or deferred prosecution excluded.</i>			

Figure 4 summarizes the overall proportion of TAD graduates and terminations that were charged with a new offense after discharge. Project graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to have a new charge after TAD discharge at each time interval examined. These results suggest that completing TAD projects decreases the likelihood of committing a new offense. It should be noted that any individual offender who is charged with a new offense after discharge from TAD can be included in any of the four sections in the figure depending upon when the first offense occurred (i.e., between project exit and September 15, 2009, within the first six months after discharge, etc.).

Figure 4: Percent Charged with a New Offense After Discharge From TAD



Note. Excludes cases with disposition data available in CCAP indicating that the charge was dismissed.

Examination of New Charges For OWI Offenders

A separate examination of offenders who entered TAD with the offense of operating while intoxicated (OWI) was conducted. In this sample of 1,313 TAD discharges, 178 of these were admitted to TAD as the result of an OWI offense and 144 of them were discharged from the project by August 31, 2009. Eighty-three percent of these 144 offenders completed TAD projects and 17% were terminated. The OWI admissions were participants from five of the TAD sites, with 90% of the cases from the Washington County site.

Twenty-six percent of the OWI admissions (46 of 178) were charged with a new offense between their date of TAD admission and September 15, 2009. Eight percent of the OWI admissions (15 of 178) had a new charge while active in the project. Ten percent of the admissions (17 of 178) had a subsequent OWI charge after admission to TAD – four offenders were charged with OWI while in the project and 13 after discharge from the project.

Table 30 reveals that 22% of all OWI offenders discharged from TAD were charged with a new offense between TAD discharge and September 15, 2009. There was no significant difference in the rate of new offense between graduates and terminations. Nine percent of the OWI offenders were charged with another OWI after discharge from TAD. An additional six percent were charged with operating after license revocation or suspension. Thirteen percent of those who had been discharged at least six months had a new offense within the first six months, and 33% of those who had been discharged at least 12 months had a new offense within the first 12 months (Table 30). There were no statistically significant differences between graduates and terminations on any of these measures.

Table 30: New Offense for OWI Offenders Discharged from TAD			
	Graduate	Termination	Overall
OWI Offenders Discharged Who Received a New Charge At Any Time After Discharge	19% (N = 120)	33% (N = 24)	22% (N = 144)
New Charge For OWI Offenders After Discharge	(N = 120)	(N = 24)	(N = 144)
No new offense	81%	67%	79%
Drug possession/manufacture/delivery	0	0	0
Property (theft, burglary, forgery, etc.)	0	0	0
OWI or PAC .08 or more	8	13	9
Violent (disorderly conduct, battery)	4	4	4
Operating After License Revocation/Suspension Or Operating Without a License (pled from OAR)	6	8	6
Other (resisting, hit/run, bail jump)	1	8	2
OWI Offenders With a New Charge:			
Within Six Months After Discharge (cases at least six months post-discharge)	12% (N = 99)	20% (N = 20)	13% (N = 119)
Within 12 Months After Discharge (cases at least 12 months post-discharge)	33% (N = 58)	36% (N = 14)	33% (N = 72)
<i>*Note. No statistically significant differences between graduates and terminations.</i>			

Incarceration/Admission to State Prison

Overall, nine percent of TAD discharges were incarcerated in state prison after TAD discharge (Table 31). TAD graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to be admitted to state prison after their discharge from the project within the timeframe of this study. Of the terminations admitted to prison, roughly one-third were admitted with a new sentence and one-quarter were admitted due to probation/parole/ES revocation. Nearly one-quarter of those admitted to prison were admitted as temporary probation/parole holds. Of the 41 offenders admitted to prison with a new offense or sentence, 10% were completers and 90% were terminations. Completers were less likely to be admitted with a property or violent governing offense. TAD terminations were admitted to prison somewhat more quickly than graduates (the result was marginally significant at $p=.07$). Terminations spent an average of 106 days in prison, with nearly one-half (46%) incarcerated for more than 90 days. There was no significant difference in the proportion incarcerated after discharge by TAD project site.

Table 31: State Prison Incarceration of Discharges By Project Completion			
	Complete/ Graduate	Termination	Overall
	N = 783	N = 530	N = 1,313
Admitted to State Prison After TAD Discharge	1%	20%	9% *
Reason For Prison Admission (N=114):			
Alternative to revocation (ATR)	33%	15%	17%
Community Corrections temporary hold	23	21	21
For new offense/new sentence	33	38	38
For probation/parole/ES revocation	11	26	24
Admitted to State Prison For Either a New Offense/Sentence or Probation/Parole Revocation	<1%	13%	5% *
Governing Offense for Admissions With New Offense/Sentence			
	(N=4)	(N=37)	(N=41)
Drug offense	25%	41%	39% *
Property offense	0	24	22
Violent offense	0	35	32
Operating While Intoxicated	50	0	5
Other	25	0	2
Average Days from Discharge to Prison Admit [range = 1-857]	374 days	255 days	265 days
Average Days Incarcerated For Episode [range = 1-622]	60 days	106 days	102 days
* significant at $p<.05$			

PREDICTING CRIMINAL JUSTICE OUTCOMES

Investigation of the factors predicting criminal justice outcomes began with computation of correlation coefficients to assess relationships among the measures (see Appendix A). A wide range of available measures were considered including demographics, diagnostic, assessment, and TAD service measures. Only the individual characteristics presented in Appendix A were significantly correlated with the primary outcome measures. These measures were considered as potential predictors of outcomes in the regression models developed during the data analyses.

Ordinary least squares (OLS) and logistic regression models were calculated for the sample utilizing the predictor measures best correlated with the outcomes measures. Where appropriate, separate models were calculated for Milwaukee TAD and for all non-Milwaukee TAD sites due to the differences in project model and design (Milwaukee is a pre-trial diversion project). Creation of these separate models also maximized the sample size for several models as Milwaukee did not provide data related to motivation for substance abuse treatment or motivation to change criminal behavior.

Predicting Whether Charged With New Offense

Logistic regression was used to predict any new offense that was documented in the CCAP data system. Cases that received a disposition of “dismissed” or “deferred prosecution” were not considered to have had a new offense. Models were estimated separately to predict any new offense between TAD admission and September 15, 2009 and for three time intervals after TAD discharge. These three time intervals included a new offense:

4. Within six months after TAD discharge for offenders who had been out of the project for at least six months,
5. Within 12 months after TAD discharge for offenders who had been out of the project for at least 12 months, and
6. Within 24 months after TAD discharge for offenders who had been out of the project for at least 24 months.

The model predicting **new offense since TAD admission** (Table 32) revealed that offenders who completed TAD projects, were older at the time of project admission, did not have a drug-related original offense, and had a lower criminal risk rating were less likely to have a new offense at any time after admission to the project. The model estimated is not a superior fit (it explains 13% of the variance so other unmeasured factors are likely impacting the relationship), but TAD graduates were less likely than terminations to reoffend either during the project or after. The factors that predicted a new offense after TAD admission differed for Milwaukee and the non-Milwaukee sites. When estimating the model for Milwaukee participants only, the results indicated that graduates who were employed at the time of project discharge were less likely to have a new offense. When estimating the model for the other TAD sites combined, the model revealed that graduates with a higher criminal risk rating were less likely to have a new offense.

Table 32: Logistic Regression Predicting New Offense After TAD Admission			
Predictor Measure	B	Exp(B)	Significance
OVERALL MODEL (N=1,213)			
TAD completion (grad/termination)	-1.01	.33	.00 *
Age at admission	-0.03	.97	.00 *
Original drug-related offense (y/n)	-0.43	.65	.00 *
Criminal risk rating	0.21	1.23	.04 *
R² = .13			
MILWAUKEE ONLY (N=906)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-1.09	.33	.00 *
Age at first arrest	-0.00	.99	.74
Employed at TAD discharge	-0.04	.96	.00 *
Criminal risk rating	-0.32	.72	.11
R² = .14			
ALL OTHER SITES ONLY (N=551)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-1.06	.34	.00 *
Alcohol primary substance (1=alcohol, 0=other)	0.00	1.00	.96
Level of offender motivation to change criminal behavior (low=1, medium=2, high=3)	-0.02	.98	.16
Criminal risk rating	-0.40	.67	.05 *
R² = .10			
*statistically significant at $p < .05$			
*Significant predictors in bold			

The model predicting a **new offense within six months after TAD discharge** (Table 33) revealed that graduates who were older at the time of their first arrest and who had been discharged from TAD for at least six months were less likely to have a new offense within the first six months after leaving the project. The factors that predicted a new offense within six months after discharge differed for Milwaukee and the non-Milwaukee sites. When estimating the model for Milwaukee participants only, the results indicated that age at first arrest was the only significant predictor of a new offense within six months with offenders who were older at the time of their first arrest less likely to have a new offense. However, project completion was marginally significant. When estimating the model for the other TAD sites combined, the model revealed that graduates with a higher level of motivation to change their criminal behavior (staff rating) were less likely to have a new offense.

Table 33: Logistic Regression Predicting New Offense Within Six Months After Discharge			
Predictor Measure	B	Exp(B)	Significance
OVERALL MODEL (N=1,154)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.55	.57	.01 *
Age at first arrest	-.05	.95	.00 *
Employed at TAD discharge	.06	1.16	.80
Criminal risk rating	.15	1.17	.34
R² = .04			
MILWAUKEE ONLY (N=744)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.48	.62	.09
Age at first arrest	-.08	.92	.00 *
Employed at TAD discharge	.16	1.18	.58
Criminal risk rating	.21	1.23	.41
R² = .06			
ALL OTHER SITES ONLY (N=551)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.92	.40	.00 *
Alcohol primary substance (1=alcohol, 0=other)	.43	1.54	.16
Level of offender motivation to change criminal behavior (low=1, medium=2, high=3)	-.53	.59	.02 *
Criminal risk rating	.24	1.27	.23
R² = .08			
<i>*statistically significant at p<.05</i>			
<i>*Significant predictors in bold</i>			

The model predicting a **new offense within 12 months after TAD discharge** (Table 34) revealed that project completion was not a significant predictor of new offense within the one-year timeframe. Significant predictors of a new offense within 12 months after discharge were type of original offense (OWI or not), age at first arrest, and level of criminal risk. OWI offenders who were younger at the time of their first arrest and had higher criminal risk ratings were more likely to have a new offense within one year after the project. When estimating the model for Milwaukee participants only, the results revealed that offenders who were older at the time of their first arrest were less likely to have a new offense within one year of leaving the project. When estimating the model for the other TAD sites combined, the model revealed that OWI offenders with a higher criminal risk level were more likely to have a new offense.

Table 34: Logistic Regression Predicting New Offense Within 12 Months After Discharge			
Predictor Measure	B	Exp(B)	Significance
OVERALL MODEL (N=708)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.29	.74	.11
OWI as primary offense (1=OWI, 0=other)	-.86	2.36	.00 *
Age at first arrest	-.04	.96	.00 *
Criminal risk rating	.29	1.33	.04 *
R² = .06			
MILWAUKEE ONLY (N=460)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.17	.85	.49
Age at first arrest	-.05	.95	.00 *
Criminal risk rating	.12	1.12	.60
R² = .05			
ALL OTHER SITES ONLY (N=375)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-.50	.60	.11
OWI as primary offense (1=OWI, 0=other)	.71	2.04	.04 *
Age at first arrest	-.02	.98	.29
Criminal risk rating	.52	1.68	.00 *
R² = .08			
<i>*statistically significant at p<.05</i>			
<i>*Significant predictors in bold</i>			

A preliminary (due to the small number of participants who were 24 months or more post-discharge) model predicting a **new offense within 24 months after TAD discharge** was also developed (Table 35). Once again, graduates were less likely to have a new offense within two years after TAD discharge. However, the presence of a mental health diagnosis was also a significant predictor for this small sample of 90 offenders – graduates with a mental health diagnosis at admission were unlikely to have a new offense within 24 months. These results should be interpreted with caution as there were only three graduates with a documented mental health diagnosis who were 24 or more months post-discharge. The results are included here only to suggest that mental health diagnosis should be considered as a factor in future data analyses.

Table 35: Logistic Regression Predicting New Offense Within 24 Months After Discharge			
Predictor Measure	B	Exp(B)	Significance
OVERALL MODEL (N=90)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-2.55	.08	.00 *
Age at first arrest	-.07	.93	.16
Alcohol primary substance (1=alcohol, 0=other)	.76	2.13	.22
Mental health diagnosis (y/n)	-2.19	.11	.04 *
Criminal risk rating	-.29	.75	.52
R² = .35			
*statistically significant at p<.05			
*Significant predictors in bold			

Predicting Number of Days to New Offense

Two separate models were developed to predict the **number of days to new offense**: number of days from TAD admission to the first offense and number of days from TAD discharge to the first offense (Table 36). Graduates who committed a new offense and who had participated in fewer episodes of substance abuse treatment prior to TAD admission had a longer time between project admission and the new offense. However, the model predicting the length of time between discharge and the new offense reveals that the three most important factors were number of prior substance abuse treatment episodes, age at admission to TAD, and level of motivation to change criminal behavior. Offenders discharged from TAD (regardless of whether they completed) who had less extensive treatment histories, were older, and had higher levels of motivation to change their criminal behavior had a longer time to reoffense.

Table 36: OLS Regression Predicting Number of Days to New Offense			
Predictor Measure	B	t	Significance
Days From Admission To New Offense (N=335)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	91.48	4.20	.00 *
Number of prior substance abuse treatment episodes	-24.89	-3.10	.00 *
Criminal risk rating	4.86	0.31	.75
R² = .08			
Days From Discharge To New Offense (N=113)			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-38.30	-1.26	.21
Number of prior substance abuse treatment episodes	-25.94	-2.34	.02 *
Criminal risk rating	-14.30	-0.67	.50
Age at TAD admission	2.95	2.06	.04 *
Level of offender motivation to change criminal behavior (low=1, medium=2, high=3)	48.02	2.15	.03 *
R² = .07			
*statistically significant at $p < .05$			
*Significant predictors in bold			

Predicting Incarceration in State Prison

Logistic regression was also utilized to explore factors related to prison incarceration after TAD discharge (Table 37). The model reveals that successful completion of TAD is a strong predictor of subsequent admission to Wisconsin state prison. Offenders who completed TAD, were older at the time of their first arrest, had a lower criminal risk rating, and participated in Milwaukee TAD were less likely to be admitted to state prison. The model is a good fit, explaining 28% of the variance in the relationship among the measures. Other measures considered were race and education level, but these were not significantly related to Wisconsin prison admission after TAD discharge.

Table 37: Logistic Regression Predicting Prison Admission After TAD Discharge			
	B	Exp(B)	Significance
Predictor Measure			
TAD completion (1=graduate, 0=termination)	-2.69	0.07	.00 *
Age at first arrest	-0.05	0.95	.01 *
Criminal risk rating	0.64	1.90	.00 *
Milwaukee site or not (Milwaukee=1, else=0)	-0.68	0.51	.00 *
Employed at TAD discharge	-0.25	0.77	.35
R ² = .28			
<i>*statistically significant at p<.05</i>			

PROJECT STRENGTHS AND CHALLENGES

PHI conducted half-day teleconferences with project teams at each of the TAD sites during 2009. The discussions included descriptions of project implementation models, changes/improvements made since project start, system-level successes/challenges, and project-level successes/ challenges. The following highlights the most frequently discussed project strengths and implementation barriers encountered across the seven sites.

Strengths

1. **High quality project team collaboration:** High levels of collaboration among members of project teams and drug court teams; some sites include probation/parole agents on team (one has unit supervisor); “people who are not being paid to be there are especially dedicated and proud to be part of TAD”
2. **High levels of system-level collaboration:** Projects have had impact on case processing and on functioning of Criminal Justice Coordinating Councils; TAD project impacts have helped acquire additional state and federal grant money and programs; Collaboration among neighboring counties and among drug court programs; Impact on opinions in conservative counties about the effectiveness of diversion and treatment; Partnering with other diversion and bail monitoring programs for referrals and electronic

monitoring; Bridging gaps in system to help avoid revocation for those who would reoffend after being in jail for 4-5 months waiting for case disposition

3. Provides alternative model of criminal justice system operation: Services for all offenders in system regardless of socioeconomic status or race; more offenders should take advantage of the opportunity; judiciary should order dispositions based on characteristics of each case rather than standard dispositions (i.e., 1st offense = 10 days in jail, 2nd = 30 jail, 3rd = 180 days, etc.); TAD staff indicate that some district attorneys have said that they had “taken the wrong approach before and there is now a change in the culture of working with offenders”; many OWI 2nd offenders feel that they are “just like everyone else, I just got caught”, but now TAD offers treatment to those who in the past wouldn’t have been offered or ordered into treatment
4. TAD Bridges Service Systems: Cooperation between the legal system and treatment providers provides participants with the impetus to change their behavior better than either system alone
5. Increased local treatment capacity: TAD funding has allowed the creation of or access to new treatment options that would not have otherwise been available, especially funds for inpatient treatment
6. Increased treatment quality: Addition of case management and monitoring through TAD to traditional treatment and/or probation and parole supervision increases the quality and comprehensiveness of treatment services
7. Increased speed of treatment entry for offenders: TAD staff feel that participants enter substance abuse treatment more quickly than without TAD
8. Offender participation impacts case disposition: TAD staff indicated that participation in TAD has resulted in sentence reductions, reduction in charges from felony to misdemeanor, and the imposition of fines rather than incarceration
9. Positive impacts on individual participants: TAD staff feel that treatment participation increases employment, the quality of family relationships, parenting, attitude, etc.
10. Decreased number of required court appearances: In Milwaukee County, TAD diversion cases require only three court appearances instead of the usual 5-6 court appearances
11. TAD projects continue to modify and improve their service models: Projects have utilized internal and external feedback to improve their services in response to changing community needs; Absconding is less of an issue now that projects have stabilized and project eligibility screening has improved from when the projects began
12. Community Support: TAD projects indicate that the projects receive positive local media coverage and enjoy overall community support
13. Impact on case processing time: While TAD participation frequently lengthens case processing time for the courts, for OWI cases the increased time between offense and sentencing/disposition allows offenders to show the judge that they have completed treatment and so often get a reduced sentence (staff indicated that many judges are less concerned about these delays after seeing TAD project effectiveness)

Challenges

1. Changes/transitions in drug court judges: Some sites have experienced turnover in drug court judges and indicated a need for training for the judges as these individuals change

roles from public defenders or district attorneys; PHI contacted the Wisconsin Association of Treatment Court Professionals to suggest as an idea for training

2. Defining “violent offender”: Some TAD projects continue to experience the challenge of defining which offenders should be denied entry to the project based on past charges to comply with statutory language related to TAD eligibility criteria
3. Creating success for alternative to revocation (ATR) admissions: Some TAD projects have experienced challenges related to referral and participation of probation and parole clients admitted to TAD as alternatives to revocation; some probation/parole agents are hesitant to refer because they cannot revoke or sanction offenders if they don’t complete the TAD project; TAD staff would prefer that a liaison agent be assigned to drug court teams; TAD staff have expressed concerns related to sharing information about rules violations with agents, particularly while the participants are in jail; ATRs in TAD are largely probationers so they will be sentenced to jail if revoked rather than prison
4. Negative offender attitudes: Some offenders don’t want to make the effort, they don’t think that they have a problem, and they want to “pay the fine, serve the jail time and be done with it”
5. Offender employment opportunities: The worsening economy has impacted local employment opportunities for TAD participants in some sites
6. Lack of offender transportation: For many TAD projects, transportation to treatment and drug testing for offenders without driver’s license or vehicles (particularly OWI admissions) is a challenge in areas without public transportation
7. Increase in heroin users: An increase in heroin use among offenders presents detoxification and treatment challenges for some sites
8. Suspension of driver’s licenses: For misdemeanor drug crimes the statutory language mandates that the driver’s license must be suspended – many TAD participants work hard during the project to regain their license only to have it taken away from them at the time of case disposition
9. Mandatory jail time for OWI offenders: OWI offenders must serve a minimum amount of jail time (as per statute) regardless of whether they complete TAD requirements or not; this presents challenges to participants related to treatment/program motivation, employment, housing, child care, etc.
10. Project funding uncertainty: Relatively low funding levels for TAD projects and annual uncertainty related to continued funding have been barriers to the provision of comprehensive treatment and the retention of staff for some sites; adjusting the TAD funding cycle to coincide with the state fiscal year would decrease administrative burden for project staff in some sites

PROJECT IMPACTS ON INDIVIDUAL PARTICIPANTS

While criminal justice outcomes are the most feasible to measure and are often of greatest interest to policy makers, TAD treatment programs have numerous other significant impacts on the lives of offenders who participate. While budgetary and practical constraints prevent the collection of evaluation data pertaining to impacts on offender attitudes, subsequent alcohol/drug use, family relationships, drug-free pregnancies, living situation/stability, and mental health issues, the TAD staff who work closely with these participants every day are well aware of

positive changes in the lives of many project participants. TAD site staff members were asked to submit examples of the positive impacts of TAD project participation on individual offenders. Several of the TAD sites provided examples of positive outcomes for this report:

Rock County Participants:

- “If it wasn’t for this program, I probably wouldn’t be going back to school or probably wouldn’t have been playing football and my life would still be a wreck. Plus, I probably wouldn’t be thinking about going to college and what I need to do to get into college and what I want to study in college.”
- “The program taught me that it was not just the smoking of the pot that was my addiction, it was everything else that went along with it and filling a void for what was the real problem.”
- “The benefits are that I am sober and that I am now able to talk to other people and have learned how to control my anger.”
- “The success I have this far [would be] going back to school to get my GED thanks to my Case Manager for believing that I could get it and pushing me in the right direction. Most importantly being clean from all substances which I never thought I could do on my own but the RECAP program showed me different. Having custody of my son and showing him I’m a great father compared to how I was before I got in this program.”
- “My success story is since I have been in the program I have learned to stay off drugs. I have also learned different ways to deal with my anger issues. I now have a plan to go by to reach my goals. I don’t know where I would be at if I didn’t do RECAP. It probably saved my life. I am only halfway through the program; I have a long way to go. RECAP is giving me the tools I need to live life drug free. Thank you!”
- “I have had 60 days clean with the help and support of people in AA and the classes in RECAP. I have also turned down several situations where using was an option. Being clean has allowed me to be able to assess my own problems, using is no longer an acceptable solution...”

Wood County Participants:

- One participant was arrested several times for delivery of THC. He had many struggles with mental health issues, relapse, and family issues. He participated in Drug Court for more than two years. He participated in inpatient and outpatient AODA, as well as mental health treatment. As time progressed he got a job and enrolled at a four-year college. He is currently living in out of state with relatives, attending college, clean and sober.
- One participant was arrested for obtaining a prescription by fraud, this was a repeat offense. She had battled addiction since she was 21, her drugs of choice were prescription drugs, opiates, and benzodiazepines. She attended inpatient treatment three times prior to entering Drug Court. She lost custody of her two children, was unemployed, and was struggling with her mental health issues. Once starting Drug Court she began to engage in her treatment and attend support meetings. She worked hard on changing her lifestyle, began to parent her children, and started a successful personal business. She continues her new lifestyle and is being a positive mother.

- One participant was arrested for two counts of neglect of a child and possession of THC due to her drug use. She lost custody of her children for five months. She attended inpatient and outpatient AODA treatment. She regained custody of her children back after making the lifestyle changes necessary. During her involvement she began to look at herself as a positive person and began to believe in her abilities. She finished school, graduating with a business degree. She showed an excellent individual effort towards her recovery and achieving her goals in life.

Burnett County Participants:

- The first Burnett Drug and Alcohol Court graduate is now is an active member of the drug court team. She continues to assist with the alumni group and she has given presentations. She helps current participants to see that life without using is great and she leads by example.
- One Native American male participant who is currently in Stage III of the project was extremely resistive to being in DAC. He was court ordered to attend, retained a lawyer to fight having to participate, but was ordered to attend. He has done a complete “about face” -- embracing the program, committing no program violations, mentoring other participants, and has begun to lead local AA/NA meetings. He is currently employed, has his children living with him, and performed so many hours of community service for a local service organization that they made him a member. He has consistently gone above and beyond what is required of him.

Washburn County Participant:

- One Washburn County participant 41-year-old male had such an extensive drug use and criminal history that his referral to drug court was accepted while he was in prison. He has been in the drug court program since September 2008 and is nearing graduation. His list of accomplishments includes abstinence throughout the program, regaining custody of his son, facilitating an AA meeting in addition to his regular attendance, working 60 hours per week, obtained driver’s license and vehicle, secured appropriate housing, and has a strong church affiliation. He has embraced the need to make lifestyle changes and not merely abstain from alcohol and drugs. He realizes that in order to succeed he needs to be committed to a good aftercare program involving AA, his church, and professional help as necessary.

Milwaukee County Participants:

- A female graduate was referred to TAD for misdemeanor theft. She became pregnant in high school, lost custody of her son due to her substance abuse issues, and was ultimately kicked out of high school for poor behavior and attendance. She began to confront her seven-year addiction to heroin and pain medication after entry into TAD through participation in inpatient treatment and day treatment. She has maintained employment, hopes to move out of her mother’s home into her own apartment, and is seeking to regain custody of her son. Her father indicates that for the first time in many years it appears that his daughter will finally fulfill her potential and achieve her goals. Had she continued to use, which it appeared to her father was her destiny, she would have most likely have continued to commit crimes.

- A male graduate was charged with felony possession of narcotics at the time of his referral to TAD. He had been using Oxycodone daily for more than six months and acknowledged that he had a drug problem, but reported that he had been unable to make the changes in his life necessary to overcome his addiction issues. Upon entering his Deferred Prosecution, he continued to test positive for opiates for more than two months. Justice 2000 assisted him in obtaining a prescription for Suboxone to help him address his opiate addiction. Soon thereafter, his drug test results began to come back showing no new drug use. In addition, he completed intensive outpatient treatment, attended standard outpatient treatment, and continues to attend alumni meetings at the treatment facility. He has obtained full-time employment doing janitorial work and is now looking to expand his job skills through a training program or to return to school to further his education. His case was dismissed.

Washington County Participant:

- A participant was referred to the Washington County TAD Project by his probation agent as an Alternative to Revocation due to a probation rule violation. The man had a lengthy legal and substance abuse treatment history, with involvement in outpatient and inpatient treatment on several occasions. He would often participate in treatment for two months before relapsing and being reincarcerated. His last relapse resulted in state prison incarceration for 2 ½ years. Upon his release from prison he faced numerous challenges: He was unemployed, had not had contact with his son for three years, and needed to work on his recovery outside of a controlled setting. While in TAD, he accepted his addiction, identified his triggers, and developed a relapse prevention plan. At the time of his graduation from TAD he had achieved seven months of sobriety. He obtained employment and was taking the steps necessary to earn a promotion within the company. Additionally, he was able reconnect with his son and now takes an active parenting role in his son's life.

Dane County Participant:

- A 30-year-old male graduate was arrested in August 2008 for operating a motor vehicle without owner's consent. As he tells his story, "I was in jail for 30 days and was held on cash bail pending a drug evaluation. I was offered a chance to go to treatment at [residential treatment center] and placed in DART. Each week I had a case review hearing with a Dane County Court Commissioner. Appearing before the Commissioner was a very important part of my DART experience because it gave me the chance to receive public encouragement and recognition for the hard work I was doing at staying sober, becoming employed and reuniting with my family. I completed treatment and relocated to the [residential treatment facility] to continue my treatment. Living at the [residential treatment facility] was also a very important part of my treatment. In December 2008 I completed DART and was referred to Drug Court. Since my completion of Drug Court I have remained sober, work full-time, and attend a technical college. I am very grateful for everyone along the way who offered their support and encouragement, without these simple yet sometimes overlooked gestures I am certain I would not be where I am today. I am especially grateful for everyone who works hard to make DART possible; it is good to know there are programs and people out there who really care."

SUMMARY DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

This examination of the criminal justice outcomes of offenders discharged from the seven Treatment Alternatives and Diversion (TAD) projects in Wisconsin suggests that the projects provide an effective alternative to prosecution and incarceration of non-violent criminal offenders who abuse alcohol or other drugs. Continued funding for TAD projects at current or enhanced levels will allow counties to continue to develop and improve the effectiveness of these projects. The primary evaluation findings are summarized below.

The results indicated that **60% of offenders discharged from TAD completed the projects**, having an average length of stay of 177 days (5.9 months). **The Wisconsin TAD graduation rate of 60% exceeds the national drug court graduation rate estimated at 50% (Sanders et. al, 2006)**. Project completion rates varied by project site, ranging from 43% in Rock County to 81% in Burnett County. Although males comprised the majority of TAD admissions, females were significantly more likely to complete the project after admission. TAD graduates were more likely to be older, white, have a high school diploma or GED/HSED, or be employed at the time of admission. They were also more likely than terminations to have alcohol as their drug of choice. Graduates were also significantly older than terminations at the time of their first arrest and were significantly more likely to receive “low” ratings of criminal risk or need at admission than project terminations. Logistic regression models indicated that offenders with fewer prior substance abuse treatment episodes who were employed at the time of project discharge and were older at the time of their first adult arrest were significantly more likely to graduate. These results are consistent with other efforts to model program completion which found that being unemployed or being at a lower socioeconomic level was predictive of a lesser likelihood of graduating from drug court (Finnegan, 2009).

At the time of TAD discharge, **completers were significantly more likely than terminations to be employed full-time, to have participated in vocational or college classes, and to be living independently**. Completers were also more likely to be in compliance with probation or parole requirements, with terminations more likely to be facing probation/parole supervision revocation.

Offenders who completed TAD were significantly more likely to have been diverted (charges dismissed, charges reduced, or ATR completed) than those who were terminated from TAD. Ninety-eight percent of the completers were diverted, compared to just three percent of the project terminations. Only two percent of the completers were not diverted (charged, prosecution reinstated, revoked, ordered to another program, or other/unknown), compared to 97% of the terminations.

According to the estimates *provided by each TAD site* for each TAD discharge, **an estimated 90,743 incarceration days were saved through TAD as of August 31, 2009. An average of 111 incarceration days were avoided per discharged offender through participation in TAD, and an average of 115 incarceration days were avoided for each offender who completed the project.**

Analyses of case disposition data for the offense that originally brought them into TAD revealed that **TAD graduates were significantly more likely to have their charges dismissed than those who were terminated.** When graduates were charged for their original offenses, they were also significantly more likely to receive sentences that did not include incarceration than participants who were terminated from the project. Participants who completed the projects received significantly less incarceration time for their original offense sentences than did participants who were terminated from the projects. **Fifty-six percent of the completers had a non-incarceration sentence outcome, compared to 34% of the project terminations.** Two-thirds (66%) of the terminations received a sentence that included jail or prison incarceration.

Overall, **24% of TAD discharges were charged with a new offense after program admission,** 11% were charged with a new offense while participating in TAD projects, and 16% were charged with a new offense after TAD discharge (Table 38). Completers were significantly less likely than terminations to have a new charge both after TAD admission and after discharge.

Table 38: Charged With New Offense By Project Completion SUMMARY			
	Completed	Termination	Overall
Any New Offense After TAD Admission	NA	NA	24%
Any New Offense During TAD Project	NA	NA	11%
Any New Offense After TAD Discharge	12%	20%	16%
Time at Risk After Discharge			
At Least Six Months Post-Discharge Who Were Charged With a New Offense Within Six Months After TAD Discharge (N=1,165)	7%	12%	9% *
At Least One Year Post-Discharge Who Were Charged With a New Offense Within 12 Months After TAD Discharge (N=716)	20%	27%	24% *
At Least Two Years Post-Discharge Who Were Charged With a New Offense Within 24 Months After TAD Discharge (N=91)	7%	41%	30% *

As the evaluation design for TAD does not include random assignment to an experimental control group or the development of a quasi-experimental comparison group of offenders who did not participate in TAD, the research and evaluation literature provides the best benchmark against which to compare the current results. Many evaluations of drug treatment court recidivism have been conducted to assess the effectiveness of drug courts (U.S. Government Accountability Office, 2005, Roman et. al., 2003, Weist et. al., 2007, Rempel, 2003, Finigan et. al., 2007, Carey et. al., 2008, Carey et. al., 2009, King & Pasquarella, 2009). These research and evaluation efforts all measure and report recidivism differently (arrest, felony conviction, etc.) and few studies report post-discharge offenses (most report post-admission reoffense rates). Many of these studies report only “reductions” in rearrest or reconviction rates rather than the proportion who were arrested or charged with a new offense.

However, comparing the current results to other efforts nationwide reveals that **TAD participants are charged with new offenses at rates equal to or below those found in other drug court program studies.** In a recent Vermont drug treatment court study, 24% of graduates were rearrested within 12 months of program admission, 39% of graduates were rearrested within 24 months of program admission, and 23% of graduates were rearrested within 36 months of program admission (Carey, 2009). However, these analyses were based on a sample of only 24 graduates. Finegan et. al. (2007) reported that 12% of the graduates of a Florida drug court were rearrested within 24 months and 45% of the graduates of a Missouri drug court were rearrested within 24 months. In a study of national recidivism rates for 17,000 drug court graduates (Roman et. al, 2003) reported that 16% of drug court graduates were charged with a “serious” offense that carried a jail/prison sentence of at least one year. However, comparison of these rates to the current TAD results should be done cautiously as (a) these rates are for drug treatment courts specifically while the TAD sites utilize a variety of drug court and diversion models, (b) some measure rearrest or charging for a serious offense while the current analyses measure charges for offenses that were not dismissed, and (c) most measure reoffense one or two years after program admission rather than after program discharge.

The regression analyses predicting new offense support the finding that **completion of TAD projects significantly reduce the likelihood of being charged with a new offense.** Offenders are less likely to be charged with a new offense if they complete TAD treatment, are older, and have lower levels of criminal risk. This pattern of results was consistently found across the analyses conducted, with the exception of the regression model predicting a new offense within 12 months of project discharge: Regardless of TAD completion, OWI offenders with higher criminal risk and who were younger at the time of first arrest were more likely to reoffend within twelve months of discharge.

These results are consistent with the results of a separate examination of OWI offenders conducted. Analyses revealed that **22% of the OWI offenders discharged from TAD were charged with a new offense after entering TAD.** There was no significant difference in the rate of new offense between OWI offenders who graduated and those who were terminated. Nine percent of the OWI offenders were charged with another OWI after their discharge from TAD and an additional 6% were charged with operating after revocation of their driver’s license.

Overall, **nine percent of TAD discharges were incarcerated in state prison after TAD discharge.** TAD graduates were significantly less likely than terminations to be admitted to Wisconsin state prison after their discharge from the project within the time frame of this study.

The overall pattern of results suggest that TAD programs are effective in providing substance abuse treatment, monitoring, and supportive case management services that improve the criminal justice outcomes of non-violent offenders who graduate from the program. TAD graduates are less likely than terminations to be charged with a new offense or be incarcerated in state prison after discharge from the program.

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**APPENDIX A:
ADDITIONAL ANALYSES**

Table A: Measures Significantly Related to Outcome Indicators (Bivariate Correlation Coefficients) Without Dismissed

Measures Examined as Potential Predictors	Primary Outcome Measures					
	Project Completion	Offense After TAD Admission	Offense During TAD Participation	Offense After TAD Discharge	Days From TAD Admit to First Offense	Days From TAD Discharge to First Offense
Project completion	-----	-.27**	-.25**	-.10**	.24**	-.01
Days in TAD project	.27**	-.08**	-.03	-.07*	.41**	.01
Gender	.06*	-.08**	-.04	-.06*	.00	.07
Race (white/non-white)	-.11**	.06*	.02	.04	-.05	-.06
Age at TAD admission	.13**	-.12**	-.09**	-.09**	.08	.15*
Completed high school (y/n)	.17**	-.09**	-.05*	-.06	.01	.05
Employed at discharge	.34**	-.06	-.08**	-.01	.15**	.01
Number of lifetime arrests	-.15**	.32	.04	.01	-.09	-.06
Age at first arrest	.18**	-.09**	-.07*	-.08**	.06	.10
Mental health diagnosis (y/n)	.06*	-.04	-.02	-.03	.04	-.08
Drug as primary offense (y/n)	.01	-.07**	-.04	-.05	.06	-.01
Alcohol as Drug of Choice	.13**	-.01	-.05	.03	.05	.09
Prior # of treatment episodes	-.13**	-.02	.01	-.03	-.19**	-.18*
Motivation for AODA treatment (staff rating) *missing Milwaukee	.21**	-.05	-.01	-.06	.12	.22*
Criminal risk rating	-.17**	.09**	.04	.07*	-.01	-.07
Criminal need rating	-.08	.05	.03	.05	.05	.01
Motivation to change criminal behavior (staff rating) *no data from Milwaukee	.21** (N=660)	-.04 (N=772)	.00 (N=772)	-.05 (N=647)	.10 (N=229)	.21** (N=128)
Received through TAD (y/n):						
AODA outpatient treatment	.06*	-.05	-.01	-.05	.05	.01
AODA support groups	.10**	-.02	-.03	.00	.14*	.03
Employment assistance	.12**	.00	-.03	.03	.17**	.01
Financial assistance	.01	.02	.01	.02	.21**	.12
Emotional stability at discharge	.50**	-.14**	-.14**	-.05	.17**	.02
Bivariate correlation coefficients significant: *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001						

Table B: Measures Significantly Related to Outcome Indicators (Correlation Coefficients) Without Dismissed			
Measures/Potential Predictors	Charged with New Offense Within Six Months After Discharge	Charged with New Offense Within 12 Months After Discharge	Charged with New Offense Within 24 Months After Discharge
Project completion	-0.09**	-0.08*	-0.35**
Days in TAD project	-0.06*	-0.03	-0.19
Gender	-0.06*	-0.07	-0.01
Race (white/non-white)	0.05	0.04	0.21*
Age at TAD admission	-0.10**	-0.12**	-0.15
Completed high school (y/n)	-0.07*	-0.08*	-0.06
Employed at discharge	-0.03	-0.02	-0.05
Number of lifetime arrests	0.04	0.06	-0.05
Age at first arrest	-0.09**	-0.14**	-0.21*
Mental health diagnosis (y/n)	-0.01	-0.04	-0.21*
Drug as primary offense (y/n)	-0.04	-0.03	-0.04
Alcohol as Primary Drug of Choice	0.01	0.02	0.12
Prior # of treatment episodes	0.02	0.03	0.02
Motivation for AODA treatment (staff rating) *missing Milwaukee	-0.10*	-0.09	-0.19
Criminal risk rating	0.05	0.09*	0.02
Criminal need rating	.04	.07	-.03
Motivation to change criminal behavior (staff rating) *missing Milwaukee	-.10*	-.96	-.19
Received through TAD (y/n):			
AODA outpatient treatment	-0.02	-0.01	-0.06
AODA support groups	0.00	0.03	-0.05
Employment assistance	0.01	0.01	0.08
Financial assistance	-0.01	0.03	-0.02
Emotional stability at discharge	-0.07*	0.01	-0.08
Bivariate correlation coefficients significant: *p<.05 **p<.01 ***p<.001			