



Final Report

KENTUCKY STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:
DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE ADULT DRUG COURT
PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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FINAL REPORT

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

During a two-day meeting on March 12-13, 2008, a select work group of adult drug court stakeholders, Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts personnel (including the Executive Officer of the Adult Drug Court Program), and National Center for State Courts consultants worked together to produce a set of statewide performance measures for Kentucky's Adult Drug Courts. The selected measures are listed below.

NRAC¹ Core and Associated Measures

1. Status of Entrance Cohorts
2. Time-in-Program (Recommended by NRAC but not a core measure)
3. In-Program Reoffending
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 Employment Status
9. Change in Educational Status
10. Change in Driver's License Status
11. Change in Housing Status

Accountability Measures

12. Total Hours of Community Service Performed
13. Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected
14. Change in Child Support Status
15. Average Response Time to Sanction

Drug Court Core Functions and Operations

16. Average Number of Incentives per Participant
17. Average Number of Sanctions per Participant
18. Average Number of Drug Court Sessions per Participant
19. Average Number of Drug Court Individual Sessions per Participant

¹ 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.

Timeliness of Processing

- 20. Average Number of Days between the Referral Date and Date of Eligibility Assessment
- 21. Average Number of Days between Eligibility Assessment and Entrance Date
- 22. Average Number of Days between the Referral Date and the Entrance Date

Access and Fairness

- 23. Demographic Composition of Referrals, Entrances, and Exits

SECTION 2. NRAC CORE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

Kentucky chose to incorporate the core NRAC-recommended performance measures into its Statewide Performance Measurement System (SPMS).

- a. Retention 1: Status of Entrance Cohort: Based on three-month entrance cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified three month period). Track each and every entrance 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. Successful Completion [Completion of all Program requirements, including aftercare]
 - b. Termination [Voluntary or Involuntary]
 - c. Administrative Discharge [Deceased, Illness, No Fault of Participant]

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

- a. Active [includes active, aftercare, suspended, absconded but not terminated]
 - b. Transfer
 - c. Successful Completion
 - d. Termination
 - e. Administrative Discharge
2. Retention 2: Time-in-Program: Based on three-month entrance cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified three month period). Track each and every entrance cohort until its members have permanently exited the drug court program by one of the following means:
 - a. Successful Completion [Completion of all Program requirements, including aftercare]
 - b. Termination [Voluntary or Involuntary]
 - c. Administrative Discharge

The performance measure is the number of days between entrance and exit for those members of the entrance 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 suspensions and non-drug court related jail time.

3. In-Program Re-offending: Based on three -month exit cohorts (i.e., everyone exiting from drug court during a specified three-month period). Re-offending must occur between entrance 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. In-program re-offending is defined as an arrest for a new "jailable" felony or misdemeanor offense, excluding violations, that occurs sometime between entrance and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense.

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, Seriousness of Offense, and the program phase during which the arrest was made. Consequently, for each Exit Type, 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>Program Phase</u>	<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	
	Misdemeanor	Felony
I	%	%
II	%	%
III	%	%
Aftercare	%	%

4. Post-Program Recidivism: Based on three-month exit cohorts (i.e., everyone exiting from drug court during a specified three 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 of any type or misdemeanor drug or alcohol offense (218 A misdemeanor or 189 A DUI, only) if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction.

Exit cohorts will be tracked at one, two, and three years after exit to detect recidivism. The performance measure is the cumulative percentage of each exit cohort who have recidivated within one, two, and three years after their exit from drug court, reported by Type of Exit, and by Seriousness of Offense. Consequently, for each Exit Type, post-exit recidivism will be reported in a table similar to the one below, with each cell indicating the cumulative percent of each exit cohort in that category that recidivated within one, two, and three years of exit. Felonies will always trump misdemeanors in the case of multiple charges. Aspirationally, this measure will account for those participants who are in-custody one, two, and three years post exit and are unable to recidivate.

<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	<u>Number of Years Post Exit</u>		
	1	2	3
Felony	%	%	%
Misdemeanor Drug or Alcohol Offense	%	%	%

5. Sobriety 1: Percent of Positive Drug Specimens: Based on three-month exit cohorts. The percent of drug specimens that are positive (or are considered positive) are calculated for each participant in the exit cohort. This percentage is calculated by dividing the number of drug

specimens 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 all tests administered internally and by external service providers. The ultimate determination of whether the results of a drug specimen 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. Sweat patch
- d. Oral Tests
- e. PBT/Breathalyzer

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

- a. Diluted/Tampered
- b. No show /Failure to Appear
- c. Sample quantity not sufficient or failure to produce sample
- d. Admission

The following test results will be considered negative:

- a. Negative

In the case that the participant tests positive for an illegal substance upon entrance, the count of drug tests will begin with the first clean specimen. This allows for the case that the participant used illegal substances before entrance 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 three-month exit cohorts. The amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol specimens 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 specimens, this period is equal to the number of days between the first drug specimen and exit (minus one day). If there is only one positive drug or alcohol specimen, the amount of time between the first specimen and the positive specimen is compared to the amount of time between the positive specimen and exit, and the longer of these two periods is reported. If there is more than one positive drug or alcohol specimen, the amount of time between (1) the first specimen and the first positive specimen, (2) each of the remaining, consecutive positive drug specimens, and (3) the last positive specimen test and exit will be compared and the longer of these periods will be reported. The amount of time that the

participant is on "suspended" 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 participant tests positive for an illegal substance upon entrance, the count of drug specimens will begin with the first clean specimen. Beginning date for calculating the period of longest continuous sobriety will be the date of the first clean drug specimen.

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 case manager.
 - a. Outpatient or ambulatory addiction-related services: Count number of sessions.
 - b. Inpatient addiction-related services: Count number of days.
 - c. Ancillary (non-addiction related) services: Count number of referrals.

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
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 include:

- a. Assessment
- b. Inpatient addiction services
- c. Intensive outpatient services
- d. Outpatient services
- e. Educational groups
- f. 12-Step (AA/NA) and similar programs

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. Housing and Transitional Housing
- b. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness, vocational counseling)
- c. Educational services (e.g., GED, literacy)
- d. Medical/dental services
- e. Mental Health

- f. Behavior Management (e.g., anger management, domestic violence, eating disorder, grief counseling, sex therapy)
- g. Life Skills (e.g., financial and budgeting, library, hygiene)
- h. Parenting
- i. Social Aid (e.g., clothes, food, electric)

SECTION 3. SOCIAL FUNCTIONING MEASURES

In addition to the NRAC core measures, Kentucky included several measures related to social functioning in their SPMS.

1. **Change in Employment Status:** Based on three-month exit cohorts. The employment status (i.e., whether the participant was employed or not) of every adult participant admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance, including exceptions to employability such as whether the participant is "unemployable," in a custodial situation, or in an educational program. 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 entrance (denominator) who were employed at the time of exit (numerator), excluding the exceptions from the calculations.
2. **Change in Education Status:** Based on three-month exit cohorts. The determination as to whether an educational goal is needed ("yes" or "no") for every adult participant admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance. At exit, appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement for those participants with an educational goal by comparing their education status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit. An "Educational Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's educational status is judged to have improved and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants with an educational goal who scored "1" on the Educational Status Variable divided by the total number of participants with an educational goal in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
3. **Change in Driver's License Status:** Based on three-month exit cohorts. Identify all exiting participants who did not possess a valid driver's license when admitted to drug court. Determine the number of these participants who possessed a valid driver's license when they exited the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of the exiting participants who did not possess a valid driver's license when admitted to drug court who possessed a driver's license when they exited; broken out by type of exit.
4. **Change in Housing Status:** Based on three-month exit cohorts. The housing status of every participant admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance, specifically a determination of whether the housing is unstable (e.g., homeless, housing is not clean and sober, housing involves dysfunctional family relationship) or stable (e.g., absence of "unstable" factors). Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants' housing status by comparing their housing status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit. A "Housing Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's housing status is judged to have improved and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who scored "1" on the Housing Status Variable divided by the number of

participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.

SECTION 4. ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

Kentucky also chose to include several measures related to participant accountability in their SPMS.

1. **Total Hours of Community Service Performed:** The total number of hours of community service [either as a sanction, voluntary service, or program requirement] performed during drug court participation by the three-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.
2. **Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected:** The total amount of financial obligations collected during drug court participation by the three-month exit cohort will be compiled. Financial obligations include:
 - a. Court Costs
 - b. Child Support
 - c. Fines
 - d. Jail Fee
 - e. Probation/Home Incarceration Fee
 - f. Public Defender Fee
 - g. Restitution
 - h. Sanction Fee
 - i. Work Release Fee
 - j. Other
3. **Change in Child Support Status:** Based on three-month exit cohorts. The child support status of every adult participant admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance, specifically a determination of (1) whether the participant owes child support; and (2) whether the participant owing child support is “in good standing”² or “not in good standing” regarding child support payments. Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants’ child support status by comparing their child support status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit. Select only those participants owing child support. A “Child Support Status Change” variable will be scored “1” if the participant’s child support status is judged to have improved and scored “0” otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants owing child support who scored “1” on the Child Support Status Variable divided by the total number of participants owing child support, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
4. **Average Response Time to Sanction:** The date of the precipitating non-compliant event and the date of the resulting sanction should be recorded on an ongoing basis. The average number of days between the precipitating non-compliant event and the resulting sanction for

² This means that the drug court participant is making payments as required.

the three-month by exit cohort will be compiled. The performance measure is the average number of days from precipitating non-compliant event and the date of the resulting sanction.

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 a three-month exit cohort. The number of incentives granted to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the date 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 a three-month exit cohort. The number of sanctions administered to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the date the sanction was administered). 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 Drug Court Sessions per Participant:** Based on a three-month exit cohort. The number of drug court sessions attended by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each drug court session). The performance measure is the average number of drug court sessions attended by participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
4. **Average Number of Drug Court Individual Sessions per Participant:** Based on a three-month exit cohort. The number of face-to-face individual sessions with drug court case managers 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 individual sessions with drug court case managers attended by exiting participants (denominator), calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

SECTION 6. TIMELINESS OF PROCESSING

Kentucky also selected to include important measures of timeliness to gauge how quickly participants are identified and enter into the drug court.

1. **Average Number of Days between Referral Date and Date of Eligibility Assessment:** Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the referral to drug court and the date of the eligibility assessment 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 referral date and the date of the eligibility assessment, broken out by type of exit.
2. **Average Number of Days between the Eligibility Assessment and the Entrance Date:** Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the eligibility assessment and the date participant entered 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 the date of the eligibility assessment and the date that the participant entered the drug court, broken out by type of exit.
3. **Average Number of Days between Referral Date and the Entrance Date:** This measure is a composite of the two preceding timeliness measures, based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the referral to drug court and the date that the participant entered 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 the date of the referral to drug court and the date that the participant entered drug court, broken out by type of exit.

SECTION 7. ACCESS AND FAIRNESS MEASURES

In a precedent-setting and forward-looking move, Kentucky included an exploratory access and fairness measure to assess whether the demographic composition of its drug court referrals and participants are representative of the community at large.

1. Demographic Composition of Referrals, Entrances, and Exits: Based on three-month referral cohorts (i.e., everyone referred to drug court during a specified three month period). The demographic composition of each and every member of the referral cohort will be tracked at three significant drug court milestones:
 - a. Referral
 - b. Entrance
 - c. Exit

The performance measure is the percentage representation of each referral cohort in each of the following demographic categories at the end of each reporting period:

	<u>Drug Court Milestones</u>		
	Referral	Entrance	Exit
Race	# and %	# and %	# and %
Ethnicity	# and %	# and %	# and %
Gender	# and %	# and %	# and %
Age	# and %	# and %	# and %

Kentucky drug courts should admit all persons that meet its eligibility criteria regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, and age and treat them fairly once under the jurisdiction of the drug court. Drug Courts should reflect the community and the composition of persons in the criminal justice system. Under-representation of a characteristic may mean that drug courts should consider expanding outreach and services for persons in that particular characteristic category.

SECTION 8. MIS SYSTEM REVIEW

The Kentucky Administrative Office of the Courts currently operates a drug court information system that is functionally rich, stable, and mature. It surpasses by far the capabilities of most drug courts, with respect to the application of technology to support court operations and management. This section reviews the capability of that system to provide the necessary data elements to support the computation of the performance measures defined in this project.

Thirty nine data elements are required to compute all of the performance measures defined by the Kentucky Drug Courts. Of these 39, 31 currently are present in the case management system and could be used immediately. The eight missing elements will prevent the calculation of six performance measures. The following table shows all 39 data elements, the performance measures that rely upon these elements and the status of the element in the current drug court case management system.

	Data Element	Measure	Status
1	Ancillary service referral date	7	Entered on the <i>Session</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen.
2	Assessment date	20, 21	This is entered on the <i>Drug Court Dates</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.
3	Child support status at admission	14	Cannot currently do. Must add status fields.
4	Child support status at exit	14	Cannot currently do. Must add status fields.
5	Date of birth	23	This is entered on the <i>Bio Information</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.
6	Date of drug court case management session	19	This is entered on the <i>Session</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen, with a value of individual session.
7	Date of drug court session	18	This information is entered on the <i>Court Period Requirements</i> of the <i>drug Court History</i> screen, and on the <i>Drug Court Information</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen.
8	Date of incentive	16	Collected on the <i>Accomplishments/Incentives</i> screen.
9	Date of non-compliant event	15	Not collected, must add.
10	Date of sanction	15 & 17	Collected on <i>Sanction</i> section of <i>Sanction</i> screen
11	Driver's license status at admission	10	Do not currently capture this information, but it will be added to the system
12	Driver's license status at exit	10	Do not currently capture this information, but it will be added to the system

13	Drug approved	5, 6	This is a check box on the <i>Drug Test</i> screen.
14	Drug test date	5, 6	This is entered on the <i>Drug Test</i> screen
15	Drug test result	5, 6	This is entered on the <i>Drug Test</i> screen
16	Educational status at admission	9	Entered on <i>School Information</i> section of <i>Education</i> screen.
17	Educational status at exit	9	Entered on <i>School Information</i> section of <i>Education</i> screen.
18	Employment status at entrance	8	Entered on <i>Employer Information</i> section of <i>Employment</i> screen.
19	Employment status at exit	8	Entered on <i>Employer Information</i> section of <i>Employment</i> screen.
20	Entrance date	1, 2, 21, 22	This is entered on the <i>Drug Court Dates</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.
21	Ethnicity	23	This is entered on the <i>Bio Information</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.
22	Exit date	1, 2	This is entered on the <i>Status</i> section of the <i>Status</i> screen.
23	Financial obligations collected	13	This is collected on the <i>Obligation</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen.
24	Gender	23	This is entered on the <i>Bio Information</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.
25	Hours of community service performed	12	This is collected in the <i>Verification</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen.
26	Housing status at entrance	11	Need to add this. Will use values of <i>stable</i> and <i>unstable</i> , but must work out the details of definitions for users.
27	Housing status at exit	11	Need to add this. Will use values of <i>stable</i> and <i>unstable</i> , but must work out the details of definitions for users.
28	Inpatient addiction-related service end date	7	This is entered on the <i>Outside Referral</i> screen.
29	Inpatient addiction-related service start date	7	This is entered on the <i>Outside Referral</i> screen.
30	Outpatient or ambulatory addiction-related service session date	7	This is entered on the <i>Session</i> section of the <i>Court Prep</i> screen.
31	Program phase	3	This is entered on the <i>Phase Information</i> section of the <i>Phase</i> screen.
32	Program phase begin date	3	This is entered on the <i>Phase Information</i> section of the <i>Phase</i> screen.
33	Race	23	This is entered on the <i>Bio Information</i> section of the <i>Participant Info</i> screen.

34	Recidivism conviction date	3, 4	This is on the <i>Charge</i> section of the <i>Charge</i> screen, accessed through the <i>Court Case Information</i> screen.
35	Recidivism date	3, 4	Must add. They have charge date, but not incident date.
36	Recidivism offense seriousness (felony or misdemeanor)	3, 4	This is on the <i>Charge</i> section of the <i>Charge</i> screen, accessed through the <i>Court Case Information</i> screen.
37	Referral date	20, 21	This is entered on the <i>Court Information</i> section of the <i>Referral Entry Form</i> .
38	Status (this is for subtracting inactive jail time and suspension time)	2	This is entered on the <i>Status</i> section of the <i>Status</i> screen.
39	Type of exit	1, 2	This is entered on the <i>Status</i> section of the <i>Status</i> screen.

The date of the incident of recidivistic behavior currently is not captured in the system. (The date of filing of charges is collected.) This prevents the computation of in-program reoffending and post-program recidivism measures (3 and 4). Drug court officials have indicated that this data element will be added to the drug court information system.

Driver's license status at entrance and exit are not now included in the drug court system, which prevents the calculation of performance measure 10. These elements also will be added to the system.

Housing status at entrance and exit are not in the drug court system at present, which prevents the computation of performance measure 11. These elements will be added to the system.

Child support status at entrance and exit are not now in the drug court system, which prevents the calculation of performance measure 14. These elements will be added in the future.

The date of the precipitating event that results in a sanction is not collected by the drug court information system, which results in the inability to calculate measure 15. This data element also will be added to the system.

APPENDIX A

PERFORMANCE MEASURES SPECIFICATIONS

1. Measure ID	<i>Retention 1: Status of Entrance Cohort</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of a given entrance cohort that: (1) are still active, (2) have successfully completed all program requirements (including Aftercare), (3) have been terminated (voluntary or otherwise), or (4) were administratively discharged (including deceased, illness, or other reason not the fault of the participant).
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Entrance Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a three month interval (=NADM).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An entrance cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a three-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-March 31).
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The date of entrance, 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"> 1. Successful completion 2. Termination (voluntary or involuntary) 3. Administrative Discharge (deceased, illness, or any other type of discharge that results from an action or event that is beyond the control of the participant) <p>At the conclusion of three months (which defines the entrance cohort), the following statistics will be compiled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of these participants in the entrance cohort (=NADM) 2. Number still active (=NACT) 3. Number successfully completing (=NGRD) 4. Number terminated (=NTERM). 5. Number administratively discharged (=NVW). <p>Subsequently, the percentage of the entrance cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the entrance cohort that are still active= ((NACT)/(NADM)) X 100%. This procedure will be repeated and the statistics re-compiled at the conclusion of every subsequent three-month interval until every member of the entrance cohort has exited.</p>
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of entrance, 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 entrance cohort.

6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Percentages: At the conclusion of each three-month reporting period, determine the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of individuals admitted during that time period (=NADM) 2. Number of entrances during that time period that are still active (=NACT) 3. Number of entrances during that time period that successfully completed program requirements (Including aftercare)(=NGRD) 4. Number of entrances during that time period that were terminated (=NTERM). 5. Number of entrances during that time period that were administratively discharged (=NVW). <p>Subsequently, the percentage of the entrance cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the entrance cohort that are still active $((NACT)/(NADM)) \times 100\%$.</p> <p>After these initial calculations, the entrance cohort must be tracked until every member of the entrance cohort has exited. In subsequent calculations (made at three 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 completion and termination rate of entrance cohorts. High rates of successful completion (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 entrance and exit
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Entrance Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a three month interval (=NADM).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An entrance cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a three-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-March 31).
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The date of entrance, 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"> 1. Successful completion 2. Termination (voluntary or involuntary) 3. Administrative Discharge (deceased, illness, or any other type of discharge that results from an action or event that is beyond the control of the participant) <p>At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between entrance 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 entrance cohort who exited the program.</p> <p>Ideally, this time interval will exclude any time that a participant was not an active participant in the drug court program because of suspensions and non-drug court related jail time.</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 entrance 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 entrance cohort who had exited prior to the current entrance cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the entrance 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 three-month interval until every member of the entrance cohort has exited.</p>

5.b. Integration into MIS	The MIS system should record entrance and exit dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between entrance and exit and to disaggregate this statistic by type of exit. The MIS should be able to provide this information for any specified entrance or exit cohort.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Simple Average: Select participants who exited the program during the reporting period. Calculate the number of days between entrance and exit (T1) for each of these. Performance measure is the average time between entrance and exit = [Sum (T1) over all qualified exits]/NADX, where NADX=number of entrance cohort members that exited during the reporting period. Disaggregate by type of exit.</p> <p>Ideally, this time interval will exclude any time that a participant was not an active participant in the drug court program because of suspensions and non-drug court related jail time.</p> <p>After these initial calculations, the entrance cohort must be tracked until every member of the entrance 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 entrance 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 entrance cohort who had exited prior to the current entrance cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the entrance cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type.</p>
7. Use of Measurement	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.
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 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 three 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>These statistics measure the first incidence of in-program re-offending. Re-offending must occur between entrance 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. In-program re-offending is defined as an arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor jailable offense that occurs sometime between entrance and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense. Program violations are excluded. In-program re-offending will be disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Type of Exit b. Seriousness of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Felony b. Misdemeanor c. Program Phase (including Aftercare)
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 entrance and exit, along with the seriousness of new offense, and the program phase during which the offense occurred 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. Re-offending is defined in 4.b. above and will be disaggregated for reporting purposes as also described in section 4.b. above. The focus of the indicator will be the <u>first</u> occurrence of in-program re-offending. The performance measure is the percent of each exit cohort who have re-offended during the time they participated in drug court, reported by the type of exit, seriousness of offense, and the program phase (including Aftercare).</p>
5.b. Integration into MIS	<p>MIS should record the dates of arrest and conviction, the seriousness of any new offenses that occurred between entrance and exit as well as the program phase during which the offense occurred. 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.</p>
6. Data	Simple Percentage: Select only those participants that exited during the

Processing/Calculations:	<p>reporting period (=NX). Determine the number of these that re-offended at least once while in-program, using the indicator of re-offending:</p> <p>1. An arrest for a new felony or misdemeanor "jailable" offense that occurs sometime between entrance and exit if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor offense (=NARC).</p> <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, equal to (NARC)/(NX) X 100%. This performance measure indicator will then be disaggregated by :</p> <p>a. Type of Exit</p> <p>b. Seriousness of offense</p> <p>a. Felony</p> <p>b. Misdemeanor</p> <p>c. Program Phase (including Aftercare)</p> <p>Consequently, for each Type of Exit, 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"><u>Seriousness of Offense</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Program Phase</u></td><td>Felony</td><td>Misdemeanor</td></tr><tr><td>I</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>II</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>III</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Aftercare</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr></table>		<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>		<u>Program Phase</u>	Felony	Misdemeanor	I	%	%	II	%	%	III	%	%	Aftercare	%	%
	<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>																		
<u>Program Phase</u>	Felony	Misdemeanor																	
I	%	%																	
II	%	%																	
III	%	%																	
Aftercare	%	%																	
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 three 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>These statistics measure the first incidence of post-drug court recidivism, defined as an arrest for any new felony or a misdemeanor drug or alcohol offense (218 A misdemeanor or 189 A DUI) that occurs 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 if it ultimately resulted in a conviction for a felony or misdemeanor drug or alcohol offense. Participants will be tracked for three years after exit.</p> <p>Post-program recidivism will be disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Type of Exit b. Seriousness of offense <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Felony b. Misdemeanor (218 A misdemeanor or 189 A DUI) c. Year after exit that recidivism occurs (one, two, or three years after exit)
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The dates of the arrest and subsequent conviction for recidivistic offenses, along with the seriousness 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 three years. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants in the exit cohort who recidivated within one, two, and three 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"> a. Record the dates of arrest and conviction as well as its seriousness (i.e., felony or misdemeanor). b. Organize exiting drug court participants into exit cohorts c. 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 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

	<p>(=NPR) if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">the new offense was a felony or drug or alcohol-related misdemeanor (218 A misdemeanor or 189 A DUI)the offense occurred within three years of exitthe arrest ultimately produced a conviction. <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">a. Type of Exitb. Seriousness of offense<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Felonyb. Misdemeanor (218 A misdemeanor or 189 A DUI)c. Year after exit that recidivism occurs (one, two, or three years after exit) <p>Consequently, for each Type of Exit, post-exit 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="3"><u>Number of Years Post-Exit</u></td></tr><tr><td><u>Seriousness of Offense</u></td><td>First year</td><td>Second Year</td><td>Third Year</td></tr><tr><td>Felony</td><td>%</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr><tr><td>Misdemeanor</td><td>%</td><td>%</td><td>%</td></tr></table>		<u>Number of Years Post-Exit</u>			<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	First year	Second Year	Third Year	Felony	%	%	%	Misdemeanor	%	%	%
	<u>Number of Years Post-Exit</u>																
<u>Seriousness of Offense</u>	First year	Second Year	Third Year														
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>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 or alcohol use.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a three month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the participant tests positive at the time of program entrance, the first subsequent negative drug or alcohol test will be considered the first drug or alcohol test. 2. To be valid, this performance measure should include the results of all tests administered, internally and by external service providers 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. 4. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urinalysis Results b. Urinalysis Laboratory Confirmation Final Results c. Sweat patch d. Oral Tests e. PBT/Breathalyzer 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"> a. Diluted/Tampered b. No show /Failure to Appear c. Sample quantity not sufficient or failure to produce sample d. Admission 6. The following test results will be considered negative: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Negative
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 specimens.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a three month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	Measurement period – Every three months
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every three months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the participant tests positive at the time of program entrance, the first subsequent negative drug or alcohol test will be considered the first drug or alcohol test. 2. To be valid, this performance measure should include the results of all tests administered, internally and by external service providers 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. 4. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urinalysis Results b. Urinalysis Laboratory Confirmation Final Results c. Sweat patch d. Oral Tests e. PBT/Breathalyzer 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"> a. Diluted/Tampered b. No show /Failure to Appear c. Sample quantity not sufficient or failure to produce sample d. Admission 6. The following test results will be considered negative: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Negative 7. The amount of time that an offender is on "suspension" status will be excluded from these calculations
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. The amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol tests will be calculated for each participant who exited during that quarter and the period of longest continuous sobriety will be determined (=LPCS) for each exiting participant. 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	<p>This statistic will be produced for each of the following types of services:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Addiction-related services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessments: Count number of sessions. Outpatient or ambulatory addiction-related: Count number of sessions. Intensive Outpatient: Count number of sessions. Inpatient addiction-related services. Count number of days. Educational groups: Count number of sessions. 12-step (AA/NA) and similar programs: Count number of sessions. Ancillary services are non-addiction-related services that address participants' criminogenic needs. Count number of referrals for ancillary services. Ancillary services include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Housing and transitional Housing Employment-related services (including Voc/tech, job-readiness, and vocational counseling) Educational services (including GED and literacy) Medical/dental, including medication management Mental Health Behavior Management (including anger management, domestic violence, eating disorder, grief counseling, and sex therapy) Life Skills (including financial and budgeting, library, and hygiene) Parenting Social Aid (including clothes, food, and electricity) Case management

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>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	Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals
	<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>								
Addiction-Related 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> addiction 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>Ancillary Services</td><td># of referrals</td><td># of referrals</td></tr></table> <p>Subsequently, averages are calculated for each of these four 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	Ancillary Services	# of referrals	# of referrals
	<u>Inpatient Services</u>	<u>Outpatient Services</u>								
Addiction-Related 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: Employment Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of participants in an exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at the time of entrance 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 entrance.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Participants in an exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at the time of entrance who were employed at the time of their exit from drug court. Exclude participants who are "unemployable" (e.g., due to a physical impediment), in a custodial situation, or in an educational program from this calculation.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The employment status of every participant at both entrance and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. Exclusion factors should also be recorded at both entrance and exit. Determine the number of participants in each exit cohort who were <u>not</u> employed at entrance. 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 entrance 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 entrance 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 entrance 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 2: Educational Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Percent of exit cohort that made educational gains during the course of their participation.
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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	<p>The determination as to whether an educational goal is needed ("yes" or "no") for every adult participant admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance. At exit, appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement for those participants with an educational goal by comparing their education status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit.</p> <p>At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants with an educational goal who exited during that period will be calculated (=NEX), as well as the number of participants with an educational goal who exited during that period who enhanced their educational status at exit will be totaled (=NE). The percentage of those exiting participants with an educational goal who had enhanced their educational status during their participation is subsequently calculated.</p>
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record whether an educational goal is needed for every participant at entrance, and record at exit whether the participant with an educational goal has improved their educational status. 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: Select only those participants with an educational goal that exited during the reporting period. The percentage of those exiting who had enhanced their educational status during their participation is equal to $PE = (NE)/(NEX) \times 100\%$. This performance measure should be disaggregated 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: Change in Driver's License Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Appropriate drug court personnel will make an objective determination as to whether there has been a verifiable change in the participants' driver's license status by comparing their status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants in an exit cohort who, at the time of entrance to Drug Court, did not possess a driver's license.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Participants from the population just described, who, at the time of exit from drug court, had gained or re-gained their driver's license.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The driver's license status of every participant at both entrance 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 at the time of entrance to drug court. Likewise, determine the number of these participants who, at the time of exit from drug court, had either gained or re-gained their driver's 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 entrance 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 at the time of entrance to drug court will be determined (=NDL). Determine the number of these participants who, at the time of exit from drug court, had either gained or re-gained their driver's license (=NEX). The performance measure is calculated as = (NEX/NDL) X 100%. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to enhance the social functioning of participants, including by providing assistance to participants to regain driving privileges.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments	

1. Measure ID	<i>Social Functioning 4: Change in Housing Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Appropriate drug court personnel will make an objective determination as to whether there has been a verifiable change in the participants' housing status by comparing their housing status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Three- month Exit Cohort (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. The housing status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance, including whether their housing situation was "unstable" (homeless or housing not clean and sober and/or dysfunctional family situation in the home) or "stable" (indicated by the absence of "unstable" housing factors). Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants' housing status by comparing their housing status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit. A "Housing Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's housing status is judged to have improved and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who scored "1" on the Housing Status Variable divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the housing status of every participant at both entrance and exit, including whether the offender was homeless, rented, or owned their residence, the amount of time they lived in their current residence, and the number of times they had moved in the previous year. 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 Average: Sum the Housing Status Change Variable (HSCV) over the entire exit cohort. Divide this sum by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (HSCV) over the entire exit cohort]/(NX).
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including improving their living environment.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments	

1. Measure ID	<i>Accountability 1: 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	Three- month Exit Cohort (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-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 2: Financial Obligations</i>
2. Measure Description	Total amount of financial obligations collected from exiting participants
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Three-month Exit Cohort (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Financial obligations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Court Costs 2. Child Support 3. Fines 4. Jail Fee 5. Probation/Home Incarceration Fee 6. Public Defender Fee 7. Restitution 8. Sanction Fee 9. Work Release Fee 10. Other
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-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 3: Change in Child Support Status</i>
2. Measure Description	Appropriate drug court personnel will make an objective determination as to whether there has been a verifiable change in the participants' Child Support status by comparing their Child Support status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Members of three-month Exit Cohort owing child support at the time of entrance (=NOCS).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Members of three-month Exit Cohort owing child support at the time of entrance that demonstrate a verifiable improvement in their child support status.
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. The Child Support status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of entrance, specifically a determination of (1) whether the participant owes child support; and (2) whether the participant owing child support is "in good standing" or "not in good standing" regarding child support payments. Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants' child support status by comparing their child support status at the time of entrance to their status at the time of exit. Select only those participants owing child support. A "Child Support Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's child support status is judged to have improved and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants owing child support who scored "1" on the Child Support Status Variable divided by the total number of participants owing child support, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the Child Support status of every participant at both entrance and exit, specifically a determination of (1) whether the participant owes child support; and (2) whether the participant owing child support is "in good standing" or "not in good standing" regarding child support payments. 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: Sum the Child Support Change Variable (CSCV) for participants owing child support at the time of entrance. Divide this sum by the number of participants owing child support at the time of entrance. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (CSCV) over the entire exit cohort]/(NOCS) x 100%.

7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to enhance the accountability of participants, including their child support standing.
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 4: Days between Precipitating Event and Sanction</i>
2. Measure Description	Number of days between the precipitating event and the application of a sanction.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Members of three-month Exit Cohort who have at least one sanction applied during drug court participation.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
Timing Issues	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Quarterly
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 three-month exit cohorts. The date that each sanction was imposed should be recorded on an ongoing basis. Identify members of the exit cohort who had at least one sanction applied during the course of their participation in drug court (=NSA). For these participants, calculate the number of days between the date of the precipitating event and the date that the sanction was applied. If multiple sanctions were imposed, calculate the number of days in this interval for each instance of sanctioning. Calculate an average of these intervals for each participant that was sanctioned at least once. The performance measure is the average (calculated for participants that were sanctioned at least once) of the average number of days between the precipitating event and the sanction, the latter calculated for each participant, disaggregated by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of the precipitating event and 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 Identify members of the exit cohort who had at least one sanction applied during the course of their participation in drug court (=NSA). For these participants, calculate the number of days between the date of the precipitating event and the date that the sanction was applied (=NDS). If multiple sanctions were imposed, calculate the number of days in this interval for each instance of sanctioning (number of sanctions imposed=NSC). Calculate an average of these intervals for each participant that was sanctioned at least once (=ATS=(\sum NDS)/NSC). The performance measure is the average (calculated for participants that were sanctioned at least once) of the average number of days between the precipitating event and the sanction (= \sum ATS/NSA). 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. Operant conditioning theory informs us that the sooner a sanction is applied, the more likely it is to impact the participant. Consequently, it is important to measure the amount of time between the precipitating event and the application of the sanction. Obviously, the smaller the value of this PM, the better.
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 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	Quarterly
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 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 three 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 three-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 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: Drug Court Sessions Attended</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of drug court sessions 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Includes entrance and drug court sessions.
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts The date of each drug court session for each participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the total number of drug court sessions 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 drug court sessions 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 drug court session 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 drug court sessions attended by participants (=NS) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of drug court sessions 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: Drug Court Individual Sessions</i>
2. Measure Description	Average number of face-to-face individual sessions 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 three months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Contact must be face-to-face.
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts The date of each individual session contact with each participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of individual session 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 individual session 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 individual session contacts (=NCP) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of drug court individual session 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 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 Referral and Eligibility Assessment</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required for determination of eligibility for 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. The dates of referral to drug court and eligibility assessment should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. The time between referral and eligibility assessment will be calculated for each participant in the exit cohort. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates of referral to drug court and eligibility assessment for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between referral to drug court and eligibility assessment.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between referral and eligibility assessment (NDREA) for each member of the exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of days between referral and eligibility assessment ($= (\sum \text{NDREA over exit cohort}) / (\text{NX})$). Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	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 Eligibility Assessment and Entrance into Drug Court</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required by the drug court 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts The dates of eligibility assessment and entrance to drug court should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between eligibility assessment and entrance to drug court 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 dates of eligibility assessment and entrance to drug court for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between these two key events.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between eligibility assessment and entrance to drug court (=T1). Performance measure is the average number of days between eligibility assessment and entrance to drug court = $(\sum (T1) \text{ over exit cohort}) / (NX)$. Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reports how soon drug court participants are placed into drug court <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 Referral and Entrance into Drug Court</i>
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a participant into drug court. 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	Quarterly
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts The dates of referral and entrance to drug court should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between referral and entrance will be calculated for each participant in the exit cohort. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates of referral and entrance to drug court for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between referral and entrance.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between dates of referral and entrance to drug court (=T2). Performance measure is the average number of days between dates of referral and entrance to drug court = $(\sum (T2) \text{ over exit cohort}) / (NX)$. Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reports how soon drug court participants are placed into drug court. 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.]	

1. Measure ID	<i>Access and Fairness 1: Demographic Composition of Referral Cohort</i>																		
2. Measure Description	Comparison of drug court participant demographic characteristics at three distinct drug court processing milestones.																		
3. Data Required																			
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Offenders referred to the drug court program (=NR) during a six month interval.																		
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	<p>This PM requires that "Referral Cohorts" be defined at six-month intervals, consisting of all offenders referred to drug court during a six-month period of time. Each referral cohort will be tracked until every member of that cohort who was admitted to drug court has exited. The demographic characteristics of the referral cohort will be measured at three processing milestones: referral, entrance to drug court, and successful completion from drug court. Distributions of the referral cohort for the following demographic characteristics will be determined at the three points in time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Race/Ethnicity • Gender <p>Of course, offenders will drop out between referral and entrance and then again between entrance and exit. Consequently, at the referral stage the distributions of demographic characteristics will be based on the entire referral cohort. At the entrance stage, the distributions will be based on the members of the referral cohort that were admitted to drug court. At the completion stage, the distributions will be based on the members of the referral cohort that were admitted to and who completed drug court.</p>																		
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should be able to define and track referral cohorts. Demographic characteristics (age, gender, and race/ethnicity) of all referrals should be recorded.																		
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	<p>Frequencies and simple percentages. For example, in the case of gender, a table similar to the following could be constructed.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th><th colspan="3">Drug Court Milestones</th></tr> <tr> <th><u>Gender</u></th><th>Referral</th><th>Entrance</th><th>Completion</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Male</td><td># and %</td><td># and %</td><td># and %</td></tr> <tr> <td>Female</td><td># and %</td><td># and %</td><td># and %</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Similar tables will be constructed for Age and Race/Ethnicity.</p>				Drug Court Milestones			<u>Gender</u>	Referral	Entrance	Completion	Male	# and %	# and %	# and %	Female	# and %	# and %	# and %
	Drug Court Milestones																		
<u>Gender</u>	Referral	Entrance	Completion																
Male	# and %	# and %	# and %																
Female	# and %	# and %	# and %																

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