Final Report

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

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Daniel J. Hall
Vice President, Court Consulting Services
(303) 293-3063

National Center for State Courts
707 17th Street, Suite 2900
Denver, CO 80202

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

NCSC PROJECT TEAM

PROJECT PRINCIPALS

DAWN MARIE RUBIO, J.D. ....STATEWIDE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECT DIRECTOR
NCSC PRINCIPAL COURT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT

FRED CHEESMAN, PH.D. ....LEAD-PERFORMANCE MEASURES DEVELOPMENT
NCSC SENIOR COURT RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

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PERFORMANCE MEASURES WORK GROUP

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FINAL REPORT

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During a two-day meeting February 2-3, 2009, a select group of drug court stakeholders, judicial, Office of Probation Administration, and Nebraska Administrative Office of the Courts personnel (including the statewide coordinator for problem-solving courts, the deputy probation administrator for community corrections programs and services, and the judge chair of the Nebraska Supreme Court Problem-Solving Court Committee) and National Center for State Courts consultants worked together to produce a set of statewide performance measures for adult drug courts, young adult courts, juvenile drug courts, and family drug courts. The selected measures are listed below.

NRAC[1] Core and Associated Measures

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17. Number of Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts
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[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.

19. Number of Sanctions per Participant
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Cohorts and Key Decisions

The Performance Measures Work Group agreed, by consensus, upon several issues related to the use of a cohort approach and the cohort timeframe for Nebraska's Statewide Performance Measures System. .

What is a cohort? Why cohorts? Types of Cohorts and why the cohort approach is the most effective approach, and the benefits of this approach.

Longitudinal and retrospective cohorts, corresponding to "admissions" and "exit" cohorts, respectively, have long been a staple of bio-medical research and more recently of sociological and criminological research. Admissions cohorts consist of all drug court participants admitted during the same time period. Because all members of the cohort are admitted during the same timeframe, they will be equally subject to the same set of historical influences during the time they participate in drug court, some of which may influence their progression through drug court. For example, drug court policy may change as the cohort progresses through drug court (e.g., the frequency of urinalysis may increase or decrease as a result of the court's budget or treatment providers may change). By using admissions cohorts, we are able to link changes in the performance of different admissions cohorts to particular events. For example, decreasing the frequency of urinalysis for particular admissions cohort may result in an increased termination rate for that cohort in comparison to previous admissions cohorts that had a higher frequency of urinalysis. Because we know everyone in the admissions cohort is subject to the same set of historical influences, and that the only difference between the two cohorts is the frequency of urinalysis, it is easy to explain the performance

differential in this way. Thus, admissions cohorts are used to control for historical artifacts that may lead to incorrect conclusions about drug court performance.

Exit cohorts consist of all drug court participants that exit (leave) the drug court during the same period of time. They do not provide the same level of protection against historical artifacts as do admissions cohorts. However, they do avoid the delays in reporting information that are associated with admissions cohorts (which must be tracked until every member of the admissions cohort exits to provide complete information). Because drug courts can rarely wait for admissions cohorts to completely exit before they can produce performance data, the use of exit cohorts is recommended for most performance measures (excepting retention).

Why a three-month cohort timeframe?

Throughout this *Report*, reference is made to three-month admissions or exit cohorts. The Work Group settled on a three-month timeframe for two reasons. First, from a drug court operations perspective, three-month cohort performance measures data will allow for a more immediate response to changes in drug court outcomes and performance. Second, data management systems have the current capacity to report performance measures data in any time interval. The three-month performance measures cohort balances operational efficiency and effectiveness without overly burdening individual drug courts. Moreover, performance measures data can be easily aggregated into six-month or one-year cohorts for reporting (rather than operational) purposes.

A perceived limitation of a three-month cohort approach is that the reporting sample may be small, especially for smaller and more rural courts. Because most performance measures are reported in percentages, smaller courts will not be penalized for a small reporting sample. However, to put the performance measure into perspective, the Work Group recommends (and is mentioned throughout the *Report* narrative and specifications in the appendix) that the frequencies (i.e., number of whatever is being counted) should be reported in conjunction with the percentages.

SECTION 2.   NRAC CORE AND ASSOCIATED MEASURES

Nebraska 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 three-month admissions cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified three 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. Graduation plus Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (Phase IV in some programs, 90 days in duration)
    c. Termination
    d. Voluntary withdrawal
    e. Discharge
    f. 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. Graduation plus Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (Phase IV in some programs, 90 days in duration)
    c. Termination
    d. Voluntary withdrawal
    e. Discharge
    f. Deceased
    g. Active
    h. Bench Warrant

The reason for termination (see the list of termination types in the processing measures) should also be recorded for every member of the admissions cohort who exits by means of termination.

2. Retention 2: Time-in-Program: Based on three-month admissions cohorts (i.e., everyone admitted to drug court during a specified three-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. Completion (graduation or positive termination)
    b. Termination
    c. Transfer
    d. Voluntary withdrawal
    e. Discharge

f.   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 three-month exit cohorts (i.e., everyone exiting from drug court during a specified three-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 for each type of court (Adult Drug Court, Young Adult Court, Juvenile Drug Court, and Family Drug Court) is defined as follows:

   a. Adult and Young Adult: In-program recidivism is defined as an arrest for a new offense that occurs between admission and exit, excluding traffic citations other than DUI.
   b. Juvenile: Law violations or citations that result in a referral to juvenile court, excluding filings for traffic offenses other than DUI.
   c. Family: Includes:
      i. Inconclusive or court-substantiated determination by Child Protective Services (CPS)
         1. Exclude unfounded determinations
      ii. Citation or arrest for child abuse and/or neglect
      iii. The birth of a drug-positive baby during the course of program participation
      iv. Re-removal of children from participant during the course of participation
      v. Arrests for offenses other than child abuse and neglect, excluding traffic citations other than DUI.

The performance measure is the percent of each exit cohort who recidivated during the time they participated in drug court, reported by type of drug court, Type of Exit, and by whether the new offense was either (i) drug or alcohol-related or (ii) not drug or alcohol-related (as defined by NRS). To put the percentages in the proper context, frequencies should also be reported.

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 for each type of court (Adult Drug Court, Young Adult, Juvenile Drug Court, and Family Drug Court) is defined as follows:

   a. Adult and Young Adult: 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, drug/alcohol-related misdemeanor, or DUI offense (excluding traffic offenses other than DUI).

b. Juvenile: While the juvenile is under age 18, referrals after drug court exit for Nebraska Code 43-247 (1) and/or (2) violations for delinquent conduct, substantiated through informal adjustment or sustained formally, excluding filings for traffic offenses other than DUI. For juveniles that age out of the juvenile system within two years of program exit and who did not recidivate post-program as juveniles, the adult definition of post-program recidivism applies.
c. Family: Includes:
    i.   Inconclusive or court-substantiated determination by Child Protective Services (CPS)
         1. Exclude unfounded determinations
    ii. Juvenile court adjudication of child abuse and/or neglect under Nebraska Code 43-247 (3) (a)
    iii. Adjudication of child abuse and/or neglect
    iv. Arrests for offenses other than child abuse and neglect, excluding traffic citations other than DUI.

Exit cohorts will be tracked for two years to detect recidivism. Ideally, recidivism for each exit cohort would be reported within one and two years after exit. The performance measure is the percent (frequencies should also be reported) of each exit cohort who have recidivated within two years after they exited from drug court, reported by type of drug court and by Type of Exit.

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

To be valid, this performance measure must include the results of tests administered by external service providers along with the results of tests administered by the drug court itself. 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.

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

The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include:

a. Urinalysis Results
b. Hair follicle tests

     c.   Blood-Alcohol tests
     d.   Sweat patch
     e.   Oral swab
     f.   SCRAM

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

     a. Diluted
     b. Tampered
     c. No show
     d. Refusal/Stall

6.   Sobriety 2: Period of Longest Continuous Sobriety: Based on three-month exit cohorts. The amount of time between consecutive positive drug and alcohol tests will be calculated for each participant in the exit cohort and the period of longest continuous sobriety will be determined. If there are no positive drug tests, this period is equal to the number of days between the first drug test and exit (minus one day). If there is only one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between the first test and the positive test is compared to the amount of time between the positive test and exit, and the longer of these two periods is reported. If there is more than one positive drug or alcohol test, the amount of time between (1) the first test and the first positive test, (2) each of the remaining, consecutive positive drug tests, and (3) the last positive test and exit will be compared and the longer of these periods will be reported. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the period of longest continuous sobriety (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit.

In the case that the offender tests positive for an illegal substance upon admission, the count of drug tests will begin with the first clean test. Beginning date for calculating the period of longest continuous sobriety will be the date of the first clean drug test.

7.   Units of Service: The dates that participants received substance-abuse related, mental health, and ancillary services should be recorded. Units of service are organized into categories based on "levels of care" established by Nebraska's *Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Abuse Services* (created January 2006 via a Supreme Court Rule; see Appendix A). They are counted in the same manner across all types of drug courts.[2] Units of service for Substance Abuse and Mental Health services are counted as follows:

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[2] What if programs offer similar services of different lengths? Generally, this will only be an issue for statewide reporting rather than for program monitoring and operational purposes, when cross-program comparisons may be made. Therefore, we recommend that the Programs count hours of service, along with number of sessions, if these data are available. Both pieces of data (i.e., sessions and hours attended) should be reported. Nebraska seems to be in the enviable position of reporting both, which is unusual for most states. However, units of service data should be reviewed within the context of each Program's operations and knowledge of treatment providers and treatment regimens.

a.   Emergency services: Count number of sessions.
b.   Assessment Services: Count number of sessions
c.   Non-residential: Count number of sessions and number of hours receiving service.
d.   Residential: Count number of days

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: Count number of days
b. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness, vocational counseling): Count number of sessions.
c. Educational services (e.g., GED, literacy): Count number of sessions.
d. Medical/dental services: Count number of sessions.
e. Behavior Management (e.g., anger management, domestic violence, eating disorder, grief counseling, and sex therapy): Count number of sessions.
f. Life Skills (e.g., financial and budgeting, library, hygiene): Count number of sessions.
g. Parenting: Count number of sessions.
h. Social Aid (e.g., e.g., clothes, food, electric): : Count number of units provided
i. AA/NA/12 Step: Count number of sessions.

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:

	Substance Abuse Services	Mental Health Services
Emergency Services	# of units	# of units
Assessment Services	# of units	# of units
Non-Residential Services	# of units/hours	# of units/hours
Residential Services	# of days	# of days

Ancillary Service	Unit of Count
Housing and Transitional Housing	Days
Employment-related services)	Sessions
Educational services	Sessions
Medical/dental services	Sessions
Behavior Management	Sessions
Life Skills	Sessions
Parenting	Sessions
Social Aid	Units provided
AA/NA/12 Step	Sessions

The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of units of each type of service (see tables above) received by participants (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit. It should be noted that Nebraska aspires to measure units of service for co-occurring disorders at some point in the future.

SECTION 3.   ACCOUNTABILITY MEASURES

In addition to the NRAC core measures, Nebraska elected to include two measures related to participant accountability in their SPMS.

1. Fees Collected: The total amount of fees collected during drug court participation by the three-month exit cohort will be compiled. Fees are not collected for juveniles. Fees include:
    1. Community Corrections Fee
    2. County Drug Testing Fee
    3. County Enrollment Fee
    4. County Program Fee
    5. Drug Court Fee
    6. Evaluation
    7. Materials
    8. Restitution
    9. State Drug Testing Fee
    10. State Enrollment Fee
    11. State Program Fee
    12. State Supervision Fee
    13. Treatment Cost

The performance measure is the average amount of fees collected over the entire three-month release cohort of the amount of financial obligations collected by exiting participants, broken out by type of exit.

2. Hours of Community Service: Based on three-month exit cohorts. Accumulate the total number of hours of community service performed by each member of the exit cohort while they participated in the drug court program. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of hours of community service performed by exiting participants, broken out by type of exit. This measure may not be applicable to all juvenile and family drug court programs.

SECTION 4.   SOCIAL FUNCTIONING MEASURES

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

1. Change in Driver's License Status: Based on three-month exit cohorts, excluding juveniles. Compare participants' driver's license status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit. Statuses include:
   1. Active
   2. Reinstated
   3. Revoked
   4. Never licensed

The performance measure is the percentage in each of the cells in the table below, for the exiting participants broken out by type of exit.

	Driver's License Status At Exit			
Driver's License Status At Admission	Active	Reinstated	Revoked	Never Licensed
Active	%, N			
Reinstated				
Revoked				
Never Licensed				

2. Change in Educational Status: Based on three-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 had earned their HS diploma or GED when they exited the drug court. The performance measure is the percentage of the exiting participants who did not possess a HS diploma or GED when admitted to drug court who had earned their HS diploma or GED when they exited, broken out by type of exit.

   In the case of juveniles, report the percentage of the three-month exit cohort that had earned their High School degree, GED, or pursuing higher education. This measure excludes underclassman.

3. Change in Monthly Salary: Based on three-month exit cohorts. The monthly salary 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, and the type of job. Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court.   The difference in monthly salary from admission to exit is calculated and the performance measure is sum of the differences divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, broken out by type of exit.

4. Change in Criminogenic Risk Factors: Based on three-month exit cohorts for adult and juvenile drug courts. Using a standardized risk assessment instrument (currently the LS/CMI),

scores for criminogenic risk factors are calculated at admission and exit. LC/CMI domains and scores include:

1. Criminal History
2. Education/Employment
3. Family/Marital
4. Leisure/Recreation
5. Companions
6. Alcohol/Drug Problem
7. Pro-criminal Attitude/Orientation
8. Antisocial Pattern
9. Total Score

The performances measures are the differences in scores between admission and exit for each of these domains (including total score), calculated for each exiting participant, and averaged over the entire exit cohort.

5. Engagement in Pro-Social Activities: Based on three-month exit cohorts. Whether a drug court participant was engaged in pro-social activities (by being employed [adult] or participating in supervised extracurricular activities [juvenile]) should be recorded at admission and exit. The performance measure is the percentage of exiting participants who were not engaged in pro-social activities at admission but who were so engaged at exit.

6. Change in Residency Status: Based on three-month exit cohorts from juvenile courts. The residency status of every juvenile drug court participant should be recorded at the times of admission and exit, specifically whether they resided in out-of-home placements or whether they resided in their primary residence. The performance measure is the percentage of exiting juvenile participants who were in out-of-home placement at admission who subsequently resided in their primary residence at the time of exit.

SECTION 5.   DRUG COURT CORE FUNCTIONS AND OPERATIONS

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

1. Number of Drug Court Hearings: Based on three-month exit cohort. The number of drug court 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 drug court hearings attended by participants, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

2. Average Number of Drug Court Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts per Participant: Based on three-month exit cohort. The number of contacts with drug court case managers and/or probation officers by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each session). All types of contacts should be counted. The performance measure is the average number of contacts with drug court case managers and/or probation officers (numerator) attended by exiting participants (denominator), calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

3. Number of Days of Continuous Alcohol Monitoring: Based on three-month exit cohort. Calculated only for participants that were subject to continuous alcohol monitoring (e.g., using a device such as SCRAM). The dates that the continuous alcohol monitoring device was installed and subsequently removed should be recorded for each participant subject to continuous alcohol monitoring for each episode of continuous alcohol monitoring (there may be multiple episodes for some participants). At the time of exit, the total number of days that the participant was subject to continuous alcohol monitoring between admission and exit should be calculated across all episodes. The performance measure is the average of the total number of days of continuous alcohol monitoring between admission and exit, calculated only for exiting participants subject to continuous alcohol monitoring, broken out by type of exit.

4. 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 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.

5. Time between Precipitating Event and Sanction: Based on a three-month exit cohort. The date of the precipitating non-compliant event and the date of the resulting sanction should be recorded on an ongoing basis. The number of days between the precipitating non-compliant event and the resulting sanction will be calculated for the each non-compliant event and then totaled across all sanctions that occur between admission and exit. The performance measure is the average of the total (across all episodes of sanctioning) number of days between precipitating non-compliant events and the dates of resulting sanctions, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

6. 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 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.

7. Time between Precipitating Event and Incentive: Based on a three-month exit cohort. The date of the precipitating positive event and the date of the resulting incentive should be recorded on an ongoing basis. The number of days between the precipitating positive event and the resulting incentive will be calculated for the each positive event and then totaled across all incentives that occur between admission and exit. The performance measure is the average of the total (across all episodes of incentives) number of days between precipitating positive events and the dates of resulting incentives, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.

8. Reason for Termination: Based on a three-month exit cohort. For every member of the exit cohort who exited by means of termination, the reason for termination should be recorded. Termination types are:

    ii. Non-compliance with program requirements
    iii. New law violation
    iv. Medical, disability, death
    v.   Age of majority (juveniles only).

The performance measures are the percentage (frequencies should also be reported) of the members of the exit cohort who exit by means of termination exiting for each of the reasons listed above. Aspirationally, this measure will be reported by the drug court program phase during which termination occurred.

SECTION 6.   TIMELINESS OF PROCESSING

Nebraska also chose to include measures of timeliness of processing to gauge how quickly participants are given substance abuse treatment, given the importance of getting participants into treatment quickly for their long-term adjustment (see, e.g., Rempel, Fox-Kralstein, Cissner, Cohen, Labriola, Farole, Bader and Magnani, 2003).

1. Number of Days between Arrest Date and Admission: Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the arrest for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between arrest date and admission date, broken out by type of exit.

2. Number of Days between Law Violation Resulting in a Referral or Citation and Admission (Juvenile Drug Courts Only): Based on three-month exit cohort of juveniles. Both the date of the law violation for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral or citation to drug court and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every juvenile 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 law violation (that resulted in a referral or citation) and admission date, broken out by type of exit.

3. Number of Days between Child Removal Date and Admission (Family Drug Courts Only): Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of removal for the child (children) that resulted in a referral to family drug court and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the child (children) removal date and admission date, broken out by type of exit.

4. Average Number of Days between Referral (Candidate) and the Admission Dates (Participant): Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the referral to drug court (to be determined by the drug court coordinator) and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date of the referral to drug court and the admission date, broken out by type of exit.

5. Number of Days between Admission and the First Treatment Episode: Based on three-month exit cohort. Treatment must be consistent with *Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Abuse Services*. Both the date that the participant was formally admitted to drug court and the date that the participant engaged in their first treatment episode should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire

release cohort of the number of days between the date that participant was admitted to drug court and the date that the participant engaged in their first treatment episode, broken out by type of exit. Excluded from the calculation of this performance measure are participants who were already in treatment at the time of admission.

SECTION 7.   CHILD PERMANENCY

Achieving permanency is an important goal of family drug courts. Nebraska adopted two measures of permanency.

1. Percent of Children that Achieve Permanency: Based on a three-month exit cohort. The percentage of children who were removed from the participant's home that achieved a permanency outcome by the time of the participant's exit should be recorded for each participant. Permanency can be achieved by:

   1. Reunification
   2. Guardianship
   3. Adoption

The performance measure is the average of the percentage of children who achieve permanency by one of these means, calculated for the exit cohort, broken out by type of exit.

2. Time to Permanency: Based on a three-month exit cohort. The dates of the removal of participants' children and the dates that these children achieve permanency should be recorded. The amount of time between these two dates is calculated for every child who was removed and who achieved permanency, and an average (over the total number of children removed who achieved permanency) is calculated for each exiting participant.   The performance measure is the average over the family drug court exit cohort of the average number of days between child removal and the achievement of permanency, the latter being calculated for each exiting participant.   The performance measure is broken out by the type of permanency achieved and the type of exit.

APPENDIX A
PERFORMANCE MEASURES SPECIFICATIONS

1. Measure ID	*Retention 1: Status of Admissions Cohort*
2. Measure Description	Percent of a given admissions cohort that: (1) are still active;(2) graduated; (3) graduated and were subject to post-graduation supervision; (4) have been terminated; (4) voluntarily withdrew; (5) were discharged; or (6) became deceased.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Admissions 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An admissions 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	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: 1. Graduation 2. Graduation plus Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (Phase IV in some programs, 90 days in duration) 3. Termination 4. Voluntary withdrawal 5. Discharge 6. Deceased At the conclusion of three months (which defines the admission cohort), the following statistics will be compiled: 1. Total number of these participants in the admission cohort (=NADM) 2. Number still active (=NACT) 3. Number graduating (=NGRD) 4. Number graduating with Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (=NGES) 5. Number terminated (=NTERM). 6. Number voluntarily withdrawing (=NVW). 7. Number deceased (=NDED) 8. Number subject to a bench warrant (=NBW) Subsequently, the percentage of the admission cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the admission 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 admission cohort has exited.

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 admission cohort.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentages: At the conclusion of each three-month reporting period, determine the: 1. Number still active (=NACT) 2. Number graduating (=NGRD) 3. Number graduating with Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (=NGES) 4. Number terminated (=NTERM). 5. Number voluntarily withdrawing (=NVW). 6. Number deceased (=NDED) 7. Number subject to a bench warrant (=NBW) Subsequently, the percentage of the admission cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the admission cohort that are still active ((NACT)/(NADM)) X 100%. After these initial calculations, the admission cohort must be tracked until every member of the admission 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.
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 admission 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	*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	Admission 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	An admission 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	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: 1. Graduation 2. Graduation plus Post-Graduation Extended Supervision (Phase IV in some programs, 90 days in duration) 3. Termination 4. Voluntary withdrawal 5. Discharge 6. Deceased 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 admission cohort who exited the program. 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. 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 admission 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 admission cohort who had exited prior to the current admission cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admission 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 admission cohort has exited.

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 admission or exit cohort.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	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 admission cohort members that exited during the reporting period. Disaggregate 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.

After these initial calculations, the admission cohort must be tracked until every member of the admission 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 admission 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 admission cohort who had exited prior to the current admission cohort. After an updated running sum has been calculated, the running sum is divided by the total number of members of the admission cohort that have exited. These calculations are done separately for each Exit Type. |
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	*Recidivism 1: In-Program Re-offending*
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 programs 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.

4.b. Measurement Criteria	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:
	 1. Adult and Young Adult Drug Courts: An arrest for a new offense that occurs sometime between entrance and exit, excluding traffic citations.
	 2. Juvenile: Law violations or citations that result in a referral to juvenile court, excluding filings for traffic offenses other than DUI.
	 3. Family: Includes:
	       i. Inconclusive or court-substantiated determination by Child Protective Services (CPS)
	         1. Exclude unfounded determinations
	     ii. Citation or arrest for child abuse and/or neglect
	     iii. The birth of a drug-positive baby during the course of program participation
	     iv. Re-removal of children from participant during the course of participation
	     v. Arrests for offenses other than child abuse and neglect, excluding traffic citations other than DUI.
	
	 In-program re-offending will be disaggregated as follows:
	
	 a. Type of Exit
	 b. Type of drug court (adult, young adult, juvenile, or family)
	 c. Type of offense
	     a. Drug or alcohol-related
	     b. Not drug or alcohol-related
	 d. (Optional) Program Phase (including Aftercare)

5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The dates of arrests for new offenses that occurred between entrance and exit, along with the type of new offense, and (optionally) 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). Frequencies as well as percentages should also be reported
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates of arrest, the type 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.

6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: Select only those participants that exited during the reporting period (=NX). Determine the number of these that re-offended at least once while in-program, using the definitions in 4.b (=NARC for adult drug courts, for example).
	
	 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% for adult drug courts, for example. This performance measure indicator will then be disaggregated by :
	
	 1. Type of Exit
	 2. Type of drug court (adult, young adult, juvenile, or family)
	 3. Type of offense
	      a. Drug or alcohol-related
	      b. Not drug or alcohol-related
	 4. (Optional) Program Phase (including Aftercare)
	
	 (Optional): 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.

	Type of Offense	
Program Phase	Drug/Alcohol Related	Not Drug/Alcohol Related
I	N,%	N,%
II	N,%	N,%
III	N,%	N,%
Aftercare	N,%	N,%

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	*Recidivism 2: 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 three month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Members of the Exit Cohort who recidivate after exit
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	These statistics measure the first incidence of post-exit re-offending. Re-offending must occur after exit. This performance measure counts the incidence of post-program re-offending (i.e., whether re-offending occurred, yes or no) and not the number of recidivistic events. Post-drug court recidivism, is defined as follows: 1. Adult and Young Adult Drug Courts: 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, drug/alcohol-related misdemeanor, or DUI offense (excluding traffic offenses other than DUI) 2. Juvenile: While the juvenile is under age 18, referrals after drug court exit for Nebraska Code 43-247 (1) and/or (2) violations for delinquent conduct, substantiated through informal adjustment or sustained formally, excluding filings for traffic offenses other than DUI. For juveniles that age out of the juvenile system within two years of program exit and who did not recidivate post-program as juveniles, the adult definition of post-program recidivism applies. 3. Family: Includes: a. Inconclusive or court-substantiated determination by Child Protective Services (CPS) i. Exclude unfounded determinations b. Juvenile court adjudication of child abuse and/or neglect under Nebraska Code 43-247 (3) (a) c. Adjudication of child abuse and/or neglect d. Arrests for offenses other than child abuse and neglect, excluding traffic citations other than DUI. Exit cohorts will be tracked for two years to detect recidivism. Ideally, recidivism for each exit cohort would be reported within one and two years after exit. The performance measure is the percent (frequencies should also be reported) of each exit cohort who have recidivated within two years after they exited from drug court, reported by type of drug court and by Type of 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 two years after exit. At the conclusion of each reporting period, the total number of participants in the exit cohort who recidivated within one and two years of exit will be accumulated and then divided by the total number of participants in the Exit Cohort. The resulting percentage will then be disaggregated as described in 4.b. above.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should: 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 (if the offense meets the requirements stipulated in 4b. For example, if the number of adult drug court participants, who recidivated according to the stipulations of 4b. was =NPR performance measure is then = ((NPR)/(NX)) X 100%. The performance measure will then be disaggregated by type of exit and the year after exit (first or second) that the first incidence of recidivism occurs. Similar calculations are performed for Juvenile and Family Drug Courts, according to the specifications of 4b.
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	*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 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.

4.b. Measurement Criteria	a. 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.
	b. To be valid, this performance measure should include the results of all tests administered, internally and by external service providers
	c. 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.
	d. The types of drug tests that will be used to calculate this measure include:
	
	   a. Urinalysis Results
	   b. Hair follicle tests
	   c. Blood-Alcohol tests
	   d. Sweat patch
	   e. Oral swab
	   f. SCRAM
	
	e. Along with test results that indicate consumption of an illegal or forbidden substance, the following test results will be considered positive:
	
	   a. Diluted
	   b. Tampered
	   c. No show
	   d. Refusal/Stall

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) X 100%. Performance measure is the percentage of drug specimens returned positive averaged over every participant that exited during the reporting period: ([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	*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 three month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	Measurement period – Every three months
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Every three months
4.b. Measurement Criteria	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: a. Urinalysis Results b. Hair follicle tests c. Blood-Alcohol tests d. Sweat patch e. Oral swab f. SCRAM 5. Along with test results that indicate consumption of an illegal or forbidden substance, the following test results will be considered positive: a. Diluted b. Tampered c. No show d. Refusal/Stall 6. 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	*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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	The dates that participants received substance-abuse related, mental health, and ancillary services should be recorded. Units of service are organized into categories based on "levels of care" established by Nebraska's *Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Abuse Services* (created January 2006 via a Supreme Court Rule; see Appendix A). They are counted in the same manner across all types of drug courts. Units of service for Substance Abuse and Mental Health services are counted as follows: a. Emergency services: Count number of sessions. b. Assessment Services: Count number of sessions c. Non-residential: Count number of sessions and number of hours receiving service. d. Residential: Count number of days 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: Count number of days b. Employment-related services (e.g., Voc/tech, job-readiness, vocational counseling): Count number of sessions. c. Educational services (e.g., GED, literacy): Count number of sessions. d. Medical/dental services: Count number of sessions. e. Behavior Management (e.g., anger management, domestic violence, eating disorder, grief counseling, sex therapy): Count number of sessions. f. Life Skills (e.g., financial and budgeting, library, hygiene): Count number of sessions. g. Parenting: Count number of sessions. h. Social Aid (e.g., e.g., clothes, food, electric): : Count number of units provided i. AA/NA/12 Step: Count number of sessions.

5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	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. 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: <table><tr><td></td><td>Substance Abuse Services</td><td>Mental Health Services</td></tr><tr><td>Emergency Services</td><td># of units</td><td># of units</td></tr><tr><td>Assessment Services</td><td># of units</td><td># of units</td></tr><tr><td>Non-Residential Services</td><td># of units/hours</td><td># of units/hours</td></tr><tr><td>Residential Services</td><td># of days</td><td># of days</td></tr></table> <table><tr><td><u>Ancillary Service</u></td><td><u>Unit of Count</u></td></tr><tr><td>Housing and Transitional Housing</td><td>Days</td></tr><tr><td>Employment-related services)</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Educational services</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Medical/dental services</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Behavior Management</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Life Skills</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Parenting</td><td>Sessions</td></tr><tr><td>Social Aid</td><td>Units provided</td></tr><tr><td>AA/NA/12 Step</td><td>Sessions</td></tr></table> The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of units of each type of service (see tables above) received by participants (the latter being calculated for each member of the exit cohort), broken out by type of exit. It should be noted that Nebraska aspires to measure units of service for co-occurring disorders at some point in the future.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates that participants <u>received</u> addiction and/or ancillary services. 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.

6. Data Processing/Calculations:	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:

	Substance Abuse Services	Mental Health Services
Emergency Services	# of units	# of units
Assessment Services	# of units	# of units
Non-Residential Services	# of units/hours	# of units/hours
Residential Services	# of days	# of days

Ancillary Service	Unit of Count
Housing and Transitional Housing	Days
Employment-related services)	Sessions
Educational services	Sessions
Medical/dental services	Sessions
Behavior Management	Sessions
Life Skills	Sessions
Parenting	Sessions
Social Aid	Units provided
AA/NA/12 Step	Sessions

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

7. Use of Measurement	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.
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	*Accountability 1: Fees Collected*
2. Measure Description	Total amount of fees 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	The total amount of fees collected during drug court participation by the 3-month exit cohort will be compiled. Fees are not collected for juveniles. Fees include: 1. Community Corrections Fee 2. County Drug Testing Fee 3. County Enrollment Fee 4. County Program Fee 5. Drug Court Fee 6. Evaluation 7. Materials 8. Restitution 9. State Drug Testing Fee 10. State Enrollment Fee 11. State Program Fee 12. State Supervision Fee 13. Treatment Cost
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. The amount of fees 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 fees 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 fees 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 fees. This performance measure demonstrates that drug court participants are making significant contributions to their fees
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	*Accountability 2: Total Hours of Community Service Performed*
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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
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	*Social Functioning 1: Change in Driver's License Status*
2. Measure Description	Compare participant's driver's license status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit.
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	
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts, excluding juveniles. The driver's license status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. Compare participants' drivers' license status at the time of admission to their status at the time of exit. Statuses include: 1. Active 2. Reinstated 3. Revoked 4. Never licensed The performance measure is the percentage in each of the cells in the table shown on p.8, for the exiting participants broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the driver's license status of every participant at both admission and exit. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentage: For each exit cohort, the number of participants classified into each cell of the table on p.8 is calculated. The percentage that the total in each cell represents of the total number of participants in the exit category is calculated. For example, if the number of participants that had an active driver's license at both admission and exit was NACT, the performance measure is calculated as = (NACT/NX) 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	*Social Functioning 2: 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 or were pursuing it prior to exit.
3.c. Parameters required	
4.　Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5.　Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The educational status of every participant at both admission and exit should be recorded on an ongoing basis. At the conclusion of the reporting period, the number of participants in the preceding exit cohort who were in need of a HS/GED certificate at admission will be accumulated (=NHS) as well as the number of this group who subsequently earned a HS/GED certificate or were pursuing such a certificate by the time they exited the program (=NNHS). The performance measure is calculated as = (NNHS/NHS) 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 or were pursuing such a 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 [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	*Social Functioning 3: Change in Monthly Earnings*
2. Measure Description	Average change in monthly earnings from admission to exit
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	.
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. Based on three-month exit cohorts. The monthly salary 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, and the type of job. Similarly, this same information will be recorded at the time the participant exits from the drug court. The difference in monthly salary from admission to exit is calculated and the performance measure is sum of the differences divided by the number of participants in the exit cohort, 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 employed or not, monthly salary, number of hours worked per week, 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: For each exit cohort, the change in monthly earnings will be determined for each exiting participant (=NEA). The changes are summed over the entire exit cohort (=$\sum$NEA). The performance measure is calculated as = ($\sum$NEA /NX) 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 ability to increase their earnings.
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	*Social Functioning 4: Change in Criminogenic Risk Factors*
2. Measure Description	Change in scores for criminogenic risk factors from admission to exit
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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts for adult and juvenile drug courts. Using a standardized risk assessment instrument (currently the LS/CMI), scores for criminogenic risk factors are calculated at admission and exit. LC/CMI domains and scores include: 1. Criminal History 2. Education/Employment 3. Family/Marital 4. Leisure/Recreation 5. Companions 6. Alcohol/Drug Problem 7. Pro-criminal Attitude/Orientation 8. Antisocial Pattern 9. Total Score The performances measures are the differences in scores between admission and exit for each of these domains (including total score), calculated for each exiting participant, and averaged over the entire exit cohort.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record risk assessment scores by domain, as well as the total score 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 Average: Change scores, between admission and exit, for each domain and the total score should be calculated for exiting participant. The change scores are totaled (by domain) and averaged over the entire exit cohort. For example, if the change score for the "companions" domain of a participant was =NCMP, the change scores are totaled =$\sum$NCMP over the entire exit cohort. The performance measure is equal to =($\sum$NCMP)/NX, disaggregated by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on participants, including reductions in criminogenic risk factors.
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	*Social Functioning 5: Engagement in Pro-Social Activities*
2. Measure Description	Percent of individuals not engaged in pro-social activities at admission who subsequently were engaged at the time of exit
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	Drug court participants not engaged in pro-social activities at admission
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts. Whether an individual was engaged in pro-social activities (e.g., by being employed and/or participating in supervised extracurricular activities) should be recorded at admission and exit. The performance measure is the percentage of exiting individuals who were not engaged in pro-social activities at admission but who were so engaged at exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record drug court participants' engagement in pro-social activities 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: The number of exiting drug court participants who were engaged in pro-social activities at admission will be accumulated (=NPS) as well as the number of this group who subsequently became engaged in pro-social activities at the time they exited the program (=NNPS). The performance measure is calculated as = (NNPS/NHS) X 100%.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on juvenile participants, including improvements in their engagement in pro-social activities.
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	*Social Functioning 6: Change in Residency Status*
2. Measure Description	Percent of juveniles in out-of-home placement at admission who subsequently were residing at their primary residence at the time of exit
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Juvenile Exit Cohort, juveniles who exited the drug court program during a three month period (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Juvenile drug court participants in out-of-home placement at admission
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts from juvenile courts. The residency status of every juvenile drug court participant should be recorded at the times of admission and exit, specifically whether they resided in out-of-home placements or whether they resided in their primary residence. The performance measure is the percentage of exiting juvenile participants who were in out-of-home placement at admission who subsequently resided in their primary residence at the time of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the residency status of every juvenile drug court 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: The number of exiting juvenile drug court participants in out-of-home placement at admission will be accumulated (=NOUT) as well as the number of this group who subsequently dwelt at their primary residence at the time they exited the program (=NPRIME). The performance measure is calculated as = (NPRIME/NOUT) X 100%.
7. Use of Measurement	Drug courts are expected to produce a variety of impacts on juvenile participants, including enabling participants who were in out-of-home placement when they entered drug court to dwell in their primary residence.
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	*Core Functions and Operations 1: Drug Court Hearings Attended*
2. Measure Description	Average number of drug court 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	Hearings attended, not just scheduled
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohorts The date of each drug court hearing for each participant should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the total number of drug court hearings attended by each participant will be totaled. The total for each exiting participant is summed with the totals for other exiting participants to produce a grand total number of drug court 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 drug court 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 drug court hearings attended by participants (=NS) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of drug court hearings attended = [Sum (NS) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reflects the level of judicial supervision for each participant. Research indicates that the level of judicial supervision influences recidivism of some drug court participants.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	*Core Functions and Operations 2: Average Number of Drug Court Case Manager/Probation Officer Contacts per Participant*
2. Measure Description	Average number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts per participant exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	All types of contact are included
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. The number of contacts with drug court case managers and/or probation officers by each participant during their participation in drug court should be recorded (as well as the dates of each session). All types of contacts should be counted. The performance measure is the average number of contacts with drug court case managers and/or probation officers (numerator) attended by exiting participants (denominator), calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of each participant contact with drug court case managers and/or probation officers. MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating values for this performance measure for each participant and each court.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Sum the number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts (=NCP) over the entire exit cohort. Performance measure is the average number of number of drug court case manager/probation officer contacts = [Sum (NCP) over exit cohort]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reflects the level of supervision provided by drug court case managers and probation officers to each participant. It is an important measure of public safety and offender accountability.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	*Core Functions and Operations 3: Average Number of Days of Continuous Alcohol Monitoring*
2. Measure Description	Average number of days of continuous alcohol monitoring per eligible participant exiting from the program.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Drug court participants subject to continuous alcohol monitoring exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. Calculated only for participants that were subject to continuous alcohol monitoring (e.g., using a device such as SCRAM). The dates that the continuous alcohol monitoring device was installed and subsequently removed should be recorded for each participant subject to continuous alcohol monitoring for each episode of continuous alcohol monitoring (there may be multiple episodes for some participants). At the time of exit, the total number of days that the participant was subject to continuous alcohol monitoring between admission and exit should be calculated across all episodes. The performance measure is the average of the total number of days of continuous alcohol monitoring between admission and exit, calculated only for exiting participants subject to continuous alcohol monitoring, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates that the continuous alcohol monitoring device was installed and subsequently removed. 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 days of continuous alcohol monitoring (=NDAM) over the entire exit cohort who were subject to continuous alcohol monitoring. Performance measure is the average number of number days of continuous alcohol monitoring per participant subject to continuous alcohol monitoring = [Sum (NDAM) over exit cohort subject to continuous alcohol monitoring]/NX. Disaggregate by type of exit.
7. Use of Measurement	This performance measure reflects the level of monitoring for each DUI court 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	*Core Functions and Operations 4: 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – 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	*Core Functions and Operations 5: Time between Precipitating Event and Sanction*
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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – 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. 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	*Core Functions and Operations 6: 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The date that each incentive was granted should be recorded on an ongoing basis. For each exit cohort, the number of incentives granted to each participant will be totaled. An average, disaggregated by type of exit will be calculated.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record 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	*Core Functions and Operations 7: Time between Precipitating Positive Event and Incentive*
2. Measure Description	Number of days between the precipitating positive event and the application of an incentive.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Members of three-month Exit Cohort who have at least one incentive applied during drug court participation.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on a three-month exit cohort. The date of the precipitating positive event and the date of the resulting incentive should be recorded on an ongoing basis. The number of days between the precipitating positive event and the resulting incentive will be calculated for the each positive event and then totaled across all incentives that occur between admission and exit. The performance measure is the average of the total (across all episodes of incentives) number of days between precipitating positive events and the dates of resulting incentives, calculated for the entire release cohort and broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of the precipitating positive event and the date the incentive was granted each time this occurs 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: Identify members of the exit cohort who had at least one incentive granted during the course of their participation in drug court (=NIN). For these participants, calculate the number of days between the date of the precipitating positive event and the date that the incentive was granted (=NDI). If multiple sanctions were imposed, calculate the number of days in this interval for each instance of incentives being granted (number of incentives granted=NIG). Calculate an average of these intervals for each participant that was granted an incentive at least once (=ATI=($\sum$NDI)/NIG). The performance measure is the average (calculated for participants that were granted an incentive at least once) of the average number of days between the precipitating positive event and the incentive (=$\sum$ATI/NIN). 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. Operant conditioning theory informs us that the sooner an incentive 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 incentive. 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	*Core Functions and Operations 8: Reason for Termination*
2. Measure Description	Percent of exit cohort who exited by means of termination by each reason for termination
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Individuals exiting the drug court program by means of termination (=NTERM).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on a three-month exit cohort. For every member of the exit cohort who exited by means of termination, the reason for termination should be recorded. Termination types are: 1. Non-compliance with program requirements 2. New law violation 3. Medical, disability, death 4. Age of majority (juveniles only). The performance measures are the percentage (frequencies should also be reported) of the members of the exit cohort who exit by means of termination exiting for each of the reasons listed above. Aspirationally, this measure will be reported by the drug court program phase during which termination occurred.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the date of exit, and type of exit for every drug court participant. The reason for termination for each terminated participant should be recorded. 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 admission cohort.

6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Percentages: At the conclusion of each three-month reporting period, determine the number of exiting participants that exited by means of termination (=NTERM). Of this group, determine the number who were terminated for the following reasons: 1. Non-compliance with program requirements (=NNCMP) 2. New law violation (=NNLV) 3. Medical, disability, death (=NMED) 4. Age of majority (juveniles only). (=NAGE) Subsequently, the percentage of the terminated members of the exit cohort that fall into each of these categories is calculated. For example, the percentage of the terminated members of the exit cohort that were terminated for non-compliance ((NNCMP)/(NADM)) X 100%. These percentages (frequencies should also be reported) constitute the performance measures.
7. Use of Measurement	Information about reasons for termination can be used to improve the program's operation. If one understands why participants are being terminated, corrective actions can be taken to reduce terminations.
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	*Timeliness 1: Average Number of Days Between Arrest and Date of Admission to Drug Court*
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a participant into drug court
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Adult Drug Court participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the arrest for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between arrest date and admission date, broken out by type of exit. .
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the arrest and drug court admission dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between arrest and drug court admission.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between arrest and drug court admission (T0). Performance measure is the average number of days between arrest and drug court admission = ([Sum (T0) over exit cohort]/(NX)). Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	Though largely out of the control of the drug court, this time span is an important part of the period between arrest and treatment entry. It can be responsible for a significant delay in treatment. The drug court and other stakeholders should work together to keep this time span as short as possible. Previous research has shown that the more quickly an offender is placed in treatment, the more likely the treatment will have its intended effects.
7.a. Baseline Number	To be determined
7.b. Measurement Target	To be determined
8. Comments [Questions, Data Quality or Collection Issues, etc.]	

1. Measure ID	*Timeliness2: Average Number of Days Between a Law Violation Resulting in a Referral or Citation and Date of Admission to Drug Court*
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a juvenile participant into drug court
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Juvenile Drug Court participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort of juveniles. Both the date of the law violation for the offense(s) that resulted in a referral to drug court or citation and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every juvenile 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 law violation (that resulted in a referral or citation) and admission date, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the referral to drug court or citation and drug court admission dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between arrest and drug court admission.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between referral to drug court or citation and drug court admission (TR). Performance measure is the average number of days between referral or citation to drug court and drug court admission = ([Sum (TR) over exit cohort]/(NX)). Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	Though largely out of the control of the drug court, this time span is an important part of the period between referral to drug court or citation 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	*Timeliness 3: Average Number of Days Between Child Removal and Date of Admission to Drug Court*
2. Measure Description	Time required to get a participant into drug court
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Family Drug Court participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of child removal and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between child removal date and admission date, broken out by type of exit. .
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the child removal and drug court admission dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between child removal and drug court admission.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between child removal and drug court admission (TCR). Performance measure is the average number of days between child removal and drug court admission = ([Sum (TCR) over exit cohort]/(NX)). Disaggregate by type of exit
7. Use of Measurement	Though largely out of the control of the drug court, this time span is an important part of the period between child removal 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	*Timeliness 4: Average Number of Days between the Referral and Admission to Drug Court*
2. Measure Description	Time required to process 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	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. Both the date of the referral to drug court (to be determined by the drug court coordinator) and the date that the participant was admitted to drug court should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date of the referral to drug court and the admission date, broken out by type of exit.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the dates of referral and admission to drug court for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between referral and admission.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between dates of referral and admission to drug court (=T2). Performance measure is the average number of days between dates of referral and admission to drug court = ([∑ (T2) 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	*Timeliness 5: Average Number of Days between the Admission Date and the Date of the First Treatment Episode*
2. Measure Description	Time required by the drug court to get a participant into treatment
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Participants exiting the drug court program (=NX).
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4. Measurement	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	Based on three-month exit cohort. Treatment must be consistent with *Standardized Model for Delivery of Substance Abuse Services*. Both the date that the participant was formally admitted to drug court and the date that the participant engaged in their first treatment episode should be recorded for every participant. The number of days between these two dates will be calculated for every member of the exit cohort. The performance measure is the average over the entire release cohort of the number of days between the date that participant was admitted to drug court and the date that the participant engaged in their first treatment episode, broken out by type of exit. Excluded from the calculation of this performance measure are participants who were already in treatment at the time of admission.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should record the admission and the first treatment episode dates for every drug court participant and should perform the calculation required to generate the number of days between sentencing and treatment entry.
6. Data Processing/Calculations:	Simple Average: Calculate the number of days between admission and the first treatment episode (T1). Performance measure is the average number of days between admission and the first treatment episode = ([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 <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	*Child Permanency 1: Percentage of Children who Achieve Permanency*
2. Measure Description	Percentage of children of family drug court participants who achieve permanency [through reunification, guardianship, or adoption] and percentage of children who do not achieve permanency..
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/Subpopulation measured	Children, of individuals exiting the family drug court program, who were removed by the child welfare agency prior to participation in drug court.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	Children, of individuals exiting the family drug court program, who were removed by the child welfare agency prior to participation in drug court and who subsequently achieved permanency prior to the participant's exit
3.c. Parameters required Timing Issues	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The achievement of permanency [yes/no] and the type of permanency outcome [reunification, guardianship, adoption] should be recorded for each child of a drug court participant who was removed prior to participation in drug court. At the conclusion of the quarter, the permanency information for every person exiting from family drug court should be compiled to determine the percentage of children achieving permanency and the percentage of children who did not achieve permanency.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should have the capability to produce the ongoing counts that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating percentages. It is recommended that information on each child be maintained • The calculation of the percentage of children who achieve permanency and those who did not. • Calculate the percentage of children who achieved permanency and those who did not. • Both the raw numbers and percentages should be reported.
6. Data Processing/Calculations	Simple percentage. Select only those participants who exited during the quarter who had at least one child removed at the time of admission. Total the number of children who were removed at the time of admission over the entire exit cohort (=NCR). At the conclusion of the quarter, for each participant that meets these criteria, determine the number of children who did not achieve permanency and the number of children who achieved permanency through reunification, guardianship, or adoption (=NCRR). The performance measure is the percent of children who were removed from the participants" homes prior to admission who achieved permanency prior to the participant's exit (=((NCRR/ NCR) X 100%)). Disaggregate by type of exit (graduation or termination). The information could be further disaggregated by type of permanency.

7. Use of Measurement	The purpose of this analysis is to determine whether children are achieving their path to permanency, whether by reunification with drug court participant parent, guardianship, or adoption. A higher percentage for "reunification" is likely preferred over a "higher" percentage for guardianship or adoption because it suggests that the family drug court is effective in achieving parent/child reunification [by ensuring parent sobriety so that the child can safely return to the parent].
8.a. Baseline Number	To be determined.
8.b. Measurement Target	To be determined.
9. Comments	

1. Measure ID	*Child Permanency 2: Time from Removal to Permanency*
2. Measure Description	The mean length of time from the date of removal of the child to the date of permanency. Permanency is defined as reunification, guardianship, or adoption for children of family drug court participants.
3. Data Required	
3.a. Population/ Subpopulation measured	Individuals exiting the family drug court program whose children were removed by the child welfare agency.
3.b. Subpopulation Selection criteria	N/A
3.c. Parameters required	
4.a. Measurement Frequency	Measurement period – Every three months.
4.b. Measurement Criteria	
5. Data Collection Procedures	
5.a. Initial Strategy	The name, date of removal, date of permanency, and type of permanency decision should be recorded for each child of a drug court participant. At the conclusion of the measurement period, this information should be compiled for every person exiting from family drug court to determine the mean length of time from removal to permanency.
5.b. Integration into MIS	MIS should have the capability to capture the ongoing date values that provide the basis for this performance measure as well as actually calculating time values for this performance measure for each child of each family drug court participant. It is recommended that information on each child of every drug court participant be maintained
6. Data Processing/Calculations	Simple average. Select only those participants who exited during the quarter who had at least one child removed at the time of admission. Determine the number of children who were removed at the time of admission over the entire exit cohort (=NCR). At the conclusion of the quarter, for each participant that meets these criteria, determine the number of children who did not achieve permanency and the number of children who achieved permanency through reunification, guardianship, or adoption (=NCRR). For every child that achieved permanency, calculate the number of days between the date of removal to the permanency date (=NDP). The performance measure is the average time to permanency for children who were removed from the participants' homes prior to admission who achieved permanency prior to the participant's exit (=($\sum$NDP/ NCR)). Disaggregate by type of exit (graduation or termination). The information could be further disaggregated by type of permanency.
7. Use of Measurement	Shows the mean number of days from removal to permanency. A "lower" mean value is likely preferred over a "higher" mean value because this suggests that children have been safely returned to their homes or are in the process of an alternative permanency option.
8.a. Baseline Number	To be determined.
8.b. Measurement Target	To be determined.
9. Comments	