AMERICAN UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, DC

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

PART ONE

#	Publication Date	Bibliographic Information	Focus of Study	Population Studied	Comparison Group
1	December 30, 2005	*Process and Outcome Evaluations of Four Tribal Wellness Courts*. Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.	Process and outcome evaluation of first four tribal wellness courts funded under US DOJ Tribal Drug Court Initiative.	Blackfeet Alternative court (Browning, Montana): operated between January 1998 – September 2000: adult court with 40 active participants; 18 (45%) graduated Fort Peck Community Wellness Courts: (Poplar, Montana): February 1998 – September 2003; 54 juvenile participants; 15 (30%) graduated Hualapai Wellness Court: (Peach Springs, Arizona): March 1999 – October 2003: 64 adults (83% graduated) and 36 juveniles (64% graduated Poarch Band of Creek Indians: began in July 1998 and still operating: as of April 2004, admitted 28 participants ; 15 (54%) graduated and 5 still in program	**N/A**
2	December 30, 2005	*Poarch Band of Creek Indians. Executive Summary*. Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
3	December 30, 2005	*Hualapai Executive Summary*. Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
4	December 30, 2005	*Hualapai Wellness Court Evaluation*.- Final Draft Karen Gottlieb et al.	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
5	December 30, 2005	*Blackfeet Alternative Court Evaluation: (1) Executive Summary and (2) Evaluatoin Report*- Final Draft	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

#	Publication Date	Bibliographic Information	Focus of Study	Population Studied	Comparison Group
6	December 30, 2005	*Fort Peck Tribes Community Wellness Court Evaluation. (1) Executive Summary;* and *(2) Evaluation Report*. Final Draft.	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
7	Decmeber 10, 2004	*Lessons Learned from the First Four Tribal Wellness Courts with Recommendations for the Future*. Karen Gottlieb and Christine Duclos.	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1

PART TWO

#	Publication Date	Methodology	Recidivism Results		
			Re-Arrests	Convictions	Time Followed
1	December 30, 2005	Mixed-method design using qualitative perspectives to provide context for quantitative results; semi-structured open ended interviews with stakeholders (family members, community members, participants, etc.) to tell story of implementing and outcome of wellness courts; study team was anthropologist and attorney and four team members specializing in public health, anthropology and state and tribal law; interview comments categories according to 10key components of "Tribal Healing to Wellness Courts"	Post program arrests for alcohol or drug related offenses ranged from 45-59% in the three adult courts and over 90% in the two juvenile courts; Graduates as likely as nongradutes to have post program alcohol and drug arrest - men as likely as women to have post program alcohol or drug arrest - adult graduates took longer to reoffend than nongraduates -adult participants had fewer post-program alcohol and drug arrests than preprogram arrests for same length of time; and majority of adult post-program arrests were for public intoxication or disorderly conduct wellness court model has more impact on adults than juveniles: [adults in all four sites wanted to change because of their children] **HUALAPAI**: Adult: recidivism for persons who exited program was 54%; 3 year recidivism rate was 59% for alcohol		

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

#	Publication Date	Methodology	Recidivism Results Re-Arrests	Convictions	Time Followed
			or drug offense and 77% for all post program arrests including crimes against persons; JUVENILE: 75% of juvenile participants had post program arrest; not difference between those who graduated and those who didn't **Fort Peck**: 45 of the 50 participants (90%) arrested on criminal charge after leaving the program; most frequent charge was disorderly conduct; no significant relationship between completion status and whether participant was arrested after leaving program (14 of the 15 graduates and 31 of the 35 terminated participants had post program arrest **BLACKFEET**: 21 of the 40 participants (52.5%) had at least one post program arrest; 19 of the 40 participants (47.5%) had no post program arrests; no significant relationship between program completion status and recidivism **POARCH CREEK**: 6 of 19 (32%) participants who exited program exiting Program had at least one post program drug or alcohol related arrest; conversely, 68% had no arrests; no correlation between program status and rear rest		Three years following participation
2	December 30, 2005	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
3	December 30, 2005	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
4	December 30, 2005	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

#	Publication Date	Methodology	Recidivism Results		
			Re-Arrests	Convictions	Time Followed
5	December 30, 2005	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
6	Decmeber 30, 2005	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1	See Publication No. 1
7	December 10, 2004	See Publication No. 1	N/A	N/A	N/A

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

PART THREE

#	Publication Date	Bibliographic Information	System Impact/Cost Savings	Other Findings
1	December 30, 2005	*Process and Outcome Evaluations of Four Tribal Wellness Courts.* Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.		-All but one of the teams had great deal of member turnover that was detrimental to the program - Participants surprised by time commitment required and many didn't understand program requirements; 9no public defender or advice of public defender0 - incarceration frequently used as sanction in 3 of the 4 courts – participants could serve more jail time as sanction than if served traditional sentence -participants appreciated efforts of wellness court probation officers -all four programs had complaints from participants re inconsistent application of sanctions and incentives -all four programs would have benefited from computerized records -purposes and goals of wellness courts not well known in communities at large -only one of the program continued to operate after federal funding ended –3 not successful in institutionalization -participants, family, team members and community members in all programs thought the programs were successful and underestimated rate of recidivism - JUVENLE programs, however, had sense of hopelessness – need to offer juveniles more than treatment; needed education, job training and a focus on a positive future. - need to integrate cultural tradition into treatment but not require participants to do activities perceived a religious because tribes are religiously diverse. -HUALAPAI: many felt they had slowed down their use of alcohol, able to hold a job and take care of themselves: strengths were: home/school liaison involvement; treatment structured in participants' lives; incorporation of traditional healing practices; therapeutic sanctions for juveniles; first judge was catalyst for drug court; weaknesses related to failure to institutionalize (training, written policies on sanctions and incentive, termination criteria, etc. FORT PECK: strengths: team work; compassion of team; weaknesses included lack of participation with school, tribal elders and tribal leaders; poor communication with mental health provider; BLACKFEET: strengths: policy and procedures manual (but not approved by council); judges; structure and accountability given to participants' lives POARCH CREEK: many strengths that outweigh weakness: core team stability; cultural program integrated into drug court; careful decision process for terminations; monitoring
2	December 30, 2005	*Poarch Band of Creek Indians. Executive Summary*. Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.	N/A	See Publication No. 1

Recidivism and Other Findings Reported in Selected Evaluation Reports of Tribal Drug Court Programs Published: 2000 – Present

#	Publication Date	Bibliographic Information	System Impact/Cost Savings	Other Findings
3	December 30, 2005	*Hualapai Executive Summary*. Final Draft. Karen Gottlieb et al.	N/A	See Publication No. 1
4	December 30, 2005	*Hualapai Wellness Court Evaluation*.- Final Draft Karen Gottlieb et al.	N/A	See Publication No. 1
5	December 30, 2005	*Blackfeet Alternative Court Evaluation: (1) Executive Summary and (2) Evaluatoin Report*- Final Draft	N/A	See Publication No. 1
6	December 30, 2005	*Fort Peck Tribes Community Wellness Court Evaluation. (1) Executive Summary; and (2) Evaluation Report.* Final Draft.	N/A	See Publication No. 1
7	December 10, 2004	*Lessons Learned from the First Four Tribal Wellness Courts with Recommendations for the Future*. Karen Gottlieb and Christine Duclos.	N/A	