

# Madison County Drug Court

General Information on Drug Courts  
and Dealing with The Opioid Crisis

Circuit Judge Kyle Napp

# General Info Re: Drug Courts

- There are currently over 3,100 drug courts nationwide serving over 136,000 people.
- Madison County Drug Court was formed in 1996 and was the first drug court in the State of Illinois.
- Starting in January of 2017, the Administrative Office of Illinois Courts (AOIC) implemented new rules governing all specialty courts, requiring certification by the AOIC.
- Madison County Drug Court was certified in August of 2017.

# Drug Court or Prison?

- Illinois Prisons are designed to hold 32,095
- There are approximately 43,657 people in IDOC
- In a study completed in 2015, Illinois ranked #1 as the most overcrowded prison system in the nation.
- It costs approximately \$22,000 per year to house a prisoner.
- The average costs for a drug court participant is just under \$4,000.

# Madison County Overdose Deaths

- 2009 – 35 overdose deaths, 20 from heroin or opioid
- 2010 – 60 overdose deaths, 34 from heroin or opioid
- 2011 – 53 overdose deaths, 36 from heroin or opioid
- 2012 – 62 overdose deaths, 29 from heroin or opioid
- 2013 – 53 overdose deaths, 31 from heroin or opioid
- 2014 – 91 overdose deaths, 81 from heroin or opioid
- 2015 - 77 overdose deaths, 69 from heroin or opioid
- 2016 - 66 overdose deaths, 51 from heroin or opioid
- 2017 – 87 overdose deaths, 69 from heroin or opioid
- 2018 – 109 overdose deaths, mixture including fentanyl

Thank you Coroner Steve Nonn & Staff for stats.

# Madison County vs. Illinois vs. U.S.

- In 2017, in Madison County, there were 69 overdose deaths, but in the same year the City of Wood River used Narcan over 600 times to revive an overdose.
- In 2014 Illinois average 12.2 overdose deaths. Madison County had 81 overdose deaths from heroin.
- More people are dying from heroin/fentanyl overdose than traffic related deaths or gun violence.
- In the United States there is one opioid/heroin death every 20 minutes.
- The United States consumes 95% of the opioids vs. rest of the world population at 5%.

# The Madison County Drug Court

- 730 ILCS 166/25 is the statute governing drug courts.
- Drug Court is comprised of an interdisciplinary team: a judge, four probation officers, specialty court coordinator, probation supervisor, state's attorney, public defender, public defender liason and our treatment provider.
- Funding comes from grants, the Madison County Board and the Madison County Mental Health Board (708).
- BJA grant provides us with a High Risk Probation Officer who does curfew checks, welfare checks and serves warrants. Received new SAMHSA grant to replace BJA.
- Redeploy grant: defendants charged with class 3 and 4 felonies are diverted from prison into the drug court.

# Who can Participate in Madison County Drug Court?

- Must live in Madison County
- Must be at least 18 years of age
- Must be convicted of or have a pending non-violent felony in our county.
- Clients may have participated in drug court previously (New legislation now permits multiple attempts).
- Anyone can make a referral for screening into Drug Court.
- Client **must** voluntarily agree and sign consents to participate. A defendant can not be court ordered into Drug Court without agreement of defendant.

# Three Entry Tracks into Drug Court

## **Track I: Diversion**

Client does not plead guilty and if completes drug court all charges are dismissed.

## **Track II: Adjudication**

Client pleads guilty to charge and additional rules and conditions of drug court are a part of probation.

## **Redeploy: Adjudication Prison**

Defendant pleads guilty and avoids a prison sentence by entering into the drug court program. Failure to complete drug court would result in a sentence to prison.



# Requirements of Drug Court

- Attend residential treatment, short and/or long term, if required
- Attend outpatient treatment 4x a week, 3 hours a day
- Abide by a curfew
- Attend 2 to 7 AA or NA meetings a week
- Random drug testing, 1 to 5 times a week
- Attend court weekly
- Meet with a probation officer weekly
- Earn a GED unless graduated high school
- Have a job
- Complete a community service project
- Clients must complete 5 phases with varying requirements in order to graduate from Drug Court.
- Clients must complete all requirements of each phase and be drug free for 90 days before being eligible to phase up.

# Madison County

## Drug Court Statistics

- Since inception the drug court has treated 1438 clients.
- Over 6000 defendants have been screened but either they declined or were found ineligible.
- Currently we have 76 clients. (100 is our max)
- 52% are female and 48% are male
- 95% are white and 5% are minority
- 65% of the clients range in age 25-34
- Next highest age group is 35-44 at 21%

# Stats Continued

- 11 clients have overdosed while in the program – all from heroin.
- Average time from entry to graduation is 14 months.
- On average 5 babies are born to mothers participating in our program per year.
- 98% of graduates have either graduated high school or earned their GED while in the program.
- 65% of the drug court graduates test positive for drugs at least once while in drug court.

# Stats Continued

- 85% of the clients participate in Medically Assisted Treatment (MAT).
- 100% of the graduates have jobs.
- Over 95% of the drug court clients report having used heroin or opiates. The next most reported drug of choice is meth.
- Individuals in drug court are 6x more likely to be kept in treatment long enough to prevent relapse after graduation.

# The Long Term Effectiveness of Drug Court Treatment on Reducing Recidivism and Predictors of Voluntary Withdrawal.

- Dr. Jeremy Jewell, a professor at SIUE completed a study that was published in the International Journal of Mental Health and Addiction in 2017.
- Studied the long term effectiveness of Drug Courts.
- Study covered a 6 year period and data was gathered on average 3.5 years after graduation or withdrawal or decline from the Madison County Drug Court.

# Drug Court Works!

- People who declined or withdrew from drug court reoffended 4x more often than those individuals who graduated from drug court.
- People who withdrew or declined drug court were 3x more likely to reoffend within 1 year of discharge.
- Those individuals who withdrew or declined drug court reoffended a class higher than individuals who graduated drug court but reoffended thereafter.

# Contact Information

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