



*Final Report*

PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:  
DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE DRUG COURT AND DUI COURT  
PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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Presented by:

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The Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts

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PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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FINAL REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION .....	1
SECTION 2. NRAC CORE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES .....	3
SECTION 3. SOCIAL FUNCTIONING MEASURES .....	9
SECTION 4. ACCOUNTABILITY.....	11
SECTION 5. DRUG COURT CORE FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS.....	12
SECTION 6. TIMELINESS OF PROCESSING.....	13
SECTION 7. PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND PENNSYLVANIA'S PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS-AN UPDATE .....	14

APPENDIX A—PERFORMANCE MEASURES SPECIFICATIONS

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## SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

During a two-day meeting February 12-13, 2008, a select work group of drug court stakeholders, Administrative Office of the Pennsylvania Courts personnel (including the Director of Judicial Programs and the Statewide Drug Court Coordinator), and National Center for State Courts consultants jointly labored to produce a set of statewide performance measures for adult drug courts and DUI courts. The measures selected are listed below.

### NRAC<sup>1</sup> Core and Associated Measures

1. Status of Admissions Cohorts
2. Time-in-Program (Recommended by NRAC but not a core measure)
3. In-Program Recidivism
4. Post-Program Recidivism (Recommended by NRAC but not a core measure)
5. Percent of Positive Drug Tests
6. Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety
7. Units of Service

### Social Functioning Measures

8. Change in Educational Status
  - a. Percent earning GED or HS Diploma
  - b. Percent Pursuing Post-Secondary Education
9. Change in Employment Status while Participating
10. Births of Drug-Free Babies
11. Change in Family Functioning
  - a. Change in Custody Status
  - b. Visitation of Children
  - c. Contact With Family

### Accountability Measures

12. Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected
13. Total Hours of Community Service Performed
14. Change in Driver's License Readiness [DUI Courts]

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<sup>1</sup> The National Research Advisory Committee (NRAC) is a group of leading scholars and researchers convened by the National Drug Court Institute through funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. NRAC developed a uniform research plan for drug court data collection and analysis, including the identification of a core set of performance measures for adult drug courts. NRAC's work is documented in the publication *Local Drug Court Research: Navigating Performance Measures and Process Evaluations*, National Drug Court Institute, Alexandria, VA, 2006. The NCSC technical assistance consultant Dr. Fred Cheesman is a member of NRAC.

## Drug Court Core Functions and Operations

15. Average Number of Incentives per Participant
16. Average Number of Sanctions per Participant
17. Average Number of Judicial Status Hearings per Participant
18. Average Number of Drug Court Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts per Participant
19. Cost per Case (Aspirational)

## Timeliness of Processing

20. Average Number of Days between Arrest Date and Date of Admission to Drug Court
21. Average Number of Days between the Admission Date and the Date of the First Therapeutic Treatment Session
22. Average Number of Days between the Arrest Date and the Date of the First Therapeutic Treatment Session

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## SECTION 2. NRAC CORE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

Pennsylvania wisely chose to incorporate the core NRAC-recommended performance measures into their Statewide Performance Measurement System (SPMS).

1. Retention 1: Status of Admissions Cohort: Based on six-month admissions cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified six month period), though aspirationally this measure will be based on three-month cohorts. Track each and every admissions cohort until its members have permanently exited the drug court program by one of the following means (referred to as Type of Exit in the following):
  - a. Graduation
  - b. Termination
  - c. Voluntary withdrawal
  - d. Deceased
  - e. Bench Warrant

The performance measure is the percentage representation of each admissions cohort in each of the following statuses at the end of each reporting period:

- a. Graduation
  - b. Termination
  - c. Voluntary withdrawal
  - d. Deceased
  - e. Active
  - f. Bench Warrant
2. Retention 2: Time-in-Program: Based on six-month admissions cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified six month period) though aspirationally this measure will be based on three-month cohorts. Track each and every admissions cohort until its members have permanently exited the drug court program by one of the following means:
  - a. Graduation
  - b. Termination
  - c. Voluntary withdrawal
  - d. Deceased
  - e. Bench Warrant

The performance measure is the number of days between admission and exit for those members of the admissions cohort who have permanently exited the drug court program, reported by Type of Exit. Ideally, this time interval will exclude any time that a participant was not an active participant in the drug court program because of bench warrants and non-drug court related jail time.

3. In-Program Re-offending: Based on six-month exit cohorts (i.e., everyone exiting from drug court during a specified six month period). Re-offending must occur between admission and exit.

This performance measure counts the *incidence* of in-program re-offending (i.e., whether re-offending occurred, yes or no) and not the number of recidivistic events. Two indicators of in-program re-offending were defined: (1) an arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit and (2) an arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Traffic offenses, other than DUI, are excluded from this measure.

The performance measures are the percent of each exit cohort who have re-offended during the time they participated in drug court, reported by Type of Exit, age of the re-offending participant, and by Seriousness and Type of Offense. Age will be reported using two categories: (1) 18-25 and (2) over 25 years. Consequently, for each Exit Type and Age combination, in-program re-offending will be reported in a table similar to the one below, with each cell indicating the percent of each exit cohort in that category that re-offended in-program.

<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	<u>Type of Offense</u>	
	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug
Felony	%	%
Misdemeanor	%	%

4. Post-Program Recidivism: Based on six-month exit cohorts (i.e., everyone exiting from drug court during a specified six month period). Recidivism must occur after program exit. This performance measure counts the *incidence* of post-program recidivism (i.e., whether recidivism occurred, yes or no) and not the number of recidivistic events. Post-program recidivism is defined as an arrest that occurs after program exit for a new felony or misdemeanor offense if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction.

Exit cohorts will be tracked for two years to detect recidivism at the present time though aspirationally they will be tracked for five years after exit. The latter, longer tracking interval is contingent upon appropriate support from Information Technology and sufficient personnel to get the job done. Recidivism for each exit cohort will be reported two years after exit at the present time. The performance measure is the percent of each exit cohort who have recidivated within two years after their exit from drug court, reported by Type of Exit, age of the recidivating participant, and by Seriousness and Type of Recidivistic Offense. Age will be reported using two categories: (1) 18-25 and (2) over 25 years. Consequently, for each Exit Type and Age combination, post-exit recidivism will be reported in a table similar to the one below, with each cell indicating the percent of each exit cohort in that category that recidivated within two years of exit.



<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	<u>Type of Offense</u>	
	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug
Felony	%	%
Misdemeanor	%	%

5. Sobriety 1: Percent of Positive Drug Tests: Based on six-month exit cohorts. The percent of drug tests that are positive (or are considered positive) are calculated for each participant in the exit cohort, excepting positive returns for prescription drugs. This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of drug tests that return positive for an illegal substance (or have results that are considered positive) by the total number of drug tests administered to the participant (while they participated in drug court). The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the percent of positive drug tests (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit.

To be valid, this performance measure should include the results of tests administered by external service providers along with the results of tests administered by the drug court itself and this is the long-term goal. The ultimate determination of whether the results of a drug test were either positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the test results have been resolved. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include:

- a. Urinalysis Results
- b. Urinalysis Laboratory Confirmation Final Results
- c. Hair Follicle Tests
- d. Blood-Alcohol Tests
- e. Sweat Patch
- f. Oral Tests
- g. Screening of Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG)/Breathalyzer
- h. SCRAM<sup>2</sup>

Along with test results that indicate consumption of an illegal or forbidden substance, the following test results will be considered positive:

- a. Invalid
- b. Diluted/Tampered
- c. Falsified (including removing monitoring devices or patches)
- d. No Show /Failure to Appear
- e. Sample Quantity Not Sufficient
- f. Admission

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<sup>2</sup> Instead of counting drug tests, since this is a continuous monitoring system, use the number of days on SCRAM as the denominator, while the numerator will be the number of days that the participant tests positive for alcohol consumption, as detected by SCRAM.

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In the case that the offender tests positive for an illegal substance upon admission, the count of drug tests will begin with the first clean test. This allows for the case that the offender used illegal substances before admission to drug court, but an insufficient amount of time has passed for the substance to leave the participant's body. Consequently, this procedure will provide a clean baseline for future measures.

6. **Sobriety 2: Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. The amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol tests will be calculated for each participant in the exit cohort and the period of longest continuous sobriety will be determined. If there are no positive drug tests, this period is equal to the number of days between the first drug test and exit (minus one day). If there is only one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between the first test and the positive test is compared to the amount of time between the positive test and exit, and the longer of these two periods is reported. If there is more than one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between (1) the first test and the first positive test, (2) each of the remaining, consecutive positive drug tests, and (3) the last positive test and exit will be compared and the longer of these periods will be reported. The amount of time that the participant is on "bench warrant" status will be excluded from these calculations. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the period of longest continuous sobriety (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit. In the case that the offender tests positive for an illegal substance upon admission, the count of drug tests will begin with the first clean test. Beginning date for calculating the period of longest continuous sobriety will be the date of the first clean drug test.
7. **Units of Service:** The dates that participants received outpatient or inpatient services should be recorded as well as the dates of referrals for ancillary services made by the drug court caseworker. Units of service are counted as follows:
  - a. Outpatient or ambulatory addiction-related services (includes Pennsylvania Client Placement Criteria (PCPC) Level 1; see below): Count number of sessions.
  - b. Inpatient addiction-related services (including PCPC Levels 2 - 4; see below): Count number of days.
  - c. Mental Health (MH) services including:
    - Psychological assessments and evaluations. Count number of sessions.
    - Mental health screenings, inpatient (count number of days) and outpatient (count number of sessions).
    - Crisis Services. Count number of instances that such services were provided.
    - Mental Health Halfway houses and other MH inpatient services. Count number of days.
    - MH Case management. Count number of face-to-face contacts.
  - d. Ancillary (non-addiction related) services: Count number of referrals for ancillary services.

At the conclusion of the reporting period, the total number of units of service received by each participant who exited during that period will be accumulated by category as follows:

	<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>
Addiction-Related Services	# of days	# of sessions
Mental Health Services	# of days	# of sessions
Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals

The performance measure is the average over the entire exit cohort of the number of units of each type of service (see table above) received by participants (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit.

Addiction-related services are proscribed by the Pennsylvania Client Placement Criteria (PCPC). The PCPC is a set of guidelines designed to provide drug and alcohol professionals with a foundation for determining the most appropriate treatment setting for a client. The PCPC includes four levels of care and nine types of service:

Level 1

- 1A-Outpatient
- 1B-Intensive Outpatient

Level 2

- 2A-Partial Hospitalization
- 2B-Halfway House

Level 3

- 3A-Medically Monitored Detox
- 3B- Medically Monitored Short Term Residential
- 3C- Medically Monitored Long Term Residential

Level 4

- 4A- Medically Managed Inpatient Detox
- 4B- Medically Managed Inpatient Residential

Ancillary services are non-addiction-related services that address participants' criminogenic needs. Criminogenic needs (e.g., unemployment) are associated with an increased likelihood of re-offending and should be targeted for intervention. Ancillary services include:

- a. 12-Step (AA/NA) and similar programs
- b. Family Counseling
- c. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness, vocational counseling)
- d. Educational services (including GED, literacy)

- e. Medical/dental, including medication management
- f. Domestic Violence Counseling
- g. Parenting
- h. Life Skills
- i. Housing
- j. Legal Aid
- k. Transportation
- l. Case management

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## SECTION 3. SOCIAL FUNCTIONING MEASURES

In addition to the NRAC core measures, Pennsylvania elected to include several measures related to social functioning in their SPMS.

1. Change in Educational Status: Based on six-month exit cohorts. Two indicators:
  - a. Percent Earning GED or HS Diploma: Identify all exiting participants who did not possess a high school diploma or GED when admitted to drug court. Determine the number of these participants who had either (1) earned their HS diploma or GED when they exited the drug court or (2) who were pursuing their HS diploma or GED when they exited the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of the exiting participants who did not possess a HS diploma or GED when admitted to drug court (denominator) who had either (1) earned their HS diploma or GED or (2) were pursuing their HS diploma or GED when they exited (numerator), broken out by type of exit.
  - b. Percent Pursuing Post-Secondary Education: Identify all exiting participants who either (1) had a HS diploma or GED when admitted to or (2) earned a HS diploma or GED while participating in drug court and who also were not pursuing post-secondary education when admitted to drug court. Determine the number of these participants who were pursuing post-secondary education when they exited the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of the former group (i.e., all exiting participants who either (1) had a HS diploma or GED when admitted to or (2) earned a HS diploma or GED while participating in drug court and who also were not pursuing post-secondary education when admitted to drug court) (denominator) who were pursuing post-secondary education when they exited the drug court (numerator), broken out by type of exit.
2. Change in Employment Status while Participating: Based on six-month exit cohorts. The employment status (i.e., whether the offender was employed or not) of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of admission. Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of participants that were not employed at admission (denominator) who were employed at the time of exit (numerator).
3. Births of Drug-free Babies: Based on six-month exit cohort. Determine the number of female participants that were pregnant at admission or become pregnant during their participation in drug court. Determine the number of births and birth outcomes [e.g., drug free, drug exposed] that occur during participation in drug court resulting from said pregnancies. The performance measure is twofold: (1) the total number of drug free babies born during participation in drug court; and (2) the percentage of drug free babies (numerator) of all babies born [either drug free and drug exposed] (denominator) during participation in drug court to female participants that were pregnant at admission or become pregnant during their participation in drug court. The resulting proportion is multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.

4. Change in Family Functioning: Based on six-month exit cohorts. Three indicators:
- a. Change in Custody Status: Identify all exiting participants who did not have custody of all of their children at the time they were admitted to drug court (denominator). Determine the number of these participants who regained custody of at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (numerator). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who regained custody of at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court divided by the number of participants who did not have custody of all of their children at the time of admission to drug court, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
  - b. Visitation of Children: Identify all exiting participants who did not have visitation rights for all of their children who did not reside with them at the time they were admitted to drug court (denominator). Determine the number of these participants who gained or regained visitation rights for at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (numerator). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who gained or regained visitation rights for at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court divided by the number of participants who did not have visitation rights for all of their children who did not reside with them, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
  - c. Contact with Family: Identify all exiting participants who did not have contact with their primary family at the time they were admitted to drug court (denominator). Determine the number of these participants who reestablished contact with their primary family during the course of their participation in drug court (numerator). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who reestablished contact with their primary family during the course of their participation in drug court divided by the number of participants who did not have contact with their primary family at the time they were admitted to drug court, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.

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## SECTION 4. ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Pennsylvania also elected to include several measures related to participant accountability in their SPMS.

1. **Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected:** The total amount of financial obligations collected during drug court participation by the six-month exit cohort will be compiled. Financial obligations include:
  - a. Fines
  - b. Drug Court Fee
  - c. Other Court-Ordered Fees
  - d. Probation Supervision Fees
  - e. Restitution
  - f. Other Financial Obligations
2. **Total Hours of Community Service Performed:** The total number of hours of community service performed during drug court participation by the six-month exit cohort will be compiled. When the total number of hours of community service performed is multiplied by the value of the minimum wage, the product represents the monetized value of the work performed.
3. **Change in Driver's License Readiness<sup>3</sup>:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. For those participants who did not possess a driver's license when admitted to DUI court, a determination is made as to whether the participant is ready to gain or re-gain their license at the time of admission. Similarly, another determination of these participants' readiness to gain or regain their license (based on compliance with the terms and conditions set by the DUI court as well as statutory compliance) is made at the time of exit. The performance measure is the percentage of participants who did not possess a driver's license and who were determined to not be ready to gain or re-gain their license at the time of admission to DUI Court (denominator), who, at the time of exit from DUI court, had either re-gained their driver's license or who were determined to be ready to gain or re-gain their license (numerator).

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<sup>3</sup> Pennsylvania also chose to include a performance measure particular to DUI courts.

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## SECTION 5. DRUG COURT CORE FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS

Several performance measures were designed to measure drug court core functions and operations.

1. **Average Number of Incentives Granted per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of incentives granted to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates the incentive was granted, the type of incentive, and the reason the incentive was granted). The performance measure is the average number of incentives granted to participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
2. **Average Number of Sanctions Imposed per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of sanctions administered to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates the sanction was administered the type of sanction, and the reason the sanction was granted). The performance measure is the average number of sanctions administered to participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
3. **Average Number of Judicial Status Hearings per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of judicial status hearings attended by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each hearing). The performance measure is the average number of status hearings attended by participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
4. **Average Number of Drug Court Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of face-to-face sessions with drug court case managers and/or probation officers attended by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each session). The performance measure is the average number of face-to-face sessions with drug court case managers and/or probation officers (numerator) attended by exiting participants (denominator), calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
5. **Cost per Case:** Aspirationally, Pennsylvania would also like to include a performance measure to estimate the average cost per drug court case. Based on six-month exit cohort. Determine the amount of justice system funds expended on each exiting drug court participant. Cost centers include:

- Alcohol and drug abuse treatment services
- Mental health treatment
- Ancillary services
- Personnel time (judge, court reporter, bailiff, drug court coordinator, prosecutor, public defender time)
- Drug and alcohol testing
- Incentives
- Jail time (Jail used as sanction)

The total justice system funds expended on each exiting drug court participant during the course of their participation would be calculated. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the total justice system cost for each exiting participant, broken out by type of exit.



## SECTION 6. TIMELINESS OF PROCESSING

Pennsylvania also chose to include an important measure of timeliness of processing to gauge how quickly participants are given substance abuse treatment. The provision of timely substance abuse treatment has been shown to be related to long-term adjustment (see, e.g., Rempel, Fox-Kralstein, Cissner, Cohen, Labriola, Farole, Bader and Magnani, 2003).

1. **Average Number of Days between Arrest Date and Date of Admission to Drug Court:** Based on six-month exit cohort. Both the date of the arrest or citation for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between arrest (or citation) date and date that participant the date that the participant was admitted to drug court, broken out by type of exit.
2. **Average Number of Days between the Admission Date and the Date of the First Therapeutic Treatment Session:** Based on six-month exit cohort. Both the date that the participant was admitted to drug court and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date that participant was admitted to drug court and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services, broken out by type of exit.
3. **Average Number of Days between Arrest Date and the First Therapeutic Treatment Session:** This measure is a composite of the two preceding timeliness measures, based on 6-month exit cohort. Based on six-month exit cohort. Both the date of the arrest or citation for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date of the arrest or citation for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services, broken out by type of exit.

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## SECTION 7. PERFORMANCE MEASURES AND PENNSYLVANIA'S PROBLEM SOLVING COURTS-AN UPDATE

In April 1997, the first adult drug court in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began operation in Philadelphia which, at that time, was one of only two-hundred or so in the country. A few short months later, similar programs began operations in Chester, Lycoming and York Counties. Within eleven years, the number of adult drug courts in Pennsylvania expanded to twenty-one, and the drug court model has been adapted to establish eight DUI courts, seven juvenile drug courts, two family drug courts, seven mental health courts and thirteen other problem solving courts. Pennsylvania begins the New Year with eleven more judicial districts having expressed an interest in establishing an adult drug court and five districts a DUI court.

Coordination efforts in Pennsylvania are in their infancy. In January, 2005, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania requested that the Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts (AOPC) submit recommendations as to the appropriate method for implementing coordinated statewide procedures for drug courts. From the beginning, the Supreme Court recognized the criticality of capturing and managing data from problem solving court programs. The Chief Justice's directive to the AOPC included recommendations on the development of a statistical reporting mechanism standardized for all Pennsylvania specialized courts.

In December, 2007, the AOPC submitted an application to the National Center for State Courts for technical assistance with the development of statewide performance measures for Pennsylvania's adult drug, DUI and family dependency courts and in January, 2008, the AOPC was notified the application was approved. In February, 2008, a working group, which included judges, coordinators, probation officers and representatives from the District Attorney's Association, the defense bar and the treatment community met with National Center experts Dr. Fred Cheesman and Dawn Marie Rubio, for two and one-half days to "hammer out" measures for Pennsylvania's courts. To begin, the group adopted the National Research Advisory Committee core recommendations and associated measures;<sup>4</sup> the first set of nationally recommended performance measures for adult drug courts. The working group added to these measures elements unique to the Commonwealth's system, including measures of participant accountability, social functioning and court functions and operations. The measures developed by this working group were reviewed by the AOPC, in consultation with the Adult Drug Court Advisory Group, and with minimal modifications, were adopted in July, 2008.

These measures were then provided to the AOPC Department of Policy, Research and Statistics to develop a mechanism for capturing data. At the same time, all judicial districts in Pennsylvania were surveyed to ascertain the software available for this effort. After approximately

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<sup>4</sup> The National Research Advisory Committee (NRAC) is a group of leading scholars and researchers convened by the National Drug Court Institute through funding from the Bureau of Justice Assistance. NRAC developed a uniform research plan for drug court data collection and analysis, including the identification of a core set of performance measures for adult drug courts. NRAC's work is documented in the publication *Local Drug Court Research: Navigating Performance Measures and Process Evaluations*, National Drug Court Institute, Alexandria, VA, 2006. The NCSC technical assistance consultant Dr. Fred Cheesman is a member of NRAC.

two months, it was determined that data collection and analysis would require a more sophisticated program than could be produced in-house. After several conversations with the AOPC's Department of Information Technology, Department of Judicial Programs, Department of Policy, Research and Statistics, and the Adult Drug Court Advisory Committee, a decision was made to purchase an off-the-shelf program to capture and analyze data.

In late September, the AOPC, using the performance measures developed in February 2008, began investigating possible programs and took preliminary steps to develop a request for proposal. Unfortunately, planning for this project paralleled the downturn on Wall Street that began in the fall of 2008 and the performance measures project for Pennsylvania's problem solving courts has fallen victim to the recent budget crisis facing both private and public agencies around the country. The AOPC is responding to the Adult Drug Court Discretionary Grant Program solicitation in an attempt to obtain funding to move forward with this initiative. Applications are due January 29, 2009 and the announcement of grant recipients is not expected until late summer, early fall 2009.

P. Karen Blackburn  
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Administrative Office of Pennsylvania Courts

January, 2009

## APPENDIX A

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES SPECIFICATIONS

1. Measure ID	<i>Retention 1: Status of Admissions Cohort</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of a given admissions cohort that: (1) are still active, (2) have graduated, (3) have been terminated, (4) have voluntarily withdrawn from the program, (5) became deceased while participating, or (6) were on bench warrant status.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Admissions Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a six month interval (=NADM).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An admissions cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a six-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-June 30).
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The date of admission, date of exit, and type of exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis for each participant. Exit types are enumerated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Graduation</li> <li>2. Termination</li> <li>3. Voluntary withdrawal</li> <li>4. Deceased</li> <li>5. Bench Warrant</li> </ol> <p>At the conclusion of six months(which defines the admissions cohort), the following statistics will be compiled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total number of these participants in the admissions cohort (=NADM)</li> <li>2. Number still active (=NACT)</li> <li>3. Number graduated (=NGRD)</li> <li>4. Number terminated (=NTERM).</li> <li>5. Number of voluntary withdrawals (=NVW).</li> <li>6. Number deceased (=NDEA).</li> <li>7. Number on Bench Warrant Status (=NBW)</li> </ol> <p>Subsequently, the percentage of the admissions cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the admissions cohort that are still active= ((NACT)/(NADM)) X 100%. All of the frequencies for the exit types (e.g., NGRD) used in these calculations are cumulative. This procedure will be repeated and the statistics re-compiled at the conclusion of every subsequent six-month interval until every member of the admissions cohort has exited.</p>

5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of admission, date of exit, and type of exit for every drug court participant. The MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each court for any given admissions cohort.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Percentages: At the conclusion of each six month reporting period, determine the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Total number of individuals admitted during that time period (=NADM)</li> <li>2. Number of admissions during that time period that are still active (=NACT)</li> <li>3. Number of admissions during that time period that graduated (=NGRD)</li> <li>4. Number of admissions during that time period that were terminated (=NTERM).</li> <li>5. Number of admissions during that time period that were voluntary withdrawals (=NVW).</li> <li>6. Number of admissions during that time period that were deceased (=NDEA).</li> <li>7. Number of admissions during that time period that were on Bench Warrant Status at the time of measurement (=NBW).</li> </ol> <p>Subsequently, the percentage of the admissions cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the admissions cohort that are still active <math>((NACT)/(NADM)) \times 100\%</math>.</p> <p>After these initial calculations, the admissions cohort must be tracked until every member of the admissions cohort has exited. In subsequent calculations (made at six month intervals), all of the frequencies for the exit types (e.g., NGRD) used in these calculations will be cumulative and percentages will be recalculated using these cumulative frequencies.</p>
7. Use of Measurement	Retention is necessary to keep drug court participants in treatment long enough to realize an effect. This PM tracks the graduation and termination rate of admissions cohorts. High graduation rates (60%+) and low termination rates are desired.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Retention 2: Average Time-in-Program</i>
2. Measure Description	Average Number of Days between admission and exit
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Admissions Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a six-month interval (=NADM).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An admissions cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a six-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-June 30).
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The date of admission, date of exit, and type of exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis for each participant. Exit types are enumerated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Graduation</li> <li>2. Termination</li> <li>3. Voluntary withdrawal</li> <li>4. Deceased</li> <li>5. Bench Warrant</li> </ol> <p>At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between admission and exit (T1) will be calculated for every participant who has exited the program during the reporting period. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated for all members of the admissions cohort who exited the program.</p> <p>All of the averages for the exit types used in these calculations are based on cumulative statistics. At the end of each reporting period, the T1 values for each member of the admissions cohort who exited will be calculated and added to the running sum of these values. The running sum accumulates the T1 values of every member of the admissions cohort who had exited prior to the current admissions cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admissions cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type. This procedure will be repeated and the statistics re-compiled at the conclusion of every subsequent six-month interval until every member of the admissions cohort has exited.</p>
5.b. Integration into MIS	The MIS system should record admission and exit dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between admission and exit and to disaggregate this statistic by type of exit. The MIS should be able to provide this information for any specified admissions or exit cohort.

<p>6. Data Processing/Calculations:</p>	<p>Simple Average: Select participants who exited the program during the reporting period. Calculate the number of days between admission and exit (T1) for each of these. Performance measure is the average time between admission and exit = [Sum (T1) over all qualified exits]/NADX, where NADX=number of admissions cohort members that exited during the reporting period. Disaggregate by type of exit.</p> <p>After these initial calculations, the admissions cohort must be tracked until every member of the admissions cohort has exited. All of the averages for the exit types used in these calculations are based on cumulative statistics. At the end of each reporting period, the T1 values for each member of the admissions cohort who exited will be calculated and added to the running sum of these values. The running sum accumulates the T1 values of every member of the admissions cohort who had exited prior to the current admissions cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admissions cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type.</p>
<p>7. Use of Measurement</p>	<p>This performance measure reports the amount of time in program. If this statistic is too large, the program may be unnecessarily limiting the number of potential participants that it can serve. If it is much less than one year, participants may not be staying in treatment long enough to produce an impact.</p>
<p>7.a. Baseline Number</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>7.b. Measurement Target</p>	<p>To be determined</p>
<p>8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]</p>	



1. Measure ID	<i>Recidivism 1: In-Program Re-offending</i>
2. Measure Description	Measures incidence of in-program re-offending
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six-month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Members of the exit cohort who re-offended while participating in drug court
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>These statistics measure the first incidence of in-program re-offending. Re-offending must occur between admission and exit. This performance measure counts the <u>incidence</u> of in-program re-offending (i.e., whether re-offending occurred, yes or no) and not the number of recidivistic events. Two indicators of in-program re-offending were defined: (1) an arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit and (2) an arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Traffic offenses, other than DUI, are excluded from this measure. In-program re-offending will be disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Type of Exit</li> <li>b. Age of re-offending participant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 18-25 years of age</li> <li>b. Over 25 years of age</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Seriousness of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Felony</li> <li>b. Misdemeanor</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Type of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Drug/DUI</li> <li>b. Non-Drug</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The dates of the arrest and subsequent conviction (if there was a conviction) for new offenses that occurred between admission and exit, along with the seriousness and type of new offense, should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants who exited during that reporting period who had also re-offended at least once while in-program will be accumulated. Two indicators of in-program re-offending (see 4.b. above) will be employed. The two indicators will be disaggregated for reporting purposes as described in section 4.b. above. The focus of the indicators will be the <u>first</u> occurrence of in-program re-offending. The performance measures are the percent of each exit cohort who have re-offended (using both indicators) during the time they participated in drug court, reported by Type of Exit, age of the re-offending participant, and by</p>

	Seriousness and Type of Offense.												
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates of arrest and conviction as well as the seriousness and type of new offense that occurred between admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for these performance measures as well as actually calculating values for these performance measures for each participant and each court.												
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Percentage: Select only those participants that exited during the reporting period (=NX). Determine the number of these that re-offended at least once while in-program, using two distinct indicators of re-offending:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. An arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit (=NAR)</li><li>2. An arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor offense that occurs sometime between admission and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense (=NARC).</li></ol> <p>The performance measure is the percent of participants that exited during a particular reporting period that re-offended at least once while under drug court supervision, according to each of the two indicators of re-offending. For the first indicator, it is equal to (NAR)/(NX) X 100%, while for the second it is equal to (NARC)/(NX) X 100%. These performance measure indicators will then be disaggregated by :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Type of Exit</li><li>b. Age of re-offending participant<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. 18-25 years of age</li><li>b. Over 25 years of age</li></ol></li><li>c. Seriousness of offense<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Felony</li><li>b. Misdemeanor</li></ol></li><li>d. Type of offense<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Drug/DUI</li><li>b. Non-Drug</li></ol></li></ol> <p>Consequently, for each Type of Exit and Age category combination, in-program re-offending will be reported in a table similar to the one below, with each cell indicating the percent of each exit cohort in that category that re-offended in-program.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Type of Offense</td></tr><tr><td>Seriousness of Offense</td><td>Drug/DUI</td><td>Non-Drug</td></tr><tr><td>Felony</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Misdemeanor</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr></table>		Type of Offense		Seriousness of Offense	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug	Felony	%	%	Misdemeanor	%	%
	Type of Offense												
Seriousness of Offense	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug											
Felony	%	%											
Misdemeanor	%	%											
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure is an important measure of offender compliance and the level of court supervision and, hence, public safety. Obviously, the smaller the value for this percentage, the more that public safety is insured.												

7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Recidivism 2: Post-Program Recidivism</i>
2. Measure Description	Measures incidence of post-exit recidivism.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six-month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Members of the Exit Cohort who recidivate after exit
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>These statistics measure the first incidence of post drug court recidivism (i.e., any arrests for new felony and misdemeanor offenses that occur after the participant has exited the drug court <u>if</u> the arrest results in a conviction). As such, it is not a count of the number of incidences of in-program recidivism. The measure focuses strictly on the first arrest that occurred after the participant exited the drug court <u>if it ultimately resulted in a conviction</u> for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Participants will be tracked for two years after exit.</p> <p>Post-program recidivism will be disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Type of Exit</li> <li>b. Age of re-offending participant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. 18-25 years of age</li> <li>b. Over 25 years of age</li> </ul> </li> <li>c. Seriousness of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Felony</li> <li>b. Misdemeanor</li> </ul> </li> <li>d. Type of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Drug/DUI</li> <li>b. Non-Drug</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The dates of the arrest and subsequent conviction for recidivistic offenses, along with the type of offense, occurring after the participant has exited the drug court should be recorded on an ongoing basis. A cumulative count of the number of members of each exit cohort who recidivated after exit should be maintained. Each Exit Cohort will be tracked for two years. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants in the exit cohort who recidivated within two years of exit will be accumulated and then divided by the total number of participants in the Exit Cohort. The resulting percentage will then be disaggregated as described in 4.b. above.
5.b. Integration into MIS	<p>MIS should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Record the dates of arrest and conviction as well as the type of recidivistic offense and its seriousness (i.e., felony or misdemeanor).</li> <li>b. Organize exiting drug court participants into exit cohorts</li> <li>c. Produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for these performance</li> </ul>

	measures as well as actually calculating values for these performance measures for each participant and each court.												
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, determine the number of drug court participants included in the cohort (=NX). Determine the number of these that were arrested for a new offense that occurred after they exited drug court (=NPR) <u>if</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>the new offense was a felony or misdemeanor</li><li>the offense occurred within two years of exit</li><li>the arrest ultimately produced a conviction.</li></ul> <p>The performance measure is then = ((NPR)/(NX)) X 100%. The performance measure will then be disaggregated by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Type of Exit</li><li>b. Age of re-offending participant<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. 18-25 years of age</li><li>b. Over 25 years of age</li></ul></li><li>c. Seriousness of offense<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Felony</li><li>b. Misdemeanor</li></ul></li><li>d. Type of offense<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Drug/DUI</li><li>b. Non-Drug</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Consequently, for each Type of Exit and Age category combination, in-program re-offending will be reported in a table similar to the one below, with each cell indicating the percent of each exit cohort in that category that re-offended in-program.</p> <table><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Type of Offense</td></tr><tr><td>Seriousness of Offense</td><td>Drug/DUI</td><td>Non-Drug</td></tr><tr><td>Felony</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Misdemeanor</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr></table>		Type of Offense		Seriousness of Offense	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug	Felony	%	%	Misdemeanor	%	%
	Type of Offense												
Seriousness of Offense	Drug/DUI	Non-Drug											
Felony	%	%											
Misdemeanor	%	%											
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure is an important measure of offender compliance and the level of court supervision and, hence, public safety. Obviously, the smaller the value for this percentage, the more that public safety is insured.												
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined												
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined												
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	Aspirationally, this performance measure will track recidivism for up to five years after exit.												

1. Measure ID	<i>Sobriety 1: Percent of Positive Drug Specimens</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of drug specimens collected from participants exiting from the program that returned positive for drug use.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six-month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	Measurement period – Every six months
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the participant tests positive at the time of program admission, the first subsequent negative drug or alcohol test will be considered the first drug or alcohol test.</li> <li>2. At present time, only the results of drug or alcohol tests conducted by court personnel will be counted though efforts will be made to obtain drug and alcohol testing results from treatment providers in the future</li> <li>3. The ultimate determination of whether the results of a drug test were either positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the test results have been resolved.</li> <li>4. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Urinalysis Results</li> <li>b. Urinalysis Laboratory Confirmation Final Results</li> <li>c. Hair Follicle Tests</li> <li>d. Blood-Alcohol Tests</li> <li>e. Sweat Patch</li> <li>f. Oral Tests</li> <li>g. Screening of Ethyl Glucuronide (EtG)/Breathalyzer</li> <li>h. SCRAM<sup>5</sup></li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Along with test results that indicate consumption of an illegal or forbidden substance, the following test results will be considered positive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Invalid</li> <li>b. Diluted/Tampered</li> <li>c. Falsified (including removing monitoring devices or patches)</li> <li>d. No Show /Failure to Appear</li> <li>e. Sample Quantity Not Sufficient</li> <li>f. Admission</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

<sup>5</sup> Instead of counting drug tests, since this is a continuous monitoring system, use the number of days on SCRAM as the denominator, while the numerator will be the number of days that the participant tests positive for alcohol consumption, as detected by SCRAM

5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The dates and results of each drug and alcohol test should be recorded on an ongoing, consecutive basis for each participant. In the case of a positive specimen, the type of drugs indicated by the test should be recorded. When the participant exits the program, the percentage of the total number of drug specimens that were returned positive should be calculated. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the percentage of drug specimens that were returned positive are accumulated over all exiting participants and subsequently averaged.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates and results of each drug and alcohol test administered to a drug court participant. In the case of a positive specimen, the type of drugs indicated by the test should be recorded. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for these performance measures as well as actually calculating values for these performance measures for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Simple Average, disaggregated by type of exit: Select only those participants that exited during the reporting period. Accumulate the number of drug specimens collected (=NS) and the number of drug specimens returned positive (=NP). Calculate the percentage of drug specimens returned positive: $POS = (NP/NS) \times 100\%$ . Performance measure is the percentage of drug specimens returned positive averaged over every participant that exited during the reporting period: $(\text{Sum (POS) over all qualified exits})/NX$ , where NX is the number of exiting participants. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug testing is recognized as a key strategy for improving compliance with the requirements of the drug court program (see Key Component 5). Consequently, it is important to track how frequently drug court participants test positive for drug use. Relatively low values for this PM are desired.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Sobriety 2: Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety</i>
2. Measure Description	Longest period of time between consecutive <u>positive</u> drug or alcohol tests.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	Measurement period – Every six months
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. If the participant tests positive at the time of program admission, the first subsequent negative drug or alcohol test will be considered the first drug or alcohol test.</li> <li>2. At present time, only the results of drug or alcohol tests conducted by court personnel will be counted though efforts will be made to obtain drug and alcohol testing results from treatment providers in the future</li> <li>3. The ultimate determination of whether the results of a drug test were either positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the test results have been resolved.</li> <li>4. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Urinalysis Results</li> <li>b. Urinalysis Laboratory Confirmation Final Results</li> <li>c. Hair Follicle Tests</li> <li>d. Blood-Alcohol Tests</li> <li>e. Sweat Patch</li> <li>f. Oral Tests</li> <li>g. Screening of ethyl glucuronide (EtG)/Breathalyzer</li> <li>h. SCRAM<sup>6</sup></li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Along with test results that indicate consumption of an illegal or forbidden substance, the following test results will be considered positive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Invalid</li> <li>b. Diluted/Tampered</li> <li>c. Falsified (including removing monitoring devices or patches)</li> <li>d. No show /Failure to Appear</li> <li>e. Sample quantity not sufficient</li> <li>f. Admission</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. The amount of time that an offender is on “bench warrant” status will be excluded from these calculations</li> </ol>
5. Data Collection Procedures	

<sup>6</sup> Instead of counting drug tests, since this is a continuous monitoring system, use the number of days on SCRAM as the denominator, while the numerator will be the number of days that the participant tests positive for alcohol consumption, as detected by SCRAM



5.a. Initial Strategy	The dates and results of each drug and alcohol test should be recorded on an ongoing, consecutive basis for each participant. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol tests will be calculated for each participant who exited during that FY and the period of longest continuous sobriety will be determined (=LPCS). If there are no positive drug tests, this period is equal to the number of days between the first drug test and exit (minus one day). If there is only one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between the first test and the <u>positive</u> test is compared to the amount of time between the positive test and exit, and the longer of these two periods is reported. If there is more than one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between (1) the first test and the first <u>positive</u> test, (2) each of the remaining, consecutive positive drug tests, and (3) the last positive test and exit will be compared and the longer of these periods will be reported. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the following quantities will be calculated: (1) the total number of these individuals in the exit cohort (=NX) and (2) the total number of days of continuous sobriety (Sum LPCS over all qualified exits). An average, disaggregated by type of exit, will then be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates and results of each drug and alcohol test administered to a drug court participant. MIS should have the capability to calculate the longest period of continuous sobriety before exit.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: For each member of the exit cohort, calculate the period of longest continuous sobriety for each participant (=LPCS), as described in Section 5.a. above. Performance measure is the average period of longest sobriety = (Sum (LPCS) over all exits)/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Period of longest continuous sobriety is an important measure of offender compliance and response to the drug court program. The longer this period, the more it can be inferred that the drug court is having its intended effects.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Average Number of Units of Service</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of Units of Service provided to participants exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Individuals exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months

4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>1. This statistic will be produced for each of the following types of services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outpatient or ambulatory addiction-related services (includes Pennsylvania Client Placement Criteria (PCPC) Level 1; see below): Count number of sessions.</li> <li>Inpatient addiction-related services (including PCPC Levels 2 - 4: see below): Count number of days.</li> <li>Mental Health (MH) services including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Psychological assessments and evaluations. Count number of sessions.</li> <li>Mental health screenings, inpatient (count number of days) and out patient (count number of sessions).</li> <li>Crisis Services. Count number of instances that such services were provided.</li> <li>Mental Health Halfway houses and other MH inpatient services. Count number of days.</li> <li>MH Case management. Count number of face-to-face contacts.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Ancillary (non-addiction related) services: Count number of referrals for ancillary services.</li> </ol> <p>2. Addiction-related services are proscribed by the Pennsylvania Client Placement Criteria (PCPC). The PCPC includes four levels of care and nine types of service:</p> <p><u>Level 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1A-Outpatient</li> <li>1B-Intensive Outpatient</li> </ul> <p><u>Level 2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2A-Partial Hospitalization</li> <li>2B-Halfway House</li> </ul> <p><u>Level 3</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3A-Medically Monitored Detox</li> <li>3B- Medically Monitored Short Term Residential</li> <li>3C- Medically Monitored Long Term Residential</li> </ul> <p><u>Level 4</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4A- Medically Managed Inpatient Detox</li> <li>4B- Medically Managed Inpatient Residential</li> </ul> <p>3. Ancillary services are non-addiction-related services that address participants' criminogenic needs. Ancillary services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12-Step (AA/NA) and similar programs</li> <li>Family Counseling</li> <li>Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness, vocational counseling)</li> <li>Educational services (including GED, literacy)</li> <li>Medical/dental, including medication management</li> <li>Domestic Violence Counseling</li> <li>Parenting</li> <li>Life Skills</li> <li>Housing</li> <li>Legal Aid</li> <li>Transportation</li> <li>Case management</li> </ol>
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5. Data Collection Procedures													
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The dates that participants <u>received</u> services along with the type of service should be recorded. Units of service are counted as described in 4.b.</p> <p>At the conclusion of the reporting period, the total number of units of service received by each participant who exited during that period will be accumulated by _____ category _____ as _____ follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td><u>Inpatient Services</u></td><td><u>Outpatient Services</u></td></tr><tr><td>Addiction-Related Services</td><td># of days</td><td># of sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Mental Health Services</td><td># of days</td><td># of sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Ancillary Services</td><td># of referrals</td><td># of referrals</td></tr></table> <p>The performance measure is the average over the entire exit cohort of the number of units of each type of service (see table above) received by participants (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit.</p>		<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>	Addiction-Related Services	# of days	# of sessions	Mental Health Services	# of days	# of sessions	Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals
	<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>											
Addiction-Related Services	# of days	# of sessions											
Mental Health Services	# of days	# of sessions											
Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals											
5.b. Integration into MIS	<p>MIS should record the dates that participants <u>received</u> services as well as the dates of <u>referrals</u> for ancillary services made by the drug court caseworker. In both cases, the type of service should also be documented. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.</p>												
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Average: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the total number of units of service received by each participant who exited during that period will be accumulated by category as follows:</p> <table><tr><td></td><td><u>Inpatient Services</u></td><td><u>Outpatient Services</u></td></tr><tr><td>Addiction-Related Services</td><td># of days</td><td># of sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Mental Health Services</td><td># of days</td><td># of sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Ancillary Services</td><td># of referrals</td><td># of referrals</td></tr></table> <p>Subsequently, averages are calculated for each of these six categories by dividing the accumulated total number of units of service in each category by the number of participants in the exit category. Disaggregate by type of exit.</p>		<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>	Addiction-Related Services	# of days	# of sessions	Mental Health Services	# of days	# of sessions	Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals
	<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>											
Addiction-Related Services	# of days	# of sessions											
Mental Health Services	# of days	# of sessions											
Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals											
7. Use of Measurement	<p>This performance measure documents the types and amounts (dosage) of treatment provided to participants. Both the type and dosage of treatment provided are expected to influence recovery and long-term adjustment. This data should assist in determining which types of treatment (and in what dosages) are most effective for which types of participants.</p>												
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined												
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined												
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]													

1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 1: Educational Status-GED or HS Certificate</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent in need of GED/HS certificate at admission who subsequently earned it prior to exit
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants in the exit cohort who were in need of a HS/GED certificate at admission.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Individuals exiting the drug court program who were in need of a HS/GED certificate at admission and subsequently earned it or were pursuing it prior to exit.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The educational status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants in the preceding exit cohort who were in need of a HS/GED certificate at admission will be accumulated (=NHS) as well as the number of this group who subsequently earned a HS/GED certificate or were pursuing such a certificate by the time they exited the program (=NNHS). The performance measure is calculated as $= (NNHS/NHS) \times 100\%$ .
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the educational status of every participant at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants in the preceding exit cohort who were in need of a HS/GED certificate at admission will be accumulated (=NHS) as well as the number of this group who subsequently earned a HS/GED certificate or were pursuing such a certificate by the time they exited the program (=NNHS). The performance measure is calculated as $= (NNHS/NHS) \times 100\%$ .
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including improvements in their educational status.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 2: Educational Status-Secondary Education</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of eligible participants (see 3.a.) who were pursuing post-secondary education at the time of exit
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants eligible to be included in this measure must meet the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possess a GED or HS certificate at admission <u>or</u> earned a GED or HS certificate while participating in drug court</li> <li>• Must not be pursuing post-secondary education at the time of admission</li> </ul>
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Eligible participants who were pursuing post-secondary education at the time of exit
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The educational status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of eligible participants (see 3.a.) will be determined as well as the number of this group who subsequently were pursuing post-secondary education at the time they exited the program. The performance measure is the percentage of eligible participants that were pursuing post-secondary education at the time of exit., reported by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the educational status of every participant at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, the number of eligible participants (see 3.a.) will be determined (=NOPS) as well as the number of this group who subsequently were pursuing post-secondary education at the time they exited the program (=NPS). The performance measure is calculated as = (NPS/NOPS) X 100%. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including improvements in their educational status.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 3: Employment Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of participants in an exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at the time of admission but who were employed at the time of exit.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants in an exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at the time of admission
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Participants in an exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at the time of admission who were employed at the time of their exit from drug court
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The employment status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. Determine the number of participants in each exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at admission. Likewise, determine the number of these participants who were employed at exit. The performance measure is the percent of participants in the exit cohort who were not employed at the time of admission who were employed at the time of exit, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the employment status of every participant at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, the number of participants that were unemployed at the time of admission will be determined (=NEA) as well as the number of this group who subsequently were employed at the time they exited the program (=NEE). The performance measure is calculated as = (NEE/NEA) X 100%. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including increasing their employment rates.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 4: Birth of Drug Free Babies</i>
2. Measure Description	Number and percent of babies born drug free to participant mothers.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participant mothers in the exit cohort who were pregnant at admission into drug court or who became pregnant while participating in drug court and gave birth while participating in drug court.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Female individuals exiting the drug court program who were pregnant at admission into drug court or who became pregnant while participating in drug court; <u>and</u> who gave birth to drug free babies while participating in drug court.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The pregnancy status of every female participant and pregnancy result [e.g., drug free, drug exposed] at admission, participation period, and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of female participants in the preceding exit cohort who gave birth to a drug free baby (=NDFB) or a drug exposed baby (=NDEB) by the time they exited the drug court program will be accumulated. The performance measure is the number of drug free babies (=NDFB) and the percentage of babies born drug free $[NDFB/(NDFB+NDEB)] \times 100\%$ . These measure should then be disaggregated by the type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the pregnancy status and the pregnancy result [e.g., drug free, drug exposed] at admission, during the participation period, and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as calculating the values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Sum: At the conclusion of the reporting period, sum the number of births resulting from said pregnancies that result in a drug free baby (=NDFB). Simple Percentage: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of births of drug free babies will be divided by the number of all births [of drug free babies and drug exposed babies]. The performance measures is calculated as the percentage of babies born drug free = $[NDFB/(NDFB+NDEB)] \times 100\%$ . These measures should then be disaggregated by the type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of positive effects on female participants and their pregnancies, including the birth of drug free babies.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments	



1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 5: Change in Family Functioning</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of participants in need of [or desired] improvement in family functioning who subsequently achieved it prior to exit. Family functioning is measured by three indicators: Custody Status; Visitation of Children; and Contact with Primary Family.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants in the exit cohort who were in need of [or desired] improvement in family functioning at admission.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Individuals exiting the drug court program who were in need of improvement in family functioning and subsequently improved in these areas prior to exit.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	

<p>5.a. Initial Strategy</p>	<p>The family functioning status of every participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis at both admission and exit. This includes whether the participant has children (Y/N), and the participant's custody status (Y/N/NA) and visitation status (Y/N/NA) as well as the status of the participant's contact with his/her primary family (Y/N/NA)</p> <p>a. Change in Custody Status: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have custody of all of their children at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNC). Determine the number of these participants who had regained custody of at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRC). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who had regained custody of at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRC) divided by the number of participants who did not have custody of all of their children at the time of admission to drug court (=NNC), multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.</p> <p>b. Visitation of Children: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have visitation rights for all of their children who did not reside with them at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNV). Determine the number of these participants who had gained or regained visitation rights for at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRV). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who had gained or regained visitation rights for at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRV) divided by the number of participants who did not have visitation rights for all of their children who did not reside with them at the time of admission into drug court (=NNV), multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.</p> <p>c. Contact with Family: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have contact with their primary family at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNFC). Determine the number of these participants who had re-established contact with their primary family during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRFC). The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who had re-established contact with their primary family during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRFC) divided by the number of participants who did not have contact with their primary family at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNFC), multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.</p>
<p>5.b. Integration into MIS</p>	<p>MIS should record whether the participant has children (Y/N), and the participant's custody status (Y/N/NA) and visitation status (Y/N/NA) as well as the status of the participants contact with his/her family (Y/N/NA) at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as calculating values for each court.</p>

6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Percentage: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants in the preceding exit cohort who were in need in need of improvement in each of the indicators of family functioning will be accumulated as well as those who subsequently improved in these areas prior to exit as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Change in Custody Status: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have custody of all of their children at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNC) as well as the number of these participants who had regained custody of at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRC). The performance measure is calculated as <math>= (NRC / NNC) \times 100\%</math>; and then broken out by type of exit.</li> <li>b. Visitation of Children: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have visitation rights for all of their children who did not reside with them at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNV) as well as the number of these participants who had gained or regained visitation rights for at least one child during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRV). The performance measure is calculated as <math>= (NRV / NNV) \times 100\%</math>; and then broken out by type of exit.</li> <li>c. Contact with Family: At the conclusion of the reporting period, identify all exiting participants who did not have contact with their primary family at the time they were admitted to drug court (=NNFC) as well as the number of these participants who had re-established contact with their primary family during the course of their participation in drug court (=NRFC). The performance measure is calculated as <math>= (NRFC / NNFC) \times 100\%</math>; and then broken out by type of exit.</li> </ul>
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of positive effects on participants, including their relationships with their children and families.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments	

1. Measure ID	<i>Accountability 1: Financial Obligations</i>
2. Measure Description	Total amount of financial obligations collected from exiting participants
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Financial obligations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Fines</li> <li>2. Drug Court Fee</li> <li>3. Other Court-Ordered Fees</li> <li>4. Probation Supervision Fees</li> <li>5. Restitution</li> <li>6. Other financial obligations</li> </ul>
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts. The amount of financial obligations paid by each participant should be recorded on an on-going basis (e.g., weekly, monthly, or quarterly) during the course of their participation. The performance measure is the sum of these payments over the entire exit cohort, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the amount of financial obligations paid by each participant during the course of their participation. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Sum: Sum amount of financial obligations paid by each participant (NFP) over the entire exit cohort: [Sum (NFP) over the entire exit cohort].
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to hold participants accountable for their financial obligations. This performance measure demonstrates that drug court participants are making significant contributions to their financial obligations
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Accountability 2: Total Hours of Community Service Performed</i>
2. Measure Description	Total hours of community service performed by exiting participants
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts. The hours of community service performed by each participant should be recorded on an on-going basis (e.g., weekly, monthly, or quarterly) during the course of their participation. The performance measure is the sum of the hours of community service performed by each participant over the entire exit cohort, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the hours of community service performed by each participant during the course of their participation. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Sum: Sum the hours of community service performed by each participant (NCS) over the entire exit cohort: [Sum (NCS) over the entire exit cohort].
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to hold participants accountable by having them pay something back to the communities that support them. This performance measure demonstrates that drug court participants are making significant contributions to their communities while being held accountable for their offenses.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Accountability 3: Driver's License Readiness</i>
2. Measure Description	Percentage of participants who did not possess a driver's license and who were determined to not be ready to gain or re-gain their license at the time of admission to DUI Court, who, at the time of exit from DUI court, had either re-gained their driver's license or who were determined to be ready to gain or re-gain their license.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants in an exit cohort who, at the time of admission to DUI Court, did not possess a driver's license and who were determined to be <u>not</u> ready to gain or re-gain their license
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Participants from the population just described, who, at the time of exit from DUI court, had either re-gained their driver's license or who were determined to be ready to gain or re-gain their license.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The driver's license status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. Determine the number of participants in each exit cohort who did not possess a driver's license and who were determined to be not ready to gain or re-gain their license at the time of admission to DUI Court. Likewise, determine the number of these participants who, at the time of exit from DUI court, had either re-gained their driver's license or who were determined to be ready to gain or re-gain their license. The performance measure is the percent that the latter group represents of the former group, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the driver's license status of every participant at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, the number of participants who did not possess a driver's license and who were determined to be not ready to gain or re-gain their license at the time of admission to DUI Court will be determined (=NDL). Determine the number of these participants who, at the time of exit from DUI court, had either re-gained their driver's license or who were determined to be ready to gain or re-gain their license. (=NEX). The performance measure is calculated as = (NEX/NDL) X 100%. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	DUI courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including increasing their functionality by assisting participants to regain driving privileges.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined

8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	
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1. Measure ID	<i>Drug Court Functions/Operations 1: Incentives Granted</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of incentives granted to participants exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Individuals exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The date that each incentive was granted should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of incentives granted to each participant will be totaled. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record (1) the precipitating event, (2) the date of the precipitating event, (3) the type of incentive and (4) the date the incentive was granted each time an incentive is granted to a drug court participant. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: For each exit cohort, sum the number of incentives granted to each participant (=NI) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of incentives granted = [Sum (NI) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Incentives are recognized as a key strategy for improving compliance with the requirements of the drug court program (see Key Component 6). Research has shown that incentives improve compliance for some drug court clients. Consequently, it is important to track how frequently drug court participants receive incentives. Relatively low values for this PM may indicate the need for increased use of incentives to encourage compliance and retention while relatively high numbers may reflect over-use of incentives which may diminish their impact. Incentives and sanctions should be administered in a four-to-one ratio, respectively.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	



1. Measure ID	<i>Drug Court Functions/Operations 2: Sanctions Imposed</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of sanctions imposed on participants exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Individuals exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	A sanction is defined to be a punitive response to program violations or non-compliance.
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts. The date that each sanction was imposed should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of sanctions imposed on each participant will be totaled. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record (1) the precipitating event, (2) the date of the precipitating event, (3) the type of sanction and (4) the date the sanction was imposed each time a sanction is imposed on a drug court participant. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Sum the number of sanctions imposed on participants (=NSC) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of sanctions imposed = [Sum (NSC) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Sanctioning is recognized as a key strategy for improving compliance with the requirements of the drug court program (see Key Component 6). Research has shown that sanctioning improves compliance for some drug court clients. Consequently, it is important to track how frequently drug court participants are sanctioned. Relatively low values for this PM may indicate the need for increased sanctioning to insure compliance and public safety while relatively high numbers may reflect a program that is too punitive to accomplish its objectives
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Drug Court Functions/Operations 3: Judicial Status Hearings Attended</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of judicial status hearings attended by participants exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Includes admission, revocation, and graduation hearings.
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts The date of each judicial status hearing for each participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the total number of status hearings attended by each participant will be totaled. The total for each exiting participant is summed with the totals for other exiting participants to produce a grand total number of status hearings attended by members of the exiting cohort. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of each status hearing for each participant. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Sum the number of status hearings attended by participants (=NS) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of status hearings attended = [Sum (NS) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reflects the level of judicial supervision for each participant. Research indicates that the level of judicial supervision influences recidivism of some drug court participants.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Drug Court Functions/Operations 4: Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts per participant exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Contact must be face-to-face.
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts The date of each drug court case manager/probation officer contact with each participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts will be totaled. The number of contacts for each exiting participant is summed with the totals for other exiting participants to produce a grand total number of contacts for the entire exit cohort. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of each drug court case manager/probation officer contact for every participant. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Sum the number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts (=NCP) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts = [Sum (NCP) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reflects the level of supervision provided by drug court case managers and probation officers to each participant. It is an important measure of public safety and offender accountability.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Timeliness 1: Average Number of Days Between Arrest or Citation Date and Date of Admission to Drug Court</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a participant into drug court
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts The dates of arrest (or citation) and drug court admission should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between arrest (or citation) and drug court admission will be calculated for each participant in the preceding exit cohort. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the arrest (or citation) and drug court admission dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between arrest (or citation) and drug court admission (T0). Performance measure is the average number of days between arrest (or citation) and drug court admission = $(\text{Sum (T0) over exit cohort}) / (\text{NX})$ . Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	Though largely out of the control of the drug court, this time span is an important part of the period between arrest and treatment entry. It can be responsible for a significant delay in treatment. The drug court and other stakeholders should work together to keep this time span as short as possible. Previous research has shown that the more quickly an offender is placed in treatment, the more likely the treatment will have its intended effects.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Timeliness 2: Average Number of Days between the Admission Date and the Date of the First Therapeutic Session</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required by the drug court to get a participant into treatment
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts The dates of admission and the first therapeutic session should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between admission and the first therapeutic session will be calculated for each participant in the preceding exit cohort. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the admission and the first therapeutic session dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between admission and the first therapeutic session (T1). Performance measure is the average number of days between admission and the first therapeutic session = $(\text{Sum (T1) over exit cohort}) / (\text{NX})$ . Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reports how soon drug court participants are placed in treatment <u>by the drug court</u> . Previous research has shown that the more quickly an offender is placed in treatment, the more likely the treatment will have its intended effects.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Timeliness 3: Average Number of Days between the Arrest or Citation Date and the Date of the First Therapeutic Session</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a participant into treatment. This measure is a composite of the two preceding timeliness measures
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every six months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on six-month exit cohorts The dates of arrest (or citation) and the first therapeutic session should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between admission and the first therapeutic session will be calculated for each participant in the preceding exit cohort. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the arrest (or citation) and the first therapeutic session dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between arrest (or citation) and the first therapeutic session (T2). Performance measure is the average number of days between admission and the first therapeutic session = $(\text{Sum (T2) over exit cohort}) / (\text{NX})$ . Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reports how soon drug court participants are placed in treatment. Some of this time span is under greater control of the drug court than other parts, but all stakeholders should seek to minimize this time span. Previous research has shown that the more quickly an offender is placed in treatment, the more likely the treatment will have its intended effects.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	