



Final Report

ARKANSAS STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:
DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE DRUG COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

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**ARKANSAS STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT:
DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE DRUG COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES**

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DEVELOPMENT OF STATEWIDE DRUG COURT PERFORMANCE MEASURES

FINAL REPORT

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SECTION 1. INTRODUCTION

During a two day meeting November 1-2, 2007, a select work group of drug court stakeholders, Administrative Office of the Courts personnel (including the Director and the Statewide Drug Court Coordinator), and National Center for State Courts consultants jointly labored to produce a set of statewide performance measures for adult drug courts. The measures selected are listed below.

National Research Advisory Committee (NRAC)¹ Core and Associated Measures

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

Accountability and Social Functioning Measures

8. Change in Educational Status
9. Change in Employment Status while Participating
10. Number of Days Employed while participating
11. Employment Status Two Years after Exit
12. Change in Housing Status
13. Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected
14. Compliance with Financial Obligations

Drug Court Core Functions

15. Average Number of Incentives per Participant
16. Average Number of Sanctions per Participant
17. Average Number of Hearings per Participant

Timeliness of Processing

18. Number of Days between Sentencing and First Therapeutic Treatment Session

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.

SECTION 2. NRAC CORE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

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

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

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

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

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

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

This performance measure counts the *incidence* of in-program recidivism (i.e., whether recidivism occurred, yes or no) and not the number of recidivistic events. In-program recidivism is defined as an arrest that occurs sometime between admission and exit for a new offense if, and only if, that arrest eventually results in a charge for a felony or DWI offense.

The performance measure is the percent of each exit cohort who have re-offended during the time they participated in drug court, reported by Type of Exit.

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

Exit cohorts will be tracked for two years to detect recidivism. Recidivism for each exit cohort will be reported one and two years after exit. The performance measure is the percent of each exit cohort who have recidivated within two years after their exit from drug court, reported by Type of Exit and also by whether the conviction for the new offense resulted in placement in (1) Arkansas Department of Corrections, (2) Arkansas Department of Community Corrections, or (3) some other disposition.

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

To be valid, this performance measure must include the results of specimens collected by external service providers along with the results of specimens collected by the drug court itself. The ultimate determination of whether the results of the specimen were either positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the specimen have been resolved.

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

- a. No show
- b. Not producing a sample in a reasonable period of time
- c. Tampered
- d. Refusal
- e. Admitting to use

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

6. **Sobriety 2: Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. The amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol 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 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 and exit will be compared and the longer of these periods will be reported. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the period of longest continuous sobriety (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit. In the case that the offender tests positive for an illegal substance upon admission, the count of drug specimens will begin with the first clean specimen. The 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 caseworker. Units of service are counted as follows:
 - 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 the number of referrals for ancillary services.

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

| | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units |
| Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units |

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. Partial Day treatment
- b. Residential Treatment
- c. Chemical Free Living Center
- d. Dual Diagnosis Treatment
- e. Observation Detoxification
- f. Specialized Women's Services
- g. Outpatient Group Counseling
- h. Outpatient Family Counseling
- i. Outpatient Individual Counseling

Ancillary services (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. Parenting
- b. Mental Health
- c. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness)
- d. Educational services (including GED)
- e. Medical/dental
- f. Health-related
- g. Anger Management
- h. Case Management
- i. Housing
- j. Probation Services
- k. AA/NA

SECTION 3. ACCOUNTABILITY AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONING MEASURES

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

1. **Change in Educational Status:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. Identify all exiting participants who did not possess a high school diploma or GED when admitted to drug court. Determine the number of these participants who earned their high school diploma or GED when they exited the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of the exiting participants who did not possess a high school diploma or GED when admitted to drug court who earned their high school diploma or GED when they exited, broken out by type of exit.
2. **Change in Employment Status while Participating:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. The employment status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of admission, including whether the offender was employed at the time of admission, number of hours worked per week, their annual salary, and the type of job. 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' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit. An "Employment Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's employment status is judged to have improved, "0" if unchanged, and scored "-1" if it has deteriorated. The performance measure is the average employment status score for the exit cohort: Sum of the Employment Status Variable for the exit cohort divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
3. **Number of Days Employed While Participating:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. The number of days that each participant was employed, measured between the dates of admission and exit should be recorded. The performance measure is the average number of days employed per participant: The total number of days employed by the exit cohort divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.
4. **Employment Status Two Years After Exit:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. A mechanism to obtain information about the employment status of participants who exited drug court programs two years prior to the reporting period will be developed, likely via self-report. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of exit to their status two years afterward. An "Employment Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's employment status is judged to have improved, "0" if unchanged, and scored "-1" if it has deteriorated. The performance measure is the average employment status score for the exit cohort: Sum of the Employment Status Variable for the exit cohort divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.

5. **Change in Housing Status:** Based on six-month exit cohorts. The housing status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of admission, 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 year prior to their participation in drug court. 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 admission 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.

6. **Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected:** The total amount of financial obligations collected during drug court participation by the six-month exit cohort will be compiled. Financial obligations include:
 - a. Fines and Court Costs
 - b. \$600 Drug Testing and Supervision Fee
 - c. Other court-ordered fees
 - d. Restitution
 - e. Other financial obligations

7. **Compliance with Financial Obligations:** A "Compliance with Financial Obligations" variable will be scored "1" if the participant was in 100% compliance with their financial obligations at the time of exit and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who scored "1" on the Compliance with Financial Obligations Variable divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit.

SECTION 4. DRUG COURT CORE FUNCTIONS

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

1. **Average Number of Incentives per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of incentives granted to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates the incentive was granted, the type of incentive, and the reason the incentive was granted). The performance measure is the average number of incentives granted to participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
2. **Average Number of Sanctions per Participant:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of sanctions administered to each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates the sanction was administered the type of sanction, and the reason the sanction was granted). The performance measure is the average number of sanctions administered to participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
3. **Number of Hearings:** Based on six-month exit cohort. The number of hearings attended by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each hearing). The performance measure is the average number of hearings attended by participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

SECTION 5. TIMELINESS OF PROCESSING

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

1. Number of Days between Sentencing and First Therapeutic Treatment Session: Based on six-month exit cohort. Both the date that the participant was sentenced to drug court and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date that participant was sentenced to drug court control and the date that the participant received their first unit of addiction-related services, broken out by type of exit.

APPENDIX A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES SPECIFICATIONS

| | |
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| 1. Measure ID | Retention 1: Retention Status of Admissions Cohort |
| 2. Measure Description | Percent of a given admissions cohort that: (1) Are still active, (2) have graduated, (3) have been terminated, or (4) have exited the program by some other means including transfer, voluntary withdrawal, and death. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Admissions Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a six month interval (=NADM). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Measurement period – Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | An admissions cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a six-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-June 30). Arkansas should consider incorporating this language: Participants that are transferred to other drug court programs shortly after admission will be counted as admissions by the program to which they are transferred but not by the program from whence they originate. |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | <p>The date of admission, date of exit, and type of exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis for each participant. Exit types are enumerated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Graduation 2. Termination 3. Transfer 4. Voluntary withdrawal 5. Deceased <p>At the conclusion of six months(which defines the admissions cohort), the following statistics will be compiled:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Total number of these participants in the admissions cohort (=NADM) 2. Number still active (=NACT) 3. Number graduated (=NGRD) 4. Number terminated (=NTERM). 5. Number transferred (=NTRAN). 6. Number of voluntary withdrawals (=NVW). 7. Number deceased (=NDEA). <p>Subsequently, the percentage of the admissions cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the admissions cohort that are still active= ((NACT)/(NADM)) X 100%. All of the frequencies for the exit types (e.g., NGRD) used in these calculations are cumulative. This procedure will be repeated and the statistics re-compiled at the conclusion of every subsequent six-month interval until every member of the admissions cohort has exited.</p> |

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

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| 1. Measure ID | Retention 2: Average Time-in-Program |
| 2. Measure Description | Average Number of Days between admission and exit |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Admissions Cohort, individuals admitted to the drug court program during a six month interval (=NADM). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Measurement period – Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | An admissions cohort consists of all individuals admitted to drug court between two dates defining a six-month measurement period (e.g., January 1-June 30). Arkansas should consider incorporating this language: Participants that are transferred to other drug court programs shortly after admission will be counted as admissions by the program to which they are transferred but not by the program from whence they originate. |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | <p>The date of admission, date of exit, and type of exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis for each participant. Exit types are enumerated as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Graduation 2. Termination 3. Transfer 4. Voluntary withdrawal 5. Deceased <p>At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between admission and exit (T1) will be calculated for every participant who has exited the program during the reporting period. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated for all members of the admissions cohort who exited the program.</p> <p>All of the averages for the exit types used in these calculations are based on cumulative statistics. At the end of each reporting period, the T1 values for each member of the admissions cohort who exited will be calculated and added to the running sum of these values. The running sum accumulates the T1 values of every member of the admissions cohort who had exited prior to the current admissions cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admissions cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type. This procedure will be repeated and the statistics re-compiled at the conclusion of every subsequent six-month interval until every member of the admissions cohort has exited.</p> |

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| 5.b. Integration into MIS | The MIS system should record admission and exit dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between admission and exit and to disaggregate this statistic by type of exit. The MIS should be able to provide this information for any specified admissions or exit cohort. |
| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | <p>Simple Average: Select participants who exited the program during the reporting period. Calculate the number of days between admission and exit (T1) for each of these. Performance measure is the average time between admission and exit = [Sum (T1) over all qualified exits]/NADX, where NADX=number of admissions cohort members that exited during the reporting period. Disaggregate by type of exit.</p> <p>After these initial calculations, the admissions cohort must be tracked until every member of the admissions cohort has exited. All of the averages for the exit types used in these calculations are based on cumulative statistics. At the end of each reporting period, the T1 values for each member of the admissions cohort who exited will be calculated and added to the running sum of these values. The running sum accumulates the T1 values of every member of the admissions cohort who had exited prior to the current admissions cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admissions cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type.</p> |
| 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 | |

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|--|---|
| 1. Measure ID | In-Program Recidivism |
| 2. Measure Description | Measures incidence of in-program recidivism. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six month period (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | Members of the exit cohort who re-offended while participating in drug court |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | <p>These statistics measure the first incidence of in-program recidivism (i.e., any arrests for new offenses that occur while the offender is under the supervision of the drug court <u>if the arrest results in charge being filed</u>). 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 when the participant was under the supervision of the drug court <u>if it eventually resulted in a charge being filed by the prosecutor</u>. In-program recidivism will be disaggregated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Felony/DWI drug arrests resulting in a charge b. Felony non-drug arrests resulting in a charge c. Type of exit |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | The dates of the arrest and subsequent charge for recidivistic offenses, along with the type of offense, occurring after the participant has exited the drug court should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants who exited during that reporting period who had also recidivated at least once while in-program will be accumulated by the type of recidivistic offense (see 4b above), based on the <u>first</u> occurrence of in-program recidivism. The percentage of exits that recidivated in-program will then be calculated by type of recidivistic offense. |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record the dates of arrest and charging as well as the type of recidivistic offense and its offense classification (e.g., Felony 1). MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for these performance measures as well as actually calculating values for these performance measures for each participant and each court. |
| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | <p>Simple Percentage: Select only those participants that exited during the reporting period (=NX). Determine the number of these that recidivated at least once while in-program, by the type of recidivistic offense:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Number that recidivated for a felony drug offense or DWI resulting in a charge=NFD b. Number that recidivated for a felony non-drug offense resulting in conviction=NFN |

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| | The performance measure represents the percentage of participants that exited during a particular reporting period that recidivated at least once while under drug court supervision, according to the type of recidivistic offense. For example, for in-program felony drug offenses, (NFD)/(NX) X 100%. The performance measure will be disaggregated by Type of Exit. |
| 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 | Aspirationally, this performance measure will include arrest that occurred any place in Arkansas and also arrests that occur in other states |

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|--|---|
| 1. Measure ID | Post-Program Recidivism |
| 2. Measure Description | Measures incidence of post-exit recidivism. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six month period (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | Members of the Exit Cohort who recidivate after exit |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | These statistics measure the first incidence of post drug court recidivism (i.e., any arrests for new offenses that occur after the participant has exited the drug court <u>if</u> the arrest results in a conviction). As such, it is not a count of the number of incidences of in-program recidivism. The measure focuses strictly on the first arrest that occurred after the participant exited the drug court <u>if it ultimately resulted in a conviction</u> for a felony or DWI offense. Post-program recidivism will be disaggregated by type of exit and whether the conviction for the new offense resulted in placement in (1) Arkansas Department of Corrections, (2) Department of Community Corrections, or (3) some other disposition. Participants will be tracked for two 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 type of offense, occurring after the participant has exited the drug court should be recorded on an ongoing basis. A cumulative count of the number of members of each exit cohort who recidivated after exit should be maintained. Each Exit Cohort will be tracked for two years. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants in the exit cohort who (1) recidivated within one year of exit and (2) who recidivated within two years of exit will be accumulated. By dividing these two accumulated figures by the total number of participants in the Exit Cohort, the percentage of each exit cohort that recidivated within (1) one year of exit and within (2) two years of exit will then be calculated. The percentages will then be disaggregated by (1) type of exit, (2) by whether the conviction for the new offense was for a felony or DWI, for a drug-related offense or not, and (3) by whether the conviction resulted in placement in (1) Arkansas Department of Corrections, (2) Department of Community Corrections, or (3) some other disposition, based on the <u>first</u> occurrence of post-program recidivism. |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Record the dates of arrest and conviction as well as the type of recidivistic offense and its offense classification (e.g., Felony or DWI). 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 |

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| | measures for each participant and each court. |
| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | <p>Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, determine the number of drug court participants included in the cohort (=NX). Determine the number of these that were arrested for a new offense that occurred after they exited drug court <u>if</u>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the new offense was for felony or DWI • the offense occurred within two years of exit • the arrest ultimately produced a conviction. <p>The performance measure is then = ((NPR)/(NX)) X 100%. The performance measure will then be disaggregated by (1) type of exit, (2) by whether the conviction for the new offense was for a felony or DWI, for a drug-related offense or not, and (3) by whether the conviction resulted in placement in (1) Arkansas Department of Corrections, (2) Department of Community Corrections, or (3) some other disposition, based on the <u>first</u> occurrence of post-program recidivism. Additionally, the statistic will be reported according to whether the offense occurred within one or two years of exit.</p> |
| 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 | Aspirationally, this performance measure will include arrest that occurred any place in Arkansas and also arrests that occur in other states |

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| 1. Measure ID | Sobriety 1: Percent of Positive Drug Specimens |
| 2. Measure Description | Percent of drug specimens collected from participants exiting from the program that returned positive for drug use. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Exit Cohort, individuals who exited the drug court program during a six month period (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | Measurement period – Every six months |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be valid, this performance measure must include the results of specimens collected by external service providers along with the results of specimens collected by the drug court itself. 2. Along with specimen results that indicate use of an illegal or forbidden substance, excepting positive returns for prescription drugs, the following specimen results will be considered positive: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. No show b. Not producing a sample in a reasonable period of time c. Tampered d. Refusal e. Admitting to use 3. The ultimate determination of whether the results of the specimen were either positive or negative will be made only after all challenges to the specimen have been resolved. 4. In the case that the participant tests positive for an illegal substance upon admission, the count of drug tests will begin with the first clean specimen. This allows for the case that the offender used illegal substances before admission to drug court, but an insufficient amount of time has passed for the substance to leave the participant's body. Consequently, this procedure will provide a clean baseline for future measures. |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Courts should record the date and result of every drug specimen collected from 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. |

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| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record the dates and results for each drug and alcohol specimen collected from 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, 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: $(\text{Sum (POS) over all qualified exits}) / NX \times 100\%$, where NX is the number of exiting participants.) An average, disaggregated by type of exit (graduation or termination), 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 | |

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| 1. Measure ID | Sobriety 2: Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety |
| 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 six month period (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | Measurement period – Every six months |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. If the participant tests positive at the time of program admission, the first subsequent negative drug or alcohol specimen will be considered the first drug or alcohol specimen. 2. At present time, only the results of drug or alcohol specimens collected by court personnel will be counted though efforts will be made to obtain drug and alcohol specimen results from treatment providers in the future 3. If the participant admits use without testing at the time of a drug or alcohol specimen collection, the results of the drug or alcohol specimen are considered positive. |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | <p>The results of each drug and alcohol specimen should be recorded on an ongoing, consecutive basis for each participant. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol specimens will be calculated for each participant who exited during that FY and the period of longest continuous sobriety will be determined (=LPCS). If there are no positive drug 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 <u>positive</u> 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 <u>positive</u> specimen, (2) each of the remaining, consecutive positive drug specimens, and (3) the last positive specimen 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 average period of longest sobriety (Sum LPCS over all qualified exits). An average, disaggregated by type of exit, will be calculated.</p> |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record the dates and results of each drug and alcohol specimen collected from a drug court participant. MIS should have the capability to calculate the longest period of continuous sobriety before exit. |

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| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | Simple Average: For each member of the exit cohort, calculate the period of longest continuous sobriety for each participant (=LPCS). 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 | |

| 1. Measure ID | Average Number of Units of Service | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| 2. Measure Description | Average number of Units of Service provided to participants exiting from the program. | | | | | | | | | |
| 3. Data Required | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Individuals exiting the drug court program (=NX). | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.c. Parameters required | | | | | | | | | | |
| Timing Issues | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4. Measurement | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | <p>This statistic will be produced for each of the following types of services:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Inpatient Services</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Outpatient Services</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Addiction-Related Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ancillary Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Addiction-related services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Intensive outpatient 2. Group counseling 3. Individual counseling 4. Evaluations 5. Transitional living 6. Specialized women's service <p>Ancillary services include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parenting 2. Mental health 3. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness) 4. Educational services (including GED) 5. Medical/dental 6. Health-related 7. Anger management 8. Case management 9. Housing 10. Probation services 11. AA/NA | | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> | Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units | Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units |
| | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | | | | | | | | | | |

| <p>5.a. Initial Strategy</p> | <p>The dates that participants <u>received</u> outpatient or inpatient services. Units of service are counted as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inpatient Services: Count number of days. 2. Outpatient Services: Count number of sessions. 3. Ancillary services: Count number of referrals <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. Subsequently, averages are calculated for each type of service. They are reported as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Inpatient Services</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Outpatient Services</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Addiction-Related Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ancillary Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> | Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units | Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units |
|---|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|---------------------------|------------|------------|
| | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| <p>5.b. Integration into MIS</p> | <p>MIS should record the dates that participants <u>received</u> outpatient or inpatient services as well as the dates of <u>referrals</u> for ancillary services made by the drug court caseworker. 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> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>6. Data Processing/Calculations:</p> | <p>Simple Average: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the total number of units of service received by members of the exit cohort will be accumulated as follows:</p> <table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Inpatient Services</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Outpatient Services</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Addiction-Related Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Ancillary Services</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> <td style="text-align: center;"># of units</td> </tr> </tbody> </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 units | # of units | Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units |
| | <u>Inpatient Services</u> | <u>Outpatient Services</u> | | | | | | | | |
| Addiction-Related Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| Ancillary Services | # of units | # of units | | | | | | | | |
| <p>7. Use of Measurement</p> | <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> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>7.a. Baseline Number</p> | <p>To be determined</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>7.b. Measurement Target</p> | <p>To be determined</p> | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>8. Comments</p> | | | | | | | | | | |

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

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| 1. Measure ID | Change in Employment Status while Participating |
| 2. Measure Description | Appropriate drug court personnel will make an objective determination as to whether there has been a verifiable change in the participants' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. The employment status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of admission, including whether the offender was employed at the time of admission, number of hours worked per week, their annual salary, and the type of job. 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' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit. An "Employment Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's employment status is judged to have improved, "0" if unchanged, and scored "-1" if it has deteriorated. The performance measure is the average employment status score for the exit cohort: Sum of the Employment Status Variable for the exit cohort 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 employment status of every participant at both admission and exit, including whether the offender was employed, number of hours worked per week, their annual salary, and the type of job. 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 Employment Status Change Variable (ESCV) over the entire exit cohort. Divide this sum by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (ESCV) over the entire exit cohort]/(NX) multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit. |
| 7. Use of Measurement | Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including enhancing their employment status. |
| 7.a. Baseline Number | To be determined |
| 7.b. Measurement Target | To be determined |
| 8. Comments | |

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|--|---|
| 1. Measure ID | Number of Days Employed while Participating |
| 2. Measure Description | The number of days that participants were employed during the course of their participation in drug court |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. The number of days that participants were employed should be recorded on an ongoing basis (e.g., weekly, monthly, or quarterly) during the course of their participation. The performance measure is the average number of days employed during participation for the exit cohort: Sum of the number of days employed for the exit cohort divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort and broken out by type of exit. |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record the number of days employed of every 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 Average: Sum the number of days employed (NDE) over the entire exit cohort. Divide this sum by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (NDE) over the entire exit cohort]/(NX). |
| 7. Use of Measurement | Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including enhancing their employment status. |
| 7.a. Baseline Number | To be determined |
| 7.b. Measurement Target | To be determined |
| 8. Comments | |

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| 1. Measure ID | Change in Employment Status Two Years After Exit |
| 2. Measure Description | Appropriate drug court personnel will make an objective determination as to whether there has been a verifiable change in the participants' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of exit to their employment status two years after their exit from drug court. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. A mechanism to obtain information about the employment status of participants who exited drug court programs two years prior to the reporting period will be developed, likely via self-report. Appropriate drug court personnel will then make the determination as to whether there has been a verifiable improvement in the participants' employment status by comparing their employment status at the time of exit to their status two years afterward. An "Employment Status Change" variable will be scored "1" if the participant's employment status is judged to have improved, "0" if unchanged, and scored "-1" if it has deteriorated. The performance measure is the average employment status score for the exit cohort: Sum of the Employment Status Variable for the exit cohort 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 employment status of every participant at admission, exit, and two years after exit, including whether the offender was employed, number of hours worked per week, their annual salary, and the type of job. 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 Post Employment Status Change Variable (PESCV) over the entire exit cohort. Divide this sum by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (PESCV) over the entire exit cohort]/(NX) multiplied by 100% and broken out by type of exit. |
| 7. Use of Measurement | Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including enhancing their employment status. |
| 7.a. Baseline Number | To be determined |
| 7.b. Measurement Target | To be determined |
| 8. Comments | |

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| 1. Measure ID | Change in Housing Status while Participating |
| 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 admission to their status at the time of exit. |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. The housing status of every adult offender admitted to drug court should be recorded at the time of admission, 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 year prior to their participation in drug court. 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 admission 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 admission 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 |

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| 7.b. Measurement Target | To be determined |
| 8. Comments | |

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| 1. Measure ID | Total Amount of Financial Obligations Collected |
| 2. Measure Description | Total amount of financial obligations collected from exiting participants |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | Financial obligations include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fines and Court Costs 2. \$600 Drug Testing and Supervision Fee 3. Other court-ordered fees 4. Restitution 5. Child Support 6. Other financial obligations |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. The amount of financial obligations paid by each participant should be recorded on an on-going basis (e.g., weekly, monthly, or quarterly) during the course of their participation. The performance measure is the average amount of financial obligations paid during participation for the exit cohort: Sum of the amount of financial obligations over the exit cohort divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort and 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 Average: Sum amount of financial obligations paid by each participant (NFP) over the entire exit cohort. Divide this sum by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to [Sum (NFP) over the entire exit cohort]/(NX). |
| 7. Use of Measurement | Drug courts are expected to hold participants accountable for their financial obligations. These performance measures demonstrate 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 | |

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| 1. Measure ID | Compliance with Financial Obligations while Participating |
| 2. Measure Description | Measures the percent of each exit cohort that were 100% compliant with their court-ordered financial obligations at the time of their exit |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Six- month Exit Cohort (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. A "Compliance with Financial Obligations" variable will be scored "1" if the participant was in 100% compliance with their financial obligations at the time of exit and scored "0" otherwise. The performance measure is the number of exiting participants who scored "1" on the Compliance with Financial Obligations 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 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 Percentage: At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants in the preceding exit cohort who were 100% compliance with their financial obligations at the time of exit will be accumulated (=NFNC). Divide this number by the number of participants in the exit category. The performance measure is equal to $[\text{Sum (NFNC) over the entire exit cohort}] / (\text{NX}) \times 100\%$. |
| 7. Use of Measurement | Drug courts are expected to hold participants accountable for their financial obligations. These performance measures demonstrate 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 | Any financial obligations waived by the court during program participation as an incentive shall be considered fulfilled for purposes of this calculation. |

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|--|--|
| 1. Measure ID | Average Number of Incentives Granted |
| 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 | |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | An incentive is defined to be positive reinforcement in the form of a tangible reward (regardless of source) or a reduction in program requirements in response to program achievements. |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts. The date that each incentive was granted should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the total number of incentives granted to each participant who exited in the previous exit cohort will be totaled (=NI). The total for each exiting participant is summed with the totals for other exiting participants to produce a grand total number of incentives granted to members of the exiting cohort. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated. |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record (1) the precipitating event, (2) the date of the precipitating event, (3) the type of incentive and (4) the date the incentive was granted each time an incentive is granted to a drug court participant. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court. |
| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | Simple Average: Sum the number of incentives granted to participants (=NI) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of 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. |
| 7.a. Baseline Number | To be determined |
| 7.b. Measurement Target | To be determined |
| 8. Comments | |

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

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

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| 1. Measure ID | Average Number of Days until Treatment Entry |
| 2. Measure Description | Time required to get a participant into treatment |
| 3. Data Required | |
| 3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured | Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX). |
| 3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria | N/A |
| 3.c. Parameters required | |
| Timing Issues | |
| 4. Measurement | |
| 4.a. Measurement Frequency | Every six months |
| 4.b. Measurement Criteria | |
| 5. Data Collection Procedures | |
| 5.a. Initial Strategy | Based on six-month exit cohorts The dates of sentencing and treatment entry should be recorded for every participant on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the time between sentencing and treatment entry (T1) will be calculated for each participant in the exit cohort who participated in at least one treatment episode. An average, disaggregated according to type of exit will be calculated. Only those drug court participants who have participated in at least one treatment episode should be included in the calculation. |
| 5.b. Integration into MIS | MIS should record the sentencing and treatment entry dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry. |
| 6. Data Processing/Calculations: | Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry (T1). Performance measure is the average number of days between sentencing and treatment entry = ([Sum (T1) over exit cohort]/(NX)). Disaggregate by type of exit |
| 7. Use of Measurement | This performance measure reports how soon drug court participants are placed in treatment. 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 | |